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齐墩果酸对 APP/PS-1 双转基因 AD 小鼠的神经保护作用研究 *

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摘要 目的:研究齐墩果酸(Oleanolic Acid, OA)对 APP/PS-1 双转基因阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)小鼠模型神经保护作用及机制。**方法:**选取 6 月龄 APP/PS-1 雄性小鼠 21 只,随机分为模型组(0.5% CMC-Na)、阳性组(多奈哌齐组,0.7 mg·kg⁻¹)、齐墩果酸组(10 mg·kg⁻¹)每组 7 只,6 月龄同背景 SPF 级 C57BL/6 小鼠 7 只为对照组。灌胃 8 周之后通过 Morris 水迷宫实验观察小鼠学习记忆能力的改变,HE 染色观察神经元细胞形态,ELISA 检测血清中 Aβ₁₋₄₂ 含量;免疫组化检测 Aβ₁₋₄₂、APP、Iba1 蛋白表达情况;Western blot 检测 APP、Iba1 蛋白表达水平。**结果:**(1)对照组,模型组,阳性组及齐墩果酸组进入有效区域次数分别为 7.00± 2.09,1.00± 0.89,3.67± 1.97,4.33± 2.50,与模型组相比,对照组,阳性组,齐墩果酸组均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);(2)血清 Aβ₁₋₄₂ 含量按上述顺序依次为 4.98± 0.25,2.50± 0.66,4.63± 0.73,4.36± 0.97,与模型组相比,对照组,阳性组,齐墩果酸组均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);(3)免疫组化结果显示与模型组相比,对照组,阳性组,齐墩果酸组 Aβ₁₋₄₂、APP、Iba1 蛋白阳性细胞数减少;(4)WB 结果:对照组,模型组,阳性组,齐墩果酸组 APP 蛋白相对表达量分别为 0.52± 0.17,1.38± 0.35,0.89± 0.25,0.93± 0.27;这四组的 IBA1 蛋白相对表达量分别为 0.98± 0.34,1.79± 0.74,1.06± 0.61,0.88± 0.49,与模型组相比,野生对照组,阳性组,齐墩果酸组 APP、IBA1 蛋白相对含量有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**齐墩果酸组可以改善 APP/PS-1 模型小鼠记忆力及认知功能,降低海马神经元的损伤,并通过下调 Aβ₁₋₄₂、APP、Iba1 蛋白的表达水平来发挥保护神经作用。

关键词:阿尔茨海默病;APP/PS-1 双转基因 AD 小鼠;齐墩果酸;β 淀粉样蛋白

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The Effect of Oleanolic Acid on APP/PS-1 Double Transgenic AD Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the brain protection mechanism of oleanolic acid on APP/PS-1 double transgenic mice with Alzheimer's disease (AD). **Methods:** 21 6-month-old AD mice were casually divided into model group (0.5% CMC-Na), positive administration group (donepezil group, 0.7 mg·kg⁻¹) and oleanolic acid group (10 mg·kg⁻¹), while C57BL/6 mice were chosen as control group. 8 weeks later, we use water maze to observe the spatial cognitive ability of mice. HE staining was used to observe the morphology of neurons, and ELISA was used to detect the content of Aβ₁₋₄₂ in serum. The protein expression levels of Aβ₁₋₄₂, APP and Iba1 were detected by immunohistochemistry. Western blot used to detect APP and Iba1 protein expression levels. **Results:** (1) The Times of entering effective area in control group, model group, positive group and oleanolic acid group were 7.00± 2.09, 1.00± 0.89, 3.67± 1.97, 4.33± 2.50. Compared with model group, control group, positive group and oleanolic acid group was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). (2) The contents of Aβ₁₋₄₂ in serum were 4.98± 0.25, 2.50± 0.66, 4.63± 0.73 and 4.36± 0.97, compared with model group, wild control group, positive group and oleanolic acid group was significantly reduced($P<0.05$); (3) Compared with model group, the number of Aβ₁₋₄₂, APP and Iba1 protein positive cells in control group, positive group and oleanolic acid group decreased; (4) WB results The relative expression of APP protein in wild control group, model group, positive group and oleanolic acid group were 0.52± 0.17, 1.38± 0.35, 0.89± 0.25 and 0.93± 0.27. The relative expression levels of IBA1 protein in the four groups were 0.98± 0.34, 1.79± 0.74, 1.06± 0.61 and 0.88± 0.49. Compared with the model group, the relative content of APP and IBA1 protein in the wild control group, positive group and oleanolic acid group was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Oleanolic acid group can protect the memory and cognitive function of APP/PS-1 model mice, reduce the damage of hippocampal neurons, and play a neuroprotective role by down-regulating the expression levels of Aβ₁₋₄₂, APP and Iba1 proteins.

