

淫羊藿苷调控BDNF/TrkB信号通路及突触可塑性对 创伤后应激障碍大鼠恐惧记忆的改善作用

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摘要 目的 探讨淫羊藿苷对创伤后应激障碍(PTSD)大鼠恐惧记忆的影响及作用机制。**方法** 选取雄性SD大鼠30只,应用单一连续应激(SPS)构建PTSD大鼠模型。将模型大鼠按随机数字表法分成SPS组、淫羊藿苷组及淫羊藿苷+K252a组,其中K252a为酪氨酸激酶受体B(TrkB)抑制剂,每组10只;另取10只正常大鼠作为对照组。淫羊藿苷组及淫羊藿苷+K252a组大鼠均于SPS造模1 d后灌胃给药淫羊藿苷,剂量为20 mg/kg,1次/d,共2周。对照组、SPS组给予等剂量生理盐水。K252a为造模7 d后侧脑室注射单次给药。2周后,旷场试验、高架十字迷宫实验、条件性恐惧测试检测各组大鼠焦虑、抑郁及恐惧记忆障碍状况;分子对接验证淫羊藿苷与脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)的结合活性。免疫组化检测大鼠杏仁核BDNF和TrkB的表达;Western blotting检测BDNF和TrkB蛋白的相对表达。免疫荧光检测大鼠杏仁核突触后密度蛋白95(PSD95)和突触素(SYN)的表达。**结果** 淫羊藿苷与BDNF具有较好的结合活性。与对照组相比,SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组大鼠进入中心区域次数和中心区域运动距离百分比明显降低,开臂进入(OE)和开臂时间(OT)明显降低,僵住时间和排便次数明显增加,BDNF、TrkB、PSD95和SYN蛋白表达明显降低($P < 0.05$);而与SPS组相比,淫羊藿苷组大鼠进入中心区域次数和中心区域运动距离百分比明显增加,OE和OT明显增加,僵住时间和排便次数明显减少,BDNF、TrkB、PSD95和SYN蛋白表达明显增加($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 淫羊藿苷可以有效缓解SPS诱导的大鼠恐惧记忆障碍,这种保护作用可能与激活BDNF/TrkB信号通路及上调突触相关蛋白SYN和PSD95有关。

关键词 淫羊藿苷; 创伤后应激障碍; 恐惧记忆; 脑源性神经营养因子; 突触可塑性

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Effects of icariin on BDNF/TrkB signaling pathway and synaptic plasticity regulation on fear memory improvement in rats with post-traumatic stress disorder

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Abstract Objective To investigate the effects and mechanisms of icariin on changes in fear memory in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) rats. **Methods** Thirty male SD rats were used to construct a rat model of single prolonged stress (SPS). The model rats were randomly divided into the SPS, icariin, and icariin + K252a (tyrosine kinase receptor B inhibitor) groups ($n = 10$ each; another 10 normal rats were used as the control group). The icariin and icariin + K252a groups were administered 20 mg/kg icariin by gavage once per day after SPS, while the control and SPS groups were administered the same dose of normal saline. K252a cells were injected into the lateral ventricles. After 2 weeks, anxiety, depression, and fear memory disorder in rats in each group were detected by the mine experiment, elevated cross maze experiment, and conditional fear test. The binding activity of icariin to brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and the BDNF and TrkB expressions in the rat amygdala were detected by immunohistochemistry. The relative expressions of BDNF and TrkB proteins were detected by Western blotting. The expressions of postsynaptic density protein 95 (PSD95) and synaptophysin (SYN) in the rat amygdala were detected using immunofluorescence. **Results** Icariin showed strong binding to BDNF. Compared with the control group, the times of entering the central area and the percentage of movement distance in the central area in the SPS group and the icariin+K252a

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group were significantly reduced. The open arm entry (OE) and arm opening time (OT) were significantly reduced, the freezing time and defecation times were significantly increased, and the expressions of the BDNF, TrkB, PSD95, and SYN proteins were significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the SPS group, the icariin group rats had significantly increased times of entering the central area and percentages of movement distance in the central area, significantly increased OE and OT, significantly reduced the time of immobilization and defecation, and significantly increased the expressions of BDNF, TrkB, PSD95, and SYN proteins ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Icariin effectively alleviated the fear memory impairment induced by SPS in rats. This protective effect is related to BDNF/TrkB signaling pathway activation and upregulated PSD95 and SYN expression.

