

骨桥蛋白基因反义寡核苷酸对被动吸烟大鼠骨组织的影响

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摘要:目的 探讨骨桥蛋白(OPN)在被动吸烟所致大鼠骨吸收中的作用,了解OPN基因反义寡核苷酸(AS-OPN)对大鼠被动吸烟所致骨质疏松的影响,寻求治疗骨质疏松症的可能有效途径。方法 2月龄SD大鼠40只,随机分4组:对照组、被动吸烟组、AS-OPN组和有义OPN(S-OPN)组,每组10只。按密室熏烟法给大鼠被动吸烟,同时AS-OPN及S-OPN组大鼠每3d分别iv给予AS-OPN($10\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)或S-OPN($10\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) $6\ \mu\text{L}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,吸烟组和对照组给同等剂量的生理盐水,实验持续4个月,然后进行指标的测定。(1)骨代谢生化指标测定:血Ca、血清骨钙素(BGP)和尿Ca/肌酐(Cr)。(2)骨密度测定:测量L₃~L₆各腰椎骨密度、双侧股骨和肱骨的整体骨密度及其7个感兴趣区(ROI)的骨密度。(3)骨形态计量学测定:①静态参数包括骨小梁面积百分数、骨小梁厚、骨小梁数和骨小梁分离度;②动态参数包括荧光周长百分率和破骨细胞计数。(4)骨生物力学测定:①L₄椎体压缩试验测量指标包括弹性模量、最大载荷、骨最大应变和能量吸收。②右股骨三点弯曲试验测量指标包括最大载荷、弹性载荷、最大挠度和弯曲能量;弯曲弹性模量、最大弯曲应力、弯曲刚性系数和弯曲韧性系数。结果与正常对照组比较,吸烟后大鼠骨密度降低、骨量减少、骨强度降低,破骨细胞数和骨吸收增加。与吸烟对照组比较,给予AS-OPN后大鼠的尿Ca/Cr比值降低(0.08 ± 0.01 vs 0.11 ± 0.02);L₃, L₄, L₅, L₆各腰椎骨密度升高[27.77 ± 1.38 vs 25.20 ± 1.94 ; 26.80 ± 1.66 vs 24.25 ± 1.48 ; 27.55 ± 1.61 vs 24.20 ± 2.13 ; 26.63 ± 1.17 vs (22.58 ± 1.69) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$],左、右侧股骨骨密度升高[25.39 ± 1.34 vs $23.26\pm$

$1.16, 26.28\pm 0.92$ vs (23.30 ± 1.38) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$];左、右侧肱骨骨密度及其7个ROI的骨密度升高;骨小梁面积百分数、骨小梁厚度、骨小梁数升高[6.29 ± 0.67 vs (5.13 ± 0.54)%, 55.82 ± 2.78 vs (49.10 ± 4.36) μm , 0.73 ± 0.05 vs (0.64 ± 0.07) mm];骨小梁分离度、破骨细胞计数和荧光周长百分率降低[22.48 ± 0.93 vs (23.58 ± 0.59) mm, 25.33 ± 0.85 vs (16.90 ± 0.84) mm^{-2} , 38.56 ± 1.63 vs (40.32 ± 0.79)%];L₄椎体的弹性模量、最大载荷、骨最大应变和能量吸收升高[951.1 ± 6.6 vs (935.4 ± 10.3) MPa, 178.9 ± 4.2 vs (174.3 ± 2.5) N, (1.68 ± 0.09) $\times 10^{-2}$ vs (1.57 ± 0.06) $\times 10^{-2}$; 201.46 ± 1.03 vs (199.25 ± 1.47) N·mm];右股骨的最大载荷、弹性模量、最大挠度和弯曲能量升高[100.59 ± 1.35 vs (98.44 ± 1.21) N, 70.43 ± 0.61 vs (69.26 ± 0.94) N, 1.66 ± 0.06 vs (1.56 ± 0.08) mm, 80.06 ± 1.07 vs (78.54 ± 1.36) N·mm];右股骨的弯曲弹性模量、最大弯曲应力、弯曲刚性系数和弯曲韧性系数升高[5.67 ± 0.12 vs (5.52 ± 0.12) GPa, 168.24 ± 1.00 vs (166.08 ± 1.12) MPa, 26.14 ± 1.07 vs (24.88 ± 1.13) kN·mm²; 17.4 ± 0.9 vs (15.6 ± 1.0) $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{N}^{-1}$ 。给予S-OPN对这些指标改变无明显影响。结论 OPN基因反义寡核苷酸可以抑制吸烟所致骨骼的骨密度、骨量、骨转换、骨结构、骨强度的改变。

关键词: 烟草烟污染; 骨桥蛋白; 寡核苷酸类, 反义; 骨和骨组织

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随着社会的不断发展和医疗保健水平的不断提高,人类寿命也在不断延长,预计到2050年全世界65岁以上的老年人将从现在的3.23亿增加到15.55亿^[1]。骨质疏松症是一种常见的衰老性疾病,其发病率越来越高,致残致死率也越来越高,严重危

