

一种新型脑缺血小鼠模型的制作方法

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【摘要】 研究背景 在线栓法、光化学法诱导血栓形成、凝血块栓塞法等常用局灶性脑缺血模型的基础上,推广一种新型局灶性脑缺血动物模型。方法 通过永久性阻断小鼠大脑中动脉远端制备大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型,激光散斑血流成像仪实时监测脑血流量,2,3,5-氯化三苯基四氮唑(TTC)染色和HE染色检测缺血灶,Clark评分评价神经功能。结果 激光散斑血流成像仪监测显示,电凝灼烧离断大脑中动脉后,脑血流量明显降低。TTC染色显示,缺血区仅局限于大脑皮质。HE染色显示,缺血区神经细胞大部分死亡,缺血区周围可见明显的细胞密集,考虑是炎性细胞和各种神经细胞。模型制备后1、3、7和14 d,小鼠平均体重分别为22、20.70、19.50和20.10 g;Clark评分中身体对称性评分分别为0.75、0.75、0.50和0.50分,步态评分均为0分,攀爬评分均为0分,转圈实验评分为0.50、0.75、0.50和0.25分,前肢对称性评分均为0.25分,强迫转圈评分均为0分,胡须反应性评分为1、1、1和0.50分。结论 经优化的新型大脑中动脉远端闭塞小鼠模型可以模拟局灶性脑缺血且神经功能缺损较轻微,可以作为一种实验模型用以研究神经损伤后血管病理生理改变和修复过程以及神经损伤后修复过程中参与的神经细胞及其作用机制。

【关键词】 脑缺血; 大脑中动脉; 疾病模型,动物

A new model of cerebral ischemia in mice

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【Abstract】 Background Based on the commonly used local cerebral ischemia models, such as clot embolization, photochemically induced thrombosis and sludged blood embolization, a new model of local cerebral ischemia in mice was popularized. Methods The model of distal middle cerebral artery occlusion (dMCAO) was prepared by permanently blocking the distal middle cerebral artery (MCA) of mice. Cerebral blood flow (CBF) was monitored by real-time laser speckle contrast imaging system. Triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) staining and HE staining were used to detect ischemic infarcts. Clark classification was used to evaluate neurological function. Results Laser speckle contrast imaging system showed CBF decreased significantly after ablation of MCA by electrocoagulation. TTC staining showed that the ischemic region was only located in cerebral cortex, and no obvious damage was found in subependymal basal ganglia and hippocampus. HE staining showed that most nerve cells died in the ischemic region, and there was obvious cell density around the ischemic region, which was considered to be inflammatory cells and various nerve cells. One, 3, 7 and 14 d after model preparation, the mice weighed 22, 20.70, 19.50 and 20.10 g, respectively. Body symmetry scores in Clark classification were 0.75, 0.75, 0.50 and 0.50, respectively; gait scores were 0, climbing scores were 0, turning test scores were 0.50, 0.75, 0.50 and 0.25, forearm symmetry scores were 0.25, forced turning scores were 0, beard reactivity scores were 1, 1, 1 and 0.50 respectively. Conclusions The improved new model of dMCAO can simulate local cerebral ischemia with minor neurological defect, and can be used as an experimental model to study the pathophysiological changes and repair process of the vessels after nerve injury as well as the nerve cells involved in the repair process after nerve injury.

【Key words】 Brain ischemia; Middle cerebral artery; Disease models, animal

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目前,我国脑血管病发病率和病死率均有逐渐升高趋势,脑血管病分为缺血性卒中和出血性卒中两种类型,尤以缺血性卒中发病率更高^[1],因此,选择适宜的动物模型对脑血管病的诊断与治疗研究具有重要意义^[2]。目前,脑缺血模型包括全脑缺血模型和局灶性脑缺血模型,常用的局灶性脑缺血模型制备方法有线栓法、光化学法诱导血栓形成、凝血块栓塞法等^[3],但存在模型不稳定、操作复杂、不符合临床实际栓塞情况等缺点^[4]。本文在上述方法基础上提出一种优化的脑缺血动物模型——小鼠大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型(dMCAO)^[5]。

