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丁苯酞对脑梗死模型大鼠血清及脑组织突触素及突触后致密物-95 表达的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨丁苯酞对脑梗死模型大鼠血清及脑组织突触素及突触后致密物(postsynaptic density, PSD)-95 表达的影响。**方法:**将建模成功的大鼠随机平分为三组-丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组与模型组各 18 只。三组分别给予腹腔注射丁苯酞注射液 20 mg/kg+阿司匹林 20 mg/kg、阿司匹林 20 mg/kg 与等体积的生理盐水, 1 次/d, 检测血清及脑组织突触素及 PSD-95 表达变化情况。**结果:**(1)治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 后, 丁苯酞组和阿司匹林组大鼠改良神经功能评分(Modified neurological severity scores, mNSS)均显著低于模型组($P<0.05$), 丁苯酞组低于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$); (2)治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d, 丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组大鼠的脑梗死体积百分比均显著低于模型组($P<0.05$), 丁苯酞组低于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$); (3)治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d, 丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组大鼠血清突触素及 PSD-95 表达水平均显著高于模型组($P<0.05$), 丁苯酞组高于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$); (4)治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 后, 丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组大鼠脑组织突触素及 PSD-95 蛋白相对表达水平均显著高于模型组($P<0.05$), 丁苯酞组高于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**丁苯酞在脑梗死模型大鼠的应用可促进大鼠血清及脑组织突触素及 PSD-95 的表达, 并减小脑梗死面积, 因而有利于大鼠的神经功能的恢复。

关键词:丁苯酞; 脑梗死; 突触素; 突触后致密物-95; 阿司匹林; 改良神经功能评分

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Effects of Butylphthalide on the Expression of Synaptophysin and Postsynaptic Density-95 in Serum and Brain Tissues of Rats with Cerebral Infarction*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of butylphthalide on the expression of synaptophysin and postsynaptic density (PSD)-95 in serum and brain tissue of rats with cerebral infarction. **Methods:** The successfully modeled rats of cerebral infarction were equally randomly divided into three groups-butylphthalide group, aspirin group and model group. The three groups were given intraperitoneal injection of butylphthalide injection 20 mg/kg+ aspirin 20 mg/kg, aspirin 20 mg/kg and equal volume of saline, once daily, and the changes in the expression of synaptophysin and PSD-95 in serum and brain tissue were detected. **Results:** (1) On the 7th day and the 14th day after treatment, the mNSS of the rats in the butylphthalide group and the aspirin group were significantly lower than those in the model group ($P<0.05$), and the butylphthalide group was lower than the aspirin group ($P<0.05$); (2) On the 7th day and the 14th day after treatment, the percentage of cerebral infarction volume of rats in the butylphthalide group and the aspirin group was significantly lower than that of the model group($P<0.05$), and the butylphthalide group was lower than the aspirin group($P<0.05$); (3) On the 7th day of treatment and the 14th day of treatment, the expression levels of serum synaptophysin and PSD-95 in the butylphthalide group and aspirin group were significantly higher than those in the model group ($P<0.05$), and the butylphthalide group was higher than the aspirin group ($P<0.05$); (4) The relative expression levels of synaptophysin and PSD-95 protein in the brain tissue of the rats in the butylphthalide group and the aspirin group were significantly higher than those in the model group on the 7th day and the 14th day after treatment ($P<0.05$), and the butylphthalide group was higher than the aspirin group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of butylphthalide in cerebral infarction model rats can promote the expression of synaptophysin and PSD-95 in rat serum and brain tissue, and reduce the area of cerebral infarction, which is conducive to the recovery of neurological function in rats.

