

Cx3cr1 抗体玻璃体腔注射对视网膜缺血—再灌注损伤模型小鼠视网膜微循环的保护作用及其机制

李娟娟 陈晨 李妍 张利伟

云南大学附属医院眼科 云南省眼科疾病防治研究重点实验室,昆明 650021

通信作者:张利伟,Email:drzhangliwei@163.com

【摘要】 目的 探讨小胶质细胞活化抑制剂 C-X3-C 基序趋化因子受体 1 (cx3cr1) 抗体玻璃体腔注射对视网膜缺血—再灌注损伤 (RIR) 过程中视网膜微循环的保护作用及其可能机制。方法 采用随机数字表法将 150 只成年健康 C57BL/6 小鼠随机分为空白对照组、模型组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组,每组各 50 只。空白对照组小鼠仅玻璃体腔注射无菌注射用水 2 μ l,模型组小鼠采用前房灌注升高眼压法建立 RIR 模型,cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠玻璃体腔注射 0.2 μ g/ μ l cx3cr1 抗体 2 μ l,注射后 4 h 建立 RIR 模型。于造模后 3 d 采用免疫荧光染色法检查各组小鼠实验眼冰冻切片中各层视网膜结构 Iba-1 阳性表达以评估小胶质细胞活化情况;采用视网膜铺片血管染色法观察视网膜深层和浅层血管密度变化及活化小胶质细胞数以评估视网膜微循环改变;采用 FITC-dextran 造影法测定视网膜血管渗漏面积;采用实时荧光定量 PCR 法测定视网膜中缺氧相关因子及炎症因子 mRNA 表达变化。结果 眼球冰冻切片免疫荧光染色结果显示,空白对照组中 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞稀疏分布于视网膜神经节细胞层和内丛状层,呈分支形态;模型组 Iba-1 阳性细胞数量明显增多,呈阿米巴样或球形,并明显向外丛状层、外核层等视网膜外层移动;cx3cr1 抗体注射组球形或阿米巴样的 Iba-1 阳性细胞数较模型组明显减少;模型组小鼠视网膜各层活化小胶质细胞数明显多于空白对照组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。与模型组比较,cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠视网膜血管周围活化小胶质细胞数量明显减少。视网膜铺片血管与活化小胶质细胞共染色结果显示,空白对照组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠视网膜深层血管密度均明显高于模型组,cx3cr1 抗体注射组浅层及深层视网膜血管周围小胶质细胞数量较模型组明显减少,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。空白对照组、模型组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组血管相对渗漏率分别为 (100.0 \pm 4.7)%、(162.1 \pm 10.6)%和 (130.5 \pm 9.5)%,总体比较差异有统计学意义 ($F = 128.66, P < 0.01$),cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠视网膜血管相对渗漏率明显低于模型组,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。实时荧光定量 PCR 结果显示,与模型组比较,cx3cr1 抗体注射组和空白对照组小鼠视网膜中血管内皮生长因子 A (VEGF-A)、缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α) 和白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β) mRNA 相对表达量均明显降低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 Cx3cr1 抗体玻璃体腔注射可对 RIR 模型小鼠的视网膜微循环系统血管完整性发挥保护作用。

【关键词】 视网膜;缺血—再灌注损伤;微循环;小胶质细胞;细胞因子;近交系 C57BL 小鼠

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (81860171); 云南省卫生健康委员会医学学科带头人培养计划项目 (D-2019021); 云南省医疗卫生单位内设研究机构科研项目 (2018NS0011)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20200104-00004

Protective effect and mechanism of cx3cr1 antibody intravitreal injection in microcirculation of retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury in mice

Li Juanjuan, Chen Chen, Li Yan, Zhang Liwei

Department of Ophthalmology, Affiliated Hospital of Yunnan University, Key Laboratory of Yunnan Province for the Prevention and Treatment of Ophthalmology, Kunming 650021, China

Corresponding author: Zhang Liwei, Email: drzhangliwei@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the protective effect of C-X3-C motif chemokine receptor 1 (cx3cr1) antibody, a microglia activation inhibitor, on microcirculation during retinal ischemia reperfusion (RIR) and its possible mechanism. **Methods** One hundred and fifty healthy adult C57BL/6 mice were randomized into blank

control group, model group and cx3cr1 injection group by random number table method, with 50 mice in each group. The RIR model was established by anterior chamber infusion to elevate intraocular pressure in this study. Mice in the blank control group were intravitreally injected with 2 μ l of sterile water. In the cx3cr1 injection group, the RIR model was established at 4 hours after the intravitreal injection (2 μ l) of 0.2 μ g/ μ l cx3cr1 antibody. Immunofluorescence staining of frozen eyeball sections was performed to assess the microglia activation by observing the Iba-1 positive expression in different retinal layers three days following the model establishment. Retinal preparation vascular staining was carried out to observe the changes in the density of deep and shallow retinal blood vessels and the number of activated microglia to evaluate the changes in retinal microcirculation. FITC-dextran contrast method was used to determine the retinal vascular leakage area. Real-time fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) method was employed to detect the mRNA expression changes of hypoxia-related factors and inflammatory factors in the mice retina. The study protocol was approved by an Ethics Committee of Kunming Medical University (No. 20180106). The use and care of the animals complied with the Regulations of the Administration of Affairs Concerning Experimental Animals. **Results** The immunofluorescence staining result of eyeball frozen section showed that in the blank control group, Iba-1 positive microglial cells were sparsely distributed in the retinal ganglion cell layer and inner plexiform layer, presenting branched state. In the model group, Iba-1 positive microglial cells were increased and moved outward to the outer retinal plexiform layer and outer nuclear layer obviously, showing globular or amoeba-like. The number of globular or amoeba-like Iba-1 positive cells was significantly reduced in the cx3cr1 injection group in comparison with the model group ($P < 0.05$). The number of activated microglial cells in different retinal layers of the model group was significantly larger than that of the cx3cr1 injection group and the blank control group (both at $P < 0.05$). Compared with the model group, the number of activated microglial cells around the retinal blood vessels was reduced significantly in the cx3cr1 injection group. The double fluorescence result of retinal vascular staining and activated microglial cells showed that the density of deep blood vessels in the blank control group and cx3cr1 injection group was significantly higher than that of the model group, and the number of microglial cells around superficial and deep retinal vessels was significantly larger in the model group than that of the cx3cr1 injection group (all at $P < 0.05$). The relative vascular leakage rate of the blank control group, model group and cx3cr1 injection group were (100.0 \pm 4.7)%, (162.1 \pm 10.6)% and (130.5 \pm 9.5)%, respectively, and the overall difference was statistically significant ($F = 128.66, P < 0.01$). The relative vascular leakage rate in the cx3cr1 injection group was significantly lower than that in the model group ($P < 0.05$). The qPCR result showed that the relative expression levels of vascular endothelial growth factor-A (VEGF-A), hypoxia inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) mRNA were significantly reduced in the retina of the cx3cr1 injection group in comparison with the model group (all at $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Intravitreal injection of cx3cr1 can protect the vascular integrity of the retinal microcirculation system in RIR mice.

