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・基础研究・

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两种代谢法荧光标记牙龈卟啉单胞菌及其在活体 成像中的效果比较

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【摘要】 目的 探讨两种代谢法荧光探针对牙龈卟啉单胞菌(Porphyromonas gingivalis, Pg)的影响,并比较两 种荧光探针标记的 Pg 在小动物活体成像中的应用效果。方法 本研究通过单位伦理委员会审查及单位实验 生物医学伦理委员会实验动物福利伦理分会批准。Pg通过生物正交反应整合四酰化N-叠氮基乙酰半乳糖 胺(N-azidoacetylgalactosamine, Ac₄GalNAz), 再通过点击化学反应实现了 Cy5-二苯并环辛炔(Cy5-Dibenzocyclooctyne, Cy5-DBCO)、Cy7-DBCO标记。根据细菌不同标记状态进行分组: Pg组(对照,未经荧光标记的Pg)、 Cy5-Pg组(Cy5-DBCO标记的Pg)、Cy7-Pg组(Cy7-DBCO标记的Pg)。细菌活死染色试剂盒检测Pg、Cy5-Pg、 Cy7-Pg的活性;Pg、Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg分别刺激人牙龈成纤维细胞(human gingival fibroblast,HGF)后检测HGF白 介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-8的mRNA水平和HGF增殖能力;与大肠杆菌(Escherichia coli, E. coli)共培养检 测荧光标记的 Pg 的稳定性;用小动物活体成像系统(in vivo imaging system, IVIS)检测系列浓度梯度的 Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg的荧光强度。最后,将Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg分别经口灌饲给C57BL/6J小鼠,IVIS分别检测Cy5或Cy7信 号强度,计算信噪比。结果 代谢法可以被应用于活的Pg的荧光标记,Cy5、Cy7标记Pg的最佳浓度分别为 20 μmol/L、30 μmol/L。Pg、Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg中活死细菌所占面积比值分别为 1.86、1.85、1.88(F = 0.318, P > 0.05)。Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg、Pg 刺激 HGF 6 h 后, HGF 的 IL-6、IL-8 mRNA 水平分别比 Ctrl 组(无细菌刺激组)升高 了7.86、7.46、6.56倍(IL-6, F = 40.886, P < 0.001)和12.43、13.03、13.71倍(IL-8, F=18.781, P < 0.01),3个实验 组间无明显差异(P>0.05)。Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg、Pg 以不同MOI(multiplicity of infection)刺激HGF,与Ctrl组(无细 菌刺激组)相比,HGF的增殖能力均显著下降(MOI=104:1,F=153.52,P<0.001;MOI=105:1,F=331.21,P< 0.001; MOI=10⁶:1, F = 533.65, P < 0.001), 3 个实验组间差异无统计学意义(P > 0.05)。Cy5-Pg 或 Cy7-Pg 与 E. coli 共培养的24h内,仅有非常少的E. coli 被标记上荧光,且3h内荧光强度几乎无衰减。Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg的 荧光强度与浓度呈正线性相关(R² = 0.97)。Cy5-Pg或Cy7-Pg灌饲至小鼠体内后,在1h、3h时,Cy7-Pg在小鼠 腹部成像的信噪比分别为Cy5-Pg的4.24倍(t=6.893, P<0.01)、3.77倍(t=4.407, P<0.05); Cy7-Pg在分离出 的胃肠道内成像的信噪比为 Cy5-Pg 的 5.19 倍(t = 4.418, P < 0.05)。结论 代谢法荧光标记不影响 Pg 的活 性、免疫调节能力和毒性。在小动物活体成像中Cy7具有比Cy5更好的成像效果,为研究牙周炎和全身疾病 的联系提供了实验基础。

【关键词】 牙龈卟啉单胞菌; Cy5; Cy7; 代谢法标记; 点击化学反应; C57BL/6J小鼠; 小动物; 活体成像; 牙周炎; 口-肠轴



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Metabolic labeling of *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and comparison of two fluorescent probes for *in vivo* imaging CHENG Xinyi, ZOU Peihui, LIU Jia, LUAN Qingxian. Department of Periodontology, Peking University School and

