

· 论著 ·

吡格列酮对阿尔茨海默病模型大鼠学习记忆障碍的改善及海马区 BDNF、TrkB 表达的作用

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摘要：目的 探讨吡格列酮对 β 淀粉样蛋白 ($A\beta$)₂₅₋₃₅ 所致的阿尔茨海默病 (AD) 大鼠学习记忆障碍的改善作用及脑源性神经营养因子 (BDNF) 及酪氨酸激酶受体 B (TrkB) 海马区表达的作用。方法 随机将 40 只 SD 大鼠分为痴呆模型组、对照组、吡格列酮高剂量组、吡格列酮低剂量组 (每组 10 只)，对照组双侧海马区注射生理盐水，其余 3 组以双侧海马 CA1 区注射 $A\beta$ ₂₅₋₃₅ 制备痴呆大鼠模型，造模后，高、低吡格列酮组分别用 80 mg/kg 及 40 mg/kg，其余各组予生理盐水灌胃。Morris 水迷宫检测痴呆大鼠学习记忆能力，免疫组化法检测双侧海马 BDNF、TrkB 阳性细胞的数目，Western blot 的方法观察 BDNF、TrkB 表达量的变化。结果 Morris 水迷宫检测显示：与模型组比较，吡格列酮治疗组潜伏期明显缩短 ($P < 0.05$)，穿越平台次数明显增多 ($P < 0.05$)，平台滞留时间明显延长 ($P < 0.05$)。免疫组化法检测显示模型组大鼠海马区 BDNF 及 TrkB 阳性细胞数较对照组明显减少，吡格列酮组较模型组明显增加 (P 均 < 0.05)，低剂量组、高剂量组无明显差异。Western blot 方法显示模型组大鼠海马区 BDNF 及 TrkB 表达量较对照组明显减少，吡格列酮组较模型组明显增加 (P 均 < 0.05)，高、低剂量吡格列酮组无明显差异。**结论** 海马 CA1 区注射 $A\beta$ ₂₅₋₃₅ 可致大鼠学习记忆障碍，吡格列酮可改善 AD 大鼠的学习记忆功能，其机制可能与调节脑内 BDNF 及特异性高亲和 TrkB 通路有关，从而为阿尔茨海默病的治疗提供新的理论依据。

关键词： 吡格列酮； β 淀粉样蛋白；海马；脑源性神经营养因子；酪氨酸激酶 B 受体

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Effects of pioglitazone on improvement of learning and memory impairments and BDNF and TrkB expressions in hippocampus of brain in Alzheimer disease rats

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the effects of pioglitazone on learning and memory impairment in rats with Alzheimer disease induced by amyloid β -protein ($A\beta$)₂₅₋₃₅ and the expressions of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and tyrosine kinase receptor B (TrkB) in hippocampus. **Methods** Forty SD rats were randomly divided into four group ($n = 10$ each): control group, AD model group, pioglitazone high dose group and pioglitazone low dose group. In control group, normal saline was injected into hippocampus, and in the remaining 3 groups, AD model was established by injecting $A\beta$ ₂₅₋₃₅ into bilateral hippocampal CA1 area. Two days after modeling, 40mg/kg pioglitazone and 80mg/kg pioglitazone were respectively given by lavage in pioglitazone low dose and high dose groups, and equal volume of normal saline was given by lavage in control group and model group. Morris water maze test were used to detect the ability of learning and memory of rats. Immunohistochemistry method was used to detect the number of positive expression cells of BDNF and TrkB in bilateral hippocampus. Western blot method was used to semi-quantitatively analyze BDNF and TrkB expression levels. **Results** Morris water maze test showed that the incubation period significantly shortened ($P < 0.05$) ; the times passing through platform significantly increase ($P < 0.05$) ; the retention period at platform significantly prolonged in both pioglitazone treatment groups compared with model group ($P < 0.05$) ; there were no significant differences in aforementioned indexes between both pioglitazone treatment groups (all $P > 0.05$). Immunohistochemistry test showed that the number of BDNF-and TrkB-

positive expression cells in hippocampus significantly decreased in model group compared with control group (all $P < 0.05$) and significantly increased in both pioglitazone treatment groups compared with model group (all $P < 0.05$), while there were no significant differences between both pioglitazone treatment groups (all $P > 0.05$). Western blot test showed that the BDNF and TrkB relative expression amounts in hippocampus decreased significantly in model group compared with control group and increased significantly in both pioglitazone treatment groups compared with model group (all $P < 0.05$), while there were no significant differences between both pioglitazone treatment groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** Injecting A β 25-35 into hippocampal CA1 area can cause learning and memory impairments. Pioglitazone can improve learning and memory functions of AD rats which might be associated with regulating BDNF and specific and high-affinity TrkB pathways in the brain, and this effect can provide a new theory evidence for the treatment of AD.

