

· 论 著 ·

原发性高血压大鼠动脉血管重构的形态学研究*

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摘要:目的 探讨自发性高血压大鼠(SHR)大动脉及肾小、细动脉血管重构(VR)的形态学改变,为进一步明确高血压状态下动脉VR的分子机制奠定基础。方法 将4、16、24周龄组雄性SHR作为实验组,同周龄雄性Wistar大鼠(WKY)作为对照组,各组5只大鼠。进行主动脉和肾小、细动脉组织学测量和弹性纤维染色观察,高血压动脉VR情况。结果 SHR组主动脉中膜血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)总数多于同周龄WKY组。24周龄SHR主动脉管壁中层弹性膜排列紊乱、松散、厚薄不均、断裂。SHR组肾小动脉相对内径随周龄增加逐渐减小,相对中膜厚度随周龄增加逐渐增加。24周龄SHR肾小动脉管壁纤维化,肾细动脉未见明显纤维化改变。结论 SHR各组动脉VR的形态学表现不一致,可能其具有不同的分子机制。

关键词:高血压;动脉;肌,平滑;血管;大鼠;血管重构

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2012.27.004

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1671-8348(2012)27-2801-03

Morphological study of arterial vascular remodeling in hypertensive rats*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the morphological change of vascular remodeling(VR) of artery and renal arteries in spontaneously hypertensive rats so as to provide some experimental basis for the molecular mechanisms of vascular remodeling in hypertension. **Methods** Male spontaneously hypertensive rats(SHR) aged 4-week-old, 16-week-old and 24-week-old were as the experimental groups and the male Wistar-Kyoto rats(WKY) with the same week age were as the control groups, 5 rats in each group. Aorta and renal small artery and arteriole were performed the histologic measurement and the elastic fiber staining to observe the vascular remolding of hypertensive arteries. **Results** The total sum of vascular smooth muscle cell(VSMC) in tunica media of aorta in the SHR group was more than that in the WKY group with the same week age. The elastic fibers of aorta were disorder, loose, uneven thickness and fracture in 24-week-old SHR group. In the SHR group, the relative diameter was decreased with week age increasing, and the relative intima-media thickness was increased with week age increasing of the renal interlobar artery. Some fibrosis was seen in renal arterial wall in 24-week-old SHR group, renal arterioles had no significant fibrosis change in each SHR and WKY group. **Conclusion** The morphological manifestations of arterial VR in various SHR groups are inconformity, which may be involved in different molecular mechanisms.

Key words: hypertension; arteries; muscle, smooth, vascular; rats; vascular remodeling

血管重构(vascular remodeling, VR)是血压长期升高,使血管壁因受到压力作用而发生一系列适应性的结构和功能的改变,严重影响靶器官的结构和功能。VR既是高血压的病理变化,又是高血压维持、恶化的结构基础^[1]。本研究观察高血压大鼠主动脉及肾小、细动脉VR的形态特点,为进一步明确高血压状态下动脉VR的分子机制奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 雄性自发性高血压大鼠(spontaneously hypertensive rats, SHR)15只(SHR组),雄性Wistar大鼠15只(WKY组),均购自北京维通利华实验动物有限公司。BL-420E+动物无创血压测试仪购自成都泰盟科技有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验动物分组 将SHR组大鼠分4、16、24周龄组,每组5只;相同周龄的Wistar大鼠作为对照(WKY组)。SHR出厂时经尾动脉仪测量基础血压;所有大鼠均饲养于SPF级环境中,安静、正常光照、正常饮食。每周同一时间用BL-420E

+生物机能实验系统测大鼠尾动脉压1次,至相应周龄处死。处死前禁食10 h,经腹腔注射3%戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg)麻醉,股动脉插管连接二导生理记录仪测量动脉收缩压(SAP)、动脉舒张压(DAP)、平均动脉压(MAP)。处死后迅速取出胸主动脉;左侧肾脏去除肾周脂肪、称质量。沿肾脏外侧缘正中向肾门方向切取最大剖面取材,石蜡包埋,常规切片,行HE和Weigert弹性染色。将组织迅速置于焦碳酸二乙酯(DEPC)处理后的4%中性多聚甲醛溶液(1:1000)中固定48 h,用于组织学检查。

