

·论著·

# 外源性CGRP诱导糖尿病大鼠膜性成骨的实验研究

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨外源性降钙素基因相关肽(calcitonin gene related peptide, CGRP)对糖尿病大鼠骨膜微血管病变和膜性成骨的影响。方法 建立糖尿病大鼠模型,外源性CGRP静脉注射,随机分为对照组(CON)、糖尿病组(DM)、CGRP干预组(CGRP),分别在5w、10w后观察各组大鼠骨膜微组织结构及组织计量学测定;墨汁灌注观测骨膜微血管单位面积。结果 DM1骨祖细胞数较CON均增大( $P < 0.01$ ),DM2骨膜厚度等均明显小于CON组( $P < 0.01$ );微血管单位面积增大,但渗透性大。CGRP骨膜厚度较DM1增多( $P < 0.01$ )。CGRP2较DM2骨膜厚度、骨祖细胞数均增大( $P < 0.01$ ),微血管连续性好。结论 外源性CGRP可改善糖尿病大鼠骨膜的微循环损伤,促进膜性成骨对糖尿病大鼠骨质疏松症起到修复作用。

**关键词:** 降钙素基因相关肽;糖尿病;骨膜;骨祖细胞;膜性成骨;微血管;墨汁灌注

## Experimental study of induction of periosteum bone formation by exogenous CGRP in diabetic rats

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**Abstract:** Objective To study the effect of exogenous CGRP on microvascular lesion and intramembranous ossification on periosteum in diabetic rats. Methods The rat diabetic model was established. Exogenous CGRP was intravenously injected. Rats were randomly divided into the control group (CON), the diabetic groups (DM), and CGRP groups. The microstructure and histomorphometry of the periosteum were observed in 5 weeks and 10 weeks. The microvascular area was determined using ink infusion. Results The number of osteogenitor cells were more in DM1 than those in CON ( $P < 0.01$ ). The thickness of periosteum was thinner in DM2 than that in CON ( $P < 0.01$ ). The microvascular area increased but leakage was more. The thickness of periosteum increased in CGRP1 than in DM1 ( $P < 0.01$ ). The number of osteogenitor cells and the thickness of periosteum increased in CGRP2 than those in DM2 ( $P < 0.01$ ), and the microvascular continuity was good. Conclusion The exogenous CGRP relieves the microvascular injury, stimulates intramembranous ossification in periosteum, and repair osteoporosis in diabetic rats.

**Key words:** CGRP; Diabetes; Periosteum; Osteogenitor cell; Intramembranous ossification; Microvescular, Ink infusion

神经因素对骨代谢和生长的直接性调节在临床观察和实验已得到证实,其中神经肽降钙素基因相关肽(calcitonin gene related peptide, CGRP)参与心血管系统的生理、病理过程<sup>[1]</sup>,CGRP阳性神经纤维

在骨组织内主要分布在骨膜的等骨代谢活跃区<sup>[2]</sup>,以直接或间接方式作用于相应靶细胞来完成骨生长、正常骨代谢调控过程<sup>[3]</sup>。糖尿病性骨病的关键在于骨组织的修复重建,而骨膜是受神经支配的覆盖在所有骨骼表面的成骨器官,高度血管化并含有骨祖细胞,是骨膜成骨及骨生成与改建的基础<sup>[4]</sup>。外源性CGRP诱导糖尿病大鼠骨膜血管膜的修复以

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促进骨重建国内外未见报道。本研究通过建立糖尿病大鼠模型,观察外源性CGRP对糖尿病大鼠骨膜微血管结构和骨祖细胞的影响,从改善微循环促进膜性成骨的角度探讨CGRP对骨质疏松的修复作用。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 大鼠糖尿病模型的建立

清洁级雄性4月龄成年SD大鼠,购自福建医科大学动物室(闽实动质准第2002-0006号)。STZ(美国SANLAN)诱发糖尿病。OneTouch测定血糖 $\geq 167 \text{ mmol/L}$ 即为糖尿病。随机分为6组,对照组(CON1,2);糖尿病组(DM1,2),CGRP干预组(CGRP1,2),每组20只,干预组在STZ造模前30 min尾静脉注射CGRP(Peninsula)0.2 ml(100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ),每天1次。正常对照组注射等体积的生理盐水。分笼、普通块料饲养,饮自来水。分别在5w和10 w进行观察。

