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## 血必净注射液对抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠血脑屏障损伤的改善作用 及其对Th17/Treg失衡的调控作用

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**[摘要]** **目的:** 探讨血必净注射液对抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)脑炎小鼠血脑屏障(BBB)损伤的作用, 并阐明其对辅助性T细胞17(Th17)/调节性T细胞(Treg)失衡的调控作用。**方法:** 采用谷氨酸受体N1亚基(GluN1)356-385抗原肽诱导建立主动免疫抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠模型, 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)法检测小鼠血清中抗NMDAR免疫球蛋白G(IgG)抗体水平。选取健康未建模小鼠为对照组, 建模成功小鼠随机分为模型组、低剂量血必净注射液(XBJ-L)组和高剂量血必净注射液(XBJ-H)组, 每组10只, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠于建模后分别腹腔注射5和10 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>血必净注射液。采用Longa评分法评估各组小鼠神经功能损伤情况, 伊文思蓝(EB)染色检测各组小鼠BBB通透性, 免疫荧光染色法检测各组小鼠大脑皮质中闭锁小带蛋白1(ZO-1)和闭合蛋白(Occludin)表达情况, Western blotting法检测各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、紧密连接蛋白5(Claudin-5)和神经特异核蛋白(NeuN)蛋白表达水平, ELISA法检测各组小鼠血清中Th17和Treg相关细胞因子白细胞介素(IL)-17、IL-22和IL-10水平, 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠外周血中Th17和Treg细胞百分率并计算Th17/Treg比值。**结果:** 经GluN1 356-385抗原肽诱导的小鼠血清中NMDAR IgG抗体呈阳性, 说明造模成功。与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠神经功能损伤评分明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 脑组织中EB水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), 大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度降低, 大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), 血清中IL-17和IL-22水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), IL-10水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), 外周血中Th17细胞百分率明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), Treg细胞百分率明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), Th17/Treg比值明显增加( $P<0.05$ )。与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠神经功能损伤评分明显降低( $P<0.05$ ); 脑组织中EB水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ); 大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度升高, ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 血清中IL-17和IL-22水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), IL-10水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 外周血中Th17细胞百分率明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), Treg细胞百分率明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), Th17/Treg比值明显减小( $P<0.05$ )。与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠神经功能损伤评分明显降低( $P<0.05$ ); 脑组织中EB水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ); 大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度升高( $P<0.05$ ), ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 血清中IL-17和IL-22水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), IL-10水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 外周血Th17细胞百分率明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), Treg细胞百分率明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), Th17/Treg比值明显减小( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:** 血必净注射液能够改善抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠BBB损伤, 调节Th17/Treg趋于平衡, 从而减轻抗NMDAR脑炎神经功能损伤。

**[关键词]** 血必净注射液; 抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体脑炎; 血脑屏障; 神经功能; 辅助性T细胞17; 调节性T细胞

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## Improvement effect of Xuebijing injection on blood-brain barrier damage in mice with anti-NMDAR encephalitis and its regulatory effect on Th17/Treg imbalance

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of Xuebijing injection against blood-brain barrier (BBB) damage in the mice with anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) encephalitis, and to elucidate its regulatory effect on the imbalance of helper T cells 17 (Th17)/regulatory T cells (Treg). **Methods:** The active immunization models of anti-NMDAR encephalitis in the mice were established using glutamate receptor N1 subunit (GluN1) 356-385 antigen peptide, and the serum anti-NMDAR immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody levels were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The healthy mice without modeling were served as control group, and the mice with successful modeling were randomly divided into model group, low dose of Xuebijing injection (XBJ-L) group, and high dose of Xuebijing injection (XBJ-H) group, with 10 mice in each group. After modeling, the mice in XBJ-L and XBJ-H groups were intraperitoneally injected with 5 and 10 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup> Xuebijing injection, respectively. The Longa score was used to assess the neurological impairment of the mice in various groups; Evans blue (EB) staining was used to determine the BBB permeability; immunofluorescence staining was used to detect the expressions of zonula occludens 1 (ZO-1) and Occludin in cerebral cortex of the mice in various groups; Western blotting method was used to determine the expression levels of ZO-1, Occludin, Claudin-5, and neuron-specific nuclear protein (NeuN) in cerebral cortex of the mice in various groups; ELISA method was used to determine the levels of Th17- and Treg-related cytokines including interleukin (IL)-17, IL-22, and IL-10 in serum of the mice; flow cytometry was used to determine the percentages of Th17 and Treg cells in peripheral blood of the mice in various groups, and the Th17/Treg ratio was calculated. **Results:** The serum of the mice induced with the GluN1 356-385 antigen peptide was positive for NMDAR IgG antibodies, indicating that the models were successfully established. Compared with control group, the neurological impairment score of the mice in model group was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the EB level in brain tissue was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the fluorescence staining intensities of ZO-1 and Occludin in the cerebral cortex were decreased, and the expression levels of ZO-1, Occludin, Claudin-5, and NeuN proteins in the cerebral cortex were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the serum levels of IL-17 and IL-22 were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), while the IL-10 level was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the percentage of Th17 cells in peripheral blood was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), while the percentage of Treg cells was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the Th17/Treg ratio was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with model group, the neurological impairment scores of the mice in XBJ-L and XBJ-H groups were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), the EB levels in brain tissue were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), the fluorescence staining intensities of ZO-1 and Occludin in cerebral cortex were increased, and the expression levels of ZO-1, Occludin, Claudin-5, and NeuN proteins were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the levels of IL-17 and IL-22 in serum were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the level of IL-10 was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the percentages of Th17 cells in

