

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.13.005

康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的作用及对 VEGF、ICAM-1 及 CRP 的影响 *

万新娟¹ 蒋 晨¹ 谢小东^{1Δ} 王慧琴² 刘晓弟¹

(新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院(1 眼科;2 临床研究中心) 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830001)

摘要 目的: 探讨康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的作用及对血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和细胞间粘附分子-1(Intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)及 C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)的影响。**方法:** 糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变模型(n=27)随机平分为三组-模型组、替米沙坦组与康柏西普组,造模成功后当天三组分别给予注射生理盐水、替米沙坦、康柏西普治疗,1次/w,持续4w,检测 VEGF、ICAM-1 及 CRP 表达情况。**结果:** 大鼠造模成功后均出现食欲增多、饮水、尿量、体重减轻的现象。替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第1w与第4w的体重高于模型组($P<0.05$),康柏西普组高于替米沙坦组($P<0.05$)。替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第1w与第4w的空腹血糖低于模型组($P<0.05$),康柏西普组低于替米沙坦组($P<0.05$)。替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第4w的视网膜 VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 蛋白相对表达水平低于模型组($P<0.05$),康柏西普组低于替米沙坦组($P<0.05$)。康柏西普组视网膜厚度变薄不明显,内、外核层细胞排列整齐,神经纤维层未见明显空泡样变性。**结论:** 康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的应用能抑制 VEGF、ICAM-1 及 CRP 的表达,能促进降低血糖,增加大鼠体重。

关键词: 康柏西普;糖尿病;视网膜病变;血管内皮生长因子;细胞间粘附分子-1

中图分类号: R587.2; R774.1 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2021)13-2423-04

The Effect of Conbercept in Early Retinopathy of Diabetic Rats and Its Effect on VEGF, ICAM-1 and CRP*

WAN Xin-juan¹, JIANG Chen¹, XIE Xiao-dong^{1Δ}, WANG Hui-qin², LIU Xiao-di¹

(1 Ophthalmology, 2 Clinical Research Center, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Hospital, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of Conbercept in early retinopathy of diabetic rats and its effects on vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-reactive protein (CRP). **Methods:** Diabetic rats with early retinopathy model (n=27) were randomly equally divided into three groups-model group, telmisartan group and conbercept group. The three groups were given normal saline, telmisartan and conbercept injection on the day after the model were successfully established, once a week for 4 weeks, and the expression of VEGF, ICAM-1 and CRP were detected. **Results:** All rats were showed increased appetite, drinking water, urine output, and weight loss after successful modeling. The body weight of the telmisartan group and the conbercept group were higher than that of the model group in the 1st week and the 4th week ($P<0.05$), and the conbercept group were higher than the telmisartan group ($P<0.05$). The fasting blood glucose of the telmisartan group and the conbercept group were lower than the model group in the 1st and 4th weeks of treatment ($P<0.05$), and the conbercept group were lower than the telmisartan group ($P<0.05$). The relative expression levels of retinal VEGF, ICAM-1, and CRP protein in the telmisartan group and the conbercept group were lower than the model group in the 4th week of treatment ($P<0.05$), and the conbercept group were lower than the telmisartan group ($P<0.05$). In the conbercept group, the thickness of the retina were not obvious, the inner and outer nuclear layer cells were arranged neatly, and there were no obvious vacuolar degeneration in the nerve fiber layer. **Conclusion:** The application of Conbercept in early retinopathy of diabetic rats can inhibit the expression of VEGF, ICAM-1 and CRP, and can promote the reduction of blood sugar and increase the weight of rats.

Key words: Conbercept; Diabetes; Retinopathy; Vascular endothelial growth factor; Intercellular adhesion molecule-1

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R587.2; R774.1 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)13-2423-04

前言

糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)是导致人群后

* 基金项目:新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金项目(2017D01C118)

作者简介:万新娟(1981-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:晶状体疾病、角膜疾病、眼底疾病,电话:15276770920, E-mail:wxj152767@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:谢小东(1980-),男,硕士,副主任医师,研究方向:晶状体疾病、角膜疾病、眼表疾病,

电话:13999188352, E-mail:thinkpad.xj@foxmail.com

(收稿日期:2020-12-31 接受日期:2021-01-24)

