

槲皮素对去卵巢大鼠血清骨钙素和股骨 I 型胶原蛋白水平的影响

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摘要 目的: 观察槲皮素对去卵巢大鼠血清骨钙素和股骨 I 型胶原蛋白水平的影响。方法: 将 50 只 6 月龄清洁级健康雌性 SD 大鼠随机分为假手术组、模型组、尼尔雌醇组、槲皮素高剂量组和槲皮素低剂量组, 每组 10 只。假手术组大鼠开腹找到卵巢后即关闭腹腔, 其余 4 组切除双侧卵巢。造模手术 1 周后, 假手术组和模型组以生理盐水灌胃, 每天 1 次, 每次 4 mL; 尼尔雌醇组按 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 以尼尔雌醇灌胃, 每周 1 次; 槲皮素高剂量组和槲皮素低剂量组分别按 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 以槲皮素灌胃, 每天 1 次。3 个月后以酶联免疫吸附测定法测定各组大鼠血清骨钙素水平, 以 Western Blot 法测定股骨干骺端 I 型胶原蛋白水平。结果: 至药物干预结束时, 模型组、尼尔雌醇组及槲皮素高剂量组各有 1 只大鼠死亡, 槲皮素低剂量组 2 只大鼠死亡, 死亡原因均为肺部感染。5 组大鼠血清骨钙素水平比较, 差异有统计学意义 [$(2.562 \pm 0.671) \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, $(5.763 \pm 0.612) \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, $(2.674 \pm 1.170) \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, $(2.722 \pm 1.063) \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, $(3.574 \pm 1.914) \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, $F = 98.527$, $P = 0.000$]。假手术组、尼尔雌醇组、槲皮素高剂量组、槲皮素低剂量组血清骨钙素水平均低于模型组 ($P = 0.000$, $P = 0.000$, $P = 0.000$, $P = 0.005$); 槲皮素高剂量组与尼尔雌醇组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.361$); 槲皮素低剂量组高于尼尔雌醇组 ($P = 0.047$); 槲皮素低剂量组与槲皮素高剂量组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.106$)。5 组大鼠股骨干骺端 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平比较, 差异有统计学意义 (2.718 ± 0.362 , 1.492 ± 0.228 , 2.624 ± 0.296 , 2.497 ± 0.274 , 1.713 ± 0.327 , $F = 10.726$, $P = 0.000$)。假手术组、尼尔雌醇组、槲皮素高剂量组股骨 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平均高于模型组 ($P = 0.000$, $P = 0.000$, $P = 0.000$); 槲皮素低剂量组与模型组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.056$); 槲皮素高剂量组与尼尔雌醇组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.217$); 槲皮素低剂量组低于槲皮素高剂量组和尼尔雌醇组 ($P = 0.000$, $P = 0.000$)。结论: 槲皮素具有类雌激素样作用, 可有效降低去卵巢大鼠的血清骨钙素水平、提高股骨 I 型胶原蛋白水平, 其作用效果与剂量有关。

关键词 槲皮素; 骨质疏松, 绝经后; 骨钙素; 胶原 I 型; 动物实验; 大鼠

Effect of quercetin on serum osteocalcin levels and femur type I collagen protein levels in the ovariectomized rats

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ABSTRACT **Objective:** To observe the effect of quercetin on serum osteocalcin levels and femur type I collagen protein levels in the ovariectomized rats. **Methods:** Fifty healthy 6-month-old clean-grade female SD rats were randomly divided into sham-operated group, model group, nylestriol group, quercetin high-dose group and quercetin low-dose group, 10 cases in each group. The rats in sham-operated group were treated with sham-operation, while the rats in other 4 groups were treated with bilateral ovariectomy. One week after the modeling, the rats in sham-operated group and model group were intragastric administrated with normal saline, once a day, 4 ml at a time; and the rats in nylestriol group were intragastric administrated with nilestriol (1.5 mg/kg), once a week; and the rats in quercetin high-dose group and quercetin low-dose group were intragastric administrated with quercetin (200 and 100 mg/kg , respectively), once a day. Three months later, the serum osteocalcin levels were measured by using enzyme linked immunosorbent assays and the type I collagen protein levels of femoral metaphysis were measured by using Western Blot assays. **Results:** Some rats died from pulmonary infection in model group (1), nilestriol (1), quercetin high-dose group (1) and quercetin low-dose group (2) at the end of drug intervention. There was statistical difference in serum osteocalcin level between the 5 groups (2.562 ± 0.671 , 5.763 ± 0.612 , 2.674 ± 1.170 , 2.722 ± 1.063 , $3.574 \pm 1.914 \text{ ng/ml}$, $F = 98.527$, $P = 0.000$). The serum osteocalcin levels were lower in sham-operated group, nilestriol group, quercetin

