

· 基础研究 ·

补肾活血方含药血清对离体兔脊柱运动节段压力退变模型的影响

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【摘要】 目的: 观察补肾活血方含药血清对离体兔脊柱运动节段压力退变模型的影响。方法: 将 24 只 4~6 月龄体重为 2.5~3 kg 的新西兰白兔, 根据随机数字表分为含药组与对照组, 每组各 7 只, 处死后在无菌条件下分别取出脊柱运动节段各 28 个, 均放入脊柱运动节段离体加载和培养装置中进行培养, 其中含药组与对照组培养液中分别含有 10% 补肾活血方含药血清与 10% 无药血清, 于培养前及培养后第 3、7、14 天, 两组各取 7 个椎间盘分别进行组织形态学、蛋白多糖 PAS/AB 特染、Ⅱ型胶原免疫组化和 Agg 与 Col2aI 的 Real-time PCR 检测。结果: 组织形态学检测示培养 1 周内含药组较对照组形态维持更好; PAS/AB 检测示两组蛋白多糖含量均减少; 免疫组化示含药组Ⅱ型胶原含量 3 d 时较对照明显升高 ($P < 0.05$); 1 周后虽明显降低, 但仍较对照组显著 ($P < 0.05$); RT-PCR 显示两组培养 3 d 后 Agg 表达较术前显著下降 ($P < 0.05$) ($P < 0.01$), 两组 7 d 与 14 d 时比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 两组 3 d 时 Col2aI 表达均明显上调, 且含药组表达更加显著 ($P < 0.01$), 7 d 后两组虽明显下降 ($P < 0.05$), 但含药组比对照组仍表达显著 ($P < 0.05$), 14 d 时两组表达水平均较低, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。结论: 补肾活血方含药血清短期内能一定程度上延缓椎间盘退变, 可能与该方改善循环、抑制炎症、调节细胞外基质有关, 提示本方对椎间盘退变有早期防治作用。

【关键词】 兔; 脊柱; 椎间盘退行性变; 血清

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Effect of serum of Bushen Huoxue prescription (补肾活血方) on rabbit with intervertebral disc motion segments in vitro culture ZHAN Jia-wen, ZHU Li-guo, FENG Min-shan, WANG Shang-quan, and ZHANG Ping. The Second Department of Spinal, Wangjing Hospital of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing 100102, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare effect of serum of Bushen Huoxue prescription (补肾活血方) on rabbit with intervertebral disc motion segments in vitro culture **Methods:** Twenty-four New Zealand white rabbits aged from 4 to 6 months and weighted from 2.5 to 3 kg were divided into medicated group and control group, 7 in each group. Rabbits were excuted under condition of asepsis, 28 spinal motion segments were taken out in each group, and segments were loaded in spinal motion segments in vitro and cultured in culture apparatus. Nutrient solution of medicated group contain 10% serum of Bushen Huoxue prescription (补肾活血方), and 10% blank serum in control group. Seven discs between two groups were taken out and observed by histomorphology, proteoglycan PAS/AB stining, collagen II immunohistochemical staining, AGG, Col2aI by PCR test before culture and on the 3th, 7th and 14th day after culture. **Results:** Histomorphology results showed the formation of medicated group was better than that of control group at 1 week after culture. PAB/AB test results showed content of poteoglycan between two groups were decreased. Imunohistochemical results showed content of collagen II in medicated group were obviously increased than that of control group at 3 days, but decreased obviously at 1 week than that of control group. PCR results showed expression of Agg in medicated group was obviously decreased than that of control group, but no statistical significance between two groups on the 7 th and 14 th day. Expression of Col2aI between two groups at 3 days were increased, and medicated group increased obviously more, while there were no significant difference between two groups. **Conclusion:** Serum of Bushen Huoxue prescription (补肾活血方) could delay intervertebral disc degeneration at short time for it is relate with improving circulation, inhibiting inflammatory, regulating extracellular matrix, so the prescription plays an important role in early prevention and treatment for intervertebral disc degeneration.

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中医药对椎间盘退变等慢性病有其独特的优势。但中医药成分众多、机制复杂,再结合研究对象体内代谢及环境差异等因素,难以全方位深入探明其作用机制,构建理想的实验模型对研究椎间盘退变的发病机制和临床干预有着重要的意义^[1]。离体兔脊柱运动节段压力退变模型,模拟了生理范围内的持续静态压力负荷造成的椎间盘退,使其能够在可控的条件下研究单因素对椎间盘的影响^[2]。补肾活血法是治疗椎间盘退行性疾病的常用方法之一,以肾虚血瘀立法,根据古方青娥丸加减形成的补肾活血方,临床运用该方治疗相关退行性疾病可取得满意疗效^[3]。本实验拟观察补肾活血方含药血清对离体兔脊柱运动节段压力退变模型的影响,初步探讨其作用机制,为补肾活血法治疗椎间盘退行性疾病提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

健康新西兰白兔 24 只,4~6 月龄,雌雄不限,体重 2.5~3 kg,购买于北京市昌扬西山养殖场,许可证编号:SCXK(京)2011-0010。

1.2 补肾活血方含药血清制备

补肾活血方由 6 味药物组成:杜仲 15 g、补骨脂 10 g、怀牛膝 10 g、丹参 12 g、威灵仙 10 g、木瓜 9 g(由中国中医科学院望京医院中药房提供,并由北京中医药大学中药学院负责煎制),具体制备方法参照文献^[4]:生药量每付 66 g,加水超过药物表面 3~5 cm,浸泡 30 min 后武火煮沸,煮沸后改文火煎 30 min,过滤,将药液保存至清洁干燥烧杯中,剩余药渣行第 2 煎,加水超过药渣表面 1~2 cm,武火煮沸后改文火煎 20 min,过滤,将药液与第 1 煎药液混合、摇匀,容积约 400 ml,水浴蒸发至每毫升浸膏含生药量为 2.97 g(药物浓度为 2.97 g/ml)。根据随机数表法各抽取 5 只白兔制备对照组与含药组血清,给药前禁食 12 h,每千克体重用药量按标准动物剂量折算表^[5]计算确定,相当于临床等效量。按照以下公式计算:白兔每日用药量=成人每日用药量/正常成人体重×换算常数×校正系数,白兔按生药 3.597 g·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹灌胃,对照组以等量生理盐水灌胃。连续灌胃 10 d,末次灌胃 2 h 后麻醉状态下腹主动脉采血,4℃静置过夜后离心,取血清 56℃灭活 30 min,过滤除菌,分装,-20℃保存备用。

