

·实验研究·

大鼠短肠综合征肠管形态和功能学改变的实验研究

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【摘要】 目的 本研究建立短肠后的肠适应代偿模型,对短肠综合征发生后剩余肠管的适应性形态和功能改变进行研究,为进一步深入了解短肠后剩余肠管的变化以及如何治疗提供理论依据。 **方法** 将20只SD大鼠随机分成2组,一组为SBS大鼠模型组,即通过肠切除肠吻合手术制造SBS大鼠模型;另一组为假手术组,即对照组。通过苏木精-伊红(HE)和AZAN胶原染色研究短肠综合征大鼠肠适应后肠管形态学的改变;通过免疫组化实验研究短肠综合征后肠管神经元、神经纤维、ICC细胞、平滑肌细胞的变化;通过器官浴槽实验研究乙酰胆碱诱导平滑肌肌条收缩功能的变化情况。 **结果** 实验前两组大鼠体重无明显差异($t=0.890, P=0.382$),术后1周,SBS组与对照组大鼠体重分别为(264.83 ± 64.30)g和(319.50 ± 42.89)g,两组差异有统计学意义($t=-2.292, P=0.033$);术后2周,SBS组与对照组大鼠体重分别为(317.71 ± 63.50)g和(355.10 ± 36.11)g,但两组差异有统计学意义($t=-1.672, P=0.109$);术后2周,SBS组大鼠吻合口近端肠管及远端肠管周长分别为(28.88 ± 2.71)mm和(19.65 ± 1.66)mm,对照组分别为(14.50 ± 1.50)mm和(15.10 ± 3.10)mm,两组差异有统计学意义($t=15.346, P<0.001$; $t=4.006, P=0.002$);术后2周,SBS大鼠与对照组标记两点之间肠管长度分别为(56.19 ± 2.97)mm和(52.10 ± 2.10)mm,两组差异有统计学意义($t=8.329, P<0.001$);HE染色结果提示SBS组与对照组肠壁平滑肌层分别为(124.38 ± 56.01) μm 和(64.75 ± 26.81) μm ,两组差异有统计学意义($t=6.789, P<0.001$);SBS组与对照组绒毛长度分别为(488.16 ± 123.31) μm 和(311.63 ± 67.68) μm ,两组差异有统计学意义($t=4.884, P<0.001$);SBS组与对照组隐窝深度分别为(164.28 ± 42.31) μm 和(122.69 ± 19.92) μm ,两组差异有统计学意义($t=5.226, P<0.001$)。AZAN染色结果提示SBS组的部分肌纤维被胶原替代。免疫组化结果提示短肠综合征大鼠增生肠管的肠神经系统中,神经元和神经纤维较对照组数量增多,ICC细胞减少,平滑肌肥厚明显;器官浴槽实验提示在中低浓度($10^{-7}\text{mol/L}, 10^{-6}\text{mol/L}, 10^{-5}\text{mol/L}$)的乙酰胆碱刺激后,SBS组大鼠平滑肌活动的强度明显弱于对照组,两组差异有统计学意义(三组不同浓度的 t 值和 P 值依次为 $t=-3.465, P=0.001$; $t=-3.312, P=0.002$; $t=-2.080, P=0.042$)。在高浓度时(10^{-4}mol/L)两者差异无统计学意义($t=1.782, P=0.083$)。 **结论** 短肠综合征使得大鼠肠道平滑肌层的运动模式有所改变,其中神经元的数量增加,但对乙酰胆碱的反应减弱,ICC细胞数量减少,肌纤维被胶原蛋白替代。这一系列变化都是肠管结构和功能适应的结果。

【关键词】 短肠综合征;免疫组织化学;大鼠;动物,实验

The bowel morphological and functional variations in short bowel syndrome of murine; an in-vitro study. Hu Shuqi, Zhao Xiaoxia, Qin Qi, Lv Chengjie, Huang Shoujiang, Tou Jinfa. Department of Neonatal Surgery, Children's Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310052, China. Corresponding author: Tou Jinfa, Email: toujinfa@zju.edu.cn

