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慢性脑低灌注大鼠焦虑样行为与海马区域炎性细胞因子水平的相关性分析*

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摘要 目的: 分析慢性脑低灌注(CCH)大鼠模型焦虑样行为和海马和血清炎性细胞因子水平的相关性。**方法:** 将成年雄性Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠(200-220 g)分为两组(假手术(sham)和双侧颈总动脉结扎(BCCAO)组,每组N=40),分别给予BCCAO或者假手术。造模4周后,通过旷场实验和高架十字迷宫测试大鼠焦虑样行为;间接免疫荧光(Iba1和GFAP染色)和酶联免疫吸附实验(ELISA)分别测定海马CA1区胶质细胞激活和血清及海马区域白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、细胞粘附分子-1(ICAM-1)和血管细胞粘附分子-1(VCAM-1)水平。**结果:** 旷场实验结果表明相比sham组,BCCAO组总穿行距离、中央区穿行距离和停留时间明显增多($P<0.05$),高架十字迷宫实验中BCCAO组开臂停留时间和访问次数明显增加($P<0.05$),闭臂停留时间显著缩短($P<0.05$)。另外,相比sham组,BCCAO组大鼠海马CA1区胶质细胞明显激活,海马以及血清中炎性因子的表达水平均显著上调。Pearson相关性分析显示海马区域而非血清ICAM-1和VCAM-1水平与CCH大鼠焦虑样行为(中央区和开臂的停留时间)呈显著正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 海马区域ICAM-1和VCAM-1升高与CCH大鼠焦虑样行为显著相关,可能参与CCH慢性期焦虑样行为的发生。

关键词: 慢性脑低灌注;血管性痴呆;焦虑;细胞粘附分子-1;血管细胞粘附分子-1

中图分类号:R-33;R743;Q593.2;R338 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)03-449-06

Correlative Analysis between the Anxiety-like Behaviors and Hippocampal Inflammatory Cytokine Levels in a Rat Model of Chronic Cerebral Hypoperfusion*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the correlation between anxiety-like behavior and hippocampus/serum inflammatory reactive substances in chronic cerebral hypoperfusion (CCH) in rats. **Methods:** Adult male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (200-220 g) were divided into two groups (sham and bilateral common carotid artery ligation (BCCAO) groups, N=56 per group) and underwent BCCAO or sham surgery, and. After 4 weeks, the open field test and the elevated plus maze were used to test rats' anxiety-like behavior; immunofluorescence (Iba1 and GFAP staining) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) were used to determine glial activation in the hippocampal CA1 region and serum and hippocampus interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), cell adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) content respectively. **Results:** Open field test showed that the total walking distance of the BCCAO group was significantly higher than that of the sham group, as well as the walking distance and time spent in the central zone ($P<0.05$). In the elevated plus maze, the BCCAO group revealed significantly increased time spent in the open arm and number of visits, while the closed arm stay time was significantly lower ($P<0.05$). In BCCAO group glial cells were significantly activated compared with sham group in hippocampal CA1, and the expression levels of inflammatory factors in both of the hippocampus and serum in BCCAO group were detected ($P<0.05$). Correlative analysis indicated that expression levels of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in hippocampus (rather than serum) were positively associated with anxiety-like behavior (time spent in the center and open arm)($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in the hippocampus participate in the pathological process of chronic anxiety-like behavior in the CCH model.

Key words: Chronic cerebral hypoperfusion; Vascular dementia; Anxiety; VCAM-1; ICAM-1

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R743; Q593.2; R338 **Document Code:** A

