

· 实验研究 ·

糖尿病小鼠睑板腺功能障碍及其炎性因子和脂类代谢因子表达变化

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【摘要】目的 观察糖尿病模型小鼠睑板腺形态和功能及睑板腺组织中炎性因子和脂类代谢因子的表达变化。**方法** 采用随机数字表法将清洁级 8 周龄雄性 C57BL/6 小鼠 50 只分为正常对照组 20 只和糖尿病模型组 30 只。采用腹腔内注射 10 mg/ml 链脲佐菌素法制备糖尿病模型,鼠尾静脉血糖 $\geq 16.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ 视为造模成功,每周监测血糖,对比 2 个组小鼠体质量,每 4 周 2 个组任意选取 10 只小鼠行角膜荧光素钠染色评估角膜上皮完整性,于造模后 8 周和 16 周每组任意选取 5 只小鼠取睑板腺组织,行苏木精-伊红染色观察组织形态学变化;造模后 16 周每组任意选取 5 只小鼠对睑板腺组织行油红 O 染色对比观察睑酯分布情况;造模后 16 周,采用实时荧光定量 PCR 法检测睑板腺组织中肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 、色素上皮衍生因子(PEDF)、过氧化物酶增殖物激活受体 γ (PPAR γ)和脂类分化相关蛋白(ADFP)mRNA 的相对表达量。**结果** 糖尿病模型组小鼠成模率为 100%,饲养过程中存活率为 83.3%(25/30)。糖尿病模型组小鼠造模后 8 周和 16 周体质量均较同期正常对照组明显降低,血糖较同期正常对照组升高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。糖尿病模型组不同时间点角膜荧光素钠染色评分值比较差异有统计学意义($F = 27.155, P < 0.05$)。造模后 16 周糖尿病模型组睑板腺导管管壁变薄,管腔扩大,腺泡膨胀,睑板腺大部分腺泡内油红 O 着染。造模后 16 周,糖尿病模型组睑板腺组织中 TNF- α 和 PPAR γ mRNA 相对表达量分别为 3.33 ± 0.91 和 1.55 ± 0.25 , 明显高于正常对照组的 1.00 ± 0.16 和 1.00 ± 0.27 , PEDF mRNA 相对表达量为 0.42 ± 0.08 , 明显低于正常对照组的 1.00 ± 0.34 , 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);2 个组间 ADFP mRNA 相对表达量比较,差异无统计学意义($t = 0.943, P = 0.38$)。**结论** TNF- α 、PEDF 和 PPAR γ 可能参与糖尿病诱导睑板腺功能障碍的发生。

【关键词】 睫板腺功能障碍; 糖尿病并发症; 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; 色素上皮衍生因子; 过氧化物酶增殖物激活受体 γ ; 脂类分化相关蛋白

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Meibomian gland dysfunction and expressions of inflammatory factors and lipid metabolic factors in diabetic mice

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the changes in morphology and function of meibomian gland and the expressions of inflammatory factors and lipid metabolic factors in meibomian gland of diabetic mice. **Methods** Fifty 8-week-old male C57BL/6 mice of clean degree were divided into normal control group ($n = 20$) and diabetes model group ($n = 30$) according to a random table. Diabetes model was established by the intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin (60 mg/kg, 10 mg/ml). Mouse tail vein blood glucose $\geq 16.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ was considered as successful