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the contractile functions and Immunohistochemical characteristics of remnant ileum after intestinal adaptation in rats with short bowel syndrome. **Methods** The model of short bowel syndrome(SBS) was created by using surgical induction method. 20 Sprague Dawley rats were divided into 2 groups in which they underwent intestinal resection and anastomosis or a sham surgery respectively. The mor-

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phological changes were observed by HE staining and AZAN staining; The variations of intestinal neurons, nerve fibers, ICC cells and smooth muscle cells were investigated by Immunohistochemistry. And the contractility of the ileum strips was measured by the organ - bath experiment. **Results** There was no significant difference in weight between the two groups before the experiment. 1 week after the operation, the weight of the SBS group and the control group was $(264.83 \pm 64.30) \text{ g}$ and $(319.50 \pm 42.89) \text{ g}$ respectively, and there was a statistical difference between the two groups ($t = -2.292, P = 0.033$). After 2 weeks of surgery, the weight of the SBS group and the control group was $(317.71 \pm 63.50) \text{ g}$ and $(355.10 \pm 36.11) \text{ g}$ respectively, but there was no statistical difference between the two groups ($t = -1.672, P = 0.109$). 2 weeks after surgery, the perimeter of the proximal bowel and the distal bowel of SBS group rats was $(28.88 \pm 2.71) \text{ mm}$ and $(19.65 \pm 1.66) \text{ mm}$ respectively, with the control group $(14.50 \pm 1.50) \text{ mm}$ and $(15.10 \pm 3.10) \text{ mm}$, respectively, and there were statistical significance ($t = 15.346, P < 0.001$; $t = 4.006, P = 0.002$). 2 weeks after surgery, the length of the intestinal tube between SBS rats and the control group was $(56.19 \pm 2.97) \text{ mm}$ and $(52.10 \pm 2.10) \text{ mm}$ respectively, and there was a statistical significance ($t = 8.329, P < 0.001$). HE staining results indicated that the smooth muscle layer of the intestinal wall of the SBS group and the control group was $(124.38 \pm 56.01) \mu\text{m}$ and $(64.75 \pm 26.81) \mu\text{m}$, and there was a statistical difference between the two groups ($t = 6.789, P < 0.001$). The length of villi of SBS group and control group was $(488.16 \pm 123.31) \mu\text{m}$ and $(311.63 \pm 67.68) \mu\text{m}$, and there was a statistical difference between the two groups ($t = 4.884, P < 0.001$). The crypt depth of SBS group and control group were $(164.28 \pm 42.31) \mu\text{m}$ and $(122.69 \pm 19.92) \mu\text{m}$ respectively, and there was a statistical difference between these two groups ($t = 5.226, P < 0.001$). The results of AZAN staining indicated that some muscle fibers in SBS group were replaced by collagen. The immunohistochemistry results indicated that the number of neurons and nerve fibers in the enteric nervous system of rats with the hyperplasia of the rats was more than that of the control group, and the ICC cells were decreased and the smooth muscle hypertrophy was obvious. Organ bath experiment hinted the strength of the SBS group of smooth muscle activity of rats significantly weaker than the control group at low concentration ($10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}, 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}, 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$) after acetylcholine stimulation, two groups had statistical significance (t value and P values of three groups of different concentrations of $t = 3.465, P = 0.001$; $t = 3.312, P = 0.002$; $t = 2.080, P = 0.042$). But at high concentration (10^{-4} mol/L), there was no statistical significance ($t = 1.782, P = 0.083$). **Conclusion** The circular muscle motility of SBS showed normal but weaker pattern, and SBS cause increased neurons but impaired response to parasympathetic stimuli. SBS also cause some cases with reduced distribution of ICC. SBS cause some cases of muscular changes and replaced by collagen. Both of the structure adaptation and function adaptation met the needs of metabolism and growth of the body, in that many of them could gradually recovered from intestinal failure.