Key words: Butylphthalide; Cerebral infarction; Synaptophysin; Postsynaptic compact-95; Aspirin; Modified neurological score

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前言

脑梗死是临床常见病死亡率、发病率和致残率均较高的常见脑血管疾病^[1,2]。现代研究表明:脑梗死的发生可导致神经细胞死亡与神经网络通路发生障碍,从而导致患者出现认知功能障碍,特别是经过治疗后的大部分脑梗死患者也存在一定的后遗症^[3,4]。当前治疗脑梗死的方法比较多,包括服用阿司匹林、静脉溶栓,但是在临床上需要寻找更有效的方法^[5]。研究显示:丁苯酞具有抗氧化、抑制炎症反应与增加脑局部血流量等作用,可缩小局灶性脑梗死灶面积并减轻神经功能损伤,从而促进脑梗死患者的神经功能恢复,但是具体的作用机制还有待明确^[6,7]。PSD是突触后膜胞质面位于兴奋性突触的树突棘上一层均匀而致密的物质,具有调节突触可塑性的作用,因此在稳定突触连接结构和调节聚合受体中发挥重要作用^[8-10]。特别是脑梗死患者脑中胶质细胞的增生可伴随有突触素表达水平的变化,在伴随有炎症因子的表达变化,可能引起 PSD 相关蛋白的改变^[11-13]。本文具体探讨了丁苯酞对脑梗死模型大鼠血清及脑组织突触素及 PSD-95 表达的影响,以明确丁苯酞的作用机制与效果。现总结报道如下。

1 材料与方

1.1 主要研究材料

清洁级健康成年的 SD 雄性大鼠($n=56$)购自南京君科生物工程技术有限公司(体重 280~300g),饲养于本院实验动物中心(批号 388283111),所有大鼠的实验操作都符合伦理学研究,饲养温度 20~28℃,相对湿度 40~70%。丁苯酞购自石药集团恩必普药业有限公司,抗突触素抗体与抗 PSD-95 抗体购自北京中杉公司,血清突触素与 PSD-95 检测试剂盒购自北京奥博森公司等。

1.2 脑梗死模型大鼠的建立

参照 Longa 法建立大鼠脑梗死模型。大鼠麻醉后仰卧位固定在实验板上,消毒铺巾后,切开颈部正中,分离皮下筋膜和肌肉软组织,分离颈总动脉与迷走神经,分离颈总动脉、迷走神经与颈外颈内动脉,结扎颈外动脉近心端并夹闭颈内动脉。结

扎颈总动脉稍远端,剪开 "V" 型切口后插入尼龙线栓,线栓标记约在颈动脉分叉处感觉到阻力后,表明已栓塞大脑中动脉然后将线栓固定于颈总动脉,逐层缝合切口。

1.3 大鼠分组与治疗

将建模成功的大鼠($n=54$,有 2 只大鼠建模失败)随机平分为三组-丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组与模型组各 18 只。三组分别给予腹腔注射丁苯酞注射液 20 mg/kg+阿司匹林 20 mg/kg、阿司匹林 20 mg/kg 与等体积的生理盐水,1 次/d,连续应用至处死为止。

1.4 观察指标

(1)所有大鼠分别在治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 采用大鼠 mNSS 评分标准进行评定,分数越高,神经损伤越严重。(2)三组分别在治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 分别处死 9 只大鼠,分离脑组织后,去除额叶前侧、小脑及脑干,制成病理切冠状片,放入 2% 混配 TTC 溶液中孵育 30 min,然后与 10% 福尔马林溶液中浸泡 24 h,镜下拍照,用软 ImagePlus6.0 计算脑梗死体积百分比。(3)在治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 取处死大鼠的心脏血液 1 mL 左右,4℃ 2000 rpm 离心 10 min,取上层血清,采用酶联免疫法检测血清突触素及 PSD-95 表达水平。(4)取处死大鼠的大脑组织,剪碎加入液氮后进行研磨,加入蛋白提取液提取总蛋白,定量蛋白浓度后取 20 μg 蛋白进行蛋白电泳,检测突触素及 PSD-95 蛋白相对表达量。

1.5 统计方法

采用 SPSS19.00 软件对本研究数据进行分析,计量数据用均数±标准差表示(两两对比为 t 检验,多组间对比为单因素方法分析),两组间计数数据的比较用卡方(χ^2)检验,双侧 $P<0.05$ 为存在统计学差异,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 mNSS 评分对比

丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组的治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 的 mNSS 评分都低于模型组($P<0.05$),丁苯酞组低于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 三组治疗不同时间点的 mNSS 评分对比(分)

Table 1 Comparison of mNSS scores for different three treatment points (points)

Groups	n	Treatment of the 7th d	Treatment of the 14th d	t	P
Bubuphthalein group	9	8.22± 0.32*#	6.87± 0.28*#	8.848	0.003
Aspirin group	9	9.33± 0.14*	7.87± 0.37*	7.983	0.008
Model group	9	12.76± 1.11	12.74± 0.98	0.034	0.987
F		8.933	12.942		
P		0.001	0.000		

Note: Compared with the model group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the aspirin Group, # $P<0.05$.

2.2 脑梗死体积百分比对比

丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组的治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 的脑梗死体积百分比低于模型组($P<0.05$),丁苯酞组低于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 血清突触素及 PSD-95 表达水平对比

丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组的治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 的血清突触素及 PSD-95 表达水平高于模型组($P<0.05$),丁苯酞组高于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 2 三组治疗不同时间点的脑梗死体积百分比对比(%)

Table 2 The percentage of cerebral infarction at different time points versus (%)

Groups	n	Treatment of the 7th d		Treatment of the 14th d		t	P
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Bubuphthalein group	9	18.98±	3.18*#	15.83±	4.22*#	7.956	0.008
Aspirin group	9	24.02±	4.29*	20.87±	2.84*	8.116	0.007
Model group	9	33.84±	3.48	33.78±	4.10	0.154	0.878
F		24.688		28.710			
P		0.000		0.000			

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05; Compared with the aspirin Group, #P<0.05.

表 3 三组治疗不同时间点的血清突触素及 PSD-95 表达水平对比(pg/mL)

Table 3 Comparison of serum synapsin and PSD-95 expression levels in the three groups (pg/mL)

Groups	n	Synaptophysin		PSD-95					
		Treatment of the 7th d		Treatment of the 14th d					
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD				
Bubuphthalein group	9	7.24±	0.53*#	7.50±	0.44*#	8.76±	0.48*#	9.22±	0.24*#
Aspirin group	9	4.39±	0.22*	5.11±	0.23*	5.09±	0.24*	6.56±	0.87*
Model group	9	2.10±	0.18	2.12±	0.19	2.33±	0.19	2.33±	0.28
F		17.842		18.992		21.472		24.666	
P		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05; Compared with the aspirin Group, #P<0.05.

2.4 脑组织突触素及 PSD-95 蛋白相对表达水平对比

组织突触素及 PSD-95 蛋白相对表达水平高于模型组(P<0.05),

丁苯酞组、阿司匹林组的治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 的大脑

丁苯酞组高于阿司匹林组(P<0.05)。见表 4。

表 4 三组治疗不同时间点的脑组织突触素及 PSD-95 蛋白相对表达水平对比

Table 4 Comparison of relative expression levels of brain tissue synapsin and PSD-95 protein in three groups at different time points

Groups	n	Synaptophysin		PSD-95					
		Treatment of the 7th d		Treatment of the 14th d					
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD				
Bubuphthalein group	9	3.48±	0.14*#	4.29±	0.13*#	4.29±	0.33*#	5.19±	0.24*#
Aspirin group	9	1.89±	0.22*	2.09±	0.18*	2.48±	0.18*	3.09±	0.33*
Model group	9	0.89±	0.08	0.87±	0.13	1.42±	0.15	1.42±	0.25
F		21.423		23.884		18.754		17.663	
P		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05; Compared with the aspirin Group, #P<0.05.

