



# 荧光活性染料 DiO 标记腹腔巨噬细胞的示踪与应用研究\*

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**摘要** 目的 以细胞膜绿色荧光活性染料 DiO (DiOC<sub>18</sub>(3)) 标记腹腔巨噬细胞 (peritoneal macrophage), 探讨在巨噬细胞消失反应 (macrophage disappearance reaction, MDR) 中腹腔巨噬细胞的示踪研究。方法 DiO 标记腹腔巨噬细胞, 过继移植给 C57BL/6 小鼠; 以脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 诱导体内 MDR。采用荧光显微镜和流式细胞术检测 DiO 标记的腹腔巨噬细胞数量及荧光强度; 分离收集小鼠的各组织, 进行冰冻切片, 检测 DiO 标记的腹腔巨噬细胞分布情况。结果 荧光显微镜和流式细胞仪观察发现, 腹腔注射 LPS 能显著降低腹腔中 DiO 标记的腹腔巨噬细胞数量及荧光强度。在 MDR 过程中消失的腹腔巨噬细胞, 通过冰冻切片发现在肝脏、胸腺及脾脏中有分布。结论 DiO 标记对腹腔巨噬细胞的存活无影响且能长效保持荧光, 是一种安全、有效的示踪腹腔巨噬细胞分布的技术手段。

**关键词** DiO, 腹腔巨噬细胞, 巨噬细胞消失反应, 示踪

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巨噬细胞是固有免疫系统最重要的免疫细胞之一, 具有多样性, 其广泛分布于机体的各种组织和体腔中 (如腹腔巨噬细胞), 是启动固有免疫反应的重要细胞。组织定居的巨噬细胞不仅具有强大的吞噬功能, 吞噬并杀伤细菌等病原体, 而且作为抗原提呈细胞, 具有较强的摄取和处理抗原的能力, 是联系适应性免疫和固有免疫的重要纽带<sup>[1]</sup>。腹腔巨噬细胞 (peritoneal macrophage) 主要维持腹腔免疫稳态, 有研究报道, 在各种炎症活性物质或感染性微生物刺激后, 腹腔稳态失衡, 此时腹腔巨噬细胞由于各种细胞行为过程 (包括迁移、黏附等) 而消失, 这种现象称为巨噬细胞消失反应 (macrophage disappearance reaction, MDR)<sup>[2-4]</sup>, 且腹腔巨噬细胞的这种消失并不是因为细胞受刺激而死亡。研究报道, 当腹腔注射脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)、卡介苗疫苗、减毒化脓链球菌或酵母多糖等刺激物时, 腹腔巨噬细胞仅数小时内就消失, 并且恢复缓慢<sup>[5-6]</sup>。目前的研究仅发现了腹腔巨噬细胞消失的现象, 但关于腹腔巨噬细胞消失的原因和机制是细胞生物学及免疫学领域亟需解决的重要难题, 尚未报道有合适的实验方法来找寻消失的腹腔巨噬细胞, 因此寻找一种有效示踪又不影响细胞生物学功能的标记方法尤为关

键。细胞膜绿色荧光活性染料 DiO (DiOC<sub>18</sub>(3)) 是最常用的细胞膜荧光探针之一, 由于其标记操作简便、细胞毒性较小、性质稳定, 被广泛用于细胞或组织的示踪。因此, 本研究利用荧光活性染料 DiO 对腹腔巨噬细胞进行体外荧光标记, 过继移植小鼠体内后通过 LPS 刺激, 采用荧光显微镜、流式细胞仪和组织冰冻切片等检测手段, 观察 LPS 诱导的腹腔 MDR 过程中, 腹腔巨噬细胞分布情况的研究。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

C57BL/6 雌性小鼠, 6~8 周龄, 购于广东省医学实验动物中心。抗 CD11b-Alexa Fluor 488 抗体 (eBioscience, 53-0112-82); 抗 F4/80-Alexa Fluor 647 抗体 (BioLegend, 123121); 抗 GATA6 抗体 (Cell Signaling Technology, 5851); CF568 标记山羊抗兔 IgG (Biotium, 20103); DiO (碧云天, C1039); DiI (碧云天, C0136); DiD (碧云天, C1039); 溶酶体红色荧光探针 (碧云天, C1046);

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汉克氏平衡盐溶液 (Hanks' Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS), 碧云天, C0218); Hoechst33342 (Sigma-Aldrich, B2261); LPS (Sigma-Aldrich, L4391); Pam3CSK4 (InvivoGen, tlr1-pms); CCK-8 细胞增殖与活性检测试剂盒 (Yeasten, 40203ES60); OCT 包埋剂 (Servicebio, G6059); RPMI-1640、胎牛血清 (fetal bovine serum, FBS)、青霉素、链霉素和L-谷氨酰胺均为 ThermoFisher/Gibco 公司的产品。

## 1.2 实验仪器

倒置荧光显微镜 (德国, Zeiss, Axio Observer D1); 流式细胞仪 (美国, Thermo scientific, Attune NxT); 多功能酶标仪 (美国, Thermo scientific, Multiskan FC 型); CO<sub>2</sub> 培养箱 (美国, Thermo scientific, ThermoFORMA); 多功能冰冻切片机 (德国, Microm, HM 500VP)。

## 1.3 实验方法

### 1.3.1 腹腔细胞的分离与培养

6~8 周龄的 C57BL/6 雌性小鼠经适应性养殖 1 周后, 采用颈椎断臼处死小鼠, 并用 75% 酒精浸泡 30 s, 灭菌的无尘纸吸干酒精后置于超净工作台。剪开小鼠腹腔, 用 2 ml 含 5% 胎牛血清和 0.5 mmol/L EDTA 的 PBS 冲洗小鼠腹腔并收集腹腔冲洗液于离心管中, 1 600 r/min 离心 5 min。吸弃上清液, 用完全培养基 RPMI 1640 重悬后, 置于 37°C、5% CO<sub>2</sub> 的培养箱中培养 4 h 后, 更换新鲜培养基, 此时非贴壁细胞被去除, 剩余贴壁的细胞为分离得到的腹腔巨噬细胞。

