

· 帕金森病及运动障碍性疾病 ·

黄芪甲苷改善1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子诱导的帕金森病SK-N-SH细胞损伤疗效初探

黄晓静 黄淮 徐正虎 黄万钢 杨东风 任贺成

【摘要】目的 探讨黄芪甲苷对1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子(MPP⁺)诱导的帕金森病SK-N-SH细胞损伤的作用机制。**方法** 人神经母细胞瘤细胞系SK-N-SH培养至对数生长期,随机予以常规培养(对照组)、MPP⁺诱导(MPP⁺组)、黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml + MPP⁺诱导(黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组)、黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml + MPP⁺诱导(黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组)、黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml + MPP⁺诱导 + Janus激酶2(JAK2)抑制剂AG490(JAK2抑制剂组),噻唑蓝法检测细胞存活率,流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率,DCFH-DA荧光探针测定活性氧(ROS)含量,酶法测定乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性,Western blotting法测定磷酸化JAK2(pJAK2)和磷酸化信号转导与转录激活因子3(pSTAT3)蛋白相对表达量。**结果** 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞存活率($P=0.000$)、凋亡率($P=0.000$)、ROS含量($P=0.000$)、LDH活性($P=0.000$)、SOD活性($P=0.003$)、pJAK2($P=0.000$)和pSTAT3($P=0.000$)蛋白相对表达量差异有统计学意义。与对照组相比,MPP⁺组、黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组和30 mg/ml组、JAK2抑制剂组细胞存活率($P=0.000, 0.001, 0.049, 0.000$)和SOD活性($P=0.000, 0.002, 0.012, 0.000$)、pJAK2($P=0.003, 0.006, 0.036, 0.002$)和pSTAT3($P=0.001, 0.002, 0.024, 0.001$)蛋白相对表达量降低,细胞凋亡率($P=0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.000$)、ROS含量($P=0.000, 0.001, 0.002, 0.000$)和LDH活性($P=0.000, 0.002, 0.038, 0.000$)升高;与MPP⁺组相比,黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组和30 mg/ml组细胞存活率($P=0.016, 0.000$)和SOD活性($P=0.003, 0.001$)、pJAK2($P=0.013, 0.002$)和pSTAT3($P=0.018, 0.002$)蛋白相对表达量升高,细胞凋亡率($P=0.021, 0.008$)、ROS含量($P=0.031, 0.003$)和LDH活性($P=0.001, 0.000$)降低;与黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组相比,黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组细胞存活率($P=0.002$)和SOD活性($P=0.027$)、pJAK2($P=0.007$)和pSTAT3($P=0.006$)蛋白相对表达量升高,ROS含量($P=0.019$)和LDH活性($P=0.011$)降低,JAK2抑制剂组细胞凋亡率($P=0.016$)、ROS含量($P=0.030$)和LDH活性($P=0.004$)升高,SOD活性($P=0.004$)、pJAK2($P=0.001$)和pSTAT3($P=0.005$)蛋白相对表达量降低;与黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组相比,JAK2抑制剂组细胞存活率($P=0.001$)、SOD活性($P=0.001$)、pJAK2($P=0.000$)和pSTAT3($P=0.001$)蛋白相对表达量降低,凋亡率($P=0.004$)、ROS含量($P=0.002$)和LDH活性($P=0.001$)升高。**结论** 黄芪甲苷可以减轻MPP⁺诱导的帕金森病SK-N-SH细胞损伤,其机制可能与激活JAK2-STAT3信号转导通路有关。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 黄芪; Janus激酶2; 转录激活因子3; 肿瘤细胞, 培养的

Effect of astragaloside IV on SK - N - SH cells damage induced by 1 - methyl - 4 - phenylpyridine in Parkinson's disease

HUANG Xiao-jing¹, HUANG Huai¹, XU Zheng-hu², HUANG Wan-gang², YANG Dong-feng³, REN He-cheng⁴

¹Department of Neurology, ²Department of Neurosurgery, ³Department of Emergency, Hebei Petro China Central Hospital, Langfang 065000, Hebei, China

⁴Department of Neurosurgery, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin 300350, China

Corresponding author: REN He-cheng (Email: doctorrenhecheng@126.com)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of astragaloside IV on the injury of SK-N-SH cell in

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作者单位:065000 廊坊,河北中石油中心医院神经内科(黄晓静、黄淮),神经外科(徐正虎、黄万钢),急诊科(杨东风);300350 天津市环湖医院神经外科(任贺成)