### 1.2 病理标本取材、切片及HE染色

25%的乌拉坦麻醉后取股骨,4%多聚甲醛固定,脱水脱脂,以10%乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)脱钙,石蜡包埋(冠状面),酸处理,烘干,用多聚赖氨酸包被干燥。切片机(德国Leica RM2015)切片(厚度4  $\mu\text{m}$ )。HE染色,光镜(日本Olympus BX51T-PHD-J11)观察。进行200 $\times$ 和400 $\times$ 的显微照相,编号、采集存盘。

**骨膜厚度测定:**镜下置一标尺,骨膜厚度应垂直于骨长轴方向进行。每一标本在不同的3个视野各测一次,取平均值。**骨祖细胞数测定:**镜下计算每1 mm骨膜中骨祖细胞数量。不同视野各测一次,取平均值。

### 1.3 CGRP的放射免疫测定

外周血处理:麻醉后心脏取血4 ml,EP管(10%依地酸二钠30  $\mu\text{l}$ ,抑肽酶2 000 U)混匀后离心(4℃,4 500 r/min,10 min),分离血浆,冰箱保存。严格按照试剂盒(普尔伟业)说明书步骤操作。200  $\mu\text{l}$  CGRP标准品(20、60、150、300、600及1 200  $\text{pg}/\text{ml}$ )待测样品先后加入CGRP抗血清、免疫分离剂,分离出抗原抗体复合物,离心,取上清液,测定复合物的放射性(B),计算各标准管的结合率(B/B0%),GC-1200型Y放射免疫计数器计算机自动绘制标准曲线、并标示样品浓度 $\text{pg}/\text{ml}$ ,再换算成每单位CGRP的含量。

### 1.4 MVD测定(墨汁灌注组织学切片法)

各组取5只大鼠,25%的乌拉坦麻醉后暴露腹主动脉下段并作动脉插管,剪断腹主动脉。用肝素、生理盐水混合液冲洗腹主动脉至流出清亮液体,用墨汁右旋糖酐50 ml(3:7)和明胶墨汁65 ml(明胶4 g、墨汁15 ml、蒸馏水50 ml)灌注。分别取出双侧股骨头,4%多聚甲醛固定。标本常规脱钙,石蜡包埋,用滑动切片机切片,片厚160  $\mu\text{m}$ 。微血管墨汁厚片3张,每张切片分别选择生长板测量5个视野,采用体视学方法,测量血管占其视野的相对面积,规定为血管相对密度,以评价微血管扩张、渗漏和内皮损伤的程度。

### 1.5 统计学方法

所有资料经SPSS 17.0统计软件处理。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,多组间比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用q检验;行Pearson相关分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 骨膜组织学观察

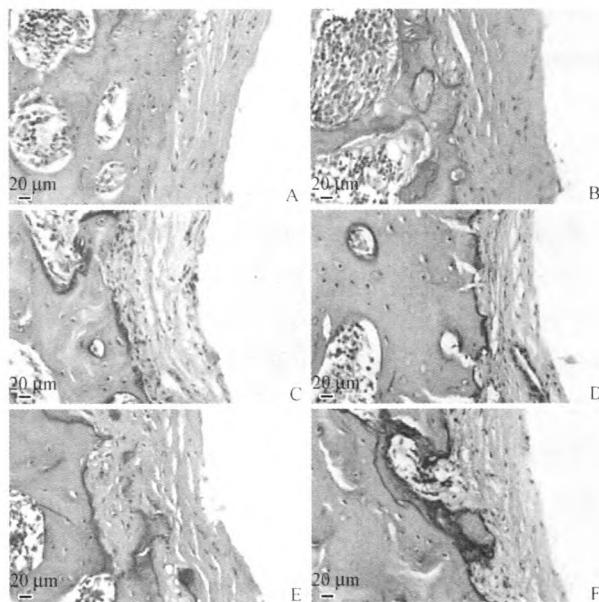
CON1(图1A)、CON2(图1B)骨膜为厚薄均匀的致密纤维组织,外层为成熟的纤维组织,内层的细胞形成层含较少的细胞成分。DM1早期骨膜组织疏松、水肿,纤维层间隙增大,成纤维细胞增多,细胞形成层的细胞数量增多、细胞体积增大,细胞形成层内骨祖细胞呈多层排列(图1C)。DM2可见骨膜退化,骨膜明显变薄,纤维层间隙较大,骨膜纤维层胶原及成纤维细胞均减少,细胞形成层细胞较小,无规则排列(图1D)。CGRP1骨膜结构水肿、疏松(图1E)。CGRP2表现薄而均匀的成熟的纤维组织(图1F)。

