

· 基础研究 ·

六味地黄丸对兔椎间盘退变模型 椎间盘组织中 I、II 型胶原表达的影响

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摘 要 **目的:**观察六味地黄丸对兔椎间盘退变模型椎间盘组织中 I、II 型胶原表达的影响。**方法:**将 80 只新西兰兔随机分为空白组、假手术组、模型组和六味地黄组, 每组 20 只。模型组、六味地黄组手术暴露 L₄₋₅ 和 L₅₋₆ 椎间隙, 随机选择 1 个椎间盘注射肿瘤坏死因子 α 进行椎间盘退变造模, 并以咬骨钳咬除该椎间盘上位椎体横突进行标记; 假手术组经相同手术入路暴露 L₄₋₅ 和 L₅₋₆ 椎间隙, 不做任何处理后缝合; 空白组不进行任何手术干预。造模术后 3 d 开始, 六味地黄组按 26 mg · kg⁻¹ 以六味地黄胶囊混悬液灌胃, 其余 3 组以等量生理盐水灌胃, 每天 1 次, 共 8 周。分别于药物干预开始后 2、4、6、8 周, 从各组随机选取 5 只兔子处死, 模型组和六味地黄组手术取出造模椎间盘, 空白组和假手术组随机选择 L₄₋₅ 或 L₅₋₆ 椎间盘取出。分别采用聚合酶链式反应法和 Western Blot 法测定椎间盘组织中 I、II 型胶原的 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平。**结果:**药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后, 4 组兔子椎间盘组织 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平比较, 组间差异均有统计学意义 [(0.064 8 ± 0.009 8), (0.068 6 ± 0.012 7), (0.192 0 ± 0.040 6), (0.124 6 ± 0.012 0), $F=49.752, P=0.000$; (0.066 0 ± 0.010 0), (0.077 1 ± 0.011 8), (0.252 4 ± 0.039 9), (0.164 1 ± 0.018 1), $F=79.537, P=0.000$; (0.071 2 ± 0.011 2), (0.089 1 ± 0.008 1), (0.326 3 ± 0.028 5), (0.176 3 ± 0.015 0), $F=236.726, P=0.000$; (0.094 1 ± 0.012 0), (0.155 0 ± 0.003 8), (0.451 4 ± 0.039 6), (0.205 8 ± 0.018 1), $F=201.055, P=0.000$]; 模型组 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平高于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P=0.000, P=0.015, P=0.002, P=0.000; P=0.013, P=0.002, P=0.000, P=0.015; P=0.002, P=0.012, P=0.000, P=0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($F=50.563, P=0.132; F=80.352, P=0.634$); 模型组和六味地黄组的 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F=193.635, P=0.000; F=284.736, P=0.000$), I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平均逐渐增高 ($P=0.004, P=0.002, P=0.000; P=0.000, P=0.003, P=0.001$)。药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后, 4 组兔子椎间盘组织 II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平比较, 组间差异均有统计学意义 [(0.042 7 ± 0.008 0), (0.041 2 ± 0.005 8), (0.011 6 ± 0.002 1), (0.031 7 ± 0.005 6), $F=42.696, P=0.000$; (0.038 8 ± 0.004 3), (0.037 3 ± 0.004 3), (0.011 5 ± 0.001 8), (0.031 1 ± 0.003 5), $F=108.110, P=0.000$; (0.030 3 ± 0.005 7), (0.025 9 ± 0.008 3), (0.007 9 ± 0.002 7), (0.017 2 ± 0.002 1), $F=52.436, P=0.000$; (0.029 3 ± 0.006 9), (0.023 7 ± 0.004 6), (0.005 3 ± 0.001 0), (0.014 8 ± 0.001 8), $F=51.375, P=0.000$]; 模型组 II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平低于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P=0.002, P=0.001, P=0.000, P=0.001; P=0.001, P=0.000, P=0.000, P=0.001; P=0.001, P=0.002, P=0.013, P=0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的 II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($F=70.463, P=0.122; F=90.362, P=0.089$); 模型组和六味地黄组的 II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F=110.364, P=0.001; F=86.362, P=0.004$), 模型组和六味地黄组的 II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平均逐渐降低 ($P=0.002, P=0.005, P=0.003; P=0.000, P=0.001, P=0.000$)。药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后, 4 组兔子椎间盘组织 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平比较, 组间差异均有统计学意义 [(0.575 9 ± 0.135 6), (0.599 5 ± 0.037 4), (0.620 0 ± 0.072 0), (0.609 6 ± 0.032 1), $F=9.288, P=0.001$; (0.593 9 ± 0.108 0), (0.647 1 ± 0.044 8), (0.807 0 ± 0.061 6), (0.659 9 ± 0.105 5), $F=28.883, P=0.000$; (0.614 0 ± 0.224 6), (0.685 6 ± 0.066 5), (1.129 1 ± 0.097 4), (0.700 1 ± 0.086 5), $F=34.957, P=0.000$; (0.614 8 ± 0.139 3), (0.742 3 ± 0.165 3), (1.322 4 ± 0.351 7), (0.806 0 ± 0.094 3), $F=3.296, P=0.048$]; 模型组 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平高于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P=0.000, P=0.015, P=0.002, P=0.000; P=0.013, P=0.002, P=0.000, P=0.015; P=0.002, P=0.012, P=0.000, P=0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($F=37.485, P=0.365; F=10.376, P=0.583$); 模型组和六味地黄组的 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F=70.362, P=0.000; F=6.375, P=0.001$), 模型组和六味地黄组的 I 型胶原蛋白表达水平均逐渐增高 ($P=0.005, P=0.002, P=0.000; P=0.004, P=0.001, P=0.000$)。药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后, 4 组兔子椎间盘组织 II 型胶原蛋白表达水平比较, 组间差异均有统计学意义