天性失明的主要原因之一,其是内层视网膜发生的一种神经血管性病变^[1,2]。95 %的糖尿病患者患病 15 年后会发生糖尿病视网膜病变^[3]。该病的治疗方法比较多,包括玻璃体腔注药、玻璃体手术、激光光凝等,虽然有一定的近期疗效,但是无法延缓疾病的持续进展,且不能针对病因治疗^[4,5]。康柏西普是 VEGFR2 的 3 号、4 号决定簇与 VEGFR1 的 2 号决定簇和人免疫球蛋白 G 的 Fc 段结合形成的人源化重组融合蛋白^[6]。其中 VEGFR2 的 4 号决定簇有较低的等电点,可提高康柏西普对 VEGF 的粘附,从而降低康柏西普的表现正电荷^[7,8]。康柏西普可以减少中央视网膜厚度和脉络膜新生血管面积,从而提高年龄相关性黄斑变性患者的视力^[9,10]。并且其可减少糖尿病鼠的血管渗漏,改善视网膜电生理功能^[11]。现代研究表明康柏西普具有修复血管和分泌神经保护因子的作用,可影响视网膜组织显微结构及视网膜血流灌注状态^[12,13]。本文具体探讨了康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的作用及对 VEGF、ICAM-1 及 CRP 的影响,以明确康柏西普的作用效果与机制。现总结报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究材料

清洁级的健康雄性 SD 大鼠($n=30$ 只)购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司(体重 180~200 g),饲养环境:室温 23~25℃,每笼两只大鼠,独立通气,湿度 50 %~70 %,自由饮水,使用标准饲料喂养,严格按照动物伦理饲养(研究得到了伦理委员会的批准),验前适应性喂养 1 w。0.9 %氯化钠注射液购自广州白云山明兴制药有限公司,康柏西普注射液购自成都康弘生物科技有限公司,10 %水合氯醛购自上海实验试剂有限公司,链脲佐菌素购自美国 sigma 公司,兔抗鼠 VEGF 抗体、兔抗鼠 ICAM-1 抗体、兔抗鼠 CRP 抗体购自美国 Abcam 公司。

1.2 糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变模型的建立

所有大鼠都给予建立糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变模型,使用高糖高脂饮食饲养 1 个月,禁食 12 h 后给予腹腔注射链脲

佐菌素溶液,按照 $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 的剂量连续注射 5 d,STZ 注射 1 w 后检测空腹血糖,空腹血糖大于 $13.9 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的大鼠纳入模型($n=27$,有 3 只小鼠在造模过程中死亡)。

1.3 大鼠分组与处理

将造模成功的大鼠随机分为三组 - 模型组、替米沙坦组与康柏西普组,取所有大鼠左眼为实验眼,造模成功后当天模型组左眼玻璃体内注射 $2.5 \mu\text{L}$ 生理盐水,替米沙坦组左眼玻璃体内注射 $0.5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 替米沙坦溶液 $2.5 \mu\text{L}$ (含替米沙坦 $1.25 \mu\text{g}$),康柏西普组左眼玻璃体内注射 $1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 康柏西普溶液 $2.5 \mu\text{L}$ (含康柏西普 $2.5 \mu\text{g}$)。1 次 /w,持续 4 w。

1.4 观察指标

(1) 观察大鼠的一般状态,测量治疗第 1 w 与第 4 w 的体重。(2)测量大鼠治疗第 1 w 与第 4 w 的空腹尾静脉血糖。(3)在治疗第 4 w 处死大鼠,提取视网膜组织总蛋白,计量 $30 \mu\text{g}$ 蛋白的溶液体积为上样量,加入聚丙烯酰胺凝胶中进行电泳,转膜封闭后分别加入一抗:兔抗 VEGF(1:1000)、兔抗 ICAM-1(1:500)、兔抗 CRP(1:500)、兔抗 β -actin(1:2000),4℃过夜后洗膜,分别加入二抗,洗涤 3 次后用 ECL 化学发光法显色,计算目的蛋白的相对表达水平。(4)进行大鼠视网膜血管铺片,观察视网膜显微组织结构的形态。

1.5 统计方法

采用 SPSS 25.00 软件进行分析,将本研究得到的所得数据均采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差的方式进行一般性统计学描述,两两对比为 t 检验,多组间对比采用方差分析, $P<0.05$ 则代表差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠体重对比

大鼠造模成功后均出现食欲增多、饮水、尿量、体重减轻的现象。替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第 1 w 与第 4 w 的体重高于模型组($P<0.05$),康柏西普组高于替米沙坦组($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组治疗不同时间点的大鼠体重对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of rat body weight between two groups of treatment at different time points ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Week 1 of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Compaq Sype group	9	$256.09 \pm 18.71^{**}$	$354.98 \pm 41.44^{**}$
Telmisartan group	9	$222.76 \pm 24.18^{\#}$	$289.87 \pm 23.57^{\#}$
Model group	9	188.90 ± 32.48	265.09 ± 23.11
F		19.022	15.977
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, $^{\#}P<0.05$; compared with the Telmisartan group, $^{**}P<0.05$.

