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## 子宫内膜异位症患者卵泡液阻碍小鼠卵母细胞体外成熟及内异方药物血清的干预作用

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨子宫内膜异位症(EM)患者卵泡液阻碍小鼠卵母细胞发育的机制及中药内异方药物血清对此的干预作用。**方法** 临床获取 EM 不孕患者、输卵管因素导致不孕患者(对照组)卵泡液各 10 例样本, 对小鼠行中药内异方灌胃获得药物血清, 分别制备 4 组培养基: A 组(空白对照)、B 组(对照患者卵泡液)、C 组(EM 患者卵泡液)、D 组(EM 患者卵泡液+内异方药物血清)。将小鼠生发泡(GV)期卵母细胞分别放入各组培养基中进行体外成熟(IVM)培养。观察并统计各组卵母细胞的成熟情况, 通过荧光染色对细胞内活性氧(ROS)的水平进行分析比较。**结果** C 组卵母细胞的成熟率(42.5%)相较 A 组(81.7%)、B 组(56.3%)、D 组(51.0%)低( $P<0.05$ )。C 组卵母细胞平均荧光强度( $0.0568\pm 0.0251$ )高于 A 组( $0.0148\pm 0.0051$ ,  $P<0.05$ )和 B 组( $0.0371\pm 0.0102$ ,  $P<0.05$ ); D 组卵母细胞平均荧光强度( $0.0504\pm 0.0070$ )低于 C 组, 但差异无统计学意义。**结论** EM 患者卵泡液能够阻碍小鼠卵母细胞成熟, 其机制可能与 EM 卵泡液产生过多 ROS 而增强了卵母细胞内的氧化应激有关。内异方药物血清可改善 EM 患者卵泡液对小鼠卵母细胞发育的阻碍作用。

**[关键词]** 子宫内膜异位症; 卵泡液; 内异方; 卵母细胞

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### Effect of *Neiyi* Recipe-mediated serum on *in vitro* maturation of mouse oocytes blocked by follicular fluid from endometriosis patients

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate the mechanism by which follicular fluid from endometriosis (EM) patients blocks mouse oocyte maturation and the effect of *Neiyi* Recipe-mediated serum on the effect of the follicular fluid. **Methods** A total of 20 follicular fluid samples from infertility patients due to EM ( $n=10$ ) or fallopian tube factors (control group,  $n=10$ ) were clinically obtained. *Neiyi* Recipe-mediated serum was obtained by treating mice with intragastric administration, and were divided into 4 medium groups: Group A (control), group B (control follicular fluid), group C (EM-follicular fluid) and group D (EM-follicular fluid + *Neiyi* Recipe-mediated serum). The mouse germinal vesicle (GV) oocytes were cultured in the above 4 types of media for *in vitro* maturation. And the maturity rates of oocytes in different groups were calculated and the concentrations of reactive oxygen species in the cells were analyzed by fluorescence staining and laser scanning confocal microscope. **Results** The maturity rate of oocytes in group C (42.5%) was significantly lower than those in group A (81.7%), group B (56.3%) and group D (51.0%) ( $P<0.05$ ). The average fluorescence intensity of group C ( $0.0568\pm 0.0251$ ) was significantly higher than those of group A ( $0.0051\pm 0.0148$ ,  $P<0.01$ ) and group B ( $0.0371\pm 0.0102$ ,  $P<0.05$ ), but with no significant difference found when compared with that of group D ( $0.0504\pm 0.0070$ ). **Conclusion** EM-follicular fluid can block the maturation of mouse oocytes, which may be due to the enhanced oxidative stress in oocytes caused

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by EM-follicular fluid. *Neiyi* Recipe-medicated serum can improve the blocking effect of EM-follicular fluid on mouse oocyte development.

