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黑麂肝、小肠和大肠的组织学结构及Ghrelin的分布

Histological Structure and Distribution of Ghrelin in Liver, Small Intestine and Large Intestine of *Muntiacus crinifrons*

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中文摘要:

研究了成年雌性黑麂(*Muntiacus crinifrons*)的肝、小肠和大肠的组织学结构及Ghrelin的分布。采用H.E染色法观察组织学结构,免疫组化PV-9000两步法并结合DAB显色技术确定Ghrelin的分布。结果表明,黑麂的肝组织分为被膜、肝小叶、肝中央静脉、门管区等结构。被膜为浆膜结构,肝小叶不明显。肝细胞以中央静脉为中心,呈放射状排列。肝血窦的形状不规则。肠黏膜上皮为单层柱状上皮,小肠、盲肠和结肠的黏膜肌层很薄,管壁皱襞与肠绒毛等形态在消化道各部也存在差异。免疫组化结果显示肝细胞中有Ghrelin阳性细胞的表达;在肠道,免疫阳性细胞在十二指肠、空肠、回肠、盲肠和直肠的黏膜、黏膜下层和肌层均有分布,尤其在肠绒毛上皮和黏膜下层分布较多。黑麂肝、小肠和大肠结构与哺乳动物基本相似,但无十二指肠腺;Ghrelin阳性细胞在肝、小肠和大肠均有分布,这表明Ghrelin可能对消化有一定的调节作用。

英文摘要:

This study was designed to investigate the histological structure and distribution of ghrelin in liver, small intestine and large intestine of adult female *Muntiacus crinifrons*. Section and HE staining were used to observe the histological structure, and PV-9000 two-step immunohistochemical staining as well as DAB method were used to the show the distribution of ghrelin. The liver was composed of serous membrane, hepatic lobule, hepatic central veins, portal area and other structures. Hepatic lobule was less obvious. Central veins were present in the center of hepatic lobule. Sinusoidal shape was irregular. Simple columnar epithelium of intestinal mucosa was observed. Muscularis mucosa of small intestine, cecum and colon was thin. The histological features of the folds and intestinal villi in the digestive tract were different. Ghrelin-positive cells were observed in the liver. Ghrelin immunoreactive cells also distributed in the mucosa, submucosa and tunica muscularis of duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum and colon, especially more cells were found in the epithelium of intestinal villi and the submucosa. In conclusion, the structures of liver, small intestine and large intestine in *M.crinifrons* are similar to the histological features of mammals, but the duodenum glands are not found. Ghrelin is present in the liver, small intestine and large intestine, suggesting its possible role in regulating the digestive function.

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