大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型是常见的小鼠局部脑缺血模型,需开颅显露大脑中动脉(MCA)末端,并于大脑中动脉更远端结扎,颞弓损伤轻微,对小鼠的干扰降低,从而促进恢复^[6-7]。该模型最早于1981年由 Tamura 等^[8]制备,作为大鼠局灶性脑缺血模型,而后应用于小鼠^[6]。大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型是在线栓法和可逆性阻断双侧颈总动脉(CCA)等方法的基础上加以改进,后两种方法导致的脑组织损害覆盖小鼠大脑半球,对梗死灶周围功能区的研究有限,且模型稳定性较差、死亡率较高,而大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型则可以改善上述局限性^[5-6]。

材料与方 法

一、实验材料

1. 实验动物 成年雄性 C57 小鼠共 12 只,周龄 7~8 周,体重 20~23 g,置于可控、无病原体条件下,温度 18~22℃,湿度 50%~60%,12 h 昼-12 h 夜循环照明环境,可自由获取颗粒状食物和水。动物实验方案经陆军军医大学第一附属医院动物护理和使用委员会批准(许可证号: IACUC2012-0012),动物应用规程经陆军军医大学动物护理和使用委员会批准,动物实验程序严格按照《动物实验管理条例》执行。

2. 药品与仪器 (1)药品与试剂:质量分数为 5%的水合氯醛溶液和质量分数为 4%的多聚甲醛溶液购自成都市科隆化学品有限公司,质量分数为 10%的 2,3,5-氯化三苯基四氮唑(TTC)溶液和质量分数为 10%的甲醛溶液购自南京建成生物科技有限公司,医用碘伏购自山东利尔康医疗科技股份有限公司,质量分数为 3%的过氧化氢(H₂O₂)溶液购自江西德成制药有限公司,生理盐水购自西南药业股份有限公司,磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)购自武汉博士德

生物工程有限公司,体积分数为 75%、80%、95%的乙醇溶液和二甲苯购自四川绿森林化工有限公司,石蜡购自江苏聚冠新材料科技有限公司。(2)仪器与设备:OPMI pico 桌面型手术显微镜购自德国 Zeiss 公司,单极微手术电凝器购自武汉春光医疗美容仪器有限公司,DZKW 恒温水浴锅购自北京市永光明医疗仪器有限公司,CM1860UV 型冰冻式切片机购自德国 Leica 公司,RFLSI Pro 型激光散斑血流成像仪购自 RWD 生命科学有限公司,VS120 型数字切片显微镜购自日本 Olympus 公司。

二、实验方法

1. 动物模型制备 小鼠于无菌条件下称重后以 5%水合氯醛腹腔注射麻醉,剃毛,侧位固定于手术显微镜下;轻轻将耳朵拉向尾部并固定,以确保手术过程中耳朵不影响操作;常规消毒,以眼科剪在眼眶与耳道之间的皮肤剪出一 1 cm 大小的纵切口;剥离肌肉显露颅骨,并于颅骨表面找到大脑中动脉;以 50 ml 注射器针头在大脑中动脉挑开一直径为 2~3 mm 的孔,采用单极或双极电凝灼烧、离断血管;于手术显微镜下寻找并确认血管断端并逐层缝合,将小鼠置于 37℃ 恒温箱苏醒,视为模型制备成功(图 1)。

2. 观察指标 (1)脑血流量(CBF):模型制备过程中,采用激光散斑血流成像仪实时监测小鼠脑血流量(图 2)。(2)TTC 染色和 HE 染色检测缺血灶:模型制备后 1 d,处死小鼠,断头切取脑组织,分别行 TTC 染色和 HE 染色。①TTC 染色,取小鼠全脑组织置于培养皿中,-20℃ 冷冻 40 min,制备均匀冠状切片 5 片,置于 6 孔板中,加入适量 TTC 溶液,于 37℃ 避光孵育 20 min(期间不停摇晃),吸出染液,清水冲洗 1 次,再加入 4%多聚甲醛溶液,于 4℃ 固定 24 h,观察大体标本。②HE 染色,取小鼠全脑组织,以 10%甲醛溶液固定,石蜡包埋,作层厚 5 μm 的均匀冠状切片,脱蜡水化,苏木素染色 5~20 min,自来水冲洗,分化液分化 30 s,自来水浸泡 15 min 或温水(约 50℃)浸泡 5 min,伊红染色数秒至 2 分钟,自来水冲洗、浸泡 1~2 min,脱水,透明,封片,数字切片显微镜观察。(3)神经功能:分别于模型制备后 1、3、7 和 14 d 采用 Clark 评分评价小鼠神经功能。Clark 评分包括身体对称性、步态、攀爬、转圈实验、前肢对称性、强迫转圈和胡须反应性共 7 项内容,每项分为 0~4 分^[9]。身体对称性评分 0 分,正常,提尾悬空后双侧前肢伸直、对称;1 分,轻微不对称,左侧前肢

