

雷奈酸锶对糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠骨形态计量学的研究

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摘要: 目的 观察雷奈酸锶对糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠骨形态计量学的影响。方法 24只3.5月龄SPF级雄性SD大鼠适应性喂养1w后,随机等分为3组:Nrm组:正常对照组;Met组:皮下注射甲强龙(Met)5 mg/(kg·d),每周5次;SrR组:在Met组基础上给予雷奈酸锶900 mg/(kg·d)灌胃。实验期9w。第5腰椎(L₅)和右侧股骨用于骨密度测定,右侧胫骨行骨形态计量学分析。结果 Met组L₅和股骨BMD显著低于Nrm组;SrR组L₅和股骨BMD显著高于Met组。Met组BV/TV, Tb. Th, Tb. N, % Ct. Ar显著低于Nrm组, Tb. Sp, % Ma. Ar, ES/BS显著高于Nrm组;SrR组BV/TV, Tb. Th, Tb. N, % Ct. Ar显著高于Met组;Tb. Sp, ES/BS显著低于Met组。结论 给予大鼠SrR 900 mg/(kg·d)灌胃,在提高激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠的骨密度,促进骨形成,降低骨吸收,延缓骨量丢失方面有积极作用;对继发性骨质疏松的预防和治疗有一定前景。

关键词: 雷奈酸锶; 骨密度; 骨形态计量学; 糖皮质激素; 大鼠

The effect of strontium ranelate on bone histomorphometry in glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in rats SUN Ping, WANG Xiaodong, HONG Manjie, et al. Department of Orthopaedics, The First Affiliated Hospital, Guangdong Pharmaceutical University, Guangzhou 510008, China

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Abstract: **Objective** To observe the effect of strontium ranelate (SrR) on bone histomorphometry in glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in rats. **Methods** Twenty-four 3.5-month male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into three groups: age-matched normal control group (Nrm), methylprednisolone group (Met) in which rats were given subcutaneously Met 5.0 mg/kg per day for 5 days/week, and Met plus SrR group in which rats were given intragastric SrR 900 mg/kg·d in addition to Met. The study lasted for 9 weeks. The right femoral bone and the L₅ were taken to examine the bone densitometry and the right tibia was taken for bone histomorphometry analysis. **Results** BMDs of the L₅ and the femoral bone in Met were significantly lower than those in Nrm. BMDs of the L₅ and the femoral bone in SrR were significantly higher than those in Met. BV/TV, Tb. Th, Tb. N, and % Ct. Ar in Met were significantly lower than those in Nrm. Tb. Sp, % Ma. Ar, and ES/BS in Met were significantly higher than those in Nrm. BV/TV, Tb. Th, Tb. N, and % Ct. Ar in SrR were higher than those in Met. Tb. Sp and ES/BS in SrR were lower than those in Met. **Conclusion** SrR 900 mg/kg intragastric administration had a positive effect on increasing BMD, stimulating bone formation, reducing bone resorption, and delaying bone loss in glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in rats. SrR might be applied in treating and preventing of secondary osteoporosis.

Key words: Strontium ranelate; BMD; Bone histomorphometry; Glucocorticoid; Rat

糖皮质激素 (glucocorticoid, GC) 因具有强大的

抗炎、抗免疫和抗休克作用,被广泛应用于器官移植、自身免疫疾病、炎症及肿瘤治疗等领域。但其导致的主要副作用之一——糖皮质激素性骨质疏松 (glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis, GIOP), 已成为普遍存在的临床问题。GIOP是继发性骨质疏松的首要原因,也是骨质疏松症的第3位原因,GIOP发

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病机制及其防治也越来越受到关注^[1-3]。长期大剂量使用 GC 不仅可抑制成骨细胞 (osteoblast, OB) 增殖, 促进其凋亡, 减少骨骼中活性成骨细胞成分, 导致骨形成下降, 还能增加破骨细胞 (osteoclast, OC) 的数量和活性, 促进骨吸收, 造成骨量丢失, 骨质疏松^[6]。