2.2 血糖变化对比

替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第 1 w 与第 4 w 的空腹血糖低于模型组($P<0.05$),康柏西普组低于替米沙坦组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 蛋白相对表达水平对比

替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第 4 w 的视网膜 VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 蛋白相对表达水平低于模型组($P<0.05$),康柏西普组低于替米沙坦组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

2.4 视网膜显微组织结构

模型组:视网膜组织各层细胞排列不规则,神经节细胞层可见新生血管,厚度变薄,视网膜神经节细胞数目减少。

替米沙坦组:内核层与外核层细胞排列基本整齐,神经纤维层可见少量空泡样变性,视网膜厚度改变不明显。

康柏西普组:视网膜厚度变薄不明显,内、外核层细胞排列整齐,神经纤维层未见明显空泡样变性。

表 2 两组治疗不同时间点的大鼠空腹血糖对比(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of fasting blood glucose between the two groups of rats at different time points of treatment (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Week 1 of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Compaq Syte group	9	7.84 $\pm$ 0.87 ^{#*}	6.87 $\pm$ 0.22 ^{**}
Telmisartan group	9	11.87 $\pm$ 1.11 [#]	9.87 $\pm$ 0.48 [#]
Model group	9	15.33 $\pm$ 2.18	15.25 $\pm$ 1.84
F		9.103	11.033
P		0.001	0.000

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

表 3 两组治疗第 4 w 的视网膜 VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 蛋白相对表达水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the relative expression levels of retinal VEGF, ICAM-1 and CRP proteins in the 4th week of treatment between the two groups

Groups	n	VEGF	ICAM-1	CRP
Compaq Syte group	9	0.77 $\pm$ 0.21 ^{**}	0.89 $\pm$ 0.14 ^{**}	1.42 $\pm$ 0.32 ^{**}
Telmisartan group	9	1.48 $\pm$ 0.18 [#]	1.99 $\pm$ 0.28 [#]	4.67 $\pm$ 0.11 [#]
Model group	9	3.48 $\pm$ 0.25	4.20 $\pm$ 0.14	9.87 $\pm$ 0.49
F		23.014	25.022	19.474
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

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

3 讨论

正常大鼠的视网膜组织分层清晰,细胞排列整齐,糖尿病视网膜病变的主要特征是内皮细胞功能障碍和新生血管形成、缺血、视网膜血流改变^[14]。糖尿病机体的视网膜处于低水平的内源性抗氧化剂环境中,并伴随有脂质过氧化、蛋白氧化以及 DNA 的氧化损伤,从而可对视网膜造成损伤^[15,16]。本研究利用链脲佐菌素小剂量多次诱导糖尿病小鼠发生视网膜病变模型,模拟人体糖尿病发病的过程,可出现视网膜的明显病理改变。

康柏西普对 VEGF 具有较高的亲和力,有研究对低氧诱导形成视网膜新生血管的大鼠行玻璃体腔注射康柏西普治疗,发现新生血管渗漏面积减少了 15 % 左右,且能增加视网膜电生理功能^[17,18]。还有研究显示康柏西普对高糖诱导的人视网膜内皮细胞的迁移和增殖具有显著抑制作用,也对新生血管的形成有抑制作用^[19,20]。本研究显示替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第 1 w 与第 4 w 的体重高于模型组,空腹血糖低于模型组,康柏西普组与替米沙坦组对比差异也都有统计学意义,表明康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的应用能促进降低血糖,增加大鼠体重。

糖尿病视网膜病变在临床上主要表现为视网膜渗出、出血、水肿,光镜下可见逐级分支的视网膜血管网;伴随有视网膜血流灌注不均匀,可见点状荧光素渗漏,血管形态迂曲^[21,22]。在引起糖尿病视网膜病变的机制中,VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 的高表达、大量周细胞凋亡及细胞的氧化应激都发生了重要作用^[23,24]。CRP 作为主要的炎症因子之一,通过介导视网膜白细胞停滞逐步破坏视网膜,从而增加视网膜血管的通透性^[25,26];VEGF、ICAM-1 作为强内皮血管生长诱导因子,也可促进细胞氧化应激,促进

