

动脉粥样硬化高低发区冠状动脉 壁胶原纤维的比较研究*

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Comparative Study of Collagens in Coronary Artery Walls between Atherosclerosis Higher and Lower Prevalence Location

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ABSTRACT In order to study collagens' change with aging and its relation to atherosclerosis, left anterior descending branches of 26 autopsies, aged 15 to 39 years, died by accidents, such as violence and traffic accidents were collected from Beijing (16), one of the atherosclerosis higher prevalence location, and Ningbo (10), one of the atherosclerosis lower prevalence location. They were stained picrosirius red and observed using polariscope. The results showed that collagens type I and II atherosclerotic had the trend of increasing with the development of atherosclerosis and also had the trend of increasing with aging in left anterior descending branches, type I was in majority and it was more obvious in Beijing than in Ningbo, this may be susceptible to atherosclerosis.

KEY WORDS Collagen; Coronary artery of youth; Comparative study

* 本文为国家“八五”课题(85-915-03-04)的一部分,并得到中华医学基金会(CMB)的资助。

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摘要 为研究冠状动脉壁胶原纤维的年龄性变化及其与动脉粥样硬化的关糸,本文收集动脉粥样硬化高发区(北京)和低发区(宁波)年轻人意外死亡者冠状动脉左前降支共26支,用天狼星红染色、偏振光显微镜进行比较研究。结果是:随着动脉粥样硬化病变的发展,病变部位I型和II型胶原纤维逐渐增多;随着年龄增加,左前降支血管壁内膜I型和II型胶原纤维逐渐增多,I型胶原纤维占优势。高发区胶原增多较低发区更明显。此可能为高发区动脉粥样硬化发生发展较快的局部因素之一。

关键词 胶原纤维; 年轻人冠状动脉; 比较研究

动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis As)是心脑血管疾病的主要原因,中国虽为As的低发区,但近年已有上升的趋势。在我国北京为As高发区,宁波为低发区^[1,2]。As的发生发展是一个漫长的过程,其早期病变可始发于儿童^[2,3]。As病变的特征为内膜平滑肌细胞(smooth muscle cell, SMC)增殖、脂质沉积及细胞外间质如胶原纤维及蛋白聚糖等增多,早期以SMC增殖为主,晚期则以细胞外间质增多为主^[4,5]。动脉壁的胶原纤维主要为I型和II型,它们由SMC合成分泌^[4]。本文收集北京、宁波地区年轻人意外死亡者的左前降支,用天狼星红染色在偏振光显微镜下观察胶原纤维的变化,探讨它们与年龄及As的关系。

1 材料及方法

收集26例(北京16例,宁波10例)15~39岁意外死亡者的冠状动脉(Table 1),取材时间均在死后48 h内。冠状动脉连同心脏用中性福尔马林原位固定后,在左前降支的近侧端取材,组织块长5 mm。连续石蜡切片,厚4 μm,干燥后行HE、弹力和油红O染色,用于

光镜观察血管壁的形态结构。参照文献[3],将动脉壁的形态分为4型:I型,形态结构正常;II型,有脂纹病变;III型,有中间型病变;IV型,有斑块病变。参照文献[6],对切片(厚6μm)进行天狼星红(picrosirius red)染色(将切片在饱和苦味酸配制的0.1%天狼星红溶液内浸泡1h),苏木素复染,按常规制片,偏振光显微镜观察结果。

Table 1. Ages of coronary left anterior descending branches.

Age (yrs)	Beijing		Ningbo		total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
15~	4	25	2	20	6	23.1
20~	3	18.8	4	40	7	26.9
30~39	9	56.2	4	40	13	50
total	16	61.5	10	38.5	26	100

2 结果

26例冠状动脉形态结构分型见Table 2。在偏振光显微镜下,天狼星红染色的I型胶原纤维呈强双折射为黄色或红色的粗纤维;II型胶原纤维呈弱双折射为绿色的细纤维。

Table 2. The prevalences of normal and atherosclerotic lesions in coronary left anterior descending branches.

