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纤维调节素抑制脂多糖诱导性动物牙周炎的实验分析*

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摘要 目的:探讨与分析纤维调节素抑制脂多糖诱导性大鼠牙周炎的效果与机制。**方法:**将健康雌性 Wistar 大鼠 36 只平分为三组 - 对照组、牙周炎组与纤维调节素组。对照组给予正常喂养,不给予任何干预;牙周炎组与纤维调节素组都给予建立脂多糖诱导性牙周炎模型,建模后 2 w 纤维调节素组每天给予纤维调节素 80 mg/kg·d,牙周炎组给予等体积的生理盐水灌胃治疗,持续 4 w。**结果:**牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的牙龈指数、探诊深度、牙槽骨吸收值高于对照组($P<0.05$),纤维调节素组低于牙周炎组($P<0.05$)。牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的血清骨钙素(osteocalcin, OCN)值高于对照组($P<0.05$),碱性磷酸酶(Alkaline phosphatase, ALP)值低于对照组($P<0.05$),牙周炎组与纤维调节素组对比差异也都有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶-2(Src Homology Phosphotyrosyl Phosphatase 2, SHP-2)含蛋白相对表达水平高于对照组($P<0.05$),纤维调节素组低于牙周炎组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**纤维调节素可抑制脂多糖诱导性大鼠牙周炎的进展,抑制 OCN 与 SHP-2 蛋白的表达,促进 ALP 的表达,从而改善牙周炎大鼠的相关症状。

关键词:纤维调节素;脂多糖;大鼠;牙周炎;蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶-2

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Experimental Analysis of Fibronectin Inhibiting Lipopolysaccharide-induced Periodontitis in Animals*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore and analysis the effect and mechanism of fibronectin on inhibiting lipopolysaccharide-induced periodontitis in rats. **Methods:** A total of 36 healthy female Wistar rats were equally divided into three groups-control group, periodontitis group and fibronectin group. The control group was given normal feeding without any intervention; the fibronectin group was given 80 mg/kg·d of fibronectin every day for 2 weeks, and the periodontitis group was given an equal volume of normal saline gavage treatment for 4 weeks. **Results:** At the 2nd and 4th week of treatment, the gingival index, probing depth, and alveolar bone resorption values of the periodontitis group and the fibronectin group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$), and the fibronectin group was lower than the periodontitis group ($P<0.05$); the serum osteocalcin (OCN) values of the periodontitis group and fibronectin group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$), and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) values were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$), there were statistically significant differences between the periodontitis group and the fibronectin group ($P<0.05$); the relative expression level of Src Homology Phosphotyrosyl Phosphatase 2 (SHP-2) of the periodontitis group and the fibronectin group were higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), the fibronectin group was lower than the periodontitis group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Fibromodulin can inhibit the progression of lipopolysaccharide-induced periodontitis in rats, inhibit the expression of OCN and SHP-2 protein, and promote the expression of ALP, thereby improving the related symptoms of periodontitis rats.

Key words: Fibromodulin; Lipopolysaccharide; Rats; Periodontitis; Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase-2

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前言

牙周炎是口腔健康的“头号杀手”,是牙周组织受到侵犯而表达出来的慢性非特异性炎症反应。该病在发病早期主要表现为牙龈炎症,随着病变进展,牙槽骨被逐渐吸收,可导致牙齿松动、脱落的发生^[1-2]。宿主的易感性也是牙周炎发生的重要因

素之一,易感的宿主和增加宿主易感性的因素是影响牙周炎的发生与发展的重要因素^[3,4]。脂多糖是 G- 菌细胞外膜的主要成分,可使机体释放大量炎症因子,使牙槽骨代谢平衡失调,对牙周组织有很高的毒性,抑制成骨细胞活性,从而导致牙槽骨吸收^[5]。本实验选用脂多糖刺激法建立牙周炎动物模型,也具有方便易得、快捷等特点^[6,7]。纤维调节素为一种多羟基化合物,广泛

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存在于蔬菜和水果中^[8,9]。纤维调节素具有一定抗炎活性与广谱抗菌活性,也可通过保护血管内皮细胞、提高外周血总抗氧化力和一氧化氮水平发挥抗氧化作用,降低中性粒细胞对炎症因子的敏感性,从而在总体上发挥免疫调节及心血管保护等作用^[10,11]。本文具体探讨了纤维调节素抑制脂多糖诱导性动物牙周炎的效果,旨在明确动物牙周炎的发病机制及探讨纤维调节素治疗模式,为今后临床治疗提供一定的理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要研究材料

健康雌性 Wistar 大鼠 36 只(体重 250~300 g)购自凯学生物科技(上海)有限公司(批号 20882221),饲养及光照正常,统一高压灭菌垫料,自由饮食。用双蒸水将脂多糖(购自美国 sigma 公司)稀释至 2 mg/mL,水合氯醛、甲醛等购自永大化学试剂开发中心,纤维调节素购自美国 sigma 公司。

