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## 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

計畫名稱：不同脂肪攝取對糖尿病併發敗血症老鼠細胞激素分泌及營養素代謝之影響 (2/2)

Effects of Different Dietary Fats on Cytokine Secretion and Nutrients Metabolism in Diabetic Rats with Complication of Sepsis

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## 中文摘要

故本研究是以糖尿病合併敗血症之動物模式來探討魚油和紅花籽油攝取對糖尿病敗血症老鼠肌肉組織異化情形之影響，並由 cytokine 及 leukotriene 之分泌來探討其對營養素代謝變化之可能機轉。本研究選用 150-180g 之 Wistar 公鼠，以 streptozotocin 尾靜脈注射引致糖尿病。將糖尿病老鼠分成兩組，一組給予魚油，一組給予紅花籽油，四週後以盲腸結紮並穿刺法(CLP)引致腹膜炎並引發敗血症，CLP 後 6, 12, 24 小時後分別犧牲一批，實驗共分成魚油敗血症組(FOS)及紅花籽油敗血症組(SOS)。結果顯示糖尿病老鼠在餵食魚油和紅花籽油引致敗血症後，血漿 valine, leucine, isoleucine 濃度在兩組間各時間點均無差異，顯示與餵食紅花籽油組相較，糖尿病老鼠餵食魚油在引致敗血症後對防止肌肉組織蛋白質分解並無益處。腹水中 interleukin-1 $\beta$ 濃度在 CLP 後 6 小時，及 tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  12 小時時 FOS 組均顯著較 SOS 組為高，而 prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> 則在 FOS 組顯著較 SOS 組為低，顯示 cytokine 之分泌與肌肉組織蛋白質分解並無相關。由於與發炎反應相關的 cytokine 通常濃度越高表示發炎反應越嚴重，病人的預後也越差，本實驗結果與以往於魚油可減輕發炎反應之認知不同。由此可知魚油攝取對疾病之影響，可能因疾病之種類而有不同，因此呼籲臨床上對魚油之應用要格外小心。

## Abstract

This study was designed to investigate the effects of dietary fish oil on plasma amino acid profiles and inflammatory-related mediators in diabetic rats with sepsis. Diabetes mellitus (DM) was induced in rats by streptozotocin. The DM rats were maintained for 4 weeks on medium fat (10%, w/w) diets containing either fish oil or safflower oil. After that, sepsis was induced by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP). There were 2 groups in this study: fish oil sepsis group (FOS) and safflower oil sepsis group (SOS). The rats were sacrificed at 6, 12, and 24 h after CLP, respectively. The results demonstrated that no significant differences were observed in plasma valine, leucine, isoleucine, glutamine, or arginine concentrations between the FOS and SOS groups at different time points. Concentrations of interleukin (IL)-1 $\beta$  in peritoneal lavage fluid (PLF) at 6 h and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  at 6 h as well as at 12 h after CLP in the FOS group were significantly higher than those in the SOS group. PGE<sub>2</sub> levels in PLF, by contrast, were lower in the FOS group at 6 and 12 h after CLP than in the SOS group. These results suggest that differences in IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , and prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> levels in PLF in the early period of sepsis did not influence the plasma amino acid profiles of the FOS and SOS groups. Compared with safflower oil, feeding diabetic rats with fish oil had no beneficial effects on muscle protein breakdown, and the immunologic impact of dietary n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids on diabetic rats with sepsis requires further investigation.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, sepsis, cytokines, muscle protein breakdown

### 計畫緣由與目的

由於以往之研究多只探討飲食介入單獨對糖尿病或敗血症之影響，並無關於飲食對糖尿病合併敗血症之研究，而糖尿病由於對營養素利用變差，免疫能力下降，極易發生感染甚至引發敗血症，故本研究是以糖尿病合併敗血症之動物模式來探討魚油和紅花籽油攝取對糖尿病敗血症老鼠脂質代謝、肌肉組織異化情形之影響，並由 cytokine 及 leukotriene 之分泌來探討其對營養素代謝變化之可能機轉。本計畫分成兩年進行，第一年已探討魚油和紅花籽油攝取對糖尿病敗血症老鼠致死率、各不同組別間血糖、血脂及肝臟脂質代謝之影響。第二年主要探討不同油脂攝取對不同組別間各種 cytokine 及 leukotriene 分泌之影響，並比較不同組別間肌肉組織分解之差異，以了解魚油是否可能藉由抑制 cytokine 及 LTB<sub>4</sub> 之分泌影響肌肉蛋白質之代謝。以下就第二年之成果作一報告。

### 材料與方法

本研究選用 150-180g 之 Wistar 公鼠，以 streptozotocin 尾靜脈注射引致糖尿病。將老鼠隨機分成兩組，一組給予魚油，一組給予紅花籽油四週，四週後以盲腸結紮並穿刺法(cecal ligation and puncture, CLP)引致腹膜炎並引發敗血症，CLP 後 6, 12, 24 小時後分別犧牲一批，來探討不同脂肪攝取對肌肉組織分解，及與發炎反應相關之 cytokine 包括 interleukin(IL)-1 $\beta$ , tumor necrosis factor(TNF)- $\alpha$  及 prostaglandin (PG)E<sub>2</sub> 分泌之情形，實驗共分成魚油敗血症組(FOS)及紅花籽油敗血症組(SOS)。