peripheral blood were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), the percentages of Treg cells were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the Th17/Treg ratios were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with XBJ-L group, the neurological function injury score of the mice in XBJ-H group was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), the EB level in brain tissue was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the fluorescence staining intensities of ZO-1 and Occludin in the cerebral cortex were increased, and the expression levels of ZO-1, Occludin, Claudin-5, and NeuN proteins were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the serum levels of IL-17 and IL-22 were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the level of IL-10 was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); the percentage of Th17 cells in peripheral blood was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), the percentage of Treg cells was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the Th17/Treg ratio was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Xuebijing injection can improve BBB injury, regulate Th17/Treg balance, and thereby alleviate the neurological functional damage in anti-NMDAR encephalitis.

**KEYWORDS** Xuebijing injection; Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor encephalitis; Blood-brain barrier; Neurological function; Helper T cell 17; Regulatory T cell

抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体 (anti-N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDAR) 脑炎是自身免疫性脑炎 (autoimmune encephalitis, AE) 最常见的类型, 约占AE的80%<sup>[1]</sup>。抗NMDAR脑炎可引起多种临床表现, 包括精神障碍、认知障碍、癫痫发作、运动障碍、自主神经功能障碍和通气不足, 甚至昏迷。多数患者通过对症治疗和免疫治疗可改善预后, 部分伴发肿瘤者经肿瘤切除后也可改善, 但患者仍会出现反应或复发情况<sup>[2]</sup>。因此, 需要进一步挖掘抗NMDAR脑炎的治疗靶点和有效治疗药物。血脑屏障 (blood-brain barrier, BBB) 由脑血管内皮细胞、星形胶质细胞、周细胞和基底膜组成, 可将大脑与外周循环系统分隔开, 对于调节中枢神经系统和血液之间的分子运输至关重要<sup>[3]</sup>。BBB损伤会使血管通透性增加, 促进脑组织炎症反应, 加速神经元凋亡, 引起神经系统疾病<sup>[4-5]</sup>。研究<sup>[6]</sup>表明BBB损伤是抗NMDAR脑炎发病的关键步骤。修复BBB或抑制BBB损伤对于抗NMDAR脑炎的治疗具有重要意义。

辅助性T细胞17 (T helper 17 cell, Th17) 和调节性T细胞 (regulatory T cell, Treg) 是CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞的2个亚群, 通过防御、免疫监视和免疫调节参与免疫应答反应, 发挥促进或抑制炎症应答的作用<sup>[7]</sup>。Th17/Treg平衡对于维持人体的免疫稳态至关重要。目前, 已在抗NMDAR脑炎患者外周血中检测到Th17/Treg比值发生变化, Th17/Treg平衡状态被打破<sup>[8]</sup>。调控Th17/Treg比值, 使两者趋于平衡, 有利于恢复免疫稳态、减少炎症器官损伤和抑制疾病进展。

血必净注射液是基于红花、赤芍、川芎、丹参

和当归五味中药研制的一种中药注射液, 具有促进血液循环、缓解凝血、调节免疫反应和抗氧化应激等主要功能。目前, 血必净注射液在我国已广泛用于脓毒症、急性胰腺炎和肺炎等多种疾病的治疗<sup>[9-11]</sup>。然而, 关于血必净注射液在抗NMDAR脑炎中的具体作用及其机制尚不明确。因此, 本研究采用皮下注射谷氨酸受体N1亚基 (glutamate receptor subunit N1, GluN1) 356-385抗原肽诱导建立主动免疫抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠模型, 观察血必净注射液小鼠对抗NMDAR脑炎的治疗作用, 以及对BBB损伤和Th17/Treg失衡的调节作用, 为疾病治疗提供依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验动物、主要试剂和仪器

