ISSN 1007-7626 CN 11-3870/O 2019年12月 35(12):1409~1418

•技术与方法•

DOI: 10.13865/j.cnki.cjbmb.2019.11.1353

模型膜实验方法在β淀粉样蛋白与细胞膜间相互作用中 的应用与改进

石镜明¹⁾, 白彩娟²⁾, 李岩松¹⁾, 张海骄¹⁾, 孙正启¹⁾*
(¹⁾西藏民族大学西藏高原相关疾病分子遗传机制与干预研究省级重点实验室, 陕西 咸阳 712082;
²⁾西藏大学医学院高原医学研究中心, 拉萨 850000)

摘要 β淀粉样蛋白 (amyloid β peptide, Aβ) 与细胞膜间的相互作用很可能是阿尔茨海默症病 (Alzheimer disease, AD) 重要的风险因素。模型膜研究方法在该领域的应用和更新持续至今,但仍存在一些问题有待解决,例如,Aβ 插膜后聚集状态与 Aβ 融合到脂质体膜聚集状态的差异,Aβ 插膜后形成微通道的时间及与磷脂成分的关系等。本文试图解析这两个问题,同时,系统地总结出常用的和更新的模型膜研究方法,这些方法包括单层膜插膜及电镜样品的制备,脂质体制备方法的改进,脂质体膜上 Aβ42 经过高盐及酸清洗后的 Western 印迹检测,ANTS-DPX 研究脂质体泄漏等。研究结果显示:(1) 胞外及膜内 Aβ42 单体与脂质体膜作用后的聚集状态存在差异,Aβ42 单体插膜后更容易聚集成纤维,而膜内融合的 Aβ42 呈现寡聚体形式;(2) Sepharose CL-4B 柱过滤比微型挤出器制备的脂质体更加均一分散;(3) Aβ42 在膜上形成微通道很可能是一个缓慢的过程,且与脂质体的磷脂种类相关。这些方法为 Aβ42 与细胞膜的相互作用提供了实用的研究手段,同时也为其他膜蛋白质与细胞膜的相互作用提供了可以借鉴的办法。研究结果使 β 淀粉样蛋白代谢过程更加清晰。

关键词 β淀粉样蛋白;阿尔茨海默病;单层膜;脂质体;微通道中图分类号 0518.4

Application and Improvement of Model Membrane Experimental Method in the Interaction Between Amyloid β Peptide and Cell Membrane

SHI Jing-Ming¹⁾, BAI Cai-Juan²⁾, LI Yan-Song¹⁾, ZHANG Hai-Jiao¹⁾, SUN Zheng-Qi¹⁾*

(1) Key Laboratory for Molecular Genetic Mechanisms and Intervention Research on High Altitude Disease of Tibet Autonomous Region, School of Medicine, Xizang Minzu University, Xianyang 712082, Shaanxi, China. 2) High Altitude Medical Research Center, School of Medicine, Tibet University, Lhasa 850000, China)

Abstract The interaction between amyloid β peptide ($A\beta$) and cell membrane is likely to be an important risk factor for Alzheimer's disease (AD). The application and update of model membrane research methods in this field have continued up to now. However, there are still some problems to be solved, such as the differences between the aggregation of $A\beta$ after insertion and the fusion of $A\beta$ into the aggregation of liposome membrane, and the time of formation of microchannels after $A\beta$ insertion and the relationship with phospholipid composition, etc. In this paper, we attempt to resolve these two problems.

收稿日期: 2019-08-27; 修回日期: 2019-10-21; 接受日期: 2019-10-21

陕西省教育厅 2018 年度专项科学研究项目(No. 18JK1180)和国家自然科学基金项目(No. 31660243)资助

Received: August 27, 2019; Revised: October 21, 2019; Accepted: October 21, 2019

Supported by Special Scientific Research Projects of Shaanxi Education Department in 2018 (No. 18JK1180) and National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31660243)

^{*}通讯作者 Tel: 029-33755247; E-mail: shijingming5272@126.com

^{*} Corresponding author Tel: 029-33755247; E-mail: shijingming5272@ 126.com

Meanwhile, we systematically summarize the common and updated research methods of model membranes. These methods include monolayer insertion and preparation of electron microscopic samples, improvement of preparation methods of liposomes, Western blot detection of A β 42 on liposome membranes after high salt and acid cleaning, and ANTS-DPX study of liposome leakage. The results showed that (1) there were differences in aggregation of A β 42 monomers and liposome membranes in extracellular and intramembranous media, and A β 42 monomers were more likely to aggregate into fibre after insertion, while the fused A β 42 showed oligomer form; (2) Sepharose CL-4B column filtration was more uniform than that of liposomes prepared by micro-extruder; (3) the formation of microchannels on liposomes is likely to be a slow process and is related to the types of phospholipids in liposomes. These methods provide a practical application to study the interaction between A β 42 and cell membrane, and also provide a reference for the interaction between other membrane proteins and cell membrane. The results help further understanding the metabolic process of β -amyloid protein. However, the process of microchannels formation and clear conformation of β -amyloid protein on model membrane remain to be clarified.

Key words amyloid β peptide (Aβ); Alzheimer disease (AD); monolayer; liposome; microchannel

阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是最 常见的神经退行性疾病之一。它损害病人的认知、 记忆和语言,最终导致患者痴呆[1,2]。尽管 AD 的 发病机制尚不清楚,但 ß 淀粉样蛋白(amvloid ß peptide.AB)被认为是最重要的风险因素。该蛋白 质来源于 β 淀粉样前体蛋白 (amyloid precursor protein, APP)的产物,由β-分泌酶和γ-分泌酶切割 而成^[1,3]。大量研究表明,Aβ 寡聚体是主要的神经 毒性形式[47]。近年来,临床上针对 AB 相关的药物 开发均失败,导致 Aβ 在 AD 中的致病作用受到一定 的质疑^[8]。2019年, Science 最新报道, Aβ 二聚体 才是导致 AD 发病的真正毒性蛋白质形式。它们通 过阻断神经突触对谷氨酸再摄取,导致神经突触之 间兴奋性的传递受阻,从而产生阿尔茨海默症的病 源^[9]。2018年, Nakamura 等在 Nature 上发表的临 床研究结果认为,血浆中的 AB 含量可以作为 AD 高 灵敏度的标识物[10]。这说明, Aβ 与 AD 之间可能 存在很紧密的联系,但仍有待阐明。