Key words: Alzheimer's disease; APP/PS-1 double transgenic AD mice; Oleanolic acid; Beta amyloid

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前言

阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是导致痴呆的最常见的神经退行性疾病,它严重影响人的思维、记忆力和日常活动能力^[1,2]。全球AD患者数量已高达5000万,预计到2050年,这一数字将增加至3倍^[3,4]。AD的特点是认知功能衰退和记忆缺陷。尽管药物疗法取得了巨大的进步,但仍然没有有效的策略来预防或治疗AD。

齐墩果酸是(Oleanolic Acid, OA)一种天然五环三萜化合物,广泛存在于食用水果、蔬菜和草药中^[5,6]。具有神经保护、抗癌和抗炎等多种药理作用^[7,8]。WANG等人报道齐墩果酸通过维持突触可塑性减轻Aβ₂₅₋₃₅注射诱导的AD大鼠模型中的记忆缺陷^[9]。此外,齐墩果酸对认知能力下降和神经炎症介导的神经毒性具有保护作用^[10]。有研究表明中药女贞子的有效成分齐墩果酸,可以有效改善AD模型大鼠学习记忆障碍^[9]。因此,齐墩果酸被认为是一种很有前途的神经保护剂^[7,11],而齐墩果酸对APP/PS-1双转基因小鼠的保护作用及其机制尚不清楚。

本研究采用APP/PS-1双转基因小鼠为AD动物模型,观察齐墩果酸对AD小鼠学习记忆能力的影响,通过HE染色观察海马神经元细胞分布,检测Aβ、APP、Iba1等蛋白探讨其神经保护作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料来源

盐酸多奈哌齐(批号S60449上海源叶生物科技有限公司);齐墩果酸纯度≥97% CAS号508-02-1,SKU:05504规格:每支100mg(sigma公司);ELISA试剂盒(上海江莱生物科技有限公司);兔抗Aβ₁₋₄₂(货号ab201061,abcam公司);APP(货号:ab32136,abcam公司);Iba1(货号ab178846-40,abcam公司);兔二步法试剂盒(北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司);蛋白含量测定试剂盒,SDS-PAGE凝胶制备试剂盒均购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司。主要仪器:Morris水迷宫视频分析系统(WMT-100S,成都泰盟软件有限公司)、酶标仪(美国宝特),切片机(德国徕卡公司),包埋机(常州中威电子仪器有限公司),组织脱水机(武汉天之睿医疗科技有限公司),NIKON正置研究级显微镜(日本尼康)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组及给药 从启动子生物科技(北京)有限公司购买SPF级6月龄APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠,C57BL/6小鼠(均为雄性小鼠),生产许可证号:SCXK(浙)2019-0004,使用许可证:SYXK(新)2018-0003,伦理审批号:IACUC-20210507-07。适应性饲养7天,APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠21只,随机分为3组,即模型组、阳性组、齐墩果酸组。6月龄同背景SPF级C57BL/6小鼠7只为对照组。对照组和模型组小鼠给予0.5%CMC-Na(0.1mL/10g)灌胃,齐墩果酸组灌胃10mg/kg,阳性组给予多奈哌齐溶液(0.7mg/kg)进行灌胃,连续给药8周。

1.2.2 Morris水迷宫实验 小鼠给药8周后开始进行Morris水迷宫实验,具体内容包括:定位航行实验5天,以及第6天进行空间探索实验,结束后分析潜伏期及进入有效区域的次数。

1.2.3 ELISA法检测小鼠血清Aβ₁₋₄₂含量 每组随机抽取6只小鼠,摘取眼球取血。血样在-4℃下保存30min,3000rpm离心15min,分离血清-20℃保存待测。按照试剂盒步骤操作并检测(在加入终止液后15min内进行测定,将样本OD值的测定结果乘以2)。

