

· 神经重症：癫痫持续状态 ·

未成熟大鼠癫痫模型血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶、S-100B 蛋白、胶质纤维酸性蛋白表达变化及意义

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【摘要】目的 观察未成熟癫痫大鼠血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、S-100B蛋白(S-100B)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)表达变化,探讨其对未成熟脑癫痫发作的意义。**方法** 采用三氟乙酰诱导建立未成熟大鼠癫痫模型,按照随机数字表法随机分为对照组和惊厥组(单次惊厥组和反复惊厥组),酶联免疫吸附试验分别检测大鼠发作第1,2,7和15天时血清NSE、S-100B、GFAP表达变化。**结果** 与对照组相比,单次惊厥组大鼠于惊厥发作第1天血清NSE[(8.57±0.56) μg/L]和S-100B[(0.45±0.06) μg/L]表达水平即升高(均P=0.000),此后逐渐下降至正常水平(均P>0.05);反复惊厥组大鼠于惊厥发作第1天时血清NSE[(9.33±0.61) μg/L]和S-100B[(0.78±0.10) μg/L]表达水平即达峰值(均P=0.000),此后逐渐下降,至第7和15天时降至正常水平(均P>0.05),血清GFAP表达水平自反复惊厥发作第1天即升高[(0.44±0.05) μg/L,P=0.004],至第7天达峰值水平[(0.63±0.08) μg/L,P=0.000],此后逐渐下降但至第15天仍高于对照组[(0.40±0.05) μg/L,P=0.018]。**结论** NSE和S-100B为单次惊厥发作性脑损伤的高敏感性生物学标志物,反复惊厥发作可使脑损伤程度加重,GFAP表达变化不具有脑损伤预测作用。

【关键词】 癫痫; 磷酸丙酮酸水合酶; S100 蛋白质类; 神经胶质原纤维酸性蛋白质; 疾病模型, 动物

Study on the changes and significance of serum NSE, S-100B and GFAP in immature rat model of epileptic seizure

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the dynamic changes of neuron-specific enolase (NSE), S-100B protein (S-100B) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) in the serum of immature epileptic rat model, so as to explore the significance of these biochemical indexes on the damage of immature brain after epileptic seizures. **Methods** The immature epileptic rat model was established by inducing flurothyl to 5-day-old specific pathogen free (SPF) Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats. The experimental animals were randomly divided into 2 groups: control group (N = 8) and seizure group (N = 64). Furthermore, the latter was subdivided into single seizure group (N = 32) and repeated seizures group (N = 32). Double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the changes of serum NSE, S-100B and GFAP in control group, single seizure group and repeated seizures group, on the 1st, 2nd, 7th and 15th days of the seizure onset. **Results** Compared with control group, the concentrations of serum NSE and S-100B in single seizure group increased significantly on the 1st day of onset (P = 0.000, for all), which respectively rose up to (8.57±0.56) μg/L and (0.45±0.06) μg/L, and then declined gradually to normal (P > 0.05, for all), while no obvious changes of GFAP was found. Compared with control group, the concentrations of

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serum NSE and S-100B in repeated seizures group reached the peak on the 1st day of onset [(9.33 ± 0.61) μg/L and (0.78 ± 0.10) μg/L; $P = 0.000$, for all], and then declined gradually to normal on the 7th and 15th days ($P > 0.05$, for all). Compared with control group, the concentration of serum GFAP in repeated seizures group increased significantly on the 1st day of onset [(0.44 ± 0.05) μg/L, $P = 0.004$], reached the peak on the 7th day [(0.63 ± 0.08) μg/L, $P = 0.000$], then declined gradually, but was still significantly higher than that in control group on the 15th day [(0.40 ± 0.05) μg/L, $P = 0.018$]. **Conclusions** NSE and S-100B are highly sensitive biochemical markers of brain damage caused by single convulsive seizure. Repeated convulsive seizures could aggravate brain damage. GFAP is not a sensitive predictive indicator on brain damage caused by single convulsive seizure.

