

· 实验研究 ·

芪灯明目胶囊对氧诱导视网膜病变小鼠视网膜血管的保护作用

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【摘要】 目的 研究芪灯明目胶囊对氧诱导视网膜病变(OIR)小鼠视网膜新生血管形成及重塑的影响。**方法** 将36只出生后第7天的(P7)SPF级C57BL/6J幼鼠采用随机数字表法分为正常组、OIR组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组,每组9只。正常组小鼠于正常环境下饲养,其余小鼠均在高氧环境中[氧浓度为(75±2)%]饲养5d(P7~P12)后再在正常环境中饲养5d(P12~P17)建立OIR模型。芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组从P12开始分别给予芪灯明目胶囊(900 mg/kg)与血管内皮生长因子受体2抑制剂阿帕替尼(70 mg/kg)灌胃,1次/d,连续5d。P17时,摘取小鼠眼球,制作眼球石蜡切片并行苏木精-伊红染色,计数各组小鼠突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目;制作视网膜铺片并行FITC-dextran荧光染色,计算视网膜无灌注区面积比、新生血管密度与总血管密度;采用免疫荧光染色法检测视网膜血管内皮细胞标志物CD31与周细胞标志物 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)的分布和荧光强度;采用免疫组织化学染色法检测视网膜缺氧诱导因子1 α (HIF-1 α)与血管内皮钙黏蛋白(VE-cadherin)的表达分布。**结果** 正常组、OIR组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目分别为(2.83±4.40)、(37.33±5.43)、(23.83±6.79)和(14.00±9.34)个,总体比较差异有统计学意义($F=28.313, P<0.001$),其中OIR组突破内界膜血管内皮细胞数明显多于正常组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。视网膜铺片结果显示,OIR组视网膜存在大片无灌注区域与新生血管芽,血管迂曲,分布紊乱,芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组血管分布较OIR组更均匀,无灌注区面积和新生血管较OIR组减少。正常组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组视网膜无灌注区面积比和新生血管密度均较OIR组降低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。正常组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组CD31免疫荧光强度和HIF-1 α 吸光度值明显低于OIR组, α -SMA免疫荧光强度和VE-cadherin吸光度值明显高于OIR组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 芪灯明目胶囊能够抑制OIR小鼠视网膜新生血管形成,增加血管周细胞覆盖,缓解视网膜缺氧以及增加血管完整性,对OIR小鼠视网膜血管起到保护作用。

【关键词】 视网膜新生血管; 氧诱导视网膜病变; 小鼠; 芪灯明目胶囊; 阿帕替尼

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Protective effect of Qideng Mingmu capsule on retinal vessels in mice with oxygen-induced retinopathy

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of Qideng Mingmu capsule on the formation and remodeling of retinal neovascularization in mice with oxygen-induced retinopathy (OIR). **Methods** Thirty-six postnatal day 7 (P7) SPF grade C57BL/6J pups were divided into normal group, OIR group, Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group by random number table method, with 9 mice in each group. The mice in the normal group were raised in normal environment. The mice in the other three groups were fed in hyperoxic environment of (75±2)% oxygen concentration for 5 days from P7 to P12 and then were fed in normal environment for 5 days from P12 to P17 to establish the OIR model. From P12, mice in Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group were given intragastric

administration of Qideng Mingmu capsule (900 mg/kg) and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 inhibitor apatinib (70 mg/kg) respectively, once a day for 5 consecutive days. On P17, paraffin sections of mouse eyeballs were made and stained with hematoxylin-eosin to count the number of vascular endothelial cells that broke through the internal limiting membrane. The retinal slices were prepared and stained with FITC-dextran to quantify the retinal non-perfusion area, neovascularization density and total vascular density. The distribution and fluorescence intensity of retinal vascular endothelial cell marker CD31 and pericyte marker α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) were observed by double immunofluorescence staining. Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression and distribution of retinal hypoxia inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α) and vascular endothelial cadherin (VE-cadherin). The use and care of animals were in accordance with the Regulations on the Management of Laboratory Animals issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology. This study was approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (No. 2019-30). **Results** The number of vascular endothelial cells breaking through the internal limiting membrane in normal group, OIR group, Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group were (2.83 \pm 4.40), (37.33 \pm 5.43), (23.83 \pm 6.79) and (14.00 \pm 9.34), respectively, with a statistically significant overall difference ($F = 28.313, P < 0.001$). There were more vascular endothelial cells breaking through internal limiting membrane in OIR group than in normal group, Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group, showing statistically significant differences (all at $P < 0.05$). In the observation of mouse retinal slices, there were large non-perfusion areas, neovascularization buds and disordered distribution of blood vessels in OIR group. The distribution of blood vessels was more uniform and the areas of non-perfusion and neovascularization were smaller in Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group than in OIR group. The relative area of central retinal non-perfusion area and neovascularization density were significantly lower in normal group, Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group than in OIR group (all at $P < 0.05$). The immunofluorescence intensity of CD31 and the absorbance value of HIF-1 α were significantly lower, and the immunofluorescence intensity of α -SMA and the absorbance value of VE-cadherin were significantly higher in normal group, Qideng Mingmu capsule group and apatinib group than in OIR group (all at $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Qideng Mingmu capsule can inhibit retinal neovascularization formation, increase vascular pericyte coverage, relieve retinal hypoxia and increase vascular integrity in OIR mice. It can protect the retinal vessels of OIR mice.

