

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.22.003

通天草提取物对 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的保护作用及代谢组学研究 *

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摘要 目的:采用代谢足迹技术探讨通天草提取物对 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的保护作用及其代谢机制。**方法:**采用 MTT 法测定细胞增值率测定 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的细胞增殖情况,在此基础上首次采用代谢足迹技术评价通天草提取物的疗效。聚焦关键代谢通路及相关代谢靶标,阐明其 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的发病机制和通天草提取物的作用机制。**结果:**MTT 法测定细胞增值率结果 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠的原代海马神经元细胞的细胞活力明显减少,经代谢足迹技术研究发现,与同窝野生小鼠相比,A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠的原代海马神经元细胞代谢异常主要集中在与神经细胞相关的叶酸代谢和牛磺酸代谢上,经高通量质谱解析及文献数据库检索确定了 3 个差异代谢物,分别是 L- 硒基丙氨酸(L-Cysteic acid)、二氢叶酸(Dihydrofolate)、分支酸(Chorismate),这些小分子代谢产物经通天草提取物干预后有明显的回调趋势。**结论:**通天草提取物对 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠的原代海马神经元细胞具有一定程度的治疗作用,本次发现的 3 个生物标记物可能是 A_β 损伤 SAMP8 小鼠的原代海马神经元细胞发病机制的潜在靶点,给予通天草提取物后这些标记物呈不同程度的回调趋势,为通天草提取物治疗阿尔兹海默病提供实验依据。

关键词:通天草;SAMP8 小鼠;免疫组织化学染色方法;代谢足迹;潜在靶点

中图分类号:R-33; Q421; R749.16 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)22-4213-04

Study of Waternut Herb Extract on A_β SAMP8 Damage of Mouse Hippocampal neurons and the Protective Effect of Metabolomic Study*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the metabolic mechanism of protective effect of waternut herb extract on primary A_β SAMP8 damage of mouse hippocampal neurons by metabolic footprinting. **Methods:** MTT assay was used to determine the proliferation of primary hippocampal neurons in SAMP8 mice with A_β damage, the effect for the first time on the basis of metabolic footprinting evaluation waternut herb extract. Focus on key metabolic pathways and related metabolic targets, mechanism of primary A_β SAMP8 damage of mouse hippocampal neurons and pathogenesis of waternut herb extract. **Results:** MTT assay was used to measure the rate of cell proliferation. The results showed that the cell viability of the primary hippocampal neurons was significantly decreased in the A_β SAMP8 mice. The study found that metabolic footprinting, compared with littermate wild-type mice, neuronal cell metabolism A_β SAMP8 damage of mouse anomalies mainly concentrated in the metabolism of folic acid and taurine metabolism associated with nerve cells, by high-throughput mass spectrometric analysis and literature database retrieval to determine the 3 differential metabolites, respectively is L- disodoum alanine (L-Cysteic acid), dihydrofolate (Dihydrofolate), acid (Chorismate), the branch of small molecule metabolites through extract intervention after Amakusa callback trend obviously. **Conclusion:** the therapeutic effect of waternut herb extract on A_β SAMP8 damage of mouse primary hippocampal neurons to a certain extent, 3 biomarkers of this discovery may be a potential target of A_β SAMP8 damage of mouse primary hippocampal neurons in the pathogenesis of waternut herb extract, given after these markers were callback trend in different degree, suggesting that waternut herb extract could regulate metabolism related enzymes and metabolic pathways to protect the purpose, to provide the experimental basis for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease waternut herb extract.

Key words: Waternut herb; SAMP8 mice; Immunohistochemistry; Metabolic footprinting; Potential target

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; Q421; R749.16 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)22-4213-04

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81373777,81173599)

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(收稿日期:2017-01-17 接受日期:2017-02-13)