【Key words】 Short Bowel Syndrome; Immunohistochemistry; Rats; Animals, Laboratory

因各种原因导致小肠广泛切除或旷置后, 小肠黏膜可吸收面积大量减少, 残存的功能性肠管不能维持患者的营养或儿童的生长需求, 引起水、电解质和营养物质吸收障碍, 从而出现腹泻、体重下降、进行性营养不良等表现, 称为短肠综合征 (short bowel syndrome, SBS)^[1]。婴幼儿最常见的病因包括坏死性小肠结肠炎、腹裂、肠闭锁和先天性肠旋转不良等疾病^[2]。儿童 SBS 的全球发病率尚无确切资料, 加拿大新生儿 SBS 的发病率在活产儿中约占 24.5/10 万^[3], 英国 SBS 的年发病率估计为 2/100 万至 3/100 万, 其中半数为儿童^[4], 我国尚无确切数据。

大量肠切除后, 剩余肠管往往会通过一段时间的结构和功能的改变, 通过增加肠道吸收表面积和

吸收功能以满足机体代谢和生长的需要, 逐渐从肠衰竭中恢复过来, 逐渐恢复其消化吸收功能, 这就是肠适应^[5-6]。除了规范的营养支持, SBS 患者的预后主要取决于剩余小肠的代偿程度^[7]。

本研究建立大鼠短肠后的肠适应代偿模型, 对短肠综合征发生后剩余肠管的适应性形态和功能的变化进行研究, 为进一步深入了解短肠后剩余肠管的变化以及如何治疗提供理论依据。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

动物及分组: 选择体重在 250 ~ 330 g 之间的雄性 SD 大鼠 (由浙江大学动物实验中心提供) 20 只,

按随机对照原则分成两组,第一组为 SBS 模型组,第二组为对照组(假手术组),每组 10 只,术前大鼠经过至少 7 d 的时间适应环境,并且单独喂饲水和食物。对动物的处理符合浙江大学实验动物伦理学的要求。

二、实验方法

1. 手术方法及模型的制作:SD 大鼠,术前 12 h 禁食,利用异氟醚镇静大鼠后,氯胺酮(90 mg/kg)和 rompun (4 ~ 5 mg/kg)) 腹腔注射,麻醉大鼠。75% 酒精消毒皮肤后,剪刀逐层打开腹腔。在 SBS 造模组,剪去 80% 的小肠,只留下 10 cm 近端空肠和 10 cm 回肠,空回肠间行肠吻合术后,在离吻合口 5 cm 的近端空肠处做一标记(图 1A)。在假手术组,打开腹腔后将肠管暴露 20 min,在离回盲瓣 10 cm 与 15 cm 的近端肠管处作标记。所有肠管的缝合都用 5-0 可吸收线(图 1B)。用 4-0 线缝合皮肤切口。实验组与对照组大鼠自术后 6 h 起均饮用生理盐水,术后 24 h 起进食标准大鼠饲料,造模成功率达 80%。在术前、术后 1 周和术后 2 周三个时间点测量大鼠的体重。

2. 取材:术后 2 周时,各组大鼠禁食 12 h 后采用氯胺酮麻醉法处死,打开腹腔,环形切取吻合口近远端的肠管,测量其周长,并测量吻合口与原标记线之间的距离。

3. HE 染色:用 10% 的甲醛溶液固定标本,常规脱水,石蜡包埋,沿肠腔环形切片,苏木精-伊红染色后,在普通高倍显微镜下观察、照相,记录肠黏膜的绒毛长度、隐窝深度以及平滑肌的厚度。AZAN 染色:切片脱蜡后浸水,放入 0.75% 橘黄 G 水溶液 10 min,迅速水洗,0.1% 偶氮卡红 G 液室温染色 1 h,切片冷却后入蒸馏水漂洗,5% 磷钨酸水溶液室温媒染 1 h,水洗后放入苯胺蓝溶液 5 ~ 10 min,滤纸蘸干后在 95% 酒精分色 0.5 ~ 1 min 酒精梯度脱水,二甲苯透明后封片。

