

富氢水对创伤性脑损伤大鼠脑创伤区 CD34 表达的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察富氢水对创伤性脑损伤(TBI)大鼠创伤周围脑组织 CD34 表达及新血管生成的影响。方法 将 54 只健康雄性 SD 大鼠按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、创伤组(TBI组)及创伤+富氢水组(TBI+HW组)3组,每组再按伤后不同时间点分为 1、3、7 d 3 个亚组,每个亚组 6 只。采用改良 Feency 自由落体撞击法制作脑外伤模型;Sham 组开颅窗后不给予颅脑撞击。TBI+HW 组于制模后立即腹腔注射富氢水 5 mL/kg,之后每日腹腔注射 1 次,直至处死;Sham 组和 TBI 组均给予等量生理盐水。于伤后相应时间点进行神经损伤评分(NSS);断头处死大鼠,取创伤边缘 3 mm 内脑组织,苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后光镜下观察创伤周围脑组织病理学改变;采用免疫组化法观察 CD34⁺ 细胞表达,以反映创伤周围脑组织新生毛细血管芽增生情况;采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测创伤周围脑组织 CD34 蛋白表达。结果 Sham 组各时间点 NSS 评分均为 0;TBI 组和 TBI+HW 组大鼠伤后 NSS 评分随时间延长逐渐降低,以 TBI+HW 组降低更为显著,3 d、7 d NSS 评分均显著低于 TBI 组(分:3 d 为 8.67±0.52 比 11.56±1.94,7 d 为 7.33±0.52 比 8.17±0.98,均 P<0.05)。光镜下显示,Sham 组大鼠脑组织形态正常;TBI 组伤后脑组织出血、坏死明显,创伤周围脑组织水肿,有大量变性坏死的神经细胞和炎性细胞浸润,以伤后 3 d 最为显著;TBI+HW 组水肿区范围较 TBI 组稍有缩小,周围水肿稍有减轻。免疫组化显示,Sham 组仅有极少量新生毛细血管增生;TBI 组随伤后时间延长,创伤周围脑组织新生毛细血管增生逐渐增多;TBI+HW 组新生毛细血管增生更为显著,伤后 3 d 和 7 d 新生毛细血管数明显多于 TBI 组(个/HP:3 d 为 10.59±1.88 比 8.61±1.22,7 d 为 23.20±3.16 比 17.01±2.64,均 P<0.05)。Western Blot 显示,与 Sham 组比较,TBI 组伤后各时间点 CD34 蛋白表达明显上调。TBI+HW 组伤后 1 d 及 3 d CD34 蛋白表达较 TBI 组稍有上调,但差异无统计学意义;伤后 7 d CD34 蛋白表达较前明显上调,且显著高于 TBI 组(灰度值:1.36±0.36 比 0.74±0.08, P<0.05)。结论 富氢水能够促进 TBI 大鼠 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞动员、归巢到创伤区域,参与新生血管生成,从而改善神经功能。

【关键词】 脑损伤,创伤性; 富氢水; 血管生成; CD34⁺ 细胞

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Effect of hydrogen-rich water on the CD34 expression in lesion boundary brain tissue of rats with traumatic brain injury Liu Ying, Lan Qing, Wang Difen, Chen Xianjun, Yuan Jia, Zhang Hailing

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of hydrogen-rich water on the CD34 expression and angiogenesis in lesion boundary brain tissue of rats with traumatic brain injury (TBI). **Methods** A total of 54 adult male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were divided into three groups by random number table: namely sham-operated group (sham group), trauma group (TBI group), and trauma + hydrogen-rich water group (TBI+HW group), the rats in each group were subdivided into 1, 3 and 7 days subgroups according to the time points after trauma, with 6 rats in each subgroup. The TBI model was reproduced by using a modified Feency method for free fall impact, and the rats in sham group were not given brain impact after craniotomy. The rats in TBI+HW group were given intraperitoneal injection of hydrogen-rich water (5 mL/kg) after TBI model reproduction, and then once a day until being sacrificed, and the rats in sham group and TBI group were given the same amount of normal saline. The neurological severity scores (NSS) for neurologic deficits were calculated at corresponding time points, and then the rats were sacrificed for brain tissue at 3 mm around lesion boundary. After hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining, the pathological changes in lesion boundary brain tissue were observed under light microscope. The expression of CD34⁺ cells was observed by immunohistochemical analysis, which markers were used to count the newborn blood capillary sprouts around the traumatic brain tissue. The protein expression of CD34 was determined by Western Blot. **Results** NSS scores at all time points in sham group were 0. NSS scores in TBI and TBI+HW groups showed a decreased tendency with time prolongation after TBI, which showed more significant in TBI+HW

