

• 论著 •

一种小鼠胆源性重症急性胰腺炎模型建立方法的改进

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【摘要】目的 采用自制胆总管注射装置建立小鼠胆源性重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)模型,评价该装置对胆总管逆行注射法的改进特点及安全性。**方法** 将36只雄性ICR小鼠按随机数字表法分为胆源性SAP模型组和假手术(Sham)组,每组18只。以一次性胰岛素注射器(40 U)、200 μL塑料移液枪头、微量进样器(25 μL)为基本材料自制一种小鼠胆总管逆行注射装置[国家实用新型专利(ZL 2014 2 0694365.4)],应用该装置向小鼠胆总管逆行注射3.5%牛磺胆酸钠(1 mL/kg)制备胆源性SAP模型;Sham组注射等量生理盐水。两组分别于术后6、24、48 h处死6只小鼠,取腹主动脉血,检测血清淀粉酶(AMY)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、血肌酐(SCr)、氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)、 Ca^{2+} 水平等;取胰头组织行苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光镜下观察胰腺组织病理学改变并进行损伤评分。**结果** 使用自制胆总管注射装置在直视条件下成功完成小鼠胆总管逆行穿刺及药物注射。术后6 h模型组血清AMY、ALT、SCr即较Sham组明显升高,24 h达峰值,48 h稍有下降,但仍显著高于同时期Sham组[24 h AMY(U/L)为 7325 ± 1154 比 1737 ± 197 , ALT(U/L)为 176.0 ± 5.0 比 38.3 ± 2.0 , SCr(μmol/L)为 46.3 ± 1.5 比 17.8 ± 0.6 ,均 $P < 0.01$];模型组术后6 h CK-MB即较Sham组显著升高,48 h达峰值(U/L:6 h为 749.8 ± 42.2 比 383.3 ± 35.5 ,48 h为 3340.1 ± 203.6 比 704.6 ± 63.5 ,均 $P < 0.01$);术后6 h $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 即较Sham组显著降低,随后开始升高,48 h恢复至Sham组水平[mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):6 h为 327.5 ± 33.8 比 424.8 ± 31.0 , $P < 0.01$;48 h为 429.8 ± 41.8 比 464.7 ± 43.3 , $P > 0.05$];术后血 Ca^{2+} 水平持续降低,48 h显著低于Sham组(μmol/L: 1.58 ± 0.14 比 2.45 ± 0.21 , $P < 0.01$)。Sham组小鼠术后胰腺以水肿为主,且随时间延长而逐渐改善;模型组小鼠术后6 h胰腺即有局灶性坏死表现,并继发性加重,至48 h胰腺小叶结构消失、炎性细胞广泛浸润。与Sham组比较,模型组各时间点胰腺组织病理学评分均显著升高,48 h达峰值(分: 13.3 ± 0.3 比 3.0 ± 0.1 , $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 自制小鼠胆总管注射装置实现了直视下通过胆总管逆行注射法建立小鼠胆源性SAP模型,降低了手术难度,制模结果符合胆源性SAP临床病情特点。

【关键词】 胰腺炎, 急性, 重症; 动物模型; 小鼠

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【Abstract】Objective To establish a mouse model of biliogenic severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) by using a self-made device for retrograde injection of sodium taurocholate into common bile duct, and to investigate the improvement of the device on retrograde injection of sodium taurocholate into common bile duct and its safety. **Methods** Thirty-six adult male ICR mice were randomly divided into biliogenic SAP model group and sham group, with 18 mice in each group. A 40 U disposable insulin syringe, a 200 μL tips and a 25 μL micro-syringe were used as basic materials for making the mouse common bile duct injection device [National Utility Model Patent (ZL 2014 2 0694365.4)]. In model

