

· 论 著 ·

失喉返神经支配的人环杓后肌成肌调节因子 myogenin 表达的变化

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[摘要] **目的:**观察不同时限失神经状态下人环杓后肌成肌调节因子 myogenin 的表达变化,为喉神经修复时限的选择奠定基础。**方法:**取 38 例喉返神经完全离断患者的环杓后肌标本,按神经离断时限分为 4 组:失神经 6~12 个月($n=12$)、1~2 年($n=10$)、2~3 年($n=8$)及>3 年组($n=8$),另取 12 例正常环杓后肌标本作为对照,各组患者的年龄、性别比例具有可比性。免疫荧光染色、实时定量 PCR 法比较各组环杓后肌 myogenin 蛋白及 mRNA 的表达。**结果:**免疫荧光染色结果显示:myogenin 阳性表达主要定位于失神经 3 年内的环杓后肌肌细胞核,对照组正常环杓后肌基本无阳性表达;与正常对照组相比,失神经 6~12 个月组肌细胞核 myogenin 表达程度及阳性细胞百分比升高,1~2 年组表达最高,2~3 年组逐渐下降,但仍显著高于对照组(P 均 <0.01),而 3 年以上组基本无阳性表达,与对照组无显著差异。实时定量 PCR 结果表明:对照组 myogenin mRNA 未表达,失神经 1~2 年组 myogenin mRNA 表达水平为 6~12 个月组的 4 倍,失神经 2~3 年组为其 64 倍,失神经 3 年以上组仅为其 1/2(P 均 <0.01)。**结论:**失喉返神经支配的环杓后肌肌纤维 3 年内有较大的再生潜力。

[关键词] 环杓后肌;喉返神经;创伤和损伤;myogenin

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Changes of myogenin expression in long-term denervated human posterior cricoarytenoid muscles

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To investigate the change in myogenin expression at different time in long-term denervated human posterior cricoarytenoid muscles (PCAMs), so as to provide a theoretical basis for timing of reinnervation. **Methods:** Thirty-eight specimens of denervated human PCAMs were divided into 4 groups according to the period of denervation: 6-12 months denervation group ($n=12$), 1-2 years denervation group ($n=10$), 2-3 years denervation group ($n=8$), and over 3 years denervation group ($n=8$). Another 12 specimens of normal PCAMs served as control. The patients in all groups were age- and sex-matched. The expression of myogenin protein and mRNA was studied using immunofluorescence staining and real-time PCR analysis, respectively. **Results:** Immunofluorescence staining showed that the positive myogenin expression was mainly found in the myonuclei of PCAMs with a denervation period less than 3 years; no positive staining was found in the myonuclei of control group. The expression of myogenin in myonuclei and the ratio of positive cells were up-regulated in the 6-12 month denervation group compared with those in the control group; the expression and the ratio peaked in 1-2 years denervation group and decreased again in the 2-3 years denervation group, but was still significantly higher than those of the control group (all $P < 0.01$). There was hardly any expression of myogenin 3 years after denervation. Results of RT-PCR showed no myogenin mRNA expression in the control group; the expression in 1-2 years, 2-3 years, and more than 3 years denervation groups were 4 times, 64 times, and half that of the 6-12 months denervation group, respectively (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** It is indicated that there is a potential for muscle regeneration within 3 years of denervation.

[KEY WORDS] posterior cricoarytenoid muscles; recurrent laryngeal nerve; wounds and injuries; myogenin

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临床对长期声带麻痹患者实施喉返神经探查术时发现,其失神经侧的环杓后肌肌萎缩并不十分严重,术后仍能较好地恢复嗓音功能,但具体机制至今尚不明确。Myogenin 是最重要的成肌调节因子(MRFs)之一,其表达可启动一系列骨骼肌特异的胚胎性受体和收缩蛋白的合成,促进肌卫星细胞的激活,减少肌细胞的凋亡,是失神经骨骼肌接受神经

