

MNNG诱导大鼠胃癌中亚硒酸钠和胃黏膜内分泌细胞的作用

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Influence of Na_2SeO_3 and gastric endocrine cells on MNNG induced gastric carcinogenesis in rats

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate influence of Na_2SeO_3 and gastric endocrine cells on N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG) induced gastric carcinogenesis in rats and its mechanism.

METHODS: Weaning male Wistar rats were divided randomly into four groups: The normal control group, experiment control group, low selenium (2 mg/L) group and high selenium group (4 mg/L). The Wistar rat gastric cancer was induced by MNNG (20 mg/kg) gavage daily for 10 days. Na_2SeO_3 was given by piped drinking before one week of MNNG (20 mg/kg) gavage. The Wistar rats were killed at the 43th week. The surface characters of gastric mucosa were observed with nude eyes. Histopathologic changes were observed by HE stain and AB-PAS methods. Changes of gastric endocrine cells were detected by immunohistochemical S-P method. The immunohistochemical results were quantitatively analyzed by the image analyzer. Statistical analysis was taken by SPSS.

RESULTS: Dietary Na_2SeO_3 (2 mg/L, 4 mg/L) aggravated gastric erosion and hemorrhage and promoted intestinal metaplasia of gastric mucosa (45.5%, 66.7%, 92.9%; 92.9% vs 45.5%, $P < 0.05$). Leiomyoma formed in the process of induced rats gastric carcinoma. Dietary Na_2SeO_3 (2 mg/L, 4 mg/L) increased incidence rate of leiomyoma. The nu-

meric density of area (N_A) of SP immunohistochemical positive cells was significantly increased in low selenium group than those of normal control group (9.909 ± 5.665 vs 4.455 ± 2.583 , $P < 0.05$). Absorbance mean (Amean) of gastrin immunohistochemical positive cells was significantly decreased in experimental control group, low selenium than that of normal control group (0.187 ± 0.033 , 0.119 ± 0.024 vs 0.306 ± 0.011 , $P < 0.01$), and low selenium group than experiment control group (0.119 ± 0.024 vs 0.187 ± 0.033 , $P < 0.01$). N_A and Amean of somatostatin cells (SOM) were not significantly different in each group.

CONCLUSION: These findings suggested that dietary Na_2SeO_3 by piped drinking might not decrease incidence of Wistar rat gastric cancer induced by MNNG. The mechanism may be involved in that selenium promoted SP cells proliferation and decreased secretion of gastrin cells in gastric mucosa.

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摘要

目的: 探讨N甲基-N - 硝基-N亚硝胍(MNNG)诱导Wistar大鼠胃癌形成过程中亚硒酸钠和胃黏膜内分泌细胞的作用。

方法: 用MNNG (20 mg/kg)诱导大鼠胃癌形成. 用HE染色、显微镜观察和AB-PAS方法比较了硒在MNNG诱导大鼠胃癌形成过程中的作用, 用免疫组织化学SP法研究在此过程中胃黏膜内P物质(SP)、胃泌素(GAS)和生长抑素(SOM)阳性细胞的免疫组织化学变化, 并对以上结果进行定性、定位、图像分析和统计学处理.

结果: 饮水中加入2 mg/L 和4 mg/L 的亚硒酸钠加重胃黏膜糜烂、出血, 促进胃黏膜肠上皮化生(45.5%, 66.7%, 92.9%; 92.9% vs 45.5%, $P < 0.05$), 在MNNG诱癌过程中发生了浆膜下平滑肌瘤, 亚硒酸钠可以增加平滑肌瘤的发生率. 胃黏膜内P物质阳性细胞的面数密度(N_A)低硒组比正常对照组显著升高(9.909 ± 5.665 vs 4.455 ± 2.583 , $P < 0.05$); GAS阳性细胞的吸光度(Amean)实验对照组和低硒组显著低于正常对照组(0.187 ± 0.033 , 0.119 ± 0.024 vs 0.306 ± 0.011 , $P < 0.01$), 低硒组显著低于实验对照组(0.119 ± 0.024 vs 0.187 ± 0.033 , $P < 0.01$); SOM阳性细胞的NA和Amean各组之间无显著性差异.

