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血必净对抗NMDA受体脑炎模型小鼠脑组织损伤及脑脊液中Th17/Treg免疫失衡的改善作用

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨血必净对抗N-甲基-D-天门冬氨酸(NMDA)受体脑炎模型小鼠脑组织损伤及脑脊液(CSF)中辅助性T淋巴细胞17(Th17)/调节性T淋巴细胞(Treg)免疫失衡的影响, 阐明其治疗作用。**方法:** 60只健康雄性C57BL/6J小鼠随机分为对照组、模型组、低剂量血必净组和高剂量血必净组, 每组15只。除对照组外, 其余3组小鼠均给予抗原注射与免疫刺激结合法建立抗NMDA受体脑炎模型, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠分别给予腹腔注射5和10 mL·kg⁻¹血必净注射液。采用HE染色观察各组小鼠脑组织病理形态表现, TUNEL法检测各组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率, 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)法检测各组小鼠血清中白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-10、IL-17和转化生长因子β(TGF-β)水平, 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠CSF中Th17和Treg细胞百分率, Western blotting法检测各组小鼠脑组织中维甲酸相关核孤儿受体(RORγt)、叉头状转录因子3(Foxp3)、IL-10和IL-17蛋白表达水平, 免疫组织化学染色法检测各组小鼠脑组织中IL-17和Foxp3阳性细胞率。**结果:** HE染色, 对照组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区结构清晰, 未见明显病变; 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区部分锥体细胞呈三角形固缩浓染, 顶树突拉长, 少数神经细胞脱失, 组织稀疏; 与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区细胞损伤减小, 形态恢复正常, 排列较为整齐, 且高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区损伤的改善情况更明显。TUNEL法, 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率明显升高($P<0.05$); 与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率明显降低($P<0.05$); 与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率明显降低($P<0.05$)。ELISA法, 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠血清中IL-6和IL-17水平明显升高($P<0.05$), IL-10和TGF-β水平明显降低($P<0.05$); 与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠血清中IL-6和IL-17水平明显降低($P<0.05$), IL-10和TGF-β水平明显升高($P<0.05$); 与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠血清中IL-6和IL-17水平明显降低($P<0.05$), IL-10和TGF-β水平明显升高($P<0.05$)。流式细胞术, 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率明显升高($P<0.05$), CD25+Foxp3+Treg细胞百分率明显降低($P<0.05$); 与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率明显降低($P<0.05$), CD25+Foxp3+Treg细胞百分率明显升高($P<0.05$); 与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率明显降低($P<0.05$), CD25+Foxp3+Treg细胞百分率明显升高($P<0.05$)。Western blotting法, 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织中RORγt和IL-17蛋白表达水平明显升高($P<0.05$), Foxp3和IL-10蛋白表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$); 与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中RORγt及IL-17蛋白表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$), Foxp3和IL-10蛋白表达水平明显升高($P<0.05$); 与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中RORγt和IL-17蛋白表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$), Foxp3和IL-10蛋白表达水平明显升高($P<0.05$)。免疫组织化学染色法, 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织中IL-17阳性细胞率明显升高($P<0.05$), Foxp3阳性细胞率明显降低($P<0.05$); 与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中

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IL-17阳性细胞率明显降低($P<0.05$), Foxp3阳性细胞率明显升高($P<0.05$);与低剂量血必净组比较,高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中IL-17阳性细胞率明显降低($P<0.05$), Foxp3阳性细胞率明显升高($P<0.05$)。结论:血必净能够有效改善抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠脑组织损伤,调控细胞因子水平,干预抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠Th17/Treg免疫失衡现象。

[关键词] 抗N-甲基-D-天门冬氨酸受体脑炎;血必净;神经元凋亡;辅助性T淋巴细胞17;调节性T淋巴细胞;免疫失衡

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Improvement effect of Xuebijing on brain tissue injury and Th17/Treg immune imbalance in cerebrospinal fluid in NMDA receptor encephalitis model mice

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the effect of Xuebijing on brain tissue damage and immune imbalance of helper T lymphocyte 17 (Th17)/regulatory T lymphocyte (Treg) in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor encephalitis model mice, and to clarify its therapeutic effect. **Methods:** Sixty healthy male C57BL/6J mice were randomly divided into control group, model group, low dose of Xuebijing group, and high dose of Xuebijing group, and there were 15 mice in each group. Except for control group, the mice in the other three groups were injected with the antigen combined with immunostimulation to establish the NMDA receptor encephalitis models. The mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups were injected intraperitoneally with 5 and 10 mL·kg⁻¹ of Xuebijing injection, respectively. HE staining was used to observe the pathomorphology of brain tissue of the mice in various groups; TUNEL assay was used to detect the apoptotic rates of the neurons in hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue of the mice in various groups; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method was used to detect the levels of interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10, IL-17, and transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) in serum of the mice in various groups; flow cytometry was used to detect the percentages of Th17 and Treg cells in CSF of the mice in various groups; Western blotting method was used to detect the expression levels of retinoic acid-related orphan receptor γ (ROR γ t), forkhead box protein 3 (Foxp3), IL-10, and IL-17 proteins in brain tissue of the mice in various groups; immunohistochemistry method was used to detect the rates of IL-17 and Foxp3 positive cells in brain tissue of the mice in various groups. **Results:** The HE staining results showed that the hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue of the mice in control group had a clear structure without obvious lesions; compared with control group, the mice in model group showed partial pyramidal cell shrinkage, elongation of apical dendrites, loss of a few neurons, and sparse tissue in the hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue; compared with model group, the mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups showed that the damage of the cells in the hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue was decreased, and the morphological recovery, more orderly arrangement, and more significant improvement could be seen in hippocampus CA1 region of the mice in high dose of Xuebijing group. The TUNEL assay results showed that compared with control group, the apoptotic rate of the neurons in hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue of the mice in model group was significantly increased ($P<0.05$); compared with model group, the apoptotic rate of the neurons in hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue of the mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$); compared with low dose of Xuebijing group, the apoptotic rate of the neurons in hippocampus CA1 region of brain tissue of the mice

