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编者按: 2011年,中国生理学会成立 85 周年之际,学会编辑出版了以王晓民理事长为主编的上下两本图书,上册为《根深叶茂 蔚然成荫——中国生理学人物记》,下册为《根深叶茂 蔚然成荫——中国生理学团队记》。从 2013年第 3 期开始,《生理通讯》将陆续转载,以飨读者。

阎德润教授传记

滕国玺



阎德润 (1898年-1984年)

阎德润教授是 我国老一辈生理学 家,医学教育家和 熟谙中医理论的学 者,为我国生理学 者,为我国生理学 人才培养作出了很 大贡献。

阎德润教授字 东里,系辽宁省海

城县人。1898年1月22日生于海城县大河沿村。出身于农村知识分子家庭,父亲是农村小学教师。阎德润于1984年12月31日因病逝世,享年86岁。他从事发汗、血液循环及内分泌方面的生理学研究工作。

阎德润 1917 年考入当时的"南满"医学堂(1924 年升格为"满洲"医科大学),于 1923 年从该校本科毕业。旋即入"满洲"医科大学生理学教研室任助教工作。该教研室日本人久野宁教授专攻发汗生理学。阎德润青年有为,奋发图强,创造了单个汗腺汗量测定法(被命名为久野一阎氏法)。他的科研能力受到久野宁教授的赏识,1927 年推荐他东渡日本于仙台市东北帝国大学医学部留学深造。在佐武安太郎教授指导下工作。1927 年一 1929 年间,阎德润刻苦钻研科学,做了细致、深人的生理学实验研究工作,发表了《家兔血压的波状动摇》、《家兔静脉血压的研究》两篇论文,在静脉压研究中,阎德润研究了夹闭各种不同动

脉, 改变动脉血压变化, 内脏神经兴奋和肾上 腺素等各方面与静脉压的关系,做了系列的实 验观察。针对当时认为影响静脉压的两种学 说:血管内腔容积变化和心脏搏动变化,提出 了新观点——认为腹部内脏血管是动静脉联 系的捷径,腹部血管收缩可使大量血液流入静 脉使静脉压升高; 大静脉压上升时部分血液可 逆流入肝从而调解静脉压。在动脉血压波状动 摇研究中,观察了放血、呼吸、动静脉压关系 及切断内脏大神经时的波状动摇,提出中枢紧 张性变化及外周血管本身自动性紧张变化是 造成血压波状动摇的主要原因, 也提出了自己 的创见。1929年阎德润获得了日本东北帝国大 学医学部医字 169 号博士论文证书。此后数年 间,他又专攻内分泌生理的实验研究,陆续发 表了《肾上腺素对兔小肠血管及蟾蜍下肢血管 的奇异反应》等数篇论文,作出了突出的贡 献。20世纪50年代到60年代初阎德润指导 青年教师并带领研究生研究精神性发汗与条 件发射。他指导的研究生目前都任所在单位 生理学和相关学科的学术带头人, 领导教学 和科研工作。

阎德润不仅是学有专长,有贡献的生理学专家,而且也是熟谙中医理论,试图从生理学角度阐明与解释一些中医理论。在这方面他是颇有造诣的学者。他精读过很多中医理论书籍。从1924年开始,于当时的《民国医学杂志》发表过《汉医之剪辟》等20余篇系列论述文章。以后,陆续于当时的《哈尔滨医学研

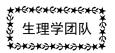
究会月刊》、《日本东方医学杂志》、《日本治疗学杂志》和《日本大阪医学杂志》等发表了几十篇文章。《仲景伤寒论评释》一书是他经过十几年时间精读、思考写出的著作,于 1936年由当时的哈尔滨医科大学印书馆出版。1955年人民卫生出版社再版。日本医学界三浦光太等已将该书译成日文,于 1982年发印出书。由于在发扬祖国医学遗产中作出了贡献,阎德润在我国中医界享有较高声望。

阎德润 1929 年出任"满洲"医科大学生理教研室副教授。在他任讲师、副教授时期,担当了生理学教学工作。由于教学效果较好,在中日两国学生中享有较高的威望。1930 年任哈尔滨医科专门学校教授。1934 年到 1940 年任哈尔滨医科大学教授。他不仅为本科生讲授生理课,还曾任中国医科大学日语医学班教学领导小组组长,给日文医学班学生用日语讲授生理课。他执教多年,而今桃李满天下,学生遍布全国各地,专家学者不乏其人,仅中国医科大学生理教研室留校和支援全国兄弟院校教学、科研人员中,获得教授、副教授职称者

40 余人。阎德润不仅讲授生理学,还译著生理学。1934 年翻译了桥田邦彦日文生理学。1940 年他又用日文撰写了《生理学教本》,由日本金源商店出版。1963 年人民卫生出版社出版的全国高等医药院校教科书《生理学》教材中,体温调节及感觉器官生理的部分内容系由阎德润撰写的。50 年代初期还编写了《巴甫洛夫高级神经活动学说讲义》,介绍了巴甫洛夫及其学派在这方面的成就。

阎德润教授又是一位医学教育家。1930年出任哈尔滨医科专门学校教务主任,1934年到1940年任哈尔滨医科大学校长。1945年任长春东方医科大学校长,1948年到20世纪60年代中期任中国医科大学科研处处长、基础部主任、医疗系主任。在任职期间对当时学校的医学教育计划、课程设置、教学大纲及教学方法方面做了大量改进与提高工作。

总之,阎德润是一位有名望的生理学界的 专家和前辈,是训练有素的生理学博士,德高 望重的医学教育家,社会活动家,始终不渝地 跟随党前进的进步科学家。



中国中医科学院针灸研究所针灸机能研究室

一、概述

1951年卫生部成立针灸疗法实验室(中国中医科学院针灸研究所的前身),1955年改名为中医研究院针灸研究所,同年组建了针灸生理实验室,2005年在科技体制改革后更名为针灸机能研究室至今。

针灸机能研究室是国家教委批准的博士 后流动站,也是国家中医药管理局三级实验室 所在地,其中经络研究中心是国家中医药管理 局重点实验室,为国家最早设立的硕士、博士 点之一。针灸机能研究室,是一支人员结构合 理稳定的研究团队,所有人员均具备专业技术 实践能力。实验室具备从事针灸机能研究的各种先进仪器和设备,建立了多种成熟的实验方 法,拥有高水平的技术平台。课题组成员具有 良好的科研素质和团队协作精神。

二、单位介绍

1. 学科带头人简介

荣培晶,医学博士,研究员,中国中医科 学院针灸学学科带头人,主持国家自然科学基 金项目 4 项,科技部支撑计划 1 项、"973"子课题 1 项。发表 SCI 论文 14 篇,核心期刊论文 34 篇。获省部级成果一等奖、二等奖、三等奖各 1 项,获中国中医科学院成果二、三等奖 4 项。

2. 机构设置

中医科学院针灸研究所创新体系部分设有针灸基础理论研究室、针灸机能研究室、针 灸形态研究室、针灸生化及分子生物学研究室 和医学工程研究室;另设针灸标准和评价中 心、经络研究中心。针灸研究所下设中国中医 科学院针灸医院和中国北京国际针灸培训中心。

3. 人员的组成

本实验室现有在研人员 17 人,其中高级 职称 10 人,中级职称 2 人,初级职称 5 人。

4. 研究方向

本科室从 20 世纪 60 年代始,开展对经络问题的研究,70 年代开展针灸临床、针刺镇痛机制、针灸效应原理和经络研究。目前主要研究方向是从事针灸作用机理的研究,其中包括:针刺镇痛的研究、穴位效应规律的研究、针灸调控与神经系统关系的研究、体表一内脏联系的研究和经络研究。

针灸机能研究室以创造一流中西医结合(基础)针灸学科和培养一流人才为目标,分别从整体、器官、细胞、分子水平建立了针灸研究的技术平台,始终瞄准针灸科技前沿动态,坚持机能研究与临床实际紧密结合,把科研工作的重点放在针灸效应的机制和经络穴位的效应规律上,力争开辟针灸经络研究和临床相结合的新途径。

5. 实验技术与方法

近年来引进的主要技术方法的 SOP 共 32 项。其中近 5 年新增技术方法 12 项,如:膜片钳全细胞记录、辐射热—甩尾法测定动物伤害性刺激阈、辐射热—举足法测定动物伤害性刺激阈、机械压力—缩腿法测定动物伤害性刺激阈、下丘脑与生殖内分泌功能相关的神经元

判定、与内脏病变相关的皮肤反应点分布、药物性高血压模型、戊四氮致癫痫大鼠模型、糖尿病合并脑缺血再灌注导致学习记忆障碍大鼠模型、速发型糖尿病动物模型、大鼠慢性疼痛(CCl)模型制备及痛阈测定等。主要仪器设备 SOP 共 23 项,其中近 5 年新增主要仪器设备 9 项,如:生物信号采集分析系统、微电极阵列记录技术分析系统、细胞内离子成像检测仪、spike2 记录分析系统、行为学测痛系统、胃肠顺应性测定仪等。

6. 国际交流

近5年来本科室在进行国际学术交流方面 的情况:

2011年

- 1) 2011 年 5 月参加"相约北京:中医针灸展"为入选世界《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》进一步传承、保护和发展中医针灸学,提升国际社会对中华民族优秀传统文化的关注,为广大民众提供正确、科学、实用的医学知识,让社会了解中医针灸,感受中国传统医药文化的深厚底蕴,领略中医针灸的奥妙。
- 2) 2011 年 5 月与格拉兹医科大学生物医 学工程及针灸研究中心联合举办"针灸基础研 究与高新技术的邂逅"研讨会。参会人员包括 奥地利卫生部副部长等共 28 人。