新生血管的生成^[27,28]。本研究显示替米沙坦组与康柏西普组治疗第 4 w 的视网膜 VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 蛋白相对表达水平低于模型组,康柏西普组低于替米沙坦组;康柏西普组视网膜厚度变薄不明显,内、外核层细胞排列整齐,神经纤维层未见明显空泡样变性。从机制上分析,眼内注射康柏西普可以抑制 VEGF、ICAM-1、CRP 蛋白的表达,改善糖尿病鼠视网膜血流灌注状态,从而延缓视网膜组织显微结构形态学损伤^[29,30]。治疗糖尿病视网膜病变的方法有视网膜激光光凝和玻璃体腔注射术、玻璃体切割术,视网膜激光光凝和玻璃体切割术需要配备相应的设备且有一定的并发症,玻璃体腔注射术具有操作简单、并发症少的特点,近些年在临床上已开展大范围使用。康柏西普作为抗 VEGF 药物的一种,它的眼内注射给广大患者带来了更好的选择和治疗的希望,本研究在动物实验的基础上,探究了康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的应用,说明康柏西普可以直接促进病变视网膜新生血管消退,抑制 VEGF、ICAM-1 及 CRP 的表达,弥补激光光凝治疗本身对视网膜健康组织所造成的损伤和炎症反应,因此康柏西普拥有很好的临床治疗前景和推广价值,为以后治疗早期视网膜病变提供治疗方法和思路。本研究也存在一定的不足,由于该项治疗方法推广时间短,尚缺乏长期、大样本量、多中心随机对照研究,在用药时没有进行康柏西普的剂量学分析,也没有进行细胞学分析,将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之,康柏西普在糖尿病大鼠早期视网膜病变中的应用能抑制 VEGF、ICAM-1 及 CRP 的表达,能促进降低血糖,延缓和改善糖尿病视网膜病变的进展。

参考文献(References)

