

慢性应激诱发 *APP/PS-1* 双转基因阿尔茨海默病小鼠认知损害研究

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【摘要】 目的 观察慢性应激对 *APP/PS-1* 双转基因阿尔茨海默病(AD)小鼠认知功能和脑组织形态学的影响,探讨环境因素的作用机制。**方法** 采用 Morris 水迷宫实验评价 C57BL/6 小鼠(正常对照组,15 只)和 *APP/PS-1* 双转基因小鼠[27 只,包括 AD 组(13 只)和 AD + 慢性不可预知性温和应激(CUMS)组(14 只)]空间学习和记忆能力,刚果红染色观察海马组织淀粉样蛋白沉积,透射电子显微镜观察海马 CA1 区神经元超微结构。**结果** 与正常对照组相比,AD + CUMS 组小鼠 Morris 水迷宫实验逃避潜伏期延长[(33.14 ± 14.37) s 对 (21.22 ± 12.16) s; $t = -2.701, P = 0.045$],平台象限停留时间缩短[(9.74 ± 1.35) s 对 (15.02 ± 1.33) s; $t = 2.639, P = 0.012$]。与 AD 组相比,AD + CUMS 组小鼠淀粉样斑块面积占海马面积百分比增加[(0.59 ± 0.03)% 对 (0.04 ± 0.03)%; $t = -2.900, P = 0.005$]。AD 组小鼠海马神经元超微结构轻度受损,表现为神经元胞膜尚完整,胞质基质尚均匀,细胞内出现脂褐素,胞核和核膜结构尚可,线粒体嵴膜融合,高尔基体部分模糊,内质网轻度扩张;AD + CUMS 组小鼠海马神经元超微结构受损明显,表现为胞膜部分模糊不清,胞质苍白,基质不均匀,各种细胞器数目均减少,细胞内可见较多脂褐素和自噬小体,胞核内染色质边集、核膜模糊,线粒体嵴膜融合严重,核糖体数目明显减少。**结论** 慢性不可预知性温和应激是阿尔茨海默病小鼠认知损害的诱发因素,可以加重海马神经元的病理改变。

【关键词】 应激; 阿尔茨海默病; 认知障碍; 显微镜检查,荧光; 显微镜检查,电子,透射; 疾病模型,动物

Chronic stress induced cognitive impairment in *APP/PS-1* double transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of chronic unpredictable mild stress (CUMS) on the cognitive function and brain morphological changes in *APP/PS-1* mice, one of the genetic mouse models of Alzheimer's disease (AD), and to investigate the possible role of environmental factors in genetic mouse model of AD. **Methods** There were 22-week-old wild-type C57BL/6 male mice (control group, N = 15) and *APP/PS-1* double transgenic male mice [N = 27: AD group (N = 13) and AD + CUMS group (N = 14)] tested in this study. Morris water maze test was used to evaluate spatial learning and memory of the mice. Amyloid deposition in the hippocampus was determined by Congo red staining. The ultrastructure of neurons in hippocampal CA1 region was observed by transmission electron microscope (TEM). **Results** Compared with control group, AD + CUMS group had significantly longer fifth-day escape latency [(33.14 ± 14.37) s vs (21.22 ± 12.16) s; $t = -2.701, P = 0.045$], and significantly shortened time spent in platform quadrant [(9.74 ± 1.35) s vs (15.02 ± 1.33) s; $t = 2.639, P = 0.012$] in Morris water maze test. Compared with

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AD group, the percentage of amyloid plaque area in hippocampal area was increased in AD + CUMS group [(0.59 ± 0.03)% vs (0.04 ± 0.03)%; $t = -2.900$, $P = 0.005$]. The ultrastructure of hippocampal neurons in AD group was slightly damaged: cellular membrane was intact; cell matrix was uniform; intracellular lipofuscin could be seen; the structure of nucleus and nuclear membrane had no obvious changes; mild fusion of cristae and membrane was seen in mitochondria; Golgi apparatus was partially indistinct; endoplasmic reticulum was mildly expanded. The ultrastructure of hippocampal neurons in AD + CUMS group was obviously damaged, including blurred cell membrane, reduced low-density and high-density granules in cytoplasm, uneven cell matrix, reduced number of organelles, lipofuscin and autophagosome deposition, obvious condensation of chromatin distributing over the fringe of nuclei, blurred nuclear membrane, serious fusion of mitochondrial cristae and membrane, and obviously decreased free ribosome in cytoplasm.

