

# 超时间窗溶栓治疗对急性脑梗死体积、微血管密度及黏附因子表达的影响

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**摘要:**目的 观察超时间窗溶栓治疗对急性脑梗死体积、微血管密度(MVD)及黏附因子(ICAM-1、VCAM-1)表达的影响。方法 SD大鼠216只随机分为对照组、梗死组、4.5 h溶栓组和6 h溶栓组,每组动物随机分为3个亚组,分别于1、3、7 d时取脑。采用TTC染色观察脑梗死面积,免疫组化染色观察梗死灶周围微血管密度,实时定量PCR法检测梗死灶周边ICAM-1、VCAM-1 mRNA表达量。结果 4.5 h和6 h溶栓组各时间点脑梗死体积较梗死组明显缩小( $P$ 均 $<0.01$ ),随着溶栓时间延长,梗死体积逐渐增大,两者差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );脑梗死3 d,4.5 h和6 h溶栓组MVD表达较梗死组增加( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),7 d时明显增加( $P$ 均 $<0.01$ )。4.5 h和6 h溶栓组MVD随溶栓时间延长MVD逐渐增加,7 d较3 d增加明显( $P < 0.05$ ),但两溶栓组在1、3、7 d时MVD差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );梗死组、4.5 h和6 h溶栓组ICAM-1、VCAM-1 mRNA表达量1 d开始升高( $P < 0.01$ ),3 d达高峰( $P < 0.01$ ),7 d仍高于对照组( $P < 0.01$ ),4.5 h和6 h溶栓组各时间点ICAM-1、VCAM-1 mRNA表达量较梗死组明显降低( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),随着溶栓时间延长,ICAM-1、VCAM-1 mRNA表达量均进一步升高,两组差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。结论 超时间窗溶栓可降低急性梗死灶体积,增加梗死灶周围微血管密度,降低免疫黏附因子的表达,为临床脑梗死超时间窗的溶栓治疗提供可靠的理论依据。

**关键词:**脑梗死;溶栓;时间窗;微血管密度;黏附因子

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## Effects of thrombolytic therapy with broadened therapeutic window on infarct volume, microvessel density and adherence factors in acute cerebral infarction

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the effect of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rtPA) thrombolytic therapy with broadened therapeutic window on the cerebral infarct volume, microvessel density (MVD), and expression of adherence factors (ICAM-1 and VCAM-1) in acute cerebral infarction. **Methods** A total of 216 SD rats were randomly divided into the control group, stroke group, rtPA 4.5 h group and rtPA 6 h group. Each group was randomly divided into three subgroups, and brains were drawn from the animals in each subgroup on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> day. TTC staining was employed to observe cerebral infarct volume, immunohistochemical staining was used to observe MVD around ischemic core, and real time-PCR was used to detect the expression quantity of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA around cerebral infarcts. **Results** Compared with the stroke group, the cerebral infarct volume was obviously reduced in the rtPA 4.5 h group and rtPA 6 h group at each time point ( $P < 0.01$ ). The cerebral infarct volume increased with the thrombolysis time, with statistical differences between the rtPA 4.5 h group and rtPA 6 h group ( $P < 0.05$ ). MVD was

higher in the rtPA 4.5 h and rtPA 6 h groups compared with the stroke group on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day ( $P < 0.05$ ), which was significantly higher on the 7<sup>th</sup> day ( $P < 0.01$ ). MVD of the rtPA 4.5 h group and rtPA 6 h group increased with time, and the increase was more significant on the 7<sup>th</sup> day than on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day ( $P < 0.05$ ). No change of MVD were found between rtPA 4.5 h group and rtPA 6 h group on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> day ( $P > 0.05$ ). The ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA expressions of stroke, rtPA 4.5 h and rtPA 6 h groups started to elevate ( $P < 0.01$ ) on the 1<sup>st</sup> day after thrombolysis, which reached peak on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day ( $P < 0.01$ ), and remained significantly elevated on the 7<sup>th</sup> day ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared to the stroke group, the ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA expressions of rtPA 4.5 h group and rtPA 6 h group were lower at each time point ( $P < 0.05$ ). As the thrombolysis time extended, the ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 mRNA expressions of rtPA 4.5 h and rtPA 6 h groups increased, with statistical differences between them ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The thrombolysis therapy of broadened time window could reduce the infarct volume, increase the microvessel density and inhibit the expression of immune adherence factors, which offers a reliable theoretical basis for the thrombolytic therapy of stroke.