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前言

流行病学数据表明 25% 以上的中风幸存者患有中风后焦虑症^[1,2]。焦虑可以延迟身体和认知恢复,且显著影响患者和家庭成员的生活质量^[3,4]。近来,研究显示慢性脑低灌注(CCH)引起血管源性的神经退行性病变,除明显认知障碍,与精神障碍也有关,但机制尚未完全明了^[5,6]。研究显示炎性细胞因子(白细胞介素 -6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 - α (Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- α)、细胞粘附分子 -1 (Intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1) 和血管细胞粘附分子 -1 (Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, VCAM-1) 水平上调可能与情绪障碍相关^[7,8]。本研究在建立双侧颈总动脉结扎大鼠模型 (bilateral common carotid artery occlusion, BCCAO) 的基础上,通过旷场实验和高架十字迷宫对其焦虑样行为进行观察分析,并且通过间接免疫荧光染色和酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)对神经炎性细胞因子水平,最后过 Pearson 相关性分析其焦虑样行为和炎症因子水平之间的相关性进行分析,结果报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物和分组

从空军军医大学(第四军医大学)的动物中心获得总共 96 只成年雄性 Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠(230-250 g)。所有实验均按照科学目的动物护理和使用指南(国家实验动物研究咨询委员会)进行,并经第四军医大学动物护理伦理委员会批准。除外手术造成的死亡,成年雄性 Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠(200-220 g)进行双侧颈总动脉结扎(BCCAO)或者假手术(sham)并分为两组(sham 和 BCCAO 组,每组 N=40)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 大鼠 BCCAO 模型建立 如本团队先前的研究所述^[9,11],在深度麻醉下(10%水合氯醛,3 mL/kg,腹膜内)通过永久双侧颈总动脉阻塞(BCCAO)建立 CCH 模型。除 40 只假手术组即 sham 组 (sham 手术 +PBS),56 只大鼠接受 BCCAO 手术程序。简而言之,通过中线颈部切口,将两个颈总动脉暴露并永久地用丝线缝合双重结扎(小心不要拉动或结扎迷走神经)。然后让动物从麻醉中恢复(使用加热板将体温保持在 37 °C)后将其放回笼中。Sham 组双侧动脉暴露后不结扎。通过激光多普勒血流计测定大鼠模型的脑血流量(50%-70%)的显着降低。手术中或手术后共有 14 只大鼠死亡,剩余 40 只大鼠为 BCCAO 组。

1.2.2 旷场实验 该装置由漆成黑色 (76 cm × 57 cm × 35 cm) 的木材制成,具有 48 平方的网格底板(6× 8 方格,每边 9.5 cm)。开场分为两个区域,即中央区(center)和边缘区(corner)(24 个外围方格)。实验人员远离开场分析箱。动物在适应 20 min 后,将动物轻轻放置在四个角落方块中的一个,并给予 5 分钟以探索该装置。通过红外摄像机记录行为反应,最后由 SMART v2.5.21 软件(Pan-lab, Spain)分析。本实验中测定的数据包括探索总时间和速度,中央区停留时间和距离以及边缘区停留时间和距离等,比如中央区停留时间减少表明焦虑。

1.2.3 高架十字迷宫 迷宫由漆成黑色的硬质塑料板制成,高出地面 0.5 m。该装置由两对垂直的闭臂(50× 10× 40 cm)和开臂 (50× 10 cm) 以及一个中间正方形区域组成。开臂有 1 cm

高的树脂玻璃作为边缘,以防止跌倒。室内暗光,将大鼠单独放置在迷宫的中心正方形上,面对开放臂和闭合臂。动物在适应 20 min 后,允许各组探测迷宫 5 min, 测试间隔期用消毒剂消毒清洁。通过红外摄像机连续监测行为反应,最后由 SMART v2.5.21 软件(Pan-lab, Spain)分析。在本实验中记录的数据包括开、闭臂的进入次数和停留时间,以及总探索时间和休息时间。需要注意的是,只有当所有四只爪子进入手臂时才记录手臂进入,比如开臂停留时间减少表明焦虑。

