

食物过敏动物模型中小肠的变化

纪经智, 陈虹, 陈岩峰, 陈壮桂, 温燕铭, 陈奋华

(中山大学附属第三医院儿科, 广东 广州 510630)

摘要:【目的】应用卵蛋白致敏 Nc/Jic 雄性小鼠建立食物过敏动物模型, 探讨食入过敏原后小肠黏膜的形态学及免疫学的变化。【方法】选取 Nc/Jic 雄性 28 只, 分为两组, 实验组小鼠 21 只, 用卵蛋白 (OVA) 致敏, OVA 2 mg/mL 经肠道攻击 1 h、6 h、24 h 后分别采血及小肠, 对照组 7 只, 用生理盐水代替 OVA, 处死小鼠取小肠。对小肠样本进行染色, 在高倍镜下观察小肠的形态学和细胞学变化, 计数 100 个细胞并对肥大细胞、嗜酸细胞和淋巴细胞等炎性细胞进行分类; 用免疫组织化学染色法 (S-ABC 法) 检测小肠黏膜细胞因子 IL-4、IL-6, 分析小肠黏膜免疫学的变化。【结果】相对于对照组, 实验组小鼠小肠黏膜 H&E 染色可见小肠黏膜水肿及炎性细胞浸润, 1 h 以肥大细胞为主 ($P < 0.05$), 6 h 在小肠黏膜可见到大量嗜酸性细胞浸润 ($P < 0.05$), 而 24 h 则以淋巴细胞为主 ($P < 0.05$)。免疫组织化学染色显示在 OVA 致小鼠的小肠黏膜中, IL-4 及 IL-6 阳性细胞数明显高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。【结论】比较对照组, 在食物过敏时 Nc/Jic 雄性小鼠小肠黏膜不仅在形态学呈现免疫炎症反应及损伤, 而且在免疫学方面出现 Th2 细胞因子占优势的明显变化。

关键词: 食物过敏; 细胞因子; 小肠; 小鼠

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Alteration of Small Intestine in a Food Allergic Animal Model

Ji Jing-zhi, CHEN Hong, CHEN Yan-feng, CHEN Zhuang-gui, WEN Yan-ming, CHEN Fen-hua

(Department of Pediatrics, The Third Affiliated Hospital, SUN Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】To investigate morphological and immunological alterations of intestinal mucosa in Nc/Jic male mice after feeding with the allergen of sensitized ovalbumin (OVA) to establish a food allergic animal model. 【Methods】Twenty-eight Nc/Jic male mice were selected and separated into two groups. There were 21 mice in the management group and feed with OVA (the concentration was 2 mg/ml) for 1 h, 6 h, and 24 h, respectively. The control group was 7 mice who were feed with saline instead of OVA for the same length of time. Then, the small intestines and blood samples were taken after treatments in both groups. The morphological and cytological changes of the small intestine tissue samples were stained and observed under a microscope. A hundred of the cells were counted and the inflammatory cells were classified into mast cells, eosinophil, and lymphocytes, cytokine IL-4 and IL-6 were examined using an immunohistochemical method (S-ABC) and their alterations in intestinal mucosa were analyzed. 【Results】Compared with the control group, the mucous membrane edema in small intestines and inflammatory cells were observed in the management group after HE staining. Mast cells were major inflammatory cells 1 h after OVA oral challenge ($P < 0.01$). After 6 h, eosinophil infiltrated into the intestinal mucosa and became major inflammatory cells ($P < 0.01$) and after 24 h, lymphocytes became a major inflammatory cell type ($P < 0.01$). Moreover, IL-4 and IL-6 positive cells were significantly increased in the management group, compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$). 【Conclusion】Compared to the control, the intestinal mucosa of Nc/Jic male mice showed morphological changes including inflammatory reaction and damage after feeding on allergens. In addition, immunological evidence indicated that Th2 cytokine clearly increased.

Key words: food allergy; cytokine; small intestine; mice

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食物过敏近年发病率在上升^[1,2], 在发达国家 近 20%人口曾出现食物反应, 它可以累及全身许

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作者简介 纪经智(1965-), 男, 广东揭阳人, 主治医师, 从事过敏性疾病的研究, E-mail: jijingzhi@hotmail.com

多脏器,出现相应的临床表现如皮疹、哮喘等^[3,4]。目前,食物过敏反应的发病机制仍不清楚,肠道作为消化食物的场所,在食物进入人体内起屏障作用,故在过敏反应中的有重要的作用。本研究对食物过敏动物模型的小肠进行研究,观察在食物过敏时小肠黏膜在形态学及免疫学等方面的变化,为进一步探讨食物过敏的发生、发展打下基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

