参环毛蚓神经组织的 NSE、NF200、ED1、GFAP 和 NO 细胞化学特性 *

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摘要 为研究环节动物的神经组织学特性,我们选择生活在我国的环节动物门典型代表参环毛蚓(Pheretima aspergillum)为研究对象,使用若干种兔抗鼠抗体,进行了免疫细胞化学与细胞化学染色,在光学显微镜下观察反应阳性细胞的形态与分布。研究发现,在参环毛蚓脑、咽下神经节、腹神经节所有神经细胞呈 NSE 阴性;在参环毛蚓脑,部分神经细胞呈 NF200 阳性,在咽下神经节、腹神经节未观察到 NF200 阳性神经细胞;在参环毛蚓脑观察到较多 ED1 阳性细胞;在参环毛蚓脑、咽下神经节、腹神经节均未观察到 GFAP 阳性细胞;在参环毛蚓脑未观察到 NADPH d 阳性神经细胞,而在咽下神经节和腹神经节部分神经细胞及纤维 NADPH d 阳性。结果表明,参环毛蚓神经细胞的神经细胞特异的烯醇化酶特性、神经微丝蛋白特性与星型胶质细胞的 GFAP 特性不同于哺乳动物;其神经组织存在有数量较多的吞噬功能的类似于哺乳动物小胶质细胞的细胞;参环毛蚓的脑不含有 NO 能神经细胞,而咽下神经节和腹神经节含有 NO 能神经细胞。

关键词 参环毛蚓 (P. aspergillum) 神经细胞特异烯醇化酶 (NSE) 神经微丝蛋白 200 (NF200) 一氧化氮 (NO) 巨噬细胞 - 小胶质细胞胞质抗原 (ED1) 胶质原纤维酸性蛋白 (GFAP) 免疫细胞化学

从环节动物到哺乳动物、经历了漫长复杂的进 化过程, 然而对它们神经组织的研究发现仍有许多 相同之处,如哺乳动物的神经细胞产生多种神经肽 物质,环节动物的神经细胞也产生若干种神经肽物 质(罗振国等, 2002), 神经肽物质的存在甚至可 追溯到原生动物(张小云等,1996)。那么,作为 神经组织基本成分的神经细胞和神经胶质细胞、环 节动物与哺乳动物有何相同与相异呢?本文选择神 经细胞特异性烯醇化酶 (neuron specific enolase, NSE)、在神经细胞中广泛存在的神经微丝 200 (neurofilament 200, NF200) 和一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO)、巨噬细胞 - 小胶质细胞胞质特异抗原 (ED1)、神经胶质细胞特异性标记物质胶质原纤维 酸性蛋白 (glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP) 为 指标进行了研究、试图对此进行探索。此二者间神 经组织的比较性研究对于理解神经组织、神经肽物 质的起源与进化具有积极的意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 动物饲养及处理

2001-05-19 收稿, 2002-01-20 修回

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取健康成体参环毛蚓 40 条,避光潮湿饲养。饲以纸浆,琼脂,排空泥沙,酒精麻醉,取材固定于含 4 %多聚甲醛的 0.01 mol/L 磷酸缓冲液 (pH 7.2) 6 h,后入含 30 %蔗糖 0.01 mol/L 磷酸缓冲液 (pH 7.4) 脱水至下沉。标本经 OCT (美国)包埋,液氮冷冻,依头尾方向经 Leica-1100 恒冷切片机冷冻连续切片 (-20),片厚 15 μm。

1.2 组织化学染色

一氧化氮合酶染色: 切片入含 1 mg/mL NADPH (Sigma)、0.5 mg/mL 四唑氮蓝 (Nitro-Blue-Tetrazolium NBT, Sigma) 和 0.3% Triton X-100的 0.05 mol/L Tris-HCl (pH 8.0)中,37 孵育60 min。

1.3 免疫细胞化学染色

切片经 0.01 mol/L 磷酸缓冲液 (pH 7.4) 漂洗,3% H₂O₂ 处理 30 min,3%正常猪血清封闭 30 min,兔抗 IgG 神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (NSE)多克隆抗体 (Sigma, USA) 1 1 500,神经微丝蛋白 200 (NF200) 单克隆抗体 (Sigma, USA) 1 1 500,胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (GFAP) 多克隆抗体

