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抗骨桥蛋白(OPN)抗体对沙鼠肝多房棘球蚴组织IL-2和IL-5表达的影响

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Effect of Anti-osteopontin Antibody on Expression of IL-2 and IL-5 in Hepatic Alveolar Hydatid Tissue of Gerbil

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摘要

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摘要 目的 观察兔抗鼠骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)抗体对长爪沙鼠体内多房棘球蚴(俗称泡球蚴)组织中白细胞介素2(IL-2)和IL-5因子表达的影响。方法 180只长爪沙鼠随机均分为3组,即抗OPN抗体干预实验组(A组)、兔血清干预对照组(B组)和模型对照组(C组)。3组均采用开腹肝脏穿刺接种泡球蚴组织混悬液(0.1 ml/只,约含原头节400个),感染当天两组分别注射兔抗兔OPN抗体(效价1:32)和兔血清,均0.15 ml/次,1次/2 d×7次,以后改为每周1次直到处死。模型对照组不作任何处理。分别于处理后20、60、100、140、180和220 d各组均剖杀10只沙鼠,取肝泡球蚴组织,采用苏木素-伊红(HE)染色法和免疫组织化学SP法观察沙鼠肝泡球蚴组织中IL-2和IL-5的表达情况。结果 感染泡球蚴长爪沙鼠的腹腔和肝脏中见大小不等的团块状囊泡。A、B和C组各时段泡球蚴组织中IL-2阳性细胞表达率的差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。在感染140 d和180 d时,A组泡球蚴组织中IL-5阳性细胞表达率分别为40%和20%,显著低于B组(100%和90%)和C组(90%和80%)(P<0.05)。结论 感染泡球蚴沙鼠进行抗OPN抗体干预后,Th2型IL-5细胞因子反应减弱,机体的免疫力有所增强。

关键词: 多房棘球蚴 骨桥蛋白 白细胞介素2(IL-2) 白细胞介素5(IL-5)

Abstract: Objective To observe the effect of anti-osteopontin antibody on the level of IL-2 and IL-5 in the liver of gerbil infected with *Echinococcus multilocularis*(Em). Methods 180 gerbils were infected with echinococcus protoscoleces (approximately 400 for each gerbil) by abdominal opening inoculation in liver. The gerbils were randomly divided into three groups with 60 each: experiment group (group A, with anti-osteopontin antibody interference), control group (group B, with normal rabbit serum injection) and model group (group C, with no interference). Ten gerbils from each group were sacrificed at 20, 60, 100, 140, 180, and 220 days post-infection respectively. The liver tissue with hydatid cysts was collected and the expression of IL-2 and IL-5 was observed after immunohistochemistry staining (SP method). Results *E. multilocularis* hydatid tissue spreaded over the liver and abdominal cavity. The positive expression rate of IL-2 in the tissue showed no statistical difference among the three groups (P>0.05). On the days 140 and 180, however, the positive expression rate of IL-5 in group A was 40% and 20% respectively, considerably lower than that in group B (100% and 90%) and group C (90% and 80% respectively). Conclusion The anti-osteopontin antibody can reduce Th2 type cytokine response in the Em-infected gerbils, which may strengthen the immunity of the host.

Keywords: *Echinococcus multilocularis* Osteopontin IL-2 IL-5

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