雷奈酸锶 (strontium ranelate, SrR) 是新一代抗骨质疏松药物, 具有促进骨形成和抑制骨吸收的双重作用, 且具有良好的安全性和有效性, 有望为骨质疏松的预防和临床治疗翻开新的一页。本研究旨在通过对甲强龙诱导骨质疏松大鼠给予 SrR 干预, 观察其对大鼠骨密度和骨形态计量学的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 动物模型和实验分组

3.5 月龄 SPF 级雄性 SD 大鼠 24 只, 体重 (210 ± 15) g, 购于南方医科大学实验动物中心, 动物许可证号: SCXK(粤)2006-0015。适应喂养 1 w 后, 随机等分为 3 组: Nrm 组: 正常对照组; Met 组: 皮下注射甲强龙 5 mg/(kg · d), 每周 5 次^[7]; SrR 组: 在 Met 组基础上给予雷奈酸锶 900 mg/(kg · d)^[8] 灌胃。各组大鼠均单笼喂养, 自由进食和饮用纯净水, 实验期为 9 w。实验期满后采用氯胺酮 (100 mg/kg) 腹腔麻醉, 左心室放血处死大鼠, 根据实验需要留取第五腰椎 (L₅)、右侧股骨和胫骨。

1.2 股骨骨密度测定

将 L₅ 和股骨置于 QDR4500A 型双能 X 线骨密度测定仪上, 计算机采用小动物梯级标准分析软件, 自动记录骨密度。扫描速度 10 mm/s, 扫描间距 0.5 mm × 0.5 mm。

1.3 胫骨骨形态计量学分析

所有动物在实验结束前第 13、14 天和第 3、2 天分别给其皮下注射盐酸四环素 (25 mg/kg) 和 Calcein (5 mg/kg)。取右侧胫骨用低速锯 (Buehler, USA) 将其切开暴露骨髓腔, 胫骨上段置于磷酸-福尔马林缓冲液中固定 24 h 后, 骨染色后经乙醇脱水, 最后行不脱钙骨包埋, 包埋块用超薄切片机 (Leica2155, 德国) 切成 4 μm 的薄片和 9 μm 的厚片, 薄片用 Masson-Goldner Trichrome 染色, 透明后封片, 用于测量破骨细胞及观察骨小梁, 厚片不染色直接封片观察, 用于骨形态计量学测量。采用全自动图像数字化分析仪进行检测, 包括光镜和荧光显微镜 (Leica 德国), 数字化板, 电脑和形态学程序 “Osteomeasure” 体视学软件 (美国)。其测算参数之

含义和计算公式见文献^[9]。

1.4 统计学处理

所有数据采用均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行统计分析, 采用组间两独立样本 *t* 检验及方差分析 (one-way ANOVA) 进行统计分析, LSD 多重检验, *P* < 0.05 为有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 腰椎和股骨骨密度的变化

Met 组 L₅ 和股骨 BMD 显著低于 Nrm 组 (*P* < 0.001); SrR 组 L₅ 和股骨 BMD 显著高于 Met 组 (*P* < 0.001) 见表 1。

表 1 各组大鼠骨密度结果 (g/cm², $\bar{x} \pm s$, *n* = 8)

组别	L ₅	股骨
Nrm	0.229 ± 0.006	0.243 ± 0.010
Met	0.207 ± 0.004***	0.211 ± 0.006***
SrR	0.221 ± 0.005***	0.234 ± 0.05***

注: 与 Nrm 组比较, **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001; 与 Met 组比较, **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001

2.2 胫骨骨组织形态计量学的变化

(1) 对松质骨骨计量学指标的作用

Met 组的静态学指标 % Tb. Ar、Tb. Sp 和 Tb. N 较 Nrm 组均显著降低 (*P* < 0.01), SrR 组各指标较 Met 组显著增加 (*P* < 0.05)。静态学指标 Tb. Sp, Met 组较 Nrm 组显著增加 (*P* < 0.001), SrR 组较 Met 组显著降低 (*P* < 0.01) 见表 2。

