

Opg-KO

品系全名	B6.129S-Tnfrsf11b ^{tm1Smoc}
目录号	NM-KO-00004
品系状态	活体

基因信息

品系描述

骨质疏松症是一种全身骨代谢障碍疾病，是产生骨痛、驼背、身材变矮、骨折、骨坏死、致残的内在原因，以中老年人作为高发人群，是影响中老年人群身体健康和生活质量的杀手之一。骨保护素（Osteoprotegerin, OPG）又称为破骨细胞抑制因子(OCIF)，临床研究表明OPG基因的多态性和骨密度相关。骨保护素Opg（由Tnfrsf11b基因编码）敲除小鼠模型（简称“骨质疏松小鼠”）具有明确的骨质疏松症状，纯合子小鼠在1月龄时，已经出现骨丢失现象，而随着年龄的增加，在2-3月龄骨丢失更加显著。观察H.E染色的骨切片，在2-3月龄纯合子小鼠皮质骨则破骨细胞形成的陷窝明显增多，骨小梁数目减少，连接性下降。该模型可以为“人类骨质疏松症”治疗药物的筛选和评价、骨质疏松基因治疗、破骨细胞和成骨细胞的相互作用机制等研究提供理想的动物模型和新型研究手段，具有重要的理论意义和应用价值。

应用领域：骨质疏松症

*使用本品系发表的文献需注明: Opg-KO mice (Cat. NO. NM-KO-00004) were purchased from Shanghai Model Organisms Center, Inc..

验证数据

该小鼠具有以下表型：

- X-Ray放射检测Opg基因纯合缺失小鼠发生骨质疏松
- 组织形态学分析证实OPG基因纯合缺失小鼠骨量明显减少：松质骨骨小梁数目减少，连接性降低，间距增大；皮质骨变薄，骨陷窝增多。
- Opg敲除小鼠TRAP检测证实纯合子小鼠破骨细胞（OC）明显增多。
- Opg敲除小鼠在主动脉出现动脉钙化，其特点是没有动脉粥样斑块形成，只是出现动脉中膜钙化。