in high dose of Xuebijing group was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$). The ELISA results showed that compared with control group, the levels of IL-6 and IL-17 in serum of the mice in model group were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), while the levels of IL-10 and TGF- β were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$); compared with model group, the levels of IL-6 and IL-17 in serum of the mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the levels of IL-10 and TGF- β were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$); compared with low dose of Xuebijing group, the levels of IL-6 and IL-17 in serum of the mice in high dose of Xuebijing group were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the levels of IL-10 and TGF- β were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). The flow cytometry results showed that compared with control group, the percentage of CD4+IL-17A+ Th17 cells in CSF of the mice in model group was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), while the percentage of CD25+Foxp3+ Treg cells was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$); compared with model group, the percentages of CD4+IL-17A+ Th17 cells in CSF of the mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the percentage of CD25+Foxp3+ Treg cells was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$); compared with low dose of Xuebijing group, the percentage of CD4+IL-17A+ Th17 cells in CSF of the mice in high dose of Xuebijing group was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the percentage of CD25+Foxp3+ Treg cells was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). The Western blotting results showed that compared with control group, the expression levels of ROR γ t and IL-17 proteins in brain tissue of the mice in model group were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), while the expression levels of Foxp3 and IL-10 proteins were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$); compared with model group, the expression levels of ROR γ t and IL-17 proteins in brain tissue of the mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the expression levels of Foxp3 and IL-10 proteins were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$); compared with low dose of Xuebijing group, the expression levels of ROR γ t and IL-17 proteins in brain tissue of the mice in high dose of Xuebijing group were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the expression levels of Foxp3 and IL-10 proteins were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). The immunohistochemistry results showed that compared with control group, the rate of IL-17 positive cells in brain tissue of the mice in model group was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), while the rate of Foxp3 positive cells was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$); compared with model group, the rates of IL-17 positive cells in brain tissue of the mice in low and high doses of Xuebijing groups were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the rates of Foxp3 positive cells were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$); compared with low dose of Xuebijing group, the rate of IL-17 positive cells in brain tissue of the mice in high dose of Xuebijing group was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while the rate of Foxp3 positive cells was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Xuebijing can effectively ameliorate the brain tissue injury, regulate the cytokine levels, and intervene in immune imbalance of Th17/Treg in the mice with anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis.

KEYWORDS Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis; Xuebijing; Neuronal apoptosis; Helper T lymphocyte 17; Regulatory T lymphocyte; Immune imbalance

抗 N-甲基-D-天门冬氨酸 (N-methyl-D-aspartate, NMDA) 受体脑炎是一种由抗 NMDA 受体抗体介导的中枢神经系统自身免疫性疾病, 主要发生在儿童和女性人群中^[1]。抗 NMDA 受体脑炎患者表现出的临床症状主要包括精神行为异常、记忆或认知缺陷、癫痫发作、中枢性通气不畅和运动障碍^[2]。由于早期缺乏典型的临床表现和疾病特异性检测方案, 该疾病常被误诊为病毒性脑炎或精

神疾病等。近年来, 抗 NMDA 受体脑炎相关研究不断深入。研究^[3-4]发现: 该疾病多与肿瘤, 尤其是畸胎瘤有关, 也与感染和遗传等因素有关, 但其确切病因及发病机制尚未明确。T 淋巴细胞是淋巴细胞中数量最多且功能复杂的一类细胞, 包括 CD4+T 淋巴细胞和 CD8+T 淋巴细胞两大类。其中, CD4+T 淋巴细胞协调各种免疫反应以应对各种致病病原体的攻击, 活化的 CD4+T 淋巴细胞可分

化为具有不同功能的效应细胞,这些细胞类型主要有辅助性T淋巴细胞(helper T lymphocyte, Th) 1、Th2、Th17和调节性T淋巴细胞(regulatory T lymphocyte, Treg)等^[5]。研究^[6-7]显示:Th17/Treg免疫失衡是诱发神经系统自身免疫性疾病的主要机制,并已在病毒性脑炎患儿血浆中检测到Th17细胞百分率升高和Treg细胞百分率降低,呈现Th17/Treg比例失衡的现象^[8]。血必净是经国家药品监督管理局批准用于脓毒症、胰腺炎、心脏疾病、呼吸系统疾病和全身炎症反应综合征等多种临床疾病治疗的中药注射液,其具有清热解毒、行气活血和化瘀止痛的功效,目前临床应用也越来越广泛^[9]。研究^[10]显示:血必净能够调控Th17和Treg细胞分化并抑制炎症反应,缓解早期过度的先天性免疫反应,维持机体内Th17/Treg免疫系统平衡,从而对脓毒症小鼠休克起到保护作用。然而,关于血必净对抗NMDA受体脑炎的影响及其作用机制尚未完全阐明。本研究通过构建抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠模型,探讨血必净对该模型小鼠的治疗效果,并分析其调控Th17/Treg免疫失衡的作用机制,为血必净治疗抗NMDA受体脑炎提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物、药物、主要试剂和仪器 无特定病原体级健康C57BL/6J小鼠60只,雄性,6~8周龄,体质量(20±2)g,购于海南省药品检验所,动物使用许可证号:SYXK(琼)2021-0009;将所有小鼠饲养于温度为20℃~24℃、相对湿度为50%~70%和12h明暗交替的实验动物房内,该环境通风良好,并确保食物和水源供应充足,1周后进行实验;本研究获得海南医学院第二附属医院动物伦理委员会批准(伦理审批号:20220926158)。血必净注射液购于天津红日药业股份有限公司(国药准字Z20040033)。GluN1359-378购于广州卓一生物科技公司,结核杆菌H37Ra购于美国BD公司,完全弗氏佐剂、百日咳杆菌毒素和戊四氮购于美国Sigma公司,HE染色试剂盒和TUNEL染色试剂盒购于北京百奥博莱生物公司,小鼠血清白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-6、IL-10、IL-17和转化生长因子β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)试剂盒购于武汉华美生物工程研究所,4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚(4',6-diamidino-2-