Conclusions Chronic unpredictable mild stress plays an inducing role in cognitive impairment of AD mice, aggravating the pathological changes of hippocampal neurons.

【Key words】 Stress; Alzheimer disease; Cognition disorders; Microscopy, fluorescence; Microscopy, electron, transmission; Disease models, animal

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研究显示,应激可以诱发认知损害^[1]。应激感受量表(PSS)和简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)结果显示,PSS评分高、MMSE评分低者应激状态与认知功能呈负相关^[2]。已知慢性心理压力人群罹患阿尔茨海默病(AD)的概率是正常人群的2.70倍^[3],即使是神经功能和精神行为正常者,在不良应激情况下也可以引起认知损害。动物实验结果提示,6月龄APP/PS-1双转基因阿尔茨海默病小鼠脑组织中可见β-淀粉样蛋白(Aβ)沉积^[4-6],而其行为学异常至8~9月龄时方才出现,此时Aβ沉积增加^[7-8]并伴海马神经元超微结构严重损害^[9]。在本研究中,我们采用22周龄APP/PS-1双转基因阿尔茨海默病小鼠制备慢性不可预知性温和应激(CUMS)模型,旨在探讨慢性应激对存在阿尔茨海默病遗传基因小鼠认知功能和脑组织形态学的影响。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 动物来源与分组 无特定病原体(SPF)级雄性 B6C3 - Tg (APP^{swe}, PSEN1^{dE9}) 85Dbo/MmJNju (APP/PS-1)双转基因阿尔茨海默病小鼠(共27只,22周龄,体重25~32g)和野生型C57BL/6小鼠(正常对照组,共15只,22周龄,体重25~32g)均购自南京大学模式动物研究所[许可证号:SCXK(苏)2010-0001],于室温为(22 ± 2)℃、湿度为(55 ± 5)%、12h昼-12h夜循环照明环境中饲养,自由摄食、饮水。根据是否对APP/PS-1双转基因小鼠施加慢性不可预知性温和应激刺激,分为单纯阿尔茨海

默病组(AD组,13只)和阿尔茨海默病+慢性不可预知性温和应激组(AD+CUMS组,14只)。

2. 试剂与仪器 (1)试剂:刚果红染料和含4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吡啶(DAPI)抗荧光衰减封片剂均购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司。质量分数为10%水合氯醛由河北医科大学第一医院提供。质量分数为4%多聚甲醛溶液为天津永大化学试剂有限公司产品。(2)仪器:Morris水迷宫和ANY-maze动物行为分析系统由上海欣软信息科技有限公司提供。RM2245型石蜡切片机为德国Leica公司产品。Eclipse 80i正置荧光显微镜和H-7500透射电子显微镜分别购自日本Nikon公司和Hitachi公司。

二、实验方法

1. 阿尔茨海默病动物模型制备 参照Ducottet和Belzung^[10]慢性不可预知性温和应激方案模拟各种应激并略作调整,刺激步骤包括:(1)禁食24h。(2)禁水24h+空瓶1h。(3)照明24h。(4)无垫料24h。(5)脏笼24h(以200ml水浸湿垫料)。(6)8℃强迫游泳6min。(7)长尾票夹夹尾1min(距离尾尖1cm处)。(8)束缚2h(置带通风孔的塑料管内)。参照文献[11]方法,AD+CUMS组小鼠于每日8:00~11:00随机施加两种不同应激,连续2d应激方案不重复,持续3周。

