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柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤对肿瘤后抑郁模型大鼠海马 BDNF / TrkB / CREB 信号通路的影响*

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摘要:目的 探讨柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤(CLM)对肿瘤后抑郁模型大鼠海马源性神经营养因子/酪氨酸激酶受体 B / 环磷酸腺苷反应元件结合蛋白(BDNF / TrkB / CREB)信号通路的影响。方法 采用接种腹水癌细胞系 S180 细胞建立肿瘤大鼠模型,再通过慢性不可预知温和刺激(CUMS)诱导肿瘤后抑郁大鼠模型。将 12 只模型大鼠分为模型对照组、CLM 组(每 10 g 体质量给药 0.1 mL),各 6 只;另设正常对照组(6 只)。采用旷场实验(OFT)、悬尾实验(TST)、强迫游泳实验(FST)检测大鼠的抑郁样行为,酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)试剂盒检测大鼠血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH - Px)水平,以及海马组织白细胞介素(IL) - 1 β 、肿瘤坏死因子 - α (TNF - α)与 IL - 10 的水平,免疫印迹(Western blot)法检测 BDNF,TrkB,CREB 及磷酸化环磷酸腺苷反应元件结合蛋白(p - CREB)的水平。结果 与模型对照组比较,CLM 组大鼠 OFT 距离、时间及 TST, FST 静止时间均显著减少($P < 0.01$),血清 SOD 和 GSH - Px 水平均显著升高($P < 0.01$),海马组织中 IL - 1 β 和 TNF - α 水平均显著升高($P < 0.01$),IL - 10 水平显著降低($P < 0.01$),BDNF 和 TrkB 蛋白表达及 p - CREB / CREB 均显著上调($P < 0.01$)。结论 CLM 可显著改善肿瘤后抑郁模型大鼠的抑郁样行为,抑制海马神经炎症反应,可能与上调 BDNF / TrkB / CREB 信号通路有关。

关键词:肿瘤后抑郁;柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤;脑源性神经营养因子;酪氨酸激酶受体 B;环磷酸腺苷反应元件结合蛋白;作用机制

Effect of Chaihujialonggumuli Decoction on BDNF / TrkB / CREB Signaling Pathway in Hippocampus of Model Rats with Post - Tumor Depression

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of Chaihujialonggumuli Decoction (CLM) on brain - derived neurotrophic factor / tyrosine kinase receptor B / cyclic adenosine monophosphate response element - binding protein (BDNF / TrkB / CREB) signaling pathway in hippocampus of model rats with post - tumor depression. **Methods** The tumor rat models were established by inoculating ascites cancer cell line S180 cells, and then induced to post - tumor depression rat model by chronic unpredictable mild stimulation (CUMS). Twelve model rats were divided into the model group and the CLM group (rats were administered 0.1 mL of CLM per 10 g), with six rats in each group, and the normal control group (six rats) was also set. Open field test (OFT), tail suspension test (TST), and forced swimming test (FST) were used to detect depression - like behavior in rats. Enzyme - linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit was used to detect the levels of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH - Px) in serum, the levels of interleukin - 1 β (IL - 1 β), tumor necrosis factor - α (TNF - α), and IL - 10 in the hippocampal tissue. Western blot was used to detect the levels of BDNF, TrkB, CREB, and phosphorylated cyclic adenosine monophosphate response element - binding protein (p - CREB). **Results** Compared with those in the model group, the distance and time of rats in OFT, the immobility time of rats in TST and FST in the CLM group significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), the levels of serum SOD and GSH - Px in the CLM group significantly increased ($P < 0.01$), the levels of IL - 1 β and TNF - α in the hippocampal tissue in the CLM group significantly increased ($P < 0.01$), the levels of IL - 10 in the hippocampal tissue in the CLM group significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), while the protein expression of BDNF and TrkB, and the p - CREB / CREB in the hippocampal tissue in the CLM group significantly up - regulated ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** CLM can significantly improve depression - like behavior in post - tumor depression model rats, inhibit hippocampal neuroinflammatory response, and may be related to up - regulating the BDNF / TrkB / CREB signaling pathway.