害老年人的身心健康。据 WHO 统计,目前全世界骨质疏松症患者已经超过 2 亿人,仅我国就有近 9000 万人,已经跃居常见病和多发病的第 7 位。

国内外大量长期的流行病学研究已经明确显示:吸烟作为一种独立的因素可以加速男女性骨丢失、促进骨质疏松的发生并增加骨折发生的危险^[2-4]。骨质疏松症动物模型是研究和开发治疗骨质疏松症新药的基础,大鼠平均寿命 2~3 年,2~3 个月即进入性成熟期,因其骨代谢与人类相似而成为应用较多的实验动物^[5-6]。本实验室以前的研究显示:吸烟 4 个月组大鼠活体腰椎总体和各单个腰椎的骨密度和相应的离体骨密度,均显著低于对照组,离体股骨和胫骨整体及各感兴趣区骨密度也显著低于对照组,说明吸烟使骨吸收增强从而导致骨丢失、发生骨质疏松^[7-8]。因此,寻找有效防治吸烟导致骨丢失和骨质疏松的药物和方法就显得尤为重要。

骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)是一种分子质量约为 44 ku 的分泌型糖基化磷蛋白,OPN 的精氨酸-甘氨酸-天冬氨酸(Arg-Gly-Asp, RGD)区与破骨细胞表面的 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 相互作用并通过酸性区域与羟基磷灰石结合,使破骨细胞粘附于骨基质表面引起破骨细胞性骨吸收;OPN 还可结合并激活破骨细胞表面的 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 整合素受体,通过信号系统的传递调控水解酶基因的表达,为骨吸收创造条件^[9-10],提示 OPN 在骨吸收中起重要作用。反义寡核苷酸(antisense oligonucleotides, AS)技术是近年发展起来的一项新的基因工程技术,可特异性地与靶基因或 mRNA 结合,通过抑制基因转录、阻碍 mRNA 从胞核进入胞浆、影响 mRNA 成熟及阻断蛋白质翻译等机制实现基因调控与疾病治疗。AS 的给药途径有组织局部注射、脑室注射或静脉注射等,静脉注射后可较快进入肝、肾、骨及血管内皮细胞^[6]。因此,如果通过静脉注射 AS-OPN 将可能抑制吸烟导致的骨质吸收。本研究探讨 AS-OPN 对于吸烟导致的骨吸收增加是否有抑制作用,以期防治吸烟导致的骨丢失和骨质疏松提供新的药物和方法。

1 材料与方法

1.1 OPN mRNA 反义寡核苷酸的设计及合成

在 GenBank 数据库上找到大鼠 OPN 的 mRNA 序列,序列号:M14656,在启动子 ATG 后第 85 个碱

基开始,取 30 个碱基的互补链作为反义寡核苷酸的设计模板,反义链:5'-AGCATCTGAGTGTTCCTGCTAATGCGCCTT-3';有义链:5'-AGTTACCAATGAGTCATTTCGGGTACATAG-3',在 NCBI 和 EST 数据库查找并确定所设计的靶基因是惟一的,由上海生工合成,并进行硫代修饰。

1.2 动物及分组处理

雄性 SD 大鼠,2 月龄,体重 175~212 g,40 只,购自上海斯莱克实验动物有限公司,许可证号:SCXK(沪)2003-0003。SD 大鼠随机分 4 组:对照组、被动吸烟组、AS-OPN 和正义 OPN(S-OPN)组,每组 10 只。对照组不给予吸烟,其他各组大鼠按密室熏烟法^[7-8]给予被动吸烟(龙山牌香烟,烤烟型,含烟碱 1.0 mg,产自湖南省龙山卷烟厂)。熏烟实验室(面积 6 m²),关闭门窗,空调通风换气,控制室温 20℃。每天上、下午将组大鼠移至熏烟实验室,熏烟 1 h,每只大鼠每次 5 支香烟的量进行被动吸烟。同时,每只大鼠每 3 d iv 给予 1 次药物处理,AS-OPN 组给 AS-OPN 10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,每次 6 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,S-OPN 给予同等剂量的 S-OPN 10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,对照组和吸烟组给同等剂量的生理盐水。实验持续 4 个月。

1.3 骨代谢生化指标测定

实验进行 4 个月后,实验完毕当晚,大鼠置饲养笼饲养 12 h,次晨收集 12 h 空腹尿液,经自动生化仪(意大利 SABA 公司)测定尿钙(calcium, Ca)与尿肌酐(creatinine, Cr),计算出 Ca/Cr 比值;然后用 3% 戊巴比妥麻醉处死,开胸、心脏抽血 4 mL。采用放射免疫法测定血清骨钙素(bone gal protein, BGP),以自动生化分析仪测定血清 Ca。

1.4 骨密度测量

从处死大鼠中取出 L₃~L₆ 及双侧股骨和肱骨,小心去除骨骼表面附着肌肉、韧带及骨膜,避免损伤骨质,置于装有去离子水(深 2.6 cm)的薄壁有机玻璃盒内,使用 XR-36 型双能 X 线骨密度仪(美国 Norland)测量 L₃~L₆ 总体骨密度和各单个腰椎骨密度、双侧股骨和肱骨的整体骨密度及其 7 个感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI)的骨密度。