Keywords icariin; post traumatic stress disorder; fear memory; brain derived neurotrophic factor; synaptic plasticity

创伤后应激障碍(post traumatic stress disorder, PTSD)是重大的公共卫生问题,通常由创伤事件引起,如战争、恐怖袭击、自然灾害等^[1]。PTSD的特征是对环境记忆的过度反应和恐惧消除受损^[2],而杏仁核在恐惧记忆中发挥重要作用^[3]。淫羊藿苷是从传统中草药淫羊藿中提取的类黄酮,可以自由穿过血脑屏障,抑制神经炎症反应,减轻氧化应激损伤,具有很强的神经保护作用^[4]。淫羊藿苷在社会失败应激小鼠模型中具有抗抑郁作用,且在多种抑郁症模型中显示出抗抑郁药样活性。淫羊藿苷在大鼠慢性轻度应激抑郁模型中通过调节5-羟色胺能系统功能过度活动,降低神经炎症反应,同样也表现出有效的抗抑郁作用^[5]。此外,通过纳米凝胶化合物系统鼻内给药淫羊藿苷,能够改善大鼠抑郁状态^[6]。然而,淫羊藿苷在单一连续应激(single-prolonged stress, SPS)诱导的PTSD动物模型中的治疗效果尚不清楚。本研究拟探讨淫羊藿苷对SPS大鼠恐惧记忆的影响,为研究PTSD的治疗方案拓展思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物模型制备及分组

选取雄性SD大鼠40只,体质量180~220 g(购自锦州医科大学,许可证号:SYXK[辽]2019-0007,实验伦理编号2022040201)。应用SPS法构建PTSD大鼠模型^[7]。将模型大鼠分为SPS组、淫羊藿苷组及淫羊藿苷+K252a组,每组10只;另取10只正常大鼠作为对照组。淫羊藿苷组及淫羊藿苷+K252a组大鼠均于SPS造模1 d后灌胃给药淫羊藿苷,剂量为20 mg/kg,1次/d,共2周^[8]。对照组和SPS组给予等剂量生理盐水。K252a(1 mmol/L)给药方法:脑立体定位仪固定大鼠,用微量注射器缓慢、匀速地注入大鼠侧脑室内(速度约为0.4 μ L/min),并留针2 min, K252a为造模

7 d后单次给药。2周后停止给药,第15天进行行为学测试,然后处死动物进行相关实验,实验遵循国家《实验动物管理条例》。

1.2 主要试剂及仪器

淫羊藿苷(批号:110737-201516),脑源性神经营养因子(brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)一抗(兔抗大鼠)、酪氨酸激酶受体B(tyrosine kinase receptor B, TrkB)一抗(小鼠抗大鼠)、突触后密度蛋白(postsynaptic density protein95, PSD95)一抗(兔抗大鼠)、突触素(synaptophysin, SYN)一抗(兔抗大鼠)、TrkB抑制剂K252a购自英国Abcam公司,冰冻切片机(德国SLEE公司),倒置显微镜(日本Olympus公司),水平电泳仪(美国BIO-RAD公司)。

1.3 旷场实验

旷场实验可评估大鼠在陌生环境中的焦虑、恐惧状态。在实验开始前,所有动物在测试室中适应20 min。在安静的环境下,依次将大鼠置于旷场的中心,并通过自动分析系统记录大鼠5 min的行为,包括进入中心区域的次数和中心区域运动距离的百分比等。

1.4 大鼠高架十字迷宫实验

应用AMY-maze软件观察并记录5 min内小鼠的行为活动。包括进入开臂的次数(open arm entry, OE)和进入开臂的时间(arm opening time, OT),进入闭臂的次数(closed arm entry, CE)和进入闭臂的时间(arm closing time, CT)(以小鼠躯干中心进入为准), $OE\% = OE/(OE+CE) \times 100$ 以及 $OT\% = OT/(OT+CT) \times 100$ 。

1.5 条件性恐惧测试

采用AMY-maze软件记录其5 min僵住时间,并记录排便次数。僵住时间主要反映小鼠重新接触刺激环境的条件恐惧,而排便次数在一定程度上可以反映小鼠的恐惧和焦虑情绪。