[Key words] endometriosis; follicular fluid; *Neiyi* Recipe; oocytes

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子宫内异位症(endometriosis, EM)是具有活性的子宫内膜组织(腺体和间质)出现在子宫内以外部位的一种常见妇科疾病。生殖期妇女 EM 的发病率为 5%~10%,且与不孕症高度相关<sup>[1]</sup>。目前普遍认为 EM 相关性不孕是由多方面因素导致的,卵母细胞在卵泡中发育和卵巢颗粒细胞分泌的卵泡液构成了排卵前卵母细胞的微环境,已有研究证实 EM 患者体内存在卵母细胞质量损伤和卵泡液成分异常<sup>[2-5]</sup>。内异方是治疗 EM 的有效中药复方<sup>[6-8]</sup>。本研究通过对小鼠生发泡(germinal vesicle, GV)期卵母细胞进行体外成熟(*in vitro* maturation, IVM)培养,观察 EM 患者卵泡液对卵母细胞成熟的影响以及内异方药物血清的干预作用。

## 1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物 雌性昆明小鼠 7 只,8 周龄,清洁级,体质量(38±5)g;雌性昆明小鼠 30 只,3~4 周龄,清洁级,体质量(15±4)g,均由上海交通大学医学院附属上海市第九人民医院实验动物中心[许可证号:SYXK(沪)2012-0007]提供。常规小鼠颗粒饲料喂养,自由摄食和饮水,光照 12 h(6:00~18:00)和黑暗 12 h(18:00~6:00)交替,恒温 23℃。

1.2 主要试剂及仪器 调制人类输卵管液(modulated human tubal fluid, mHTF; Merck Millipore, USA), KSOM 胚胎培养液(Merck Millipore, USA),山羊血清(Merck Millipore, USA),二氢乙啶(dihydroethidium, DHE; Sigma, USA),代血清(serum substitute supplement, SSS; Irvine Scientific, USA),孕马血清促性腺激素[PMSG;赤峰博恩药业有限公司,批准文号:(2012)050074564]。体视显微镜(奥林巴斯 SZX10),超分辨率显微镜(奥林巴斯 IX73),激光扫描共聚焦显微镜(Zeiss LSM 700)。

1.3 内异方药物血清制备 生大黄 6 g(后下)、桃仁 9 g、水蛭 9 g、莪术 9 g、淫羊藿 15 g、菟丝子 15 g、鳖甲 9 g(先煎)、巴戟天 12 g、黄芪 15 g,将上述饮片常规煎煮,过滤,合并两次滤液,浓缩成每毫升生药含量为 1.32 g 的药液,冷却后装入灭菌药瓶,置 4℃ 冰箱备用。

按成人剂量的 5 倍[即 8.25 g/(kg·d)]对 8 周龄小鼠进行灌胃,每次 0.25 mL,每日早、晚 2 次,连续 7 d。对小鼠进行眼球取血,置于 4℃ 冰箱静置 1 h 后,300×g 离心 20 min,无菌收集血清。将血清经 2 μm 微孔滤膜过滤除菌,-20℃ 冻存备用。实验前经 56℃、30 min 灭活。

1.4 卵泡液样本收集 收集样本来源于 2015 年 7 月至 9 月在上九人民医院辅助生殖科进行体外受精和胚胎移植(IVF-ET)治疗的 20 例不孕症患者,其中 EM 患者(10 例)为经腹腔镜或剖腹手术确诊者,对照组患者(10 例)为因输卵管因素导致不孕者。纳入标准:年龄 25~35 岁;1 年内未采取任何避孕措施,性生活正常而没有成功妊娠;卵巢功能正常,月经第 3 天(D3)基础促卵泡激素(FSH) 4~10 U/L、黄体生成素(LH) 4~10 U/L、雌二醇(E2) 200~293 pmol/L;卵泡液采集前 3 个月内没有接受过任何手术;体质量指数(BMI) 18~25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>;男方精液检查正常。两组患者均采用相同控制性超排卵方案<sup>[9]</sup>,即从月经第 3 天开始每日给予尿促性腺激素(HMG;上海丽珠集团丽珠制药厂,批准文号:国药准字 H20023864)150~225 IU 和安宫黄体酮(MPA;浙江仙琚制药股份有限公司,批准文号:国药准字 H33020829)10 mg;从月经第 7~8 天开始监测卵泡,每 2~4 d 经阴道超声观察并记录发育卵泡数。当有 3 个优势卵泡直径达到 18 mm 时,当天肌内注射醋酸曲普瑞林(达必佳;德国辉凌制药有限公司,进口药品注册证号:H20100365)0.1 mg 和人绒毛膜促性腺激素(HCG;上海丽珠集团丽珠制药厂,批准文号:国药准字 44020673)1 000 IU。注射醋酸曲普瑞林和 HCG 34~36 h 后,行经阴道超声引导下穿刺取卵术。取卵过程中保留第 1 管无血无冲洗液的卵泡液,300×g 离心 10 min,取上清,-20℃ 冻存备用。