1.3 分组与干预方法

根据随机数表法将其余 14 只实验新西兰兔随机分为含药组与对照组(压力退变组),各 7 只。新西

兰兔麻醉后,耳缘静脉给予肝素钠,5 min 后空气栓塞处死,带入选净工作台;立即在无菌条件下自背部纵切口,自尾部完整取出腰段及下位胸段脊柱,入高渗肝素 PBS 液冲洗;在 2.5 倍放大镜下应用咬骨钳、手术刀片切取 T₁₂L₁、L_{2,3}、L_{4,5}、L₆S₁ 脊柱运动节段(4 节段),自相邻椎间盘的椎体与骨性终板结合处锐性分离,得到完整脊柱运动节段,包括髓核(NP)、纤维环(AF)及上下软骨终板(EP)及相邻椎体(VB);用带有 18 号针头的无菌注射器吸取含肝素的高渗 PBS 液冲洗标本表面的碎屑及终板上的血凝块,于含肝素的 HBSS 液(含 1 000 U/ml 青霉素,1 mg/ml 链霉素)中漂洗 2 min。

两组样本放入脊柱运动节段离体加载和培养装置中(图 1),均予 3 kg 压力,予细胞培养液 DMEM,均含有 10%胎牛血清、25 μg/ml 抗坏血酸、50 mg/ml 庆大霉素,并用 NaCl 将细胞培养液的渗透压调整到 410 mOsm/kg^[5],其中对照组 DMEM 加入 10%无药血清,含药组 DMEM 加入 10%补肾活血方含药血清。两组均置于 5% CO₂、37℃恒温培养箱进行整体培养,每 2 d 更换培养液。分别在培养前和培养后第 3、7、14 天,两组各取 7 个脊柱运动节段分别进行椎间盘组织学观察、Ⅱ型胶原免疫组化、蛋白多糖和 RT-PCR 测定。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 组织学观察 分别于术后第 3、7、14 天时两组取椎间盘 4 个,10%甲醛固定,EDTA 脱钙,石蜡包埋,切取一半行连续切片,厚约 4~6 μm,另一半行免疫组化检测,切片应用标准 HE 染色方法观察两组椎间盘的组织学变化。

1.4.2 免疫组织化学染色 分别于术后第 3、7、14 天用时 4 个组织学观测中的另一半椎间盘,使用Ⅱ型胶原抗体对髓核组织切片行免疫组织化学染色观察,应用 NIS-Elements D 2.30 图像分析系统测量Ⅱ型胶原免疫组织化学染色切片,得到平均光密度值(mean optical density,MOD),进行Ⅱ型胶原半定量分析。

1.4.3 髓核蛋白多糖检测 分别于术后第 3、7、14 天采用组织学观测中的 4 个椎间盘,切片后常规脱蜡,脱水入水,3%醋酸水溶液(pH 2.5)略漂洗,阿利新蓝染液(pH 2.5)染 5 min,流水冲洗后入蒸馏水,1%高碘酸水溶液 5 min,蒸馏水充分漂洗,雪夫试剂 15 min,流水冲洗 10 min,苏木精淡染后水洗使胞核显淡蓝色,无水乙醇冲洗及脱水,二甲苯透明,中性树胶封片,倒置显微镜下观察拍片。

1.4.4 Real-time PCR 检测 每个时间点取两组椎间盘 3 个, 切开纤维环, 刮匙取髓核, 至 EP 管中, 液氮, 研碎; 取 2.0 ml 离心管, 加入 100 mg 左右液氮研磨后的组织样品, 加入 1 ml TRIZOL, 振荡 1 min。常规方法提取 RNA, 取 1 μg 总 RNA, 1.2% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳。采用 Primer 5.0 引物设计软件和引物设计原则进行 PCR 引物的设计, 然后由上海生物工程有限公司负责合成, 序列如下表(表 1)。按常规方法进行 cDNA 的合成与 Real-time PCR 反应。将原始数据、扩增曲线和溶解曲线等信息从定量软件中导出进行分析, 得到样本基因相对表达图谱。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 16.0 统计学软件, 所得的定量资料数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 两组数据之间比较采用 *t* 检验, 时间因素单独效应分析采用重复测量方差分析。以 *P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 组织学观察

培养前椎间盘 HE 染色可见中央完整的髓核与周围同心圆排列的纤维环结构, 上下两端为软骨终板, 髓核内富含细胞与基质, 分布均匀, 纤维环层次清楚, 与髓核组织界限清晰。对照组培养 7 d 时髓核细胞分散、数目减少, 与纤维环断离明显, 纤维环出现部分裂伤, 14 d 时髓核中心组织结构解离、数目减少, 与纤维环界限不清; 含药组培养 7 d 时髓核细胞轻度分散、与纤维环出现部分断离, 纤维环出现裂伤, 完整性仍好, 14 d 时髓核细胞数目减少、分散、髓核中心组织结构部分解离、与纤维环大部分分离断(见图 1)。