1.5 骨形态计量学测定

所有实验大鼠于实验第 106 和 107 天 sc 四环素(25 mg·kg⁻¹,南昌江中制药厂)和第 116 和 117 天分别 sc 给予钙黄绿素(5 mg·kg⁻¹,美国 Sigma 公司)做荧光标记。实验 4 个月处死大鼠,取左侧胫骨近端干骺端,70% 乙醇固定,再经乙醇逐级脱水,用甲基丙

烯酸甲酯(北京化工厂)、邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(软化剂)和催化剂包埋不脱钙骨。包埋块干后用 Leica 硬组织切片机 2155 型(德国)切成 10 μm 厚片及 4 μm 薄片,每个标本任选其中 3 张分别进行染色,每张切片于 100 倍镜下选骺板下骨小梁,分别于内、中、外 3 个视野取图,每个视野各测 5 个部位。薄片用于测量破骨细胞,厚片直接透明后封片,经骨组织形态计量学软件测量骨代谢相关指标。然后用半自动图像数字化分析仪(Nikon,日本)对胫骨上段松质骨的骨组织作静态和动态测量及计算,其测算参数及含义参见文献[11]。骨组织形态计量学观察参数:① 静态参数:骨小梁面积百分数(bone trabecula areas percentage, Tb·Ar)、骨小梁厚度(bone trabecula thickness, Tb·Th)、骨小梁数(bone trabecula number, Tb·N)、骨小梁分离度(bone trabecula separation degrees, Tb·Sp)。② 动态参数:荧光周长百分率(fluorescence circumference percentage, L·Pm)、破骨细胞计数(osteoclast number, N·Oc)

1.6 骨生物力学测定

1.6.1 L_4 椎体压缩实验检测骨弹性模量、最大载荷、骨最大应变及能量吸收

取 L_4 椎体,去除周围软组织,去除横突、棘突等椎体后部组织,只保留前部椎体部分,使之成为高 5 mm 椎体上下表面平行的近似三角形柱体。用游标卡尺测量三角形截面的底边和高,计算椎体的横截面积。椎体处理完毕后在试验机上进行压缩实验。机器型号为岛津 AGS10KNG 电子万能试验机,加载速度 1 $\text{mm}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 。测量指标^[12]:① 弹性模量(elastic modulus),单位为 MPa。② 最大载荷(maximal loading),单位为 N。③ 骨最大应变(maximum strain of bone)。④ 能量吸收(energy absorbability,单位为 $\text{N}\cdot\text{mm}$)。

1.6.2 股骨三点弯曲实验检测结构力学指标及材料力学指标

取右侧股骨,小心去除骨骼表面附着肌肉、韧带及骨膜,避免损伤骨质。用自凝牙托水和自凝牙托粉包埋股骨两端,形成平整支撑面。用游标卡尺测量股骨中段加压点直径,计算截面面积。股骨处理完毕后在上述试验机上行三点弯曲实验(three point bending test),支点跨距 20 mm,加载速度 15 $\text{mm}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$,探头接触标本后继续运行 2.5 mm。测量结构力学指标^[12]的最大载荷(maximal loading),弹性载荷(elastic loading),最大挠度(maximum deforma-

tion, D-MAX),弯曲能量(bending energy);及材料力学指标的弯曲弹性模量(modulus of bending elasticity),最大弯曲应力(maximal bending stress),弯曲刚性系数(coefficient of bending stiffness)及弯曲韧性系数(coefficient of bending ductility)。

1.7 统计学分析

结果数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 SPSS11.5 软件包进行均值方差分析,并作组间 t 检验。

2 结果

2.1 骨桥蛋白基因反义寡核苷酸对被动吸烟大鼠骨代谢的影响

表 1 显示,在 4 组之间血清 Ca 和 BGP 均无显著性差异;与吸烟组比较,正常对照组尿 Ca/Cr 比值明显降低,说明吸烟能引起尿 Ca/Cr 改变;与吸烟组和 S-OPN 组比较,AS-OPN 组尿 Ca/Cr 比值明显降低,说明 AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的尿 Ca/Cr 改变;AS-OPN 组与正常对照组尿 Ca/Cr 比值无显著性差异,说明吸烟后经过 AS-OPN 治疗大鼠尿 Ca/Cr 比值接近正常。

Tab 1. Effect of osteopontin gene antisense oligonucleotides (AS-OPN) on bone metabolism in passive smoking rats

Group	Ca/ $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	BGP/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	Ca: Cr
Control	2.41 \pm 0.17	2.15 \pm 0.15	0.07 \pm 0.02 ^{**} _{##}
Smoking (Model)	2.31 \pm 0.16	2.10 \pm 0.13	0.11 \pm 0.02
S-OPN	2.30 \pm 0.15	2.14 \pm 0.12	0.12 \pm 0.01
AS-OPN	2.39 \pm 0.18	2.13 \pm 0.12	0.08 \pm 0.01 ^{**} _{##}

Forty Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into control group, smoking group, AS-OPN group and sense oligonucleotides (S-OPN) group. Apart from control group, other group rats were exposed to passive cigarette smoking daily. The rats were given 6 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ AS-OPN 10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ in AS-OPN group and S-OPN 10 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ in S-OPN group every 3 d by intravenous injection for 4 months, respectively. The rats in control group and smoking group were given normal saline. BGP: bone-gal-protein; Cr: creatinine. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. ^{**} $P < 0.01$, compared with smoking group; _{##} $P < 0.01$, compared with S-OPN group.