基金项目: 湖北省襄阳市重点科技攻关项目 [襄科计(2012)21-5]

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high-dose group and quercetin low-dose group compared to model group ($P=0.000, P=0.000, P=0.000, P=0.005$). There was no statistical difference in the serum osteocalcin levels between quercetin high-dose group and nilestriol group ($P=0.361$). The serum osteocalcin level were higher in quercetin low-dose group compared to nilestriol group ($P=0.047$). There was no statistical difference in serum osteocalcin levels between quercetin low-dose group and quercetin high-dose group ($P=0.106$). There was statistical difference in type I collagen protein levels of femoral metaphysis between the 5 groups ($2.718 \pm 0.362, 1.492 \pm 0.228, 2.624 \pm 0.296, 2.497 \pm 0.274, 1.713 \pm 0.327, F=10.726, P=0.000$). The type I collagen protein levels were higher in sham-operated group, nilestriol group and quercetin high-dose group compared to model group ($P=0.000, P=0.000, P=0.000$). There was no statistical difference in the type I collagen protein levels between quercetin low-dose group and model group ($P=0.056$). There was no statistical difference in the type I collagen protein levels between quercetin high-dose group and nilestriol group ($P=0.217$). The type I collagen protein levels were lower in quercetin low-dose group compared to quercetin high-dose group and nilestriol group ($P=0.000, P=0.000$). **Conclusion:** Quercetin has estrogen-like effects, which can effectively reduce serum osteocalcin levels and raise femur type I collagen protein levels in ovariectomized rats, and its effect is related to the dose.

Key words quercetin; osteoporosis; postmenopausal; osteocalcin; collagen type I; animal experimentation; rats

原发性骨质疏松症多见于绝经后的中老年女性,发病与体内雌激素水平下降有关^[1]。雌激素可以有效防治骨质疏松,但其长期应用的不良反应较多^[2]。具有雌激素活性和雌激素拮抗剂活性的黄酮类药物也具有抗骨质疏松的作用^[3-6]。槲皮素属黄酮类药物中的一种,也具有类雌激素作用^[7]。本研究拟通过动物实验观察槲皮素的抗骨质疏松作用。

1 材料与仪器

1.1 实验动物 6 月龄清洁级健康雌性 SD 大鼠 50 只,体质量(280 ± 30)g,购自西安交通大学医学院动物中心,实验动物许可证号:SCXK(陕)2013-010。实验方案经医院医学实验动物伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 试剂和仪器 槲皮素(中国预防医学科学院劳动卫生与职业病研究所,批号:911015),尼尔雌醇、大鼠骨钙素酶联免疫吸附测定(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)试剂盒、I 型胶原蛋白抗体(Sigma),辣根过氧化物酶标记的抗小鼠 IgG 抗体、免疫印记检测系统(武汉博士德生物工程有限公司),QW 550 分析软件、2035 切片机(Leica);TPH4-200 多功能光学显微镜(Olympus),U410 超低温冰箱(New Brunswick),分光光度计(上海元析仪器有限公司),高速离心机(Pennwalt),垂直板电泳转移装置(Bio-Rad),多用脱色摇床(上海琪特分析仪器有限公司)。

2 方法

2.1 分组及造模 适应性喂养 1 周后,将 50 只大鼠随机分为假手术组、模型组、尼尔雌醇组、槲皮素高剂量组和槲皮素低剂量组,每组 10 只。假手术组大鼠开腹找到卵巢后即关闭腹腔,其余 4 组切除双侧卵巢。

2.2 药物干预 造模手术 1 周后,假手术组和模型组以生理盐水灌胃,每天 1 次,每次 4 mL;尼尔雌醇组按 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 以尼尔雌醇灌胃,每周 1 次;槲皮素高剂量组和槲皮素低剂量组分别按 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 以槲皮素灌胃,每天 1 次。药物干预共持续 3 个月。