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义 $[(0.605\ 8 \pm 0.066\ 5), (0.550\ 0 \pm 0.117\ 9), (0.278\ 0 \pm 0.053\ 2), (0.498\ 6 \pm 0.149\ 1), F = 10.224, P = 0.001; (0.553\ 7 \pm 0.126\ 5), (0.523\ 4 \pm 0.078\ 4), (0.258\ 2 \pm 0.037\ 8), (0.479\ 7 \pm 0.090\ 8), F = 11.627, P = 0.000; (0.546\ 8 \pm 0.120\ 8), (0.494\ 8 \pm 0.139\ 8), (0.219\ 0 \pm 0.099\ 2), (0.440\ 5 \pm 0.052\ 7), F = 13.543, P = 0.003; (0.494\ 8 \pm 0.042\ 5), (0.433\ 7 \pm 0.061\ 9), (0.131\ 9 \pm 0.012\ 8), (0.392\ 9 \pm 0.107\ 0), F = 13.979, P = 0.000]$;模型组Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平低于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组($P = 0.002, P = 0.001, P = 0.000, P = 0.001; P = 0.001, P = 0.000, P = 0.000, P = 0.001; P = 0.001, P = 0.002, P = 0.013, P = 0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均无统计学意义($F = 17.364, P = 0.092; F = 15.573, P = 0.175$);模型组和六味地黄组的Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均有统计学意义($F = 17.753, P = 0.001; F = 13.674, P = 0.000$),模型组和六味地黄组的Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平平均逐渐降低($P = 0.002, P = 0.004, P = 0.001; P = 0.000, P = 0.001, P = 0.000$)。结论:六味地黄丸能适度下调兔椎间盘退变模型椎间盘组织中Ⅰ型胶原的表达、上调Ⅱ型胶原的表达,可在一定程度上延缓椎间盘退变进程。

关键词 椎间盘退行性变;六味地黄丸;胶原Ⅰ型;胶原Ⅱ型;兔;动物实验

Effect of Liuwei Dihuang Wan(六味地黄丸) on type I and II collagen expression in intervertebral disc of rabbit model of intervertebral disc degeneration

