

·论著·

L型钙离子通道阻滞剂贝尼地平对去卵巢小鼠骨代谢的研究

马忠平 黄健* 张志峰 杨云 叶楠

内蒙古医科大学第二附属医院关节外科,内蒙古 呼和浩特 010030

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摘要: 目的 探讨贝尼地平对去卵巢骨质疏松模型小鼠的骨代谢影响。方法 随机选取鼠龄 10 周雌性小鼠 30 只,均分为假手术组,单纯去卵巢组,去卵巢加药组。假手术组只去除卵巢周围少量脂肪,单纯去卵巢组去除卵巢后灌胃等量生理盐水,去卵巢加药组去除卵巢后灌胃贝尼地平[20 mg/(kg·d),benidipine,BD]3 个月。取小鼠股骨,经 4% 多聚甲醛固定,脱钙后分别进行股骨下段石蜡切片伊红苏木素(HE)染色、转录因子 RUNX2(runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2)免疫组织化学染色及骨钙素(osteocalcin, OCN)免疫荧光(immunofluorescence, IF)染色,并进行显微 CT(μCT)扫描。结果 股骨下段 HE 染色发现灌胃贝尼地平的去卵巢小鼠股骨下段骨小梁面积明显高于单纯去卵巢小鼠组(OVX 组)($P < 0.05$),差异具有统计学意义,和假手术组相比,去卵巢加药组股骨下段骨小梁明显降低,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);股骨下段 RUNX2 免疫组化染色发现,和单纯切卵巢组小鼠相比,贝尼地平治疗组的蛋白表达量明显上调,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而各组中,假手术组 RUNX2 表达量仍然是最高的,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);通过骨钙素免疫荧光染色发现,贝尼地平治疗组股骨下段骨钙素表达量明显高于去卵巢组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但是仍低于假手术组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);此外,通过股骨下段显微 CT 扫描发现,去卵巢小鼠灌胃贝尼地平组股骨下段骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD),骨小梁厚度(trabecular thickness, Tb. Th),骨小梁数量(trabecular number, Tb. N)均明显高于去卵巢组,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但骨代谢指标仍低于假手术组,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 贝尼地平能明显减缓由于去卵巢引起的 C57/BL6 雌鼠骨量丢失,具有比较明显的抗骨质疏松作用。

关键词: 骨代谢;骨质疏松;钙通道阻滞剂;绝经期

Effects of the l-type calcium channel blocker benidipine on bone formation of ovariectomized mice

MA Zhongping, HUANG Jian*, ZHANG Zhifeng, YANG Yun, YE Nan

Department of Orthopedics, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010030, China

Corresponding author: HUANG Jian, Email: huangjian70316@126.com

Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of Benidipine (BD) on bone formation in ovariectomized mice. **Methods** Female mice ($n = 30$), aged 10 weeks, were divided into three groups, include sham, ovariectomy (OVX) and OVX + BD groups. Sham group received surgical removal of some fat tissue near ovary. OVX group received ovariectomy and intragastric administration of equivalent amount of saline. OVX + BD group received ovariectomy and intragastric administration of BD (20 mg/(kg·d)) for 3 months. At the end of 3 months, mice were killed and distal femurs were taken and fixed by 4% paraformaldehyde and decalcified, then received HE staining, immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining of RUNX2 (Runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2), immunofluorescence staining of osteocalcin (OCN) and micro-CT (μ CT) scan. **Results** HE staining showed that distal femur trabecular area increased significantly in the OVX + BD group compared with the OVX group ($P < 0.05$), but still lower than that of the Sham group ($P < 0.05$). The immunohistochemistry (IHC) of RUNX2 at distal femur was also up-regulated in the OVX + BD group compared with the OVX group ($P < 0.05$), the immunofluorescence (IF) staining of OCN increased in the OVX + BD group compared with the OVX group ($P < 0.05$), and the maximum expression of RUNX2 and OCN were found in the Sham group ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, the micro-CT scan of distal femur showed that compared with the OVX group, bone mineral density (BMD), trabecular thickness (Tb. Th) and trabecular number (Tb. N) all greatly improved in the OVX + BD group ($P < 0.05$), and the best bone formation index were found in the Sham group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Benidipine promoted bone formation in

*通讯作者: 黄健,Email:huangjian70316@126.com

ovariectomized mice and possessed anti-osteoporosis effect.