^{*} 国家自然科学基金(No. 39770383) 资助项目

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(Sigma, USA) 1 3 000, 巨噬细胞 - 小胶质细胞胞质抗原 (ED1) 单克隆抗体 (Monoclonal antibody against cytoplasmic antigen in bone marrow-derived macrophages, Dako) 1 1 000, 4 孵育 12 h, 生物素化的猪抗兔血清 (Biotinylated swine antirabbit IgG, Dako) 1 200, 37 孵育 120 min, 链霉亲和素抗生物素 - 辣根过氧化物酶复合体 (Streptavidin/ HRP, Dako) 1 200, 37 孵育 60 min, DAB 显色, 1%酒精 - 苏木素衬染。

对照实验: 以正常兔血清和 PBS 代替一抗分别 行替换对照和空白对照,同步进行上述免疫组织化 学染色,结果为阴性。

1.4 形态学测量

用装有目镜网格的显微镜,10 ×10 放大倍数下,分别计数抗体反应切片的脑、咽下神经节、腹神经节和肠的阳性细胞,每种抗体每个部位观察计数50 个视野。

2 结 果

NSE 免疫反应: 在参环毛蚓脑、咽下神经节、腹神经节均未观察到 NSE 阳性的神经细胞。NF200 免疫反应: 在参环毛蚓脑,部分神经细胞呈 NF200 阳性,部分神经细胞呈 NF200 阳性(图版:1,2),在咽下神经节、腹神经节未观察到 NF200 阳性神经细胞。GFAP 免疫反应: 在参环毛蚓脑、咽下神经节、腹神经节均未观到阳性细胞。ED1 免疫反应: 在参环毛蚓脑,部分细胞呈 ED1 阳性,在咽下神经节、腹神经节未观察到 ED1 阳

性神经细胞(图版 : 3)。NADPHd 组化反应:在参环毛蚓脑未观察到 NADPHd 阳性神经细胞,在咽下神经节和腹神经节部分神经细胞及纤维NADPHd 阳性(图版 : 5~7)。详细分布总结如表 1。

3 讨论

神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)是一种酸性可 溶性蛋白质,是一种糖酵解酶。它由两个亚基组成 二聚体 ()。它不仅是神经细胞分化程度的指征, 而且是所有类型神经细胞的一个普遍功能标志。与 其他烯醇化酶相比,NSE 稳定性高,不易失活, 当神经细胞强烈去极化、放电时,神经细胞内氯可 达到很高水平, NSE 在在这样的细胞内环境中能 够保持活性、保证细胞能量代谢顺利进行、对于神 经细胞正常的功能活动具有特别重要的意义 (Marangos et al., 1987)。在大鼠、小鼠神经系统 免疫细胞化学技术很容易观察到阳性神经细胞,但 是环节动物的神经系统竟然没有观察到 NSE 阳性 神经细胞,究其原因,我们发现环节动物的神经细 胞在形态上, 胞体肥大, 突起稀少, 呈幼稚外观, 结构功能上仍不同于高等动物成熟的神经细胞。换 句话说,似乎电生理活动不是环节动物的神经细胞 功能活动的主要形式。环节动物与哺乳动物进化程 度相差甚远,可能它们的基本神经细胞化学特性是 不一致的。我们曾对扁型动物三角涡虫的神经系统 进行研究,发现其所有神经细胞不仅 NSE 染色阴 性,而且 NF200 染色也是阴性,表明动物进化程

表 1 NO、NSE、NF200 和 GFAP 免疫反应阳性细胞在参环毛蚓神经系统的分布 Table 1 Distribution of NO, NSE, NF200, GFAP and ED1 positive cells in the nervous system of the Earthworm (P. aspergillum)

抗体 Antibody	Biǎ Brain		咽下神经节 Subpharyngeal ganglion		腹神经节 Ventral ganglion		肠神经系统 Enteric nervous system	
	强度 Intensity	细胞数/视野 Cell number /field	强度 Intensity	细胞数/视野 Cell number /field	强度 Intensity	细胞数/视野 Cell number /field	强度 Intensity	细胞数/视野 Cell number /field
神经细胞特异的烯醇化酶 (NSE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
神经微丝蛋白 200 (NF200)	+ + +	160 ±3.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (GFAP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
巨噬细胞 - 小胶质细胞胞质抗原 (ED1)	+ +	97 ± 2.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
还原型尼克酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸	-	-	+	11 ±1.75	+	8 ±0.91	-	-
磷酸黄递酶 (NADPH d)								

度相差越远,它们的细胞化学特性相差越大。环毛 蚓、涡虫都是再生能很强的动物,其中也包括神经 系统的再生,它们的神经细胞的此种幼稚性应该是 合乎逻辑的。

为什么参环毛蚓神经系统部分神经细胞 NF200 阳性,部分神经细胞 NF200 阴性?