通讯作者:任贺成,Email:doctorrenhecheng@126.com

Parkinson's disease (PD) induced by 1-methy-4-phenylpyridine (MPP⁺) and its mechanism. **Methods** Human neuroblastoma cell line SK-N-SH was cultured to logarithmic growth stage, which were randomized to routine culture (control group), MPP⁺ induction (MPP⁺ group), astragaloside IV 10 mg/ml + MPP⁺ induction (astragaloside IV 10 mg/ml group), astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml + MPP⁺ induction (astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml group), astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml + MPP⁺ induction + Janus kinase 2 (JAK2) inhibitor AG490 (JAK2 inhibitor group). Cell survival was detected by methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium (MTT) assay, cell apoptosis was detected by flow cytometry, reactive oxygen species (ROS) level was detected by DCFH-DA fluorescence probe, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activities were detected by enzyme method. And the relative expression levels of phosphorylated Janus kinase 2 (pJAK2) and phosphorylated signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (pSTAT3) proteins in JAK2 - STAT3 signal transducer pathway were detected by Western blotting. **Results** There were significant differences in cell survival rate ($P = 0.000$), apoptosis rate ($P = 0.000$), ROS content ($P = 0.000$), LDH activity ($P = 0.000$), SOD activity ($P = 0.003$), pJAK2 ($P = 0.000$) and pSTAT3 ($P = 0.000$) proteins relative expression levels among different SK - N - SH groups. Further pairwise comparison showed that compared with the control group, the cell survival rate ($P = 0.000, 0.001, 0.049, 0.000$), SOD activity ($P = 0.000, 0.002, 0.012, 0.000$), relative expression levels of pJAK2 ($P = 0.003, 0.006, 0.036, 0.002$) and pSTAT3 ($P = 0.001, 0.002, 0.024, 0.001$) proteins were decreased in MPP⁺ group, astragaloside IV 10 mg/ml and 30 mg/ml groups, JAK2 inhibitor group, but the cell apoptosis rate ($P = 0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.000$), ROS content ($P = 0.000, 0.001, 0.002, 0.000$) and LDH activity ($P = 0.000, 0.002, 0.038, 0.000$) were increased. Compared with MPP⁺ group, the survival rate ($P = 0.016, 0.000$), SOD activity ($P = 0.003, 0.001$), relative expression of pJAK2 ($P = 0.013, 0.002$) and pSTAT3 ($P = 0.018, 0.002$) proteins increased in astragaloside IV 10 mg/ml and 30 mg/ml groups, which the apoptosis rate ($P = 0.021, 0.008$), ROS content ($P = 0.031, 0.003$) and LDH activity ($P = 0.001, 0.000$) decreased. Compared with astragaloside IV 10 mg/ml group, the cell survival rate ($P = 0.002$), SOD activity ($P = 0.027$), relative expression of pJAK2 ($P = 0.007$) and pSTAT3 ($P = 0.006$) proteins were increased in astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml group, but ROS content ($P = 0.019$) and LDH activity ($P = 0.011$) decreased, while apoptosis rate ($P = 0.016$), ROS content ($P = 0.030$) and LDH activity ($P = 0.004$) increased in JAK2 inhibitor group, and SOD activity ($P = 0.004$), the relative expression of pJAK2 ($P = 0.001$) and pSTAT3 ($P = 0.005$) proteins were decreased. Compared with astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml group, cell survival rate ($P = 0.001$), SOD activity ($P = 0.001$), the relative expression of pJAK2 ($P = 0.000$) and pSTAT3 ($P = 0.001$) proteins in JAK2 inhibitor group were decreased, but the apoptosis rate ($P = 0.004$), ROS content ($P = 0.002$) and LDH activity ($P = 0.001$) were increased. **Conclusions** Astragaloside IV can reduce MPP⁺ induced SK - N - SH cell injury in PD, which may be related to the activation of JAK2 - STAT3 signal transducer pathway.

[Key words] Parkinson disease; *Astragalus membranaceus*; Janus kinase 2; Activating transcription factor 3; Tumor cells, cultured

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帕金森病是临床常见的神经系统变性疾病,由黑质多巴胺能神经元进行性和选择性退化以及纹状体系统性退化所致,临床主要表现为静止性震颤、运动迟缓和认知功能障碍^[1]。流行病学调查显示,我国 65 岁以上人群的帕金森病患病率约为 1.7%^[2],且随社会老龄化的加剧呈增长趋势,给患者及其家庭和社会带来沉重负担。虽然帕金森病发病机制尚未完全阐明,但越来越多的证据显示,氧化应激、炎症、线粒体功能障碍等多种因素引起的细胞凋亡与帕金森病进展密切相关^[3-4]。目前,帕金森病的临床治疗主要是左旋多巴替代疗法,但长期疗效欠佳,可导致不自主运动和“开关”效应^[5]。

因此,探究帕金森病的潜在发病机制并寻找有效的治疗靶点仍是当今相关研究的主要方向。黄芪甲苷是中药黄芪的主要活性成分,具有抗炎症、抗氧化应激、抗细胞凋亡、免疫调节及代谢调节等多种药理学作用^[6]。研究显示,黄芪甲苷可以提高神经干细胞(NSCs)移植治疗效果,改善阿尔茨海默病患者预后^[7],是天然的过氧化物酶增殖激活受体 γ (PPAR γ)激动剂;同时还具有抑制海马神经元凋亡和氧化应激之功效,通过减轻神经元损伤而发挥中枢神经保护作用,是神经退行性变的有效抗氧化剂^[8]。近年来,黄芪甲苷在帕金森病治疗方面越来越受到关注,但其在帕金森病病理生理学中的作用