4. 免疫组化:用 10% 的甲醛溶液固定标本,常规脱水,石蜡包埋,制作切片,60℃ 恒温烤箱烤片 4 h,二甲苯脱蜡,梯度乙醇至水,3% HO 灭活阻断内源性过氧化物酶,柠檬酸盐缓冲液煮沸高压热修复法修复抗原,滴加一抗(表 1),4℃ 孵育过夜。滴加二抗,孵育 30 min。DAB 或 NBT/BCIP 显色,苏木素复染核,盐酸酒精分化,无水乙醇脱水,二甲苯透明,中性树胶封片。以 PBS 液代替一抗作为阴性对照,已知的阳性组织作为阳性对照,不着色为阴性。

表 1 四种免疫组化一抗及其标记的对象

Table 1 Four kinds of immunohistochemical antibodies and their markers

一抗	检测目标
PGP9.5 (r) (protein gene product 9.5)	神经纤维
Anti-Hu (m)	神经元
CD117 (r)	ICC 细胞
α -SMA (m) (α -smooth muscle actin)	平滑肌细胞

5. 组织浴槽肠动力检测:剪取活组织肠管后,立即用冰 Krebs 液漂洗干净,剪取长 1 cm,宽 1.5 mm 的环形肠壁肌束置于 Krebs 液中备用。将标本穿入两根不锈钢丝,两段分别连在张力换能器和浴槽底部的钩子上。选用 Krebs 液灌流,浴槽的营养液为 8 mL,以能浸没标本为宜。水浴温度为 $(37 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$,静止张力为 1 g。静置 60 min,待标本收缩活动稳定后,开始实验。实验过程中持续通入 95% O_2 + 5% CO_2 混合气体。实验开始,添加乙酰胆碱至不同浓度(10^{-7} mol/L, 10^{-6} mol/L, 10^{-5} mol/L, 10^{-4} mol/L),每个浓度维持 3 min,测定肌束的收缩张力变化。

三、统计学处理

本研究采用 SPSS19.0 软件进行统计学分析,计量资料采用 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

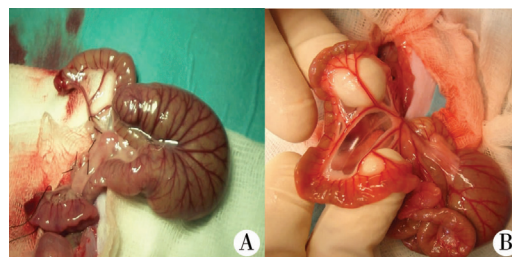


图 1 SBS 大鼠模型与对照组大鼠模型

Fig.1 SBS model group and the control group

结 果

一、大鼠体重及肠管直径的变化

实验前两组大鼠体重无明显差异($t = 0.890$, $P = 0.382$),术后 1 周,SBS 组大鼠体重为 (264.83 ± 64.30) g,低于对照组 $[(319.50 \pm 42.89)$ g],两组差异有统计学意义($t = -2.292$, $P = 0.033$);术后 2 周,SBS 组大鼠体重为 (317.71 ± 63.50) g,仍低于对照组 $[(355.10 \pm 36.11)$ g],两组差异无统计学意义($t = -1.672$, $P = 0.109$);术后 2 周,SBS 组大鼠吻合口近端肠管及远端肠管周长分别为 (28.88 ± 2.71)

mm 和 (19.65 ± 1.66) mm, 对照组分别为 (14.50 ± 1.50) mm 和 (15.10 ± 3.10) mm, 两组差异有统计学意义 ($t = 15.346, P < 0.001$; $t = 4.006, P = 0.002$); 术后 2 周, SBS 大鼠标记两点之间肠管长度为 (56.19 ± 2.97) mm, 对照组大鼠标记两点之间的距离为 (52.10 ± 2.10) mm, 两组差异有统计学意义 ($t = 8.329, P < 0.001$), 详见图 2。