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of Liuwei Dihuang Wan(六味地黄丸, LWDHW) on type I and II collagen expression in intervertebral disc of rabbit model of intervertebral disc degeneration. **Methods:** Eighty New Zealand rabbits were randomly divided into blank group, sham-operated group, model group and LWDHW group, 20 cases in each group. The surgeries were performed on rabbits in model group and LWDHW group to expose L_4/L_5 and L_5/L_6 intervertebral space, and tumor necrosis factor α were injected into L_4/L_5 or L_5/L_6 intervertebral disc randomly to build intervertebral disc degeneration model. Then the intervertebral disc was labeled by removing the transverse process of upper vertebrae with rongeur. The rabbits in sham-operated group were treated with sham-operation, while the rabbits in blank group were not given any surgical intervention. Since the 3rd day after the modeling operation, the rabbits in LWDHW group were intragastric administrated with LWDH suspension in dosages of 26 mg/kg while the rabbits in other 3 groups were intragastric administrated with normal saline, once a day for 8 weeks. At 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks after the beginning of drug intervention, 5 rabbits were randomly selected from each group and were executed, and the intervertebral discs were fetched out. The mRNA and protein expression levels of type I and II collagen in intervertebral disc were measured by using polymerase chain reaction(PCR) and Western Blot assays. **Results:** There was statistical difference in the mRNA expression levels of type I collagen in intervertebral disc between the 4 groups at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks after the beginning of drug intervention($0.064\ 8 \pm 0.009\ 8, 0.068\ 6 \pm 0.012\ 7, 0.192\ 0 \pm 0.040\ 6, 0.124\ 6 \pm 0.012\ 0, F = 49.752, P = 0.000; 0.066\ 0 \pm 0.010\ 0, 0.077\ 1 \pm 0.011\ 8, 0.252\ 4 \pm 0.039\ 9, 0.164\ 1 \pm 0.018\ 1, F = 79.537, P = 0.000; 0.071\ 2 \pm 0.011\ 2, 0.089\ 1 \pm 0.008\ 1, 0.326\ 3 \pm 0.028\ 5, 0.176\ 3 \pm 0.015\ 0, F = 236.726, P = 0.000; 0.094\ 1 \pm 0.012\ 0, 0.155\ 0 \pm 0.003\ 8, 0.451\ 4 \pm 0.039\ 6, 0.205\ 8 \pm 0.018\ 1, F = 201.055, P = 0.000$). The mRNA expression levels of type I collagen were higher in model group compared to blank group, sham-operated group and LWDHW group($P = 0.000, P = 0.015, P = 0.002, P = 0.000; P = 0.013, P = 0.002, P = 0.000, P = 0.015; P = 0.002, P = 0.012, P = 0.000, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in mRNA expression levels of type I collagen between different time points in blank group and sham-operated group($F = 50.563, P = 0.132; F = 80.352, P = 0.634$). There was statistical difference in mRNA expression levels of type I collagen between different time points in model group and LWDHW group($F = 193.635, P = 0.000; F = 284.736, P = 0.000$), and the mRNA expression levels of type I collagen increased gradually($P = 0.004, P = 0.002, P = 0.000; P = 0.000, P = 0.003, P = 0.001$). There was statistical difference in the mRNA expression levels of type II collagen in intervertebral disc between the 4 groups at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks after the beginning of the drug intervention($0.042\ 7 \pm 0.008\ 0, 0.041\ 2 \pm 0.005\ 8, 0.011\ 6 \pm 0.002\ 1, 0.031\ 7 \pm 0.005\ 6, F = 42.696, P = 0.000; 0.038\ 8 \pm 0.004\ 3, 0.037\ 3 \pm 0.004\ 3, 0.011\ 5 \pm 0.001\ 8, 0.031\ 1 \pm 0.003\ 5, F = 108.110, P = 0.000; 0.030\ 3 \pm 0.005\ 7, 0.025\ 9 \pm 0.008\ 3, 0.007\ 9 \pm 0.002\ 7, 0.017\ 2 \pm 0.002\ 1, F = 52.436, P = 0.000; 0.029\ 3 \pm 0.006\ 9, 0.023\ 7 \pm 0.004\ 6, 0.005\ 3 \pm 0.001\ 0, 0.014\ 8 \pm 0.001\ 8, F = 51.375, P = 0.000$). The mRNA expression levels of type II collagen were lower in model group compared to blank group, sham-operated group and LWDHW group($P =$

