

网络出版时间:2016/1/28 14:23:10 网络出版地址:<http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/34.1065.R.20160128.1423.020.html>

抑郁大鼠海马区微管蛋白表达的变化

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摘要 目的 探索抑郁症大鼠海马区磷酸化微管相关蛋白-2(pMAP-2)表达和与之对应组织形态学上的变化。方法 将成年大鼠随机分为对照组、模型组,采用慢性不可预见性温和应激方法建立抑郁大鼠模型,采用糖水偏好实验、旷场实验以及 Morris 水迷宫对其进行行为学检测、尼氏染色法观察海马神经元形态学改变。Western blot 检测 1、7、14、28 d 对照组、模型组海马组织中 pMAP-2 蛋白表达水平。结果 与对照组相比,糖水偏好实验模型组糖水消耗量和糖水偏好百分比分别降低($P < 0.05$),模型组在旷场实验、中央活动时间、行走总里程、以及直立次数和修饰行为等均降低($P < 0.05$)。Morris 水迷宫模型组相对于对照组平均逃避潜伏期增高($P < 0.05$),相比于对照组,CUMS 后 1 d 模型组大鼠海马 p-MAP2 蛋白表达较少($P < 0.05$),但是从第 7 天开始持续的高表达($P < 0.05$),在 14 d 时这种高表达到了最高峰($P < 0.05$),并且这种增高在第 28 d 时依然非常明显($P < 0.05$)。与对照组比较,模型组海马神经元体积萎缩,数量减少。**结论** pMAP-2 在抑郁模型大鼠海马出现先降低后增高的现象,可能与海马体积异常变化有关。

关键词 抑郁症;海马;微管相关蛋白;大鼠

中图分类号 R 749

文献标志码 A **文章编号** 1000-1492(2016)03-0355-04

抑郁症是一种慢性、反复发作的情感性精神疾病,发病率高,危害大,但其具体发病机制未明。影像学研究^[1-2]显示,抑郁症患者和动物模型大脑海马区容积明显减少,其原因可能与海马神经元凋亡异常增强有关^[3]。抑郁症大鼠海马神经元出现突起减少、体积萎缩和排列疏松等现象^[2]。研究^[4]表明,抑郁症患者海马区神经元细胞存在可塑性变化。因此,推测抑郁症海马区神经元存在细胞骨架改变。微管是细胞骨架的重要成分,其稳定性受微管相关蛋白(microtubule-associated protein, MAPs)的调控^[5]。微管相关蛋白 2(MAP-2)是研究最多的微管

2015-12-08 收稿

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(编号:81201048)

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相关蛋白,但其在抑郁症中的变化目前研究不多。为明确抑郁症发病过程中 MAP-2 的改变,该实验建立大鼠抑郁症模型,检测 MAP-2 及其磷酸化的改变。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 健康成年 SD 大鼠 60 只,(170 ± 20) g,由华北理工大学实验动物中心(SCXK 京 2009-0004)提供,适应性饲养 1 周,饲养条件:23 ~ 26℃、昼夜节律(12/12)、自由摄食饮水。pMAP-2 兔多克隆抗体(英国 Abcam 公司);β-actin 小鼠单克隆抗体(美国 Santa Cruz 公司)。

1.2 分组及动物模型建立 将 60 只 SD 大鼠分为对照组和模型组,每组各 30 只。模型组大鼠给予慢性不可预见性温和应激(CUMS)建立抑郁症模型。应激包括:禁锢 24 h,鼠笼 45℃倾斜摇晃 15 min,潮湿垫料 24 h,冰水游泳(4℃,5 min),热水游泳(42℃,5 min),禁食禁水 24 h,双耳电击(每次 10 s,间隔 50 s 总共两次,0.8 mA),夹尾(位置距尾根 1 cm,1 min),明暗交替改变昼夜习性(1 h 照明,1 h 黑暗,交替持续 24 h)。以上应激刺激在 22 d 内随机进行,每日 1 次,同种应激不连续出现。对照组大鼠除不做特殊处理。于应激实验后 1、7、14、28 d 分别处死大鼠用于实验。

1.3 行为学评估 每组取 15 只大鼠进行行为学测试,包括:①糖水偏好实验 测定前禁水禁食 24 h,实验与对照组每笼都放置 1% 蔗糖水和纯净水各一瓶,测量 1 h 内两瓶水的消耗量,糖水偏好率(%) = 糖水消耗量/总液体消耗量 × 100%,计算糖水偏好率;②旷场实验 将大鼠放置旷场中心方格内,通过行为学实验分析系统计算 5 min 内大鼠行为学,测试内容包括穿越总路程、中央活动时间、站立次数、修饰行为;③ Morris 水迷宫实验观察 3 d 时程,记录大鼠逃避潜伏期。