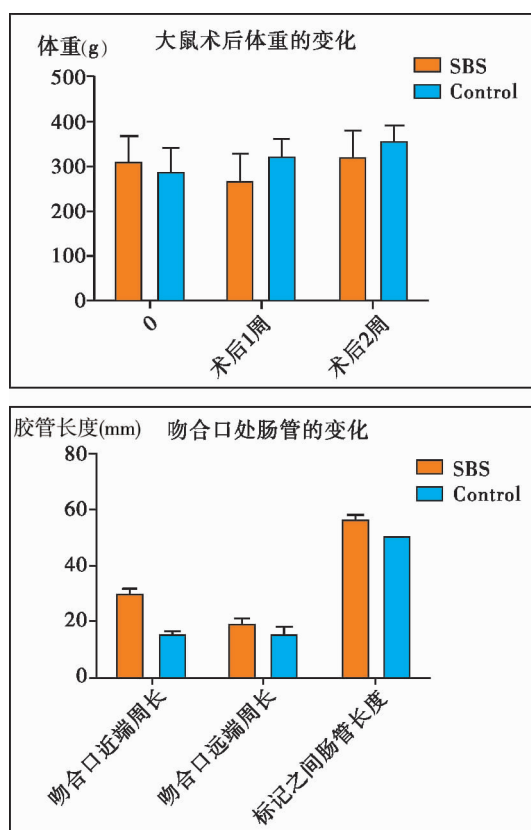


图2 大鼠术后体重变化及吻合口处肠管直径及长度的变化
Fig.2 The weight variance of rats and the variance of diameter and length of intestine of the anastomosis after operation.

二、HE 染色

HE 染色提示正常的肠上皮细胞完整, 呈柱状分布, 刷状缘清晰, 绒毛排列整齐 (图 3 1B)。SBS 组肠管均扩张, 肠壁平滑肌层为 (124.38 ± 56.01) μm , 对照组平滑肌层厚度为 (64.75 ± 26.81) μm , 两者差异有统计学意义 ($t = 6.789, P < 0.001$); SBS 组绒毛长度为 (488.16 ± 123.31) μm , 对照组绒毛长度为 (311.63 ± 67.68) μm , 两组差异有统计学意义 ($t = 4.884, P < 0.001$); SBS 组隐窝深度为 (164.28 ± 42.31) μm , 对照组隐窝深度为 (122.69 ± 19.92) μm , 两组差异有统计学意义 ($t = 5.226, P < 0.001$)。SBS 组通过此种代偿适应, 增加黏膜与食物的接触面积, 从而增加营养物质的吸收。AZAN 染色结果提示 SBS 组的部分肌纤维被胶原替代 (见图 3 2A)。

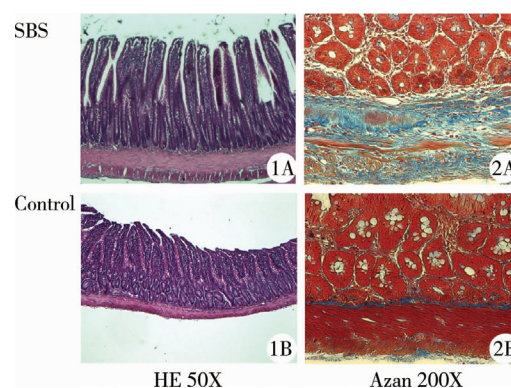


图3 HE 染色和 AZAN 染色结果, 1A 和 1B 显示 HE 染色 SBS 组的肠黏膜和对照组的肠黏膜, 2A 和 2B 显示 AZAN 染色 SBS 组的肌纤维被胶原替代。

Fig.3 1A, 1B showed the HE staining of intestinal mucosa of SBS group and control group; 2A, 2B show the myofiber was altered by collagen in the SBS group after the AZAN staining.