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the impact of metabolic labeling on Porphyromonas gingivalis (Pg) and compare the imaging effects of two fluorescent probes. Methods This study was reviewed by the unit Ethics Committee and was approved by the Experimental Animal Welfare Ethics Branch of the Unit Experimental Biomedical Ethics Committee. Pg integrated N-azidoacetylgalactosamine (Ac,GalNAz) via a bioorthogonal reaction and was labeled with Cy5-DBCO or Cy7-DBCO via a click chemistry reaction. The bacteria were divided into Pg group (control, not fluorescently labeled), Cy5-Pg group (tagged by Cy5-DBCO), and Cy7-Pg group (tagged by Cy7-DBCO). A live/dead staining kit was applied to test the viability of Pg, Cy5-Pg, and Cy7-Pg. The mRNA levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and IL-8 and cell proliferation were examined in human gingival fibroblasts (HGFs) after the challenge of Cy5-Pg, Cy7-Pg, or Pg. To investigate the stability of metabolic labeling, Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pg was cocultured with Escherichia coli (E. coli). Cy5-Pg and Cy7 -Pg signal intensity with serial dilutions were examined using an in vivo imaging system (IVIS). Finally, C57BL/6J mice were orally administered Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pg for IVIS detection, and the signal-to-background ratios were calculated. Results Metabolic labeling could be applied to label live Pg in vitro. The optimal labeling concentrations for Cy5 and Cy7 were 20 µmol/L and 30 µmol/L, respectively. The area ratios of live to dead bacteria were approximately 2.0 in the three groups (F = 0.318, P > 0.05). After a 6-h challenge with Cy5-Pg, Cy7-Pg, or Pg, the mRNA levels of HGFs increased by 7.86-, 7.46-, and 6.56-fold for IL-6, respectively (F = 40.886, P < 0.001) and 12.43-, 13.03-, and 13.71-fold for IL-8 (F = 18.781, P < 0.01), were spectively, compared to that of the Ctrl group, which was not challenged by bacteria, where no significant differences were observed among the three groups (P > 0.05). HGFs were further challenged by Cy5-Pg, Cy7-Pg, or Pg at different MOIs, and cell proliferation was significantly inhibited (MOI = 10^4 : 1, F = 153.52, P < 0.001; MOI = 10⁵: 1, F = 331.21, P < 0.001; MOI = 10⁶: 1, F = 533.65, P < 0.001), with no significant differences among the three groups (P > 0.05). Within 24 h of co-culturing Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pg with E. coli, minimal E. coli was detected. The intensities of Cy5 and Cy7 remained stable for 3 h. Additionally, the fluorescence signal intensities of Cy5 and Cy7 were linearly correlated with the concentration ($R^2 = 0.97$). After oral gavage of Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pg in mice for the abdominal region at 1 h and 3 h, the signal-to-background ratios of Cy7-Pg were approximately 4.24-fold (t = 6.893, P < 0.01) and 3.77-fold (t = 4.407, P < 0.05) higher, respectively, than those of Cy5-Pg. For the isolated gastrointestinal tracts at 3 h, the signal-to-background ratio of Cy7-Pg was 5.19-fold higher than that of Cy5-Pg (t = 4.418, P < 0.05). Conclusions Metabolic labeling did not significantly affect viability, immunomodulatory ability, and toxicity. The imaging effect of Cy7 on IVIS was better than that of Cy5. Our study provided experimental evidence for the correlation between periodontitis and overall health.

[Key words] Porphyromonas gingivalis; Cy5; Cy7; metabolic labeling; click chemistry reaction; C57BL/6J mice; small animal; *in vivo* imaging; periodontitis; oral-gut axis

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牙周炎与多种系统性疾病具有密切联系^[1], "口-肠轴"被认为是可能机制之一^[2]。牙周炎患者 的口腔菌群失调,龈下和唾液中的微生物种类上 升,致病性微生物的所占比例更高^[3]。其中某些细 菌可能通过消化道易位、定植于肠道,并可能在某 些条件下,破坏黏膜屏障和扰乱肠道免疫,影响多 种系统性疾病的发病过程,如炎症性肠病、结肠癌 和肥胖等^[2]。

牙龈卟啉单胞菌(Porphyromonas gingivalis, Pg)

是一种关键的牙周致病菌^[4],具有一定的耐酸能力^[5],在牙周炎患者唾液中的丰度增加^[6]。在以往动物研究中,经分离得到的牙周炎患者的唾液微生物被接种于动物口腔,导致了肠道菌群失调^[7,8],并在肝^[9]、脑^[10]、胰腺^[11]等远隔器官中通过聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)和免疫组织学法被检出。然而,不同研究中动物肠道菌群失调的表型差异很大,且并不能在肠道或血液中直接检测到 $P_{g}^{[7,12]}$ 。这说明关于 P_{g} 易位甚至定植