2.2 蛋白多糖检测

PAS/AB 染色组织中的蛋白多糖, 其中过碘酸一雪夫氏(PAS)染色呈紫红色主要反映中性蛋白多糖含量, 奥辛兰(alcian blue, AB)染色主要反映基质

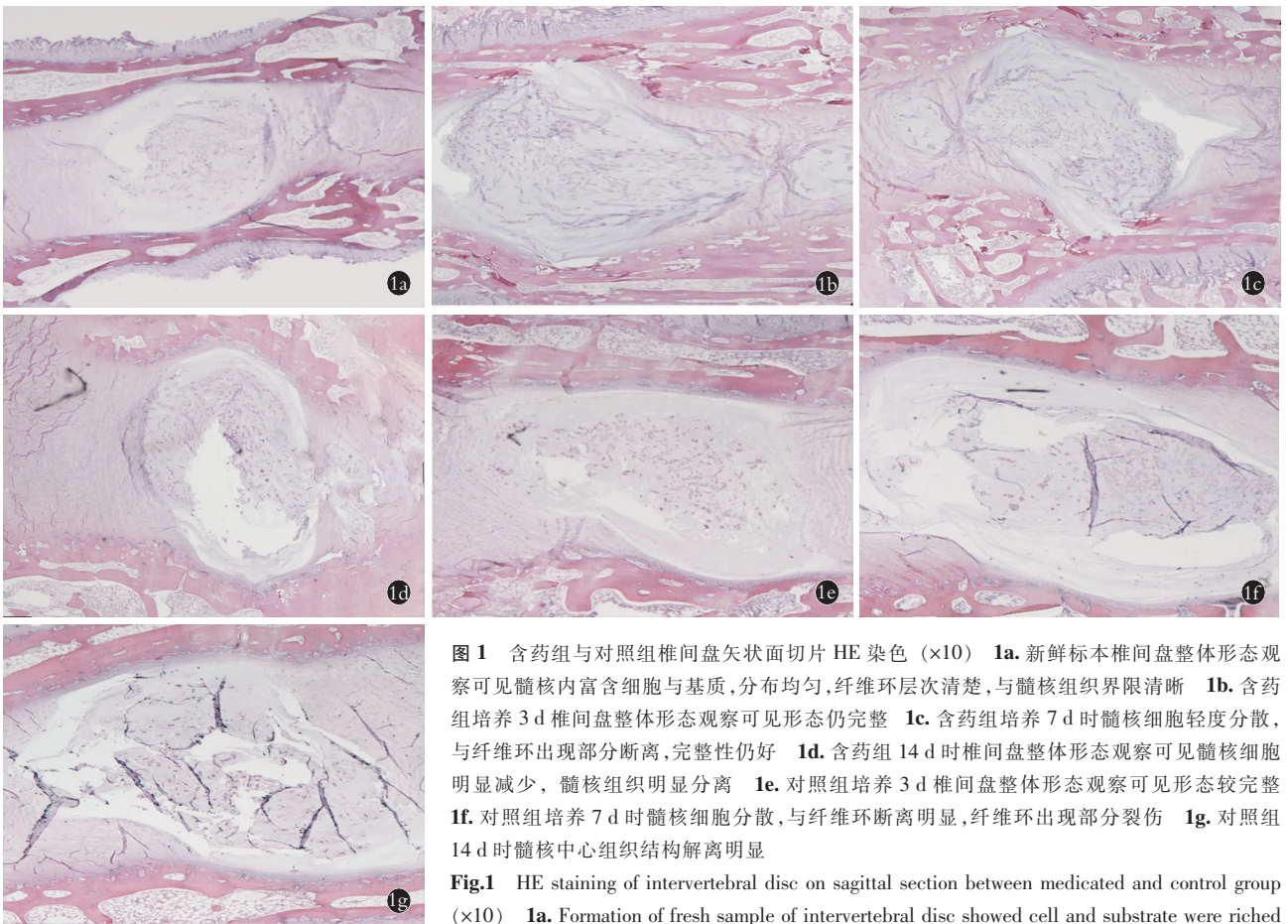


图 1 含药组与对照组椎间盘矢状面切片 HE 染色 (×10) **1a.** 新鲜标本椎间盘整体形态观察可见髓核内富含细胞与基质, 分布均匀, 纤维环层次清楚, 与髓核组织界限清晰 **1b.** 含药组培养 3 d 椎间盘整体形态观察可见形态仍完整 **1c.** 含药组培养 7 d 时髓核细胞轻度分散, 与纤维环出现部分断离, 完整性仍好 **1d.** 含药组 14 d 时椎间盘整体形态观察可见髓核细胞明显减少, 髓核组织明显分离 **1e.** 对照组培养 3 d 椎间盘整体形态观察可见形态较完整 **1f.** 对照组培养 7 d 时髓核细胞分散, 与纤维环断离明显, 纤维环出现部分裂伤 **1g.** 对照组 14 d 时髓核中心组织结构解离明显

Fig.1 HE staining of intervertebral disc on sagittal section between medicated and control group (×10) **1a.** Formation of fresh sample of intervertebral disc showed cell and substrate were riched in nucleus pulposus, distributed evenly, fiber ring level was clear, and had clear boundaries with nucleus pulposus **1b.** Formation of intervertebral disc at 3 days showed complete **1c.** Formation of intervertebral disc at 7 days showed cell of nucleus pulposus was slightly distributed, break off fiber ring with complete formation **1d.** Formation of intervertebral disc at 14 days showed cell of nucleus pulposus was obviously decreased, nucleus pulposus seprated **1e.** Formation of intervertebral disc at 14 days in control group showed complete **1f.** Formation of intervertebral disc at 7 days in control group showed cell of nucleus pulposus was obviously decreased, break off fiber ring obviously and occurred injury **1g.** Formation of intervertebral disc at 14 days in control group showed dissociation of central organizational structure obviously

