

PTH 对大鼠胫骨远心端松质骨的影响及其组织形态计量学检测

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摘要 目的 用骨组织形态计量学方法定量检测大鼠胫骨远心端不活跃的骨小梁,并观察甲状旁腺激素(PTH)对此骨骺已关闭部位低转化骨的影响。方法:3月龄SD大鼠21只随机分3组:(1)对照组,(2)PTH 30 mg组,(3)PTH 80 mg组,(均按 $\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 计,皮下注射21d)。各组动物于实验21天处死,取胫骨远心段不脱钙骨制片测量,结果:(1)静态参数:用药两组和对照组比较骨小梁面积和骨结构无变化。(2)动态参数:荧光周长百分率(%L.Pm),矿化沉积率(MAR),类骨质周长百分率(%O.Pm)和骨形成率(BFR)用药两组比对照组明显增加,且呈量效关系,但骨吸收的参数比较未见差异。结论:胫骨远心段骨转化率虽然很低,但对PTH合成代谢药物短期内仍有明显反应。

关键词 骨质疏松 胫骨远端 甲状旁腺激素 大鼠

Effect of parathyroid hormone on distal tibia metaphysis and a histomorphometric study on this area in female rats

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Abstract **Aim:** To study distal tibia metaphysis and observe the effect of parathyroid Hormone (PTH) on this area in female rats. **Methods:** 21 rats were divided into three groups; a placebo group received normal saline, the second group received $30 \mu\text{g PTH}/\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{D}^{-1}$ and the third group received $80 \mu\text{g PTH}/\text{kg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, all subcutaneously for 21 days. The distal tibia 1 metaphyses (DTM) were processed undecalcified for quantitative bone histomorphometry. **Results:** (1) Static data; there was no significant change in percent trabecular bone area and bone area and bone architecture between placebo-treated rats and rats treated with the two doses of PTH for 21 days. (2) Dynamic data; 30 and $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^{-1}$ PTH increased the bone formation indices significantly (%L.Pm, MAR, BER, %O.Pm), and also increased activation frequency (Act.F) in 21 days compared with placebo group. 80 $\mu\text{g PTH}$ showed more effect (dose dependent) than 30 μg group. But the bone resorption perimeter did not have any significant change. **Conclusion:** with a closed growth plate and low turnover on the distal tibia metaphysis site in female rats, PTH still have the effects in short period.

Key words Osteoporosis Distal tibia Parathyroid hormone Rats

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目前用骨组织形态计量学研究大鼠实验性骨质疏松所采用的骨标本部位多为胫骨近心端的骨小梁,而对大鼠胫骨远心端的骨小梁研究很少^[1,2]。胫骨远心端与胫骨近心端主要不同之处是,三月龄鼠的骨骺已关闭,骨骺处的皮质骨多,干骺段的骨小梁较厚,且骨转化率较低,这一特点更接近人类的骨小梁^[3,4]。但由于其标本制作较困难,限制了它的应用。本文的目的是介绍骨组织形态计量学对大鼠胫骨远心端骨小梁研究的方法学,并观察甲状旁腺素(PTH)对此部位骨小梁的短期作用。

1 材料和方法

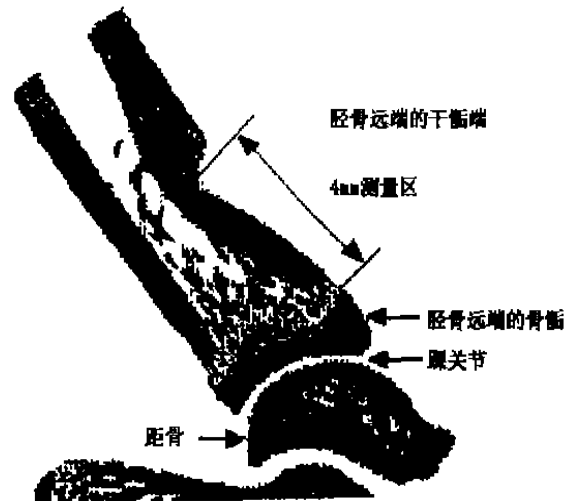
1.1 三月龄雌性 Sprague-Dawley 大鼠 (Charles River Laboratory, Inc., Portage, MI) 21只,体重210克,分笼喂养,自由饮水摄食,适应二周后,随机分为三组:对照组,PTH 30 μg 组和80 μg 组,每天注射 PTH 一次($\text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 计,皮下)共21天。PTH 的配制方法按文献^[5]。

1.2 所有大鼠于处死前第14,13天和4,3天分别皮下注射25 mg/kg 四环素和10 mg/kg calcein 作荧光标记。实验结束时,用2%戊巴比妥钠麻醉,右心室抽血处死,取左胫骨在胫腓骨连接处用低速锯(Buehler LTD. USA)将其锯断,取远心端做不脱钙骨包埋。特殊骨染料(Vil-lanueva bone stain)染色(Poly-science, Inc., Warrington PA)。包埋块干后,用低速锯按矢状面锯成230 μm 骨片(附图),经人工磨成20 μm 薄片,梯度脱水后,封片。