2.2 骨桥蛋白基因反义寡核苷酸对被动吸烟大鼠骨密度的影响

2.2.1 腰椎骨密度

表 2 结果显示, S-OPN 组大鼠与吸烟组比较,各

Tab 2. Effect of AS-OPN on bone mineral density (BMD) of lumbar vertebrae in passive smoking rats

Group	BMD/mg·cm ⁻²			
	L ₃	L ₄	L ₅	L ₆
Control	27.91 ± 1.53 ^{**#}	27.75 ± 1.32 ^{**#}	28.34 ± 1.52 ^{**##}	27.02 ± 1.31 ^{**##}
Smoking (Model)	25.20 ± 1.94	24.25 ± 1.48	24.20 ± 2.13	22.58 ± 1.69
S-OPN	26.12 ± 1.38	24.91 ± 1.26	25.16 ± 0.45	23.94 ± 1.45
AS-OPN	27.77 ± 1.38 ^{**#}	26.80 ± 1.66 ^{**#}	27.55 ± 1.61 ^{**##}	26.63 ± 1.17 ^{**##}

See Tab 1 for the treatment. L: lumbar vertebra. $\bar{x} \pm s$, n = 10. ^{**}P < 0.01, compared with smoking group; [#]P < 0.05, ^{##}P < 0.01, compared with S-OPN group.

腰椎骨密度之间无显著性差异;AS-OPN 组和对照组大鼠的各腰椎骨密度显著高于吸烟组;AS-OPN 组和对照组大鼠的各腰椎骨密度显著高于 S-OPN 组,AS-OPN 组和对照组大鼠的各腰椎骨密度无显著性差异,说明吸烟能降低腰椎的骨密度,AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的大鼠腰椎骨密度改变并接近正常。

2.2.2 股骨和肱骨骨密度

表 3 显示,AS-OPN 组和对照组的双侧股骨和肱骨的整体骨密度及其 7 个 ROI 的骨密度均较吸烟组和 S-OPN 组显著增加,吸烟组和 S-OPN 组之间各指标比较无显著差异,AS-OPN 组和对照组各指标比较无显著差异,说明吸烟能降低双侧股骨和肱骨的整体骨密度,AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的大鼠股骨和肱骨骨密度改变并接近正常。

2.3 骨桥蛋白基因反义寡核苷酸对骨形态计量学的影响

表 4 显示,AS-OPN 组和对照组的 Tb·Ar, Tb·Th 和 Tb·N 较吸烟组和 S-OPN 组显著增高;AS-OPN 组和对照组的 Tb·Sp, N·Oc 和 L·Pm 较吸烟组和 S-OPN 组明显下降;吸烟组和 S-OPN 组各指标比较无统计学差异,AS-OPN 组和对照组各项指标的比较无显著差异,说明吸烟能引起大鼠骨形态计量学改变,AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的大鼠骨形态计量学改变并接近正常。

2.4 骨桥蛋白基因反义寡核苷酸对骨生物力学的影响

2.4.1 骨弹性模量、最大载荷、骨最大应变及能量吸收

表 5 显示,AS-OPN 组和对照组的弹性模量、最大载荷、骨最大应变和能量吸收均较吸烟组和 S-OPN 组显著增高;吸烟组和 S-OPN 组各指标比较无

统计学差异,AS-OPN 组和对照组各项指标的比较无显著差异,说明吸烟能降低大鼠腰椎弹性模量、最大载荷、骨最大应变和能量吸收,AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的大鼠腰椎骨生物力学改变并接近正常。

2.4.2 股骨结构力学性能指标

表 6 结果显示,AS-OPN 组和对照组股骨的最大载荷、弹性模量、最大挠度和弯曲能量均较吸烟组和 S-OPN 组显著增高;吸烟组和 S-OPN 组各指标比较无显著性差异,AS-OPN 组和对照组各项指标比较无显著差异,说明吸烟能降低大鼠股骨的最大载荷、弹性模量、最大挠度和弯曲能量,AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的大鼠股骨结构骨生物力学改变并接近正常。

2.4.3 股骨材料力学指标

表 7 显示,AS-OPN 组和对照组大鼠股骨的弯曲弹性模量、最大弯曲应力、弯曲刚性系数和弯曲韧性系数均较吸烟组和 S-OPN 组显著增高;吸烟组和 S-OPN 组各指标比较无显著性差异,AS-OPN 组和对照组各项指标比较无显著差异,说明吸烟能降低大鼠股骨的弯曲弹性模量、最大弯曲应力、弯曲刚性系数和弯曲韧性系数,AS-OPN 能抑制吸烟引起的大鼠股骨材料骨生物力学的改变并接近正常。

