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犬急性膝关节炎症期滑膜组织 μ -阿片受体的表达 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 观察犬急性膝关节炎症期滑膜组织 μ -阿片受体(μ -opioid receptors, MOR)表达的变化, 探讨急性炎症外周局部应用阿片类药物镇痛的可行性。方法: 17只Beagle犬随机分为正常对照组($n=8$)和急性感染性炎症组($n=9$), 取各组犬膝关节滑膜组织, 采用免疫组织化学及real-time PCR方法检测滑膜组织MOR蛋白及mRNA的表达。结果: 急性感染性炎症组犬膝关节滑膜组织MOR mRNA相对表达量明显高于正常对照组 $\{[34.40 \pm 5.48] \% \text{ vs } [16.54 \pm 8.03] \% \}$, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。免疫组化染色见炎症滑膜组织MOR染色阳性产物较正常对照颗粒增粗、着色加深、染色带增宽、数量增多; 与正常滑膜组织相比, 急性感染性炎症组滑膜组织MOR阳性细胞免疫组化指数显著增高 $\{[323.175.00 \pm 92.614.94] \text{ vs } [175.444.10 \pm 75.149.06]\}$, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 犬膝关节滑膜组织中存在MOR, 且在急性感染性炎症早期其表达显著增强。

关键词: [炎症](#) [膝关节](#) [滑膜](#) [\$\mu\$ -阿片受体](#)

Expression of μ -opioid receptor in synovium tissue in acute inflamed knee joint of dogs [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To observe the changes of μ -opioid receptors (MOR) expression in acute inflamed knee joint synovium tissue of dogs, so as to discuss the feasibility of using peripheral local opioid for analgesia in acute inflammation. Methods: Knee joint synovium tissues were taken from 9 dogs with acute arthritis and 8 dogs with normal knee joints. The expression of MOR protein and mRNA was examined by immunohistochemistry and real-time quantitative PCR. Results: The expression of MOR mRNA in the acute inflamed group was significantly higher than that in the normal control group ($[34.40 \pm 5.48] \% \text{ vs } [16.54 \pm 8.03] \% \text{, } P < 0.05$). Immunohistochemical result showed more positive staining of MOR particles and stronger signal in the acute arthritis group than in normal control group. The immunohistochemical index of MOR positive cells in the acute arthritis was significantly higher than that in normal control group ($[323.175.00 \pm 92.614.94] \text{ vs } [175.444.10 \pm 75.149.06] \text{, } P < 0.05$). Conclusion: MOR exists in the knee joint synovium tissue of dogs, and acute inflammation can enhance the expression of MOR.

Keywords: [inflammation](#) [knee joint](#) [synovial membrane](#) [\$\mu\$ -opioid receptor](#)

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