[Key words] Retinal neovascularization; Oxygen-induced retinopathy; Mouse; Qideng Mingmu capsule; Apatinib

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视网膜新生血管 (retinal neovascularization, RNV) 是早产儿视网膜病变、视网膜静脉阻塞和糖尿病视网膜病变等眼病的重要病理表现,常引起出血和渗漏,影响视功能^[1-2]。抗血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 玻璃体腔注射是目前 RNV 的标准药物治疗方式,可有效减轻黄斑水肿、减少新生血管以及改善或稳定视力^[3]。然而,VEGF 抑制剂的视力改善作用通常会随着时间的推移而下降,需要频繁注射以维持视力,给患者和社会带来沉重的负担,且患者的依从性会随病程的延长而下降^[4-5]。也有研究表明抗 VEGF 治疗会加速增生性视网膜外膜的形成,并加剧玻璃体视网膜牵引^[6]。因此,有必要研究 RNV 新的治疗方法。芪灯明目胶囊由葛根、黄芪和灯盏细辛组成。有研究显示芪灯明目胶囊能减轻高血糖导致的大鼠视网膜微血管损害,减少周细胞丢失,保护血-视网

膜屏障,其作用机制可能与抑制 VEGF-A,以及缺氧诱导因子 1 α (hypoxia inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α) 等有关^[7-10]。葛根素能抑制氧诱导的大鼠 RNV,黄芪能减少高糖环境下血管内皮细胞损伤,灯盏细辛能使癌变组织的血管向良性血管生长,从而产生“良性血管生成”的抗癌功效^[11-13]。基于以上研究,推测芪灯明目胶囊能抑制 RNV 的形成,并且可能对新生血管具有良性血管转化作用,从而促进视网膜血管系统稳定。由于芪灯明目胶囊是口服给药,而目前针对 RNV 标准的治疗是抗 VEGF 药物玻璃体注射治疗。为避免给药方式产生的影响,本研究以口服 VEGFR2 抑制剂阿帕替尼^[14]作为阳性对照药物。本研究建立氧诱导视网膜病变 (oxygen-induced retinopathy, OIR) 模型,观察芪灯明目胶囊对 RNV 形成和重塑的影响,探讨芪灯明目胶囊是否在抑制 RNV 形成的同时促进良性血管转化,从



而保护视网膜,为其临床应用提供新的实验依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 材 料

1.1.1 实验动物 5 日龄 SPF 级 C57BL/6J 幼鼠 36 只,购自成都达硕实验动物有限公司[许可证号:SCXK(川)2020-030]。幼鼠与其哺乳母鼠共同饲养在 12 h/12 h 明暗循环、室温 22~26 ℃、相对湿度为(50±10)%的环境中,全程自由摄食、饮水、哺乳。实验动物的使用和饲养均符合国家科学技术部发布的《实验动物管理条例》,本研究经成都中医药大学动物伦理委员会批准(批文号:2019-30)。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 芪灯明目胶囊(太极集团有限公司);阿帕替尼(上海阿拉丁生化科技股份有限公司);异硫氰酸荧光素-葡聚糖(FITC-dextran,相对分子质量 2×10^6 ,美国 Sigma 公司);伊红染色液、苏木素染色液、FITC 标记山羊抗小鼠二抗(GB22303)、CY3 标记山羊抗小鼠二抗(GB21301)(武汉塞维尔生物科技有限公司);小鼠源 HIF-1 α 抗体(BS-0737R,北京博奥森生物技术有限公司);血管内皮钙黏蛋白(vascular endothelial cadherin,VE-cadherin)(251821)抗体、CD31 单克隆抗体(383815)(美国 ZenBio 公司); α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -smooth muscle actin, α -SMA)抗体(67735-1-Ig)(武汉三鹰生物技术有限公司)。数字测氧仪(CY-12C,建德市通达电子控制设备厂);数字切片扫描仪(Pannoramic 250,日本 Olympus 公司);倒置荧光显微镜(FRD-4C,北京世纪科信科学仪器有限公司)。

1.2 方 法

1.2.1 OIR 模型建立及分组处理 适应性喂养 2 d 后采用随机数字表法将幼鼠分为正常组 9 只和模型组 27 只。参照参考文献[15]的方法建立 OIR 模型,从出生后第 7 天(postnatal day 7,P7)开始,模型组小鼠与其哺乳母鼠一起被饲养在密闭玻璃氧舱内,接入流量为 0.2~0.4 L/min 的 100%湿度医用氧气,氧气浓度控制在(75±2)%。期间使用数字测氧仪持续监测(3 h/次)氧气浓度,并每天将氧舱和正常环境中的哺乳母鼠进行交换,避免母鼠死亡,全程给予母鼠繁殖饲料。5 天后(P12)将幼鼠转移至正常氧环境中饲养。正常组小鼠一直于正常空气环境中饲养。