45只雌性C57BL/6小鼠, 10周龄, 体质量20~24 g, 购自海南药物研究所有限责任公司, 动物使用许可证号: SYXK2023-0030。所有小鼠均饲养于通风良好、室温20℃~25℃、相对湿度50%~60%、12 h明暗交替的环境中, 可自由进食饲料与饮水, 适应性喂养1周。GluN1 356-385抗原肽购自美国MedChemExpress公司, 完全弗洛因德佐剂购自美国Chondrex公司, 结核分枝杆菌H37Ra购自美国BD公司, 百日咳毒素购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司, 抗NMDAR免疫球蛋白G (immunoglobulin G, IgG) 抗体酶联免疫吸附试验 (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 检测试剂盒购自美国Thermo Fisher公司, 血必净注射液 (国药准字: Z20040033) 购自天津红日药业股份有限公司, 伊文思蓝 (evans blue, EB) 和甲酰胺购自上海研生

实业有限公司, Triton X-100、4', 6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚(4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, DAPI)、蛋白裂解液以及增强化学发光(enhanced chemiluminescence, ECL)试剂购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司, 血清中白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-17、IL-22和IL-10 ELISA检测试剂盒购自江苏酶标生物科技有限公司, 小鼠外周血单个核细胞分离试剂盒购自武汉赛维尔生物科技有限公司, 血小板内皮细胞黏附分子(cluster of differentiation 31, CD31)抗体、闭锁小带蛋白1(zonula occludens 1, ZO-1)抗体、闭合蛋白(Occludin)抗体、紧密连接蛋白5(Claudin-5)抗体、神经元特异核蛋白(neuron-specific nuclear protein, NeuN)抗体和生物素标记的IgG山羊抗兔抗体购自英国Abcam公司, 甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)抗体购自美国Proteintech公司, 藻红蛋白(phycoerythrin, PE)标记的CD4抗体、异硫氰酸荧光素(fluorescein isothiocyanate, FITC)标记的IL-17A抗体、FITC标记的CD25抗体、Alexa Fluor (AF) 647标记的叉头框蛋白P3(forkhead box protein P3, FoxP3)抗体购自美国Biolegend公司。Synergy HTX酶标仪购自美国BioTek公司, UV-2100分光光度计购自上海精科仪器有限公司, FV3000荧光显微镜购自日本Olympus公司, MP-E80电泳仪购自北京迈普实验仪器有限公司, ZYX-MP500荧光扫描仪购自浙江中科大仪器有限公司, FACSCanto II流式细胞仪购自美国BD公司。

**1.2 小鼠抗NMDAR脑炎模型的建立** 根据参考文献[12]中的方法, 通过皮下注射针对GluN1亚基的细胞外氨基末端结构域的GluN1 356-385抗原肽诱导建立主动免疫抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠模型。将肽段乳化在等体积的完全弗洛因德佐剂中, 补充 $4\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 结核分枝杆菌H37Ra。建模时, 首次通过小鼠背部皮下注射 $200\text{ }\mu\text{g}$ 上述肽段乳剂混合物, 注射4周后再次通过背部皮下注射肽段乳剂混合物以加强免疫。阴性对照组小鼠于造模组小鼠给药时注射等体积的完全弗洛因德佐剂和磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffered saline, PBS)的乳剂混合物。所有小鼠在第2次注射当日和2 d后, 分别腹腔注射 $200\text{ ng}$ 百日咳毒素。在第1次注射6周后, 取小鼠眼眶血, 分离血清, 使用ELISA试剂盒检测小

鼠血清抗NMDAR IgG抗体水平, 采用酶标仪测定波长 $450\text{ nm}$ 处的吸光度(A)值, 阳性判断阈值为阴性对照组A值 $+0.25$ , 大于此阈值时判定为阳性, 即代表造模成功, 反之为阴性。

**1.3 实验分组与处理** 取35只小鼠, 按照“1.2”方法建立NMDAR脑炎模型, 取造模成功的30只小鼠, 随机分为模型组、低剂量血必净注射液(XBJ-L)组和高剂量血必净注射液(XBJ-H)组, 每组10只。另取10只未参与造模的健康小鼠作为对照组。XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠腹腔注射血必净注射液, 给药剂量分别为 $5$ 和 $10\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ , 每12 h注射1次, 连续给药3 d, 共给药6次; 对照组和模型组小鼠同时腹腔注射与药物等体积的生理盐水。