3 讨论

3.1 AS-OPN 对大鼠骨代谢生化指标的影响

骨代谢生化指标具有创伤性小、快速灵敏和特异等特点,对于评价骨转换状态和骨质疏松症的早期诊断、治疗及分型具有重要价值。BGP 是成骨细胞合成的一种肽类物质,血清 BGP 可直接反映成骨细胞的活性,当骨形成与骨吸收失偶联时是反映骨形成的特异指标;空腹尿Ca/Cr是常用的反映骨吸

Tab 3. Effect of osteopontin gene AS-OPN on BMD of femur and humerus in passive smoking rats

Group	Site	BMD/mg·cm ⁻²			
		Global	R1	R2	R3
Control	Left femur	25.90 ± 1.28 ^{**#}	36.87 ± 1.08 ^{**##}	22.05 ± 1.20 ^{*##}	21.23 ± 1.21 ^{**}
	Right femur	26.84 ± 0.91 ^{**}	36.55 ± 1.06 ^{**##}	23.71 ± 1.68 ^{**#}	20.56 ± 1.24 ^{*##}
	Left humerus	23.81 ± 0.88 ^{**}	30.12 ± 1.57 ^{**##}	21.46 ± 1.58 ^{**}	21.81 ± 0.95 ^{**}
	Right humerus	23.97 ± 1.01 ^{**}	30.58 ± 1.83 ^{**##}	20.34 ± 1.30 ^{*##}	22.96 ± 2.14 ^{**}
Smoking (Model)	Left femur	23.26 ± 1.16	31.32 ± 1.97	19.32 ± 1.26	18.27 ± 1.09
	Right femur	23.30 ± 1.38	31.87 ± 2.29	19.69 ± 1.34	18.50 ± 1.94
	Left humerus	20.92 ± 1.24	27.33 ± 1.22	17.94 ± 0.69	19.15 ± 1.18
	Right humerus	21.29 ± 1.09	27.82 ± 3.11	18.53 ± 0.90	19.71 ± 1.46
S-OPN	Left femur	24.07 ± 0.88	32.21 ± 0.73	19.66 ± 1.16	18.90 ± 1.04
	Right femur	23.82 ± 1.33	32.70 ± 1.90	20.96 ± 1.65	18.08 ± 1.06
	Left humerus	20.22 ± 0.62	28.07 ± 0.91	18.00 ± 0.68	18.48 ± 1.03
	Right humerus	20.68 ± 1.02	28.44 ± 1.76	18.31 ± 0.65	20.02 ± 1.08
AS-OPN	Left femur	25.39 ± 1.34 ^{**#}	35.81 ± 1.19 ^{**##}	21.04 ± 1.20 ^{*#}	20.37 ± 1.16 ^{**#}
	Right femur	26.28 ± 0.92 ^{**}	35.35 ± 1.09 ^{**##}	22.71 ± 1.53 ^{**#}	20.35 ± 1.14 ^{**#}
	Left humerus	22.41 ± 0.68 ^{**}	29.93 ± 1.36 ^{**##}	19.02 ± 1.08 [*]	21.04 ± 0.89 ^{**}
	Right humerus	22.57 ± 1.01 ^{*#}	30.56 ± 1.79 ^{*#}	19.77 ± 1.24 ^{*##}	22.70 ± 2.07 ^{**}

Group	Site	BMD/mg·cm ⁻²			
		R4	R5	R6	R7
Control	Left femur	22.72 ± 2.03 ^{**##}	26.12 ± 2.58 ^{*##}	29.23 ± 1.72 ^{**##}	27.41 ± 1.71 ^{**#}
	Right femur	22.86 ± 1.09 ^{**}	27.10 ± 1.92 ^{**##}	29.41 ± 1.91 ^{**#}	28.02 ± 1.24 ^{**}
	Left humerus	24.18 ± 1.08 ^{**}	22.20 ± 1.10 ^{**}	23.52 ± 1.45 ^{**}	22.10 ± 0.71 ^{**}
	Right humerus	24.95 ± 2.19 ^{**}	22.55 ± 1.51 ^{*##}	22.47 ± 1.21 ^{*##}	22.21 ± 1.17 ^{**}
Smoking (Model)	Left femur	20.52 ± 1.48	22.08 ± 1.68	24.64 ± 0.70	23.32 ± 0.92
	Right femur	20.61 ± 2.35	21.89 ± 1.60	24.24 ± 1.88	23.94 ± 1.72
	Left humerus	21.38 ± 1.49	18.75 ± 0.89	19.61 ± 1.45	18.77 ± 1.31
	Right humerus	22.09 ± 1.54	19.63 ± 1.83	19.34 ± 1.28	18.99 ± 0.75
S-OPN	Left femur	20.12 ± 1.53	21.08 ± 1.26	25.21 ± 1.75	23.92 ± 0.96
	Right femur	19.73 ± 1.30	22.11 ± 1.31	25.75 ± 2.01	24.29 ± 1.38
	Left humerus	20.08 ± 1.45	17.60 ± 1.43	18.36 ± 1.68	18.12 ± 0.73
	Right humerus	20.88 ± 1.20	18.49 ± 1.52	18.47 ± 1.01	18.28 ± 0.92
AS-OPN	Left femur	22.92 ± 2.03 ^{**#}	24.90 ± 2.42 ^{*##}	28.07 ± 1.50 ^{**##}	25.55 ± 1.64 ^{**#}
	Right femur	22.96 ± 1.06 ^{**#}	25.33 ± 1.73 ^{**}	28.33 ± 1.87 ^{**#}	26.92 ± 1.21 ^{**}
	Left humerus	23.49 ± 1.04 ^{**#}	21.40 ± 0.97 ^{**}	21.24 ± 1.31 ^{*##}	20.09 ± 0.60 ^{**#}
	Right humerus	24.30 ± 2.17 ^{**#}	21.65 ± 1.42 ^{*##}	20.84 ± 1.12 ^{*##}	20.17 ± 1.09 ^{*##}