Key words: post - tumor depression; Chaihujialonggumuli Decoction; brain - derived neurotrophic factor; tyrosine kinase receptor B; cyclic adenosine monophosphate response element - binding protein; mechanism of action

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抑郁症是一种广泛存在的精神障碍^[1],随着社会发展、压力增加和情感缺失,抑郁症的发病率逐年增加,但目前缺乏疗效显著、副作用少的抗抑郁药^[2-5]。肿瘤相关性抑郁状态是以肿瘤为基础疾病而引发的一种症状或状态,对肿瘤患者的生存质量产生直接影响。我国肿瘤患者的肿瘤相关性抑郁发病率为25.8%~58.0%,显著高于正常人群的发病率18.37%^[6-8]。中医药具有靶点多、副作用少的优势,广泛用于抑郁症的治疗^[9]。经典抗抑郁药方常出现柴胡-白芍药对,如柴胡疏肝散、四逆散和逍遥散^[10-12]。柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤(CLM)具有安神作用,可拮抗痴呆、失眠、焦虑、紧张和迟发性性腺功能减退,是精神障碍患者的首选处方^[13-15]。动物实验表明,CLM长期给药后的抗抑郁作用可能存在多种作用机制^[16-17]。CLM可能通过防止前额皮质多巴胺能和5-羟色胺能传递的减少,使下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺系统的功能障碍正常化,缓解慢性应激诱导的抑郁样症状^[18],还可上调脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)的表达^[19]。但CLM的快速抗抑郁潜力尚待挖掘。大量研究发现,外部应激导致大鼠皮层的炎性反应,进而诱导核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体蛋白热蛋白结构域相关蛋白3(NLRP3)炎性小体的形成和炎性因子如白细胞介素6(IL-6)、白细胞介素1 β (IL-1 β)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)的释放^[20-22]。一直以来都认为炎症是导致抑郁症的重要原因^[23],目前尚不清楚CLM是否可通过促进抗炎作用,进一步产生协同抗抑郁作用。本研究中通过建立肿瘤后抑郁模型探讨CLM治疗抑郁症的机制,以期为临床治疗肿瘤后抑郁提供思路。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器、试剂、细胞与动物

仪器: DY89-II型新芝电动玻璃匀浆器(宁波新芝生物科技公司); HC-3018R型中佳高速冷冻离心机(安徽中科中佳科学仪器有限公司); ELX-800型全自动酶标仪(美国Bio-Tek公司)。

试剂: 超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)试剂盒(批号为A001-3-2), 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)试剂盒(批号为A005-1-2), 均购自南京建成生物工程研究所有限公司; IL-1 β 试剂盒(批号为P6245), IL-10试剂盒(批号为P6290), TNF- α 试剂盒(批号为P6231), 均购自上海碧云天生物科技公司; 抗BDNF抗体(批号为ab108319), 抗酪氨酸激酶受体B(TrkB)抗体(批号为ab187041), 抗环磷酸腺苷反应元件结合蛋白(CREB)抗体(批号为ab32515), 抗磷酸化-CREB(p-CREB)抗体(批号为ab32096), 辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)-山羊抗兔(批号为ab136774), 均购自美国Abcam公司。柴胡

龙骨牡蛎汤配方颗粒,组方为北柴胡12g,龙骨、牡蛎、茯苓、珍珠母各15g,黄芩、生姜、党参、桂枝、半夏、大黄各9g,大枣10g。中药饮片购自北京康仁堂药业有限公司,常规煎煮后,浓缩为1.6g/mL药液,4℃冷藏,备用。

细胞: LLC-WRC 256细胞(批号为CCL-38),腹水癌细胞系LLC-WRC 256 S180细胞(批号为TIB-66),均购自American Type Culture Collection。