前言

阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是一种进行性神经退行性疾病,随着全球老龄化趋势的加剧,AD的患病人口目前正不断攀升,其发病机制尚不完全明确,且没有对AD具有明确治疗作用的相关药物。研究表明 β 淀粉样蛋白沉积所致的淀粉样斑块和由tau蛋白过度磷酸化形成的神经元纤维缠结是AD患者两大标志性病理特征。针对此特异性的病理特点,AD的建模方式可分为细胞模型和动物模型两种,转基因模型是动物模型中应用较为广泛、认可度较高的模型,SAMP8(ASM-Prone8)小鼠是由日本京都大学培育的优秀稳定的近交系衰老模型小鼠,其表现为学习记忆能力随年龄增长而加速衰老和中枢神经病变等特点^[1-3]与AD的临床表现极为相近,是AD研究的首选模型动物之一^[4-6]。本研究采用基于高通量的代谢足迹技术聚焦A β 损伤SAMP8小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的代谢轮廓及代谢径路,同时给予通天草提取物进行干预^[7-9],旨在为通天草治疗AD的相关药物研究提供实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

通天草药材购于北京同仁堂制药集团哈尔滨药店,经黑龙江中医药大学陈孝忠副教授鉴定为正品;A β 损伤SAMP8小鼠的原代海马神经元细胞及同窝野生小鼠原代海马神经元细胞(天津中医药大学第一附属医院提供)。

1.2 仪器和试剂

Agilent 6470A Triple Quadrupole质谱仪(美国安捷伦公司);AZ3102分析天平(赛多利斯艾科勒);KS50R台式高速冷冻离心机(上海赵迪生物科技有限公司);FLOM实验室超纯水机(中国FLOM公司);MK3型酶标仪(上海热电仪器有限公司)。

1.3 通天草提取物溶液及其他药液的制备

精密称定通天草药材100g,以1000mL的80%乙醇溶液浸泡1h,再次加入10倍量的80%乙醇溶液,加热回流3h,6层纱布过滤后,滤液减压浓缩。合并浓缩液于蒸发皿中,水浴80℃蒸干放入干燥箱,40℃干燥得干膏,冻干成粉备用,给药组剂量为10 μ g/mL。

DMEM完全培养液由89%DMEM无血清培养基、10%胎牛血清和1%双抗组成,配好的DMEM完全培养液密封置4℃保存待用;PBS缓冲液置于500ML瓶中,高压蒸汽灭菌10min,4℃保存待用。

1.4 细胞培养

将A β 损伤SAMP8小鼠的原代海马神经元细胞及同窝野生小鼠原代海马神经元细胞置于3mL、37℃的DMEM完全培养基中,离心(4℃、1000 rpm、3 min),弃掉上清,以1mL的DMEM完全培养基轻轻吹打混匀细胞,以5 \times 10⁵个细胞/mL密度接种于25cm²培养瓶中,置于37℃、5%CO₂、饱和湿度细胞培养箱中培养。

1.5 样品采集与制备

选取对数生长期细胞,经消化离心,弃去上清液得到细胞沉淀物,以DMEM完全培养基混匀至混悬液,以2 \times 10⁴个细

胞/mL密度接种于96孔培养板上,将其置于细胞培养箱中培养。孵育4h后取出,吸去上清液加入150 μ L二甲基亚砜,37℃震荡10min,使蓝紫色甲臜结晶充分溶解,进行吸光度值的测定。用MK3型自动酶标仪检测570 nm下的吸光度值,每组设置六个平行样本,每个样本测定3次后取平均值。按公式1计算细胞增殖率。PR%(细胞增殖率)=实验组OD₅₇₀值/空白组OD₅₇₀值×100%(公式1)。

取SAMP8小鼠原代海马神经元细胞,接种于96孔培养板,培养48小时后更换不含血清的培养基,每孔取出200 μ L的细胞培养液加入800 μ L的冷甲醇淬灭,震荡5min,离心(4℃、10000 rpm、10 min),取上清液400 μ L,置-80℃冻存备用。贴壁的细胞用预冷4℃的磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)溶液清洗2遍后,用细胞刮刀刮下细胞置于EP管中,离心取上清液,用预冷磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)液清洗1次后,加入1mL的冷甲醇溶液,涡旋,冰浴条件下于超声破碎仪中破碎细胞(20 W,3 min),离心(4℃、10000 rpm、10 min)取上清液100 μ L供代谢组学分析。

1.6 分析条件

质谱条件:采用电喷雾离子源(ESI),ESI+模式下毛细管电压设定为2.8 KV,锥孔电压设定为28 V;脱溶剂气温度设定为330℃;脱溶剂气流量设定为800 L/h;ESI-模式下毛细管电压设定为2.5 KV,脱溶剂气温度设定为310℃;脱溶剂气流量设定为750 L/h;采用全扫描模式采集。