2. Morris水迷宫实验 应激刺激第3周时,于应激刺激同一天14:00~17:00采用Morris水迷宫实验评价小鼠空间学习和记忆能力,并通过ANY-maze系统进行数据记录与分析^[12]。Morris水迷宫为直径120cm、高50cm的圆形水池,水深20cm,水温保持

在(21±1)℃,等分为4个象限,分别放置4种形状、颜色不同的几何图形以提供寻找线索,其中1个象限放置直径7cm的透明平台,高度为水面下1cm。实验时在水中混入白色素,平台和水池外参照物固定,保持环境安静。(1)定位航行实验:于模型制备后14d开始进行,每日训练4次,每次时间间隔为15~20min,连续训练5d。小鼠分别从4个象限、面对池壁入水,记录小鼠从入水至寻找到平台的时间,即为定位航行实验逃避潜伏期。每次观察时间为60s,如果小鼠60s内未能找到平台则引导其至平台停留10s再放回笼中,潜伏期记为60s。(2)空间探索实验:于最后一次定位航行实验结束后撤去平台,小鼠从某一象限的固定位置、面向池壁入水,记录60s内小鼠在平台象限停留的时间及穿越平台所在象限的次数^[13]。

3. 特殊染色 Morris水迷宫实验结束后,以10%水合氯醛(0.35ml/100g)腹腔注射麻醉小鼠,自左心室快速灌注生理盐水直至灌洗液清亮,再先后慢灌注4%多聚甲醛溶液100ml。冠状切取视交叉至上丘的脑组织,4%多聚甲醛溶液固定过夜,梯度乙醇脱水、二甲苯透明、石蜡包埋,制备层厚5μm脑组织切片,每隔10张选取1张用于特殊染色。脑组织切片脱蜡至水、水洗5min,质量分数为0.1%刚果红溶液染色10min、水洗5min,质量分数为0.2%氢氧化钾溶液分化数秒,至多余颜色完全消失,水洗5min,以含DAPI的抗荧光衰减封片剂封片,荧光显微镜观察。小鼠海马神经元胞核呈蓝色、淀粉样斑块呈红色为刚果红染色阳性。采用NIS-Elements BR 3.0软件(日本Nikon公司)计算淀粉样斑块面积占海马面积百分比,以代表脑组织Aβ相对表达量。

4. 超微结构观察 Morris水迷宫实验结束后,以10%水合氯醛(0.35ml/100g)腹腔注射麻醉小鼠,先后以37℃生理盐水和4℃质量分数为3%多聚甲醛-1%戊二醛溶液行左心室-右心房灌注固定;迅速断头切取1mm×1mm×1mm海马组织,置4%戊二醛溶液中固定过夜;0.10mol/L磷酸盐缓冲液浸洗10min(×3次)、质量分数为1%锇酸反应40min;脱水、树脂包埋,制备层厚70nm超薄脑组织切片,枸橼酸铅和醋酸双氧铀复染,透射电子显微镜(×5000)观察海马CA1区神经元和细胞器超微结构,判断核周质是否含有细胞器,如粗面内质网、游离核糖体、高尔基复合体、线粒体、滑面内质网、溶酶体、微丝、微管、神经丝等结构,以及胞核电子密度

表1 不同处理组小鼠Morris水迷宫实验的比较

Table 1. Comparison of Morris water maze test among 3 groups

Group	N	Escape latency ($\bar{x} \pm s, s$)	Residence time ($\bar{x} \pm s, s$)	Platform crossing [$M (P_{25}, P_{75}), times$]
Control	15	21.22 ± 12.16	15.02 ± 1.33	6.00 (4.00, 9.50)
AD	13	23.90 ± 10.17	12.90 ± 1.65	4.00 (7.00, 8.00)
AD+CUMS	14	33.14 ± 14.37	9.74 ± 1.35	5.00 (5.00, 8.00)
F or H value		3.622	6.930	0.265
P value		0.036	0.031	0.876

