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## 氨基脲缓释给药孕鼠诱导建立新生鼠胸主动脉夹层模型

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**[摘要]** **目的** 建立氨基脲诱导孕大鼠使其出生幼鼠形成胸主动脉夹层模型。**方法** 分别将不同浓度[5、10、15、20、25、30、35、40 mg/(kg·d)]氨基脲、生理盐水加载植入式胶囊渗透压泵,在孕大鼠妊娠期第14天时进行腹腔埋植,取妊娠期第21天的胎鼠及新生鼠的胸主动脉血管,常规H-E染色光镜下观察,统计并分析胸主动脉夹层形成情况。**结果** 不同浓度氨基脲给药孕大鼠孕育的幼鼠在出生后均有不同程度的胸主动脉夹层出现,其中以缓释速率为每天25 mg/kg氨基脲为最适给药浓度。此种浓度给药孕大鼠生产的新生鼠全部成活并且存在胸主动脉夹层现象。**结论** 成功建立氨基脲缓释给药孕鼠诱导的新生大鼠胸主动脉夹层模型,为后续研究奠定了基础。

**[关键词]** 胸主动脉;夹层动脉瘤;动物模型;氨基脲类

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### Establishment of neonatal rat model of thoracic aortic dissection by treating mother rats with semicarbazide

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To establish a neonatal rat model of thoracic aortic dissection by treating pregnant rats with semicarbazide. **Methods** Implantable capsule osmotic pump with different concentrations of semicarbazide (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 mg/[kg·d]) or normal saline were implanted into the abdomen of rats on day 14 of pregnancy. The thoracic aortas of 21 day fetus and neonatal rats were collected. H-E staining was applied to examine the pathological changes under microscope, and the formation of thoracic aortic dissection was analyzed. **Results** Various degrees of thoracic aortic dissections were observed in neonatal rats after the mother rats were given different concentrations of semicarbazide. At a lowest semicarbazide release rate of 25 mg/kg per day, all the neonatal rats survived and had a high incidence of thoracic aortic dissection. **Conclusion** A neonatal rat model of thoracic aortic dissection has been successfully established, paving a way for further researches.

**[Key words]** thoracic aorta; dissecting aneurysm; animal models; semicarbazides

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胸主动脉夹层(thoracic aortic dissection, TAD)是指血液通过胸主动脉内膜破口渗入到胸主动脉壁中层形成血肿夹层,并沿主动脉壁延伸剥离的胸心外科常见危重疾病。国内外的临床统计结果显示, TAD年发病率为5~10/百万人,且呈逐年上升的趋势<sup>[1-3]</sup>。及时有效的手术治疗可降低胸主动脉夹层

患者的病死率<sup>[4]</sup>。与胸主动脉夹层发生及发展密切相关的功能基因研究已取得了显著进展<sup>[5-9]</sup>。然而,由于缺乏合适的胸主动脉夹层动物模型,多数研究只能停留在细胞学水平。因此,国内外的研究者尝试采用多种方法构建胸主动脉夹层模型,如采用血管紧张素Ⅱ提高动物血压诱导产生主动脉夹

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层<sup>[10-11]</sup>,或采用手术机械损伤的方法建立胸主动脉夹层模型<sup>[12]</sup>。但上述方法存在建模效率低和手术操作困难的缺点。为此,本研究根据胸主动脉夹层患者大多存在主动脉壁结缔组织病变的特点,尝试采用植入式胶囊渗透压泵加载氨基脲诱导胎鼠基质成分表达异常的方法构建新生大鼠胸主动脉夹层模型,为后续研究奠定基础。

### 1 材料和方法

1.1 主要材料及试剂 8~10周龄 SPF级SD大鼠,体质量220~250g,购于上海西普尔-必凯实验动物有限公司,生产许可证号:SCXK(沪)2008-0016,饲养于第二军医大学实验动物中心,使用许可证号:SYXK(沪)2012-0003,SPF级条件饲养,繁育饲料购于上海仕林生物科技有限公司。植入式胶囊渗透压泵(Alze 2ML1,美国Durect公司)。氨基脲(semicarbazide,SCZ;S2201,美国Sigma-Aldrich公司)。戊巴比妥钠(P3761,美国Sigma-Aldrich公司),取材标本固定液:4%多聚甲醛-0.1mol/L磷酸缓冲液。

1.2 动物处理及实验分组 将成年雄、雌SD大鼠按照1:2的比例,每天17:00合笼,第2天9:00分笼,并对雌鼠进行阴道涂片观察,观察到有精子判定为已交配。将已交配雌鼠取出另笼饲养,未交配雌鼠则重复上述过程。将生理盐水或不同浓度的氨基脲分别灌制到植入式胶囊渗透压泵后,埋植于妊娠第14天孕鼠的腹腔内,直至孕鼠妊娠第21天后新生鼠出生。

