

· 基础研究 ·

甘草酸对海人藻酸癫痫大鼠模型癫痫发作及海马神经元损伤的影响

陈艳 余艳华 陈季南 李圣华 李军荣

【摘要】目的 探讨甘草酸对海人藻酸癫痫大鼠癫痫发作和海马神经元损伤的影响及可能作用机制。**方法** 于大鼠海马组织注射海人藻酸制备癫痫模型,随机分为假手术组、癫痫模型组和甘草酸干预组(25 mg/kg 组和 50 mg/kg 组),观察各组癫痫发作潜伏期及严重程度、监测急性发作期异常脑电活动,免疫组化染色和免疫印迹法检测海马 CA3 区神经元损伤程度及高迁移率族蛋白 1(HMGB1)表达变化。**结果** 与模型组相比,甘草酸 25 mg/kg 组和 50 mg/kg 组大鼠癫痫发作潜伏期延长[(109.33 ± 42.84) min 对 (51.17 ± 22.31) min, $t = -2.950, P = 0.015$; (109.50 ± 35.79) min 对 (51.17 ± 22.31) min, $t = -3.388, P = 0.007$],模型制备后 6 h 内达 ≥ IV 级发作频次减少[(2.83 ± 0.75) 次对 (5.00 ± 1.55) 次, $t = 3.081, P = 0.012$; (2.67 ± 1.75) 次对 (5.00 ± 1.55) 次, $t = 2.445, P = 0.035$],脑电图痫样放电减少。癫痫发作急性期,模型组大鼠海马 CA3 区神经元数目减少且少于假手术组[(40.33 ± 5.69) 个对 (72.33 ± 7.51) 个; $t = 5.886, P = 0.004$],甘草酸 25 mg/kg 组和 50 mg/kg 组神经元数目增加且多于模型组[(58.33 ± 2.52) 个对 (40.33 ± 5.69) 个, $t = -5.014, P = 0.007$; (57.00 ± 6.25) 个对 (40.33 ± 5.69) 个, $t = -3.418, P = 0.027$]。免疫组化染色显示,模型组大鼠海马 CA3 区 HMGB1 表达水平[积分光密度值(IOD)]升高且高于假手术组[(3.79 ± 0.50) × 10⁶ IOD 对 (2.16 ± 0.45) × 10⁶ IOD, $t = -4.216, P = 0.014$],甘草酸 25 mg/kg 组和 50 mg/kg 组海马 CA3 区 HMGB1 表达水平下降且低于模型组[(2.50 ± 0.52) × 10⁶ IOD 对 (3.79 ± 0.50) × 10⁶ IOD, $t = 3.090, P = 0.037$; (2.66 ± 0.44) × 10⁶ IOD 对 (3.79 ± 0.50) × 10⁶ IOD, $t = 2.955, P = 0.042$]。免疫印迹法显示,模型组大鼠海马组织 HMGB1 表达水平(相对灰度值)高于假手术组(1.19 ± 0.17 对 0.54 ± 0.14, $t = -5.078, P = 0.007$),甘草酸 25 mg/kg 组和 50 mg/kg 组海马组织 HMGB1 表达降低且低于模型组(0.65 ± 0.04 对 1.19 ± 0.17, $t = 5.286, P = 0.028$; 0.58 ± 0.13 对 1.19 ± 0.17, $t = 4.953, P = 0.008$)。**结论** 甘草酸可延长癫痫模型大鼠发作潜伏期、降低发作严重程度、减少脑电图痫样放电,并缓解海马神经元损伤,其作用机制可能与抑制海马组织 HMGB1 表达有关。

【关键词】 癫痫; 红藻氨酸; 甘草酸; 海马; 神经元; 高迁移率族蛋白质类; 免疫组织化学; 印迹法, 蛋白质; 大鼠; 疾病模型, 动物

Effect of glycyrrhizin acid on the seizure onset and hippocampal neuron injury in kainic acid induced epileptic rat models

CHEN Yan, YU Yan-hua, CHEN Ji-nan, LI Sheng-hua, LI Jun-rong

Department of Neurology, The Affiliated Jiangning Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211100, Jiangsu, China

Corresponding author: LI Jun-rong (Email: ljry612@163.com)

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect and the possible mechanism of glycyrrhizin acid (GA) on the seizure onset and hippocampal neuron injury in kainic acid (KA) induced epileptic rat models.

