

【基础研究】

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Effect of celecoxib on the learning and memory ability and the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in hippocampus of rats with post-stroke depression

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the effect of celecoxib on the learning and memory ability and the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in hippocampus of rats with post-stroke depression (PSD). **Methods** Fifty rats with uniform behavior score were screened from 60 Sprague-Dawley rats according to the open field test (OFT) behavior score, and the 50 rats were divided into normal group, stroke group, depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group, 10 rats in each group. The rat Models of middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) were established by thread embolization in the stroke group, PSD group and PSD intervention group. The rats in the normal group and depression group were treated with sham operation. The rat in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group were given solitary breeding combined with chronic unpredictable mild stress (CUMS) to prepare depression model after MCAO. The rats in the PSD intervention group were treated with celecoxib 25 mg · kg⁻¹ by intragastric administration, twice a day from the first day to the twenty-ninth day during CUMS. The rats in the normal group, stroke group, depression group and PSD group were given the same volume of 5 g · L⁻¹ sodium carboxymethyl cellulose solution by intragastric administration. Finally, 6 rats met the experimental requirements were selected in each group. The rats in the five groups were performed with weighing, sucrose consumption test, OFT and passive avoidance test at the time points of before MCAO, after MCAO and after CUMS, respectively. The rats in each group were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of chloral hydrate after the last behavior evaluation, and the rats were killed by rapid decapitation and the brain tissues were taken. The expression of BDNF mRNA and protein in hippocampus was detected by fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction and immunohistochemistry. **Results** There was no significant difference in body mass of rats among the five groups before MCAO ($P > 0.05$). After MCAO, the body mass of rats in the stroke group, PSD group and PSD intervention group was lower than that in the depression group and normal group ($P < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference among the stroke group, PSD group and PSD intervention group ($P > 0.05$). After CUMS, the body mass of rats in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group was lower than that in the normal group and stroke group ($P < 0.05$), the body mass of rats in the PSD group was lower than that in the depression group ($P < 0.05$), and the body mass of rats in the PSD intervention group was higher than the body mass of rats in the PSD group and depression group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in sugar preference rate among the five groups before and after MCAO ($P > 0.05$). The sugar preference rate of rats after CUMS was lower than that before and after MCAO in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group ($P < 0.05$). After CUMS, the sugar preference rate of rat of rats in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group was lower than that in the normal group and stroke group ($P < 0.05$), the sugar preference rate of rats in the PSD intervention group was lower than that in the depression group ($P < 0.05$), and the sugar preference rate of rats in the PSD intervention group was higher than that in the PSD group and depression group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the scores of horizontal and vertical movements of rats among the five groups before and after MCAO ($P > 0.05$). The scores of horizontal and vertical movements of rats after CUMS were lower than those before and after MCAO in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group ($P < 0.05$). After CUMS, the scores of horizontal and vertical movements of rats in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group were lower than those in the normal group and stroke group ($P < 0.05$), while the scores in the PSD group were lower than those in the depression group ($P < 0.05$), and the scores in the PSD intervention group were higher than those in the PSD group and depression group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the latency among the five groups before and after MCAO ($P > 0.05$). The latency of rats after CUMS was shorter than that before and after MCAO in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group ($P < 0.05$). After CUMS, the latency of rats in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group was shorter than that in the normal group and stroke group ($P < 0.05$), the latency of rats in the PSD group was shorter than that in the depression group ($P < 0.05$), and the latency of rats in the PSD intervention group was longer than that in the depression group and PSD group ($P < 0.05$). The relative expression of BDNF protein and mRNA in hippocampus of rats in the depression group, PSD group and PSD intervention group was lower than that in the normal group and stroke group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the relative expression of BDNF protein and mRNA in hippocampus of rats

between the normal group and the stroke group ($P > 0.05$). The relative expression of BDNF protein and gene in hippocampus of rats in the PSD intervention group was higher than that in the depression group and PSD group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the relative expression of BDNF protein and mRNA in hippocampus of rats between the depression group and PSD group ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Celecoxib can improve the depressive behavior and learning and memory ability of PSD rats, and increase the expression of BDNF protein and mRNA in hippocampus.