药物浓度筛选:将妊娠第14天的孕鼠分成以下9组( $n=8$ ),包括:生理盐水组及不同浓度[5、10、15、20、25、30、35、40 mg/(kg·d)]氨基脲组。取材节点

为出生后1d的全部新生鼠。夹层模型的制备:将25 mg/(kg·d)氨基脲灌制到植入式胶囊渗透压泵后,埋植于妊娠第14天孕鼠的腹腔内,新生鼠出生后第1、7、14、21、28、35天取材。正常对照组为生理盐水组。同时以妊娠期第21天的胎鼠作药物对照组。

1.3 模型取材及病理制片 将各组新生鼠及孕鼠过量戊巴比妥钠麻醉后处死,对新生鼠(或胎鼠)进行取材;取其心脏、胸主动脉组织及其相邻器官(肺、食管、脊柱等),置于4%多聚甲醛-0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液中固定24h。然后梯度乙醇脱水、二甲苯透明、浸蜡包埋、间隔0.5 mm切片,切片厚度为5 μm。染色前,组织切片经二甲苯脱蜡,梯度乙醇水化,苏木精染色2~4 min,流水洗净,1%盐酸乙醇1~2 s,流水洗净,然后60℃温水返蓝约10 min,伊红染色2~3 min,流水洗净,脱水、透明并封片。普通光学显微镜下观察胸主动脉夹层形成情况。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析,检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

### 2 结果

2.1 氨基脲浓度的选择 生理盐水组无胸主动脉夹层;而氨基脲各浓度组新生鼠有不同的胸主动脉夹层发生率(表1)。随着氨基脲的浓度增加至30 mg/(kg·d)或更大时,孕鼠生产的新生鼠存活率降低,但仍保持较高胸主动脉夹层发生率。氨基脲浓度25 mg/(kg·d)既能保持新生鼠的高存活率,又能保持较高的动脉夹层形成率。因此,本研究后续选择氨基脲25 mg/(kg·d)作为合适的模型构建用药浓度(图1)。

表1 各组新生大鼠存活例数及胸主动脉夹层发生例数

Tab 1 Survival of newborn rats and newborn rats with thoracic aortic dissection (TAD) in each group

Index	Normal saline	Semicarbazide $\rho_B$ /(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup> )							
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Total number of newborn rats	87	85	88	85	86	87	86	85	83
Survived newborn rats	87	85	88	85	86	87	75	69	62
Newborn rats with TAD	0	5	19	39	69	84*	73	67	61

\*  $P < 0.05$  vs 20 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>

2.2 胸主动脉夹层形成的验证 结果显示:氨基脲给药生产的新生鼠自出生后3周内均有胸主动脉夹

层(图2A~2D),而4周后胸主动脉夹层逐渐消退,胸主动脉结构趋向正常(图2E);同时取材氨基脲诱

导的足龄胎鼠(妊娠第21天),未发现主动脉夹层形成,胸主动脉形态学观察结构正常;生理盐水对照组新生鼠结构亦正常(图2F)。

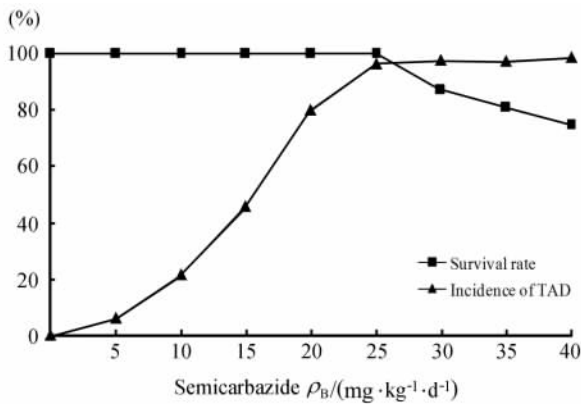


图1 各组新生鼠存活率及夹层发生率的比较  
Fig 1 Survival rate and incidence of thoracic aortic dissection (TAD) in newborn rats of each group

