80%门静脉结扎后肝脏组织中 MMP-9 的表达与肝再生作用 的相关性研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨基质金属蛋白酶 -9(MMP-9)在大鼠 80% 门静脉分支结扎模型中大鼠增生肝脏组织中的表达及其与肝再生作用的关系。方法:健康 SD 雄性大鼠 48 只 随机平均分成假手术对照组(Sham)和门静脉结扎实验组(PVL)。观察术后 1,3,7 和 14d 保留侧肝叶重量 / 体重比值;下腔静脉采血后检测血清谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)值的变化;光镜下观察保留侧肝脏组织的病理形态变化;用免疫组化法检测增殖细胞核抗原(Proliferating cell nuclear antigen pCNA)的表达,用免疫印记法检测MMP-9 的表达,并进行统计分析。结果: 80%门静脉分支结扎后 结扎侧肝叶呈进行性萎缩,保留侧肝叶重量 / 体重比值逐渐增加 7d 达"平台期";与对照组明显不同 pVL 组的 pALT、pAST 的值在 pB的。pB的

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Correlation of Expression of MMP-9 in the Liver and Liver Regeneration in Rats after 80% of the Portal Vein Ligation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in rats after 80% portal vein ligation. Methods: Forty-eight male SD rats were randomly divided into sham operation group and portal vein ligation group. Liver weight/total body weight ratios of unligated lobes were measured at post operation day (POD) 1,3,7 and 14 d. The serum sample was obtained from inferior vena cava to investigate liver function including alanine amino transferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). The morphological changes of the unligated liver lobes were observed by microscope. The expressions of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) of the unligated liver lobes was detected by immunohistochemistry. The expression of MMP-9 protein of unligated lobes were measured by western-blot. The results were analyzed by medical statistics methods. Results: Hepatic lobe at the ligated side diminished progressively after 80% portal vein ligation. Liver weight to total body weight ratios of unligated lobes increased slowly at 1d and got "the plateau stage" at 7d serum levels of ALT and AST with 80% PVL differed significantly from sham-operated animals. We found that the peak concentration 1d after surgery returned to control levels 7d after surgery. The PCNA protein expression reached the peak on 3d and decreased slightly on 7d after operation (P<0.05), then gradually return to normal lately ;The expressions of MMP-9 in the unligated liver lobes markedly increased on 3d, and reached the peak on 7d. Conclusion: The expression of MMP-9 plays an important role in the liver regeneration in rats after 80% of the portal vein ligation.

Key words: Portal vein ligation; Liver regeneration; Matrix metalloproteinases Chinese Library Classification(CLC): Q95-3, R725.7 Document code: A Article ID:1673-6273(2011)10-1834-04

前言

手术切除仍然是肝癌(包括原发性肝癌、继发性肝癌)治疗的首选的方法。术后剩余肝脏容积和储备功能不足是并发肝功能衰竭的主要危险因素^[1]。临床上门静脉结扎或栓塞能增加术后残留 (future liver remnant, FLR)肝脏的体积和提高肝脏巨大肿瘤的手术切除率,降低手术后的并发症^[23]。

肝脏胞外基质是一个动态的大分子复合物,包括胶原、非

胶原结构糖蛋白以及蛋白多糖,在维持肝脏正常结构和细胞的增殖、迁移分化方面具有重要作用^[4]。有研究表明,细胞外基质(ECM)重新构型是肝再生过程中的重要步骤^[5]。基质金属蛋白酶(MMPs)是一组锌离子依赖性内肽酶,它们几乎能降解细胞外基质的所有成分,其中 MMP-2、MMP-9 可以降解许多胶原包括基底膜(型胶原)、变形纤维性(I型胶原及 V型胶原),在基质降解中发挥着重要的作用。既往研究表明 MMPs 在胚胎形成、伤口愈合、组织修复和损伤后组织重塑中均起重要作用,

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其在细胞间通讯系统中扮演着重要的角色 [6-7], MMP-9 可以通过重塑基质环境来促进肝再生[8-11]。本研究通过建立大鼠 80%门静脉结扎(portal vein ligation PVL)模型 ,旨在观察肝脏组织中 MMP-9 的表达 探讨两者与肝再生的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物和试剂

实验使用健康雄性 SD 大鼠 48 只,体重 250-300g,由南京 医科大学附属南京第一医院动物实验中心提供。兔抗大鼠 MMP-9 多克隆抗体购自购自美国 CST 公司,小鼠抗大鼠增殖 细胞核抗原(proliferative cell nuclear antigen PCNA)单克隆抗体购自英国 Abcam 公司。