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于人体肠道并传播至远隔器官的证据并不充分。

小动物荧光活体成像技术因操作简便、不受 厌氧环境限制而广泛应用于肿瘤标记及药物评 价、细胞或细菌的示踪等领域。常使用近红外荧 光探针(如 Cy5、Cy5.5、Cy7)^[13-14],在该波段内生物 组织光吸收较少,光子传播效率较高^[15]。代谢法 荧光标记细菌是通过内源性生物合成,将经化学 修饰的天然底物类似物合成进自身的细胞结构, 并通过化学反应(一般是点击化学反应)将荧光探 针连到处于相应结构的天然底物类似物中^[16],不 影响细菌活性,并可灵活选择不同波段的荧光探 针。目前主要应用于肠道微生物的"显影"^[17-18],尚 未被应用于口腔微生物。本研究通过在体外用代 谢法和近红外荧光探针 Cy5、Cy7 标记 Pg,并比较 两种荧光探针标记的 Pg 在小动物活体成像中的应 用效果。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂和仪器

脑心浸液肉汤培养基粉(CM1135B, OXIFID, 英国);氯化血红素(16009-13-5, Sigma,美国);维 生素 K1(HB8462a,青岛海博生物,中国);无菌脱 纤维羊血(1001339-1,青岛海博生物,中国);N-叠 氮基乙酰半乳糖胺-四酰化(N-azidoacetylgalactosamine, Ac4GalNAz)(1404472-50-9, 阿拉丁,中国); 胰蛋白胨(LP0042B,OXOID,英国);酵母提取物 (Y8020-500, 索莱宝, 中国); Cy5-二苯并环辛炔 (Cy5 - Dibenzocyclooctyne, Cy5 - DBCO) (923, AAT Bioquest,美国);Cy7-DBCO(AK04948,天津赞城科 技,中国);LIVE/DEAD Bac light 细菌活力检测试剂 盒 (L7007, Invitrogen, 美国); CCK - 8 试剂盒 (40203ES60,上海翌圣,中国);qPCR引物(上海生 工,中国); PrimeScript RT reagent Kit(RR014A, Takara, 日本); SYBR Green PCR Master Mix(RK21203, 武汉爱博泰克,中国)。激光共聚焦显微镜 (LSM880, Zeiss, 德国; TCS-SP8 STED 3X, Leica, 德 国);实时定量PCR仪(QuantStudio 1, Thermo-Fisher,美国);小动物活体成像系统(IVIS Spectrum, PerkinElmer, 美国);多功能酶标仪(Spectra-Max M4,美谷分子,中国)。

1.2 细菌培养

Pg(ATCC33277)、大肠杆菌(ATCC25922,*Esch-erichia coli*,*E. coli*)均由北京大学口腔医院中心实验室赠送。*Pg*接种于脑心浸液(brain heart infu-

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sion broth, BHI)血琼脂平板,其中含有5µg/mL氯 化血红素、1µg/mL维生素K1和50µg/mL无菌脱 纤维羊血,在厌氧培养箱(37℃、80%N₂和20% CO₂)中培养。*E. coli*接种于LB琼脂平板上,于 37℃、5%CO₂恒温培养箱。通过16SrRNA测序确 保*Pg*、*E. coli*的纯种状态。 ΙL

1.3 代谢法荧光标记Pg及荧光强度检测

Pg 于 BHI 血琼脂平板、厌氧条件中培养 3 ~ 5 d,挑至1 mL含有 100 μmol/L Ac₄GalNAz 的 BHI 液体培养基中厌氧培养过夜。菌液 OD_{600 nm} = 1.0 (7×10° CFU/mL)时,离心(8 000 g,5 min,4 °C)获 得 *Pg*沉淀。将沉淀用 1×PBS洗涤 3 遍后,重悬于 100 μL含有系列浓度梯度的 Cy5-DBCO、Cy7-DB-CO,置于摇床(37 °C,200 rpm)孵育 2 h。PBS洗涤 3 遍,4%多聚甲醛固定 30 min后,滴于载玻片上, 封片后置于共聚焦显微镜下观察(63×油镜)。 (Cy5:激发波长 638 nm,接收波段:649~701 nm; Cy7:激发波长:730 nm,接收波段:750~850 nm。) 随机选取 10 个视野,用 ImageJ 软件计算 Cy5 或 Cy7 在每个浓度下被标记的细菌的平均荧光强度。