Methods The epilepsy model was established by injecting KA into the rat hippocampus. Rats were randomly divided into sham group, epilepsy group (EP group), and GA group (25 mg/kg group and 50 mg/kg group). After injection, the latency period and severity of seizure of rats in each group were observed. The

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作者单位:211100 南京医科大学附属江宁医院神经内科

通讯作者:李军荣,Email:ljry612@163.com

acute phase EEG of rats in different groups were monitored. The neuron injury in hippocampus CA3 region and the expression of high-mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) of rats in different groups were detected by immunohistochemistry staining and Western blotting. **Results** Compared to the EP group, the epileptic seizure latency of GA 25 mg/kg group and 50 mg/kg group significantly lengthened [(109.33 ± 42.84) min vs. (51.17 ± 22.31) min, $t = -2.950$, $P = 0.015$; (109.50 ± 35.79) min vs. (51.17 ± 22.31) min, $t = -3.388$, $P = 0.007$], the times of seizure ≥ IV grade during 6 h after injection in GA 25 mg/kg group and 50 mg/kg group significantly reduced [(2.83 ± 0.75) times vs. (5.00 ± 1.55) times, $t = 3.081$, $P = 0.012$; (2.67 ± 1.75) times vs. (5.00 ± 1.55) times, $t = 2.445$, $P = 0.035$]. After the treatment of GA, the number of spike and sharp waves in the acute phase EEG obviously decreased. In the acute stage of epileptic seizure, the neurons number in hippocampus CA3 region of EP group reduced, and was significantly less than that of sham group [(40.33 ± 5.69) neurons vs. (72.33 ± 7.51) neurons, $t = 5.886$, $P = 0.004$]; while the number of neurons in hippocampus CA3 region of GA 25 mg/kg group and 50 mg/kg group increased, and was significantly more than that of EP group [(58.33 ± 2.52) neurons vs. (40.33 ± 5.69) neurons, $t = -5.014$, $P = 0.007$; (57.00 ± 6.25) neurons vs. (40.33 ± 5.69) neurons, $t = -3.418$, $P = 0.027$]. The expression of HMGB1 [integrated optical density (IOD)] in hippocampus CA3 region of EP group heightened, and was significantly higher than that of sham group [(3.79 ± 0.50) × 10⁶ IOD vs. (2.16 ± 0.45) × 10⁶ IOD, $t = -4.216$, $P = 0.014$]; while the expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus CA3 region of GA 25 mg/kg group and 50 mg/kg group decreased, and was significantly lower than that of EP group [(2.50 ± 0.52) × 10⁶ IOD vs. (3.79 ± 0.50) × 10⁶ IOD, $t = 3.090$, $P = 0.037$; (2.66 ± 0.44) × 10⁶ IOD vs. (3.79 ± 0.50) × 10⁶ IOD, $t = 2.955$, $P = 0.042$]. The expression of HMGB1 protein (relative gray value) in hippocampus tissue detected of EP group increased, and was significantly higher than that of sham group (1.19 ± 0.17 vs. 0.54 ± 0.14, $t = -5.078$, $P = 0.007$); while the expression of HMGB1 protein in hippocampus tissue of GA 25 mg/kg group and 50 mg/kg group lessened, and was significantly lower than that of EP group (0.65 ± 0.04 vs. 1.19 ± 0.17, $t = 5.286$, $P = 0.028$; 0.58 ± 0.13 vs. 1.19 ± 0.17, $t = 4.953$, $P = 0.008$). **Conclusions** GA can prolong the epileptic seizure latency, reduce the seizure severity and epileptic discharges, and alleviate the hippocampal neuron injury in KA induced epileptic rats. These effects may be associated with its inhibition on the expression of HMGB1.

[Key words] Epilepsy; Kainic acid; Glycyrrhizic acid; Hippocampus; Neurons; High-mobility group proteins; Immunohistochemistry; Blotting, Western; Rats; Disease models, animal

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

癫痫是常见中枢神经系统疾病,反复癫痫发作可引起猝死、意外伤害、智力障碍和心理障碍等严重后果,虽然随着新型抗癫痫发作药物(ASMs)的研发与上市,癫痫治疗已得到明显改善,但仍有部分难治性癫痫不能通过药物治疗达到有效控制发作的目的^[1],因此深入研究其发病机制、开发新药临床意义重大^[2]。高迁移率族蛋白1(HMGB1)是一种与DNA相结合的非组蛋白^[3],在应激、缺氧或创伤等刺激下可从神经元或神经胶质细胞内释放至细胞外,发挥炎性因子作用^[4];HMGB1与Toll样受体4(TLR4)或晚期糖基化终末产物受体(RAGE)结合后可启动炎症反应,调节神经元兴奋性,加重神经元损伤,参与癫痫的发生与发展^[5],因此抑制HMGB1活性可以在癫痫治疗中发挥一定作用^[6]。甘草酸(GA)为甘草活性提取物,已被证实是一种有效的HMGB1抑制剂^[7-8],但其是否能够通过抑制HMGB1而减少癫痫发作频率和严重程度、发挥神经元保护

