

# 大鼠颌下腺及其离体培养细胞脱氢表雄酮 (DHEA) 的免疫组织化学定位

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**摘 要** 用免疫组织化学 ABC 法, 研究了颌下腺及无血清培养的颌下腺上皮细胞 DHEA 的定位。结果显示, 大鼠颌下腺的浆液性腺泡的上皮细胞及各级导管上皮细胞均呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性, 无血清培养腺上皮细胞也呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性, 阳性物质分布于胞质, 胞核呈阴性反应。此结果提示: 大鼠颌下腺能自身合成 DHEA, DHEA 对消化功能可能具有重要的调节作用。

**关键词** 大鼠 颌下腺 脱氢表雄酮 细胞培养 免疫组织化学

颌下腺是位于下颌下左右对称的一对卵圆形唾液腺, 可产生唾液, 参与食物的消化。最近的研究发现, 颌下腺不仅能分泌消化液还可合成和分泌许多活性物质, 参与机体多种生理功能的调节。DHEA 是一种类固醇激素, 是合成雌激素的前体物质, 具有引起肾上腺机能初现、提高细胞色素 P450 的水平及使过氧化物体增殖等多种生理功能 (Mesiano *et al.*, 1997)。已有研究证明 DHEA 可存在于大鼠的肾上腺、子宫、睾丸等部位 (Pelletier *et al.*, 1992)。颌下腺是否也含有 DHEA, 其功能意义如何? 未见报道。本文用免疫组织化学法研究颌下腺是否有 DHEA 的存在, 及其能否自身合成 DHEA, 为进一步研究颌下腺及 DHEA 的生理功能提供形态学依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试剂

兔抗 DHEA 抗体由本室自制 (孙岚等, 1999)。链酶亲和素-生物素化过氧化物酶试剂盒 (strept-avidin biotin-peroxidase complex, SABC, 武汉博士德生物工程公司), RPMI 1640 培养基 (美国 Sigma 公司产品), 小牛血清 (浙江四季青生物制品公司)。

### 1.2 组织材料

雄性 SD 大鼠 5 只, 体重 250 g 左右 (第四军医大学实验动物中心提供), 动物经断颈处死, 立即取出下颌下腺, 分成两部分, 一部分投入 Bouin's

液固定 12 小时左右, 常规石蜡包埋, 切成 6  $\mu\text{m}$  厚的切片, 用于免疫组织化学研究。

另一部分经剪切, 做原代细胞培养。步骤如下: (1) 取组织块  $1 \times 1 \times 1 \text{cm}^3$  经无血清培养液洗涤后置平皿内, 无菌剪切至  $1 \text{mm}^3$  大小, 用镊子将剪碎的组织块移入培养瓶内, 加 0.15% 的胶原酶混匀后, 37°C 消化 50 分钟, 其间在倒置显微镜下观察细胞消化情况, 并吸打; (2) 待大部分组织成细胞团块后, 过筛 (400 目), 将滤液移入离心管, 1 000 r/min, 5 分钟, 无血清培养液 (DMEM) 洗涤, 再离心, 重复洗涤一次, 记数细胞, 调整细胞浓度为  $1 \times 10^6/\text{ml}$ ; (3) 用含 5% 胎牛血清的 F<sup>12</sup>:DMEM 为 1:1 的培养液重悬细胞, 并接种于铺有胶原的 24 孔板内盖玻片上, 于 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 培养 48 小时后, 换液一次, 换成无血清培养液, 次日, 取出盖玻片, 0.01 mol/L PBS 洗涤 2 次, 用冷丙酮固定 15 分钟, 置 0.01 mol/L PBS 4°C 保存备用。

