

静脉移植和动员骨髓间充质干细胞对胰腺炎 肝肾功能损害的保护作用

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摘 要 **目的** 探讨自体骨髓间充质干细胞静脉移植和骨髓干细胞动员在重症急性胰腺炎肝肾功能损害中的作用及可能机制。**方法** 制备 SAP 大鼠模型 240 只,随机平分为对照组、SAP 模型组、MSC 组、G - CSF 组和 MSC + G - CSF 组,各组术后再平分为 12、24、48、72h 组。MSC 组在 SAP 模型 6h 后注射 MSC 1.2ml,G - CSF 组在 SAP 前 3 天每天预注射 G - CSF 40 μ g/kg,MSC + G - CSF 组联合使用 G - CSF 和 MSC 方法,对照组注射等量 NS。比较各组病死率,观察肝脏和肾脏大体及镜下病理改变,比较血清肝肾功能指标 ALT、AST、Bun、Cr、LDH 和炎症因子 TNF - α 、IL - 6、CRP 含量,比较肝肾组织细胞凋亡指数。**结果** 各组大鼠均存活超过 48、72h 病死率与 SAP 组比较差异无显著;肝、肾组织大体及镜下病理变化均轻于 SAP 模型组;治疗组血清肝肾功能指标,炎症细胞因子含量较 SAP 模型组不同程度减低,其中 MSC + G - CSF 组部分指标与单独治疗组比较有显著差异($P < 0.05$),细胞凋亡指数与单独治疗组比较有显著差异($P < 0.05$),但 MSC 与 G - CSF 组比较差异无统计学意义。**结论** 静脉移植 MSC 和 G - CSF 骨髓动员均能有效保护重症急性胰腺炎时肝肾损害,其中联合治疗效果最佳,其中对炎症反应及细胞凋亡的调控机制存在。

关键词 重症急性胰腺炎 骨髓干细胞 移植 凋亡

Protection Effect of Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells Transplantation and Bone Marrow Stem Cells Mobilization on Liver and Renal Function with Severe Acute Pancreatitis in Rats Sheng Weimin, Lu Bei, Feng Guanghua. Hangzhou First People's Hospital, Zhejiang 310006, China

Abstract **Objective** To study the probable effects of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells mobilization combined with bone marrow stem cells transplantation on liver and renal cell function in rats with severe acute pancreatitis. **Methods** Totally 240 SD rats were prepared into severe acute pancreatitis model and randomly divided into sham - operated group, control group, bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell transplanted group, granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G - CSF) treated group and MSC + G - CSF group. According to the difference of time points after operation, the rats in each group were subdivided into 12, 24, 48 and 72h groups. 1.2ml MSC were injected to femoral vein 6 hours after SAP in MSC group. In G - CSF group,G - CSF 40 μ g/kg were subcutaneously injected before SAP for 3 days. In MSC + G - CSF group,combined use of MSC and G - CSF was given. In sham - operated group,equal volume normal saline were injected. The survival situation, pathological variation, the contents of serum ALT, AST, Bun, Cr, LDH, and cytokine TNF - α , IL - 6, CRP, and apoptosis indexes of liver and renal were determined simultaneously. **Results** No rats died before 48h. The mortality rates of reated group at 72h showed no difference compared to model group. The pathological variation of liver and renal cells were relieved compared to control group. The serum TNF - α , IL - 6, ALT, AST, Bun, Cr, LDH and CRP decreased obviously compared to control group, but MSC + G - CSF group showed a more significant variation than single treat group ($P < 0.05$). The apoptosis index showed same variation ($P < 0.05$), no difference was found between two single treat groups. **Conclusion** Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells transplantation and bone marrow stem cells mobilization can both stop damage from severe acute pancreatitis. The mechanisms of anti - inflammatory effect and apoptosis inhibition are existent.