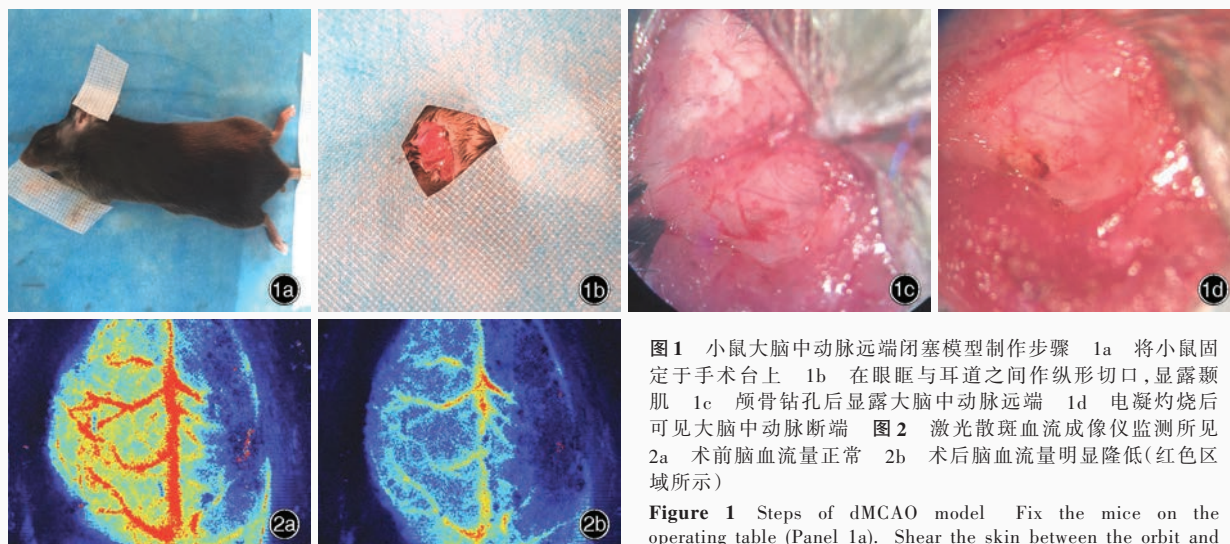


图 1 小鼠大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型制作步骤 1a 将小鼠固定于手术台上 1b 在眼眶与耳道之间作纵形切口, 显露颞肌 1c 颅骨钻孔后显露大脑中动脉远端 1d 电凝灼烧后可见大脑中动脉断端 **图 2** 激光散斑血流成像仪监测所见 2a 术前脑血流量正常 2b 术后脑血流量明显降低(红色区域所示)

Figure 1 Steps of dMCAO model Fix the mice on the operating table (Panel 1a). Shear the skin between the orbit and ear canal to expose the temporalis muscle (Panel 1b). Exposure of distal MCA after drilling (Panel 1c). The broken end of MCA could be seen after electrocoagulation (Panel 1d). **Figure 2** Laser speckle contrast imaging system findings Preoperative CBF was normal (Panel 2a). Postoperative CBF was significantly reduced (red areas indicate, Panel 2b).

of distal MCA after drilling (Panel 1c). The broken end of MCA could be seen after electrocoagulation (Panel 1d). **Figure 2** Laser speckle contrast imaging system findings Preoperative CBF was normal (Panel 2a). Postoperative CBF was significantly reduced (red areas indicate, Panel 2b).