1.4 Western blot 法检测 pMAP-2 蛋白表达 取新鲜大鼠脑组织分离海马,用 RIPA 裂解液提取组织总蛋白,BCA 法测定蛋白浓度,经 10% SDS-PAGE 电泳,PVDF 转膜,BSA 封闭,pMAP-2 兔多克隆抗体

(1:1 000)一抗,4℃孵育过夜,羊抗兔 IgG(1:5 000)二抗室温孵育2 h,ECL 显色。内参照 β -actin 经历相同的实验过程。选取目的条带光密度比值与内参相应光密度值的比值表示目标蛋白的相对表达量。

1.5 统计学处理 使用 SPSS 16.0 统计软件进行统计分析,数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,行为学检测进行独立样本 t 检验,多时间点 pMAP-2 蛋白检测选取单因素方差分析和 LSD 检验。

2 结果

2.1 糖水偏好实验 对照组大鼠的糖水消耗量与糖水偏好率分别为 (42.42 ± 9.31) ml、 $(71.62 \pm 6.73)\%$ 。模型组大鼠的糖水消耗量与糖水偏好率分别为 (28.60 ± 4.61) ml、 $(60.01 \pm 2.12)\%$ 。与对照组相比,模型组的糖水消耗量与糖水偏好率明显降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 旷场及 Morris 水迷宫实验 旷场实验模型组行走总路、中央活动时间、直立次数和修饰行为分别低于对照组($P < 0.05$),Morris 水迷宫模型组平均逃避潜伏期高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表 1、图 1。

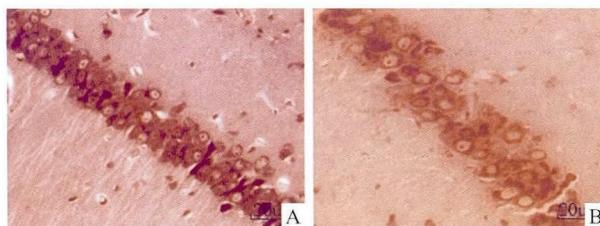


图 1 大鼠 Morris 水迷宫实验轨迹图

A:对照组;B:模型组

2.3 尼氏染色 对照组大鼠海马神经元形态规则,排列整齐,胞浆中能够观察到丰富致密的尼氏体。模型组海马神经元数目减少,排列稀疏,有较多的核固缩、胞浆中尼氏体数目明显减少。见图 2。

2.4 各组大鼠海马 pMAP-2 蛋白表达水平 根据条带分析显示与对照组比较,pMAP-2 蛋白在 CUMS 后 1 d 蛋白表达低于对照组($P < 0.01$),7 d 后开始升高($P < 0.01$),14 d 明显高于对照组($P < 0.01$),

28 d 仍略高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见图 3。

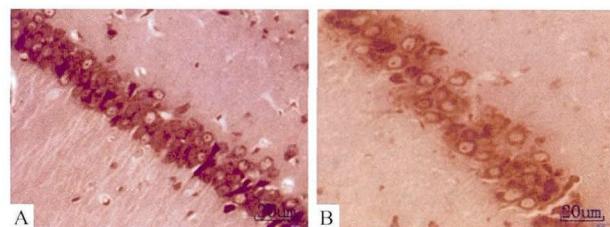


图 2 大鼠海马结果 尼氏染色 $\times 400$

A:对照组;B:模型组

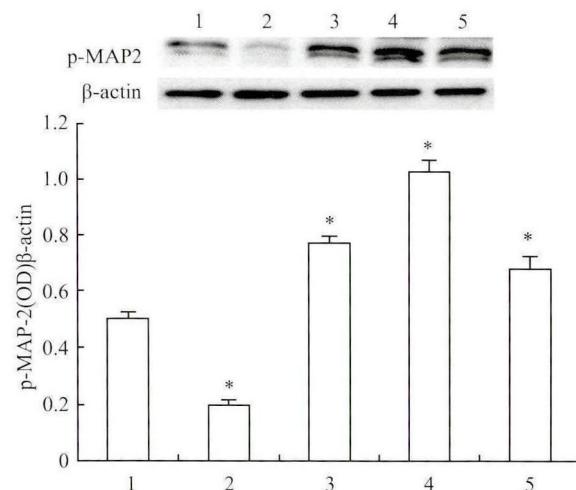


图 3 Western blot 法检测各组大鼠海马 pMAP-2 的表达

1:对照组;2:模型组 1 d;3:7 d;4:14 d;5:28 d;与对照组比较:

* $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

抑郁症主要的临床特征为显著而持久的心境低落,并伴随着思维迟缓、意志活动力减弱、认知及躯体运动功能减退等临床表现,严重时可能会伴有自杀倾向,严重威胁人们的身心健康。抑郁症动物模型的建立促进了抑郁症的基础研究,本实验采用 CUMS 应激方法建立抑郁症大鼠模型,行为学结果显示,接受 CUMS 应激后模型组大鼠的糖水消耗量和糖水偏好百分比明显降低,自主与探究行为明显减少、空间记忆学习能力减退,提示 CUMS 大鼠能够很好模拟抑郁症主要特征。

