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不同剂量尿激酶对大鼠脑出血后血脑屏障作用的研究

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摘要 目的:比较不同剂量尿激酶对大鼠脑出血(ICH)后血脑屏障(BBB)的影响及机制。方法:成年雄性Wistar大鼠40只,经尾状核注射自体血建立ICH模型,造模成功后,40只大鼠随机分为ICH组和低(3万U/mL)、 中(5万U/mL)、高剂量(10万U/mL)尿激酶组(L、M、H组),每组10只。造模成功3h后,将不同剂量的尿激 酶分别注入血肿处,模型对照组给予等量生理盐水。造模后3d,采用干湿重法检测血肿周围脑组织含水量, 伊文斯蓝染色检测BBB渗透性,Western blot检测血肿周围脑组织紧密连接蛋白(ZO-1)和基质金属蛋白酶9 (MMP-9)的表达变化。结果:与ICH组比较,L、M和H组大鼠血肿周围脑组织含水量降低(均P<0.05),大鼠 脑组织的EB染料血管外渗出减少(均P<0.05),脑组织ZO-1表达明显升高(均P<0.05),MMP-9的表达明显 降低(均P<0.05);且L组(300U尿激酶)的血肿周围脑组织含水量最低,EB染料血管外渗出最少,脑组织 ZO-1表达最高,MMP-9的表达最低,与M和H组差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。结论:300U尿激酶血肿 腔内注射治疗能保护ICH后BBB的完整性,其机制可能与ZO-1表达增加及MMP-9表达降低有关。 关键词 脑出血;尿激酶;紧密连接蛋白1;基质金属蛋白酶9

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Protective Effects of Different Doses of Urokinase on Blood–Brain Barrier in Rat Model of Intracerebral Hemorrhage XU Lin^a, ZHEN Li-xiao^a, QI Hong-shun^{ab}, LI Pei-pei^a, LV Yong-tao^{ab}, FENG Xiao-ya^b, GE Ru-cun^a. a. Research Center for Translational Medicine, b. Department of Neurology, Shandong Provincial Third Hospital, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan 250031, China

Abstract Objective: To compare the effects and mechanism of different doses of urokinase on the blood-brain barrier (BBB) in rats of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). Methods: We selected 40 adult male Wistar rats and established the ICH model by autologous blood injection into the caudatum. After successful modeling, they were randomly divided into 4 groups, each with 10 rats: the control group and the low dose (30000 U/mL), medium dose (50000 U/mL), and high dose (100000 U/mL) urokinase groups, respectively named the ICH group and L, M, and H dose groups. Three hours after establishment of the model, different doses of urokinase were injected into the hematoma respectively, and the rats in the ICH group received the same amount of normal saline. Three days after modeling, the brain water content was measured by the dry/wet weight method, the BBB permeability was evaluated by Evans blue fluorescence, and the expression levels of zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in brain tissues around the hematoma were detected by Western blot. Results: Compared with the ICH group, the L, M, and H dose groups showed a decreased water content in brain tissues surrounding the hematoma (all P<0.05), reduced EB dye permeation out of blood vessels in brain tissues (all P<0.05), and up-regulated ZO-1 (all P<0.05) and down-regulated MMP-9 (all P<0.05) in brain tissues. Furthermore, the L dose group exhibited the lowest water content in tissues surrounding the hematoma, the least EB dye seepage from blood vessels, the highest ZO-1 expression, and the lowest MMP-9 expression, with results being significantly different from those of the M and H dose groups (all P<0.05). Conclusion: The injection of 300 U urokinase into hematoma serves to protect the integrity of the BBB after ICH, and the mechanism may involve increasing ZO-1 and decreasing MMP-9 expression.