Key words: celecoxib; post-stroke depression; learning and memory; brain-derived neurotrophic factor

卒中后抑郁(post-stroke depression, PSD)是脑卒中后常见的并发症,主要表现为兴趣下降、乏力、食欲减退、情绪低落、睡眠障碍、易激惹等^[1]。PSD严重影响患者的康复及生活质量,增加患者家庭和社会负担。因此,探讨 PSD 的发病机制及有效的防治策略成为目前关注的焦点。PSD 发病机制复杂,涉及遗传、人格和社会环境等诸多因素,并伴随 5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)和去甲肾上腺素(noradrenalin, NE)等单胺类神经递质水平下降、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴功能失调、神经营养因子表达减少和炎症反应等病理生理改变^[2-3]。免疫炎症抑郁假说认为,机体的免疫系统被激活后引起炎症反应及氧化应激,从而参与抑郁症的发病过程^[4],这为探讨 PSD 的病因及防治提供了新方向,也开启了炎症因子拮抗剂的实验与应用研究,其中,环氧化酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)抑制剂备受关注。脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)是神经生长因子家族最具代表性成员之一,是相对分子质量为 12 300 的碱性蛋白质,以海马组织内含量最高。BDNF 与 PSD 密切相关,其能促进多种神经元的生存、发育、分化及修复,促进突触可塑性,参与长时程记忆增强效应^[5]。本研究旨在观察 COX-2 抑制剂塞来昔布对 PSD 大鼠学习记忆及海马组织中 BDNF 表达的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 清洁级健康成年雄性 Sprague-Dawley 大鼠 60 只,由郑州大学实验动物中心提供,许可证号: SCXK(豫)2005-0001,合格证号: 0003908。大鼠在河南省生物精神病学重点实验室动物房预养 2 周,自由摄食和饮水,室温 20 ~ 22 °C,相对湿度为 60% ~ 70%,光照周期为 12 h/12 h(7:00 ~ 19:00 光照,19:00 ~ 7:00 黑暗);进入实验时体质量(250.0 ± 50.0)g。

1.2 主要试剂与仪器 塞来昔布(美国辉瑞制药有限公司,国药准字 J20120063),莫洛尼鼠白血病毒反转录酶(美国 Promega 公司),总 RNA 提取试剂、Oligo(dT)18 引物、DRR081S 荧光定量试剂

盒、FTC-2000 型实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)仪(日本 TaKaRa 公司),BDNF(H-117)兔多克隆抗体(美国 Santa Cruz 公司),链霉亲和素-生物素复合物(strept avidin-biotin complex, SABC)免疫组织化学染色试剂盒(武汉博士德生物工程有限公司),浓缩型二氨基联苯胺(diaminobenzidine, DAB)显色试剂盒(北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司);GAS7001B 紫外光凝胶成像系统(英国 UVL 公司),高速冷冻离心机(北京恒奥德仪器仪表有限公司),DYY-10 型三恒电泳仪(北京市六一仪器厂),FTC-2000 荧光定量基因扩增仪(上海枫岭生物技术有限公司),YD-1058B 石蜡切片机(浙江金华益迪医疗设备厂),CHK 光学显微镜(日本 Olympus 公司),DM-2000 图像采集与分析系统(德国 Leica 公司)。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 动物分组及处理 预养期间进行蔗糖水消耗训练,2 周后进行旷场实验(open field test, OFT)行为评分,测定蔗糖水消耗和 OFT 基线值^[6-7],从中筛选 50 只行为评分均一的大鼠,随机分为正常组、卒中组、抑郁组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组,每组 10 只。卒中组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠采用线栓法制备大脑中动脉阻塞模型(middle cerebral artery occlusion, MCAO)模型^[8],模型制作后根据 Longa 5 分法评定大鼠神经功能缺陷情况,选择 MCAO 后神经功能评分 ≥ 1 分且 < 4 分的大鼠。正常组及抑郁组大鼠给予假手术处理,除栓线不插入颈总动脉外,其余操作同卒中组。抑郁组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠 MCAO 后给予孤养联合慢性不可预见性温和应激(chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS)制备抑郁大鼠模型^[9],具体步骤:将大鼠禁食、禁水 24 h;24 h 内持续将鼠笼倾斜 45°;24 h 内昼夜颠倒;向鼠笼内倒入 300 ~ 500 mL 水,湿垫料维持 24 h;夹大鼠尾巴 2 min;水平震荡 5 min;将大鼠放入 4 °C 冷水中游泳 5 min;每日随机采取上述刺激方法中的 1 种,持续 29 d。PSD 干预组大鼠于 CUMS 第 1 ~ 29 天给予塞来昔布 25 mg · kg⁻¹经口灌胃,每日 2 次。与此同时,正常组、卒中组、抑郁组及 PSD 组大鼠分别给予等体积 5 g · L⁻¹羧甲基纤维素钠溶