2010年

- 1) 2010 年 4 月为配合中医针灸申报列入 人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录工作,在法国 举办"中医文化与养生展览",扩大学术影响。
- 2) 2010 年 8 月在中国安徽举办第二届中 韩针灸发展与国际合作论坛并报告了"关于建 立中医药科研机构设置与质量管理国际标准 研究"。
- 3) 2010 年 8 月接待澳大利亚传统医药学 会访问。
- 4)2010 年 11 月获得国家自然科学基金中 德中心(GZ581)资助参加德国柏林举办的"针 灸方法学培训班"。

2009年

1)2009 年 10 月在青岛举行的第二十一届 全国耳穴诊治学术研讨会报告了"耳针抗癫痫 效应与耳一迷走神经联系"。

2)2009 年 11 月在广州传统医药国际科技 大会"论针灸机能研究室建设"。

3)2009 年 11 月在北京海峡两岸中医药发展大会上"浅谈现代中医药研究室的建设"。

4) 2009 年 7 月出席日本京都第三十六届国际生理大会,并报告"Research of hypoglycemia induced by electrical acupuncture on auricular acupoints in Zucker Diabetic Fatty rats"。

5)2009 年 11 月在世界针联第七届学术大会上报告"穴位从沉寂到激活的病理变化"。

2008年

2008 年 11 月在世界卫生组织传统医学大会主题报告"穴位效应的相对特异性及机制"和"系统生物学在中医针灸学研究中的应用"。

2007年

1) 2007年11月主办第一届针灸高层论坛。

2)2007年10月主办世界针灸联合会成立20周年大会。

另外,近年来研究人员还先后在第十八、十九届国际生理学大会,第二、三、四届国际神经科学大会,第五、六、七届国际疼痛会议,第一届亚太地区神经科学会议,第一、二届东西方疼痛会议,第一、二届世界针联大会和世界卫生组织传统医学大会针灸与人类健康会议,国际针灸按摩会议,国际中医药大会,欧洲针灸医学及相关技术大会,日本第二十二回医学总会年会及美国科学院有关钙和 P 物质的专题讨论会等国际学术会议上口头发言或论文交流,应邀参加了在耶路撒冷召开的第五届国际脑研究组织大会并作专题报告。先后参加了国内

历届的针刺麻醉和针刺镇痛、中国生理学会和神经科学会的学术会议,进行了交流。共发表会议论文 50 余篇。

三、教学、科研和人才培养业绩

1. 科研

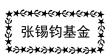
1)本科室先后承担国家"七五"、"八五"和"九五"攻关课题:"针刺镇痛原理的揭示及针麻在临床的应用"、"针刺麻醉与针刺镇痛的研究"、"优化针药复合麻醉和镇痛的临床和实验研究"。"七五"、"八五"和"九五"攻关成果先后受到国家的表彰。

2)以针灸机能研究室为主体,先后承担 了国家"八五"和"九五"经络攀登项目课题。

- 3) 共承担国家重点基础研究发展计划 ("973") 项目 5 项,主持"973"中医专项针 灸项目的研究 1 项。
- 4) 承担其他国家级课题 15 项,省部级项目 4 项。
- 5)近5年,获中国针灸学会科学技术进步奖一等奖1项、二等奖1项;中国中医科学院科技成果一等奖1项,二等奖2项。
 - 6) 申请国内专利 2 项,发明专利 1 项。
- 7) 共发表 SCI 收录论文 65 篇,国内核心期刊论文百余篇。
 - 8) 公开出版学术专著3部。
- 9)目前在研各级别课题 14 项,项目经费千万元。

2. 人才培养

多年来,针灸机能研究室共培养博士研究生 18人,硕士研究生 16人。其中 1名博士获得香港浸会大学博士学位,3名博士分别到中国香港、美国和奥地利开展博士后研究工作;现有在读博士生7人,硕士生1人,引进人才5名,培训人才6名。



编者按: 2013 年 10 月 12-13 日中国生理学会张锡钧基金会第十二届全国青年优秀生理学学术论文交流会在湖南长沙顺利召开。由各省生理学会推荐的 37 名参赛选手的论文参加评选,会议展示了选手们近 3 年来在生理学研究方面所取得的最新研究成果。经过专家对参评者论文和现场报告的综合评判,评出一等奖、二等奖、三等奖、特别奖、最佳表达奖、最佳答辩奖和最佳图表奖共 11 名。从 2013 年第 6 期开始,《生理通讯》将陆续转载获奖者的参评论文各一篇,以飨读者。

Downregulation of integrin β4 decreases the ability of airway epithelial cells to present antigens

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Abstract

Airway epithelial cells have been demonstrated to be accessory antigen presentation cells (APC) capable of activating T cells and may play an important role in the development of allergic airway inflammation of asthma. In asthmatic airways, loss of expression of the adhesion molecule integrin β4 (ITGB4) and an increase in Th2 inflammation bias has been observed in our previous study. Given that ITGB4 is engaged in multiple signaling pathways, we studied whether disruption of ITGB4-mediated cell adhesion may contribute to the adaptive immune response of epithelial cells, including their ability to present antigens, induce the activate and differentiate of T cells. We silenced ITGB4 expression in bronchial epithelial cells with an effective siRNA vector and studied the effects of ITGB4 silencing on the antigen presentation ability of airway epithelial cells. T cell proliferation and cytokine production was investigated after co-culturing with ITGB4-silenced epithelial cells. Surface expression of B7 homologs and the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II was also detected after ITGB4 was silenced. Our results demonstrated that silencing of ITGB4 resulted in impaired antigen presentation processes and suppressed T cell proliferation. Meanwhile, decrease in Th1 cytokine production and increase in Th17 cytokine production was induced after co-culturing with ITGB4-silenced epithelial cells. Moreover, HLA-DR was decreased and the B7 homologs expression was different after ITGB4 silencing. Overall, this study suggested that downregulation of ITGB4 expression in airway epithelial cells could impair the antigen presentation ability of these cells, which further regulate airway inflammation reaction in allergic asthma.

Key Words: integrin β4, airway epithelial cell, antigen presentation, T cells

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Introduction

Atopic asthma is characterized by Th2mediated inflammation and typical impaired airway epithelial cells. In the airways of asthma patients, exposure to allergens induces an increase in Th2 cell infiltration and Th2 cytokine expression [1]. Activated T cells have been implicated in asthma and physically interact with epithelial cells in the airway [2,3]. As the first barrier to environmental pollutants and allergic stimuli, airway epithelial cells play an important role in driving the activation and differentiation of T cells in respiratory allergies [4,5]. Several studies have verified that airway epithelial cells can act as effective immune regulatory cells the production of a series of cytokines and chemokines [6,7]. Recent studies further found that airway epithelial cells can affect the outcome of T cells immune responses by acting as antigen presentation cells (APCs). Effective antigen presentation by APCs is an important way to activate and induce the activation and proliferation of T cells [8,9]. Airway epithelial cells compose the first cell layer of the respiratory airway and thus are best positioned to identify antigens. Consequently, antigen presentation by airway epithelial cells may be an effective and important way to guard the airway against harmful antigens and to regulate the local T cell immune inflammation in the airway [10].

Inflammation cells infiltration and Th2 biased inflammation are the major phenotypes on the airway of asthma patients [1]. However, the specific mechanism underlying these features is still unclear. Airway epithelial cells from asthma patients often show significant structural damage and loss of functional homeostasis [11,12,13]. Loss of structural adhesion could enhance the access of inhaled allergens to underlying APCs. Our previous work demonstrated that structural adhesion molecule integrin β4 (ITGB4) is downregulated in asthma airway epithelial cells. As the first cell barrier to outer allergens, the airway epithelial cells showed a decreased wound repair and anti-oxidation ability after ITGB4 was downregulated [14,15]. ITGB4 is an important adhesion molecule that mediates the anchoring of airway epithelial cells to the basal membrane. Given that ITGB4 is known to engage in

multiple signaling pathways that may influence many physiological functions of airway epithelial cells [16,17], we questioned whether downregulation of ITGB4 enhanced the invasion of inhaled allergens and regulated the local T cell immune inflammation through antigen presentation process. In this study, ITGB4 was silenced by a specific siRNA virus vector. We observed that downregulation of ITGB4 is associated with blocked antigen presentation ability, decreased MHC class II (HLA-DR) expression and altered B7 homologs expression on airway epithelial cells. Furthermore, decreased T cell proliferation and differential cytokine production was induced after co-culturing with ITGB4-silenced epithelial cells.

Materials and methods

Cell culture

The immortalized human bronchial epithelial cell line 16HBE14o- (kind gift of Prof. Gruenert of the University of California, San Francisco) was maintained at 37°C in 5% CO₂ in a mixture of DMEM:F12 (1:1) media supplemented with 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 U/ml streptomycin and 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS).

ITGB4-specific siRNA vector construction and transfection

The effective ITGB4 siRNA and control siRNA were annealed and ligated into the new pGCSIL-PUR vector to create an ITGB4 siRNA expression vector and a control expression vector (Genechem, China, Shanghai) [14]. All plasmids were sequenced to confirm that they were correct. Then, the ITGB4 silencing vector (ITGB4 siRNA vector) and nonsense siRNA vector (control vector) were packaged into recombinant lentivirus vectors using Lentivector Expression Systems (GeneChem, Shanghai, China) and titered to 109 TU/mL.