1.2.4 免疫荧光染色 在 BCCAO 手术后 4 周,在深度麻醉下用 PBS 冲洗后 4% 多聚甲醛经心脏灌注大鼠。常规取脑并固定过夜。使用低温恒温器(CM1900, Leica, Germany)制备冠状切片 (6 μm) 并储存在 -20 °C。简而言之,用 PBS 冲洗脑切片并与兔抗 Iba1(1:200, Abcam), 小鼠抗 GFAP(1:200, Immunoway, CA, USA) 抗体相应地在封闭液中 (0.5% 牛血清白蛋白 (BSA) 和 0.1% triton-X 100) 在 4°C 下过夜, 然后将切片与 Alexa Fluor 594/488- 缀合的二抗(Invitrogen, CA, USA) 室温孵育 3 h 用于染色, 然后进行 DAPI 染色。使用共聚焦显微镜(Olympus, Japan)分析切片,胶质染色的强度表示为免疫反应性细胞面积占总选择区域的百分比(ROI),sham 组被定义为 100%。

1.2.5 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA) 手术后 4 周处死大鼠。在解剖显微镜下将双侧海马组织在冰上解剖出来。将组织在 1 mL 冰冷的 PBS 中匀浆,并在 12,000× g, 4°C 下离心 15 min, 然后收集上清液。另一方面,收集对应的血清标本。据制造商的说明书(Abcam, CA, USA)用 ELISA 技术测量促炎细胞因子包括:白细胞介素 -6 (Interleukin-6, IL-6), 肿瘤坏死因子 - α (Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- α), 细胞粘附分子 -1(Intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1) 和血管细胞粘附分子 -1(Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, VCAM-1) 的含量,所有操作均重复三遍。

1.3 统计学分析

本研究数据表示均以 " 均值 ± 标准差 (mean ± SEM)" 表示,采用 SPSS 22.0.0 中 student-t 检验进行分析,然后采用 GraphPad Prism 7.0.1 进行作图,采用 Pearson 相关性分析海马区域相关的行为测试和炎性细胞因子水平的相关性分析。以 P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CCH 对旷场实验中大鼠活动能力和焦虑样行为的影响

如图 1 所示,造模 4 周后,旷场实验表明相比 sham 组,BCCAO 组大鼠总穿行距离明显上调($P<0.05$),但平均速度无显著性差异,表明 BCCAO 手术并未其运动能力产生明显阻碍。另一方面,BCCAO 组大鼠中央区穿行距离和停留时间相比 sham 组也显著上调($P<0.05$),边缘区域穿行距离减少($P<0.05$)。以上结果表明 BCCAO 组焦虑样行为显著减少。

2.2 CCH 对高架十字迷宫中大鼠焦虑样行为的影响

如图 2 所示,造模 4 周后,高架十字迷宫实验表明相比 sham 组,BCCAO 组大鼠开臂停留时间和访问次数增多($P<0.05$),闭臂停留时间和访问次数明显下降($P<0.05$),开臂闭臂总停留时间和休息时间并无显著差异。以上结果表明 BCCAO 组在高架十字迷宫中的焦虑样行为显著减少。