group, 3.5% sodium taurocholate (1 mL/kg) was injected retrogradely into the common bile duct of mice, whilst in sham group, the mice underwent the injection of equal amount of normal saline instead. Six mice in each group were sacrificed at 6, 24 and 48 hours after operation, and the abdominal aortic blood was collected. Serum amylase (AMY), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB), serum creatinine (SCr), oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$) as well as serum Ca^{2+} were determined. Pathological change in pancreas was observed under conventional light microscopy after hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining, and the impairment was evaluated by a widely used score system. **Results** The injection device was easily placed into mouse common bile duct under macroscopic observation. Six hours after operation, the levels of serum AMY, ALT and SCr in model group were significantly higher than those in sham group, and peaked at 24 hours, and they slightly decreased at 48 hours, which were still significantly higher than those of the sham group [24-hour AMY (U/L): 7325 ± 1154 vs. 1737 ± 197 , 24-hour ALT (U/L): 176.0 ± 5.0 vs. 38.3 ± 2.0 , 24-hour SCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$): 46.3 ± 1.5 vs. 17.8 ± 0.6 , all $P < 0.01$]. The level of CK-MB at 6 hours in the model group was significantly higher than that of the sham group, and peaked at 48 hours (U/L: 749.8 ± 42.2 vs. 383.3 ± 35.5 at 6 hours, 3340.1 ± 203.6 vs. 704.6 ± 63.5 at 48 hours, both $P < 0.01$). $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ at 6 hours after the operation in model group was significantly lower than that of sham group, then it began to rise at the similar level in sham group at 48 hours [mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 327.5 ± 33.8 vs. 424.8 ± 31.0 at 6 hours, $P < 0.01$; 429.8 ± 41.8 vs. 464.7 ± 43.3 at 48 hours, $P > 0.05$]. Ca^{2+} level in model group was continuously decreased after operation, and it was significantly lower than that of sham group at 48 hours (mmol/L: 1.58 ± 0.14 vs. 2.45 ± 0.21 , $P < 0.01$). The pancreatic edema was obvious after operation in sham group, with the observation time prolongation, the changes were gradually improved; pancreatic focal necrosis was found at 6 hours after operation in model group, and it was secondary aggravated, and pancreatic lobule structure disappearance and inflammatory cells extensive infiltration was found at 48 hours. Pathological score of the model group was significantly higher than that of sham group at each time point, and peaked at 48 hours (13.3 ± 0.3 vs. 3.0 ± 0.1 , $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** It is a highly efficient and low-cost way to induce biliary SAP in mice by retrograde injection of 3.5% sodium deoxycholate into common bile duct via the self-made injection device, and the model conformed to the clinical characteristics of biliary SAP.

【Key words】 Severe acute pancreatitis; Animal model; Mouse

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重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)往往由急性胰腺炎(AP)转化而来,且病情进展迅速,患者在急性期(2周内)与感染期(2周后)的主要死因分别是急性呼吸衰竭(呼衰)、腹腔出血和消化道瘘^[1];临床治疗多采用容量复苏^[2]或中西医结合治疗^[3]等方法,效果满意,其机制仍有待进一步阐明。胆总管逆行注射胆酸盐法建立SAP动物模型^[4]模拟了临幊上胆源性胰腺炎的病因,也是揭示SAP发病机制、探讨新疗法的重要途径;但该方法手术难度大、技巧要求高,建模过程中需要使用解剖显微镜等专业设备而限制了该建模方法的实际应用^[5-6]。我们自制了一种可在直视下对小鼠胆总管逆行穿刺的注射装置,并获得国家实用新型专利(ZL 2014 2 0694365.4),现观察使用该装置制模后实验小鼠胰腺组织病理及多器官生化指标的变化,以明确胆源性SAP的建模效果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 胆总管注射装置的制作: 将200 μL塑料移液枪头在酒精灯外焰烘烤至熔化后拉成直径0.4 mm的导管,将一次性胰岛素注射器(40 U,美国BD公司)针头插入导管中,朝外一端钝而圆润,用胶水封

堵缝隙后成为密闭性整体;在塑料导管另一端连接微量进样器(25 μL)后即成为精确度为0.5 μL的小鼠胆总管注射装置(图1)。

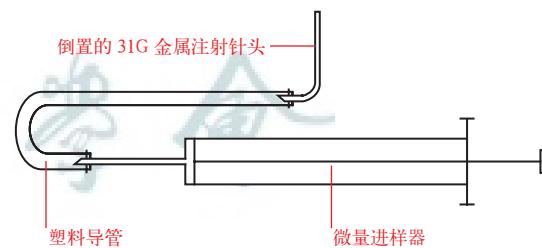


图1 制备胆源性重症急性胰腺炎小鼠模型时
自制胆总管注射装置结构示意图

1.2 动物分组及处理: 36只清洁级健康雄性ICR小鼠,4~6周龄,体质量20~22 g,由扬州大学实验动物中心提供,合格证号:SCXR(苏)2012-0004;实验小鼠术前禁食8 h,自由饮水。将36只小鼠按随机数字表法分为胆源性SAP模型组和假手术(Sham)组,每组18只。模型组小鼠经胆总管逆行注射3.5%牛磺胆酸钠溶液(1 mL/kg),Sham组注射等量生理盐水。两组均于术后6、24、48 h各取6只