**Key words:** Cerebral infarction; Thrombolysis; Time window; Microvessel density; Adherence factors

卒中是危害人类健康的重要疾病之一,是我国人群死亡的第二位原因和成人残疾的第一位原因,当前有关对急性卒中的治疗尚缺乏有效的手段。已有研究证明,3 h 内静脉应用阿替普酶(recombinant tissue plasminogen activator, r-tPA)溶栓是安全有效的<sup>[1]</sup>。然而 r-tPA 溶栓治疗严格的时间窗限制使绝大多数患者失去了治疗机会,扩展时间窗使更多患者得到溶栓治疗成为目前卒中治疗的重点。最新报道指出,在多模式 MRI 或 CT 指导下,发病后 3 ~ 9 h 溶栓治疗,影像学结果及临床疗效均有显著改善,提示发病 3 ~ 9 h 后仍可因溶栓治疗而获益<sup>[2-4]</sup>,但有关超时间窗溶栓治疗临床改善的具体机制的研究较少。

本实验使用 SD 大鼠建立大鼠血栓性大脑中动脉阻塞(middle cerebral artery occlusion, MCAO)模型,探索超时间窗静脉溶栓治疗对脑梗死面积、微血管密度及细胞间黏附因子-1(intercellular adhesion molecular-1, ICAM-1)、血管内皮细胞黏附因子-1(vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, VCAM-1)表达的影响,为脑梗死的超时间窗溶栓治疗提供可靠的理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 健康成年 8 ~ 10 周雄性 SD 大鼠 216 只,体质量 300 ~ 350 g,购自山东中医药大学实验动物中心。

1.1.2 主要试剂 TTC(2,3,5-Triphenyltetrazolium Chloride)购自美国 Sigma 公司;TransZol Up 购自北京全式金生物技术有限公司;PrimeScript RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser(Perfect Real Time)、SYBR Premix Ex Taq II(Tli RNaseH Plus)购自宝

生物工程(大连)有限公司;PCR 引物由上海生物工程有限公司合成;免疫组化试剂盒、DAB 显色试剂盒购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司;兔抗大鼠 CD34 购自武汉博士德生物工程有限公司;凝血酶、阿替普酶(爱通立)购自山东大学附属千佛山医院药剂科。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组 将 SD 大鼠随机分为对照组( $n = 54$ )、梗死组( $n = 54$ )、4.5 h 溶栓组( $n = 54$ )和 6 h 溶栓组( $n = 54$ ),4.5 h 和 6 h 溶栓组分别于梗死后 4.5、6 h 经股静脉注入 r-tPA(10 mg/kg)。各组于脑梗死后 1、3、7 d 处死取脑。

1.2.2 实验模型的建立 ①血栓制作:取静脉血 0.6 mL 与凝血酶(200 u/mL)0.15 mL 混匀,注入 PE50 管中,室温静置 4 h,手术显微镜下将推出的血栓剪成约 1.0 mm 片段,吸入 PE50 管中备用。②动物模型:各组大鼠麻醉后,行颈部正中切口,暴露右侧颈内动脉(ICA)、颈外动脉(ECA)、颈总动脉(CCA)、枕动脉、甲状腺上动脉及翼腭动脉(PPA)。结扎枕动脉、甲状腺上动脉、PPA 及 ECA 远心端,夹闭 CCA 和 ICA,于 ECA 近心端插入 PE50 管,松开 ICA 的微动脉夹,打入 10 ~ 12 个血栓后结扎 ECA,松开 CCA 的微动脉夹。大鼠脑梗死症状评分标准参照 Longa 5 分法:0 分:无明显的神经功能缺损症状;1 分:神经功能轻度缺损,不能完全伸展右侧前爪;2 分:局灶性神经功能中度缺损,向右侧旋转;3 分:局灶性神经功能重度缺损,行走时向右侧倾倒;4 分:不能自行行走或昏迷。其中评分为 1 ~ 3 分纳入实验组。③溶栓:两溶栓组经确认造模成功后分别于注入血栓后 4.5、6 h 经右侧股静脉注入 r-tPA(10 mg/kg),首先团注 10%,其余于 30 min 内静脉泵入。