**1.4 Longa评分法评估各组小鼠神经功能损伤情况** 各组小鼠分别于给药前和给药结束后参照Longa法进行神经功能损伤评分, 具体评分方法: 无神经缺损情况, 计为0分; 小鼠前侧爪不能完全伸直, 计为1分; 小鼠行走时出现向肢体一侧瘫痪, 计为2分; 小鼠行走时出现向肢体一侧瘫痪、无法站立, 计为3分; 小鼠意识丧失、无法进行自发性活动, 计为4分。

**1.5 EB染色测定各组小鼠BBB通透性** 各组小鼠股静脉注入2%EB溶液, 注射剂量为 $4\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ , 2 h后腹腔注射1%戊巴比妥钠麻醉小鼠, 打开胸腔, 心室灌注肝素化生理盐水。当小鼠右心耳处流出液体至无色时停止灌注, 断头取脑组织, 沿矢状缝切取半脑后称质量, 剪碎后置于50%甲酰胺中,  $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 水浴加热孵育24 h。吸取上清液, 采用分光光度计检测波长 $620\text{ nm}$ 处的A值, 并绘制标准曲线, 测定各组小鼠脑组织中EB水平。

**1.6 免疫荧光染色法检测各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin表达情况** 取各组小鼠大脑皮质, 固定脱水, 包埋石蜡, 制作组织切片。切片经脱蜡至水, 浸入0.3% Triton X-100溶液中处理10 min, 10%山羊血清室温孵育1 h, 滴加适量稀释的荧光标记的抗体(CD31/ZO-1 1:200, CD31/Occludin 1:200)覆盖标本,  $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育过夜。PBS缓冲液清洗切片, 滴加荧光二抗(1:150), 室温避光孵育1 h。清洗切片后, 滴加DAPI溶液反应5 min, 再次洗片。使用抗猝灭剂封片, 使用荧光显微镜拍照并观察各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin阳性表达情况, 以荧光染色强度代表阳性表达情况。

### 1.7 Western blotting法检测各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平

收集各组小鼠大脑皮质, 研磨匀浆后加入含蛋白酶抑制剂的裂解液提取总蛋白, 测定总蛋白浓度, 加热使蛋白变性。取适量蛋白在10%聚丙烯酰胺凝胶上进行电泳, 将分离后的蛋白转移到硝酸纤维素膜上, 室温封闭1 h。加入一抗ZO-1 (1:1 000)、Occludin (1:1 000)、Claudin-5 (1:1 000)、NeuN (1:1 000) 和内参GAPDH (1:1 000), 4℃孵育过夜。洗膜后, 加入对应标记IgG山羊抗兔二抗 (1:5 000), 室温孵育1 h, ECL试剂显色, 荧光扫描仪采集并分析条带。以GAPDH为内参蛋白, 采用Image J软件处理图像并分析蛋白条带灰度值, 计算目的蛋白表达水平。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/内参蛋白条带灰度值。

**1.8 ELISA法检测各组小鼠血清中Th17与Treg相关细胞因子水平** 各组小鼠采取腹主动脉采血采集血液样品, 室温静置1 h, 低温4 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心10 min, 吸取血清保存。采用ELISA法严格按照试剂盒说明书操作, 检测各组小鼠血清中免疫相关因子IL-17、IL-22和IL-10水平。

**1.9 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠外周血Th17和Treg细胞百分率及Th17/Treg比值** 取各组小鼠新鲜肝素钠抗凝血, 分离外周血单个核细胞, 加入1×Lysing Buffer, 低温1 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心5 min, 弃上清, 保留沉淀, 加入PBS缓冲液重悬。取2个流式管分别记为Th17管和Treg管, 每管各加入100 μL样本后, Th17管中加入PE标记的抗CD4抗体和FITC标记的抗IL-17A抗体, Treg管中加入FITC标记的抗CD25抗体和AF647标记的抗FoxP3抗体, 混匀室温放置10 min。清洗后离心, 弃上清, 加入PBS缓冲液吹打至完全混匀。采用流式细胞仪检测各组小鼠外周血中Th17和Treg细胞百分率, 分析Th17/Treg比值变化。

**1.10 统计学分析** 采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行统计学分析。各组小鼠神经功能损伤评分, 小鼠脑组织中EB水平, 小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度、大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平, 血清中IL-17、IL-22和IL-10水平以及外周血中Th17/Treg比值均符合正态分布, 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 造模后小鼠血清中抗NMDAR IgG水平** 未经GluN1 356-385抗原肽诱导的阴性对照组小鼠和经GluN1 356-385抗原肽诱导的造模组小鼠血清中抗NMDAR IgG抗体的A值分别为 $0.18 \pm 0.02$ 和 $0.50 \pm 0.04$ , 抗体阳性阈值为0.334, 表明造模组小鼠血清中抗NMDAR IgG抗体为阳性 ( $P < 0.001$ ), 提示抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠模型成功建立。