1.6 样本制备

2周后,每组取5只大鼠,固定后取出大脑进行冰冻切片,用于免疫组化和免疫荧光染色。另每组取5只大鼠活取大脑,裂解制备上清,-20℃保存用于Western blotting检测。

1.7 分子对接

选取核心靶点进行分子对接。在PubChem数据库(<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)中下载淫羊藿苷的三维结构,结合PDB数据库(<https://www.rcsb.org/>)中核心靶点的蛋白结构,运用AutoDock Vina对淫羊藿苷与核心靶点进行分子对接验证,并利用Pymol对部分结果进行可视化分析。

1.8 免疫组织化学检测大鼠杏仁核BDNF和TrkB表达

切片用PBS洗涤3次,5 min/次;3% H₂O₂室温避光孵育10 min,10%山羊血清封闭30 min。加入兔抗大鼠BDNF(1 : 500)和TrkB(1 : 400)4℃孵育过夜。复温45 min后用PBS洗涤,加入与HRP偶联的二抗孵育30 min。DAB显色,苏木素染核。光学显微镜下拍照观察。

1.9 Western blotting检测BDNF和TrkB蛋白的相对表达

提取杏仁核总蛋白,BCA法测蛋白浓度。10% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳,后转移至PVDF膜,以含1%

BSA的TBST室温封闭3 h;加入一抗4℃过夜;TBST洗涤5次;加入HRP标记的二抗室温2 h,TBST洗涤5次;ECL试剂盒显影,Image J软件分析灰度值。

1.10 免疫荧光检测大鼠杏仁核PSD95和SYN表达

切片用PBS洗涤3次,5 min/次;0.3% Triton X-100摇床30 min;PBS洗涤3次,5 min/次;10%山羊血清室温孵育30 min;不洗,滴加兔抗大鼠PSD95(1 : 400)和小鼠抗大鼠SYN(1 : 300),4℃过夜;PBS洗涤3次,3 min/次;滴加荧光二抗,室温30 min;PBS洗涤3次,3 min/次;含DAPI的封片剂封片,并应用荧光显微镜拍照及荧光强度测定。

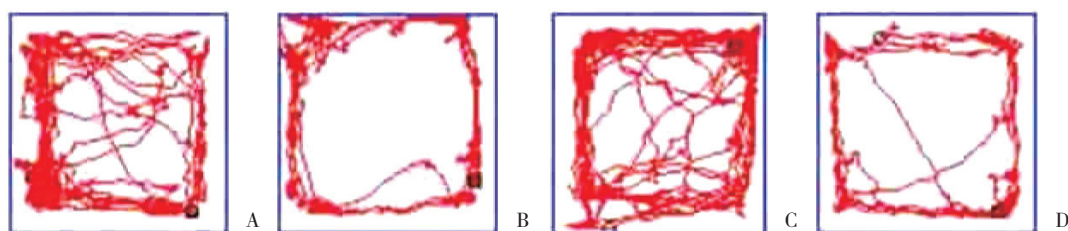
1.11 统计学分析

所有符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用SNK检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 淫羊藿苷对SPS大鼠自主行为和探究行为的影响

旷场实验结果显示,与对照组相比,SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组进入中心区域次数和中心区域运动距离百分比明显降低($P < 0.05$)。而与SPS组相比,淫羊藿苷组进入中心区域次数和中心区域运动距离百分比明显增加($P < 0.05$),见图1、表1。



A, control group; B, SPS group; C, icariin group; D, icariin+K252a group.

图1 4组大鼠运动轨迹

Fig.1 Track map of four groups of rats

表1 4组大鼠旷场实验结果对比

Tab.1 Field test results by study group

Group	Number of times entering central area	Percentage of movement distance in central area (%)
Control	6.25 ± 0.47	13.28 ± 1.02
SPS	3.85 ± 0.35 ¹⁾	8.69 ± 0.85 ¹⁾
Icariin	5.31 ± 0.42 ²⁾	11.29 ± 0.96 ²⁾
Icariin+K252a	3.72 ± 0.39 ^{1),3)}	8.72 ± 0.78 ^{1),3)}

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. SPS group; 3) $P < 0.05$ vs. icariin group.