[Key words] Retina; Ischemia-reperfusion injury; Microcirculation; Microglia; Cytokines; Inbred C57BL mice

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (81860171); Medical Subject Leader Cultivation Projection of Yunnan Province (D-2019021); Foundation of Medical Institutions Research of Yunnan Province (2018NS0011)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20200104-00004

视网膜缺血—再灌注损伤 (retinal ischemia-reperfusion, RIR) 是多种视网膜血管性疾病的共同病理过程。以往 RIR 的研究多集中于神经细胞保护, 而微循环作为神经血管单元的重要组成部分, 其损伤也是该类疾病的重要病理改变。神经组织缺血研究发现, 活化的小胶质细胞可直接吞噬血管内皮细胞造成血管结构崩解, 也可诱导过度的炎症反应造成血管屏障功能破坏, 从而导致微循环损伤^[1-2]。本课题组前期研究已证实, 活化的小胶质细胞在 RIR 中对微循环

产生破坏作用, 抑制小胶质细胞活化可减少视网膜中炎症因子的释放^[3]。因此, 抑制小胶质细胞的活化可能是保护缺血组织微循环的重要途径。C-X3-C 基序趋化因子受体 1 (C-X3-C motif chemokine receptor 1, cx3cr1) 是主要表达于小胶质细胞的一种趋化因子受体, cx3cr1 抗体与 cx3cr1 结合后, 可以抑制小胶质细胞的活性^[4]。本研究拟探讨 cx3cr1 抗体对 RIR 过程中视网膜微循环的保护作用, 以期为临床上相关疾病的治疗提供新的思路和方法。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物及分组 选择 SPF 级 4~5 周龄健康 C57BL/6 小鼠 150 只,雌雄不限,体质量 25~28 g。实验动物由昆明医科大学动物科提供,实验动物的喂养及使用均遵循《实验动物管理条例》,本实验方案经昆明医科大学伦理委员会审核批准(批文号:20180106)。实验前经检查实验鼠双眼前节和眼底均正常。采用随机数字表法将实验动物随机分为空白对照组、模型组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组,每组 50 只。空白对照组小鼠仅玻璃体腔注射无菌注射用水,模型组小鼠采用前房灌注升高眼压法建立 RIR 模型, cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠采用 cx3cr1 抗体玻璃体腔注射后 4 h 建立 RIR 模型,均以右眼为实验眼。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 多聚甲醛(美国 Sigma 公司);氯胺酮、盐酸赛拉嗪(广州深安科技有限公司);抗兔 Iba-1 抗体(013-26471,日本 Wako 公司);抗鼠 cx3cr1 抗体(377227,美国 Santa Cruze 公司);羊抗兔荧光二抗(AP510)、羊抗鼠荧光二抗(AP300P)、兔抗羊荧光二抗(AP106R)、驴血清(美国 Millipore 公司);Trizol 试剂(美国 Life Technologies 公司);SYBR[®] Green Master Mix 试剂(美国 Roche 公司);Prime Script RT reagent 试剂盒(日本 Takara 公司);FITC-dextran、GS-Isolectin B4(美国 Invitrogen 公司)。Quant Studio 6 Flex Q-PCR 仪(美国 Life Technologies 公司);显微手术器械(美国 WPI 公司);激光扫描共焦显微镜(LSM710,德国 Zeiss 公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验鼠 cx3cr1 抗体玻璃体腔注射 小鼠腹腔内注射氯胺酮和盐酸赛拉嗪行全身麻醉,复方托吡卡胺滴眼液扩瞳后采用奥布卡因滴眼液点眼行表面麻醉,稍用力压迫上下眼睑使眼球突出眼眶,用微量注射器由角膜缘后 1 mm 进针至玻璃体腔,空白对照组小鼠注射无菌注射用水 2 μ l; cx3cr1 抗体注射组注射用无菌注射用水稀释的 0.2 μ g/ μ l cx3cr1 抗体 2 μ l。如有角膜水肿等高眼压表现行前房穿刺,并用妥布霉素滴眼液点眼,注射后放回饲养笼中。

1.2.2 RIR 动物模型建立 参照文献[5-7]中的方法建立 RIR 模型。将全身麻醉的小鼠采取俯卧位,四肢固定于自制的固定器上,使用复方托吡卡胺滴眼液点眼扩瞳,将 30G 针头与生理盐水瓶连接,将针头刺入前房并固定,缓慢升高生理盐水瓶使液面提高 150 cm,眼压升高至 110 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),

持续 60 min 后逐渐降低输液瓶高度至动物眼球水平,拔出前房灌注针头,恢复视网膜血供。眼压升高后可见小鼠角膜逐渐水肿、角膜缘血管闭锁、虹膜颜色变浅;眼底观察可见视网膜血供减少,视网膜血管阻断。针头拔出后可见小鼠角膜水肿逐渐消失并恢复透明,角膜缘血管重新充血,虹膜颜色逐渐恢复,视网膜逐渐恢复红润,实现血液再灌注。实验动物苏醒后,回笼饲养,模型诱导后 72 h 进行相应指标检测。