1.2 动物建模与处理

将 36 只大鼠平分为三组-对照组、牙周炎组与纤维调节素组。对照组给予正常喂养,不给予任何干预。牙周炎组与纤维调节素组都给予建立脂多糖诱导性牙周炎模型,10%水合氯醛(3 mL/kg)腹腔麻醉大鼠并仰卧位固定,在大鼠上颌右侧第 1 和第 2 磨牙之间颊侧侧沟注射 2 mg/mL 脂多糖各 0.1 mL,隔日一次,3 次/w。建模后 2 w 纤维调节素组每天给予纤维调节素 80 mg/kgod,牙周炎组给予等体积的生理盐水灌胃治疗,持续 4 w。

1.3 观察指标

(1)观察与记录所有大鼠在实验过程中的食欲、精神、毛色等状况。(2)在治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 测定与记录大鼠的牙龈指数、探诊深度、牙槽骨吸收值。(3)在治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 取大鼠的尾静脉血 0.5 mL 左右,离心 3000 r/min,10 min,取上层,采用全自动生化免疫分析检测血清碱性磷酸酶 (Alkaline phosphatase,ALP)水平和骨钙素(osteocalcin,OCN)水平。(4)在治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 取大鼠的牙龈组织,磨制成 10%组织匀浆,4000 r/min 离心 10 min 取上清中蛋白,采用 Western blot 法检测蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶-2 (Src Homology Phosphotyrosyl Phosphatase 2, SHP-2)含量。(5)把大鼠的牙龈组织制成病理切片,HE 染色,光镜下观察并拍照。

1.4 统计方法

选择 SPSS 21.00 软件进行分析,以均数±标准差表示计量数据(对比为 t 检验或方差分析),以百分比、率等表示计数数据(对比为卡方分析), $P<0.05$ 为显著性水平。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况对比

正常组:大鼠食欲正常,精神状态良好,毛色正常;牙周炎组:大鼠食欲有所减退,体重减轻,精神倦怠,毛色无光泽;纤维调节素组:大鼠食欲、精神状态、毛色逐周恢复正常。

2.2 牙龈指数、探诊深度、牙槽骨吸收值对比

牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的牙龈指数、探诊深度、牙槽骨吸收值高于对照组($P<0.05$),纤维调节素组低于牙周炎组($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 三组治疗后不同时间点的牙龈指数、探诊深度、牙槽骨吸收值对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of gingival index, probing depth, and alveolar bone absorption values at different time points after treatment among three groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Week 2 of treatment			Week 4 of treatment		
		Gingival index	Depth of visits (mm)	Absorption value of alveolar bone(mm)	Gingival index	Depth of visits (mm)	Absorption value of alveolar bone(mm)
Control group	12	0.18±0.02	0.20±0.03	0.07±0.01	0.17±0.03	0.19±0.03	0.06±0.01
Periodontitis group	12	1.89±0.14 [#]	0.68±0.11 [#]	1.89±0.11 [#]	1.92±0.11 [#]	0.72±0.08 [#]	1.92±0.09 [#]
Fibrinogen group	12	0.89±0.11 ^{**}	0.39±0.08 ^{**}	0.78±0.13 ^{**}	0.98±0.13 ^{**}	0.41±0.01 ^{**}	0.83±0.12 ^{**}
F		34.864	17.022	49.011	22.772	9.913	50.762
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000

Note: Compared with the control group, [#] $P<0.05$; compared with the periodontitis group, ^{*} $P<0.05$.

2.3 血清 OCN 与 ALP 变化对比

牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的血清 OCN 值高于对照组($P<0.05$),ALP 值低于对照组($P<0.05$),牙周炎组与纤维调节素组对比差异也都有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.4 SHP-2 蛋白表达水平变化对比

牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的 SHP-2 蛋白相对表达水平高于对照组($P<0.05$),纤维调节素组低于牙周炎组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

2.5 病理特征对比

对照组:牙髓组织内有成牙本质细胞、牙髓细胞等。牙髓细

胞呈星形,接近牙本质内层可见成牙本质细胞排列紧密、规则。牙周炎组:成牙本质细胞排列紊乱,存在大量空泡性变,出现以淋巴细胞为主的炎症细胞浸润。而纤维调节素组:成牙本质细胞排列轻微紊乱,只有少量空泡性变。

3 讨论

牙周炎在临床上比较常见,80%以上的成年人患有不同程度的牙周炎^[12]。牙周致病菌的存在是牙周炎发生的始动因子,但是该病的具体发病机制还不明确。在牙周炎的研究进展中,广泛应用的动物模型分析可为牙周炎的深入研究提供很好的实验依据。细菌脂多糖对牙髓细胞周期有抑制作用,可影响牙

表 2 三组治疗后不同时间点的血清 OCN 与 ALP 变化对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of serum OCN and ALP changes at different time points after treatment among three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Week 2 of treatment		Week 4 of treatment	
		OCN(ng/mL)	ALP(U/L)	OCN(ng/mL)	ALP(U/L)
Control group	12	9.24±0.22	376.29±33.11	9.21±0.14	365.87±11.22
Periodontitis group	12	29.87±0.87 [#]	112.09±13.76 [#]	26.09±1.48 [#]	122.87±15.44 [#]
Fibrinogen group	12	16.02±1.38 ^{**}	241.98±20.19 ^{**}	14.98±2.09 ^{**}	223.72±18.88 ^{**}
F		16.022	65.022	13.092	54.757
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the control group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with the periodontitis group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$.