作用,目前尚无文献报道。本研究拟观察海人藻酸(KA)癫痫大鼠模型经甘草酸干预后行为学变化,以及海马神经元损伤和HMGB1表达变化,从而探讨甘草酸对海马神经元的保护作用。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 实验动物 清洁级健康雄性Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠24只,平均体重(250 ± 10)g,由上海西普尔-必凯实验动物有限公司提供[许可证号:SCXK(沪)2018-0006],由南京医科大学附属江宁医院中心实验室动物中心饲养。所有大鼠实验前均至少适应1周,自由进食、饮水,于室温18~24℃、湿度60%、昼-夜光照周期12 h-12 h环境中饲养。采用随机数字表法随机分为假手术组、癫痫模型组(模型组)和甘草酸干预组,后者根据剂量不同再分为甘草酸25 mg/kg组和50 mg/kg组,每组各6只大鼠。

本研究经南京医科大学实验动物福利伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:IACUC-2404081)。

2. 试剂与仪器 (1) 主要药品与试剂: 海人藻酸(K0250, 规格: 10 mg) 购自美国 Sigma 公司。甘草酸(B20417, 规格: 800 mg) 由上海源叶生物科技有限公司提供。即用型快捷免疫组化 MaxVision™ 检测试剂盒、粉剂型抗原修复液(柠檬酸法)、磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)、二氨基联苯胺(DAB) 显色剂均为福州迈新生物技术开发有限公司产品。I 抗工作液包括免抗人神经元核抗原(NeuN)单克隆抗体(1:3000)、免抗人 HMGB1 单克隆抗体(免疫组化及免疫印迹工作滴度分别为 1:100 和 1:3000)和免抗人 β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)单克隆抗体(1:500), 分别来自英国 Abcam 公司和武汉博士德生物工程有限公司; 辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗兔 II 抗(1:1000)购自美国 Jackson 公司。凯基蛋白提取和十二烷磺酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)试剂盒, 以及聚偏二氟乙烯(PVDF)膜和电化学发光(ECL)检测试剂盒分别购自江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司、美国 Thermo Scientific 公司和德国 Merck Millipore 公司。(2) 主要设备与仪器: 68025 型桌面型数字式脑立体定位仪、78001 型微型手持式颅钻及颅内电极制作所用镍铬合金金属丝均购自深圳市瑞沃德生命科技有限公司。微量进样器(5 μ l)由上海光正医疗仪器有限公司提供。核酸蛋白超微量测量仪购自英国 Amersham 公司。OmniPlex 在体多通道脑电记录系统为中国香港 Plexon 公司产品。Leica 医学图像采集分析系统、Leica DM4000 型 DMXL 显微镜及 Leica DC300F 照相机均为德国 Leica 公司产品。SDS-PAGE 电泳仪和转膜仪购自美国 Bio-Rad 公司。ImageQuant LAS 4000 凝胶成像系统为美国 GE 公司产品。

二、实验方法

1. 癫痫模型制备 (1) 颅内电极植入: 经腹腔注射质量分数 10% 的水合氯醛(3.50 ml/kg)麻醉大鼠, 再俯卧固定于脑立体定位仪, 于右侧海马 CA3 区(前囟后 5 mm、正中线右 5 mm、深度 5 mm) 钻孔植人电极, 于左侧海马 CA3 区(前囟后 5 mm、正中线左 5 mm、深度 5 mm) 植入不锈钢注药套管, 作为后期海人藻酸注射点, 参考电极置于耳前, 均以牙科水泥固定, 手术结束后单笼饲养。(2) 模型制备: 颅内电极植人术后 1 周, 模型组、甘草酸 25 mg/kg 组和 50 mg/kg 组大鼠经微量注射器沿注药套管注射海人

藻酸(0.50 g/L)3 μ l(溶于生理盐水), 假手术组以同样方法注射等体积生理盐水; 甘草酸组分别于术前 2 d 至术后 5 d 每日经灌胃予以相应剂量甘草酸, 假手术组和模型组则同时经灌胃予等体积生理盐水。术后根据 Racine 分级标准^[9] 进行癫痫发作程度评价, 注射海人藻酸 6 h 内达 IV 级发作者, 提示癫痫模型制备成功, 发作持续时间 > 90 min 者予水合氯醛腹腔注射, 以减少死亡率。(3) 癫痫发作易感性评价: 以大鼠注射海人藻酸至初次癫痫发作 ≥ IV 级时间作为癫痫发作潜伏期, 并以此评价癫痫发作易感性, 发作潜伏期越短、发作易感性越高。(4) 癫痫发作严重程度评价: 以大鼠注射海人藻酸 6 h 内癫痫发作 ≥ IV 级频次作为评价标准, 发作频次越高、发作程度越严重。(5) 脑电信号采集与判读: 于模型制备前 15 min 将大鼠头部信号采集电极与在体多通道脑电记录系统导联相连接, 所采集的脑电信号经前置放大器放大、滤波、模数转化后存入计算机, 信号采集至模型制备后 4 h。以脑电图出现棘波、尖波, 以及高波幅慢波、棘慢复合波、尖慢复合波和发作性节律波作为痫样放电的判断标准^[10]。