**2.2 各组小鼠神经功能损伤评分** 给药前, 与对照组比较, 各组经GluN1 356-385诱导的造模组小鼠神经功能损伤评分均明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。给药后, 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠神经功能损伤评分明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠神经功能损伤评分均明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠神经功能损伤评分明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 各组小鼠神经功能损伤评分

Tab. 1 Neurological damage scores of mice in various groups ( $n=10, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

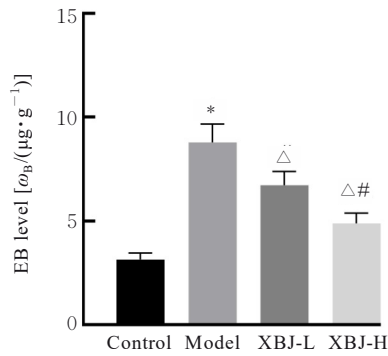
Group	Neurological damage score	
	Before administration	After administration
Control	$0.00 \pm 0.00$	$0.00 \pm 0.00$
Model	$2.68 \pm 0.27^*$	$2.62 \pm 0.28^*$
XBJ-L	$2.64 \pm 0.26^*$	$1.75 \pm 0.18^\Delta$
XBJ-H	$2.70 \pm 0.28^*$	$1.11 \pm 0.12^{\Delta\#}$

\* $P < 0.05$  compared with control group;  $^\Delta P < 0.05$  compared with model group;  $^\# P < 0.05$  compared with XBJ-L group.

**2.3 各组小鼠脑组织中EB水平** 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织中EB水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠脑组织中EB水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠脑组织中EB水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图1。

**2.4 各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin表达情况** 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度降低; 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度有所升高; 与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度明显升高。见图2。

**2.5 各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平** 与对照组比较,



\* $P < 0.05$  compared with control group;  $^{\Delta}P < 0.05$  compared with model group;  $^{\#}P < 0.05$  compared with XBJ-L group.

图1 各组小鼠脑组织中EB水平

Fig. 1 Levels of EB in brain tissue of mice in various groups

模型组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图3。

## 2.6 各组小鼠血清中Th17和Treg相关细胞因子水平

与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠血清中IL-17和IL-22水平升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), IL-10水平降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠血清中IL-17及IL-22水平降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), IL-10水平升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠血清中IL-17和IL-22水平降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), IL-10水平升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表2。

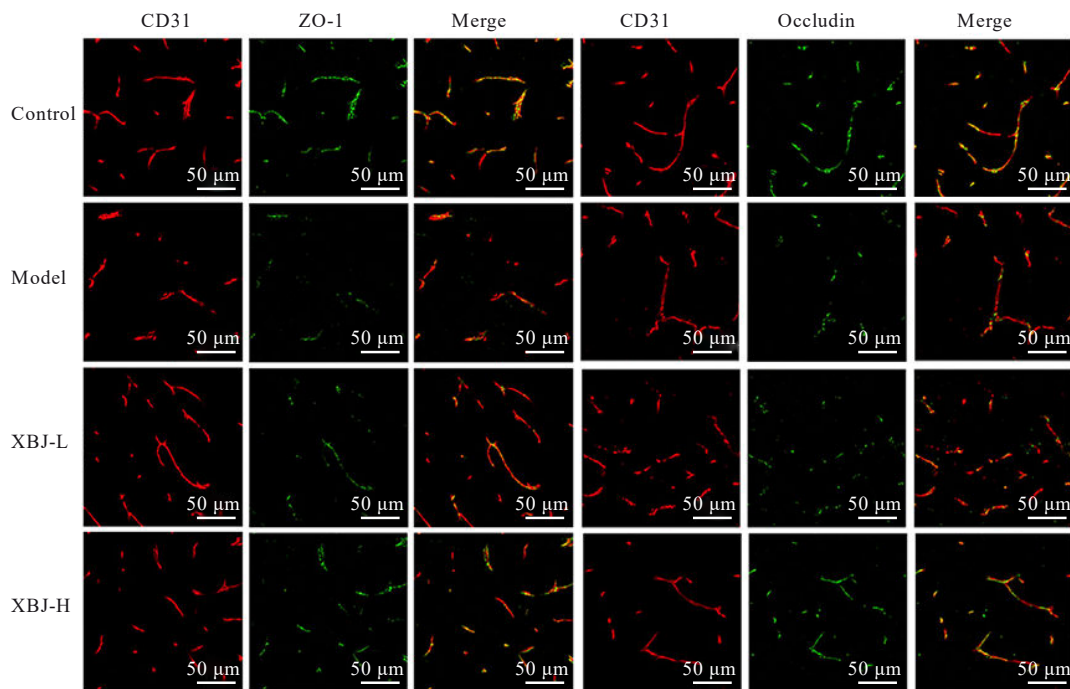


图2 各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1与Occludin表达情况(免疫荧光染色)