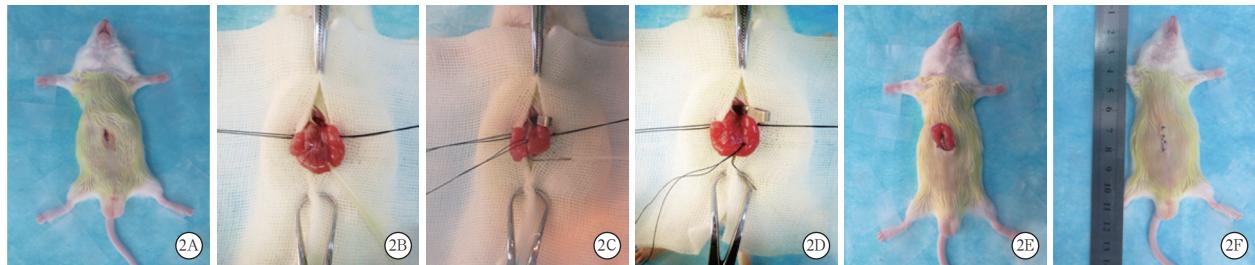


图2 采用自制胆总管逆行注射3.5%牛磺胆酸钠溶液制备胆源性重症急性胰腺炎小鼠模型的过程 腹腔注射麻醉小鼠后于剑突下开腹0.5 cm(A);用眼科镊提出十二指肠,可见胆总管在十二指肠壁的开口处(移液枪头所示;B);将胆总管逆行注射装置的倒置金属针头置入小鼠胆总管开口并固定(C);逆行注射3.5%牛磺胆酸钠溶液后5 min小鼠胰腺有出血、水肿表现(D);注射完成后去除胆总管逆行注射装置(E);关腹(F)

小鼠进行实验,死亡小鼠不计人实验,并另取小鼠补充。本实验动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 模型制备方法: 10%水合氯醛(10 mL/kg)腹腔注射麻醉小鼠后于剑突下开腹0.5 cm(图2A),然后用经钝化处理的眼科镊提出十二指肠降部于切口外,见到十二指肠包绕的粉色胰腺组织,肉眼观察胆总管走向及其在十二指肠降段开口位置(图2B),用8-0带针缝合线在胰头紧贴肠壁部呈“U”型穿过胆总管并打一不收紧的单结;左手食指垫在十二指肠降部下方,于胆总管开口处对侧肠壁无血管区用胰岛素注射器针头(31G)轻戳一小孔,然后将胆总管逆行注射装置的金属针头循此孔插入肠腔,圆润的针头即可在胆总管开口大致位置无损伤地滑入胆总管内且脱空感明显。由于胰总管在胆总管开口处距胆总管十二指肠开口处约1 cm^[7],所以针头进入约3 mm即可保证药物均匀分散在胰腺组织中,此时收紧单结并打3个叠结固定(图2C)。为最大程度减轻组织缺血性损伤,导管固定后用微型动脉夹夹闭肝门部胆总管,匀速旋动微量进样器针柄,缓慢输注3.5%牛磺胆酸钠溶液1 mL/kg(批号:86339,美国Sigma公司),输注时间维持5 min,输注完毕保留装置观察5 min,可见胰腺组织逐渐出现鲜红色片状出血表现(图2D~2E)。松开动脉夹,拆除固定缝线并退出针头,用8-0缝线关闭肠壁穿刺孔,两层关腹(图2F)。术后将小鼠放置保温毯内,同时背部皮下注射生理盐水20 mL/kg复苏。