1.4 细菌活死染色检测

根据细菌不同标记状态进行分组:Pg组(对 照,未经荧光标记的Pg)、Cy5-Pg组(Cy5-DBCO标 记的Pg)、Cy7-Pg组(Cy7-DBCO标记的Pg)。Pg、 Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg分別用细菌活死检测试剂盒室温 染色15 min。固定、涂片,并置于激光共聚焦显微 镜下观察(63×油镜),激发光为488 nm和561 nm, 滤光片为494 ~ 549 nm和590 ~ 629 nm,随机选取 10个视野,用 ImageJ软件计算活死细菌所占面积 的比值。

1.5 细菌刺激后人牙龈成纤维细胞(human gingival fibroblast, HGF)的炎症相关基因检测

原代 HGF 于 2013 至 2014 年期间获取、分离培 养并冻存。选取1名知情同意、全身健康、无牙周 疾病的患者在行冠延长术时切除的牙龈组织,本 研究已通过北京大学口腔医院伦理委员会审查批 准(批号:PKUSSIRB-2013017)。复苏后加入含 20% 胎牛血清、1%双抗(青霉素+链霉素)的DMEM 培养基。置于细胞恒温培养箱(37℃,5% CO₂)中 培养。本研究中所用的HGF 为第5~6代。

将 HGF 接种于 6 孔板中,至长满 80% 时,将培 养基换成不含双抗的 DMEM。将 Pg、Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg用不含双抗的 DMEM 重悬,以 MOI (multiplicity of infection)=1 000:1 加入至 HGF 中,Ctrl 组只加入等 量培养基。37 ℃、5% CO₂共培养6h。去除上清, PBS洗3遍,TRIzol提取RNA,并逆转录成cDNA,用 于实时荧光定量PCR。按qPCR试剂盒说明书操 作,配制PCR反应体系,各基因引物序列见表1。 放入QuantStudio Realtime PCR仪,用两步法PCR扩 增标准程序。将得到的结果采用相对定量法 (2^{-ΔΔCT}法)计算各样本中目的基因的相对表达。

表1 RT-qPCR引物序列 Table 1 Primer sequences for RT-qPCR

| Gene | Primers | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 5'-3' | 3'-5' |
| IL-6 | ATGAACTCCTTCTCCACAAGCGC | GGGAAGGCAGCAGGCAACAC |
| IL-8 | GCTCTGTGTGAAGGTGCAGTT | TTTCTGTGTTGGCGCAGTGT |
| GAPDH | GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT | GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG |
| IL-6; interleukin-6; IL-8; interleukin-8; GAPDH; glyceraldehyde-3- | | |

phosphate dehydrogenase

1.6 细菌刺激后HGF的增殖检测

将 HGF 接种于 96 孔板中, $Pg \ Cy5-Pg \ Cy7-Pg$ 分别以 MOI=10⁴:1、10⁶:1、10⁶:1 刺激 HGF 持续 12 h, Ctrl 组的 HGF 中加入等量培养基, Bacteria 组只加 入Pg(与 MOI=10⁶组等量), Blank 组只加入培养基, PBS 洗 3 遍后,每孔加入含 10% CCK-8 的 DMEM 培 养基 100 μ L, 在孵箱中孵育 1 h, 用酶标仪测定 450 nm 波长处的吸光度值。

1.7 观察 E. coli和代谢法荧光标记的 Pg 共培养

验证代谢法可以标记 E. coli:方法同 1.3, Cy5-DBCO、Cy7-DBCO浓度同 1.3 中确定的最适浓度, 于激光共聚焦显微镜下观察;再将 E. coli 与 Cy5-Pg 或 Cy7-Pg 按体积比 1:1 混合培养,分别于 30 min、 1 h、3 h、24 h时将混合菌液固定,涂片,并于激光 共聚焦显微镜下观察,63×油镜,Zoom factor=3。

1.8 代谢法荧光标记的Pg荧光强度和浓度关系的检测

将 Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg 分别用 PBS 重悬,以1:2梯 度稀释(最高浓度为1×10° CFU/mL),接种于96孔 板中,每孔 100 μL,置于 IVIS 检测荧光强度。激发 光分别为620 nm 和745 nm,分别在680 nm 和800 nm 接收,用 Living image 4.4软件对检测信号进行定量 分析。

