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## 氟西汀对 CUS 大鼠抑郁样行为及海马内源性大麻素相关基因表达的调节作用 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨内源性大麻素 1 型受体(Cannabinoid receptor1, CB1R)、二酰基甘油脂肪酶(Diacylglycerol lipase alpha, DAGL $\alpha$ )和单酰甘油脂肪酶(Monoacylglycerol, MAGL)在氟西汀(Fluoxetine)改善慢性不可预见应激(Chronic unpredictable stress, CUS)大鼠抑郁样行为中的作用。**方法:**在本研究中,给予暴露于慢性不可预测应激(CUS)的大鼠腹腔注射氟西汀(10 mg/kg)或生理盐水治疗 14 天,最后一次腹腔注射结束 24 小时后评估抑郁样行为以及海马中 CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  和 MAGL 的表达。此外,通过注射慢病毒下调大鼠海马中 CB1R 和 DAGL $\alpha$  的表达。病毒注射两周后,所有大鼠接受 CUS 刺激,然后腹腔注射 10 mg/kg 氟西汀或生理盐水 14 天。给药结束 24 小时后进行行为学及分子生物学检测。**结果:**(1)CUS 组大鼠具有明显的抑郁样行为,包括旷场中心活动时间减少( $P<0.05$ ),糖水摄取量下降( $P<0.05$ ),强迫游泳不动时间增加( $P<0.01$ );氟西汀治疗可以缓解 CUS 大鼠的抑郁行为,与 CUS 组相比较,CUS + Flx 组大鼠的糖水偏好和旷场中心活动时间增加( $P<0.05, P<0.05$ ),强迫游泳不动时间减少( $P<0.05$ );(2)CUS 组大鼠海马的 CB1R、DAGL $\alpha$  的表达下调 ( $P<0.05$ ),MAGL 的表达上调 ( $P<0.05$ ); 氟西汀上调 CUS 大鼠海马的 CB1R 和 DAGL $\alpha$  表达 ( $P<0.05$ ),下调了 MAGL 表达 ( $P<0.05$ );(3)病毒干预下调海马区的 CB1R 或 DAGL $\alpha$  后,抑制了氟西汀的抗抑郁作用。**结论:**氟西汀可以通过调节 CUS 大鼠海马的内源性大麻素相关基因表达改善 CUS 大鼠的抑郁行为,发挥抗抑郁作用。

**关键词:**氟西汀; CUS; 抑郁; 内源性大麻素

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## The Influence of Fluoxetine on the Depressive-like Behavior and the Expression of Endocannabinoid-Related Genes in the Hippocampus of CUS Rats\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of fluoxetine treatment on CUS rat's behavior and the expression of endocannabinoid system-related genes, including CB1R (Cannabinoid receptor1), DAGL $\alpha$  (Diacylglycerol) and MAGL (Monoacylglycerol) in the hippocampus. **Methods:** In the present study, rats exposed to chronic unpredictable stress (CUS) were treated with intraperitoneal injection of fluoxetine (10 mg/kg) or saline for 14 days, and depression-like behaviors and the expression of Cannabinoid receptor1 (CB1R), Diacylglycerol lipase alpha (DAGL $\alpha$ ) and Monoacylglycerol (MAGL) in the hippocampus were evaluated twenty-four hours after the last intraperitoneal injection. In addition, we knocked-down CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$  in the hippocampus of rats by lentivirus injection. After the finally intervention, rats were experienced behavior test and then sacrificed and the expression of CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$  in hippocampus were determined. **Results:** (1) CUS group induced significant depression-like behaviors. Rats in CUS group showed significant less time in the center field ( $P<0.05$ ), decreased sucrose preference ( $P<0.05$ ) and increased immobility time in forced swim test ( $P<0.01$ ). In comparison with Sham, the rat in CUS group showed significant decreased sucrose preference ( $P<0.01$ ) and less center time ( $P<0.05$ ) in open filed test, but increased freezing time in forced swim test ( $P<0.05$ ); as well as the reduction of the expression of CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$ , increasing the expression of MAGL in the hippocampus. (2) The expression of CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$  in hippocampus of CUS group was down-regulated ( $P<0.05$ ), and the expression of MAGL was up-regulated ( $P<0.05$ ). Fluoxetine treatment reversed depressive-like behaviors and increased the expression of CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$  ( $P<0.05$ ), decreased the expression of MAGL in the hippocampus of CUS rat ( $P<0.05$ ); (3) Rats in shCB1R + CUS + Flx and shDAGL $\alpha$  + CUS + Flx groups showed decreased sucrose preference ( $P<0.05$ ), less cen-

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ter time ( $P<0.05$ ) in open filed test and increased freezing time in forced swim test ( $P<0.05$ ) than rats in scramble + CUS + Flx group.