1.5 GV 期卵母细胞的收集 3~4 周龄小鼠腹腔注射 PMSG 7.5 IU,48 h 后颈椎脱臼法处死,立即解剖腹腔,取下双侧卵巢,放入预平衡过的 mHTF(含 10% SSS)中。用已消毒的刀片将卵巢组织切碎,释放卵泡中的卵母细胞。吸取全部含卵巢组织的培养液,经 100 μm 的滤网过滤后,再经 40 μm 的

滤网过滤。将 40 μm 的滤网翻面倒置,充分冲洗内面,收集全部冲洗液。在体视显微镜下用自制拾卵针在该冲洗液中吸出 GV 期卵母细胞,放入新的 mHTF(含 10% SSS)中,待移入培养皿。

**1.6 GV 期卵母细胞的 IVM 培养及干预方法** 将卵母细胞分为空白对照组(A 组)、对照卵泡液组(B 组)、EM 卵泡液组(C 组)和内异方血清组(D 组),A 组用 KSOM 胚胎培养基培养,B 组采用 KSOM 胚胎培养基+20% 对照患者卵泡液培养,C 组采用 KSOM 胚胎培养基+20% EM 患者卵泡液培养,D 组采用 KSOM 胚胎培养基+20% EM 患者卵泡液+20%内异方药物血清培养。取卵前 4 h 将 4 种培养液于培养皿中做成大小约 20 μL 的微滴,每个培养皿中放入约 6 个微滴,矿物油覆盖,在 37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub> 培养箱(Thmorgan160R)中预平衡。GV 期卵母细胞收集完成后,用拾卵针在每个微滴中放入 10 枚卵母细胞,在培养箱中继续培养 16 h。

**1.7 观察指标及方法**

**1.7.1 卵母细胞成熟率** 收集各组活细胞,超分辨率显微镜下观察细胞情况。GV 期卵母细胞:细胞中可见未破裂的 GV;M I 期卵母细胞:GV 核膜破裂,核仁消失,核内物质与核质混合,第一极体未排出;孤雌激活 (parthenogenetic activation, PA)卵母细胞:卵母细胞孤雌发育,未受精已二分裂;细胞死亡:细胞质皱缩;M II 期卵母细胞:GV 破裂,第一极体排出<sup>[10]</sup>。

**1.7.2 卵母细胞内活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 的检测** 收集各组活细胞,加入至含 0.5 μmol/L DHE 的甘油液滴中,37℃孵育 30 min。适当洗涤后,各组卵母细胞随甘油液滴置于照相皿中,经激光共聚焦显微镜观察并拍摄荧光照片。各组荧光照片经软件 Image pro plus 6.0 (Media Cybernetics, USA)分析其积分光密度 (IOD) 和荧光面积 (AREA),计算平均光密度 (MOD, MOD = IOD/AREA),即为平均荧光强度。平均荧光强度值反映细胞内的 ROS 水平。

**1.8 统计学处理** 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行统计学分析,计数资料采用 χ<sup>2</sup> 检验,计量资料采用 SNK-q 检验。检验水准(α)为 0.05。