### 1.3.2 小鼠巨噬细胞消失反应 (MDR) 模型的建立

6~8 周龄的 C57BL/6 雌性小鼠经适应性养殖 1 周后, 腹腔注射不同浓度的 LPS (10、100、1 000 μg/kg), 以腹腔注射 PBS 作为 Vehicle 对照组, 反应 24 h 后, 收集小鼠的腹腔细胞, 进行免疫荧光检测。体外诱导模型: 小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞在体外经 LPS (1 mg/L) 或 Pam3CSK4 (1 mg/L) 处理 4 h 后, 收集活化的腹腔巨噬细胞, 经 DiO 染色后, 过继移植给 C57BL/6 雌性小鼠。后续经荧光显微镜和流式细胞术检测 DiO 标记的腹腔细胞数量和比例。

### 1.3.3 腹腔细胞免疫荧光

不同浓度 LPS 刺激小鼠 24 h 后, 收集小鼠腹腔细胞, 铺板于共聚焦 (confocal) 专用皿的玻璃片上 (1.0×10<sup>5</sup>/皿), 在 37°C 培养箱中贴壁过夜。加入

1 ml 4% 的多聚甲醛, 室温固定 15 min。用预冷的 PBS 洗涤 3 次, 每次 2 ml/5 min。洗涤完毕后, 加入 1 ml 预冷的 100% 的甲醇, 置于 -20°C 反应 10 min。洗涤后加入 1 ml 封闭液, 室温下封闭 1 h。加入 100 μl 相对应的一抗 (抗 CD11b-Alexa Fluor 488 抗体 (1:200); 抗 F4/80-Alexa Fluor 647 抗体 (1:200); 抗 GATA6 抗体 (1:300)), 置于 4°C, 避光孵育过夜。洗涤后加入 100 μl 相对应二抗, 室温避光孵育 1 h。洗涤后加入细胞核染料 Hoechst33342 (5 mg/L 工作液), 室温避光孵育 10 min。采用蔡司倒置荧光显微镜 (Zeiss AxioCam MR3 cooled CCD camera), 使用 20 倍物镜观察并拍照, 再用 ZEN 软件 (Carl Zeiss) 进行数据处理。

### 1.3.4 DiO 荧光标记腹腔巨噬细胞

收集小鼠腹腔细胞, 将细胞种于 96 孔板 (3.0×10<sup>4</sup> 个细胞/孔) 或 confocal 专用皿的玻璃片上 (1.0×10<sup>5</sup> 个细胞/皿)。吸除细胞培养液, 用 HBSS 洗涤细胞 2 次。加入适当体积的 DiO 染色工作液 (终浓度为 5 μmol/L) 及同时添加聚醚多元醇细胞加载染料增强剂 (终浓度为 5 μmol/L), 轻轻晃动使染色液均匀覆盖所有细胞。37°C 避光孵育细胞 30 min, 吸除染色工作液, 用 HBSS 洗涤 2 次, 后续经过继移植至小鼠腹腔。DiI 和 DiD 的染色方案与 DiO 相同 (DiO 最大激发光波长为 484 nm; DiI 最大激发波长为 549 nm; DiD 最大激发波长为 644 nm)。采用蔡司倒置荧光显微镜, 使用 40 倍和 100 倍物镜观察并拍照, 再用 ZEN 软件 (Carl Zeiss) 进行数据处理。

### 1.3.5 DiO 荧光标记腹腔细胞毒性检测

收集小鼠腹腔细胞, 将细胞种于 96 孔板 (3.0×10<sup>4</sup> 个细胞/孔), 加入 DiO 染色工作液, 37°C 避光孵育 30 min, 吸除染色工作液, 换完全培养基 RPMI 1640 继续培养相应的时间 (24、48、72、96 h), 随后加入 10 μl CCK-8 检测试剂, 37°C 避光孵育 30 min。以正常培养的腹腔巨噬细胞作为阳性对照组, RPMI 1640 培养基作为空白对照组, 使用多功能酶标仪 (美国, Thermo scientific, Multiskan FC 型), 在 450 nm 波长下检测并记录 A 值。

### 1.3.6 小鼠腹腔细胞的过继移植

C57BL/6 小鼠个体之间不存在移植排斥反应 (transplant rejection), 因此可以进行小鼠个体之间腹腔细胞的移植<sup>[7]</sup>。每只 C57BL/6 小鼠每次用 1 ml 腹腔洗液冲洗, 洗 3 次, 收集离心管, 1 600 r/min

离心 5 min。培养箱中培养 4 h 后, 更换含有 DiO 染色液的 HBSS, 37°C 避光孵育 30 min。收集细胞, 离心洗涤 2 次。用常温无菌 PBS 将细胞重悬至  $2 \times 10^9$  个/L, 每只小鼠腹腔注射 500  $\mu$ l。

### 1.3.7 组织冰冻切片

收集小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞, 经 DiO 染色后, 过继移植给 C57BL/6 雌性小鼠。腹腔注射 LPS (100  $\mu$ g/kg), 反应 24 h 后分离与收集小鼠的各种组织 (包括胸腺、脾脏、肝脏、肾脏、结肠、心脏、小肠、脑、肺脏、以及脊髓), 去除多余的组织及筋膜, 将样本托放在冰冻切片机的速冻台上速冻包埋, OCT 变白变硬后即可进行切片。切片厚度 8~10  $\mu$ m, 将干净的载玻片平放于切出的组织片上方即可将组织贴于载玻片上。采用蔡司倒置荧光显微镜, 使用 20 倍物镜观察并拍照, 再用 ZEN 软件 (Carl Zeiss) 进行数据处理。