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modeling. Blood glucose was measured weekly, and body weight was compared between the two groups. Ten mice were randomly selected for fluorescein sodium staining of the cornea to evaluate the integrity of the corneal epithelium from both groups at an interval of 4 weeks. Five mice were randomly selected from the two groups and were sacrificed via anesthesia to collect meibomian gland tissue for hematoxylin and eosin staining in order to observe morphological changes at 8 and 16 weeks after modeling, respectively. At 16 weeks following modeling, meibomian gland of 5 mice randomly selected from both groups was stained with oil red O staining to observe the distribution of lipid. Real-time fluorescence quantitative-PCR was performed to detect the relative expressions of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , pigment epithelium derived factor (PEDF), peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor γ (PPAR γ), and adipose differentiation-related protein (ADFP) mRNA in meibomian gland. The use and care of animals complied with the ARVO statement. This study protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Medical University Eye Hospital (No. TJYY20190630009). **Results** The successful modeling rate of diabetes in mice was 100%, and the survival rate was 83.3% (25/30). The weight was significantly lower and the blood glucose level was higher in diabetes model group at 8 and 16 weeks after modeling in comparison with normal control group (all at $P < 0.05$). There were significant differences in corneal fluorescein staining score among different time points in diabetes model group ($F = 27.155, P < 0.05$). In diabetes model group, thinner wall of meibomian gland duct, enlarged lumen of the duct, dilated acini and oil red-stained lipid deposition in most acini were observed. At 16 weeks after modeling, the expressions of TNF- α , and PPAR γ mRNA in meibomian gland of diabetes model group were 3.33 ± 0.91 and 1.55 ± 0.25 , which were significantly higher than 1.00 ± 0.16 and 1.00 ± 0.27 of normal control group (both at $P < 0.05$). The expression of PEDF mRNA in diabetes model group was 0.42 ± 0.08 , which was significantly lower than 1.00 ± 0.34 in normal control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the ADFP mRNA expression between the two groups ($t = 0.943, P = 0.38$). **Conclusions** Inflammatory factors and lipid metabolic factors such as TNF- α , PEDF, and PPAR γ may be involved in the pathogenesis of meibomian gland dysfunction induced by diabetes.

[Key words] Meibomian gland dysfunction; Diabetes complications; Tumor necrosis factor-alpha; Pigment epithelium-derived factor; Peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor γ ; Adipose differentiation-related protein

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随着糖尿病患病率的逐年升高,糖尿病相关的眼部并发症引起眼科医生越来越多的关注^[1]。De Freitas 等^[2]通过对 120 例 2 型糖尿病患者进行临床观察发现,2 型糖尿病患者更容易出现干眼,患病率高达 38.3%。亚洲干眼共识中首次提出干眼是一种多因素慢性疾病,长期使用视频终端和睑板腺功能障碍(meibomian gland dysfunction, MGD)被认为是干眼发生的危险因素;泪膜破裂时间缩短、泪膜不稳定为干眼诊断的必要条件^[3]。西班牙的一项大型流行病学研究对 937 名受试者进行检查和问卷调查发现,糖尿病患者多表现为存在 MGD 体征但无相关干眼主诉^[4]。我国刘祖国教授团队也提出无症状 MGD 可能是 2 型糖尿病患者干眼和眼部不适的早期迹象^[5]。MGD 参数与糖化血红蛋白水平及糖尿病病程有关。MGD 是以睑板腺终末导管阻塞和/或睑酯分泌的质或量异常为主要特征的慢性、弥漫性睑板腺病变,临幊上可引起泪膜稳定性异常和眼表炎症反应。肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 是炎症反应过程中出