2. 免疫组化染色检测海马 CA3 区受损神经元与 HMGB1 表达 (1) 染色方法: 模型制备后 5 d, 不同处理组各选择 3 只大鼠, 经心脏灌注体积分数为 10% 的中性甲醛溶液, 断头处死, 迅速切取全脑, 置于体积分数为 10% 的甲醛溶液固定 24 h, 取视交叉后 2 mm 脑组织制作冠状切片, 梯度乙醇脱水、常规石蜡包埋, 连续切取层厚为 4 μ m 脑组织切片。按照 EnVision 二步法, 石蜡切片脱蜡至水, 浸泡于柠檬酸盐修复液中进行高压热修复, 过氧化氢阻断内源性过氧化物酶活性, 磷酸盐缓冲液冲洗(×3), 滴加山羊血清封闭抗原、室温下孵育 20 min, 弃血清, 滴加 NeuN(1:3000) 或 HMGB1(1:100) I 抗工作液, 4 °C 过夜, 室温下孵育 30 min, 弃 I 抗, 磷酸盐缓冲液冲洗(×3), 滴加即用型辣根过氧化物酶标记的羊抗兔 II 抗, 37 °C 孵育 20 min, 弃 II 抗, 磷酸盐缓冲液冲洗(×3), 滴加新鲜配制的 DAB 显色剂工作液, 光学显微镜下控制显色、自来水冲洗, 适时终止显色, 苏木素复染, 氨水返蓝, 梯度乙醇脱水, 二甲苯透明, 中性树脂封片。参照《大鼠脑读片提要及图谱》^[11], 于左侧海马 CA3 区随机选取 5 个不重复视野, 观察并计数阳性细胞数目。(2) 阳性结果判断: NeuN 染色以胞核呈棕色为阳性细胞, 计数每一视野阳性细胞数目, 取平均值; HMGB1 染色以胞核或胞质呈棕色或

表1 不同处理组大鼠癫痫发作易感性与严重程度的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 1.** Comparison of the susceptibility and severity of seizure of rats in different groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	发作潜伏期 (min)	6 h内≥IV级发作 频次(次)
模型组(1)	6	51.17±22.31	5.00±1.55
甘草酸25 mg/kg组(2)	6	109.33±42.84	2.83±0.75
甘草酸50 mg/kg组(3)	6	109.50±35.79	2.67±1.75
F值		5.633	5.055
P值		0.015	0.021

表2 不同处理组大鼠癫痫发作易感性与严重程度的两两比较**Table 2.** Pairwise comparison of susceptibility and severity of seizure of rats in different groups

组间两两比	发作潜伏期		6 h内≥IV级发作频次	
	t值	P值	t值	P值
(1):(2)	-2.950	0.015	3.081	0.012
(1):(3)	-3.388	0.007	2.445	0.035
(2):(3)	-0.007	0.994	0.214	0.835

深棕色为阳性细胞,Image-Pro Plus图像分析软件检测海马CA3区神经细胞HMGB1表达积分光密度值(IOD),计算公式为IOD=平均光密度值×面积。

3. 免疫印迹法检测大鼠海马HMGB1表达变化 模型制备后5 d,不同处理组各选择3只大鼠,脱颈处死,迅速断头取脑、冰上分离左侧海马,冻存于-80℃冰箱。取30 mg备用海马组织,按照全蛋白提取试剂盒说明,加入预混液[裂解液500 μl、磷酸酶抑制剂5 μl、蛋白酶抑制剂0.50 μl和100 mmol/L的苯甲基磺酰氟(PMSF)溶液2.50 μl]冰浴中匀浆10 s。取组织匀浆液转移至预冷离心管,4℃离心半径10 cm、10 000 r/min离心5 min,取上清液即为全蛋白提取物,经核酸蛋白超微量测量仪测定蛋白样品浓度;蛋白样品按4:1比例加入5×上样缓冲液并100℃煮沸5 min,置-80℃冰箱保存备用。配制质量分数为4%和10%的浓缩和分离SDS-PAGE凝胶,微量进样器上样50 μg,其中1孔加预染蛋白Marker(5 μl)。先以低电压60 V电泳,然后提高至80 V,至溴酚蓝迁移至距凝胶下端约1 cm,停止电泳。切取相应相对分子质量目的蛋白胶带,300 mA恒流电转移至PVDF膜,取膜后于质量分数为5%脱脂奶粉和体积分数为0.05%Tris-缓冲盐溶液中室温封闭2 h;滴加HMGB1(1:100)和β-actin(1:500)I抗工作液,4℃孵育过夜,次日以体积分数为0.05%Tris-缓冲盐溶液洗涤5 min(×3),滴加辣根过氧化物酶标记的羊抗兔Ⅱ抗,摇床孵育2 h,Tris-缓冲盐溶液洗涤10 min(×3)。ECL检测试剂盒进行蛋白质检测,置于ImageQuant LAS 4000凝胶成像系统采集图像;以β-actin为内参照物,采用Image J软件计算条带灰度值,目的条带相对灰度值=目的条带灰度值/内参条带灰度值。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 13.0软件进行数