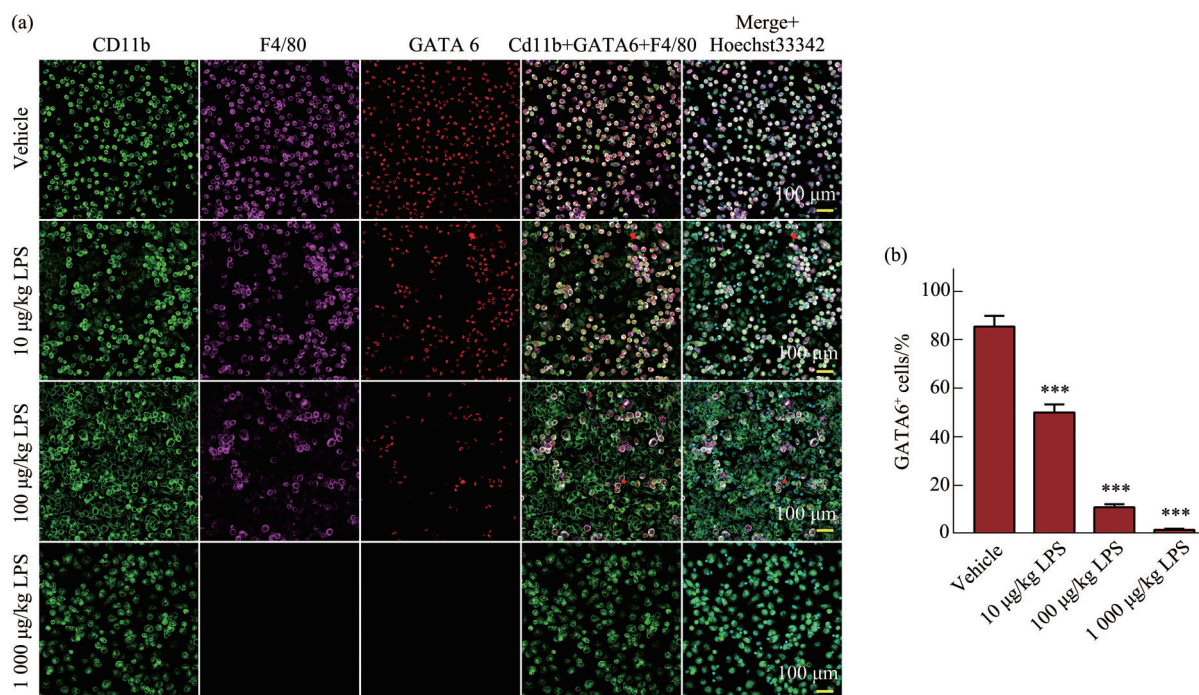
### 1.3.8 统计学分析

所有实验均独立重复 3 次, 所得实验数据以均值  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm SD$ ) 表示。用 GraphPad Prism 7.0 软件对数据进行单因素方差分析, 多组间数据比较则采用 Tukey post-hoc 检验和 *t* 检验。P < 0.05 为具有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 LPS 诱导小鼠腹腔 MDR

CD11b 和 F4/80 作为腹腔巨噬细胞的表面标志, 区别于腹腔中其他细胞 (如 B 细胞和 T 细胞等)。而在正常状态下体内腹腔巨噬细胞可以分为两个亚群, 其中数量较多的是大亚群腹腔巨噬细胞 (large peritoneal macrophages, LPMs), 另一个是数量较少的小亚群腹腔巨噬细胞 (small peritoneal macrophages, SPMs)。在各种炎症或感染性刺激后, 腹腔稳态失衡, 而 LPMs 由于各种细胞过程 (包括迁移、黏附等) 而消失, 这种现象称为 MDR。转录因子 GATA6, 是腹腔大亚群巨噬细胞的特异性标志 [8]。因此, 本实验通过免疫荧光显微技术检测 GATA6 表达阳性细胞数量情况直接反映腹腔巨噬细胞的数量, 作为 MDR 的评价指标。通过给 C57BL/6 雌性小鼠腹腔注射不同浓度的 LPS (10、100、1 000  $\mu$ g/kg), 反应 24 h 后, 诱导腹腔 MDR。用腹腔洗液收集腹腔细胞, 体外培养贴壁后, 进行免疫荧光检测。LPS 处理后, 腹腔 GATA6 表达阳性的细胞呈剂量依赖性减少, 且在 1 000  $\mu$ g/kg 的浓度下基本检测不到 GATA6 表达阳性的细胞 (图 1)。结果表明, LPS 可以剂量依赖性