液灌胃。最终每组选择6只符合实验要求的大鼠

1.3.2 大鼠行为学观察

1.3.2.1 大鼠体质量

分别于MCAO前、MCAO后、CUMS后称5组大鼠体质量。

1.3.2.2 糖水消耗实验

5组大鼠分别于MCAO前、MCAO后、CUMS后进行糖水消耗实验。实验前所有大鼠单笼放置并训练其适应含糖饮水:第1个24 h,每只大鼠给予2瓶 $10\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖水,随后的24 h,每只大鼠分别给予纯水和 $10\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖水各1瓶,并每2 h调换1次水瓶位置,期间正常进食。训练结束后,进行24 h的禁水禁食,给予大鼠事先称量过的纯水和 $10\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蔗糖水各1瓶,1 h后测量大鼠蔗糖水与纯水的消耗量,计算大鼠糖水偏好率。糖水偏好率=蔗糖水消耗量/(蔗糖水消耗量+纯水消耗量) $\times 100\%$ 。

1.3.2.3 OFT

5组大鼠分别于MCAO前、MCAO后、CUMS后进行OFT。敞箱大小为 $100\text{ cm}\times 100\text{ cm}\times 50\text{ cm}$,四周箱壁为黑色、不透明,底部用白线划分为25个等面积的方格。观察时将单个大鼠置于敞箱的中央方格内,记录大鼠3 min内的行为表现,包括:(1)水平运动:以穿行的方格数记录水平运动得分,穿行方格的定义为大鼠4只脚都进入同一格子中。(2)垂直运动:以大鼠后肢直立即两前爪腾空或攀爬墙壁的总次数为垂直运动得分。彻底清洁敞箱后再进行下一只大鼠的观察。行为评定时间固定在上午8:00~12:00,在安静房间内由2名观察者进行,取均值。

1.3.2.4 被动规避实验

5组大鼠分别于MCAO前、MCAO后、CUMS后进行被动规避实验^[10]。首先进行训练实验,把大鼠放入白箱子中,关上中间的门,让其熟悉环境约3 min,然后打开门,记录大鼠进入黑箱所用的时间;若大鼠在规定时间内未进入黑箱,实验终止,剔除此大鼠。一旦大鼠进入黑箱子,关上门,在短暂电击后,取出大鼠放回鼠笼,彻底清洁黑白箱。训练结束24 h以后,再把动物放在白箱子中约3 min以熟悉环境,中间门打开时开始计时,到大鼠进入黑箱子时为止,此时间记为潜伏期。

1.3.3 免疫组织化学法检测大鼠海马组织中BDNF蛋白相对表达量

CUMS后,各组大鼠最后一次行为学指标评估后腹腔注射 $100\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 水合氯醛($3\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)麻醉,快速断头取脑组织,参照大鼠脑立体定位图谱快速取右侧半球海马组织置入收集管中,液氮中保存,实时荧光定量PCR实验备用。另将左半球脑组织保存于 -80°C 冰箱中备用。将大鼠的左半球脑组织石蜡包埋并制作切片,进行免疫组织化学SABC法实验,主要步骤:石蜡切片 60°C