1.2.3 免疫荧光染色法观察视网膜冰冻切片小胶质细胞活化情况 每组任意选取 10 只小鼠过量麻醉法处死,剖取眼球,并进行 OCT 包埋,沿平行于晶状体前后表面经线方向行冰冻切片,切片厚 4~5 μ m。将切好备用的眼球冰冻切片从-80 $^{\circ}$ C 冰箱中取出,室温条件下自然风干 30 min;将切片浸入新鲜配制的质量分数 4% 多聚甲醛中固定 20 min;磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffer saline, PBS)漂洗,室温下浸入体积分数 0.1% TritonX-100 溶液中破膜 15 min; PBS 漂洗 3 次,每次 10 min,滴加体积分数 5% 驴血清室温封闭 1 h;滴加 Iba-1 抗体(1:200)于湿盒中 4 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 24 h; PBS 漂洗 3 次,每次 10 min,滴加相应荧光二抗(1:1 000)常温下避光孵育 1 h; PBS 漂洗 3 次,每次 10 min;用含 DAPI 的抗荧光淬灭油性封片剂封片;滴入少许指甲油增加盖玻片和载玻片之间的稳固性,待指甲油干后于荧光显微镜下计数每个视野(400 倍视野下)视网膜各层中 Iba-1 阳性细胞数。

1.2.4 免疫荧光染色法观察视网膜铺片活化小胶质细胞 每组任意选取 10 只小鼠,过量麻醉法处死后摘出眼球,4%多聚甲醛固定 2 h。手术显微镜下去除角膜、虹膜、晶状体,仔细清理玻璃体以防止玻璃体残留影响染色效果,剥离巩膜及脉络膜,将视网膜朝视神经方向剪成 4 瓣,可铺平为原则。甲醇固定视网膜后 15 min,使用含体积分数 20% 胎牛血清和体积分数 0.5% Triton 的 100 倍 PBS 进行封闭打孔 1 h;抗 Iba-1 抗体(1:200)4 $^{\circ}$ C 冰箱中孵育 24 h,滴加相应荧光二抗(1:1 000)常温下避光孵育 1 h;用含 DAPI 的抗荧光淬灭油性封片剂封片。荧光显微镜 200 倍视野下计数任意 3 个区域每个视野范围内的呈阿米巴样活化小胶质细胞数。

1.2.5 免疫荧光染色法观察视网膜铺片血管和活化小胶质细胞共染色 每组任意选取 10 只小鼠过量麻醉处死后取出眼球,参照 1.2.4 部分步骤进行视网膜铺片,使用含体积分数 20% 胎牛血清和 0.5% Triton 的 100 倍 PBS 进行封闭打孔 1 h;加入血管染色剂 GS-IsolectinB4(1:200)4 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育过夜,加入抗 Iba-1 抗

体(1:200)4℃冰箱中孵育 24 h, 分别滴加相应荧光二抗(1:1000)常温下避光孵育 1 h 后封片。荧光显微镜下观察血管结构损伤情况, 采用 multi-gauge 软件计算浅层及深层毛细血管密度, 观察小胶质细胞活化与血管的关系。

1.2.6 左心室 FITC-dextran 造影检查视网膜血管渗漏情况

FITC-dextran 溶于无菌生理盐水中, 质量浓度为 50 mg/ml, 离心半

径 15 cm, 3 000 r/min 离心 10 min 后取上清备用。将每组 10 只小鼠常规麻醉固定, 剪开胸骨, 打开胸腔, 将 1 ml FITC-dextran 溶液注入左心室, 观察小鼠的口、鼻、耳廓变黄为灌注成功。摘取小鼠眼球并标记方向, 于 4% 多聚甲醛中固定 1 h; 然后在手术显微镜下沿角膜缘剪开球壁, 去除晶状体、玻璃体, 用虹膜恢复器将视网膜神经感觉层与色素上皮层分离, 取视网膜感觉层在 PBS 中漂洗, 清除残存玻璃体, 最后将视网膜平铺在玻片上, 穿刺刀以视盘为中心放射状切开, 甘油封片, 荧光显微镜下观察并照像。采用 ImageJ 软件测量渗漏面积, 计算相对渗漏率。相对渗漏率 = $\frac{\text{cx3cr1 抗体注射组渗漏面积}}{\text{空白对照组渗漏面积}} \times 100\%$ 。

1.2.7 实时荧光定量 PCR 法检测视网膜中缺氧相关因子和炎症因子 mRNA 表达

每组任意选取 10 只小鼠过量麻醉处死后摘除眼球, 分离出视网膜神经上皮层, 在 PBS 液中漂洗, 加入 Trizol 1 ml, 剧烈振荡, 溶解离心提取总 RNA; 逆转录生成模板 cDNA。设计并合成缺氧相关因子血管内皮生长因子 A (vascular endothelial growth factor-A, VEGF-A)、缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α) 及炎症因子表达肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β), 各目的基因引物序列见表 1。反应体系为: PCR Buffer 5 μ l, MgCl₂ 5 μ l, dNTP 1 μ l, 目的基因正反引物各 2 μ l, Taq 探针 1 μ l。实时荧光定量 PCR 反应条件: 95℃ 预变性 3 min; 95℃ 变性 50 s, 55℃ 退火及延伸 30 s, 共 45 次循环。采用 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct} 法计算各目的基因相对表达量。

表 1 PCR 引物序列
Table 1 PCR primer sequences

基因	正向引物(5'-3')	反向引物(5'-3')
VEGF-A	CAGAAGGAGAGCAGAAGTCC	CTCCAGGGCTTCATCGTTA
HIF-1 α	CCAGCAGACTCAAATACAAGAACC	TGTATGTGGTAGGAGATGGAGAT
TNF- α	AAATGGGCTTTCCGAATTCA	CAGGGAAGAATCTGGAAAGGT
IL-1 β	TGAAATGCCACCTTTTGACAG	CCACAGCCACAATGAGTGATAC
β -actin	GGCACAGGGCGTGATGG	GTCTCAAACATGATCTGGGTC

