

# 1%阿托品对豚鼠形觉剥夺性近视进展的防控作用及其机制

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**【摘要】** 目的 观察质量分数 1%阿托品对豚鼠形觉剥夺性近视(FDM)进展的防控作用及其潜在的生物学机制。方法 选取屈光状态正常的 3 周龄三色豚鼠 69 只,采用随机数字表法将其随机分为正常对照组 19 只、FDM 模型组 19 只、FDM+阿托品组 19 只和阿托品组 12 只。采用半透明乳胶气球遮盖右眼的方法建立 FDM 模型,正常对照组不进行实验干预;FDM 模型组单纯遮盖右眼 4 周;FDM+阿托品组遮盖右眼 4 周,同时每日使用 1%阿托品凝胶点眼 1 次;阿托品组每日使用 1%阿托品凝胶点眼 1 次,共 4 周。分别于实验前、实验 2 周和实验 4 周时采用带状光检影镜进行屈光度测定,采用眼科 A 型超声仪测量眼轴长度。实验 4 周时采集完整眼球制作石蜡切片,光学显微镜下观察巩膜组织形态学变化;采集后极部巩膜组织,透射电子显微镜下观察巩膜组织超微结构变化;采用相对和绝对定量同位素标记(iTRAQ)联合液相色谱-串联质谱(LC-MS/MS)技术进行巩膜组织蛋白质质谱检测。结果 正常对照组、FDM 模型组、FDM+阿托品组和阿托品组实验眼不同时间点屈光度总体比较,差异均有统计学意义( $F_{\text{分组}} = 138.892, P < 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 167.270, P < 0.001$ ),其中 FDM 模型组实验 2 周和 4 周、FDM+阿托品组实验 4 周较正常对照组屈光度向近视化方向发展,实验 2 周和 4 周 FDM+阿托品组较 FDM 模型组屈光度向远视化方向发展,屈光度比较差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.001$ )。正常对照组、FDM 模型组、FDM+阿托品组和阿托品组实验眼不同时间点眼轴长度总体比较差异均有统计学意义( $F_{\text{分组}} = 32.346, P < 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 353.797, P < 0.001$ ),其中 FDM 模型组实验 2 周和 4 周、FDM+阿托品组实验 4 周眼轴长度均长于相应时间点正常对照组,FDM+阿托品组实验 2 周和 4 周眼轴长度均短于相应时间点 FDM 模型组,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.01$ )。FDM 模型组豚鼠后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列疏松且紊乱,FDM+阿托品组后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列较规则。正常对照组、FDM 模型组、FDM+阿托品组和阿托品组后极部巩膜厚度值分别为(141.74±16.98)、(101.46±9.15)、(112.74±6.24)和(134.30±18.19) μm,总体比较差异有统计学意义( $F = 6.709, P = 0.005$ ),其中 FDM 模型组后极部巩膜厚度明显小于正常对照组和 FDM+阿托品组,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ )。正常对照组、FDM+阿托品组和阿托品组后极部巩膜胶原纤维直径从内到外逐渐增大,FDM 模型组后极部巩膜组织内、中、外层纤维直径均较正常对照组减小。巩膜组织蛋白质组学分析发现,FDM 模型组与正常对照组以及 FDM+阿托品组与 FDM 模型组间差异倍数均在 1.30 倍及以上的蛋白 85 个,其中阿托品干预上调蛋白 38 个,下调蛋白 47 个。GO 富集分析发现,生物过程主要涉及生物调节、细胞过程、定位及代谢过程等,分子功能主要涉及结合、催化活性、分子功能调控、分子活性及转运活性等,细胞成分主要涉及细胞解剖实体、细胞内物质及含蛋白的复合体。结论 阿托品可增加 FDM 模型豚鼠巩膜胶原纤维直径,改善胶原纤维排列,抑制巩膜变薄,其控制近视进展的机制可能与巩膜细胞间紧密连接、细胞骨架和细胞外基质重塑密切相关。

**【关键词】** 阿托品; 屈光, 眼; 近视; 形觉剥夺; 巩膜; 组织形态学; 蛋白质组学; 动物模型

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## Inhibitory effects of 1% atropine on form deprivation-induced myopia development in guinea pigs and its mechanism

