

· 实验研究 ·

表层切削术后早期应用碱性成纤维细胞生长因子对兔角膜上皮雾状混浊的作用及其机制

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【摘要】 目的 探讨兔角膜表层切削术后早期应用碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(bFGF)对角膜上皮雾状混浊(haze)的作用及其机制。**方法** 选取 60 只健康普通级新西兰大白兔,均行右眼准分子激光角膜切削术(PRK),术后采用随机数字表法将实验眼分为 PRK+生理盐水组、PRK+bFGF 组和单纯 PRK 组,每组 20 眼,术后分别给予生理盐水和 bFGF 点眼,每日 3 次,每次 1 滴,单纯 PRK 组未行任何处理,药物连续应用至动物处死,另取 8 只兔为空白对照组。各手术组分别于术后 7 d 和 28 d 各取 10 只兔,空白对照组取 4 只兔,通过眼前节照相、眼前节光相断层扫描成像(AS-OCT)记录角膜上皮愈合及 haze 情况,并行 Fantes 分级;采用苏木素-伊红染色法观察兔角膜组织病理学变化;采用免疫组织化学法检测兔角膜组织中转化生长因子- β_1 (TGF- β_1)、 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)、基质金属蛋白酶-2(MMP-2)的表达。**结果** 各手术组角膜上皮愈合时间比较差异无统计学意义($F=0.57, P=0.57$)。各组兔术后不同时间点 haze 分级总体比较差异均有统计学意义($F_{组别}=41.736, P<0.01; F_{时间}=129.445, P<0.01$);术后 28 d, PRK+bFGF 组 haze 分级明显高于 PRK+生理盐水组和单纯 PRK 组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。AS-OCT 显示,空白对照组角膜上皮表面反射条带连续、光滑,上皮细胞与基质层排列紧密;术后 7 d 各组角膜上皮表面反射条带连续、光滑,与浅基质层连接欠紧密,浅基质层反射增强,组织病理学检查发现术区角膜上皮细胞和基质层细胞增生,基质层胶原纤维排列紊乱,其中以 PRK+bFGF 组最明显;术后 28 d,上述表现明显增强。免疫组织化学染色结果显示,空白对照组角膜组织中仅见少量 MMP-2 表达;术后 7 d 各手术组角膜组织中 TGF- β_1 、 α -SMA、MMP-2 均呈阳性表达,PRK+bFGF 组角膜组织中阳性染色最强;术后 28 d, TGF- β_1 、 α -SMA 和 MMP-2 的表达较术后 7 d 明显增加,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 表层切削术后早期应用 bFGF 可促进 haze 形成,其主要机制与 bFGF 促进角膜上皮细胞增生,影响浅基质层胶原排列,导致 haze 相关因子 TGF- β_1 、 α -SMA 和 MMP-2 表达增加有关。

【关键词】 转化生长因子- β_1 ; α -平滑肌肌动蛋白; 基质金属蛋白酶-2; 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子; 角膜上皮雾状混浊; 表层切削术

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Effects of early applying basic fibroblast growth factor on corneal haze after surface ablation surgery and its mechanism

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of early applying of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) on corneal haze formation after surface ablation surgery in rabbits. **Methods** The right eyes of 60 healthy New Zealand white rabbits received photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) and were randomized into PRK+normal saline group, PRK+bFGF group and simple PRK group, with 20 rabbits in each group. Normal saline solution and bFGF were topically administered according to grouping, respectively, 3 times per day, 1 drop for each time until the sacrifice of the animals, and no drug was used in the PRK group. Another 8 normal rabbits were served as blank control group.

The corneal healing response and haze formation were evaluated by anterior segment photography and anterior segment optical coherence tomography (AS-OCT) and graded based on Fantes criteria. Corneal histopathology was examined by hematoxylin-eosin staining. Immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression of transforming growth factor- β_1 (TGF- β_1), α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) and matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) in cornea. This study protocol was approved by the Experimental Animal Ethic Committee of Affiliated Hospital of Binzhou Medical University (20180209-03). The use and care of the animals complied with the Statement of ARVO. **Results** The corneal epithelium was completely healed in 3-4 days following surgery and there was not significantly different in healing time among the three groups. ($F = 0.57, P = 0.57$). The haze grading was significantly different among different groups at different time points ($F_{\text{group}} = 41.736, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 129.445, P < 0.01$) and showed the highest score in the PRK+bFGF group on the 28th day after operation. On the 7th day after surgery, AS-OCT image showed that the surface reflection of corneal epithelium was continuous and smooth and corneal epithelium was not tightly attached to the superficial stromal layer; the reflection of the superficial stromal layer was enhanced in all the operation groups. The proliferation of corneal epithelial cells and superficial stromal layer in the operation area were seen under the optical microscope, and the arrangement of collagen fibers in the stromal layer was disordered with the most obvious changes in the PRK+bFGF group in comparison with the PRK+normal saline group and the simple PRK group, and these findings became worse on postoperative 28 days. The corneal epithelial surface reflection in the blank control group was continuous and smooth. Immunohistochemistry showed that a few MMP-2 positive cells were seen in the blank control group. TGF- β_1 , α -SMA and MMP-2 proteins were positively expressed in the corneas 7 days after surgery in the three groups, and their expressions were the most obvious in the PRK+bFGF in comparison with the PRK+normal saline group and the PRK group and were enhanced 28 days after operation, showing statistically differences (all at $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Early application of bFGF following surface ablation surgery promotes the proliferation of corneal epithelial cells and irregular arrangement of collagen in the superficial stromal layer, which is associated with the expressions of haze-related factors TGF- β_1 , α -SMA and MMP-2 in corneas.