注: PCR: 聚合酶链式反应; VEGF: 血管内皮生长因子; HIF: 缺氧诱导因子; TNF: 肿瘤坏死因子; IL: 白细胞介素; β -actin: β -肌动蛋白

Note: PCR: polymerase chain reaction; VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor; HIF: hypoxia inducible factor; TNF: tumor necrosis factor; IL: interleukin

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 18.0 统计学软件(10034432, 美国 IBM SPSS 公司) 进行统计分析。本研究中计量资料经 Shapiro-Wilk 检验证实呈正态分布, 以 mean \pm SD 表示。采用随机分组单因素干预多水平研究设计, 3 个组各检测指标总体差异比较均采用单因素方差分析, 组间多重比较采用 LSD-*t* 检验。采用双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组小鼠视网膜中 Iba-1 阳性细胞表达分布比较

空白对照组小鼠视网膜中 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞稀少, 分布于视网膜神经节细胞层和内丛状层, 视网膜外层未见 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞。模型组小鼠视网膜神经节细胞层和内丛状层 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞数明显增多, 并向外丛状层、外核层移动。Cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠视网膜各层 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞数较模型组明显减少(图 1)。3 个组小鼠视网膜神经节细胞

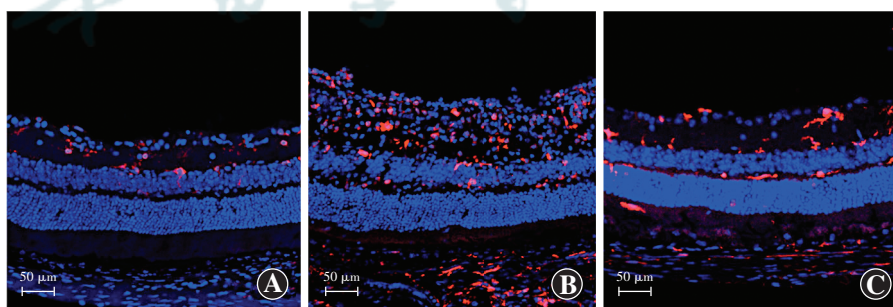


图 1 各组小鼠视网膜冰冻切片 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞表达分布($\times 200$, 标尺 = 50 μ m) Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞呈红色荧光(TRITC), 细胞核呈蓝色荧光(DAPI) A: 空白对照组视网膜 IPL 内可见极少量 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞 B: 模型组 IPL、INL 及 OPL 可见较多 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞 C: cx3cr1 抗体注射组视网膜各层 Iba-1 阳性小胶质细胞数较模型组明显减少

Figure 1 The distribution of Iba-1 positive microglia in different layers of mice retina ($\times 200$, bar = 50 μ m) Iba-1 positive microglia showed red fluorescence (TRITC), and nucleus presented blue fluorescence (DAPI) A: A small amount of Iba-1 positive microglia were seen in the IPL of retina in the blank control group B: In the model group, more Iba-1 positive microglia were seen in the IPL, INL and OPL C: The number of Iba-1 positive cells was reduced in the cx3cr1 injection group in comparison with the model group

层、内丛状层、内核层、外丛状层活化小胶质细胞数总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 92.98、125.22、33.51、28.18$, 均 $P < 0.01$), 模型组小鼠视网膜各层活化小胶质细胞数明显多于空白对照组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 2)。

2.2 各组小鼠视网膜活化小胶质细胞数量及形态变化

Iba-1 染色结果显示, 空白对照组小鼠视网膜中 Iba-1 阳性细胞数量稀少, 且细胞体小, 呈长分枝状。模型组小鼠视网膜中 Iba-1 阳性细胞数量最多, 且细胞体明显膨大, 分枝缩短呈阿米巴样, 甚至球形。Cx3cr1 抗体注射组较模型组 Iba-1 阳性细胞和变形细胞数量减少。空白对照组、模型组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组视网膜中 Iba-1 阳性细胞数分别为 (13.8 ± 3.6) 、 (62.2 ± 4.8) 和 (34.8 ± 2.6) /视野, 组间总体比较差异有统计学意义 ($F = 413.32, P < 0.01$); 其中 cx3cr1 抗体注射组 Iba-1 阳性细胞数明显少于模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) (图 2)。

表 2 3 个组视网膜各层活化小胶质细胞数比较 (mean±SD, /视野)
Table 2 Comparison of the number of activated microglial cells in different layers of retina among the three groups (mean±SD, /field)

组别	样本量	视网膜各层活化小胶质细胞数			
		GCL	IPL	INL	OPL
空白对照组	10	2.0±1.2	0.3±0.6	0.0	0.0
模型组	10	10.2±1.5 ^a	15.6±2.8 ^a	4.1±1.5 ^a	3.9±1.5 ^a
cx3cr1 抗体注射组	10	7.0±1.2 ^{ab}	11.9±2.6 ^{ab}	2.7±1.2 ^b	2.5±1.4 ^{ab}
F 值		92.98	125.22	33.51	28.18
P 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

注: 与空白对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与模型组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) GCL: 神经节细胞层; IPL: 内丛状层; INL: 内核层; OPL: 外丛状层; cx3cr1: C-X3-C 基序趋化因子受体 1
Note: Compared with the blank control group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with the model group, ^b $P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) GCL: ganglion cell layer; IPL: inner plexiform layer; INL: inner nuclear layer; OPL: outer plexiform layer; cx3cr1: C-X3-C motif chemokine receptor 1