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**[ Abstract ] Objective** To observe the prevention and control effect of 1% atropine on the progression of form deprivation myopia (FDM) in guinea pigs and the potential biological mechanism. **Methods** Sixty-nine 3-week-old tricolor guinea pigs with normal refraction were randomly divided into a normal control group ( $n = 19$ ), a FDM group ( $n = 19$ ), a FDM+atropine group ( $n = 19$ ), and an atropine group ( $n = 12$ ). No intervention was given to guinea pigs in normal control group. The FDM model was established by covering the right eye of guinea pigs with a semitransparent latex facemask for 4 weeks in FDM and FDM+atropine groups. For the FDM+atropine group, 1% atropine gel was topically administered to the form-deprived right eyes once a day for 4 weeks. For the atropine group, the right eye was treated with 1% atropine gel once a day for 4 weeks. Refraction and axial length of guinea pigs were measured by retinoscopy and ophthalmic A-scan ultrasonography respectively at baseline, experiment week 2 and week 4. In experiment week 4, eyeballs were enucleated to make sections via the paraffin wax processing procedure, and the microstructural and ultrastructural changes of the sclera were observed under the light microscope and transmission electron microscope, respectively. The isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation labeling combined with liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry were used to identify the differentially expressed proteins. Use and care of the animals complied with the Regulation for the Administration of Affairs Concerning Experiment Animals by State Science and Technology Commission. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Medical University (No. TJYY2020111028). **Results** There were statistically significant differences in the diopter of guinea pigs at different time points among the four groups ( $F_{\text{group}} = 138.892, P < 0.001$ ;  $F_{\text{time}} = 167.270, P < 0.001$ ). Compared with normal control group, the diopter of guinea pigs in FDM group at experiment weeks 2 and 4, and FDM+atropine group at experiment week 4 developed toward myopia, showing statistically significant differences (all at  $P < 0.001$ ). Compared with FDM group, the diopter of guinea pigs in FDM+atropine group at experiment weeks 2 and 4 developed toward hyperopia, showing statistically significant differences (both at  $P < 0.001$ ). There were statistically significant differences in the axial length of guinea pigs at different time points among the four groups ( $F_{\text{group}} = 32.346, P < 0.001$ ;  $F_{\text{time}} = 353.797, P < 0.001$ ). The axial lengths of FDM group at experiment weeks 2 and 4 and FDM+atropine group at experiment week 4 were longer than those of normal control group, and the axial lengths in FDM+atropine group at experiment weeks 2 and 4 were shorter than those in FDM group, and the differences were statistically significant (all at  $P < 0.001$ ). The collagenous fibers of posterior sclera of guinea pigs were loose and disordered in FDM group, and were regular in FDM+atropine group. The posterior scleral thickness of normal control group, FDM group, FDM+atropine group and atropine group was ( $141.74 \pm 16.98$ ), ( $101.46 \pm 9.15$ ), ( $112.74 \pm 6.24$ ) and ( $134.30 \pm 18.19$ )  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, with a statistically significant difference ( $F = 6.709, P = 0.005$ ). The posterior sclera was significantly thinner in FDM group than in normal control group and FDM+atropine group (both at  $P < 0.05$ ). The diameter of posterior scleral collagen fiber gradually increased from inside to outside in normal control group, FDM+atropine group and atropine group, and the diameters of the inner, middle and outer posterior scleral collagen fibers were smaller in FDM group than in normal control group. Proteomic analysis revealed 85 differentially expressed proteins (fold change  $> 1.30$ ) between FDM group and normal control group, FDM+atropine group and FDM group, of which 38 were up-regulated and 47 were down-regulated after atropine treatment. Gene Ontology enrichment analysis showed that biological processes mainly involved were biological regulation, cell process, localization and metabolic process. Molecular function mainly involved were binding, catalytic activity, molecular function regulator, structural molecule activity and transporter activity. Cell components mainly involved were in cellular anatomical entity, intracellular and protein-containing complex. **Conclusions** Atropine can increase the diameter of scleral collagen fibers in guinea pigs of FDM model, improve the arrangement of scleral collagen fiber, inhibit scleral thinning. The mechanism of atropine to control myopia progression is closely related to the tight junction between scleral cells, cytoskeleton and extracellular matrix remodeling.

**[ Key words ]** Atropine; Refraction, ocular; Myopia; Form deprivation; Sclera; Histomorphology; Proteomics; Models, animal

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近视是视觉损害的主要原因之一,随着近视患病率的急剧升高,近视人群趋于低龄化<sup>[1]</sup>,尤其在新型冠状病毒感染疫情期间,中国儿童近视患病率明显升高,近视风险显著增加<sup>[2]</sup>,近视已成为我国重大公共卫生问题及社会问题。阿托品眼用制剂局部应用是目前临床用于控制近视的主要方法之一,多项研究已证实其对青少年近视进展控制和预防的有效性<sup>[3-5]</sup>。一项 Meta 分析显示,相较于单光镜矫正,高浓度阿托品滴眼液长期点眼可使青少年近视进展量每年减少(0.68±0.14)D,眼轴增长量每年减少(0.21±0.22)mm<sup>[6]</sup>。既往研究表明,巩膜变薄、胶原纤维排列紊乱、纤维直径变细、巩膜生物力学性能下降、眼轴增长是近视发生和发展的重要形态学改变<sup>[7-10]</sup>;而阿托品眼用制剂局部应用可防止近视眼巩膜的变薄,促进巩膜细胞外基质合成<sup>[11-12]</sup>;推测阿托品眼用制剂对近视进展和眼轴增长的抑制作用可能与巩膜组织重塑有关。然而,目前阿托品如何作用于巩膜组织及其潜在的生物学机制等问题尚未阐明。本研究拟观察质量分数 1%阿托品对形觉剥夺性近视(form deprivation myopia, FDM)豚鼠巩膜组织形态及超微结构的影响,探讨阿托品对巩膜组织形态学改变及巩膜重塑的作用及潜在机制。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 材 料

**1.1.1 实验动物** 健康雄性 3 周龄三色豚鼠 69 只,购自北京沙河通利试验动物养殖场[许可证号:SCXK(京)2013-0007],屈光度 $\geq +1.00$  D,屈光参差 $\leq 1.50$  D,排除眼部疾病及其他异常。豚鼠饲养温度为 20~26℃,湿度为 40%~70%,光照强度为 200~400 lx,每日光照/黑暗时间比为 12 h/12 h,使用豚鼠专用饲料喂养,饮用水中加入适量维生素 C 补充豚鼠生长所需。实验动物的饲养及操作遵循国家科学技术委员会发布的《实验动物管理条例》,本研究方案经天津医科大学动物管理及使用委员会审核批准(批文号:TJYY2020111028)。