1.9 体内观察代谢法荧光标记的Pg及信噪比检测 SPF级C57BL/6J小鼠,雄性,6~8周,体重18~
20g(动物生产许可证号:SCXK(京)2021-0006)。
实验小鼠适应性喂养1周后进行实验,期间12h光 照和12h黑暗交替循环,温度(24±1)℃,湿度(60±10)%,小鼠自由摄食、饮水。动物实验通过北京大学医学部实验生物医学伦理委员会实验动物福利 伦理分会批准(审批号:PUIRB-LA2023007)。 将小鼠随机均分为3组:对照组(n=3)、Cy5-Pg 组(n=3)、Cy7-Pg组(n=3)。腹腔内注射1%戊巴 比妥钠、脱毛,禁食禁水16h。Cv5-Pg、Cv7-Pg用 PBS 重悬, Cy5-Pg 组、Cy7-Pg 组分别灌饲 100 μL含 约1×10° CFU的Cy5-Pg或Cy7-Pg菌液;对照组灌饲 100 µL PBS。用2% 异氟烷麻醉,灌饲后1h、3h置 于IVIS检测全身荧光信号。在3h时将动物脱颈 处死,分离胃肠道至体外,用IVIS 检测胃肠道内的 荧光信号,并计算信噪比^[19]:在Cy5-Pg组或Cy7-Pg组 小鼠的腹部或胃肠道圈出有信号的区域作为感兴 趣区域(region of interest, ROI),用Living image 4.4 软件计算 ROI内的平均荧光强度作为目标信号荧 光强度,在附近无荧光信号区域圈出同样的ROI作 为背景荧光强度,计算Cy5-Pg组、Cy7-Pg组的信号 对比度;在对照组小鼠的相同部位圈出同样的 ROI, 计算对照组的信号对比度, Cy5-Pg组或Cy7-Pg组与对照组的信号对比度的比值即为信噪比。 1.10 统计学方法

采用 SPSS25.0 进行数据分析,采用 GraphPad Prism 9.5.1 软件绘图。符合正态分布的计量数据, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,多组间比较采用 单因素方差分析,经 Levene's 方差齐性检验,若方 差齐性,采用 Bonferroni 事后检验;若方差不齐,采 用 Games-Howell 法进行两两比较。两个相关变量 间采用简单线性回归分析。P<0.05 为差异具有 统计学意义。

2 结 果

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2.1 体外代谢法荧光标记 Pg及 Cy5、Cy7 的最佳标记浓度

代谢法标记的 *Pg* 呈点状或者拟杆状(图 1a、 1b)。Cy5、Cy7分别在荧光探针浓度为 20 μmol/L、 30 μmol/L 时达到饱和(图 1c、1d)。因此,Cy5、Cy7 标记 *Pg* 的最佳浓度分别为 20 μmol/L、30 μmol/L。 2.2 代谢法荧光标记对*Pg* 活性的影响

将 Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg 及未标记的 Pg 分别用细菌 活死染色试剂盒染色,共聚焦显微镜下,活细菌呈 绿色荧光,死细菌呈红色或者橙色荧光。Pg、Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg中活死细菌所占面积比值(图2)分别为 1.86、1.85、1.88(F = 0.318,P > 0.05)。

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图1 Cy5-DBCO、Cy7-DBCO体外代谢法标记 Pg及不同探针浓度标记的荧光强度



 Figure 2 Viability of Pg tagged by different fluorescent probes via metabolic labeling

 图 2 不同荧光探针代谢法标记的 Pg的活性结果

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2.3 代谢法荧光标记对Pg免疫调节能力、对细胞毒性的影响

Pg、Cy5-*Pg*、Cy7-*Pg*刺激HGF6h后,HGF的IL-6、 IL-8的mRNA转录水平分别比Ctrl组升高了6.56、 7.86、7.46倍(IL-6:*F* = 40.886,*P* < 0.001)和13.71、 12.43、13.03倍(IL-8:*F* = 18.781,*P* < 0.01),3个实 验组间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(图3a)。Cy5-Pg、 Cy7-Pg、Pg以不同 MOI 刺激 HGF, HGF 的增殖能力 均显著下降(MOI=10⁴:1, F = 153.52, P < 0.001; MOI= 10⁵:1, F = 331.21, P < 0.001; MOI=10⁶:1, F = 533.65, P < 0.001), MOI=10⁶:1时, HGF 被细菌完全杀灭。 3个实验组间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)(图3b)。 

