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博士学位论文

苯扎氯铵对角膜上皮屏障功能以及角膜内 皮间隙连接细胞通讯的影响及机制研究

Effect of Benzalkonium Chloride on Corneal Epithelial Barrier Function and Possible Mechanisms of Benzalkonium Chloride Inhibiting Corneal Endothelial Gap Junction Intercellular Communication

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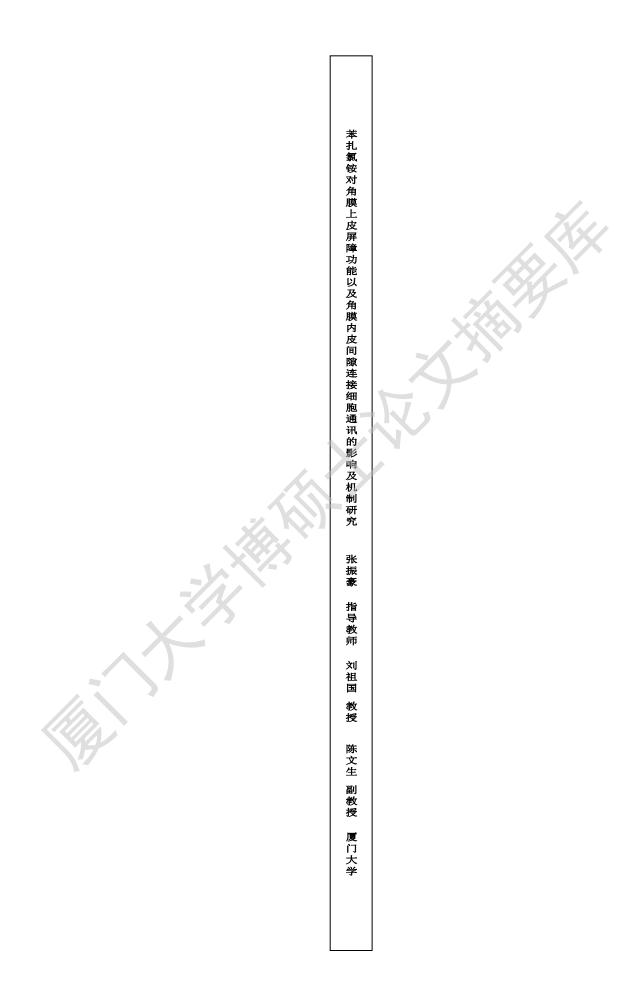
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摘要

第一部分:局部应用前列腺素类药物对兔角膜上皮细胞屏障功能的影响

目的: 苯扎氯铵 (BAK) 是滴眼液中最常用的防腐剂之一,大量的临床研究 发现,局部长期使用含 BAK 的眼部制剂会出现很多眼部不适症状。含 BAK 的 前列腺素类药物是治疗开角性青光眼的一线药物,临床上患者往往需要长期使 用,易导致眼睛干涩,结膜充血等等,然而其作用机制还不是非常清楚。紧密连 接与粘着连接等构成了角膜上皮抵御外界病原微生物入侵的第一道生理屏障,对 角膜正常生理功能的维持具有非常重要的作用。本研究拟探讨局部应用前列腺素 类药物对角膜上皮细胞屏障功能的影响及其作用机制。

方法:新西兰大白兔被随机的分成 4 组,每组 12 只,右眼为药物处理组, 分别给以贝美前列腺素(0.005% BAK),曲伏前列腺素(0.015% BAK),拉坦前 列腺素(0.02% BAK),以及 0.02% BAK,每日一次,持续 30 天给药,对侧未 处理眼作为空白对照。Schimer 实验用以评估用药后泪液分泌的变化,裂隙灯显 微镜下观察角膜荧光染色、玫瑰红染色以及 BUT。运用活体共聚焦显微镜 (IVCM)和苏木素伊红(HE)染色观察角膜上皮细胞层、基质层和内皮细胞层 的形态变化。跨膜上皮细胞电阻(TER)评估角膜上皮屏障功能,免疫荧光染色 观察紧密连接标志物 ZO-1、occludin,粘着连接标志物 β-catenin 以及细胞增殖标 志物 ki67 在角膜上皮细胞中的定位和表达。TNUEL 调亡试剂盒评估局部用药后