0.002, $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.001$; $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.001$; $P=0.001$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.013$, $P=0.000$). There was no statistical difference in mRNA expression levels of type II collagen between different time points in blank group and sham-operated group ($F=70.463$, $P=0.122$; $F=90.362$, $P=0.089$). There was statistical difference in mRNA expression levels of type II collagen between different time points in model group and LWDHW group ($F=110.364$, $P=0.001$; $F=86.362$, $P=0.004$), and the mRNA expression levels of type II collagen decreased gradually in model group and LWDHW group ($P=0.002$, $P=0.005$, $P=0.003$; $P=0.000$, $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$). There was statistical difference in the protein expression levels of type I collagen in intervertebral disc between the 4 groups at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks after the beginning of the drug intervention (0.5759 ± 0.1356 , 0.5995 ± 0.0374 , 0.6200 ± 0.0720 , 0.6096 ± 0.0321 , $F=9.288$, $P=0.001$; 0.5939 ± 0.1080 , 0.6471 ± 0.0448 , 0.8070 ± 0.0616 , 0.6599 ± 0.1055 , $F=28.883$, $P=0.000$; 0.6140 ± 0.2246 , 0.6856 ± 0.0665 , 1.1291 ± 0.0974 , 0.7001 ± 0.0865 , $F=34.957$, $P=0.000$; 0.6148 ± 0.1393 , 0.7423 ± 0.1653 , 1.3224 ± 0.3517 , 0.8060 ± 0.0943 , $F=3.296$, $P=0.048$). The protein expression levels of type I collagen were higher in model group compared to blank group, sham-operated group and LWDHW group ($P=0.000$, $P=0.015$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.000$; $P=0.013$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.015$; $P=0.002$, $P=0.012$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.000$). There was no statistical difference in protein expression levels of type I collagen between different time points in blank group and sham-operated group ($F=37.485$, $P=0.365$; $F=10.376$, $P=0.583$). There was statistical difference in protein expression levels of type I collagen between different time points in model group and LWDHW group ($F=70.362$, $P=0.000$; $F=6.375$, $P=0.001$), and the protein expression levels of type I collagen increased gradually in model group and LWDHW group ($P=0.005$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.000$; $P=0.004$, $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$). There was statistical difference in the protein expression levels of type II collagen in intervertebral disc between the 4 groups at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks after the beginning of the drug intervention (0.6058 ± 0.0665 , 0.5500 ± 0.1179 , 0.2780 ± 0.0532 , 0.4986 ± 0.1491 , $F=10.224$, $P=0.001$; 0.5537 ± 0.1265 , 0.5234 ± 0.0784 , 0.2582 ± 0.0378 , 0.4797 ± 0.0908 , $F=11.627$, $P=0.000$; 0.5468 ± 0.1208 , 0.4948 ± 0.1398 , 0.2190 ± 0.0992 , 0.4405 ± 0.0527 , $F=13.543$, $P=0.003$; 0.4948 ± 0.0425 , 0.4337 ± 0.0619 , 0.1319 ± 0.0128 , 0.3929 ± 0.1070 , $F=13.979$, $P=0.000$). The protein expression levels of type II collagen were lower in model group compared to blank group, sham-operated group and LWDHW group ($P=0.002$, $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.001$; $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.000$, $P=0.001$; $P=0.001$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.013$, $P=0.000$). There was no statistical difference in protein expression levels of type II collagen between different time points in blank group and sham-operated group ($F=17.364$, $P=0.092$; $F=15.573$, $P=0.175$). There was statistical difference in protein expression levels of type II collagen between different time points in model group and LWDHW group ($F=17.753$, $P=0.001$; $F=13.674$, $P=0.000$), and the protein expression levels of type II collagen decreased gradually in model group and LWDHW group ($P=0.002$, $P=0.004$, $P=0.001$; $P=0.000$, $P=0.001$, $P=0.000$). **Conclusion:** Application of LWDHW can moderately down-regulate the expression of type I collagen and up-regulate the expression of type II collagen in intervertebral disc of rabbit model of intervertebral disc degeneration, so it can postpone the degenerative process of intervertebral disc to some extent.

Key words intervertebral disc degeneration; Liuwei Dihuang Wan; collagen type I; collagen type II; rabbits; animal experimentation

椎间盘退变是引起腰痛的主要原因之一^[1-2]。胶原蛋白在椎间盘内所占比例较大,约占纤维环胶原干质量的 70%^[3-5],其中 I 型胶原占髓核胶原干质量的 20%,抗牵张力强,有很好的延展性,能承受压力并有组织修复代偿功能,II 型胶原是髓核的主要成分,具有亲水性,可吸收并保持水分,有黏弹性和形变能力^[6-7]。椎间盘退变过程中 II 型胶原减少, I 型胶原成为髓核中的主要胶原,甚至全部变为 I 型胶原^[8],导致椎间盘组织硬度增加,传递压力作用降低。

椎间盘属中医学“筋”的范畴,《医学衷中参西录》指出“肝主筋,肾主骨,腰痛为筋骨之病,是以肝肾主之”,并提出用补益肝肾方剂配合引入督脉的药物

治疗腰痛。六味地黄丸为补肾经典方剂,在治疗腰痛方面疗效确切。本研究拟通过观察六味地黄丸对椎间盘退变动物模型退变椎间盘中 I、II 型胶原表达的影响,探讨其治疗椎间盘源性腰痛的可能作用机制。

1 材料与仪器

1.1 实验动物 6 月龄清洁级新西兰兔 80 只,雌雄各半,体质量 2.3~3.5 kg,由湖南中医药大学动物实验室提供,实验动物合格证号: SCXK(湘)2009-0012。实验方案通过医学动物实验伦理委员会批准。

1.2 药物和试剂 六味地黄胶囊(长春经开药业有限公司,国药准字 Z22024016),RIPA 组织细胞快速裂解液、30% 丙烯酰胺(29:1)、10% 过硫酸铵(上海

基尔顿生物公司), 显影粉、定影粉(上海冠龙公司), BCA 蛋白定量试剂盒(Thermo 公司), 氯仿、异丙醇、无水乙醇(国药集团有限公司), 发光液(Millipore 公司)。

1.3 实验仪器 SYBR Green 聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR) 试剂盒、逆转录试剂盒(Thermo 公司), PCR 引物(上海捷瑞公司), 酶联免疫吸附检测试剂盒(武汉基因美生物科技公司), 透明质酸放射免疫药盒(北京北方生物技术研究所), Mini protean 3 cell 电泳仪(BIO - RAD 公司), PS - 9 电转仪(大连竞迈科技有限公司), MK3 酶标仪(芬兰雷勃公司), XW - 80A 旋涡振荡器(上海青浦沪西仪器厂产品), ABI - 7300 Real - time 检测仪(ABI 公司), H11210 水浴锅(Leica 公司), IX83 倒置光学显微镜(Olympus 公司)。