[1] Jing J, Yinchen S, Xia C, et al. Pharmacogenomic study on anti-VEGF

- medicine in treatment of macular Neovascular diseases: a study protocol for a prospective observational study[J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2018, 18(1): e181
- [2] Li B, Li MD, Ye JJ, et al. Vascular endothelial growth factor concentration in vitreous humor of patients with severe proliferative diabetic retinopathy after intravitreal injection of conbercept as an adjunctive therapy for vitrectomy[J]. Chin Med J (Engl), 2020, 133(6): 664-669
- [3] Lin Z, Hu Q, Wu Y, et al. Intravitreal ranibizumab or conbercept for retinal arterial macroaneurysm: a case series [J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2019, 19(1): e18
- [4] 张燕,冯劫,李培凤,等.康柏西普在 PRP 治疗 SNPDR 合并 DME 的给药时机选择[J].国际眼科杂志, 2020, 20(11): 1950-1954
- [5] 黄翠,李进.康柏西普联合激光光凝治疗视网膜静脉阻塞合并黄斑水肿的临床效果及对视力水平的影响[J].实用老年医学, 2020, 34(4): 377-380
- [6] Liu W, Li Y, Cao R, et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis to compare the efficacy of conbercept with ranibizumab in patients with macular edema secondary to retinal vein occlusion[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(21): e20222
- [7] Liu ZY, Ma XJ, Liao DY, et al. Association of urinary albumin excretion with central foveal thickness and intravitreal conbercept treatment frequency in patients with diabetic macular edema[J]. Int J Ophthalmol, 2019, 12(10): 1598-1604
- [8] Mao JB, Wu HF, Chen YQ, et al. Effect of intravitreal conbercept treatment before vitrectomy in proliferative diabetic retinopathy [J]. Int J Ophthalmol, 2018, 11(7): 1217-1221
- [9] 曾婧,刘笑,刘志平,等.真实世界中玻璃体腔注射抗血管内皮生长因子药物在新生血管性眼病中的应用疗效[J].实用医学杂志, 2020, 36(3): 369-374
- [10] 刘萍萍,朱振洪,丁鲁娜,等.康柏西普治疗湿性年龄相关性黄斑变性后黄斑区视网膜结构的变化 [J]. 国际眼科杂志, 2020, 20(2): 346-349
- [11] Liu K, Xu X, Wei Q, et al. Cytokine and Chemokine Profile Changes in Patients After Intravitreal Conbercept Injection for Diabetic Macular Edema[J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2019, 13(2): 4367-4374
- [12] Liu S, Wang D, Chen F, et al. Hyperreflective foci in OCT image as a biomarker of poor prognosis in diabetic macular edema patients treating with Conbercept in China [J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2019, 19(1): e157
- [13] Ba T, Zhou L, Zhang H, et al. Evaluation of the efficacy of Conbercept in the treatment of diabetic macular edema based on OCTA[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(35): e21992
- [14] Cheng Y, Zhu X, Linghu D, et al. Serum levels of cytokines in infants treated with conbercept for retinopathy of prematurity [J]. Sci Rep, 2020, 10(1): e12695
- [15] Cui C, Lu H. Clinical observations on the use of new anti-VEGF drug, conbercept, in age-related macular degeneration therapy: a meta-analysis[J]. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol, 2018, 13: 51-62
- [16] Cui J, Sun D, Lu H, et al. Comparison of effectiveness and safety between conbercept and ranibizumab for treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration. A retrospective case-controlled non-inferiority multiple center study [J]. Eye (Lond), 2018, 32(2): 391-399
- [17] Gao L, Tao Y, Liu M, et al. Different conbercept injection strategies for the treatment of exudative age-related macular degeneration: A retrospective cohort study[J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2020, 99(7): e19007
- [18] He F, Yang J, Zhang X, et al. Efficacy of conbercept combined with panretinal photocoagulation in the treatment of proliferative diabetic retinopathy[J]. Sci Rep, 2020, 10(1): e8778
- [19] He F, Yu W. Longitudinal neovascular changes on optical coherence tomography angiography in proliferative diabetic retinopathy treated with panretinal photocoagulation alone versus with intravitreal conbercept plus panretinal photocoagulation: a pilot study[J]. Eye (Lond), 2020, 34(8): 1413-1418
- [20] Jiang T, Gu J, Zhang P, et al. The effect of adjunctive intravitreal conbercept at the end of diabetic vitrectomy for the prevention of post-vitrectomy hemorrhage in patients with severe proliferative diabetic retinopathy: a prospective, randomized pilot study[J]. J Int Med Res, 2020, 20(1): e43
- [21] Qi H J, Jin E Z, Zhao M W. One-year outcomes of intravitreal conbercept combined rescue therapy for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy in a Chinese population: a real-life clinical data[J]. Diabetes Ther, 2019, 12(1): 51-57
- [22] Cheng Y, Meng Q, Linghu D, et al. A lower dose of intravitreal conbercept effectively treats retinopathy of prematurity[J]. Sci Rep, 2018, 8(1): e10732
- [23] Ren X, Bu S, Zhang X, et al. Safety and efficacy of intravitreal conbercept injection after vitrectomy for the treatment of proliferative diabetic retinopathy[J]. Eye (Lond), 2019, 33(7): 1177-1183
- [24] Shi JR, Zhang Q, Zhang T, et al. Effects of intravitreal conbercept before panretinal photocoagulation on lipid exudates in diabetic macular documented by optical coherence tomography [J]. Int J Ophthalmol, 2020, 13(4): 606-613
- [25] Sun CB, Wang Y, Zhou S, et al. Macular hole retinal detachment after intravitreal Conbercept injection for the treatment of choroidal neovascularization secondary to degenerative myopia: a case report [J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2019, 19(1): e156
- [26] Tao Y, Huang C, Liu M, et al. Short-term effect of intravitreal conbercept injection on major and macular branch retinal vein occlusion [J]. J Int Med Res, 2019, 47(3): 1202-1209
- [27] Wang H, Guo J, Tao S, et al. One-Year Effectiveness Study of Intravitreally Administered Conbercept (®) Monotherapy in Diabetic Macular Degeneration: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis[J]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2020, 11(5): 1103-1117
- [28] 阿依努·努拉厚,赵勇,等.康柏西普治疗 PCV 的效果及对患者血液流变学的影响[J].国际眼科杂志, 2020, 20(4): 664-667
- [29] Wang J, Lei C, Tao L, et al. A safety study of high concentration and high frequency intravitreal injection of conbercept in rabbits [J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7(1): e592
- [30] Wang L, Zhang C, Hua R. Clinical effectiveness of ranibizumab and conbercept for neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a meta-analysis[J]. Drug Des Devel Ther, 2018, 12(7): 3625-3633