Before transfection, 16HBE14o- cells were plated in 24-well plates (2x10⁴ cells/well) overnight. The lentiviruses were diluted in 0.2 mL (10⁸ TU/mL) of complete medium containing polybrene (8 mg/mL) and added to the cells for 1 h at 37°C, followed by incubation in 0.3 mL of freshly prepared polybrene-DMEM/F12 for another 24 h. Then this media was replaced with

fresh DMEM/F12 medium, and the cells were cultured for 48 h. Under our experimental condition, to silence ITGB4, 16HBE140- was infected with ITGB4-specific siRNA Lentivector vector by addition of lentivirus into the cell culture at a MOI of 5. In this study, the transfection was repeated for each experiment.

Real-time PCR detection after vector transfection

Real time PCR was used to detect ITGB4 mRNA expression after transfection. sequences of the primers and tag man probes used are as follows: ITGB4 forward: 5'-CAC CGC GTG CTA AGC ACAT-3', ITGB4 reverse: 3'-TGT GGT CGA GTG TGA GTG TTC TG-5', taqman probe: fam+ACC CTC ACA CGG GAC TAC AAC TCA CTG+tamra, GAPDH forward: 5 '-CCA CTC CTC CAC CTT TGA C-3', GAPDH reverse: 3'-ACC CTG TTG CTG TAG CCA-5' and tagman probe: fam+TTG CCC TCA ACG ACC ACT TTGT+tamra. Seventy two hours after transfection, total RNA (1 µg) purified from different vector transfected groups was reverse transcribed into cDNA using AMV reverse transcriptase (Qiagen, Vento, Netherlands) with an RNase inhibitor and oligo d (T) primer at 40°C for 50 minutes followed by heating at 90°C for 5 minutes. Then, 1 µl of the reverse-transcript was added to a 30 µl PCR mixture for 40 cycles. Each cycle included 93°C for 30 s and 54°C for 60 s and used Taq polymerase. Negative controls consisted of an equal volume of water substituted for the volume of RNA in the RT reaction. Normalization of mRNA expression data for sample-to-sample variability in RNA input, RNA quality, and reverse transcription efficiency was achieved by comparing the copy numbers of target mRNAs with that of human GAPDH

Western blot analysis after vector transfection

Seventy two hours after transfection, proteins from parental 16HBE14o- cells, control vector transfected cells, and ITGB4 siRNA viral vector transfected cells were separated by SDS-PAGE and then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (Millipore, Bedford, MA). Blots were blocked and then probed with antibodies against ITGB4 (1:1,000 dilution; Santa Cruz, CA, USA) and GAPDH (1:5,000 dilution; Sigma, St.

Louis, MO, USA). After washing, the blots were incubated with horseradish peroxidase–conjugated secondary antibodies and visualized by super ECL detection reagent (Applygen, China, Beijing).

Antigen presentation detection

To acquire vivid and precise results, the antigen presentation process in 16HBE14o- cells was analyzed by laser confocal microscopy and flow cytometry separately [8].

For laser confocal microscopy detection, 16HBE14o- cells from control group and ITGB4 silence group that adhere to glass coverslips were incubated with the FITC-labeled OVA for various periods: then they were rinsed in PBS and fixed with 3:1 methanolacetic acid for 5 min at 4°C. Then, fixed cells were blocked with PBS containing 5% goat serum and 0.2% Triton X-100 (Sigma) for 15 min before incubation with the anti-HLA-DR antibody for 1 h. The cells were rinsed three times in PBS before incubation with Dylight 549 (red) labeled conjugated Ig (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA). The coverslips containing 16HBE14ocells were then rinsed in PBS three times and mounted with Immun-mount (Shandon. Pittsburgh, PA) before they were viewed with a laser confocal microscope (Fluorvert, Leica, Deerfield, IL) at a step position of 1 µm on the x-y or x-z axis. Three observers routinely examined 10 separate fields. Mean fluorescence intensities of the internalized FITC-labeled OVA in the cells of the entire field examined were determined with Leica Fluorvert Laser confocal microscope using the image software package.

For flow cytometry detection, cells from different groups were incubated with the FITC-labeled OVA for various periods; then they were rinsed in PBS and collected with PBS containing 1% FBS and 0.01% NaN3. The FITC fluorescence intensity of 16HBE14o- cells was analyzed by FACS Calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Mountainview, CA).

Lymphocyte proliferation assay

Peripheral blood was obtained from healthy volunteers following the approval for the use of human tissues was granted by the Ethical Committee of Central South University after obtaining written informed consent from individual donors. Heparinized venous blood was collected and diluted 1:3 with PBS, lavered on a Ficoll-Hypaque density gradient, and centrifuged for 30 min at 1,400 rpm. Peripheral blood T lymphocytes were collected from the interface and washed three times with PBS. Cells were resuspended in RPMI 1640, and cell density was adjusted to 5x10⁶ cells/ml. CD4⁺ T cells were purified from Peripheral blood T lymphocytes by negative selection (Stem-Cell, Vancouver, Canada). Then, 10⁵ CD4⁺ T cells were cocultured with 10⁵ freshly isolated 16HBE14o- cells in triplicate round-bottom plates in 0.2 ml serum-free culture medium at 37°C in a 5% CO2 incubator for 3 days with OVA (0.1µg/ml). To avoid HLA-class II allele unmatching during the co-culturing, all the CD4⁺ T cells from different donors was selected to be matched under our experimental condition. In some experiments ITGB4-silenced 16HBE14ocells were used to coculture with CD4+T cells. T cells proliferation was assessed by 5-bromo -2-deoxyuridine (BrdU) incorporation assay and carboxyfluorescein diacetate- succinimidyl ester (CFDA-SE) labeling separately.

For CFDA-SE labeling (CellTraceTM CFSE Cell Proliferation Kit, Invitrogen, Eugene, OR, USA), the T cell suspension was washed three times with PBS and finally resuspended in culture medium. T cells were resuspended in PBS at 5×10^6 /ml for staining. CFSE in the form of a 5 mM stock solution in DMSO was added at a final concentration of 1 μ M for 10 min at 37°C. The CSFE-labeled cells were cocultured with control transfected cells or ITGB4-silenced cells. After 5 days of coculture, the proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells was detected by assessing CFSE fluorescence intensity.

For BrdU incorporation (Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany), T cells proliferation was evaluated by measuring BrdU incorporation in a colorimetric assay according to the manufacturer's instructions. The assay was performed according to the instructions of the manufacturer (Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany). Absorbance values were measured at 450 nm using an ELISA reader (Tecan, Crailsheim, Germany). The blank corresponded

to 100 ml of culture medium without BrdU. T-cell proliferation was evaluated by measuring BrdU incorporation from the first day to the fifth day after coculture.

ELISA

The levels of the cytokines IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-17 in the cocultured supernatants of 16HBE14o- cells and T cells were determined by ELISA according to the manufacturer's protocols (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA).

Flow cytometry Assay

To detect the B7 homolog and HLA-DR expression on 16HBE14o- cells after ITGB4 was silenced, the monoclonal antibodies used for flow cytometry were as follows: monoclonal antibody anti-human B7-H1 (Ebioscience, San Diego, CA), B7-H2 (Ebioscience, San Diego, CA), B7-H3 (Ebioscience, San Diego, CA), B7-DC (Ebioscience, San Diego, CA), HLA-DR (Ebioscience, San Diego, CA). Typically, 5-10 x 10⁴ cells from different groups were incubated in 60 µl of PBS/0.2% BSA/0.1% NaN3 containing saturating concentrations of each monoclonal antibody on ice for 30 min. The cells were then washed and resuspended in the buffer, and immediately analyzed with a FACS Calibur flow cvtometer.

In addition, the staining of the intracellular cytokines after T cell activation was also measured by flow cytometry. Briefly, T cells previously co-cultured with control vector transfected 16HBE14o- cells or with ITGB4 silenced 16HBE140- cells were restimulated for 4 h at 37°C in 10%CO₂ with phorbol ester (50 ng/ml; Sigma), ionomycin (1 mg/ml; Sigma) and GolgiStop (1 ml per 1.5 ml; BD Bioscience). The Cytofix/Cytoperm buffer set (BD) was used for intracellular staining. Cells were fixed and treated with permeabilization buffer according to the manufacturer's instructions and stained with corresponding fluorescence-labeled antibodies (BD). Acquisition was performed with CellQuest software on a FACS Caliber flow cytometry

Statistical analysis

All experiments were run at least five times. All data are presented as the mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM). For all values, the

differences were considered significant when *P< 0.05 or **P< 0.01. The unpaired t test was used for comparison between two groups. Comparisons of the differences between the ITGB4-silenced group and control groups were performed by means of one-way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett's or LSD's post-hoc test.

Results

ITGB4 mRNA and protein expression was effectively silenced by ITGB4 siRNA lentivirus vector

The silencing efficiency on ITGB4 mRNA and protein expression was detected by real time PCR and western blotting. The ITGB4 siRNA

lentivirus vector and control lentivirus vector were prepared and transfected into 16HBE14ocells. Three days after transfection, real time PCR results showed that ITGB4 mRNA was inhibited obviously (**P < 0.01, n = 6) (Figure 1.A). Meanwhile, the ITGB4 siRNA virus vector could inhibit ITGB4 protein expression significantly (P=0.0006, n=6, ANOVA) (Figure 1.B). More than 75% ITGB4 protein expression was inhibited in the 16HBE14o- cells transfected with ITGB4 siRNA virus vector (Figure 1.C). While compared with the control siRNA vector, there was no significant influence on the ITGB4 protein expression (P >0.5, n = 6, ANOVA) (Figure 1.C). We observed no obvious changes in cell confluence or morphology.