a: mRNA levels of IL-6 and IL-8 in HGF were examined after challenge with Pg, Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pg at MOI = 1 000:1 for 6 h. HGF in the control group was not challenged by bacteria. The mRNA levels of both IL-6 and IL-8 were not significantly different between the three groups, suggesting that metabolic labeling had no significant influence on immunomodulatory ability. ns: not significant. ##: compared to the Ctrl, P < 0.001. b: HGF proliferation was assessed using the CCK-8 kit after the challenge of Pg, Cy5-Pg, or Cy7-Pg at different MOIs (10^4 : 1, 10^5 : 1, 10^6 : 1) for 12 h. Ctrl group: HGF + culture medium. Bacteria group: only Pg. Blank group: only culture medium. Pg, Cy5-Pg, and Cy7-Pg all inhibited cell proliferation, and no significant difference was observed among the groups; thus, metabolic labeling did not significantly affect cell toxicity. ns: not significant; \$: compared to Blank, not significant; ###: compared to Blank, P < 0.001; ***compared to Ctrl, P < 0.001. Pg: control, not fluorescently labeled. Cy5-Pg: tagged by Cy5-DBCO. Cy7-Pg: tagged by Cy7-DBCO. Pg: Porphyromonas gingiva-lis; MOI: multiplicity of infection; IL-6: interleukin-6; IL-8: interleukin-8; HGF: human gingival fibroblast; DBCO: dibenzocyclooctyne

 Figure 3
 Immunomodulatory ability and toxicity of Pg tagged by different fluorescent probes via metabolic labeling

 图 3
 不同荧光探针代谢法标记的 Pg 的免疫调节能力、毒性结果

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2.4 与Pg结合的Cy5或Cy7探针的稳定性

以同样的方法标记常见的模式细菌 E. coli(图 4a、4b),呈红色荧光的长杆状细菌。为了明确 Cy5-Pg或Cy7-Pg在接触到其他细菌时是否会使其 他细菌也标记上荧光, E. coli分别与Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg 共培养30min、1h、3h、24h,于每个时间点将混合 菌液取出观察(图4c、4d)。在明场中能观察到Pg 呈点状、拟杆状, E. coli呈长杆状, 因此可通过形态 区分这两种细菌。在Merge的图像里,发现少数呈 现红色荧光的长杆状细菌,分为两种情况:一种如 黄色箭头所示,为直线、光滑的长杆状,这可能是 少数被标记上的E. coli;另一种如白色箭头所示, 为带有缩窄区的哑铃状,结合明场图像推断是正 在分裂状态的Pg。但以上两种情况的细菌在每个 时间点随机选取的15个视野中,总数不超过5个。 此外,3h以内Cy5或Cy7荧光信号几乎无衰减,24h 时大部分细菌荧光信号明显减弱,说明3h内Cy5-Pg 或Cy7-Pg是较稳定的。

2.5 Cy5、Cy7荧光强度和Pg浓度的关系

使用 IVIS 检测梯度稀释的 Cy5-Pg 或 Cy7-Pg (图 5),结果显示 Cy5 或 Cy7 荧光强度和 Pg 浓度均 呈正线性相关($R^2 = 0.97$),说明检测到的荧光的强 弱能定量反映 Pg 的浓度。

2.6 Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg在体内成像效果比较

将 100 µL 1×10° CFU Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg分别灌饲 于小鼠口腔内,在1h、3h将小鼠置于 IVIS 中检测 腹部的荧光信号强度,如图 6a、6b 所示。Cy5-Pg、 Cy7-Pg在1h、3h时均位于小鼠上腹部。3h时两组 荧光信号强度较1h无明显变化,分布面积略增加。 Cy7-Pg的分布范围广于 Cy5-Pg,但 Cy7 信号的高亮 区与 Cy5 的范围几乎一致。Cy7-Pg成像的信噪比 在1h、3h时分别为 Cy5-Pg的4.24 倍(t = 6.893,P < 0.01)、3.77 倍(t = 4.407,P < 0.05)(图 6c)。3h时, 将小鼠处死,取出、分离胃肠道至体外检测荧光信号 强度。对照组 Cy7 通道的背景噪音分布范围明显小 于 Cy5,除胃、盲肠、结肠外,还出现在 Cy5 通道的小