1.4 检测指标及方法: 观察各组小鼠术后一般情况。于术后各时间点用10%水合氯醛麻醉小鼠后开腹,用肝素钠抗凝注射器经腹主动脉取血,取部分血标本即刻检测氧合指数($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$),剩余血标本经离心分离血清,用于检测血淀粉酶(AMY)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、血肌

酐(SCr)、 Ca^{2+} 等生化指标水平,上述检测在东南大学附属中大医院完成。取小鼠胰头组织,经10%多聚甲醛溶液固定24 h后制作切片,进行苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光镜下观察组织病理学变化,并按文献[8]方法进行胰腺组织病理学评分。各切片观察10个高倍视野($\times 400$),取均值,评分越高,表明损伤越严重。

1.5 统计学处理: 采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据统计,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,对两组数据进行方差齐性检验后再进行两独立样本t检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胆总管逆行注射装置的安全性: 在体胆总管逆行注射亚甲蓝溶液显示,药液可均匀地进入胰腺组织,无渗漏等意外发生。说明该装置安全,且可使药液有效进入胰腺组织。

2.2 小鼠一般情况: 两组小鼠均于术后约2 h苏醒。模型组小鼠出现倒毛、对刺激反应迟钝等特异性表现;术后6 h左右腹胀明显,左下腹腔穿刺可见明显的血性液体,静置30 min以上不凝固。

2.3 两组小鼠生化指标变化(表1): 模型组术后6 h血清AMY、ALT、SCr水平即较Sham组明显升高,24 h达峰值,48 h稍有下降,但仍显著高于同时期Sham组(均 $P<0.01$)。模型组术后6 h CK-MB即显著高于Sham组,并呈逐渐升高趋势,48 h达峰值(均 $P<0.01$);术后6 h $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 即较Sham组显著降低($P<0.01$),随后逐渐升高,48 h恢复至Sham组水平。模型组术后血 Ca^{2+} 持续降低,48 h明显低于Sham组($P<0.01$)。

2.4 两组小鼠胰腺组织病理学改变: 光镜下显示,Sham组小鼠术后胰腺组织以水肿为主,且随时间延长而逐渐改善(图3A)。模型组小鼠术后6 h胰

表1 采用自制胆总管注射装置制备胆源性重症急性胰腺炎模型小鼠各时间点生化指标及胰头病理评分变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	AMY (U/L)	ALT (U/L)	CK-MB (U/L)	SCr (μmol/L)	$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg)	Ca^{2+} (mmol/L)	胰头病理 评分(分)
Sham 6 h 组	6	1 595 ± 181	30.6 ± 2.3	383.3 ± 35.5	15.2 ± 0.6	424.8 ± 31.0	2.09 ± 0.05	2.4 ± 0.1
Sham 24 h 组	6	1 737 ± 197	38.3 ± 2.0	485.8 ± 40.9	17.8 ± 0.6	440.5 ± 31.7	2.16 ± 0.14	2.6 ± 0.1
Sham 48 h 组	6	1 628 ± 174	21.3 ± 3.8	704.6 ± 63.5	12.7 ± 1.0	464.7 ± 43.3	2.45 ± 0.21	3.0 ± 0.1
模型 6 h 组	6	4 722 ± 735 ^a	73.4 ± 5.0 ^a	749.8 ± 42.2 ^a	40.7 ± 1.3 ^a	327.5 ± 33.8 ^a	2.19 ± 0.04	6.4 ± 0.2 ^a
模型 24 h 组	6	7 325 ± 1 154 ^a	176.0 ± 5.0 ^a	1 276.0 ± 95.5 ^a	46.3 ± 1.5 ^a	334.9 ± 39.2 ^a	1.88 ± 0.26	10.1 ± 0.1 ^a
模型 48 h 组	6	6 080 ± 975 ^a	97.3 ± 8.2 ^a	3 340.1 ± 203.6 ^a	35.5 ± 1.8 ^a	429.8 ± 41.8	1.58 ± 0.14 ^a	13.3 ± 0.3 ^a

注: Sham 为假手术, AMY 为淀粉酶, ALT 为丙氨酸转氨酶, CK-MB 为肌酸激酶同工酶, SCr 为血肌酐, $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数; 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa; 与 Sham 组同期比较, ^a $P < 0.01$

