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可溶性 Jagged1 对大鼠静脉桥狭窄的抑制作用

龚丹 毛志福 肖永光

摘要 目的 研究可溶性 Jagged 1 对大鼠静脉桥狭窄的抑制作用。**方法** 成年 SD 大鼠随机分为正常组、实验组和对照组,每组 16 只。转染 sJag1 到实验组 SD 大鼠中。实验组和对照组中将大鼠颈外静脉移植至颈总动脉建立静脉桥移植模型,而正常组颈外静脉原位吻合。分别于术后第 7、14、21、28 天收集移植静脉,行 HE 染色后分别观察中层厚度和 PCNA 阳性指数,用 Western blot 法测定 sJag1、Notch1 和 SM MHC、SM22α 蛋白的表达。**结果** 对照组静脉桥明显狭窄,但实验组静脉桥狭窄明显被抑制。sJag1 蛋白在实验组处于高表达状态。对照组 Notch 蛋白的表达明显增高,而实验组中 sJag1 却能有效抑制 Notch 蛋白的表达。静脉桥移植后收缩型蛋白 SM22 和 SM MHC 表达明显降低,而 sJag1 能够促使其表达回复。**结论** 可溶性 Jagged1 可以有效抑制静脉桥狭窄的发生。

关键词 可溶性 Jagged1 静脉桥 血管平滑肌细胞**中图分类号** R6 **文献标识码** A **DOI** 10.11969/j.issn.1673-548X.2015.09.035

Soluble Jagged1 Inhibits the Restenosis of Vein Graft in Rat. Gong Dan, Mao Zhifu, Xiao Yongguang. Thoracic Department, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Hubei 430060, China

Abstract Objective To discuss if soluble Jagged 1 (sJag1) inhibits the restenosis of vein graft in rat. **Methods** Forty – eight adult rats used in this study were divided into three groups ($n = 16$ for each group), normal group, the experimental group and the control group. Nucleic acids with SJag1 and transfection reagent were injected to rats in the experimental group from the caudal vein for three days. The autogenous jugular vein was grafted into the carotid artery by micro – surgery in experimental group and control group and into the jugular vein in situ in normal group. After the operation, rats in each group were fed in the same way. At 7 days, 14 days, 21 days and 28 days after grafting, the grafted from four of each groups vessel were taken out. Middle thickness and PCNA positive index after HE staining was observed. The expression of sJag1, Notch1 and SM MHC, SM22α protein was measured by Western blot. **Results** Intimal hyperplasia (IH) and anti – proliferating cell nuclear antibody (PCNA) index of smooth muscle cell (SMC) of vein graft in experiment group were lower than those in control. The expression of SJag1 protein in the experimental group was in a high state. Notch protein in control group was obviously increased, and sJag1 can effectively restrain the expression of Notch protein. And the expression of SM MHC and

SM22 α protein in experiment group was higher than that of control group. **Conclusion** Soluble Jagged1 can significantly inhibit the restenosis of vein graft in rats.

Key words Soluble Jagged 1 (sJag1); Vein graft; Smooth muscle cell

动脉狭窄(特别是冠心病)的外科治疗是选取自体血管重新建立静脉桥,使缺血心肌再次获得丰富的血供。静脉因其取材方便、操作相对简单,常作为外科手术首选材料。但术后静脉桥管壁内的中层血管平滑肌细胞的大量增生并分泌大量的细胞基质在管壁堆积,造成管壁增厚、弹性减弱,导致远端血供再次受到影响,严重者甚至需要二次手术治疗^[1]。但血管平滑肌细胞增生和分泌大量细胞外基质的病理机制目前尚不清楚^[2,3]。

有文献表明 Notch 信号通路在血管平滑肌细胞增生过程中起到重要作用,可溶性 Jagged1 (soluble jagged1, sJag1) 是一种人工合成的 Notch 受体,能够干预 Notch 信号通路,影响其调控作用^[4]。但 sJag1 在静脉桥狭窄中的作用目前尚不清楚,本研究探讨 sJag1 对静脉桥狭窄的抑制作用。