动物: 18只健康雄性SD大鼠(上海斯莱克实验动物有限责任公司,鼠龄12个月,体质量300~350g),实验动物使用许可证号为SYXK<沪>2022-0012。在特定的无病原体(SPF)条件下,以无菌标准实验室饲料和水自由饲养。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 建模、分组与给药

复苏LLC-WRC 256细胞,从SD大鼠腹腔注射造模。取造模7d生长良好的腹水型大鼠,在无菌操作下抽取腹水,用灭菌的生理盐水稀释,调节细胞数为 6×10^7 个/mL,置冰水中保存备用;将每只SD大鼠左前肢腋窝皮下接种腹水癌细胞系LLC-WRC 256 S180细胞悬液0.2mL构建肿瘤模型;接种1周后观察成瘤情况,形成可触及的肿瘤硬块及后续实验完成后通过1%戊巴比妥钠安乐死小鼠后解剖,对肿瘤进行验证。肿瘤造模成功后,肿瘤大鼠均进行为期14d的慢性不可预知温和刺激(CUMS)抑郁造模^[24],共接受14d应激,包括热水游泳(38℃,3min),冷刺激(4℃,3min),禁食24h、禁饮24h,昼夜颠倒,潮湿鼠笼24h,夹尾悬尾(1min)。每天随机安排1种应激,刺激周期为2周。将18只大鼠随机分为正常对照组、模型对照组、CLM组(每10g体质量给药0.1mL),每组6只,眼眶采血0.5mL,随后安乐死,取大脑海马组织进行后续处理。

1.2.2 血清生化指标测定

取血液,4℃下以3000g的速率离心15min,取上清液,使用前储存温度-80℃。冰上解冻血清样本,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)试剂盒检测血清样本中SOD和GSH-Px的水平,严格按说明书操作。

1.2.3 行为学测试

旷场实验(OFT): 采用OFT评价实验动物在新环境下的自主行为、探究行为与紧张程度。于40m×40m×15cm开阔场地中测量大鼠自发运动活动,监测水平活动(即行进的总距离),在光照良好的透明丙烯酸笼中测试5min。记录大鼠在隔板附近及场地中心区内的活动轨迹,分析其在中心区域活动的距离和时间。在不同大鼠检测间隔期间使用75%乙醇对场地进行消杀。

悬尾实验(TST): 采用TST评价抗抑郁药物的药

效。将大鼠置于听觉和视觉都被隔离的小室中,用胶带将大鼠尾部悬挂在离地面 50 cm 处,并计算 6 min 测试期最后 4 min 内大鼠的总静止时间。

强迫游泳实验(FST):采用FST考察啮齿类动物行为绝望和抗抑郁反应^[25]。将大鼠从笼中取出,分别放入透明的玻璃容器(高度 40 cm,直径 20 cm)中,充满 30 cm 的水(22~23 °C),使大鼠在水中游泳 6 min^[26]。当大鼠漂浮在水面时,不会进行挣扎,只需进行必要的动作来保持头部露出水面,认为是静止的。使用 ANY - maze 6.0 软件记录 6 min 测试期最后 4 min 的总静止时间。

1.2.4 ELISA 法检测炎症因子水平

大脑海马组织匀浆处理后,根据试剂盒说明采用 ELISA 法检测海马的 IL - 1 β , IL - 10, TNF - α 的表达水平。

1.2.5 免疫印迹(Western blot)法测定蛋白表达水平

海马组织均质化后,使用 BCA 蛋白检测试剂盒测定上清液中的蛋白浓度。将等量的蛋白质(40 μ g)加载到十二烷基硫酸钠 - 聚丙烯酰胺凝胶上,转移到尼龙膜上,分别与一抗于 4 °C 下孵育过夜,将膜与二抗

HRP - 山羊抗兔一起孵育。通过化学发光检测条带,使用 AlphaEase 6.22 软件测量条带的光密度。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 21.0 统计学软件分析, GraphPad Prism 8.0 软件制作图片。计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较行独立样本 *t* 检验,多组间比较行 One - Way ANOVA 分析,事后检验行 Tukey's multiple comparisons test。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对抑郁样行为的影响