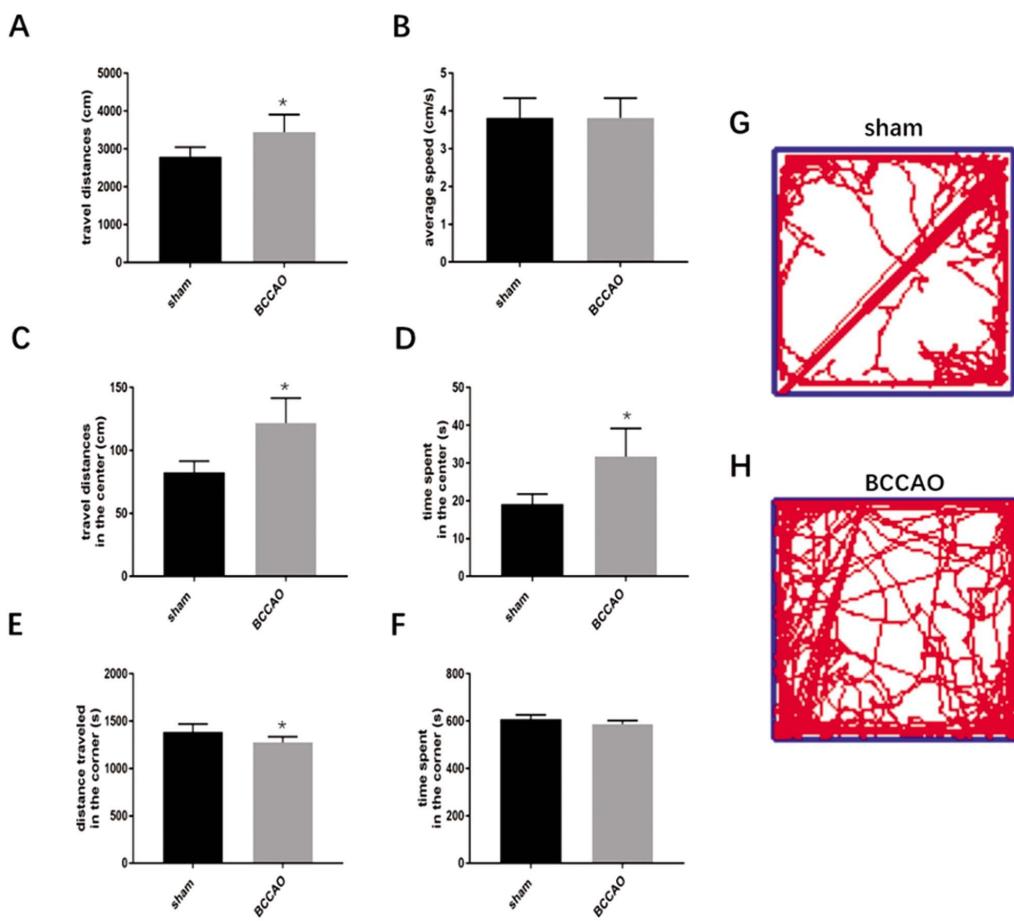


图 1 CCH 对旷场实验中大鼠焦虑样行为的影响

Fig.1 The effect of CCH on the anxiety-like behaviors of rats in the open field test

Note: (A) travel distances (cm); (B) average speed (cm/s); (C-D) travel distances and time spent in the center (D) (E-F) travel distances and time spent in the corner; (G-H) the representative experimental images in both groups. N=10 per groups; *P<0.05 vs. sham group.