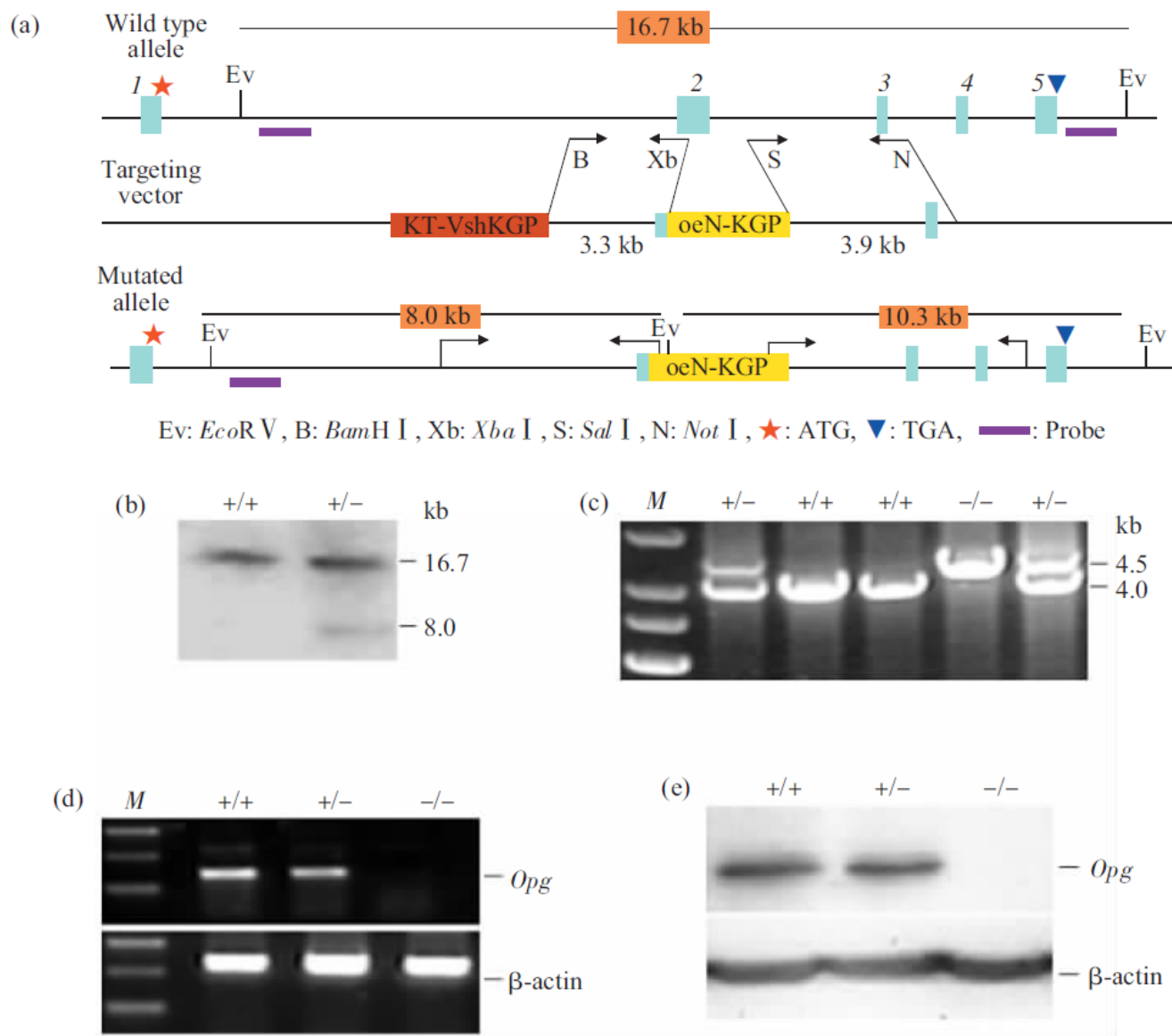


Fig1. *Opg* gene targeting strategy. (a) Schematic representation of gene targeting at the *Opg* locus. (b) Southern blot analysis by using ES cell genomic DNA digested with *EcoRV*. +/+ : wildtype ES clone; +/- : Positive targeted clone. (c) Genotyping of *Opg* knockout mice by PCR. (d) RT-PCR and (e) Western blot analysis of RNA and protein from liver of wildtype (+/+), heterozygous (+/-) and homozygous (-/-) *Opg* knockout mice. The absence of *Opg* expression in *Opg*-/- mice was confirmed at both mRNA and protein levels.

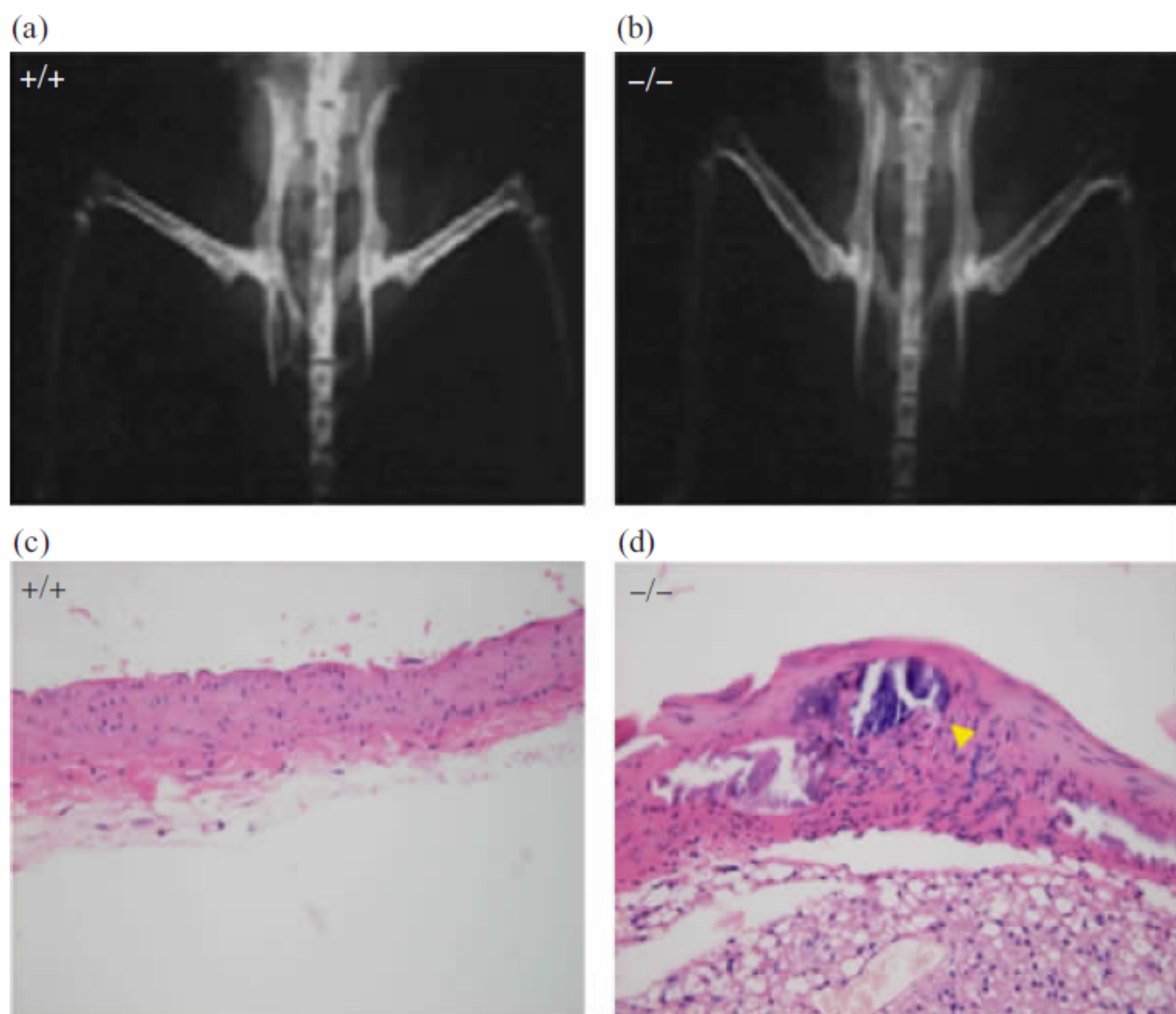


Fig2. *Opg*^{-/-} mice exhibit osteoporosis and aortic calcification. (a,b) Radiographs of 2-month-old mice show decreased bone mineral density of leg, pelvis and vertebrae in *Opg*^{-/-} mice compared with wildtype. (c,d) *Opg*^{-/-} mice exhibit medial calcification (arrow) aortic calcification (H&E stained, 40x)