材料与方法

1. 含 sJag1 静脉桥的制备:将含有可溶性 Jagged1 核酸和转染试剂(AdEasy™ Adenoviral Vector System, Stratagene)混合均匀后,无需过滤,直接从大鼠尾静脉注入,3 天后即可得到颈静脉管壁高表达 sJag1 蛋白的动物模型。

2. 实验模型的建立与分组:实验动物共分 3 组(正常组、实验组和对照组),每组 16 只,雌雄不限,实验前均常规饲养 1 周。其中 SD 大鼠:鼠龄 8~10 周,体重 220~250g。实验组采用静脉壁内含有 sJag1 的 SD 大鼠,正常组和对照组采用正常 SD 大鼠。所有实验动物均用 4% 戊巴比妥钠(30mg/kg)尾静脉注射麻醉,并注入肝素(1.5mg/kg)抗凝。左侧颈部备皮后切开皮肤,游离颈总动脉和颈外静脉。实验组及对照组动物各剪取长约 1cm 静脉桥,在 20 倍手术显微镜下用 11-0 医用无损伤线将动脉两断端分别与静脉桥行端端吻合。吻合完毕若见静脉桥立刻扩张并可触及震颤则表明静脉桥通畅。正常组将剪取的静脉桥与颈外静脉原位端端吻合,其余同其他两组。术毕依层缝合,关闭切口。置各实验动物于室温,待自然清醒。每日触摸大鼠颈部,静脉桥处可触及震颤。

3. 标本的获取:(1) 血管标本的获取:术后 3 组动物均常规饲养,术后第 7、14、21 及 28 天随机抽取 3 组动物各 4 只,用上述相同方法麻醉后沿原切口切开,游离静脉桥,清除静脉壁外附着组织,阻断两端吻合处,向腔内注入适量 10% 甲醛液。(2) 细胞培养:麻醉状态下将上述大鼠移植颈静脉桥取出,长约 1cm,并置于显微镜下,显微器械剪开静脉,棉签棒轻轻擦拭血管内面,去除血管内皮,最后将血管剪成薄片并移入培养瓶贴壁,加入培养液,放入温箱中培养,即可得到不同类型的 vSMCs 细胞系。

4. 组织形态学检测:(1) 移植静脉常规染色:获取移植静脉组织后常规行固定、石蜡包埋切片、染色,并另用 Verhoeff-Van Gieson 染色试剂盒增强弹力纤维染色。并用 PCNA 检测静脉管壁内细胞增殖和凋亡程度。(2) 观察指标:①以内弹力膜为界,在显微镜下测量 10mm 长静脉桥中膜平均厚度;②计算静脉桥中膜平滑肌细胞核 PCNA 染色阳性指数(PCNA 指数 = PCNA 阳性细胞/视野下 100 个细胞 × 100%)。

5. Western blot 法鉴定细胞表型蛋白:取移植血管,裂解细胞,制成蛋白液,Western blot 法分析 sJag1、Notch1、SM22 及 SM MHC 的蛋白浓度变化。

6. 统计学方法:分析采用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件,所有结果用均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。两组间用 t 检验,多组间用方差分析检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. sJag1 能明显缓解静脉桥术后狭窄的发生:为了探讨 sJag1 对静脉桥移植术后狭窄的影响,笔者研究了术后 28 天各组静脉桥的厚度。如图 1 所示,对照组中静脉桥管壁相对于正常静脉管壁明显增厚,而 sJag1 能够明显缓解静脉桥管壁的增厚。与 HE 染色的结果相一致的,PCNA 指数显示静脉桥相对于正常静脉处于高度增生状态,而实验组 PCNA 明显降低,说明 sJag1 能够明显抑制细胞的增生。