Fig. 2 Expressions of ZO-1 and Occludin in cerebral cortex of mice in various groups (Immunofluorescence staining)

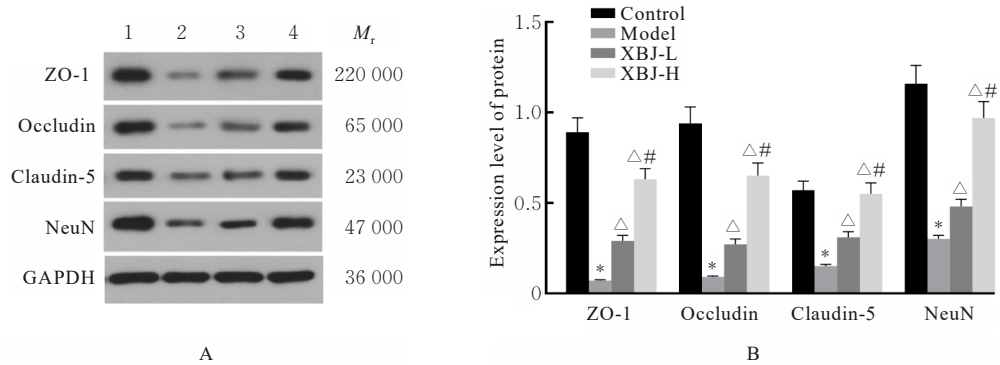
## 2.7 各组小鼠外周血中Th17和Treg细胞百分率及Th17/Treg比值

流式细胞术分析结果显示: 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠外周血中Th17细胞百分率明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), Treg细胞百分率明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), Th17/Treg比值明显增大 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠外周血中Th17细胞百分率明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), Treg细胞百分率明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), Th17/Treg比值明显

减小 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与XBJ-L组比较, XBJ-H组小鼠外周血中Th17细胞百分率明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), Treg细胞百分率明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), Th17/Treg比值明显减小 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图4和5。

## 3 讨论

抗NMDAR抗体的产生及其所介导的抗原抗体反应是抗NMDAR脑炎的病理基础。在卵巢畸



Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Model group; Lane 3: XBJ-L group; Lane 4: XBJ-H group. \* $P < 0.05$  compared with control group;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  compared with model group; # $P < 0.05$  compared with XBJ-L group.

图3 各组小鼠大脑皮质中ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 3 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expressions of ZO-1, Occludin, Claudin-5, and NeuN proteins in cerebral cortex of mice in various groups

表2 各组小鼠血清中IL-17、IL-22和IL-10水平

Tab. 2 Levels of IL-17, IL-22 and IL-10 in serum of mice in various groups [n=10,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $\rho_B / (\text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$ ]