[Key words] Transforming growth factor β_1 ; α -smooth muscle actin; Matrix metalloproteinase 2; Basic fibroblast growth factor; Corneal haze; Surface ablation surgery

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准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术 (photorefractive keratectomy, PRK) 是常用的屈光矫正手术方法之一, 其直接、高效的表层切削避免了其他手术方式, 如准分子激光角膜原位磨镶术 (laser in situ keratomileusis, LASIK)、飞秒激光小切口角膜基质内透镜取出术 (small incision lenticule extraction, SMILE) 带来的角膜瓣或基质透镜取出的风险^[1], 但表层切削对角膜上皮和基底膜的破坏使角膜组织的伤口愈合反应更为强烈, 导致疼痛以及角膜上皮雾状混浊 (haze) 等术后并发症^[2-3]。Haze 的预防是保障 PRK 术后视觉质量的关键。目前局部糖皮质激素应用是 haze 的主要防治措施, 但有继发性高眼压的风险。PRK 术后视觉质量的恢复有赖于角膜上皮及基质创伤的及时愈合^[4]。研究发现, 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子 (basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF) 可以促进角膜上皮愈合, 术后应用 bFGF 未引起 PRK 患者角膜清晰度、屈光状态等明显改变^[5-7]。然而, 我们在临床中发现 PRK 术后角膜上皮延迟愈合的患者应用 bFGF 后出现了 haze 加重现象, 推测 PRK 术后存在 bFGF 应用的时间节点, 从而

影响 haze 的发生和发展。本研究对兔眼进行 PRK, 观察术后早期应用 bFGF 对 haze 的影响并探讨其作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 健康无眼疾普通级新西兰大白兔 68 只 (济南西岭角养殖繁育中心提供), 雌雄不限, 体质量 2.0~2.5 kg。实验动物的饲养和使用遵循滨州医学院动物管理委员会相关规定。本研究经滨州医学院附属实验动物伦理委员会批准 (批文号: 20180209-03)。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 重组牛 bFGF 眼用凝胶 (珠海亿胜生物制药有限公司); 质量分数 0.3% 氧氟沙星眼膏 (沈阳兴齐眼药股份有限公司); 质量分数 0.4% 盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液 (日本参天制药株式会社); 小鼠抗兔 TGF- β_1 单克隆抗体 (ab190503)、小鼠抗兔 α -SMA 单克隆抗体 (ab7817)、小鼠抗兔 MMP-2 单克隆抗体 (ab2462) (英国 Abcam 公司); 辣根过氧化物酶标记山羊抗小鼠 IgG H+L (ZB-2305, 北京中杉金桥生物

技术有限公司);DAB 显色试剂盒(DA1015)、苏木素-伊红染色试剂盒(G1120)(北京索莱宝生物科技有限公司)。VISA STAR S4 准分子激光仪(美国 AMO 公司);裂隙灯显微镜(BQ-900,瑞士 Haag-Streit 公司);眼前节光相干断层成像仪(anterior segment optical coherence tomography, AS-OCT)(Spectralis,德国海德堡公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组及 PRK 模型制作

采用随机数字表法将 60 只新西兰大白兔分为单纯 PRK 组、PRK+生理盐水组和 PRK+bFGF 组,每组 20 只,另 8 只兔为空白对照组,均取右眼为实验眼。单纯 PRK 组、PRK+生理盐水组和 PRK+bFGF 组兔按照 30 mg/kg 经耳缘静脉缓慢注射质量分数 3% 戊巴比妥钠行全身麻醉,局部给予盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液行表面麻醉,采用 VISA STAR S4 准分子激光仪行 PRK,采用 PTK 模式去除角膜上皮,能量设置为 160 mJ/cm²,由于兔眼的角膜屈光状态与人眼接近^[8],在保证切削后安全角膜厚度的前提下,矫正度数设为-10.0 D,角膜中央区切削直径为 6.0 mm。术后用平衡盐溶液冲洗角膜,吸水海绵吸干角膜表面水分,软性角膜接触镜覆盖角膜。术后均给予质量分数 0.3% 氧氟沙星眼膏涂术眼,PRK+bFGF 组和 PRK+生理盐水组分别应用 bFGF 眼用凝胶和生理盐水点眼,单纯 PRK 组仅行 PRK。空白对照组未行任何处理。

1.2.2 眼前节观察及 haze 分级

术后每日裂隙灯显微镜下观察角膜上皮愈合情况,采用眼前节照相法记录术后 7 d、28 d 的角膜 haze 情况,并行 Fantes 分级^[9]:角膜完全透明为 0 级;裂隙灯显微镜斜照法见角膜轻度混浊为 0.5 级;裂隙灯显微镜直照法可见角膜轻度混浊,不影响观察虹膜纹理为 1 级;裂隙灯显微镜直接聚焦见角膜轻度混浊,影响观察虹膜纹理为 2 级;角膜中度混浊,明显影响观察虹膜纹理为 3 级;角膜重度混浊,无法透见虹膜纹理为 4 级。AS-OCT 观察术后 7 d、28 d 术眼角膜上皮层及浅基质层愈合情况。