### 結果與討論

糖尿病老鼠在餵食魚油和紅花籽油引致敗血症後，血漿 arginine 濃度顯著較糖尿病控制組低，但兩敗血症組間並無差異。血漿 valine, leucine, isoleucine 濃度在兩組間各時間點均無差異(Table 1)，由於支鍊胺基酸是肌肉組織能量之來源，當身體行異化作用時會大量分解支鍊胺基酸，故血中支鍊胺基酸較高表示肌肉組織蛋白質分解較嚴重(1)。由於本研究中兩組支鍊胺基酸濃度並無差異，顯示與餵食紅花籽油組相較，糖尿病老鼠餵食魚油在引致敗血症後對防止肌肉組織蛋白質分解並無益處。敗血症組血中 arginine 濃度較低，可能是因為敗血症時體內產生較多 nitric acid 以殺滅細菌(2)，而 arginine 是 nitric acid 之前身故造成血中 arginine 濃度降低。腹水中 IL-1 $\beta$ 濃度在 CLP 後 6 小時，及 TNF- $\alpha$ 12 小時時 FOS

組均顯著較 SOS 組為高，而 PGE2 則在 FOS 組顯著較 SOS 組為低(Table 2)。此結果顯示 cytokine 之高低對肌肉組織之分解並無影響。另外有研究顯示 n-3 脂肪酸會抑制腹腔 macrophage 產生 PGE2(3)，而 PGE2 之降低會促進 TNF 之分泌增加(3,4)。有研究顯示飲食中補充魚油會降低周邊血中單核球 IL-1 $\beta$  和 TNF- $\alpha$  之分泌 (5)，但也有研究顯示飲食中之 n-3 脂肪酸會刺激老鼠腹腔 macrophage IL-1 $\beta$  和 TNF- $\alpha$  之合成(6)，與本實驗結果類似。這些不同的結果可能與各實驗設計及疾病之狀況不同相關，且體外試驗之結果也未必能適用於體內。通常與發炎反應相關的 cytokine 濃度越高表示發炎反應越嚴重，病人的預後也越差(7)。在本實驗中魚油餵食組之 cytokine 濃度反較紅花籽油為高，此結果與以往魚油可減輕發炎反應之認知不同。由此可知魚油攝取對疾病之影響，可能因疾病之種類而有不同，因此呼籲臨床上對魚油之應用要格外小心。

Table 1. Plasma amino acid concentrations among the chow-fed group and sepsis groups at different time points

Group	Val	Leu	Ile	Gln	Arg
	nmol/mL				
DM-Chow	237.7 $\pm$ 38.4	168.6 $\pm$ 20.6	100.4 $\pm$ 16.1	516.3 $\pm$ 121.6	128.7 $\pm$ 47.6
6 h after CLP					
FOS ( <i>n</i> =10)	315.1 $\pm$ 244.4	237.7 $\pm$ 187.9	133.1 $\pm$ 107.2	305.5 $\pm$ 83.2*	88.4 $\pm$ 16.2*
SOS ( <i>n</i> =10)	381.8 $\pm$ 150.3*	297.0 $\pm$ 119.9*	167.3 $\pm$ 69.8*	391.6 $\pm$ 76.8	107.9 $\pm$ 17.4
12 h after CLP					
FOS ( <i>n</i> =10)	158.1 $\pm$ 26.5	117.9 $\pm$ 18.8	60.3 $\pm$ 8.5	332.2 $\pm$ 37.6*	61.7 $\pm$ 30.2*
SOS ( <i>n</i> =10)	272.9 $\pm$ 116.7	206.5 $\pm$ 87.2	111.7 $\pm$ 50.5	403.7 $\pm$ 138.7	92.8 $\pm$ 28.9*
24 h after CLP					
FOS ( <i>n</i> =10)	160.6 $\pm$ 27.6	119.9 $\pm$ 21.3	61.7 $\pm$ 11.8	476.6 $\pm$ 142.5	95.4 $\pm$ 34.6*
SOS ( <i>n</i> =10)	148.3 $\pm$ 34.0	110.3 $\pm$ 32.3	57.7 $\pm$ 15.5	450.4 $\pm$ 64.5	85.1 $\pm$ 22.0*

Values are means  $\pm$  SD.

\*Significantly different from DM-chow group at  $p < 0.05$  as determined by Duncan's multiple range test.

Abbreviations: FOS: fish oil sepsis group; SOS: safflower oil sepsis group; Val: valine; Leu: leucine; Ile: isoleucine; Gln: glutamine; Arg: arginine.

Table 2. Interleukin (IL) 1- $\beta$ , tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$ , and prostaglandin (PG) E<sub>2</sub> concentrations in peritoneal lavage fluid at different time points between the two sepsis groups

Group	IL-1 $\beta$	TNF- $\alpha$	PGE <sub>2</sub>
	pg/mg protein		
6 h after CLP			
FOS	92.5 $\pm$ 52.8*	21.7 $\pm$ 10.6*	214.0 $\pm$ 170.0*
SOS	45.9 $\pm$ 24.7	10.3 $\pm$ 5.2	585.2 $\pm$ 254.8
12 h after CLP			
FOS	23.2 $\pm$ 12.0	18.4 $\pm$ 12.7*	207.2 $\pm$ 188.3*
SOS	18.8 $\pm$ 11.2	7.4 $\pm$ 4.8	533.2 $\pm$ 202.4
24 h after CLP			
FOS	14.0 $\pm$ 6.6	15.3 $\pm$ 6.2	ND
SOS	24.5 $\pm$ 19.3	16.6 $\pm$ 14.4	ND

Values means  $\pm$  SD.

\* Significantly different from the SOS group at 6 and 12 h after CLP, respectively, as determined by Duncan's multiple range test.

Abbreviations: FOS: fish oil sepsis group; SOS: safflower oil sepsis group; ND: not determined.

#### 計畫成果自評

本計畫均遵照當初之實驗設計進行，並已將兩年之計畫全部執行完成。本計畫之結果已投稿 *Clinical Nutrition* 及 *New Taipei Journal of Medicine* 兩篇均已被接受，將在近期內出版。

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