恒温干燥箱内预热30 min,常规脱蜡至水;体积分数3%过氧化氢孵育10 min,以灭活内源性过氧化物酶;蒸馏水冲洗;将切片浸入 $0.01\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 柠檬酸盐缓冲液(pH 6.0),微波炉中加热沸腾后改为60%微波火力加热15 min,控制温度波动于 $92\sim 98^{\circ}\text{C}$,自然冷却;添加正常山羊血清封闭液(1:10稀释),室温静置20 min;去除多余液体;滴加一抗, 4°C 过夜。BDNF(H-117)兔多克隆抗体的稀释度为1:300。以磷酸盐缓冲液代替一抗作为阴性对照。PBS冲洗;DAB显色,取1 mL蒸馏水,加试剂盒中A、B、C试剂各1滴,混匀后加至切片;室温显色,镜下控制反应时间;蒸馏水充分洗涤,终止显色;苏木精复染5 min,自来水冲洗。体积分数1%盐酸乙醇分化20 s,自来水冲洗;脱水、透明、切片,中性树胶封片,镜下观察。每一脑组织随机选择3张切片,利用Image-Pro Plus 6.0图像分析软件测定每张切片的吸光度,取均值,对BDNF蛋白表达进行定量分析。

1.3.4 实时荧光定量PCR检测大鼠海马组织中BDNF mRNA相对表达量

取液氮冻存的大鼠海马组织100 mg迅速移至用液氮预冷的研钵中,将组织破碎后提取总RNA,然后反转录为cDNA。以甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)基因作为内参基因,大鼠BDNF基因引物由美国Invitrogen公司合成。BDNF引物序列:上游为5'-CACACACAGCGCTCCTTA-3',下游为5'-AGTGGTGGTCTGAGGTTGG-3'。GAPDH引物序列:上游为5'-ACCACAGTCCATGCCATCAC-3',下游为5'-TCCACCACCCTGTTGCTGTA-3'。取反转录获得的cDNA液,采用DRR081S嵌合荧光实时PCR试剂盒进行荧光定量PCR,在PCR反应过程中设定无cDNA样品的空白管作为阴性对照。PCR循环参数为:95℃预变性120 s;95℃变性20 s,57℃退火45 s,72℃延伸60 s,共40个循环。总反应体系 $25\text{ }\mu\text{L}$:SYBR Green $12.5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$,cDNA模版液 $2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$, $10\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 上游引物 $1\text{ }\mu\text{L}$, $10\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 下游引物 $1\text{ }\mu\text{L}$,去离子双蒸水 $8.5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法获取BDNF mRNA相对表达量。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,数据经方差齐性检验,多组比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用最小显著性差异法, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 5组大鼠体质量变化

结果见表1。MCAO前5组大鼠体质量比较差异均无统计学意义($P>$

0.05)。MCAO 后,卒中组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠体质量低于抑郁组和正常组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);抑郁组与正常组大鼠体质量比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);卒中组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠体质量比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。CUMS 后,抑郁组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠体质量均低于正常组与卒中组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);卒中组与正常组大鼠体质量比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);PSD 干预组大鼠体质量高于 PSD 组和抑郁组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);PSD 组大鼠体质量低于抑郁组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表 1 5 组大鼠体质量比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the body mass of rats among the five groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	体质量/g		
		MCAO 前	MCAO 后	CUMS 后
正常组	6	290.92 ± 7.90	303.92 ± 8.12	323.08 ± 7.44
卒中组	6	294.83 ± 7.70	293.33 ± 6.85 ^{ab}	321.67 ± 6.31
抑郁组	6	293.42 ± 7.64	302.33 ± 8.13	300.08 ± 8.24 ^{bc}
PSD 组	6	298.50 ± 6.56	292.83 ± 7.39 ^{ab}	291.83 ± 7.53 ^{abc}
PSD 干预组	6	297.53 ± 6.70	291.63 ± 7.58 ^{ab}	310.98 ± 6.44 ^{abcd}