**1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器** 1%阿托品眼用凝胶、质量分数 0.5%复方托吡卡胺滴眼液(沈阳兴齐眼药股份有限公司);盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液(日本参天制药株式会社);乙醇(天津市中瑞洁康科技有限公司);体积分数 2.5%戊二醛固定液、质量分数 1%四氧化锇固定液(北京索莱宝科技有限公司)。6、8 号乳胶气球(雄县乳胶厂);带状光检影镜(YZ24,苏州六六视觉科技股份有限公司);镜片箱(266-II,上海日月光学仪器有限公司);眼科 A 型超声仪(KN1800,无锡康宁医疗电子

设备开发公司);冷冻切片机(德国 Leica 公司);光学显微镜(日本 Olympus 公司);透射电子显微镜(HITACHI-7500,日本 Hitachi 公司)。

### 1.2 方 法

**1.2.1 FDM 动物模型的建立及分组处理** 采用随机数字表法将豚鼠随机分为正常对照组 19 只、FDM 模型组 19 只、FDM+阿托品组 19 只和阿托品组 12 只,均取右眼为实验眼。其中,正常对照组不进行任何实验干预;FDM 模型组采用半透明乳胶气球连续遮盖豚鼠右眼 4 周;FDM+阿托品组建立 FDM 模型并使用 1%阿托品眼用凝胶每日点眼 1 次,连续 4 周;阿托品组采用 1%阿托品眼用凝胶每日点眼 1 次,连续 4 周。

**1.2.2 带状光检影镜测定屈光度** 分别于实验前、实验 2 周、实验 4 周行屈光度测定。各组豚鼠实验眼用 0.5%复方托吡卡胺滴眼液每 5 min 点眼 1 次行睫状肌麻痹,共 4 次,末次点眼后 20 min 在暗室内行带状光检影,以 0.25 D 为间隔,记录 2 条主子午线方向屈光度,每眼检查 3 次,取平均值,并计算等效球镜度。

**1.2.3 眼科 A 型超声仪测量眼轴长度** 分别于实验前、实验 2 周、实验 4 周行眼轴长度测量。各组豚鼠实验眼用盐酸奥布卡因滴眼液点眼行表面麻醉,使用 A 型超声仪测量眼轴长度,即角膜顶点到眼球后极部视网膜前表面的距离。将超声探头对准豚鼠眼球的瞳孔中心且垂直接触角膜平面,取波形较理想的结果,记录眼轴长度,每眼连续测量 5 次,取平均值。

**1.2.4 苏木精-伊红染色法观察实验眼巩膜形态** 于实验后第 4 周,每组任意选取豚鼠各 6 只,颈椎脱臼法处死后立即摘取眼球,去除肌肉、筋膜等组织,保留完整眼球组织,置于质量分数 4%多聚甲醛固定液中固定 24 h,乙醇脱水,二甲苯透明,石蜡包埋。行矢状面 10  $\mu\text{m}$  厚切片,切取视神经两侧 1 mm 范围的眼球壁,每眼连续切取 9 片。切片脱蜡处理,依次置于体积分数 100%、95%、80%、70%乙醇中分别浸泡 5 min,蒸馏水冲洗,置入苏木素染色液中 3 min。200 倍光学显微镜下选取周边部、中周部、后极部巩膜组织进行拍照,使用计算机处理测量的巩膜厚度。周边部指锯齿缘两侧约视盘直径(1.5 mm)宽的环形区,中周部指赤道部前后各 2 倍视盘直径的环形区,后极部指眼底后极部中央 30°以内组织(距离视神经 500~1 000  $\mu\text{m}$  的部分)。

**1.2.5 透射电子显微镜观察巩膜组织超微结构** 于实验后第 4 周,每组任意选取豚鼠各 6 只,去除肌肉、筋膜、角膜、晶状体、玻璃体后,取后极部巩膜组织,先后经 2.5%戊二醛固定液、1%四氧化锇固定液固定;上



升梯度乙醇脱水;环氧丙烷过渡,Epon-812 环氧树脂包埋;半薄切片定位,以 LEICA ULTRACUT-R 超薄切片机做矢状面 50 nm 厚度超薄切片;醋酸铀-柠檬酸铅双染色。参考文献[9]的方法将视神经颞侧 5 mm 处巩膜组织标本分为内(从脉络膜巩膜边界向外至第 4 层胶原纤维束范围)、中(内外层之间)和外(巩膜外边界向内至第 4 层胶原纤维束范围)层,采用透射电子显微镜观察胶原纤维排列及直径;Megaview 数字化电子显微镜摄影系统摄片。

**1.2.6 iTRAQ 联合 LC-MS/MS 技术检测实验眼巩膜组织中差异表达蛋白** 于实验后第 4 周分别从正常对照组、FDM 模型组和 FDM+阿托品组各取 7 只豚鼠,取后极部巩膜组织置于 EP 管中,立即投入液氮,置于 -80 °C 冰箱暂存,干冰运输至深圳泰生科技有限公司,完成 iTRAQ 联合 LC-MS/MS 进行蛋白质组学检测,测定各组豚鼠实验眼巩膜组织中蛋白差异表达,并采用 GO 分析差异表达蛋白功能。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 24.0 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,各组均数经 Levene 检验证实方差齐。实验前后正常对照组、FDM 模型组、FDM+阿托品组和阿托品组间屈光度和眼轴长度总体差异比较采用重复测量两因素方差分析,两两比较采用 LSD-*t* 检验。各组实验眼周边部、中周部和后极部的巩膜厚度总体差异比较均采用单因素方差分析,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 各组豚鼠实验眼屈光度比较