1.2.2 主动脉和肾小、细动脉组织学观察及弹性纤维染色 HE染色观察主动脉和肾小、细动脉组织学变化,计数主动脉血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)数量。主动脉垂直立于蜡块托包埋,每张主动脉切片随机计数20个高倍视野中的全部VSMC数;每张肾脏切片随机选取60~70个含有动脉的高倍视野记数VSMC(包括20个叶间动脉,20个弓形动脉、20个小叶间动脉、20个入球动脉)。用醛品红法进行弹性纤维染色,观察主

* 基金项目:教育部重点项目(210242);宁夏医科大学科研基金资助项目(2011)。 △ 通讯作者, Tel: 0951-6980107; E-mail: jingli@nxmu.edu.cn。

动脉中层弹力膜重排及肾小、细动脉壁纤维化的变化。按照流程配试剂及染色,弹性纤维为深蓝紫色,背景细胞为淡蓝色(因本实验中橙黄G染色太浅,故背景未呈现黄色);显微镜下目镜测微尺测量肾叶间动脉的内径、外径、中膜厚度及血管壁厚。计算出肾脏小动脉的相对内径(相对内径=实测内径/实测外径);相对中膜厚度(相对中膜厚度=实测中膜厚度/实测管壁厚度)。

1.3 统计学处理 用SPSS11.5统计软件进行数据分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,各组比较采用t检验;计数资料以率表示,各组比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 血压和心脏/体质量比的变化 实验期间大鼠饮食、活动、体质量增长均正常,无动物死亡现象。SHR组在16周龄其MAP明显高于WKY组,随周龄增加,SHR组MAP升高,明显高于同周龄WKY组。SHR组心脏/体质量比值高于同周龄WKY组,随周龄增高该比值呈增高趋势;WKY组血压和心脏/体质量比值变化不明显,见表1。

表1 各组大鼠MAP、心脏/体质量比比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	MAP(mm Hg)	心脏/体质量比
SHR4周龄组	5	90.25±4.13	0.0029±0.0030
WKY4周龄组	5	90.13±6.22	0.0026±0.0030
SHR16周龄组	5	200.54±20.52 ^a	0.0420±0.0020 ^a
WKY16周龄组	5	106.22±11.52	0.0029±0.0010
SHR24周龄组	5	204.22±15.54 ^a	0.0450±0.0020 ^a
WKY24周龄组	5	110.60±12.50	0.0280±0.0020

^a:P<0.01,与SHR4周龄组及同周龄WKY组比较。

2.2 主动脉VR SHR组大鼠主动脉内膜光滑、管壁厚度较均匀;主动脉中膜VSMC总数随周龄而增加,与WKY组同周龄比较,SHR组的主动脉VSMC总数较多(表2);24周龄SHR主动脉管壁中层弹性膜排列紊乱、松散、厚薄不均、断裂(封2图1a,黑箭头),24周龄WKY主动脉弹性膜分层清晰、完整,见封2图1b(黑箭头)。

表2 两组大鼠主动脉中膜VSMC总数的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,个/20HPF)

组别	4周龄	16周龄	24周龄
SHR组	433.11±108.04	514.60±170.32 ^a	732.42±263.54 ^a
WKY组	421.57±115.67	487.55±151.14	583.60±201.42

^a:P<0.01,与同周龄WKY组比较。

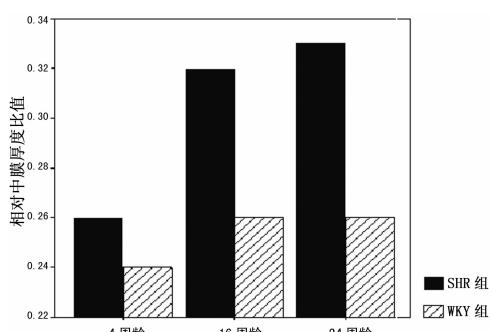


图3 两组大鼠肾小动脉相对中膜厚度比值比较(n=5)