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表 1 目标基因与参考基因引物序列
Tab.1 Primer sequence of target and reference genes

基因名称	引物名称	引物序列	产物大小/bp
GAPDH	tuzi-GAPDH-F	CGAGACACGATGCTGAAGCT	
	tuzi-GAPDH-R	ATGTACTGGAGGTCAATGAATGG	
Tu-Col2a1	Tu-Col2a1-F	ATGGCGGCTTCCACTTCA	92
	Tu-Col2a1-R	CTCACTGGACAGCAGGCC	
Tu-Agg	Tu-Agg-F	TTACCACCTACCCTTCACCTG	90
	Tu-Zgg-R	TTCTTCTGTCCAAAGGTCTCTG	

中酸性蛋白多糖(硫酸软骨素)的含量,细胞周围呈深蓝色,基质呈淡蓝色。与培养前相比,对照组培养 3 d 细胞周围的 PAS 与 AB 着色强度均有所减弱,7 d 时髓核细胞分布不均,基质内着色强度也明显减弱,14 d 时细胞数量减少;含药组 7 d 与 14 d 细胞周围与基质内着色强度均明显减弱,与对照组相似,提示髓核内的蛋白多糖含量减少(见图 2)。

2.3 免疫组织化学观察

培养前椎间盘 II 型胶原免疫组化检测可见髓核

细胞外基质呈棕黄色染色,颜色较深;两组培养 3 d 时染色均呈棕褐色阳性反应,两组培养 3 d 与培养前比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而含药组较对照组差异更显著($P<0.05$);7 d 时两组染色又明显减弱,与 3 d 相比强度均显著下降($P<0.05$),但含药组与对照组相比染色强度仍有显著差异($P<0.05$);两组 14 d 与 7 d 时染色强度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组强度比较差异也无统计学意义($P>0.05$)(见图 3)。见表 2。

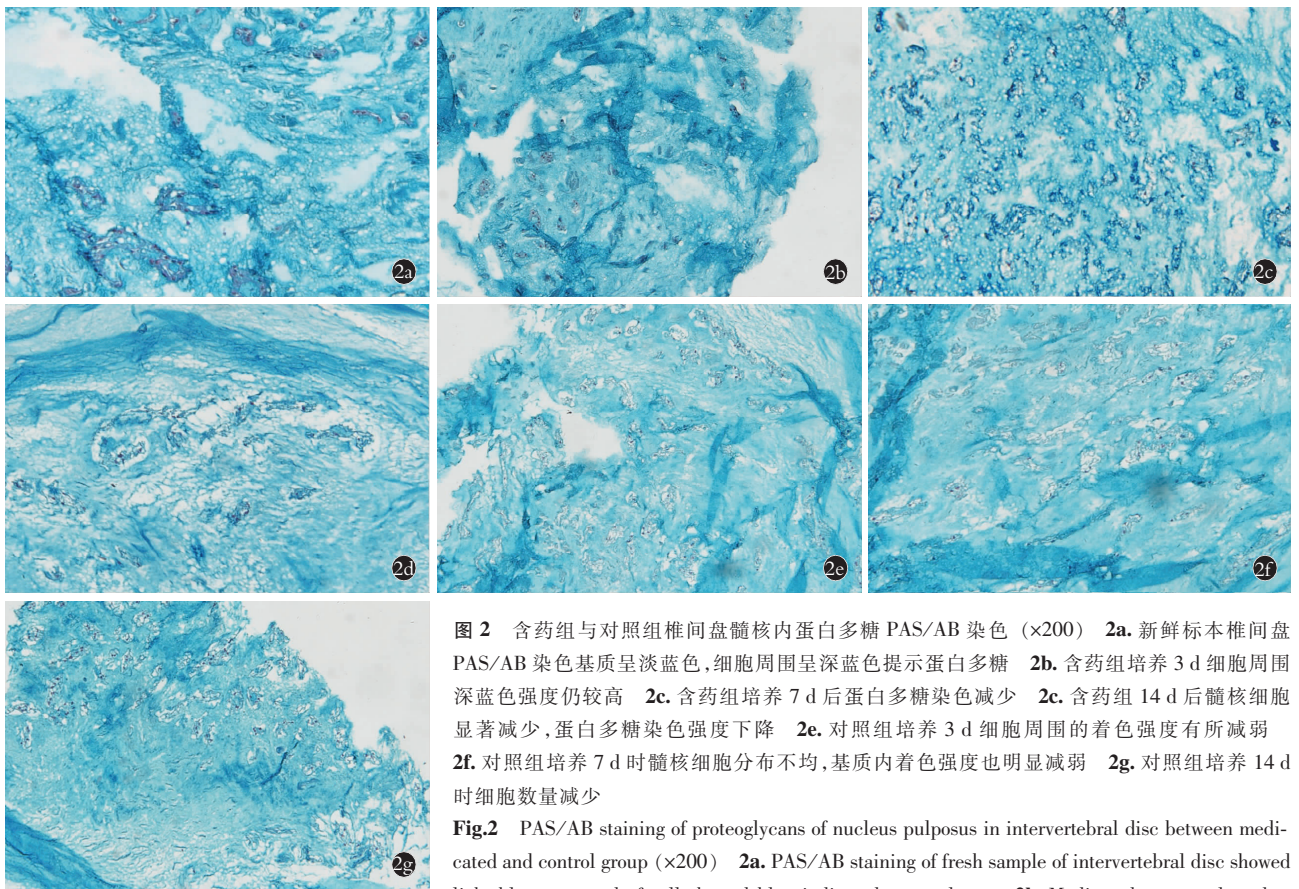


图 2 含药组与对照组椎间盘髓核内蛋白多糖 PAS/AB 染色 (×200) 2a. 新鲜标本椎间盘 PAS/AB 染色基质呈淡蓝色,细胞周围呈深蓝色提示蛋白多糖 2b. 含药组培养 3 d 细胞周围深蓝色强度仍较高 2c. 含药组培养 7 d 后蛋白多糖染色减少 2c. 含药组 14 d 后髓核细胞显著减少,蛋白多糖染色强度下降 2e. 对照组培养 3 d 细胞周围的着色强度有所减弱 2f. 对照组培养 7 d 时髓核细胞分布不均,基质内着色强度也明显减弱 2g. 对照组培养 14 d 时细胞数量减少