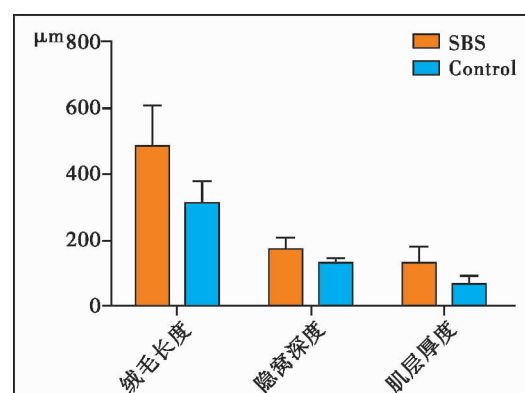


图4 肠适应发生后 SBS 组肠黏膜的绒毛长度、隐窝深度及肌层厚度, 肠适应发生后 SBS 组肠黏膜的绒毛长度、隐窝深度及肌层厚度均大于对照组。

Fig.4 The variance of villi length, crypt depth and muscle thickness after intestinal adaptation. The villi length, crypt depth and muscle thickness of SBS group are much more obvious than the control group after intestinal adaptation.

三、免疫组化

免疫组化结果提示 SBS 组大鼠肠道肌间神经丛、黏膜下神经丛以及肠道神经元的数量, 相对数量, 密度均有所增加。SBS 组标本中 ICC 细胞数量明显下降。(见图 5 及图 6)

四、组织浴槽实验

组织浴槽实验结果提示 SBS 组小肠肠管平滑肌条对乙酰胆碱的作用明显弱于对照组。在中低浓度 (10^{-7} mol/L, 10^{-6} mol/L, 10^{-5} mol/L) 的乙酰胆碱刺激后, SBS 组大鼠平滑肌活动的强度明显弱于对照组, 两组差异有统计学意义 (三组不同浓度的 t 值和 P 值依次为 $t = -3.465, P = 0.001$; $t = -3.312, P = 0.002$; $t = -2.080, P = 0.042$)。在高浓度时 (10^{-4} mol/L) 两者差异无统计学意义 ($t = 1.782, P = 0.083$) (见图 7A, 7B)。

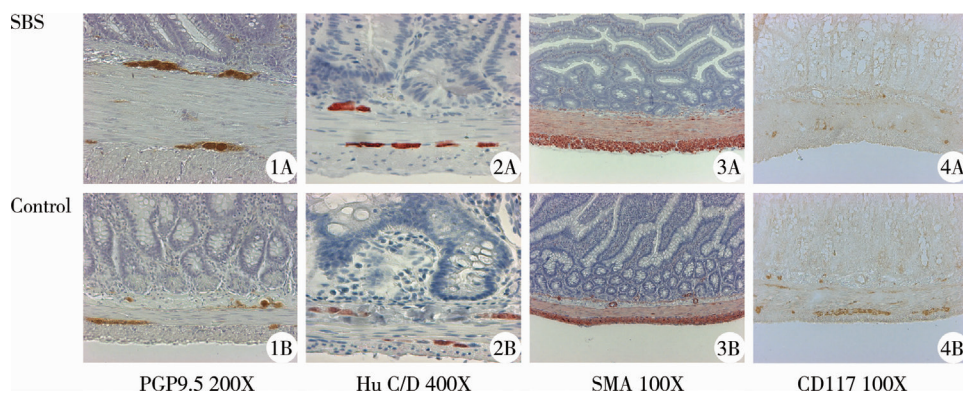


图5 SBS组和对照组肠壁免疫组化结果

Fig. 5 Intestinal wall immunohistochemistry results of SBS rats and the control group.

