• 论著•

脑室内低温对家兔急性大脑中动脉缺血模型 HSP70 表达的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察脑室内低温对家兔急性大脑中动脉缺血模型热休克蛋白 70((Heat shock protein 70, HSP70)表达的影响。方法 家兔 16 只,随机分为 2 组:对照组(常温生理盐水)、低温组(22 ℃低温生理盐水)各8 只,应用线栓法建立大脑中动脉闭塞(MCAO)模型,进行脑室内穿刺低温液体灌注亚低温干预,24 h 后采用 SABC 方法检测各组脑组织 HSP70表达,TUNEL 方法检测凋亡细胞。结果 低温组的 TUNEL 染色阳性细胞数和HSP70染色阳性细胞数明显低于及多于常温组,有显著性差异(P<0.05)。结论 通过脑室内低温治疗,可以减少缺血区域凋亡细胞,并增加HSP70细胞的表达。同时改善了动物的神经系统症状。

【关键词】 脑室: 亚低温: 脑梗死: HSP70

The effects of cerebral ventricle low temperature on the expression of heat shock protein 70 in middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) rabbits YA O B in, YA O Chang-yi. Department of Neurosurgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110001, China

[Abstract] Objective To explore the protective effects of continuous trickle of low temperature liquids though the lateral ventricle on heat shock protein 70 expression after middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) in rabbits. Methods 16 rabbits were randomly divided into the control group (normal temperature liquid) n = 8 and the mild hypothermia group (22° C low temperature liquid) n = 8 after MCAO. The middle cerebral artery occlusion model is made by intralumial thread approach. Then we trickled the lateral ventricle continuously with normal temperature and low temperature liquids. After 24 hours, we observe the pathology of ischemic of MCAO. SABC immunohistochemistry was employed to detect the expression of HSP70 and TUNEL assay was used to detect the apoptotic cells. Results The apoptotic cells number in the mild hypothermia group were much lower than those of the control group and the expression of HSP70 increased in the mild hypothermia group, with statistical significance (P < 0.05). Conclusions Continuous trickle of low temperature liquids though the lateral ventricle may decrease the number of the apoptotic cells and increase the expression of HSP70, and it may improve the animal's nervous system function.

Key words Ventricle; Mild hypothermia; Cerebral infarction; HSP70

中图分类号: R454.5 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1009-6574(2007)02-0098-03

脑缺血后,缺血中心区域神经细胞很快出现细胞坏死。但缺血中心区周围的神经细胞经过一个潜伏期后才出现延迟性神经细胞退化,已证明这种延迟性细胞退化就是凋亡。脑缺血后热休克蛋白 70 ((Heat shock protein 70, H SP70) 的表达与神经元凋亡有联系[1], H SP70 合成增加能减轻细胞凋亡,阻止细胞开启自杀途径[2]。在目前抗凋亡的治疗过程中,亚低温治疗一直成为临床工作者关注的热点。本试验对家兔急性大脑中动脉缺血模型进行脑室内低温保护,通过检测低温组和常温组家兔大脑中动脉缺血脑组织凋亡细胞和 HSP70 表达的观察,来探讨脑室内低温对家兔大脑中动脉缺血模型细胞凋亡

影响、为临床治疗提供理论依据。

- 1 材料与方法
- 1.1 实验动物及分组 4~6月龄雄性家兔 16只,体重 2.8~3.2 kg,由中国医科大学动物实验室提供。随机分为 2组:对照组(常温生理盐水)、低温组(22℃低温生理盐水)各8只。对实验动物采用全麻,实验前动物禁食 12 h,不禁水。麻醉应用 20% 乌拉坦(5 ml/kg) 耳缘静脉注射,颈部使用 20% 利多卡因浸润麻醉,术中 20% 乌拉坦半量多次腹腔维持麻醉。
- 1.2 实验方法
- 1.2.1 大脑中动脉(MCA)闭塞脑缺血模型建立: 参照 Koizum i 线栓法^[3] 建立大脑中动脉(MCA)缺血模型。
- 1.2.2 脑室低温方法 采用成惠林^[4] 等脑室穿刺 低温方法进行处理。

基金项目: 辽宁省自然科学基金(20042069)