Aβ 与神经细胞膜的相互作用被认为是 AD 发病的关键步骤^[1,11]。先前的研究发现, Aβ 单体与神经元细胞膜相互作用较弱, 但浓度相似的低聚物与细胞膜结合强烈, 更容易进入细胞^[12,13]。 Aβ 可能直接作用于细胞膜中的脂质, 导致膜内、外离子的流通。 Aβ 融合到模型膜中, 也会导致模型膜电导率变化^[14,15]。先前有报告表明, Aβ 单体可以插膜, 而寡聚体则不能^[16]。 Aβ 不仅与膜脂相互作用, 而且与膜上的受体相互作用。 Aβ 寡聚物与这些受体结合, 引发毒性机制, 导致细胞死亡。例如, 它们可能导致离子通道受体与细胞膜上的多个受体不平衡^[2,5,17]。在以往的研究中, 已经报道了大量的膜

受体,包括胆碱能烟酸 Ach 受体 α7(α7Nachr)、N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)、嘌呤能受体(P2XRS)、CMKLR1、mGluR5 和 AMPA 受体等^[18]。总之,Aβ与神经细胞膜的相互作用包括两种方式:(1)Aβ与细胞膜的膜脂相互作用,导致细胞膜损伤;(2)Aβ与膜上的受体相结合,引发神经功能障碍。但目前仍不清楚,哪种方式是发挥毒性的主要机制。

模型膜模拟细胞膜在研究"Αβ 与细胞膜相互 作用"中得到广泛应用。模型膜一般包括磷脂单层 膜和双分子层的脂质体膜。依据研究目的,这些研 究方法十分多样,例如,膜片钳、膜天平、脂质体、圆 二色光谱等, AB 插入带负电磷脂的单层膜的研 究^[19, 20]; Aβ 破坏脂质体完整性的研究^[20]; 脂质体 破坏成熟 Aβ 纤维使其断裂成毒性寡聚体[21]: Aβ 与脂质体的磷脂成分特意性作用[3]等。模型膜之 所以能代替细胞膜进行研究的优势非常明显:(1) 这些研究大多在体外进行,操作相对比较简便;(2) 模型膜体系相对单一,磷脂成分、缓冲液种类、离子 强度等均可以控制,从而能准确阐明 AB 与神经细 胞膜相互作用的具体原理和机制:(3)模型膜不受 其他因素,尤其是膜受体的干扰。由于单层膜和脂 质体应用广泛,其制备方法值得系统性总结,同时应 该及时报道最新的方法。

虽然 Aβ 与模型膜的相互作用已经进行了大量研究,但仍存在一些问题有待解决。先前报道的 Aβ 可以插入单层膜内,并且可能在膜上形成寡聚^[16]。在模拟离子通道电导率的研究中,Aβ 被融合到单层膜或脂质体中,很可能形成离子通道寡聚体^[22]。但这两者之间可能存在差异,本文将对此进行比较。

先前有研究显示, Aβ40 与脂质体共孵育仅需要几百秒的时间就会产生离子通道^[23]。最近的研究显示,离子通道的形成却是一个缓慢的过程^[24]。而且有报道认为, Aβ42 可以在膜内形成离子通道,但Aβ40 却不能^[25]。因此,本文将验证荧光小分子泄漏的速度,从而反映出微通道的形成。此外,Sepharose CL-4B 柱过滤磷脂层制备脂质体是近几年出现的方法,其与先前常用的微型挤出器制备的脂质体的方法之间的差异也将得到比较。这些研究结果及方法将有助于人们对 Aβ42 与细胞膜作用机制的理解。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

Aβ42 购自 rPeptide 公司(美国),1,1,1,3,3,3hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP), Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), Thioflavin T(ThT)均购自 Sigma 公司(德 国),神经节苷脂(Ganglioside,GM1),1,2-dioleoylsn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC), 鞘磷脂 (Sphingomyelin), 胆固醇(Cholesterol), 1,2-dipalmitoylsn-glycero-3-phosphatidylcholine semisynthetic (DPPC), 等磷脂均购自 Avanti Polar Lipids 公司(美国)。磷 脂均采用氯仿/甲醇(75/25, vol %)溶解成 1 mg/ mL的溶液。脂筏配比为 POPC/SM/Chol/GM1 (32:32:31:5, 摩尔比)[16,26]。 鼠源单克隆抗体 4G8 以及 HRP 羊抗小鼠 IgG 购自 Invitrogen 公司 (美国), Western 印迹化学发光 HRP 底物 ECL 发光 液购自 Millipore 公司(美国)。荧光光谱仪 Perkin Elmer 购自仪器公司(型号: PELS5S,美国), Tecnai™透射电子显微镜型号 G20 (FEI 公司,荷 兰)。

1.2 Aβ42 样品制备

Aβ42 的单体化处理:根据先前已经报道的方法作出改动^[27]。主要步骤如下:1 mg Aβ42 棕色瓶内加入 222 μL HFIP 使 Aβ42 终浓度为 1 mmol/L,加入 HFIP 后,首先旋涡振荡 2 min,待 Aβ42 完全溶解后置于摇床上 4℃慢摇过夜,并取少量 Aβ42 样品进行电泳和透射电镜检测。达到单体标准后,分装成小管,在氦气流下吹干后置于-80℃冰箱备用。

Aβ42 与脂质体孵育的样品:将 Aβ42 与脂质体孵育 10 min,以 15 000×g 离心 10 min,使纤维化的 Aβ 聚集物形成沉淀。弃沉淀,将上清超速离心。具体操作程序如 Fig.3(A)所示。其中,高盐及酸洗的溶液为: 1 mol/L NaCl, 20 mmol/L NaH,PO₄,