**Conclusions:** Fluoxetine treatment reversed depressive-like behaviors in rats exposed to CUS paradigm and restored the level of CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  and MAGL1 in the hippocampus.

**Key words:** Fluoxetine; Chronic unpredictable stress; Depressive; Endocannabinoid

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## 前言

抑郁症是严重威胁人类健康的精神疾患之一,具有患病率高、复发率高、致残率高、死亡率高等特点<sup>[1,2]</sup>。抑郁症不仅严重影响患者、家庭生活质量,同时也给社会造成了巨大的经济损失<sup>[3]</sup>。目前抑郁症的临床治疗以药物为主,氟西汀是常用的5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(serotonin selective reuptake inhibitors, SSRIs),具有神经保护、抗炎等作用<sup>[4]</sup>。氟西汀在体内可代谢为诺氟西汀,比其他抗抑郁药有更长的半衰期,其治疗抑郁症的可靠性和安全性已在临床得已证明。但是,氟西汀抗抑郁的生物学机制并不完全清楚。

内源性大麻素系统主要由G蛋白偶联受体(CB1R和CB2R)和至少两个花生四烯酸衍生内源性配体N-花生四烯酸乙醇胺(anandamide, AEA)和2-花生酰甘油三酯(2-AG)组成<sup>[5]</sup>。2-AG的合成酶为二酰基甘油脂肪酶(Diacylglycerol lipase  $\alpha$ , DAGL $\alpha$ ),水解酶为单酰基甘油酯酶(Monoacylglycerol lipase, MAGL)。内源性大麻素在大脑中广泛分布,大量临床及基础研究表明内源性大麻素信号是海马突触可塑性和功能的重要调节因子,与抑郁症的发病密切相关<sup>[6-9]</sup>。并且有研究表明,内源性大麻素与氟西汀对强迫症、焦虑恐惧、神经性厌食症等多种精神疾病的治疗作用有关,氟西汀参与调节动物大脑的大麻素一型受体(Cannabinoid receptor 1, CB1R)和内源性大麻素水平<sup>[10,11]</sup>。但是氟西汀是否通过调节海马的内源性大麻素系统发挥抗抑郁作用并不清楚。因此,本研究以慢性不可预见应激(Chronic unpredictable stress, CUS)大鼠为模型,观察了氟西汀对CUS大鼠抑郁样行为和海马CB1R表达和2-AG的影响,为抑郁症的治疗提供新的靶点和理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 实验所用动物为8周龄左右的清洁级雄性Sprague-Dawley(280-320 g)大鼠(SD大鼠),购买自空军军医大学实验动物中心(中国西安)。饲养条件为20-25°C,12小时光照/黑暗循环(a.m. 8:00 - p.m. 8:00),每笼4只,随意获取水和食物(除CUS实验)。所有实验操作均符合美国国立卫生研究院实验动物护理与使用指南,并由空军军医大学动物使用和保护委员会批准。

1.1.2 主要试剂和仪器 氟西汀(Sigma, St. Louis, MO);RNA提取试剂Trizol(Takara, 108-95-2);反转录试剂盒(Takara, RR036A);SYBR Premix Ex Taq(Takara, RR820A);PCR仪(Thermo Scientific);蛋白提取试剂盒(KeyGEN BioTECH, KGP2100);慢病毒(对照病毒scramble, CB1R和DAGL $\alpha$ 下调病毒shCB1R和shDAGL $\alpha$ )购自上海吉凯基因公司;PCR仪