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1.2.3 术后动物行为观察: 动物麻醉苏醒后, 观察 其肢体运动情况。此后置于室温饲养, 24 h 后观察 兔的行为及肢体瘫痪情况,参照 ZeaLonga^[5] 及 Bederson^[6] 检查法, 进行 5 分制评分, 评分标准为: 0 分: 无神经损伤体征: 1分: 病灶对侧前爪不能完全伸展: 2分:除Ⅰ级征象外并有瘫痪侧阻力下降;3分:除Ⅰ 级][级征象外,活动时有向瘫痪侧倾倒:4分:不能自 发行走, 意识丧失。

1.2.4 取材 24 h 后过量麻醉下(20% 乌拉坦 iv) 处死后, 迅速开颅取脑, 取出脑组织范围: 后界从中 脑和间脑交界面 横端断, 前界从嗅脑和额叶交界面 横断, 脑组织沿纵裂切为左右两半, 分别取左右半球 MCA 供血区额顶交界部皮质等量脑组织, 4% 多聚 甲醛固定,固定72 h后,洗涤,梯度乙醇脱水,二甲苯 透明, 浸蜡, 常规石蜡包埋, 做 7 um 厚连续切片, 切 片常规脱蜡至水。

1.2.5 染色方法 检测试剂盒由武汉博士德生物 工程有限公司提供。HSP70 SABC 染色, TUNEL 凋亡染色。按照试剂说明书操作。

1.2.6 图像采集 每个标本在高倍镜(400倍)下随 机观察 8个不重叠视野, 计平均每个高倍视野的阳 性细胞数。TUNEL 染色阳性细胞核中呈现有棕黄 色颗粒, HSP70 染色细胞浆着色呈棕黄色。

1.2.7 统计分析 将数据输入 SPSS 12.0 软件, 同 一指标的组间比较采用t检验.显著差异的阈值定位 $P = 0.05_{\rm o}$

2 结果

2.1 术后 24 h 时兔神经病学体征评分以及动物 行为观察: 常温组为 (3.1 ± 0.5) 分, 低温组为 $(1.5\pm$ (0.5) 分, 经 t 检验两组有显著性差异 (P < 0.05) 。 常温组中有6只动物出现右侧肢体完全瘫痪,另外2 只可以爬行。低温组中有6只可以爬行,另外2只可 以跳跃。

脑组织细胞调亡和 H SP70 表达的检测结 2. 2 果 TUNEL染色阳性细胞核中呈现有棕黄色颗粒, HSP70 染色细胞浆着色呈棕黄色。低温组的 TUNEL 染色阳性细胞数和 HSP70 染色阳性细胞数 明显低于及多于常温组,有显著性差异 (P < 0.05)。见表1及表2。

表 1 常温组和低温组 TU NEL 染色阳性细胞计数比较结果

组别	例数	均数	标准差	t 值	P 值
常温组	8	81. 62	4. 80	4. 33	< 0.05
低温组	8	70. 13	5.74		

表 2 常温组和低温组 H SP70 染色阳性细胞计数比较结果

组别	例数	均数	标准差	_t 值	P 值
常温组	8	109. 75	6. 36	4. 66	< 0.05
低温组	8	125. 25	7. 83		

3 讨论

脑缺血后神经元的死亡主要包括坏死和凋亡两 种形式。局灶性脑缺血时梗死中心以坏死为主,而 半暗带以细胞凋亡为主。脑缺血后可激活内源性和 外源性胱冬酶(caspase)介导的细胞凋亡途径,同时 也激活不依赖于胱冬酶的凋亡诱导因子介导的凋 亡。在发生凋亡的级联反应中,存在抗凋亡和诱导 凋亡机制, p53 基因、bcl2 家族、Smac/DIABLO 和凋 亡抑制蛋白等参与凋亡的调控。随着研究的深入, 近年来热休克蛋白 70((Heat shock protein70)作为 凋亡抑制蛋白已引起越来越多学者的关注。

HSP70 的神经保护作用最早由 Barbe 等提出. 他们在加热幼鼠的脑皮质的培养液中发现 HSP70 水平增加,且这种经预处理的神经细胞可免于接触 谷氨酸盐后即刻死亡^[7]。实验发现脑缺血后 HSP70 蛋白表达时间与神经元凋亡的时序基本吻合,提示 HSP70参与抑制细胞凋亡[8]。

在抗凋亡治疗方法中,亚低温治疗扮演着重要 角色。全身亚低温治疗在临床应用中是很安全的, 但是已经发现在使用过程中出现了一些问题,感染、 多尿、离子紊乱、心率失常、凝血病、低血压、复温高 颅压等。物理降温方式的选择方面很多学者进行了 新的尝试, 选择性颅脑低温(Selective brain cooling SBC) 为大家认同。