结论: 在MNNG所致胃癌形成过程中亚硒酸钠并不能降低

门部稍多，而胃体部、胃底部较少。SP 细胞的面数密度低硒组比正常对照组显著增高($P < 0.05$)。G 细胞的面数密度及 D 细胞的面数密度组间比较没有明显的差异(表3)。P 物质阳性细胞的吸光度在各组之间没有显著性的差异。G 细胞的吸光度实验对照组和低硒组比正常对照组明显降低，低硒组也明显低于实验对照组($P < 0.01$)，高硒组与其他各组相比没有显著性差异。D 细胞的吸光度实验对照组、加硒各组比正常对照组略有下降(表 3)。

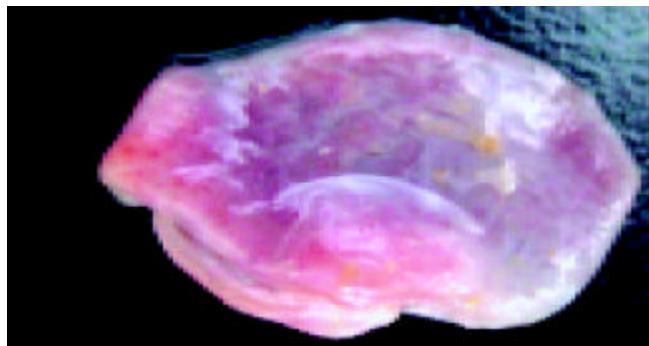


图1 大鼠糜烂胃黏膜。

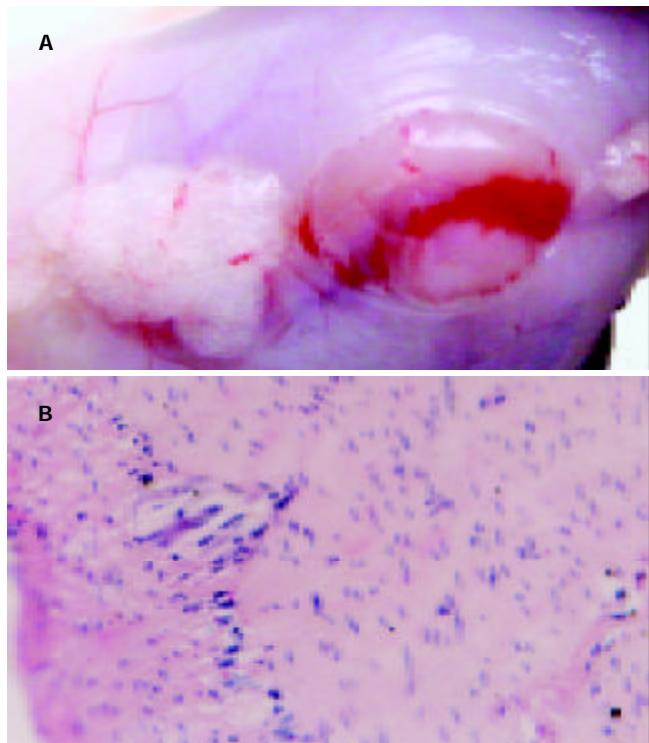


图2 浆膜下肿瘤. A: 大体; B: HE $\times 200$.