pH 2.0

1.3 电泳和 Western 印迹

- 1.3.1 电泳 4% Tris-tricine 浓缩胶及 16.5%的 Tris-tricine 分离胶,分析 Aβ42 插入脂质体膜后/融合脂质体膜后的状态。Aβ42 电泳样品采用 $5\times$ 上样缓冲液处理,5 mL $5\times$ 上样缓冲液配方:1.25 mL 1 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH6.8,0.5 g SDS,10 mg 溴酚蓝,2.5 mL 甘油,250 μL 2-巯基乙醇,超纯水完全溶解,定容至 5 mL)。上样前,先将样品置于 90% 水浴中加热 5 min,每个泳道上样 10 ng。在 40 V 稳定电压为 $15\sim20$ min,蛋白质标记开始分离,电压被调节到恒定电压 60 V。等待溴酚蓝跑出整块凝胶,大约需要 3.5 h。
- 1.3.2 Western 印迹 干转膜仪名称及型号为 Bio-Rad Trans-Blot SD Semi-Dry Transfer Cell 170-3940 (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA)。转膜缓冲液(100 mL: 0.58 g Tris-HCl, pH8.3, 0.29 g 甘氨酸,40 mL 甲醇,60 mL 超纯水)。转膜条件:恒流为 3 mA/ cm²。转膜 40 min,凝胶中的 Aβ42 均已转移到聚偏 二氟乙烯膜(PVDF 膜, 孔径 0.45 μm)。将 PVDF 膜置于5%牛血清白蛋白(BSA)中封闭,BSA采用 TBS 缓冲液 (10 mmol/L Tris-HCL, pH 7.4, 140 mmol/L NaCl)溶解,并加入 0.5%吐温 20(加入吐温 的 TBS 称为 TTBS)。封闭后加入一抗 4G8,将其溶 于 5% BSA 的 TTBS 缓冲液,终浓度为 1:5 000 稀 释,4℃慢摇过夜,用TTBS洗涤5 min×3次,加入山 羊抗小鼠 IgG(1:10 000 倍稀释)在室温下孵育 1 h。 然后,用TTBS冲洗5 min×3次。PVDF 膜置于不含 吐温 20 的 TBS 中保存,并采用 HRP 底物 ECL 发光 液进行显影。

1.4 脂质体制备

- 1.4.1 微型挤压器法 采用 Avanti Polar Lipids (USA)公司生产的 Avanti 微型挤压器进行推拉制备^[28]。1 mg 磷脂溶于氯仿/甲醇=3:1的溶剂中,磷脂浓度为1 mg/mL。取1 mL 磷脂溶液采用氮气流吹干,再真空干燥2h。磷酸缓冲液(PBS,pH7.4,1 mL)溶解,并在磷脂相变温度下反复涡旋0.5h,溶液超声15s,采用"水浴-液氮-水浴-液氮-水浴-……"的方式反复冻融10次。在磷脂相变温度上,用挤压器反复推挤20次备用。脂筏配比为 POPC/SM/Chol/GM1 (32:32:31:5,摩尔比) [16,27,28]。
- **1.4.2** Sepharose CL-4B 柱过滤法 最新脂质体制备方法:1 mg 磷脂溶于氯仿/甲醇=3:1的溶剂中,磷脂浓度为1 mg/mL。取1 mL 磷脂溶液采用氮气

流吹干,再真空干燥 2 h。将干燥后的磷脂膜溶于 1 mL 110 mmol/L OG 缓冲液中,反复冻溶 20 次。随后,使用 Sepharose cl-4b 柱进行尺寸排除色谱形成脂质体,该柱在恒定重力下用蠕动泵(GE Healthcare)在5.5 mL 柱中填充,柱床体积为5 mL,缓冲液 V(20 mmol/L HEPES, pH7.4,90 mmol/L NaCl)平衡。用 PBS 缓冲液以 0.2 mL·min⁻¹流速洗脱。

1.5 透射电镜分析 (transmission electron microscopy, TEM)

负染样品制作: 300 目铜网格(直径 3.05 mm, 厚度 18 μm, 购自 Electron Microscopy Sciences 公司 (美国,宾夕法尼亚州,哈特菲尔德),镀上连续碳膜。将 2 μL 的 Aβ42 溶液加入放电/亲水处理的碳膜中,培养 1 min。去离子水洗涤后,用 1%磷钨酸钠对碳膜进行 1 min 负染。吸收多余液体,风干碳膜。用于透射电子显微镜。使用 TecnaiTM G20 透射电镜进行检查。加速电压为 200 千伏。

冷冻电镜脂质体样品制作:选择 Quantifoil 1. 2/1. 3,300 目的载网制作冷冻样品,亲水化为 14 mA,90 s。设置 Vitrobot 快速冷冻仪的湿度为 100%,温度为 4 $^{\circ}$ 。待仪器稳定后,吸收 3 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ 上脂质体溶液(1 mg/mL),在吸力为 0,吸液时间为 2. 5 s 的条件下制备冷冻样品。每次暴露的剂量约为 3 000 E-/Nm2。图像在 50 000 放大倍数和 1. 0 ~ 3. 5 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ 的摄

1.6 ThT 分析 Aβ42 纤维化

ThT 通常被用于检测淀粉样蛋白的纤维化程度 [29,30]。具体步骤如下,称取粉末状 ThT,用超纯水溶解至 50 mm 的浓度后分装成小管。在-20℃条件下保存(一般保存时间不超过 1 个月)。每次使用前,将其平衡至室温 1 h 避光。使用时,将 ThT 储备液添加到含有 Aβ 片段, TBS (50 mmol/L Tris-HCl,100 mmol/L NaCl,pH7.4)缓冲液中,ThT 的最终浓度为 10 μ mol/L, LS-55 光谱仪(Perkinelemer,美国)用于检测 ThT 荧光强度,分析 Aβ 形成纤维的动力学过程;1 μ mol/L Aβ 肽连续搅拌培养。检测条件为: Ex440 nm、狭缝 10 nm 和 Em490 nm、狭缝 10 nm。持续检测 10 h,记录动力学曲线。每个样品至少分析 3 次。

1.7 朗缪尔膜天平分析 Aβ42 插膜

本实验所用的主要仪器是高精度、高灵敏度的 朗缪尔微型膜天平。仪器主要由朗缪尔槽、高精度 传感器、表面电位记录装置、TCP 温控板(接循环水 浴、温控系统)、高纯聚四氟乙烯形成的磁搅拌器等组成。实验数据可以直接显示,包括研究脂质单层。除微量膜天平外,还包括一个精确的汉密尔顿注射器。单层膜实验按先前报道的方法进行^[27]。具体步骤如下:在朗缪尔膜天平(Kibron 公司,芬兰)槽中加入3 mL的 TBS 缓冲液(10 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.4,140 mmol/L NaCl),并在表面铺磷脂单层膜。平衡 1 000 s,待磷脂中氯仿和甲醇挥发后,单层膜膜压达到一个稳定值(π_0),通过朗缪尔槽侧孔向亚相中注入终浓度为 600 nmol/L A β 42,5 000 s后,膜压上升至 π_1 时交换亚相,整个实验温度控制在 23.5 ± 0.5 $^{\circ}$ C。