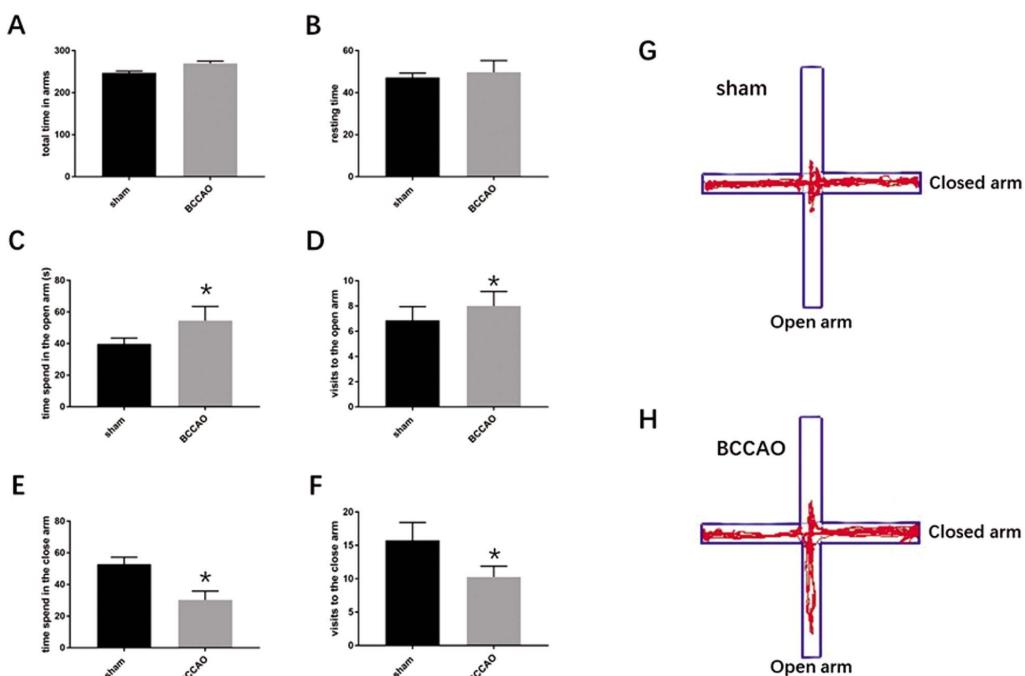


图 2 CCH 对高家十字迷宫实验大鼠焦虑样行为的影响

Fig.2 The effect of CCH on the anxiety-like behaviors of rats in the elevated plus maze test

(A) Total time in arms; (B) resting time; (C-D) time spent and visits to the open arm; (E-F) time spent and visits to the close arm; (G-H) the representative experimental images in both groups. N=10 per groups; *P<0.05 vs. sham group.

2.3 CCH 慢性期海马 CA1 区胶质细胞激活水平上调

为了进一步探究 CCH 对焦虑样行为产生影响的机制,本研究观察了海马 CA1 区神经炎性反应(胶质细胞激活和炎性

细胞因子)的水平变化。如图 3 所示,造模 4 周后,相比 sham 组,BCCAO 组大鼠海马 CA1 区域 Iba1 阳性小胶质细胞明显增加($P<0.05$),且 GFAP 阳性星形胶质细胞亦显著增多($P<0.05$)。

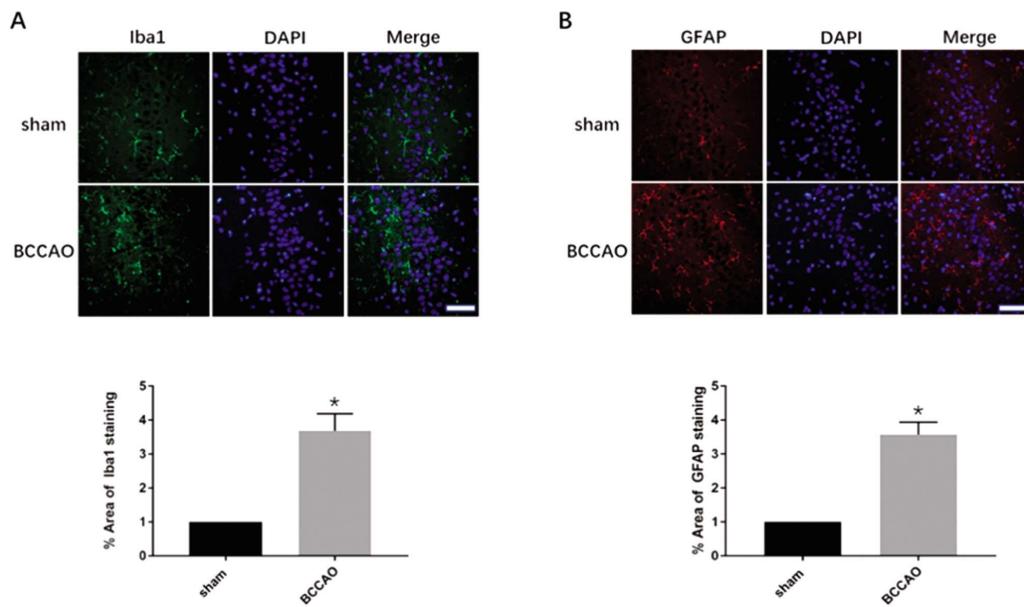


图 3 CCH 对海马 CA1 区胶质细胞激活水平的影响

Fig.3 The effect of CCH on the hippocampal CA1 glial activation

(A) Iba1 immunostaining and relative quantification; (B) GFAP immunostaining and relative quantification. Bar=50 μ m, N=10 per groups; * $P<0.05$ vs. sham group.