### 2.2 组织计量学指标测定统计学

与正常组相比,DM1的骨祖细胞数明显大于CON( $P < 0.01$ ),DM2的骨膜厚度和骨祖细胞数明显低于CON( $P < 0.01$ )。与DM相比,CGRP1的骨膜厚度与DM1比较明显增厚(图2)。CGRP2骨膜厚度和骨祖细胞数均明显大于DM2组( $P < 0.01$ )(图3)。

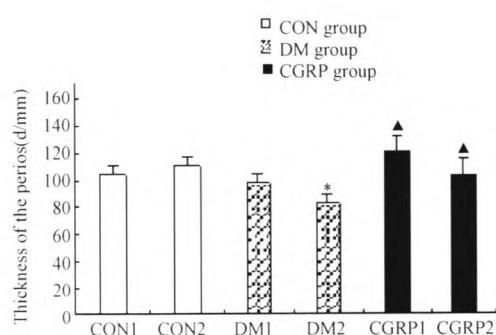
### 2.3 外周血CGRP含量

各组外周血CGRP与CON组含量[(0.308  $\pm$  0.035, 0.373  $\pm$  0.022) $\text{pg}/\text{ml}$ ]比较,DM1的外周血CGRP含量[(0.304  $\pm$  0.041) $\text{pg}/\text{ml}$ ]没有明显变化,DM2的外周血CGRP含量[(0.217  $\pm$  0.051) $\text{pg}/\text{ml}$ ]表达明显降低( $P < 0.01$ )。CGRP1的外周血CGRP含量[(0.407  $\pm$  0.024) $\text{pg}/\text{ml}$ ]较DM1明显升高( $P <$



**图1** A:正常5周组骨膜较薄而致密,HE法,标尺示20 μm;B:正常10周组骨膜增厚而致密,HE法,标尺示20 μm;C:糖尿病5周组骨膜水肿而疏网状分布,可见细胞形成层、纤维层,HE法,标尺示20 μm;D:糖尿病10周组骨膜薄而疏网状分布层,HE法,标尺示20 μm;E:CGRP组5周组骨膜致密结构完整,HE法,标尺示20 μm;F:CGRP组10周组骨膜薄而水肿,HE法,标尺示20 μm

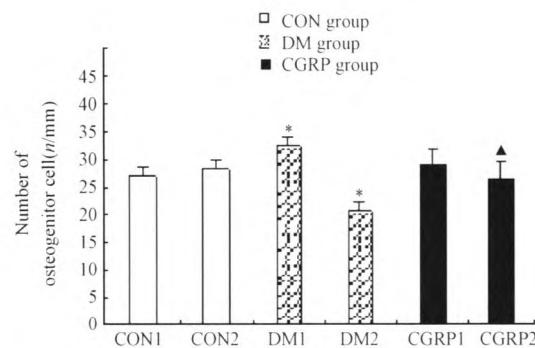
**Fig. 1** A: Periosteum was thin and dense in normal group at 5 weeks; B: Periosteum was thickening and dense in normal group at 10 weeks; C: Periosteum was swelling and loose distributed in diabetic group at 10 weeks; D: Periosteum was thin and loose distributed in diabetic group at 10 weeks; E: Periosteum was dense in CGRP group at 5 weeks; F: Periosteum was thick and swelling in CGRP group at 10 weeks. HE method, bar = 20 μm