phenylindole, DAPI)染液、放射免疫沉淀分析(radio immunoprecipitation assay, RIPA)裂解液、聚偏二氟乙烯膜(polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)和电化学发光(electrochemiluminescence, ECL)试剂液购于上海碧云天生物研究所,过氧化酶阻断剂购于广州安必平医药科技公司,二氨基联苯胺(3,3'-diaminobenzidine, DAB)显色试剂盒购于北京普非生物科技公司,异硫氰酸荧光素(fluorescein isothiocyanate, FITC)标记的CD4抗体、别藻蓝蛋白(allophycocyanin, APC)标记的CD25抗体、多甲藻黄素-叶绿素-蛋白质复合物(peridinin-chlorophyll-protein complex, PerCP)-花菁染料5.5(Cyanine5.5, Cy5.5)标记的IL-17抗体、藻红蛋白(phycoerythrin, PE)标记的叉头状转录因子3(forkhead box P3, FOXP3)抗体、兔抗FOXP3多克隆抗体、兔抗维甲酸相关孤儿受体γt(retinoic acid related orphan receptor-gamma-t, RORγt)多克隆抗体、兔抗IL-10单克隆抗体、兔抗IL-17单克隆抗体和辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔IgG抗体均购于英国Abcam公司。光学显微镜购于日本Olympus公司,Elx800型全自动酶标仪购于美国Bio-Tek公司,FACSCalibur型流式细胞仪购于美国BD公司,DYY-6B型电泳仪购于北京市六一仪器厂。

1.2 实验动物模型制备、分组及给药 将60只小鼠随机分为对照组、模型组、低剂量血必净组和高剂量血必净组,每组15只。除对照组外,其余3组小鼠均建立抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠模型,具体参考文献[11]方法。将200 μg GluN1359-378溶解于100 μL磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffered saline, PBS)中,再与含600 μg结核杆菌H37Ra的完全弗氏佐剂等体积混合,乳化成剂后备用。将小鼠全身消毒,四肢均注射50 μL上述方法制备的混合乳剂,并腹腔注射200 μL含200 ng百日咳杆菌毒素的生理盐水,48 h后再注射1次。2周后,给予腹腔注射50 mg·kg⁻¹戊四氮,制备抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠模型。对照组小鼠在造模组小鼠注射各药剂时注射等量生理盐水。造模结束后,低和高剂量血必净组小鼠分别通过腹腔注射5和10 mL·kg⁻¹血必净注射液,每12 h注射1次,共给药6次。给药结束2周后,各组小鼠通过腹主动脉取血,采集脑脊液,处死小鼠后取脑组织,将一部分脑组织置于4%多聚甲醛中固定,另一部分在液氮中迅速冷

冻后保存于 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱备用。采集小鼠眼眶血,检测血清中抗NMDA受体IgG抗体阳性,即为抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠造模成功。

1.3 HE染色观察各组小鼠脑组织病理形态表现

将各组小鼠脑组织固定,进行常规石蜡包埋,在切片机上切成厚度约为 $4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 的组织切片。在 $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烤箱内处理 30 min ,二甲苯透明,梯度乙醇水化,苏木素染色 5 min ,流水下冲洗,伊红染色 1 min ,流水下冲洗,再次常规脱水、透明,中性树胶封片,晾干,光学显微镜下观察各组小鼠脑组织病理形态表现并拍照。

1.4 TUNEL法检测各组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率

将各组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区切片进行脱水透明处理后,PBS缓冲液清洗,滴加 $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 蛋白酶K溶液于切片上,室温水解 20 min ,蒸馏水洗涤,滴加末端脱氧核苷酸转移酶(terminal deoxyribonucleotidyl transferase, TdT)缓冲液,室温处理 5 min ,滤纸吸去多余液体,滴加TdT酶反应液, $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下避光孵育 1 h ,PBS缓冲液清洗切片。再次滴加DAPI染液,室温避光孵育 10 min ,蒸馏水冲洗切片,晾干,以含抗荧光淬灭剂的封片液封片。荧光显微镜下观察各组小鼠脑组织染色情况,TUNEL阳性细胞呈绿色荧光,即为凋亡细胞。计数随机5个视野下TUNEL阳性细胞数目,结果取平均值,计算TUNEL阳性细胞率,即为神经元凋亡率。TUNEL阳性细胞率= $\text{TUNEL阳性细胞数}/\text{总细胞数}\times 100\%$ 。

1.5 ELISA法检测各组小鼠血清中IL-6、IL-10、IL-17和TGF- β 水平

将采集的各组小鼠、血液样品室温静置 1 h ,置于离心机中,以 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $4\text{ }000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心 10 min ,获得血清。采用ELISA试剂盒检测各组小鼠血清中IL-6、IL-10、IL-17和TGF- β 水平,操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。测定后绘制标准曲线,计算各组小鼠血清中细胞因子水平。

1.6 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠脑脊液(cerebrospinal fluid, CSF)中Th17和Treg细胞百分率

取收集的各组小鼠CSF 2.5 mL ,以 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、 $1\text{ }000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心 10 min ,弃上清留沉淀,加入适量PBS缓冲液重悬沉淀,调整细胞浓度为 $1\times 10^6\text{ mL}^{-1}$ 。吸取 $50\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 悬液至干净流式管内,分别加入 $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ CD4-FITC抗体和 $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ CD25-APC抗体,混合均匀,室温避光孵育 30 min ,将细胞在固定或透化溶液中处理 30 min ,再加入 $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ IL-17-PerCP-Cy5.5