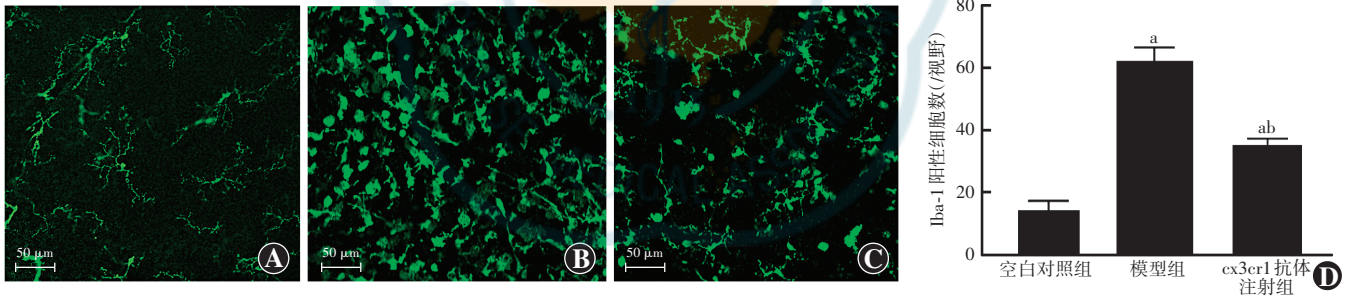


图 2 各组小鼠视网膜铺片 Iba-1 阳性细胞数量和形态变化 A: 空白对照视网膜中 Iba-1 阳性细胞数量稀少, 且细胞体小, 呈长分枝状 (FITC × 200, 标尺 = 50 μm) B: 模型组视网膜中可见大量 Iba-1 阳性细胞, 且细胞体明显膨大, 呈阿米巴样或球形 (FITC × 200, 标尺 = 50 μm) C: cx3cr1 抗体注射组较模型组细胞数量减少 (FITC × 200, 标尺 = 50 μm) D: 各组小鼠视网膜铺片 Iba-1 阳性细胞量化比较 $F = 413.32, P < 0.01$ 与空白对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与模型组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验, $n = 10$)

Figure 2 Quantitative and morphological changes of Iba-1 positive cells in mice retinal preparation of each group A: The Iba-1 positive cells in the blank control group were scarce, and the cell bodies were small, showing long branches (FITC × 200, bar = 50 μm) B: A large number of Iba-1 positive cells were seen in the model group, and the cell bodies were obviously enlarged, presenting amoeba-like or spherical (FITC × 200, bar = 50 μm) C: The number of Iba-1 positive cells in the cx3cr1 injection group was reduced in comparison with the model group (FITC × 200, bar = 50 μm) D: Quantitative comparison of Iba-1 positive cells among the three groups $F = 413.32, P < 0.01$. Compared with the blank control group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with the model group, ^b $P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test, $n = 10$)

2.3 各组小鼠视网膜小胶质细胞与视网膜血管共同染色情况比较

空白对照组可见视网膜血管管径及走行正常, 血管网间及各级血管附近仅见少量活化小胶质细胞。模型组视网膜血管明显扩张, 血管周围及血管表面可见大量阿米巴样或球形小胶质细胞。Cx3cr1 抗体注射

组血管周围及血管壁表面变形小胶质细胞数量明显减少。各组视网膜深层血管网表现与浅层血管网接近 (图 3)。3 个组视网膜浅层血管密度总体比较差异无统计学意义 ($F = 0.01, P = 0.99$), 深层血管密度总体比较差异有统计学意义 ($F = 9.53, P < 0.01$); 其中模型组视网膜深层血管密度明显低于空白对照组和 cx3cr1

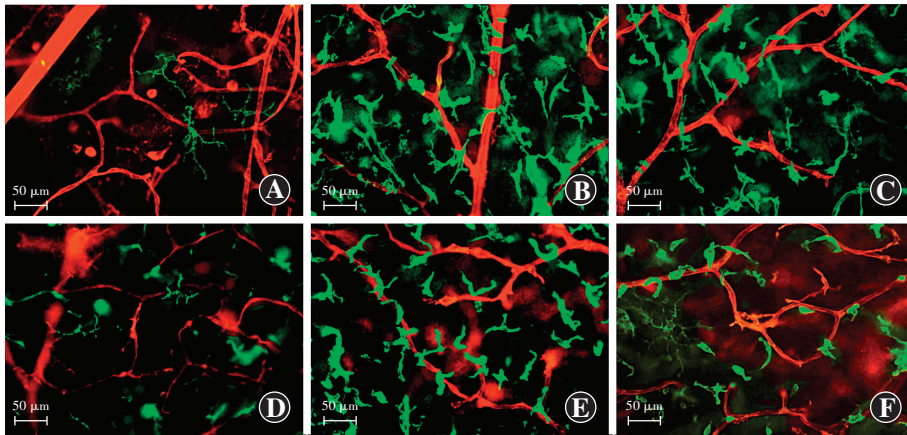


图 3 各组小鼠视网膜铺片血管与活化小胶质细胞共染色 (×200, 标尺 = 50 μm) 小鼠视网膜血管呈红色荧光 (GS-IB4), 活化小胶质细胞呈绿色荧光 (FITC) A: 空白对照组浅层毛细血管网管径和血管走行正常, 血管周围仅有少量活化小胶质细胞 B: 模型组浅层视网膜血管扩张, 血管附近可见大量阿米巴样或球形活化小胶质细胞 C: cx3cr1 抗体注射组浅层视网膜血管附近活化的小胶质细胞数量较模型组明显减少 D: 空白对照组深层视网膜血管网走行正常, 仅见少量活化小胶质细胞 E: 模型组深层视网膜血管网周围可见大量活化小胶质细胞 F: cx3cr1 抗体注射组深层视网膜血管网周围活化小胶质细胞数明显少于模型组

