

妊娠母鼠静脉注射葡萄球菌肠毒素 B 对胎鼠胸腺发育的影响

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[摘要]目的:观察妊娠母鼠静脉注射葡萄球菌肠毒素 B(SEB)对胎鼠胸腺发育的影响。方法:将孕鼠随机分为实验组及对照组,每组 12 只;实验组和对照组孕鼠在妊娠第 16 天分别尾静脉注射 SEB 15 μg 和等体积的生理盐水;于妊娠 21 天打开母鼠腹腔取出胎鼠,称量胎盘、胎鼠及其胸腺的湿重和干重;胎鼠胸腺细胞以抗 CD4-APC 及抗 CD8-PE 双标染色后用流式细胞仪检测 T 淋巴细胞各亚群。结果:妊娠母鼠静脉注射 SEB 后可明显减少胎鼠胸腺的湿重和干重($P < 0.01$),减少 CD4⁻CD8⁺、CD4⁺CD8⁺ T 细胞($P < 0.01$ 和 $P < 0.05$),但明显增加 CD4⁺CD8⁻ T 细胞($P < 0.01$);胎鼠和胎盘的干、湿重与对照组差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论:SEB 可明显影响胎鼠胸腺的发育。

[关键词] 妊娠;胎鼠;胸腺发育;葡萄球菌肠毒素 B

[中国图书资料分类法分类号] R 714.1 [文献标识码] A

Effect of maternal infection by staphylococcal enterotoxin B during pregnancy on the development of fetal thymus

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the influence of maternal infection by staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) during pregnancy on the development of fetal thymus. **Methods:** The pregnant rats at the gestational day (GD) 16 were randomly divided into two groups: the experimental group of 12 rats injected intravenously by 15 μg SEB and the control group of 12 rats by vehicle. At GD 21 the fetuses of two groups were acquired after the pregnant rats were killed, then the weights of placenta, fetal thymus and the whole fetal body were measured. The percentages of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell subsets in thymus was detected by flow cytometry. **Results:** Maternal infection by SEB during pregnancy decreased the weights of fetal thymus as well as the percentages of both CD4⁻CD8⁺ and CD4⁺CD8⁺ T cells, while the percentage of CD4⁺CD8⁻ T cells was increased compared to that of the control group ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$). But the weights of placenta and the whole fetal had no difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The thymus development of fetus can be affected by maternal infection by SEB during pregnancy.

[Key words] gestation; rat fetus; thymus development; staphylococcal enterotoxin B

葡萄球菌肠毒素 B (staphylococcal enterotoxin B, SEB) 既是一种可引起急性肠胃炎的外毒素,又是一种具有强大激活淋巴细胞能力的超抗原。SEB 作为超抗原可特异性地与 MHC-II 类分子结合,刺激 T 细胞活化、增殖并释放大量的细胞因子,也可作为极强的耐受原诱导免疫耐受或免疫不反应^[1-2]。近年来的研究^[3-4]表明,SEB 能引起自然杀伤(NK)细胞、NK T 细胞应答。尽管已有大量研究^[5-6]显示 SEB 与成年机体或新生儿免疫细胞的关系,但有关妊娠期间母体接触 SEB 对胎儿胸腺发育的影响国内外尚未见报道。本研究通过静脉注射 SEB 感染妊娠

母鼠,观察其对妊娠期满胎鼠胸腺的形态学及 T 淋巴细胞亚群的影响,为优生优育提供实验依据和进一步研究胎源性疾病奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料 (1) 动物:SD 清洁级大鼠,雄性 280~300 g,雌性 220~250 g,购于浙江省实验动物中心,许可证号为 SCXK(浙)20080033。(2) 主要试剂和仪器:荧光抗体小鼠抗大鼠 CD4-APC 及 CD8-PE(eBioscience 公司);水合氯醛(国药集团化学试剂有限公司);流式细胞仪 FACS Calibur(BD 公司);电子天平(上海恒平科学仪器有限公司);低温离心机(Sigma 公司);超净工作台(上海浦东物理光学仪器厂)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验分组及处理 雌雄大鼠于每天 18:00 时以 1:1 合笼,次日晨若在底盘中观察到阴栓即认

[收稿日期] 2011-04-20

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金资助项目(81070506)

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为妊娠,并记为妊娠第1天。将孕鼠随机分为对照组和实验组,每组12只。2组孕鼠在妊娠第16天,实验组每只孕鼠尾静脉注射SEB 15 μg ,对照组给予等体积的生理盐水。

1.2.2 胎鼠形态学指标的检测 妊娠21天时,4%水合氯醛腹腔麻醉母鼠,打开腹腔及子宫,取出胎鼠。称量胎盘、胎鼠及其胸腺的湿重,并将其放入70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烘箱中,烘烤24 h后分别称量其干重。

1.2.3 胎鼠胸腺单细胞悬液的制备 将每组2只胎鼠从宫腔中取出后打开胸腔,分离出胸腺并放入预冷的磷酸盐缓冲液中洗去红细胞,然后用网搓法制备胸腺单细胞悬液,200目不锈钢网过滤,磷酸盐缓冲液冲洗。