Key words Severe acute pancreatitis; Mesenchymal stem cell; Transplant; Apoptosis

重症急性胰腺炎(severe acute pancreatitis, SAP)胰外器官损伤中急性肝肾功能损害较常见,常并发多器官功能不全综合征(MODS)。近年国内外研究资料表明,骨髓间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cell,

MSC)可参与多种组织器官损伤的修复。本研究用静脉移植和骨髓动员两种途径观察 MSC 对 SAP 大鼠病死率、炎症介质、肝肾细胞功能及凋亡的影响,推测相关机制。

材料与方法

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1. 材料:240 只雄性 SD 大鼠,体重 270 ~ 330g,由浙江大

学医学院实验动物中心提供。L-精氨酸、戊巴比妥钠购自 Sigma 公司, Bax、Bcl-2 抗体购自 Santa 公司, TUNEL 试剂盒购自 Takara 公司, 粒细胞集落刺激因子 (granulocyte colony stimulating Factor, G-CSF) 购自齐鲁制药有限公司。

2. 方法: (1) 实验分组与建模方法: 240 只 SD 大鼠按随机数字表法进入对照组、SAP 模型组、MSC 组、G-CSF 组及 MSC + G-CSF 组, 各组再按 SAP 后 12、24、48、72h 随机分为 4 个亚组。大鼠禁食 12h, 腹腔注射 2.5% 戊巴比妥钠 (0.2ml/100g), 麻醉成功后建立股静脉通道, 间隔 1h 腹腔注射 20g/L 的 L-精氨酸 2.0g/kg 两次。MSC 组制模 SAP 成功后 6h 股静脉注入自体 MSC 液 1.2ml, G-CSF 提前 3 天注射 G-CSF 液 40μg/(kg·d), MSC + G-CSF 组兼使用 MSC 和 G-CSF 液, 对照组腹腔注射等体积生理盐水。MSC 采集: 股骨穿刺抽取骨髓, 1000r/min 离心 10min, PBS 液离心 3 次, 细胞沉淀液 2500r/min 离心 30min, 收集单核细胞层, PBS 洗涤 2 次铺板培养, 与造血细胞分离^[1]。(2) 病死率及肝、肾病理变化: 观察各组对应时间的病死率 (死亡数/总数 × 100%)。解剖观察大鼠肝脏和肾脏大体及光镜下的病理改变。(3) 血清肝肾功能 ALT、AST、Bun、Cr、LDH 和炎症因子 TNF-α、IL-6、CRP 水平的检测: 由全自动生化分析仪操作完成, 具体操作参照试剂盒说明书。(4) 肝肾细胞凋亡指数: 对肝脏和肾小管切片行 TUNEL 染色, 400 倍镜下观察凋亡细胞的分布, 计算凋亡指数 AI (视野内的阳性细胞数/视野内总细胞数 × 100%)。

3. 统计学方法: 应用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计, 总的比较

用方差分析, 组间比较用 *q* 检验, 生存情况比较用精确概率法, 以 *P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 各组大鼠病死情况比较: 假手术组大鼠全部存活, SAP 模型组 48h 11 只、72h 8 只。MSC 组、G-CSF 组和联合组 48h 前未见大鼠死亡, 72h 分别存活为 11 只、10 只和 11 只, 与模型组比较, 差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05)。

2. 各组大鼠肝肾组织病理改变情况: 对照组肝脏、肾脏大体无明显改变; 镜下肝、肾细胞形态正常, 少量炎性细胞浸润; SAP 模型组大体肝脏 12h 色泽晦暗, 24h 后淤血, 散在灰色坏死灶; 肾脏 12h 开始充血水肿, 颜色加深, 24h 后可见散在灰色或紫色斑块。镜下肝脏 12h 有炎症细胞浸润, 细胞局灶坏死、出血; 肾小球 12h 可见肿胀、淤血, 肾小管上皮水肿变性, 管腔变窄或闭塞, 偶见肾小管上皮坏死, 肾间质水肿, 散在炎症细胞浸润, 随时间延长逐渐加重, 出现片状或大片状坏死; 治疗组细胞变化与模型组比较有减轻。

3. 各组肝、肾细胞凋亡指数比较: 各治疗组 12h/24h 后凋亡指数均较模型组有明显下降 (*P* < 0.05), 其中 MSC + G-CSF 组部分时间点与 MSC 组和 G-CSF 组比较差异显著 (*P* < 0.05) (表 1)。

表 1 各组肝、肾细胞凋亡指数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 12$)