现较早且重要的炎性介质。脂肪细胞亦可分泌 TNF- α ,且糖尿病患者结膜和泪液中 TNF- α 水平明显升高^[6-7],因此推断睑板腺组织中 TNF- α 及睑酯含量与糖尿病诱导 MGD 相关。但是目前关于糖尿病诱导 MGD 的发病机制鲜见报道。色素上皮衍生因子(pigment epithelium derived factor, PEDF)具有抗炎功能^[8],过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor- γ , PPAR γ) 调控脂质代谢^[9],脂类分化相关蛋白(adipose differentiation-related protein, ADFP)几乎在各种类型的哺乳类培养细胞中均有表达,可作为脂质在细胞中累积的标志^[10]。本研究拟通过观察糖尿病小鼠睑板腺组织中炎性因子和脂质代谢因子的表达,分析糖尿病诱导 MGD 的发病机制,以期为糖尿病相关眼表疾病的预防和诊疗提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 50只清洁级8周龄健康雄性C57BL/6小鼠,购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司[许可证号:SCXK(京)2016-0006],体质量18~20g,排除眼部疾患。采用随机数字表法将其分为正常对照组20只和糖尿病模型组30只,饲养于天津医科大学眼科研究所动物实验中心,饲养环境符合医学实验动物环境设施要求。研究方案经天津医科大学眼科医院实验动物管理与使用委员会批准(批文号:TJYY20190630009)。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)、油红O染料(美国Sigma公司);逆转录试剂盒(美国Thermo公司)。KZⅡ高速组织研磨仪(武汉赛维尔生物科技有限公司);实时荧光定量PCR仪(ABI7900,美国Applied Biosystems公司);荧光倒置显微镜(日本Nikon公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 糖尿病模型的建立 适应性饲养后1周,糖尿病模型组采用60mg/kg腹腔内注射10mg/ml STZ缓冲溶液连续注射5d,正常对照组腹腔内注射等量0.1mol/L pH 4.0柠檬酸钠缓冲液。小鼠自由饮水进食72h,检测鼠尾静脉血糖≥16.7mmol/L视为糖尿病模型建立成功。各组小鼠标准饲养及饮食,定期检测各组任意20只小鼠血糖及体质量,定期观察眼前节情况。

1.2.2 角膜荧光素钠染色评估小鼠角膜上皮完整性 分别于造模后4、8、12及16周任意选取糖尿病模型组和正常对照组各10只小鼠,右眼角膜表面滴10g/L荧光素钠5μl后30s,裂隙灯显微镜下应用钴蓝滤光片观察并评分。荧光素钠染色评分采用12分法:将角膜分为4个象限,每个象限为0~3分,无染色为0分,1~30个点状着色为1分,>30个点状着色但染色未融合为2分,出现角膜点状着色融合、丝状物及溃疡等为3分^[1]。

1.2.3 苏木精-伊红染色观察小鼠睑板腺组织形态 分别于造模后8周和16周任意选取糖尿病模型组和正常对照组各5只小鼠,过量麻醉法处死,将小鼠双眼的上下眼睑缝合,迅速连同眼球一并摘除,固定于体积分数4%酸性甲醛溶液中72h,平衡盐溶液冲洗后给予梯度乙醇脱水,二甲苯透明,石蜡包埋;以矢状位方向切割眼睑全层切片,厚度为4μm,将石蜡切片置于二甲苯中脱蜡,依次置于梯度乙醇中,苏木素染色2min;体积分数1%盐酸乙醇分化20s,体积分数1%氨水返蓝20s;伊红染色2min;梯度乙醇浸泡,二甲苯透明,中性树胶封片,光学显微镜下观察。

1.2.4 油红O染色观察小鼠睑板腺组织中睑酯分布情况 于造模后16周任意选取糖尿病模型组和正常对照组各5只小鼠,过量麻醉法处死后,将小鼠双眼的上下眼睑缝合,迅速连同眼球一并摘除,OCT包埋后液氮速冻,行矢状位方向切片,室温复温20~30min;质量分数4%多聚甲醛固定10min;油红O工作液染色,室温放置3min;37℃孵育箱中放置1h;PBS清洗去浮色;苏木素染色5min,PBS充分冲洗;Vector H-1000封片剂封片,真空抽去盖玻片下及周围多余液体并排除气泡;光学显微镜下观察,睑酯经油红O染料染色呈橘红色。

1.2.5 实时荧光定量PCR检测小鼠睑板腺组织中TNF-α、PEDF、PPARγ、ADFP mRNA相对表达量 于造模后16周任意选取糖尿病模型组和正常对照组各6只小鼠,过量麻醉法处死,去除眼睑皮肤后取上下睑板腺组织,液氮速冻后保存于-80℃冰箱。睑板腺组织与1ml Trizol裂解液充分作用,提取组织总RNA,Nano Drop分光光度计检测总RNA纯度和含量后逆转录合成cDNA。引物(表1)通过PubMed NCBI基因库在线设计,Primer Blast在线核对相应种属特异性,由苏州金唯智生物科技有限公司合成。以cDNA为模板加入各基因引物,荧光定量PCR扩增各目的基因(反应体系25μl)。反应条件:95℃预变性10min;95℃变性10s,60℃退火及延伸1min,共40个循环。扩增后进行熔解曲线分析。以β-actin为内参,采用2^{-ΔΔCt}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