表 2 各组大鼠胫骨干骺端 (松质骨) 静态指标结果 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, *n* = 8)

组别	% Tb. Ar (%)	Tb. Th (μm)	Tb. Sp (μm)	Tb. N (#/mm)
Nrm	30.89 ± 6.40	51.84 ± 8.20	168.93 ± 20.78	4.73 ± 0.63
Met	15.59 ± 9.34**	34.12 ± 6.17**	552.40 ± 167.51***	2.35 ± 0.89***
SrR	24.65 ± 8.01*	44.32 ± 11.75*	401.56 ± 71.39***	3.14 ± 0.75*

注: 与 Nrm 组比较, **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001; 与 Met 组比较, **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001

Met 组动态学指标 MS/BS、MAR 和 BFRs 较 Nrm 组均显著降低 (*P* < 0.001), SrR 组各指标较 Met 组显著增加 (*P* < 0.05); 动态学指标 ES/BS, Met 组较 Nrm 组显著增加 (*P* < 0.001), SrR 组较 Met 组显著降低 (*P* < 0.01) 见表 3。

表3 各组大鼠胫骨干骺端(松质骨)
动态指标结果($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

组别	MS/BS(%)	MAR($\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$)	BFRs($\mu\text{m}/\text{d} \times 100$)	ES/BS(%)
Nrm	9.19 ± 1.78	1.50 ± 0.19	13.68 ± 3.25	6.0 ± 1.1
Met	3.20 ± 0.79***	0.85 ± 0.17***	2.71 ± 0.72***	10.1 ± 2.8**
SrR	6.27 ± 1.23***	1.15 ± 0.18**	5.88 ± 2.02**	7.1 ± 1.6**

注:与Nrm组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$,*** $P < 0.001$;与Met组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$,*** $P < 0.001$

表4 各组大鼠胫骨中段计量学指标(静态及骨外膜)($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

组别	% Ct. Ar(%)	% Ma. Ar(%)	MS/BS(%)	MAR($\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$)	BFRs($\mu\text{m}/\text{d} \times 100$)
Nrm	89.56 ± 20.0	16.22 ± 3.52	54.77 ± 11.09	1.25 ± 0.20	68.24 ± 16.03
Met	56.15 ± 14.58**	31.16 ± 9.85***	32.53 ± 8.21***	0.93 ± 0.12***	30.64 ± 9.44***
SrR	76.02 ± 16.16*	25.25 ± 10.52*	43.92 ± 13.13**	1.09 ± 0.15**	46.58 ± 9.91***

注:与Nrm组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$,*** $P < 0.001$;与Met组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$,*** $P < 0.001$

Met组计量学指标MS/BS、MAR和BFRs与Nrm组比较均无显著性差异($P > 0.05$),SrR组MS/BS和MAR较Met组显著增加($P < 0.05$)。骨吸收指标ES/BS, Met组较Nrm组显著增高($P < 0.05$),SrR组较Met组均显著降低($P < 0.05$)见表5。

表5 各组大鼠胫骨中段计量学指标(骨内膜)($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

组别	MS/BS(%)	MAR($\mu\text{m}/\text{d}$)	BFRs($\mu\text{m}/\text{d} \times 100$)	ES/BS(%)
Nrm	0.76 ± 1.06	1.02 ± 0.18	2.03 ± 1.48	13.8 ± 2.3
Met	0.65 ± 0.73	0.97 ± 0.22	1.92 ± 1.02	20.4 ± 3.4**
SrR	1.44 ± 0.81*	1.29 ± 0.33***	2.22 ± 1.25	16.3 ± 2.3*

注:与Nrm组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$,*** $P < 0.001$;与Met组比较,* $P < 0.05$,** $P < 0.01$,*** $P < 0.001$