Key words intracerebral hemorrhage; urokinase; tight junction protein 1; matrix metalloproteinase 9

脑出血(intracerebral hemorrhage, ICH) 是神经系统常见的急危重症,血肿周围脑组 织水肿的形成是本病常见的继发性病理改 变^{III}。水肿可致颅内压进一步升高,造成神 经功能障碍。血脑屏障(blood brain barrier, BBB)通透性的增加是形成血肿旁水肿的主 要原因之一。研究发现,向大鼠ICH模型血 肿腔内注射尿激酶不仅可以促进血肿吸收, 还可减轻血肿周围脑组织水肿^[2]。临床研究 也证实了微创手术联合血肿腔内注射尿激酶 治疗方法的有效性^[3-5]。但其最佳治疗剂量及 发挥作用的具体机制仍是研究的焦点。本实

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验通过对大鼠ICH后3h给予不同剂量尿激酶进行干预,观察BBB的完整性,并对BBB紧密连接蛋白1 (zonula occludens-1,ZO-1)和基质金属蛋白酶9(matrix metalloproteinase-9,MMP-9)的表达进行检测,为临床 应用提供理论和实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂与材料

1.1.1 实验动物 SPF级雄性Wistar大鼠40只,体质量250~280g;购于济南市朋悦实验动物繁育有限公司;实验动物生产许可证号:SCXK(鲁)20190003。

1.1.2 主要仪器及试剂 脑立体定位仪购于瑞沃德生 命科技有限公司;台式高速离心机Fresco 21购于德国 Thermo公司; PS 普诺森 FluorChem E Alpha 化学发光 凝胶成像系统购于 Protein Simple公司; BX51 荧光显 微镜购于日本 Olympus公司; 尿激酶购自广东丽珠药 业有限责任公司; ZO-1 单克隆抗体、MMP-9 单克隆抗 体均购于 Santa Cruz 生物技术有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 ICH动物模型的建立 大鼠麻醉后固定于脑 立体定位仪,取十字缝与人字缝交叉点为0点,向前 0.2 mm,向左3 mm作为进针点,深度约6 mm。用微量 注射器向颅内注入自体尾动脉血50 μL,先注入20 μL, 停针7 min,再注入30 μL,停针10 min,退针2 mm,再 停针10 min,再完全退针缝合伤口。待大鼠完全清醒 后,参照Longa五级评分法^[6],进行神经功能缺损评分, 1~3分为造模成功。

1.2.2 实验分组及用药 造模成功后,40只大鼠随机 分为ICH组和低(3万U/mL)、中(5万U/mL)、高剂量 (10万U/mL)尿激酶组(L、M、H组),每组10只。造模 3h后,将10μL不同浓度的尿激酶注入血肿处,ICH组 在血肿处注入等量的生理盐水。

1.2.3 脑组织含水量的测定 造模后第3天,将实验动物麻醉后处死,迅速取脑血肿周围组织(100±10)mg,称取湿重,然后放入电热恒温箱(105℃)内烘烤24h至恒重,测量干重。脑含水量(%)=(湿重-干重)/湿重×100%。

1.2.4 伊文斯蓝(EB)渗出实验 实验动物在处死前 1h经尾静脉注射2%EB染液(5 mL/kg),可见大鼠唇、 眼结膜、四肢等部位变蓝。1h后用预冷生理盐水灌注 心脏,直至流出液颜色清亮,迅速取脑,于4%多聚甲醛 溶液固定后,经20%、30%蔗糖溶液脱水,至脑组织沉 底后取出,用OCT于-20℃包埋,冰冻切片机切片,厚 度约8μm。荧光显微镜下观察并拍照,用ImageJ软件 对图像进行分析,测量血管外EB染料的荧光强度,即 EB的渗出情况。

1.2.5 Western Blot 检测 ZO-1和 MMP-9的表达 造模后3d,处死大鼠后,迅速分离注射点周围2mm范围脑组织,保存于-80℃环境备用。按说明书将裂解提取蛋白质,BCA蛋白检测试剂盒检测蛋白质浓度。然后进行10% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳,湿法转膜,加入一抗GAPDH抗体(1:1000)、ZO-1抗体(1:1000)、MMP-9抗体(1:1000)4℃孵育过夜,TBST漂洗3次,加入辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗工作液(稀释比例1:5000),室温摇床2h。TBST漂洗,用FluorChemE化学发光凝胶成像系统扫描条带,使用Alphaview图像分析系统,GAPDH为内参,目的条带的灰度值/GAPDH条带的灰度值分析蛋白表达情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件对实验数据进行统计分析,符合正态分布以及方差齐性的计量资料以(x±s)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,进一步两两比较采用LSD-t检验;P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血肿周围脑组织含水量比较结果