group, NSS scores at 3 days and 7 days were significantly lower than those of TBI group (3 day: 8.67 ± 0.52 vs. 11.56 ± 1.94 , 7 days: 7.33 ± 0.52 vs. 8.17 ± 0.98 , both $P < 0.05$). Under light microscope, the brain tissue of rats in sham group was normal. After injury, pathological changes in lesion boundary brain tissue in TBI group were characterized by obvious hemorrhagic necrosis, severe brain edema, a large number of degeneration and necrosis of nerve cells and inflammatory cell infiltration, and the pathological changes were more obvious at 3 days. The edema area in TBI+HW group was slightly smaller than that of TBI group, and the surrounding edema was slightly reduced. It was shown by immunohistochemistry that only a very small number of neoformative capillaries were found in sham group. The number of neoformative capillaries in lesion boundary brain tissue was gradually increased with time prolongation in TBI group. The number of neoformative capillaries in TBI+HW group was more significantly, which was significantly higher than that of TBI group at 3 days and 7 days after injury (cells/HP: 10.59 ± 1.88 vs. 8.61 ± 1.22 at 3 days, 23.20 ± 3.16 vs. 17.01 ± 2.64 at 7 days, both $P < 0.05$). It was shown by Western Blot that the expression of CD34 protein at all time points in TBI group was significantly increased as compared with that of sham group. The expression of CD34 protein at 1 day and 3 days in TBI+HW group was slightly increased as compared with that of TBI group without significant difference, but it was significantly up-regulated at 7 days after injury, which was significantly higher than that of TBI group (gray value: 1.36 ± 0.36 vs. 0.74 ± 0.08 , $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Hydrogen-rich water promote CD34⁺ cells home to the site of injured tissue in rats with TBI, is involved in angiogenesis, and improve clinical outcomes during brain functional recovery.

【Key words】 Traumatic brain injury; Hydrogen-rich water; Angiogenesis; CD34⁺ cell

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新生血管的生成在创伤组织修复中起到至关重要的作用。有证据表明,机体在缺血及损伤诱导下,来源于骨髓的 CD34⁺ 造血祖细胞被动员进入外周血,并在趋化因子作用下聚集到创伤组织,在损伤局部分化为内皮细胞,形成新血管,修复损伤^[1]。研究表明,创伤性脑损伤(TBI)后,创伤局部脑组织 CD34⁺ 细胞增多并聚集,损伤周围脑组织新生血管数量明显增加,有利于改善脑血流状况,促进神经再生^[2-3]。氢气是一种强还原性物质,具有抗氧化作用,能减轻脑缺血/再灌注(I/R)损伤^[4]。此外,也有研究报道,氢气可通过抗炎及抗凋亡作用对 TBI 起到保护效应^[5]。富氢水是氢的生理盐水饱和溶液,但其能否促进 TBI 后创伤周围脑组织新生血管的生成目前尚未见报道。本实验通过建立大鼠 TBI 模型,观察富氢水对 TBI 后创伤周围脑组织 CD34⁺ 细胞表达及新血管生成的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物: 清洁级健康雄性 SD 大鼠 54 只,体重 250 ~ 300 g,由第三军医大学实验动物中心提供,合格证号: SCXK(军)2012-0011。所有动物饲养条件相同,环境温度 20 ~ 24 ℃,避免强光及噪音刺激,给予国家标准啮齿类动物饲料,自由饮食、饮水。

1.2 大鼠脑损伤模型的制作: 采用改良 Feeney 自由落体撞击法制作脑外伤模型。腹腔注射 10% 水合氯醛 3.5 mL/kg 麻醉大鼠后,俯卧位固定于脑立体定位仪上(深圳瑞沃德生命科技有限公司),头正中切开、暴露右侧顶骨,于矢状缝旁开 2.5 mm、冠状缝后 1.5 mm 处钻 1 个直径为 5.0 mm 的骨孔,应用颅脑撞击器(东莞捷凯精工电子有限公司)在硬脑膜