腺组织呈局灶性坏死表现,且随时间延长呈进行性加重,48 h 胰腺小叶结构消失,炎性细胞广泛浸润(图 3B~3D)。与 Sham 组比较,模型组术后 6 h 胰头组织病理学评分即显著升高,持续至 48 h 达峰值(均 $P < 0.01$; 表 1)。

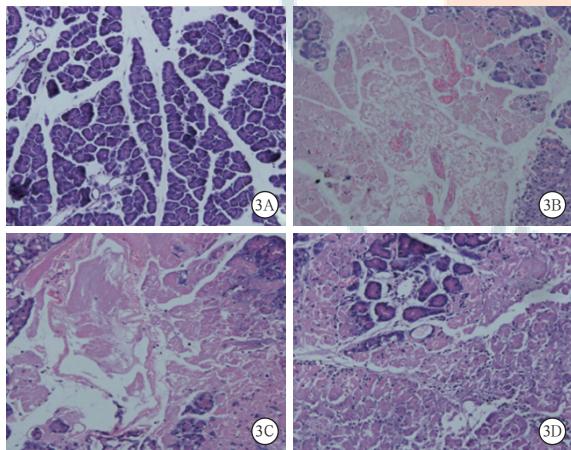


图3 光镜下观察两组小鼠胰头组织病理学变化 假手术(Sham)组(A)术后6 h小鼠胰腺除轻度水肿外,未见其他异常表现。使用自制胆总管注射装置制备胆源性重症急性胰腺炎模型组小鼠术后6 h(B)胰腺小叶间隙增宽,存在灶性水肿,胰腺腺泡细胞肿胀,局灶性坏死明显;24 h(C)胰腺小叶结构松散,小叶间隙广泛增宽,其间血管扩张、充血,红细胞弥散性分布于小叶间隙,腺泡细胞坏死连接成片,伴有大量炎性细胞浸润,坏死区周围细胞可见核固缩、碎裂等表现;48 h(D)胰腺坏死区仅可辨认细胞轮廓,细胞质与细胞核完全消失,小叶结构消失,遗留腺泡细胞出现胞质内空泡,炎性细胞广泛浸润 HE 染色 低倍放大

3 讨论

目前国际公认的 AP 三大病因依次为胆道结石、乙醇依赖、高脂血症^[9-10]; 我国学者也总结出胆源性 SAP 的主要病因是胆道嵌顿(65.17%)^[11]。建立一种效果可靠、病因接近临床实际的 SAP 实验动物

模型,对研究 SAP 发病机制及治疗方案意义重大。

近年来,国内学者在进行 AP 基础研究时仍选择大鼠^[12-15]、兔^[16]、犬^[17],甚至猪^[18]等大型动物,其原因是胆总管逆行注射法在大动物身上容易完成。而目前进行动物实验时使用最广泛的实验动物仍然是小鼠,小鼠具备胆囊,80% 的基因是人类的定向进化同源基因,是继人类之后第二种完成全基因组测序的哺乳动物^[19]。我们在开发小鼠胆源性 SAP 制模装置时,放弃在手术中切开十二指肠肠壁,改为直接用细针在肠壁少血管区穿刺,并且在药物注射完毕后再用显微缝线闭合穿刺孔,从而有效减少了体液丢失;同时我们改用 3.5% 牛磺胆酸钠溶液^[20-21]作为注射药物,采用微量进样器保证匀速供药,避免了胆胰管内压力过大而发生“胆漏”,使得制模成功率大为提高。

自制小鼠胆总管逆行穿刺注射装置的特点:利用了塑料移液枪头、微量进样器、一次性胰岛素注射针头等常用实验材料,成本低廉,该装置操作简单,实用性强,与朱长炎等^[22]采用 24G 静脉留置针(直径 0.7 mm)制作的注射装置比较有很大优势。由于 24G 静脉留置针前端为光滑、柔软的塑料软管,进入胆总管后极易滑脱;且能与之连接的最小规格注射器只有 1 mL,精确度为 10 μL,因此对于本研究中要求小鼠注射药量不超过 25 μL 来说系统误差偏大,而且弹性软管在停止推注时仍有少量液体流出,实际药量难以控制。而我们制作的小鼠胆总管注射装置弥补了上述 24G 静脉留置针的不足:其前端为倒置的、圆润的 31G 胰岛素注射器金属针头(直径 0.33 mm),避免了原尖锐的针尖可能刺破小鼠胆总管;该针头经过类似大小的穿刺孔即可进入肠腔,有效减轻了对肠壁的损伤;硬质金属