See Tab 1 for the treatment. R; region. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with smoking group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with S-OPN group.

Tab 4. Effect of AS-OPN on histomorphometry parameters of passive smoking rats

Group	Tb·Ar/%	Tb·Th/ μ m	Tb·N/mm	Tb·Sp/mm	N·Oc/mm ⁻²	L·Pm/%
Control	6.4 ± 0.52 ^{**#}	57.2 ± 2.32 ^{##}	0.7 ± 0.06 ^{*##}	2.09 ± 0.105 ^{**#}	23.45 ± 0.77 ^{**}	36.85 ± 1.41 ^{**}
Smoking (Model)	5.13 ± 0.54	49.10 ± 4.36	0.64 ± 0.07	2.358 ± 0.059	16.90 ± 0.84	40.32 ± 0.79
S-OPN	5.47 ± 0.74	50.31 ± 4.60	0.63 ± 0.08	2.337 ± 0.067	16.81 ± 0.73	40.21 ± 0.96
AS-OPN	6.2 ± 0.67 ^{**#}	55.82 ± 2.78 ^{**#}	0.7 ± 0.05 ^{*#}	2.248 ± 0.093 ^{*#}	25.33 ± 0.85 ^{**}	38.56 ± 1.63 ^{**#}

See Tab 1 for the treatment. Tb·Ar: bone trabecula areas percentage; Tb·Th: bone trabecula thickness. Tb·N: bone trabecula number; Tb·Sp: bone trabecula separation degrees; L·Pm: fluorescence circumference percentage; N·Oc: osteoclast number. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with smoking group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with S-OPN group.

Tab 5. Effect of AS-OPN on bone biomechanical properties of lumbar of passive smoking rats

Group	Elastic modulus/MPa	Maximal loading/N	Maximum strain of bone $\times 10^2$	Energy absorbability/N·mm
Control	955.8 ± 8.4 ^{**##}	182.1 ± 3.5 ^{**##}	1.69 ± 1.01 ^{*##}	205.10 ± 1.22 ^{**##}
Smoking (Model)	935.4 ± 10.3	174.3 ± 2.5	1.57 ± 0.06	199.25 ± 1.47
S-OPN	938.7 ± 10.8	175.3 ± 2.2	1.56 ± 0.09	199.47 ± 1.38
AS-OPN	951.1 ± 6.6 ^{**#}	178.9 ± 4.2 ^{**#}	1.68 ± 0.09 ^{**#}	201.46 ± 1.03 ^{**##}

See Tab 1 for the treatment. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with smoking group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with S-OPN group.

Tab 6. Effect of AS-OPN on architecture biomechanical properties of femur of passive smoking rats

Group	Maximal loading/N	Elastic loading/N	Maximum deformation/mm	Bending energy/N·mm
Control	101.20 ± 1.28 ^{**##}	71.50 ± 0.72 ^{**}	1.69 ± 0.09 ^{**#}	82.16 ± 1.25 ^{**}
Smoking (Model)	98.44 ± 1.21	69.26 ± 0.94	1.56 ± 0.08	78.54 ± 1.36
S-OPN	98.55 ± 1.28	69.20 ± 0.96	1.57 ± 0.09	78.24 ± 1.63
AS-OPN	100.59 ± 1.35 ^{**##}	70.43 ± 0.61 ^{**##}	1.66 ± 0.06 ^{**#}	80.06 ± 1.07 ^{**#}

See Tab 1 for the treatment. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with smoking group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with S-OPN group.

Tab 7. Effect of osteopontin gene AS-OPN on material biomechanical properties of femur of passive smoking rats

Group	Modulus of bending elasticity/GPa	Maximal bending stress/MPa	Coefficient of bending stiffness/kN·mm ²	Coefficient of bending ductility/ μ m·N ⁻¹
Control	5.74 ± 0.13 ^{**##}	170.42 ± 1.31 ^{**##}	26.38 ± 0.93 ^{**##}	17.8 ± 1.0 ^{**##}
Smoking (Model)	5.52 ± 0.12	166.08 ± 1.12	24.88 ± 1.13	15.6 ± 1.0
S-OPN	5.53 ± 0.10	166.05 ± 1.28	24.83 ± 0.80	16.2 ± 1.1
AS-OPN	5.67 ± 0.12 ^{*#}	168.24 ± 1.00 ^{**##}	26.14 ± 1.07 ^{*#}	17.4 ± 0.9 ^{**#}

See Tab 1 for the treatment. $\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 10$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with smoking group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with S-OPN group.

