

• 基础研究 •

基于 NLRP3/Caspase-1 通路探讨针刀对兔膝骨关节炎软骨细胞的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察针刀对膝骨关节炎(KOA)兔软骨 NLRP3/Caspase-1 通路的调控作用及软骨细胞焦亡的影响。
方法 选用 24 只新西兰兔雄兔,年龄均为 6 个月。使用随机数字表法将其分为 3 组,分别为空白组、模型组、针刀组,每组各 8 只。造模方法采用改良 Videman 法进行固定,造模时间为 6 周,空白组不予固定。针刀组选取经筋病灶点行针刀松解治疗,每周 1 次,共治疗 3 次;空白组和模型组正常饲养,行同样抓捕行为。采用 HE 染色观察软骨形态学改变;并检测软骨 Caspase-1、NLRP3、ASC、IL-1 β mRNA 和蛋白的表达。**结果** 空白组软骨细胞均匀地分布在软骨基质中,表面相对光滑,层次结构较为清晰,潮线清晰完整。模型组软骨细胞数量较少,且分布状态较不均匀,表层出现缺损,潮线紊乱。与模型组相比,针刀组软骨表面较光滑,且软骨细胞分布较均匀,排列较规整,潮线较完整。与空白组比较,模型组软骨组织 Caspase-1、NLRP3、IL-1 β mRNA 表达显著上调($P < 0.05$);与模型组比较,针刀组软骨组织 Caspase-1、NLRP3、IL-1 β mRNA 表达显著下调($P < 0.05$)。与空白组比较,模型组中兔软骨组织 Caspase-1、NLRP3、IL-1 β mRNA 和 Caspase-1、NLRP3、IL-1 β 、ASC 蛋白表达水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)。针刀干预后兔软骨细胞排列较模型组改善,软骨细胞数量增多,Caspase-1、NLRP3、IL-1 β mRNA 和 Caspase-1、NLRP3、IL-1 β 、ASC 蛋白表达水平显著下调($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 基于经筋理论运用针刀治疗 KOA,延缓软骨病变,从而改善症状,其作用机制可能是通过干预软骨细胞焦亡,从而降低关节内炎症介质来实现的。

【关键词】膝骨关节炎;针刀;NLRP3/Caspase-1 通路;软骨细胞焦亡

【中图分类号】R681.3 **【文献标识码】**A **【文章编号】**1002-2600(2023)05-0087-04

Effect of acupotomy on chondrocytes in rabbit knee osteoarthritis based on NLRP3/Caspase-1 pathway

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the effects of acupotomy on the regulation of the NLRP3/Caspase-1 pathway and chondrocyte pyroptosis in rabbit cartilage with knee osteoarthritis (KOA). **Methods** Twenty-four male New Zealand rabbits, all aged six months, were used. They were divided into three groups using the random number table method: blank group, model group, and acupotomy group. The modeling method was fixed by the modified Videman method for six weeks, and the blank group was not fixed. In the acupotomy group, the transversal tendon lesion was treated with needle knife, once a week, for a total of three times; the blank group and the model group were not treated. The morphological changes of cartilage were observed by HE staining, and the expression of cartilage Caspase-1, NLRP3, ASC and IL-1 β in the cells were detected. **Results** The chondrocytes in the blank group were uniformly distributed in the cartilage matrix, with relatively smooth surface, clearer hierarchical structure and clear and complete tide lines. In the model group, the number of chondrocytes was smaller, and the distribution was uneven, with defects in the surface layer and disturbed tide lines. Compared with the model group, the cartilage surface of the needle knife group was smoother, and the chondrocytes were more evenly distributed and arranged, and the tide lines were more complete. Compared with the blank group, cartilage tissue Caspase-1, NLRP3, IL-1 β mRNA expression was significantly up-regulated in the model group ($P < 0.05$); compared with the model group, cartilage tissue Caspase-1, NLRP3, IL-1 β mRNA expression was significantly down-regulated in the needle-knife group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the blank group, the expression levels of Caspase-1, NLRP3, IL-1 β mRNA and Caspase-1, NLRP3, IL-1 β , ASC protein in rabbit cartilage tissue were significantly increased in the model group ($P < 0.05$). Chondrocyte alignment was improved in rabbits after acupotomy intervention compared with the model group, the number of chondrocytes was increased, and the expression levels of Caspase-1, NLRP3, IL-1 β mRNA and Caspase-1, NLRP3, IL-1 β , ASC protein were significantly downregulated ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Treating KOA with acupotomy based on the theory of meridian theory can delay cartilage lesions and improve symptoms. The mechanism of action may be reducing the intra-articular inflammatory mediators by intervening chondrocyte pyroptosis.