1.2.3 角膜组织病理学检查

各组于术后 7 d、术后 28 d 任意选取 10 只兔全身麻醉后行耳缘静脉空气栓塞法处死,即刻取角膜组织,置于质量分数 4% 多聚甲醛溶液中固定,常规脱水、浸蜡、包埋,制成石蜡标本,行矢状面 4 μm 厚连续切片,逐级脱蜡至水化,苏木素染色 7 min,自来水冲洗 2 min,体积分数 1% 盐酸分化 1 s,自来水冲洗 10 min,伊红染色 3 min,自来水冲洗 2 min,待观察显色完全后,行梯度乙醇脱水,二甲苯透

明,立即中性树胶封片,于光学显微镜下观察角膜组织形态并拍照。

1.2.4 免疫组织化学染色观察角膜 TGF-β₁、α-SMA 及 MMP-2 的表达

采用即用型快速酶免疫组织化学二步法进行检测,取角膜石蜡切片,二甲苯脱蜡,梯度乙醇复水,PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 5 min,高压修复抗原,PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 5 min,体积分数 3% 过氧化氢室温封闭内源性过氧化物酶 10 min,PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 5 min,质量分数 5% 牛血清蛋白 37 °C 封闭 30 min,弃去封闭液,分别滴加小鼠抗兔一抗 TGF-β₁(1:50)、α-SMA(1:100)及 MMP-2(1:100),4 °C 孵育过夜,PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 5 min,滴加辣根过氧化物酶标记山羊抗小鼠二抗,37 °C 孵育 30 min,PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 5 min,DAB 显色,角膜中出现棕黄色着染即为阳性,苏木素复染 3 min,梯度乙醇脱水,二甲苯透明,中性树胶封片。每张切片于 400 倍镜下随机选取 3 个视野,进行阳性细胞计数及平均吸光度(A)值计算。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行统计分析。计量资料的数据经 Shapiro-Wilk 检验呈正态分布,经 Levene 检验方差齐,均以 mean±SD 表示。各手术组术后角膜上皮完全愈合时间比较采用单因素方差分析;3 个组兔实验术后各时间点角膜 haze 分级、TGF-β₁、α-SMA 及 MMP-2 阳性细胞数以及平均 A 值比较采用两因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 LSD-t 检验。*P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各手术组术后角膜上皮愈合时间比较

各手术组角膜上皮均在术后 3~4 d 完全愈合,单纯 PRK 组、PRK+生理盐水组和 PRK+bFGF 组术后角膜上皮愈合时间分别为(3.55±0.74)、(3.60±0.85)和(3.35±0.75) d,总体比较差异无统计学意义(*F*=0.57,*P*=0.57)。

2.2 各组实验眼不同时间点 haze 分级比较

空白对照组角膜未见 haze;术后 7 d 和 28 d,PRK+bFGF 组 haze 均较单纯 PRK 组及 PRK+生理盐水组加重;术后 28 d,各手术组 haze 均较术后 7 d 加重(图 1)。各手术组不同时间点 haze 分级比较,差异有统计学意义(*F*_{组别}=41.736,*P*<0.01,*F*_{时间}=129.445,*P*<0.01);PRK+bFGF 组 haze 分级高于相应时间点单纯 PRK 组和 PRK+生理盐水组,差异均有统计学意义(均 *P*<0.05);各时间点单纯 PRK 组与 PRK+生理盐水组 haze 分级比较,差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05)(表 1)。

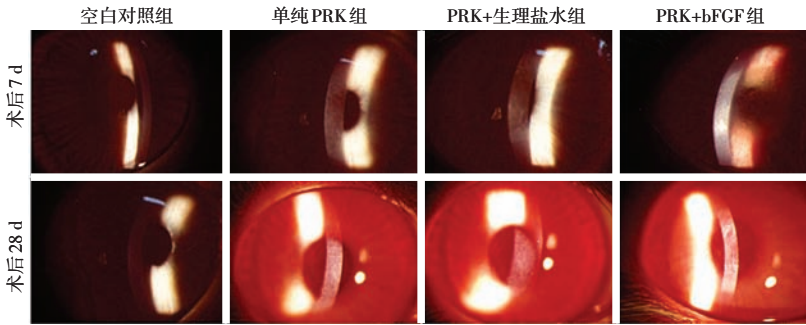


图 1 眼前节照相观察各组兔眼不同时间点角膜 haze 情况 空白对照组角膜无 haze 产生; 术后 7 d, 各手术组均产生不同程度 haze; 术后 28 d 各手术组 haze 程度均重于术后 7 d, 其中 PRK+bFGF 组 haze 最明显, 其次为 PRK+生理盐水组和单纯 PRK 组 PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Figure 1 Corneal haze status among the four groups at various time points by anterior segment photography No haze was seen in cornea of the blank control group, and the haze was observed in the simple PRK group, PRK+normal saline group and PRK+bFGF group. The haze on the 28th day after surgery was severer than that on the 7th day after surgery, and the haze in the PRK+bFGF group was the most serious, followed by the simple PRK group and PRK+normal saline group PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

表 1 各手术组术眼不同时间点 haze 分级比较 (mean±SD, 分)
Table 1 Comparison of the haze grade at various time points among the three groups (mean±SD, score)

组别	眼数	不同时间点 haze 分级	
		术后 7 d	术后 28 d
单纯 PRK 组	10	1.65±0.22	2.36±0.38
PRK+生理盐水组	10	1.56±0.20	2.34±0.29
PRK+bFGF 组	10	2.25±0.17 ^{ab}	2.95±0.19 ^{ab}