上放置 1 个与骨孔大小吻合的垫片及直径为 4 mm 的撞针,以 40 g 砝码通过长管自 40 cm 高处自由落体撞击撞针,造成大鼠右侧大脑半球脑挫裂伤。

本实验动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 实验分组及处理: 将大鼠按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、创伤组(TBI组)及创伤+富氢水组(TBI+HW组),每组再按伤后不同时间点分为 1、3、7 d 3 个亚组,每个亚组 6 只。Sham 组开颅窗后不给予颅脑撞击, TBI 组及 TBI+HW 组均给予颅脑撞击制备脑损伤模型。TBI+HW 组于制模后立即腹腔注射富氢水 5 mL/kg,之后每日腹腔注射 1 次,直至处死; Sham 组和 TBI 组均给予等量生理盐水。

1.4 标本采集及指标检测: 于伤后 1、3、7 d 断头处死大鼠,取创伤边缘 3 mm 内脑组织,一部分用 10% 多聚甲醛固定,以备病理学观察及免疫组化;另一部分置于 -80 ℃ 冰箱低温保存,用于蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测蛋白表达。

1.4.1 神经损伤评分(NSS): 于伤后各时间点处死大鼠前,按文献[6]方法,分别通过运动实验、感觉实验、平衡能力测试、反射实验对大鼠进行 NSS 评分,最高 18 分,得分越高说明神经系统损伤越严重。

1.4.2 创伤周围脑组织病理学观察: 取 10% 多聚甲醛固定脑组织,石蜡包埋、切片、苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光镜下观察脑组织病理学改变。

1.4.3 免疫组化观察创伤周围脑组织新生血管增生情况: 取脑组织切片,常规脱蜡,滴加 CD34 兔单克隆抗体(美国 Abcam 公司)一抗 4 ℃ 过夜,洗涤后滴加山羊抗兔辣根过氧化物酶标记抗体(IgG-HRP)二抗, 37 ℃ 孵育 25 min,洗涤、复染、显色后光镜下

观察,血管内皮呈黄棕色染色颗粒即为CD34⁺细胞,以此来反映毛细血管增生情况。选择大鼠创伤周围脑组织毛细血管增生最多区域,高倍镜下随机选取5个视野计数新生毛细血管数。

1.4.4 Western Blot 测定创伤周围脑组织 CD34 的蛋白表达:取 100 mg 脑组织提取蛋白,采用 BCA 法定量。经十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)、转膜后,封闭液 1:5 000 稀释一抗,40 ℃ 过夜;洗涤后 1:200 稀释二抗并孵育 2 h;四聚丙烯苯磺酸盐(TPBS)漂洗 10 min×3 次,磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)漂洗 10 min 后采用化学发光法显影、定影、洗片。用 ChemiAnalysis 软件分析灰度值,以目的蛋白与内参 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)的灰度值比值表示目的蛋白表达量。

1.5 统计学方法:应用 SPSS 17.0 软件分析数据。先进行正态性检验,符合正态分布以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组变量比较用独立样本 *t* 检验,多组变量比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较方差齐者采用 LSD 检验,方差不齐者用 Tamhane 检验;*P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 NSS 评分(表 1):Sham 组各时间点 NSS 评分均为 0。TBI 组大鼠创伤后出现明显神经功能损害;TBI+HW 组伤后 1 d NSS 评分略低于 TBI 组,3 d、7 d NSS 评分显著低于 TBI 组(均 *P*<0.05)。

表 1 富氢水(HW)对创伤性脑损伤(TBI)大鼠伤后不同时间点神经损伤评分(NSS)的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 动物数(只) | NSS 评分(分) | | |
|----------|--------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 1 d | 3 d | 7 d |
| TBI 组 | 6 | 14.00±1.41 | 11.56±1.94 | 8.17±0.98 |
| TBI+HW 组 | 6 | 12.33±0.82 | 8.67±0.52 ^a | 7.33±0.52 ^a |