(Thermo Scientific);实时定量PCR仪(Thermo Scientific Piko-Real);电泳槽(Bio.Rad);电动组织匀浆仪(Ika公司);大鼠自发活动测试仪(上海吉量)。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验设计 实验一:将24只SD雄性大鼠随机分为sham组、CUS组、CUS+Flx组,每组8只。适应性饲养7天后,CUS组、CUS+Flx组大鼠给予CUS刺激,然后给予CUS+Flx组大鼠腹腔注射氟西汀(10 mg/kg)治疗14天,其它组注射生理盐水。最后一次腹腔注射结束24小时后进行糖水偏好、旷场和强迫游泳测试。随后处死动物,通过实时定量PCR(real time-PCR)和western blot检测海马的CB1R,DAGL $\alpha$ 和MAGL表达变化。

实验二:将32只大鼠随机分为四组:scramble+CUS、scramble+CUS+Flx、shCB1R+CUS+Flx、shDAGL $\alpha$ +CUS+Flx,每组8只;scramble+CUS、scramble+CUS+Flx组大鼠海马注射对照病毒(scramble),shCB1R+CUS+Flx组大鼠海马注射CB1R下调病毒shCB1R,shDAGL $\alpha$ +CUS+Flx组大鼠海马注射DAGL $\alpha$ 下调病毒shDAGL $\alpha$ 。病毒注射两周后,所有大鼠接受CUS刺激,然后腹腔注射10 mg/kg氟西汀或生理盐水14天。给药结束24小时后进行行为学及分子生物学检测。

1.2.2 CUS造模 按照随机顺序每天使用1-2种以下应激处理方法构建CUS模型<sup>[12]</sup>。(1)改变食物和饮水供应(禁水、禁食24 h);(2)颠倒昼夜节律和改变光照性质(昼夜颠倒、闪光刺激、间断光照);(3)改变居住环境(潮湿垫料、倾斜鼠笼、单笼饲养);(4)陌生气味;(5)强迫游泳;(6)噪音干扰;(7)短时间内足底电击;(8)束缚应激;(9)陌生异常物品(塑料杯、碎布片、木勺等);(10)高温环境。大鼠每天接受1-2种刺激,持续处理21天。

1.2.3 氟西汀给药 氟西汀溶于生理盐水中配成5 mg/mL的溶液(每天注射前现配),在CUS造模结束后24 h后按照10 mg/kg/d的剂量给大鼠腹腔注射氟西汀<sup>[13]</sup>,连续注射14天。

1.2.4 立体定位注射 根据以往的研究方法<sup>[14]</sup>,将大鼠麻醉后(10%的水合氯醛)固定在立体定位以上(37度保温),剃毛暴露头顶皮肤,碘伏消毒后沿脑中线切开皮肤,参照大鼠脑图谱定位齿状回(AP - 3.0 mm; L +/- 1.8 mm; H 3.6 mm),使用颅骨钻打开该位点颅骨,然后用微量注射泵以0.2  $\mu$ L/min的速度向左右齿状回各注射2  $\mu$ L( $1 \times 10^8$  TU/mL)病毒(对照scramble或下调病毒shCB1R或shDAGL $\alpha$ ),注射完成后5 min再缓慢拔出针头,缝合切口皮肤,细心护理直到其苏醒(约30-60 min)。正常饲养两周后进行后续实验。

1.2.5 糖水偏好测试(sucrose preference test, SPT) 氟西汀给药结束后24 h进行行为学检测。首先将测试动物单笼饲养,第一天给予两瓶1%蔗糖水24 h,第二天同时给予一瓶1%的蔗糖水和一瓶自来水24 h,第三天禁水禁食24 h。第四天进行测

试,测试当天再同时给予两瓶饮水,其中一瓶为自来水(A瓶),另一瓶为含1%蔗糖的自来水(B瓶),测试时间1 h,计算大鼠在1 h内的糖水摄取量(A)和自来水(B)的摄取量<sup>[15]</sup>。糖水偏好%=[A/(A+B)]×100%。

**1.2.6 疏离实验(open field test,OFT)** 将大鼠放入疏离实验箱中央(47 cm×47 cm),通过上方的红外摄像头监视并记录大鼠在5 min的活动情况。通过 clever sys 软件分析大鼠在疏离内的运动总路程、中央区活动时间及路程等各项行为指标,判断大鼠的水平活动度及探索行为。