注: $F_{\text{组别}} = 41.736, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 129.445, P < 0.01$. 与单纯 PRK 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 PRK+生理盐水组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子
Note: $F_{\text{group}} = 41.736, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 129.445, P < 0.01$. Compared with the simple PRK group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with the PRK+normal saline group, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

2.3 各组实验眼不同时间点 AS-OCT 比较

术后 7 d, 各手术组术区角膜上皮表面反射连续、光滑, 与浅基质层连接欠紧密, 浅基质层反射增强, 其中以 PRK+bFGF 组浅基质层反射最明显, 其次为 PRK+生理盐

水组和单纯 PRK 组; 术后 28 d, 术区角膜上皮表面反射连续、光滑, 与浅基质层连接紧密, 浅基质层反射较术后 7 d 时明显增强; 空白对照组角膜上皮表面光滑、连续, 与基质层连接紧密, 浅基质层未见明显反射增强(图 2)。

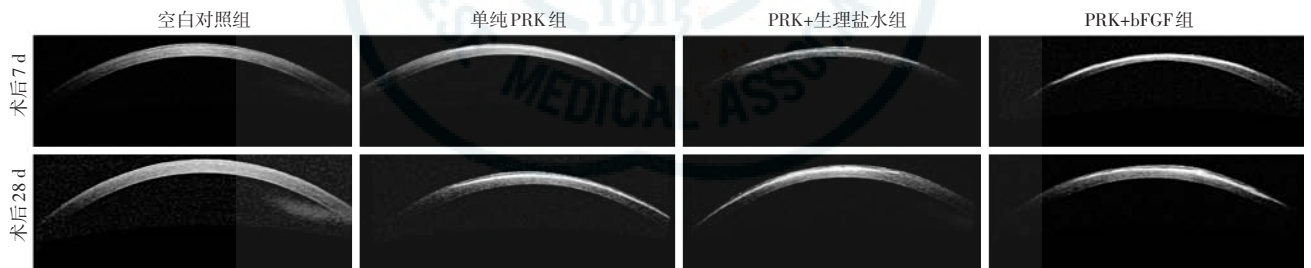


图 2 AS-OCT 观察各组兔眼不同时间点角膜上皮及浅基质层愈合情况 空白对照组实验眼角膜上皮表面光滑、连续, 与基质层连接紧密; 术后 7 d, 各组上皮层欠光滑, 浅基质层反射均增强; 术后 28 d, 上皮层光滑连续, 与浅基质层连接紧密, 浅基质层反射较术后 7 d 时增强。PRK+bFGF 组浅基质层反射最明显, 其次为 PRK+生理盐水组和单纯 PRK 组 PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Figure 2 The corneal healing status at various time points among the four groups by AS-OCT The surface of the corneal epithelium was smooth and continuous, and was closely attached to stromal layer in the blank control group. The epithelium was less smooth and the reflection band of the shallow stromal layer was enhanced in the simple PRK group, PRK+normal saline group and PRK+bFGF group on the 7th day after operation; while the epithelium was smooth and tightly attached to the shallow stromal layer and the reflection band of the shallow stromal layer was enhanced on the 28th day after operation. The reflection band of the shallow stromal layer was the brightest in the PRK+bFGF group, followed by the simple PRK group and the PRK+normal saline group PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

2.4 各组实验眼不同时间点角膜组织病理学表现

空白对照组各时间点角膜上皮均为 3~4 层, 角膜上皮细胞及基质层胶原纤维连接紧密, 排列规则, 基底膜完整。各手术组术后不同时间点角膜上皮及基质层增生, 其中以 PRK+bFGF 组增生最明显, 其次为 PRK 组和 PRK+生理盐水组。术后 7 d, PRK+bFGF 组角膜上皮细胞增多, 为 6~7 层, 基底膜欠完整, 浅基质层成纤维细胞增多, 排列明显杂乱, 胶原纤维明显增生; 术后

28 d, PRK+bFGF 组角膜上皮明显增厚, 为 9~10 层, 基底膜不完整, 浅基质层成纤维细胞较术后 7 d 增生明显, 胶原纤维严重增生, 排列严重紊乱。PRK+生理盐水组及 PRK 组在术后 7 d 时, 角膜上皮细胞增多, 为 5~6 层, 基底膜尚完整, 浅基质层成纤维细胞排列欠规整, 胶原纤维增生, 排列紊乱; 术后 28 d, 角膜上皮细胞增多, 为 7~8 层, 基底膜连续性较差, 浅基质层成纤维细胞增生程度及胶原纤维增生程度较术后 7 d 时加重(图 3)。