1.2.3 TTC 染色观察脑梗死体积 大鼠于规定时

间点深度麻醉后迅速开颅取脑,经 $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冷冻30 min,于脑槽上均匀切成2 mm脑片,置于2% TTC 溶液中, $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 避光孵育30 min。梗死组织为白色,非梗死组织被TTC染料染成红色,10%中性甲醛固定过夜拍照。使用Image J 1.41 软件进行图像分析。

1.2.4 免疫组化染色检测微血管密度 石蜡包埋组织连续切片(片厚 $3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )后经二甲苯脱蜡,梯度乙醇水化,柠檬酸缓冲液高压修复2 min, $3\%$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  清除过氧化氢酶,PBS 冲洗,兔抗大鼠CD34 一抗(1:100) $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 过夜,按照兔超敏二步法免疫组化试剂盒说明行相关免疫组化步骤后,显微镜下DAB染色、苏木素复染、盐酸乙醇分化、氨水返蓝,常规脱水透明封片。

显微镜观察脑梗死缺血半暗带区域微血管密度,进行微血管计数。随机选取3个视野人工计数,以3个视野的微血管数目平均值作为该片缺血半暗带区微血管密度(MVD)。对每一组同一时间点所有切片MVD进行统计,平均数作为该组该时间点MVD。

1.2.5 实时定量PCR检测ICAM-1、VCAM-1 mRNA的表达 提取总RNA及合成cDNA:取50~100 mg 梗死侧新鲜大脑组织经研磨后加入1 mL 核酸提取剂,按试剂说明书提取RNA,使用微量分光光度仪检测RNA纯度和浓度,要求 $D(\lambda)260/D(\lambda)280$ 比值在1.8~2.0之间。取 $1\text{ }\mu\text{g}$  RNA 按照 $20\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  反应体系合成cDNA。

SYBR Green 实时定量PCR:使用 $20\text{ }\mu\text{L}$  反应体系,每个孔加入cDNA溶液 $2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ ,每个标本均做3个副孔。反应条件为: $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  预变性10 min, $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  变性30 s, $66\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  退火34 s, $72\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  延伸30 s,共40个循环。以 $\beta$ -action 为内参照,引物序列: $\beta$ -action 上游引物:5'-CACCCGCGAGTACAACCTTC-3',下游引物:5'-CCCATACCCACCATCACACC-3'; ICAM-1 上游引物:5'-AAGGGCTGTCAGTGTCAAGA-3',下游引物:5'-GGCTGACACAAAATCTCTGCT-3'; VCAM-1 上游引物:5'-AAAATGGGAAGGTGAAG-ACAGAG-3',下游引物:5'-AAACATCAGGAGC-CAAACACTT-3'。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法计算目的基因转录水平。

1.3 统计学处理 所有数据采用SPSS 16.0 统计分析软件进行处理,各组实验值均符合正态分布且方差齐性,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。全部实验组应用单因素方差分析,各组间比较应用LSD法分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 脑梗死体积变化 对照组未发现梗死区域。梗死组、4.5 h 和 6 h 溶栓组均可在右侧大脑半球看到白色梗死区域。梗死组、4.5 h 和 6 h 溶栓组与对照组相比,梗死体积明显增加( $P$ 均 $< 0.01$ ),4.5、6 h溶栓组各时间点梗死体积均较梗死组减小( $P < 0.01$ ),4.5 h 溶栓组与 6 h 溶栓组相比,梗死体积明显减小( $P < 0.05$ ),见图1。梗死组、4.5 h 和 6 h 溶栓组共发现4、6、9例灶内出血。