与正常对照组比较,模型对照组大鼠血清抗氧化因子 SOD 及 GSH - Px 水平均显著下降($P < 0.01$);与模型对照组比较,CLM 组大鼠血清抗氧化因子 SOD 及 GSH - Px 水平均显著上升($P < 0.01$)。与正常对照组比较,模型对照组大鼠 OFT 距离与时间、TST 与 FST 静止时间均显著增加($P < 0.01$);与模型对照组比较,CLM 组大鼠 OFT 距离与时间、TST 与 FST 静止时间均显著减少($P < 0.01$)。详见表 1。

表 1 各组大鼠血清 SOD 及 GSH - Px 与行为学测试结果比较($\bar{X} \pm s, n = 6$)

Tab. 1 Comparison of the levels of serum SOD and GSH - Px and the behavioral test results of rats in each group ($\bar{X} \pm s, n = 6$)

组别	SOD(U/mL)	GSH - Px(U/mL)	OFT 距离(mm)	OFT 时间(s)	TST 静止时间(s)	FST 静止时间(s)
正常对照组	156.32 \pm 11.02	319.65 \pm 22.65	13 562.00 \pm 136.51	36.27 \pm 5.52	58.36 \pm 3.81	59.25 \pm 4.77
模型对照组	104.22 \pm 8.65*	166.55 \pm 12.32*	17 413.34 \pm 256.22*	63.64 \pm 4.33*	108.23 \pm 6.53*	89.64 \pm 6.28*
CLM 组	132.32 \pm 12.45#	223.25 \pm 18.65#	15 423.74 \pm 214.62#	48.78 \pm 4.46#	81.38 \pm 8.12#	66.22 \pm 5.42#

注:与正常对照组比较,* $P < 0.01$;与模型对照组比较,# $P < 0.01$ 。表 2 至表 3 和图 1 同。

Note: Compared with those in the normal control group,* $P < 0.01$; Compared with those in the model control group,# $P < 0.01$ (for Tab. 1 - 3 and Fig. 1).

2.2 对海马神经炎症因子水平的影响

与正常对照组比较,模型对照组大鼠 IL - 1 β , TNF - α 含量均显著增加($P < 0.05$), IL - 10 含量显著下降($P < 0.05$);与模型对照组比较,CLM 组大鼠 IL - 1 β , TNF - α 含量均显著减少($P < 0.01$), IL - 10 含量显著增加($P < 0.01$)。详见表 2。

表 2 各组大鼠血清炎症因子水平比较($\bar{X} \pm s, \text{pg/mL}, n = 6$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of serum inflammatory factor levels of rats in each group ($\bar{X} \pm s, \text{pg/mL}, n = 6$)

组别	IL - 1 β	TNF - α	IL - 10
正常对照组	125.48 \pm 14.17	77.39 \pm 8.21	89.22 \pm 5.56
模型对照组	267.86 \pm 22.31*	148.58 \pm 11.16*	41.29 \pm 6.20*
CLM 组	156.37 \pm 23.12#	123.47 \pm 9.52#	69.72 \pm 4.04#

2.3 对 BDNF / TrkB / CREB 信号通路相关蛋白表达水平的影响

采用 Western blot 法检测 BDNF / TrkB / CREB 通路中的标志性蛋白^[27]。与正常对照组比较,模型对照组大鼠 BDNF 与 TrkB 蛋白表达水平与 p - CREB / CREB

均显著下降($P < 0.05$);与模型对照组比较,CLM 组大鼠 BDNF 和 TrkB 蛋白表达水平与 p - CREB / CREB 均显著上升($P < 0.01$)。结果表明,CLM 通过 BDNF / TrkB / CREB 信号通路改善肿瘤后抑郁模型大鼠抑郁状态。详见表 3 和图 1。

表 3 各组大鼠脑组织 BDNF / TrkB / CREB 信号通路相关蛋白表达水平比较($\bar{X} \pm s, n = 6$)