Type	Beijing		Ningbo		total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
I	4	25	3	30	7	25.9
II	4	25	4	20	8	30.8
III	4	25	2	20	6	23.1
IV	4	25	1	10	5	19.2
total	16	61.5	10	38.5	26	100

2.1 胶原纤维的年龄性变化

在正常及有脂纹的血管壁,随着年龄的增加内膜中I型和II型胶原纤维逐渐增多。在15~19岁组,动脉壁内皮下浅层仅有少量呈黄色或红色的I型胶原纤维及呈绿色纤细的II型胶原纤维,它们散在分布、无明显的规律性,越往内膜深层I型和II型胶原纤维越多。在肌弹力层有较多的I型和II型胶原纤维,它们分布

于SMC的周围,在内弹力膜处其排列较密集,I型和II型胶原纤维可交叉混合在一起,I型占优势。随着年龄增加内膜I型和II型胶原纤维均逐渐增多,并以I型增多为主。内膜I、II型胶原纤维北京多于宁波(Figure 1,2)。

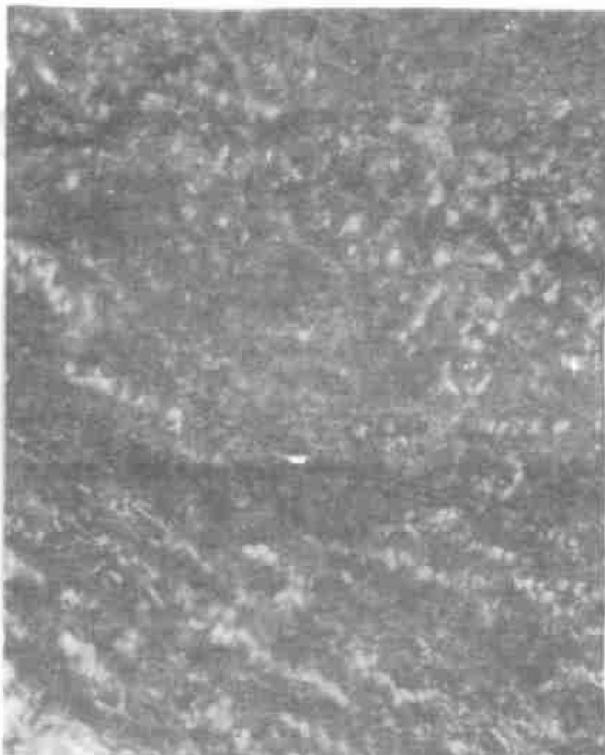


Figure 1. There are many collagens type I and II in the normal intima of a coronary left anterior descending branch, female, 18 years, Beijing (stained with picrosirius red, $\times 25$).

2.2 胶原纤维与动脉粥样硬化病变的关系

随着AS病灶的发展I型和II型胶原纤维均逐渐增多。在正常组或脂纹组(Figure 1,2),I型和II型胶原纤维均较少,两组无明显的差异;中间型病变组在脂质湖处胶原纤维较少,其周围I型和II型胶原纤维均增多,并以I型增多为主;斑块组脂质坏死核心处胶原纤维减少,尚可见一些破碎断裂的胶原纤维,其周围I型和II型胶原纤维均增多,斑块的帽部则以大量的II型增多为突出(Figure 3)。AS病灶的I型和II型胶原纤维均多于相邻的中膜。

3 讨论

在AS的发生发展过程中血管壁的特征性变化为内膜SMC增殖、脂质沉积及细胞外间



Figure 2. There are many collagens type I and II in the normal intima of a coronary left anterior descending branch. Female, 18 years, Ningbo (stained with picrosirius red, $\times 25$).