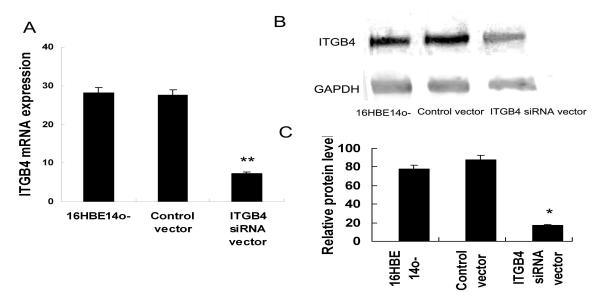


Figure 1 Silencing efficiency was detected after ITGB4 siRNA-containing lentivirus was transfected. The effective ITGB4 siRNA lentivirus vector and control nonsense siRNA lentivirus vector were prepared and transfected into 16HBE14o- cells. (A) 72 h after lentivirus vector transfection, ITGB4 mRNA expression was detected by real time PCR. (B) Western blot analysis was used to detect ITGB4 protein expression 72h after tansfection. (C) Quantification of western blot normalized to the level of GAPDH in Figure 1A.

Colocalization of Ag with HLA-DR

As respiratory epithelial cells express MHC class II antigens, and in our study induced OVA-specific T-cell proliferation in accord with previously reported data, we wanted to determine whether the endocytosed OVA followed a class II trafficking pattern. We colocalized Dylight 549-labeled anti-HLA-DR antibody with FITC-labeled OVA (red + green =

yellow) in 16HBE14o- cells from different groups, using laser confocal microscopy (Figure 2). Colocalization occurred optimally 90 min after OVA pulsing which was diminished 120 min later. These results demonstrate that OVA uptake by 16HBE14o- cells was an active process and was not due to passive diffusion. In addition, FITC labeled OVA, is endocytosed by 16HBE14o- and follows a class II processing pathway.

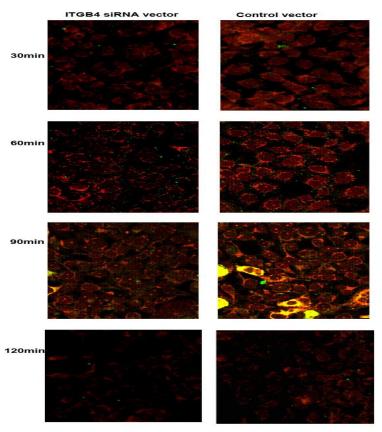


Figure 2 Colocalization of HLA-DR with endocyosed OVA in respiratory epithelial cells. 16HBE14o- cells from different groups were pulsed with FITC-labeled OVA for 0–120 min, fixed, permeabilized, and stained with Dylight 549-labeled anti-HLA-DR antibodies. Cells were analyzed by confocal microscopy. Yellow staining (red + green) indicates colocalization. Results are representative of 1 experiment repeated 3 times.

FITC-OVA trafficking ability was downregulated in ITGB4-silenced 16HBE140- cells

dynamic recording of the **OVA** fluorescence intensity at different time points, we observed the antigen presentation ability of 16HBE14o- cells. After FITC-labeled OVA was plused with the 16HBE14o- cells, speckled green fluorescence signals could be observed from 30 min. Then, the fluorescence signals increased at 60min and maximally expressed at 90 min which persisted for up to 120 min. For the ITGB4 silenced group, the uptake of FITC-labeled OVA was decreased obviously (Figure 3.A). In contrast to the conspicuous punctuate staining observed after pulsing with FITC-labeled OVA in control transfected cells, there is a noticeable decrease of fluorescence staining intensity at the same time points in the ITGB4-silenced cells by laser confocal microscopy detection (**P < 0.01, n = 6) (Figure 3.B).

To better quantify the differences in OVA uptake after ITGB4 silencing, the mean fluorescence intensity within bronchial epithelial cells at all time points was instantaneously assessed by flow cytometry (Figure 3.C). The 16HBE14o- cells were pulsed with FITC-labeled OVA and collected at all tested time points to detect by flow cytometry. The flow cytometry results demonstrated that the mean fluorescence intensity of 16HBE140- cells was degraded when ITGB4 significantly was silenced. Therefore, the above results indicated that the antigen uptake ability in 16HBE14o- cells was downregulated when ITGB4 was silenced.

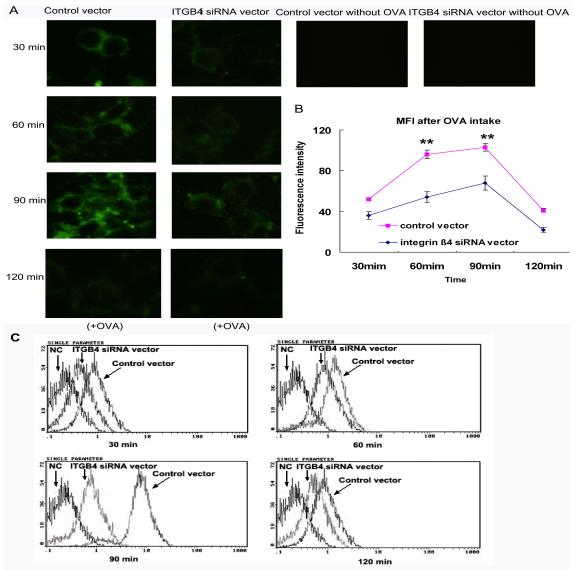


Figure 3 Antigen trafficking was surveyed after ITGB4 was silenced. (A) Control transfected 16HBE14o- cells and ITGB4-silenced cells were grown on coverslips, pulsed with FITC-labeled OVA, washed at different time points, and analyzed through laser confocal microscopy. (B) Quantification of staining intensity in figure 3A. (C) Representative histogramms showing the fluorescence intensity of 16HBE14o- cells from different groups after plused with FITC-labeled OVA. The antigen trafficking ability was determined according to flow cytometry detection at all time points.

Comparison of T cell proliferation induced by control 16HBE14o-cells and ITGB4-silenced 16HBE14o-cells

To further investigate the interaction between airway epithelial cells and T cells and to better define the role of 16HBE14o-cells in antigen presentation, we used CFSE staining to assess proliferation of T cells after 16HBE14o-cells and T cells coculture. Experiments were performed

using seven different specimens, and the results were examined to ensure that patient variability did not affect the results. After 3 days of coculture, proliferating T cells represented 10–30% of all T cells. In contrast, nonactivated T cells (T cells cultured alone or T cells cultured with OVA) did not divide. Analysis of the CFSE staining showed that the majority of these proliferating cells undergone about three

divisions. Percentage of dividing cells is shown for different coculture groups. Our results showed that the ratio of proliferated T cell is obviously decreased in ITGB4 knockdown group compared with control group $(20.86\% \pm 2.51\% \text{ vs.} 32.22\% \pm 3.12\%,**P < 0.01, n=6)$ (Figure 4.A). By recording the percentage of dividing cells, we also found that there is a distinguished difference for the ratio in two division cell group $(19.57\% \pm 2.72\% \text{ vs.} 11.71\% \pm 3.45\%, **P < 0.01, n=6)$ and three division cell group $(8.45\% \pm 3.21\% \text{ vs.})$

 $5.69\% \pm 2.81\%$, **P < 0.01, n=6) between the control coculture group and the ITGB4 knockdown coculture group. At the same time, the proliferation of T cells was detected by BrdU-incorporation ELISA. Compared with control group, the number of T cells decreased significantly from the first day to the fifth day after coculture in the ITGB4 silenced group (**P < 0.01, n=10) (Figure 4.B). In addition, the suppression effect became more and more obvious along with the days of coclture.

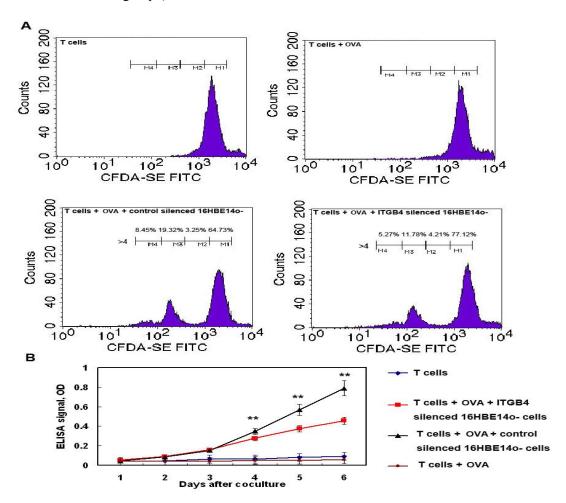


Figure 4 T cell proliferation was observed after coculturing T cells with control transfected 16HBE14o- cells or ITGB4-silenced cells. (A) On the basis of decreased CSFE staining, T cell proliferation are shown as percentage of proliferating cells, and are representative of one experiment repeated six times. Percentage of dividing cells (cells that have undergone 1 division) is shown for control silenced 16HBE14o- cells + T cells and ITGB4 silenced 16HBE14o-cells + T cells cocultures. Proportion of original population induced to divide after stimulation was determined by measuring the number of events in each cell division. (B) Meanwhile, T cell proliferation was assessed by a BrdU incorporation assay after coculture. The data are expressed as the mean (± SEM) values of the specific absorbance from 10 independent experiments.