再支配的前提,可反映肌纤维细胞重新进入再生状态的能力^[1-2]。但以往的研究多以动物模型为主,且

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多局限于短期失神经状态,鲜有对人喉肌长期失神经支配后 myogenin 表达变化的研究。因此,本研究应用免疫荧光染色和实时定量 PCR 法观察失喉返神经不同时限下人环杓后肌 myogenin 表达的变化,为临床上开展喉神经修复时限的选择奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 病例的选择及环杓后肌的获取 38例喉返神经损伤患者,按神经损伤时限分成4组:6~12个月($n=12$)、1~2年($n=10$)、2~3年($n=8$)及大于3年组($n=8$)。所有患者均经喉返神经探查修复术确诊喉返神经为完全离断,损伤远端神经及肌肉均有不同程度的萎缩。其中6~12个月组患者男4例,女8例,年龄18~65岁,平均(38.5 ± 8.1)岁;1~2年组患者男4例,女6例,年龄22~63岁,平均(45.4 ± 10.5)岁;2~3年组患者男3例,女5例,年龄23~62岁,平均(40.8 ± 8.6)岁;大于3年组患者男4例,女4例,年龄17~64岁,平均(47.8 ± 11.5)岁。另选12例需行全喉切除术,但肿瘤未侵及侧环杓后肌的喉癌患者作为正常对照组,其中男8例,女4例,年龄28~65岁,平均(52.4 ± 7.5)岁。各组间患者年龄及性别具有可比性,无显著差异。38例喉返神经损伤患者行喉返神经探查及颈袢主支吻合术中,在不影响手术效果的前提下,切取环杓后肌中央部 $2\text{ mm} \times 3\text{ mm} \times 6\text{ mm}$ 肌组织。

1.2 免疫荧光染色及定量分析 myogenin 蛋白的表达

1.2.1 免疫荧光染色 取各组新鲜环杓后肌标本,4%多聚甲醛 PBS 溶液固定 24 h,15%蔗糖 PBS 保护液固定 24 h(pH 7.2),30%蔗糖 PBS 保护液固定,4℃保存(pH 7.2),0.05 mol/L PBS 洗 3 min \times 3次,-26℃下冰冻切片,片厚 7 μm ,0.05 mol/L PBS 洗 3 min \times 3次,0.01 mol/L 柠檬酸钠缓冲液微波抗原修复 98℃ 10 min,0.01 mol/L PBS 洗 3 min \times 3次,正常小牛血清封闭室温 20 min,弃上清,不洗。加 myogenin 小鼠抗人多克隆抗体(1:200,美国 Anybodies Inc.),4℃冰箱过夜,0.05 mol/L PBS 洗 3 min \times 3次,滴加 FITC 鸡抗小鼠单克隆抗体(美国 Anybodies Inc.)室温下 2 h(避光),0.01 mol/L PBS 洗 3 min \times 3次,自然干燥,50%甘油封片,荧光显微镜及成像系统观察并摄图片。阴性对照以 PBS 代替一抗,其他步骤相同。结果评判标准:肌纤维细胞核有荧光显色,周围无背景荧光显色为表达阳性;肌纤维细胞核无荧光显色,周围无背景荧光显色为表达阴性。

1.2.2 定量分析 对所有免疫组化切片采用 Biosens 高分辨彩色图像分析系统(由第二军医大学基础部提供)进行 myogenin 蛋白表达的定量分析:(1)测量窗内阳性表达平均灰度值,客观反映免疫反应阳性的强度;(2)用计数器对 myogenin 阳性表达细胞进行计数,每张切片测量不少于 5 个视野,每个视野至少 100 个肌纤维细胞。200 倍显微镜下每张切片不同视野测量 5 次,取均值,用微机软件进行统计学处理。

1.3 实时定量 PCR 测定 myogenin 基因的表达

1.3.1 引物设计 采用文献^[3]报道的针对 myogenin 编码区 60~78 位点区域的序列,以化学合成法合成引物(上海贞建生物工程公司合成)。Myogenin:正义 5'-AGC GCC CCC TCG TGT ATG-3',反义 5'-TGT CCC CGG CAA CTT CAG-3',扩增片段小于 300 bp; β -actin:正义 5'-GGA CTT CGA GCA AGA GAT GG-3',反义 5'-AGC ACT GTG TTG GCG TAC AG-3'。

1.3.2 实时定量 PCR 选用 TRIzol(Gibco),实时定量 PCR 试剂盒(TaKaRa),罗氏 LightCycler 实时荧光定量 PCR 仪。应用 SYBRgreen 染色法,实验过程:将组织从机体上取下,将新鲜组织块立刻放入液氮保存,送实验室研磨成粉状,TRIzol 溶解,抽提 RNA,逆转录。分别用内参引物扩增(二步法,55℃退火)和设计引物扩增(二步法,60℃退火),琼脂糖凝胶电泳鉴定,确认前者有清晰扩增条带并且后者扩增条带清晰明亮无杂带,以最终决定实时定量 PCR 的反应条件。用所有引物各扩增一次,确认各阳性对照扩增曲线 C_t 值在 15~38 之间,熔解曲线无明显的杂峰。检测扩增曲线、熔解曲线和 C_t 值。