**Fig. 1 Immunofluorescence observation of the expression of GATA6 in the peritoneal cells after LPS treatment**

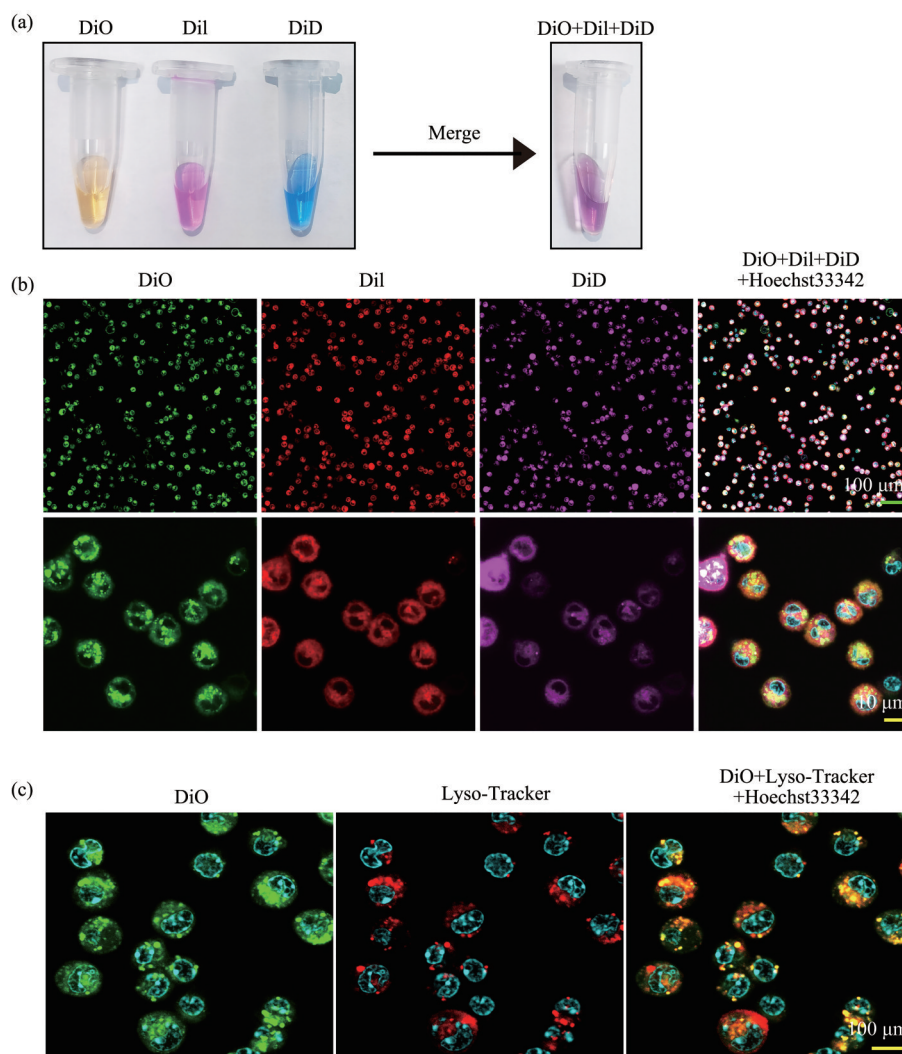
C57BL/6 mice were intraperitoneally injected with LPS (10, 100 or 1 000  $\mu$ g/kg in PBS) or vehicle. After 24 h, the peritoneal exudate cells (PECs) were collected and planted in dishes. The expression of CD11b (green), F4/80 (magenta), and GATA6 (red) was observed by immunofluorescence microscopy with the nuclei (blue) being revealed by Hoechst33342 staining. (a) A representative set of immunofluorescence images. (b) Statistical analysis of the percentages of GATA6<sup>+</sup> macrophages. *n*=6; \*\*\**P*<0.001.

地诱导小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞的消失反应。

## 2.2 亲脂性染料DiO, DiI和DiD可快速标记腹腔巨噬细胞

腹腔注射LPS诱导MDR的发生过程中,腹腔巨噬细胞从腹腔中消失后究竟会迁移至何种组织中。因此需要一种较为直观的实验方法和手段,对腹腔巨噬细胞进行“标记”。DiO、DiI和DiD荧光染料都是亲脂性的荧光染料,可染细胞膜和其他脂溶性生物结构(如细胞器膜)。当与细胞膜结合后其荧光强度大大增强,这类染料有很高的猝灭常数和激发态寿命。一旦对细胞染色,染料在整个细胞膜上扩散,被广泛用于活的或固定的细胞或组织示踪剂或长期示踪剂。因此,本实验采用DiO、DiI

和DiD荧光染料对腹腔巨噬细胞进行标记。收集小鼠腹腔细胞,加入DiO、DiI和DiD混合染色工作液(三者终浓度均为 $5\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ )及同时添加聚醚多元醇细胞加载染料增强剂(终浓度为 $5\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) (图2a),轻轻晃动使染色液均匀覆盖所有细胞, $37^\circ\text{C}$ 避光孵育细胞30 min。采用荧光显微镜观察DiO(绿色)、DiI(红色)及DiD(品红色)均能标记腹腔巨噬细胞(图2b)。但在相同的时间和浓度下,DiO除了染细胞膜外,可以发现其对细胞内溶酶体膜也能够染上荧光(图2c),具有较强的荧光强度。因此,后续的实验将采用DiO标记腹腔巨噬细胞进行研究。



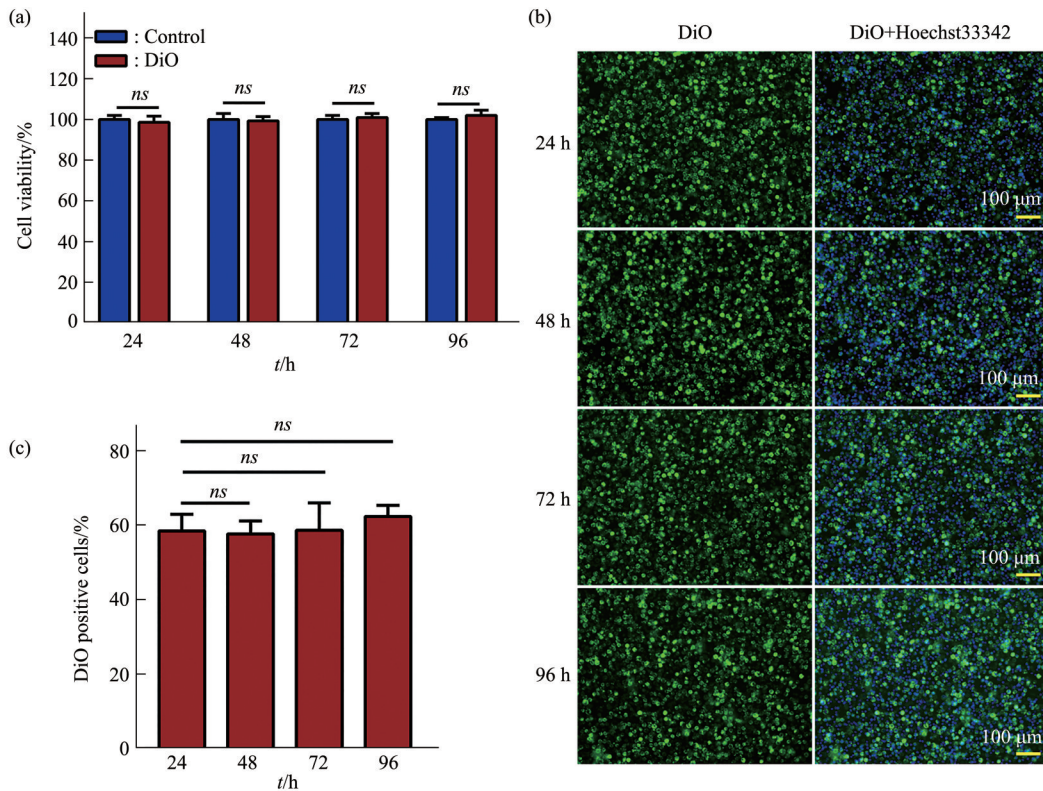
**Fig. 2** The peritoneal macrophages were easily labelled with three lipophilic dyes including DiO, DiI and DiD