据处理与分析。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LSD-t检验。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

与模型组大鼠相比较,甘草酸25 mg/kg组以及50 mg/kg组大鼠癫痫发作潜伏期延长($P = 0.015$, 0.007)、模型制备后6 h内≥IV级发作频次减少($P = 0.012$, 0.035 ;表1,2)。

脑电图显示,假手术组大鼠脑电信号主要表现为较为平稳的低波幅α波;模型组大鼠急性发作期海马CA3区可见明显的痫样放电,呈持续性尖波、棘波、棘慢复合波、尖慢复合波;甘草酸25 mg/kg组和50 mg/kg组大鼠痫样放电明显减少(图1)。

光学显微镜观察,模型组海马CA3区神经元数目少于假手术组($P = 0.004$),甘草酸25 mg/kg组($P = 0.007$)和50 mg/kg组($P = 0.027$)海马CA3区神经元数目增加且多于模型组(表3,4)。

免疫组化染色显示,与假手术组相比,模型组海马CA3区HMGB1表达升高($P = 0.014$);与模型组比较,甘草酸25 mg/kg组($P = 0.037$)和50 mg/kg组($P = 0.042$)海马CA3区HMGB1表达下降(图2;表3,4)。免疫印迹法显示,与假手术组相比,模型组大鼠海马组织HMGB1蛋白表达水平升高($P = 0.007$);与模型组比较,甘草酸25 mg/kg组($P = 0.028$)和50 mg/kg组($P = 0.008$)大鼠海马组织HMGB1蛋白表达水平下降(图3;表5,6)。