**1.2.7 强迫游泳测试(forced swim test,FST)** 测试前一天先将大鼠置于透明塑料桶(水深30 cm以上,水温23℃左右)进行预游泳适应10 min。测试时,将大鼠置于同样的游泳装置中,

游泳5 min,摄像头记录游泳过程。然后按照大鼠游泳的行为表现分为漂浮不动(四肢中只有一个在轻微的游动)、挣扎和游泳三种状态进行分析,计算大鼠漂浮不动的时间来反映习得性无助行为。

**1.2.8 实时定量PCR** 使用Trizol提取海马组织RNA后,使用反转录试剂盒合成cDNA(反转录体系:20 μL;mRNA:1 μg;反应条件:37℃15 min,85℃5 s,4℃10 min),然后进行实时定量PCR(Real Time-PCR)反应(反应体系:20 μL;反应条件:第一步95℃30 s,第二步95℃5 s,60℃30 s,第二步循环40次,第三步95℃15 s,最后维持4℃),检测CB1R,DAGLα 和 MAGL 基因以及内参基因GAPDH的mRNA表达情况。RT-PCR引物由Takara公司合成,序列如表1所示。

表1 Real Time-PCR 引物序列  
Table 1 The sequence primer of Real Time-PCR

Gene	Forward	Reveres
CB1R	CTGAGGGTCCCTCCCGCA	TGCTGGGACCAACGGGGAGT
DAGLα	CACGAGATGCTACGCTACAAAGA	GGCAGAGACAAACACGAGCA
MAGL	CGGAACAAGTCGGAGGTTGA	TGTCTGACTCGGGATGAT
GAPDH	ATGATTCTACCCACGGCAAG	CTGGAAGATGGTGTGGT

**1.2.9 Western blot** 收集各组大鼠海马于裂解缓冲液中进行均将裂解,然后使用BCA蛋白质定量试剂盒测定各组蛋白质浓度。然后,通过SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳(上样量:40 μg)分离样品并转移到PVDF膜上。然后用5%脱脂奶粉室温摇晃封闭1 h后,将膜与以下一抗孵育(4℃,16 h):CB1R(ab23703,1:300,Abcam,Cambridge,UK);DAGLα(ab81984,1:500,Abcam,Cambridge,UK);MAGL(ab24701,1:2000,Abcam,Cambridge,UK);β-actin antibodies(ab8227,1:5000,Abcam,Cambridge,UK)。随后在室温条件下分别与以下二抗孵育2 h:驴抗兔IgG,1:10,000,Abcam;驴抗小鼠IgG,1:10,000,Abcam,Cambridge,UK。最后使用Super Signal West Pico化学发光液(34077,Thermo Fisher Scientific,Inc.)显示目的蛋白条带并在Bio-Rad QuantityOne1-D软件(1709600;Bio-Rad Laboratories,Inc.,Hercules,CA,USA)上分析统计表达情况。

### 1.3 统计学方法

本实验采用SPSS19.0对所得数据进行统计分析,使用表示数据,各组之间的比较使用单因素方差分析,两两数据在比较前进行方差齐性检验,满足方差齐性则采用LSD-t检验,方差不齐则采用Dunnett T检验,P<0.05时差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 氟西汀治疗改善CUS大鼠的抑郁样行为

本实验通过糖水偏好、疏离和强迫游泳实验检测了各组大鼠的行为改变情况,结果如表2所示,各组大鼠进入疏离中心区的运动的时间(F<sub>2,21</sub>=7.362,P<0.01)和中心区运动距离比之间存在显著性差异(F<sub>2,21</sub>=6.137,P<0.05)。CUS组大鼠进入疏离中心区的运动时间和运动距离比明显较对照组(Sham)减少(P<0.05;P<0.01)。氟西汀治疗增加了CUS大鼠进入疏离中心区的时间和在中心区的运动距离比(与CUS组比P<0.01;

P<0.05)。

强迫游泳实验结果显示,各组大鼠游泳不动时间之间存在显著差异(F<sub>2,21</sub>=7.286,P<0.01),CUS较sham组明显增加(P<0.01),CUS+Flx较CUS组明显下降(P<0.05),说明氟西汀能够抑制CUS所致大鼠的习得性无助行为。糖水偏好实验结果与强迫游泳结果相似,各组大鼠糖水摄取量存在显著差异(F<sub>2,21</sub>=5.992,P<0.05),CUS组较sham组大鼠的糖水摄取量明显减少(P<0.05),CUS+Flx较CUS组大鼠糖水摄取量明显增加(P<0.05)。说明氟西汀能够缓解CUS大鼠的快感缺失行为。以上行为学检测结果表明氟西汀具有抗抑郁作用。