1.2.2 实验动物给药 P12 时将造模成功幼鼠按照随机数字表法分为 OIR 组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组,每组 9 只。芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组分别行芪灯明目胶囊混悬液(900 mg/kg,质量浓度为

90 mg/ml,相当于 36 倍成人剂量)和阿帕替尼混悬液(70 mg/kg,质量浓度为 7 g/ml)灌胃,每天上午 10:00 给药 1 次,连续 5 d。正常组和 OIR 组给予等量生理盐水灌胃,灌胃体积为 10 ml/kg。

1.2.3 苏木精-伊红染色法观察突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目 P17 时,每组任意选取 6 只小鼠,采用戊巴比妥钠腹腔注射过量麻醉法处死后迅速摘取眼球,室温下于 4% 多聚甲醛中固定 24 h,100%、95%、85%和 75%乙醇和二甲苯中梯度脱水,石蜡包埋,沿矢状位行 4 μ m 厚切片,排除含视神经的切片,进行苏木素(5 min)和伊红(1~3 min)染色。采用数字切片扫描仪采集 400 倍图片,每张切片选取 3 个视野。3 名技术人员采用盲法计数突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目,取平均值。

1.2.4 视网膜铺片法观察视网膜血管情况 P17 时,每组任意选取 3 只小鼠,腹腔内注射 1% 戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg)全身麻醉,向其眶后静脉窦注入 5% FITC-dextran 溶液 0.05 ml,循环 3 min 后采用戊巴比妥钠腹腔注射过量麻醉法处死小鼠,并摘取眼球,4% 多聚甲醛避光固定 40 min 后在解剖显微镜下剪除角膜,去除晶状体和玻璃体,使用虹膜恢复器小心分离出视网膜,以视盘为中心将视网膜剪成大小大致相等的 4 瓣,内层向上铺在载玻片上,采用抗荧光淬灭封片剂封片。暗室内于荧光显微镜下观察并拍照,使用 Photoshop 2020 软件将图像融合为完整视网膜图像,参照参考文献[16]的计算方法,无灌注区面积比=无灌注区域像素值/全视网膜像素值 $\times 100\%$,新生血管密度=新生血管芽像素值/全视网膜像素值 $\times 100\%$ 。FITC-dextran 灌注染血管为绿色,视网膜其他组织无明显颜色,在 Photoshop 2020 软件绿色通道模式下选中所有绿色血管区域,记录其像素值,计算总血管密度=血管像素值/整个视网膜像素值 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.2.5 免疫荧光染色法检测视网膜 CD31、 α -SMA 表达分布 取 1.2.3 中制备的石蜡切片,切片脱蜡至水化后进行抗原修复,山羊血清封闭;滴加血管内皮细胞标志物 CD31 抗体(1:50 稀释)和 α -SMA 抗体(1:100 稀释),4 ℃ 孵育过夜,磷酸盐缓冲溶液(phosphate buffer saline,PBS)漂洗;分别滴加 FITC 标记和 CY3 标记山羊抗小鼠二抗(均为 1:100 稀释)37 ℃ 下孵育 30 min,PBS 漂洗;DAPI 室温孵育 10 min,PBS 漂洗,使用抗荧光衰减封片剂封片。暗室内于荧光显微镜下观察并拍照,其中 DAPI 染细胞核为蓝色,CD31 阳性表达为绿色, α -SMA 阳性表达为红色。每张切片采集 400 倍视野下 3 个区域,采用 ImageJ 软件测定荧光强

度和面积,计算每张切片的平均荧光强度。

1.2.6 免疫组织化学染色法检测视网膜 HIF-1 α 和 VE-cadherin 的表达 取 1.2.3 中制备的眼球石蜡切片,依次放入二甲苯和梯度乙醇中进行脱蜡至水化,随后浸入 pH=6.0 柠檬酸盐缓冲液进行抗原修复;使用双氧水阻断内源性过氧化物酶,山羊血清封闭;滴加 HIF-1 α 与 VE-cadherin 抗体(均 1:100 稀释)4 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育过夜,PBS 漂洗;滴加相应二抗 37 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 30 min,PBS 漂洗,滴加 DAB 显色液,苏木素复染细胞核,脱水封片。使用显微摄像系统进行图像采集,其中苏木素染细胞核为蓝色,DAB 显出的阳性表达为棕黄色,每张切片采集 3 张图像,使用 Image-Pro Plus 6.0 软件分析每张切片的吸光度(absorbance,A)值。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 25.0 统计学软件进行统计分析。计量资料经 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验证实呈正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。各组间不同参数总体差异比较采用单因素方差分析,经方差齐性检验后,方差齐则组间多重比较采用 LSD-*t* 检验,方差不齐则采用 Tamhane's T2 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 各组小鼠突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目比较