2.3 血清骨钙素和股骨 I 型胶原蛋白水平测定 药物干预结束后,腹腔内注射 2% 戊巴比妥钠将大鼠麻醉后,用手术剪剪开腹腔,以注射器取下腔静脉血 3.5 mL,室温放置 30 min,在 4°C 以 $3500 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 离心 20 min(离心半径 13.5 cm),取血清置于 -20°C 冰箱保存,用 ELISA 法检测各组大鼠血清骨钙素含量。取血后腹主动脉放血处死大鼠,切取双侧股骨,取右侧股骨近侧干骺端用甲基丙烯酸甲酯不脱钙包埋,制作石蜡切片,厚度 $5 \mu\text{m}$,HE 染色后光镜下观察骨组织形态;取左侧股骨近侧干骺端骨组织,以 Western Blot 法测定 I 型胶原蛋白水平。

2.4 数据统计分析 采用 SPSS 15.0 软件进行数据统计分析,5 组大鼠血清骨钙素水平、股骨 I 型胶原蛋白水平的组间整体比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 LSD- t 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

3 结果

至药物干预结束时,模型组、尼尔雌醇组及槲皮素高剂量组各有 1 只大鼠死亡,槲皮素低剂量组 2 只大鼠死亡,死亡原因均为肺部感染。光镜下,模型组骨小梁大部分断裂,退化消失,脂肪细胞空泡化明显;尼尔雌醇组与假手术组骨小梁排列规则、连续性良好,成骨细胞分布规律;槲皮素高剂量组与尼尔雌醇组接

近; 槲皮素低剂量组骨小梁间距增宽、骨小梁数目减少(图 1)。

5 组大鼠血清骨钙素水平比较, 差异有统计学意义。假手术组、尼尔雌醇组、槲皮素高剂量组、槲皮素低剂量组血清骨钙素水平均低于模型组($P=0.000$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.005$); 槲皮素高剂量组与尼尔雌醇组比较, 差异无统计学意义($P=0.361$); 槲皮素低剂量组高于尼尔雌醇组($P=0.047$); 槲皮素低剂量组与槲皮素高剂组比较, 差异无统计学意义

($P=0.106$)。见表 1。

5 组大鼠股骨干骺端 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平比较, 差异有统计学意义。假手术组、尼尔雌醇组、槲皮素高剂量组股骨 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平均高于模型组($P=0.000$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.000$); 槲皮素低剂量组与模型组比较, 差异无统计学意义($P=0.056$); 槲皮素高剂量组与尼尔雌醇组比较, 差异无统计学意义($P=0.217$); 槲皮素低剂量组低于槲皮素高剂量组和尼尔雌醇组($P=0.000$, $P=0.000$)。见表 1、图 2。