Cytokines produced by T cells after stimulation with ITGB4-silenced 16HBE140- cells

We also determined cytokine (IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-17) production as measured by ELISA in supernatant from 16HBE14o- cells and T cells coculture for 3 days. IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-17 are typical T cells cytokine that can be used to represent different T cell derivation subpopulation after T cells proliferation. Our results showed that T cells cocultured with 16HBE14o- cells produced IFN-gamma and IL-17, but little IL-4. After ITGB4 silencing, the production of IFN-gamma was decreased (**P < 0.01, n=10, Figure 5.A), IL-17 was increased

(**P < 0.01, n=10, Figure 5.C). But there was no obvious difference in IL-4 production (P >0.5, Figure 5.B).

To characterize the source of cytokine production at the cellular level, we simultaneously detect intracellular cytokine staining after couture (Figure 6.A). As expected, in the ITGB4 silencing coculture group, IFN-gamma was decreased (48.6 \pm 2.9 vs. 29.2 \pm 4.3 , P < 0.01, n=6), IL-17 was increased (16.3 \pm 2.1 vs. 36.8 \pm 3.1 , **P < 0.01, n=6). Also, we found little production of IL-4 by all coculturing groups 11.3 \pm 0.9 vs 12.7 \pm 1.2 P>0.5, n=6) (Figure 6.B).

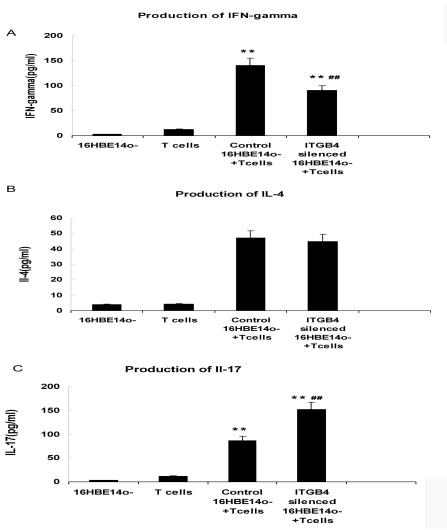


Figure 5 Cytokine concentrations in supernatants of the 16HBE14o- cells and T cells cocultures were quantified by ELISA. The graphs show mean (± SEM) values from a representative experiment of six independent experiments. The content of (A) IFN-gamma, (B) IL-4 and (C) IL-17 was performed respectively.

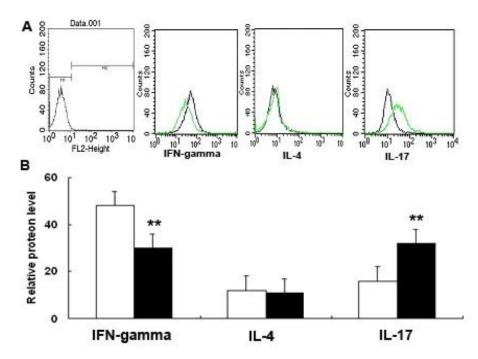


Figure 6 Flow cytometry analysis of the intracellular expression of IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-17 at CD4⁺ T cells after coculturing. (A) CD4⁺ T cells from different coculturing groups were stained with specific antibodies to IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-17 as described in materials and methods. The histograms shown are from a representative results of six independent experiments are shown. (B) The mean relative fluorescence intensity of intracellular cytokine was quantified after ITGB4 silencing.

Surface protein expression of B7 homolog and HLA-DR proteins on 16HBE140- cells after ITGB4 silencing

We set out to extend previous studies to determine whether the expression of B7 homologs and HLA-DR on 16HBE14o- cells was altered after ITGB4 silencing (Figure 7.A). Our results showed that 16HBE14o- cells displayed spontaneously surface expression of B7H1, B7H2, B7H3 and B7DC. And the relative order of B7 homolog family surface expression: B7-H3 > B7-H1 » B7-DC ~ B7-H2. After ITGB4 was silenced, the expression of B7H1 (21.6 \pm 2.4 vs $53.7\% \pm 2.9$, **P < 0.01, n=6) and B7DC $(17.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ vs } 33.7 \pm 2.2, **P < 0.01, n=6) \text{ both}$ increased obviously. But, ITGB4 silencing has no effect on the expression of B7H2 (19 \pm 1.5 vs 17.9 ± 1.2 , P>0.1, n=6) and B7H3 (74 ± 2.8 vs 71 \pm 3.2, P>0.1, n=6). As for HLA-DR, our results showed that the expression of HLA-DR was decreased after ITGB4 silencing (55.3 \pm 1.7 vs 35.9 ± 3.4 , **P < 0.01, n=6) (Figure 7.B).

Discussion

Allergy immune disorder diseases like asthma are characterized by Th2-mediated inflammation and structural disruption of airway epithelia cells. In these diseases, an increase in Th2 cell infiltration and Th2 cytokine expression is induced after allergy exposure [1]. However, the intrinsic molecular mechanism underlying Th2 inflammation bias is not fully understood. Previous studies demonstrate that airway epithelial cells engage in the initiation and regulation of inflammation and immune responses through production of cytokines and chemokines and others [18,19]. Recent studies further showed that bronchial epithelial cells are capable of antigen presentation and thus can regulate the local airway immune cells and inflammation reactions [8,9]. Especially, T cells can be effectively activated by airway epithelial cells through antigen presentation after allergen exposure on the airway.

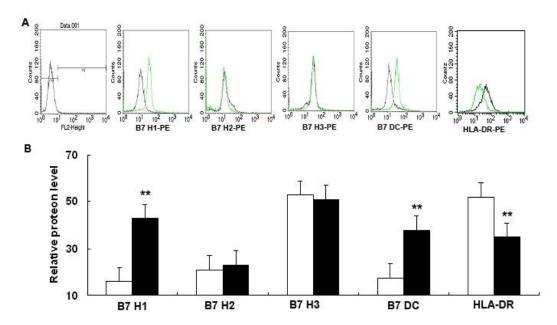


Figure 7 Flow cytometric analysis of cells surface expression of HLA-DR and B7 homologs in 16HBE14o- cells after ITGB4 silencing. (A) Cells from different groups were stained with specific antibodies to indicate HLA-DR and B7 homologs expression as described in materials and methods. The histograms shown are from a representative results of six independent experiments are shown. (B) The mean relative fluorescence intensity of B7 homologs was quantified after ITGB4 silencing.

The airway epithelial barrier is often disrupted in asthma patients, with evidence for shedding of airway epithelial cells and disparity expression of genes. Our previous study demonstrated that ITGB4 is downregulated in asthma airway epithelial cells, which may result in decreased wound repair and anti-oxidation ability [11, 12]. In this current study, our results demonstrated for the first time downregulation of ITGB4 blocked the process of antigen trafficking which indicated that the ITGB4-silenced cells are damaged cells and cannot maintain the normal function monitoring outer allergens and present the foreign antigen to local T cells. As effective APCs, the recognition and uptake of outside allergens is the first step for the local immune homeostasis [20]. Furthermore, the uptake and presentation of antigen by APCs has a close relationship to the activation and differentiation of local T cells [1,21]. Therefore, we examined the influence of ITGB4 silencing on local airway T cells inflammation. By CFSE staining and BrdU-incorporation assay, we found that the proliferation of T cells was inhibited after coculturing with ITGB4-silenced 16HBE14o-

cells. At the same time, T cell-derived IFN-gamma was reduced; IL-17 was increased by ELISA detection and intercellular cytokine staining. It is well known that Th2 cells orchestrate allergy-induced asthmatic inflammatory responses, and the main immune abnormalities are caused by Th2 cytokines, such as IL-4 and IL-5, which induce eosinophil infiltration and airway hyperresponsiveness [4,7]. On the contrary, IFN-gamma, a Th1 cytokine, airway inflammation and hyperesponsiveness in asthma models and clinical traits [22,23]. Besides, Th17 cells are a recently described effector CD4⁺ T cell subset characterized by the production of IL-17, which have been implicated in the pathogenesis of several autoimmune diseases [24]. IL-17 promotes neutrophil production and chemotaxis via multiple factors which might play a prominent role in the pathogenesis of asthma [25,26]. Increasing amounts of papers suggested that airway local immune inflammation is a consequence of the actions of many cells and signaling events [4,21,27]. Antigen presentation by airway epithelial cells is an effective way to regulate T cell differentiation. The regulation of antigen presentation after ITGB4 silencing would have a close relationship to the asthma airway inflammation. Thus, our results verified the influence of Th2 inflammation induction by ITGB4 low expression on asthma airway epithelial cells. It provided one possible pathway which is correlated to T cell activation and Th2 inflammation bias in the asthma airway mucosa. Antigen presenting cells are charactered in part by the presence of specific cell surface immune molecules that allow interaction with the T-cell receptor complex. The most well known cell surface protein is the MHC II molecules. We evaluate HLA-DR expression after ITGB4 silencing and find that HLA-DR expression was depressed after ITGB4 was silenced. HLA-DR has attracted considerable interest due to its role in antigen presentation [28]. More importantly, maturation of dendritic cells also results in an increase in HLA-DR expression and the expression of HLA-DR is tightly regulated by inflammatory cytokines [29]. As HLA-DR is a key protein for antigen presentation processes, our results indicated that the decreased antigen presentation ability after ITGB4 silencing partly result from the depressed expression HLA-DR.