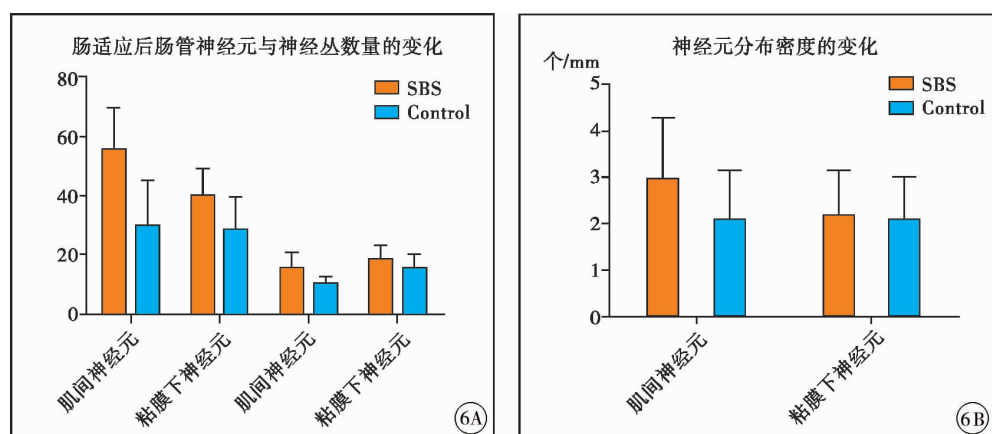


图 6A 肠适应后肠管神经元和神经丛数量的变化；图 6B 肠管神经元分布密度的变化。6A. 提示肠适应发生后，SBS 组的肌间神经元和黏膜下神经元、肌间神经丛和黏膜下神经丛数量均有增加；6B. 提示肌间神经丛中神经元分布的密度也有升高

Fig. 6A The variation of the amount of neurons and nerve fibers after intestinal adaptation **Fig. 6B** The intestinal neurons density of distribution variance. 6A. suggested the number of intermuscular and submucosal neurons, intermuscular plexus and submucosal plexus increased in the SBS group after intestinal adaptation; 6B. suggested distribution density of intermyenteric nerve plexus neurons increased.)

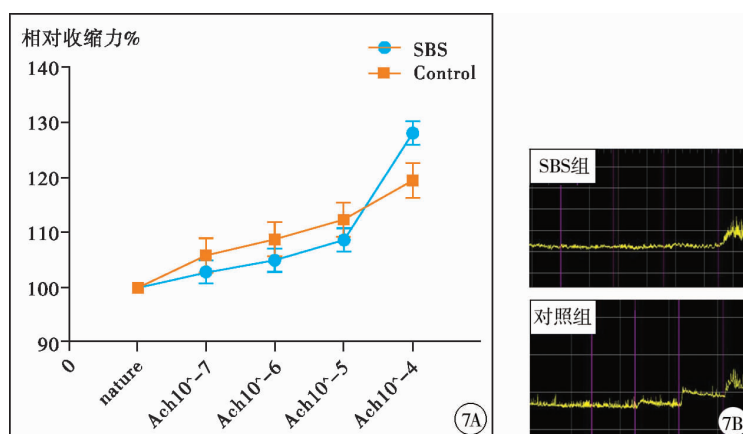


图 7A 肠管平滑肌对不同浓度乙酰胆碱的相对收缩力变化曲线；图 7B SBS 组和对照组大鼠肠管平滑肌肌条对乙酰胆碱的反应曲线。图 7A 显示肠管平滑肌在不同浓度乙酰胆碱刺激下收缩情况的变化，图 7B 显示在同一乙酰胆碱浓度作用下，SBS 组的肌条收缩明显弱于对照组。

Fig. 7A The variance of relative contractive force of intestinal smooth muscle with different Ach concentrations; **Fig. 7B** The reactive curve of intestinal smooth muscle under different Ach concentrations in SBS group and control group. 7A: suggested intestinal wall smooth muscle contraction condition under different Ach concentrations. 7B: suggested intestinal wall smooth muscle contraction condition of SBS group was much weaker than the control group, under the same Ach concentration

讨论

肠适应包括结构性适应(形态性适应)和功能适应性适应。结构性适应包括:肠管直径和长度增加,微绒毛增长,腺凹加深,肠细胞增殖加快,最终导致肠管吸收面积的增加和肠道细胞数量的增加。功能性适应包括:刷状缘细胞膜的通透性增加,受体传输增加,剩余肠管动力的改变,最终导致单个肠道细胞营养吸收功能的增加^[8]。