在哺乳动物已观察到某些发育中的轴突缺乏神 经微丝,较粗的成熟轴突,再生的轴突神经中微丝 含量丰富 (Pacher, et al., 1984), 是否可以推测, 参环毛蚓神经系统 NF200 阳性神经细胞是产生轴 突的细胞, NF200 阴性神经细胞是不产生轴突的 细胞。支持这一推测的是我们的免疫细胞化学研究 发现 (罗振国等, 2002) 参环毛蚓脑肽能神经细胞 分为两大类:大神经细胞和小神经细胞,在大神经 细胞胞质内含有密集的粗大分泌颗粒,形态上类似 于哺乳动物肠内分泌细胞,且未观察到突起,在小 神经细胞阳性物质均匀分布,细胞形态呈锥型,或 三角形,有突起,与哺乳动物的神经细胞相似(图 版 : 4),是否 NF200 阳性神经细胞就是小神经 细胞, NF200 阴性神经细胞就是大神经细胞, 有 待双标免疫细胞化学研究进一步证实,作者倾向于 认为参环毛蚓脑内存在着不具备神经传导功能而只 起分泌作用的神经细胞,这一点显著不同于哺乳动 物,如在哺乳动物下丘脑室旁核、视上核的大细胞 分泌神经细胞不仅具有分泌神经肽的功能,而且电 镜研究已观察到在肽神经细胞与非肽神经细胞之 间,或肽神经细胞之间存在着突触联系 (Swanson and Sawchenko, 1983), 进一步的免疫电镜研究将 揭示其客观性。

ED1 是巨噬细胞 - 小胶质细胞的特异标记,

在参环毛蚓脑观察到大量的 ED1 阳性细胞,应该属于吞噬功能的细胞,但其形态完全不同于哺乳动物脑的小胶质细胞。在哺乳动物脑只有脑神经细胞受到病毒、细菌、化学毒剂、物理射线、缺血损伤时 ED-1 阳性小胶质细胞才会反应性增生(Takaseyoden et al., 1999),正常情况下 ED1 阳性细胞数量稀少。参环毛蚓脑正常情况下仍有较多 ED1 阳性细胞存在,表明参环毛蚓脑是细胞死亡与再生十分活跃的部位。

还原型尼克酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸黄递酶 (NADPHd) 是一氧化氮合酶的辅酶,在组织化学 中常被用来显示 NO 的存在。目前认为 NO 在脊椎 动物神经系统有 3 种功能:调节脑血流与兴奋性突 触处局部神经的活动相适应:调节某一小组织区域 内突触联系的效率,使那些同时激活的突触活动得 到加强,并使另一些突触的活动削弱;使突触发育 过程中轴突分支成型和分聚,使趋向于同步放电的 神经元支配共同的靶组织区域(Adelman, 1987)。 经计算机联机检索文献,未见关于 NO 存在于环节 动物的报告,本文实验观察到参环毛蚓咽下神经 节、腹神经节存在有 NO 能神经元,结合我们另一 实验观察到参环毛蚓脑含有丰富的谷氨酸能神经元 与纤维(罗振国等,2001),这些纤维投射到咽下 神经节和腹神经节,释放兴奋性神经递质谷氨酸, 虽然目前尚无电镜结果证实这些谷氨酸纤维在咽下 神经节的突触联系,咽下神经节的 NO 能神经元极 有可能与调节该处兴奋性谷氨酸突触的功能活动有 关。对于参环毛蚓脑内不含有 NO 能神经元,而神 经节内含有 NO 能神经元,这一截然不同于高等动 物的差别、目前尚难以作出解释。

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外 文 摘 要 (Abstract)

IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF NSE, NF200, ED1, GFAP and NADPH IN NERVOUS TISSUE OF THE EARTHWORM (PHERETIMA ASPERGILLUM) *