3 讨论

脑梗死是颅脑外伤常见并发症,在全死因因素中占据重要地位^[14]。采用线栓法结扎大脑中动脉是当前建立脑梗死大鼠模型的常见方法,具有损伤轻、手术简单等优点,也基本模拟了人类脑梗死的发生过程^[15,16]。丁苯酞具有抑制血小板聚集及炎症反应、改善脑梗死后的多种病理生理机制、清除自由基等作用,可通过抑制基质金属蛋白酶-9(matrix metalloprotein, MMP-9)表达减轻血脑屏障破坏,从而具有神经保护作用^[17,18]。还有研究表明丁苯酞具有保护血脑屏障、降低细胞内钙离子浓度、改善线粒体功能以及恢复脑能量代谢等多重作用^[19]。

丁苯酞作为临床的一类药物,可通过多靶点发挥参与保护神经细胞的作用,也具有抗血小板聚集、改善缺血区微循环、抑

制细胞凋亡、保护血脑屏障等多种作用,但是具体的作用机制还不明确^[21,22]。本研究结果显示:治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d 后,丁苯酞组和阿司匹林组的 mNSS 评分均显著低于模型组,丁苯酞组低于阿司匹林组(P<0.05),表明丁苯酞在脑梗死模型大鼠的应用能促进恢复大鼠的神经功能,结合王琴^[23]和 Alfonso M^[24]等研究分析其原因在于:丁苯酞可作用于脑缺血再灌注后损伤的多个环节,可改善脑缺血区微循环并减轻神经功能损伤。另外,本研究中,治疗第 7 d 与治疗第 14 d,丁苯酞组和阿司匹林组的脑梗死体积百分比显著低于模型组,丁苯酞组显著低于阿司匹林组(P<0.05),表明丁苯酞在脑梗死模型大鼠的应用能降低脑梗死体积。另外,还有学者的研究认为丁苯酞具有抗氧化应激损伤、调整脑组织蛋白含量、调整中枢胆碱能神经系统表达水平等多种作用,从而缩小脑梗死面积^[24,25],与本研究结论

一致。

突触是神经元之间信息传递的关键结构,其结构改变与认知功能关系密切,且早于神经元变性^[26,27]。突触素多分布于大脑皮质、海马和小脑中的树突棘上,是形态发生和分化的诱导因子;PSD的组成蛋白均含有PDZ结构域,形成特定的突触后信号转导途径,从而可调节突触可塑性^[28]。PSD-95是大脑神经元之间信息传递发生的重要结构基础,并可能参与学习记忆的过程,也是含量丰富的骨架蛋白^[30]。PSD-95占PSD总蛋白量的2.3%左右,可通过不同的结构域串集受体和其信号通路中的其它相关蛋白,从而为突触后膜相关受体的定位提供条件^[31]。本研究显示:治疗第7d与治疗第14d,丁苯酞组和阿司匹林组血清突触素及PSD-95表达水平高于模型组,丁苯酞组高于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$);治疗第7d与治疗第14d,丁苯酞组和阿司匹林组的大脑组织突触素及PSD-95蛋白相对表达水平高于模型组,丁苯酞组高于阿司匹林组($P<0.05$),表明丁苯酞在脑梗死模型大鼠的应用能提高大鼠血清及脑组织突触素及PSD-95的表达水平,结合Jordan LC等^[32]研究可知:突触素及PSD-95蛋白表达下降是脑梗死发生后脑功能障碍的原因之一,因此丁苯酞的干预可促进突触素及PSD-95蛋白的表达,并促进下调脑区的激活。另外Kase Y^[33]和Li Y^[34]等研究表明:丁苯酞还可抑制脂多糖刺激下脑梗死模型大鼠脑组织大量促炎性细胞因子的表达,减少海马神经元丢失,促进恢复神经胶质细胞数,减轻缺血再灌注后损伤,可通过阻断多个病理环节来发挥脑保护作用,与本研究结果一致。另外,本研究也存在一定的不足,没有设置空白对照组,观察的时间点比较短,且没有进行剂量分析,将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之,丁苯酞在脑梗死模型大鼠的应用可促进大鼠血清及脑组织突触素及PSD-95的表达,并有助于减小脑梗死面积,因而有利于大鼠的神经功能的恢复。

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