从研究结果分析,短肠发生后,实验组大鼠体重下降,在术后1周左右下降明显,之后体重开始增加,说明肠适应已经使机体达到正氮平衡,吸收营养物质,体重开始增加。剩余肠管的直径与长度均有所增加。肠上皮细胞的绒毛、隐窝深度、平滑肌肌层厚度均有所增加。这一结果与 Tappenden KA 和 Guclu M 等的研究结果一致^[9,10]。

平滑肌的改变是短肠术后代偿性反应的一个重要过程,但其具体改变机制尚不清楚。平滑肌的改变有可能是黏膜改变的触发效应,但两者之间的因果关系尚不明确^[3]。有研究指出收缩力增强是术后短肠代偿的关键,短肠后1周平滑肌收缩顺应性差,但对M受体激动剂卡巴胆碱收缩反应增强,可能与M受体的上调、平滑肌增生相关,在平滑肌增生过程中,平滑肌增生肥大可能是小肠延长及口径增粗的主要机制^[11,12]。大鼠小肠平滑肌呈节律性收缩活动,M受体激动剂可使小肠平滑肌收缩。乙酰胆碱是体内常见的M受体激动剂,可使小肠平滑肌产生收缩活动。而本研究组织浴槽实验表明:SBS组小肠肠管平滑肌条对乙酰胆碱的反应减弱,这一结果与陈杰等研究结果不一致^[11]。Martin CA等^[13]研究指出短肠术后代偿的一大特点是收缩力增强,特别是对M受体激动剂乙酰胆碱收缩反应增强,而这与M受体上调,肌动蛋白actin,肌球蛋白重链,钙调蛋白增加相关。但是收缩力的改变除了与M受体变化可能相关之外,还与控制小肠收缩活动的ICC细胞密切相关。本研究发现短肠后ICC细胞数量明显下降,这也能解释本实验时观察到的短肠后肠管收缩能力是下降的。实验过程中我们发现AZAN结果显示SBS组别中大鼠肠适应后一部分平滑肌层被胶原替代,而胶原蛋白并不会收缩,故而其对乙酰胆碱的反应减弱。

除此之外,肠神经系统是肠道特有的周围神经系统,它与肠道的分泌、蠕动等功能密切相关。短

肠发生后的肠适应过程中,肠神经系统所起的作用也值得研究。Ohama T等^[14]研究表明术后7d比术后3d收缩力增强,他们认为术后早期感染减弱了肠动力与收缩,炎症反应抑制了肠神经系统,导致肠管动力受阻。肠适应过程中,除了绒毛、隐窝、肠管长度改变之外,肠管动力改变也是一种适应,短肠大鼠的肠管动力减弱,以延长肠管吸收时间。Garcia利用BAC处理短肠后的空肠,除去肠神经元的活性,减缓肠管蠕动,从而增加肠内容物停留肠道时间,增加肠管的适应能力^[15]。Meredith MC等^[16]利用RET杂合子小鼠制造短肠模型小鼠,该小鼠表型正常,但是因为RET缺乏,肠神经系统发育受限,所以肠道运动功能较正常小鼠差,RET杂合子短肠模型小鼠肠管适应能力较正常小鼠强。本研究发现大量肠切除后,剩余肠管的肌间神经元的密度与数量均有所增加。虽然肌间神经元的密度与数量均有所增加。但我们发现肠适应后增殖的神经元其体积小于正常的神经元,且较多神经元处于幼稚状态,这也是其对乙酰胆碱反应减弱的一大原因。

下一步需要对器官浴槽实验进行深入研究,理清形态与功能之间一一对应的联系,另外还需要再做一些在体的肠管肌条收缩刺激实验,增强对短肠综合征肠适应的全面理解,以期术后肠管代偿的治疗提供理论基础。

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