a & b: metabolic labeling of E. coli using Cy5-DBCO or Cy7-DBCO. Scale bar = 10 μ m. c & d: co-culture of E. coli with Cy5 or Cy7-labeled Pg for 30 min, 1, 3, and 24 h. In the bright field, Pg was represented as dots or short rods, whereas E. coli was represented long rods. In the merge channel, the red straight and smooth rods likely indicate a few E. coli labeled (yellow arrows). Dumbbell-shaped rods with narrow zones probably indicate Pg division (white arrows). No more than five red long rods could be discovered in 15 randomly selected view fields at each time point, indicating that Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pgwas relatively stable and could barely label E. coli. Scale bar = 5 μ m. Cy5-Pg: tagged by Cy5-DBCO. Cy7-Pg: tagged by Cy7-DBCO. Pg: Porphyromonas gingivalis; E. coli: Escherichia coli; DBCO: dibenzocyclooctyne

Figure 4 Coculture of *E. coli* with *Pg* tagged with different fluorescent probes via metabolic labeling **图**4 不同荧光探针代谢 法标记的 *Pg* 与 *E. coli* 共 培养结果

肠中末端。实验组 Cy5-Pg、Cy7-Pg分布于胃及小肠 中部(图 6d、6e)。Cy7-Pg在器官水平成像的信噪比 为 Cy5-Pg的 5.19 倍(t = 4.418,P < 0.05)(图 6f)。

3 讨 论

本研究标记Pg方法的基础是生物正交反应,

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原理为生物体将经过化学修饰的寡糖分子合成进入自身的多糖或糖蛋白中,目前已应用于哺乳动物细胞^[20]和肠道细菌^[18,21]。本研究选择了单糖GalNAz,是N-乙酰基半乳糖胺(N-acetylgalactos-amine,GalNAc)的类似物,可以被合成作为O-连接蛋白的一部分^[22],位于Pg的细胞周质和细胞膜

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Cy5-Pg and Cy7-Pg were serially diluted and examined using IVIS. A linear relationship existed between fluorescent intensity and bacteria concentration ($R^2 = 0.97$). Cy5-Pg: tagged by Cy5-DBCO. Cy7-Pg: tagged by Cy7-DBCO. Pg: Porphyromonas gingivalis; IVIS: in vivo imaging system Figure 5 Relationship between the concentration and signal intensity of Pg tagged by different fluorescent probes via metabolic labeling

图5 不同荧光探针代谢法标记的 Pg荧光强度和浓度关系



a & b: mice in the Cy5-Pg and Cy7-Pg groups were administered through oral gavage with 100 μ L 1 × 10° CFU Cy5-Pg or Cy7-Pg, respectively. Ctrl mice received 100 μ L PBS. Mice were detected at 1 h and 3 h under IVIS to calculate the signal-to-background ratio for the abdominal area. c: the signal-to-background ratio of the Cy7-Pg group was higher than that of the Cy5-Pg group at both 1 h (t = 6.893, P < 0.01) and 3 h (t = 4.407, P < 0.05). d & e: at 3 h, the isolated gastrointestinal tracts were detected under IVIS. f: the signal-to-noise ratio of the Cy7-Pg group was significantly higher than that of the Cy5-Pg group (t = 4.418, P < 0.05), which indicated that Cy7 had a superior imaging effect than Cy5. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01. Pg: Porphyromonas gingivalis. IVIS: in vivo imaging system

Figure 6 Comparison of the signal-to-background ratios in C57BL/6J mice after the oral gavage of Pg tagged with different fluorescent probes via metabolic labeling

图6 灌饲不同荧光探针标记的 Pg后 C57BL/6J 小鼠的成像信噪比结果

中^[23]。Geva-Zatorsky 等^[21]用同样方式标记脆弱拟 杆菌,发现荧光探针定位于细菌表面,并且缺失多 糖A(PSA,荚膜多糖组分之一)的突变菌株 ΔPSA 的荧光非常微弱,因此该法标记分子的定位主要 为细胞表面多糖。对于代谢法的荧光探针浓度, 以往文献中为20~100 μ mol/L^[20-21],本文标记*Pg*的 Cy5、Cy7 最适浓度分别是 20 μ mol/L、30 μ mol/L。 探针浓度可能受细胞体积和探针基团分子大小影 响,可为后续相似方法标记其他细菌提供参照。