1.2.4 HE染色 采集小鼠脑组织,苏木精-伊红染色,镜下观察脑组织。

1.2.5 免疫组化 切片脱蜡,修复抗原;PBS冲洗;封闭;滴加一抗,4℃过夜;滴加二抗;DAB显色;苏木精复染;脱水,透明,封片,显微镜下观察。

1.2.6 Western blotting检测 分别精密称取小鼠大脑组织50mg,研磨、提取总蛋白。蛋白定量,制胶、电泳,转膜,5%脱脂奶粉封闭2h。将PVDF膜浸泡在稀释后的APP(1:1000)、IBA1(1:1000)、GAPDH(1:5000)的一抗中,4℃摇床孵育过夜;次日将洗涤后的PVDF膜浸泡在二抗(1:5000)中,室温孵育1h。洗膜,凝胶成像仪曝光显色。用Image J软件分析条带灰度值,以GAPDH为内参,计算蛋白相对表达量。

1.3 统计学分析

采用ImageJ软件计算免疫组化阳性细胞表达率,采用SPSS 21.0统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料数据用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,对逃避潜伏期数据采用重复测量方差分析,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Morris水迷宫实验

与对照组相比,模型组组逃逸潜伏期随着天数变化差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);与模型组比较,阳性组与齐墩果酸组潜伏期有减少趋势。见表1。与对照组比较,模型组进入有效区域次数差异有统计学意义(P<0.01);与模型组相比较,阳性组有效区域进入次数差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);与模型组比较,齐墩果酸组有效区域进入次数差异有统计学意义(P<0.01)。见表2。说明齐墩果酸可以有效改善APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠认知能力。

2.2 齐墩果酸对小鼠血清Aβ₁₋₄₂含量的影响

与野生对照组相比,模型组小鼠血清中Aβ₁₋₄₂含量降低(P<0.05);相较于模型组,阳性组小鼠血清中Aβ₁₋₄₂含量升高(P<0.05);与模型组相比,齐墩果酸组APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠血清中Aβ₁₋₄₂含量差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表3。

2.3 齐墩果酸对小鼠海马CA1区神经元形态影响的组织病理学观察

对照组海马神经元体积较大,排列整齐,胞浆和细胞核清晰。模型组海马神经元数量明显减少,细胞排列松散无序,胞体明显缩小。而齐墩果酸组及阳性组小鼠中上述情况有明显改善,表明齐墩果酸可以有效保护APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠大脑海马神经元细胞,见图1。

2.4 齐墩果酸对小鼠海马组织CA1区Aβ₁₋₄₂蛋白表达的影响

与模型组相比,对照组Aβ₁₋₄₂蛋白阳性细胞数减少、染色较弱;相较于模型组,阳性组和齐墩果酸组Aβ₁₋₄₂蛋白阳性细胞数有所减少,阳性神经元细胞散在分布,见图2。

表 1 各组小鼠逃逸潜伏期随天数的变化(n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Changes of escape incubation period of mice in each group with the number of days (n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Day1	Day2	Day3	Day4	Day5	Mean escape latency
Control	55.84± 10.09	47.39± 9.41	42.50± 17.07	33.93± 5.72	36.72± 14.86	43.28± 11.43
Model	59.50± 0.91	47.92± 10.67	57.97± 5.23	60.07± 0.04	55.15± 12.12	56.12± 5.79 ^a
Donepezil	60.08± 0.03	49.42± 12.29	49.49± 13.75	49.32± 8.97	52.05± 8.41	50.07± 8.69
OA	56.96± 7.03	54.96± 7.89	48.66± 12.58	47.97± 19.81	56.20± 7.17	52.95± 10.89

Note: a compared with the control group $P<0.01$.

表 2 各组小鼠有效区域进入次数(n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Entry times of effective areas in each group of mice (n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

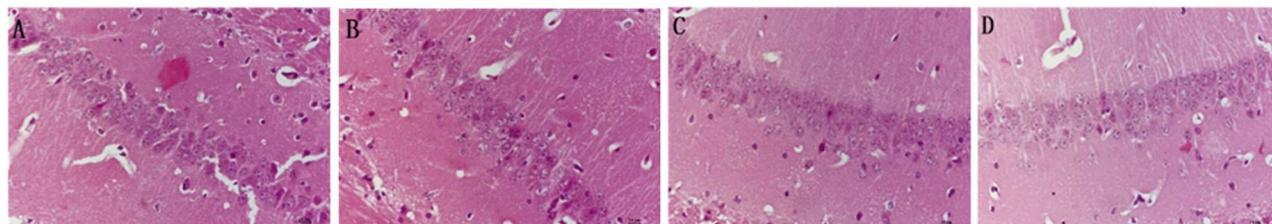
Groups	Number of valid zone entries
Control	7.00± 2.09
Model	1.00± 0.89 ^a
Donepezil	3.67± 1.97 ^b
OA	4.33± 2.50 ^c
F value	9.51
P value	<0.01

Note: ^a compared with the control group $P<0.01$, ^{bc} Compared with the model group: $P<0.05$, $P<0.01$.