及潜在机制尚未阐明。本研究以广泛应用于帕金森病细胞模型研究^[9-10]的人神经母细胞瘤SK-N-SH细胞为实验对象,以具有抗氧化应激和神经保护作用的Janus激酶2(JAK2)-信号转导与转录激活因子3(STAT3)信号转导通路^[11]为切入点,探讨黄芪甲苷对1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子(MPP⁺)诱导的帕金森病SK-N-SH细胞损伤的影响及作用机制,以为控制帕金森病进展提供新思路。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 细胞来源 人神经母细胞瘤细胞系SK-N-SH购自美国典藏中心(ATCC)细胞库,原代液氮冻存,干冰运输。

2. 试剂与仪器 (1)主要试剂:黄芪甲苷(纯度98%)购自成都曼思特生物科技有限公司;MPP⁺(质量分数98%)购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司;JAK2抑制剂AG490购自美国Cayman公司;DMEM/F12培养基、DCFH-DA荧光探针为美国Thermo Scientific公司产品;噻唑蓝(MTT,规格250 mg)和二甲基亚砜(DMSO,质量分数99.5%)由美国Sigma-Aldrich公司提供;Annexin V-异硫氰酸荧光素(FITC)细胞凋亡检测试剂盒为美国Sigma公司产品;乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)检测试剂盒由南京建成生物工程研究所提供;蛋白提取试剂盒为加拿大Norgen Biotek公司产品;Western blotting检测试剂盒购自上海钰博生物科技有限公司,其I抗工作液包括抗甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)抗体(1:500)、抗磷酸化JAK2(pJAK2)抗体(1:500)和抗磷酸化STAT3(pSTAT3)抗体(1:500),均购自美国Abcam公司,辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗兔IgGⅡ抗(1:5000)购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。(2)主要仪器:恒温培养箱为杭州川一实验仪器有限公司产品;Multiskan FC酶标仪由美国Thermo Fisher公司提供;FACS CantoⅡ流式细胞仪为美国Becton Dickinson公司产品;荧光酶标仪由上海闪谱生物科技有限公司提供。

二、实验方法

1. 细胞培养 取冻存的SK-N-SH细胞,于37℃水浴溶解,后转入含5 ml DMEM培养基的离心管,轻吹混匀,以离心半径10 cm、转速1000 r/min离心5 min,弃上清液,转入体积分数10%胎牛血清(FBS)和青霉素(60 U/ml)-链霉素(100 μmol/L)双抗

的DMEM培养基,置于37℃、湿度97%、含5%二氧化碳的恒温培养箱中培养,每2天更换一次培养液,待细胞生长至覆盖瓶底80%~90%时进行传代培养,继续置于相同培养箱中培养至对数生长期,用于本实验。将呈对数生长的SK-N-SH细胞经胰蛋白酶消化、重悬、计数后,以细胞密度100×10³/ml接种于96孔板,细胞数10×10³/孔,培养24 h后随机分为以下5组,即对照组、MPP⁺组、黄芪甲苷低剂量(10 mg/ml)组、黄芪甲苷高剂量(30 mg/ml)组、JAK2抑制剂组,每组3孔,细胞数10×10³/孔。对照组以常规方法继续培养;MPP⁺组加入MPP⁺0.60 mmol/L诱导培养;黄芪甲苷低剂量组和高剂量组分别加入黄芪甲苷10和30 mg/ml,室温下孵育2 h后再加入MPP⁺0.60 mmol/L诱导培养;JAK2抑制剂组在黄芪甲苷高剂量组的基础上,予以JAK2抑制剂AG49030 μmol/L处理,分组后继续培养24 h。

2. MTT法检测细胞存活率 将各组培养后的SK-N-SH细胞以10×10³/孔的细胞密度接种于96孔板中,继续培养24 h后加入5 g/L的MTT溶液20 μl,于37℃孵育4 h,然后加入质量分数为99.5%的DMSO溶液150 μl,混匀20 min,于Multiskan FC酶标仪检测570 nm波长处的吸光度值(A值),即为细胞存活率。

3. 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率 分别采集不同组别SK-N-SH细胞,胰蛋白酶消化后弃上清液,以预冷的磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)洗涤2次;于离心半径10 cm、2000 r/min离心5 min,弃上清液,依次滴加Annexin V悬浮细胞结合液400 μl、Annexin V-FITC 5 μl和Annexin V-碘化丙啶(PI)10 μl,混匀静置,避光染色15 min。于流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡率,以Annexin V-FITC呈强阳性、Annexin V-PI呈阴性或弱阳性为凋亡细胞,计算细胞凋亡率[细胞凋亡率(%)=早晚期凋亡细胞数/总细胞数×100%]。