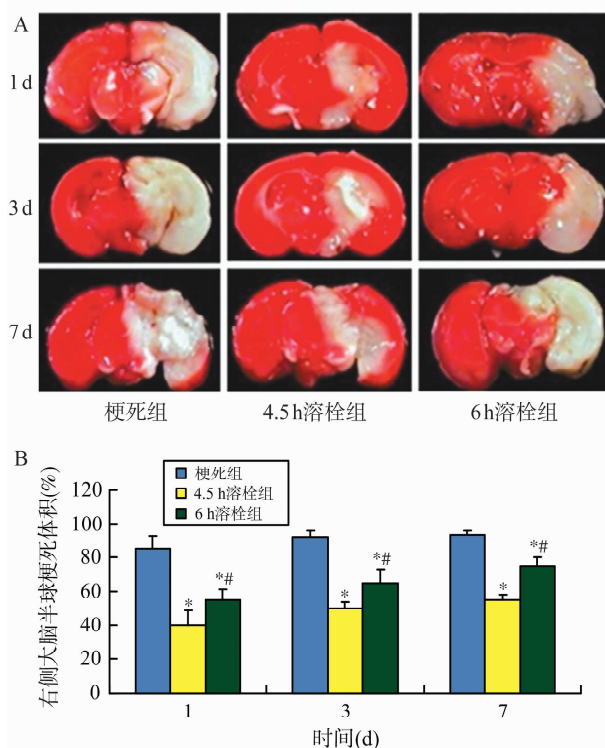


图1 各组各时间点梗死灶体积的变化 A: TTC染色观察脑梗死灶; B: 不同时间点各组脑梗死体积的变化。\* $P < 0.01$  vs 梗死组; # $P < 0.05$  vs 4.5 h溶栓组。

Fig. 1 Changes of infarct volume at different time between different groups

A: The cerebral infarcts measured by TTC-staining; B: The infarct volume changes between different groups at different time. \* $P < 0.01$  vs stroke group; # $P < 0.05$  vs 4.5 h thrombolysis group.

2.2 免疫组化染色观察MVD的变化 对照组和梗死组各时间点相应部位MVD无明显改变。脑梗死1 d时,梗死组、4.5 h 和 6 h 溶栓组MVD无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ )。脑梗死3 d时,4.5 h 和 6 h 溶栓组MVD表达较梗死组增加( $P < 0.05$ ),7 d 明显增加( $P < 0.01$ )。两溶栓组7 d时,MVD较3 d时明显增加( $P < 0.05$ ),见图2。



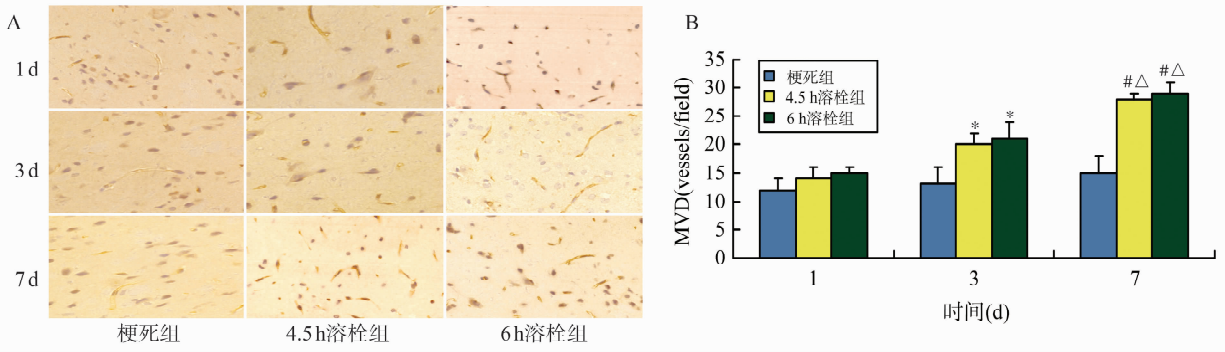


图2 免疫组化观察微血管密度的动态变化(×400)

A:各实验组梗死侧脑组织微血管的表达; B:不同时间点各组微血管密度改变。 $*P < 0.05$  vs 梗死组;  $\#P < 0.01$  vs 梗死组;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  vs 3 d。

Fig. 2 Dynamic changes of MVD measured by immunohistochemistry (×400)

A: The microvessel expression of infarct hemisphere between experiment groups; B: Changes of MVD at different time between different groups.  $*P < 0.05$  vs stroke group;  $\#P < 0.01$  vs stroke group;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  vs 3 d.

2.3 实时定量PCR检测VCAM-1、ICAM-1 mRNA的表达 梗死组、4.5 h和6 h溶栓组VCAM-1、ICAM-1 mRNA表达量在1、3、7 d时较对照组升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.01$ );4.5 h和6 h溶栓组在1、3、7 d时VCAM-1、ICAM-1 mRNA的表达水平低于梗死组( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ),6 h溶栓组在1、3、7 d时VCAM-1、

ICAM-1 mRNA的表达水平高于4.5 h溶栓组( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ),见图3A、4A。对照组VCAM-1、ICAM-1 mRNA表达量随时间无明显变化( $P > 0.05$ )。梗死组、4.5 h和6 h溶栓组VCAM-1、ICAM-1 mRNA表达量在第3天达高峰( $P < 0.01$ ),第7天下降至低于第1天水平( $P < 0.05$ ),见图3B、4B。