To further explore the possible mechanism for the altered T cells derivation after ITGB4 silence. We investigated the B7 homologs expression after ITGB4 silencing. The flow cytometry results showed that both B7H1 and B7DC was induced after ITGB4 silencing, but no obvious difference was detected for B7H2 and B7H3. It is well known that the optimal activation of T cells requires both costimulation [30] and TCR (T cell receptor) engagement [8,9]. Antigen presentation in the absence of costimulation may lead to T cell anergy. When the antigen-specific T cells recognize the anigen peptide complex, the following T cell responses are critically affected by the simultaneous signaling operated through B7 costimulatory molecules. Both B7-H2 and B7-H3 are thought to be positive costimulatory ligands in that engagement results in activation of T cell function. Engagement of B7-H2 results in activation of T-helper memory cells with a bias toward Th2 cytokine production, such as IL-4

and IL-13 [31]. Engagement B7-H3 ligands results in proliferation T cells, a bias toward Th1 cytokine production, and primary cytotoxic T cell activation [32]. B7H1 and B7DC are ligands for programmed death-1 (PD-1), which is expressed on activated T cells. Colligation of PD-1 and the T cell receptor leads to the rapid phosphorylation of SHP-2, a phosphatase that inhibited the T cell activation [33,34]. Given that the PD-1 ligation delivered an inhibitory signal to T cell activity, the upregulation of B7H1 and B7DC after ITGB4 silencing may be associated with T cells proliferation and derivation after allergy exposure. We also blocked the B7H1 and B7DC action with neutralizing antibodies to evaluate the impact on T cell proliferation. The results show that the T cell proliferation was promoted, which are consistent with the previous studies [33,34]. However, the internal regulatory mechanisms between the T cells inflammation derivation and the B7 family expression are still unclear and more work is needed to explain

In light of the data in this work, we find that airway epithelial cells, which constitutively express B7 costimulatory molecules, regulate the proliferation and differentiation of T cells in the airways by antigen presentation processes. In addition, silencing of ITGB4 in asthma airway epithelial cells led to impaired antigen presentation. In turn, the proliferation of T cells was inhibited, and production of IFN-gamma was decreased, IL-17 was increased, which may relate to Th2 inflammation bias and neutrophil production on asthma airway. These data partly elucidate the role that epithelial cells play in the inflammation phenomenon of asthma and bring some new useful clues to our understanding of the pathogenesis of immune surveillance and inflammation responses in asthma.

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中国生理学会张锡钧基金委员会关于 第十三届全国青年优秀生理学学术论文评选及交流会议第一轮通知

为鼓励我国青年学者创造性地开展高水平生理学研究,促进我国生理学的持续发展,中国生理学会接受张锡钧教授捐赠,并按照张锡钧教授的生前愿望设置张锡钧基金优秀生理学学术论文奖,奖励在生理学研究中做出突出成绩的、年龄在 40 周岁以下的中青年生理学工作者。张锡钧基金优秀生理学学术论文奖每两年评选一次,以下是张锡钧基金第十三届全国青年优秀生理学学术论文评选工作的通知,请各位中青年生理学工作者按照通知要求积极参与:

一、凡 1975年1月1日以后出生的中国生理学会专业工作者或研究生,以其本人为主在国内完成的系列生理研究论文(最好三篇:其中至少两篇已正式发表,一篇已被接受刊登并有证明;或特别优秀的单篇论文)已在国内外公开发表的均可推荐,英文论文务必附详细的

中文摘要。

- 二、候选论文应由两名副教授或副研究员以上本会会员推荐,除全部论文外,需附 1000字左右的系列论文的综合摘要,上报至所在省市地区生理(科)学会或该会所属生理专业组集中,由省市学会依地区分配的名额(附后)选拔出最优秀的论文及其摘要,连同推荐书一式二份,于 2015年9月1日前寄至学会张锡钧基金会。
- 三、所有被推荐论文的第一作者均将应邀 出席第十三届全国青年优秀生理学学术论文 交流会,并在会上作报告,由评委对报告的内 容、图表制作、表达和答辩能力逐项评分,最 后结合会前专家书面评审结果决出名次。

四、按名次评选出的等级包括一等奖1名; 二等奖2名;三等奖3名及最佳图表;最佳表 达;最佳答辩3个单项奖。获得名次的优秀论 文获奖者,将颁发奖金、奖状和纪念品。凡未 评上名次的青年代表,将颁发优秀论文证书及 纪念品。

五、参加者往返旅费和食宿费由所在单位支付。

六、"推荐表"可直接在中国生理学会网站 下载。

七、论文交流会将于 2015 年 10 月 24-25 日(23 日报到) 在湖北武汉召开,会议报到 事宜将另行通知。 联系人: 肖 玲

电 话: 010-65278802 010-85158602

地 址: 北京东四西大街 42 号

中国生理学会 邮编: 100710

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中国生理学会 2015年4月20日

各省、市、自治区参加第十三届张锡钧基金会 全国青年优秀生理学学术论文交流会名额分配(共51名)

北京 5 人	天津1人	河北1人	内蒙古1人	山西1人
辽宁2人	吉林1人	黑龙江2人	江苏 3 人	浙江1人
上海 5 人	安徽1人	山东2人	江西1人	福建1人
河南1人	湖北2人	湖南 2 人	广东3人	广西1人
重庆1人	四川2人	云南1人	贵州 1 人	陕西2人
甘肃 1 人	宁夏1人	青海1人	新疆1人	西藏 1 人
海南1人	香港1人			

中国生理学会第十一届全国青年生理学工作者学术会议第一轮通知

为推动我国从事生理学研究的青年学者和研究生的学术交流,促进我国生理学的持续发展和队伍建设,锻炼和培养未来生理学发展的学术带头人,中国生理学会于1993年决定举办首届全国青年生理学工作者学术会议,成为我国学术组织青年工作的创举。20多年来,一代代青年学人从参加青年会议开始与中国生理学会结缘,展示自己的科研成果,逐步成为中国生理学发展和中国生理学会工作的中坚力量。

经中国生理学会常务理事会研究决定,第十一届全国青年生理学工作者学术会议将于2015年10月24-25日(23日报到)在武汉召开。该会议将与张锡钧基金会第十三届全国青年优秀生理学学术论文交流会同期举行。欢迎

从事生理科学及相关领域教学和研究的青年 生理学工作者踊跃参会。

一、青年会议征文事项

- 1. 青年会议应征论文的第一作者年龄应是 40 岁以下(1975年1月1日以后出生),从事生理学或相近学科科研或教学工作的青年学者、博士后或研究生,也欢迎旅居和留学海外的青年学者。学会建议各单位特别支持在读的硕士生和博士生参加学术交流。
- 2. 应征论文的内容包括生理科学及相关 领域的基础研究、应用基础研究和实验技术等 方面的学术论文。
- 3. 征文截稿日期为2015年9月1日。应征论文应在截稿日前未公开发表。
 - 4. 应征稿件请发给: 北京大学医学部生理

与 病 理 生 理 学 系 : 马 百 荟 1219392522@qq.com。

5. 会议将从评审通过的口头和墙报交流 摘要中评出优秀论文奖各 6 名。

二、论文摘要的书写要求

- 1. 交流类别:请在左上角注明您希望交流的类别"口头"或"墙报"。
- 2. 论文题目: 应明晰地体现论文内容, 不宜超过 20 字; 用黑体 4 号居中。
- 3. 作者姓名: 与论文题目间空一行,用 宋体 5 号字居中。
- 4. 作者地址:格式为"(单位 城市 邮政编码)",除括号外不要标点;不同作者的单位间可用分号";"隔开,并用"*#"指明作者,用 5 号楷体居中。
- 5. 摘要正文; 限 600 字, 言简意赅, 述明研究的主要目的、方法、结果、结论, 摘要中不要图表和文献; 正文与作者地址之间空一行, 用 5 号宋体。
- 6. 为便于交流,在文摘后请附作者简介:包括姓名、出生年月、工作或学习单位、职务职称或身份、专业领域、手机、电子邮箱等。

三、会议注册费(含会议期间统一用餐费)

- 1. 会议注册费在2015年9月1日前为600 元,在2015年9月1日后为800元。
 - 注册费请汇至中国生理学会电汇账号:
 开户单位:中国生理学会
 开户行:工商行东四支行
 银行帐号: 0200004109014480653
- 3. 请在汇款时注明"姓名+青年会议注册费",请不要经 ATM 机汇款,否则很难查收到银行单据。
- 4. 欢迎不投论文的青年朋友注册并参加会议。注册费与上述相同。汇款后请将姓名、出生年月、工作或学习单位、职务职称或身份、专业领域、手机、电子邮箱等信息发给北京大学医学部生理与病理生理学系: 马百荟1219392522@qq.com。

全国从事生理科学工作的青年朋友们, 让我们携起手来,努力办好第十一届全国青年 生理学工作者学术会议,共同托起祖国生理科 学发展更加辉煌的明天!