(a) The visible color of fluorescent dyes, DiO (yellow), DiI (magenta), DiD (blue) and three-dyes fusion (purple). (b) Peritoneal macrophages were collected and planted in sterile glass coverslips. Cells were labelled with DiO, DiI and DiD for 30 min. The fluorescent of DiO (green), DiI (red), and DiD (magenta) was observed by a Zeiss fluorescent microscope, with the nuclei (blue) being revealed by Hoechst33342, and the fluorescence images were captured and analyzed by the Zeiss ZEN software. (c) Peritoneal macrophages were labelled with DiO and lyso-tracker for 30 min. The fluorescent of DiO (green) and lyso-tracker (red) was observed by a Zeiss fluorescent microscope, with the nuclei (blue) being revealed by Hoechst33342, and the fluorescence images were captured and analyzed by the Zeiss ZEN software.

### 2.3 DiO对腹腔细胞无毒性且能长效保持荧光强度

虽然有研究报道DiO毒性很低,通常不会影响细胞的活力(viability)<sup>[9]</sup>,但对腹腔巨噬细胞的活力是否有影响未知。通过体外培养腹腔巨噬细胞,经DiO染色标记后,换新鲜的培养基继续培养不同的时间(24、48、72、96 h)。采用CCK-8细胞活力检测发现(图3a),DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞在体外培养不同的时间点过程中,与正常培养的腹腔巨噬细胞的活力无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。为了示踪MDR过程中腹腔巨噬细胞的分布,DiO荧光标记的腹腔巨噬细胞在小鼠体内是否能保持长效的荧

光成为关键问题。收集小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞进行DiO荧光标记后,将DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞通过腹腔注射过继移植于C57BL/6正常小鼠,继续饲养不同的时间(24、48、72、96 h)。分别在相应的时间中,收集腹腔细胞。采用荧光显微镜观察(图3b,c),结果显示DiO标记的巨噬细胞约占总腹腔细胞的60%,并且在小鼠体内存留96 h后与24 h相比,无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。上述结果表明,DiO标记并不会影响腹腔巨噬细胞的活力,即无细胞毒性且能在小鼠体内保持长效的荧光而不猝灭,是一种安全有效的标记方法。



**Fig. 3 DiO labeling exhibits no cytotoxicity and with long-term stability *in vivo***

(a) Peritoneal exudate cells (PECs) were collected from normal mice. Cell viability was determined with the CCK-8 assay after labelled with DiO for 24, 48, 72 and 96 h. The cell viability of each group is expressed relative to the population of untreated control cells, which was defined as 100% survival. The data are expressed as the mean±SD of triplicate experiments. *ns*, not significant. (b) C57BL/6 mice were transferred with syngeneic PECs ( $1 \times 10^6$ /mouse, labelled with DiO). The mice were bred for additional 24, 48, 72 and 96 h, and then their PECs were collected. The cells were observed under a Zeiss fluorescent microscope, with the nuclei (blue) being revealed by Hoechst33342, and the fluorescence images were captured and analyzed by the Zeiss ZEN software. (c) Statistical analysis of the percentages of DiO positive cells.  $n=6$ ; *ns*, not significant.