[Key words] Epilepsy; Phosphopyruvate hydratase; S100 proteins; Glial fibrillary acidic protein; Disease models, animal

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神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、星形胶质细胞标志物S-100B蛋白(S-100B)和胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)等特异性生物学标志物对癫痫引起的脑损伤具有早期诊断、评价预后之价值^[1]。目前,国内外对于癫痫相关血液或脑脊液生物学标志物的研究主要针对成熟脑,而较少关注其在未成熟脑的惊厥性脑损伤中的作用^[2],笔者采用三氟乙醚制备未成熟大鼠癫痫模型并观察上述血清学指标的表达变化,以探讨未成熟大鼠癫痫发作后脑损伤的机制。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 实验动物 无特定病原体(SPF)级健康Sprague-Dawley(SD)5 d龄大鼠共74只,雌雄不限,体重10.30~12.40 g、平均11.32 g,由苏州大学动物实验中心提供[许可证号:SYXK(苏)2002-0037]。所有大鼠均于室温(23±2)℃、相对湿度50%~70%、12 h昼-12 h夜循环照明环境分笼饲养,自由进食、饮水。实验动物按照随机数字表法进行随机化区组设计,分为正常对照组(对照组,8只)和惊厥组(64只),后者据三氟乙醚给药次数进一步分为单次惊厥组(32只)和反复惊厥组(32只),并分别于癫痫模型制备第1、2、7和15天共4个时间点检测未成熟癫痫大鼠血清NSE、S-100B和GFAP表达变化,每一时间点共计8只动物。

2. 药品与试剂 三氟乙醚(纯度>99%,批号:20120823)为上海迪柏化学品技术有限公司产品。免疫试剂中I抗工作液(含羊抗鼠NSE、S-100B和GFAP多克隆抗体),辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗鼠IgG II抗工作液,以及3,4,5-三甲氧基苯甲

醛(TMB)显色试剂盒均由上海抚生实业有限公司提供。

3. 仪器与设备 EL104型电子天平(精确度:0.10 mg)购自上海越平科学仪器有限公司。H-1650型高速离心机(12 000×g)由湖南湘仪实验室仪器开发有限公司提供。Fresco21型高速微量冷冻离心机(21 000×g)为美国Thermo公司产品。UV757CRT型紫外分光光度计由北京普析通用仪器有限责任公司提供。X71型倒置荧光显微镜为日本Olympus公司产品。动物实验舱(规格:40 cm×20 cm×20 cm)购自长沙华曦电子科技有限公司。

二、实验方法

1. 动物模型制备 将未成熟大鼠置于40 cm×20 cm×20 cm实验舱中,经舱顶注射孔滴入0.04 ml三氟乙醚后封闭实验舱,当大鼠出现全面性强直-阵挛发作(GTCS)后5 min取出,将单次惊厥组大鼠放回笼内继续饲养;反复惊厥组大鼠休息30 min后再次放入实验舱,滴入相同剂量三氟乙醚,重复5次,连续给药5 d。对照组大鼠的处理方法同单次惊厥组,但不予以三氟乙醚。以三氟乙醚滴注1~2 min后,大鼠出现烦躁、尖叫,继而四处乱跑,最终全面性强直-阵挛发作,同时伴皮肤发紫或鼻出血视为癫痫模型制备成功。

2. 双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附试验检测大鼠血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶、S-100B蛋白和胶质纤维酸性蛋白表达变化 分别于模型制备成功后第1、2、7和15天处死大鼠,采集心脏血2 ml;室温下以离心半径330 mm、转速2 000 r/min离心20 min,取上清液,置-80℃冰箱保存备用。于酶标包被板待测样品孔中滴加样品稀释液40 μl和待测样品10 μl(最

终稀释度为5倍),混匀、封板膜封板后置37℃恒温水箱中孵育30 min,蒸馏水洗涤30 min(×5次),滴加酶标试剂50 μl,置37℃恒温水箱中孵育30 min,蒸馏水洗涤30 min(×5次),滴加显色剂100 μl,混匀、37℃避光显色15 min,于450 nm处检测光密度(OD)值,计算血清NSE、S-100B和GFAP表达水平。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 16.0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。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、行为学评价

对照组大鼠无烦躁、尖叫、四处乱跑现象,无运动障碍,无行为异常。单次和反复惊厥组大鼠吸入三氟乙醚1~2 min后即出现烦躁、尖叫,继而四处乱跑,最终全面性强直-阵挛发作,伴皮肤发紫或鼻出血,持续3~4 min后症状自行缓解,脱离实验舱后呈嗜睡状态,约30 min恢复常态;反复惊厥组大鼠死亡2只,采用相同方法重新补入2只大鼠。

二、血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶、S-100B蛋白和胶质纤维酸性蛋白表达变化

1. 单次惊厥发作 与对照组相比,单次惊厥组大鼠发作第1天时血清NSE和S-100B表达水平即升高,且组间差异具有统计学意义(均 $P=0.000$),此后二者均呈逐渐下降趋势直至正常水平(均 $P > 0.05$);而血清GFAP表达水平各观察时间点差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1,2)。