2 方 法

2.1 分组和造模 将 80 只兔子随机分为空白组、假手术组、模型组和六味地黄组, 每组 20 只。模型组、六味地黄组参照胡绪江等^[9]的方法进行椎间盘退变造模: 全身麻醉后, 经左腹前外侧入路暴露 L₄₋₅ 和 L₅₋₆ 椎间隙, 用 10 μL 微量注射器随机选择 1 个椎间盘注入 10 ng · μL⁻¹ 肿瘤坏死因子 α 溶液 1 μL, 以咬骨钳咬除该椎间盘上位椎体横突进行标记; 假手术组经相同手术入路暴露 L₄₋₅ 和 L₅₋₆ 椎间隙, 不做任何处理后缝合。术后肌肉注射青霉素, 每天 400 万单位, 连续 3 d。空白组不进行任何手术干预。

2.2 药物干预 造模术后 3 d 开始进行药物干预, 六味地黄组按 26 mg · kg⁻¹ 以六味地黄胶囊混悬液灌胃, 其余 3 组以等量生理盐水灌胃, 每天 1 次, 共 8 周。

2.3 椎间盘标本采集 分别于药物干预开始后 2、4、6、8 周, 从各组随机选取 5 只兔子。耳缘静脉注射空气 10 mL 处死, 切开背部皮肤, 逐层分离肌肉显露脊柱, 用咬骨钳将 L₃ ~ L₇ 椎体整体取出, 剥离附着的肌肉韧带, 模型组和六味地黄组找到标记的椎间隙, 剥离终板后取出椎间盘, 空白组和假手术组随机取出 L₄₋₅ 或 L₅₋₆ 椎间盘。取出的椎间盘放入冻存管中, 置于 -80 ℃ 冰箱保存。

2.4 椎间盘组织学观察和 I、II 型胶原表达水平测定 将从每只兔子身上所取椎间盘组织分为 3 份, 分别用于组织学观察、I 型和 II 型胶原 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平测定。

将椎间盘组织以体积分数 4% 甲醛固定, 经石蜡包埋、切片、脱蜡、蒸馏水洗后, Weigert 苏木素染色, 充分水洗后用 Masson 酸性复红液浸洗, 苯胺蓝液染 5 min, 体积分数 0.2% 冰醋酸水溶液浸洗, 再经 95% 乙醇、无水乙醇、二甲苯透明、中性树脂封固后在光镜下观察。

取 1 mL 椎间盘组织于匀浆管中, 匀浆 20 s 后置于冰上, 在超净台中温育 5 min, 以 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 10 min (离心半径 10.2 cm)。取上清液置于 1.5 mL 离心管中, 加入 200 μL 氯仿, 摇匀后室温下静置 2 min, 在 4 ℃ 以 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 10 min (离心半径 10.2 cm)。取上清液置于 1.5 mL 离心管中, 加入 600 μL 异丙醇, 混合均匀后在室温下静置 15 min, 在 4 ℃ 以 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 15 min (离心半径 10.2 cm) 后弃上清液, 加入 1 mL 75% 无水乙醇漂洗沉淀, 在 4 ℃ 以 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 5 min (离心半径 10.2 cm) 后弃上清液, 加入 1 mL 无水乙醇, 漂洗沉淀后再次在 4 ℃ 以 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 5 min (离心半径 10.2 cm) 后弃上清液。室温干燥 10 min 后加入 40 μL 焦碳酸二乙酯水溶解 RNA, 置于 -80 ℃ 冰箱保存备用。合成第一条 cDNA 链后进行反转录, 反转录后再进行 Real - time PCR 扩增, ABI Prism 7300 SDS 软件采集数据。所用引物序列见表 1。

表 1 Real - time PCR 实验所用引物序列

基因名称	引物序列
Collagen I	Primer F 5'-AGGAACCAAGGGACCTAAG-3'
	Primer R 5'-CCAGGGAAACCAAGTCATAC-3'
Collagen II	Primer F 5'-GCTCCAGAACATCACCTACC-3'
	Primer R 5'-GTGTTTCGTGCAGCCATCC-3'
GAPDH	Primer F 5'-AGGAACCAAGGGACCTAAG-3'
	Primer R 5'-CCAGGGAAACCAAGTCATAC-3'

将所取椎间盘组织剪碎, 按比例加入裂解液(裂解液中加入蛋白酶和磷酸酶抑制剂), 用匀浆器匀浆至完全裂解。裂解后的样品在 4 ℃ 以 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 15 min (离心半径 10.2 cm) 后取上清液, 进行蛋白定量后贮存于 -80 ℃ 冰箱。绘制标准曲线后, 取酶标板加入蛋白标准液和去离子水, 取 160 μL 配置的 BCA 工作液加入各孔, 测定吸光值并在标准曲线上查得相应的蛋白浓度并乘以样品稀释倍数, 得到实际浓度。制备 PAGE 胶并加入电泳缓冲液吹打加入样孔中, 配置 ECL 发光液并感光、显色, 根据条带强弱观察结果。