1.7 统计学分析与潜在生物标记物筛选

采用SPSS 22.0进行统计学分析,对空白组和模型组的质谱信号进行统计分析,P<0.05为显著性差异,P<0.01为极显著差异。代谢组学数据预处理部分采用XCMS-online(美国Scripps公司)平台进行分析,将预处理的结果进行模式识别分析,以筛选差异离子,通过第三方数据库及数据检索系统确定潜生物标记物。

2 结果

2.1 SAMP8小鼠与野生小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的细胞增殖情况比较

与同窝野生小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的细胞相比,SAMP8小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的细胞增殖率明显降低,而通天草提取物可提高SAMP8小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的细胞增殖率(P<0.05),见表1。

2.2 代谢组学研究

以超高分辨质谱采集小鼠代谢轮廓数据,经XCMS-Online数据预处理平台处理后,导出各项数据矩阵,进行模式识别分析及数据统计学分析。从主成分PCA得分图中可以看出组间聚类明显(图1),空白组和模型组间分离明显,这可能是由于模型组细胞的代谢发生代谢异常所致,由此推断模型组细胞发生了显著变化,可能与AD的发展过程密切相关。给药组处于空白组和模型组间,直观可以看到给药组的代谢轮廓靠近空白组,证明通天草水提物对模型组小鼠具有一定的治疗作用,使其向空白组发展。

采用有监督的正交偏最小二乘判别分析可知获取空白组和模型组间对代谢轮廓贡献明显的差异离子作为潜在生物标记物(图2)。选取重要变量投影值大于2,且距离远点较远的

表 1 SAMP8 小鼠与野生小鼠原代海马神经元细胞的细胞增殖情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of the proliferation of primary hippocampal neurons from SAMP8 mice and wild type mice

Groups	Absorbance	Cell proliferation rate
Control group	0.311± 0.033	100± 8.28
Model group	0.133± 0.111	60± 5.19
Administration group	0.215± 0.392 [#]	80± 2.85 [#]

注:与空白组对比, P<0.01, P<0.05;与模型组比, [#]P<0.01, [#]P<0.05。

Note: compared with control group, P<0.01, P<0.05; compared with model group, [#]P<0.01, [#]P<0.05.