注:与正常组比较^a $P<0.05$;与抑郁组比较^b $P<0.05$;与卒中组比较^c $P<0.05$;与 PSD 组比较^d $P<0.05$ 。

2.2 5 组大鼠糖水偏好率比较 结果见表 2。MCAO 前及 MCAO 后 5 组大鼠糖水偏好率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);5 组大鼠 MCAO 后糖水偏好率与 MCAO 前比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);抑郁组、PSD 组及 PSD 干预组大鼠 CUMS 后糖水偏好率低于 MCAO 前和 MCAO 后,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。CUMS 后,抑郁组、PSD 组及 PSD 干预组大鼠糖水偏好率均低于正常

表 3 5 组大鼠 OFT 结果比较

Tab.3 Comparison of the results of OFT of rats among the five groups

组别	n	水平运动得分			垂直运动得分		
		MCAO 前	MCAO 后	CUMS 后	MCAO 前	MCAO 后	CUMS 后
正常组	6	62.67 ± 11.02	60.17 ± 10.50	62.17 ± 9.91	21.83 ± 3.31	20.00 ± 3.22	21.83 ± 2.99
卒中组	6	65.33 ± 9.87	61.17 ± 9.11	65.00 ± 9.78	22.17 ± 2.93	19.33 ± 2.42	21.50 ± 2.74
抑郁组	6	66.00 ± 7.92	64.33 ± 8.07	17.00 ± 3.74 ^{ab}	22.17 ± 2.63	20.67 ± 2.94	4.00 ± 1.41 ^{ab}
PSD 组	6	67.33 ± 7.06	62.50 ± 7.23	6.17 ± 2.14 ^{abc}	21.67 ± 3.56	19.33 ± 3.83	1.33 ± 1.21 ^{abc}
PSD 干预组	6	66.31 ± 6.06	62.14 ± 8.27	45.07 ± 7.15 ^{abcd}	21.77 ± 4.06	19.87 ± 2.81	17.93 ± 2.28 ^{abcd}

注:与正常组 and 卒中组比较^a $P<0.05$;与 MCAO 前和 MCAO 后比较^b $P<0.05$;与抑郁组比较^c $P<0.05$;与 PSD 组比较^d $P<0.05$ 。

2.4 5 组大鼠被动规避实验结果比较 结果见表 4。MCAO 前及 MCAO 后 5 组大鼠潜伏期比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);5 组大鼠 MCAO 后潜伏期与 MCAO 前比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);抑郁组、PSD 组及 PSD 干预组大鼠 CUMS 后潜伏期短于 MCAO 前和 MCAO 后,差异有统计学意

组和卒中组,PSD 干预组大鼠糖水偏好率高于 PSD 组和抑郁组,PSD 组大鼠糖水偏好率低于抑郁组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但正常组和卒中组大鼠糖水偏好率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表 2 5 组大鼠糖水偏好率比较

Tab.2 Comparison of sugar preference rate of rats among the five groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	糖水偏好率/%		
		MCAO 前	MCAO 后	CUMS 后
正常组	6	82.52 ± 5.96	83.31 ± 5.74	83.59 ± 6.01
卒中组	6	83.12 ± 2.87	82.88 ± 4.01	83.75 ± 4.64
抑郁组	6	83.81 ± 4.12	83.97 ± 3.91	66.98 ± 8.35 ^{ab}
PSD 组	6	82.48 ± 4.71	82.01 ± 4.88	62.38 ± 7.99 ^{abc}
PSD 干预组	6	83.43 ± 3.98	82.09 ± 4.11	77.69 ± 6.33 ^{abcd}