### 2.2 氟西汀调节大鼠海马的CB1R、DAGLα和MAGL基因表达

为了进一步阐述氟西汀抗抑郁作用的生物学机制,本实验检测了内源性大麻素受体CB1R,内源性大麻素2-AG的合成酶DAGLα和水解酶MAGL在各组大鼠海马中的mRNA和蛋白表达变化。结果如图1所示,CUS刺激降低的大鼠海马的CB1R(图1 A, D)和合成酶DAGLα(图1 B, E)的mRNA和蛋白水平(与sham组比P<0.05),上调了水解酶MAGL(图1 C, F)表达(与sham组比P<0.05)。而氟西汀治疗明显上调了CUS大鼠海马的CB1R和DAGLα表达(CUS+Flx组与CUS组比P<0.05),下调了MAGL水平(CUS+Flx组与CUS组比P<0.05)。表明氟西汀治疗对海马的内源性大麻素系统具有调节作用。

### 2.3 shRNA病毒干扰下调海马CB1R或DAGLα后阻断氟西汀对CUS大鼠的抑郁样行为的改善作用

为进一步验证内源性大麻素信号在氟西汀治疗抑郁症中的作用,我们通过病毒干扰技术下调了大鼠海马的大麻素受体CB1R和二酰基甘油脂肪酶基因表达,然后进行CUS造模,之后再给氟西汀治疗。结果如表3所示,scramble+CUS+Flx组中央区运动距离比、中央区探索时间高于scramble+CUS(P<

0.05); shCB1R + CUS + Flx 组和 shDAGL $\alpha$  + CUS + Flx 的中央区运动距离百分比、中央区探索时间均低于 scramble + CUS + Flx 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。scramble + CUS + Flx 组糖水摄取值高于 scramble + CUS 组 ( $P<0.01$ ); shCB1R + CUS + Flx 组和 shDAGL $\alpha$  + CUS + Flx 组糖水摄取值均低于 scramble + CUS + Flx 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。此外, scramble + CUS + Flx 组强迫游泳不动时间低于 scramble + CUS 组 ( $P<0.01$ ); shCB1R + CUS + Flx 组和

shDAGL $\alpha$  + CUS + Flx 组的强迫游泳不动时间均高于 scramble + CUS + Flx 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。Real-time PCR 和 western blot 结果显示(图 2), shCB1R + CUS + Flx 组大鼠海马的 CB1R 表达明显低于 scramble + CUS + Flx 组 ( $P<0.01$ ), shDAGL $\alpha$  + CUS + Flx 组大鼠海马的 DAGL $\alpha$  表达明显低于 scramble + CUS + Flx 组 ( $P<0.01$ )。说明 shRNA 干扰病毒下调大鼠海马 CB1R 或 DAGL $\alpha$  后阻断了氟西汀的抗抑郁作用。

表 2 各组大鼠行为学的比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 2 The antidepressant-like effect of fluoxetine on CUS rats( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	Amount	The open-field test		The percentages of sucrose consumption (%)	The duration of immobility in the forced swim test(s)
		The distance of central movement relative to overall levels values(%)	The time of central movement(s)		
Sham	8	13.5± 1.43	79.81± 8.57	72.16± 6.37	83.14± 11.02
CUS	8	7.79 ± 0.93 <sup>b</sup>	46.32 ± 6.12 <sup>a</sup>	45.83 ± 5.84 <sup>a</sup>	143.60 ± 13.31 <sup>b</sup>
CUS+Flx	8	12.28 ± 1.23 <sup>c</sup>	72.66 ± 4.02 <sup>d</sup>	68.84 ± 5.32 <sup>c</sup>	100.60 ± 9.99 <sup>c</sup>
F value		6.137	7.362	5.992	7.286
P value		0.0113	0.0082	0.0157	0.0048

Note: Compared with Sham <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P<0.01$ ; Compared with CUS <sup>c</sup> $P<0.05$ , <sup>d</sup> $P<0.01$ .