Fig.2 PAS/AB staining of proteoglycans of nucleus pulposus in intervertebral disc between medicated and control group (×200) 2a. PAS/AB staining of fresh sample of intervertebral disc showed light blue, surround of cell showed blue indicated proteoglycan 2b. Medicated group cultured at 3 days showed deep blue around the cell 2c. Medicated group cultured at 7 days showed staining of proteoglycan decreased 2d. Medicated group cultured at 14 days showed cell of nucleus pulposus decreased obviously, staining of proteoglycan decreased 2e. Control group cultured at 3 days showed color of staining decrease around the cell 2f. Control group cultured at 7 days showed cell of nucleus pulposus distributed unevenly, and degree of staining decreased 2g. Control group cultured at 14 days showed the number of cell decreased

3 days showed deep blue around the cell 2c. Medicated group cultured at 7 days showed staining of proteoglycan decreased 2d. Medicated group cultured at 14 days showed cell of nucleus pulposus decreased obviously, staining of proteoglycan decreased 2e. Control group cultured at 3 days showed color of staining decrease around the cell 2f. Control group cultured at 7 days showed cell of nucleus pulposus distributed unevenly, and degree of staining decreased 2g. Control group cultured at 14 days showed the number of cell decreased

2.4 Realtime-PCR 检测

将相关数据、扩增曲线和溶解曲线等信息从定量软件中导出,使用相对定量 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法进行分析,得到样本基因相对表达量。

2.4.1 Agg 表达 与培养前相比,两组培养 3 d 时 Agg 表达均显著下降 ($P < 0.05$); 培养 7 d 时两组 Agg 表达进一步显著下降 ($P < 0.05$), 但差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 培养 14 d 时两组 Agg 表达较 7 d 时差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4.2 Col2a1 表达 与培养前相比,两组培养 3 d 时 Col2a1 表达均显著升高 ($P < 0.05$); 7 d 时两组均明显下降,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 14 d 时均又显著下降 ($P < 0.05$), 但两组间差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 4。

3 讨论

腰椎间盘突出是一系列椎间盘退行疾病的根本病理基础,此类疾病临床上较为常见,且易复发,常表现为腰腿部疼痛,早在症状出现之前椎间盘的退变便已开始。腰椎间盘突出相关疾病应属中医“腰痛”范畴,中医对该类疾病有深刻的认识,在临床治

疗中积累了许多宝贵的经验,其中以补肾活血法为基础治疗该类疾病取得了满意的疗效^[6-7]。

3.1 补肾活血方组成及功效

《医学心悟》曰:“大抵腰痛悉属肾虚”;《外科证治全书》曰:“诸痛皆由气血瘀滞不通所致”。椎间盘退变的发生与肾虚血瘀关系密切。基于椎间盘退变病变相关机制,结合长期临床经验,以肾虚血瘀立法,根据古方青娥丸加减形成的补肾活血方,在临床治疗中取得了较好的疗效^[3]。该方由古方青娥丸加减而来,方药组成为:杜仲 15 g,补骨脂 10 g,怀牛膝 10 g,丹参 12 g,威灵仙 10 g,木瓜 9 g。原方青娥丸出自《太平惠民和剂局方》,《中国药典》(2000 年版)中该方由杜仲(盐炒)、补骨脂(盐炒)、核桃仁(炒)、大蒜 4 味药组成,功效为补肾强腰,主治肾虚腰痛,其坐不利,膝软乏力。笔者在原方基础上去核桃仁、大蒜,加怀牛膝、威灵仙、木瓜、丹参,组成补肾活血方剂,方中杜仲为君药以补肝肾、强腰膝;补骨脂为臣药以补肾助阳、温补命门、强腰固精;怀牛膝为臣药一方面助君药加强补肾强腰的作用,一方面有活血化瘀、引药通经的功效;佐使药以丹参活血调