收的指标。在本研究结果表明,被动吸烟 4 个月后,大鼠尿 Ca/Cr 比值升高,经 AS-OPN 治疗后尿 Ca/Cr

比值下降并接近正常,OPN 反义寡核苷酸对吸烟所致的骨吸收有抑制作用。

3.2 AS-OPN 对大鼠骨密度的影响

骨密度测定是目前国际上公认的诊断骨质疏松的标准方法,对于早期诊断和监控人和小动物的骨丢失非常重要^[5]。骨密度是骨矿代谢中量化骨量的重要指标,对骨质疏松症的早期诊断、骨折危险性预测和干预治疗效果评价均有重要意义。本研究结果表明,吸烟4个月后,大鼠腰椎总体骨密度和各单个腰椎的骨密度、双侧股骨和肱骨的整体骨密度及其各感兴趣区的骨密度降低,经AS-OPN治疗后这些指标回升并接近正常,OPN反义寡核苷酸可以抑制吸烟所致的骨吸收。

3.3 AS-OPN 对大鼠骨组织形态计量学的影响

骨组织形态计量学是用定量分析的方法对骨结构的形态学和动力学进行研究,主要是骨量和骨动力学指标的变化,是目前国际上公认的判断防治骨质疏松症药物有效性的方法。骨计量学的前提条件是制备不脱钙骨切片,因为有些骨组织结构和四环素标记线将会在脱钙过程中丢失,不能进行骨动力学的研究。Tb·Ar是反映骨小梁骨量的指标,Tb·Th, Tb·N, Tb·Sp是根据测量的参数计算出来的,反映了骨小梁的空间结构。Tb·Th下降表明骨小梁变薄,升高则表明骨小梁变厚,密度增加。Tb·Sp下降表明骨小梁彼此分离减弱,结构紧凑;反之,说明骨小梁彼此之间分离程度加大,结构松散。本实验骨组织形态学参数表明,OPN反义寡核苷酸使骨小梁骨量明显增加,骨小梁连接性提高,表现为AS-OPN组的Tb·Ar, Tb·Th和Tb·N较吸烟组和S-OPN组明显增加,而Tb·Sp则明显减少。骨动力学参数表明,被动吸烟给予OPN反义寡核苷酸可降低骨转换,表现为N·Oc和L·Pm均较吸烟组和S-OPN组明显增加。提示OPN反义寡核苷酸既抑制被动吸烟大鼠的骨吸收,又抑制骨形成,即抑制高骨转换率,增加骨小梁骨量,提高骨小梁连接性。

3.4 AS-OPN 对大鼠骨生物力学的影响

各种力学测试中,长骨三点弯曲实验及椎体压缩实验最为常用。三点弯曲实验测定包括结构力学、材料力学和骨骼刚度等3项指标。结构力学指标包括最大载荷、最大挠度、弹性模量和能量吸收,主要反映骨的结构力学特征的变化,取决于骨重建过程中骨的几何形状变化,但骨的强度,弹性模量等变化对它也有一定影响。材料力学指标包括最大弯曲应力和弯曲弹性模量。弹性模量反映骨质的内在硬度,它不受骨体积大小的影响。骨骼的刚度以弯

曲刚性系数和韧性系数来表示,反映整根股骨强度的刚性系数,即在单位面积不变时,刚性系数越大,单位面积骨代谢所承受载荷的能力越大,韧性系数越大说明骨的韧性越好。压缩实验测定包括最大载荷、弹性模量、骨最大应变和能量吸收等指标。最大载荷直接反映松质骨骨小梁的骨质,结构的连续性和皮质骨的强度,是对骨质量的综合反映。一致认为,三点弯曲实验适合于皮质骨,而压缩实验适合于松质骨。本研究三点弯曲实验和压缩实验表明,吸烟4个月后大鼠腰椎和股骨骨生物力学指标降低,经AS-OPN治疗后大鼠腰椎和股骨骨生物力学指标回升并接近正常。OPN在骨吸收时可以促使破骨细胞粘附到矿化的细胞外基质上^[6,13-15]。虽然OPN对骨骼的正常发育似乎是非必需的^[16],但是,OPN缺乏使动物对可以诱导骨吸收的卵巢摘除降低骨吸收的敏感性^[17]。Ishijima等^[18]研究证实,野生型小鼠经过悬吊1个月后,出现骨丢失,经骨形态计量学测定,出现破骨细胞增加,成骨细胞性骨形成减少;而OPN基因敲除小鼠不出现这种情况。OPN反义寡核苷酸可以抑制OPN基因的表达,使其功能下降,使破骨细胞的溶骨功能下降,而成骨细胞的成骨功能增加,抑制骨质疏松,使皮质骨和松质骨的力学性能都得到加强。

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Influence of osteopontin gene antisense oligonucleotides on bone and bones of passive smoking rats