抗体和 $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ FOXP3-PE抗体,混匀后继续孵育 30 min ,PBS缓冲液清洗并再次离心重悬,采用流式细胞仪检测并计算各组小鼠CSF中Th17和Treg细胞百分率。

1.7 Western blotting法检测各组小鼠脑组织中ROR γ t、FOXP3、IL-10和IL-17蛋白表达水平

将冻存的小鼠脑组织取出,剪碎并加入液氮研磨,添加适量RIPA溶液裂解,提取总蛋白,BCA法测定浓度。将蛋白煮沸 5 min ,制备 10% SDS-PAGE凝胶,将冷却后的蛋白等量加入胶孔进行上样,恒压电泳分离蛋白,并转移至PVDF膜。转膜完毕后,以 5% 脱脂奶粉作为封闭液,置于摇床中缓慢摇动,室温封闭 1 h 。立即加入稀释后的一抗($1:1\text{ }000$),置于 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下孵育。次日,弃一抗,TBST洗溶液膜,加入辣根过氧化物酶标记的对应二抗($1:5\text{ }000$),室温孵育 1 h 。结束后,TBST溶液洗膜,ECL化学发光剂显影。采用Image ProPlus软件分析蛋白条带灰度值,以GAPDH为内参,计算目的蛋白表达水平。目的蛋白表达水平= $\text{目的蛋白条带灰度值}/\text{内参蛋白条带灰度值}$ 。

1.8 免疫组织化学染色法检测各组小鼠脑组织中IL-17和FOXP3阳性细胞率

将各组小鼠脑组织切片进行脱水透明,置于微波炉中高温加热修复抗原。室温晾干,滴加内源性过氧化物酶阻断剂孵育 10 min , 10% 山羊血清室温封闭 30 min 。分别滴加兔抗IL-17单克隆抗体和兔抗FOXP3多克隆抗体,使液体均匀覆盖切片,置于 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下孵育。次日,PBS缓冲液冲洗,甩干切片,滴加辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔抗体($1:1\text{ }000$),室温下孵育 30 min 。PBS缓冲液冲洗,DAB显色,苏木精复染,常规脱水透明,中性树胶封片,光学显微镜下观察各组小鼠脑组织染色情况并拍照,胞质或胞核呈棕色至褐色为阳性,计数随机5个视野下蛋白阳性细胞数,结果取平均值,计算IL-17和FOXP3阳性细胞率。IL-17或FOXP3阳性细胞率= $\text{IL-17或FOXP3阳性细胞数}/\text{总细胞数}\times 100\%$ 。

1.9 统计学分析

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行统计学分析。各组小鼠神经元凋亡率,血清中IL-6、IL-10、IL-17和TGF- β 水平,CSF中Th17和Treg细胞百分率,脑组织中ROR γ t、FOXP3、IL-10和IL-17蛋白表达水平及IL-17和FOXP3阳性细胞率均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组间样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,组间样本均数两两比较采

用LSD-*t*检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组小鼠脑组织病理形态表现 对照组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区结构清晰,未见明显病变。与对照组比较,模型组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区部分

锥体细胞呈三角形固缩浓染,顶树突拉长,少数神经细胞脱失,组织稀疏。与模型组比较,低剂量血必净组和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区细胞损伤减小,形态恢复正常,排列较为整齐,且高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区损伤的改善情况更明显。见图1。

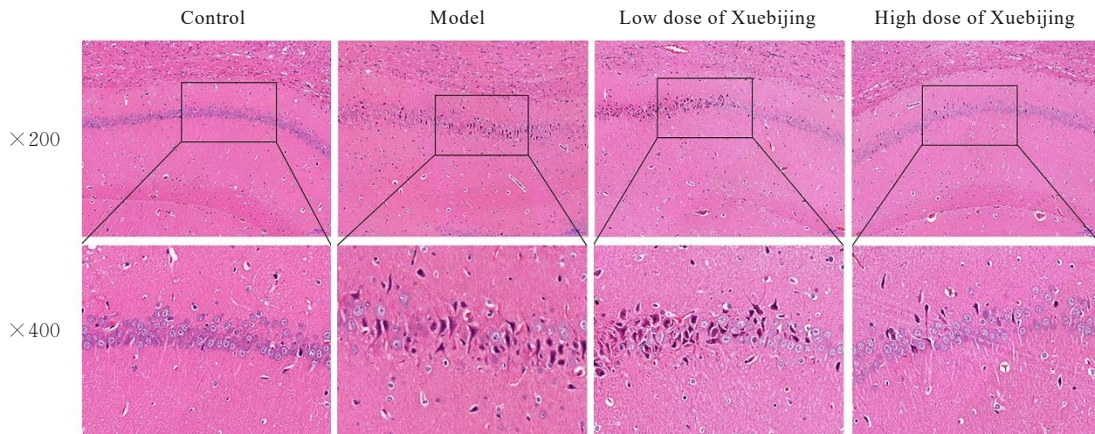


图1 HE染色观察各组小鼠脑组织病理形态表现

Fig. 1 Pathomorphology of brain tissue of mice in various groups observed by HE staining

2.2 各组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率 与对照组比较,模型组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率明显升高($P < 0.05$)。与模型组比较,低和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区

神经元凋亡率明显降低($P < 0.05$)。与低剂量血必净组比较,高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率明显降低($P < 0.05$)。见图2和3。