ANOVA for comparison of escape latency and residence time, Kruskal-Wallis test for comparison of times crossing the platform. AD, Alzheimer's disease, 阿尔茨海默病; CUMS, chronic unpredictable mild stress, 慢性不可预知性温和应激

是否表现为低而均匀,异染色质少,核仁大而圆。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距[$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验(H值)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、Morris水迷宫实验

1. 定位航行实验 与正常对照组相比,AD组小鼠于定位航行实验第5天逃避潜伏期无明显变化($t = -0.533, P = 0.597$),AD+CUMS组小鼠逃避潜伏期延长($t = -2.701, P = 0.045$);而AD组与AD+CUMS组之间差异无统计学意义($t = -1.937, P = 0.060$;表1)。

2. 空间探索实验 与正常对照组相比,AD组小鼠在平台象限停留时间无明显变化($t = 1.040, P = 0.305$),AD+CUMS组小鼠平台象限停留时间缩短($t = 2.639, P = 0.012$);而AD组与AD+CUMS组之间差异未达到统计学意义($t = 1.523, P = 0.136$;表1)。对3组小鼠穿越平台次数进行比较,差异均无统计学意义($P = 0.876$,表1)。

二、海马组织学观察

1. 特殊染色观察淀粉样斑块 荧光显微镜观察显示,正常对照组小鼠海马组织未见淀粉样斑块,AD组仅见少量淀粉样斑块形成,AD+CUMS组则见大量无规则弥漫性分布的淀粉样斑块,呈毛刺状或不规则边缘(图1)。而且,AD+CUMS组小鼠淀粉