各组豚鼠不同时间点屈光度总体比较,差异均有统计学意义( $F_{\text{分组}} = 138.892, P < 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 167.270, P < 0.001$ )。实验前豚鼠均为远视状态,组间屈光度比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。正常对照组和阿托品组远视屈光度随时间延长呈下降趋势,但不同时间点间比较差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ );FDM+阿托品组远视屈光度随时间延长明显下降,FDM 模型组近视程度随时间延长明显加深。FDM 模型组实验 2 周和 4 周、FDM+阿托品组实验 4 周与正常对照组,及 FDM+阿托品组实验 2 周和 4 周与 FDM 模型组屈光度比较,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.001$ ) (表 1)。

### 2.2 各组豚鼠实验眼眼轴长度比较

各组豚鼠不同时间点眼轴长度总体比较,差异均

有统计学意义( $F_{\text{分组}} = 32.346, P < 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 353.797, P < 0.001$ )。各组实验前眼轴长度比较,差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ );FDM 模型组实验 2 周和 4 周、FDM+阿托品组实验 4 周眼轴长度均长于相应时间点正常对照组,FDM+阿托品组实验 2 周和 4 周眼轴长度均短于相应时间点 FDM 模型组,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.01$ ) (表 2)。

**表 1 各组豚鼠实验眼不同时间点屈光度比较( $\bar{x} \pm s, D$ )**  
**Table 1 Comparison of diopter of guinea pigs at different time points among different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s, D$ )**

组别	样本量	不同时间点屈光度		
		实验前	实验 2 周	实验 4 周
正常对照组	19	2.80±1.08	2.73±0.58	2.36±0.35
FDM 模型组	19	2.68±0.50	-2.38±1.10 <sup>a</sup>	-4.23±1.19 <sup>a</sup>
FDM+阿托品组	19	2.59±0.88	2.00±0.75 <sup>b</sup>	-0.86±1.30 <sup>ab</sup>
阿托品组	12	2.98±0.64	2.87±0.56	2.10±0.30

注: $F_{\text{分组}} = 138.892, P < 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 167.270, P < 0.001$ 。与相应时间点正常对照组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.001$ ;与相应时间点 FDM 模型组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.001$ (重复测量两因素方差分析,LSD-*t* 检验) FDM:形觉剥夺性近视

Note: $F_{\text{group}} = 138.892, P < 0.001; F_{\text{time}} = 167.270, P < 0.001$ . Compared with normal control group at corresponding time points,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.001$ ; compared with FDM group at corresponding time points,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.001$  (Two-way repeated measures ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) FDM: form deprivation myopia

**表 2 各组豚鼠实验眼不同时间点眼轴长度比较( $\bar{x} \pm s, mm$ )**  
**Table 2 Comparison of axial length of guinea pigs at different time points among different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s, mm$ )**

组别	样本量	不同时间点眼轴长度		
		实验前	实验 2 周	实验 4 周
正常对照组	19	7.43±0.03	7.61±0.09	7.70±0.07
FDM 模型组	19	7.42±0.05	7.79±0.12 <sup>a</sup>	7.96±0.04 <sup>a</sup>
FDM+阿托品组	19	7.42±0.06	7.63±0.06 <sup>b</sup>	7.79±0.07 <sup>ab</sup>
阿托品组	12	7.42±0.03	7.58±0.13	7.69±0.06

注: $F_{\text{分组}} = 32.346, P < 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 353.797, P < 0.001$ 。与相应时间点正常对照组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.01$ ;与相应时间点 FDM 模型组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.001$ (重复测量两因素方差分析,LSD-*t* 检验) FDM:形觉剥夺性近视

Note: $F_{\text{group}} = 32.346, P < 0.001; F_{\text{time}} = 353.797, P < 0.001$ . Compared with normal control group at corresponding time points,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.01$ ; compared with FDM group at corresponding time points,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.001$  (Two-way repeated measures ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) FDM: form deprivation myopia

### 2.3 各组豚鼠实验眼巩膜组织形态学比较

实验 4 周,各组豚鼠周边部、中周部巩膜形态未见明显差异,后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列差异显著。与正常对照组比较,FDM 模型组后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列疏松且紊乱,出现明显腔隙,FDM+阿托品组后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列规则(图 1)。各组豚鼠周边部、中周部巩膜厚度值总体比较,差异均无统计学意义( $F = 0.313, P = 0.816; F = 0.223, P = 0.879$ )。各组后

极部巩膜厚度值总体比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $F=6.709, P=0.005$ ), 其中 FDM 模型组实验眼后极部巩膜厚度值较正常对照组和 FDM+阿托品组明显变

薄, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P=0.002, 0.018$ ); 阿托品组与正常对照组实验眼后极部巩膜厚度比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ ) (表 3)。