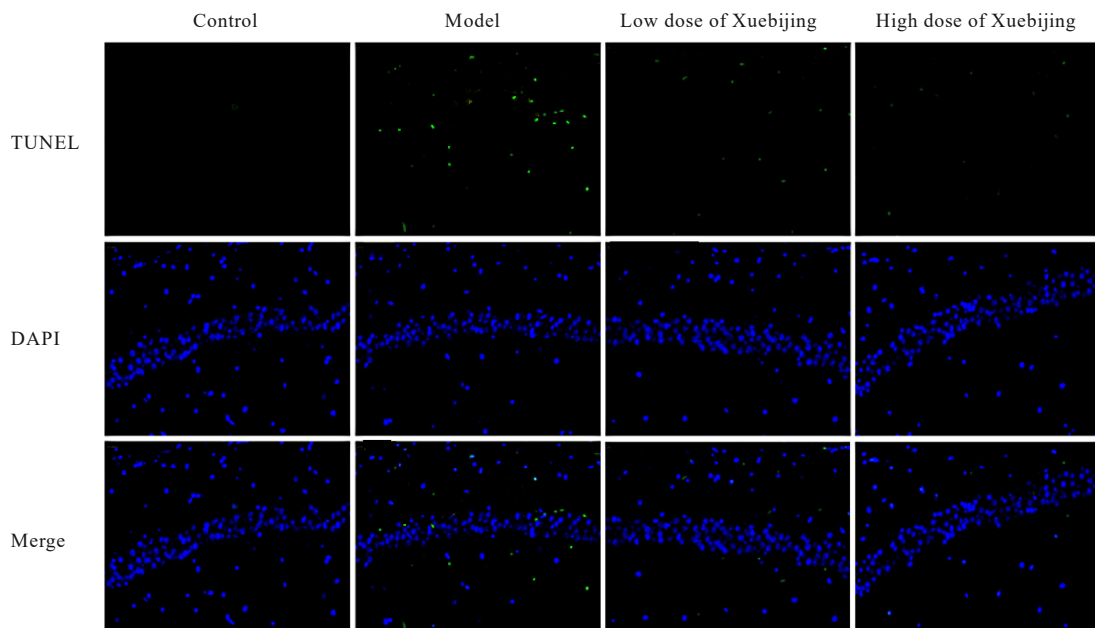
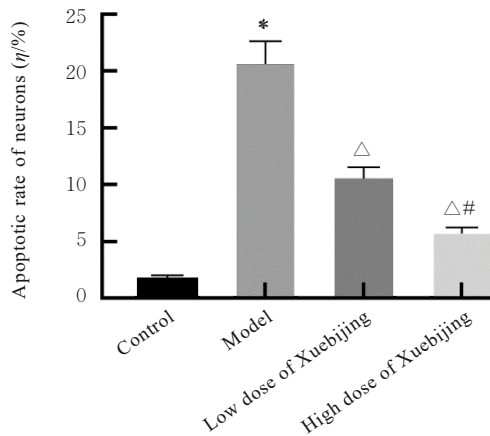


图2 TUNEL染色观察各组小鼠神经元凋亡情况($\times 200$)

Fig. 2 Apoptosis of neurons of mice in various groups observed by TUNEL staining ($\times 200$)



* $P < 0.05$ compared with control group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ compared with model group; $\#P < 0.05$ compared with low dose of Xuebijing group.

图3 各组小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元凋亡率

Fig. 3 Apoptotic rates of neurons in hippocampus CA1 area in brain tissue of mice in various groups

2.3 各组小鼠血清中IL-6、IL-10、IL-17和TGF-β水平 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠血清中IL-6和

IL-17水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$), IL-10和TGF-β水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$)。与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠血清中IL-6及IL-17水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), IL-10和TGF-β水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠血清中IL-6和IL-17水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), IL-10和TGF-β水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.4 各组小鼠CSF中Th17和Treg细胞百分率

与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$), CD25+FOXP3+Treg细胞百分率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$)。与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), CD25+FOXP3+Treg细胞百分率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), CD25+FOXP3+Treg细胞百分率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。见图4和5。

表1 各组小鼠血清中细胞因子水平

Tab. 1 Levels of cytokines in serum of mice in various groups [n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s, \rho_B / (\text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$]

Group	IL-6	IL-10	IL-17	TGF-β
Control	31.63 ± 3.07	86.54 ± 8.44	51.46 ± 5.11	129.31 ± 11.78
Model	82.57 ± 8.19*	40.03 ± 3.95*	130.45 ± 11.25*	48.34 ± 4.96*
Low dose of Xuebijing	46.02 ± 4.29 Δ	57.49 ± 5.50 Δ	87.71 ± 8.66 Δ	77.96 ± 7.60 Δ
High dose of Xuebijing	35.87 ± 3.34 $\Delta\#$	72.16 ± 7.11 $\Delta\#$	53.29 ± 5.08 $\Delta\#$	107.79 ± 10.51 $\Delta\#$

* $P < 0.05$ compared with control group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ compared with model group; $\#P < 0.05$ compared with low dose of Xuebijing group.