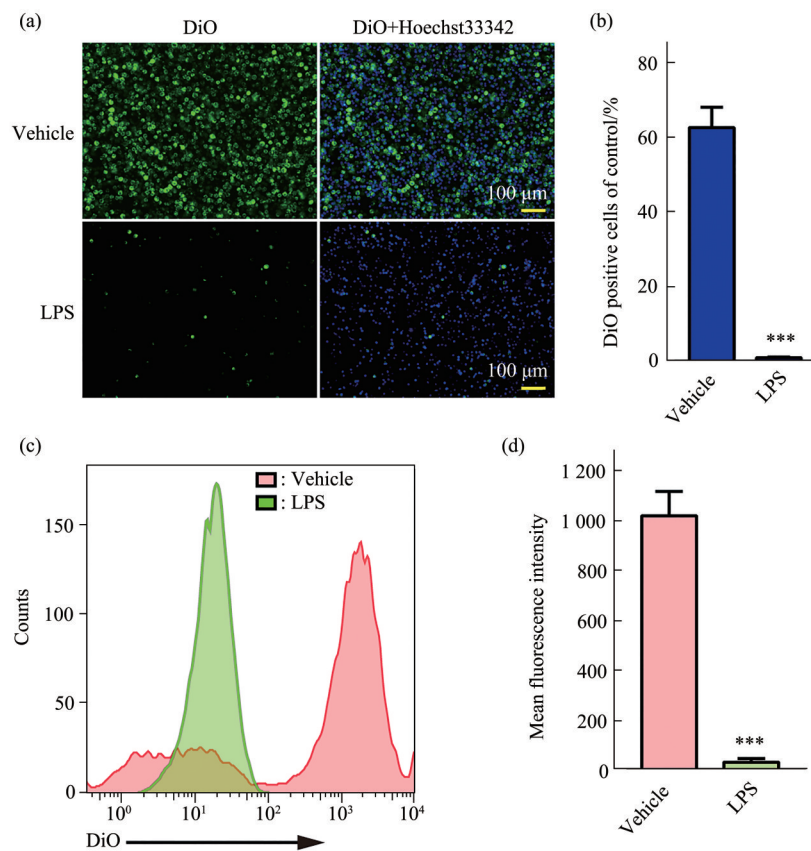
### 2.4 DiO标记指示MDR的发生

根据图1中的结果可知,腹腔巨噬细胞在受到LPS等外源性刺激剂的作用下,会发生MDR。为

了更直接观察腹腔巨噬细胞的消失反应,第一种是通过体内诱导MDR模型,即体外DiO绿色荧光标记腹腔巨噬细胞后,过继移植给正常的C57/BL6小

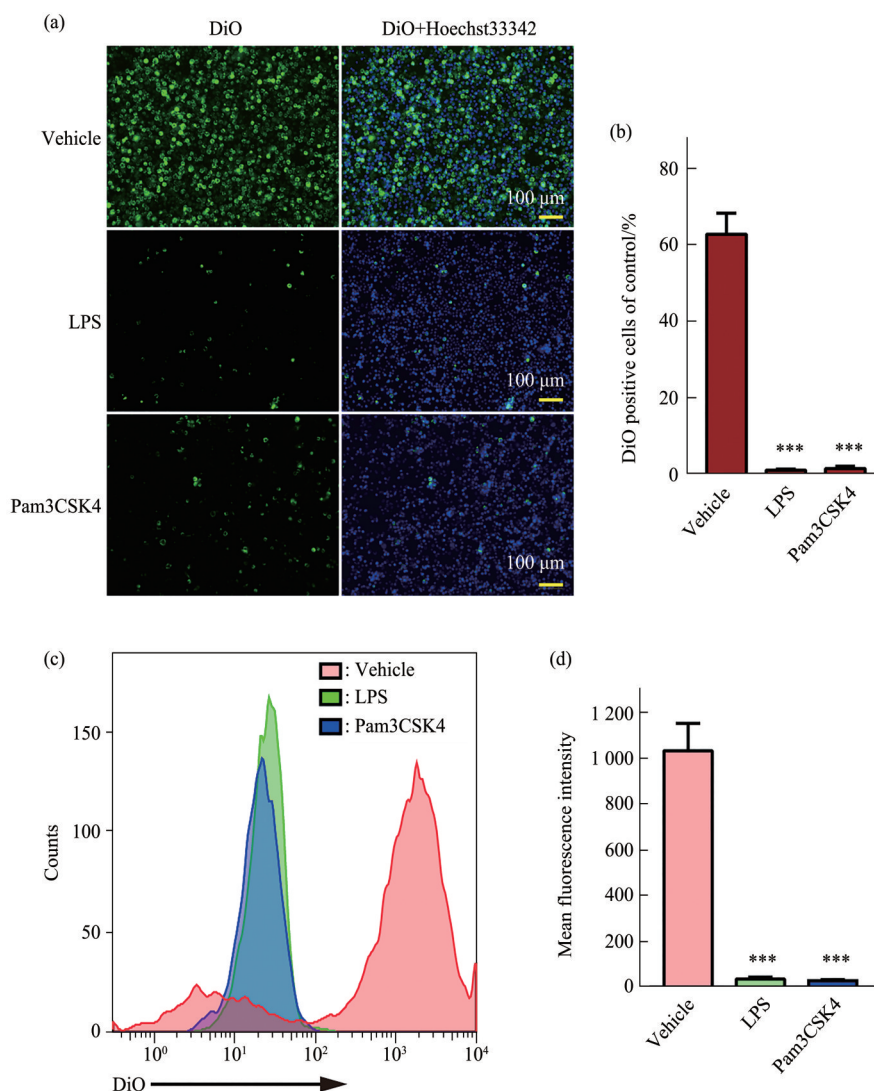
鼠，继续回笼饲养1 h。再通过腹腔注射LPS (100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )，反应24 h后收集腹腔细胞，采用倒置荧光显微镜检测带有绿色荧光的腹腔巨噬细胞。结果显示，与溶剂组相比，腹腔注射LPS后，DiO绿色荧光标记的腹腔巨噬细胞的数量显著减少(图4a, b)。进一步通过流式细胞仪检测荧光强度，发现LPS处理组，平均荧光强度显著降低(图4c, d)。第二种是体外诱导腹腔巨噬细胞活化的MDR模型，体外培养的腹腔巨噬细胞经DiO荧光标记后，以LPS (1 mg/L) 刺激4 h，过继移植给正常

的C57/BL6小鼠，继续回笼饲养24 h后收集腹腔细胞。结果与体内诱导的MDR一致，LPS预先活化的腹腔巨噬细胞其数量也显著减少，荧光强度明显降低(图5)。与此同时，采用另一个巨噬细胞活化剂——TLR1/2激动剂Pam3CSK4 (1 mg/L) 刺激4 h，经过继移植后，同样能够明显诱导腹腔巨噬细胞的MDR(图5)。综上结果证明，以DiO标记法结合荧光显微镜和流式细胞仪检测其数量及荧光强度，能充分指示MDR发生中，腹腔中巨噬细胞的变化情况。



**Fig. 4 LPS treatment markedly reduced the numbers of peritoneal macrophages**

C57BL/6 mice were transferred with syngeneic PECs ( $1 \times 10^6$ /mouse, labelled with DiO). 1 h later, mice were intraperitoneally injected with LPS (100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  in PBS) or vehicle. The mice were cultivated for additional 24 h, and then their PECs were collected. (a) The cells were observed under a Zeiss fluorescent microscope, with the nuclei (blue) being revealed by Hoechst33342, and the fluorescence images were captured and analyzed by the Zeiss ZEN software. (b) Statistical analysis of the percentages of DiO positive cells.  $n=6$ ;  $***P<0.001$ . (c) PECs labelled with DiO could be analyzed using the conventional FL1 flow cytometer detection channels. A representative set of flow cytometric histograms was presented. (d) The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) values for each group were indicated in the corresponding flow cytometric histograms.  $n=6$ ;  $***P<0.001$ .