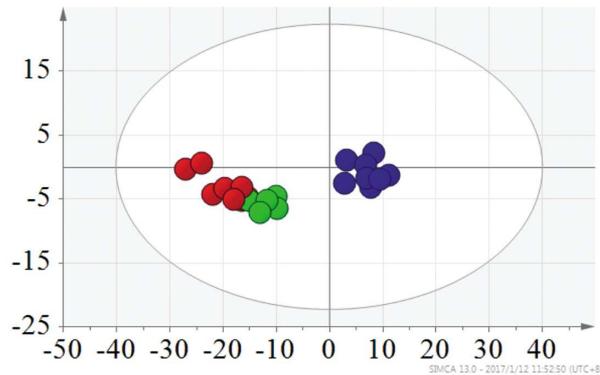


图 1 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞代谢 PCA 得分图

● 空白组 ● 模型组 ● 给药组

Fig.1 PCA score of primary hippocampal neurons in SAMP8 mice

● Control group ● Model group ● Administration group

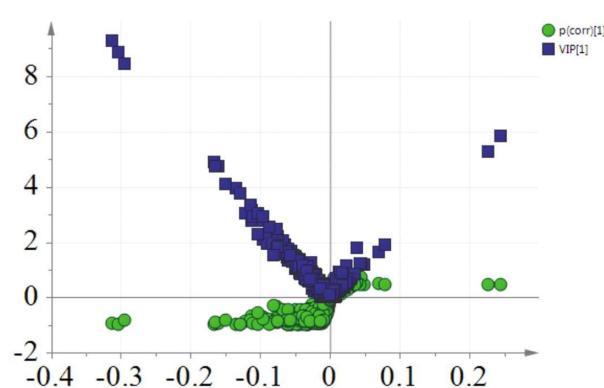


图 2 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞 VIP-S 分析

■ VIP ● S 图

Fig. 2 VIP-S plot of primary hippocampal neurons in SAMP8 mice

■ VIP ● S-plot

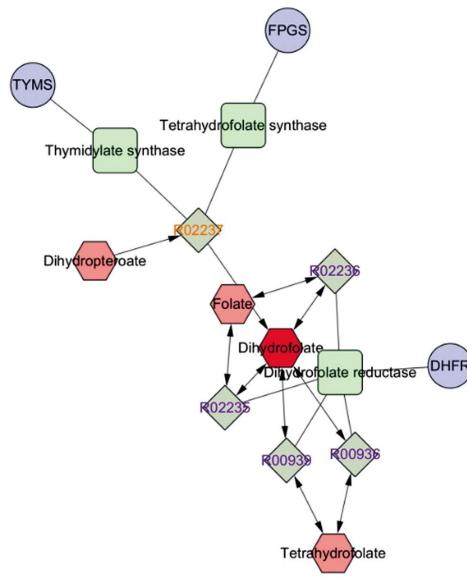


图 3 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞代谢网络分析图

Fig. 3 Metabolic network analysis of primary hippocampal neurons in SAMP8 mice

离子作为差异离子,进一步通过相关数据库检索进行比对,最终鉴定 3 个离子作为 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞学习记忆功能的潜在生物标记物,并由此构建 SAMP8 小鼠原代海马神经元细胞代谢的网络分析图(图 3)。

3 讨论

阿尔兹海默病是一类严重威胁人类健康的疾病,其发病机制复杂,针对其病理表象,主要提出的发病假说有与 A_β 淀粉蛋白沉积、氧化应激、炎症反应和 Tau 蛋白异常磷酸化等有关^[10-13]。目前,针对 AD 的治疗药物种类繁多,但具有明确疗效的药物还未知,因此亟待开发和解决对其治疗的有效药物。近年

来,中医药在多成分、多靶点治疗复杂疾病方面效果明显,为新药研发及多成分多靶点治疗提供了依据^[14-16]。

通天草为莎草科蓼属植物蓼茅的地上部分,具有清热解毒,利尿,降逆之功效。研究显示其对神经系统疾病,特别是阿尔兹海默病有很好的治疗作用,国内外学者通过对AD临床或动物模型的研究发现其针对发病假说的典型病理状态有很好的缓解和回调作用,但基于高通量代谢组学的研究未见报道。本研究基于非靶向的代谢轮廓技术对其进行发病机制的深入挖掘和对通天草干预作用药效进行评价,以期阐明通天草的作用机制。

近年来研究发现,AD的发病机制与牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢密切相关^[17-20],在人体代谢中,牛磺酸参与多条代谢通路,是多个代谢通路汇集的重要节点,如牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢、初级胆汁酸代谢、硫代谢、转运蛋白代谢、神经活性的配体-受体相互作用等。普遍认为牛磺酸有改善记忆能力的作用,同时牛磺酸又是连接诸多关键蛋白转化的节点,如L-半胱氨酸、丙氨酸和参与能量代谢的2-氧化戊二酸等。其含量及代谢的异常都会导致一些代谢通络的代谢异常,进而产生不同类的疾病。近年来由不同致病诱导的AD动物模型研究中,牛磺酸代谢都得到了很好的应征,这表明牛磺酸代谢在AD发病过程中的特异性,为阿尔兹海默病的发病机制研究提供聚焦分析思路。值得注意的是牛磺酸与亚牛磺酸代谢通路中涉及与脑部疾病密切相关的代谢酶,即谷氨酸脱羧酶,由于此代谢酶的活性异常将有可能导致临床常见的大脑性麻痹症状的发生,此代谢酶可能与AD的发生密切相关,通过给予通天草提取液后发现牛磺酸代谢恢复正常,提示通天草通过调节改代谢通路间接达到缓解和治疗AD的作用。

本次通过代谢组学技术发现的核心生物标记物及相关代谢通路主要涉及牛磺酸代谢和叶酸代谢。前者代谢过程中涉及与脑部疾病密切相关的代谢酶,即谷氨酸脱羧酶、由于此代谢酶的活性异常将有可能导致临床常见的大脑性麻痹症状的发生。同时叶酸代谢是与神经系统直接相关的代谢,因而新生儿体内叶酸代谢极为活跃,脑部神经发育较其他时期速度更快。通过对两个代谢通路的分析,可以间接获取AD的发病过程与此密切相关,为其发病机制的聚焦研究提供新思路。

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