引物	序列(5'-3')
ADFP	正向:GACAGGATGGAGGAAAGACTGC 反向:GGTAGTCGTCACCACATCCTTC
TNF-α	正向:CTTGTTCCTCCTCTTTGCTTA 反向:CTTTATTCTCTCAATGACCCGTAG
PPARγ	正向:ATGTCTCACAATGCCATCAGGTT 反向:GCTCGCAGATCAGCAGACTCT
PEDF	正向:GCAACCCCTCGACTAGACCTTCA 反向:AAATCCCTGGAGGGCTCGTCTTTC
β-actin	正向:CATCCGTAAAGACCTCTATGCCAAC 反向:ATGGAGGCCACCGATCCACA

注:PCR:聚合酶链式反应;ADFP:脂类分化相关蛋白;TNF:肿瘤坏死因子;PPAR:过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体;PEDF:色素上皮衍生因子

Note: PCR: polymerase chain reaction; ADFP: adipose differentiation-related protein; TNF: tumor necrosis factor; PPAR: peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor; PEDF: pigment epithelium derived factor

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行统计分析。计量

资料数据经 Shapiro-Wilk 检验证实呈正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间数据经 Levene 检验方差齐性。糖尿病模型组间与正常对照组不同时间点体质量和血糖总体比较采用重复测量两因素方差分析,糖尿病模型组各时间点角膜荧光素钠染色评分比较采用重复测量单因素方差分析,组间比较采用 Tukey 检验。2 个组间各目的基因相对表达量差异比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 个组小鼠一般情况对比

糖尿病模型组全部小鼠符合糖尿病模型诊断标准,成模率为 100%。整个实验过程中,正常对照组小鼠无死亡,糖尿病模型组小鼠饲养过程中累计死亡 5 只,存活率占成模小鼠的 83.3%。正常对照组小鼠体质量随观察时间延长而增长,血糖维持在正常水平,毛色棕黑色光滑发亮,每日饮食、饮水、尿量正常;糖尿病模型组小鼠体质量随观察时间延长呈下降趋势,毛色黯淡无光,每日饮食、饮水、尿量均较正常对照组明显增加,符合临幊上糖尿病多饮、多食、多尿、体重减轻症状,血糖 $>16.7 \text{ mmol/L}$ (表 2)。

表 2 糖尿病模型组与正常对照组不同时间点小鼠体质量、血糖水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of the body weight and blood glucose level at different time points between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本量	不同时间点体质量(g)		不同时间点血糖水平(mmol/L)	
		造模后 8 周	造模后 16 周	造模后 8 周	造模后 16 周
正常对照组	20	23.60 ± 0.43	24.30 ± 0.25	6.19 ± 1.36	6.20 ± 1.35
糖尿病模型组	20	21.70 ± 0.30	16.90 ± 0.15	31.15 ± 5.31	27.1 ± 4.99

注:体质量: $F_{\text{分组}} = 94.45, P < 0.05, F_{\text{时间}} = 45.02, P < 0.05$ 。血糖水平: $F_{\text{分组}} = 332.4, P < 0.05, F_{\text{时间}} = 107.1, P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析)
Note: Body weight: $F_{\text{分组}} = 94.45, P < 0.05, F_{\text{时间}} = 45.02, P < 0.05$. Blood glucose level: $F_{\text{分组}} = 332.4, P < 0.05, F_{\text{时间}} = 107.1, P < 0.05$ (Two-way repeated measures ANOVA)