分组		凋亡指数 (AI)			
		12h	24h	48h	72h
对照组	肝	32.2 ± 2.3 *	32.1 ± 2.2 *	31.8 ± 2.3 *	32.1 ± 2.0 *
	肾	1.25 ± 0.3 *	1.20 ± 0.2 *	1.30 ± 0.5 *	1.31 ± 0.3 *
SAP 模型组	肝	93.6 ± 6.3	142.5 ± 8.4	209.8 ± 9.3	226.1 ± 9.5
	肾	12.65 ± 2.3	19.51 ± 3.0	28.83 ± 4.3	35.10 ± 5.5
MSC 组	肝	89.2 ± 6.1	116.4 ± 7.6 *	126.8 ± 7.7 *	135.5 ± 9.8 *
	肾	6.20 ± 1.5 *	11.40 ± 2.6 *	16.80 ± 2.7 *	17.50 ± 2.8 *
G-CSF 组	肝	88.7 ± 6.5	120.2 ± 7.8 *	127.1 ± 8.2 *	133.3 ± 10.2 *
	肾	6.41 ± 1.6 *	10.82 ± 2.5 *	17.23 ± 2.7 *	17.14 ± 2.7 *
MSC + G-CSF 组	肝	88.5 ± 7.0	112.4 ± 7.5 * [△]	107.1 ± 7.0 * ^{#△}	110.3 ± 8.6 * ^{#△}
	肾	5.80 ± 1.5 *	8.40 ± 1.8 * ^{#△}	10.10 ± 2.0 * ^{#△}	12.30 ± 2.4 * ^{#△}

与 SAP 模型组比较, * *P* < 0.05; 与 MSC 组比较, [#]*P* < 0.05; 与 G-CSF 组比较, [△]*P* < 0.05

4. 各组大鼠血清学检测指标: 治疗组 ALT、AST、BUN、Cr、LDH、TNF-α、IL-6、CRP 等指标与 SAP 模型组比较, 有不同程度下降, 联合组各指标下降趋势明显。随时间延长, 联合组与干细胞移植组、G-CSF 组比较, 差异有统计学意义 (*P* < 0.05)。干细胞移植组和 G-CSF 组间比较, 差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05) (表 2)。

讨 论

MSC 可诱导分化为多种组织细胞, 参与组织器

官的生理更新和病理损伤修复^[2~4]。研究发现外源性 MSC 能够定居于肾脏并且分化为肾脏细胞, 如 Kale 等^[5]证实 MSC 移植可显著降低血清尿素氮水平, 促进肾功能恢复。Ito 等^[6]研究表明 MSC 可参与抗 Thy1 肾小球肾炎模型鼠的肾小球修复。也有文献报道 MSC 肾脏保护作用可能主要是通过旁分泌途径或发挥调节细胞凋亡和抑制炎症反应途径实现的^[7~10]。同样, MSC 在体内外可转化为肝细胞样细胞, 且在体内能够部分替代肝细胞的功能^[1,4,11]。

表 2 血清学检测指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 12$)