Figure 3 Co-staining of blood vessels and active microglia in retinal whole mounts of each group (×200, bar = 50 μm) Mice retinal blood vessels showed red fluorescence (GS-IB4), and activated microglia presented green fluorescence (FITC) A: The diameter of the superficial capillary network and the running of the blood vessel were normal in the blank control group, and there were only a small amount of activated microglia around blood vessel B: The superficial blood vessels in the model group were significantly dilated, and a large number of amoebic or spherical activated microglia cells were present near the blood vessels C: The number of activated microglia near the superficial blood vessels in the cx3cr1 injection group was significantly reduced in comparison with the model group D: The deep retinal vascular network ran normally, and only a few activated microglia were seen in the blank control group E: A large number of activated microglia could be seen around the deep retinal network in the model group F: The number of activated microglial cells around the deep retinal vascular network was significantly less in the cx3cr1 injection group than that in the model group

抗体注射组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 3)。3 个组间浅层、深层视网膜血管周围活化小胶质细胞数总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 134.02$ 、 84.88 , 均 $P < 0.01$); 其中模型组视网膜血管周围活化小胶质细胞数明显高于 cx3cr1 抗体注射组和空白对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 4)。

表 3 3 个组视网膜不同层次血管数目比较 (mean±SD, /视野)
Table 3 Comparison of the number of vessels in different retinal layers among the three groups (mean±SD, /field)

组别	样本量	不同层次视网膜血管数目	
		浅层	深层
空白对照组	10	129.50±8.22 ^a	320.80±13.35 ^a
模型组	10	129.10±7.69	301.50±7.89
cx3cr1 抗体注射组	10	129.20±6.60 ^a	313.50±7.65 ^a
F 值		0.01	9.53
P 值		0.99	<0.01

注: 与各自模型组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$ (单因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验)

Note: Compared with respective model group, ^a $P < 0.01$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test)

2.4 各组小鼠视网膜血管渗漏面积比较

空白对照组小鼠视网膜毛细血管呈网状结构, 走行和排列规则, 未见荧光素渗漏 (图 4A); 模型组毛细血管结构紊乱, 部分毛细血管形成异常吻合, 可见明显的荧光素渗漏, 部分毛细血管闭塞, 可见无灌注区 (图 4B); cx3cr1 抗体注射组毛细血管闭塞减少, 血管渗漏减轻 (图 4C)。空白对照组、模型组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组视网膜血管相对渗漏率分别为 $(100.0 \pm 4.7)\%$ 、 $(162.1 \pm 10.6)\%$ 和 $(130.5 \pm 9.5)\%$, 总体比较差异有统计学意义 ($F = 128.66, P < 0.01$); 模型组小鼠视网膜血管相对渗漏率明显高于空白对照组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (图 4D)。

2.5 各组小鼠视网膜中缺氧相关因子及炎症因子 mRNA 表达

各组小鼠视网膜中 VEGF-A、TNF- α 、HIF-1 α 和 IL-1 β mRNA 相对表达量总体比较, 差异均有

统计学意义 ($F = 154.26$ 、 206.39 、 140.68 、 175.12 , 均 $P < 0.01$); 模型组视网膜中 VEGF-A、TNF- α 、HIF-1 α 和 IL-1 β mRNA 相对表达量明显高于空白对照组和 cx3cr1 抗体注射组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 5)。

表 4 3 个组视网膜不同层次血管周围活化小胶质细胞数比较 (mean±SD, /视野)

Table 4 Comparison of the number of perivascular activated microglial cells in different retinal layers among the three groups (mean±SD, /field)

组别	样本量	不同层次血管周围活化小胶质细胞数	
		浅层	深层
空白对照组	10	5.30±2.11 ^a	1.50±1.27 ^a
模型组	10	31.90±5.63	18.40±3.60
cx3cr1 抗体注射组	10	19.20±1.87 ^a	12.20±3.36 ^a
F 值		134.02	84.88
P 值		<0.01	<0.01

注: 与各自模型组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$ (单因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验)

Note: Compared with respective model group, ^a $P < 0.01$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test)

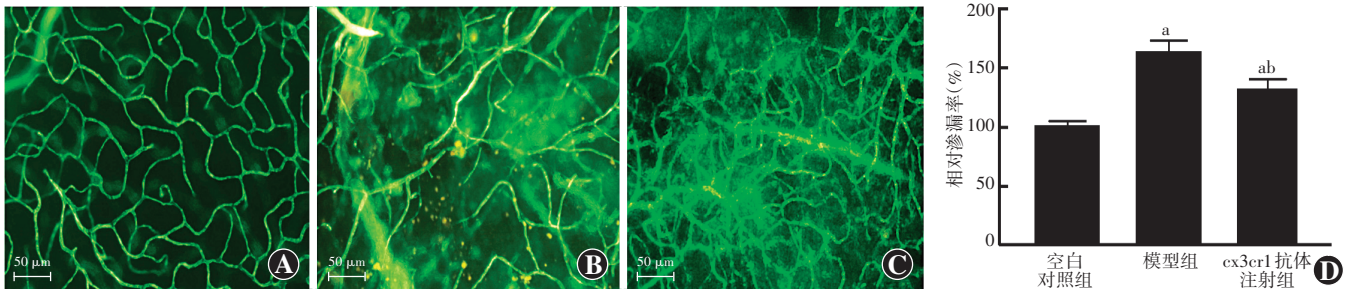


图 4 各组小鼠视网膜血管渗漏情况比较 A:空白对照组小鼠视网膜毛细血管网未见荧光素渗漏(FITC-dextran ×200,标尺=50 μm) B:模型组小鼠毛细血管结构紊乱,可见毛细血管形成异常吻合及渗漏(FITC-dextran ×200,标尺=50 μm) C:cx3cr1 抗体注射组小鼠血管渗漏有所减轻(FITC-dextran ×200,标尺=50 μm) D:各组视网膜血管相对渗漏率比较 $F=128.66, P<0.01$ 。与空白对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与模型组比较,^b $P<0.05$ (单因素方差分析,LSD-*t* 检验, $n=10$)