1.2.4 胸腺T淋巴细胞亚群的检测 将制备的胸腺单细胞悬液1500 r/min离心5 min。收集待测细胞以CD4-APC及CD8-PE双色直标单抗反应法作

细胞表面染色,应用流式细胞仪定量测定T淋巴细胞亚类,同时以阴性对照设门。

1.3 统计学方法 采用 t 检验。

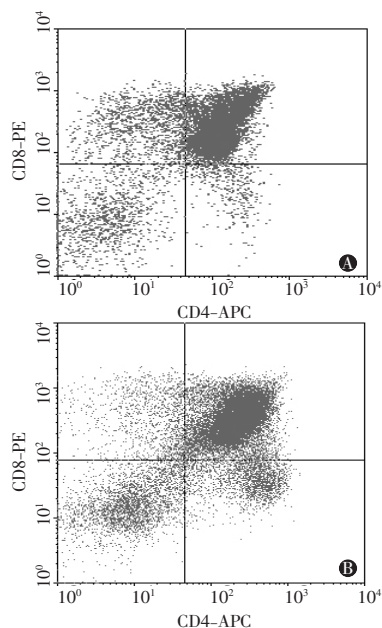
2 结果

2.1 2组胎鼠、胎盘及胸腺干、湿重比较 实验组胎鼠胸腺的干、湿重均低于对照组($P < 0.01$),但2组胎鼠及胎盘的干、湿重差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$) (见表1)。

2.2 2组胎鼠胸腺T淋巴细胞比较 注射SEB后,通过流式细胞仪检测妊娠21天胎鼠胸腺的T淋巴细胞亚群见图1,分析发现母鼠妊娠期感染SEB可明显增加胎鼠胸腺中 $\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^-$ T细胞的百分比($P < 0.01$),而 $\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^+$ 及 $\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^+$ T细胞均减少($P < 0.01$ 和 $P < 0.05$),但对 $\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^-$ T细胞无影响($P > 0.05$) (见表2)。

表1 2组胎鼠、胎盘及胸腺干、湿重比较($n_i = 12; g$)

分组	胎鼠湿重	胎鼠干重	胸腺湿重($\times 10^{-2}$)	胸腺干重($\times 10^{-2}$)	胎盘湿重	胎盘干重
对照组	4.168 \pm 0.203	0.567 \pm 0.029	0.670 \pm 0.054	0.116 \pm 0.014	0.559 \pm 0.033	0.087 \pm 0.006
实验组	4.163 \pm 0.331	0.555 \pm 0.048	0.564 \pm 0.027	0.092 \pm 0.008	0.556 \pm 0.051	0.086 \pm 0.006
t	0.04	0.74	6.08	5.16	0.17	0.41
P	>0.05	>0.05	<0.01	<0.01	>0.05	>0.05



A: 对照组; B: 实验组

图1 胎儿胸腺T淋巴细胞亚群的FCM检测

表2 SEB对胎鼠胸腺T细胞亚群的影响 [$n_i = 12$; 百分率(%)]

分组	$\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^-$	$\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^+$	$\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^-$	$\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^+$
对照组	1.16 \pm 0.56	12.96 \pm 1.19	9.38 \pm 1.87	76.33 \pm 2.38
实验组	7.65 \pm 1.11	7.61 \pm 1.12	10.31 \pm 0.92	74.36 \pm 1.33
t	18.08	11.34	1.55	2.50
P	<0.01	<0.01	>0.05	<0.05

极好的超抗原,近年来备受国内外学者的关注。SEB可直接与抗原递呈细胞上的MHC-II类分子和T细胞上的TCR $\text{V}\beta 8$ 结合,并激活大约20%的T细胞,受超抗原SEB刺激而过度激活的T细胞可被大量清除,致使T细胞数量和功能失调^[1,7]。而通过妊娠期母体感染SEB观察其对胎鼠胸腺细胞的影响,目前国内外尚未见报道。本研究发现,妊娠母体静脉注射SEB可减少胎鼠胸腺中 $\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^+$ 及 $\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^+$ T细胞,并明显增加胸腺中 $\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^-$ T细胞。这与成年机体静脉注射SEB对胸腺细胞的影响有一定的差异:Lin等^[7]给成年小鼠静脉注射SEB 50 μg ,其胸腺中 $\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^+$ 、 $\text{CD4}^+\text{CD8}^-$ 及 $\text{CD4}^-\text{CD8}^-$ T细胞百分比增加,而(下转第550页)

3 讨论

金黄色葡萄球菌是临床上引起感染性疾病中最常见的细菌之一,其产生的致病物质SEB作为一种

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(本文编辑 章新生)

(上接第 546 页) CD4⁺ CD8⁺ T 细胞明显减少。产生这种差异的原因可能是: (1) 本实验中研究的胎鼠胸腺细胞亚群的变化是由母体静脉注射 SEB 后的间接影响所致 ,但其具体机制还有待进一步的研究; (2) 观察的胸腺处于生命的不同时期。

另外 ,本实验发现母鼠妊娠期静脉注射 SEB 可明显减少胎鼠胸腺的重量 ,但对胎鼠的体重无影响 ,这与成年机体的研究^[7] 结果相类似。但是有趣的是 ,胎鼠胸腺的干重较对照组明显降低 ,这揭示 SEB 可能减少了胎鼠胸腺中有形成分的产生。已有研究^[8-10] 表明 ,SEB 可诱发胸腺中一些 T 细胞亚群的凋亡 ,进而导致胸腺萎缩和重量的减少。本研究中也发现胸腺中 CD4⁻ CD8⁺ 及 CD4⁺ CD8⁺ T 细胞减少 ,这可能与胎鼠胸腺重量的降低有关 ,但有关胎鼠胸腺细胞的减少是否由细胞凋亡引起尚需进一步证实。

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