表 3 三组治疗后不同时间点的 SHP-2 蛋白表达水平变化对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of SHP-2 protein expression level at different time points after treatment among three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Week 2 of treatment		Week 4 of treatment	
Control group	12	1.33±0.28		1.48±0.32	
Periodontitis group	12	5.74±0.21 [#]		5.89±0.17 [#]	
Fibrinogen group	12	3.11±0.17 ^{**}		3.00±0.18 ^{**}	
F		9.113		8.773	
P		0.001		0.002	

Note: Compared with the control group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with the periodontitis group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$.

髓细胞的损伤修复,也可以抑制细胞增殖,可导致骨髓组织出现弥漫性血管内凝血^[13,14]。对牙周组织具有较强的毒性,主要损伤细胞成分。它首先与细胞膜上的蛋白质结合,使其营养代谢障碍,可抑制成纤维细胞的生长繁殖,还能活化破骨细胞,促进骨的吸收破坏。本研究显示在牙周炎大鼠中,成牙本质细胞排列紊乱,出现以淋巴细胞为主的炎症细胞浸润,伴随有成牙本质细胞发生空泡性变,证明该模型建立成功。

因牙周炎破坏的牙周组织一般很难重新再生,而传统牙周治疗也很难完全修复牙周组织结构和功能^[15]。纤维调节素及其衍生物是在自然界中广泛存在,可诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,但对正常组织细胞的影响比较小^[16,17]。纤维调节素可通过单电子转移方式直接清除羟自由基和超氧阴离子,提高机体抗氧化酶活性;可通过抗氧化酶类物质,抑制自由基的生成,抑制由脂多糖引起的中性粒细胞凋亡延迟,从而起到抗炎的目的^[18,19]。本研究显示牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的牙龈指数、探诊深度、牙槽骨吸收值高于对照组,纤维调节素组低于牙周炎组,国内外没有类似的研究。本研究结果表明纤维调节素在牙周炎的应用能改善大鼠的症状。

牙周炎的发生发展过程就是牙槽骨不断参与骨吸收与骨形成的过程。OCN 为骨转换与骨形成的一项特异性指标,也是反映骨代谢标志物的非胶原蛋白^[20]。当牙槽骨吸收活跃时,骨转换率升高,血清 OCN 浓度可能升高^[21]。ALP 主要分布在小肠、骨、肝、肾中,是参与骨代谢的重要蛋白质,主骨组织中的 ALP 由成骨细胞产生^[22]。当机体出现新骨时,可导致 ALP 升高^[23]。本研究显示牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的血清 OCN 值高于对照组,ALP 值低于对照组,牙周炎组与纤维调节素组对比差异也都有统计学意义,提示纤维调节素在

牙周炎的应用能改善大鼠的牙周骨代谢,减缓牙周炎的进程。从机制上分析,纤维调节素具有广谱抗菌性与免疫调节作用,可刺激细胞增殖,防治氧化应激诱导的细胞损伤,抑制体外培养的破骨细胞增殖,从而促进机体的骨转换平衡^[24,25]。

牙周炎的典型临床症状包括牙槽骨吸收、牙龈炎症、牙周袋形成,最终导致牙齿松动脱落^[26,27]。SHP-2 是一种由 PTPN11 基因编码的蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶^[28]。SHP-2 在成纤维细胞的黏附及移动中起正向调节作用,可能通过调节破骨细胞的分化促进牙槽骨的破坏^[29,31]。本研究显示牙周炎组与纤维调节素组治疗第 2 w 与第 4 w 的 SHP-2 蛋白相对表达水平高于对照组,纤维调节素组低于牙周炎组,表明纤维调节素在牙周炎的应用能抑制大鼠 SHP-2 蛋白的表达。在以往的研究中,纤维调节素抑制脂多糖诱导性大鼠牙周炎的研究很少,以往的研究多采用大黄素,盐酸米诺环素等抑制脂多糖诱导性大鼠牙周炎,本研究创新性探究了纤维调节素抑制脂多糖诱导性大鼠牙周炎的进展,取得了显著的结果,为后续研究脂多糖诱导性牙周炎的治疗提供新的用药方法。本研究也存在一定的不足,大鼠样本数量比较少,且没有进行假手术组模型的建立,将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之,纤维调节素可抑制脂多糖诱导性大鼠牙周炎的进展,抑制 OCN 与 SHP-2 蛋白的表达,促进 ALP 的表达,从而改善牙周炎大鼠的相关症状。

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