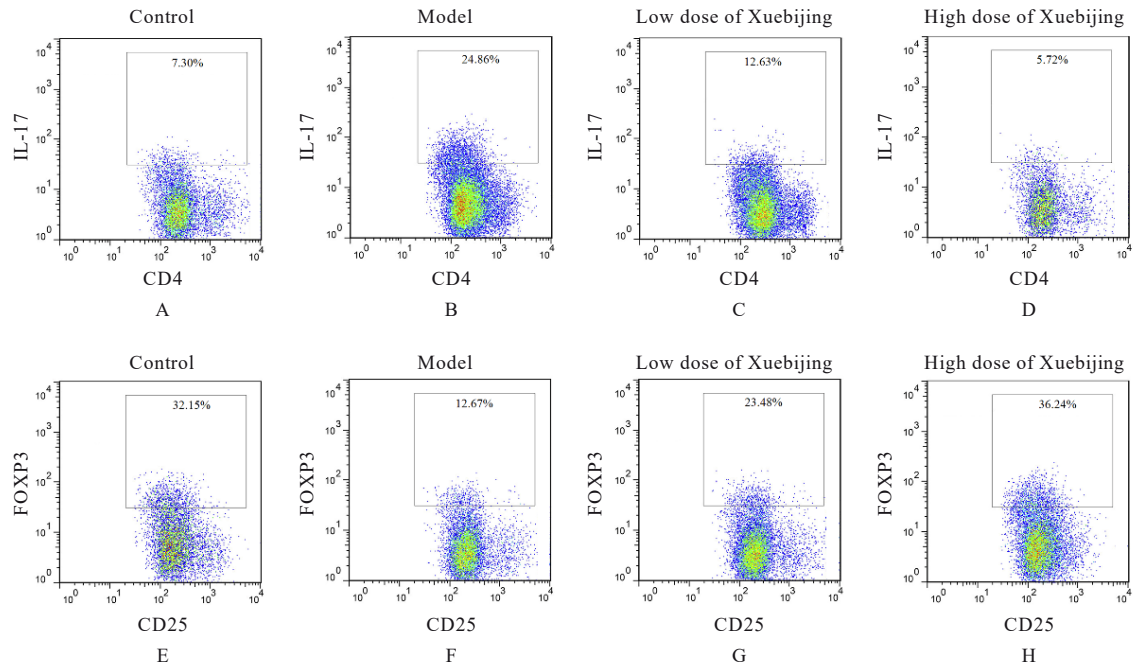
2.5 各组小鼠脑组织中RORγt、FOXP3、IL-10和IL-17蛋白表达水平 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织中RORγt和IL-17蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$), FOXP3和IL-10蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$)。与模型组比较, 低和高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中RORγt及IL-17蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), FOXP3和IL-10蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中RORγt和IL-17蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), FOXP3和IL-10蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。见图6。

2.6 各组小鼠脑组织中IL-17和FOXP3阳性细胞率 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织中IL-17阳性细胞率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$), FOXP3阳性细胞率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$)。与模型组比较, 低和高

剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中IL-17阳性细胞率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), FOXP3阳性细胞率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。与低剂量血必净组比较, 高剂量血必净组小鼠脑组织中IL-17阳性细胞率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), FOXP3阳性细胞率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。见图7和8。

3 讨论

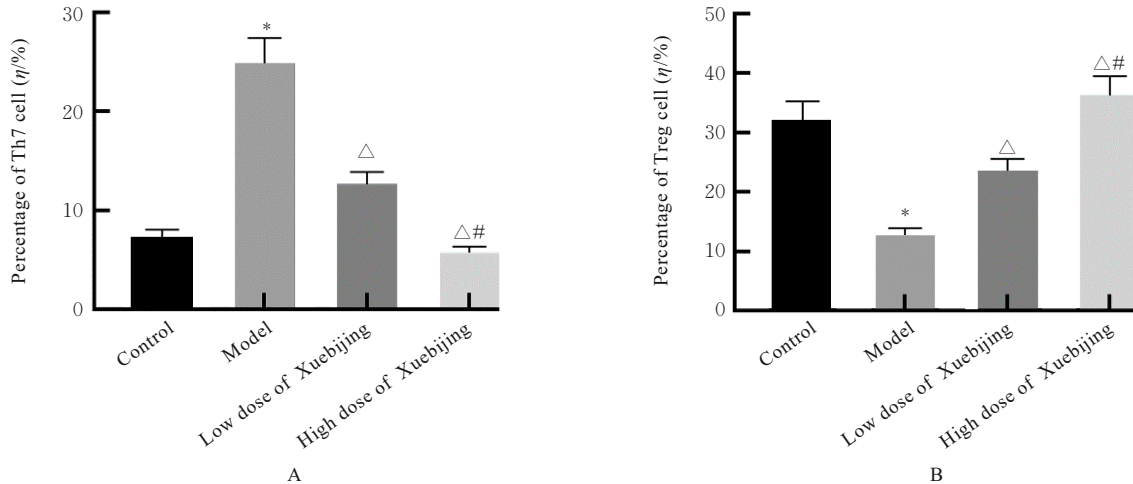
目前, 抗NMDA受体脑炎的确切发病机制尚不清楚。研究^[12]显示: 100例出现脑炎体征和精神症状的患者中有77例经检测呈抗NMDA受体抗体阳性, 主要归因于人体对病原体表达非特异性免疫反应。NMDA受体是由甘氨酸结合NR1亚基和谷氨酸结合NR2亚基组成的四聚体复合物, 这些亚基聚集形成具有不同突触定位、生理和药理学特



A-D: CD4+IL-17A+; E-F: CD25+FOXP3+; A, E: Control group; B, F: Model group; C, G: Low dose of Xuebijing group; D, H: High dose of Xuebijing group.

图4 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠CSF中Th17细胞和Treg细胞百分率

Fig. 4 Percentages of Th17 cells and Treg cells in CSF of mice in various groups detected by flow cytometry