**2 结果**

**2.1 各组细胞 IVM 培养结果** 各组 GV 期卵母细胞经 16 h IVM 培养后,在超分辨率显微镜下观察形态(图 1),可见未成熟卵母细胞(如 GV 期、M I 期、

异常或死亡)以及成熟卵母细胞(即 M II 期)。由表 1 可见,A 组细胞成熟率(236/289, 81.7%)高于 B、C、D 3 组(P<0.01);C 组有 124 个(42.5%)细胞发育至 M II 期,低于 B 组(165/293, 56.3%)和 D 组(151/296, 51.0%),差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

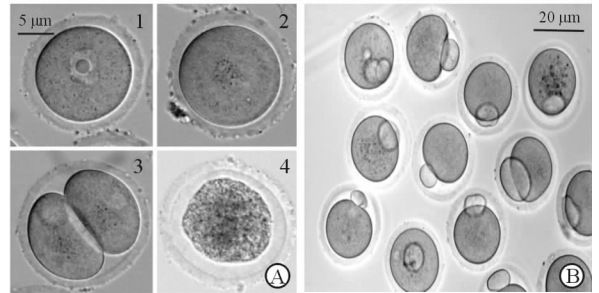


图 1 卵母细胞经体外成熟培养后的不同形态

Fig 1 Stages of oocytes maturation in vitro

A: Immature or abnormal oocytes (1: GV oocytes, immature oocytes with unbroken germinal vesicles; 2: M I oocytes, immature oocytes with broken germinal vesicles and without first polarbody; 3: PA, oocytes activated parthenogenetically caryocinesia without fertilization; 4: Cell death, cytoplasmic shrinkage); B: M II oocytes, matured oocytes with broken germinal vesicles and first polarbody

表 1 各组卵母细胞体外成熟培养分期结果比较

Tab 1 Stage of oocytes maturation in vitro in 4 groups

Group	Total N	GV stage n	M I stage n	PA n	Abnormal or death n	M II stage n(%)
A	289	6	41	4	2	236(81.7)
B	293	25	85	13	5	165(56.3)**
C	292	38	110	9	11	124(42.5)**△▲
D	296	35	90	12	8	151(51.0)**

A: Blank control; B: Control-FF, oocytes which underwent in vitro maturation (IVM) in medium supplemented with follicular fluid (FF) from infertile women with tubal factor; C: EM-FF, oocytes that underwent IVM in medium supplemented with FF from infertile women with endometriosis (EM); D: EM-FF plus Neiyi Recipe-medicated serum, oocytes that underwent IVM in medium supplemented with FF from infertile women with EM and Neiyi Recipe-medicated serum. GV: Germinal vesicle; PA: Parthenogenetic activation. \*\* P<0.01 vs Group A; △P<0.05 vs Group B; ▲P<0.05 vs Group D

**2.2 各组细胞 ROS 水平比较** 经 IVM 培养后,A 组 DHE 染色细胞数为 215 个、B 组为 238 个、C 组为 265 个、D 组为 267 个。经激光共聚焦显微镜拍摄各组荧光照片,见图 2。C 组细胞平均荧光强度(0.056 8±0.025 1)高于 A 组(0.014 8±0.005 1, P<0.05)和 B 组(0.037 1±0.010 2, P<0.05);D 组平均荧光强度(0.050 4±0.007 0)低于 C 组,但差异无统计学意义(P=0.335)。

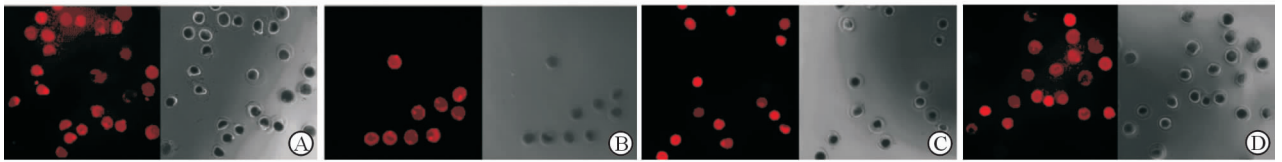


图2 各组卵母细胞体外成熟培养后 ROS 水平检测

Fig 2 Reactive oxygen species (ROS) level of oocytes maturation *in vitro* in 4 groups