2.2 淫羊藿苷对SPS大鼠焦虑状态的影响

高架十字迷宫实验结果显示,与对照组相比,SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组OE和OT明显降低($P < 0.05$)。而与SPS组相比,淫羊藿苷组OE和OT明显增加($P < 0.05$),见表2。

2.3 淫羊藿苷对SPS大鼠恐惧状态的影响

条件性恐惧测试结果显示,与对照组相比,SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组僵住时间和排便次数明显增加($P < 0.05$)。而与SPS组相比,淫羊藿苷组僵住时间和排便次数明显降低($P < 0.05$),见表3。

表2 4组高架十字迷宫实验结果比较

Tab.2 Elevated cross maze experiment results by study group

Group	OE (%)	OT (%)
Control	12.08 ± 1.32	10.26 ± 1.14
SPS	7.23 ± 0.89 ¹⁾	5.23 ± 0.79 ¹⁾
Icariin	10.84 ± 1.08 ²⁾	8.16 ± 0.80 ²⁾
Icariin+K252a	7.42 ± 0.86 ^{1),3)}	5.41 ± 0.85 ^{1),3)}

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. SPS group; 3) $P < 0.05$ vs. icariin group.

表3 大鼠条件性恐惧测试结果

Tab.3 Conditional fear test results by study group

Group	Freeze time (s)	Frequency of stools
Control	3.56 ± 0.35	1.50 ± 0.45
SPS	50.29 ± 2.78 ¹⁾	4.50 ± 1.50 ¹⁾
Icariin	10.84 ± 1.02 ²⁾	2.50 ± 0.85 ²⁾
Icariin+K252a	51.82 ± 2.95 ^{1),3)}	4.00 ± 1.50 ^{1),3)}

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. SPS group; 3) $P < 0.05$ vs. icariin group.

2.4 分子对接验证淫羊藿苷与BDNF的结合活性

分子对接验证淫羊藿苷与BDNF的关系。一般结合能 < -4.25 kcal/mol表明配体小分子与受体蛋白之间有一定的结合活性;结合能 < -5.0 kcal/mol表明二者之间有良好的结合活性;结合能 < -7.0 kcal/mol表明配体与受体具有强烈的结合活性。分子对接结果显示淫羊藿苷与BDNF的结合能为 -5.52 kcal/mol,说

明两者之间有较好的结合活性。依据自由结合能的大小,选取部分对接结果进行可视化,利用PyMOL软件绘图(图2)。结果显示,淫羊藿苷能稳定地对接到BDNF蛋白结构2RTU的口袋中,二者通过氨基酸残基TYR-96、SER-32和ARG-104发生氢键作用,说明在PTSD中BDNF是淫羊藿苷的关键靶点。