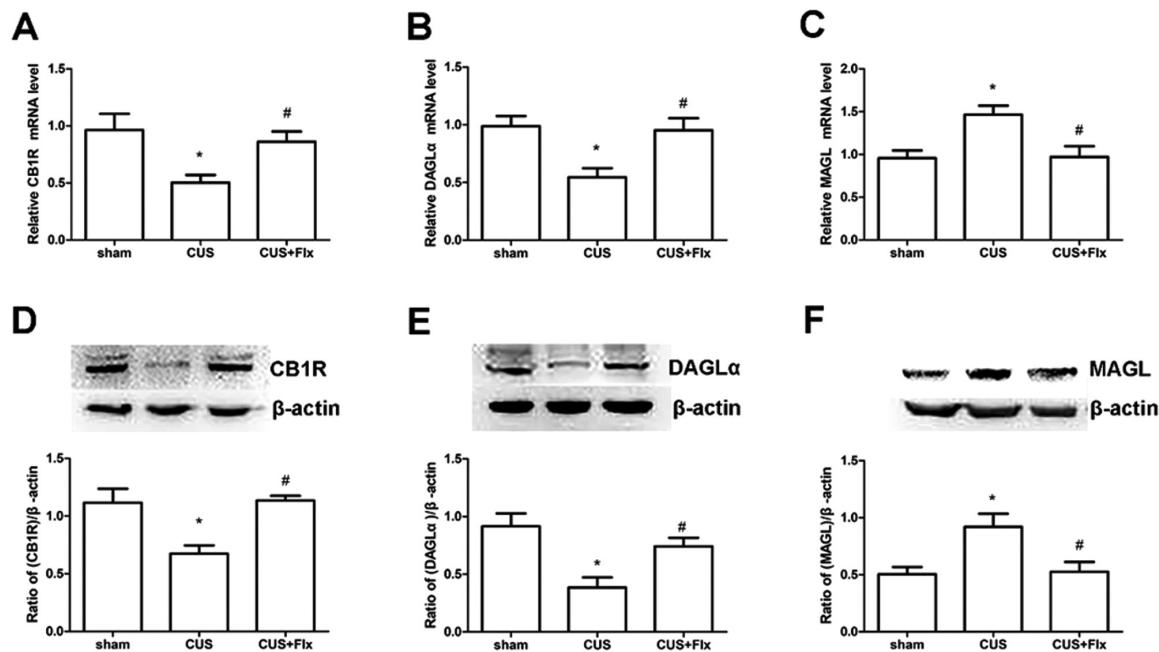


图 1 氟西汀调节 CUS 大鼠海马的 CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  和 MAGL 基因表达。(A-C)sham, CUS, CUS+Flx 三组大鼠海马的 CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  和 MAGL mRNA 水平比较;(D-E)各组大鼠海马的 CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  和 MAGL 蛋白水平变化。注:与 sham 组比 \* $P<0.05$ ;与 CUS 组比 # $P<0.05$ 。

Fig.1 Effect of fluoxetine on the expression of CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  and MAGL in the hippocampus of CUS rats. (A-C) Relative mRNA level of CB1R, DAGL $\alpha$  and MAGL in sham, CUS and CUS+Flx groups; (D-E) Representative immunoblots and densitometry analysis of (D) CB1R, (E) DAGL $\alpha$  and (F) MAGL expression in the total hippocampus of sham, CUS and CUS+Flx. \* $P<0.05$ , vs. sham; # $P<0.05$ , \* $P<0.05$ , vs. CUS.