2.5 数据统计分析 采用 SPSS17.0 软件进行统计

分析,4 组兔子药物干预不同时间后 I、II 型胶原 mRNA 及蛋白表达水平的组间比较和组内不同时间点比较均采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较及组内不同时间点两两比较均采用 LSD-*t* 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 椎间盘组织学观察结果 药物干预 8 周后,光镜下空白组、假手术组髓核细胞正常,胞膜完整,胞质

内少见空泡,纤维环细胞呈纺锤形,胞质均匀,未见皱缩;模型组髓核细胞胞质内有较多空泡,胞膜不清,大部分细胞核缩小,甚至消失,纤维环细胞形态变化明显,胶原成分下降,出现大量裂隙;与模型组相比,六味地黄组髓核细胞及纤维环细胞形态均有所好转,细胞核完整,胶原纤维相互平行排列,纤维粗细均匀,相互间裂隙减小。见图 1。

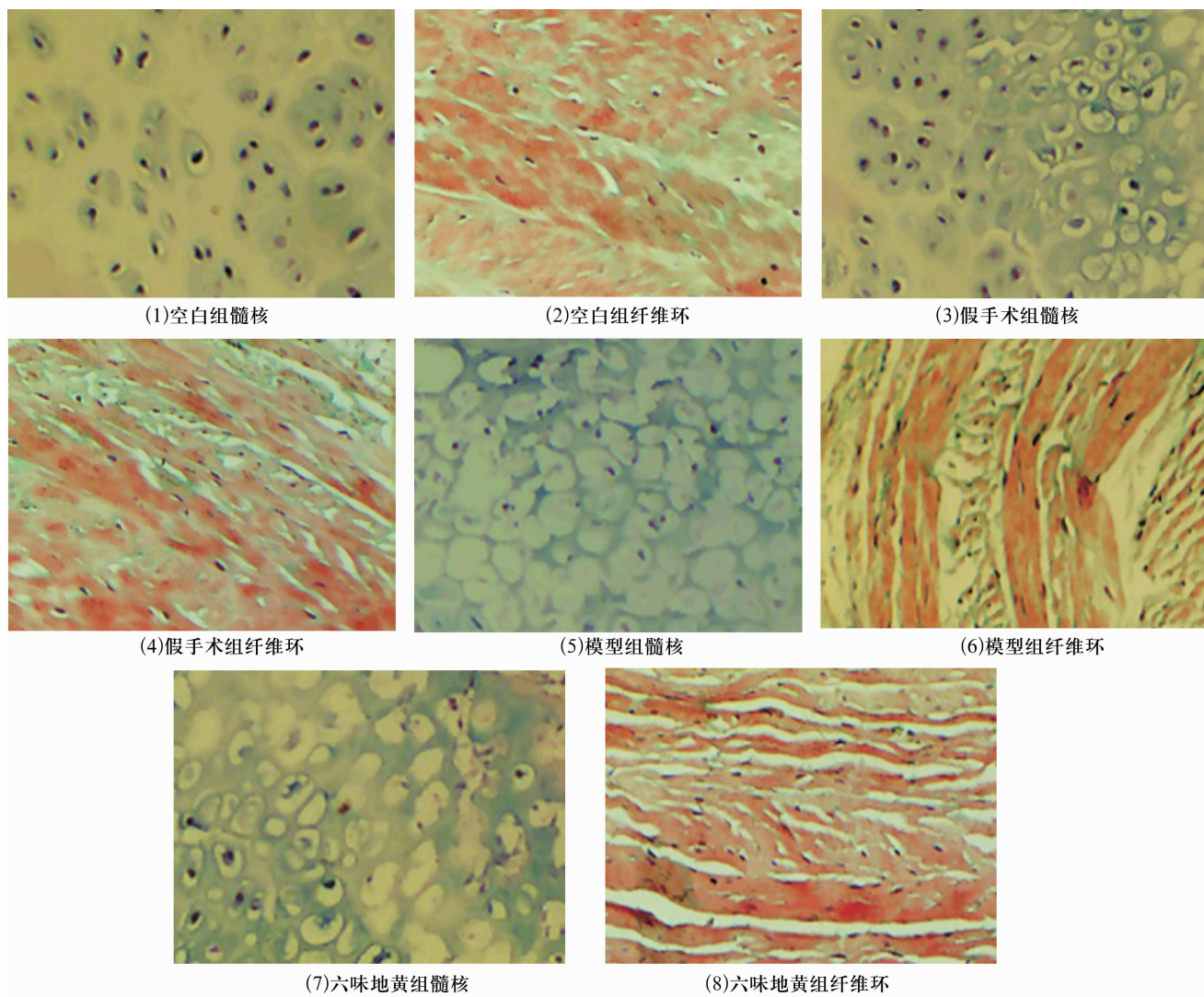


图 1 药物干预 8 周后 4 组兔子椎间盘组织观察结果 (Masson 染色 $\times 200$)