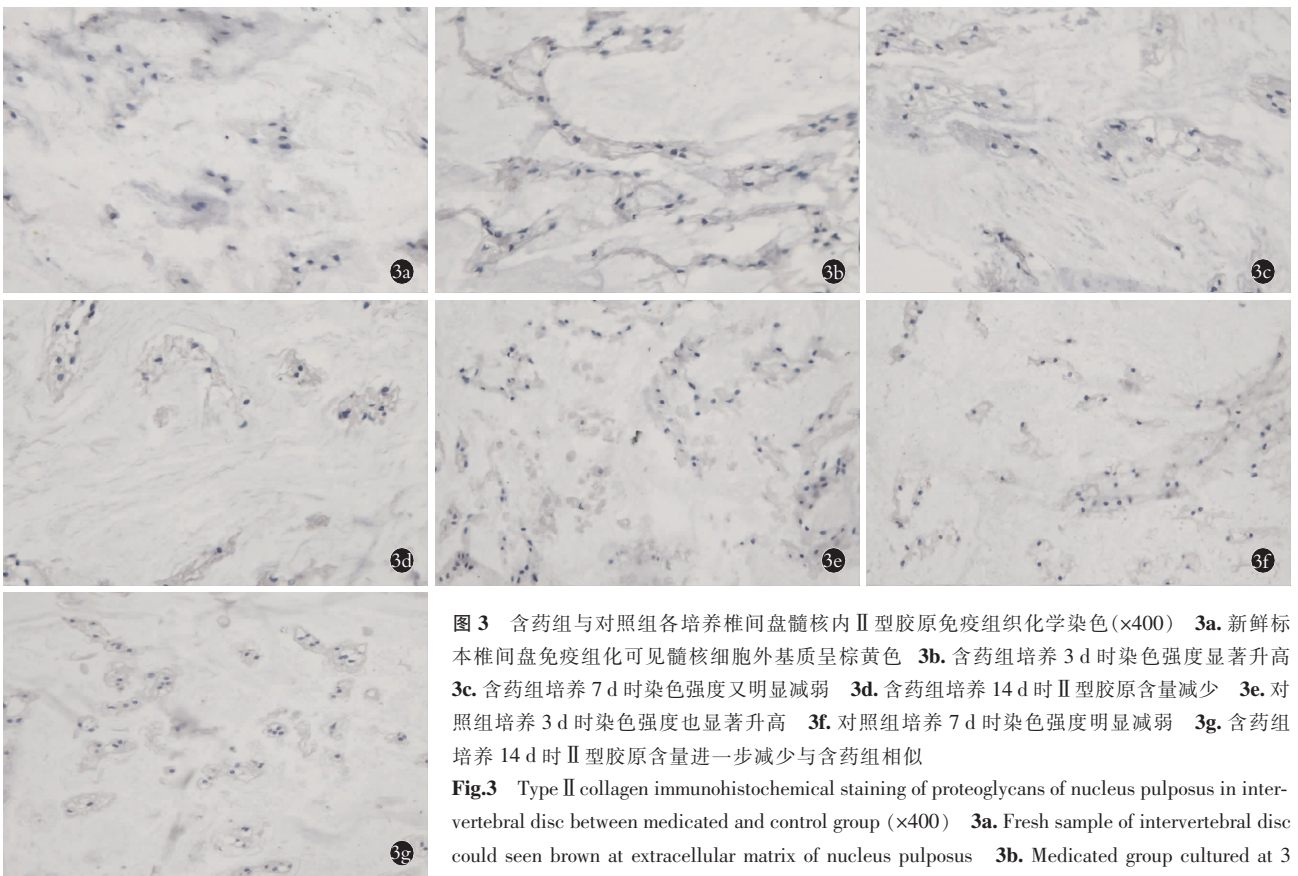


图 3 含药组与对照组各培养椎间盘髓核内 II 型胶原免疫组织化学染色($\times 400$) **3a**. 新鲜标本椎间盘免疫组化可见髓核细胞外基质呈棕黄色 **3b**. 含药组培养 3 d 时染色强度显著升高 **3c**. 含药组培养 7 d 时染色强度又明显减弱 **3d**. 含药组培养 14 d 时 II 型胶原含量减少 **3e**. 对照组培养 3 d 时染色强度也显著升高 **3f**. 对照组培养 7 d 时染色强度明显减弱 **3g**. 含药组培养 14 d 时 II 型胶原含量进一步减少与含药组相似

Fig. 3 Type II collagen immunohistochemical staining of proteoglycans of nucleus pulposus in intervertebral disc between medicated and control group ($\times 400$) **3a**. Fresh sample of intervertebral disc could seen brown at extracellular matrix of nucleus pulposus **3b**. Medicated group cultured at 3 days showed degree of staining obviously increased **3c**. Medicated group cultured at 7 days showed degree of staining decreased **3d**. Medicated group cultured at 14 days showed content of type II collagen decreased **3e**. Control group cultured at 3 days showed degree of staining obviously increased **3f**. Control group cultured at 7 days showed degree of staining decreased **3g**. Control group cultured at 14 days showed content of type II collagen decreased and similar with medicated group

degree of staining decreased **3d**. Medicated group cultured at 14 days showed content of type II collagen decreased **3e**. Control group cultured at 3 days showed degree of staining obviously increased **3f**. Control group cultured at 7 days showed degree of staining decreased **3g**. Control group cultured at 14 days showed content of type II collagen decreased and similar with medicated group

表 2 不同时间点两组髓核内 II 型胶原免疫组织化学染色强度值($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.2 Type II collagen immunohistochemical staining degree between two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$)

时间	对照组	含药组
培养前	43.75±7.05	50.74±9.74
第 3 天	61.54±5.91 ^{a1}	83.99±9.86 ^{a4a13}
第 7 天	22.97±5.03 ^{a2a7}	33.28±7.25 ^{a5a9a14}
第 14 天	30.43±2.13 ^{a3a8a11}	32.96±6.09 ^{a6a10a12a15}
F 值	20.417	27.754
P 值	0.000	0.000

注：与对照组培养前比较，^{a1}t=17.798, P=0.004; ^{a2}t=-21.449, P=0.001; ^{a3}t=-13.317, P=0.025。与含药组培养前比较，^{a4}t=33.253, P=0.000; ^{a5}t=17.467, P=0.0011; ^{a6}t=17.787, P=0.005。与对照组 3 d 比较，^{a7}t=50.720, P=0.000; ^{a8}t=51.040, P=0.000。与含药组 3 d 比较，^{a9}t=39.247, P=0.000; ^{a10}t=31.116, P=0.000。对照组 14 d 与 7 d 比较，^{a11}t=8.131, P=0.149; 含药组 14 d 与 7 d 比较，^{a12}t=0.320, P=0.961。含药组与对照组 3 d 比较，^{a13}t=-39.247, P=0.000; 含药组与对照组 7 d 比较，^{a14}t=-2.782, P=0.054; 含药组与对照组 14 d 比较，^{a15}t=-17.787, P=0.144