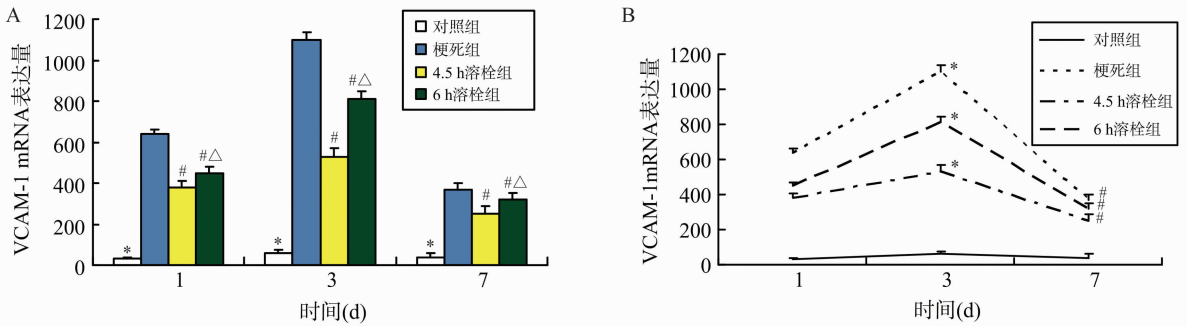


图3 实时定量PCR观察VCAM-1 mRNA表达量的动态变化

A:同一时间点不同组间VCAM-1表达量的变化。 $*P < 0.01$  vs 其他各组;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs 梗死组;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  vs 4.5 h溶栓组; B:同一组间不同时间点VCAM-1表达量的变化。 $*P < 0.01$  vs 1、7 d;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs 1 d。

Fig. 3 The dynamic changes of the VCAM-1 RNA expression measured by RT-PCR

A: The changes of the VCAM-1 RNA expressions at the same time between different groups.  $*P < 0.01$  vs all the other groups;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs stroke group;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  vs 4.5 h thrombolysis group; B: The changes of the VCAM-1 RNA expression in the same group at different time.  $*P < 0.01$  vs 1 d 7 d;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs 1 d.

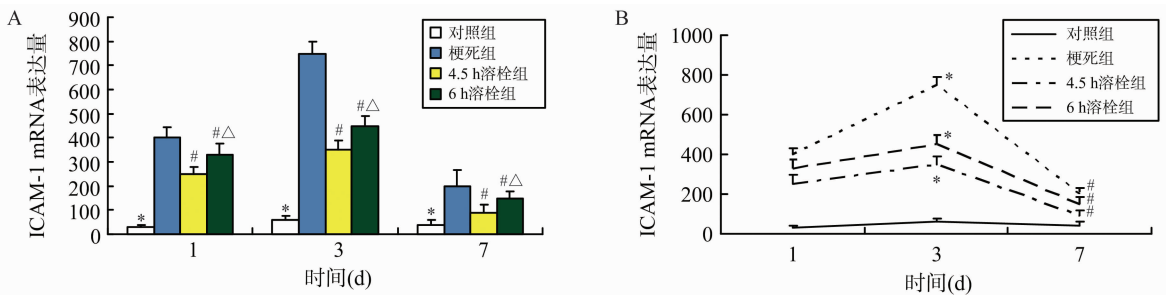


图4 实时定量PCR观察ICAM-1 mRNA表达量的动态变化

A:同一时间点不同组间ICAM-1表达量的变化。 $*P < 0.01$  vs 其他各组;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs 梗死组;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  vs 4.5 h溶栓组; B:同一组间不同时间点的ICAM-1的表达量变化。 $*P < 0.01$  vs 1、7 d;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs 1 d。

Fig. 4 The dynamic changes of the ICAM-1 RNA expression measured by RT-PCR

A: The changes of the ICAM-1 RNA expression at the same time between different groups.  $*P < 0.01$  vs all the other groups;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs stroke group;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  vs 4.5 h thrombolysis group; B: The changes of the ICAM-1 RNA expression in the same group at different time.  $*P < 0.01$  vs 1, 7 d;  $\#P < 0.05$  vs 1 d.