针头进入胆总管后不易滑脱,单人即可实现打结与固定;25 μL微量进样器精确度为0.5 μL,有效降低了系统误差。使用自制胆总管注射装置制备小鼠胆源性SAP模型的手术过程简化为麻醉—开腹—暴露十二指肠降部—金属针头滑入胆总管开口—药物注射—关腹,经过适当的训练,单人直视下10 min内即可完成从开腹到药物注射的步骤,整体操作过程不超过20 min,若多人同时操作可短期内大批复制小鼠胆源性SAP模型。

本研究结果提示,用我们的装置制备小鼠胆源性SAP模型,术后6 h即可出现胰腺坏死,随时间延长胰腺坏死更加广泛和彻底。临幊上发现低血钙程度与SAP病情严重程度平行^[23];本实验模型组小鼠血Ca²⁺呈持续降低趋势,并在48 h与Sham组出现了统计学差异,这从生化水平证明模型小鼠胰腺坏死情况随时间延长而逐步恶化;模型组小鼠血清AMY显著升高,24 h达峰值,这种变化趋势恰好符合AP患者血清AMY变化特点;模型组小鼠术后6 h反映心脏、肝脏、肾脏、肺功能的指标CK-MB、ALT、SCr、PaO₂/FiO₂均有明显变化,表明此时已存在胰腺外多器官功能损伤,符合SAP临床病情特点。

本研究可改进之处:①可设72 h时间点并增加样本量,以观察两组小鼠死亡情况;②可观察两组小鼠胰腺外多器官组织病理切片;③若在小鼠胆总管注射装置上安装电动式微量泵能更加精确输注诱导药物。

综上所述,本研究利用临床常用材料制成了小鼠胆总管注射装置,成本低廉且简单实用;该装置的使用降低了手术难度,实现了直视下通过胆总管逆行注射法建立小鼠胆源性SAP模型,有利于推广该模型在基础研究中的应用。

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本刊常用不需要标注中文的缩略语

急性肾衰竭 (acute renal failure, ARF)	全身炎症反应综合征 (systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)
缺血 / 再灌注 (ischemia/reperfusion, I/R)	多器官功能障碍综合征 (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)
自然杀伤细胞 (natural killer cell, NK 细胞)	急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)
白细胞计数 (white blood count, WBC)	慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, COPD)
脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)	呼吸机相关性肺炎 (ventilation-associated pneumonia, VAP)
Toll 样受体 (Toll-like receptor, TLR)	肿瘤坏死因子受体 (tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFR)
γ - 氨基丁酸 (γ -aminobutyric acid, GABA)	葡萄糖调节蛋白 78 (glucose regulating protein 78, GRP78)
三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine-triphosphate, ATP)	高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group protein 1, HMGB1)
白细胞介素 (interleukin, IL)	转化生长因子 - β 1 (transforming growth factor-β 1, TGF-β 1)
C-反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP)	单核细胞趋化蛋白 -1 (monocyte chemotaxis protein-1, MCP-1)
丙二醛 (malonaldehyde, MDA)	N 端脑钠肽前体 (N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)
二胺氧化酶 (diamine oxidase, DAO)	细胞外调节蛋白激酶 (extracellular regulated protein kinase, ERK)
黄嘌呤氧化酶 (xanthine oxidase, XOD)	3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)
乳酸脱氢酶 (lactic dehydrogenase, LDH)	混合静脉血氧饱和度 (mixed venous oxygen saturation, S _V O ₂)
乳酸清除率 (lactate clearance rate, LCR)	中心静脉血氧饱和度 (central venous oxygen saturation, ScvO ₂)
随机血糖 (randomise blood glucose, RBC)	动脉血二氧化碳分压 (arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide, PaCO ₂)
收缩压 (systolic blood pressure, SBP)	受试者工作特征曲线 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC)
舒张压 (diastolic blood pressure, DBP)	酶联免疫吸附试验 (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)
苏木素 - 伊红 (hematoxylin and eosin, HE)	气相色谱 - 质谱联用 (gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, GC-MS)