1.8 脂质体泄漏检测

ANTS (8-aminonaphtalene-1, 3, 6-trisulfonic acid)-DPX (N, N'-p-xylene-bis-pyridinium bromide) 泄漏分析。方法在先前报道的基础上作出改 进^[31, 32]。将 15 mg 磷脂溶解于氯仿和甲醇(3:1)的 混合物中。随后,氮气流吹干去除有机溶剂。并在 真空干燥 8 h。加入 1 mL 含有 12.5 mmol/L 的 ANTS(Eugene 公司,美国)、20 mmol/L NaCl 和 5 mmol/L HEPES 缓冲液,添加到以上干燥的脂质膜 中,制成悬浮液,"冷冻-解冻"10次。最终脂质体中 磷脂浓度为 10 μmol/L。通过聚碳酸酯膜(孔径 1 μm) 反复推挤形成澄清的储备溶液。使用 Sephadex G-75(Pharmacia 公司, Sweden)上样,将脂质体与未 封装的 ANTS 分离,采用 100 mmol/L NaCl/5 mmol/ L Hepes, pH 7.4 缓冲液平衡。再加入 45 mmol/L DPX。采用 Perkinelemer LS 55 荧光仪检测荧光强 度,Ex 355 nm,Em 520 nm,狭缝均为 5 nm。含有 ANTS 的 LUV 囊泡和含有 DPX 的 hepes 缓冲液,持 续搅拌以快速混合肽和囊泡。将脂质悬浮液在缓冲 液中稀释,得到 100 umol/L 最终脂质浓度, AB42 终 浓度为1 µmol/L。

2 结果

2.1 单层膜分析胞外 Aβ42 插膜及细胞膜内 Aβ42 状态差异

为了模拟胞外 Aβ42 插膜及细胞膜内 Aβ42 行为,本文采用 Aβ42 对单层膜的插膜,并采用 Aβ42 与单层膜进行融合,结果如 Fig.1 所示。采用 Aβ42 插人不同类型的磷脂单层膜,其临界插膜压如 Fig.1 (A)和(B)所示,Aβ42 的临界插膜压与 Aβ40 相似。而 Aβ42 的插膜能力与磷脂类型有直接的关系。Aβ42 的插膜能力与单层膜磷脂头部基团有直接的

相关性,尤其是磷脂头部基团的带电性。从 Fig. 1 (B)可以看出,长度相同的碳原子磷脂,带负电的磷脂酰丝氨酸 (phosphatidylserine, PS) 的临界插膜压大于中性电荷的 (phosphocholine, PC),这在先前已有报道 $^{[19,20]}$;其次,A β 42 的插膜能力与单层膜磷脂尾链的长度也有直接的相关性。头部基团相同的磷脂,尾链碳原子越长,插膜能力越强,DSPC> DPPC> DMPC,A β 42 对于 18 个碳原子尾链的 DSPC 具有最强的插膜能力, π_c = 45 mN/m。而 A β 42 对 14 个碳原子的 DMPC 插膜能力最弱,其 π_c = 28 mN/m。

Ege 等曾对 Aβ42 进行荧光标记,并采用荧光显微镜观察其插膜情况。结果显示,插膜能力强大的 Aβ 可能导致磷脂膜出现荧光裂缝^[20]。但是,对于 Aβ 的聚集行为却不能进行检测。为了直接观察 Aβ42 在单层膜上的行为,本文采用透射电子显微镜观察 Aβ42 与磷脂进行融合的单层膜,以及膜天平中 Aβ42 插入磷脂单层膜后的形态。样品制备过程如 Fig.1(C)所示,待单层膜膜压稳定后,将活化过的铜网分别贴于 Aβ42 插入 DPPC 的单层膜,及 Aβ42-DPPC 膜脂融合的单层膜上。电镜观察结果如 Fig.1(D)所示,在 Aβ42 插膜样品中,Aβ42 已经形成成熟的纤维。而融合样品中,Aβ42 已经形成成熟的纤维。而融合样品中,Aβ42 在单层膜内形成比较均一的寡聚体,这些寡聚体或许就是先前报道的微通道模型^[22]。

2.2 脂质体制备方法的改进

脂质体均一分散,且不出现多层和串联在 AB42 实验体系中非常必要。尽管脂质体的制备在模型膜 实验中得到广泛的应用[11,24],但其制备方法仍在持 续改进。先前实验研究中用到的脂质体制备装置包 括 Avanti Polar Lipids 公司的脂质体微型挤出器,并 配用聚碳酸酯膜(孔径大小 0.03~1 µm)。本文采 用 DPPC 磷脂, 并采用聚碳酸酯膜(孔径=0.2 μm) 进行制备。脂质体负染后,采用电镜观察。结果如 Fig.2(A)和 Fig.2(B)所示,其大小并不均一,且相 互串联,不能用于研究 Aβ 与膜脂的相互作用,还需 要对其制备方法作出改进。在溶液中加入5%的 DMSO 对脂质体进行驱散,并采用负染技术对电镜 样品进行处理,结果如 Fig.2(C)和 Fig.2(D)所示。 DMSO 克服了脂质体之间的相互聚集,但图中显示, 脂质体大小并不均一,冷冻电镜样品如 Fig.2(E)显 示,样品显现多层脂质体现象,同样,大小也不均一。 因此,本文采用 Sepharose CL-4B 柱过滤的方法制备 脂质体。这种方法在最近的研究中曾报道[33].对制 备的脂质体样品采用冷冻电镜制样并观察。结果如

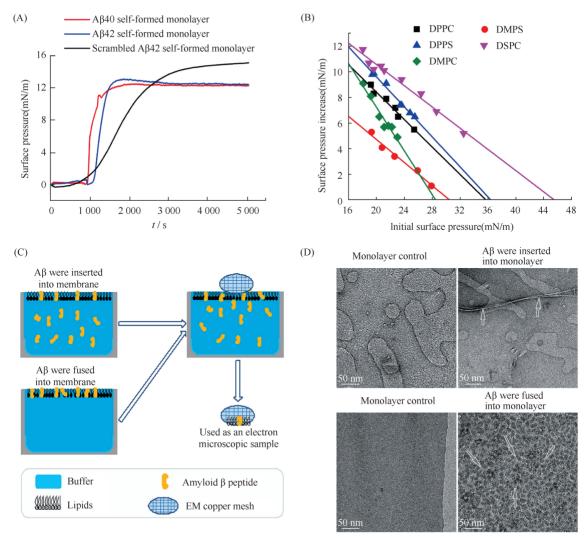
Fig.2(F)所示,脂质体均一分散,且没有多层磷脂结构。这说明,Sepharose CL-4B 柱对于脂质体的滤过非常有效.是一种值得借鉴和应用的新方法。