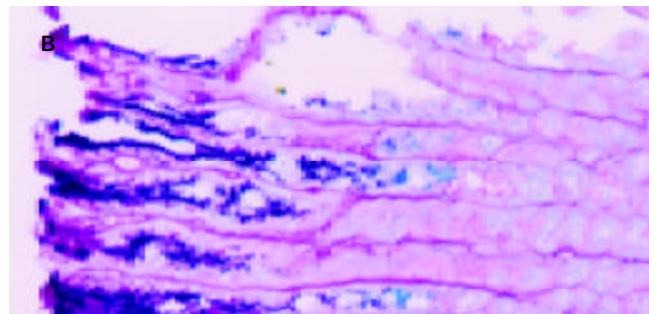
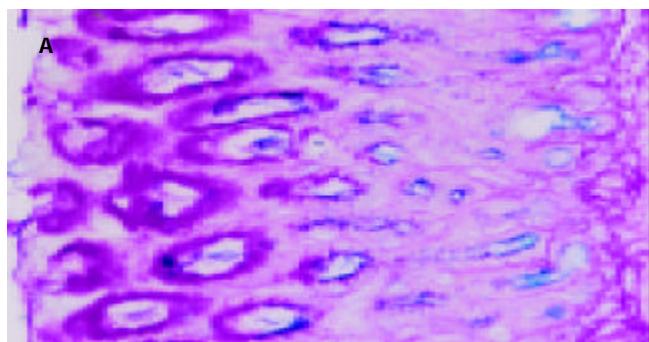


图3 大鼠胃黏膜. A: 正常胃黏膜; B: 糜烂胃黏膜 AB - PAS, $\times 200$.

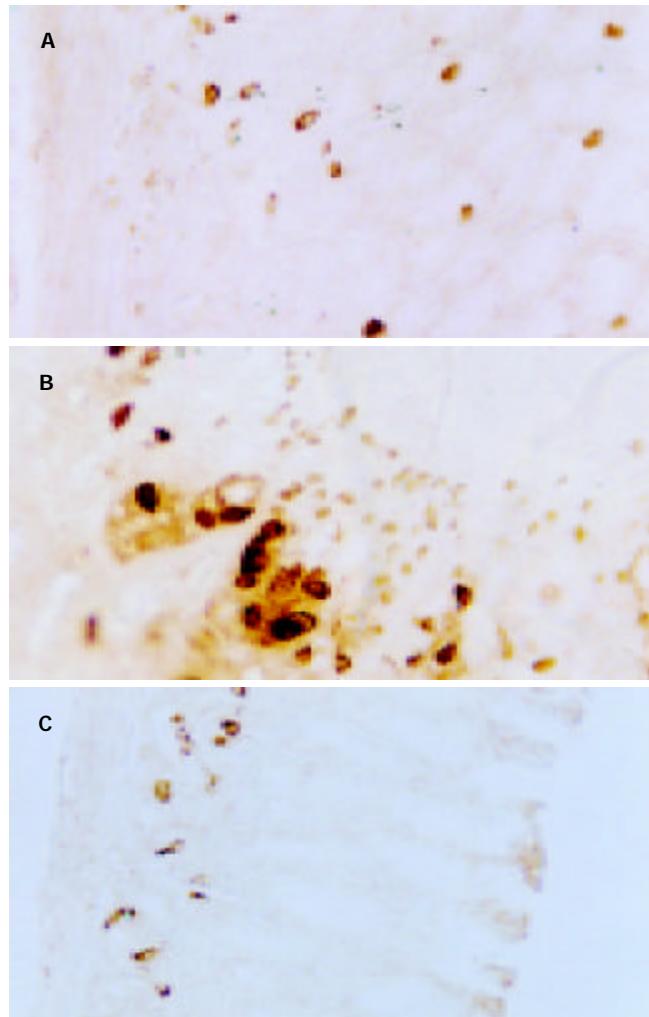


图4 免疫组织化学显示大鼠胃黏膜内分泌细胞. A: SP 阳性内分泌细胞; B: G 细胞; C: D 细胞. SP $\times 200$.