Note: Compared with control group before culture, ^{a1}t=17.798, P=0.004; ^{a2}t=-21.449, P=0.001; ^{a3}t=-13.317, P=0.025. compared with medical group before culture, ^{a4}t=33.253, P=0.000; ^{a5}t=17.467, P=0.0011; ^{a6}t=17.787, P=0.005. compared with control group at 3 days, ^{a7}t=50.720, P=0.000; ^{a8}t=51.040, P=0.000. compared with medical group at 3 days, ^{a9}t=39.247, P=0.000; ^{a10}t=31.116, P=0.000. compared with 14 days and 7 days in control group, ^{a11}t=8.131, P=0.149; compared with 14 days and 7 days in medical group, ^{a12}t=0.320, P=0.961; compared with control group and medical group at 3 days, ^{a13}t=-39.247, P=0.000; compared with control group and medical group at 7 days, ^{a14}t=-2.782, P=0.054; compared with control group and medical group at 7 days, ^{a15}t=-17.787, P=0.144

经;威灵仙通络止痛;木瓜舒筋活络。全方补肾强骨以治本,活血通络以治标,符合腰椎间盘突出退变相关疾病多属本虚标实的特点。

现代药理学研究证实本方药物具有明显的改善循环、抑制炎症、调节细胞外基质的作用,方中:杜仲主要成分含有木脂素类,有调节免疫、激素,促进骨细胞增殖,抗氧化、抗衰老等作用;补骨脂中补骨脂素^[8]可以上调椎间盘软骨板细胞 II 型胶原和聚集蛋白聚糖 mRNA 的表达,下调血小板反应蛋白解整合素金属肽酶和环氧化酶的表达;怀牛膝中多种有机化合物具有调节血液黏稠度、改善微循环^[9],增强免疫能力^[10]等广泛的药理作用;丹参中水溶性酚酸类如丹参素等是其发挥活血化瘀功效的主要成分^[11],能改善退变椎间盘的血液流变学和微循环的灌注,改善退变椎间盘的营养,从而促进组织修复、再生,以延缓和抑制椎间盘的退变^[12];威灵仙中皂苷提取物能够防止细胞外基质降解和软骨细胞损害从而保护关节软骨,具有很好的抗炎镇痛作用^[13];木瓜

表 3 不同时间点两组髓核内 Agg 基因相对表达量的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.3 Expression of Agg in nucleus pulposus between two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$)

时间	对照组	含药组
培养前	0.973±0.037	0.960±0.043
第 3 天	0.053±0.006 ^{a1}	0.136±0.010 ^{a4a13}
第 7 天	0.007±0.001 ^{a2a7}	0.005±0.001 ^{a5a9a14}
第 14 天	0.027±0.005 ^{a3a8a11}	0.009±0.002 ^{a6a10a12a15}
F 值	1.903	1.276
P 值	0.000	0.000

注：与对照组培养前比较，^{a1}t=0.920, P=0.000; ^{a2}t=0.972, P=0.000; ^{a3}t=0.947, P=0.000。与含药组培养前比较，^{a4}t=0.824, P=0.000; ^{a5}t=0.954, P=0.000; ^{a6}t=0.958, P=0.000。与对照组 3 d 比较，^{a7}t=0.053, P=0.009; ^{a8}t=0.027, P=0.122。与含药组 3 d 比较，^{a9}t=0.130, P=0.000; ^{a10}t=0.1356, P=0.000。对照组 14 d 与 7 d 比较，^{a11}t=0.026, P=0.129; 含药组 14 d 与 7 d 比较，^{a12}t=0.004, P=0.824。含药组与对照组比较，^{a13}t=1.080, P=0.000; ^{a14}t=-0.003, P=0.914; ^{a15}t=0.032, P=0.143

Note: Compared with control group before culture, ^{a1}t=0.920, P=0.000; ^{a2}t=0.972, P=0.000; ^{a3}t=0.947, P=0.000. compared with medical group before culture, ^{a4}t=0.824, P=0.000; ^{a5}t=0.954, P=0.000; ^{a6}t=0.958, P=0.000. compared with control group at 3 days, ^{a7}t=0.053, P=0.009; ^{a8}t=0.027, P=0.122. compared with medical group at 3 days, ^{a9}t=0.130, P=0.000; ^{a10}t=0.1356, P=0.000. compared with 14 days and 7 days in control group, ^{a11}t=0.026, P=0.129; compared with 14 days and 7 days in medical group, ^{a12}t=0.004, P=0.824; compared with control group and medical group, ^{a13}t=1.080, P=0.000; ^{a14}t=-0.003, P=0.914; ^{a15}t=0.032, P=0.143

中木瓜总苷、木瓜苷等均有较好的抗炎镇痛效果,能明显延长小鼠的疼痛阈值,抑制小鼠腹腔毛细血管通透性^[14]。

3.2 离体培养脊柱运动节段模型

目前,有关椎间盘退变的研究模型主要分为两大类:体内模型和体外模型。体内模型提供了最接近真实的生化信息,但同时由于体内环境复杂故很难控制所有影响因素,包括不同个体的代谢差异、生物力学的不恒定等,很难研究特定干预手段对椎间盘的影响,因此不利于深入探索椎间盘的退变与修复机制^[15]。体外细胞培养技术易于检测细胞代谢物质、便于施加特定干预处理,但因失去了特有的细胞外基质环境,其营养代谢系统发生改变,而致细胞丧失了多种功能,且与真实环境的差别较大而难以全面达到研究目的^[16]。

椎间盘器官的离体培养模型作为体内试验和细胞培养的联系能够在可控的条件下在原生细胞外基质中维持细胞活性^[19],将完整的椎间盘在体外进行整体培养,保留了重要的细胞与细胞和细胞与基质的相互作用,由于没有体内复杂代谢因素的干扰如