1.2 实验方法和步骤

1.2.1 实验动物分组及处理 动物在在控制温度、湿度及 12 h 照明与 12 h 黑暗交替的环境中喂养,并允许随时自由食用固定标准饲料饮食和清水。采用完全随机方法,将实验大鼠平均分为假手术组(sham)和门静脉结扎组(PVL)。所有大鼠术前禁食12h、禁水4h 采用 10%氯胺酮(0.2 mg/kg)腹腔注射麻醉。由腹部正中切口脱毛,30g/L 碘伏消毒后入腹腔,分离出供应肝左叶、中叶和尾叶的门静脉分支,用 4-0 丝线结扎,肝动脉及胆管保持完整,保留供应肝右叶的门静脉分支,被结扎侧肝脏约占全肝重量的 80%。假手术组仅游离出门静脉分支 不结扎。所有手术均为清洁手术,术后每隔 12h 观察 2 组动物的生存情况。各组动物分别于术后第 1、3、7 及 14d 处死动物,各 6 只,将肝脏完整取出备检。

1.2.2 肝脏大体结构观察 取出的完整肝脏,切下保留侧的增生肝脏,放入生理盐水清洗后以滤纸吸干。用电子天平分别测量各组大鼠的保留侧肝叶重量和体重(精确到 0.01g),计算保留侧肝叶重量/体重比值。

1.2.3 血清生化指标 分别于各观察时相将大鼠仰卧固定于固定板上,用氯胺酮麻醉后 ,取下腔静脉血 ,离心后取血清(3,000 rpm ,10 min)。利用全自动生化分析仪检测 ALT 和 AST。

1.2.4 病理组织学检测 获取新鲜标本后,用生理盐水冲洗数 遍 剪取所需标本侵入 4%甲醛保存。24h 后常规石蜡包埋切片,HE 染色,观察肝脏显微结构的改变。

1.2.5 肝细胞增值检测 对保留侧肝叶肝细胞的 PCNA 进行检测,免疫组化染色按试剂盒说明书进。PCNA 工作浓度为 1: 1000-6000,所有切片均用微波修复抗原,一抗室温孵育 2h,DAB 显色。以 PBS 缓冲液代替一抗作阴性对照。PCNA 免疫组化阳性结果判定标准: 以细胞核呈界限清楚的棕黄色 - 黄色反应为阳性。

1.2.6 Western blot 检测 将组织粉碎后加入裂解液。蛋白提取过程按照说明书操作进行。根据蛋白样品浓度,调节样品蛋白浓度为 $10\mu g/\mu l$,取 $5\mu l$ 加入等体积上样缓冲液,煮沸变性 $10\min$,经 10%SDS- 聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)分离。将凝胶中的蛋白转移到 PVDF 膜上;用 5%脱脂奶粉 /TBST 缓冲液封闭膜室温 2h;然后以 1:500 稀释一抗 MMP-9,室温孵育 2h;TBST 缓冲液洗脱 $15\min$ 后加入二抗,工作浓度为 1:10000,室温孵育 1h 后 TBST 缓冲液室温洗脱 1h 后 DAB 显色。

1.3 统计学分析

所有实验数据用均数±标准差(\overline{X} ± S)表示,用 SPSS11.5 统计软件进行 t 检验。检验水准 α =0.05。P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肝脏重量的变化

大鼠 80%门静脉结扎以后,结扎侧肝叶呈进行性萎缩,占全肝百分比逐渐减少,同时对侧肝叶明显增生,未结扎侧肝重/体重比值在 1d 时与假手术组接近,差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。3d 以后增加速度明显加快,达到,7d 达"平台期"(P<0.05),增加速度变缓。(图 1)。

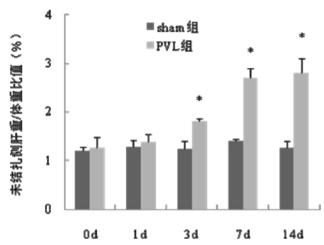


图 1 假手术组(Sham op 组)和 PVL 组(门静脉结扎组)术后未结扎侧 肝重与体重的比值 * 为与假手术组比较 P<0.05

Fig. 1 Weight ratio of the regenerating lobe to body weight of sham-operated and 80% portal vein ligation animals given in g per 100 g body weight **,compared with the sham-operation group P<0.05

2.2 肝脏功能的改变

Sham 组术后血清 ALT 和 AST 无明显改变。PVL 组在术后 1d 和 Sham 组相比明显升高。7d 后恢复到正常水平(图 2 A、图 2 B)。

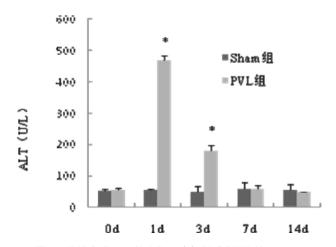


图 2A 两组术后 ALT 的变化 * 为与假手术组比较 P<0.05 Fig. 2A The ALT levels after operation in two groups.