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Abstract: **AIM** To investigate effects of osteopontin (OPN) in rat bone resorption caused by passive smoking and to understand the influence of osteopontin gene antisense oligonucleotides (AS-OPN) on rat osteoporosis caused by passive smoking and to search for potential effective ways to treat osteoporosis. **METHODS** Forty Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (2-month-old) were randomly divided into 4 groups: control, smoking, antisense oligonu-

cleotides (AS-OPN) and sense oligonucleotides (S-OPN) groups. Apart from control group, other group rats were exposed to passive cigarette smoking daily. The rats in AS-OPN group were given $6 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ AS-OPN $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ every 3 d by intravenous injection. The rats in S-OPN group were given $6 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ S-OPN $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ every 3 d by intravenous injection. The rats in control group and smoking group were given the same dose normal saline every 3 d by intrave-

nous injection. The time had been lasted for 4 months and then they were proceeded to the following measurements: (1) Bone metabolic biochemical indicators were measured including serum calcium (Ca), serum bone-gla-protein (BGP) and urine calcium/creatinine (Ca/Cr). (2) Bone mineral density (BMD) was measured including the BMD of 3rd lumbar, 4th lumbar, 5th lumbar and 6th lumbar vertebrae ($L_3 - L_6$) and the BMD of two-sides overall femoral and humeral bones and their 7 regions of interest (ROI). (3) Bone histomorphometry was measured: ① Static parameters were including bone trabecula areas percentage, bone trabecula thickness, bone trabecula number and bone trabecula separation degrees. ② Dynamic parameters were including fluorescence circumference percentage and osteoclast number. (4) Bone biomechanics was measured: ① The indicators of L_4 body of vertebra compression testing including elastic modulus, maximal loading, maximum strain of bone and energy absorbability. ② The indicators of right femur three point bending test including the structural mechanics indicators (maximal loading, elastic loading, maximum deformation and bending energy) and the materials mechanics indicators (bending modulus of elasticity, maximal bending stress, coefficient of bending stiffness and coefficient of bending ductility). **RESULTS** Compared to normal controls, smoking exposure decreased bone mineral density, bone mass, bone strength and increased osteoclast number and bone absorption. Compared with smoking exposure group, AS-OPN decreased urine Ca/Cr (0.08 ± 0.01 vs 0.11 ± 0.02), increased BMD of $L_3 - L_6$ [27.77 ± 1.38 vs 25.20 ± 1.94 ; 26.80 ± 1.66 vs 24.25 ± 1.48 ; 27.55 ± 1.61 vs 24.20 ± 2.13 ; 26.63 ± 1.17 vs (22.58 ± 1.69) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$], increased BMD of left femur and right femur [25.39 ± 1.34 vs 23.26 ± 1.16 , 26.28 ± 0.92 vs (23.30 ± 1.38) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$]; increased BMD of left humerus and

right humerus and their seven ROI. AS-OPN increased percent trabecular bone, trabecular number and trabecular thickness [6.29 ± 0.67 vs (5.13 ± 0.54)%, 55.82 ± 2.78 vs (49.10 ± 4.36) μm , 0.73 ± 0.05 vs (0.64 ± 0.07) mm]. AS-OPN decreased trabecular separation, fluorescence circumference percentage and osteoclast number [22.48 ± 0.93 vs (23.58 ± 0.59) mm , 25.33 ± 0.85 vs (16.90 ± 0.84) mm^{-2} , 38.56 ± 1.63 vs (40.32 ± 0.79)%]. AS-OPN increased elastic modulus, maximal loading, maximum strain of bone and energy absorbability of L_4 [951.1 ± 6.6 vs (935.4 ± 10.3) MPa , 178.9 ± 4.2 vs (174.3 ± 2.5) N , (1.68 ± 0.09) $\times 10^{-2}$ vs (1.57 ± 0.06) $\times 10^{-2}$; 201.46 ± 1.03 vs (199.25 ± 1.47) $\text{N} \cdot \text{mm}$]. AS-OPN increased maximal loading, elastic loading, maximum deformation and bending energy of right femur [100.59 ± 1.35 vs (98.44 ± 1.21) N , 70.43 ± 0.61 vs (69.26 ± 0.94) N , 1.66 ± 0.06 vs (1.56 ± 0.08) mm , 80.06 ± 1.07 vs (78.54 ± 1.36) $\text{N} \cdot \text{mm}$]. AS-OPN increased bending modulus of elasticity, maximal bending stress, coefficient of bending stiffness and coefficient of bending ductility of right femur [5.67 ± 0.12 vs (5.52 ± 0.12) GPa , 168.24 ± 1.00 vs (166.08 ± 1.12) MPa , 26.14 ± 1.07 vs (24.88 ± 1.13) $\text{kN} \cdot \text{mm}^2$; 17.4 ± 0.9 vs (15.6 ± 1.0) $\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{N}^{-1}$]. While S-OPN could not prevent the adverse effects of smoking exposure on bone tissues. **CONCLUSION** AS-OPN is found to prevent the adverse effects of smoking exposure on bone mineral density, bone mass, bone turnover, bone structure and bone strength.

Key words: tobacco smoke pollution; osteopontin; oligonucleotides, antisense; bone and bones

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