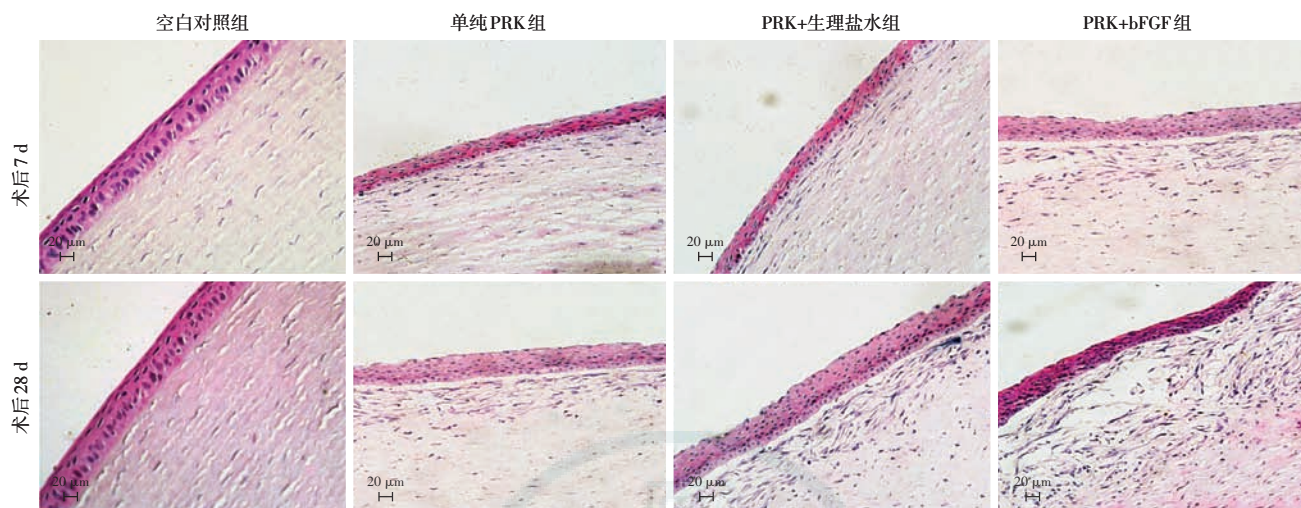


图 3 各组兔眼不同时间点角膜组织病理学观察(HE 标尺 = 20 μm, ×400) 空白对照组角膜上皮层及基质层胶原纤维连接紧密,排列规则;术后 7 d,各组角膜上皮层及基质层细胞增生、杂乱,胶原纤维紊乱;术后 28 d 各组角膜上皮及基质层增生较术后 7 d 更明显,以 PRK+bFGF 组更明显,其次为 PRK+生理盐水组和 PRK 组 PRK:准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术;bFGF:碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Figure 3 The histopathological findings of cornea at various time points among the four groups (HE scale bar = 20 μm, ×400) The adherence of the corneal epithelium and stroma was regular in the blank control group, and the arrangement of proliferative corneal epithelial cells and stromal cells were irregular, and collagen fibers were disorganized in the simple PRK group, PRK+normal saline group and PRK+bFGF group on the 7th day after operation, worse on the 28th day. The corneal epithelial and stromal hyperplasia was the most obvious in the PRK+bFGF group in comparison with the simple PRK group and the PRK+normal saline group PRK:photorefractive keratectomy;bFGF:basic fibroblast growth factor

2.5 各组不同时间点角膜 TGF-β₁、α-SMA 和 MMP-2 表达变化

免疫组织化学法检测结果显示,空白对照组角膜未检测到 TGF-β₁ 和 α-SMA 表达,仅见 MMP-2 少量表达;术后 7 d,PRK+bFGF 组术区角膜中可见 TGF-β₁、

α-SMA 和 MMP-2 呈强阳性表达,单纯 PRK 组及 PRK+生理盐水组角膜中各蛋白呈中等强度表达;术后 28 d,各手术组术区角膜中 TGF-β₁、α-SMA 和 MMP-2 表达强于术后 7 d,其中 PRK+bFGF 组各蛋白表达均强于 PRK+生理盐水组和单纯 PRK 组(图 4~6)。

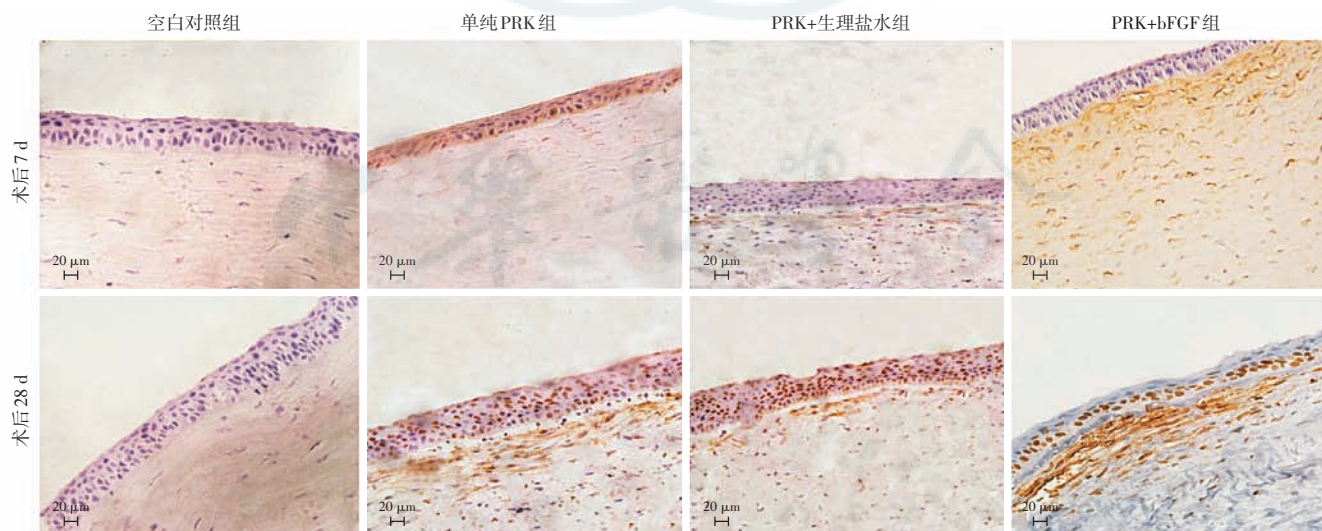


图 4 各组不同时间点兔角膜 α-SMA 的免疫组织化学染色(DAB 标尺 = 20 μm, ×400) 空白对照组角膜无 α-SMA 表达;术后 7 d 各手术组轻度表达 α-SMA;术后 28 d,α-SMA 表达增强,其中 PRK+bFGF 组 α-SMA 表达最明显,其次为 PRK+生理盐水组和单纯 PRK 组 PRK:准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术;bFGF:碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Figure 4 The expression of α-SMA in the cornea at various time points among the four groups (DAB scale bar = 20 μm, ×400) The expression of α-SMA was not observed in the blank control group. On the 7th day after operation, α-SMA was slightly expressed in all the operation groups; on the 28th day after operation, the expression of α-SMA was increased with the strongest staining in the PRK + bFGF group PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

