



肝组织清道夫受体A在急性重症胆管炎时的表达与内毒素性肝损伤的关系

杨慷, 刘作金, 龚建平, 赵蕾, 涂兵

杨慷, 刘作金, 龚建平, 赵蕾, 涂兵, 重庆医科大学附属第二医院肝胆外科 重庆市 400010

杨慷, 重庆医科大学硕士, 主治医师, 主要从事内毒素血症感染机制的研究。

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作者贡献分布: 此课题由杨慷, 涂兵及龚建平设计; 研究过程主要由杨慷, 刘作金及赵蕾完成; 数据分析由杨慷与刘作金完成; 本论文写作由杨慷与龚建平完成; 涂兵在实验与论文修改中提供技术指导。

通讯作者: 涂兵, 400010, 重庆市, 重庆医科大学附属第二医院肝胆外科. bing_tu@163.com

电话: 023-63693526

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Relation of endotoxic hepatic injury with expression of scavenger receptor A in liver tissue during severe acute cholangitis

Kang Yang, Zuo-Jin Liu, Jian-Ping Gong, Lei Zhao, Bing Tu

Kang Yang, Zuo-Jin Liu, Jian-Ping Gong, Lei Zhao, Bing Tu, Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the Second Affiliated Hospital, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400010, China

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Correspondence to: Professor Bing Tu, Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the Second Affiliated Hospital, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400010, China. bing_tu@163.com

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the relationship of endotoxic hepatic injury with the expression of scavenger receptor A (SR-A) in liver tissue during acute cholangitis of severe type (ACST).

METHODS: A rat model of ACST was established by ligating choledochus and injecting escherichia coli O₁₁₁B4 into Wistar rats. At 0, 4, 8, 16, 24 h after operation, the expressions of SR-A protein and mRNA in liver tissue were assayed by western blot and RT-PCR respectively; the levels of plasma endotoxin and interleukin-6

(IL-6) were measured using limulus test and ELISA. Pathological changes in liver tissue were detected by light microscopy, while ALT and TB were determined too.

RESULTS: The plasma endotoxin levels in ACST were progressively increased with time (0-24 h: 0.058 ± 0.009, 0.207 ± 0.024, 0.433 ± 0.049, 0.645 ± 0.077, 0.784 ± 0.097, P < 0.01). With elevated endotoxin, the levels of IL-6, ALT and TB were markedly increased; hepatic histopathological injury was gradually aggravated, while the SR-A expression was obviously decreased. There was significant difference between the expression of SR-A and expression of BLD at 24 h (protein: 0.156 ± 0.014 vs 0.809 ± 0.107, P < 0.01; mRNA: 0.138 ± 0.019 vs 0.578 ± 0.068, P < 0.01).

CONCLUSION: Endotoxic hepatic injury is related with the progressively decreased expression of SR-A in liver tissue during ACST. With the Kupffer cells abilities of clearing endotoxin down-regulated, endotoxic hepatic injury is gradually aggravated.

Key Words: Acute cholangitis of severe type; Scavenger receptor A; Endotoxic hepatic injury; Kupffer cells; Interleukin-6

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摘要

目的: 研究急性重症型胆管炎(ACST)时大鼠内毒素性肝损伤与肝组织中清道夫受体A(SR-A)表达水平的关系。

方法: Wistar大鼠随机分为2组, 第1组(急性胆道感染组, AOC组), 胆总管予以结扎并注入大肠杆菌O₁₁₁B4建立ACST动物模型, 第2组(胆总管结扎组, BDL组), 结扎胆总管并注射等量生理盐水。于术后0、4、8、16、24 h分别采

■背景资料

急性重症型胆管炎病情凶险, 国内报道其病死率高达4.5%-43.5%。由于该病易并发内毒素性肝损伤, 而内毒素性肝损伤导致的肝功能衰竭又是患者死亡的重要原因之一。因此, 明确内毒素性肝损伤的机制对降低患者的病死率有一定意义。

■同行评议者

李靖, 副教授, 中国人民解放军第三军医大学附属新桥医院肝胆外科

的情况下, 若能调控SR-A的表达, 有可能为临床开辟治疗ACST及并发的内毒素性肝损伤的新途径。

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