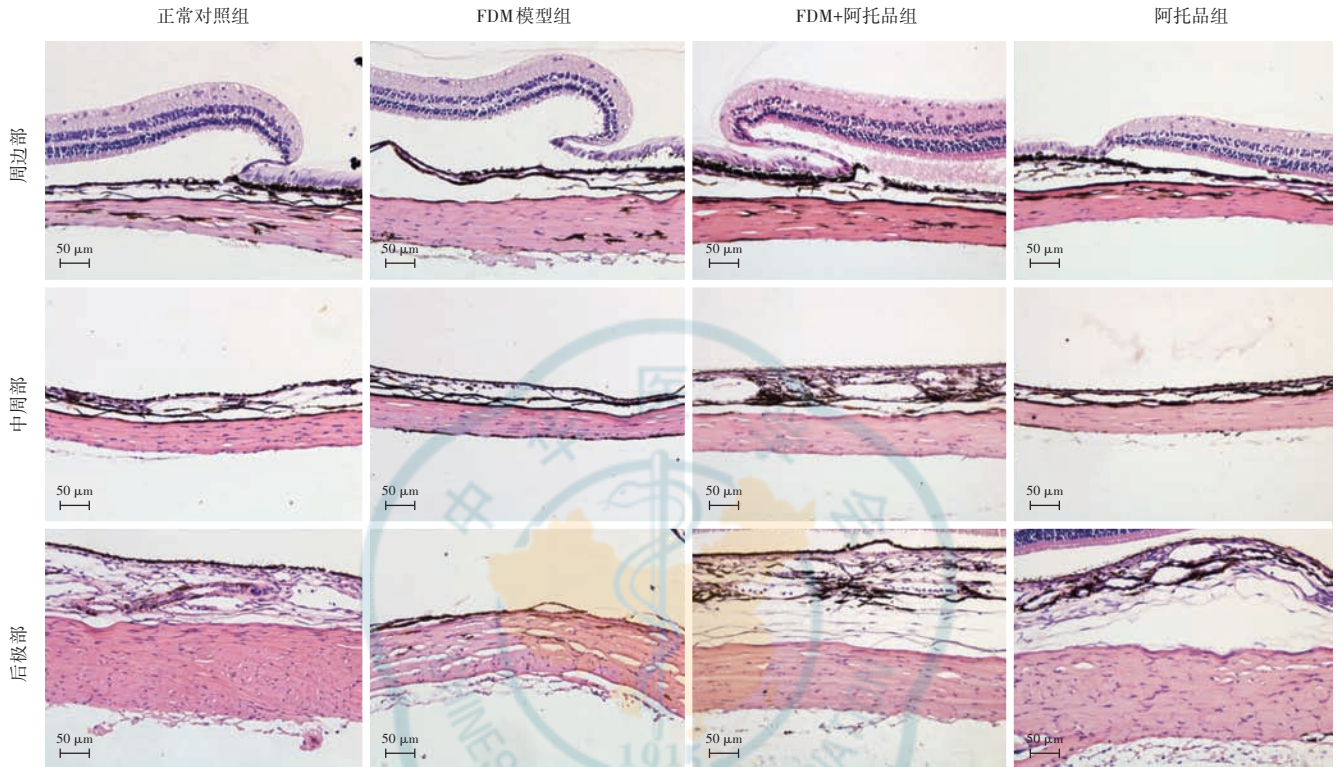


图 1 光学显微镜下各组豚鼠实验眼巩膜形态 (HE ×200, 标尺 = 50 μm) 各组周边部、中周部巩膜胶原纤维排列正常, 未见明显差异。正常对照组后极部巩膜形态正常, 胶原纤维排列整齐; FDM 模型组后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列疏松且紊乱, 有明显腔隙; FDM+阿托品组后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列规则; 阿托品组后极部巩膜胶原纤维排列整齐 FDM: 形觉剥夺性近视

Figure 1 Scleral morphology of guinea pigs in different groups under a light microscope (HE ×200, bar = 50 μm) The arrangement of collagen fibers in peripheral and pericentral sclera was normal in each group, and no significant difference was observed. The posterior sclera of normal control group was normal with neatly arranged collagen fibers. The collagen fibers of posterior sclera of FDM group were in a loose and disordered arrangement with obvious lacunae. The collagen fibers of posterior sclera of FDM+atropine group were in the regular arrangement. The collagen fibers of posterior sclera of atropine group were arranged neatly FDM: form deprivation myopia

表 3 各组豚鼠实验眼周边部、中周部和后极部巩膜厚度比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{m}$ )

Table 3 Comparison of peripheral, pericentral and posterior scleral thickness of guinea pigs among different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{m}$ )

组别	样本量	巩膜厚度		
		周边部	中周部	后极部
正常对照组	6	73.75 ± 6.65	64.47 ± 9.44	141.74 ± 16.98
FDM 模型组	6	66.96 ± 5.86	61.94 ± 6.53	101.46 ± 9.15 <sup>a</sup>
FDM+阿托品组	6	69.69 ± 9.37	65.13 ± 13.35	112.74 ± 6.24 <sup>ab</sup>
阿托品组	6	76.60 ± 5.76	68.02 ± 5.42	134.30 ± 18.19
F 值		0.313	0.223	6.709
P 值		0.816	0.879	0.005

注: 与正常对照组比较, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ; 与 FDM 模型组比较, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$  (单因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) FDM: 形觉剥夺性近视

Note: Compared with respective normal control group, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with respective FDM group, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$  (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) FDM: form deprivation myopia

## 2.4 各组豚鼠实验眼巩膜超微结构改变

实验 4 周, 正常对照组和阿托品组豚鼠实验眼后极部巩膜胶原纤维相似, 直径从内层到外层逐渐增大; FDM 模型组内、中、外层胶原纤维直径均较正常对照组变细, 胶原纤维排列稀疏; FDM+阿托品组内层、中层胶原纤维与正常对照组近似, 外层胶原纤维较正常对照组排列稀疏 (图 2)。

## 2.5 iTRAQ 蛋白质组学检测

通过 iTRAQ 技术进行巩膜蛋白质组检测, 共鉴定 402 个蛋白质, 其中差异蛋白共 241 个, 筛选 FDM 模型组与正常对照组巩膜组织中差异表达 1.30 倍及以上且在 FDM+阿托品组与 FDM 模型组中差异表达 1.30 倍及以上的蛋白 85 个, 其中阿托品干预后上调蛋白 38 个, 下调蛋白 47 个 (表 4)。通过 PANTHER (<http://www.pantherdb.org/>) 进行 GO 功能富集分析,