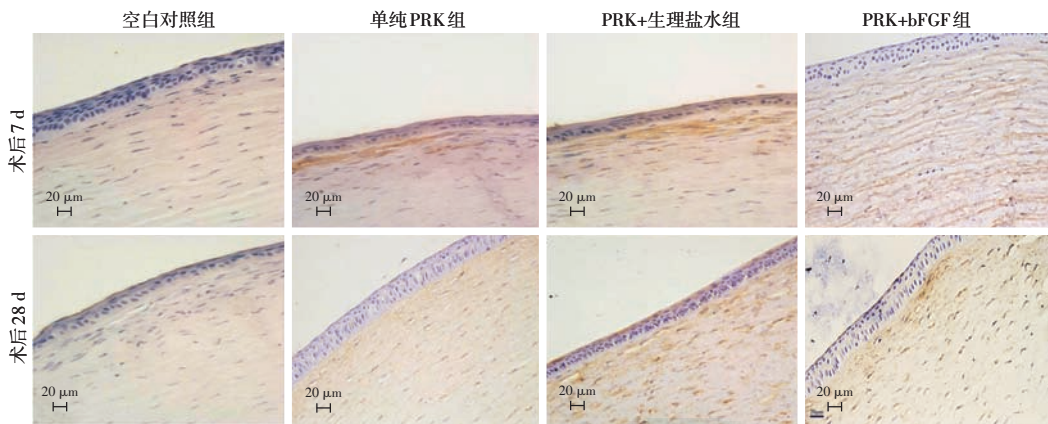


图5 各组不同时间点兔角膜 TGF-β₁ 的免疫组织化学染色观察 (DAB 标尺 = 20 μm, ×400) 空白对照角膜无 TGF-β₁ 表达; 术后 7 d 各手术组轻度表达 TGF-β₁; 术后 28 d, TGF-β₁ 表达增强, 其中 PRK+bFGF 组 TGF-β₁ 表达最明显, 其次为 PRK+生理盐水组和单纯 PRK 组 PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Figure 5 The expression of TGF-β₁ in the cornea at various time points among the four groups (DAB scale bar = 20 μm, ×400) The expression of TGF-β₁ was not observed in the blank control group. On the 7th day after operation, TGF-β₁ was expressed in all the operation groups, and the expression was obviously enhanced on the 28th day after operation. The expression intensity of TGF-β₁ was the strongest in the PRK+bFGF group in comparison with the simple PRK group and the PRK+normal saline group PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

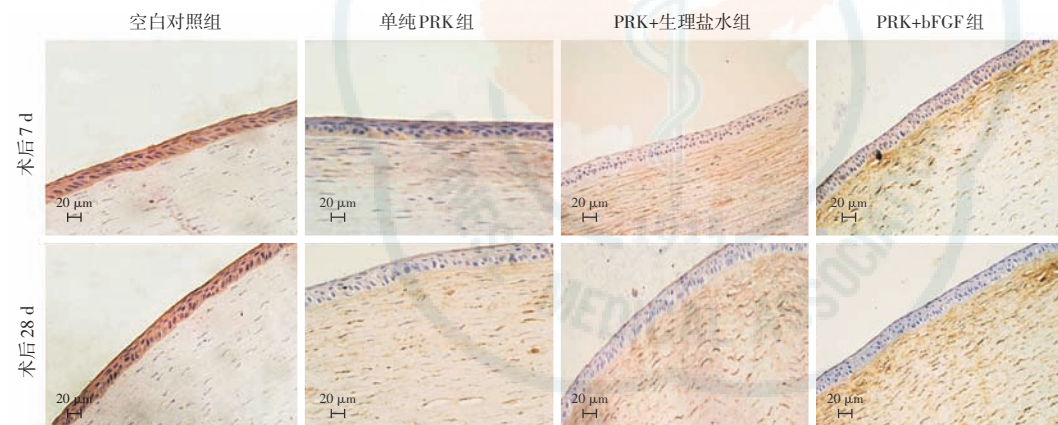


图6 各组不同时间点兔角膜 MMP-2 的免疫组织化学染色观察 (DAB 标尺 = 20 μm, ×400) 空白对照组角膜表达少量 MMP-2; 术后 7 d 各手术组轻度表达 MMP-2; 术后 28 d, MMP-2 增强, 其中 PRK+bFGF 组表达最明显 PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Figure 6 The expression of MMP-2 in the cornea at various time points among the four groups (DAB scale bar = 20 μm, ×400) Less MMP-2 positive cells were observed in the blank control group. On the 7th day after operation, MMP-2 was expressed in the cornea of all the operation groups, and on the 28th day after operation, the expression of MMP-2 was enhanced in all the operation groups. The expression of MMP-2 was the strongest in the PRK+bFGF group in comparison with the simple PRK group and the PRK+ normal saline group PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