不能完全伸展;2分,中度不对称,身体呈屈曲状,有向左侧倾斜、旋转的趋势;3分,明显不对称,行走时向左侧倾倒;4分,极度不对称,不能行走,全身痉挛、昏睡、意识丧失。步态评分0分,正常;1分,步态僵硬、不灵活;2分,跛行;3分,颤抖,行走不稳并跌倒;4分,无法行走。攀爬(45°粗糙表面)评分0分,正常;1分,爬行困难,左侧肢体无力;2分,抓握斜面,不下滑也不攀爬;3分,顺斜面下滑,抓握不能阻止下滑;4分,即刻下滑,无抓握能力。转圈实验评分0分,无转圈或随机向两侧转弯;1分,转弯有偏向一侧倾向;2分,仅向一侧转弯,但不连续;3分,仅向一侧连续转弯;4分,转圈、摇摆或不运动。前肢对称性评分0分,正常,双侧前肢运动频率相同;1分,轻微不对称,表现为左侧肢体运动次数较右侧减少1~2次;2分,明显不对称,左侧肢体运动次数较右侧少 ≥ 3 次;3分,非常不对称,左侧肢体完全不动,右侧肢体有活动;4分,肢体不运动,双侧前肢均不运动。强迫转圈评分0分,不转圈或随机向两侧转圈;1分,有偏向一侧转圈的倾向;2分,向一侧转圈;3分,缓慢向一侧转圈;4分,无前进行动作。胡须反应性评分0分,反应对称,双侧转头均 $> 30^\circ$,且无明显角度差异;1分,轻微不对称,左侧转头 $> 30^\circ$,但与右侧的差值 $> 10^\circ$;2分,明显不对称,左侧转头 $\leq 30^\circ$;3分,左侧无反应,右侧反应降低,左侧有转头动作,但轻微($< 10^\circ$)且缓慢;4分,双侧本体觉消失,左侧

无反应。

结 果

激光散斑血流成像仪监测显示,电凝灼烧、离断大脑中动脉后,脑血流量明显降低,形成局部脑组织缺血(图2)。

TTC染色显示,缺血区仅位于大脑皮质,室管膜下基底节区和海马区无明显损害(图3)。HE染色可见缺血区神经细胞大部分死亡,缺血区周围明显细胞密集,考虑是炎性细胞和各种神经细胞(图4)。

模型制备后1、3、7和14 d,小鼠平均体重分别为22、20.70、19.50和20.10 g;Clark评分中身体对称性评分分别为0.75、0.75、0.50和0.50分,步态评分均为0分,攀爬评分均为0分,转圈实验评分为0.50、0.75、0.50和0.25分,前肢对称性评分均为0.25分,强迫转圈评分均为0分,胡须反应性评分为1、1、1和0.50分,表明模型制备后小鼠神经功能缺损较轻微,可以作为一种实验模型用以研究神经损伤后血管病理生理改变和修复过程以及神经损伤后修复过程中参与的神经细胞及其作用机制。

讨 论

本研究激光散斑血流成像仪监测、TTC染色和HE染色、Clark评分均表明,经过优化的局灶性脑缺血动物模型^[10],其成功率和稳定性均有一定提高,

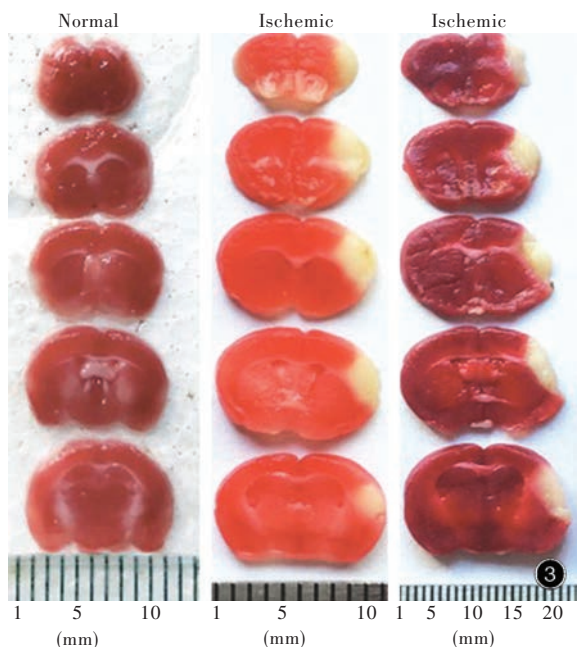
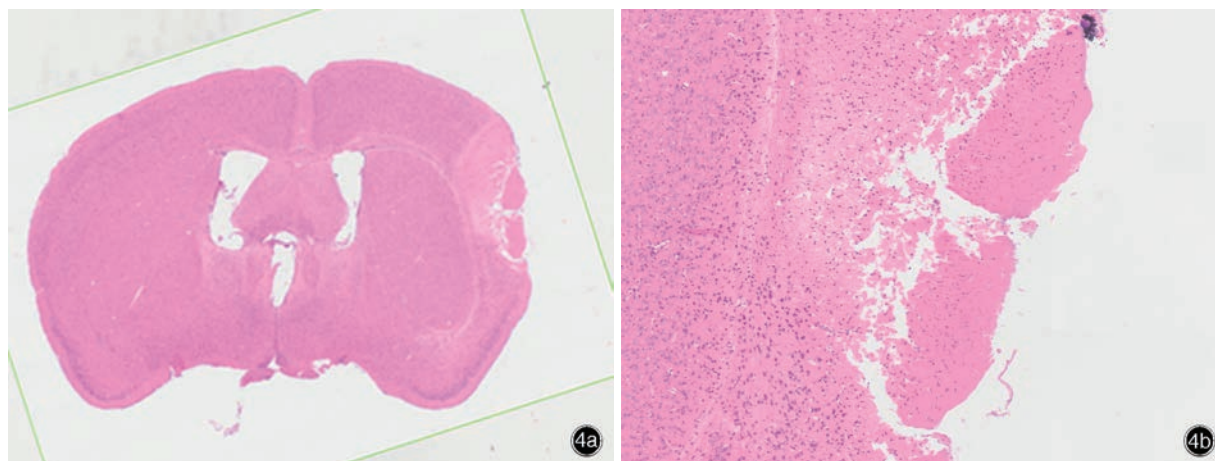