4. DCFH-DA荧光探针检测细胞活性氧含量

取不同组别的SK-N-SH细胞,采用10 μmol/L DCFH-DA但不含血清的DMEM培养液悬浮细胞,于37℃孵育20 min,磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤2次,胰蛋白酶消化,弃上清液,蒸馏水洗涤2次;再以杜氏磷酸盐缓冲液(DPBS)重悬后,于荧光酶标仪测定细胞荧光强度,以无细胞孔作为背景,将活性氧(ROS)阳性对照诱导剂荧光强度定为100%,检测各组ROS含量[ROS含量(%)=各组荧光强度/ROS阳性对照诱导剂荧光强度×100%]。

5. 酶法检测乳酸脱氢酶和超氧化物歧化酶活性 取各组培养的SK-N-SH细胞,吸去培养基,磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤3次,以离心半径10 cm、3500 r/min离心10 min,取上清液,磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤2次,分别按照LDH和SOD检测试剂盒说明书,以乳酸脱氢酶法测定LDH活性、黄嘌呤氧化酶法测定SOD活性,加入75 mmol/L磷酸盐缓冲液、0.10 mol/L盐酸氨基溶液、75 mmol/L黄嘌呤溶液、0.037 U/L黄嘌呤氧化酶和双蒸水,混匀,37 ℃水浴箱中静置20 min,于Multiskan FC酶标仪检测450 nm波长处A值,并计算LDH和SOD活性。蛋白质活性(U/ml)=(对照管A值-测定管A值)/对照管A值×50%×反应体系稀释倍数÷蛋白质含量。

6. Western blotting法检测JAK2-STAT3信号转导通路相关蛋白pJAK2和pSTAT3相对表达量 将各组培养后的SK-N-SH细胞,以预冷的磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤2次,然后加入裂解液,重悬沉淀,冰浴裂解15 min,于4 ℃、转速5000 r/m离心5 min,取上清液,即细胞内总蛋白,采用BCA法测定蛋白含量。取适量蛋白行十二烷基磺酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE),转膜至聚偏二氟乙烯(PVDF)膜,于质量分数为5%脱脂牛奶封闭2 h,加入I抗工作液包括抗pJAK2和pSTAT3抗体(均1:500),4 ℃孵育过夜,再加入辣根过氧化物酶标记的羊抗兔IgG II抗(1:5000),28 ℃孵育1 h。电化学发光(ECL)显色,避光显影后凝胶成像系统曝光拍照,以Image J软件(imagej.en.softonic.com/)计算灰度值,以GAPDH为内参照物,计算各目的蛋白相对表达量。

7. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。正态性检验采用Shapiro-Wilk检验,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行SNK-q检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞存活率($P = 0.000$)和凋亡率($P = 0.000$)组间差异有统计学意义(表1)。进一步两两比较,与对照组相比,MPP⁺组($P = 0.000, 0.001$)、黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组($P = 0.001, 0.001$)和30 mg/ml组($P = 0.049, 0.001$)、JAK2抑制剂组($P = 0.000, 0.000$)的细胞存活率降低、凋亡率升高;与MPP⁺组相比,黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组($P = 0.016, 0.021$)和30 mg/ml组($P = 0.000, 0.008$)的细胞存活

率升高、凋亡率降低;与黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组相比,黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组细胞存活率升高($P = 0.002$)、JAK2抑制剂组细胞凋亡率升高($P = 0.016$);与黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组相比,JAK2抑制剂组细胞存活率降低($P = 0.001$)、凋亡率升高($P = 0.004$;表2,图1)。

不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞ROS含量($P = 0.000$)、LDH活性($P = 0.000$)和SOD活性($P = 0.003$)组间差异具有统计学意义(表3)。进一步两两比较,与对照组相比较,MPP⁺组($P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$)、黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组($P = 0.001, 0.002, 0.002$)和30 mg/ml组($P = 0.002, 0.038, 0.012$)、JAK2抑制剂组($P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$)ROS含量和LDH活性升高、SOD活性降低;与MPP⁺组相比,黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组($P = 0.031, 0.001, 0.003$)和30 mg/ml组($P = 0.003, 0.000, 0.001$)ROS含量和LDH活性降低、SOD活性升高;与黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组相比较,黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组的ROS含量($P = 0.019$)和LDH活性($P = 0.011$)降低、SOD活性升高($P = 0.027$)、JAK2抑制剂组ROS含量($P = 0.030$)和LDH活性($P = 0.004$)升高、SOD活性降低($P = 0.004$);与黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组相比,JAK2抑制剂组ROS含量($P = 0.002$)和LDH活性($P = 0.001$)升高、SOD活性降低($P = 0.001$,表4)。