2.2 2 个组小鼠角膜荧光素钠染色比较

糖尿病模型组造模后 4 周小鼠角膜透明,角膜上皮荧光素钠染色着色不明显;造模后 8 周,小鼠角膜周边上皮粗糙,荧光素钠着染明显;造模后 12 周,小鼠角膜上皮粗糙范围增大,荧光素钠着染明显;造模后 16 周,小鼠大部分角膜上皮粗糙,荧光素钠着染明显;正常对照组各时间点角膜上皮完整,均无荧光素钠着染(图 1)。

根据角膜荧光素钠染色评分标准,糖尿病模型组小鼠随着糖尿病病程延长,角膜荧光素钠染色评分升高,不同时间点间总体比较差异有统计学意义($F = 27.155, P < 0.05$)(表 3)。

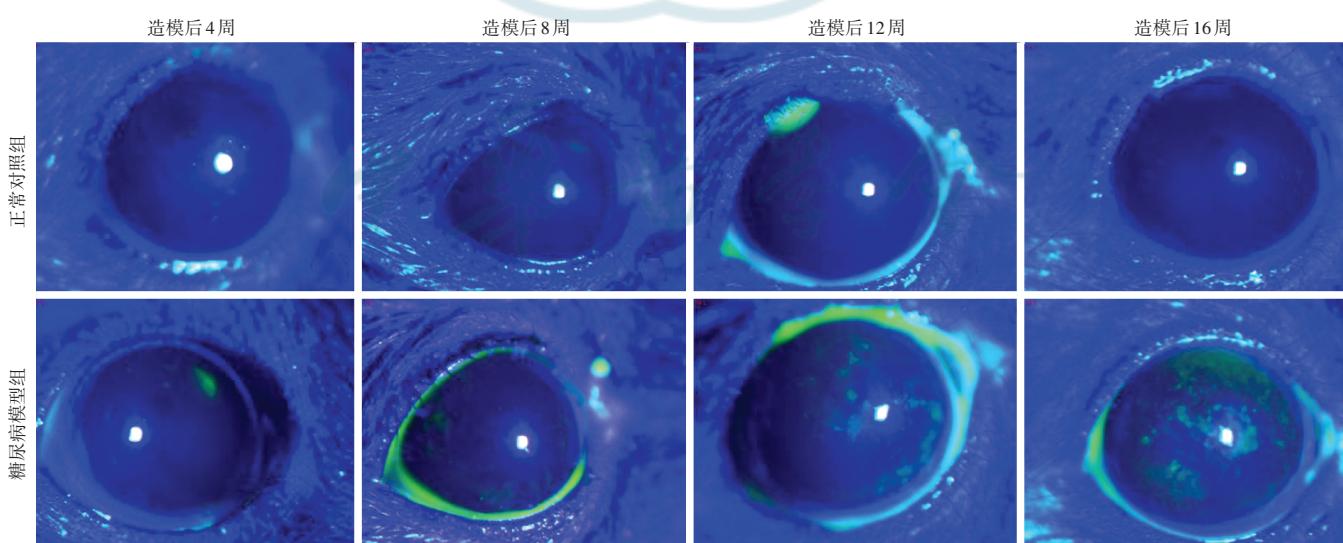


图 1 2 个组小鼠不同时间点角膜荧光素钠染色比较 正常对照组各时间点角膜上皮完整,均无荧光素钠着染;糖尿病模型组造模后 4 周角膜上皮完整,无荧光素钠着染,造模后 8 周,角膜周边上皮可见部分荧光素钠着染,造模后 12 周,角膜周边及中央上皮可见部分荧光素钠着染,造模后 16 周,角膜上皮大面积荧光素钠着染

Figure 1 Comparison of fluorescein sodium staining of mouse cornea at different time points between two groups The corneal epithelium was intact, and no staining was observed at different time points in normal control group. In diabetes model group, the corneal epithelium was intact, and there was no staining on the 4th week after modeling. Staining was observed in the peripheral epithelium of the cornea on the 8th week after modeling, in the peripheral and central epithelium on the 12th week after modeling, almost throughout the corneal epithelium on the 16th week after modeling



表3 糖尿病模型组小鼠不同时间点角膜荧光素钠染色评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)