注:假手术(Sham)组各时间点 NSS 评分均为 0;与 TBI 组比较,^a*P*<0.05

2.2 脑组织病理学改变(图 1):Sham 组大鼠脑组织形态正常。TBI 组伤后 1 d 及 3 d 脑组织损伤明显,可见出血、坏死灶,脑组织水肿,血管周围间隙增宽,有大量变性坏死的神经细胞及炎性细胞浸润,以 3 d 最为显著;7 d 脑组织损伤有所减轻。TBI+HW 组脑组织坏死及周围水肿范围较 TBI 组稍有缩小,周围水肿稍有减轻,有大量新生毛细血管芽增生。

2.3 脑组织新生血管增生情况(表 2;图 2):Sham 组有极少量新生毛细血管增生;TBI 组随脑组织创伤时间延长,创伤周围脑组织新生毛细血管增生逐渐增多,以 TBI+HW 组增生更为显著(均 *P*<0.05)。

表 2 富氢水(HW)对创伤性脑损伤(TBI)大鼠伤后不同时间点创伤周围脑组织新生毛细血管增生的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 动物数(只) | 新生毛细血管数(个/HP) | | |
|----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 1 d | 3 d | 7 d |
| Sham 组 | 6 | 0.63±0.11 | 0.72±0.13 | 0.74±0.13 |
| TBI 组 | 6 | 3.70±0.47 ^a | 8.61±1.22 ^a | 17.01±2.64 ^a |
| TBI+HW 组 | 6 | 4.04±0.38 ^a | 10.59±1.88 ^{ab} | 23.20±3.16 ^{ab} |

注:与假手术(Sham)组比较,^a*P*<0.01;与 TBI 组比较,^b*P*<0.05

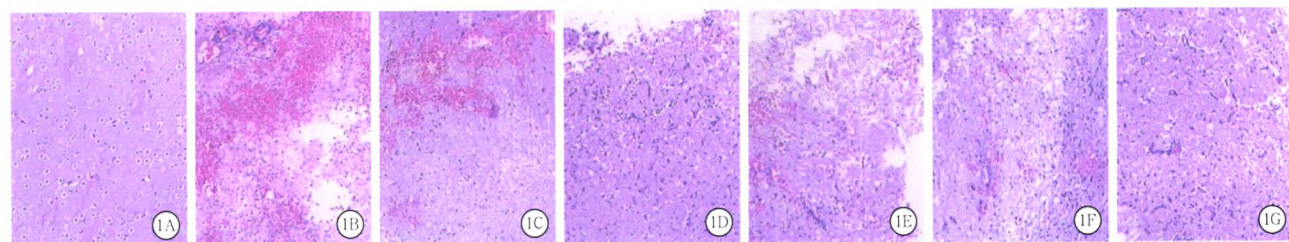


图 1 光镜下观察各组大鼠创伤周围脑组织病理学改变 假手术(Sham)组(A)脑组织结构清晰,无脑组织肿胀,未见炎性细胞浸润。创伤性脑损伤(TBI)组伤后 1 d(B)及 3 d(C)创伤周围脑组织可见明显的出血、坏死灶,水肿严重;伤后 7 d(D)脑组织水肿明显减轻,有大量新生毛细血管芽增生。TBI+富氢水组伤后 1 d(E)及 3 d(F)脑组织出血、坏死区及周围水肿区范围较 TBI 组稍有缩小,周围水肿稍有减轻;伤后 7 d(G)有大量新生毛细血管芽增生 HE 低倍放大