其生物过程主要涉及生物调节(GO:0065007)、细胞过程(GO:0009987)、定位(GO:0051179)及代谢过程(GO:0008152)等;其分子功能主要涉及结合(GO:0005488)、催化活性(GO:0003824)、分子功能调控(GO:0098772)、分子活性(GO:0005198)及转运活性(GO:0005215)等;其细胞成分主要涉及细胞解剖实体(GO:0110165)、细胞内物质(GO:0005622)及含蛋白的复合体(GO:0032991)(图3)。PANTHER分析发现,差异蛋白分类主要为细胞骨架蛋白(PC00085)、代谢物相互转化酶(PC00262)、蛋白修饰酶(PC00260)、细胞外基质蛋白(PC00102)、转运蛋白(PC00227)等(图4)。通路分析发现,差异蛋白主要与整合素信号通路(P00034)、糖酵解(P00024)、通过缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)激活的缺氧反应(P00030)、Rho GTP 酶对细胞骨架的调控(P00016)等有关(图5)。

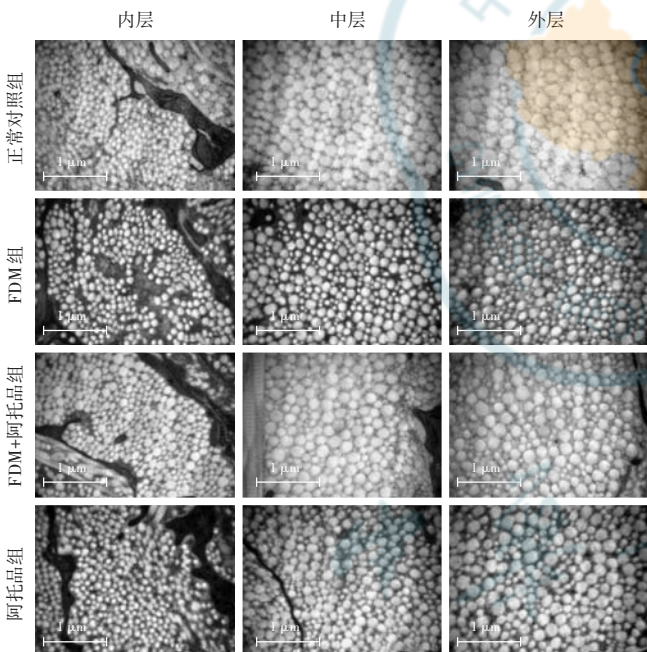


图2 透射电子显微镜下各组豚鼠实验眼巩膜超微结构(醋酸铀-柠檬酸铅 ×50 000, 标尺=1 μm) 正常对照组内、中、外层胶原纤维束正常,直径从内层到外层逐渐增大;FDM 模型组内、中、外层胶原纤维束直径变小、间隙变大;FDM+阿托品组内、中层胶原纤维与正常对照组近似,外层胶原纤维较正常对照组排列稀疏;阿托品组内、中、外层胶原纤维束与正常对照组相似 FDM:形觉剥夺性近视

Figure 2 Scleral ultrastructure in experimental eyes of guinea pigs in different groups under a transmission electron microscope (Uranium-lead citrate ×50 000, bar = 1 μm) In normal control group, the inner, middle and outer collagen fiber bundles were normal, and the diameter gradually increased from inner layer to outer layer. In FDM group, the diameter of collagen fiber bundles decreased and the gap increased. In FDM + atropine group, the inner and middle collagen fiber layers were similar to those of normal control group, while the outer collagen fibers were sparser. In atropine group, the inner, middle and outer collagen fiber bundles were similar to those of normal control group FDM: form deprivation myopia

表4 COL1A1、ABLIM1、IDE、MTOR 蛋白的差异改变  
Table 4 Differential changes of COL1A1, ABLIM1, IDE and MTOR proteins

Uniprot 编号	基因名称	蛋白名称	差异倍数	
			FDM 模型组/ 正常对照组	FDM+阿托品组/ FDM 模型组
H0V0L8	COL1A1	I 型胶原蛋白 α1	0.66	1.32
A0A286XWB6	ABLIM1	肌动蛋白结合 LIM 蛋白 1	0.23	3.39
A0A286XF71	IDE	胰岛素降解酶	0.47	7.26
H0VJM9	MTOR	丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 mTOR	4.49	0.35

注: I 型胶原蛋白 α1、肌动蛋白结合 LIM 蛋白 1、胰岛素降解酶在 FDM 模型组中表达下降,在 FDM+阿托品组中表达上调;丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 mTOR 在 FDM 模型组中表达增加,在 FDM+阿托品组中表达下调 FDM:形觉剥夺性近视

Note: The expressions of collagen type I α1 chain, actin binding LIM protein 1, and insulin-degrading enzyme were down-regulated in FDM group and up-regulated in FDM+atropine group. The expression of serine/threonine protein kinase mTOR was increased in FDM group and reduced in FDM + atropine group FDM: form deprivation myopia

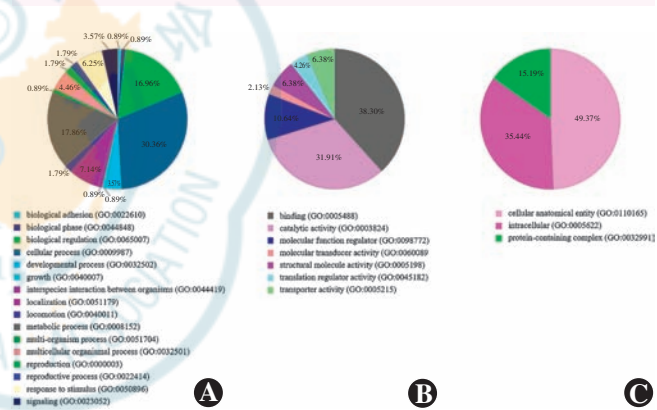


图3 各组 GO 分析 A:生物过程 包括细胞过程、代谢过程、生物调节等 B:分子功能 包括结合、催化活性、分子功能调控等 C:细胞成分 包括细胞解剖实体、细胞内物质及含蛋白的复合体  
Figure 3 GO analysis A:Biological process Including cellular process, metabolic process, biological regulation, and so on B: Molecular function Including binding, catalytic activity, molecular function regulator, and so on C: Cell component Including cell anatomical entity, intracellular and protein-containing complex