2. 反复惊厥发作 与对照组相比,反复惊厥组大鼠发作第1天时血清NSE和S-100B表达水平即达峰值(均 $P=0.000$),随着观察时间的延长,二者表达水平逐渐下降,至第7和15天时降至正常值范围(均 $P > 0.05$);血清GFAP表达变化略有不同,发作第1天即升高($P=0.004$),至第7天达峰值水平($P=0.000$),此后虽逐渐下降,但至发作第15天时仍高于对照组($P=0.018$;表3,4)。

讨 论

癫痫是儿童中枢神经系统病变的常见临床表现之一,由大脑皮质神经元异常放电所致,发育期癫痫持续状态(SE)可导致患儿神经功能严重受损。在本研究中,我们采用三氟乙醚诱导制备新生大鼠癫痫模型,该项技术成熟,模型制备成功率高,能够较

表1 单次惊厥组与对照组未成熟大鼠各观察时间点血清NSE、S-100B和GFAP表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, μg/L)

Table 1. Comparison of the concentration of serum NSE, S-100B and GFAP on different observation time points between control and single seizure groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μg/L)

Group	N	NSE	S-100B	GFAP
Control (1)	8	7.32±0.50	0.31±0.02	0.33±0.04
Single seizure				
1 d (2)	8	8.57±0.56	0.45±0.06	0.34±0.04
2 d (3)	8	7.43±0.58	0.34±0.04	0.31±0.03
7 d (4)	8	7.40±0.68	0.30±0.04	0.33±0.05
15 d (5)	8	7.38±0.56	0.36±0.04	0.32±0.03
<i>F</i> value		13.041	10.205	1.314
<i>P</i> value		0.000	0.000	0.285

NSE, neuron-specific enolase, 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; S-100B, S-100B protein, S-100B蛋白; GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein, 胶质纤维酸性蛋白。The same for tables below

表2 单次惊厥组与对照组未成熟大鼠各观察时间点血清NSE和S-100B表达水平的两两比较

Table 2. Paired comparison of the concentration of serum NSE and S-100B on different observation time points between control and single seizure groups

Paired comparison	NSE		S-100B	
	<i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value	<i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value
(1):(2)	26.835	0.000	7.144	0.000
(1):(3)	3.142	0.056	1.321	1.000
(1):(4)	1.984	0.088	2.352	0.051
(1):(5)	1.473	0.184	1.217	0.263

好地模拟全面性强直-阵挛发作^[3]。

特异性生物学标志物对早期诊断脑损伤及其损伤程度和判断预后具有重要价值^[1],尤其是发育期脑组织,惊厥敏感性较高、抑制反应较低,特别是惊厥阈值显著低于成熟脑,因此儿童惊厥发作和惊厥性癫痫持续状态(CSE)发生率较高,导致脑损伤。如果能够详尽了解癫痫发作对脑损伤的动态变化,予以保护性治疗、防止脑损伤进展,可极大减少癫痫患儿后遗症。NSE主要存在于成熟神经元,神经元损伤致血-脑屏障(BBB)通透性增加,使NSE大量释放至脑脊液和血液中,因此其血清表达变化能够反映神经元损伤程度^[4]。研究显示,血清NSE表达水平与癫痫患儿病情严重程度呈正相关^[5-6]:例如,颞叶癫痫患儿发作频率越高、其血清NSE表达水平越高^[7];丛集式发作(>2次/24 h)、癫痫持续状态患儿血清和脑脊液NSE表达水平明显升高^[8]。表明NSE与惊厥发作之频率和持续时间有关,频繁或持

表3 反复惊厥组与对照组未成熟大鼠各观察时间点血清NSE、S-100B和GFAP表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)

Table 3. Comparison of the concentration of serum NSE, S-100B and GFAP on different observation time points between control and repeated seizures groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)

Group	N	NSE	S-100B	GFAP
Control (1)	8	7.32 ± 0.50	0.31 ± 0.02	0.33 ± 0.04
Repeated seizures				
1 d (2)	8	9.33 ± 0.61	0.78 ± 0.10	0.44 ± 0.05
2 d (3)	8	8.79 ± 0.58	0.70 ± 0.08	0.45 ± 0.05
7 d (4)	8	7.55 ± 0.69	0.36 ± 0.03	0.63 ± 0.08
15 d (5)	8	7.34 ± 0.64	0.31 ± 0.01	0.40 ± 0.05
F value		12.093	8.927	18.741
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000

表4 反复惊厥组与对照组未成熟大鼠各观察时间点血清NSE、S-100B和GFAP表达水平的两两比较

Table 4. Paired comparison of the concentration of serum NSE, S-100B and GFAP on different observation time points between control and repeated seizures groups