**图2** 骨膜厚度与正常组比较,\*P < 0.01,与糖尿病组比较,^P < 0.01

**Fig. 2** The thickness of the periosteum, \*P < 0.01, compared with CON, ^P < 0.01, compared with DM.

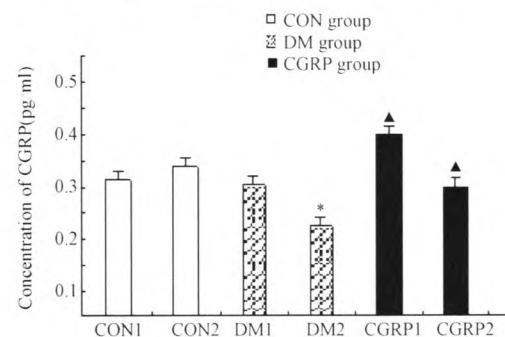
0.01),CGRP2的外周血CGRP含量较DM2[(0.309



**图3** 骨祖细胞数与正常组比较,\*P < 0.01,与糖尿病组比较,^P < 0.01

**Fig. 3** The number of osteogenitor cells, \*P < 0.01, compared with CON, ^P < 0.01, compared with DM.

±0.031)pg/ml]也升高(P < 0.01)(图4)。



**图4** 外周血CGRP含量与正常组比较,\*P < 0.01,与糖尿病组比较,^P < 0.01

**Fig. 4** Concentration of CGRP in plasma, \*P < 0.01, compared with CON, ^P < 0.01, compared with DM.

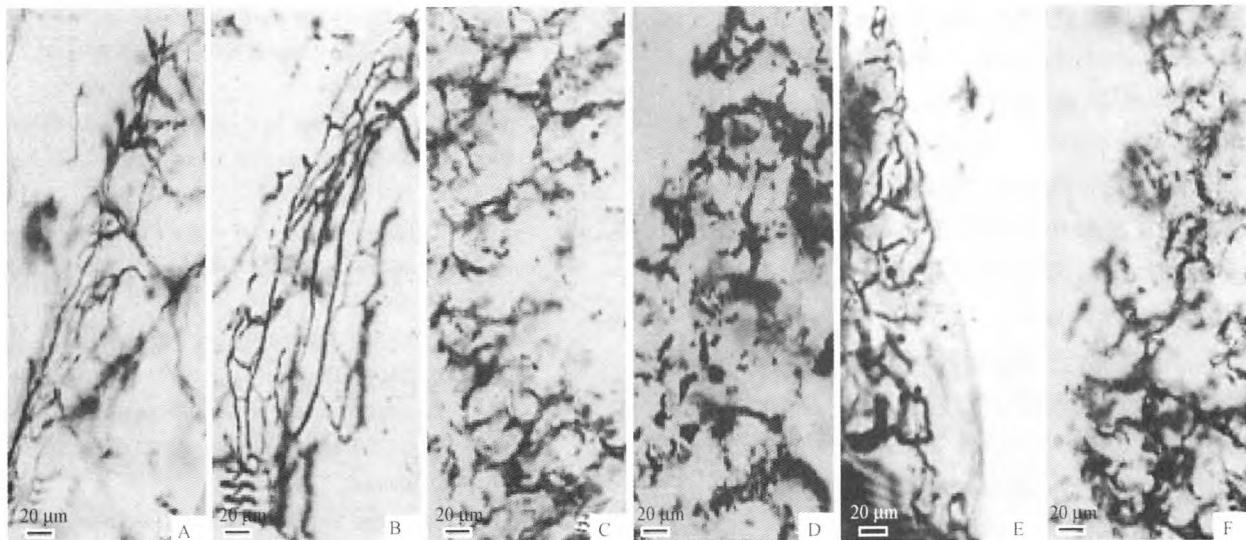
## 2.4 骨膜微血管形态变化及结果分析

CON1(图5A)、CON2(图5B)骨膜毛细血管呈网状,连续性好,灌注饱满,未见墨汁外渗。DM1骨膜血管丰富,交织成密网状,明显扩张(图5C)。DM2骨膜血管密度增大,部分血管模糊不清,外渗呈局部或团块状黑染;另可见局灶性墨汁灌注缺损区微血管充盈不良(图5D)。CGRP1血管扩张交织成网状,连续性较好(图5E),CGRP2骨膜毛细血管呈网状,有少量外渗(图5F)。

DM1的微血管单位面积明显大于CON组(P < 0.01),DM2的微血管单位面积明显大于CON组(P < 0.01)。CGRP1的微血管单位面积均明显大于DM1组(P < 0.01)。CGRP2的微血管单位面积和与DM2比较差异无统计学意义(图6)。