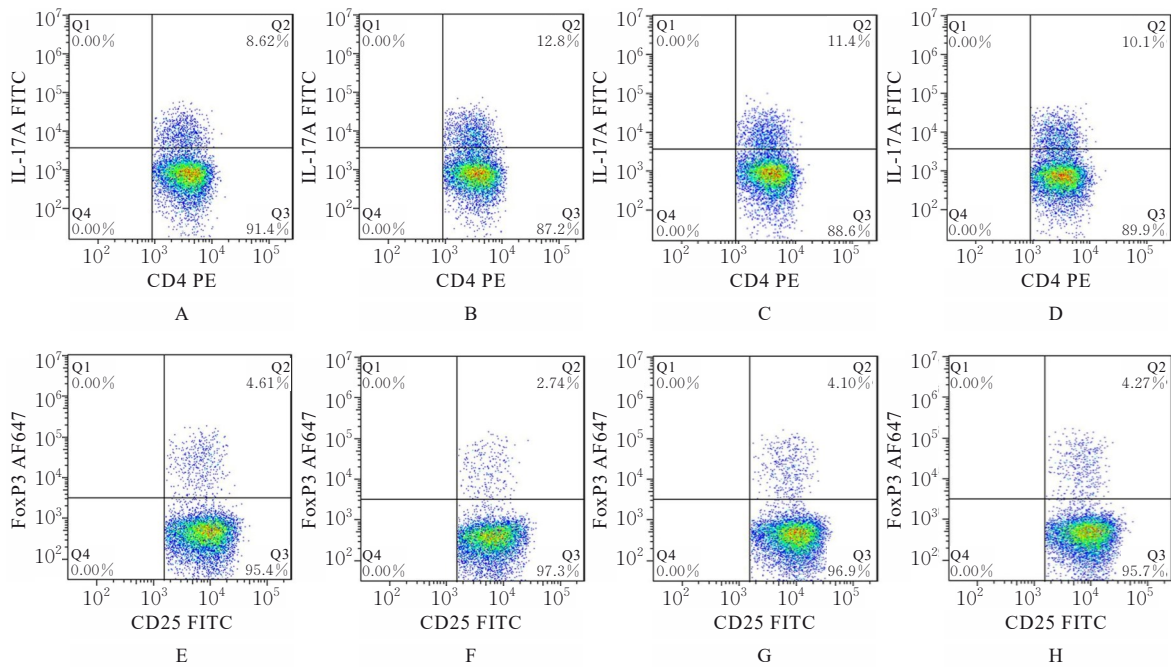
Group	IL-17	IL-22	IL-10
Control	26.75 ± 2.89	32.07 ± 3.46	88.32 ± 8.95
Model	84.03 ± 8.57*	93.89 ± 9.58*	43.74 ± 4.53*
XBJ-L	64.82 ± 6.53 $\Delta$	70.56 ± 7.15 $\Delta$	54.03 ± 5.68 $\Delta$
XBJ-H	44.56 ± 4.71 $\Delta$ #	49.93 ± 5.09 $\Delta$ #	69.85 ± 7.01 $\Delta$ #

\* $P < 0.05$  compared with control group;  $\Delta P < 0.05$  compared with model group; # $P < 0.05$  compared with XBJ-L group.

胎瘤和单纯疱疹病毒感染等因素诱导下, 机体自身免疫反应启动, 并产生抗NMDAR抗体作用于中枢神经系统, 造成NMDAR受体内化, 使得突触内受体减少、突触可塑性降低和抑制性神经元功能减退, 从而导致进行性精神恶化<sup>[13]</sup>。该病临床表现复杂, 治疗方案至今尚无明确共识。近年来, 关于血必净注射液在脑疾病中发挥治疗作用的报道不断增多。研究<sup>[14]</sup>显示: 与使用更昔洛韦治疗的病毒性脑炎患者比较, 使用更昔洛韦联合血必净治疗后患者的症状改善时间缩短, 预后效果更佳。研究<sup>[15]</sup>显示: 血必净注射液通过抑制氧化应激和减少神经元凋亡, 可减轻热射病诱导的脑损伤。研究<sup>[16]</sup>显示: 血必净注射液可改善海马神经炎症反应, 上调神经营养因子表达, 并保持BBB完整性, 从而缓解脂多糖引发的脓毒症后认知障碍。由此可见, 血必净注射液在脑损伤中具有潜在的神经保护功能。本研究结果显示: 抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠神经功能损伤评分升高, 而血必净注射液干预后抗NMDAR