Table 3 Comparison of corneal fluorescein sodium staining score in diabetes model group ($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

时间	样本量	染色评分
造模后4周	10	1.83±1.47
造模后8周	10	6.20±2.86
造模后12周	10	6.80±2.77
造模后16周	10	13.50±2.38
F值		27.155
P值		<0.05

注:(重复测量单因素方差分析)

Note: (One-way repeated measures ANOVA)

2.3 2个组小鼠睑板腺组织形态比较

造模后8周,正常对照组和糖尿病模型组小鼠睑板腺导管结构正常,细胞多为基底细胞;造模后16周,正常对照组和糖尿病模型组分泌腺泡多为过渡细胞和成熟细胞,其中糖尿病模型组睑板腺组织腺泡体积偏大,部分细胞核体积变大,较正常对照组色淡,排泄部导管复层鳞状上皮细胞结构排列紊乱,导管管壁变薄,管腔扩大,导管周围结缔纤维组织增多(图2)。

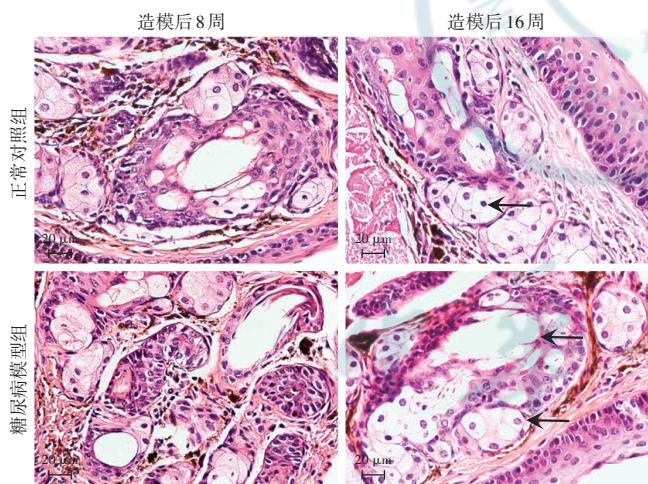


图2 2个组小鼠睑板腺组织形态学观察(HE ×400,标尺=20 μm)

造模后8周,正常对照组与糖尿病模型组睑板腺组织形态学无明显差别,分泌腺泡多为基底细胞;造模后16周,分泌腺泡多为过渡细胞和成熟细胞,糖尿病模型组细胞体积偏大,核淡染,睑板腺导管壁变薄,周围上皮细胞结构紊乱 箭头所示为细胞核

Figure 2 Morphology of mouse meibomian glands in two groups (HE ×400, bar = 20 μm) Eight weeks after modeling, there was no significant difference in the morphology of meibomian glands between diabetes model group and normal control group, and most acinar cells were basal cells. Sixteen weeks after modeling, most acinar cells were transitional cells and mature cells with larger size and lightly stained nuclei, and the duct wall was thinner with disordered epithelial cells in diabetes model group compared with normal control group. Arrows indicated nuclei

2.4 2个组小鼠睑板腺组织睑酯分布情况比较

造模后16周,糖尿病模型组小鼠睑板腺组织中大部分腺泡内呈橘红色阳性表现;正常对照组仅见少量腺泡组织内呈橘红色染色(图3)。

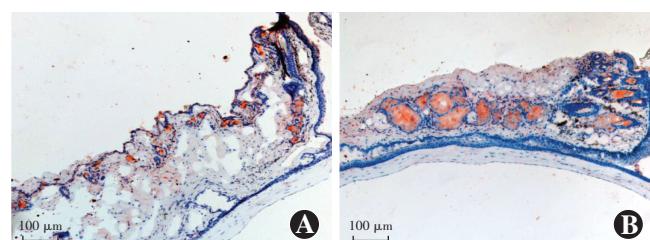


图3 2个组小鼠造模后16周睑板腺组织睑酯分布情况比较(油红O ×100,标尺=100 μm) A:正常对照组少量腺泡组织内油红O着染,呈橘红色染色 B:糖尿病模型组大部分腺泡组织内橘红色染色