不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞pJAK2($P = 0.000$)和pSTAT3($P = 0.000$)蛋白相对表达量差异具有统计学意义(表5)。进一步两两比较,与对照组相比,MPP⁺组($P = 0.003, 0.001$)、黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组($P = 0.006, 0.002$)和30 mg/ml组($P = 0.036, 0.024$)、JAK2抑制剂组($P = 0.002, 0.001$)的pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量降低;与MPP⁺组相比较,黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组($P = 0.013, 0.018$)和30 mg/ml组($P = 0.002, 0.002$)的pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量升高;与黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组相比较,黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组pJAK2($P = 0.007$)和pSTAT3($P = 0.006$)蛋白相对表达量升高;经JAK抑制剂处理后,pJAK2($P = 0.001, 0.000$)和pSTAT3($P = 0.005, 0.001$)蛋白相对表达量降低(表6)。

讨 论

帕金森病是一种严重威胁老年人生命健康的神经变性疾病,目前尚无有效缓解其临床症状的治疗方法。黄芪甲苷是中药黄芪的主要活性成分之一,亦称黄芪皂苷IV,为羊毛酯醇形的四环三萜皂

表1 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞存活率和凋亡率的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)**Table 1.** Comparison of SK-N-SH cells' survival rate and apoptosis rate in different treatment groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

组别	样本数*	细胞存活率	细胞凋亡率
对照组(1)	3	81.66 ± 3.32	4.82 ± 1.05
MPP ⁺ 组(2)	3	44.69 ± 3.53	35.24 ± 5.37
黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml组(3)	3	55.28 ± 2.84	22.10 ± 3.06
黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml组(4)	3	74.22 ± 3.17	18.43 ± 2.29
JAK2抑制剂组(5)	3	48.68 ± 3.67	33.47 ± 3.87
F值		76.390	38.522
P值		0.000	0.000

*Each group had 3 wells, the number of cells was 10×10^3 per well, 每组3孔, 细胞数 10×10^3 /孔。MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine, 1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子; JAK2, Janus kinase 2, Janus 激酶 2

表2 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞存活率和凋亡率的两两比较**Table 2.** Pairwise comparison of SK-N-SH cells' survival rate and apoptosis rate among different treatment groups

组间两两比	细胞存活率		细胞凋亡率	
	q值	P值	q值	P值
(1):(2)	13.214	0.000	9.629	0.001
(1):(3)	10.458	0.001	9.252	0.001
(1):(4)	2.807	0.049	9.357	0.001
(1):(5)	11.543	0.000	12.375	0.000
(2):(3)	4.049	0.016	3.682	0.021
(2):(4)	10.781	0.000	4.987	0.008
(2):(5)	1.357	0.246	0.463	0.667
(3):(4)	7.708	0.002	1.663	0.172
(3):(5)	2.463	0.069	3.992	0.016
(4):(5)	9.122	0.001	5.793	0.004

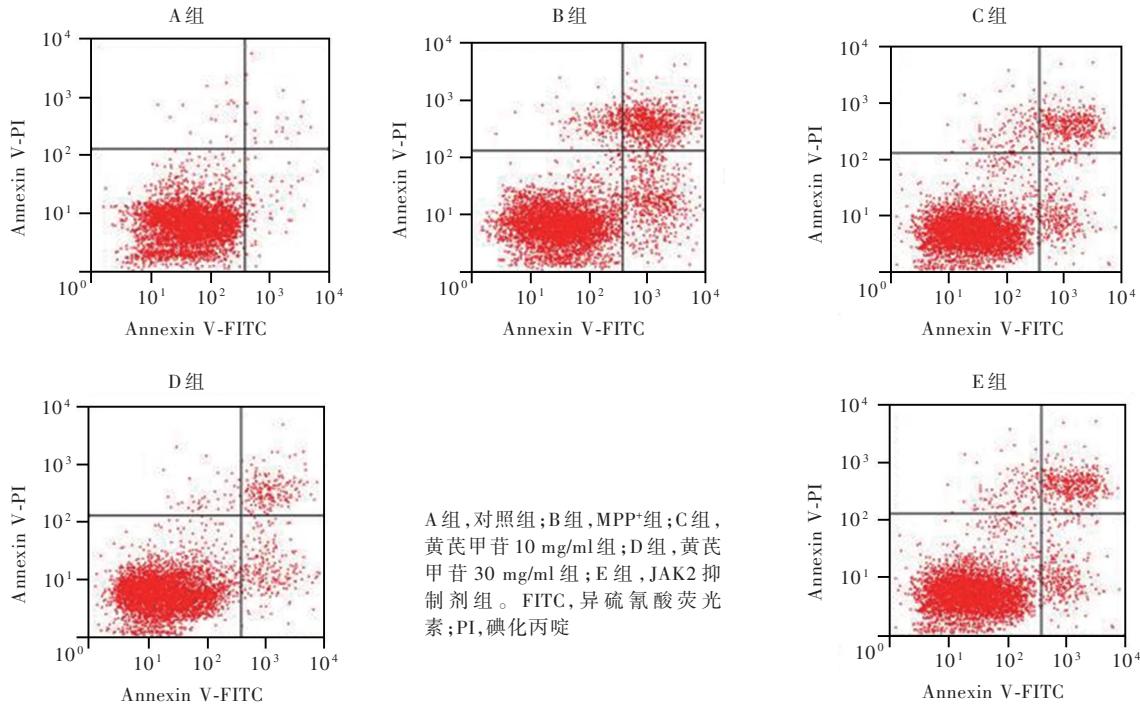
**图1** 流式细胞术显示,经MPP⁺处理后SK-N-SH细胞凋亡率升高,予黄芪甲苷10和30 mg/ml后细胞凋亡率下降,经黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml + JAK2抑制剂共处理后细胞凋亡率又明显升高