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Despite the vast evolutionary gulf between Annelids and mammals their nervous tissues have retained comsiderable similarities in neuroendocrine function, for exemple, neurons that can secrete neuropeptide. However, the cytochemistry of nervous tissues including neurons and neuroglia is little known at present. Our experiment was undertaken to shed light on this area. Chinese earthworms, P. aspergillum were used as experimental animals. Worms were first fed with paper pulp and agar to cause them to excrete previously ingested earth and sand. They were then deeply anesthetized with 10 % ethanol and dissected. The samples were fixed in fixative containing 4 % paraformaldehyde and 2 % picric acid in 0.01 mol/L PBS (pH 7.2) at 4 ferred to 30 % sucrose-PBS until completely infiltrated, and then embedded in OCT compound (USA) before being quick frozen in liquid nitrogen and cut into 15 µm thick sections with a LEICA CM 1100 cryostat (Pharmacia). Sections were mounted on gelatin-coated slides, preincubated in 0.01 mol/L PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.25 % Triton X-100 for 20 min then, in preparation for NADPH d histochemistry, transferred to a freshly prepared 0.05 mol/L Tris HCl (pH 8.0) containing 1 mg/mL nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide diaphorase (NADPH d) and 0.5 mg/mL Nitro-Blue-Tetrazolium (NBT). Sections were incubated at 37 immunocytochemistry. They were then stained with polyclonal antibodies against neuron-specific enolase (NSE) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), and monoclonal antibodies against neurofilament 200 (NF200) and cytoplasmic antigen in bone marrow-derived macrophages (ED1), and incubated at 37 overnight. Sections were subsequently incubated in biotinylated goat anti-rabbit Ig G for 1 hour and in avidin-biotin peroxidase complex for 2 hours at 37. Finally, they were reacted with diaminobenzidine (DAB) and 0.01 % H₂O₂. Specific controls for the primary antiserum included the substitution of normal rabbit serum for the primary antiserum and omission of the primary antiserum, none of which showed any sign of immunocytochemical reaction. The consecutive sections were observed and the positive cells and fibers examined under a light microscope. Morphological measure were performed under 10 ×10 magnification. The positive cells of each antibody were counted respectively in the brain, subpharyngeal ganglion, ventral ganglion and enteric nervous system.

NSE, GFAP and ED1 respectively are components of neurons, astrocytes and microglia in mammals. We found no NSE positive neurons in the brain, subpharyngeal ganglion or ventral ganglion, although some neurons, consisting primarily of small cells, were NF200 positive and others, comprised primarily of giant cells,

^{*} This work was sponsored National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 39770383).

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were NF200 negative. There were no NF200 positive neurons in the subpharyngeal ganglion and ventral ganglion. Many ED1 positive cells were observed in brain. No GFAP positive cells were detected in the nervous system. NADPH d positive neurons existed in subpharyngeal ganglion and ventral ganglion, but brain neurons were NADPH'd negative. These data indicate that the neurons of Annelids and mammals have different NSE immunocytochemical reactivity. There are no astrocytes containing GFAP, but there are many macrophages resembling mammalian microglia cells in the brains of Chinese earthworms, i. e., the astrocytes in the brain of the Chinese earthworm have a different GFAP cytochemistry to those of mammals but the cell-like microglia in the brain of the Chinese earthworm share the same ED1 cytochemical characteristics as microglia in the brains of mammals. We conclude that: 1. Morphologically, in the mammalian hypothalamus, neurosecretary cells include magnocellular neuroendocrine cells and parvocellular neuroendocrine cells. The parvocellular neuroendocrine cells are small metuliform, contain a typical nucleus like an eagle's eye. The magnocellular neuroendocrine cells are fat, rounded, or ovoidal with a large acentric nucleus and clear nucleolus and are distributed chiefly in the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) and supraoptic nucleus (SON) of the hypothalamus. Peptidergic fibers project into the neurohypophysis where they release regulatory substances into the blood. The morphology of NF200 negative giant neurons in the brains of Annelids strongly resembles that of magnocellular neuroendocrine neurons in the brains of mammals, which also have many dense secretary macrogranules. The morphology of NF200 positive small cells in the brains of Annelids also greatly resembles that of parvocellular cells in the brains of mammals. Therefore, we speculate that NF 200positive neurons contain neurofilament and may function in nervous transmission but that NF200 negative neurons only have a secretory function. Our experimental work provides the first morphological evidence for such speculation. 2. The ED1 antigen is a marker of macrophage microglia. In mammalian brains, there are normally few ED1 positive cells, however, these increase significantly with infection, poisoning or other trauma. The fact that there are many ED1 positive cells in Annelid brains shows that apoptosis and regeneration of neurons is common even in a normal physiological condition.