Figure 3 Lipid distribution of mouse meibomian glands at 16 weeks after modeling in two groups (Oil red O ×100, bar = 100 μm) A: A few acinar cells showed orangered in normal control group B: Most acinar cells appeared orangered in diabetes model group

2.5 2个组小鼠睑板腺组织中TNF-α、PEDF、PPARγ、ADFP mRNA表达水平比较

造模后16周,糖尿病模型组小鼠睑板腺组织TNF-α和PPARγ mRNA相对表达量明显高于正常对照组,PEDF mRNA相对表达量明显低于正常对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);2个组间ADFP mRNA相对表达量比较,差异无统计学意义($t = 0.943, P = 0.38$)(表4)。

表4 2个组小鼠造模后16周睑板腺组织中TNF-α、PEDF、PPARγ及ADFP mRNA相对表达量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of the relative expression levels of TNF-α, PEDF, PPARγ and ADFP mRNA in mouse meibomian glands between two groups at 16 weeks after modeling ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	样本量	TNF-α	PEDF	PPARγ	ADFP
正常对照组	6	1.00±0.16	1.00±0.34	1.00±0.27	1.00±0.25
糖尿病模型组	6	3.33±0.91	0.42±0.08	1.55±0.25	1.26±0.49
<i>t</i> 值		5.653	3.215	3.260	0.943
<i>P</i> 值		<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.38

注:(独立样本*t*检验) TNF:肿瘤坏死因子;PEDF:色素上皮衍生因子;PPAR:过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体;ADFP:脂类分化相关蛋白

Note: (Independent samples *t* test) TNF: tumor necrosis factor; PEDF: pigment epithelium-derived factor; PPAR: peroxisome proliferators activated receptor; ADFP: adipose differentiation-related protein

3 讨论

睑板腺主要由腺泡和排泄导管组成,每条睑板腺能够独立分泌并排泄睑酯。睑酯是构成泪膜脂质层的重要成分,起到维持泪膜稳定的作用^[12]。睑板腺结构



形态和功能的异常均会影响睑酯的排出,破坏泪膜稳定性,导致蒸发过强型干眼^[13]。睑板腺功能受神经调节、周围血管供养、激素水平等因素的影响^[14-17]。由于糖尿病能够造成周围血管和神经病变,长期高血糖的患者可出现角膜神经敏感度下降,角膜知觉减退,瞬目减少,更易出现干眼症状^[18],因此糖尿病与 MGD 存在紧密联系。

Ding 等^[19]采用胰岛素刺激体外培养的人睑板腺上皮细胞,发现其对胰岛素呈剂量依赖性生长,过量的葡萄糖会诱导睑板腺上皮细胞凋亡,表明胰岛素缺乏和/或高血糖可能增加睑板腺组织功能异常的风险。Yu 等^[20]对 2 型糖尿病患者睑板腺形态、结构及功能进行观察发现,随着糖尿病病程的延长和糖尿病视网膜病变程度的加重,睑板腺结构的异常表现就愈明显;激光扫描共聚焦显微镜下观察可见糖尿病患者睑板腺腺泡扩张,形状不规则,腺泡密度降低,极少数腺泡出现萎缩和纤维化现象;在异常腺泡组织内可见高密度影,分析可能是睑酯淤积,造成病理性的腺泡组织扩张;此外,在腺泡周围以及腺泡壁组织上可以观察到大量高密度影,分析可能是炎性细胞的浸润直接刺激了腺泡组织,造成腺泡萎缩;这都提示炎症反应与糖尿病造成的 MGD 相关。Baudouin 等^[21]提出 MGD 可能是由于睑板腺组织中睑酯淤积,进而促进细菌生长并增加脂肪酶释放,导致炎症反应。Sullivan 等^[17]通过观察高糖培养的睑板腺上皮细胞发现,高糖可能导致睑板腺上皮细胞形态的变化以及睑板腺腺泡祖细胞的消耗,睑板腺上皮细胞中的游离脂肪酸可能导致炎症反应加重,引起睑板腺炎症。本研究中,糖尿病模型组角膜荧光素钠染色呈阳性,睑板腺组织内腺泡扩张,睑酯淤积。