各手术组不同时间点角膜中 TGF-β₁、α-SMA 和 MMP-2 阳性细胞数及平均 A 值总体比较差异均具统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 与单纯 PRK 组和 PRK+生理盐水组比较, PRK+bFGF 组术后 7 d 和 28 d 角膜中 TGF-β₁、α-SMA 和 MMP-2 阳性细胞数明显增多, 平均 A 值明显增大, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 与空白对照组比较, 单纯 PRK 组、PRK+生理盐水组及 PRK+bFGF 组角膜中 MMP-2 阳性细胞数明显增多, 平均 A 值明显增大, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 单纯 PRK 组与 PRK+生理盐水组间角膜中 TGF-β₁、α-SMA 和 MMP-2 阳性细胞数及平均 A 值比较差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$) (表 2-4)。

表 2 各组兔眼术后不同时间点角膜 α-SMA 蛋白表达比较 (mean±SD)

Table 2 Comparison of α-SMA, TGF-β₁ and MMP-2 in cornea at various time points among the three groups (mean±SD)

组别	眼数	不同时间点 α-SMA 阳性细胞数		不同时间点 α-SMA 平均 A 值	
		术后 7 d	术后 28 d	术后 7 d	术后 28 d
单纯 PRK 组	10	19.2±3.1	34.6±2.7	0.120±0.004	0.164±0.007
PRK+生理盐水组	10	18.5±2.9	33.2±2.7	0.119±0.006	0.165±0.009
PRK+bFGF 组	10	22.5±2.5 ^{ab}	43.1±3.3 ^{ab}	0.177±0.008 ^{ab}	0.226±0.133 ^{ab}

注: α-SMA 阳性细胞数: $F_{\text{组别}} = 28.304, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 431.963, P < 0.01$; α-SMA 平均 A 值: $F_{\text{组别}} = 341.871, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 462.819, P < 0.01$ 。与单纯 PRK 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 PRK+生理盐水组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ 。(两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) α-SMA: α-平滑肌肌动蛋白; PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Note: α-SMA positive cells number: $F_{\text{group}} = 28.304, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 431.963, P < 0.01$; α-SMA mean A value: $F_{\text{group}} = 341.871, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 462.819, P < 0.01$. Compared with the simple PRK group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with the PRK+ normal saline group, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) α-SMA: α-smooth muscle actin; PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

表 3 各组兔眼术后不同时间点角膜 TGF- β_1 蛋白表达比较 (mean \pm SD)
Table 3 Comparison of TGF- β_1 expression in cornea at various time points among the three groups (mean \pm SD)

组别	眼数	不同时间点 TGF- β_1 阳性细胞数		不同时间点 TGF- β_1 平均 A 值	
		术后 7 d	术后 28 d	术后 7 d	术后 28 d
		单纯 PRK 组	10	22.2 \pm 2.9	34.2 \pm 2.7
PRK+生理盐水组	10	21.6 \pm 2.8	33.7 \pm 1.9	0.118 \pm 0.007	0.165 \pm 0.010
PRK+bFGF 组	10	29.1 \pm 2.8 ^{ab}	42.6 \pm 3.5 ^{ab}	0.175 \pm 0.009 ^{ab}	0.221 \pm 0.015 ^{ab}

注:TGF- β_1 阳性细胞数: $F_{\text{组别}} = 54.468, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 305.418, P < 0.01; \text{TGF-}\beta_1$ 平均 A 值: $F_{\text{组别}} = 246.517, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 362.898, P < 0.01$ 。与单纯 PRK 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 PRK+生理盐水组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ 。(两因素方差分析, LSD- t 检验) TGF- β_1 : 转化生长因子- β_1 ; PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Note: TGF- β_1 positive cells number: $F_{\text{group}} = 54.468, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 305.418, P < 0.01; \text{TGF-}\beta_1$ mean A value: $F_{\text{group}} = 246.517, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 362.898, P < 0.01$. Compared with the simple PRK group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with the PRK+ normal saline group, ^b $P < 0.05$ (Two-way ANOVA, LSD- t test) TGF- β_1 : transforming growth factor β_1 ; PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

表 4 各组兔眼术后不同时间点角膜 MMP-2 蛋白表达比较 (mean \pm SD)
Table 4 Comparison of the MMP-2 expression at various time points among the four groups (mean \pm SD)

组别	眼数	不同时间点 MMP-2 阳性细胞数		不同时间点 MMP-2 平均 A 值	
		术后 7 d	术后 28 d	术后 7 d	术后 28 d
		空白对照组	4	8.8 \pm 1.7	8.8 \pm 1.0
单纯 PRK 组	10	24.4 \pm 2.5 ^a	33.9 \pm 2.4 ^a	0.115 \pm 0.007 ^a	0.143 \pm 0.006 ^a
PRK+生理盐水组	10	23.8 \pm 2.3 ^a	33.1 \pm 2.4 ^a	0.116 \pm 0.009 ^a	0.143 \pm 0.007 ^a
PRK+bFGF 组	10	34.1 \pm 2.9 ^{abc}	43.5 \pm 3.2 ^{abc}	0.160 \pm 0.013 ^{abc}	0.182 \pm 0.010 ^{abc}

注:MMP-2 阳性细胞数: $F_{\text{组别}} = 246.111, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 125.005, P < 0.01$; 平均 A 值: $F_{\text{组别}} = 272.615, P < 0.01; F_{\text{时间}} = 113.021, P < 0.01$ 。与空白对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与单纯 PRK 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$; 与 PRK+生理盐水组比较, ^c $P < 0.05$ 。(两因素方差分析, LSD- t 检验) MMP-2: 基质金属蛋白酶-2; PRK: 准分子激光屈光性角膜切削术; bFGF: 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子