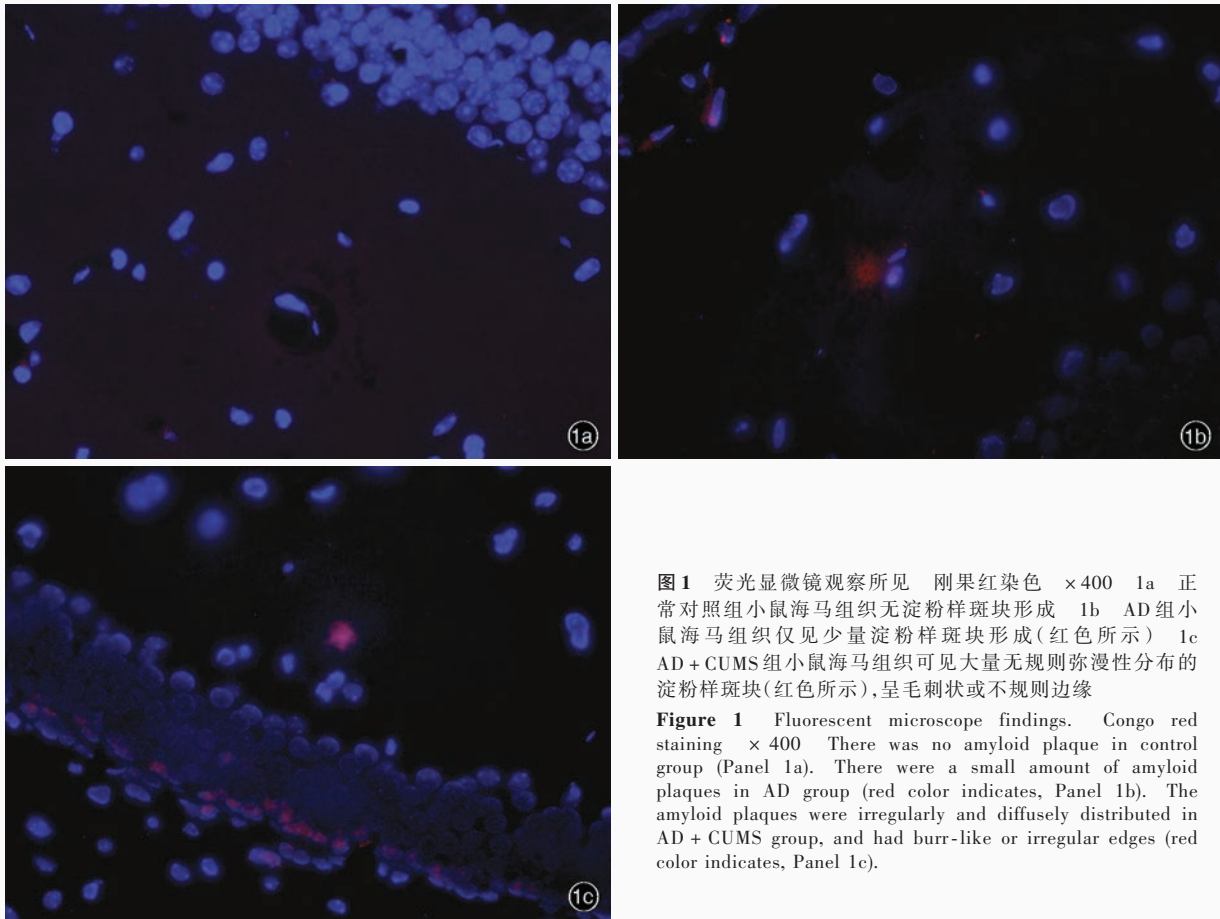


图 1 荧光显微镜观察所见 刚果红染色 $\times 400$ 1a 正常对照组小鼠海马组织无淀粉样斑块形成 1b AD 组小鼠海马组织仅见少量淀粉样斑块形成(红色所示) 1c AD + CUMS 组小鼠海马组织可见大量不规则弥漫性分布的淀粉样斑块(红色所示),呈毛刺状或不规则边缘

Figure 1 Fluorescent microscope findings. Congo red staining $\times 400$ There was no amyloid plaque in control group (Panel 1a). There were a small amount of amyloid plaques in AD group (red color indicates, Panel 1b). The amyloid plaques were irregularly and diffusely distributed in AD + CUMS group, and had burr-like or irregular edges (red color indicates, Panel 1c).

表 2 不同处理组小鼠淀粉样斑块面积占海马面积百分比的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Table 2. Comparison of the percentage of amyloid plaques area in hippocampus area among 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Group	N	Percentage	F value	P value
Control	26	0.00 \pm 0.00		
AD	22	0.04 \pm 0.03	50.385	0.000
AD + CUMS	24	0.59 \pm 0.03		

AD, Alzheimer's disease, 阿尔茨海默病; CUMS, chronic unpredictable mild stress, 慢性不可预知性温和应激

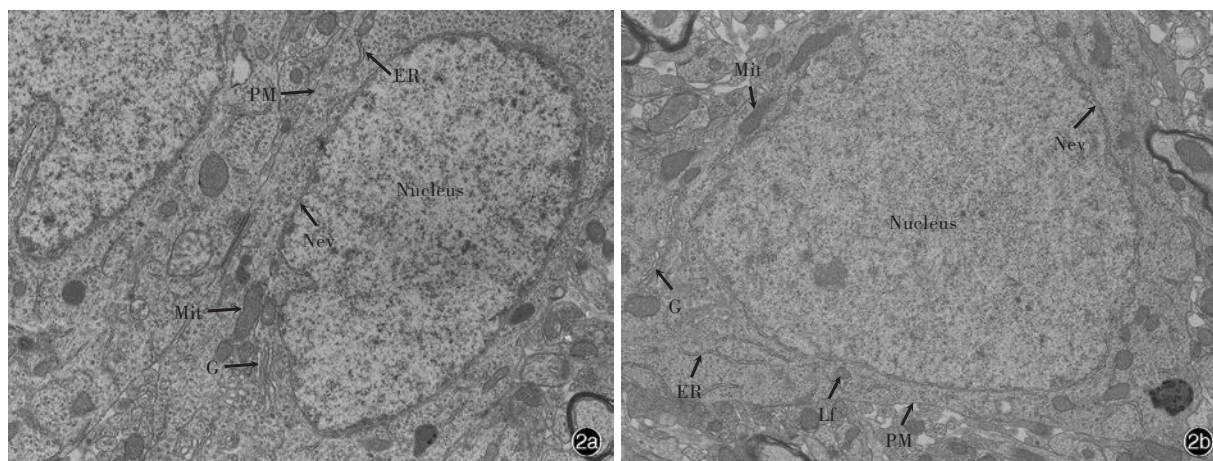
样斑块面积占海马面积百分比均高于正常对照组($t = -9.613, P = 0.000$)和 AD 组($t = -2.900, P = 0.005$; 表 2)。