【Key words】kneeosteoarthritis (KOA); acupotomy; NLRP3/Caspase-1 pathway; chondrocyte pyroptosis

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证明针刀可以有效降低关节软骨的炎症。实验结果表明模型组中 NLRP3、ASC 和 Caspase-1 表达上调, 针刀组 NLRP3、ASC 和 Caspase-1 表达下调, 说明针刀干预治疗 KOA 与下调 KOA 中 NLRP3 炎性小体水平, 抑制软骨细胞焦亡有关。这为进一步研究调节焦亡相关基因提供思路。

综上所述, 基于经筋理论运用针刀治疗 KOA, 修复软骨病变, 其作用机制可能是通过干预软骨细胞焦亡, 从而降低关节内炎症介质来实现的。

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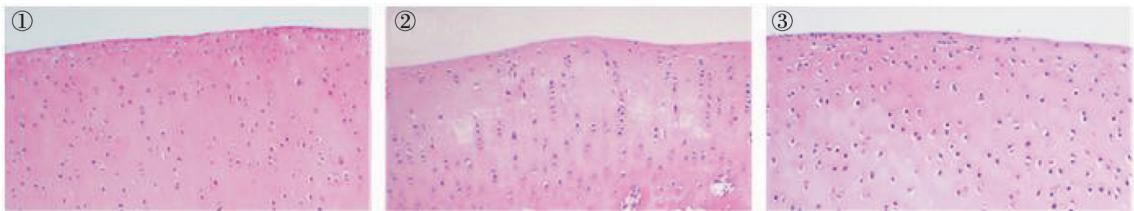
HMGB1 基因在子宫腺肌病上皮间质转化过程中的作用研究

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【摘要】目的 分析 HMGB1 基因在子宫腺肌病上皮间质转化过程中的表达, 并探讨其与 β-catenin 的相关性, 以探究子宫腺肌病的发病机制, 为该病的临床治疗提供新的理论基础。**方法** 选取我院收治的行子宫切除术的子宫腺肌病患者 8 例, 取其在位内膜组织样本为在位组, 取其异位内膜组织样本为异位组, 并以同期手术病理证实正常子宫内膜的子宫肌瘤患者为对照组, 采用 qRT-PCR 检测 HMGB1 基因的表达水平; Western blot 法检测 HMGB1、E-cadherin、Vimentin、β-catenin

基于 NLRP3/Caspase-1 通路探讨针刀对兔膝骨关节炎软骨细胞的影响

(参见正文第 87 页)



注：①为对照组；②为模型组；③为针刀组。

图 1 各组软骨组织 HE 染色结果 ($\times 400$)

加入川穹嗪的乳酸钠林格灌注液对肾脏保存的影响

(参见正文第 95 页)

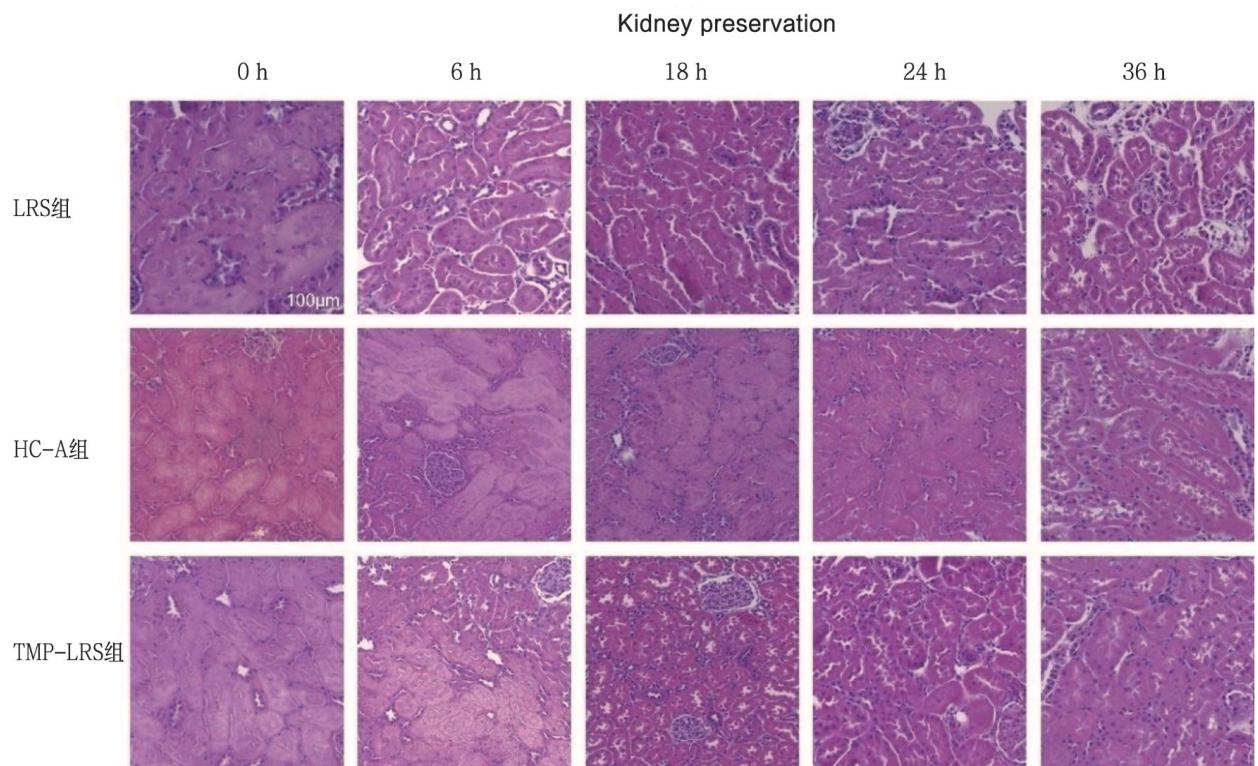


图 1 肾脏病理改变