讨 论

癫痫发作的病理生理学机制较为复杂,其中免疫炎症学说为当前研究热点^[12-13],尤其针对HMGB1、白细胞介素-1(IL-1)、肿瘤坏死因子-α

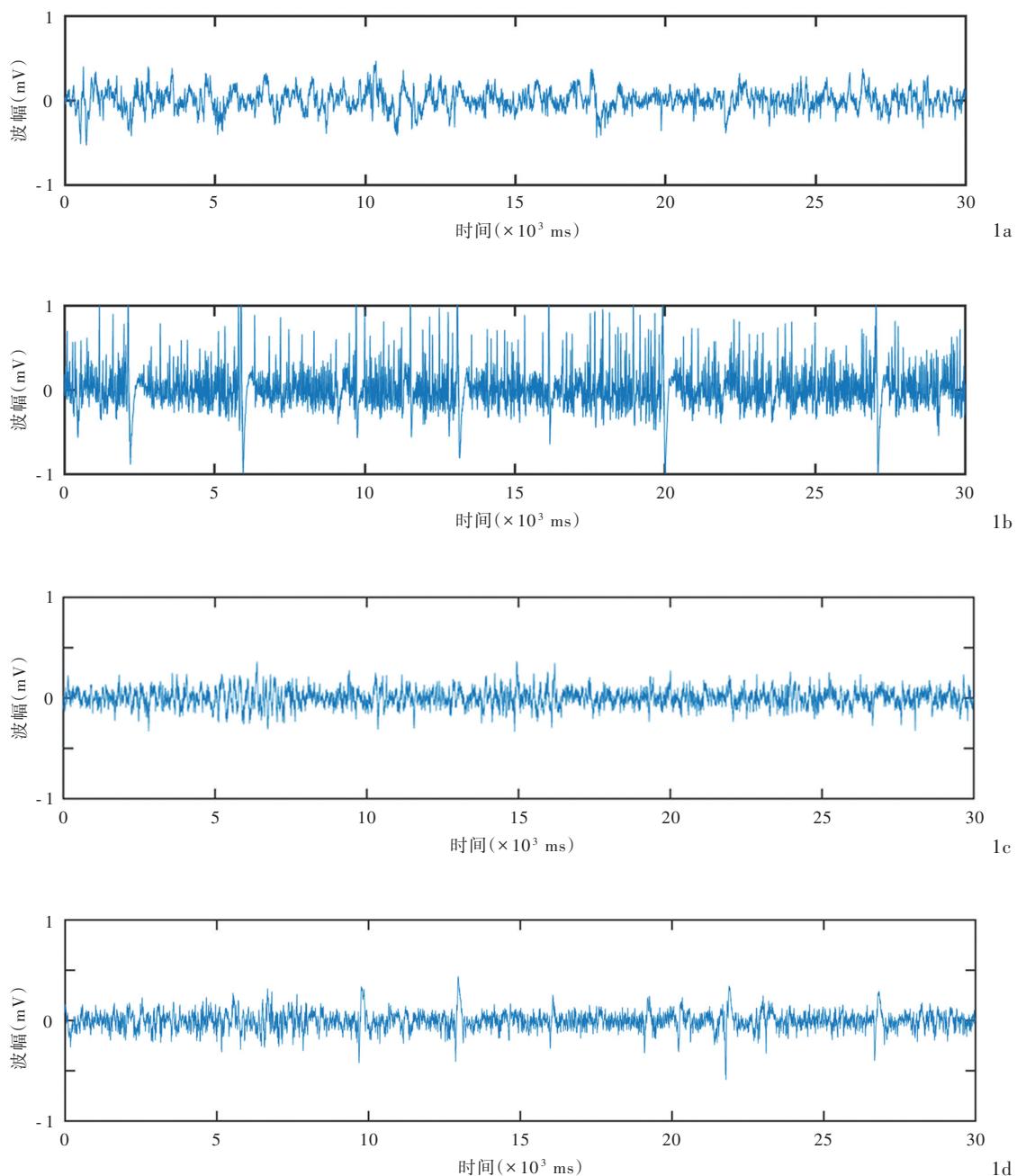


图1 不同处理组大鼠急性发作期海马CA3区局部脑电信号 1a 假手术组大鼠呈较平稳的基线波 1b 模型组大鼠可见大量持续性痫样放电 1c 甘草酸25 mg/kg组大鼠痫样放电明显减少, 波幅降低 1d 甘草酸50 mg/kg组大鼠痫样放电明显减少, 波幅降低

Figure 1 The acute phase EEG in hippocampus CA3 area of rats in different groups. In sham group, EEG showed a stable baseline (Panel 1a). In epilepsy group, there were massive epileptic discharges in EEG (Panel 1b). In GA 25 mg/kg group, the quantity and amplitude of epileptic waves reduced significantly compared to epilepsy group (Panel 1c). In GA 50 mg/kg group, the quantity and amplitude of epileptic waves were notably lesser than those in epilepsy group (Panel 1d).

(TNF- α)、趋化因子及补体等炎性因子的研究更受关注^[14]。HMGB1是一种非组蛋白,几乎存在于所有有核细胞的胞核内,发挥稳定核小体结构、调节基因转录等功能,当机体发生应激、缺氧或创伤等

内外环境改变时, HMGB1即可通过主动或被动形式释放至细胞外,发挥促炎性因子作用,诱发组织损伤或炎症反应。既往研究显示, HMGB1无论在癫痫患者或急慢性癫痫动物模型的海马组织中均呈高

表3 不同处理组大鼠海马CA3区神经元数目和HMGB1表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3. Comparison of the number of neurons and the expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus CA3 area of rats in different groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	神经元数目 (个)	HMGB1 ($\times 10^6$ IOD)
假手术组(1)	3	72.33 ± 7.51	2.16 ± 0.45
模型组(2)	3	40.33 ± 5.69	3.79 ± 0.50
甘草酸25 mg/kg组(3)	3	58.33 ± 2.52	2.50 ± 0.52
甘草酸50 mg/kg组(4)	3	57.00 ± 6.25	2.66 ± 0.44
F值		15.363	6.558
P值		0.001	0.015

HMGB1, high-mobility group box 1, 高迁移率族蛋白1。The same for Table 4 and 5

表4 不同处理组大鼠海马CA3区神经元数目和HMGB1表达水平的两两比较

Table 4. Pairwise comparison of the number of neurons and the expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus CA3 area of rats in different groups

组间两两比	神经元数目		HMGB1	
	t值	P值	t值	P值
(1) : (2)	5.886	0.004	-4.216	0.014
(1) : (3)	3.063	0.038	-0.856	0.440
(1) : (4)	2.720	0.053	-1.374	0.241
(2) : (3)	-5.014	0.007	3.090	0.037
(2) : (4)	-3.418	0.027	2.955	0.042
(3) : (4)	0.343	0.749	-0.397	0.712