2.5 淫羊藿苷对SPS大鼠杏仁核BDNF和TrkB蛋白

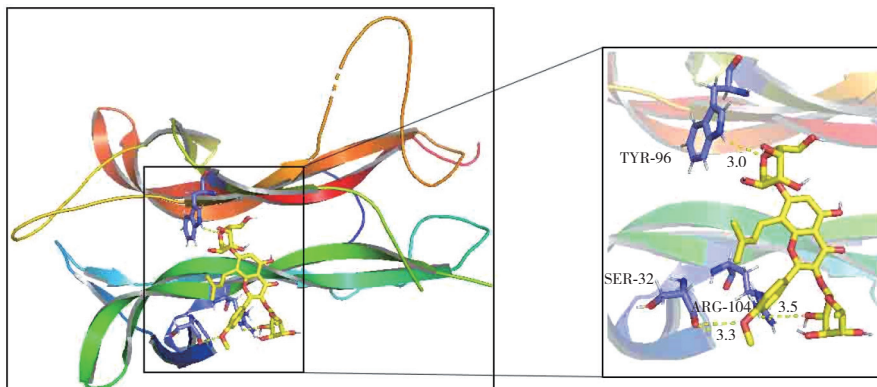


图2 淫羊藿苷与关键靶标BDNF的分子对接图

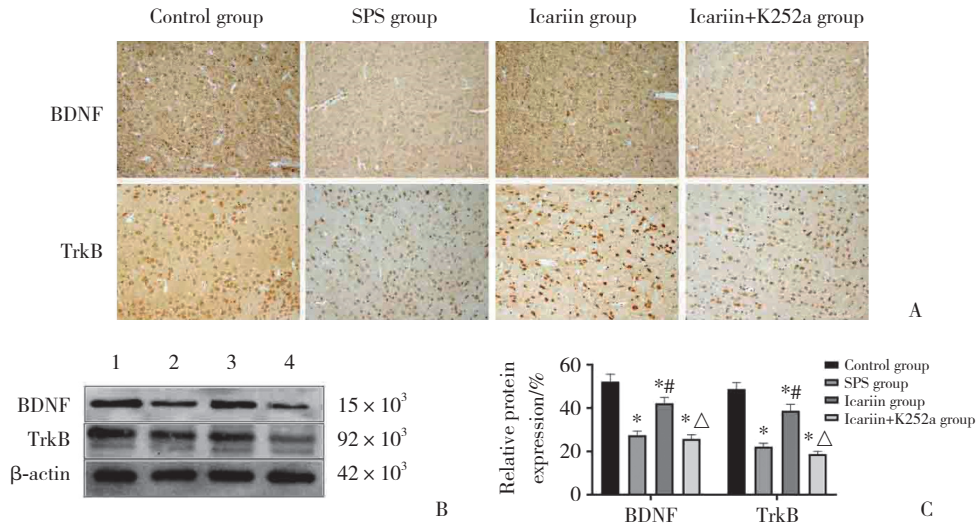
Fig.2 Molecular docking diagram of icariin and key target brain-derived neurotrophic factor

表达的影响

与对照组相比,SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组BDNF、TrkB表达明显降低($P < 0.05$)。而与SPS组相比,淫

羊藿苷组BDNF、TrkB表达明显增加($P < 0.05$),见图3。

2.6 淫羊藿苷对SPS大鼠杏仁核PSD95和SYN表达



A, immunohistochemical staining of BDNF and TrkB ($\times 200$); B, Western blotting detection of relative expressions of BDNF and TrkB proteins; C, statistical chart of relative expressions of BDNF and TrkB proteins. BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor; TrkB, tyrosine kinase receptor B. 1, control group; 2 SPS group; 3, icaritin group; 4, icaritin+K252a group. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; # $P < 0.05$ vs. SPS group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ vs. icaritin group.

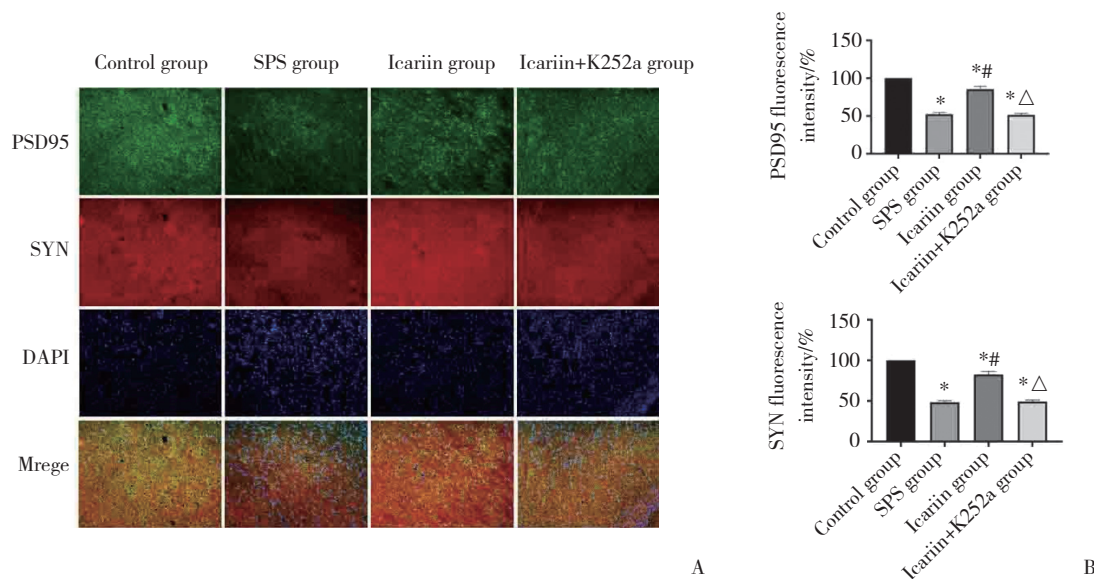
图3 各组大鼠杏仁核BDNF和TrkB蛋白的表达

Fig.3 Expressions of BDNF and TrkB proteins in the amygdalae of rats by study group