3.2 椎间盘 I、II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平测定结果

药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后,4 组兔子椎间盘组织 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平比较,组间差异均有统计学意义;模型组 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平高于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P=0.000, P=0.015, P=0.002, P=0.000; P=0.013, P=0.002, P=0.000, P=0.015; P=0.002, P=0.012, P=0.000, P=0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的椎间盘组织 I 型胶原

mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均无统计学意义;模型组和六味地黄组的椎间盘组织 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均有统计学意义,药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后 I 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平均逐渐增高 ($P=0.004, P=0.002, P=0.000; P=0.000, P=0.003, P=0.001$)。见表 2。

药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后,4 组兔子椎间盘组织 II 型胶原 mRNA 表达水平比较,组间差异均有统计学意

义;模型组Ⅱ型胶原 mRNA 表达水平低于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P = 0.002, P = 0.001, P = 0.000, P = 0.001; P = 0.001, P = 0.000, P = 0.000, P = 0.001; P = 0.001, P = 0.002, P = 0.013, P = 0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均无统计学意

义;模型组和六味地黄组的椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原 mRNA 表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均有统计学意义,模型组和六味地黄组的Ⅱ型胶原 mRNA 表达水平均逐渐降低 ($P = 0.002, P = 0.005, P = 0.003; P = 0.000, P = 0.001, P = 0.000$)。见表 3。

表 2 药物干预不同时间后 4 组兔子椎间盘组织Ⅰ型胶原 mRNA 表达水平 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量(只)	干预 2 周后	干预 4 周后	干预 6 周后	干预 8 周后	F 值	P 值
空白组	5	0.064 8 ± 0.009 8	0.066 0 ± 0.010 0	0.071 2 ± 0.011 2	0.094 1 ± 0.012 0	50.563	0.132
假手术组	5	0.068 6 ± 0.012 7	0.077 1 ± 0.011 8	0.089 1 ± 0.008 1	0.155 0 ± 0.003 8	80.352	0.634
模型组	5	0.192 0 ± 0.040 6	0.252 4 ± 0.039 9	0.326 3 ± 0.028 5	0.451 4 ± 0.039 6	193.635	0.000
六味地黄组	5	0.124 6 ± 0.012 0	0.164 1 ± 0.018 1	0.176 3 ± 0.015 0	0.205 8 ± 0.018 1	284.736	0.000
F 值		49.752	79.537	236.726	201.055		
P 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		

表 3 药物干预不同时间后 4 组兔子椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原 mRNA 表达水平 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量(只)	干预 2 周后	干预 4 周后	干预 6 周后	干预 8 周后	F 值	P 值
空白组	5	0.042 7 ± 0.008 0	0.038 8 ± 0.004 3	0.030 3 ± 0.005 7	0.029 3 ± 0.006 9	70.463	0.122
假手术组	5	0.041 2 ± 0.005 8	0.037 3 ± 0.004 3	0.025 9 ± 0.008 3	0.023 7 ± 0.004 6	90.362	0.089
模型组	5	0.011 6 ± 0.002 1	0.011 5 ± 0.001 8	0.007 9 ± 0.002 7	0.005 3 ± 0.001 0	110.364	0.001
六味地黄组	5	0.031 7 ± 0.005 6	0.031 1 ± 0.003 5	0.017 2 ± 0.002 1	0.014 8 ± 0.001 8	86.362	0.004
F 值		42.696	108.110	52.436	51.375		
P 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		

3.3 椎间盘Ⅰ、Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平测定结果 药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后,4 组兔子椎间盘组织Ⅰ型胶原蛋白表达水平比较,组间差异均有统计学意义;模型组Ⅰ型胶原蛋白表达水平高于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P = 0.000, P = 0.015, P = 0.002, P = 0.000; P = 0.013, P = 0.002, P = 0.000, P = 0.015; P = 0.002, P = 0.012, P = 0.000, P = 0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的椎间盘组织Ⅰ型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均无统计学意义;模型组和六味地黄组的椎间盘组织Ⅰ型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均有统计学意义,模型组和六味地黄组的Ⅰ型胶原蛋白表达水平均逐渐增高 ($P = 0.005, P = 0.002, P = 0.000; P = 0.004, P = 0.001, P = 0.000$)。见表 4。