正常组小鼠视网膜内界膜结构平滑完整,未发现明显新生血管突破内界膜,OIR 组小鼠内界膜形态极不规则,细胞排列紊乱,有大量突破内界膜进入玻璃体腔的新生血管,芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组突破内界膜的新生血管较 OIR 组明显减少(图 1)。正常组、OIR 组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目分别为(2.83 \pm 4.40)、(37.33 \pm 5.43)、(23.83 \pm 6.79)、(14.00 \pm 9.34)个,总体比较差异有统计学意义($F = 28.313$, $P < 0.001$);其中 OIR 组突破内界膜血管内皮细胞数较正常组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组明显增多,阿帕替尼组突破内界膜血管内皮细胞数较芪灯明目胶囊组明显减少,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)(图 2)。

2.2 各组小鼠视网膜无灌注区面积比、新生血管密度

和总血管密度比较

视网膜铺片结果显示,正常组小鼠 P17 时视网膜血管发育成熟,呈均匀网状结构分布,血管走行完整,未见明显无血管灌注区及新生血管;OIR 组小鼠视网膜血管化不完全,视网膜中央可见大片无灌注区,无灌注区周边可见大量新生血管丛,血管分布不均,血管迂曲。与 OIR 组相比,芪灯明目胶囊组及阿帕替尼组小鼠视网膜血管化较好,视盘周围的无灌注区面积减小,新生血管减少,血管网分布均匀,可见清晰的毛细血管网,血管迂曲程度较轻(图 3)。

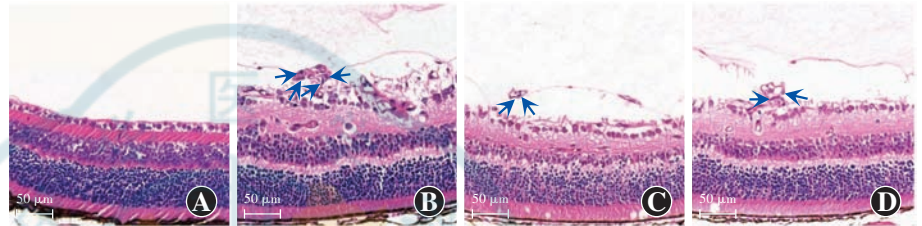


图 1 各组小鼠视网膜组织病理染色(HE $\times 400$, 标尺 = 50 μ m) 正常组小鼠内界膜结构平滑完整,OIR 组有大量突破内界膜进入玻璃体腔的血管内皮细胞,芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数较 OIR 组明显减少 蓝色箭头示突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞核 A:正常组 B:OIR 组 C:芪灯明目胶囊组 D:阿帕替尼组

Figure 1 Pathological staining of mouse retina in different groups (HE $\times 400$, scale bar = 50 μ m) In normal group, the structure of internal limiting membrane was smooth and intact. In OIR group, there was a large number of vascular endothelial cells breaking through the internal limiting membrane into the vitreous cavity. Compared with OIR group, the number of vascular endothelial cells breaking through the internal limiting membrane was significantly smaller in Qideng Mingmu capsule and apatinib groups The blue arrow showed the nuclei of vascular endothelial cells that broke through the internal limiting membrane A: normal group B: OIR group C: Qideng Mingmu capsule group D: apatinib group

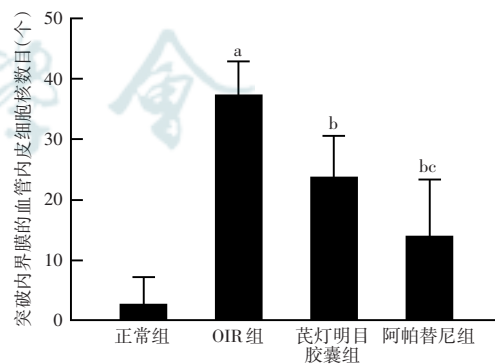


图 2 各组突破内界膜的血管内皮细胞数目比较 $F = 28.313$, $P < 0.001$. 与正常组比较,^a $P < 0.01$;与 OIR 组比较,^b $P < 0.01$;与芪灯明目胶囊组比较,^c $P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析,LSD-*t* 检验; $n = 6$) OIR:氧诱导视网膜病变

Figure 2 Comparison of the number of vascular endothelial cells breaking through internal limiting membrane among various groups $F = 28.313$, $P < 0.001$. Compared with normal group, ^a $P < 0.01$; compared with OIR group, ^b $P < 0.01$; compared with Qideng Mingmu capsule group, ^c $P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test; $n = 6$) OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy

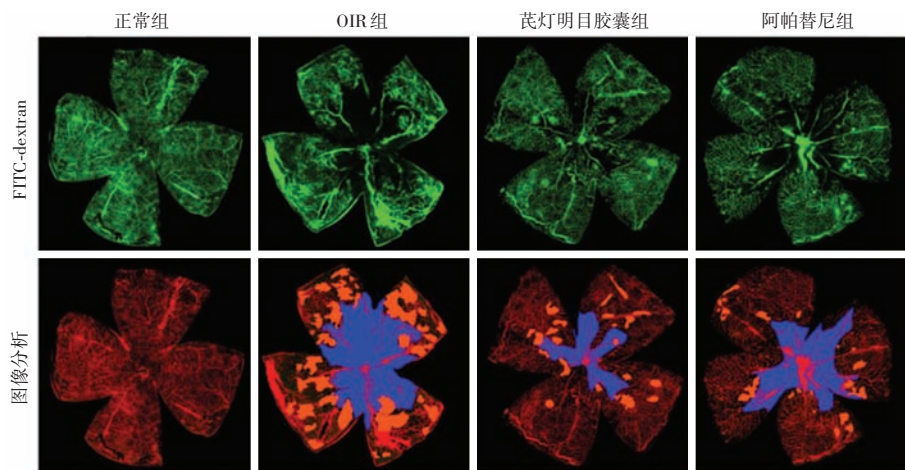


图 3 各组小鼠视网膜铺片 (FITC-dextran ×40) 正常组小鼠视网膜血管分布均匀, 未见明显无灌注区和新生血管; OIR 组可见视网膜中央大片无灌注区和新生血管, 血管分布紊乱; 与 OIR 组比较, 芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组血管分布更均匀, 无灌注区面积和新生血管减少。图像分析时, 使用蓝色表示视网膜无灌注区域, 红色表示血管网, 橙红色表示新生血管 OIR: 氧诱导视网膜病变

Figure 3 Mouse retina slices of different groups (FITC-dextran ×40) In normal group, the retinal vessels were evenly distributed, and there was no obvious non-perfusion area and neovascularization. In OIR group, large areas of non-perfusion and neovascularization were seen in central retina and the distribution of blood vessels was disordered. Compared with OIR group, the distribution of blood vessels was more uniform in Qideng Mingmu capsule and apatinib groups, and the areas of non-perfusion and neovascularization were decreased. For image analysis, blue indicated non-perfusion area, red indicated vascular network, and orange-red indicated neovascularization OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy

各组间视网膜无灌注区面积比、新生血管密度、总血管密度总体比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 56.220$ 、 45.672 、 6.974 , 均 $P < 0.01$); 其中, OIR 组视网膜无灌注区面积比、新生血管密度较正常组明显增加, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$), 芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组视网膜无灌注区面积比、新生血管密度较 OIR 组明显减小, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 1)。

表 1 各组小鼠视网膜无灌注区面积比、新生血管密度和总血管密度比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

Table 1 Comparison of non-perfusion area ratio, neovascularization density and total vessel density of retinal slices among various groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

组别	样本量	无灌注区面积比 [*]	新生血管密度 [*]	总血管密度 [#]
正常组	6	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	34.46 ± 4.55
OIR 组	6	31.24 ± 2.93 ^a	20.43 ± 1.89 ^a	30.90 ± 4.54
芪灯明目胶囊组	6	19.23 ± 7.34 ^b	11.20 ± 5.44 ^b	27.02 ± 3.81
阿帕替尼组	6	17.93 ± 2.65 ^b	6.06 ± 2.77 ^b	23.90 ± 4.79 ^b
F 值		56.220	45.672	6.974
P 值		<0.01	<0.01	0.002

注: 与正常组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 OIR 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析; *: LSD-*t* 检验; #: Tamhane's T2 检验) OIR: 氧诱导视网膜病变

Note: Compared with normal group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with OIR group, ^b $P < 0.05$ (One way ANOVA; *: LSD-*t* test; #: Tamhane's T2 test) OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy

2.3 各组小鼠视网膜 CD31 和 α -SMA 表达比较

免疫荧光染色结果显示, 正常组视网膜各层结构排列整齐, CD31 和 α -SMA 荧光表达均匀分布在视网膜深层和浅层血管分布区域; OIR 组视网膜各层结构紊乱, 内界膜附近存在大量 CD31 荧光表达, 而 α -SMA 荧光表达减弱; 与 OIR 组比较, 芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组 CD31 荧光表达减弱, α -SMA 荧光表达增强 (图 4)。

各组间 CD31 与 α -SMA 平均荧光强度总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 60.153$ 、 14.212 , 均 $P < 0.001$), 其中正常组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组 CD31 免疫荧光强度明显低于 OIR 组, 而 α -SMA 免疫荧光强度明显高于 OIR 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (表 2)。

2.4 各组小鼠视网膜 HIF-1 α 和 VE-cadherin 表达比较

免疫组织化学染色结果显示, 正常组小鼠视网膜各层结构排列整齐, HIF-1 α 无明显阳性表达, VE-cadherin 表达较多; 与正常组相比, OIR 组视网膜各层结构紊乱, HIF-1 α 表达明显增多, VE-cadherin 表达减少; 与 OIR 组相比, 芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组视网膜各层结构分布较为均匀, HIF-1 α 表达减少, VE-cadherin 表达增多 (图 5)。