2. 海马 CA1 区神经元超微结构观察 透射电子显微镜观察显示,正常对照组小鼠海马神经元胞膜完整,胞质基质和核糖体分布均匀,线粒体内外膜和线粒体嵴清晰可见,粗面内质网呈扁囊状或管泡状,高尔基复合体由 3~10 层平行排列的扁囊构成,

切面呈弓形;AD 组小鼠海马神经元胞膜尚完整,胞质基质分布尚均匀,但细胞内出现脂褐素,胞核和核膜结构尚完整,线粒体嵴膜融合,部分高尔基体模糊,内质网轻度扩张;AD + CUMS 组小鼠海马神经元胞膜部分模糊不清,胞质苍白、基质不均匀,各种细胞器数目均减少,细胞内可见较多脂褐素和自噬小体,胞核内染色质边集、核膜模糊,线粒体嵴膜融合严重,核糖体数目明显减少(图 2)。

讨 论

应激是机体受到各种内外环境因素刺激时所表现出的全身非特异性适应反应。中枢神经系统作为应激反应的调控中心,可以通过神经-体液-免疫系统使体内环境达到动态平衡。当机体受到应激时,各种应激源通过神经末梢感受器将信息传递至下丘脑,一方面,通过对自主神经、神经内分泌和神经体液的调节,作出应对准备;另一方面,将这些信息传递给大脑,后者根据个体反应模式,作出思



PM, plasmalemma, 胞膜; Nev, nuclear envelope, 核膜; Mit, mitochondria, 线粒体; ER, rough endoplasmic reticulum, 粗面内质网; G, Golgi apparatus, 高尔基体; Lf, lipofuscin, 脂褐素; APs, autophagosomes, 自噬小体

图 2 透射电子显微镜观察所见 枸橼酸铅和醋酸双氧钨双重染色 × 5000 2a 正常对照组小鼠海马神经元胞膜完整, 胞质基质均匀, 各种细胞器丰富、膜完整、结构清楚 2b AD 组小鼠海马神经元胞膜尚完整, 胞质基质尚均匀, 但细胞内出现脂褐素, 核核和核膜结构尚可, 线粒体嵴膜融合、高尔基体部分模糊、内质网轻度扩张 2c AD + CUMS 组小鼠海马神经元胞膜部分模糊不清、胞质苍白、基质不均匀, 各种细胞器数目均减少, 细胞内可见较多脂褐素和自噬小体, 核内染色体边集、核膜模糊, 线粒体嵴膜融合严重, 核糖体数目明显减少

Figure 2 Transmission electron microscope findings. Lead citrate and uranyl acetate double staining × 5000 In control group, the membrane of hippocampus neuron was integrated; the cytoplasm was uniform; there were all sorts of organelles in neurons, which had complete membrane and clear structures (Panel 2a). In AD group, the membrane of hippocampal neuron was intact; cell matrix was uniform; intracellular lipofuscin could be seen; the nucleus structure had no obvious changes; mitochondrial cristae and membrane were mildly fused; Golgi apparatus was partially indistinct; endoplasmic reticulum was mildly expanded (Panel 2b). In AD + CUMS group, the membrane of hippocampus neuron was hazy; low-density granules and high-density granules were reduced in cytoplasm; the number of organelles was reduced; lipofuscin and autophagosome deposition on neuron, obvious condensation of chromatin distributing over the fringe of nuclei and serious fusion of mitochondrial cristae and membrane could be seen; the number of free ribosome in cytoplasm was obviously decreased (Panel 2c).