结果:药物处理 30d 后,贝美前列腺素与曲伏前列腺素实验组的泪液分泌, BUT,角膜荧光素与玫瑰红染色与空白对照组相比无显著差异,而在 0.02% BAK 与拉坦前列腺素实验组中,泪液分泌减少,BUT 缩短,角膜荧光素与玫瑰红染 色评分增加。HE 染色检测发现,药物处理后,角膜形态无显著变化。IVCM 检 查证实,与空白对照组相比,不同前列腺素类药物实验组以及 BAK 处理组,角 膜上皮浅表层细胞形态发生明显的变化,细胞体积变大,形态变得不规则,基底 层细胞无显著变化。在角膜基质层,与对照组相比,前列腺素实验组与 BAK 处 理组的桥样结构显著增多。与对照组相比,所有实验组的角膜内皮细胞的形态与

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结构均没有明显改变。在前列腺素类药物实验组,用药 5d 后, TER 呈现 BAK 浓度依赖性的下降,0.02% BAK 处理组下降最为显著。药物处理 5d 后, ZO-1 和 occludin 在细胞膜上的分布破坏,而 β-catenin 的分布无明显变化,用药 30d 后,ZO-1 和 occludin 以及 β-catenin 的形态与结构均发生了明显的破坏。ki67 在 对照组和实验组无明显变化,TUNEL 试剂盒检测发现,局部应用前列腺素类药物和 BAK 后,凋亡的上皮细胞数目明显增多。

结论:局部应用含 BAK 前列腺素类药物会破坏角膜上皮细胞的屏障功能,进一步揭示了防腐剂 BAK 诱导眼表毒性的相关机制,为后续防腐剂的相关眼表毒性研究提供了很好的理论依据。

关键词:前列腺素类药物;角膜上皮屏障功能;眼表毒性

第二部分:防腐剂苯扎氯铵对兔角膜内皮细胞间隙连接细胞通讯的影响及机制 研究

目的: 在正常生理状态下,角膜内皮间隙连接形成的通道,可让小分子营养物质,信号分子和代谢产物通过,在维持角膜内皮的内环境稳态和新陈代谢中发挥着重要作用,同时角膜内皮形成的屏障可有效阻止房水通过旁细胞通路进入角膜基质,维持基质的相对脱水状态,因而间隙连接与内皮屏障共同维持了角膜的透明和内环境的稳定。BAK是眼科最长用的防腐剂之一,长期使用含有BAK的滴眼液会出现很多眼部不适症状,如干眼,结膜鳞状化生,细胞凋亡等。本研究主要探索局部应用BAK对角膜内皮间隙连接细胞通讯的影响,并对相关机制进行探索。

方法: 36只新西兰大白兔被随机的分成三组,右眼为药物处理组,分别给以 0.01% BAK、0.05% BAK 以及0.1% BAK,每日2次,持续给药7d,对侧未处理 眼作为空白对照。活体共聚焦(IVCM)显微镜检测角膜内皮的形态变化,免疫 荧光技术检测间隙连接标志物Cx43在细胞中的定位和分布。TUNEL实验检测角 膜内皮细胞凋亡情况。Western blot和RT-PCR技术检测Cx43和紧密连接标志物 ZO-1的蛋白和基因表达水平。免疫沉淀技术和免疫荧光双染色技术评估Cx43与 ZO-1的相互作用。Scrape loading and dye transfer (SLDT)技术分析BAK对间隙 连接细胞通讯活性的影响。

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结果:局部使用0.05% BAK和0.1% BAK,破坏了间隙连接蛋白Cx43以及紧密连接标志物ZO-1在角膜内皮细胞中的分布,同时下调了Cx43的蛋白表达水平。高浓度的BAK诱导Cx43发生磷酸化。免疫荧光共染色和免疫沉淀结果发现,BAK处理7d后,与对照组相比,Cx43与ZO-1的结合发生了破坏,相互作用显著减弱。SLDT实验发现,BAK处理后,间隙连接细胞通讯的活性(GJIC activity)显著受到抑制。

结论: BAK通过磷酸化Cx43,破坏Cx43与ZO-1的相互作用,下调Cx43的蛋白表达水平,从而破坏角膜内皮细胞的间隙连接细胞通讯。本研究第一次探讨了BAK对角膜内皮细胞间隙连接细胞通讯的影响,为眼科临床如何合理用药提供了一定的理论依据。

关键词: BAK; 角膜内皮细胞; 间隙连接细胞通讯

III

Abstract

Part1 Effect of Topical Application of Commercial Prostaglandin (PG) Analogs on Rabbit Corneal Epithelial Barrier Function

Purpose: BAK is one of the most common preservative in eye preparations, Prostaglandin (PG) analogs, including latanoprost, travoprost, and bimatoprost, are currently the most commonly used topical ocular hypotensive medications. The purpose of this study was to investigate the alterations of corneal barrier function in rabbits following exposure to commercial solution of latanoprost, travoprost and bimatoprost.