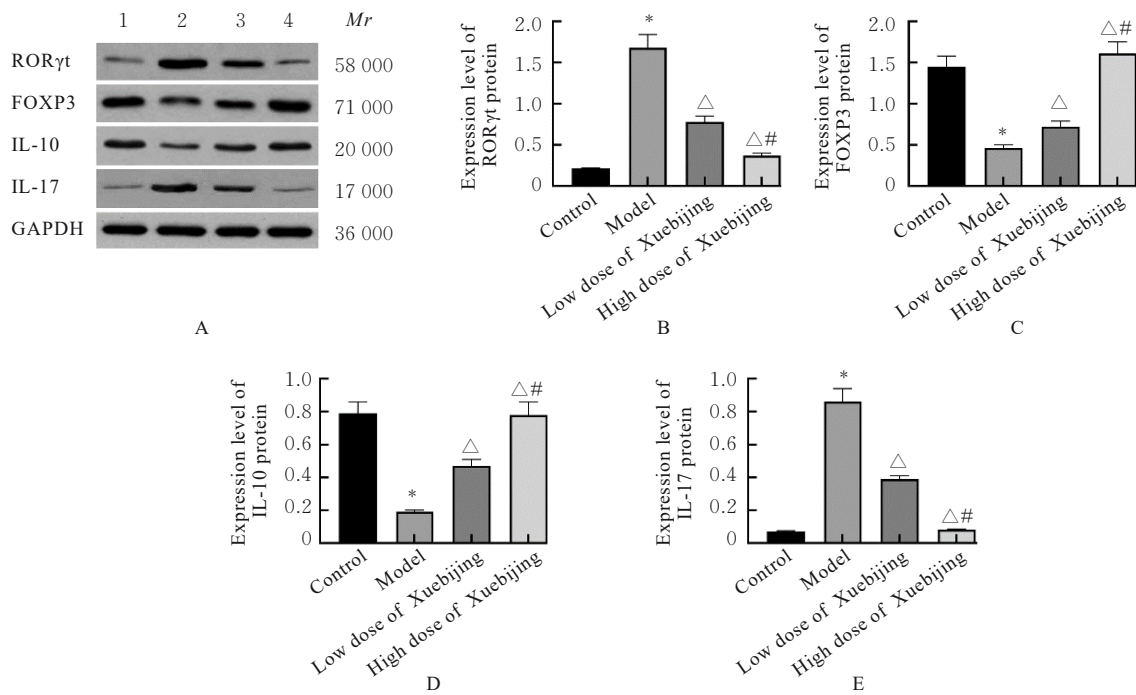
A: CD4+IL-17A+; B: CD25+FOXP3+. * $P < 0.05$ compared with control group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ compared with model group; # $P < 0.05$ compared with low dose of Xuebijing group.

图5 各组小鼠CSF中Th17和Treg细胞百分率

Fig. 5 Percentage of Th17 and Treg cells in CSF of mice in various groups

性及细胞内信号传导特性的受体亚型,参与调节突触传递和促发突触重塑。当抗NMDA受体抗体产生后,其与NMDA受体结合使受体从细胞表面内化,导致受体功能减退,从而引起临床上异常的精神表现^[13]。预防NMDA受体功能障碍的药物或策略尚未取得较好效果,多数药物对NMDA受体亚型无特异性。一旦确诊为抗NMDA受体脑炎,大

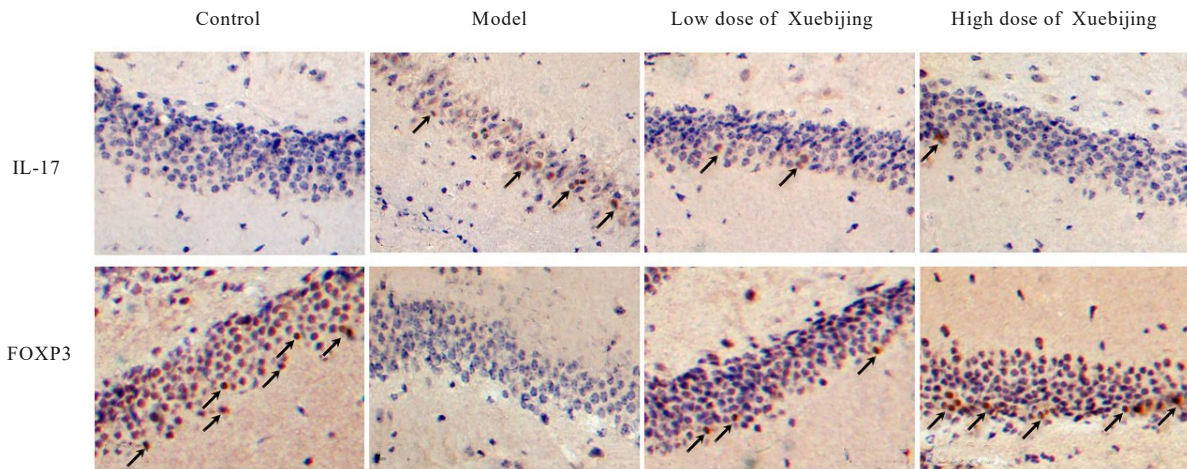
部分患者将接受包括皮质类固醇在内的免疫疗法、静脉注射免疫球蛋白、血浆置换或使用利妥昔单抗和环磷酰胺进行治疗^[14-15]。然而,这些方法无法有效降低鞘内抗体滴度,部分患者在治疗后预后仍较差。因此,阐明抗NMDA受体脑炎发病机制并探究新型治疗药物与靶点是当前国内外研究的重要内容。血必净对内毒素具有拮抗作用,并可抑制肿瘤



A: Electrophoregram (Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Model group; Lane 3: Low dose of Xuebijing group; Lane 4: High dose of Xuebijing group); B-E: Histograms (B: ROR γ t; C: FOXP3; D: IL-10; E: IL-17). * $P < 0.05$ compared with control group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ compared with model group; # $P < 0.05$ compared with low dose of Xuebijing group.

图6 Western blotting法检测各组小鼠脑组织中ROR γ t、FOXP3、IL-10和IL-17蛋白表达电泳图和直条图

Fig. 6 Electrophoregram and histograms of expressions of ROR γ t, FOXP3, IL-10, and IL-17 proteins in brain tissue of mice in various groups detected by Western blotting method