维判断后再将信息反馈至丘脑和下丘脑, 增强下丘脑作用。当机体受到高强度或长时间应激时, 下丘脑协同调控内环境的作用紊乱, 即引起机体一系列改变。

一、慢性应激对机体的影响

接受应激信息的下丘脑既是自主神经中枢, 又是调节内环境稳态的重要结构, 与边缘系统和前额叶间存在往返信息传递, 使机体在应激状态下同时出现生理和心理反应。生理改变主要包括神经内分泌、心血管系统、神经体液和免疫系统紊乱; 心理反应则表现为情绪障碍、精神行为改变或认知功能减退。

锰离子增强 MRI (MEMRI) 显示, 禁食 24 小时的小鼠丘脑、视皮质、听皮质和顶盖等区域代谢明显

降低, 同时由禁食导致的低糖状态使脑组织神经元发生供能障碍^[14]。冷刺激下运动 (如 8 °C 强迫游泳) 可使脑、心、肾等组织出现氧化应激损伤和抗氧化改变^[15]。由于寒冷刺激可使周围血管收缩、心脏负荷增加、血压升高, 而运动则进一步增加耗氧量, 故冷刺激下运动可以导致小鼠脑循环障碍, 继而发生神经元代谢障碍。持续光照 24 小时, 可干扰下丘脑控制的生物节律, 增加脑组织可溶性 Aβ 沉积; 而正常睡眠则使神经细胞代谢正常, 无 Aβ 沉积^[16]。此外, 睡眠剥夺 (SD) 可以影响选择性注意速度和准确性, 影响长时程记忆^[17], 并引起海马谷氨酸水平升高, 从而损害海马依赖性连续性记忆和长时程增强^[18]。疼痛 (如夹尾) 对小鼠认知功能具有显著不良影响^[19], 使小鼠偏向疼痛相关刺激, 并干扰持续

性注意力。慢性束缚作为一种限制行为活动的应激源,可以导致下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴活动亢进,使糖皮质激素分泌持续增加,过多的糖皮质激素与海马糖皮质激素受体相结合,直接损伤海马神经元,降低海马对下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴的反馈抑制,形成经典的“神经毒性假说”^[20]。

二、慢性应激诱发海马神经元超微结构改变

研究显示,慢性应激可使大鼠内侧前额叶皮质锥体神经元顶树突长度缩短 20%,且随着树突分支减少,树突棘也减少(密度减少 16%),最终导致约 30%的轴-棘突触缺失^[21]。对 9 月龄 *APP/PS-1* 双转基因小鼠海马 CA1 区神经元超微结构进行观察,可见不同程度退行性变,表现为海马神经元固缩,胞质电子密度增高,核膜呈分叶状凹陷,胞核形态不规则,核内染色质浓缩、边集,细胞内脂褐素增多,高尔基复合体囊泡明显扩张,多聚核糖体解聚,粗面内质网散在分布^[7]。本研究结果亦显示,慢性应激后小鼠海马 CA1 区神经元超微结构出现上述病理改变,即胞膜模糊不清,胞质苍白,基质不均匀,细胞器萎缩、减少,胞核染色质边集、核膜模糊,线粒体嵴膜严重融合,核糖体数目明显减少,并可见较多脂褐素和自噬小体,而未应激小鼠海马神经元超微结构变化不明显,表明慢性不可预知性温和应激可加重脑组织超微结构的病理改变。研究证实,淀粉样斑块不仅是阿尔茨海默病的病理学特征之一,形成淀粉样斑块的 $A\beta$ 还具有明显的神经毒性作用^[22]。将 $A\beta$ 注射至动物脑组织,胆碱能和谷氨酸能神经元数目即明显减少,同时伴神经炎症斑[NPs, 亦称老年斑(SPs)]形成,老年斑周围有大量活化的神经胶质细胞聚集、包绕,免疫炎症反应和 tau 蛋白磷酸化水平增强,表现出短时记忆和长时记忆障碍。