2.4 CCH 慢性期海血清和海马区域炎症因子的表达水平改变

胶质细胞激活可诱导下游炎性细胞因子的释放,为了进一步观察神经炎性反应的水平变化,本研究使用 ELISA 方法测量了血清和海马区域炎症因子:IL-6、TNF- α 、ICAM-1、VCAM-1

的含量。如图 4 所示,ELISA 结果显示相比 sham 组,BCCAO 组大鼠血清和海马区域以上炎性细胞因子含量均有不同程度的显著上调($P<0.05$),血清 VCAM-1 水平变化无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

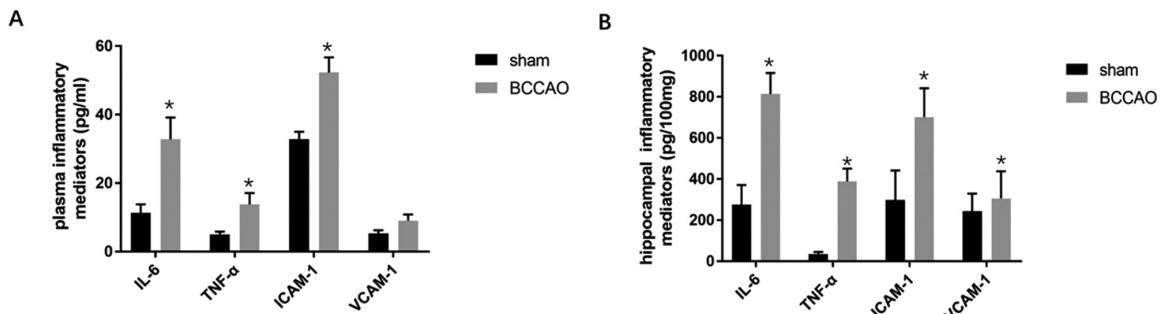


图 4 CCH 对血清和海马区域炎性细胞因子表达的影响

Fig.4 The effect of CCH on the expression of inflammatory cytokines both in plasma and hippocampus

(A) the expression of Interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor-alpha, (TNF- α), intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) in plasma in CCH model; (B) the expression of the cytokines in hippocampus. N=10 per groups; * $P<0.05$ vs. sham group.

2.5 CCH 大鼠模型中焦虑样行为与神经炎性细胞因子水平的相关性

为了进一步探究焦虑样行为与炎性因子水平的相关性,本研究选取行为学典型值(旷场实验中中央区停留时间以及高架十字迷宫中开臂停留时间)以及炎性细胞因子(血清和海马区域 IL-6、TNF- α 、ICAM-1、VCAM-1 含量)进行 Pearson 相关性分析。如表 1 所示,海马区域神经炎性因子水平与焦虑样行为呈现明显正相关($P<0.05$),而血清中以上炎性细胞因子之间显示并未有明显相关性($P>0.05$),数据未显示。

3 讨论

双侧 CCH 模型可产生明显的全脑低灌注,是目前最为常用的血管性认知障碍与痴呆 (vascular cognitive impairment and dementia, VCID) 模型,但脑缺血引起焦虑的生物学机制尚不完全清楚。既往的研究报道短暂和反复缺血都可以诱发焦虑样行为,海马特别是 CA1 区域对缺血敏感,也参与情感障碍^[12,13]。我们既往的研究显示 2VO 导致认知障碍伴随着海马 CA1 中 GABA 递质表达的下调^[14]以及广泛的以胶质细胞激活和神经

炎性因子上调为主要特征的神经炎性反应^[9-11]。近来有研究显示血清神经炎性细胞因子的水平和卒中后焦虑样行为呈现相关性^[8]。然而,慢性脑灌注不足是否会导致情感障碍,例如焦虑

样行为,以及潜在机制是否由神经炎性反应介导仍然在很大程度上未知。

表 1 CCH 模型焦虑样行为与海马区域神经炎性细胞因子的相关性

Table 1 Correlation between the anxiety-like behaviors and inflammatory cytokine levels in the hippocampus

	IL-6	TNF- α	ICAM-1	VCAM-1
Time spent in the center	0.17	0.21	0.51*	0.47*
Time spent in the open arm	0.19	0.20	0.43*	0.33*

Note: The data in the table referred to correlation coefficients (R values). *P<0.05 was considered to be positive.