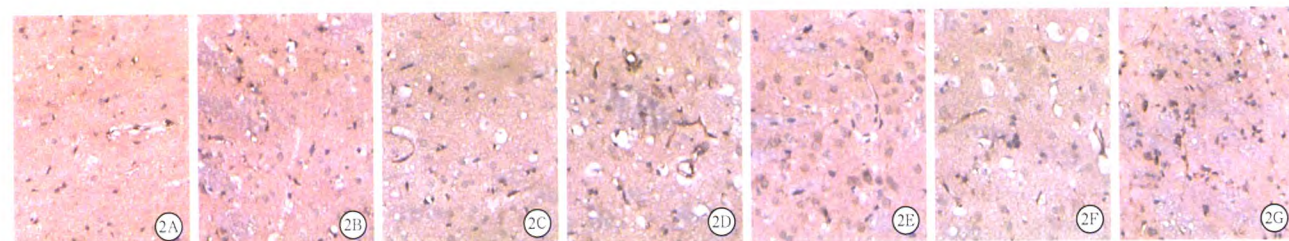
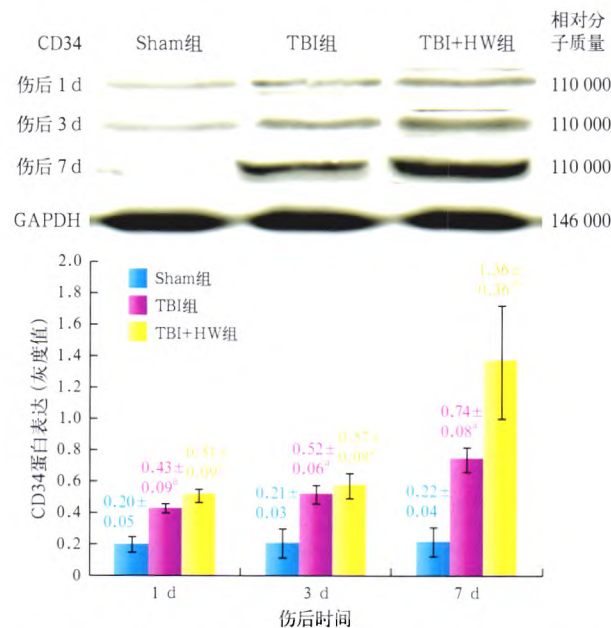


图 2 光镜下观察各组大鼠创伤周围脑组织新生毛细血管芽增生情况 CD34 主要表达于新生毛细血管内皮细胞内,CD34⁺细胞呈棕色染色,通过 CD34 细胞阳性表达反映创伤周围脑组织新生毛细血管芽增生情况。假手术(Sham)组(A)仅见极少量新生毛细血管芽增生;创伤性脑损伤(TBI)组伤后 1 d(B)开始出现新生毛细血管芽增生,3 d(C)进一步增加,7 d(D)新生毛细血管芽增生明显增多;TBI+富氢水组(E~G)随伤后时间延长,新生毛细血管芽增生逐渐增多,且各时间点较 TBI 组增生更为显著 免疫组化 中倍放大

2.4 脑组织 CD34 蛋白表达(图 3):与 Sham 组比较, TBI 组随创伤时间延长, 创伤周围脑组织 CD34 蛋白表达逐渐上调。TBI+HW 组伤后 1 d、3 d CD34 蛋白表达变化趋势与 TBI 组相似; 但伤后 7 d CD34 蛋白表达显著上调, 且明显高于 TBI 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。



Western Blot 为蛋白质免疫印迹试验, GAPDH 为 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶; 与假手术 (Sham) 组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$; 与 TBI 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

图 3 Western Blot 检测富氢水 (HW) 对创伤性脑损伤 (TBI) 大鼠伤后不同时间点创伤周围脑组织 CD34 蛋白表达的影响

3 讨论

TBI 后继发性脑缺血缺氧是导致脑损害的重要因素。创伤中心脑组织神经细胞损伤不可逆, 而周围脑组织神经细胞损伤在一定条件下可逆, 所以减轻继发性脑损伤是救治颅脑创伤的核心。继发性脑损伤的发生机制涉及组织缺血缺氧、细胞凋亡、氧化应激等^[7]。脑损伤后创伤周围脑组织新生血管生成对损伤神经修复有重要意义。脑缺血和 TBI 脑组织血管生成活跃, 新生血管可以增加损伤组织氧气和营养物质的供应, 并促进新的神经元和突触形成, 是颅脑损伤的重要保护机制^[8-9]。新生微血管主要由内皮细胞构成, 因此可通过观察内皮细胞特异性抗原变化来了解微血管生成情况。

CD34 是一种高度糖基化 I 型跨膜糖蛋白, 它选择性地表达于造血干细胞和血管内皮祖细胞表面。创伤后机体内源性保护机制启动, 在细胞因子作用下, 骨髓中 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞快速动员至外周血中, 在趋化因子作用下归巢到损伤区域, 参与创伤区域血管新生^[2, 10-11]。急性心肌梗死 (AMI) 患者发病 24 h 外周血中 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞即明显增多, 随后