2.3 脂质体电泳分析插膜 Aβ42 及融入膜内 Aβ42 状态的差异

Zhang 等[16] 曾报道, 膜脂可以诱导 AB42 产生 聚集,且在上文单层膜实验中已经提及,AB42 插膜 和 Aβ42 融合代表两种不同的生理和病理过程。为 研究这两个过程之间的差异,本文采用 AB42 对脂 质体进行插膜实验,同时采用 AB42 与磷脂进行融 合。实验过程如 Fig.3(A) 所示, AB42 与脂质体孵 育后离心、清洗。首先采用 15 000 g 离心 10 min 去 除脂质体诱导产生的纤维。而在后续步骤中,采用 高盐和酸进行清洗,可以清除脂质体膜上吸附的 $AB42^{[28]}$ 。AB42与不同摩尔比例的磷脂进行比较, Fig.3(B)上图插入模式显示,电泳条带的变化随 "AB42.脂质体中含有磷脂"比例改变的变化并不明 显。这说明,相同 AB42 含量条件下,脂质体含量对 Aβ42聚集能力的影响并不明显; Fig.3(B)下图融合 模式显示,在融合情况下,"AB42:脂质体中含有磷 脂"比例越大, AB42 寡聚能力越强。这说明 AB42 插膜和融入脂质体膜上形成的寡聚体具有较大的差 异。这两个过程很可能导致两种不同的实验结果。 为了更好地比较 AB42 随脂质体磷脂含量变化,对 Fig.3(B)电泳条带的灰度进行比较。结果如 Fig.3 (C) 所示, AB42 融入脂质体后, 其聚集能力随蛋白 质:磷脂比值的变化更加明显。两者电泳结果之间 的差异与单膜电镜观察的结果相符合。上述结果表 明,两者形成的寡聚体的状态和结构可能存在差异。

2.4 脂质体诱导 Aβ42 形成纤维

为检测 Aβ42 与脂质体相互作用后的状态变化,通常经过脂质体与 Aβ42 相互作用,并采用电镜进行观察,这在先前的研究中已经被报道^[11,34]。本文通过 ThT 荧光变化验证脂质体存在的环境下 Aβ42 聚集能力增强,结果如 Fig. 4 (A) 所示。Aβ42 浓度加大,以及 DPPC 脂质体存在时,荧光强度均会增加。35 000 s 后,实时取出 ThT 样品通过电镜观察。结果如 Fig. 4(B)显示,当 Aβ42 浓度为5 μmol/L时,不管是否有脂质体存在, Aβ42 均产生较严重的纤维化。而在浓度为1 μmol/L时,仅当脂质体存在时, Aβ42 才产生纤维化。本文所用到的 Aβ42 与 DPPC 脂质体浓度比为 1:50(摩尔比)。此外,由电镜照片显示,当 Aβ42 浓度达到 5 μmol/L时,脂质体甚至产生较严重的变形。这与先前报道



Monolayer analysis of extracellular A\(\beta\)42 insertion and intracellular A\(\beta\)42 status differences monolayer experiment, the amino acid of protein has strong hydrophobic ability. Thus, it becomes the condition of insertion. However, the initial membrane pressure (π_i) of phospholipids must be higher than the spontaneous membrane pressure of proteins. Each protein has its own spontaneous membrane pressure. The diagrams show that the spontaneous film forming pressures of Aβ40 and Aβ42 are 12 mN/m. The critical insertion pressure of disordered Aβ42 can reach 16 mN/m. (B) Critical insertion pressure (π_c) represents the highest surface pressure of a monolayer below which a protein can get inserted, thereby quantitatively defining the membrane insertion capacity. Linear fitting of AB interaction with monolayer uses initial surface pressure as X axis and surface pressure change $(\Delta \pi)$ as Y axis. A straight line is fitted to the X axis and the point of intersection is π_c of the protein against the specific phospholipids. This figure shows four π_c of $A\beta$ monomers against different lipid monolayers. There is a direct correlation between the head group of phospholipids and the intubation of Aβ42. As can be seen from the figure, the critical insertion pressure of negative phosphatidylserine (PS) is higher than that of neutral charge phosphocholine (PC). When compared the phospholipids with the same head group, the longer the tail chain carbon atoms, the higher insertion energy and stronger power: DSPC > DPPC > DMPC. A β 42 has the strongest insertion ability for the 18 carbon tail chains of DSPC, with π_c = 45 mN/m. The insertion ability of DMPC with 14 carbon atoms was the weakest, and its $\pi_{\rm C}$ was 28 mN/m. (C) Schematic diagram of sample preparation for singlelayer electron microscopy. (D) In the sample of Aβ42 insertion, mature fibers have been formed, as indicated by the arrows. In the fused samples, Aβ42 formed homogeneous oligomers in the monolayer, as indicated by the arrows. This may represent two pathological conditions. AB42 secreted outside the membrane interacts with the cell membrane, which may be easier to form fibers. When AB42 is produced on the membrane, it is more likely to be oligomer-prone in the membrane. For example, ion channel oligomers

的 hiAPP 形成纤维后导致脂质体损坏相似^[30]。而 在 Aβ42 浓度为 1 μmol/L 时, 脂质体变化并不明

显。这说明, Aβ42 毒性与其浓度相关, 较低浓度的 Aβ42 仍可能与细胞膜相互作用形成纤维。

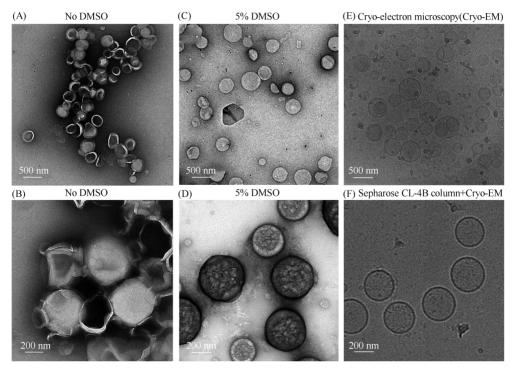


Fig.2 Improvement of preparation methods of liposome (A-B) liposomes were prepared by using Avanti Polar Lipids Liposome Micro Extruder and polycarbonate membrane (pore size 0.2 μm). These liposomes are not uniform in size and are interconnected. These liposomes will not be conducive to the study of the interaction between $A\beta$ or other proteins and liposomes, and the preparation methods need to be improved. (C-D) In order to depolymerize the liposomes, 5% DMSO was used to disperse the liposomes in the solution. Negative staining technique was used to negative stain the electron microscopic samples. As shown in the figure, DMSO can overcome the aggregation of liposomes. However, the size of liposomes is not uniform. (E) The frozen electron microscopic sample. It showed that there were many layers of liposomes in the sample. Similarly, the size of liposomes was not uniform. Therefore, adding DMSO alone could not achieve the best results. (F) Sepharose CL-4B column was used to separate liposomes. The prepared liposome samples were prepared by cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) and observed. The results showed that the liposomes were uniformly dispersed with the same size. This indicates that Sepharose CL-4B column is very effective for the filtration of liposomes