1.4 统计学处理 计量数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,用 SPSS 10.0 统计软件处理数据,统计时先进行各组方差齐性检验,各组间由于例数不同,对检验结果进行加权。组间比较用单因素方差分析,两组间比较用 Bonferroni 法。

2 结果

2.1 各组环杓后肌 myogenin 蛋白的表达

2.1.1 免疫荧光染色结果 对照组正常环杓后肌组织中,肌纤维细胞不表达 myogenin(图 1A);失神经 6~12 个月组肌细胞核 myogenin 的表达量增高,阳性表达的肌纤维细胞数增多(图 1B);失神经 1~2 年组肌细胞核 myogenin 的表达量最高(表达强度最强),阳性表达的肌纤维细胞数也最多(图 1C);但随着失神经时限的延长,2~3 年组表达量及阳性表达

的肌纤维细胞数逐渐下降(图 1D);失神经 3 年以上组未见免疫荧光显色,说明失神经 3 年以上环杓后

肌组织肌纤维无 myogenin 表达(图 1E)。

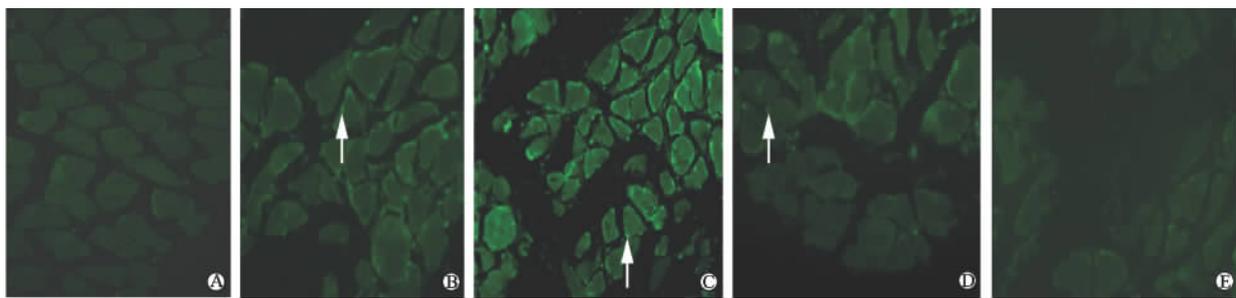


图 1 各组环杓后肌 myogenin 蛋白免疫荧光染色图像

Fig 1 Immunofluorescence staining (FITC) for myogenin in denervated PCAMs at different period after denervation(S-P)

A: Control group($\times 200$); B: 0.5-1 year denervation group($\times 200$); C: 1-2 years denervation group($\times 200$); D: 2-3 years denervation group($\times 400$); E: Over 3 years denervation group($\times 400$). Arrows show nuclei expression

2.1.2 定量分析 运用图像分析系统对 5 组患者环杓后肌肌纤维组织 myogenin 蛋白表达的平均灰度值、阳性细胞百分比进行比较。结果(表 1)显示:与对照组相比,失神经 6~12 个月组肌纤维细胞 myogenin 表达的平均灰度值及阳性细胞百分比增高;失神经 1~2 年组达最高;随着失神经时限继续延长,2~3 年组 myogenin 表达灰度逐渐减低,但仍高于对照组(P 均 <0.01);而失神经 >3 年组 myogenin 基本无表达,阳性表达平均灰度值与对照组相比无显著性差异。失神经 6~12 个月、1~2 年、2~3 年各组间 myogenin 表达平均灰度值及阳性细胞百分比均有显著差异($P<0.01$)。

表 1 各组环杓后肌 myogenin 蛋白表达平均灰度值、阳性细胞百分比的比较

Tab 1 Changes in mean grey scales and positive cell ratios of myogenin expression in denervated PCAMs at different period after denervation

($\bar{x}\pm s, \%$)

Group	n	Mean grey scale	Positive cell ratio
Control	12	6.82 \pm 1.09	3.62 \pm 1.15
6-12 months	12	12.38 \pm 0.25**	20.85 \pm 0.21**
1-2 years	10	18.69 \pm 0.17**	41.00 \pm 0.17**
2-3 years	8	9.54 \pm 1.37**	9.54 \pm 1.28**
>3 years	8	7.03 \pm 0.82	3.82 \pm 0.53