药物干预 2、4、6、8 周后,4 组兔子椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平比较,组间差异均有统计学意义;模型组Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平低于空白组、假手术组和六味地黄组 ($P = 0.002, P = 0.001, P = 0.000, P = 0.001; P = 0.001, P = 0.000, P = 0.000, P = 0.001; P = 0.001, P = 0.002, P = 0.013, P = 0.000$)。空白组和假手术组的椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均无统计学意义;模型组和六味地黄组的椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平各时间点间比较,差异均有统计学意义,模型组和六味地黄组的Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平均逐渐降低 ($P = 0.002, P = 0.004, P = 0.001; P = 0.000, P = 0.001, P = 0.000$)。见表 5。

表 4 药物干预不同时间后 4 组兔子椎间盘组织Ⅰ型胶原蛋白表达水平 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量(只)	干预 2 周后	干预 4 周后	干预 6 周后	干预 8 周后	F 值	P 值
空白组	5	0.575 9 ± 0.135 6	0.593 9 ± 0.108 0	0.614 0 ± 0.224 6	0.614 8 ± 0.139 3	37.485	0.365
假手术组	5	0.599 5 ± 0.037 4	0.647 1 ± 0.044 8	0.685 6 ± 0.066 5	0.742 3 ± 0.165 3	10.376	0.583
模型组	5	0.620 0 ± 0.072 0	0.807 0 ± 0.061 6	1.129 1 ± 0.097 4	1.322 4 ± 0.351 7	70.362	0.000
六味地黄组	5	0.609 6 ± 0.032 1	0.659 9 ± 0.105 5	0.700 1 ± 0.086 5	0.806 0 ± 0.094 3	6.375	0.001
F 值		9.288	28.833	34.957	3.296		
P 值		0.001	0.000	0.000	0.048		

表 5 药物干预不同时间后 4 组兔子椎间盘组织Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达水平 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量(只)	干预 2 周后	干预 4 周后	干预 6 周后	干预 8 周后	F 值	P 值
空白组	5	0.605 8±0.066 5	0.553 7±0.126 5	0.546 8±0.120 8	0.494 8±0.042 5	17.364	0.092
假手术组	5	0.550 0±0.117 9	0.523 4±0.078 4	0.494 8±0.139 8	0.433 7±0.061 9	15.573	0.175
模型组	5	0.278 0±0.053 2	0.258 2±0.037 8	0.219 0±0.099 2	0.131 9±0.012 8	17.753	0.001
六味地黄组	5	0.498 6±0.149 1	0.479 7±0.090 8	0.440 5±0.052 7	0.392 9±0.107 0	13.674	0.000
F 值		10.224	11.627	13.543	13.979		
P 值		0.001	0.000	0.003	0.000		

4 讨 论

I、Ⅱ型胶原在椎间盘组织内呈反向梯度分布,纤维环外侧以 I 型胶原为主,向内 I 型胶原含量逐渐减少,Ⅱ型胶原逐渐增多,靠近髓核部分以Ⅱ型胶原为主。在椎间盘退变过程中随着Ⅱ型胶原减少,椎间盘组织硬度增加,传递压力作用降低^[10]。当外界压力增大时,纤维环薄弱处破裂,髓核突出或脱出,同时一些炎性因子水平增高,刺激相应的神经末梢引起腰部疼痛^[11-12]。本研究中造模后模型组髓核细胞胞质内有较多空泡,胞膜不清,大部分细胞核缩小,甚至消失,纤维环细胞形态变化明显,胶原成分下降,并出现大量裂隙,I 型胶原 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平逐渐增高,Ⅱ型胶原 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平逐渐降低,提示造模成功。

中医学中没有椎间盘源性腰痛这一病名,根据其临床表现,应属于“腰痛”“痹证”范畴。中医学理论认为腰为肾之府,腰痛以肾虚为本。《金匱要略·五脏风寒积聚病脉证并治》载有“肾着”病,其特点是自觉身体沉重,腰部冷痛,描述的是寒湿内浸所致腰痛,外感风寒湿热诸邪,因湿邪重浊黏滞,其性趋下,故易停滞腰部,导致腰痛,而此种外感疾病,必然是因为机体正气不足,内外合因,疾病始发。《杂病源流犀烛·腰痛病源流》也指出腰痛是由于精气虚导致外邪入侵,并指出肾虚是该病的本质。六味地黄丸为补益肝肾的名方,首载于宋代钱乙所著《小儿药证直决》,具有滋阴补肾、填精益髓的功效。徐无忌等^[13]之前的研究已表明,六味地黄丸可稳定 I、Ⅱ型胶原蛋白和基因表达,对椎间盘细胞外基质具有保护作用。

本研究的结果提示,六味地黄丸能适度下调兔椎间盘退变模型椎间盘组织中Ⅰ型胶原的表达、上调Ⅱ型胶原的表达,可在一定程度上延缓椎间盘退变进程。

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