1.3 骨组织形态计量学检测为半自动图象数字化仪,测量范围是从前骨骺和干骺端的连接处往胫腓连接处3毫米。对此处干骺端的骨小梁作静态和动态参数测量和计算^[6,7]。百分率(%)用 ' $X_2 \div X_1 \times 100 - 100$ ' 公式计算。数据采用 Fisher's PLSD 多组比较的方差分析。

2 结果

2.1 静态参数



附图 骨组织取材

对照组和用药组在3周实验中胫骨远心端干骺段骨小梁的面积和骨结构差异无显著性,详见附表。

2.2 动态参数

PTH 低剂量用药组与对照组比较:荧光周长百分率(%L.Pm)、矿化沉积率(MAR)、类骨质周长百分率(%O.Pm)和骨形成率(BFR)均有明显增加(194%, 25%, 257%, 和398%),骨激活频率(Act.F)也显著增加(396%),且高剂量组比低剂量组增加明显,两组比较呈量效关系。但骨吸收的参数无变化。

3 讨论

本研究应用 PTH 对3月龄正常雌性大鼠进行21天用药,观察胫骨远心端的骨小梁对药物的反映。结果显示 PTH 低剂量短时间对低转化骨的骨形成指标(%L.Pm, MAR, BFR 和 %O.Pm)有刺激作用,与对照组比有明显地增加,同时还提高骨转化率,且随剂量而增大。但 PTH 不影响此部位的骨吸收。PTH 对骨作为一种合成代谢类药物在临床应用或动物实验已有不少报道^[10~15]。然而动物实验研究并非胫骨远心端。有趣的是有文献报道^[9]应用合成代谢类药物前列腺素 E₂ 对大鼠进行治疗时发现:DTM 对前列腺素 E₂ 的应答反应比 PTM 应答反应

大。这种低转化骨比高转化骨对药物应答强的原因何在,有以下几种可能性:(1)在DTM有静止的具有骨形成作用的骨源细胞库(progenitor cell),骨祖细胞,也称为前成骨细胞,前生骨细胞,是一种幼稚的干细胞。这种细胞在出生后

仍可存留于某些部位,有进行增殖的分化的能力,分布于骨小梁的游离面附近,骨膜最内层,哈弗氏管内衬,骺板处软骨基质小梁及毛细血管外周等处,因而可随时提供此类细胞。(2)DTM的骨髓是脂肪,干细胞处于休息状态,使

附表 PTH对大鼠胫骨远心端骨小梁的影响

Code	骨小梁 面积 n	骨小梁 厚度 (μm)	骨小梁 数量 ($\#/\mu\text{m}$)	骨小梁 分离度 (μm)	荧光 周长 (%)	矿化 沉积率 ($\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$)	骨形 成率 (%)	类骨质 周长 ($\mu\text{m}/\text{yr}$)	骨吸收 周长 (%)	激活 频率 (cycle/yr)
ANOVA	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.102	0.0001	0.002	0.03	0.08	0.0004
对照组	41.31	128.20	3.24	186.80	4.12	0.59	12.85	2.47	0.28	0.69
SD	7	8.61	24.80	0.52	52.70	2.48	0.18	9.75	1.39	0.54
PTH(30 μg)	42.78	121.4	3.53	167.3	12.12	0.74	45.82	12.3	0.3	3.42
SD	6	7.05	8.7	0.55	40	3.88	0.12	18.58	2.88	1
%对照组	4	—5	9	—10	194 ^a	25	257 ^a	398 ^a	7	396 ^a
PTH(80 μg)	45.3	131.7	3.48	162.6	22.55	0.82	89.13	27.09	0.29	7.6
SD	6	7.44	21.5	0.62	40.4	3.89	0.14	34.81	9.43	1.44
%对照组	10	3	7	—13	447 ^a	39 ^a	594 ^a	997 ^a	4	1001 ^a
%PTH(30 μg)	6	8	—1	—3	85 ^b	11	95 ^b	120 ^b	—3	122 ^b

e: $p < 0.05$ 与对照组比; h: $p < 0.05$ 与30 μg PTH比; %来源公式 $X_2 \div X_1 \times 100 - 100$

骨源细胞易于起作用。(3)DTM骨小梁的转化率低,固仅需少量的细胞即可起作用。前列腺素 E_2 和PTH同属合成代谢类药物应有相同的作用,我们的实验结果也显示21天PTH即能明显地提高所有骨形成的指标。这说明PTH能明显地刺激胫骨远端骺板已闭合的低转化的骨。

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