Note: MMP-2 positive cells number: $F_{\text{group}} = 246.111, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 125.005, P < 0.01$; mean A value: $F_{\text{groups}} = 272.615, P < 0.01; F_{\text{time}} = 113.021, P < 0.01$. Compared with the simple PRK group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with the PRK+normal saline group, ^b $P < 0.05$; compared with the PRK+ normal saline group, ^c $P < 0.05$ (Two-way ANOVA, LSD- t test) MMP-2: matrix metalloproteinase 2; PRK: photorefractive keratectomy; bFGF: basic fibroblast growth factor

3 讨论

Haze 是表层切削术后影响视觉质量的关键因素之一。研究表明, haze 的形成由多种细胞及因子参与, 是角膜创伤愈合及细胞凋亡的结果^[10]。PRK 术后角膜细胞凋亡, 角膜基质细胞在 bFGF、TGF- β 、血小板衍生长因子-AB 等细胞因子的作用下转化为角膜成纤维细胞, 并分化为角膜肌成纤维细胞, 其中 TGF- β_1 是这一过程的关键调控因子^[11-13]。角膜肌成纤维细胞特征性地表达 α -SMA^[14], 并促进细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 的大量合成。MMP-2 为 IV 型胶原酶, 是 ECM 重建所必需的细胞因子, 由成纤维

细胞产生, 可降解基质主要骨架蛋白, 并导致胶原纤维排列紊乱, ECM 也可反向促进肌成纤维细胞增生^[15-18], 导致胶原的新生与降解失去平衡, 胶原纤维排列紊乱, 从而形成 haze。Haze 是角膜表层切削术后主要的并发症。传统 PRK 采用机械法去除角膜上皮, 对角膜上皮及前弹力层损伤大, 角膜创面粗糙, 术后创伤愈合反应剧烈, 加重 haze 的产生。Trans-PRK 采用非接触式的 PTK 模式去除角膜上皮, 相较于传统 PRK, 可减少角膜创伤, 形成光滑的角膜创面, 降低角膜愈合的炎症反应^[19-21]。虽然 Trans-PRK 降低了 haze 的程度, 但仍无法完全避免表层切削对角膜上皮的损伤, 角膜的创伤愈合是 haze 的启动因素, 角膜上皮延迟愈合可加重 haze 的产生。

bFGF 是一种由上皮细胞、基质细胞和内皮细胞产生的分子, 是 FGF 家族的一员^[22]。在角膜创面愈合的过程中, bFGF 可以加速细胞增生, 促进伤口愈合^[23-24], 临床上广泛应用于各种角膜疾病的治疗, 促进角膜损伤的恢复。张建华等^[25]对角膜成纤维细胞的研究发现, 给予外源性 bFGF 及 TGF- β_1 后, 兔角膜成纤维细胞的增生活化加快, 而应用抗 bFGF 抗体及抗 TGF- β_1 抗体可明显抑制兔角膜成纤维细胞的增生活化, 从而减轻了成纤维细胞的过度增生并减少了胶原的产生与沉积。本实验结果显示, PRK+bFGF 组术后 haze 程度明显重于其他手术组, 可能与 bFGF 促进基质细胞的增生有关, 术后不同时间点 TGF-

β_1 、 α -SMA 及 MMP-2 等因子表达的增加也证实了这一可能性, 这与张建华等^[25]的研究一致, 说明 PRK 术后早期给予 bFGF 可以促进角膜成纤维细胞的增生和胶原纤维的排列紊乱, 加重 haze, 影响角膜透明度。

成纤维细胞的增生可影响 haze 的产生。作为角膜基质细胞转化为成纤维细胞的激活因子, bFGF 在 haze 形成中有着不可忽视的作用^[26], Meduri 等^[7]对 100 例 PRK 患者的前瞻性研究显示, 术后应用 bFGF 可以促进角膜上皮的愈合, 对 haze 未见明显影响。Meduri 等^[27]在另一项对转基因小鼠的研究中, 将 PRK 术后的小鼠随机分为 2 个组, 一组术后常规应用非甾

体类激素及抗生素滴眼液,另一组在常规用药的基础上增加 bFGF,结果显示后者角膜上皮愈合加快,但 haze 发生率比较差异无统计学意义。David 等^[28]在 bFGF 对兔 PRK 术后角膜愈合调节的研究中发现,应用 bFGF 组的角膜透明度要优于术后应用 PBS 的对照组。上述研究表明,PRK 术后应用 bFGF 对 haze 的影响尚不确切,这可能与 PRK 术后 bFGF 的应用时间有关。本研究发现 PRK 术后早期应用 bFGF 促进兔角膜 TGF- β_1 、 α -SMA 及 MMP-2 的表达,加重 haze。虽然兔的角膜组织结构与人类存在差异,但本实验结果与我们的临床观察结果一致,提示在 PRK 术后早期应用需谨慎,避免 haze 的加重。本研究也为表层切削术后的用药及 haze 的防治提供了参考。但本实验仅观察 PRK 术后早期应用 bFGF 后兔角膜 28 天内的 haze 情况,无法明确应用 bFGF 在表层切削术后更长时间内对角膜及 haze 的影响,未来需进一步研究并明确表层切削术后适宜的 bFGF 应用节点。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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