3 讨论

糖皮质激素(GC)作为抗炎和免疫抑制药物广泛应用于慢性阻塞性肺病、哮喘、风湿免疫性疾病、炎性肠病等多种疾患及器官移植后的治疗中。而长期使用GC会引起全身明显的骨量丢失,导致骨质疏松的发生及骨折危险性增加,是继发性骨质疏松最主要的病因,成为其临床应用的主要障碍。糖皮质激素性骨质疏松(GIOP)的发病率仅次于绝经后骨质疏松及老年性骨质疏松。据统计,有0.2%~0.5%的美国人使用GC,超过50%的使用者并发骨量丢失及骨质疏松性骨折^[10]。长期服用GC是20~44岁年轻人发生骨质疏松的最常见原因^[11]。病人在接受GC治疗的前6个月骨量丢失最快,骨密度(BMD)在治疗的第一年可降低12%,随后每年约降低3%^[12]。GIOP引起骨折的发生率是未接受GC治疗患者的1.3~2.6倍,因此,如何对GIOP进行

(2)对皮质骨骨计量学指标的作用

Met组计量学指标% Ct. Ar、MS/BS、MAR和BFRs较Nrm组均显著降低($P < 0.01$),SrR组各指标较Met组显著增加($P < 0.05$);静态指标% Ma. Ar, Met组较Nrm组显著增加($P < 0.01$),SrR组与Met组比较未见有显著性差异($P > 0.05$)见表4。

有效预防和治疗已成为临床医生和科研工作者亟待解决的问题。

雷奈酸锶(SrR)是新一代抗骨质疏松药物,由微量元素锶(strontium)和雷奈酸(ranelic acid)形成的大分子络合物,从而使锶的生物学效用得以发挥。其中锶是骨骼的重要组成部分,在人体骨骼中的浓度最高,它能够促进骨骼的发育和类骨质的形成,并具有调节钙代谢的作用。SrR对骨代谢具有双向调节作用,能够刺激成骨细胞介导的骨形成,同时抑制破骨细胞介导的骨吸收,改善骨骼的机械抗性^[13]。是目前为止唯一具有“双重作用”的抗骨质疏松药物。研究证实SrR能够抑制去卵巢和废用性骨质疏松大鼠的骨量丢失,促进骨折的愈合,增加其骨量,在降低骨折的发生风险,提高骨密度和骨质量方面有肯定疗效^[14-17]。但其对GIOP有否积极的治疗作用尚无报道。

GC的累积剂量与髌骨、腰椎的BMD丢失和骨折的发生率密切相关^[18]。本实验结果表明,SrR对激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠的股骨和腰椎BMD有显著提高作用,能够有效阻止激素诱导大鼠的骨量丢失,防止骨折的发生。骨组织形态计量学是研究药物在体内抗骨质疏松效应的重要手段,对于定量观察和研究骨组织形态及其结构有重要的意义。我们观察到GC能通过抑制皮质骨骨外膜的骨形成,促进骨内膜的骨吸收,使骨皮质变薄和骨髓腔面积增大,这与以往研究一致^[19-21]。我们发现,SrR组能够有效地预防GC诱导的松质骨骨量丢失,改善并维持骨显微结构。同时在促进皮质骨骨外膜的骨形成方面有积极作用;在皮质骨骨内膜的骨形成方面,SrR组的骨形成率(BFRs)和Met组没有显著性差异,主要

缘于 GC 对皮质骨骨内膜的骨形成影响不大, SrR 维持骨内膜的骨量与正常对照组水平一致, SrR 在恢复骨量的同时, 还显著改善了骨的微结构。在骨吸收方面, SrR 能拮抗 GC 诱导破骨细胞骨吸收增强的作用, 抑制骨吸收, 维持骨量。表明 SrR 不仅可以促进骨形成而且同时伴有骨吸收的抑制。

GC 已广泛用于临床, 而长期使用类固醇激素造成的骨质疏松, 为继发性骨质疏松症的首要病因, 且目前治疗手段有限。本实验首次观察了 SrR 对激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠的防治作用, 结果令人振奋。SrR 不但抑制骨吸收, 同时促进骨形成, 能够有效地阻止 GC 诱导的大鼠骨量丢失。相信, SrR 在骨质疏松的防治领域有着广阔的前景。

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雷奈酸锶对糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠骨形态计量学的研究

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