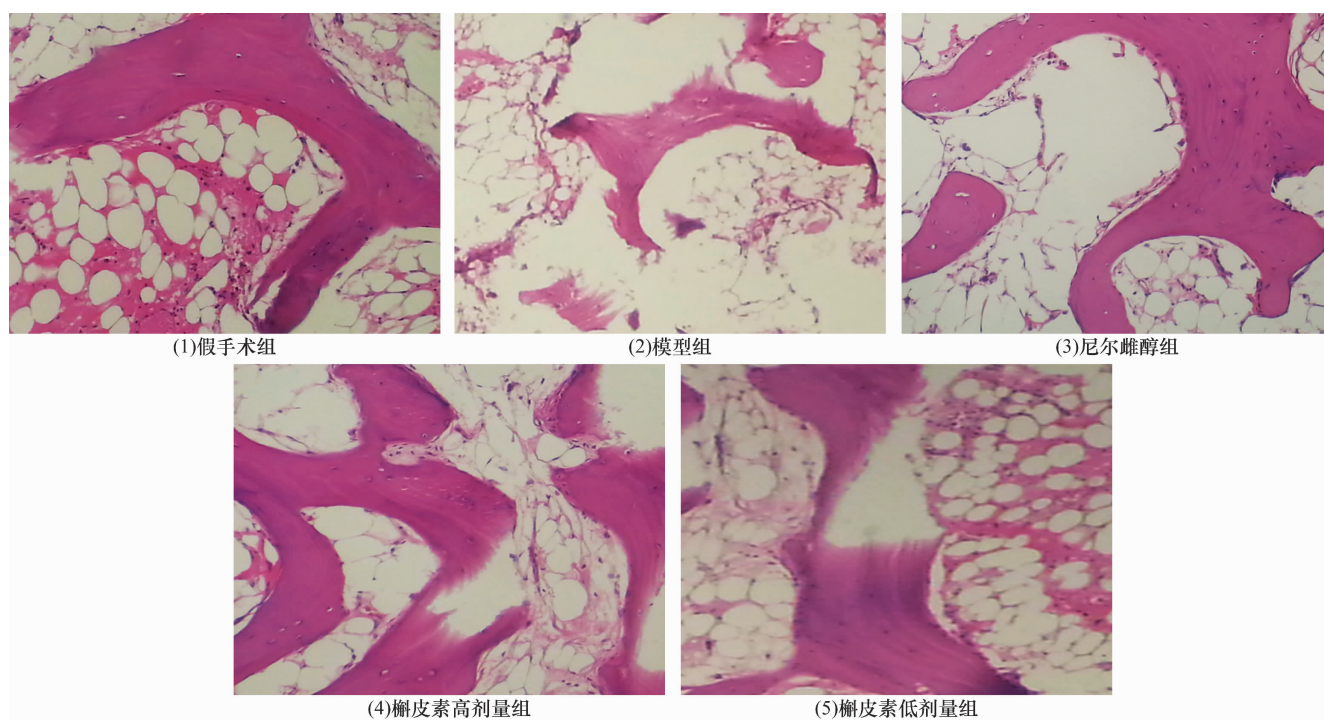


图 1 5 组大鼠股骨干骺端骨组织形态(HE 染色 $\times 100$)

表 1 5 组大鼠血清骨钙素及股骨干骺端 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量(只)	血清骨钙素($\text{ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$)	股骨干骺端 I 型胶原蛋白
假手术组	10	2.562 ± 0.671	2.718 ± 0.362
模型组	9	5.763 ± 0.612	1.492 ± 0.228
尼尔雌醇组	9	2.674 ± 1.170	2.624 ± 0.296
槲皮素高剂量组	9	2.722 ± 1.063	2.497 ± 0.274
槲皮素低剂量组	8	3.574 ± 1.914	1.713 ± 0.327
F 值		98.527	10.726
P 值		0.000	0.000

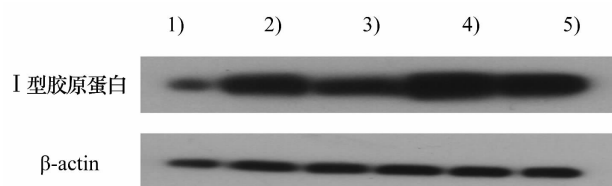


图 2 5 组大鼠股骨干骺端 I 型胶原蛋白 Western Blot 法电泳结果

1) 模型组 2) 槲皮素高剂量组 3) 槲皮素低剂量组 4) 假手术组 5) 尼尔雌醇组

4 讨论

近年来关于槲皮素在雌激素相关疾病中的作用研究颇多。李炜等^[8]的研究证实, 槲皮素通过影响雌激素受体 ERα 蛋白表达, 显示雌激素样活性。朱显军等^[9]认为, 槲皮素对绝经后大鼠骨量丢失保护作用明显。

骨钙素是成骨细胞的活性标志, 是临床常用的骨

转化指标^[10]。血清骨钙素水平不仅能反应成骨细胞活性,还能反映骨转换的状态——当骨转换增强时,血清骨钙素水平升高,反之则下降^[11]。I 型胶原蛋白占骨有机基质的 80% ~ 90%,它不仅是骨骼弹性和韧性的主要构成者,也是骨盐栖息的场所,其代谢状况与骨骼代谢密切相关,它的过度降解或合成减少均可引起骨弹性和韧性降低,使骨盐失去依附,溶解增多,极易导致骨质疏松^[12]。从研究结果看,槲皮素高、低剂量均能抑制雌激素水平降低引起的血清骨钙素水平升高和股骨 I 型胶原蛋白降解,其中高剂量槲皮素的疗效与尼尔雌醇相当。

植物雌激素与雌激素在化学结构上相似,具有弱雌激素样作用,但没有明显的雌激素样不良反应,因此在基础研究领域对具有雌激素样作用的中草药的研究较多^[13-15]。日本学者在北海道进行了槲皮素摄入量与风险生活方式相关疾病的前瞻性研究,结果显示摄入足量槲皮素可以预防与生活方式相关疾病的发生^[16]。Forte 等^[17]的研究结果表明,在复合材料中槲皮素的存在可提高人成骨样细胞的增殖和分化,抑制破骨细胞前体细胞的分化,有利于新骨形成。同时,槲皮素也被证实可以通过多种途径防止骨质流失^[18-19]。

本研究的结果提示,槲皮素具有类雌激素样作用,可有效降低去卵巢大鼠的血清骨钙素水平、提高股骨 I 型胶原蛋白水平,其作用效果与剂量有关。

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(2016-02-04 收稿 2016-04-05 修回)