### 3 讨论

内源性大麻素系统参与维持进食行为、睡眠 - 觉醒周期和激活奖赏回路。研究表明, 内源性大麻素系统在多种情感障碍中发挥调节功能, 包括抑郁情绪、失眠或嗜睡、食欲下降或增加等<sup>[16]</sup>。内源性大麻素受体广泛分布于压力调节和情绪的大脑区域, 如前额皮质、下丘脑和海马, 而且 2-AG 具有调节神经营养

和突触可塑性的功能, 并且参与奖赏、动机和情感过程<sup>[17-19]</sup>。另一方面, 内源性大麻素与 5-HT 系统存在相互调节作用。5-HT 可以影响 CB1R 与 G 蛋白第二信使的结合过程, 而且中枢 5-HT 活性的降低还可以抑制 CB1 受体激动剂对动物行为的影响<sup>[20,21]</sup>。已有大量的研究证实, CB1R 拮抗剂可导致抑郁样行为的增加, 具有中枢 CB1R 激动剂活性的合成大麻素则减轻了动物模型中的抑郁样行为<sup>[22]</sup>, CB1R 基因缺陷小鼠则表现出来

明显的抑郁样行为<sup>[23]</sup>;此外,2-AG 是 CB1 受体完全激动剂<sup>[16]</sup>, MAGL 抑制剂 JZL184 通过对 2-AG 降解的抑制可以起到一定的抗抑郁作用<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,CB1R 和 2-AG 在维持精神系统稳态中

具有重要作用,对二者进行调节是治疗抑郁症的 2-AG 可能靶点之一<sup>[25]</sup>。

表 3 各组大鼠行为学的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 3 The antidepressant-like effect of fluoxetine was blocked by shCB1R or shDAGL $\alpha$  ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	Amount	The open-field test		The percentages of sucrose consumption (%)	The duration of immobility in the forced swim test(s)
		The distance of central movement relative to overall levels values(%)	The time of central movement(s)		
scramble + CUS	8	10.43 ± 0.92	52.43 ± 4.22	39.29 ± 3.13	149.30 ± 15.87
scramble+CUS+Flx	8	15.98 ± 0.68 <sup>a</sup>	8.55 ± 5.95 <sup>b</sup>	70.23 ± 7.06 <sup>b</sup>	80.71 ± 7.60 <sup>b</sup>
shCB1R+CUS+Flx	8	10.76 ± 1.66 <sup>c</sup>	59.11 ± 7.90 <sup>c</sup>	47.75 ± 4.50 <sup>c</sup>	127.50 ± 11.99 <sup>c</sup>
shDAGL $\alpha$ +CUS+Flx		11.35 ± 0.87 <sup>c</sup>	63.59 ± 6.52 <sup>c</sup>	49.07 ± 4.52 <sup>c</sup>	133.90 ± 11.78 <sup>c</sup>
F value		5.572	5.554	6.918	5.895
P value		0.0082	0.0061	0.0022	0.0037

Note: Compared with scramble+CUS <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P<0.01$ ; Compared with scramble+CUS+Flx <sup>c</sup> $P<0.05$ .