实验用6周龄Nc/Jic雄性小鼠(购自Clea Co. Tokyo, Japan)。实验小鼠28只。小鼠在动物实验室恒温、恒湿度下喂养。

1.2 动物模型制作

采用坂本的方法^[5],卵蛋白(ovalbumin, OVA, Sigma Co., St. Louis, Mo)100 μ g用生理盐水溶解稀释取经口授予,同时OVA100 μ g和氢氧化铝(Alum, Pierce Co. Rockford, Ill,作为增强剂)0.1 mL腹腔注射,每周1次,共5次。实验最后1 d经口投与OVA 2 mg进行过敏原肠道攻击。对照组用生理盐水代替OVA,余方法同试验组。OVA肠道攻击后1 h,6 h及24 h后,分别处死小鼠取血及小肠。每次处死致敏组小鼠7只,对照组为7只。

1.3 检测抗OVA-IgE抗体

用皮肤过敏试验(passive cutaneous anaphylaxis, PCA)检测小鼠血清抗OVA-IgE抗体。小鼠血清用生理盐水1:80,1:160,1:320稀释后,在用于做PCA的SD大鼠背部皮内注射0.1 mL,48 h后,于SD大鼠尾静脉注射50 mL/L美蓝液,生理盐水作为阴性对照。30 min后处死大鼠,将动物背部的皮肤剥离,从皮肤内侧测量色素斑长径及短径,两者相加平均值大于5 mm以上为PCA阳性反应。实验组PCA阳性小鼠,对照组PCA阴性小鼠选为试验。实验组PCA阴性小鼠从实验组中除去。

1.4 小肠组织学检查及炎性细胞变化

Nc/Jic小鼠用乙醚麻醉后取出小肠用100 mL/L中性甲醛固定后石蜡包埋,然后,3~4 mm厚连续切片,进行HE染色,在高倍镜下观察小肠的病理变化,计数100个细胞并炎性细胞分类。为计数肥大细胞将切片作TB染色,随意选择3个

0.01 mm²视野,计数肥大细胞数,求平均数。将实验组小鼠小肠黏膜炎性细胞浸润数与对照组比较。

1.5 免疫组织化学染色

小肠黏膜细胞因子IL-4,IL-6用免疫组织化学染色法(S-ABC法)检测。石蜡切片首先脱蜡水化,PBS冲洗,30 mL/L过氧化氢(H₂O₂)室温孵化5~10 min,以消除内源性过氧化氢的活性,PBS冲洗,滴加100 mL/L正常山羊血清封闭液,室温20 min,甩去多余液体。分别滴加1抗大鼠抗小鼠IL-4(IgG1:Genzyme Co. Cambridge, Mass., USA)和大鼠抗小鼠IL-6(total IgG:R&D System Inc. Minneapolis, Minn., USA)。大鼠抗小鼠IL-4和大鼠抗小鼠IL-6抗体稀释度均为1:80。滴加1抗后室温放置1 h,PBS冲洗,滴加生物素化抗小鼠IgG(Nichirei Co., Tokyo, Japan)二抗,室温20 min,PBS冲洗,滴加试剂SABC(Nichirei Co., Tokyo, Japan)室温10 min,PBS冲洗,DAB显色,冲洗、透明、封片、镜检。随意选择3个0.01 mm²视野,计数IL-4和IL-6阳性细胞数,然后求平均值。

1.6 统计学分析

所有实验结果用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示;实验组动物与对照组之间比较采用t检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 组织学分析

OVA攻击后1 h,6 h,24 h三个不同时相处死的小鼠小肠均可见明显形态学变化。我们可见小肠黏膜水肿及炎性细胞浸润(图1)。

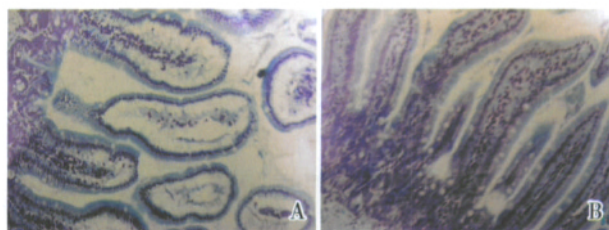


图1 卵蛋白激发后6 h小肠组织学变化

Fig.1 Isolation of small intestine for histochemistry 6 hours after OVA oral challenge

This figure showed the histologic changes in the small intestine (A) from animals in the saline control group and (B) from OVA group. Villous edema and inflammatory cell infiltration existed in the small intestine of OVA management group

2.2 小肠黏膜炎性细胞浸润

OVA 攻击后不同时相浸润小肠的炎性细胞不同。1 h 以肥大细胞为主,对照组为(2.1 ± 0.8)/视野,实验组(14.0 ± 1.4)/视野 ($t=3.21, P < 0.05$)。6 h 嗜酸性细胞增多明显,对照组为(1.3 ± 0.4)/视野 ($t=4.11, P < 0.05$),实验组(8.1 ± 1.0)/视野; 24 h 以淋巴细胞为主,对照组为(3.2 ± 1.5)/视野,实验组(17.6 ± 6.0)/视野 ($t=3.84, P < 0.05$)。