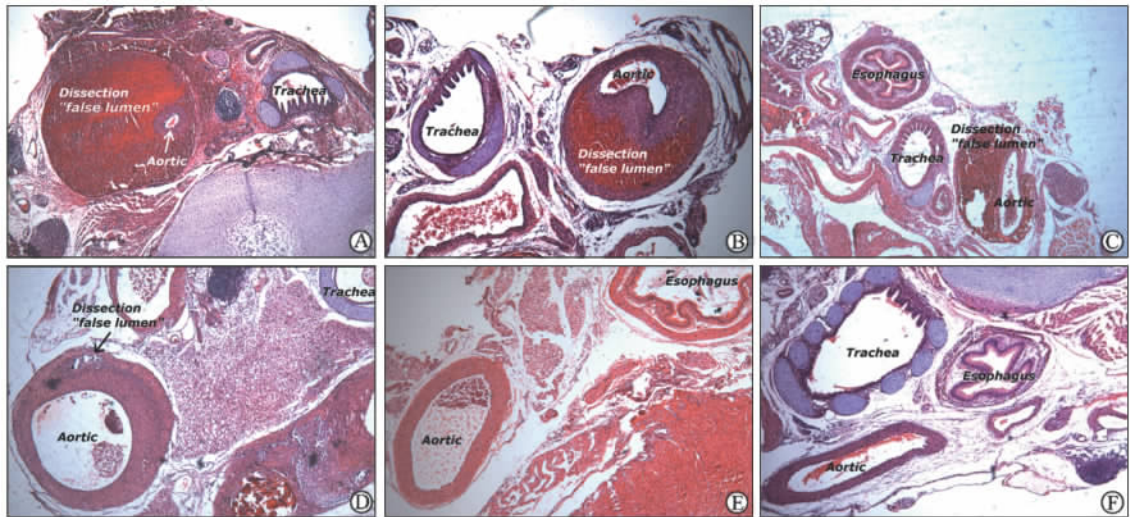


图2 各组新生鼠胸主动脉组织 H-E 染色结果

Fig 2 Pathological images of neonatal rat thoracic aortic tissues in each group (H-E staining)

A: Semicarbazide group: 1 day after birth, there was very significant aortic dissection “false lumen” in newborn rats; B: Semicarbazide group: 7 days after birth, there was significant aortic dissection “false lumen” in newborn rats, which was slightly less than those in newborn rats of 1 day after birth; C: Semicarbazide group: 14 days after birth, there was significant aortic dissection “false lumen” in newborn rats, which was slightly less than those in newborn rats of 7 days after birth; D: Semicarbazide group: 21 days after birth, there was significant aortic dissection “false lumen” in newborn rats, which was slightly less than those in newborn rats of 14 days after birth; E: Semicarbazide group: 28 days after birth, no aortic dissection “false lumen” was detected in newborn rats; F: Normal saline group: 1 day after birth, no aortic dissection “false lumen” was detected in newborn rats. Original magnification:  $\times 40$

本研究采用植入式胶囊渗透压泵的给药方法,确保持续不间断均匀的氨基脲给药,降低非实验因素对实验结果的影响,增加了本模型构建的稳定性。本研究通过氨基脲抑制氨基脲敏感性胺氧化酶(semicarbazide sensitive amine oxidase)干预妊娠后

### 3 讨论

大鼠胚胎时期主动脉的形成可以分为4个不同的发展阶段<sup>[13]</sup>。直到妊娠12 d,胚胎都没有明显的血管中膜出现,而成型的主动脉弓实质上是内覆新生血管内皮细胞的简单管形<sup>[14]</sup>。在妊娠13~14 d,间质成肌细胞移植到主动脉壁,首先形成边界模糊的弹性蛋白聚集体<sup>[15]</sup>。从妊娠14~17 d,胚胎因血管平滑肌细胞和弹性层的增加而变得层次清晰。而妊娠17 d,则最终形成明确的主动脉外膜。从妊娠17~21 d,在子宫中的胚胎产生广泛的血管弹性,在血管内膜表面形成最大范围的弹性薄层。血管平滑肌细胞不再广泛增殖。临近出生时,血管弹性薄层增厚并在子宫内发育成熟<sup>[16-17]</sup>。虽然血管弹性薄层在5周完成,但主动脉的流变及结构性能直至第8周才能近似成熟<sup>[18]</sup>。

期(14~21 d)的SD孕大鼠,造成胎鼠大动脉基质成分代谢紊乱,导致妊娠晚期胎鼠胸主动脉血管的发育异常<sup>[19-20]</sup>,进而诱导大鼠幼仔出生时产生不同程度胸主动脉夹层动物模型。但随着新生大鼠出生后的自我修复、组织重塑,使得出现由出生1 d的新生

大鼠发生胸主动脉夹层直至 28 d 后主动脉夹层消失的现象。而临床上胸主动脉夹层的患者在形成夹层后,血管外膜纤维化增厚,自我修复后形成慢性夹层的病理性改变。

经氨基脲诱导的足龄胎鼠(妊娠 21 d)并未出现胸主动脉夹层相关病变,据此认为该模型胸主动脉夹层的发生与幼鼠出生时的血压升高密切相关<sup>[19]</sup>。事实上,临床工作中也发现,部分胸主动脉夹层患者在血压得到严格控制后,其病程进展明显趋缓甚至转为慢性。反之则容易导致胸主动脉夹层病变范围扩大乃至破裂。由此可见,大动脉的基质异常是胸主动脉夹层发生的内在原因,而血压升高则是胸主动脉夹层发生和发展的重要诱因。

综上所述,本研究通过缓释氨基脲成功诱导新生大鼠形成胸主动脉夹层,为后续开展胸主动脉夹层相关的基础研究奠定了基础。

#### 4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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