三、慢性应激诱发认知功能障碍

阿尔茨海默病临床前期是轻度认知损害(MCI)前的一种病前状态,症状前期的常染色体显性遗传突变携带者、无症状的生物学标志物阳性者均处于此阶段。2011 年,美国国家老龄化研究所-阿尔茨海默病学会(NIA-AA)基于生物学标志物将阿尔茨海默病临床前期分为 3 个阶段:第一阶段,脑组织内 $A\beta$ 沉积,但无临床症状[脑脊液 $A\beta_{42}$ 水平降低和(或)PET 显示示踪剂残留增加,但无充分证据显示神经变性或轻微认知和行为症状的其他脑组织变化];第二阶段, $A\beta$ 阳性、突触功能障碍和(或)存在

早期神经变性证据;第三阶段, $A\beta$ 阳性、存在神经变性证据、更敏感的认知功能测验量表发现轻微的认知功能障碍但尚不符合轻度认知损害之诊断标准。从无症状的临床前期到有症状的痴呆期,约经历 10 年。本研究结果显示,与正常对照组相比,AD 组和 AD + CUMS 组小鼠均出现淀粉样斑块沉积和神经元超微结构损害,尤以 AD + CUMS 组显著,并表现出认知和行为改变。提示慢性应激可以促使阿尔茨海默病临床前期向阿尔茨海默病进展,进一步证实首先出现脑组织形态学改变,达一定阈值后方出现明显的认知和行为异常。

对 3 月龄阿尔茨海默病小鼠的病理生理学研究发现,其脑组织中肌醇水平明显升高,酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)可检出不可溶性 $A\beta$,至 5 月龄时其脑组织中 N-乙酰-L-天冬氨酸和谷氨酸盐水平明显降低,至 6 月龄时大脑皮质和海马组织可检出淀粉样斑块沉积,至 8~9 月龄才出现较为明确的认知功能障碍^[4-8]。本研究 AD 组小鼠脑组织中仅见少量淀粉样斑块沉积,海马神经元超微结构轻度损害,但认知功能无明显变化,表明阿尔茨海默病认知损害继发于脑组织代谢改变,即 $A\beta$ 形成、神经变性、认知功能障碍;而 AD + CUMS 组小鼠则表现出严重的空间学习和记忆能力降低,脑组织大量淀粉样斑块沉积形成,海马神经元超微结构重度损害,表明慢性不可预知性温和应激不仅影响脑组织物质代谢,而且加剧认知功能障碍。

综上所述,当不良环境因素(如慢性应激)作用于存在阿尔茨海默病遗传基因小鼠时,可使其提早出现脑组织代谢紊乱和组织形态学改变,继而导致认知功能障碍。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

进行性皮质下胶质增生症

progressive subcortical gliosis(PSG)

静脉注射免疫球蛋白 intravenous immunoglobulin(IVIg)

 α 2 巨球蛋白 α 2-macroglobulin(α 2M)

巨细胞病毒 cytomegalovirus(CMV)

聚合酶链反应 polymerase chain reaction(PCR)

抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)

抗利尿激素 antidiuretic hormone(ADH)

抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体

anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA)

可提取性核抗原 extractable nuclear antigen(ENA)

肯德尔和谐系数 Kendall's coefficient of concordance(KCC)

快速血浆反应素试验 rapid plasma reagin(RPR)

快速眼动睡眠期 rapid eye movement(REM)

快速自旋回波 turbo spin echo(TSE)

扩散加权成像 diffusion-weighted imaging(DWI)

拉丁美洲和加勒比健康科学文献

Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS)

朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症

Langenhans' cell histiocytosis(LCH)

Honolulu-Asia 老龄化研究

Honolulu-Asia Aging Study(HAAS)

老年人高血压认知功能评价试验

Hypertension in the Very Elderly Trial Cognitive Function Assessment (HYVET-COG) test