2.3 小肠黏膜细胞因子变化

图 2 所示为小肠免疫染色结果。如图可见 OVA 致敏试验组比较对照组,细胞因子 IL-4、IL-6 阳性细胞数均明显增高 (t 值分别 2.99 和 3.32, $P < 0.05$)。

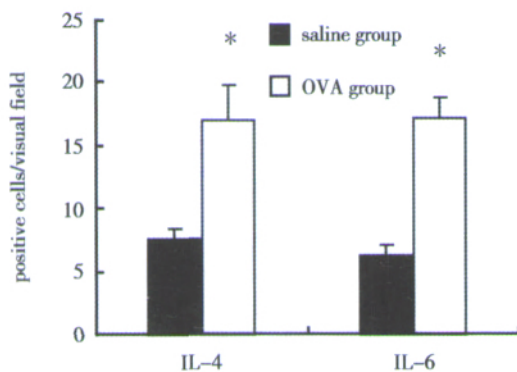


图 2 食物过敏小鼠小肠中 IL-4、IL-6 阳性细胞数
Fig.2 The number of IL-4 and IL-6 post cells in the small intestine of mice with food allergy
Compared with the saline group * $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

食物过敏可以累及全身许多脏器如口腔、消化道、呼吸道、皮肤及心血管等,引起各种临床表现^[6]。我们用 OVA 经口致敏小鼠后,对小肠进行 HE 染色分析小肠的形态学变化,发现 OVA 致敏小鼠的小肠绒毛明显水肿、脱落,并有炎性细胞浸润,表明食物过敏时小肠发生了炎症反应。Scudamore 等^[7]在食物过敏的大鼠模型研究表明,在空肠可见免疫反应,而由此可以引起肠道的通透性增加。在我们以前的研究^[8]也证实在食物过敏动物模型中 OVA 致敏小鼠的血清 β 乳球蛋白增加,也说明 OVA 致敏小鼠小肠的通透性增加,导致肠道吸收 β 乳球蛋白增加。当肠道发生炎症反应时,食物不能很好地被消化,肠道屏障作用受损,加之肠道通透性增加,这样未消化的大分子物

质如食物抗原可作为完整蛋白通过肠屏障吸收被输到身体其他部位例如皮肤、肺等,导致相应器官发生过敏反应。

一般来说,食物过敏反应是一种以 IgE 介导的速发型变态反应。有文献报道,肠道食物过敏反应与肠道局部的 IgE 免疫反应有关,Coiffier 等^[9,10]研究发现,食物过敏患者的肠腔液体内和大便内 IgE 升高,十二指肠黏膜组织内 IgE 阳性细胞也增多。在本试验,我们也用 PCA 检测致敏小鼠血清中 OVA- 特异性 IgE 抗体。所有致敏小鼠 PCA 检测均为阳性。这些说明在 OVA 致敏的小鼠中发生了一个以 IgE 介导的变态反应。但是我们分别观察了肠道 OVA 攻击后不同时相小肠炎症细胞浸润情况。发现在小肠 OVA 攻击后不同时相浸润炎症细胞有所不同,在攻击后 1 h 以肥大细胞为主,6 h 在小肠黏膜可见到大量嗜酸性细胞浸润,而 24 h 则以淋巴细胞为主,说明肠道过敏反应与 IgE 介入的速发型变态反应有关,也与嗜酸性细胞、淋巴细胞介入的迟发型变态反应有关。我们进一步对小肠进行免疫组织化学染色,发现 IL-4、IL-6 阳性细胞增多,这和国内外有关的研究相似,张春景等^[11]在患儿研究中也发现食物过敏反应可诱导肠黏膜内免疫细胞分泌 IL-4、IL-5,并协同刺激局部 IgE 的分泌。Paajanen 等^[12]研究发现在迟发性牛奶过敏患儿上端小肠 IL-4 上升。IL-4、IL-6 是 TH2 类细胞分泌的细胞因子,提示在食物过敏时,肠道黏膜组织中 TH2 类淋巴细胞被激活,分泌相应的炎症介质(如 IL-4、IL-6 等),出现 Th2 细胞因子占优势的明显变化,提示在食物过敏时小肠可能存在 Th1/Th2 细胞比例和功能失衡。已知,支气管哮喘患者以 Th1/Th2 细胞比例和功能失衡为主要免疫学改变,和本研究肠道免疫学的改变极为相似,因此,食物过敏和支气管哮喘这两类疾病在其发生、发展是否有共同之处,仍有待以后进一步研究。

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