Figure 1 Flow cytometry showed that the apoptosis rate of SK-N-SH cells treated with MPP⁺ was increased, which was risen by astragaloside IV 10 and 30 mg/ml, while the apoptosis rate of SK-N-SH cells was significantly increased by astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml + JAK2 inhibitor.

苷,药理作用广泛。研究显示,黄芪甲苷具有减轻帕金森病细胞模型神经元损伤的功效^[12],可通过促进线粒体自噬以抑制星形胶质细胞衰老,从而预防帕金森病小鼠模型多巴胺能神经元变性^[13]。目前,关于黄芪甲苷对帕金森病神经保护作用的分子机制研究较少。2019年,Kong等^[14]发现,JAK2-STAT3

信号转导通路与神经发育、免疫调节和肿瘤发生等多种病理生理学过程有关,同时还参与细胞增殖、分化和凋亡过程。本研究以人神经母细胞瘤细胞系SK-N-SH为实验对象,将其随机分为常规培养、MPP⁺诱导培养、黄芪甲苷10 mg/ml + MPP⁺诱导、黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml + MPP⁺诱导、黄芪甲苷30 mg/ml +

表3 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞ROS含量、LDH和SOD活性的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 3.** Comparison of SK - N - SH cells' ROS, LDH and SOD activity among different treatment groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数*	ROS含量 (%)	蛋白质活性(U/ml)	
			LDH	SOD
对照组(1)	3	14.05 ± 2.57	235.57 ± 8.33	20.43 ± 1.52
MPP ⁺ 组(2)	3	56.98 ± 5.81	387.88 ± 15.17	6.79 ± 1.24
黄芪甲苷 10 mg/ml 组(3)	3	43.34 ± 4.28	288.53 ± 10.48	12.75 ± 1.10
黄芪甲苷 30 mg/ml 组(4)	3	31.46 ± 3.36	255.26 ± 7.52	15.76 ± 1.07
JAK2抑制剂组(5)	3	54.53 ± 4.03	359.84 ± 18.54	7.10 ± 1.16
F值		54.673	24.094	67.224
P值		0.000	0.000	0.003

*Each group had 3 wells, the number of cells was 10×10^3 per well, every group 3 holes, cell number 10×10^3 /hole. MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine, 1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子; JAK2, Janus kinase 2, Janus激酶 2; ROS, reactive oxygen species, 活性氧; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase, 乳酸脱氢酶; SOD, superoxide dismutase, 超氧化物歧化酶。The same for Table 4

表5 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 5.** Comparison of SK - N - SH cells' relative expression levels of pJAK2 and pSTAT3 proteins among different treatment groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数*	pJAK2蛋白	pSTAT3蛋白
对照组(1)	3	0.64 ± 0.11	0.85 ± 0.10
MPP ⁺ 组(2)	3	0.19 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.05
黄芪甲苷 10 mg/ml 组(3)	3	0.30 ± 0.02	0.44 ± 0.03
黄芪甲苷 30 mg/ml 组(4)	3	0.43 ± 0.04	0.62 ± 0.05
JAK2抑制剂组(5)	3	0.14 ± 0.02	0.28 ± 0.04
F值		37.780	48.214
P值		0.000	0.000

*Each group had 3 wells, the number of cells was 10×10^3 per well, every group 3 holes, cell number 10×10^3 /hole. MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine, 1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子; pJAK2, phosphorylated Janus kinase 2, 磷酸化 Janus激酶 2; pSTAT3, phosphorylated signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, 磷酸化信号转导与转录激活因子 3。The same for Table 6

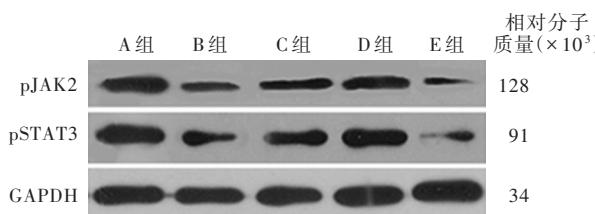


图2 Western blotting法显示,经MPP⁺处理后SK-N-SH细胞pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量降低,予以黄芪甲苷 10 和 30 mg/ml 后pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量升高,而经黄芪甲苷 30 mg/ml + JAK2抑制剂共处理后pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量又明显降低

Figure 2 Western blotting showed that the relative expression levels of pJAK2 and pSTAT3 proteins in SK - N - SH cells treated with MPP⁺ decreased, which were risen by astragaloside IV 10 and 30 mg/ml. The relative expression levels of pJAK2 and pSTAT3 proteins were significantly decreased after the treatment with astragaloside IV 30 mg/ml + JAK2 inhibitor.