*compared with the sham-operation group P<0.05

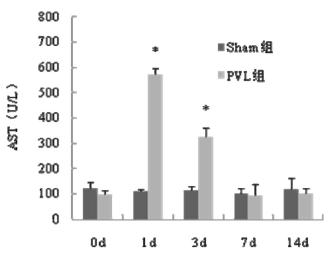


图 2B 两组术后 AST 的变化 * 为与假手术组比较 P<0.05 Fig. 2B The AST levels after operation in two groups. *,compared with the sham-operation group P<0.05

2.3 组织病理检查

PVL 组保留侧肝组织术后 3d 肝细胞核分裂数量明显增多,可见肝细胞核分裂像(图 3 B);术后 7d 肝细胞核分裂活跃(图 3 C)可见小胆管增生,肝索结构清楚,肝窦清楚。

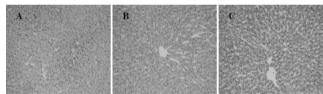


图 3 A 示假手术组肝脏组织学形态(HE×200); B PVL 组术后3d 保留侧侧肝脏组织学形态(HE×200) C PVL 组术后7d 保留侧侧肝脏组织学形态(HE×200)

Fig. 3 A Hepatic histology of rats in sham operation group on 1d after operation (HEx200); B Histology of liver from unligated liver lobes of rats in PVL group on 3d after operation (HEx200); C Histology of liver from unligated liver lobes of rats in PVL group on 7d after operation (HEx200)

2.4 PCNA 的免疫组织化学染色

PCNA 染色核呈棕黄色。Sham 组大鼠的肝组织中有少量 PCNA 表达。PVL 组术后保留侧肝组织 5d 开始,PCNA 的表达

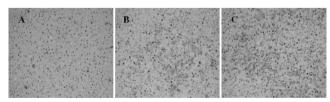


图 4 A 示假手术组肝脏组织中见少量 PCNA 表达阳性细胞(HE×200); B PVL 组术后 3d 保留侧肝脏组织中见较多 PCNA 表达阳性细胞(HE×200); C PVL 组术后 7d 保留侧肝脏组织中见大量 PCNA 表达阳性细胞(HE×200)

Fig. 4 A Hepatic PCNA expression of rats in sham operation group in sham operation group(HE×200); B Hepatic PCNA expression of liver from unligated liver lobes of rats in PVL group on 3d after operation (HE× 200); C Hepatic PCNA expression of liver from unligated liver lobes of rats in PVL group on 7d after operation (HE×200)

量逐渐增加(图 4 B) ,可见较多 PCNA 阳性细胞 ;至术后 7d 达 高峰(图 4 C) ,可见大量 PCNA 阳性细胞 ,到 14d 开始下降 ,但 仍高于正常水平(P<0.05)

2.5 Western blot 检测 MMP-9 的表达

结果显示 PVL 组保留侧肝叶从 3d 开始, MMP-9 蛋白的 表达量明显增加;在术后 7d 达到高峰。图像分析显示 3d、7d 和 14d 各组 MMP-9 的表达明显高于对照(P<0.05)(图 5)。

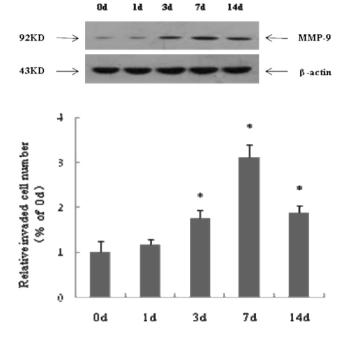


图 5 Western Blot 显示肝脏组织中 MMP-9 蛋白表达 Fig 5 MMP-9 protein expressed of liver from unligated liver lobes of rats examined by WesternBlot

3 讨论

既往研究表明结扎大鼠部分门静脉分支后,结扎侧肝叶萎缩,而对侧肝叶肥大增生。结扎人体门静脉分支,可观察到相似的现象,即便伴慢性肝炎和肝硬化时也如此。术前门静脉结扎可以扩大肝癌肝切除的手术适应症,增加肝切除的手术的安全性,提高肝癌患者术后的长期生存率[12,13]。本研究说明对于正常大鼠 80% 门静脉分支结扎是安全可行的。此结果提示,先经过门静脉分支结扎的预处理,有可能大大提高肝脏肿瘤二期手术切除的范围和安全性。

细胞外基质对细胞与组织起支架或骨架作用,具有维持细胞极性、调节细胞粘附、增殖、确定组织器官形态、发生、分化等功能。部分门静脉结扎后,残肝细胞从 G0 期进入细胞周期循环以补偿丢失的肝组织,在此过程中,细胞外基质起到重要作用,其变化受 MMP 和 TIMP 的调节。肝再生过程中,一系列基质相关金属蛋白酶被激活[14-16]。其中 MMP-2 和 MMP-9 的激活在肝再生过程中具有重要作用。既往研究表明[8,17-18],大鼠部分肝切除后酶原型 MMP2(pro-MMP-2)和酶原型 MMP-9(pro-MMP-9)被激活。通过调节残余肝脏的基质环境来促进肝再生。也有报道证实[19-20]部分肝切除后 MMP-2 和 MMP-9 的表达,表明细胞外基质重新构型是肝再生过程中的重要步骤。本研究结果表明,大鼠 80%门静脉结扎后,MMP-2 和 MMP-9 蛋白的表达逐

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