选择性亚低温方式目前多用经头部降温、经血 管降温, 经脑室降温。本试验通过脑室内穿刺低温, 对家兔大脑中动脉缺血进行保护。结果显示, 经过 亚低温保护后,从动物行为观察,低温组家兔在手术 操作后生存质量明显高于常温组; 从细胞分子水平 观察. 低温组在缺血区域 HSP70 细胞的表达数目比 常温组明显增多,细胞凋亡的数目明显减少。两者 的差异具有统计学意义。从本实验的结果可以看 出,通过脑室内低温治疗,可以减少缺血区域凋亡细 胞,并增加 HSP70 细胞的表达。同时改善了动物的 神经系统症状,这完全可以说明脑室内低温完全可 以达到以往低温进行保护的预期效果。脑室内低温 避免了全身低温所产生的并发症, 同时其简单和方 便神经外科手术操作又明显优于经头部降温和经血 管降温。

当然目前脑室穿刺选择性亚低温保护仅仅应用 于动物实验阶段, 我们设想在未来的临床工作中, 结 合立体定向和神经导航系统, 其操作安全性必会提 高: 在颅脑血管系统疾病的手术操作中, 对于阻断血 流,针对脑细胞保护,脑室穿刺亚低温保护其操作简 单,疗效稳定的特点,会给临床手术操作带来很大帮 助。我们相信伴随技术的进步, 脑室内穿刺亚低温 技术会更加完善。

• 英文原著 •

Stereotactic gamma knife radiosurgery for brain arteriovenous malformations (A Report of 216 Cases)

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[Abstract] Objective To evaluate the curative effect of stereotactic gamma knife radiosurgery on brain arteriovenous malformations (AVM). Methods Between July 1995 and May 1998, 285 patients with cerebral AVM were treated with Leksell gamma knife, among which we collected the follow-up files of 216 cases fitting our demand, including 162 male and 54 female patients. The mean age of patients was 26.0 years (1.5~83 years). AVM volume ranged from 0.3 to 43.9 cm3 (the mean volume of 7.1 cm³). Peripheral doses of radiation operation ranged from 12 to 30 Gy $\bar{x} = (21.2 \pm 6.4)$ Gy. Spetzler-Martin grading were as follows: grade I 42 cases, grade II 68 cases, grade III 95 cases, grade IV 7 cases, grade V 4 cases. All the cases were followed up for 17~ 31 months. 156 cases were oriented through conducting magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) with a 1.5 Tesla magnetic resonance system. **Results** The rates of obliteration and complications after stereotactic gamma knife radiosurgery were significantly related to the target volume, the Spetzler- Martin grade, the method of localization, the peripheral dosage and the quality control. The obliteration rate within two years was more than 78.5% in the patients with AVM ≤5 cm³ in volume, Spetzler- Martin grade < III in Spetzler- Martin grading system or peripheral dosage≥20Gy. 4 cases had recurrent hemorrhage after the treatment and 9 cases had complications of obvious symptom of irradiated brain edema. Conclusions Stereotactic gamma knife radio surgery is an effective and safe method for the brain AVM. There is a higher obliteration rate for AVM of grade I- II or the volume ≤5.0 cm³ and the peripheral dosage≥20Gy. Accurate localization of the lesions by magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) combined with digital subtraction angiography (DSA) contributes to improve the obliteration rate and decrease the complications.

Key words Brain arteriovenous malformation; Stereotactic gamma knife radio surgery; Obliteration rate; Complication; Combined localization

CLC number: R473.5 **Document code: A Article ID:** 1009-6574(2007)02-0100-05

Aoki, et al.^[1]. reported 236 patients with brain arteriovenous malformation (AVM) had been treated by stereotactic gamma knife radiosurgery in 1996, and found that the target volume, peripheral dose and accurate planning were significant factors related to complete obliteration. But their

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performance was based on CT scan. From Jul. 1995 to May 1998, we treated 285 cases of AVM with Leksell Gamma knife combined with a planned MRA and/or DSA – based scan, in which 216 cases were followed up for more than 2 years, which constituted the subjects of this paper. Our experiences were reported as follows.

1 Materials and Method

1.1 Subjects and Population 216 patients with brain AVM

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(收稿日期: 2007-01-25)