### 3 讨论

急性脑梗死是由于脑组织局部血液循环障碍引起的组织缺血和缺氧,缺血区细胞电活动停止、细胞坏死和组织结构改变从而丧失神经功能。严重时可导致脑组织发生缺血性坏死、软化灶形成。Astrup等<sup>[5]</sup>通过实验首次发现,在脑梗死灶周围存在着低灌注区域,称为缺血半暗带。缺血半暗带依靠大动脉残留血液和(或)侧支循环供应血液,血流灌注水平低于维持正常脑功能的血流水平,但高于引起脑形态结构发生改变的脑血流水平。使得缺血半暗带尚有大量存活神经元,组织形态结构尚完整,若及时恢复血液灌注,可转化为正常组织。在自然病程发展状态下,脑梗死区域是从梗死中心向周围逐渐发展的,因此及时改善半暗带区域的血流灌注,可以避免该部位神经细胞坏死、挽救尚未完全坏死的脑组织、降低梗死面积从而改善神经功能学预后,是临床治疗急性脑卒中的重要靶点。

本实验应用大鼠大脑中动脉血栓栓塞模型观察到,在梗死后4.5 h和6 h进行静脉溶栓仍可降低脑梗死体积,且溶栓越早脑梗死体积越小,提示在4.5~6 h的溶栓仍具有积极意义。考虑与r-tPA改善缺血半暗带侧支循环,促使周围微血管的开放,从而挽救了半暗带区域脑组织有关,这与以往报道相似<sup>[6]</sup>。本实验结果显示,梗死组、4.5 h和6 h溶栓组的大体标本梗死灶内出血率在统计学上无明显差异,提示超时间窗溶栓或许不增加梗死后出血概率,与既往的动物实验研究结果一致<sup>[7]</sup>。综上所述,本实验认为脑梗死后4.5~6 h进行r-tPA的静脉溶栓仍有疗效,且溶栓时间越早,效果越好。

梗死后微血管新生是决定缺血性神经元存活的关键因素<sup>[8-9]</sup>,对促进学习记忆能力的恢复、改善预后具有重要意义。本实验结果显示,3 d时,4.5 h和6 h溶栓组MVD表达开始高于梗死组,表明脑血流量的改善与微血管新生的程度和范围直接相关。既往研究发现,在缺血再灌注动物脑梗死周边缺氧区域微血管密度随着时间的延长而增加<sup>[8-10]</sup>。有报道显示,大鼠脑组织缺血后,可通过诱导巨噬细胞、星形胶质细胞、神经元细胞VEGF表达增加,促进新生血管的形成,从而改善梗死周围区域供血供氧,减少梗死面积<sup>[11]</sup>。本实验结果显示,7 d时,4.5 h和6 h溶栓组MVD表达与3 d时相比进一步增加,提示缺血半暗带MVD随时间延长逐渐增加,可能与缺氧、VEGF表达增加促进微血管形成有关。4.5 h

和6 h溶栓组在3、7 d时微血管密度差异不明显,可能与动物模型有关,尚需进一步实验证实。

ICAM-1与VCAM-1均为免疫黏附分子免疫球蛋白超家族的两个重要成员。ICAM-1受体主要是淋巴细胞功能相关抗原-1,存在于中性粒细胞和除红细胞以外的造血细胞上;VCAM-1的受体主要是极迟反应抗原-4,存在于包括淋巴细胞、单核细胞等在内的单个核细胞上,但不存在于中性粒细胞中。两者在介导细胞之间及细胞与细胞基质的黏附中发挥重要作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。既往研究表明,在正常状态下,白细胞和内皮细胞仅有少量表达,不会引起机体的病理性损伤。而在激活状态下,ICAM-1和VCAM-1表达量迅速增加,可以使白细胞黏附、聚集、堵塞微循环并破坏紧密连接,激活免疫反应使血管通透性增加从而破坏血-脑脊液屏障<sup>[15-16]</sup>。本实验结果显示,在4.5 h和6 h溶栓组的大鼠各时间点,ICAM-1和VCAM-1 mRNA表达量均较梗死组明显降低,提示脑血流量的改善可抑制黏附因子的表达,从而抑制进一步脑损伤。

综上所述,超时间窗溶栓仍可降低梗死灶体积,同时通过增加梗死灶周围微血管密度,进一步改善梗死边缘组织供血供氧,从而抑制免疫黏附因子的表达,为脑梗死的超时间窗溶栓治疗提供了可靠的理论依据。

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