抑郁症动物模型^[2],或是抑郁症患者^[6-7],海马结构都会出现异常变化,即双侧海马体积萎缩。为

表 1 旷场实验结果($n=30, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	总路程(m)	中央活动时间(s)	直立次数(次)	修饰行为	逃避潜伏期(s)
对照	63.68 ± 10.25	28.90 ± 7.72	17.60 ± 2.63	11.30 ± 2.00	9.16 ± 1.26
模型	$42.68 \pm 7.14^*$	$17.70 \pm 5.16^*$	$10.10 \pm 3.07^*$	$5.50 \pm 2.17^*$	$23.82 \pm 3.10^*$

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$

探讨抑郁症大鼠海马容积缩小的原因,利用尼氏染色观察海马神经元的改变。结果表明,CUMS应激后海马神经元细胞密度小,排列疏松,细胞核萎缩,突起减少;这可能是抑郁症患者海马容积缩小的原因之一。研究^[8-9]表明,抑郁症患者在其经受应激的过程中海马区存在神经可塑性变化。细胞骨架是维持神经细胞形态结构的重要基础,当受到应激等相关刺激发生神经可塑性改变时,细胞骨架随之发生改变。微管是细胞骨架的物质组成,对细胞起支撑作用。微管的聚合、解聚这一过程MAPs调控。研究^[9]显示MAP-2能够参与神经突起生长和突触可塑性过程。MAP-2磷酸化后能参与调节微管的结合和解离过程,从而影响微管的稳定性^[10-11]。本研究检测了抑郁症pMAP-2的改变,结果表明CMUS应激后大鼠海马组织中pMAP-2在应激初期显著降低,而后7 d后开始升高,14 d达到高峰,28 d回落但依旧高于对照组。因此推测在应激抑郁症发病过程中,pMAP-2的变化可能影响微管的稳定性,这可能海马体积改变的原因之一,其在抑郁症发病中的关系有待于进一步深入的研究。

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Changes of the expression of microtubule-associated protein in the hippocampus of depressed rats

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Abstract Objective To explore the microtubule-associated protein 2 (pMAP-2) expression in hippocampal of the depression rats and the corresponding changes of histomorphology. **Methods** The SD rats were randomly divided into control group and model group, the depression rat model was produced by giving the chronic unpredictable mild stress (CUMS). The depressive behavior was examined by using sucrose preference test, tail-suspension test and Morris water maze. The morphological change of hippocampal neurons was carried out by Nissl staining. At 1, 7, 14, 28d after modeling, the expression of pMAP-2 in hippocampal of control group and model group were detected by the Western Blot. **Results** Compared to control group, the consumption of sucrose and percentage of sucrose preference of rats in model group were significantly lower, while in open field test, the total walking distance, central activity time, up-right times and grooming behavior in model group were also lower than that in control group ($P <$

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Gene delivery based on sustained releasing core-shell structure for therapy against bone defect

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Abstract Objective To explore the effects of core-shell structure in releasing plasmid and repairing of bone defect. **Methods** Thiolated N-alkylated chitosan and hydroxylbutyl chitosan were taken to interact with eGFP-BMP plasmid to form TACS/HBC-pBMP4-EGFP. Then dynamic light scattering, Transmission Electron Microscope, agarose gel electrophoresis, *vitro* transfection, western blot and *vivo* experiment to test whether they could delivery plasmid into cell and their ability of sustained release. **Results** With addition of thiolated N-alkylated chitosan, the diameter of formed nanoparticle became smaller. When the N/P ratio was 8, the diameter of nanoparticle was less than 200 nm. After forming a shell out of nanoparticle by addition of hydroxylbutyl chitosan, the diameter became a litter larger and the zeta potential came to more neutral. We took advantage of some plasmid which contains both the base pair sequence of eGFP and BMP plasmid. The expression of eGFP was tested by flow cytometry and the expression of BMP was examined by Western blot. X-ray showed that more woven bone-like tissue were visible and trabecular-like structure was formed in the erperiment group. **Conclusion** TACS/HBC-pBMP4-EGFP owns the ability of sustained release and may be used to repaire bone defect.

Key words chitosan; bone morphogenetic protein4; transfection; sustained release; bone defect; repaire

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0.05). In the Morris water maze, the model group average escape latency period is higher than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the Sham group, the expression of p-MAP2 in model group was obviously lighter in 1 d after CUMS ($P < 0.05$), but continuous high expression from 7 d ($P < 0.05$), reached its highest point in 14 d ($P < 0.05$), and the high expression in 28 d is still very obvious ($P < 0.05$). Compared to control group, the neuroanl body was smaller, and the number of neurons was decreased. **Conclusion** The expression level of pMAP-2 protein in the depression model of hippocampus of rats decreases firstly and then increases, which is probably related to the change in the hippocampal volume abnormal of depression.

Key words depression; hippocampus; microtubule-associated protein; rats