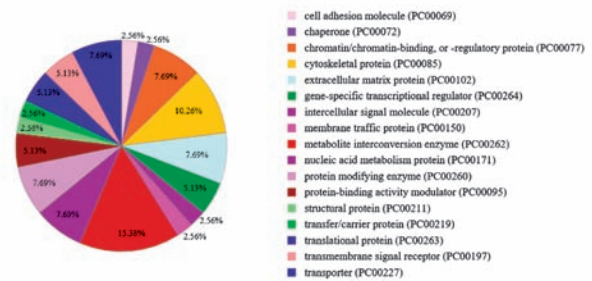


图4 各组 PANTHER 差异蛋白分类 包括细胞骨架蛋白、代谢物相互转化酶、蛋白修饰酶、细胞外基质蛋白、转运蛋白等  
Figure 4 PANTHER classification of differentially expressed proteins Cytoskeletal protein, metabolite interconversion enzyme, protein modifying enzyme, extracellular matrix protein, transporter, and so on were involved

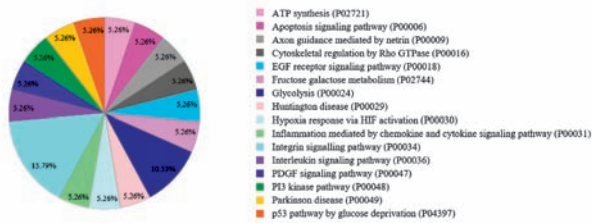


图 5 各组 PANTHER 通路分析 包括整合素信号通路、糖酵解通路、通过 HIF 激活的缺氧反应通路等

Figure 5 PANTHER pathway analysis Integrin signaling pathway, glycolysis, hypoxia response via HIF activation and other pathways were involved

### 3 讨论

低浓度阿托品应用是近年来近视防控研究的热点。Zhou 等<sup>[13]</sup>及 Zou 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究报道 1% 阿托品对豚鼠 FDM 屈光度的控制效果分别为 60.75% 和 76.92%，对眼轴长度的控制效果分别为 57.89% 和 50.00%。临床试验也已证实不同浓度阿托品对儿童及青少年近视进展有显著控制效果<sup>[15]</sup>。Yam 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究表明，0.05% 阿托品持续使用 1 年对近视屈光度及眼轴长度的控制效果分别可达 66.67% 和 51.22%。本实验用 1% 阿托品凝胶干预豚鼠 FDM 进展，结果表明其对近视屈光度及眼轴长度的控制效果分别为 52.90% 和 61.54%，与已有动物研究结果相似<sup>[13-14]</sup>，证实阿托品可有效控制豚鼠 FDM 进展。

既往研究表明，近视眼轴伸长后，眼球后极部巩膜组织形态结构发生改变，Zi 等<sup>[8]</sup>和 McBrien 等<sup>[9]</sup>在光学显微镜下观察豚鼠和树鼯近视模型眼球形态，发现后极部巩膜明显变薄，胶原纤维分布稀疏、排列紊乱，透射电子显微镜下观察发现胶原纤维直径减小，纤维密度降低。McBrien 等<sup>[9]</sup>对巩膜进一步分层观察，发现形觉剥夺时间较短的树鼯后极部巩膜内、中、外层胶原纤维直径未发生改变，形觉剥夺时间延长可使巩膜各层胶原纤维直径均减小，其中外层纤维直径改变最明显，与 Lin 等<sup>[7]</sup>和 Funata 等<sup>[17]</sup>在猴 FDM 模型及家兔离焦诱导性近视模型后极部巩膜内、中、外层胶原纤维中观察到的结果一致。本实验在光学显微镜下观察发现，FDM 豚鼠后极部巩膜组织变薄，胶原纤维排列疏松且紊乱，透射电子显微镜下可见胶原纤维直径变细，外层胶原纤维变化最明显，与既往研究结果一致。巩膜作为眼球的主要力学支撑架构，具有承受眼内压力，维持眼球形态的作用，而巩膜变薄、纤维变细会降低巩膜的机械强度，导致眼球在眼压作用下更容易扩张，眼轴伸长引发近视进展，而增强眼球后极部巩膜的

机械强度能够有效抑制眼轴的增长<sup>[18-20]</sup>。因此，阿托品能否通过改善巩膜形态及超微结构防控近视值得关注。

Barathi 等<sup>[11]</sup>在离焦诱导性近视模型小鼠结膜下注射 1% 阿托品，发现其后极部巩膜厚度为  $(70.5 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{m}$ ，较结膜下注射生理盐水的近视小鼠后极部巩膜厚度  $(53.9 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{m}$  明显变厚，表明阿托品可抑制近视眼后极部巩膜变薄，但该研究未能从巩膜组织胶原纤维形态学及超微结构层面观察阿托品对巩膜组织的影响。本研究分别观察了正常对照组、FDM 模型组、FDM+阿托品组及阿托品组在光学显微镜及透射电子显微镜下后极部巩膜厚度及胶原纤维形态，结果显示相较于 FDM 模型组，FDM+阿托品组巩膜厚度增加，胶原纤维排列改善、直径增大，表明阿托品可增加近视豚鼠后极部巩膜组织厚度，改善胶原纤维形态及结构。