Key words: Bone metabolism; Osteoporosis; Calcium channel blockers; Menopause

骨质疏松症作为临幊上最为常见的骨代谢异常状态,以骨密度下降为主要特点,常常增加患者的骨折风险^[1]。国外研究提示,高血压病和骨质疏松症存在着密切的联系,绝经期后妇女骨量丢失明显加速,骨形成明显不足,而老年高血压病患者体内持续的高血压状态引起血管硬化损伤,加速骨量流失^[2]。贝尼地平是临幊上常用的L型钙离子通道阻滞剂,在降低血压的同时对成骨细胞有明显的促进建骨作用^[3],但该药物对骨代谢作用至今仍未见报道。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

雌性10周大C57/BL6小鼠,体重20~23g,购至内蒙古农业大学实验动物中心;主要实验仪器与试剂:(1)主要仪器:倒置光学显微镜(Nikon,TE2000-U),荧光显微镜(Olympus,FV-1000),显微CT(SCANCO Medical,μCT80),石蜡切片机(Leica公司)。(2)主要试剂:一抗Runx2(CST公司),一抗OCN(CST公司),偶联异硫氰酸荧光素山羊抗兔二抗(Abcam公司),伊红(Sigma公司),苏木素(Sigma公司),乙二胺四乙酸(Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid,EDTA,Sigma公司),甘油(Sigma公司)。

1.2 动物饲养与造模

随机将30只10周大C57/BL6小鼠平分为3组,分别为:假手术组(Sham)10只,去卵巢组(OVX)10只,去卵巢加药组(OVX+BD)10只;假手术组切除卵巢周围少量脂肪垫后缝合,去卵巢组完整切除双侧卵巢,去卵巢加药组在完整切除双侧卵巢后灌胃贝尼地平20mg/(kg·d)。所有小鼠正常饮食,常规饲养3个月后,断颈处死,取股骨4℃下4%多聚甲醛固定24小时,EFTA-甘油溶液4℃脱钙1个月。

1.3 组织学检测

股骨石蜡包埋,切片(厚度5μm),行伊红苏木素染色,倒置光学显微镜观察股骨下段骨小梁数量,拍照,Image-Pro Plus(version 6.0,IPP,美国)软件测量骨小梁作色区域面积定量。

1.4 显微CT扫描

标本固定后行显微CT扫描股骨下段,扫描厚

度20μm,骨小梁三维重建后定量骨密度(bone mineral density,BMD),骨小梁厚度(trabecular thickness,Tb.Th),骨小梁数量(trabecular number,Tb.N)。

1.5 免疫组织化学

股骨切片脱蜡至水,微波抗原修复10min,0.25%Triton X-100室温破膜30min,1×TBST清洗3遍,每遍5min,5%BSA常温封闭20min,RUNX2一抗(1:50)4℃孵育过夜,1×TBST清洗3遍,每遍5min,二抗(1:50)室温孵育1小时,1×TBST清洗3遍,每遍5min,DAB显色,苏木素复染,倒置显微镜观察,拍照,Image-Pro Plus(version 6.0,IPP,美国)软件计数染色阳性细胞数。

1.6 免疫荧光检测

股骨切片脱蜡至水,微波抗原修复10min,0.25%Triton X-100室温破膜30min,1×TBST清洗3遍,每遍5min,5%BSA常温封闭20min,OCN一抗(1:50)4℃孵育过夜,1×TBST清洗3遍,每遍5min,偶联异硫氰酸荧光素山羊抗兔二抗二抗(1:50)室温孵育1小时,1×TBST清洗3遍,每遍5min,带DAPI封片剂封片,荧光共聚焦显微镜观察股骨下段荧光强弱拍照,Image-Pro Plus(version 6.0,IPP,美国)软件计数染色阳性细胞数。

1.7 统计学处理

实验数据在SPSS 20.0统计软件中运用单因素方差分析。首先行方差齐性检验,若结果方差齐,则组间多重比较采用LSD法;若结果方差不齐组间多重比较采用Dunnett's法。以P<0.05判断差异具有统计学意义,半定量数据均采用均数±方差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。

2 结果

2.1 贝尼地平对股骨下段骨小梁的组织学影响

股骨下段行HE染色(图1)发现去卵巢加药组小鼠的骨小梁数量明显增加,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但仍然低于假手术组小鼠(图1,表1),差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 BD对股骨下段骨代谢参数的影响