指标	时间(h)	对照组	SAP 模型组	MSC 组	G - CSF 组	MSC + G - CSF 组
ALT(U/L)	12	113.3 ± 18.4 *	277.9 ± 53.2	275.5 ± 50.2	271.4 ± 54.3	271.0 ± 51.8
	24	115.4 ± 20.1 *	355.4 ± 61.8	312.1 ± 59.4	310.7 ± 60.1	305.5 ± 55.2 *
	48	110.9 ± 17.9 *	354.8 ± 58.7	304.8 ± 54.7 *	305.7 ± 55.1 *	262.6 ± 43.1 * # Δ
	72	112.8 ± 17.2 *	349.1 ± 56.6	265.3 ± 45.9 *	275.5 ± 54.4 *	228.8 ± 50.7 * # Δ
AST(U/L)	12	202.7 ± 24.2 *	734.0 ± 94.5	712.4 ± 87.9	723.5 ± 91.2	708.6 ± 95.1
	24	210.4 ± 31.2 *	1325.4 ± 187.1	1210.5 ± 167.1	1240.3 ± 163.8	1165.9 ± 159.8 *
	48	204.3 ± 26.7 *	1387.1 ± 190.3	1003.8 ± 155.9 *	1136.4 ± 160.2 *	876.6 ± 144.2 * # Δ
	72	206.7 ± 27.3 *	1298.2 ± 184.5	899.3 ± 146.2 *	1004.2 ± 153.0 *	747.3 ± 142.6 * # Δ
Bun(mmol/L)	12	3.95 ± 0.54 *	17.9 ± 6.2	12.9 ± 4.2 *	13.4 ± 4.3	10.0 ± 3.8 *
	24	4.04 ± 0.65 *	22.4 ± 7.8	14.1 ± 6.4 *	16.0 ± 7.1 *	12.8 ± 4.2 *
	48	4.12 ± 0.59 *	34.8 ± 9.7	25.8 ± 8.7 *	23.9 ± 8.6 *	16.6 ± 7.3 * # Δ
	72	4.08 ± 0.52 *	40.1 ± 10.6	32.3 ± 9.9 *	29.5 ± 9.4 *	22.1 ± 7.7 * # Δ
Cr(μ mol/L)	12	38.7 ± 4.2 *	90.5 ± 20.3	65.4 ± 17.9 *	63.5 ± 16.2 *	58.6 ± 15.1 *
	24	37.4 ± 5.2 *	115.2 ± 24.1	69.5 ± 17.1 *	72.3 ± 17.8 *	62.9 ± 15.8 *
	48	42.1 ± 5.7 *	137.0 ± 26.3	83.8 ± 18.9 *	88.4 ± 19.2 *	67.5 ± 17.2 * # Δ
	72	40.0 ± 5.3 *	148.2 ± 28.5	92.3 ± 19.4 *	91.2 ± 20.0 *	74.0 ± 18.6 * # Δ
LDH(U/L)	12	160.0 ± 21.6 *	1305.6 ± 187.5	1184.6 ± 160.3	1204.3 ± 166.2	1108.4 ± 162.3 *
	24	157.3 ± 24.1 *	2453.5 ± 344.2	2025.1 ± 262.6 *	2106.9 ± 285.4 *	1665.0 ± 208.4 * # Δ
	48	165.1 ± 25.5 *	2299.0 ± 308.4	1689.4 ± 210.4	1711.5 ± 225.1 *	1251.7 ± 181.0 * # Δ
	72	159.2 ± 20.8 *	1973.1 ± 251.7	1338.2 ± 195.3 *	1345.2 ± 203.8 *	884.9 ± 148.6 * # Δ
TNF - α (ng/L)	12	45.1 ± 3.8 *	205.4 ± 32.8	205.0 ± 40.1	204.4 ± 38.7	202.8 ± 41.2
	24	48.0 ± 6.0 *	231.3 ± 33.1	210.3 ± 30.6	211.2 ± 32.3	202.5 ± 31.7 *
	48	43.5 ± 4.1 *	247.2 ± 38.3	215.6 ± 32.1 *	216.8 ± 31.3 *	190.3 ± 29.2 * Δ
	72	51.3 ± 6.7 *	237.1 ± 35.5	204.2 ± 31.0 *	207.0 ± 30.4 *	178.7 ± 28.9 * # Δ
IL - 6(ng/L)	12	158.7 ± 20.8 *	1224.1 ± 180.6	1105.9 ± 159.0	1101.4 ± 172.1	1080.2 ± 150.0 *
	24	153.5 ± 25.4 *	1408.3 ± 251.1	1224.1 ± 170.6 *	1222.1 ± 175.4 *	1215.3 ± 172.1 *
	48	160.1 ± 21.5 *	1374.5 ± 198.7	1170.3 ± 160.2 *	1198.9 ± 164.3 *	1032.1 ± 150.6 * # Δ
	72	155.4 ± 20.3 *	1289.2 ± 179.4	995.6 ± 143.7 *	1052.0 ± 155.2 *	861.4 ± 140.9 * # Δ
CRP(mg/L)	12	0.95 ± 0.24 *	4.70 ± 2.52	2.93 ± 1.82	3.03 ± 2.05	1.76 ± 0.65 *
	24	1.01 ± 0.31 *	4.85 ± 2.81	3.09 ± 1.91	3.13 ± 2.11	1.85 ± 0.73 *
	48	1.10 ± 0.22 *	5.43 ± 2.74	3.21 ± 2.28 *	3.29 ± 2.02 *	1.90 ± 0.71 * Δ
	72	1.06 ± 0.27 *	5.18 ± 2.69	3.16 ± 1.95 *	3.20 ± 2.06 *	1.71 ± 0.58 * # Δ

与模型组比较, * $P < 0.05$; 与 MSC 组比较, # $P < 0.05$; 与 G - CSF 组比较, $\Delta P < 0.05$

本研究结果显示 MSC + G - CSF 组大鼠 72h 死亡率较模型组和 G - CSF 组低,肝脏和肾脏病理损害最轻,表明 MSC 可能通过减轻肝脏等、肾脏多器官损害降低 SAP 病死率。同时我们发现 48h/72h 血清炎症指标 TNF - α 、IL - 6 和 CRP 含量,肝、肾功能指标 ALT、AST、BUN、Cr、LDH 明显下降,肝细胞和肾小管上皮细胞凋亡指数也明显下降,且下降程度较单独治疗组明显,证明 MSC 在抑制 SAP 早期炎症级联反应及细胞凋亡中确有作用,并能有效减轻胰腺炎时肝肾功能的损害,但 MSC 组与 G - CSF 组各指标比较无明显差别。笔者认为 MSC 移植与 MSC 动员技术途径不同,但作用相似,联合治疗组的实验结果优于单独治疗组,可能与 MSC 量的叠加或 HSC 的促协同及免疫调节作用有关。