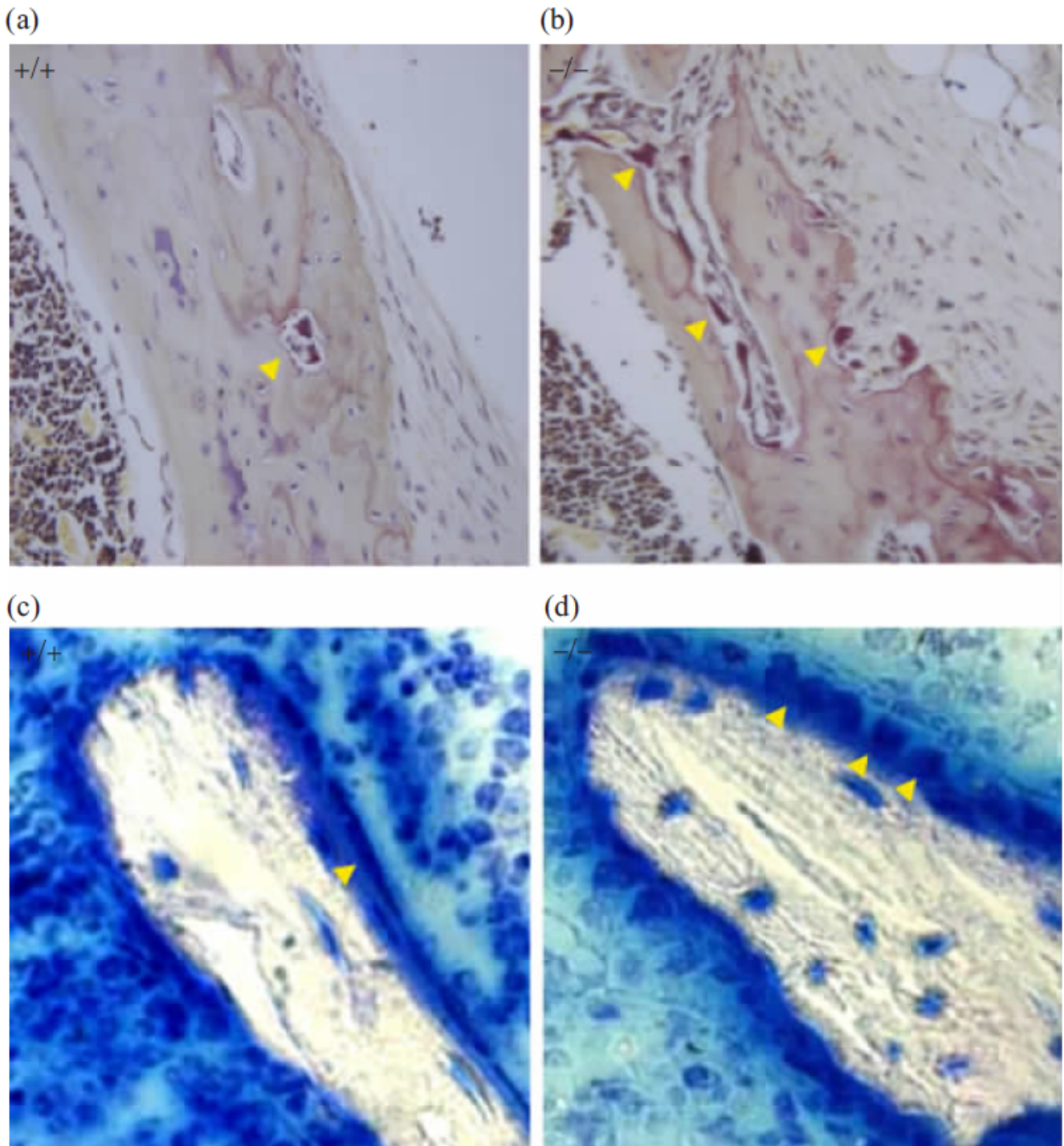


Fig3. High bone turnover in *Opg*^{-/-} mice. (a,b)TRAP staining of femoral cortical shaft of wt and *Opg*^{-/-} mice. Yellow arrowheads indicate TRAP positive osteoblasts. (c,d) Arrows indicate osteoblasts along the bone surface (H&E stained, 40x). Osteoblasts of *Opg*^{-/-} mice appear more cuboidal in shape than those of wt mice.

References

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