正常组、OIR 组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组 HIF-1 α 的 A 值分别为 0.19 ± 0.02 、 0.24 ± 0.04 、 0.19 ± 0.02 和 0.19 ± 0.02 , VE-cadherin 的 A 值分别为 0.24 ± 0.02 、 0.20 ± 0.02 、 0.25 ± 0.03 和 0.29 ± 0.04 。各组小鼠视网膜 HIF-1 α 和 VE-cadherin 的 A 值总体比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 5.025$, $P = 0.009$; $F = 10.366$, $P < 0.001$); 其中正常组、芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组 HIF-1 α 的 A 值低于 OIR 组, VE-cadherin 的 A 值高于 OIR 组, 阿帕替尼组 VE-cadherin 的 A 值高于芪灯明目胶囊组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (图 6)。

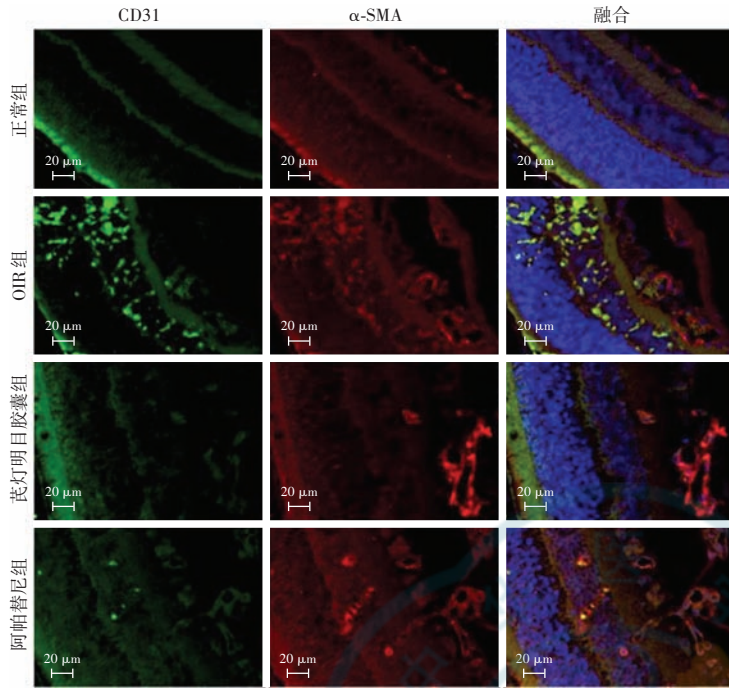


图 4 各组小鼠视网膜免疫荧光染色图 (×400, 标尺 = 20 μm) α-SMA 阳性表达为红色 (CY3), CD31 阳性表达为绿色 (FITC)。可见正常组视网膜各层结构排列整齐, CD31 和 α-SMA 荧光表达均匀分布在视网膜深层和浅层血管分布区域; OIR 组视网膜各层结构紊乱, 内界膜附近存在大量 CD31 荧光表达, 而 α-SMA 荧光表达减弱, 存在大量不成熟的新生血管; 与 OIR 组比较, 芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组 CD31 荧光表达减弱, α-SMA 荧光表达增强, 且血管成熟度增加 α-SMA: α-平滑肌肌动蛋白; OIR: 氧诱导视网膜病变

Figure 4 Immunofluorescence staining of mouse retina in different groups (×400, scale bar = 20 μm) The positive expression of α-SMA was red (CY3) and the positive expression of CD31 was green (FITC). In normal group, the structure of retinal layer was arranged neatly, and the expression of CD31 and α-SMA was uniformly distributed in the deep and superficial retinal vascular areas. In OIR group, the structure of retinal layer was disordered, and there was a large amount of CD31 fluorescent expression near the internal limiting membrane, while the fluorescent expression of α-SMA was weakened, and there was a large number of immature new blood vessels. Compared with OIR group, the fluorescent expression of CD31 was decreased and the fluorescent expression of α-SMA was increased in Qideng Mingmu capsule and apatinib groups, and the vascular maturity increased α-SMA: α-smooth muscle actin; OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy

表 2 各组小鼠视网膜 CD31 和 α-SMA 免疫荧光强度比较 (x̄±s)
Table 2 Comparison of immunofluorescence intensity of CD31 and α-SMA in mouse retina among different groups (x̄±s)

组别	样本量	CD31 免疫荧光强度	α-SMA 免疫荧光强度
正常组	6	14.94±0.81	30.72±3.08
OIR 组	6	25.51±2.87 ^a	20.35±1.32 ^a
芪灯明目胶囊组	6	15.97±0.97 ^b	30.72±3.08 ^b
阿帕替尼组	6	15.22±0.71 ^b	33.19±5.87 ^b
F 值		60.153	14.212
P 值		<0.001	<0.001