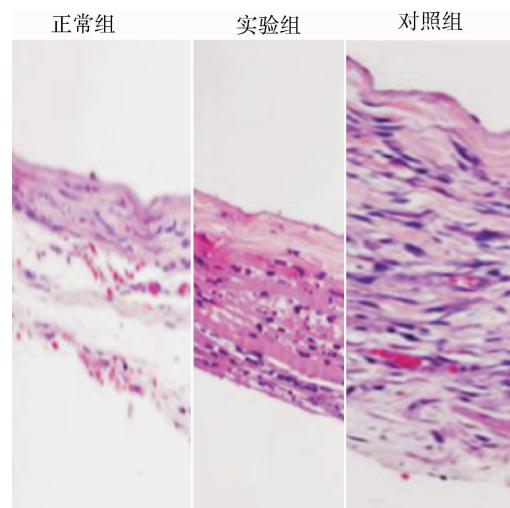


图 1 术后 28 天各组静脉桥的厚度

2. sJag1 能明显抑制静脉桥中 Notch 信号通路:从各组静脉桥的 Western blot 法实验可以清楚地看到,实验组静脉桥高表达 sJag1 蛋白,这说明已经有效转染 sJag1 到静脉桥中(图 3)。而且本研究结果进

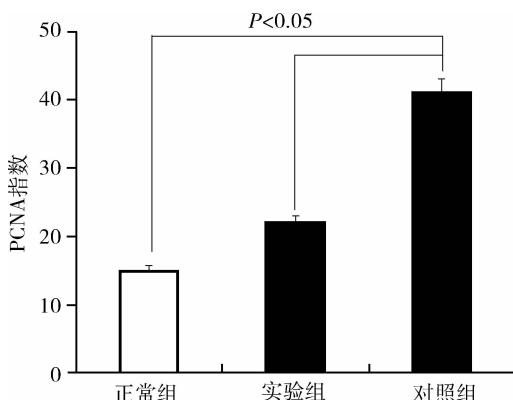


图2 术后28天各组PCNA指数

一步显示,相对于正常组,对照组Notch蛋白的表达明显增高,而实验组中sJag1却能有效抑制Notch蛋白的表达。Western blot法显示静脉桥移植后收缩型蛋白SM22和SM MHC表达明显降低,而sJag1能够促使其表达回复。说明静脉桥中的细胞表型发生变化,细胞由收缩型转变为合成型(图4)。

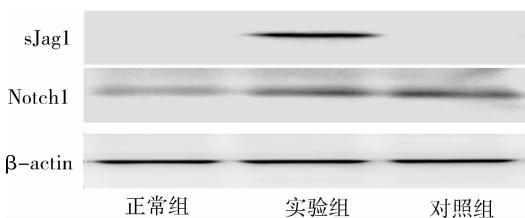


图3 各组静脉桥的Western blot法实验结果

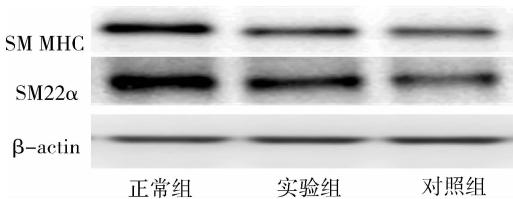


图4 各组静脉桥的细胞表型变化

讨 论

治疗冠心病和外周动脉狭窄最常用的材料是自体静脉,但静脉桥再狭窄一直是制约其远期疗效的关键因素^[5]。虽然静脉桥狭窄的原因目前尚未完全明了,有研究表明静脉桥发生狭窄的主要原因是血管壁中膜平滑肌样细胞增生且细胞表型发生变化,并分泌大量细胞外基质在血管壁内堆积,从而形成移植桥血管管腔狭窄,导致闭塞^[6]。笔者的前期试验证明Notch信号通路在静脉桥狭窄中起到重要作用^[7]。本实验也证实如果应用可溶性Jagged1来抑制静脉

桥中的Notch信号,可以极大限度的缓解静脉桥狭窄的程度。

可溶性Jagged1是一种人工合成的Notch受体,能够干预Notch信号通路,影响其调控作用。有文献显示它在机体内或细胞培养中能够和细胞膜表面的Notch配体如Jagged1等结合,但却抑制后者的生物学效应,从而起到抑制Notch信号的作用^[8]。本研究也证实可溶性Jag1(sJag1)和血管平滑肌细胞的Jagged1均能竞争性与Notch蛋白相结合,但两者产生的效果却完全相反。例如,肺动脉vSMCs在受到刺激后能产生大量Jagged1与notch蛋白,两者结合后能够活化notch信号通路,能够诱导肺血管平滑肌细胞大量增生^[9]。而sJag1为一种可自由移动的蛋白,其与Notch蛋白结合后能够阻断Notch信号通路。

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