Methods: Commercial latanoprost, travoprost, bimatoprost or 0.02% benzalkonium chloride (BAK) was applied once daily to one eye each of rabbits for 30 days, the contralateral untreated eyes used as controls. Schirmer test, tear break-up time (BUT), rose Bengal and fluorescein staining were performed on days 5, 10, 20, and 30. Central corneal changes were analyzed by in vivo confocal microscopy and HE staining, and the corneal barrier function was evaluated by measurement of corneal transepithelial electrical resistance on day 5. Whole mount corneas were analyzed by using fluorescence confocal microscopy for the presence of tight-junction (ZO-1, occludin) and adherens-junction (β -catenin) proteins, actin cytoskeleton, proliferative marker Ki67 and cell apoptosis in the epithelium.

Results: Topical application of commercial PG analogs resulted in significant corneal epithelial and stromal defects while no significant changes in aqueous tear production, BUT, rose bengal and fluorescein staining scores on day 5. Commercial PG analogs induced dislocation of ZO-1 and occludin from their normal locus, disorganization of cortical actin cytoskeleton at the superficial layer, and disruption of epithelial barrier function. The eyes treated with 0.02% BAK and latanoprost exhibited significantly reduced Schirmer scores, BUT, and increased fluorescein staining scores on days 10 and 30, respectively.

Conclusions: Topical application of commercial PG analogs can quickly impair the corneal epithelium and stroma without tear deficiency. Commercial PG analogs break down the barrier integrity of corneal epithelium, concomitant with the disruption of cell junction and actin cytoskeleton between superficial cells in the corneal epithelium in vivo.

Key words: Prostaglandin (PG) analogs; corneal epithelial barrier function; ocular surface toxicity

Abstract

Part2 Topical Application of Benzalkonium Chloride Induced the Alteration of Gap Junction Intercellular Communication in Rabbit Corneal Endothelium

Purpose: Gap junction intercellular communication (GJIC) plays a critical role in the maintenance of corneal endothelium homeostasis. We determined if benzalkonium chloride (BAK) alters GJIC activity in the rabbit corneal endothelium since it is commonly used as a drug preservative in ocular eyedrop preparations even though it can have cytotoxic effects.

Methods: Thirty-six adult New Zealand albino rabbits were randomly divided into three groups. BAK at 0.01%, 0.05%, and 0.1% was applied twice daily to one eye of each of the rabbits in one of the three groups for seven days. The contralateral untreated eyes were used as controls. Corneal endothelial morphological features were observed by in vivo confocal microscopy (IVCM). Immunofluorescent staining resolved changes in gap junction integrity and localization. TUNEL assay was used to evaluate the apoptosis of rabbit corneal endothelium. Western blot analysis and RT-PCR evaluated changes in levels of connexin43 (Cx43) and tight junction zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1) gene and protein expression, respectively. Cx43 and ZO-1 physical interaction was detected by immunoprecipitation (IP). Primary rabbit corneal endothelial cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM)

containing BAK for 24 hours. The scrape-loading dye transfer technique (SLDT) was used to assess GJIC activity.

Results: Topical administration of BAK (0.05%, 0.1%) dose dependently disrupted corneal endothelial cell morphology, altered Cx43 and ZO-1 distribution and reduced Cx43 expression. BAK also markedly induced increases in Cx43 phosphorylation status concomitant with decreases in the Cx43-ZO-1 protein-protein interaction. These changes were associated with marked declines in GJIC activity.

Conclusions: The dose dependent declines in rabbit corneal endothelial GJIC activity induced by BAK are associated with less Cx43-ZO-1 interaction possibly arising from increases in Cx43 phosphorylation and declines in its protein expression. These novel changes provide additional evidence that BAK containing eyedrop preparations should be used with caution to avoid declines in corneal transparency resulting from losses in GJIC activity and endothelial function.

Key words: BAK; corneal endothelium; gap junction intercellular communication

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