通过本项研究,我们看到了骨髓间充质干细胞对

SAP 肝脏和肾脏功能损害有明确的保护作用,其中 MSC 确实发挥抗炎症及抗细胞凋亡等作用,并且联合治疗效果优于单独治疗。

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右美托咪啶复合丙泊酚靶控输注在 ERCP 诊疗麻醉中的应用

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摘 要 目的 评价右美托咪啶复合丙泊酚靶控输注在内镜逆行胰胆管造影(ERCP)检查取石术麻醉中的有效性和安全性。**方法** 麻醉下行 ERCP 患者 76 例,随机分为两组,右美托咪啶复合丙泊酚靶控输注组 38 例(D 组),靶控输注丙泊酚组 38 例(P 组)。观察输注右美托咪啶前(T0)、诱导入睡(T1)、插镜(T2)、套石(T3)、退镜(T4)、睁眼(T5)时的 HR、MAP、RR、SpO₂,所需丙泊酚浓度、苏醒时间、不良反应发生率、术中镇静评分及术后患者满意度。**结果** P 组 T1 时点 MAP、RR 较 T0 时点显著下降($P < 0.01$),组间比较 P 组 T1 时点 MAP、RR 较 D 组 T1 时点下降($P < 0.05$);D 组 T1~T3 时点 HR 较 T0 时点下降($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。P 组丙泊酚所需浓度明显高于 D 组($P < 0.01$),D 组患者呼吸抑制、术中体动发生率低于 P 组($P < 0.05$),D 组镇静评分优于 P 组($P < 0.05$),D 组患者心动过缓的发生率高于 P 组($P < 0.05$),两组患者苏醒时间、术后恶心呕吐差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** ERCP 诊疗麻醉中右美托咪啶复合丙泊酚靶控输注可以提供良好的镇静,节俭丙泊酚的用量、无明显的呼吸抑制,不影响患者的清醒。是一种安全、有效的麻醉方法。

关键词 右美托咪啶 丙泊酚 靶控输注 内镜逆行胰胆管造影 麻醉

Effect of Intravenous Dexmedetomidine Combined with Propofol Using Target - controlled Infusion (TCI) in Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) Anesthesia. Zhang Yunzhen, Xi Jianhua, Chen Shuping, Cheng Yuan, Wei Faquan, Yang Huifang. Department of Anesthesiology, The First People's Hospital of Hangzhou and Hangzhou Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Zhejiang 310006, China

Abstract Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of intravenous dexmedetomidine combined with propofol using target - controlled infusion (TCI) in endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) anesthesia. **Methods** Seventy six patients undergoing ERCP were randomly divided into two groups: dexmedetomidine combined with propofol using target - controlled infusion (TCI) group (group D, $n = 38$) and propofol using target - controlled infusion (TCI) group (group P, $n = 38$). The HR, MAP, RR and SpO₂ were detected at the following 6 time points: before infusion of dexmedetomidine (T0), after - induction (T1), inserting endoscope (T2), hitching - up stone (T3), withdrawing endoscope (T4), opening eyes (T5). The plasma concentration of propofol, awakening time, adverse events incidence, intraoperative sedative score and postoperative satisfaction degree of the patients were recorded. **Results** Compared with T0, MAP and RR were significantly decreased at T1 in group P ($P < 0.01$). HR was significantly decreased at T1 - T3 in group D ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). Compared with group D, MAP and RR were significantly decreased at T1 in group P ($P < 0.05$). The plasma concentration of propofol in group P was significantly higher than group D ($P < 0.01$). There was less incidence of respiratory depression and intraoperative restlessness in group D than group P ($P < 0.05$). Group D had better sedative scores than group P ($P < 0.05$). There was higher incidence of bradycardia in group D than group P ($P < 0.05$). There was no statistical significance in the awakening time and the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Dexmedetomidine combined with propofol using target -

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