Key words: Pioglitazone; β -amyloid protein; Hippocampus; Brain derived neurotrophic factor; Tyrosine kinase receptor B

随着人口老龄化的进展,阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer disease,AD)的患病率逐年递增。美国的一项研究推测,假如一种药物可延缓病程5年,自2015年到2050年美国的AD患病率将减少50%。因此对AD的相关因素及药物干预研究成为神经科学领域不容忽视的问题。AD典型病理改变为老年斑(senile plaque,SP)、神经元纤维缠结(neurofibrillary tangles,NFT)及神经元丢失^[1]。 β 淀粉样蛋白(β -amyloid protein,A β)是老年斑的主要成分,其过量生成和沉积会引起一系列反应,导致学习记忆减退,认知障碍。因此A β 被认为是AD发病机制中的始动因素^[2]。吡格列酮(pioglitazone)属于噻唑烷二酮类药物,能增加细胞对胰岛素的敏感性,临床用于2型糖尿病及胰岛素抵抗的治疗。随着人们对吡格列酮的进一步认识,研究发现吡格列酮有潜在治疗神经变性疾病的可能^[3]。一些研究显示吡格列酮可减低转基因痴呆小鼠脑内A β 的含量^[4]。本实验采用双侧海马CA1区注射A β 25-35,不同剂量吡格列酮(40、80 mg/kg)灌胃,Morris水迷宫检测痴呆大鼠记忆能力,免疫组化法检测阳性细胞的数目及Western blot方法半定量检测BDNF、TrkB的表达量,对吡格列酮干预痴呆大鼠的学习记忆机制进行研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与材料 雄性Sprague-Dawley大鼠,由西安交通大学医学部动物实验中心提供。A β (美国Sigma公司,A4559-MG),脑立体定位仪(Narishige SN-3,日本),Morris水迷宫(成都泰盟科技有限公司,MT-200,四川),吡格列酮(日本Takera公司,纯度>99%),BDNF及TrkB(购于Epitomics公司,生物素二抗购于碧云天公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验动物分组 SD大鼠40只,随机分为模型组、对照组、低剂量吡格列酮组、高剂量吡格列酮治

疗组(每组10只)。10%水合氯醛(4 ml/kg)腹腔注射麻醉后,头颅固定在脑立体定位仪上,参照大鼠脑立体定位图谱^[5],以前囟为原点,向后3.0 mm旁开2.0 mm为穿刺点,钻开颅骨,自脑表面用微量进样器进针3.0 mm至海马。对照组每侧海马注射生理盐水3 μ l,其余3组每侧海马注射A β 25-35 3 μ l(5 μ g),缓慢注射后,停针5 min。缝合。造模2 d后低剂量、高剂量组分别给予吡格列酮40 mg/kg、80 mg/kg,对照组和模型组给予等量生理盐水,灌胃4周^[6]。

1.2.2 Morris水迷宫实验 水迷宫水温控制在 (25 ± 2) °C,从4个象限等距标记4个人水点。(1)定位航行试验:分别从4个不同象限,将大鼠头朝池壁放入水中,记录其2 min内寻找平台所需时间(逃避潜伏期)。(2)空间探索试验:实验第6天撤除平台,将大鼠面向池壁从4个不同象限放入水池,测试2 min内跨越原平台位置的次数^[6]。

1.2.3 免疫组化方法观察海马区BDNF、TrkB阳性细胞数目 SD大鼠经10%水合氯醛(4 ml/kg)腹腔注射麻醉后,快速灌注4 °C生理盐水,快速断头取脑。将脑组织置于4%多聚甲醛中固定24 h,所有标本均以注射点为中心做连续冠状切片,片厚5 pm,所有切片均包含海马区。切片于37 °C烘干12 h,正常兔血清封闭液30 min;入一抗(BDNF抗体浓度为1:200,TrkB抗体浓度为1:100),于4 °C冰箱内孵育72 h,期间每天摇动3次,生物素二抗,37 °C孵育1 h,10 min DAB显色,光镜下观测双侧海马,每部位取5个视野,计数BDNF、TrkB阳性神经元的数目。