注: 与正常组比较, ^aP<0.01; 与 OIR 组比较, ^bP<0.05 (单因素方差分析, Tamhane's T2 检验) α-SMA: α-平滑肌肌动蛋白; OIR: 氧诱导视网膜病变

Note: Compared with normal group, ^aP<0.01; compared with OIR group, ^bP<0.05 (One-way ANOVA, Tamhane's T2 test) α-SMA: α-smooth muscle actin; OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy

3 讨论

芪灯明目胶囊的主要药理活性成分是葛根素、野黄芩苷和黄芪甲苷^[17]。通过灯盏细辛对金地鼠颊囊癌血管生成影响的研究发现, 灯盏细辛治疗后血管均匀扩张, 血管密度适度增加, 无灶性出血及结构紊乱^[18-19]。有研究显示葛根素能有效抑制 OIR 小鼠 RNV 形成, 并减轻由缺氧造成的视网膜超微结构损害^[11,16]; 其还能抑制缺氧状态下视网膜色素上皮细胞的 HIF-1α 表达^[20]。黄芪可保护血管内皮细胞, 维持血管稳态, 其主要成分黄芪甲苷能提高机体的耐缺氧能力^[21-22]。有不同研究提出“血管正常化”假说, 即在抗血管生成治疗期间或之后的一段时间, 血管结构和功能正常, 表现为血管密度降低, 血管分布更规则, 周细胞高覆盖, 组织灌注增加, 缺氧改善^[23-24]。

本研究结果表明, 芪灯明目胶囊能有效抑制 OIR 小鼠 RNV 形成, 减小视网膜无灌注区面积, 使血管分布更规则。芪灯明目胶囊减少突破内界膜血管内皮细胞数的作用稍弱于阿帕替尼, 但二者在减少视网膜无灌注区面积、新生血管密度和总血管密度方面差异均无统计学意义。

本研究还探讨了芪灯明目胶囊对 RNV 成熟和重塑的影响。成熟的血管意味着血管内皮细胞间连接紧密, 周细胞覆盖率高, 视网膜周细胞和血管内皮细胞的比例高达 1:1^[21,25]。本研究发现芪灯明目胶囊能降低 OIR 小鼠视网膜血管内皮细胞标志物 CD31 表达水平, 提高周细胞标志物 α-SMA 表达水平, 其作用与阳性药物阿帕替尼相当, 说明芪灯明目胶囊在减少 RNV 形成的同时可以增加血管周细胞覆盖, 促进血管成熟。

HIF-1α 可反映视网膜缺氧状态。正常情况下, HIF-1α 经脯氨酰羟化酶修饰后被羟基化和泛素化, 最终被降解^[22,26]。缺氧状态下, HIF-1α 不被降

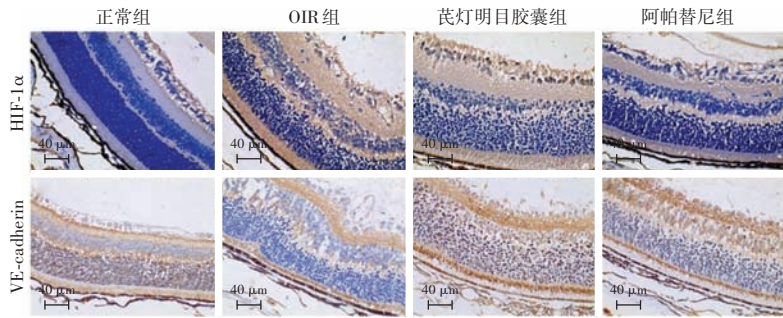


图5 各组小鼠视网膜免疫组织化学染色图($\times 400$, 标尺 = $40 \mu\text{m}$) 苏木素染细胞核为蓝色, HIF-1 α 和 VE-cadherin 阳性表达为棕黄色。与正常组比较, OIR 组 HIF-1 α 阳性表达明显增加, VE-cadherin 阳性表达明显减少, 且视网膜各层结构紊乱; 与 OIR 组比较, 芪灯明目胶囊组和阿帕替尼组 HIF-1 α 阳性表达减少, VE-cadherin 阳性表达增加, 且各层结构规则 OIR: 氧诱导视网膜病变; HIF-1 α : 缺氧诱导因子-1 α ; VE-cadherin: 血管内皮钙黏蛋白

Figure 5 Immunohistochemical staining of mouse retina in different groups ($\times 400$, scale bar = $40 \mu\text{m}$) Nuclei were stained blue with hematoxylin, and the positive expression of HIF-1 α and VE-cadherin was brown. Compared with normal group, the expression of HIF-1 α was significantly increased and the expression of VE-cadherin was significantly decreased in OIR group, and the structure of retinal layers was disordered. Compared with OIR group, the expression of HIF-1 α was decreased and the expression of VE-cadherin was increased in Qideng Mingmu capsule and apatinib groups, and the structure of retinal layers was regular OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy; HIF-1 α : hypoxia inducible factor-1 α ; VE-cadherin: vascular endothelial cadherin