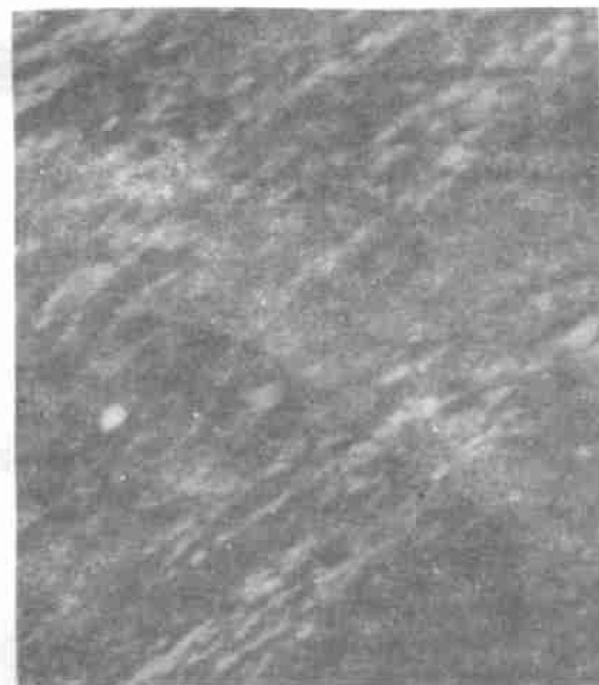


Figure 3. There are many collagens type I and II in the fibrous cap of plaque of a coronary left anterior descending branch. Male, 38 years, Beijing (stained with picrosirius red, $\times 25$).

质增多,包括胶原纤维及蛋白聚糖的增多^[4-6]。动脉壁的胶原纤维主要为I型和II型,它们由SMC合成分泌,其它的胶原纤维很少,N、V型和M型共只占动脉壁胶原纤维总量的0.5%~1.0%^[4]。天狼星红染色反应稳定、能提高分辨率、具有特异性^[7],是目前对胶原纤维染色最好的染料。在偏振光显微镜下I型胶原纤维为黄或红色的粗纤维,而II型胶原纤维则为绿色纤细纤维,其颜色对比鲜明,易于区别。利用天狼星红染色及偏振光显微镜比较研究As高低发区年轻人意外死亡者的冠状动脉可较好地反映出As高低发区一般人群的情况,为心血管疾病的研究及早期防治提供科学依据。

动脉粥样硬化可始发于儿童及青少年,随着年龄的增加而逐渐发展加重,病变好发生于左前降支,这可能与其解剖位置及血流动力学有关^[2,5,8]。故本文选用As高低发区年轻人意外死亡者的左前降支进行比较研究,所用的材料其As病变检出率、病变的严重程度以及内膜的厚度均为北京高于、重于、厚于宁波;它们均有不同程度的随年龄增加逐渐增高、加重和增厚的趋势。北京左前降支的细胞核密度(尤指细胞核面密度)则不同程度地低于宁波(结果另文报告)。这表明随着As病变的发展,病变部位I型和II型胶原纤维逐渐增多;随着年龄的增加细胞外间质中的I型和II型胶原纤维也逐渐增多;并且以As高发区较低发区明显,此可能为高发区As发生发展较快的局部因素之一。中膜平滑肌细胞的表型为收缩型,当受到致动脉粥样硬化因素的作用时改变为合成型,向内膜迁移并在内膜增殖,合成型的平滑肌细胞具有合成分泌细胞外基质如胶原纤维和蛋白聚糖等能力,随着年龄的增加细胞外基质如胶原纤维、硫酸软骨素蛋白聚糖(chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan, CSPG)和硫酸皮肤素蛋白聚糖(dermatan sulfate proteoglycan, DSPG)逐渐增多,故病灶中的I型和II型胶原纤维均多于相邻的中膜,此可能与As斑块的老化有关,免疫组织化学研究表明As斑块与其相邻的中膜相比,其I、II、N、V

型胶原纤维明显增多,胶原纤维能与DSPG及CSPG相连,而CSPG及DSPG均有捕获脂质的能力^[4,5,9,10]。As高低发区人冠状动脉左前降支血管壁中胶原纤维含量的差异可能与高低发区人群中血脂浓度和血压的高低有关,脂质能刺激SMC增殖、增强其合成分泌细胞外间质的能力^[11,12],真正原因尚不清楚,有待于今后进行更深入广泛的研究。

致谢 天狼星红染料及其染色由中国预防医学科学院劳动卫生与职业病研究所陈宁蒙教授馈赠及指导。

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- (本文 1994-09-12 收到, 1994-11-30 修回)