表4 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞ROS含量、LDH和SOD活性的两两比较**Table 4.** Pairwise comparison of SK - N - SH cells' ROS, LDH and SOD activity among different treatment groups

组间两两比	ROS含量		LDH活性		SOD活性	
	q值	P值	q值	P值	q值	P值
(1):(2)	11.704	0.000	15.243	0.000	12.044	0.000
(1):(3)	10.162	0.001	6.852	0.002	7.090	0.002
(1):(4)	7.129	0.002	3.039	0.038	4.352	0.012
(1):(5)	14.669	0.000	10.589	0.000	12.075	0.000
(2):(3)	3.274	0.031	9.333	0.001	6.228	0.003
(2):(4)	6.586	0.003	13.567	0.000	9.486	0.001
(2):(5)	0.600	0.581	2.027	0.113	0.316	0.768
(3):(4)	3.782	0.019	4.468	0.011	3.397	0.027
(3):(5)	3.297	0.030	5.800	0.004	6.122	0.004
(4):(5)	7.616	0.002	9.054	0.001	9.505	0.001

表6 不同处理组SK-N-SH细胞pJAK2和pSTAT3蛋白相对表达量的两两比较**Table 6.** Pairwise comparison of SK-N-SH cells' relative expression levels of pJAK2 and pSTAT3 proteins among different treatments groups

组间两两比	pJAK2蛋白		pSTAT3蛋白	
	q值	P值	q值	P值
(1):(2)	6.659	0.003	8.366	0.001
(1):(3)	5.267	0.006	6.802	0.002
(1):(4)	3.108	0.036	3.563	0.024
(1):(5)	7.746	0.002	9.167	0.001
(2):(3)	4.260	0.013	3.862	0.018
(2):(4)	7.349	0.002	7.593	0.002
(2):(5)	1.937	0.125	0.812	0.463
(3):(4)	5.035	0.007	5.347	0.006
(3):(5)	9.798	0.001	5.543	0.005
(4):(5)	11.232	0.000	9.197	0.001

A组,对照组;B组,MPP⁺组;C组,黄芪甲苷 10 mg/ml 组;D组,黄芪甲苷 30 mg/ml 组;E组,JAK2抑制剂组。pJAK2,磷酸化Janus激酶 2; pSTAT3,磷酸化信号转导与转录激活因子 3; GAPDH,磷酸甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶

MPP⁺诱导 + JAK2 抑制剂 AG490 共 5 组, 然后分别通过 MTT 法、流式细胞术、DCFH-DA 荧光探针、酶法及 Western blotting 法检测细胞存活率、凋亡率、ROS 含量、LDH 和 SOD 活性, 以及 pJAK2 和 pSTAT3 蛋白相对表达量, 结果显示, 不同处理组与 SK-N-SH 细胞受损或修复相关的各项标志物变化差异均有统计学意义, 经 MPP⁺诱导的 SK-N-SH 细胞存活率和 SOD 活性、pJAK2 和 pSTAT 蛋白相对表达量降低, 细胞凋亡率、ROS 含量和 LDH 活性升高; 经黄芪甲苷 10 和 30 mg/ml 治疗后这一现象被明显逆转, 细胞存活率和 SOD 活性、pJAK2 和 pSTAT 蛋白相对表达量复又升高, 细胞凋亡率、ROS 含量和 LDH 活性复又降低, 特别是黄芪甲苷 30 mg/ml 组细胞存活率和 SOD 活性、pJAK2 和 pSTAT3 蛋白相对表达量均高于黄芪甲苷 10 mg/ml 组, ROS 含量和 LDH 活性低于黄芪甲苷 10 mg/ml 组; 而予以黄芪甲苷 30 mg/ml + JAK2 抑制剂共处理后, 细胞存活率和 SOD 活性、pJAK2 和 pSTAT3 蛋白相对表达量再次降低, 细胞凋亡率、ROS 含量和 LDH 活性再次升高, 提示 MPP⁺可以阻断 SK-N-SH 细胞 JAK2-STAT3 信号转导通路, 而黄芪甲苷则可以通过促进 JAK2 和 STAT3 磷酸化从而减轻由 MPP⁺诱导的 SK-N-SH 细胞损伤, 尤以高剂量(30 mg/ml) 黄芪甲苷的神经保护作用最强, 此与既往研究结果相一致^[15]。