Figure 4 Comparison of mice retinal vascular leakage in each group A:No fluorescein leakage was observed in retinal capillary network of the blank control group (FITC-dextran ×200, bar = 50 μm) B:The capillary structure in the model group was disordered, and abnormal capillary formation and vascular leakage was observed (FITC-dextran ×200, bar = 50 μm) C:The mice retinal vascular leakage in the cx3cr1 injection group was reduced in comparison with the model group (FITC-dextran ×200, bar = 50 μm) D:Comparison of relative retinal vascular leakage rate among the three groups $F=128.66, P<0.01$. Compared with the blank control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the model group, ^b $P<0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test, $n=10$)

表 5 各组小鼠视网膜中缺氧相关因子和炎症因子 mRNA 相对表达量比较(mean±SD)
Table 5 Comparison of relative mRNA expression of hypoxia related factor and inflammatory factor among the three groups(mean±SD)

组别	样本量	各因子 mRNA 相对表达量			
		VEGF-A	TNF-α	HIF-1α	IL-1β
空白对照组	10	1.00±0.14 ^a	1.00±0.14 ^a	1.00±0.14 ^a	1.00±0.14 ^a
模型组	10	2.76±0.32	4.00±0.39	3.93±0.52	4.10±0.50
cx3cr1 抗体注射组	10	2.02±0.18 ^a	2.47±0.40 ^a	3.11±0.45 ^a	2.52±0.38 ^a
<i>F</i> 值		154.26	206.39	140.68	175.12
<i>P</i> 值		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

注:与各自模型组比较,^a $P<0.01$ (单因素方差分析,LSD-*t* 检验) VEGF:血管内皮生长因子;TNF:肿瘤坏死因子;HIF:缺氧诱导因子;IL:白细胞介素;cx3cr1:C-X3-C 基序趋化因子受体 1

Note:Compared with respective model group, ^a $P<0.01$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) VEGF:vascular endothelial growth factor;TNF:tumor necrosis factor;HIF:hypoxia inducible factor;IL:Interleukin;cx3cr1:C-X3-C motif chemokine receptor 1

3 讨论

近年来,对于 RIR 损伤中微循环保护或治疗的研究大多聚焦于 VEGF 的表达。抗 VEGF 药物在治疗 RIR 损伤性疾病过程中对于血管通透性损伤、组织水肿等微循环有一定的改善作用,但其仍未能从根本上解决微循环损伤,存在治疗效果有限、治疗时限性短等问题^[8-9],因此,仍需研究 RIR 微循环损伤发生的具体机制,以探索更为有效而持久的治疗方法。

Cx3cr1 是小胶质细胞核神经元之间的信号传递者,在小胶质细胞的活化中发挥着调控作用,小胶质细胞中丰富表达 cx3cr1^[10-11]。本课题组前期实验结果及大量的文献报道均证明,当 RIR 时,视网膜细胞及组织内的 cx3cr1 表达升高,进而激活小胶质细胞,因此推测阻断 cx3cr1 与其配体结合,从而抑制小胶质细

胞活化,减少其对微循环的损伤作用。本研究发现,玻璃体腔注射 cx3cr1 抗体能够抑制 RIR 模型小鼠视网膜中小胶质细胞活化为阿米巴样的形态,且活化细胞数量和迁移至视网膜深层的细胞数量均明显减少。

Ebneter 等^[12]在激光诱导视网膜静脉阻塞的动物模型中发现,阻塞的血管周围活化小胶质细胞密度明显增加。Jolivel 等^[1]在脑部缺血一再灌注损伤模型中观察到,活化的小胶质细胞内存在血管内皮细胞的标志物,证实小胶质细胞可以直接吞噬血管内皮细胞而造成血管结构的直接损伤。以上研究表明,抑制小胶质细胞活化可能对缺血损伤中的微循环具有保护作用。Iba-1 高度特异性表达于活化小胶质细胞中,因此将其作为活化小胶质细胞的标志物^[12]。本研究还发现,视网膜小胶质细胞活化被抑制后 RIR 模型小鼠微循环的损伤有所减少,视网膜深层血管密度有所增加,闭锁的血管减少,血管渗漏率明显下降,从结构和功能 2 个方面研究证实了抑制小胶质细胞活化可以保护 RIR 中的微循环。以往文献报道,活化小胶质细胞可对血管壁造成直接损伤,并通过调控炎症反应破坏视网膜—血管屏障^[13-14]。本研究结果显示,抑制小胶质细胞的活性后小胶质细胞向血管迁移的能力明显下降,黏附于血管壁的细胞数量明显减少;另一方面,小胶质细胞活化受到抑制后,视网膜组织中与血管损伤密切相关的因

子 VEGF、HIF、TNF- α mRNA 表达均明显下调;其中 VEGF 和 HIF 的表达下调证明组织缺血缺氧的情况得到缓解,微循环功能得到改善^[15-16];炎性因子 TNF- α 表达下调,推测组织炎症反应得到控制,从而保护了微循环的结构和功能。