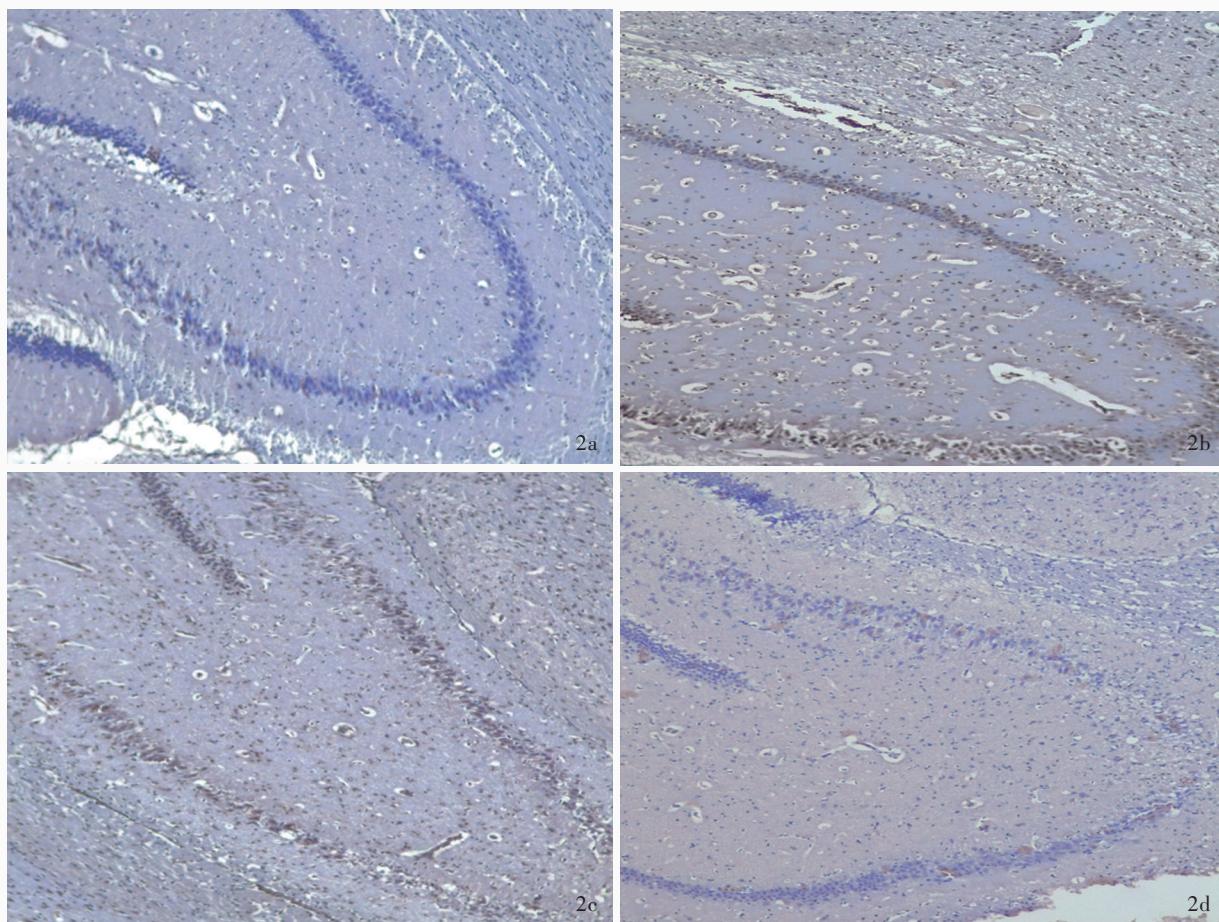


图2 不同处理组大鼠海马CA3区HMGB1表达变化 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) 低倍放大 2a 假手术组大鼠神经元内HMGB1染色浅淡 2b 模型组大鼠神经元胞核及胞质呈深染 2c 与模型组相比,甘草酸25 mg/kg组大鼠神经元内HMGB1染色浅淡 2d 与模型组相比,甘草酸50 mg/kg组大鼠神经元内HMGB1染色浅淡

Figure 2 The expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus CA3 area of rats in different groups Immunohistochemistry staining (EnVision) Low power magnified In sham group, the HMGB1 staining in neurons was light (Panel 2a). In epilepsy group, the nuclei and cytoplasm of neurons showed darker staining (Panel 2b). In GA 25 mg/kg group, the HMGB1 staining in neurons was lighter than in epilepsy group (Panel 2c). In GA 50 mg/kg group, the HMGB1 staining was lighter than that in epilepsy group (Panel 2d).

表达,并可从细胞核转移至细胞质^[15-16],这一过程为HMGB1释放至细胞外并发挥功能的必要步骤,本研究结果亦支持上述结论,即海人藻酸癫痫模型大鼠

海马CA3区HMGB1表达水平明显升高。

既往有研究发现,于癫痫模型小鼠脑室内注射HMGB1后其癫痫发作频率及严重程度增加,而注射

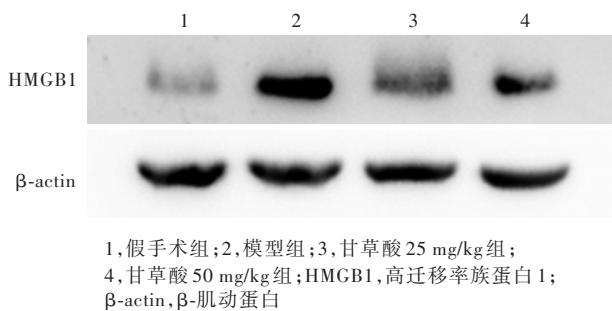


表5 不同处理组大鼠海马组织HMGB1表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5. Comparison of the expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus of rats in different groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数	HMGB1
假手术组(1)	3	0.54 ± 0.14
模型组(2)	3	1.19 ± 0.17
甘草酸25 mg/kg组(3)	3	0.65 ± 0.04
甘草酸50 mg/kg组(4)	3	0.58 ± 0.13
F值		16.478
P值		0.001