2.3 肾小、细动脉VR SHR组大鼠肾脏被膜完整光滑,切面

皮、髓质分解清晰,24周龄时肾小动脉血管壁灶性纤维化,WKY24周龄组未见明显纤维化改变(封2图2);SHR组和WKY组肾细动脉未见明显纤维化改变。

2.4 肾小动脉的相对内径和相对中膜厚度测量值比较 SHR组和WKY组肾小动脉相对中膜厚度比值均随周龄增高而增加,SHR组该比值的增加幅度比WKY组高(图3);WKY组肾小动脉相对内径比值随周龄增加而增高,SHR组相对内径比值随周龄增加而降低,见图4。

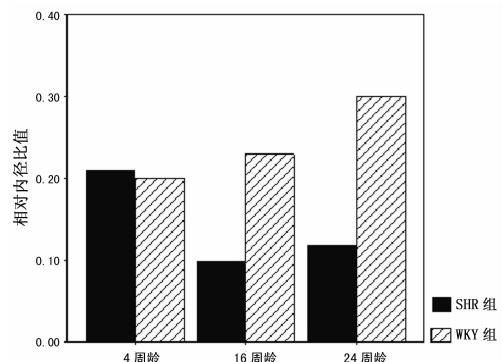


图4 两组大鼠肾小动脉相对内径比值比较(n=5)

3 讨 论

高血压VR具有多种表现形式^[2]:(1)VSMC增殖肥大或细胞和细胞成分重塑所致的血管壁厚度与管腔比值增大;(2)以管腔扩大为主,而管壁肥厚相对较轻,由管壁细胞和非细胞成分的重塑引起;(3)管壁厚度及管径均下降,微循环血管床面积减少;(4)管壁结构因血管损伤而发生显著变化,包括血栓形成,血管细胞的迁移和增殖,基质生成及炎症细胞浸润等。

本研究提示,原发性高血压时大动脉和小、细动脉的形态学表现不一致。(1)大动脉重构主要表现。随大鼠周龄增高,主动脉中层VSMC总数增加,且SHR组VSMC总数多于同周龄WKY组。24周龄SHR主动脉血管壁中层弹性膜排列紊乱、松散、厚薄不均、断裂。本研究以往实验证实,随大鼠周龄增加,SHR组血压逐渐升高、心脏/体质量比值也逐渐升高^[3]。这可以反映临幊上原发性高血压患者出现左心室肥厚的病理表现,是由于高血压状态下主动脉发生重构、顺应性下降,使心脏长期压力负荷增加而代偿性肥厚^[4]。(2)小、细动脉作为高血压重要的累及血管,其重构直接影响靶器官的结构和功能。以往学者研究认为,高血压微VR的结构改变表现为血管壁平滑肌细胞和胶原纤维增生、管壁增厚、管腔变窄及微血管数目减少^[5]。本实验观察可见,SHR组大鼠肾小动脉相对中膜厚度随周龄增加逐渐增加,均高于同周龄WKY组;SHR组肾小动脉相对内径比值随周龄增高而减小,WKY组该比值随周龄增加而增高。这与以往学者研究一致^[6],但本实验未观察到肾细动脉明显的形态学改变,可能是由于原发性高血压时,细动脉主要通过持续收缩状态增加微循环阻力,导致血压进一步升高,而其VSMC增殖和细动脉管壁纤维化的器质性病变不明显。

原发性高血压的发生机制复杂^[7-9],动脉VR既是高血压发生的病理改变,又是其发展恶化的结构基础,不同级别的动脉血管发生重构的形态学变化不同,其机制也不一致。本实验室以往研究提示,高血压时动脉VSMC增殖和凋亡失衡主动参与VR的过程^[10-11],其发生可能与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(Mitogen-Activated protein kinase,MAPK)信号通路活化相关^[12-15],

由于本实验仅限于组织病理学形态的观察,其具体的机制研究仍需要进一步实验证实。

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(收稿日期:2012-01-09 修回日期:2012-04-22)

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(收稿日期:2011-12-01 修回日期:2012-04-19)