** $P<0.01$ vs control group

2.2 各组人环杓后肌 myogenin mRNA 的表达 所有标本的管家基因 β -actin 和 myogenin 溶解曲线无明显的杂峰,说明无非特异扩增; β -actin 和 myogenin 配对扩增,可见较标准的扩增曲线。

各组 myogenin 及 β -actin Ct 值比较结果显示:对照组未见 myogenin mRNA 表达,失神经 1~2 年组为失神经 6~12 个月组表达量的 4 倍,失神经 2~3 年组为失神经 6~12 个月组表达量的 64 倍,失神经 3 年以上组 myogenin 表达下降为失神经 6~12 个月组表达量的 50% (P 均 <0.01)。具体变化趋势见图 2。

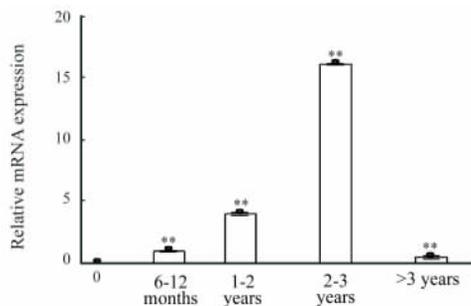


图 2 各组环杓后肌 myogenin mRNA 表达的变化

Fig 2 Change in myogenin mRNA expression in denervated PCAMs at different periods after denervation

** $P<0.01$ vs control group; $\bar{x}\pm s$

3 讨论

不少研究^[1-2]证实肌卫星细胞是更新和修复成熟肌纤维的最基本的成肌干细胞,静止的肌卫星细胞主要位于肌纤维细胞基底膜下,神经损伤后静止肌卫星细胞被激活,从基底膜下迁移至肌细胞外间质内,然后大量地增殖,增殖的卫星细胞一部分分化融合形成新的肌纤维;另一部分与损伤的肌纤维融合,修复损伤的肌纤维;还有一部分增殖后不分化,

而是继续形成成肌细胞,或者被新的肌纤维或老纤维捕获至其基底膜下,形成新的卫星细胞。研究^[4-5]证实肌卫星细胞处于静态、活化、增殖、分化各状态是受多种调控因子调控的结果,其中 MRFs 是最重要的促进肌卫星细胞分化增殖的调控因子之一。MRFs 有 2 类:一类与成肌细胞的发生有关,包括 MyoD、Myf-5;另一类与卫星细胞终末分化成熟有关,包括 myogenin 与 MRF4。MRFs 的表达受电刺激和肌肉活动的调节,神经长入骨骼肌后会导致 MRFs 的表达受抑制,因此,损伤的肌细胞核和处于增殖、分化状态的肌卫星细胞核均表达 MRFs,而处于正常静止状态的肌卫星细胞及肌细胞核几乎不表达 MRFs。

Myogenin 表达是促进失神经骨骼肌再生的重要因素。有研究^[6]发现失神经后成肌调节因子 myogenin 的表达可启动一系列骨骼肌特异的胚胎性受体和收缩蛋白的合成,减缓肌细胞的凋亡速度,为神经修复术后肌肉再生提供物质基础。Rudnicki 等^[7]发现 myogenin 基因敲除小鼠肌细胞无法融合形成初级肌管。Yum 等^[8]发现 myogenin 在肌细胞分化中还可以调节 DNA 的转录顺序。Myogenin 包括一碱性氨基酸富含区及紧随其后的螺旋-环-螺旋 (bHLH) 结构,碱性区与多种骨骼肌特异基因上游启动子和增强子结合,通过反式激活作用,促进骨骼肌发育与肌特异基因的表达,如肌球蛋白、肌肉肌酸激酶 (MCK)、乙酰胆碱酯酶受体 (AChR) 等。因此,myogenin 的表达是成肌过程中必不可少的分化因子,是失神经后骨骼肌接受神经再支配的前提,是失神经骨骼肌再生的一个重要标志。

骨骼肌失神经后不同时限 myogenin 的表达差异明显。Voytik 等^[9]发现,大鼠骨骼肌失神经 12 h 后 myogenin 表达上调,主要表达在肌纤维的细胞核,失神经 1 周时达到高峰,4 周时表达水平变得稳定。本研究结果显示,人环杓后肌失神经后 myogenin 蛋白主要定位于肌细胞核,表达程度及阳性细胞百分比在失神经 6~12 个月升高,失神经 1~2 年达到顶峰,2 年后逐渐下降,3 年后未见任何阳性表达细胞。以上结果提示失神经 3 年内人环杓后肌仍有再生的潜力。