图3 免疫印迹法显示,假手术组海马组织仅少量表达HMGB1;模型组海马组织HMGB1表达水平明显升高;与模型组相比,甘草酸25 mg/kg组和50 mg/kg组海马组织HMGB1表达水平明显降低

Figure 3 The expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus of rats in different groups detected by Western blotting. There was a small amount of HMGB1 expression in hippocampus in sham group. In epilepsy group, the expression of HMGB1 was higher than that in sham group. In GA 25 mg/kg group and GA 50 mg/kg group, the expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus decreased in comparison with epilepsy group.

表6 不同处理组大鼠海马组织HMGB1表达水平的两两比较

Table 6. Pairwise comparison of the expression of HMGB1 in hippocampus tissue of rats in different groups

组间两两比	t值	P值
(1):(2)	-5.078	0.007
(1):(3)	-1.372	0.242
(1):(4)	-0.395	0.713
(2):(3)	5.286	0.028
(2):(4)	4.953	0.008
(3):(4)	0.959	0.392

抗HMGB1抗体后癫痫发作频率和严重程度则明显降低^[17]。Balosso等^[5]发现, HMGB1通过与TLR4结合使N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)复合物表面之NR2B亚基磷酸化,进而促进神经元钙离子内流以调节神经元兴奋性, HMGB1抑制剂BoxA则可抑制NR2B亚基发生磷酸化,从而降低神经元兴奋性。本课题组既往研究表明,于癫痫模型脑室内注射HMGB1可加重大鼠海马神经元损伤,经其特异性抑制剂BoxA干预后,海马神经元损伤相应减轻^[18-19]。但迄今为止,BoxA和抗HMGB1抗体作为HMGB1抑制剂的应用研究仅限于动物和细胞水平。甘草酸是传统中药甘草活性成分,基于其抗炎、抗病毒、抗寄生虫、抗氧化应激、保肝、抗肿瘤等作用,在临床广泛应用^[20-21]。大量研究业已证实,甘草酸是一种有效的HMGB1抑制剂,可直接与HMGB1结合并抑制其细胞因子活性,进而降低HMGB1表达水平,阻止HMGB1从细胞核转移至细胞质并释放^[7,22-23]。对大鼠局灶性脑缺血-再灌注损伤模型的观察显示,甘草酸通过拮抗HMGB1细胞因子活性,抑制炎症、氧化应激反应和凋亡损伤,进而对神经细胞起保护作用^[24-25],但甘草酸是否能够通过抑制脑组织HMGB1表达及活性,以减轻癫痫发作频率和严重程度及海马神经元损伤,目前尚无相关文献报道。本研究对

癫痫大鼠的行为学观察和脑电监测提示,无论是低剂量(25 mg/kg)或高剂量(50 mg/kg)甘草酸干预,均可延长海人藻酸癫痫大鼠的发作潜伏期、降低发作频率、减少痫样放电;免疫组化染色和免疫印迹法可见,经甘草酸25和50 mg/kg干预后,大鼠海马CA3区HMGB1表达水平明显下降、神经元损伤程度减轻。

综上所述,甘草酸可通过抑制HMGB1表达而减轻癫痫大鼠发作易感性及严重程度,减少痫样放电,从而对癫痫大鼠海马神经元起保护作用。

利益冲突 无

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近日,有作者举报不法分子盗用《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部名义给作者发送邮件,以抽查往期稿件为由,甚至以“如未及时沟通导致无法抽查数据,我刊将撤下有风险的稿件”的强制性理由,要求作者必须添加其微信。这种行为严重违反了国家《关于维护互联网安全的决定》等法律法规,严重损害了我刊和作者的利益。《中国现代神经疾病杂志》特此郑重声明:我刊迄今不曾以编辑个人名义请求添加作者微信好友,编辑部人员与作者之间的联系均采用我刊公共邮箱(xdsjjbzz@263.net.cn)、公共微信和公用电话[(022)59065611, 59065612]。我刊使用官网(www.xdjb.org)采编系统进行稿件处理,所有录用和缴费通知均由采编系统或公共邮箱发出,请广大作者提高安全意识,以免上当受骗。若遇假冒我刊网站、盗用编辑部名义、伪造采编中心、中介、代理等不法事件,欢迎广大作者和读者向我刊提供相关线索!对于以我刊名义从事不法活动的个别网站、邮件、个人或微信号,我刊保留通过法律途径解决问题的权利。此声明长期有效,最终解释权归我刊所有。