中国生理学会青年工作委员会 2015年4月21日

中国生理学会分支机构管理办法

中国生理学会(Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences,缩写为 CAPS)是中国生理科学工作者自愿组成并代表广大会员共同意愿的全国性非营利性的法人科技社会团体,是中国科学技术协会的团体会员,由国家民政部授权,在业务上接受中国科学技术协会的领导。中国生理学会的宗旨是促进我国经济社会发展、提高公众科学素质、为广大生理科学工作者服务;开展的工作涉及组织召开全国性学术交流活动、开展科学普及活动、促进国际交流与合作、出版书籍和主办学术刊物、提供科技政策咨询和技术服务,维护会员的正当权益。

中国生理学会的分支机构是根据我国生理学科发展的需要,依据专业范围的划分或工

作任务的不同而设立的专门机构。对分支机构 的设置和管理是学会组织建设的重要组成部 分,遵照民政部《社会团体分支机构、代表机 构登记办法》、中国科学技术协会《全国性学 会分支机构、代表机构管理办法》和《中国生 理学会章程》等有关规定要求,为规范管理, 更好地促进学会和各分支机构的发展,特制订 本管理办法。

第一条 中国生理学会的分支机构必须遵守《中国生理学会章程》中关于分支机构的各项条款,在学会理事会的领导下积极开展相关工作;在主办重要学术活动时需提前向学会提出申请,并经学会理事长办公会或常务理事会审批后方可执行。分支机构在主办各项活动时应使用统一的正式名称,如"中国生理学会

教育专业委员会",英文译名应是"Education Subcommittee, Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences"。

第二条 按国家民政部和中国科学技术协会的规定,中国生理学会的分支机构不具法人资格,不得再设亚分支机构,不得刻制印章,不得另行制订章程,其法律责任由中国生理学会承担。学会要切实履行对分支机构、代表机构的监督管理责任。

第三条 分支机构实行"前任、现任和候任主任委员"的领导更迭新体制。即:"现任主任委员"主持工作两年后成为"前任主任委员",同时"候任主任委员"成为"现任主任委员",时在其主持工作一年内组织选举产生下一位"候任主任委员",报送学会审批。以此类推,形成前任、现任、假任主任委员共同管理、阶段负责的传承性新体制。三人中,现任主任委员对中国生理学会负责,对外代表本分支机构;前任主任委员和候任主任委员协助现任主任委员开展工作。分支机构换届后委员更新比例一般控制在三分之一左右。

第四条 分支机构的委员会根据工作需要设前任、现任、候任主任委员各 1 人、副主任委员 2-4 人、秘书 1 人。其中主任委员和副主任委员应具有如下任职条件:

- 1. 在相应领域具有较高的学术地位和国际影响力;
- 2. 具有为我国生理学发展和学术交流积 极奉献的精神;
- 3. 具有组织相应分支机构举办国际和国 内学术会议的能力;
 - 4. 具备较好的筹集经费的能力;
- 5. 主任委员在任期起始时原则上不超过 60 周岁;

分支机构的秘书应由责任心强、精力充沛 的中青年委员担任,负责分支机构与学会办公 室的日常联络,并能切实协助分支机构负责人 做好本管理规定第七条和其它各项条例中规 定的工作。

- 第五条 为了保持学会活力,及时促进新兴学术领域和生理学相关交叉学科的发展,中国生理学会随时受理增设分支机构的申请。经常务理事会依据学会章程和本规定审核通过,报中国科协备案后,即可正式设立。具体程序为:
- 1. 由该专业 3-5 位具有正高级专业技术 职称的学术带头人作为发起人,向中国生理学 会提交成立专业委员会的申请函和《中国生理 学会新建专业委员会申请表》(一式三份)。在 申请表中,阐明组建专业委员会的专业领域及 专业发展现状和趋势,成立专业委员会的目 的、必要性和业务范围,国内专家在本专业有 影响的论著和科技成果,国外相应组织的发展 情况,国内现有相关学科人员的数量和地域分 布,以及挂靠单位意见等相关内容。
- 2. 学会办公室受理申请后,提交常务理 事会审批。
- 3. 学会批复同意成立后,以发起人为基础成立 5-10 人筹备组,筹备组的任务是:启动专业委员会组建工作,增设分支机构须有 50 名以上中国生理学会正式会员;协助学会完成向上级主管部门申报和登记备案工作;登记后应半年内召开成立大会,否则即自动取消组建资格。

第六条 分支机构委员会负责组织相应领域的中国生理学会会员开展形式多样的全国性学术活动,每年不少于1次。其中包括:1.在中国生理学会主办的代表大会、国际性或全国性学术大会上负责组织相应领域的专题会场;2.根据相应领域学科发展和交流的需要,定期或不定期举办相应领域的全国性学术大会、研讨会、论坛、学习班及科普活动等,支持在边远地区和技术力量薄弱地区安排会议;3.协助中国生理学会在国际生理科学联合会(IUPS)或亚大地区生理学联合会(FAOPS)主办的国际学术会议中组织相应领域的专题交流。

第七条 分支机构主办的各种学术会议、 学习班等活动均须由专人(负责人或秘书)负 责在每年11月30日前按学会通知要求向学会 报送当年的年终总结及第二年的活动计划,以 便学会审查通过后报中国科协备案;均须在每 项活动结束后一个月内向学会办公室报送备 案归档保存资料,包括:(1)论文汇编资料纸 质版4份;(2)会议总结1份;(3)代表名册 1份;(4)会员反馈意见1份;(5)全套资料 电子版拷贝1份。分支机构主办各种活动的通 知、简报等经学会主管领导审阅后可发布至学 会网站进行宣传。

第八条 各分支机构应遵守国家财务制 度和学会的财务要求。根据《民政部、财政部、 人民银行关于加强社会团体分支(代表)机构 财务管理的通知》(2014年12月16日)要求, 学会分支机构不得设立银行账户,不得单独制 订会费标准,不得自行接受捐赠,不得截留会 费和捐赠收入,也不得将任何收入计入其他单 位、组织或个人账户,不得设立"小金库", 全部收支应当纳入学会财务统一核算、管理。 据此, 学会每年均对各分支机构的经费收支情 况按照公开透明的原则进行监督检查。按照国 家规定,各分支机构不得在十二个旅游地点举 办会议,不组织公费旅游。分支机构开展活动 (包括学术会议、论坛、学习班及科普活动等) 均须使用学会发票。学会将根据规定,按照票 面收入提取10%管理费和5.5%国家税费。

第九条 中国生理学会将根学会及专业

委员会工作需要将邀请专业委员会列席常务 理事会;专业委员会主任委员需要经过培训方 可上岗。

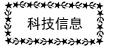
第十条 中国生理学会理事会将每年按 计划对各分支机构进行评估,对不适应形势发 展要求,不能正常开展活动和发挥作用,或者 有下列情形之一的,经学会理事会讨论形成意 见,由常务理事会裁决,报中国科协学会管理 部门备案,给予撤销处理:

- 1. 未经中国生理学会常务理事会批准擅 自以分支机构名义进行活动的:
 - 2. 设亚分支机构并以此名义进行活动的;
 - 3. 以地域性分支机构名义进行活动的;
- 4. 未经批准,擅自开立分支机构银行基本存款账户的:
- 5. 超出学会章程规定的业务范围进行活动, 经批评教育仍不改正的:
 - 6. 进行违法活动的。

第十一条 中国生理学会的分支机构需要变更或注销时,应当经过学会理事会讨论形成意见,最后由常务理事会裁决,并按照有关规定向中国科协学会学术部学会管理处备案。

第十二条 本管理办法自发布之日起实行,由中国生理学会常务理事会负责解释。

中国生理学会 2015 年 4 月 12 日



天冬酶是胞内脂多糖的先天免疫受体

脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide,LPS),俗称内毒素,是革兰氏阴性菌细胞壁的主要成分。LPS也是病原菌最为重要的模式分子,可诱导严重免疫反应,是败血症和内毒素性休克最主要的诱因。鼠类的半胱天冬酶-11(caspase-11)炎症小体可应答不同的细菌感染。caspase-11活化诱导的细胞程序式死亡以应答胞内LPS,这是小鼠患内毒素休克的关键。但胞内LPS如

何被识别进而诱导炎症性坏死的机制及其相 关识别受体的类型还属于未知。

北京生命科学研究所邵峰研究组与合作者研究显示,给胞质内递送 LPS 可导致人单核细胞、上皮细胞和角化细胞坏死。LPS 诱导的细胞毒性由人 caspase-4 所介导,caspase-4 在功能上与鼠类的 caspase-11 相同。人 caspase-4 和小鼠同源物 caspase-11 及人 caspase-5,可高

特异性及亲和性地直接结合 LPS 和脂质 A。脂多糖与程序式死亡细胞中的 caspase-11 相关。昆虫细胞纯化的 caspase-4/11 与 LPS 结合可发生寡聚化,激活其酶活性。乙酰化的脂质 IVa和类球红细菌中的 LPS 能够结合 caspase-4/11,但不能诱导它们的寡聚化和活化。半胱天冬酶通过其 CARD 结构域与 LPS 结合。与 LPS 结合存在缺陷的 CARD 点突变的半胱天冬酶不

能应答 LPS 而发生寡聚化或活化,也不会因 LPS 电穿孔递送或细菌感染而导致细胞程序式死亡。该研究显示,caspase-4/5/11 代表了一种新的免疫识别应答模式,与 LPS 的结合也是一种此前未知的半胱天冬酶活化方式。相关研究论文发表在 2014 年 10 月 9 日 Nature [514 (7521): 187-192]。

摘自《科技导报》第33 卷第2 期

中国首个埃博拉病毒检测试剂获批临床应用

2014 年 8 月 20 日,由军事医学科学院放射与辐射医学研究所研制的"埃博拉病毒核酸检测试剂"通过总后勤部卫生部专家评审,获准正式生产。

2014年11月28日,该试剂获国家医疗器械注册证书,标志着该产品可以在有资质的医院等单位合法使用,为埃博拉病毒的早期诊断和防控提供了可靠的产品储备。

埃博拉病毒核酸检测试剂盒采用"复合探针"技术,利用该技术研制的甲型H1N1、H7N9流感病毒及"超级细菌"耐药基因NDM-1等检测试剂,都曾率先获得军队特需证书或国家