Tab. 3 Comparison of expression levels of BDNF / TrkB / CREB signaling pathway - related proteins in brain tissues of rats in each group ($\bar{X} \pm s, n = 6$)

组别	BDNF	TrkB	p - CREB / CREB
正常对照组	0.76 \pm 0.04	0.86 \pm 0.04	0.51 \pm 0.03
模型对照组	0.36 \pm 0.04*	0.31 \pm 0.05*	0.26 \pm 0.04*
CLM 组	0.68 \pm 0.03#	0.66 \pm 0.04#	0.41 \pm 0.03#

3 讨论

抑郁症及伴随其他疾病的抑郁症治疗仍是重大挑战。CLM 已长期安全、有效地用于包括抑郁症在内的许多疾病的治疗,本研究中进一步评估了 CLM 是否具有

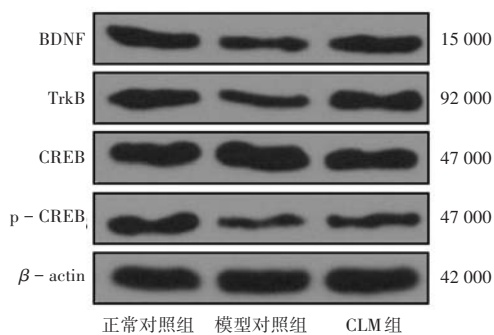


图1 各组大鼠海马BDNF, TrkB, CREB, p-CREB蛋白质印迹图

Fig.1 Western blot of BDNF, TrkB, CREB, and p-CREB in the hippocampal tissue of rats in each group

快速抗抑郁作用和其抗抑郁的潜在作用机制。结果显示, CLM抑制了肿瘤后服模型大鼠体内的氧化应激水平,起到了抗抑郁样作用,增加了海马中BDNF的表达,表明与CLM的抗抑郁样作用有关。

研究表明, CLM的即时抗抑郁活性与越鞠丸或氯胺酮相当,但CLM的抗抑郁作用持续时间不及越鞠丸或氯胺酮^[28-29]。但CLM的快速诱导抗抑郁及其效应剂量仅为其他药物临床剂量的1/2,如越鞠丸需高于临床剂量才能产生快速的抗抑郁样作用^[30]。黄芩苷是CLM制剂中富集最多的化合物,具有多种药理活性,如抗炎和促进神经发生能力^[31-32],还表现出了抗抑郁样作用^[33-34],这与海马体中BDNF的增加有关^[35-36]。

BDNF及其受体TrkB在神经回路的形成中具有重要作用,并广泛参与了许多神经精神障碍疾病的形成^[37]。一项临床研究的系统综述和荟萃分析表明, BDNF直接参与抑郁症的病理过程,且BDNF的表达恢复可能是抗抑郁产生疗效的基础^[38-39];抑郁降低了海马组织中BDNF mRNA和蛋白的表达,但不降低前额皮质的表达^[40-41]。均与本研究肿瘤后抑郁使大鼠降低了海马组织中BDNF和TrkB的蛋白表达水平一致。CLM治疗恢复了海马组织中BDNF和TrkB的表达水平, BDNF/TrkB信号可增加海马CA1区锥体神经元的树突棘密度^[42],海马组织中的BDNF在慢性不可预测的轻度应激诱导的抑郁样行为和海马锥体神经元中树突棘的改变中起关键作用^[43]。而BDNF/TrkB途径可依赖CREB影响神经元功能^[44]。JEE等^[45]报道, BDNF作为抑郁症病因学中关键的神经营养因子,炎症与抑郁样行为息息相关,可通过炎症途径改善抑郁症。本研究结果显示, BDNF/TrkB/CREB信号的失活是肿瘤后抑郁发生的重要机制,可通过此信号通路改善神经炎症与抑郁样行为。海马区存在丰富的其他因素串扰影响抑郁症的发生,本研究中仅从单一的角度探讨CLM改善肿瘤后抑郁的调节机制,后续研究将从细胞水平、临

床水平进一步探究肿瘤后抑郁的相关机制。

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