**Fig. 5 Activated macrophages quickly disappeared from the peritoneal cavity**

Peritoneal exudate cells (PECs) were pre-treated with LPS (1 mg/L) or Pam3CSK4 (1 mg/L) for 4 h *in vitro*. After treatment, C57BL/6 mice were transferred with activated macrophages ( $1 \times 10^6$ /mouse, labelled with DiO). The mice were cultivated for additional 24 h, and then their PECs were collected. (a) The cells were observed under a Zeiss fluorescent microscope, with the nuclei (blue) being revealed by Hoechst33342, and the fluorescence images were captured and analyzed by the Zeiss ZEN software. (b) Statistical analysis of the percentages of DiO positive cells.  $n=6$ ; \*\*\* $P<0.001$ . (c) PECs labelled with DiO could be analyzed using the conventional FL1 flow cytometer detection channels. A representative set of flow cytometric histograms was presented. (d) The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) values for each group were indicated in the corresponding flow cytometric histograms.  $n=6$ ; \*\*\* $P<0.001$ .

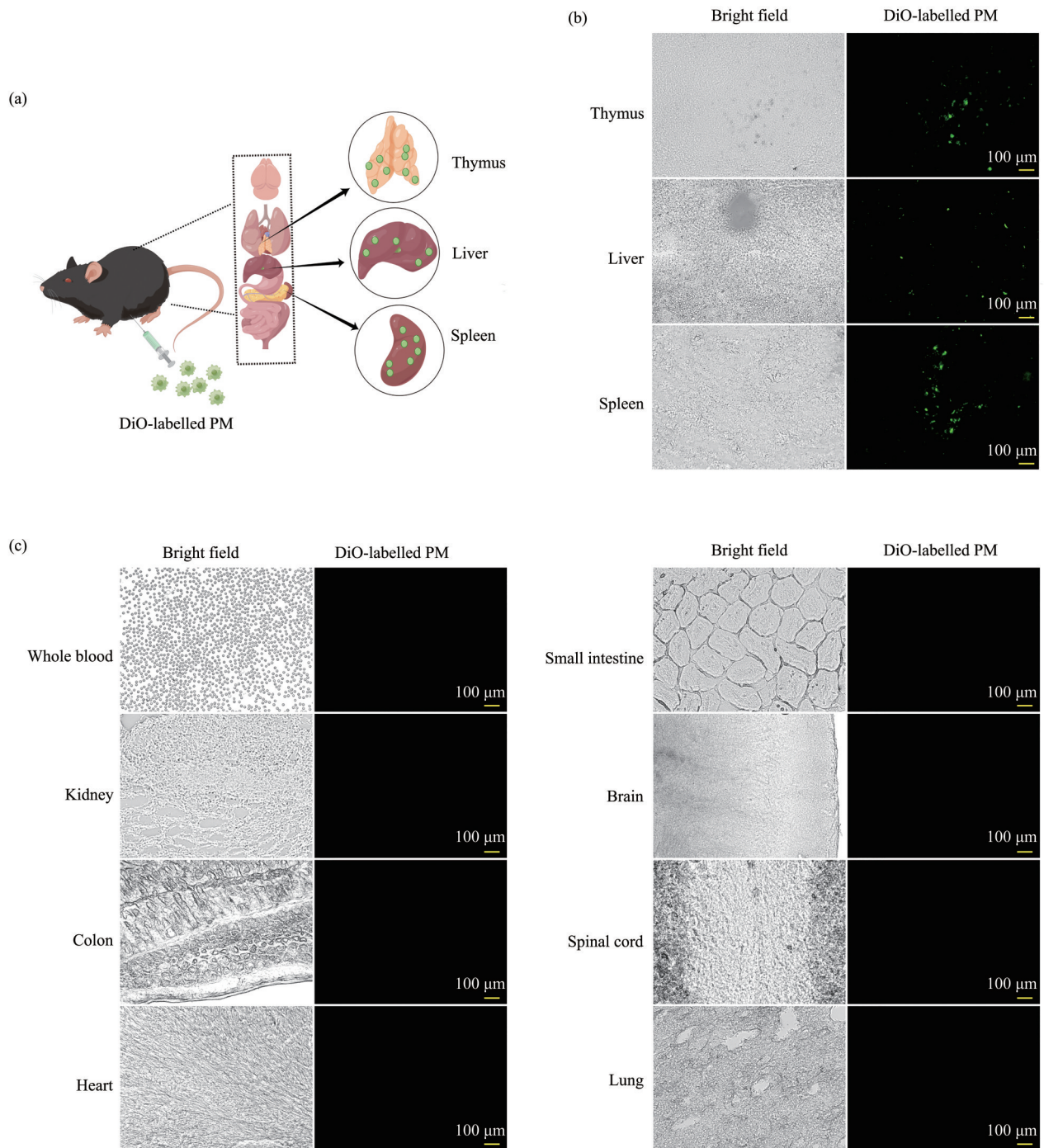
## 2.5 DiO标记腹腔巨噬细胞的示踪与定位

由于DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞的绿色荧光可以在小鼠体内保持96 h不猝灭且荧光强度不减(图3b, c),因而利用该实验优势,通过腹腔注射LPS构建MDR模型后,对消失的腹腔巨噬细胞进行示踪与定位。反应24 h后,取小鼠的外周血及不同组

织(包括胸腺、脾脏、肝脏、肾脏、结肠、心脏、小肠、脑、肺脏,以及脊髓)。将分离的组织经OCT包埋后,立即冰冻切片,通过荧光显微镜拍摄,结果发现在胸腺、脾脏及肝脏中存在DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞(图6a, b)。然而,在肾脏、结肠、心脏、小肠、脑、肺脏、脊髓及外周血中并未

发现DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞（图6c）。这些结果表明，在MDR过程中，腹腔巨噬细胞可以从腹腔中迁移至多种脏器中（胸腺、脾脏及肝脏），这一

现象目前未见报道，具体的机制及其功能有待于后续的研究。



**Fig. 6** Tracing and localization of DiO labelled peritoneal macrophages

(a) Flow chart depicting tissues of the fluorescent distribution. (b,c) C57BL/6 mice were transferred with syngeneic PECs ( $1 \times 10^6$ /mouse, labelled with DiO). 1 h later, mice were intraperitoneally injected with LPS (100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight in PBS). The mice were cultivated for additional 24 h, and then the tissues were separated and collected in (b) thymus, liver and spleen (with green fluorescent cells); (c) whole blood, kidney, colon, heart, small intestine, brain, spinal cord and lung (without green fluorescent cells); and frozen sections were made to detect the distribution of DiO-labelled peritoneal macrophages. The fluorescence images were captured and analyzed by the Zeiss ZEN software.