2.5 Aβ42 在脂质体膜上形成微通道检测

大量研究显示, AB42 可以在细胞膜上形成微 通道,从而产生细胞毒性。微通道被认为是 AB42 产生毒性最重要的方式之一。因此,本文采用脂质 体泄漏实验将其作为验证微通道最重要的方式。其 检测原理如 Fig. 5(A) 所示。将带有荧光分子的 ANTS 包含在脂质体内,并在溶液中加入 DPX 荧光 猝灭分子。假设脂质体膜完整,DPX将无法进入脂 质体内,此时脂质体内 ANTS 分子产生可检测的荧 光。当脂质体膜破损时, DPX 进入与 ANTS 相结合, 荧光猝灭。Fig.5(B)显示,荧光强度随时间的变化 情况。24 h 与 0 h,并无明显的变化。然而,在加入 NP40 去垢剂时, 脂质体荧光瞬间猝灭。实验中用到 的 Aβ42 浓度为 1 μmol/L。Aβ42 与脂质体浓度比 为1:50(摩尔比)。由于荧光显微镜难以观测荧光 强度的变化,本文采用荧光仪对其荧光强度进行检 测。结果如 Fig.5(C) 所示, 与未加入 Aβ42 的体系

相比,1 μmol/L Aβ42 加入 DPPC 脂质体将使得荧光强度降低,但对脂质筏未产生明显变化。这说明, Aβ42 形成孔道很可能与脂质体的磷脂种类相关。先前有研究显示, Aβ40 与脂质体共孵育仅需要几百秒的时间就会产生离子通道^[23]。但最近的研究显示,离子通道的形成却是一个缓慢的过程^[24]。本文的结果恰恰证实, Aβ42 导致荧光小分子的泄漏是一个缓慢的过程。

3 讨论

阿尔茨海默症(AD)是老年性痴呆症中最常见的形式,人们对 AD 的研究已经持续了多年^[7]。尤其是近几十年来,研究者提出了 β 淀粉样级联假说,认为 β 淀粉样蛋白(Aβ) 寡聚体导致 AD 的发病^[35, 36],有关该蛋白质的各种生理、生化研究均围绕该假说进行。

根据先前的研究结果, Aβ 与多种细胞膜受体

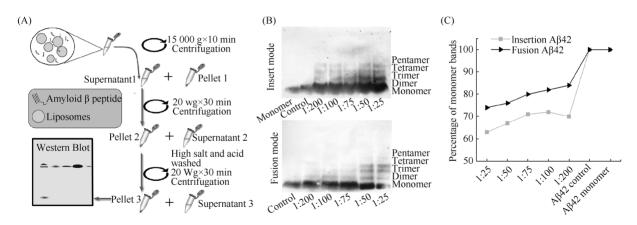


Fig.3 Liposome electrophoresis analysis of extracellular A β 42 insertion and intracellular A β 42 status differences (A) The schematic diagram shows that after incubation with liposome, A β 42 is cleaned by centrifugation. In this experiment, the fibers induced by liposome could be removed by centrifugation of 15 000 g for 10 min. In the follow-up steps, high salt and acid cleaning can remove the adsorbed A β 42 on the liposome membrane. (B) Above shows that the change of electrophoretic bands is not obvious with the change of the proportion of "A β 42: phospholipids in liposomes". This shows that the effect of liposome content on the aggregation ability of A β 42 is not obvious at the same concentration of A β 42. Below shows that under the fusion condition, the greater the proportion of "A β 42: phospholipids in liposomes", the stronger the oligomerization ability of A β 42. This indicates that there is a great difference between the oligomers formed by the insertion of A β 42 and by the incorporation of A β 42 into the liposome membrane. These two processes are likely to lead to two different experimental results. (C) The gray scale of "(B)" electrophoretic bands was compared. As shown in the figure, the aggregation ability of A β 42 changed more obviously with the ratio of protein to phospholipid after it was incorporated into liposomes

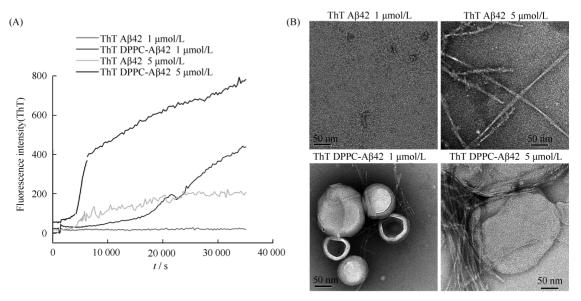


Fig.4 Liposome-induced fibrillation of $A\beta42$ (A) When the concentration of $A\beta42$ increased and DPPC liposomes existed, the fluorescence intensity increased significantly. After 35 000 s, the ThT samples were taken out in real time and observed by electron microscopy. When the concentration of $A\beta42$ was 5 μ mol/L, no matter whether there were liposomes or not, $A\beta42$ produced severe fibrosis. At the concentration of 1 μ mol/L, fibrosis of $A\beta42$ occurs only in the presence of liposomes. (B) The results of electron microscopic photographs are similar to those of ThT experiments. From the electron microscopic photos, it can be seen that when the concentration of $A\beta42$ reaches 5 μ mol/L, the liposome even produces serious deformation. However, when the concentration of $A\beta42$ was 1 μ mol/L, the changes of liposomes were not obvious

结合^[37, 38],或者是在细胞膜内形成有害的微孔 道^[14, 22]。人们采用模型膜融合 Aβ 来检测电导率 的变化。有研究显示膜融合蛋白质的构象^[22]。 Fig.1与 Fig.3 的结果显示,模型膜融合的 Aβ 以寡聚