表 4 不同时间点两组髓核内 Col2aI 基因相对表达量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.4 Expression of Col2aI gene in nucleus pulposus between two groups at different time points($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	对照组	含药组
培养前	0.996±0.038	0.732±0.033
第 3 天	1.195±0.040 ^{a1}	2.260±0.132 ^{a4a13}
第 7 天	0.016±0.002 ^{a2a7}	0.193±0.043 ^{a5a14}
第 14 天	0.005±0.001 ^{a3a8a11}	0.024±0.013 ^{a6a10a12a15}
F 值	14.020	168.864
P 值	0.000	0.000

注：与对照组培养前比较，^{a1}t=-0.199, P=0.000; ^{a2}t=0.979, P=0.000; ^{a3}t=0.991, P=0.000。与含药组培养前比较，^{a4}t=-1.528, P=0.000; ^{a5}t=0.538, P=0.001; ^{a6}t=0.707, P=0.000。与对照组 3 d 比较，^{a7}t=1.178, P=0.000; ^{a8}t=1.189, P=0.000。与含药组 3 d 比较，^{a9}t=2.067, P=0.000; ^{a10}t=2.236, P=0.000。对照组 14 d 与 7 d 比较，^{a11}t=0.011, P=0.639; 含药组 14 d 与 7 d 比较，^{a12}t=0.169, P=0.165。含药组与对照组比较，^{a13}t=-19.247, P=0.000; ^{a14}t=-13.354, P=0.000; ^{a15}t=-7.096, P=0.000

Note: Compared with control group before culture, ^{a1}t=-0.199, P=0.000; ^{a2}t=0.979, P=0.000; ^{a3}t=0.991, P=0.000 compared with medical group before culture, ^{a4}t=-1.528, P=0.000; ^{a5}t=0.538, P=0.001; ^{a6}t=0.707, P=0.000. compared with control group at 3 days, ^{a7}t=1.178, P=0.000; ^{a8}t=1.189, P=0.000. compared with medical group at 3 days, ^{a9}t=2.067, P=0.000; ^{a10}t=2.236, P=0.000. compared with 14 days and 7 days in control group, ^{a11}t=0.011, P=0.639; compared with 14 days and 7 days in medical group, ^{a12}t=0.169, P=0.165; compared with control group and medical group, ^{a13}t=-19.247, P=0.000; ^{a14}t=-13.354, P=0.000; ^{a15}t=-7.096, P=0.000

炎性反应等，主要用于观察特定因素对椎间盘的影响，便于研究椎间盘自身生化与退变的相关机制，以及不同力学加载与椎间盘退变的相关性^[18]，为椎间盘的退变与修复研究创造了更好的实验平台。在此基础上，相关实验^[19]培养了脊柱运动节段模型，包括整个椎间盘器官连同椎体，使模型一方面更接近体内环境，另一方面为加载装置提供了固定的施力处，便于控制和观察生物力学及其他特定因素对椎间盘的影响。笔者前期研究表明离体兔脊柱运动节段可在短期内作为研究椎间盘退变相关性的离体实验模型^[20]。并在此基础上建立了一个针对该节段的压力退变模型^[21]。该模型由于排除了体内代谢等因素的干扰，以及保留了细胞间与基质间的联系，故为中医药防治椎间盘退变机制的研究提供了新的思路。

3.3 补肾活血方含药血清对离体兔脊柱运动节段压力退变模型的影响

本实验通过建立的离体兔脊柱运动节段压力退变模型，在无体内复杂环境的干扰下，观察了补肾活血方含药血清对退变椎间盘的影响。实验结果表明，与压力退变模型相比，补肾活血方含药血清短期内(7 d)能一定程度上延缓椎间盘退变，但 14 d 时作用

不明显。与培养前相比，两组蛋白多糖早期便出现明显下降，至 14 d 含量及表达均较低，而 II 型胶原早期也均出现了明显的升高，之后又显著的下降。由此进一步表明生理范围内静态压力负荷，短时间(3 d)会刺激细胞合成 II 型胶原以抵抗压力，但持续的静态的负荷则抑制了细胞合成代谢的活力，尤其对蛋白多糖的影响更为明显，同时也表明了补肾活血方含药血清虽然在一定程度上能延缓椎间盘退变，但不能明显改善持续静态压力导致的退变趋势，其原因可能在于：本实验所予的负荷量虽然在生理范围内，但这种持续且静态的作用方式并非生理状态。笔者之前的研究^[2]已表明这种作用方式所造成的椎间盘退变程度较大，故其改善作用不明显；另一方面本实验利用了含药血清的实验方法，该方法能够较好地反映中药在体内的真正药效，适用于类似本实验的体外研究^[22]，但含药血清对培养体系的量效与时效关系却难以确定，本实验培养过程中含药血清添加浓度为 10%，血清制备过程中动物的给药量采用了等效剂量，给药时间 10 d 较“通法”中的 3 d 更久，但最终作用于培养体系中的有效药量可能有限，对于退变的程度，不足以产生明显的效果，随培养时间延长、退变程度加重其有效药量更显不足。因此，下一步将改善模型的加载方式，使其贴近真实的生理环境，以发挥其在可控条件下研究单因素作用的特长，同时还应对含药血清的量效和时效进行研究，以便确定动物给药量、采血时间、含药血清添加浓度等含制备与实验条件。培养体系中加入含药血清短期内(7 d)能一定程度上延缓椎间盘退变，其作用可能与该方相关成分抗氧化、调节细胞功能，并保持椎间盘营养通路的通畅，改善椎间盘营养状态有关，为临床以补肾活血法防治椎间盘退变提供了依据。笔者也将对该方的具体机制，如对细胞信号的传导、模型的渗透性等，做进一步深入研究。

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