### 1.3 免疫组织化学程序

1.3.1 石蜡切片脱蜡水化后, 用正常羊血清孵育 20 min, 然后, 按免疫组织化学 ABC 法程序进行染色, 第一抗体为兔抗 DHEA 抗体 1:100 稀释。第二抗体为生物素标记的羊抗兔 IgG 抗体 1:200 稀释, SABC 复合物的稀释度为 1:100, 第一抗体在 4°C 冰箱内孵育过夜, 第二抗体在室温孵育 1 小时, ABC 复合物在室温下孵育 45 min。阴性对照分别用正常兔血清取代第一抗体及用 PBS 取代第一抗体进行孵育。

1.3.2 培养细胞的免疫组织化学反应 贴有无血清培养的颌下腺上皮细胞的盖玻片分成两组，按免疫组织化学 ABC 法，分别进行角蛋白中间丝和 DHEA 免疫组织化学染色。第一抗体分别为兔抗大鼠 DHEA 抗体 1:100 稀释，和兔抗人表皮角蛋白中间丝抗体 1:100 稀释，在 4℃ 孵育 24 小时。其余步骤与 1.3.1 相同。

## 2 结 果

免疫组织化学反应的结果显示，DHEA 免疫反应产物呈棕色，背底不着色，反差明显，易于识别，阴性对照试验均呈阴性反应。

石蜡切片的免疫组织化学结果显示：颌下腺浆液性腺泡上皮细胞呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性，阳性物质分布在胞质内，胞核呈阴性反应（图版 I：1）。分泌管、排泄管和润管的管壁上皮细胞呈 DHEA 的免疫反应阳性，阳性物质分布在胞质内，胞核呈阴性反应（图版 I：2）。

培养细胞免疫反应结果显示：成片生长的上皮细胞呈角蛋白中间丝免疫反应阳性，阳性物质分布于胞质，胞核为阴性（图版 I：3）。成片生长的上皮细胞同样呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性，阳性物质分布在胞质内，胞核呈阴性反应（图版 I：4）。几种对照试验呈阴性反应（图版 I：5）。

## 3 讨 论

先前的研究已经证实，颌下腺分布有神经生长因子、表皮生长因子、视网膜节细胞神经诱导因子（黄威权等，1992），5-HT（王玮等，1996）及 GnRH（金花淑等，1998）等 20 多种肽类、单胺类

生物活性物质。DHEA 是甾体类激素，是合成性激素（睾酮和雌醇 19 碳类固醇）的前体，已有研究发现 DHEA 及其结合物可存在于切除了肾上腺的和阉割了的雄性大鼠的脑中，提示其可由中枢神经系统局部生物合成。最近研究发现，大鼠消化道也具有使孕烯醇酮转化为 DHEA 的能力，说明生物体的许多器官均可合成 DHEA（Le Goascogne *et al.*，1995）。我们观察到颌下腺浆液性腺泡上皮细胞和各级导管上皮细胞含有 DHEA 免疫反应阳性物质，而且离体培养颌下腺细胞，经无血清培养液培养后，成片生长的细胞呈角蛋白中间丝阳性，说明它们是颌下腺上皮细胞。这些细胞同样呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性，说明颌下腺上皮细胞内的 DHEA 可能不是外来的而是由上皮细胞自身所合成。

有报道 DHEA 除了参与雌激素和雄激素的合成外，还影响 T 细胞亚群的增殖（Bulloch *et al.*，1995）。Morfin 等（1994）发现在给小鼠注射溶菌酶前 2 小时注射 DHEA，血清中抗溶菌酶 IgG 的含量明显高于没有加 DHEA 组，提示 DHEA 参与了机体免疫应答的调节。Rasmussen 等（1993）也认为 DHEA 在肠道寄生虫疾病的防治中充当有效的预防因子，是一种升调节的免疫参数。Shibata 等（1995）的研究发现：（1）DHEA 可参与糖代谢的调节，使肝脏中 6-磷酸葡萄糖脱氢酶的含量增加；（2）DHEA 可参与内分泌的调节，降低血清中 T4 的含量，而使 T3 的含量增加。本实验证明：DHEA 可在颌下腺合成与分泌，这无疑又丰富了颌下腺对机体功能意义的内容，提示 DHEA 可能参与消化功能的调节，但具体参与哪些功能的调节，我们将作进一步的探讨。

