软骨受损[7,14-15]。

总之,骨关节炎发病机制极其复杂,并且当前对OA的临床治疗策略在干预疾病进展的生化过程方面是失败的,因此,最新的研究开始关注可以减缓软骨降解的潜在生物因子。本研究建立了一个相对稳定并易于评价的小鼠OA模型,并对小鼠膝关节炎模型软骨组织中MMP-13的表达情况进行了初步研究,发现小鼠膝关节炎模型中关节损伤程度与MMP-13的表达密切相关,关节损伤程度越重,MMP-13的表达水平也越高。在以后的研究中,我们可以在稳定的小鼠OA模型中加入可以干预OA发生过程的生物因子,比如MMP-13的抗体或阻滞剂,还可以在转基因小鼠中引入DMM模型。MMPs引起关节损伤所涉及的具体机制仍然有继续研究的必要,由于本研究样本数量偏少,仍有待于扩大样本量进行进一步的验证和研究。

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