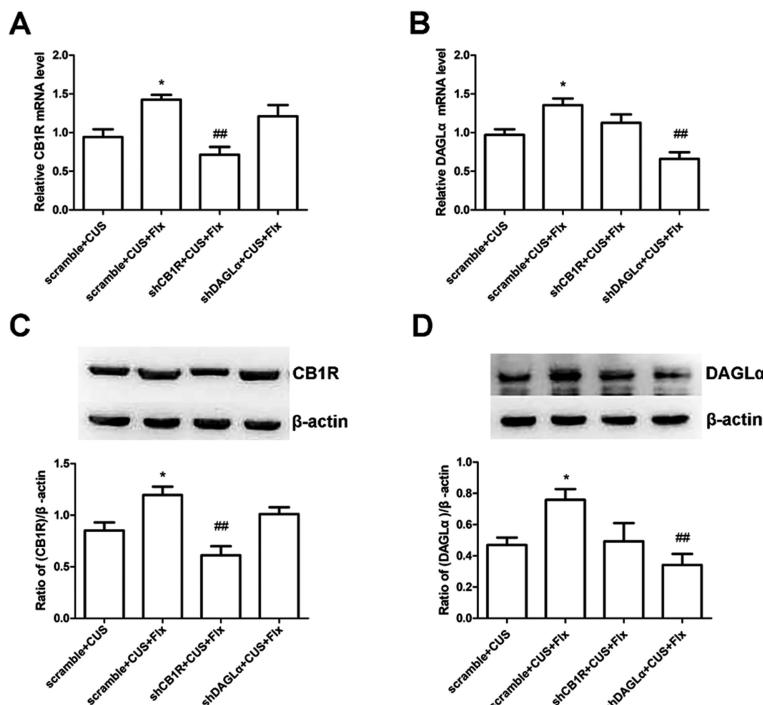


图 2 shRNA 病毒干扰下调大鼠海马的 CB1R 和 DAGL $\alpha$  表达。(A, C)注射 shCB1R 病毒的大鼠海马的 CB1R mRNA 和蛋白表达下调;(B, D)注射 shDAGL $\alpha$  病毒的大鼠海马的 DAGL $\alpha$  mRNA 和蛋白表达下调。注:与 scramble + CUS 组比 \* $P<0.05$ ;与 scramble+CUS+Flx 组比 ## $P<0.01$ 。

Fig.2 CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$  were down-regulated in the dentate gyrus of rats by shCB1R or shDAGL $\alpha$  lentivirus injection. (A, B) Relative mRNA level of CB1R and DAGL $\alpha$  in rats after lentivirus injection; (C, D) Representative immunoblots and densitometry analysis of (C) CB1R and (D) DAGL $\alpha$  expression in the total hippocampus of scramble + CUS, scramble + CUS + Flx, shCB1R + CUS + Flx and shDAGL $\alpha$  + CUS + Flx. \* $P<0.05$ , vs. scramble + CUS; ## $P<0.01$ , vs. scramble+CUS+Flx.

海马是记忆获取和消退过程中的重要部位,而且其结构和功能异常与学习认知功能障碍以及焦虑抑郁情绪的发生密切相关<sup>[26]</sup>。分子机制研究发现,2-AG 水平和 CB1R 的功能是介导海马神经发生、焦虑恐惧行为和应激反应的关键分子<sup>[27,28]</sup>。2-AG 是机体内自然产生的内源性大麻素配体之一,主要由二酰基甘油脂肪酶 (DAGL $\alpha$ ) 合成,由单酰基甘油脂肪酶 (MAGL) 降解<sup>[29]</sup>。已有研究发现,2-AG 可以通过刺激海马星形

胶质细胞 CB1R,引起谷氨酸能神经元产生长时程增强效应,同时也可以作用于 GABA 能神经元 CB1R 并产生去极化诱导抑制,调节海马的突触可塑性并发挥抗抑郁作用<sup>[30]</sup>。我们的前期研究也证实,CUS 模型海马的 CB1R 表达水平降低,而有效的重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)干预在改善该模型抑郁样行为的同时,也上调了 CB1R 的表达水平,而在 rTMS 干预之前给予 CB1R 的拮抗剂 AM251

则可以抑制 rTMS 的抗抑郁作用<sup>[31]</sup>。我们进一步的研究还发现, CUS 大鼠海马 CB1R 和 DAGL $\alpha$  的表达下调;通过慢病毒转染下调 CB1R 和 DAGL $\alpha$  的表达,则可以抑制 rTMS 的抗抑郁作用<sup>[32]</sup>。因此,海马的 CB1R 和 DAGL $\alpha$  表达变化对抑郁样行为具有重要的调节作用。

氟西汀是目前临床常用的抗抑郁药物<sup>[33]</sup>。其作用的主要机制是通过选择性地抑制 5-HT 转运体,上调突触间隙 5-HT 的浓度发挥抗抑郁作用。已有报道氟西汀慢性干预在提高突触 5-HT 浓度的同时,也增强了 CB1 受体的活性<sup>[34]</sup>。与此一致,本研究发现氟西汀治疗可以缓解 CUS 大鼠的抑郁行为,上调了海马中 DAGL $\alpha$  和 CB1R 的表达水平,抑制了 MAGL 的表达。但是病毒干预下调海马的 CB1R 或 DAGL $\alpha$  后,则抑制了其抗抑郁作用。提示氟西汀可能通过影响海马中 2-AG 的合成,抑制其降解,从而引起 CB1R 的活化而发挥抗抑郁的作用。

综上所述,我们的研究结果表明氟西汀治疗缓解了 CUS 大鼠的抑郁行为,这一作用可能与其上调了海马中 2-AG 的合成和 CB1R 蛋白表达有关。然而,不同剂量和时程氟西汀干预对海马 2-AG 的合成和 CB1R 表达的影响以及氟西汀对 eCB 作用的细胞机制还有待进一步研究。

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