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### 外 文 摘 要 (Abstract)

## IN VIVO AND IN VITRO THE IMMUNOLOGICAL LOCALIZATION OF DHEA IN RAT SUBMAXILLARY GLAND

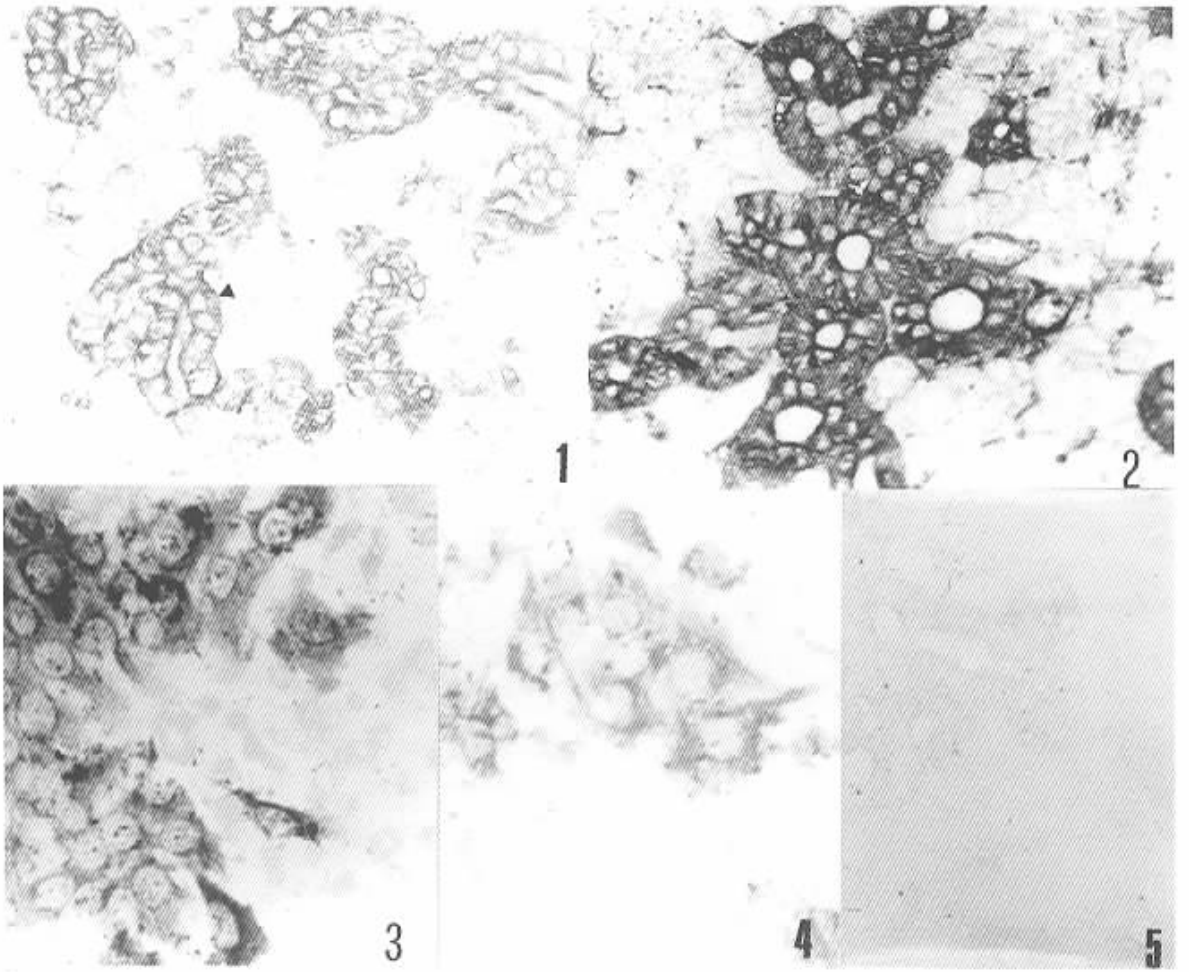
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The submaxillary is situated below the floor of the mouth just beneath the body of the mandible. The secretory portion of the gland is composed of tubulo-alveolar acini of the mucous and serous types, their secretion contains many enzyme which hydrolyzes the polysaccharide starch into the disaccharides maltose and isomaltose. Previous studies have described that rat submaxillary could not only secrete digestive fluid but also synthesize many biological activated substances, such as nerve growth factor (NGF), epithelial growth factor (EGF), retina nodal cell nerve induced factor, 5-HT and GnRH etc. DHEA is the precursor of sexual hormone, this substance and its combination can be situated in the rat brain whose suprarenal or testis is ablated. Recent studies have found that DHEA could also exist in adrenal gland, uterus and testis. However, whether DHEA could exist in submaxillary remains unknown. This study was undertaken to demonstrate the localization of DHEA in submaxillary gland and the epithelial cells from submaxillary gland cultured in serum free medium. The paraffin and culture sections were washed by PBS (pH 7.1, 0.01 mol/L) for five minutes three times, and incubated in methanol-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> for 20 min to remove endogenous peroxidase and then washed by PBS (pH 7.1, 0.01 mol/L) 5 minutes three times. They were then stained according to the immunohistochemical ABC method. Tissue sections were incubated at 4°C for 24 hr in the primary antibodies of rabbit anti-DHEA antibody and rabbit anti-keratin antibody (1:100 dilution), respectively. The secondary antibody, biotin-labeled horse anti-rabbit IgG (1:200 dilution) was incubated at room temperature for one hour and ABC complex (1:100 dilution) incubated at room temperature for 30 min. The negative control tissue sections were incubated with normal rabbit serum and phosphate buffer salt as primary antibodies. The results showed that the epithelial cells cultured in serum free medium exhibited keratin positive reaction, the positive substance was distributed in cytoplasm and the nuclei was negative. The glandular epithelial cells of serous acinus and all gland ducts produced DHEA positive immunoreaction. Similarly, the epithelial cells of submaxillary gland cultured in serum free medium showed DHEA immunoreactivity. The positive immunoreactive substance was distributed in the cytoplasm with negative nuclei. In control test, the epithelial cells of serous acinus and of excretory duct in rat submaxillary gland showed negative immunoreaction. The results indicated that the cells cultured in serum free medium were submaxillary gland epithelial cells, and these cells also showed DHEA positive reaction, which suggests that the DHEA may be synthesized in the serous acinus of submaxillary gland of rat and it may play an important role in the regulation of digestive function.