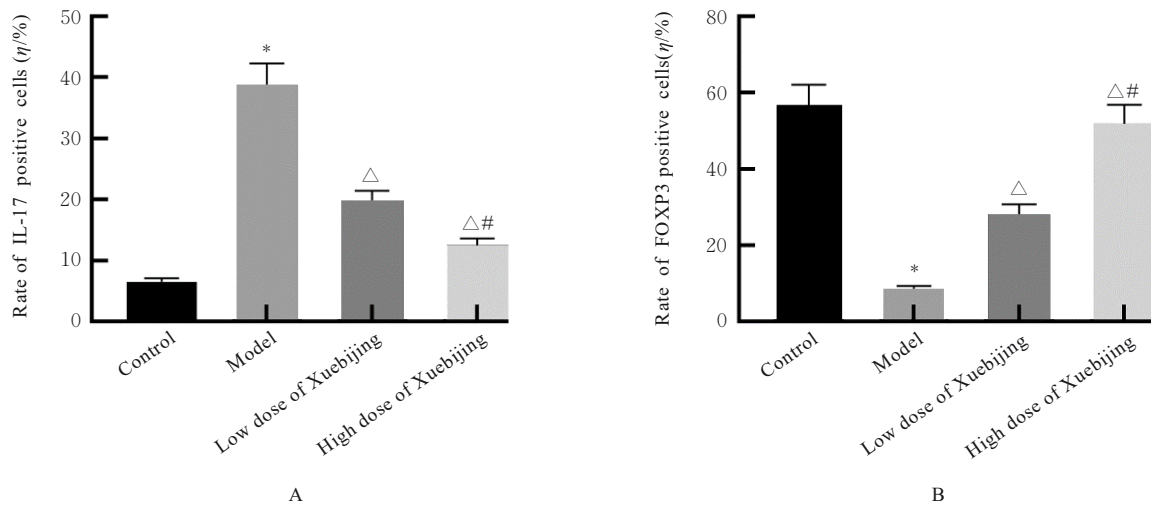
Arrows indicated positive cells after staining.

图7 各组小鼠脑组织中IL-17和FOXP3蛋白阳性表达情况(免疫组织化学, $\times 400$)

Fig. 7 Positive expressions of IL-17 and FOXP3 proteins in brain tissue of mice in various groups (Immunohistochemistry, $\times 400$)

坏死因子 (tumor necrosis factor, TNF) 的释放, 保护内皮细胞免受损伤, 促进免疫功能的恢复, 因此血必净可在多种疾病中发挥治疗作用。CHEN等^[16] 研究显示: 血必净可以减少促炎细胞因子的分泌, 如IL-6、IL-13和TNF- α , 减轻炎症反应和氧化应

激, 从而抑制急性肺损伤。LIU等^[17] 研究显示: 血必净可改善脓毒症大鼠肾脏灌注和氧合, 抑制肾脏炎症, 从而改善大鼠肾功能障碍。韩睿等^[18] 研究显示: 血必净可以减少大鼠缺血性脑损伤的脑梗死范围并降低神经功能缺损评分, 对大鼠起到神经



A: IL-17; B: FOXP3. * $P < 0.05$ compared with control group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ compared with model group; # $P < 0.05$ compared with low dose of Xuebijing group.

图8 各组小鼠脑组织中IL-17与FOXP3阳性细胞率

Fig. 8 Rates of IL-17 and FOXP3 positive cells in brain tissue of mice in various groups

保护作用。研究^[19]显示:血必净具有抵抗包括单纯疱疹在内的多种病毒复制功能,并能够抑制病毒诱导的细胞死亡和病毒诱导的炎症反应,为血必净抗病毒感染的临床应用提供理论依据。本研究结果显示:分别经低剂量和高剂量血必净注射液治疗抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠后,小鼠脑组织海马CA1区神经元损伤减轻,神经元凋亡减少,提示血必净能够对抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠脑组织起到保护作用。

Th17细胞从初始T淋巴细胞中分化而来,以特异性分泌高水平IL-17为特征,此外,Th17细胞还可分泌IL-6、IL-21和TNF- α 等细胞因子。Th17细胞介导炎症反应,其与类风湿性关节炎、过敏性哮喘、自身免疫性脑炎及其他自身免疫性疾病有密切关联^[20-21]。Treg细胞是参与多种免疫调节的T淋巴细胞亚群,其主要分泌抑制性细胞因子IL-10和TGF- β ,并可以通过抑制效应T淋巴细胞增殖和细胞活性,减少组织损伤,控制免疫反应并保持免疫耐受性^[22]。Th17细胞与Treg细胞在分化和功能上相互制约,从而维持机体免疫平衡。当Th17细胞和Treg细胞数量或功能异常时,会引起机体免疫失衡,进而导致自身免疫性疾病的发生。本研究结果显示:抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠血清中IL-6和IL-17水平升高,IL-10和TGF- β 水平降低,CSF中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率升高,CD25+FOXP3+Treg细胞百分率降低,提示小鼠

血清中Th17/Treg细胞比例失衡。经低和高剂量血必净治疗的抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠血清中IL-6及IL-17水平降低,IL-10和TGF- β 水平升高,同时脑脊液中CD4+IL-17A+Th17细胞百分率降低,CD25+FOXP3+Treg细胞百分率升高,提示血必净能够改善抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠的Th17/Treg细胞比例失衡现象。

本研究结果显示:抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠脑组织中ROR γ t和IL-17蛋白表达水平升高,FOXP3和IL-10蛋白表达水平降低,IL-17阳性细胞率升高,FOXP3阳性细胞率降低;而经低和高剂量血必净治疗的抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠脑组织中ROR γ t及IL-17蛋白表达水平降低,FOXP3和IL-10蛋白表达水平升高,IL-17阳性细胞率降低,FOXP3阳性细胞率升高。ROR γ t是Th17细胞的特异性转录因子,可以诱导Th17细胞产生和分化,参与Th17细胞介导的炎症反应^[23]。FOXP3是Treg细胞的特异性分子标志物,在Treg细胞分化和功能调节中发挥重要作用^[24]。提示血必净能够调节抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠Th17/Treg细胞比例失衡,从而改善抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠脑组织损伤。

综上所述,血必净能够有效改善抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠脑组织损伤,干预抗NMDA受体脑炎小鼠的Th17/Treg免疫失衡现象,改善其脑组织损伤,本研究结果为抗NMDA受体脑炎的治疗及发病机制的研究提供了参考。

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