的影响

将对照组BDNF免疫荧光强度值设定为(100.00 ± 0.00)%,荧光强度值分析结果显示,与对照组相比,SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组PSD95和SYN

荧光强度明显降低($P < 0.05$)。而与SPS组相比,淫羊藿苷组PSD95和SYN荧光强度明显增加($P < 0.05$)。SPS组和淫羊藿苷+K252a组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见图4。



A, PSD95 and SYN immunofluorescence staining ($\times 200$); B, PSD95 and SYN fluorescence intensity statistical charts. PSD95, postsynaptic density protein 95; SYN, synaptophysin. * $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; # $P < 0.05$ vs. SPS group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ vs. icaritin group.

图4 大鼠杏仁核PSD95和SYN的免疫荧光染色

Fig.4 Immunofluorescence staining of PSD95 and SYN in rat amygdalae

3 讨论

无法消除恐惧是PTSD等许多精神疾病的特征。杏仁核是恐惧记忆的关键结构,参与恐惧记忆消除^[9]。本研究结果显示,SPS诱导的大鼠出现了恐惧记忆异常,提示模型诱导成功,这为下一步治疗奠定了基础。

淫羊藿苷,俗称角山羊草或阴阳火,是一种从传统中草药淫羊藿中提取的类黄酮,具有多种药理学作用^[10]。在抑郁啮齿动物的强迫游泳试验和悬尾试验中,淫羊藿苷缩短了僵住时间,证明了可能的抗抑郁作用^[5]。PTSD造成的恐惧记忆异常是一种精神障碍,从理论上讲,淫羊藿苷可以对其起到防治作用。本研究对SPS诱导的大鼠给予淫羊藿苷灌胃治疗后,与SPS组相比,淫羊藿苷治疗组大鼠进入中心区域次数和中心区域运动距离百分比明显增加,OE和OT明显增加,僵住时间和排便次数明显降低,这提示淫羊藿苷对SPS诱导的大鼠出现的恐惧记忆异常具有防治作用,但其具体机制尚不清楚。

BDNF已被证明能够促进神经元存活、分化、功能和可塑性^[11-12]。在PTSD患者的大脑和血液中也观察到促炎细胞因子水平升高,这些细胞因子通过氧化应激增强等机制介导PTSD的发生^[13]。淫羊藿苷还逆转了皮质酮诱导的海马BDNF水平降低,与FST中的不动性降低有关^[14]。这些结果证实了淫羊藿苷类抗抑郁活性中抗神经炎症机制的重要性。抗抑郁药已被证明可以逆转和保护海马体中抑郁诱导的BDNF下调^[15]。此外,研究^[16]表明,外源性淫羊藿苷治疗可显著上调大鼠海马中BDNF的表达。本研究发现淫羊藿苷减弱了SPS诱导的大鼠杏仁核BDNF水平下降,表明BDNF在介导淫羊藿苷的抗PTSD中起重要作用。TrkB是BDNF的特异性受体,为了验证淫羊藿苷调控BDNF的可靠性,本研究在大鼠给予淫羊藿苷后又加入了TrkB抑制剂,结果发现,淫羊藿苷的保护作用被成功逆转,这说明BDNF/TrkB通路确实在淫羊藿苷抑制SPS诱导的大鼠恐惧记忆障碍中起关键作用。

突触相关蛋白,尤其是突触前SYN和突触后PSD95,可以促进突触可塑性形成。SYN和PSD95缺陷与恐惧记忆的形成有关^[17]。研究^[18]发现,电针对PTSD大鼠恐惧记忆消退的影响可能是通过其

对杏仁核突触可塑性的修复。本研究结果显示,淫羊藿苷给药后明显抑制SPS诱导的杏仁核中SYN和PSD95的下调。此外,在给予淫羊藿苷后又加入了TrkB抑制剂,结果发现,淫羊藿苷的保护作用被成功逆转,这说明BDNF/TrkB通路和突触可塑性存在调控关系。

综上所述,淫羊藿苷可以有效缓解SPS诱导的大鼠恐惧记忆障碍,这种保护作用可能与激活BDNF/TrkB通路及上调突触相关蛋白SYN和PSD95有关。当然,PTSD发病机制复杂,淫羊藿苷对其的保护作用有待进一步深入探讨。

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