2~6 d 仍呈增高趋势, 其原因为心肌缺血刺激骨髓中 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞动员进入外周血, 并在缺血病灶聚集^[12]。Wang 等^[13] 研究显示, 给难治性心绞痛患者经冠状动脉输注自身骨髓来源 CD34⁺ 细胞, 可明显降低患者心绞痛的发生频率。Willing 等^[14] 研究显示, 脐带血中含丰富的 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞, 给大脑中动脉梗死 (MCAO) 大鼠输注脐带血后, 被动躲避实验结果显示其神经功能明显改善。Kao 等^[15] 实验显示, 脊髓损伤大鼠输注 CD34⁺ 细胞后, 损伤脊髓周围组织中神经生长因子和血管内皮生长因子表达较对照组明显增高, 且脊髓梗死范围明显减小, 后肢功能明显改善。CD34 是敏感的新生血管内皮细胞标志物, 通过检测 CD34⁺ 细胞可以很好地观察新生血管的生成情况。

本实验显示: 与 Sham 组比较, TBI 组创伤周围脑组织 CD34 蛋白表达上调, 新生血管数量增加, 提示 TBI 启动了机体自我保护机制, CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞由骨髓动员进入外周血, 并归巢到 TBI 病灶参与新生血管生成, 促进组织修复。Arenillas 等^[16] 对大鼠卒中模型移植血管内皮祖细胞 (CD34⁺ 细胞亚群) 发现, 梗死灶周围新生毛细血管数显著增加, 有利于改善卒中大鼠神经功能。刘海英等^[17] 给 MCAO 大鼠移植 CD34⁺ 细胞后发现, CD34⁺ 细胞可在大鼠脑缺血区域存活、迁移, 并向星形胶质细胞或神经元分化, 促进神经功能恢复。但同种异体细胞移植也可能引起移植物宿主病^[18], 甚至增加移植相关病死率^[19]; 余昌云^[20] 报道, 给白血病及淋巴瘤患者进行异基因造血干细胞移植可能发生宿主病甚至死亡。自体细胞移植时细胞扩增需要较长时间, 培养过程中内皮祖细胞特质可能发生改变, 影响移植后的功能^[21]。研究表明, 造血干细胞移植可能造成颅内出血、颅内感染、癫痫等中枢神经系统并发症^[22]。机体损伤后, 调节增加机体内源性内皮祖细胞从骨髓动员进入外周血, 促使 CD34 向病灶区归巢, 促进局部新生血管生成, 应该是一个好的治疗方法。

Nagatani 等^[23] 研究表明, 给脑 I/R 损伤大鼠吸入氢气可减少海马区自噬, 减轻损伤区域水肿, 抑制氧化应激反应。Ge 等^[24] 研究显示, 给脑 I/R 损伤大鼠吸入氢气可增加损伤区神经元密度, 提高大鼠认知功能, 明显降低损伤区尿 8-异前列腺素 F_{2α} (8-iso-PGF_{2α}) 水平, 抑制氧化应激反应。富氢水是氢饱和溶液, 同样具有抗氧化应激、减轻脑水肿等作用^[25-26]。研究表明, 富氢水可上调 TBI 大鼠脑组

织核因子 E2 相关因子 2 (Nrf2) 表达,减轻脑组织氧化应激损伤^[27];下调水通道蛋白 1 (AQP1) 表达,减轻 TBI 大鼠脑水肿^[28];降低 TBI 大鼠创伤周围脑组织丙二醛 (MDA) 水平,促进脑神经营养因子 (BDNF) 介导的突触形成,改善大鼠认知功能^[29];使谷氨酸介导的离体损伤脑片中乳酸脱氢酶 (LDH) 释放率下降,碱性成纤维生长因子 (bFGF) 减少,尼氏小体增加^[30]。本实验结果也显示, TBI+HW 组创伤周围脑组织 CD34 蛋白表达及新生血管数增加, NSS 评分降低,提示富氢水改善 TBI 大鼠神经功能与促进 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞动员及向病灶归巢有关。

综上所述,富氢水可促使 TBI 后 CD34⁺ 内皮祖细胞动员并归巢到创伤区,促进新生血管生成,为 TBI 治疗提供了新的思路。

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