细胞实验结果业已证实, 氧化应激和神经炎症反应是帕金森病进展的关键因素^[16]。帕金森病患者因过度氧化应激反应产生的大量自由基可以引起线粒体功能障碍, 导致氧化应激、细胞损伤和基因组不稳定, 进而影响神经细胞的结构和功能^[17]。细胞外信号或者细胞因子特异性结合受体可以使 JAK2 发生磷酸化继而被激活, JAK2 招募 STAT3 使其磷酸化, 从而形成磷酸化的二聚体参与调控基因的表达^[18]。近年针对帕金森病的细胞实验结果显示, 激活 JAK2-STAT3 信号转导通路通过其抗氧化应激作用而发挥神经保护作用^[19]。Fletcher 等^[20]认为, STAT3 具有抗神经细胞凋亡作用; 且 STAT3 磷酸化可促进脑白质损伤大鼠小胶质细胞和神经元存活, 并通过促进血管生成而发挥营养神经作用^[21]。在本研究中, MPP⁺组与 JAK2 抑制剂组细胞存活率、凋亡率、ROS 含量、SOD 活性、LDH 活性、pJAK2 和 pSTAT3 蛋白相对表达量差异无统计学意义, 提示经 JAK2 抑制剂抑制 pJAK2 和 pSTAT3 蛋白表达后, 细胞损伤状态接近 MPP⁺诱导的细胞状态, 推测黄芪甲

苷可能通过激活 JAK2-STAT3 信号转导通路而发挥抗氧化应激和神经保护作用, 进而减轻 MPP⁺诱导的帕金森病 SK-N-SH 细胞损伤。

综上所述, 黄芪甲苷可通过激活 JAK2-STAT3 信号转导通路介导 MPP⁺诱导的帕金森病 SK-N-SH 细胞损伤和氧化应激反应, 从而提高细胞存活率、降低细胞凋亡率。本研究有助于从细胞层面初步了解黄芪甲苷治疗帕金森病的作用机制, 为该药作为临床治疗帕金森病的潜在药物和探讨帕金森病的发病机制奠定基础。由于仍处于体外研究阶段, 未来有待进一步动物实验进行更深入的验证。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- 接触蛋白相关蛋白-2
contactin-associated protein 2(CASPR2)
- 结构磁共振成像
structural magnetic resonance imaging(sMRI)
- 紧密连接 tight junctions(TJs)
- 经颅多普勒超声 transcranial Doppler ultrasonography(TCD)
- 静脉注射甲泼尼龙 intravenous methylprednisolone(IVMP)
- 静脉注射免疫球蛋白 intravenous immunoglobulin(IVIg)
- 局域一致性 regional homogeneity(ReHo)
- 局灶性进展为双侧强直-阵挛发作
focal to bilateral tonic-clonic seizure(FBTCS)
- 聚ADP核糖聚合酶 poly-ADP-ribose polymerase(PARP)
- 聚偏二氟乙烯 polyvinylidene fluoride(PVDF)
- 抗干燥综合征A型抗体
A type Sjögren's syndrome antibody(SSA)
- 抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)
- 抗双链DNA抗体
anti-double stranded DNA antibody(dsDNA)
- 抗体分泌细胞 antibody secreting cells(ASC)
- 跨膜蛋白1 transmembrane protein 1(TMEN1)
- 快速眼动睡眠期 rapid eye movement(REM)
- 快速眼动睡眠期关闭 rapid eye movement-off(REM-off)
- 快速眼动睡眠期肌肉失弛缓
rapid eye movement sleep without atonia(RSWA)
- 快速眼动睡眠期启动 rapid eye movement-on(REM-on)
- 快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍
rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder(RBD)
- 快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍筛查量表
Rapid Eye Movement Sleep Behavior Disorder Screening Questionnaire(RBDSQ)
- 扩散张量成像 diffusion tensor imaging(DTI)
- 辣根过氧化物酶 horseradish peroxidase(HRP)
- 类风湿性关节炎 rheumatoid arthritis(RA)
- 磷酸化Janus激酶2 phosphorylated Janus kinase 2(pJAK2)
- 磷酸化信号转导与转录激活因子3
phosphorylated signal transducer and activator of transcription 3(pSTAT3)
- 磷酸盐缓冲液 phosphate-buffered saline(PBS)
- 磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)
- 颅脑创伤 traumatic brain injury(TBI)
- 路易体痴呆 dementia with Lewy bodies(DLB)
- 路易小体 Lewy body(LB)
- 慢性髓细胞性白血病 chronic myelogenous leukemia(CML)
- 梅毒螺旋体 Treponema pallidum(TP)
- 酶联免疫吸附试验
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA)
- 美国宾夕法尼亚大学嗅觉识别测验
University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test(UPSIT)