1.2.4 Western blot半定量观察BDNF、TrkB表达量的变化 将海马组织放入含有蛋白酶抑制剂的RIPA裂解液提取蛋白,于4 °C超声12 000 rpm,30 min离心,收集上清液放-80 °C保存备用。用蛋白提取试剂盒提取总蛋白,BCA法测定蛋白浓度。加入60 μ g上样,加缓冲液电泳。转膜,在室温下摇床2 h,加入

BDNF 1:1 000, TrkB 1:1 000 —抗, 4 ℃冰箱过夜。加入 HRP 二抗。孵育 1 h 后 ECL 发光 5 min, 应用胶片曝光, 用 β -actin 做内参对照。

1.3 统计学分析 应用 SPSS 16.0 软件进行分析, 计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 Morris 水迷宫检测 与模型组比较, 吡格列酮治疗组潜伏期明显缩短($P < 0.05$), 穿越平台次数明显增多($P < 0.05$), 平台滞留时间明显延长($P < 0.05$), 但与对照组比较, 上述指标仍有明显差异(P 均 < 0.05)。见表 1, 图 1。

2.2 免疫组化法检测 BDNF 及 TrkB 阳性数目 免疫组化法检测显示模型组大鼠海马区 BDNF 及 TrkB 细胞数目较对照组明显减少, 吡格列酮组较模型组明显增加(P 均 < 0.05), 高、低剂量吡格列酮组无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。见表 2, 图 2, 3。

2.3 Western blot 方法观察 BDNF、TrkB 表达量的变化 Western blot 方法显示模型组大鼠海马区 BDNF 及 TrkB 表达量较对照组明显减少, 吡格列酮组较模型组明显增加(P 均 < 0.05), 高、低剂量吡格列酮组无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。见表 3。

3 讨 论

AD 治疗目前尚无明显有效的药物, A β 是该病发病机制中的起始因素和关键环节。抑制 A β 的沉积有望成为治疗 AD 的靶向用药。Heneka 等^[7]发现过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (PPAR γ) 激动剂可抑制转基因动物模型 A β 含量。进一步研究中, 临

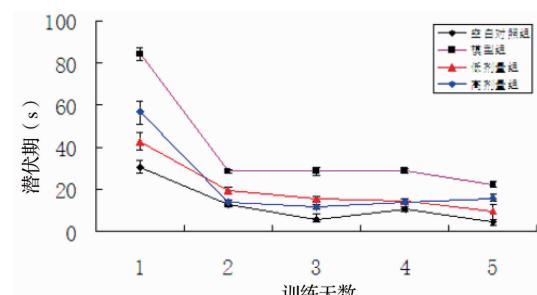


图 1 大鼠定位航行试验

表 1 各组大鼠潜伏期、穿越平台次数、平台滞留期比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	潜伏期 (s)	穿越平台次数	平台滞留时间 (s)
对照组	10	12.74 ± 1.74	7.25 ± 3.57	2.50 ± 1.27
模型组	10	38.43 ± 3.87 [▲]	3.47 ± 1.26 [▲]	1.03 ± 0.61 [▲]
低剂量吡格列酮组	10	20.19 ± 2.51 ^{*▲}	4.95 ± 1.96 ^{*▲}	1.72 ± 0.75 ^{*▲}
高剂量吡格列酮组	10	22.28 ± 2.19 ^{*▲}	4.39 ± 1.18 ^{*▲}	1.53 ± 0.68 ^{*▲}

注:与对照组比较, $▲P < 0.05$; 与模型组比较, $*P < 0.05$ 。

表 2 各组大鼠 BDNF 及 TrkB 阳性细胞数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

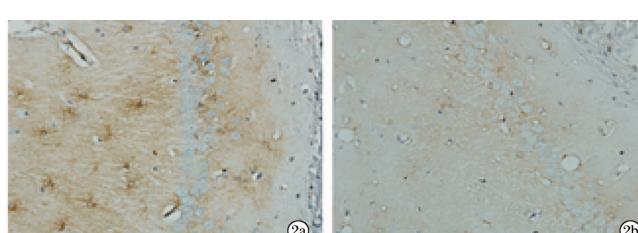
组别	例数	BDNF	TrkB
对照组	10	124.68 ± 5.18	144.22 ± 6.12
模型组	10	65.08 ± 3.12 [▲]	64.54 ± 3.11 [▲]
低剂量吡格列酮组	10	110.09 ± 4.16 ^{*▲}	120.34 ± 5.14 ^{*▲}
高剂量吡格列酮组	10	106.65 ± 4.11 ^{*▲}	116.04 ± 5.12 ^{*▲}