注:与正常组和卒中组比较^a $P<0.05$;与 MCAO 前和 MCAO 后比较^b $P<0.05$;与抑郁组比较^c $P<0.05$;与 PSD 组比较^d $P<0.05$ 。

2.3 5 组大鼠 OFT 结果比较 结果见表 3。MCAO 前及 MCAO 后 5 组大鼠水平运动得分、垂直运动得分比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);5 组大鼠 MCAO 后水平运动得分、垂直运动得分与 MCAO 前比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);抑郁组、PSD 组及 PSD 干预组大鼠 CUMS 后水平运动得分、垂直运动得分低于 MCAO 前和 MCAO 后,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。CUMS 后,抑郁组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠水平运动得分、垂直运动得分均低于正常组与卒中组,PSD 干预组大鼠水平运动得分、垂直运动得分高于 PSD 组与抑郁组,PSD 组大鼠水平运动得分、垂直运动得分低于抑郁组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但正常组与卒中组大鼠水平运动得分、垂直运动得分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

义($P<0.05$)。CUMS 后,抑郁组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠潜伏期短于正常组与卒中组,PSD 干预组大鼠潜伏期长于抑郁组和 PSD 组,PSD 组大鼠潜伏期短于抑郁组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但正常组与卒中组大鼠潜伏期无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。

表 4 5 组大鼠被动规避实验结果比较

Tab.4 Comparison of the results of passive avoidance test of rats among the five groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	潜伏期/s		
		MCAO 前	MCAO 后	CUMS 后
正常组	6	142.52 ± 88.06	146.31 ± 75.74	168.32 ± 89.43
卒中组	6	136.12 ± 92.87	140.88 ± 84.01	163.52 ± 92.80
抑郁组	6	137.81 ± 94.12	141.97 ± 63.91	56.20 ± 37.18 ^{ab}
PSD 组	6	140.48 ± 74.71	142.01 ± 94.88	37.24 ± 41.56 ^{abc}
PSD 干预组	6	139.43 ± 93.98	140.09 ± 84.11	99.26 ± 70.81 ^{abcd}

注:与正常组和卒中组比较^a*P* < 0.05;与 MCAO 前和 MCAO 后比较^b*P* < 0.05;与抑郁组比较^c*P* < 0.05;与 PSD 组比较^d*P* < 0.05。

2.5 5 组大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白和 mRNA 相对表达量比较 结果见表 5。抑郁组、PSD 组和 PSD 干预组大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白和 mRNA 相对表达量均低于正常组和卒中组,差异有统计学意义(*P* < 0.05);正常组与卒中组大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白和 mRNA 相对表达量比较差异无统计学差异(*P* > 0.05)。PSD 干预组大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白和 mRNA 相对表达量高于抑郁组和 PSD 组,差异有统计学意义(*P* < 0.05)。抑郁组与 PSD 组大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白和 mRNA 相对表达量比较差异无统计学差异(*P* > 0.05)。

表 5 5 组大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白和 mRNA 相对表达量比较

Tab.5 Comparison of relative expression of BDNF protein and mRNA in hippocampus of rats among the five groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	BDNF 蛋白	BDNF mRNA
		相对表达量	相对表达量
正常组	6	0.23 ± 0.01	1.19 ± 0.07
卒中组	6	0.22 ± 0.01	1.18 ± 0.04
抑郁组	6	0.16 ± 0.01 ^a	0.87 ± 0.10 ^a
PSD 组	6	0.15 ± 0.01 ^a	0.85 ± 0.10 ^a
PSD 干预组	6	0.19 ± 0.01 ^{ab}	0.98 ± 0.10 ^{ab}