A: Blank control; B: Control-FF, oocytes which underwent *in vitro* maturation (IVM) in medium supplemented with follicular fluid (FF) from infertile women with tubal factor; C: EM-FF, oocytes that underwent IVM in medium supplemented with FF from infertile women with endometriosis (EM); D: EM-FF plus *Neiyi* Recipe-medicated serum, oocytes that underwent IVM in medium supplemented with FF from infertile women with EM and *Neiyi* Recipe-medicated serum. Original magnification:  $\times 10$

### 3 讨论

卵泡液主要由卵巢颗粒细胞分泌,包绕在卵细胞周围,构成卵母细胞在排卵前所处的微环境,对卵母细胞成熟有重要影响<sup>[11]</sup>。已有学者对 EM 患者的卵泡液进行研究,将其与正常女性或由其他原因导致的不孕患者的卵泡液进行蛋白质组学的比较,发现两者存在明显差别<sup>[4-5]</sup>。还有研究表明 EM 患者不孕的原因之一是卵母细胞的质量受损<sup>[2,12-13]</sup>。EM 患者卵泡液的成分异常很可能会影响卵母细胞的成熟,损伤卵子的质量,导致后续受精及胚胎发育缺陷<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究采用 IVM 培养的方法,将 EM 患者的卵泡液加入至小鼠卵母细胞 IVM 培养基中,观察其对卵母细胞成熟的影响。研究结果显示,同样是不孕症,相较非 EM 患者,EM 患者的卵泡液降低了小鼠卵母细胞 IVM 培养的成熟率,说明 EM 患者的卵泡液阻碍了小鼠卵母细胞的成熟过程。

为探讨 EM 患者的卵泡液阻碍小鼠卵母细胞成熟的机制,本研究观察了 EM 患者的卵泡液在 IVM 培养过程中是否会增加卵母细胞内的 ROS 水平。ROS 源于氧化代谢,正常情况下细胞内的 ROS 水平与细胞抗氧化功能处于平衡状态。如果 ROS 水平过高,细胞就会被氧化应激损伤<sup>[15]</sup>。氧化应激会诱导染色体端粒损伤,导致染色体不稳定性增加<sup>[16]</sup>。已有研究证实 EM 患者卵泡液中的 ROS 水平明显高于正常对照组<sup>[17-18]</sup>。本研究采用 DHE 荧光探针的方法标记细胞内的超氧化物阴离子,根据荧光的强度判断细胞内的 ROS 水平。结果显示,与对照组相比,EM 患者卵泡液组卵母细胞内的 ROS 水平明显升高,说明 EM 患者卵泡液加强了卵母细胞内的氧化应激,这很可能是导致 IVM 培养成熟率

降低的重要因素。

中医认为 EM 的病机属“肾虚血瘀”<sup>[19]</sup>。肾主生殖,不仅主宰着“肾-天癸-冲任-胞宫”之间的协调,还通过胞脉直接作用于胞宫,而胞宫的生殖功能为产生月经和孕育胎儿,故有“经水出诸肾”“肾主生殖”之说<sup>[20]</sup>。EM 出血属“离经之血”,亦为瘀血,瘀积日久,形成癥瘕;瘀血阻滞胞脉,两精不能结合,以致不孕。内异方以温肾化瘀通腑为主要治则,治疗 EM 临床疗效满意<sup>[21-22]</sup>。已有研究表明,内异方有调节生殖内分泌、降低炎症介质、抑制异位内膜侵袭等作用<sup>[6-7,23-24]</sup>。本研究结果显示,内异方药物血清可以改善 EM 患者卵泡液对小鼠卵母细胞成熟的损害,提高卵母细胞的成熟率;内异方药物血清组卵母细胞内的 ROS 水平虽然较 EM 患者卵泡液组低,但差异无统计学意义。提示这种干预作用可能与氧化应激有关,具体还有待进一步证实。

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