股骨下段显微CT扫描(图2)发现,和去卵巢加药组小鼠(图2,表1)相比,去卵巢组小鼠的BMD、Tb.Th、Tb.N均明显降低,差异具有统计学意义($P <$

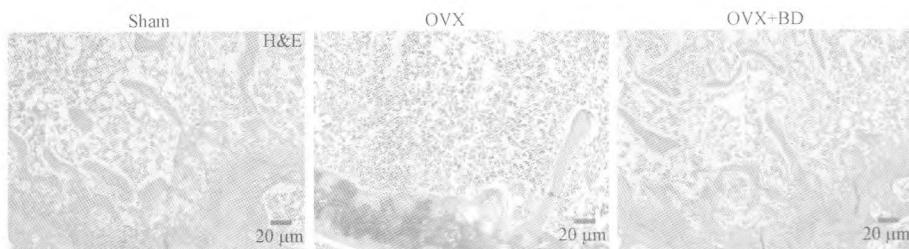


图1 各组小鼠股骨下段HE染色

Fig. 1 HE staining of distal femur in different groups of mice

0.05);而各组中假手术组(图2,表1)的BMD、Tb.Th和Tb.N最高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 BD对股骨下段RUNX2表达的影响

对各组股骨下段行RUNX2免疫组织化学染色(图3)发现,去卵巢加药组(图3,表1)股骨下段RUNX2阳性细胞数量明显多于单纯去卵巢组(图3,表1),差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);而假手术组(图3,表1)RUNX2表达量在各组中表达最强,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.4 BD对股骨下段OCN表达的影响

各组小鼠股骨下段OCN免疫荧光染色(图4)发现,去卵巢加药组(图4,表1)股骨下段OCN表达明显高于单纯去卵巢组(图4,表1),差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但仍低于假手术组(图4,表1),差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

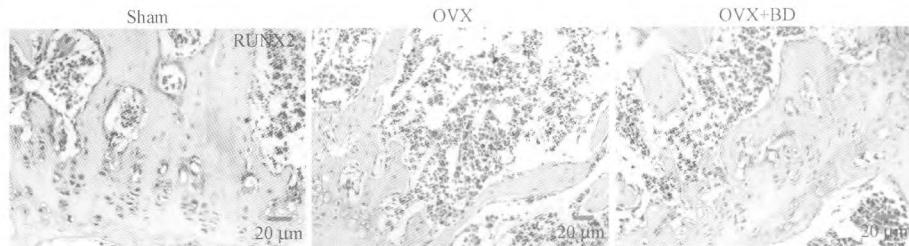


图3 各组小鼠股骨下段RUNX2免疫组织化学染色(放大倍数100×)

Fig. 3 RUNX2 IHC staining of distal femur in different groups of mice (magnification 100×)

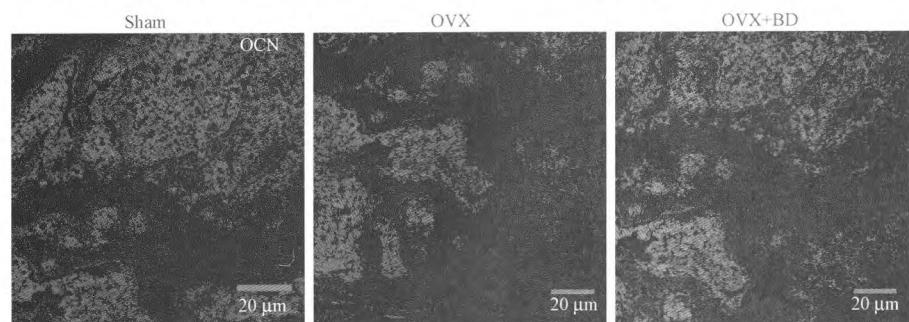


图4 各组小鼠股骨下段OCN免疫荧光染色(放大倍数100×)

Fig. 4 OCN IF staining of distant femur in different groups of mice (magnification 100×)