关于糖尿病与睑板腺组织炎性因子的关系鲜见相关研究。Yıldız 等^[22]通过分析瘦素缺乏型自发性糖尿病小鼠的睑板腺组织基因表达谱发现,凋亡和炎症相关基因在 2 型糖尿病睑板腺组织中表达上调。本研究结果也显示,糖尿病模型小鼠睑板腺组织中 TNF- α mRNA 相对表达量明显升高,分析可能是由于高血糖影响醛糖还原途径、晚期糖基化终末产物 (advanced glycation end products, AGEs)、蛋白激酶 C (protein kinase C, PKC) 途径等,导致炎症介质活化,诱导氧化应激发生,增加炎性细胞因子分泌^[23-24]。因此,在高血糖刺激下的睑板腺组织中,免疫细胞被激活,炎症反应加重,TNF- α 表达量明显升高。

Yoshida 等^[25]通过研究 AGEs 暴露的 Hep3B 细胞,发现 PEDF 能够改善其胰岛素抵抗,提出 PEDF 与

AGEs 具有相关性,能够阻断 JNK、I κ B 激酶依赖 IRS-1 丝氨酸磷酸化,从而抑制活性氧和 C 反应蛋白产生,起到抗炎症、抗氧化应激的作用。本实验中糖尿病小鼠睑板腺组织中 PEDF 表达量明显降低,分析可能是因为在高血糖刺激下,睑板腺组织产生炎症反应,组织内 PEDF 通过旁分泌、自分泌等方式发挥抗炎、抗氧化凋亡的作用被消耗,导致 PEDF 减少^[26]。因此针对糖尿病相关 MGD 患者,给予抗炎治疗或 PEDF 补充治疗可能起到改善作用。

PPAR γ 已被证实是小鼠睑板腺分化的标志物,参与了睑板腺的发育过程。年龄相关性 MGD 可能涉及 PPAR γ 信号传导的改变和/或干细胞更新的丧失,从而导致腺泡萎缩和病情的进展^[27]。在水液缺乏型干眼中,PPAR γ 激动剂吡格列酮可通过抑制泪腺中 IL-1 β 诱导产生的一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO),维持泪腺的正常分泌功能和泪膜稳定性,推测 PPAR γ 激动剂对于泪液分泌不足型干眼能够起到干预性治疗作用^[28]。刘宇等^[29]对 MRL/lpr 干眼模型小鼠进行盐酸吡格列酮溶液灌胃干预后发现,泪腺组织中 PPAR γ 表达上调,炎性因子表达下调,同时观察到泪腺腺泡及导管损伤减轻,干眼动物模型的体征及泪腺损害得到改善。以上研究均提示,PPAR γ 激动剂在维持泪膜水液层的稳定中发挥作用。本实验结果也显示,糖尿病模型小鼠睑板腺组织内 PPAR γ mRNA 的表达明显上调,同时观察到 ADFP mRNA 表达量有上升趋势。Kim 等^[30]研究表明,PPAR γ 激动剂罗格列酮上调成脂基因表达,导致人睑板腺上皮细胞中脂质积累。

综上所述,高血糖刺激下小鼠睑板腺组织内炎性因子 TNF- α 和 PPAR γ 表达量明显升高,PEDF 表达量降低,睑板腺组织腺泡体积偏大,排泄部导管复层鳞状上皮细胞结构排列紊乱,导管管壁变薄,管腔扩大,导管周围结缔纤维组织增多,造成睑酯淤积,不能正常排出,提示我们 TNF- α 、PEDF、PPAR γ 可能参与糖尿病诱导 MGD 的发病。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 邹媛媛:参与设计实验、实施研究、采集数据、撰写文章;刘雪梅、祁媛媛:参与实验研究及采集数据;赵少贞:参与设计实验,对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅

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