注:与正常组和卒中组比较^a*P* < 0.05;与抑郁组和 PSD 组比较^b*P* < 0.05。

3 讨论

PSD 是一种常见的精神疾病,其可导致患者神经功能恢复延迟及认知障碍加重^[11]。目前,PSD 的病因仍然存在争议,在脑损伤背景下的抗抑郁机制仍然存在许多未知领域。近年来,有学者提出 PSD 的炎症假说,即脑卒中引起促炎细胞因子产生增多,进而导致 PSD 的发生^[12]。GUDASHEVA 等^[13]提出,BDNF 在神经发生和神经可塑性调节机制中起核心作用,这些机制被认为是抑郁症的主要病因之一。CASTRÉN 等^[14]研究显示,抑郁症患者脑组织和血清 BDNF 水平降低,但治疗后是可逆的。

本实验旨在探讨塞来昔布对 PSD 大鼠学习记

忆及海马组织中 BDNF 表达的影响,采用线栓法建立大鼠 MCAO 脑卒中模型,并结合 CUMS 及孤养法制备 PSD 模型,通过行为学改变(体质量改变、糖水消耗实验、OFT)评估大鼠的抑郁状态,运用被动规避实验评估大鼠的学习记忆能力,结果显示,与正常组及卒中组比较,PSD 组大鼠体质量减轻,糖水偏好率降低、OFT 实验水平和垂直运动减少、被动规避缺陷,成功模拟了抑郁症的核心症状(食欲减退、快感缺乏、困倦乏力、兴趣下降、学习记忆能力下降等),证明 PSD 模型制备成功。

中枢神经系统炎症反应可能是抑郁症诸多促发因素的共同基础及中间环节。COX-2 作为主要的炎症介质,是介导细胞毒性的决定因素之一。COX-2 是花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid,AA)代谢的限速酶,产生的前列腺素及血栓素是炎症级联反应的重要介质,其代谢产物可导致白细胞介素-1、肿瘤坏死因子-α 及一氧化氮增多^[15-17];以上炎症因子增多可导致 HPA 轴功能失调,糖皮质激素水平升高^[18],降低中枢神经系统 5-HT 水平,并抑制胶质细胞释放神经营养因子^[19],增加神经毒性,影响海马神经元的再生^[20]。罗映^[21]研究表明,AA/COX2 通路激活可引发大鼠海马炎症反应,导致脑组织氧化应激损伤,影响单胺递质系统功能,且通过下游产物前列腺素 E2 激活不同的前列腺素 E2 受体,调控环磷酸腺苷的生成(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)、增加细胞内钙离子浓度、激活磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶等途径,影响 cAMP-cAMP 反应元件结合蛋白(cAMP-response element binding protein, CREB)-BDNF 信号通路,调节 BDNF 的释放,促进炎症细胞因子的生成、诱导一氧化氮合酶的活性等,介导大脑的神经毒性,影响海马神经元突触可塑性,从而导致大鼠抑郁症发生,学习记忆功能障碍,而针对 COX2 进行干预能改善抑郁症大鼠的学习记忆能力。MORGESE 等^[22]研究发现,大鼠脑内注射 β-淀粉样蛋白(amyloid-β peptides, Aβ)可以引起抑郁样状态,并伴有神经化学和神经内分泌改变,而塞来昔布可以防止 Aβ 处理的大鼠前额叶皮层中 5-HT 水平降低,通过降低血浆 Aβ 水平而预防 Aβ 相关的抑郁症状。FOURIER 等^[23]研究发现,塞来昔布联合抗抑郁药物治疗重症抑郁症患者较单独抗抑郁药物治疗效果显著,蒙哥马利-阿斯伯格抑郁量表评分显著降低。本研究结果显示,PSD 干预组较 PSD 组大鼠体质量、糖水偏好率、OFT 水平和垂直运动评分均明显提高,被动规避时间显著延长,提示 PSD 干预组大鼠的食欲减退、快感缺乏、困倦乏力、兴趣下降、学习记忆能力下降等抑郁症状明显改善,并且 PSD 干预组

大鼠海马组织中 BDNF 蛋白及 mRNA 表达水平显著高于 PSD 组。

综上所述,塞来昔布能够改善 PSD 大鼠的抑郁行为及学习记忆能力,并提高海马组织中 BDNF mRNA 和蛋白的表达水平。

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