综上所述,本研究证实了活化小胶质细胞对 RIR 中微循环的破坏作用,采用抗体中和的方法抑制小胶质细胞活化可有效保护视网膜微循环的结构和功能,为视网膜和其他组织缺血再灌注损伤的治疗提供了新思路。本研究仍存在一些不足,如仅探讨了抑制小胶质细胞活化对视网膜微循环的影响,而缺血一再灌注损伤对组织微循环的损伤是一个复杂的过程,其中涉及许多细胞因子和信号通路^[17-18];此外,本研究仅检测了缺氧反应因子和炎性因子基因表达水平,各因子的蛋白表达水平及其在 RIR 中的作用还需要进一步验证,RIR 过程中神经血管单元与胶质细胞的互作具体机制等问题仍有待进一步研究。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Jolivel V, Bicker F, Binamé F, et al. Perivascular microglia promote blood vessel disintegration in the ischemic penumbra [J]. *Acta Neuropathol*, 2015, 129 (2) : 279-295. DOI: 10. 1007/s00401-014-1372-1.
- [2] Li JB, Lu ZG, Xu L, et al. Neuroprotective effects of bis(7)-tacrine in a rat model of pressure-induced retinal ischemia [J]. *Cell Biochem Biophys*, 2014, 68 (2) : 275-282. DOI: 10. 1007/s12013-013-9707-4.
- [3] 李娟娟,李燕,汤志伟. Cx3cr1 抗体玻璃体腔注射对视网膜缺血一再灌注损伤大鼠视网膜神经元的保护作用及机制[J]. *中华实验眼科杂志*, 2016, 34 (1) : 35-41. DOI: 10. 3760/cma. j. issn. 2095-0160. 2016. 01. 007.
Li JJ, Li Y, Tang ZW. The protective effects and mechanisms of cx3cr1 antibody on retinal neuron in rats with ischemia reperfusion injury by intravitreal injection [J]. *Chin J Exp Ophthalmol*, 2016, 34 (1) : 35-41. DOI: 10. 3760/cma. j. issn. 2095-0160. 2016. 01. 007.
- [4] Tang Z, Gan Y, Liu Q, et al. CX3CR1 deficiency suppresses activation and neurotoxicity of microglia/macrophage in experimental ischemic stroke [J/OL]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2014, 11 : 26 [2019-12-10]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24490760>. DOI: 10. 1186/1742-2094-11-26.
- [5] Tenkumo K, Hirooka K, Sherajee SJ, et al. Effect of the renin inhibitor aliskiren against retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury [J]. *Exp Eye Res*, 2014, 122 : 110-118. DOI: 10. 1016/j. exer. 2014. 03. 011.
- [6] Dvorianchikova G, Degterev A, Ivanov D. Retinal ganglion cell (RGC) programmed necrosis contributes to ischemia-reperfusion-induced retinal damage [J]. *Exp Eye Res*, 2014, 123 : 1-7. DOI: 10. 1016/j. exer. 2014. 04. 009.
- [7] Kezic JM, Chrysostomou V, Trounce IA, et al. Effect of anterior chamber cannulation and acute IOP elevation on retinal macrophages in the adult mouse [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2013, 54 (4) : 3028-3036. DOI: 10. 1167/iovs. 13-11865.
- [8] Tong N, Zhang Z, Zhang W, et al. Diosmin alleviates retinal edema by protecting the blood-retinal barrier and reducing retinal vascular permeability during ischemia/reperfusion injury [J/OL]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8 (4) : e61794 [2019-12-12]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23637907>. DOI: 10. 1371/journal.pone. 0061794.
- [9] Abcouwer SF, Lin CM, Wolpert EB, et al. Effects of ischemic preconditioning and bevacizumab on apoptosis and vascular permeability following retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2010, 51 (11) : 5920-5933. DOI: 10. 1167/iovs. 10-5264.
- [10] Reshef R, Kreisel T, Beroukhim Kay D, et al. Microglia and their CX3CR1 signaling are involved in hippocampal-but not olfactory bulb-related memory and neurogenesis [J/OL]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2014, 41 : 239-250 [2021-03-11]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24933434>. DOI: 10. 1016/j. bbi. 2014. 04. 009.
- [11] Zhan Y, Paolicelli RC, Sforzini F, et al. Deficient neuron-microglia signaling results in impaired functional brain connectivity and social behavior [J]. *Nat Neurosci*, 2014, 17 (3) : 400-406. DOI: 10. 1038/nn. 3641.
- [12] Ebnetter A, Kokona D, Schneider N, et al. Microglia activation and recruitment of circulating macrophages during ischemic experimental branch retinal vein occlusion [J/OL]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2017, 58 (2) : 944-953 [2021-03-11]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28170538>. DOI: 10. 1167/iovs. 16-20474.
- [13] Al-Banna NA, Pavlovic D, Gründling M, et al. Impact of antibiotics on the microcirculation in local and systemic inflammation [J]. *Clin Hemorheol Microcirc*, 2013, 53 (1-2) : 155-169. DOI: 10. 3233/CH-2012-1583.
- [14] Al-Banna NA, Toguri JT, Kelly ME, et al. Leukocyte-endothelial interactions within the ocular microcirculation in inflammation and infection [J]. *Clin Hemorheol Microcirc*, 2013, 55 (4) : 423-443. DOI: 10. 3233/CH-131780.
- [15] Hudson N, Powner MB, Sarker MH, et al. Differential apicobasal VEGF signaling at vascular blood-neural barriers [J]. *Dev Cell*, 2014, 30 (5) : 541-552. DOI: 10. 1016/j. devcel. 2014. 06. 027.
- [16] Sandercoe TM, Geller SF, Hendrickson AE, et al. VEGF expression by ganglion cells in central retina before formation of the foveal depression in monkey retina: evidence of developmental hypoxia [J]. *J Comp Neurol*, 2003, 462 (1) : 42-54. DOI: 10. 1002/cne. 10705.
- [17] Sarra GM, Sarra FG, Schlichtenbrede FC, et al. Effect of steroidal and non-steroidal drugs on the microglia activation pattern and the course of degeneration in the retinal degeneration slow mouse [J]. *Ophthalmic Res*, 2005, 37 (2) : 72-82. DOI: 10. 1159/000084248.
- [18] Kelch ID, Bogle G, Sands GB, et al. Organ-wide 3D-imaging and topological analysis of the continuous microvascular network in a murine lymph node [J/OL]. *Sci Rep*, 2015, 5 : 16534 [2019-12-14]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26567707>. DOI: 10. 1038/srep16534.

(收稿日期:2020-01-04 修回日期:2021-06-01)

(本文编辑:张宇 骆世平)

读者·作者·编者

欢迎订阅《中华实验眼科杂志》

《中华实验眼科杂志》为中国科技论文统计源期刊和中国中文核心期刊、中国科学引文数据库(CSCD)核心期刊,月刊,80面,每月10日出版,每期定价26元,邮发代号:36-13,国内外公开发行,欢迎到各地邮局订阅或直接与本刊编辑部联系订购。联系电话:0371-87160872。

(本刊编辑部)