焦虑症或症状是中风后常见的并发症,并伴有认知能力下降或痴呆^[15,16]。既往研究表明焦虑与突触可塑性改变有关^[17]。在焦虑动物中观察到抑制的 LTP, GABA 受体介导缓慢的突触抑制,这对突触可塑性很重要,并且与几种神经精神疾病有关^[18]。此外,情绪障碍与慢性低度炎症反应相关^[19,20]。大鼠血清中促炎介质表达的变化与疾病进展相关^[21,22]。在情绪障碍患者(如焦虑)的血清中,促炎细胞因子的水平增加^[16],转基因小鼠中炎性细胞因子的持续产生伴随着抑郁症的发作行为^[22]。

CCH 模型根据脑血流量的下降阶段可分为急性期、亚急性期和慢性期。由于慢性期炎性反应和行为学表现更加稳定,我们最终选取 4 周的时间段进行行为学分析(旷场实验和高架十字迷宫)^[5,6]。旷场实验和高架十字迷宫实验为经典的测量焦虑抑郁行为的实验设计,研究表明在情绪障碍啮齿动物模型的各个时期均可采用以上两种行为学检测手段对所施干预进行情绪后果的检测,焦虑样行为被定义为在中央区或者开臂的停留时间或者访问次数的减少^[7,8]。本研究中,CCH 模型能够引起明显的焦虑样行为下调。虽然有部分研究发现 CCH 模型中并无明显焦虑样行为或者表明 CCH 诱导了明显的焦虑样行为加重^[23],但最新研究表明 SD 大鼠品系的 CCH 模型慢性期有明显的焦虑样行为下调,此种行为学反应与认知水平下降呈现正相关,被认为是一种认知下降并发的情绪障碍改变敏感性降低^[24]。与之类似的,本研究结果也支持了这种假说,说明 CCH 大鼠焦虑样行为明显下调。

ICAM 和 VCAM-1 为神经血管单位 (neuro-vascular unit, NVU)重要的组成部分^[25,26],同时作为血管内皮细胞释放的炎性因子介导神经血管炎性反应。需要指出,血小板活化因子是白细胞功能,血小板聚集和中性粒细胞活化的强效化学介质^[27]。在缺血期间,ICAM 和 VCAM-1 增加,然后通过调节白细胞 - 内皮粘附而成为促炎信使^[28]。过量的 ICAM 和 VCAM-1 通过破坏血脑屏障,减少脑血流量和刺激白细胞来促进神经元损伤。在存在脑损伤的情况下,炎症激活可能成为导致生物系统失调导致行为改变的关键^[29]。ICAM 和 VCAM-1 是参与各种炎性疾病(包括情绪障碍)的有效炎症介质。大量研究表明 ICAM 和 VCAM-1 诱导白细胞和血小板释放 IL-6 和 TNF- α , 并促进白细胞与内皮细胞的粘附^[30]。本研究数据显示无论是血清或海马区域的神经炎性因子表达水平均明显上调,海马区域神经炎性因子变化更加显著 CCH 大鼠上调了炎性细胞因子(IL-6, TNF- α)的表达,而且上调细胞粘附分子(ICAM 和 VCAM-1)的表达,从而介导白细胞粘附和渗透。

综上所述,海马区域 ICAM-1 和 VCAM-1 升高与 CCH 大鼠焦虑样行为显著相关,可能参与 CCH 慢性期焦虑样行为的发生。

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