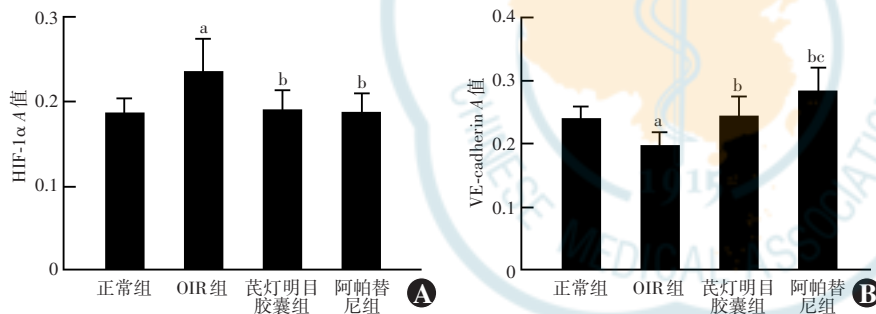


图6 各组小鼠视网膜 HIF-1 α 和 VE-cadherin A 值比较 A: HIF-1 α A 值比较 $F = 5.025$, $P = 0.009$ B: VE-cadherin A 值比较 $F = 10.366$, $P < 0.001$ 。与正常组比较, $^a P < 0.05$; 与 OIR 组比较, $^b P < 0.01$; 与芪灯明目胶囊组比较, $^c P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析, LSD- t 检验; $n = 6$) OIR: 氧诱导视网膜病变; HIF-1 α : 缺氧诱导因子-1 α ; A: 吸光度; VE-cadherin: 血管内皮钙黏蛋白

Figure 6 Comparison of A values of HIF-1 α and VE-cadherin in mouse retina among various groups A: Comparison of A value of HIF-1 α $F = 5.025$, $P = 0.009$ B: Comparison of A value of VE-cadherin $F = 10.366$, $P < 0.001$. Compared with normal group, $^a P < 0.05$; compared with OIR group, $^b P < 0.01$; compared with Qideng Mingmu capsule group, $^c P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, LSD- t test; $n = 6$) OIR: oxygen-induced retinopathy; HIF-1 α : hypoxia inducible factor-1 α ; A: absorbance; VE-cadherin: vascular endothelial cadherin

解, 并与 HIF-1 β 形成具有转录活性的 HIF-1 复合物, HIF-1 可诱导 VEGF 等促血管生成因子基因表达, 促进血管生成^[23-24, 26-27]。本研究发现 OIR 模型小鼠视网膜 HIF-1 α 表达增加, 芪灯明目胶囊治疗后 HIF-1 α 水平降低, 缺氧状态改善, 其效果与阿帕替尼相当。VE-cadherin 是一种仅位于血管内皮细胞表面的跨膜黏附蛋白, 增强血管内皮细胞间黏附, 是连接血管内皮细胞的桥梁^[25, 29]。VE-cadherin 还通过募集磷酸酶使 VEGFR2 去磷酸化, 维持血管的静止状态^[26-27, 30-31]。本研究发现 OIR 小鼠视网膜 VE-

cadherin 表达减少, 芪灯明目胶囊治疗后 VE-cadherin 表达明显增加, 视网膜血管完整性增强, 但其效果稍弱于阿帕替尼。

总的来说, 芪灯明目胶囊能有效抑制 RNV 形成, 促进血管成熟, 缓解视网膜缺氧以及增加视网膜血管内皮细胞间连接, 促进视网膜血管稳态, 保护 OIR 小鼠视网膜血管。因目前尚无关于 RNV 血管正常化的研究, 本研究直接借鉴了肿瘤血管正常化研究的方法, 可能存在一定局限性。另外, 本研究采用血管灌注 FITC-dextran 溶液使 RNV 可视化, RNV 可能存在尚未吻合的盲枝以及堵塞的部分, 导致 FITC-dextran 溶液无法通过, 所以显示的 RNV 可能较实际的少, 但每组小鼠均采用同样的检测方法, 各组间结果仍具有可比性。Angiopoietin/酪氨酸激酶受体 Tie2 (Ang/Tie2) 信号通路参与血管成熟和重塑以及维持血管稳态, 未来可进一步探索芪灯明目胶囊与 OIR 小鼠视网膜 Ang/Tie2 信号通路之间的关系, 深入研究芪灯明目胶囊的作用机制。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 刘春梦: 参与设计实验、研究实施、数据采集、分析/解释数据、统计分析及论文撰写; 丁珊: 参与设计实验、研究实施、数据采集及分析/解释数据; 董雪雯: 参与研究实施、数据采集及分析/解释数据; 赵丹丹、蒲思源、裴利: 参与数据采集和分析/解释数据; 张富文: 参与设计实验、研究实施、统计分析和论文智力性内容的修改及定稿

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