Brunetti 等^[10]在体外培养成肌细胞分化为肌细胞的过程中发现,myogenin mRNA 表达量上升 10~20 倍时细胞开始分化;Smith 等^[11]研究发现大鼠肌卫星细胞 myogenin 表达 24 h 即出现细胞融合。Batt 等^[12]报道大鼠骨骼肌失神经 12 h 后 myogenin mRNA 表达上调,1 周达到高峰,为正常对照

的 150~200 倍,4 周时表达水平变得稳定,为正常对照的 50 倍。Myogenin 可能反映肌纤维细胞核重新进入再生状态。Kostrominova 等^[13]通过微阵列技术对失神经 2 个月大鼠骨骼肌基因谱进行研究后发现,肌卫星细胞的激活及新的肌纤维的形成与 myogenin 及其他成肌因子的基因表达密切相关。本研究结果发现,人环杓后肌失神经后 3 年内 myogenin mRNA 的表达一直保持较高水平,失神经 2~3 年达到顶峰,为失神经 6~12 个月组表达量的 64 倍,失神经 1~2 年组为 6~12 个月组表达量的 4 倍,失神经 36 个月下降为 6~12 个月组的 50%。与上述 myogenin 蛋白表达相比,myogenin mRNA 的表达并不完全一致,这可能由于 mRNA 表达与蛋白表达之间过程十分复杂,干扰因素非常多,造成两者表达的水平不完全平行。

本研究结果表明失神经 3 年内的人环杓后肌 myogenin 表达较高,可见该时限内失神经喉肌仍有较强的再生能力,在此期限内进行喉神经修复理论上可取得较好的效果,但这还有待进一步的临床实践证实,后续的研究会对此作进一步的探讨。

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Press Statement of Chinese Clinical Trial Register

Chinese Clinical Trial Register (ChiCTR), a national clinical trial register supported by the Ministry of Health of China, also a World Health Organization International Clinical Trial Registration Platform Primary Register (WHO ICTRP Primary Register), was established by Chinese Evidence-based Medicine Centre, Ministry of Health, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, piloted in October 2005 and formally launched on July 25th, 2007.

WHO takes the lead in establishing the global clinical trial registration system, which is agreed upon by governments from all over the world. There are both ethical and scientific reasons for clinical trial registration. Trial participants expect that their contributions to biomedical knowledge will be used to improve health care for everyone. Open access to information about ongoing and completed trials meets the ethical duty to trial participants, and promotes greater trust and public confidence in clinical research. Furthermore, trial registration ensures that the results of all trials can be tracked down and should help to reduce unnecessary duplication of research through greater awareness of existing trials and results.

The mission of ChiCTR is to “Unite clinicians, clinical epidemiologists, biostatisticians, epidemiologists and health care managers both at home and abroad, to manage clinical trials in a strict and scientific manner, and to promote their quality in China, so as to provide reliable evidences from clinical trials for health care workers, consumers and medical policy decision makers, and also to use medical resources more effectively to provide better service for Chinese people and all human beings.”

Any trial performed in human beings is considered as a clinical trial, and should be registered before its implementation. All the registered clinical trials will be granted a unique registration number by WHO ICTRP.

ChiCTR registers both Chinese and global clinical trials, receives data from Partner Registers certified by the WHO ICTRP, and submits data to the WHO ICTRP Central Repository for global search. Moreover, based upon the talent and technical platform, consisting of Chinese Evidence-based Medicine Centre of the Ministry of Health of China, Virtual Research Centre of Evidence-based Medicine of the Ministry of Education of China, Chinese Cochrane Centre, UK Cochrane Centre and International Clinical Epidemiology Network Resource and Training Centre in West China Hospital, Sichuan University (INCLEN CERTC), ChiCTR is responsible for providing consultations on trial design, central randomization service, guidance on the writing of clinical trial reports and relevant training.

The ChiCTR search portal (www.chictr.org) provides users with access to all the information on the registered clinical trials, and is linked to the WHO search portal which provides global search for all the registered clinical trials.

ChiCTR is established by Chinese Evidence-based Center of West China Hospital of Sichuan University.

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