**Key words** Rat, Localization, Submaxillary gland, Cell culture, DHEA, Immunohistochemistry



1. 大鼠颌下腺浆液性腺泡上皮细胞 (↑) 呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性 [ The epithelial cells of serous acinus (↑) in rat submaxillary gland was stained in DHEA positive immunoreaction ] × 400
2. 大鼠颌下腺导管上皮细胞呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性 ( The epithelial cells of excretory duct in rat submaxillary gland was stained in DHEA positive immunoreaction ) × 400
3. 体外培养的大鼠颌下腺上皮细胞呈角蛋白中间丝免疫反应阳性 ( The epithelial cells of rat submaxillary cultured in serum free medium was stained in keratin positive immunoreaction ) × 400
4. 体外培养大鼠颌下腺上皮细胞呈 DHEA 免疫反应阳性 ( The epithelial cells of rat submaxillary cultured in serum free medium was stained in DHEA positive immunoreaction ) × 400
5. 用正常兔血清取代一抗的阴性对照试验, 大鼠颌下腺腺泡上皮细胞和导管上皮细胞均呈 DHEA 免疫反应阴性 ( The negative contrast test with normal rabbit serum as first antibody , the epithelial cells of serous acinus and of excretory duct in rat submaxillary gland was showed negative immunoreaction ) × 400