体的形式存在,而插膜的 Aβ 更容易形成纤维。结合先前的研究结果,融合至膜中的 Aβ 蛋白具备形成微通道的能力,但插膜的 Aβ 难以形成微道通。融合的 Aβ 可以模拟 β 及 γ 分泌酶相继水解 APP

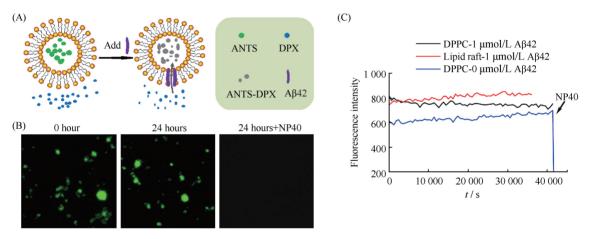


Fig.5 A β 42 forms microchannels on the liposome membrane (A) The schematic diagram shows the experimental process. ANTs with fluorescent molecules were included in liposomes. DPX fluorescence quenching molecule was added to the solution. Assuming that the liposome membrane is intact, DPX will not enter the liposome. At this time, the ANTs molecule in the liposome produces detectable fluorescence. When the liposome membrane is damaged, DPX enters and combines with ANTs, which quenches the fluorescence. Therefore, when A β 42 is added to the complete liposome environment, the fluorescence will be quenched over time assuming that it forms a microchannel. (B) Fluorescence intensity changes with time. There was no significant change between 0 h and 24 h. However, after adding NP40 detergent, the fluorescence of liposomes quenched instantaneously. The concentration of A β 42 used in the experiment was 1 μ mol/L. The concentration ratio of A β 42 to liposome is 1:50 (molar ratio). (C) It is difficult to observe the change of fluorescence intensity under fluorescence microscope. PE LS55 fluorometer can be used to detect its fluorescence intensity. As shown in the figure, compared with the system without A β 42, the fluorescence intensity of DPPC liposomes with 1 μ mol/L A β 42 decreased, but the lipid rafts did not change significantly. This suggests that pore formation of A β 42 may be related to the types of phospholipids in liposomes

后在膜上产生的 Aβ,。生理过程中,它可能自产生后即在膜内聚集形成微孔道。分泌到胞外的 Aβ 与膜脂作用后可能形成纤维。Fig.1 及 Fig.4 所示,也可能形成寡聚体与细胞膜上的受体相互结合。

对于脂质体的制备.人们采用微型挤出器及微 孔膜制备脂质体的方案已经非常成熟[11,24,27]。然 而,近年 Sepharose CL-4B 等一些柱过滤脂质体的办 法也被采用。滤过结果如 Fig.2 所示,它清晰地显 示 Sepharose CL-4B 柱的制备方法更加实用。在今 后相关模型膜的研究中,可采用这种制备方法制备 均一而分散的脂质体。细胞膜脂可以分为脂筏、非 脂筏和膜受体 3 个部分。微通道实验部分,采用 DPPC 模拟脂筏之外的细胞膜成份。从 Fig.5 可以 看出,微通道的形成可能发生在脂筏以外的区域。 同时, 胞外 AB 形成离子通道需要较长时间(> 24 h)。先前对于 Aβ 微孔道的结构报道较少,这与 Aβ 分子大小相关,其单体长度仅为 2 nm 左右[39,40]。 此外,孔道均为寡聚体结构,但是很难区分这些孔道 究竟是几聚体结构^[25]。先前的报道认为, Aβ40 融 合至模型膜的环形结构寡聚体有可能是离子通道结 构,这些环形结构大小在 8~15 nm 左右^[22, 25]。但 并未确定这些孔道由几聚体构成。目前,对于β淀 粉样蛋白在膜上形成的微通道的过程以及微通道的

构象仍不清晰。尽管本文进行了荧光泄漏相关的实验,但不能确定形成的孔道是离子通道。

综上所述,本文不仅研究 Aβ42 与细胞膜的相互作用,同时,也系统性地总结模型膜研究的实验方法,这些方法可以很好地应用于其他淀粉样蛋白质及其他膜蛋白质的研究。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Limbocker R, Chia S, Ruggeri FS, et al. Trodusquemine enhances Abeta42 aggregation but suppresses its toxicity by displacing oligomers from cell membranes [J]. Nat Commun, 2019, 10(1): 225
- [2] De Strooper B, Karran E. The cellular phase of Alzheimer's disease [J]. Cell, 2016, 164(4): 603-615
- [3] Selkoe DJ, Hardy J. The amyloid hypothesis of Alzheimer's disease at 25 years[J]. EMBO Mol Med, 2016, 8(6): 595-608
- [4] Yang S, Shao T, Yu P, et al. Neuronostatin promotes soluble Abeta1-42 oligomers -induced spatial learning and memory impairments in mice[J]. Behav Brain Res, 2019, 364; 62-74
- [5] Smith LM, Kostylev MA, Lee S, et al. Systematic and standardized comparison of reported Amyloid-beta receptors for sufficiency, affinity, and Alzheimer's disease relevance [J]. J Biol Chem, 2019, 294(15); 6042-6053
- [6] Goedert M. NEURODEGENERATION. Alzheimer 's and Parkinson's diseases: the prion concept in relation to assembled Abeta, tau, and alpha-synuclein [J]. Science, 2015, 349 (6248): 1255555
- 7] Cline EN, Bicca MA, Viola KL, et al. The Amyloid-beta oligomer hypothesis: beginning of the third decade [J]. J Alzheimers Dis, 2018, 64(s1): S567-S610
- [8] Herrup K. The case for rejecting the amyloid cascade hypothesis