### 3 讨 论

DiO是亲脂性荧光染料,易嵌入生物膜内并在膜内作侧向扩散运动,从而使整个细胞膜被染色<sup>[9-11]</sup>。本研究在体外采用DiO标记腹腔巨噬细胞,发现标记过程对腹腔细胞无毒性,且对细胞的存活和生长无影响。DiO在进入细胞膜之前荧光非常弱,仅当进入到细胞膜后才可以被激发极强的绿色荧光,本研究证实,DiO能快速标记腹腔巨噬细胞,被标记的细胞形态良好及荧光稳定,在小鼠体内96 h荧光也未见减弱。因此,DiO标记可作为一种安全有效地观察腹腔巨噬细胞分布的技术手段。DiI、DiD荧光染料与DiO同样是亲脂性的荧光染料,实验证明也可以较好地标记腹腔巨噬细胞。由于DiI(549 nm)和DiD(644 nm)的最大激发波长与DiO(484 nm)不同,因此,在腹腔巨噬细胞标记时可以提供不同的配色和实验设计的需要。另外,在本研究发现,DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞在过继移植24 h后,小鼠体内DiO标记的巨噬细胞占总腹腔巨噬细胞数目的60%。随着反应时间延长,即使在96 h后,仍然约占60%。说明DiO具有稳定的细胞染色,不会发生细胞间的荧光染料转移。

DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞过继移植给C57BL/6小鼠,通过LPS诱导MDR,对消失的腹腔巨噬细胞进行示踪与定位。反应24 h后,取小鼠的不同组织,采用冰冻切片技术结合荧光显微镜拍摄结果首次发现,腹腔巨噬细胞可以迁移至多脏器(胸腺、脾脏、肝脏)中。发生MDR后,巨噬细胞的示踪问题长期阻碍细胞生物学和免疫学等领域的发展,使得相关研究进展较为缓慢。本研究通过DiO标记腹腔巨噬细胞的方法示踪LPS刺激后腹腔巨噬细胞的分布,操作简便,荧光稳定且细胞毒性较低,因此该研究手段将会为探索MDR过程中腹腔巨噬细胞的动态变化及相关生物学现象提供方便有效的实验手段。当然,本研究中仍存在一些不足,例如在应答LPS诱导的MDR中的腹腔巨噬细胞时,分别有过继移植的DiO标记的腹腔细胞及原腹腔的巨噬细胞。那么迁移到组织中就可能有一部分是无荧光标记的腹腔巨噬细胞,从而造成迁移数量和荧光强度较低的影响,因此可预先使用体内巨噬细胞清除剂(clodronate liposomes)清除小鼠体内原腹腔中的巨噬细胞<sup>[12]</sup>,再过继回输DiO标记的腹腔巨噬细胞来进一步完善该实验。另外,在MDR过程中,腹腔巨噬细胞如何迁移至上述组织中的机制以及对

相应的组织会产生怎样的功能影响和存在何种调控方式等问题并未深入研究,也将作为后续进一步研究的重点方向。

### 4 结 论

本研究通过DiO标记腹腔巨噬细胞的方法示踪MDR后的分布情况。该研究手段操作简便、荧光稳定且细胞毒性低,将为探索MDR过程中腹腔巨噬细胞的动态变化及相关生物学现象提供方便有效的实验手段。研究方案及设计合理,充分证实采用DiO标记和示踪腹腔巨噬细胞的可操作性和科学性,为进一步研究腹腔MDR的原因和机制奠定了研究基础,具有重要的实际应用价值。

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## Study on Tracing and Application of Fluorescent Dye DiO Labelling Peritoneal Macrophages\*

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**Abstract Objective** In homeostatic conditions the peritoneal cavity is populated by resident macrophages. Inflammatory stimuli trigger a phenomenon called macrophage disappearance reaction (MDR), during which resident macrophages become irretrievable from the lavage of the serous cavity. This phenomenon was already observed after different inflammatory insults, but is still incompletely understood. MDR can be associated with cell death, adhesion to neighbouring tissues or migration to the draining lymph nodes or the omentum. MDR is a strategy to face and annihilate the infection by which macrophages, under the control of GATA6, move from the peritoneum to the closest tissues in order to alert the immune system. However, the specific distribution of peritoneal macrophages in MDR is still unclear. In our study, peritoneal macrophages labelled with cell membrane green fluorescent dye DiO were used to study the tracking of peritoneal macrophages in the macrophage disappearance reaction. **Methods** Peritoneal macrophages labelled with DiO were transplanted to C57BL/6 mice. The macrophage disappearance reaction was induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) *in vivo*. Fluorescence microscope and flow cytometry were used to detect the number and fluorescence intensity of DiO-labelled peritoneal macrophages. The tissues of mice were separated and collected, and frozen sections were made to detect the distribution of DiO-labelled peritoneal macrophages. **Results** The observation by fluorescence microscope and flow cytometry showed that intraperitoneal injection of LPS could significantly reduce the number and fluorescence intensity of DiO-labelled peritoneal macrophages. Peritoneal macrophages that disappeared during the macrophage disappearance reaction were found distributed in the liver, thymus and spleen by frozen sections. DiO labelling peritoneal macrophages does not affect cell viability and with long-term stability *in vivo*, indicating that DiO may be a safe and effective green fluorescent dye for tracking the distribution of peritoneal macrophages. **Conclusion** This research method will provide a convenient and effective experimental means for exploring the dynamic changes and related biological phenomena of peritoneal macrophages during MDR. Furthermore, it laid a foundation for further research on the causes and mechanisms of MDR.

**Key words** DiO, peritoneal macrophages, macrophages disappearance reaction, tracking

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