Key words Earthworm (P. aspergillum), NSE, NF200, ED1, GFAP, NO, Immunocytochemistry

图版说明 (Explanation of Plate)

图版 (Plate)

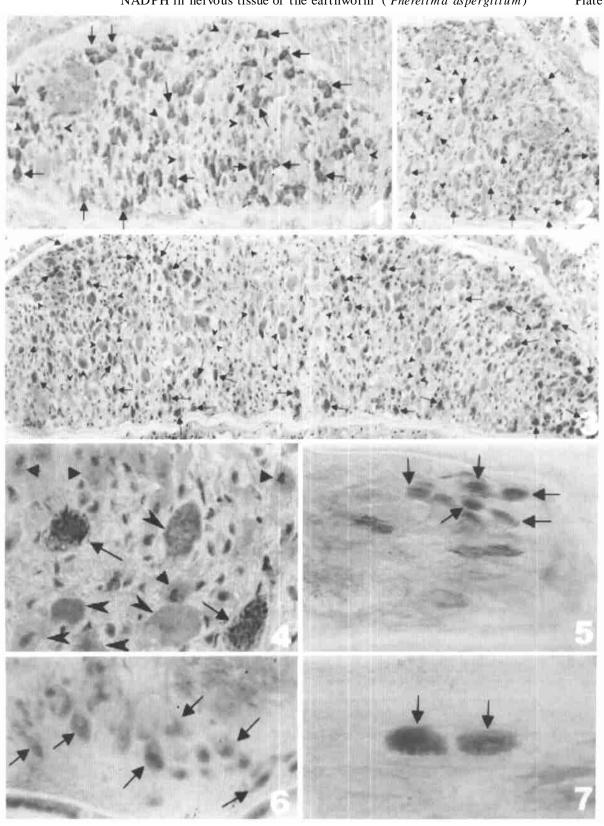
- 1. 参环毛蚓脑(咽上神经节)后部 NF200 免疫反应阳性神经细胞(→) 和阴性神经细胞() [NF200 positive neurons (→) and negative neurons () in posterior part of cerebroganglion of the Chinese earthworm *P. aspergillum*.] ×233
- 2. 参环毛蚓脑(咽上神经节)中部(半侧)NF200 免疫反应阳性神经细胞(→),阴性神经细胞() [NF200 positive neurons (→) and negative neurons () in central part of cerebroganglion of the Chinese earthworm *P. aspergillum*.] ×100
- 3. 参环毛蚓脑(咽上神经节)中部 ED1 免疫反应阳性神经细胞(→ ,阴性神经细胞() [ED1 positive neurons(→) and negative neurons () in central part of cerebroganglion of the Chinese earthworm *P. aspergillum*] ×100
- 4 参环毛蚓脑(咽上神经节)calcitonin 免疫反应阳性大细胞性神经细胞(➡),胞体肥大,内含粗大分泌颗粒;阳性小细胞性神经细胞(➡),胞体较小,阳性物质均匀分布;阴性大细胞性神经细胞() [Calcitonin positive magnoneurons (➡) containing dense large granules, positive parvoneurons without granules (◄) and negative magnoneurons () in the cerebroganglion of the Chinese earthworm *P. aspergillum*.] ×1 000
- 5. 参环毛蚓腹神经节 NADPH d 反应阳性神经细胞 (➡) [NADPH d positive neurons (➡) in the ventral ganglion of the Chinese earthworm P. aspergillum.] ★400
- 6. 参环毛蚓围咽神经环 NADPH d 反应阳性神经细胞 (➡) [NADPH d positive neurons (➡) in the pharyngeal nervous circle of the Chinese earthworm *P. aspergillum*.] ★400
- 7. 参环毛蚓腹神经节 NADPHd 反应阳性神经细胞 (➡) 高倍观察 [Amplification of NADPHd positive neurons (➡) in the ventral ganglion of the Chinese earthworm *P. aspergillum*.] ×1000

罗振国等:参环毛蚓的 NSE、NF200、ED1、GFAP 和 NO 细胞化学特性

图版

LUO Zhen-Guo $\it et~al.$: Imunocytochemical characteristic of NSE, NF200, ED1, GFAP and NADPH in nervous tissue of the earthworm ($\it Pheretima~aspergillum$)

Plate



图版说明见文后 (Explanation at the end of the text)