为进一步揭示阿托品对近视巩膜组织形态学改变的潜在作用机制，本实验通过蛋白质组学探讨阿托品对近视动物模型后极部巩膜组织蛋白的调控作用，结果显示差异蛋白主要有细胞外基质蛋白和细胞骨架蛋白。Hsiao 等<sup>[21]</sup>利用下一代测序和生物信息学方法研究发现，阿托品控制眼轴增长的差异表达基因涉及改变细胞外基质结构的基因，推测阿托品对近视的调控作用可能与细胞外基质重塑密切相关。细胞外基质改变在巩膜生长、眼轴伸长中发挥重要作用<sup>[22]</sup>。细胞外基质主要由胶原蛋白组成，本研究发现 I 型胶原蛋白  $\alpha 1$  (collagen type I  $\alpha 1$  chain, COL1A1) 在 FDM 模型组中表达下调，在 FDM+阿托品组上调。已有研究表明，在近视发生和发展过程中，巩膜组织中 COL1A1 表达下调，京尼平和溴莫尼定的使用均可上调巩膜组织中 COL1A1 的表达，抑制近视的发生和发展<sup>[23-25]</sup>，表明 COL1A1 是药物控制近视进展过程中的关键蛋白。因此，阿托品可能通过上调 COL1A1 的表达，增加胶原蛋白合成，改善胶原纤维排列，影响细胞外基质重塑，增强巩膜组织生物力学特性，抑制眼轴伸长。

胰岛素降解酶 (insulin degrading enzyme, IDE) 是一种非典型的锌金属内肽酶，可水解胰岛素和其他中等大小的肽激素，可优先降解结构相似的多肽，如 IDE 可降解胰岛素样生长因子 (insulin like growth factor, IGF)。本实验发现，IDE 在 FDM 模型组表达下调，在 FDM+阿托品组上调。已有研究表明 IGF 及其受体在形觉剥夺及离焦诱导性近视模型巩膜组织中表达增加<sup>[26-28]</sup>。IGF 是一类具有促生长作用的多肽类物质，与其受体结合可使酪氨酸蛋白激酶活化 PI3K/Akt/



mTOR 信号通路,调节成纤维细胞向肌成纤维细胞分化,影响细胞外基质合成<sup>[29]</sup>。已有研究表明,PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路可能参与对病理性近视相关因子的调控<sup>[30-31]</sup>。因此我们推测阿托品干预使巩膜组织中 IDE 表达增加,可能通过调控 IGF 表达,减少与 IGF 受体的结合,影响 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路,改善巩膜细胞外基质重塑,进而发挥近视控制作用。

细胞骨架在维持细胞形态、承受外力、保持细胞内部结构的有序性方面起重要作用,与结合蛋白组成动力系统可增强机械强度。Frost 等<sup>[32]</sup>和 Yuan 等<sup>[33]</sup>研究发现,细胞骨架蛋白与近视发生和发展有关,因此我们推测细胞骨架蛋白在近视发展及近视控制中均发挥重要作用。肌动蛋白结合 LIM 蛋白 1 (actin binding LIM protein 1, ABLIM1) 是细胞骨架肌动蛋白结合蛋白,其在 FDM 模型组表达下调,在 FDM+阿托品组表达上调。研究发现 ABLIM1 与肌动蛋白网络紧密连接相关,其构成的肌动蛋白网络可抵消机械张力的作用,ABLIM1 缺失会破坏肌动蛋白的结构,削弱对外界机械张力的抵抗<sup>[34]</sup>。由此推测阿托品干预后 ABLIM1 的增加可能与增强巩膜细胞间紧密连接、增强巩膜组织的机械强度有关。因此阿托品可能通过改善细胞骨架,进而影响胶原纤维形态及结构,增加巩膜厚度,控制眼轴伸长。

本研究富集通路分析发现,差异蛋白主要与整合素信号通路、Rho GTP 酶对细胞骨架重组调控信号通路相关。Yuan 等<sup>[33]</sup>发现在豚鼠 FDM 模型中,与近视相关的差异蛋白主要与整合素信号通路相关。近视进展过程中胶原结合整合素的表达水平下降,整合素可作为潜在靶点以减缓近视诱导期间眼轴伸长<sup>[35-37]</sup>。整合素作为细胞黏附分子,可与细胞外基质蛋白和细胞骨架蛋白共同形成一个动态网络。当细胞受到外源性机械力时,细胞黏附分子感知并传递机械刺激到细胞骨架,进一步激活 RhoA 从 GDP 结合状态到 GTP 结合状态<sup>[38-39]</sup>,诱导细胞骨架发生变化,造成肌成纤维转分化<sup>[40-42]</sup>,从而影响巩膜细胞外基质重塑。

综上所述,本研究结果表明阿托品可改善巩膜胶原纤维排列,增加后极部巩膜厚度,影响巩膜重塑,其对巩膜组织形态学的作用机制可能与细胞间紧密连接及细胞骨架蛋白密切相关。本实验仅探讨阿托品对近视巩膜组织形态学及蛋白质谱的影响,阿托品如何作用于巩膜组织蛋白产生影响及蛋白如何发挥其对巩膜组织的调控作用仍需进一步研究。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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论文写作;宫博腾:参与选题、实施研究;祝颖:研究设计;鹿大千、刘勋:实施研究;刘琳、杜蓓:论文智力性内容修改;魏瑞华:参与选题、研究设计及定稿

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