3 讨论

硒的摄入可以预防肿瘤的发生和发展，降低癌症患者的死亡率^[8-15]。事实上各国学者对硒是否具有普遍的抗癌作用一直存在争议^[6-7]，甚至有促进肿瘤发生和发展的报道^[16]。我们在给大鼠 MNNG 灌胃的前 1 wk 饮用含硒水，持续整个实验过程，在实验开始的 43 wk 处死大鼠，在 MNNG 诱导 Wistar 大鼠腺胃癌过程中，饮水中加入 2 mg/L 和 4 mg/L 的亚硒酸钠可以增加胃黏膜糜烂、出血、肠上皮化生的发生率，提示在饮水中加入 2 mg/L 和 4 mg/L 的亚硒酸钠并不能预防肿瘤

的发生, 而是可能促进大鼠实验性胃癌的形成。并且在MNNG诱癌过程中发生了浆膜下平滑肌瘤, 亚硒酸钠可以增加平滑肌瘤的发生率。

硒是人体所必需的营养元素, 是构成谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的重要成分, 能够保护细胞膜和线粒体膜免受脂质过氧化的损伤, 从而对肿瘤及对多种疾病起到预防和治疗作用^[17-21]。同时硒具有生物毒性, 损害人体健康, 早期的毒性作用主要是影响人体内分泌功能。因为I型碘甲腺原氨酸5'脱碘酶(I-5' Iodothyronine deiodinase)是一种硒蛋白, 在甲状腺素的代谢过程中, 可使T4(Thyroxine)转化为T3(3,5,3'-Triiodothyronine)^[22], 硒又有重要的胰岛素样模拟作用^[23-25], 因此对硒与内分泌关系的研究主要集中在甲状腺素合成代谢相关疾病^[22, 26], 以及对生长激素和胰岛素样生长因子I(IGF-I)的代谢、作用影响^[27]。胃黏膜内存在大量的内分泌细胞, 亚硒酸钠增加胃黏膜糜烂、出血、肠上皮化生的发生率是否与胃黏膜内分泌细胞有关? 尚未见报道。本结果提示, 实验对照组和补硒各组比正常对照组P物质免疫阳性细胞吸光度略有增强, 面数密度也略有增高, 特别是低硒组的面数密度明显的升高。说明在MNNG所致胃癌的过程中P物质免疫阳性细胞增生较活跃, 分泌功能也略有加强, 补硒可能进一步促进SP阳性细胞的增生; 也可能亚硒酸钠通过其他机制促进了胃黏膜糜烂、出血和肠上皮化生, 而这一阶段P物质阳性细胞的增生和分泌也相对活跃。胃泌素大部分由胃窦部G细胞分泌, 而胃癌又好发于胃窦部小弯侧, 二者是否相关, 已引起人们重视。许多实验也已证实有些胃癌在发生、发展过程中有胃泌素参与, 但胃泌素对致癌剂诱发胃癌的作用也有相互矛盾的结论。本结果提示, 在MNNG所致胃癌的过程中胃泌素细胞的分泌活性实验对照组和低硒组比正常对照组明显降低, 低硒组也明显低于实验对照组($P < 0.01$)。说明在MNNG所致胃癌的过程中胃泌素细胞的分泌活性发生了一定的变化, 加硒对其分泌也发生一定的抑制作用。SOM是D细胞分泌的胃、肠、胰内重要的内分泌激素。SOM的分泌对胃癌发生、发展的影响可能是双向的局部作用, 即SOM可直接刺激胃黏膜癌前病变细胞增生, 而另一方面又抑制其他激素的释放, 抑制胃癌的发生和发展。本结果提示, 加硒组胃、肠黏膜D细胞数量略有增加, 但是激素分泌有所减少。因此, 在MNNG所致胃癌形成过程中亚硒酸钠并不能降低大鼠腺胃癌的发生, 其机制可能与亚硒酸钠促进胃黏膜SP阳性细胞增生, 抑制G内分泌细胞分泌功能有关。

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