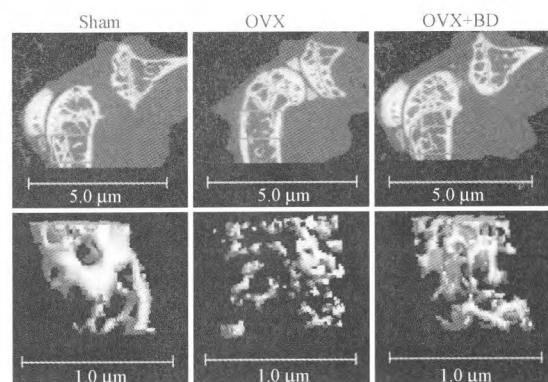


图2 各组小鼠股骨下段显微CT扫描重建

Fig. 2 μCT scan of distal femur in different groups of mice

表 1 各组小鼠股骨下段 HE 染色的 BMD、Tb.Th、Tb.N、RUNX2、OCN 结果 ($n = 10, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 The results of HE staining, BMD, Tb.Th, Tb.N, RUNX2 and OCN of distant femur with different group mice ($n = 10, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	HE 染色 (ccm)	BMD (mgHA/ccm)	Tb.Th(mm)	Tb.N (l/mm)	RUNX2 阳性细胞数 (/ccm)	OCN 阳性细胞数 (/ecm)
Sham 组	81.6667 ± 12.0610	754.6873 ± 66.6087	0.0825 ± 0.0129	5.1247 ± 0.8950	141.4255 ± 10.0945	39.0452 ± 9.0679
OVX 组	23.5000 ± 9.4604	330.6000 ± 53.5279	0.0385 ± 0.0099	1.8320 ± 0.6825	89.3607 ± 24.3184	19.5373 ± 3.0733
OVX + BD 组	44.6667 ± 11.3959	515.9692 ± 52.1338	0.0655 ± 0.0066	4.0995 ± 1.1469	118.0877 ± 10.9892	31.3866 ± 8.1857

3 讨论

贝尼地平作为临幊上用的降压药,具有 L型、N型和 T型三亞型通道阻滞作用,可舒张血管,能降低血压和增加冠脉流量^[4]。国外的一些体外实验明确了贝尼地平促进成骨的作用^[3,5],但具体机制尚不清楚。另外,贝尼地平在体内的作用是否和以往的体外实验相吻合目前尚不得而知。本课题旨在探讨贝尼地平对骨代谢的影响。

本实验通过去卵巢模仿绝经期后妇女骨质疏松模型^[6],探讨在雌激素水平缺乏情况下,贝尼地平对小鼠骨代谢的影响。本研究通过组织学检测以及股骨下段显微 CT 扫描,通过假手术组和去卵巢组小鼠股骨下段的骨小梁数量和骨密度对比,发现去卵巢组小鼠相关参数均明显下降,可验证骨质疏松造模成功;另外,通过单纯切卵巢组和切卵巢加药组小鼠骨代谢相关指标对比,可发现模型组各项指标均优于单纯切卵巢组,明确了贝尼地平对股骨下段骨小梁数量的影响以及促进骨代谢参数的恢复,去卵巢加药组的小鼠股骨下段骨小梁染色区域明显增加,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),骨密度、骨小梁厚度及骨小梁等定量指标和单纯去卵巢小鼠相比均明显增加,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),可以明确在体内环境下,贝尼地平具有对抗雌激素水平下降的骨质疏松作用。

为进一步探讨贝尼地平在体条件下促进骨形成的体内分子生物学联系,本课题对股骨下段石蜡切片进行了成骨关键蛋白 OCN 和重要转录因子 RUNX2 免疫荧光以及免疫组织化学检测。OCN 是成骨细胞特性的调控蛋白,在成骨细胞成熟和分化过程中起着至关重要的作用^[7],来自胞外促进成骨的信号分子通过膜受体的信号方法及细胞质中的第二信使信号转导,将明显上调胞核内 OCN 的表达,进而上调成骨相关蛋白质的转录与表达,促进成骨并调节骨的矿化及成熟^[8],通过 OCN 免疫荧光染色发现贝尼地平加药组小鼠股骨下段 OCN 表达明显

高于单纯切卵巢组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但仍低于假手术组小鼠,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);此外,成骨细胞重要的转录因子 RUNX2 是胞质中广泛分布的促进成骨的转录因子^[9],RUNX2 的表达受 WNT/ β -catenin 信号通路直接调控,而 WNT/ β -catenin 是成骨细胞行使生物学功能最为重要的信号通路^[10],因此,RUNX2 表达的增加可间接反映 WNT/ β -catenin 信号通路的活性^[11];本实验中发现,在去卵巢组小鼠的股骨下段 RUNX2 表达量明显低于假手术组和去卵巢加药组。

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