注:与对照组比较, $▲P < 0.05$; 与模型组比较, $*P < 0.05$ 。

表 3 各组大鼠海马组织 BDNF、TrkB 相对表达量的变化 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

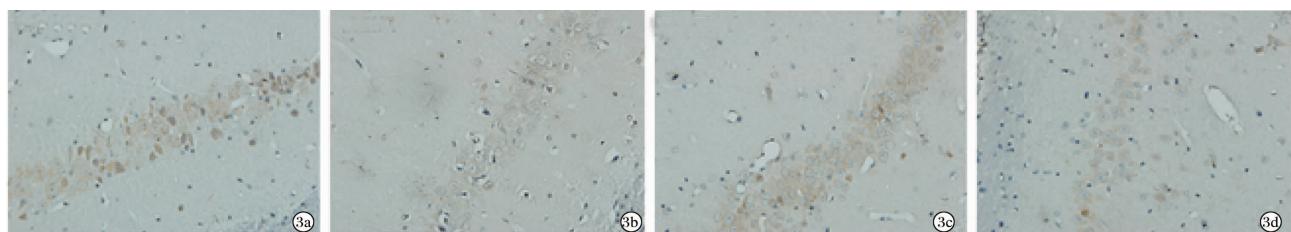
组别	例数	BDNF / β -Actin	TrkB / β -Actin
对照组	10	1.002 ± 0.012	0.909 ± 0.021
模型组	10	0.350 ± 0.013 [▲]	0.427 ± 0.018 [▲]
低剂量吡格列酮组	10	0.643 ± 0.017 ^{*▲}	0.708 ± 0.022 ^{*▲}
高剂量吡格列酮组	10	0.502 ± 0.016 ^{*▲}	0.580 ± 0.019 ^{*▲}

注:与对照组比较, $▲P < 0.05$; 与模型组比较, $*P < 0.05$ 。



注:2a:对照组;2b:模型组;2c:吡格列酮低剂量组;2d:吡格列酮高剂量组。

图 2 海马 CA1 区 BDNF 阳性细胞数目(DAB 显色, $\times 400$)



注:3a:对照组;3b:模型组;3c:吡格列酮低剂量组;3d:吡格列酮高剂量组。

图 3 海马 CA1 区 TrkB 阳性细胞数目(DAB 显色, $\times 400$)

试验 PPAR γ 激动剂对 AD 或认知障碍的治疗取得不同程度的成功^[8-9],但是目前作用机制尚不明确。PPAR γ 广泛地表达在小胶质细胞、星形胶质细胞及神经元^[10],BDNF 也广泛表达在皮质、海马的这些细胞中。一些研究显示与 AD 有关的认知能力下降与 BDNF 减少及活性降低有关^[11]。Prakash 等^[12]研究表明, BDNF 可以保护神经元抵抗炎症介质诱导的损伤, 调整自由基代谢, 以增加超氧化物歧化酶和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶在神经元中的含量, 减少自由基积累, 从而保护自由基攻击的神经元, BDNF 可修复受损的线粒体神经元, 促进神经再生。有研究指出针对 BDNF/TrkB 潜在作用可用于治疗阿尔茨海默病。已经证明受体激活可提高认知的作用, 与突触密度增加有关^[13-14]。本实验应用 A β 25-35 制备 AD 模型, 吡格列酮灌胃, Morris 水迷宫实验观察 AD 大鼠学习记忆变化, 结果显示吡格列酮组较模型组潜伏期缩短、穿越平台次数增多、平台滞留时间延长; 提示吡格列酮可以改善痴呆大鼠的学习记忆能力。进一步免疫组化及 Western blot 法检测结果显示, 模型组海马区 BDNF 及 TrkB 减少, 吡格列酮干预后 BDNF 及 TrkB 数目上调。提示吡格列酮可改善 AD 大鼠的学习记忆功能, 其机制可能与调节脑内 BDNF 及 TrkB 通路有关。

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