图3 大体标本TTC染色观察显示,缺血区仅局限于大脑皮质
Figure 3 TTC staining of gross specimen showed that the ischemic infarct was limited to cerebral cortex.

图4 模型制备后1d HE染色所见 4a 脑组织切片局部区域呈淡染 4b 数字切片显微镜观察显示,缺血区神经细胞大部分死亡 低倍放大
Figure 4 HE staining findings 1 d after model preparation Brain issue slice showed local region was lightly stained (Panel 4a). Digital slide microscopy findings showed most of neural cells died in the ischemic infarct (Panel 4b). Low power magnified



该方法可以为小鼠大脑中动脉闭塞(MCAO)模型的制备提供相应参考^[11-12]。

采用本研究方法制备的小鼠大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型成功率高、稳定性佳,且简便、快速,但应注意的是,选择动物时性别和年龄可能影响缺血区体积和实验结果,故建议选择与实验相匹配的动物性别和年龄进行研究^[13-14]。手术过程中和恢复期间,应保持动物周围温度为37℃。该模型制备过程中最困难的部分是成功结扎大脑中动脉,术中可能出现大出血,可以尝试在灼烧血管前,先将电凝电极置于待灼烧部位再打开电极开关,待温度升高后开始灼烧,可以一定程度减少脑出血的概率^[14-16]。该模型另一主要缺点是须行开颅手术,开颅手术可

能将病原体引入大脑并引起免疫反应,属于不典型脑卒中;但也存在优势,大脑中动脉远端在小鼠颞骨部位清晰可见,这可以简化开颅手术部位的选择,易于定位并成功结扎大脑中动脉^[17]。该模型优于线栓法制备的大脑中动脉闭塞模型,后者手术过程中无法直视血管,因此难以验证是否制备模型成功^[10,18]。该模型的另一优点是,小鼠可以产生高度可重复性的大脑皮质损伤,且易产生行为异常^[4,7-8]。

综上所述,小鼠大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型有较高的非特异性,在研究血管生成、修复机制的同时,更易追踪修复过程^[2,12,14,18-24]。尽管小鼠大脑中动脉远端闭塞模型导致的病变在小鼠品系内一致,但在不同品系间有明显差异,尚待进一步深入研究。

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下期内容预告 本刊2019年第1和2期报道专题为头痛与眩晕,重点内容包括:正确掌握前庭性偏头痛的诊断;从前庭生理角度指导良性阵发性位置性眩晕的诊断与治疗;慢性头晕与精神心理障碍的认识历史;周期交替性眼震的发病特点与机制;梅尼埃病研究进展;偏头痛靶向治疗进展;Gufoni法治疗向地性眼震型水平半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕疗效分析;Barbecue法治向地性眼震型水平半规管良性阵发性位置性眩晕的耳石半规管转换研究;绝经后良性阵发性位置性眩晕患者血清性激素及25-羟基维生素D₃水平变化研究;复位无效且磁共振成像阴性的位置性眩晕临床初步分析;以听力和前庭功能障碍为突出表现的Cogan综合征;以眩晕为首发症状的急性缺血性卒中临床分析;前庭自旋试验在前庭神经炎诊断与康复治疗中的应用