Paired comparison	NSE		S-100B		GFAP	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
(1):(2)	15.833	0.000	17.763	0.000	4.288	0.004
(1):(3)	10.850	0.000	12.817	0.000	3.965	0.005
(1):(4)	2.423	0.056	1.573	0.160	11.781	0.000
(1):(5)	0.132	0.898	0.057	0.956	0.619	0.018

续惊厥发作可以导致严重神经元损伤。本研究结果显示,未成熟大鼠于单次惊厥发作第1天、反复惊厥发作第1和2天时,血清NSE表达水平开始升高,此后逐渐降至正常水平,与顾琴等^[9]的研究结果一致,提示该项生物学标志物为癫痫发作致脑损伤的敏感指标。然而,单次惊厥发作仅造成轻微脑损伤,故未成熟大鼠血清NSE水平仅呈短暂停升;而持续或反复惊厥发作则可使脑组织严重受损,大鼠血清NSE水平呈持续性升高且病情严重。由此可见,NSE表达变化能够较为全面地反映反复惊厥发作后脑损伤程度,可作为癫痫分型诊断和预后评价的一项生物学标志物^[10]。S-100B大多分布于神经胶质细胞,由活化的神经胶质细胞分泌,是星形胶质细胞激活的生物学标志物之一。癫痫发作导致神经胶质细胞胞膜通透性增加,使S-100B释放至脑脊液,当血-脑屏障受损时即可由此进入血液循环,引起血清S-100B水平升高^[11]。但是,S-100B能否作为癫痫引起脑损伤的特异性标志物,尚存争议。有研究显示,成人局灶性癫痫患者血清S-100B表达水

平与正常人群无明显差异^[12],且不宜作为颞叶癫痫分型诊断或判断预后的生物学标志物^[13]。然而,大多数研究均提示血清S-100B表达变化能够反映脑损伤程度,特别是星形胶质细胞损伤程度^[14],可作为中枢神经系统损伤较为敏感和特异的生物学标志物。Lu等^[15]的研究显示,内侧颞叶癫痫患儿血清S-100B表达水平明显高于对照组,且与癫痫严重程度具有关联性;顾琴等^[9]发现,大鼠癫痫发作后血清S-100B表达水平逐渐升高,于发作第1天即达峰值水平。本研究结果亦提示,未成熟大鼠于单次惊厥发作第1天、反复惊厥发作第1和2天时血清S-100B表达水平即明显升高,表明S-100B对癫痫发作致脑损伤具有高敏感性,而且单次惊厥发作造成的脑损伤轻微,持续或反复惊厥发作脑损伤严重。GFAP为星形胶质细胞所特有的细胞骨架蛋白,是主要的中间微丝蛋白,对维持星形胶质细胞形态和结构的稳定性至关重要,同时亦是星形胶质细胞的特征性标志物。于未成熟大鼠脑组织中注射高剂量海人酸(KA)诱导癫痫发作,24小时海马齿状回GFAP表达水平即明显升高,连续观察7天其表达水平始终维持在高水平^[16],与成熟大鼠癫痫模型的观察结果相一致^[17-18],提示未成熟大鼠脑组织已出现神经胶质细胞活化。癫痫患儿急性发作后血清GFAP表达水平亦明显升高,其中婴儿痉挛症(IS)患儿表达水平远高于其他癫痫类型^[19]。但本研究中未成熟大鼠单次惊厥发作后各观察时间点血清GFAP表达水平并无明显变化,表明其并非单次惊厥发作的敏感生物学标志物;而反复惊厥发作第1天时,血清GFAP表达水平即升高,至第7天达峰值水平,至第15天仍高于对照组,提示GFAP表达水平升高可能与反复惊厥发作导致的脑损伤有关。

综上所述,血清特异性标志物与现代诊断技术相结合,综合分析多种生物学标志物动态变化对于判断脑损伤程度、评价预后和调整治疗方案具有重要临床意义。

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中英文对照名词词汇(五)

- 英国国家卫生与临床优化研究所
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence(NICE)
- 婴儿痉挛症 infantile spasm(IS)
- 语言智商 verbal intelligence quotient(VIQ)
- Glasgow 预后分级 Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS)
- Barthel 指数 Barthel Index(BI)
- 中国缺血性卒中亚型
Chinese Ischemic Stroke Subclassification(CISS)

- 肿瘤坏死因子- α tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α)
- 肿瘤基因组图集数据库 The Cancer Genome Atlas(TCGA)
- 周期性放电 periodic discharges(PDs)
- 周期性痫样放电 periodic epileptiform discharges(PEDs)
- 自旋回波序列 spin echo sequence(SE)
- 总胆固醇 total cholesterol(TC)
- 组织多肽特异性抗原 tissue polypeptide specific antigen(TPSA)