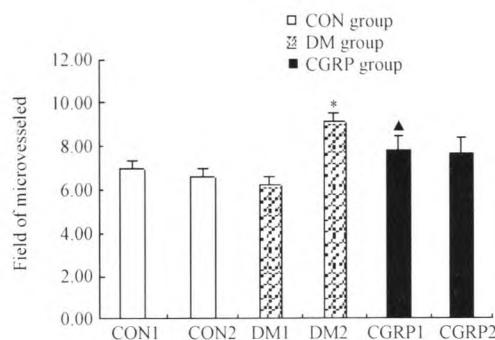
## 3 讨论

已有研究证实I型糖尿病存在血管内皮细胞分



**图 5** A: 正常 5 周组骨膜微血管交织成密网状, 灌注全面, 线条清晰, 墨汁灌注, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  切片, 标尺示 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; B: 正常 10 周组骨膜微血管交织成密网状, 灌注全面, 线条清晰, 墨汁灌注, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  切片, 标尺示 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; C: 糖尿病 5 周组骨膜微血管密度较大, 连续性较好, 墨汁灌注, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  切片, 标尺示 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; D: 糖尿病 10 周组骨膜微血管密度较大, 灌注不全且外渗, 墨汁灌注, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  切片, 标尺示 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; E: Gen High 组 5 周组骨膜微血管交织成密网状, 线条清晰, 墨汁灌注, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  切片, 标尺示 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; F: Gen High 组 10 周组骨膜微血管密度较大, 灌注不全且有外渗现象, 墨汁灌注, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  切片, 标尺示 20  $\mu\text{m}$

**Fig. 5** A: Blood vessels were abundant in network, well infused, and in clear shape in normal group at 5 weeks; B: Blood vessels were abundant in network, well infused, and in clear shape in normal group at 10 weeks; C: The microvascular density was enlarged and well connected in diabetic group at 5 weeks. D: The microvascular density was enlarged and not well infused in diabetic group at 10 weeks; E: Blood vessels were abundant in network, well infused, and in clear shape in Gen High group at 5 weeks; F: The microvascular density was enlarged and not well infused with leakage in Gen High group at 10 weeks. Infusion with ink, 160  $\mu\text{m}$  slice, bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. 6** The unit area of microvascular, \* $P < 0.01$ , compared with CON, ▲ $P < 0.01$ , compared with DM.

泌障碍,并参与一系列的临床病理过程。糖尿病时葡萄糖氧化过程,内皮细胞缺少葡萄糖诱导的自动调节的反应功能<sup>[5]</sup>,使内皮细胞内葡萄糖与代谢中产物的持续性增高,损伤内皮细胞,加上激活非酶促蛋白糖基化等扩大内皮的损伤<sup>[6]</sup>,出现微循环结构基础病变。而墨汁灌注连续切片,能清晰地反映组织微血管结构变化及其损伤情况,包括血管空间分布、走行、形态联系和过渡关系。另外,周围神经释

放的神经肽 CGRP 是迄今为止发现的最强的内源性扩血管肽,具有很强的血管调节活性<sup>[7]</sup>,能刺激血管内皮细胞增殖,促进血管生成。对血管内皮细胞具有减少损伤和保护作用,CGRP 抗或缓解的微血管破裂出血。实验结果显示 DM1 骨膜微血管尚未出现病变,DM2 骨膜微血管的内皮损伤,微血管渗漏,CGRP1 骨膜的微血管未出现病变,而 CGRP2 骨膜的微血管内皮,血管渗漏得到缓解,血管连续性较好。CGRP 可以通过促进血管内皮细胞释放 VEGF 等血管因子的表达的循环调节途径<sup>[8]</sup>,改善微循环、增加组织血流灌注量。

DM1 机体的代谢紊乱和糖毒作用,组织缺血缺氧的低氧环境能诱导软骨细胞将线粒体中  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  释放于基质,同时刺激骨祖细胞分化,进一步表明短时间的低氧刺激,激活骨祖细胞增殖,这可能是骨膜成骨活性的一个重要的因素。DM2 骨膜血供不足,代谢低下,骨祖细胞分化停滞,骨膜水肿、变薄。由于高血糖状态引起代谢紊乱,导致组织缺血缺氧,CGRP 神经纤维减少,CGRP 随之释放减少<sup>[9]</sup>,又进

一步加重骨膜血管内皮细胞损伤。另应激所引起的机体CGRP改变可以刺激成骨细胞自分泌IGF-1,间接地影响成骨细胞的活性,影响成骨效应<sup>[10]</sup>。CGRP通过骨组织局部血流量的增加来增强骨代谢,促进成骨、抑制破骨等通路在骨组织正常代谢及骨创伤修复过程中发挥着重要的作用。CGRP1表现出CGRP升高,骨膜厚度和骨祖细胞数增多。说明外源性CGRP与内源性CGRP的分布水平相一致。CGRP2加大骨膜微循环血流灌注量,减轻糖尿病骨膜组织的病理损伤程度,在骨修复过程中起重要作用<sup>[11]</sup>。说明外源性CGRP也分布于骨膜等成骨活跃的区域<sup>[12-13]</sup>,适时调节成骨细胞的活性。以及外源性CGRP早期的表达水平高于晚期的动态变化,主要在成骨的早期发挥作用。由此可见外源性CGRP在骨组织修复中起到了主要的调节作用。

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