脑炎小鼠神经功能损伤评分降低, 表明血必净注射液在抗NMDAR脑炎中发挥神经保护作用。

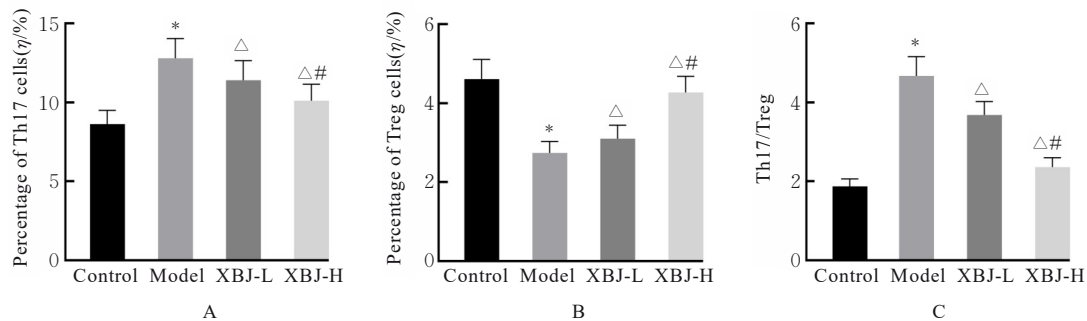
BBB是血液和大脑之间高度选择性的动态屏障, 通过限制大多数循环毒素、血液蛋白、微生物和外周免疫细胞进入大脑来维持神经元存活。因此, BBB的完整性是保护中枢神经系统免受损害的关键环节。抗NMDAR脑炎的诱因是病毒和肿瘤, 其可能通过免疫和炎症反应导致BBB损伤, 抗NMDAR抗体和淋巴细胞通过损伤后的BBB进入中枢神经系统。一方面, 上述抗体直接与NMDAR结合; 另一方面, 进入中枢神经系统的淋巴细胞进一步分化为成熟的浆细胞以产生抗体, 从而介导大脑中的神经元损伤和死亡<sup>[17]</sup>。细胞间紧密连接是维持BBB完整性的重要结构基础, 主要包括几种跨膜蛋白(如Claudin家族成员、Occludin和连接黏附分子等), 并通过ZO-1蛋白与细胞骨架衔接。这些蛋白的表达和分布在维持BBB完整性方面起重要作用。其中, ZO-1、Occludin和Claudin-5是BBB内紧密连接的经典代表蛋白, 其异常表达会影响细胞间紧密连接的形成, 进而影响BBB通透性<sup>[18]</sup>。NeuN是神经系统特异性核调节分子, 常用于成熟神经元的标记<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究结果显示: 与对照组比较, 模型组小鼠脑组织中EB水平升高, 大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度降低, ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN蛋白表达水平降低, 说明抗NMDAR脑炎小鼠BBB完整性受损; 与模型组比较, XBJ-L组和XBJ-H组小鼠脑组织中EB水平升高, 大脑皮质中ZO-1和Occludin荧光染色强度升高, ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5和NeuN



A—D: Percentages of Th17 cells; E—H: Percentages of Treg cells. A, E: Control group; B, F: Model group; C, G: XBJ-L group; D, H: XBJ-H group.

图4 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠外周血中Th17细胞和Treg细胞百分率

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



A: Percentage of Th17 cells; B: Percentage of Treg cells; C: Th17/Treg ratio. \* $P < 0.05$  compared with control group;  $^{\Delta}P < 0.05$  compared with model group;  $^{\#}P < 0.05$  compared with XBJ-L group.

图5 各组小鼠外周血中Th17和Treg细胞百分率及Th17/Treg比值

Fig. 5 Percentages of Th17 cells and Treg cells and Th17/Treg ratios in peripheral blood of mice in various groups

蛋白水平升高,表明血必净注射液能够抑制BBB损伤并维持其正常通透性,改善神经功能。

在抗NMDAR脑炎期间,T淋巴细胞免疫功能的改变是导致患者死亡率增加和预后不良的重要驱动因素<sup>[20]</sup>。Th17是介导炎症性疾病的关键效应细胞,主要从转化生长因子 $\beta$ 刺激的T细胞中分化,通过产生导致组织损伤的促炎细胞因子如IL-17和IL-22等,募集中性粒细胞,在自身免疫性疾病的发展中发挥致病作用。研究<sup>[21]</sup>发现:Th17在抗NMDAR脑炎患者的脑脊液中积累明显多于健康对

照患者。Treg是抑制炎症和自身免疫反应的T细胞亚群,主要分泌IL-10以促进免疫耐受,这一功能对于控制多种自身免疫性疾病至关重要。目前已在抗NMDAR脑炎患者中观察到Treg细胞减少<sup>[22]</sup>,而Treg细胞减少或缺乏可导致小胶质细胞活化和神经元损伤<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究结果显示:与对照组比较,模型组小鼠血清中IL-17和IL-22水平升高且IL-10水平降低,外周血Th17细胞百分率升高,Treg细胞百分率降低,Th17/Treg比值增大,提示模型组小鼠出现Th17/Treg失衡;与模型组比

较, XBJ-L 和 XBJ-H 组小鼠血清中 IL-17 和 IL-22 水平降低, IL-10 水平升高, 外周血 Th17 细胞百分率降低而 Treg 细胞百分率升高, Th17/Treg 比值减小, 表明血必净注射液可通过调节 Th17/Treg 比值平衡对抗 NMDAR 脑炎小鼠起到保护作用。

综上所述, 血必净注射液对抗 NMDAR 脑炎小鼠具有良好的干预效果, 能够改善 BBB 损伤并维持其正常通透性, 并调节 Th17/Treg 失衡和相关炎症细胞因子的分泌, 改善抗 NMDAR 脑炎小鼠的神经功能。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

#### 作者贡献声明:

曾超胜参与研究设计、实验操作、论文撰写和修改, 陈琳、闫丽敏、邢槐杰、李莉和黄少珠参与实验操作及数据采集, 陈敏参与文献收集和整理, 常勇参与数据整理和分析, 匡冰参与实验操作和论文撰写, 黎晓艳参与论文审阅。

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