L、M和H组大鼠血肿周围脑组织含水量均少于 ICH组,差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05),且脑组织含 水量随着尿激酶浓度的增加呈升高趋势,其中L组中 脑组织的含水量低于M和H组,差异有统计学意义(均 P<0.05),见图1。

2.2 EB渗出实验结果

与ICH组比较,L、M和H组大鼠脑组织的EB染料 血管外渗出均减少(均P<0.05)。随着尿激酶浓度的 增加,EB的渗出量先下降后升高,其中L组EB的渗出 量低于其它各组(均P<0.05),见图2。

2.3 脑组织ZO-1、MMP-9蛋白表达比较结果

与ICH组比较,L、M和H组脑组织ZO-1表达均明显升高(均P<0.05),MMP-9的表达明显降低(均P<0.05);其中L组ZO-1的表达最高,MMP-9的表达最低,与其它各组相比,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05),见图3。

3 讨论

ICH占所有急性脑卒中病例的15%,是一种高死 亡率、高致残率的严重脑血管疾病¹⁷。BBB的破坏是



注:(A)ZO-1、MMP-9蛋白表达的Western Blot条带图;(B)ZO-1蛋白表达量的柱状图;(C)MMP-9蛋白表达量的柱状图;与ICH组比较,*P<0.05,**P<0.05,**P<0.001;与L组比较,*P<0.001

图3 各组大鼠脑组织ZO-1、MMP-9蛋白的表达

ICH诱导的脑损伤的关键机制之一^[8,9],与预后不良密切相关。因此,减轻BBB的破坏可能是减少ICH后早期脑损伤的一种有前途的治疗策略。

BBB的功能依赖于相邻内皮细胞之间的紧密连 接,它主要由跨膜蛋白、胞质附着蛋白和细胞骨架蛋白 组成^[10]。紧密连接蛋白ZO-1是一种胞质附着蛋白,其 表达与BBB的完整性有关^{III,}ZO-1表达下调可作为 BBB破坏的标志之一^[12]。基质金属蛋白酶是钙依赖性 锌内肽酶的一个超家族,其作用是对细胞外基质进行 重塑和降解,这对BBB的功能至关重要[13],在一定病理 条件下可以通过破坏微血管细胞外基质和蛋白成分来 破坏BBB的完整性。大鼠ICH模型中,MMP-9表达增 加,紧密连接蛋白和基底膜蛋白水平下降,导致BBB 的破坏和脑水肿^[14]。其他研究表明,MMP-9参与了紧 密连接蛋白和微血管基底膜蛋白的降解,导致BBB的 破坏和脑水肿[15]。Tan Qiang等[5]发现尿激酶可通过下 调MMP-2与MMP-12的表达,减少血管外基质及紧密 连接蛋白ZO-1的降解,对BBB起到保护作用;另一方 面,又可上调MMP-9的表达,对BBB存在潜在的破坏 作用。本研究发现尿激酶可使MMP-9表达降低,紧密 连接蛋白ZO-1的表达增加,进一步验证了尿激酶在脑 出血后 BBB 保护中的作用。但研究同时发现随着尿 激酶剂量的增加, MMP-9的表达呈上升趋势, ZO-1的

表达呈下降趋势,可能与高剂量尿激酶溶解血肿时释放血红蛋白代谢产物增多或激活相关因子进一步损伤 BBB有关,也可能与尿激酶本身的作用有关^[16],其具体 机制有待进一步研究。

综上所述,尿激酶在保护ICH后BBB的完整性和 减轻脑水肿方面确切有效。本研究结果显示,300 U的 尿激酶注入50 μL 左右的脑内血肿中,可以较好的减 轻BBB的通透性和脑水肿,而更大剂量的尿激酶可能 会增加 MMP-9 的表达并减少 ZO-1 的表达。因此,对 尿激酶的安全剂量仍需更多的动物实验及临床实验的 研究,从而探讨临床上治疗脑出血的最佳剂量。

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综上所述,SAHA与JQ1联合用药是一种胶质瘤 治疗的有效方法,其效果优于单独使用其中一种。后 续本课题组将对其机制进行深入探索。

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