- [J]. Nat Neurosci. 2015. 18(6): 794-799
- [9] Zott B, Simon MM, Hong W, et al. A vicious cycle of beta amyloid-dependent neuronal hyperactivation [J]. Science, 2019, 365 (6453) · 559-565
- [10] Nakamura A, Kaneko N, Villemagne VL, et al. High performance plasma amyloid-beta biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease [J]. Nature, 2018, 554 (7691): 249-254
- [11] Osterlund N, Luo J, Warmlander S, et al. Membrane-mimetic systems for biophysical studies of the amyloid-beta peptide [J]. Biochim Biophys Acta Proteins Proteom, 2019, 1867 (5): 492-501
- [12] Sarkar B, Das AK, Maiti S. Thermodynamically stable amyloid-beta monomers have much lower membrane affinity than the small oligomers [1]. Front Physiol. 2013. 4 · 84
- [13] Jiao Y, Zhang Y, Wei Y, et al. Direct observation of internalization and ROS generation of amyloid beta-peptide in neuronal cells at subcellular resolution[J]. Chembiochem, 2012, 13(16): 2335-2338
- [14] Bode DC, Baker MD, Viles JH. Ion channel formation by Amyloid-beta42 oligomers but not Amyloid-beta40 in cellular membranes [J]. J Biol Chem, 2017, 292(4): 1404-1413
- [15] Capone R, Quiroz FG, Prangkio P, et al. Amyloid-beta-induced ion flux in artificial lipid bilayers and neuronal cells: resolving a controversy[J]. Neurotox Res, 2009, 16(1): 1-13
- [16] Zhang YJ, Shi JM, Bai CJ, et al. Intra-membrane oligomerization and extra-membrane oligomerization of amyloid-beta peptide are competing processes as a result of distinct patterns of motif interplay[J]. J Biol Chem, 2012, 287(1): 748-756
- [17] Venkatasubramaniam A, Drude A, Good T. Role of N-terminal residues in Abeta interactions with integrin receptor and cell surface [J]. Biochim Biophys Acta, 2014, 1838 (10): 2568-2577
- [18] Viola KL, Klein WL. Amyloid beta oligomers in Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis, treatment, and diagnosis [J]. Acta Neuropathol. 2015. 129(2): 183-206
- [19] Bokvist M, Lindstrom F, Watts A, et al. Two types of Alzheimer's beta-amyloid (1-40) peptide membrane interactions: aggregation preventing transmembrane anchoring versus accelerated surface fibril formation[J]. J Mol Biol, 2004, 335(4): 1039-1049
- [20] Ege C, Lee KY. Insertion of Alzheimer's A beta 40 peptide into lipid monolayers [J]. Biophys J, 2004, 87(3): 1732-1740
- [21] Martins IC, Kuperstein I, Wilkinson H, et al. Lipids revert inert Abeta amyloid fibrils to neurotoxic protofibrils that affect learning in mice[J]. EMBO J, 2008, 27(1): 224-233
- [22] Lin H, Bhatia R, Lal R. Amyloid beta protein forms ion channels: implications for Alzheimer's disease pathophysiology [J]. FASEB J, 2001, 15(13): 2433-2444
- [23] Ambroggio EE, Kim DH, Separovic F, et al. Surface behavior and lipid interaction of Alzheimer beta-amyloid peptide 1-42; a membrane-disrupting peptide [J]. Biophys J, 2005, 88 (4): 2706-2713
- [24] Qiang W, Doherty KE. Model Phospholipid Liposomes to Study the beta-Amyloid-Peptide-Induced Membrane Disruption [J].

- Methods Mol Biol. 2018. 1777: 355-367
- [25] Quist A, Doudevski I, Lin H, et al. Amyloid ion channels; a common structural link for protein-misfolding disease [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2005, 102(30): 10427-10432
- [26] Cruz A, Perez-Gil J. Langmuir films to determine lateral surface pressure on lipid segregation [J]. Methods Mol Biol, 2007, 400: 439-457
- [27] Shi JM, Lv JM, Gao BX, et al. Endosomal pH favors shedding of membrane-inserted amyloid-beta peptide [J]. Protein Sci, 2019, 28(5): 889-899
- [28] Ji SR, Ma L, Bai CJ, et al. Monomeric C-reactive protein activates endothelial cells via interaction with lipid raft microdomains [J]. FASEB J, 2009, 23(6): 1806-1816
- [29] Wu C, Bowers MT, Shea JE. On the origin of the stronger binding of PIB over thioflavin T to protofibrils of the Alzheimer amyloid-beta peptide: a molecular dynamics study [J]. Biophys J, 2011, 100(5): 1316-1324
- [30] Engel MF, Khemtemourian L, Kleijer CC, et al. Membrane damage by human islet amyloid polypeptide through fibril growth at the membrane [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2008, 105 (16): 6033-6038
- [31] Fernandez-Vidal M, Rojo N, Herrera E, et al. Liposome destabilization induced by synthetic lipopeptides corresponding to envelope and non-structural domains of GBV-C/HGV virus. Conformational requirements for leakage [J]. Biophys Chem, 2008, 132(1): 55-63
- [32] Largo E, Verdia-Baguena C, Aguilella VM, et al. Ion channel activity of the CSFV p7 viroporin in surrogates of the ER lipid bilayer[J]. Biochim Biophys Acta, 2016, 1858(1): 30-37
- [33] Lai Y, Choi UB, Leitz J, et al. Molecular mechanisms of synaptic vesicle priming by Munc13 and Munc18 [J]. Neuron, 2017, 95(3): 591-607.e10
- [34] Jang H, Connelly L, Arce FT, et al. Mechanisms for the insertion of toxic, fibril-like beta-Amyloid oligomers into the membrane [J]. J Chem Theory Comput, 2013, 9(1): 822-833
- [35] Haass C, Selkoe DJ. Soluble protein oligomers in neurodegeneration: lessons from the Alzheimer's amyloid betapeptide [J]. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol, 2007, 8(2): 101-112
- [36] Seubert P, Vigo-Pelfrey C, Esch F, et al. Isolation and quantification of soluble Alzheimer's beta-peptide from biological fluids[J]. Nature, 1992, 359 (6393); 325-327
- [37] Cecon E, Dam J, Luka M, et al. Quantitative assessment of oligomeric amyloid beta peptide binding to alpha7 nicotinic receptor [J]. Br J Pharmacol, 2019, 176(18): 3475-3488
- [38] Rosini M, Simoni E, Caporaso R, et al. Merging memantine and ferulic acid to probe connections between NMDA receptors, oxidative stress and amyloid-beta peptide in Alzheimer's disease [J]. Eur J Med Chem, 2019, 180: 111-120
- 39] Mastrangelo IA, Ahmed M, Sato T, et al. High-resolution atomic force microscopy of soluble Abeta42 oligomers [J]. J Mol Biol, 2006, 358(1): 106-119
- [40] Ahmed M, Davis J, Aucoin D, et al. Structural conversion of neurotoxic amyloid-beta(1-42) oligomers to fibrils[J]. Nat Struct Mol Biol, 2010, 17(5): 561-567