HGF不仅维持牙周结构的完整和稳定,还是

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先天性免疫重要的前哨细胞^[24]。体外 HGF 通过 Toll 样受体 2 识别结合 Pg 并分泌 IL-6、IL-8^[25]。牙 周炎患者的 HGF 单细胞测序结果显示,与 LPS 和 细菌分子相关的抗菌反应通路上调,尤其是与中 性粒细胞募集相关的基因(CXCL1、IL-8)^[26]。唾液 中的IL-8含量与探诊出血和探诊深度指标呈正相 关,并在完善的牙周治疗后下降^[27]。因此,IL-6和 IL-8水平能体现细菌刺激免疫系统反应的能力。 本研究证实代谢法标记不影响 Pg 的免疫调节能 力,以MOI=1000:1刺激HGF后,HGF内IL-6和IL-8 转录水平分别上升了7倍和13倍。代谢法标记脆 弱拟杆菌或荚膜多糖也不影响其刺激树突状细 胞、CD4+T细胞分泌的IL-10水平[21]。 Lagosz 等[28] 用Pg以MOI=100:1刺激HGF4h后,HGF的IL-6和 IL-8转录水平升高了100倍和1000倍。本研究标 记Pg的过程中多次离心、洗脱可能会影响其毒力。

代谢法标记并非菌种特异性的标记方式,因 此,Cy5-Pg或Cy7-Pg接触到其他细菌时,可能使其 他细菌被标记上荧光:①Cy5-DBCO或Cy7-DBCO 与Pg表面的GalNAz反应形成的共价键在反复洗 脱的过程中断裂,导致溶液中存在游离的荧光探 针;②Cy5-Pg或Cy7-Pg可能会代谢出GalNAz,被其 他细菌吸收,并恰好结合游离的荧光探针。为了 检验以上可能,将常见的肠道模式菌株 E. coli 与 Cy5-Pg或Cy7-Pg共培养30min、1h、3h、24h,发 现只有极少的E. coli可能被标记上荧光,意味着观 察到的荧光绝大多数来自于 Cy5-Pg 或 Cy7-Pg。 Tian 等^[29]将硒结合的代谢法探针(Pr₂GalNSe)标记 不同种类的肿瘤细胞,再和未标记的T细胞共培 养,发现不超过6%的硒结合的多糖会转移到T细 胞上,并在3~6h达到最高,之后逐渐下降。这说 明即便是具有相互作用的细胞群,细胞膜中位于 0-连接蛋白的半乳糖的交流互换也是有限的,其中 的原因还需进一步实验验证。Geva-Zatorsky等^[21] 也观察到了类似的情况,被荧光标记的脆弱拟杆 菌会在前8h逐渐失去荧光信号,其中前4h荧光 信号强度几乎不变,4~8h间信号迅速下降,6h时 已经下降了一半,8h时几乎降至最低,此后至24h 信号强度几乎不变,这种下降趋势和对数期细菌 数量增长的趋势恰好吻合,可能与细菌分裂有关。

Cy5和Cy7均是活体成像中常用的荧光探针, Cy7发射波长稍高于Cy5,对皮肤和脂肪的穿透力 稍强^[30]。胃肠道内食物残渣会导致较强的背景噪 音^[31],啮齿动物饲料中的苜蓿经消化后会产生叶

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绿素,它的两个发射峰分别在680 nm 和740 nm,更 接近 Cy5 的发射波长范围(650 ~ 700 nm),因此 Cy7 具有更强的信噪比。Cy5-Pg 和Cy7-Pg分别灌 饲至小鼠口腔后,Cy7-Pg 在小鼠腹部分布的范围 更广,而核心高亮区与Cy5-Pg一致。Cy5 成像中, 周围 Pg 含量少的低亮区可能因扣除背景噪音且荧 光穿透力稍小而无法显示。 基于以上研究结果,一些问题仍值得探讨:一 方面代谢法标记能将多种不同波段的荧光探针标 记细菌,从而适用于不同成像维度,本文是从宏观 水平做出探索,未来可从微观水平研究宿主-微生 物的相互作用;另一方面,本研究为单次灌饲Pg, 未来可通过连续灌饲Pg来构造肠道微生物和黏膜 屏障破坏的动物模型,进一步探讨Pg被吞咽进入 消化道后与系统性疾病的联系机制。综上所述, 本研究探索了一种标记活的Pg的方法,这种方法 不影响Pg的功能状态,并具有良好的稳定性,为研 究牙周炎和全身疾病的联系提供了实验基础。

[Author contributions] Cheng XY designed the study, performed experiments, analyzed the data and drafted the manuscript. Zou PH designed the study and performed the experiments. Liu J and Luan QX designed the study and revised the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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