注册证书,为中国新发突发传染病的防控做出了应有贡献。

埃博拉病毒属于生物安全第四级病毒,感染致死率最高可达 90%,远高于SARS病毒10%的致死率,目前既无预防疫苗也无特效治疗药物,因此早期诊断对于疫情控制异常重要。埃博拉病毒核酸检测试剂已经在中国赴西非移动P3 实验室检测队使用,成功检测样本近 1700 份,其中阳性标本近 850 份。检测结果表明,试剂在准确性和灵敏性方面都十分满意。

摘自《科技导报》第33卷第2期

中国生理学会新型生理学实验技术平台培训班通知

21世纪,科技创新及科学技术迅猛发展,不断提高科技人员的职业技能,加速培养高层次、复合型高素质人才是时代的迫切需要。生理、药理和病生实验教学合并为机能实验教学在中国已经走过了十几年的道路,培养创新性的实验人才,需要有创新性的实验方法、技术和手段,更好地为实验课程开设提供科学合理的条件。提高实验教学师资队伍的业务素质,使他们在业务和专业技能方面有长足的发展,并在实验教学中发挥示范和带头作用,促进高

新技术的应用,不断提高机能学实验这门课程 的教学质量。

中国生理学会定于 2015 年 7 月 27-8 月 2 日在安徽合肥举办"中国生理学会新型生理学实验技术平台培训班"。届时将聘请国内具有丰富教学与实践经验的北京大学医学部王韵教授、中南大学湘雅医学院罗自强教授等授课。本次学习班还将展示一些比较先进的教学仪器,学员通过上机实践操作或动物实验可掌握较多的实验新理论和技术。并就如何构建基 于 Internet 的网络教学平台和国家级医学虚拟 仿真实验教学中心与专家进行讨论。

授课时间: 2015 年 7 月 27-8 月 2 日 (7 月 26 日报到)

地 点:安徽医科大学基础医学院

收费标准: 1680 元/人,包括教材,实验动物,上机操作。

提前交费和报到时交费均可。汇款请注明 是交纳学习班费用。

学会电汇账号:

开户单位:中国生理学会

开户行:工商行东四支行

银行帐号: 0200004109014480653

课程内容:

理论课程:1.生物医学中心的建立与发展: 2.基础医学教学改革的机遇与思考,虚拟实验、 人体实验是机能实验发展的方向; 3.如何构建 国家级医学虚拟仿真实验教学中心,下一代生 物机能 (集成化、网络化、信息化) 实验系统 的构想和实现: 4.行为学研究设备在医学本科 创新教育中的应用; 5. Vascular oxidative stress in hypertension and diabetes; 6.蛋白组学在心血 管疾病研究中的应用; 7.巨噬细胞活化在糖尿 病肾病发病中的作用: 8.遗传和环境因素对肿 瘤发生发展的影响: 9.神经心理学的机遇--从 行为、影像到基因的研究; 10.内质网应激在炎 症性疾病中的作用:11.铅暴露对大鼠海马神经 环路形成的影响和机理研究;12.电压门控钾离 子通道 KCNO1 受辅助亚基及毒素多肽调控机 制的电生理研究。

演示实验: 1.膜片钳技术; 2.钙成像技术; 3.短路电流检测上皮细胞跨膜电位; 4.微血管张力测定; 5.大鼠离体海马脑片 CA1 区突触后动作电位的记录; 6.大鼠在体海马 CA1 区突触后动作电位的记录; 7.大鼠血管环张力实验; 8.大鼠血流动力学记录; 9.大鼠无创血压的测定; 10. 蛙类在体心肌细胞动作电位的观察; 11.VMC-100 虚拟医学院展示(虚拟医学中心软件); 12.行为学实验设备的演示(学习记忆、抑郁类)。

教学实验: 1.家兔血压的神经体液调节; 2.Langendorff 心脏灌流; 3.利多卡因抗心律失常作用; 4.几种类型的缺氧; 5.呼吸运动的调节; 6.家兔失血性休克的复制及救治(微循环观测)。

参加学习班的学员在课程修满经考核合格后将颁发给 I 类继续医学教育学分 7 分。欲参加学习班的老师请认真填写下列回执,并于2015年7月20日前发送电子版至学会电子邮箱(见下),学会将根据报名回执寄发报到通知。

欢迎从事机能实验教学与科研的老师踊 跃报名。

联系人: 肖 玲

电 话: 010-65278802 010-85158602

地 址: 北京东四西大街 42 号

中国生理学会 邮编: 100710

电子信箱: lingxiao12341@sina.com

中国生理学会 2015年4月15日

2015年"中国生理学会新型生理学实验技术平台培训班"回执

姓 名	性	别	年龄	职称或职务		
单 位						
联系地址					邮编	
办公电话				移动电话		
电子信箱						
备注						

注: 回执请于 2015 年 7 月 20 日前发送电子版至 lingxiao12341@sina.com

中国动物学会生殖生物学分会-中国生理学会生殖科学专业委员会第一次联合学术年会暨"生殖生物学分会第十五次学术年会"和 "生殖科学专业委员会第一届学术交流会" (第一轮通知)

为促进我国生殖生物学领域专家的交流与合作,由中国动物学会生殖生物学分会 - 中国生理学会生殖科学专业委员会联合主办,中国科学院动物研究所计划生育生殖生物学国家重点实验室承办的第一次联合学术年会暨生殖生物学分会第十五次学术年会和生殖科学专业委员会第一届学术会议将于 2015 年 10 月 14 - 17 日在陕西省西安市举行。本次大会将重点交流我国在生殖生物学领域,尤其是在生殖细胞发生、成熟、受精、胚胎着床、胎盘发育、动物克隆、干细胞、辅助生殖等方面最近两年来所取得的重要进展,介绍和研讨本领域国际研究热点问题,并讨论我国未来生殖生物学的重点研究方向和科研合作。

大会主席: 孙青原、史庆华 大会秘书: 王海滨、王雁玲、王震波 会议时间: 2015 年 10 月 14 - 17 日 (14 日报到, 17 日回程)

会议地点: 西安东方大酒店

交流形式:分为大会报告和分会报告两种。 大会报告:高飞(中国科学院动物研究 所)、张华(中国农业大学)、何祖平(上海交 通大学)、郑萍(中国科学院昆明动物研究所)、 范衡宇(浙江大学)、刘默芳(中国科学院上 海生科院)、曾旭辉(南昌大学)、李卫(中国 科学院动物研究所)、郭雪江(南京医科大学)、 范秀军(中国科学院深圳先进技术研究院)、 魏海明(中国科技大学)、夏彦恺(南京医科 大学)、倪鑫(上海第二军医大学)、汤富酬(北 京大学)和高绍荣(同济大学)。 **分会报告**:会议将设2个分会场:1)配子发生和干细胞与胚胎工程;2)围植入期生物学和生殖疾病。每个分会场从投送摘要中遴选25篇优秀摘要做分会场报告。

会议征文:针对会议涵盖领域,征集论文 摘要,请按附页中格式要求准备,限一页,文 责自负。强烈推荐参会同仁准备墙报交流。

会议费用:包括会务费、资料费、餐费等,每人 1300 元 (学生 900 元, 凭学生证或研究 生证)。

房间预订:住宿费自理,由参会人员办理入住时直接向酒店支付,房费按大会统一订房优惠价。住宿标准:标准间 260 元/天(普通标准间,含早)或 360 元/天(商务标准间,含早),每间可住 2 人,也可住 1 人。

另:交通费用自理。

会务组: 北京市朝阳区北辰西路 1 号院 5 号,中国科学院动物研究所计划生育生殖生物学国家重点实验室,邮编: 100101。

联系人: 王震波 (wangzb@ioz.ac.cn) 王雁玲 (wangyl@ioz.ac.cn) 王海滨 (sklrb@ioz.ac.cn)

会议论文摘要提交,参会注册和住房预定方式将在第二轮通知中具体陈述。

中国动物学会生殖生物学分会 中国生理学会生殖科学专业委员会 计划生育生殖生物学国家重点实验室

中国生理学会关于征集陈孟勤教授纪念文章的通知(再次刊登)

陈孟勤先生于 2014 年 2 月 13 日在北京市博爱医院病逝,享年 89 岁。

陈孟勤先生是我国著名心血管生理学家, 中国生理学会的著名领导者。

陈先生师承世界著名科学家蔡翘和张锡钧先生,在血压调节和高血压发病机制的研究,特别是对血管生理的研究方面,成绩卓著,为我国血管生理学的发展做出了突出贡献;他从事生理学教学和科研工作五十余年,为国家培养了一批优秀的科技人才,桃李满天下;他在中国生理学会先后任第16届(1981)及第17届(1985)秘书长和副理事长,第18届(1989)及第19届(1994)理事长,他主编了《中国生理学史(第二版)》。在长期的学会工作中,为拨乱反正后中国生理学会的建设发展做出巨大的贡献。

陈先生热爱祖国、钟情事业、治学严谨、 兢兢业业,执着追求,为人谦和、待人宽厚, 正气凛然。深得学界同仁、单位同事和学生的 尊敬和爱戴,是我国生理学工作者的楷模。 陈先生的逝世,是我国生理学界的一大损失。为了纪念、继承和发扬先生倡导的学术文化精神和高尚的情操,中国生理学会决定编撰陈孟勤先生纪念专辑于《生理通讯》发表,现邀请、征集陈先生的亲朋好友,同事同学,学生等撰写纪念文章,文章字数题材不限。如果您收集有陈先生的旧照片或陈先生撰写的诗词和书信,也欢迎将扫描件发给联系人。

征集截至 2015 年 6 月 15 日,请会员及同 仁支持,深表谢意!

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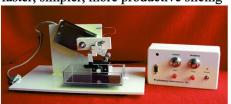
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