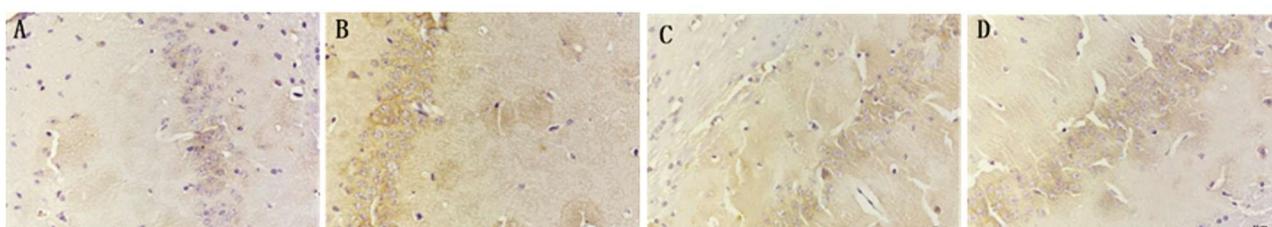
表 3 各组小鼠血清中 A β ₁₋₄₂ 含量(n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Serum A β ₁₋₄₂ contents of mice in each group (n=6, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	A β ₁₋₄₂ (ng·mL ⁻¹)
Control	4.98± 0.25
Model	2.50± 0.66 ^d
Donepezil	4.63± 0.73 ^b
OA	4.36± 0.97 ^b
F value	15.05
P value	<0.05

Note: ^d compared with the control group $P<0.05$, ^b Compared with the model group: $P<0.05$.

图 1 各组小鼠海马 CA1 区 HE 染色结果(HE, $\times 400$)Fig.1 HE staining results in hippocampal CA1 region of mice in each group (HE, $\times 400$)

Note A: Control; B: Model; C: Donepezil; D: OA.

图 2 各组小鼠海马组织 CA1 区 A β ₁₋₄₂ 蛋白表达(IHC, $\times 400$)Fig.2 Expression of A β ₁₋₄₂ protein in CA1 region of hippocampal tissue of mice in each group (IHC, $\times 400$)

Note A: Control; B: Model; C: Donepezil; D: OA.

2.5 齐墩果酸对小鼠海马组织 CA1 区 APP 蛋白表达的影响

与对照组相比,模型组中 APP 蛋白阳性细胞数增多;相较于模型组,阳性组和齐墩果酸组中 APP 蛋白阳性细胞数减少,见图 3。

2.6 齐墩果酸对小鼠脑组织 Iba1 蛋白表达的影响

与对照组相比,模型组中 Iba1 蛋白阳性细胞数增多;相较于模型组,阳性组和齐墩果酸组 Iba1 蛋白阳性细胞数有所减

少,见图 4。

2.7 各组小鼠脑组织 APP、Iba1 蛋白比较

WB 结果与免疫组化结果相一致。与模型组相比,对照组 APP、Iba1 蛋白表达率降低($P<0.05$);相较于模型组,阳性组和齐墩果酸组 APP、Iba1 蛋白表达率降低并有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 4 和图 5,实验结果进一步表明齐墩果酸可以下调 APP、Iba1 蛋白从而起到神经保护作用。

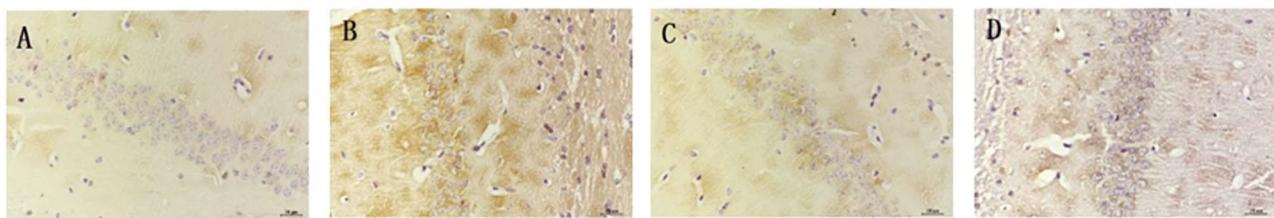


图 3 各组小鼠海马组织 CA1 区 APP 蛋白表达(IHC, × 400)

Fig.3 Expression of APP protein in CA1 region of hippocampal tissue of mice in each group (IHC, × 400)

Note A: Control; B: Model; C: Donepezil; D: OA.

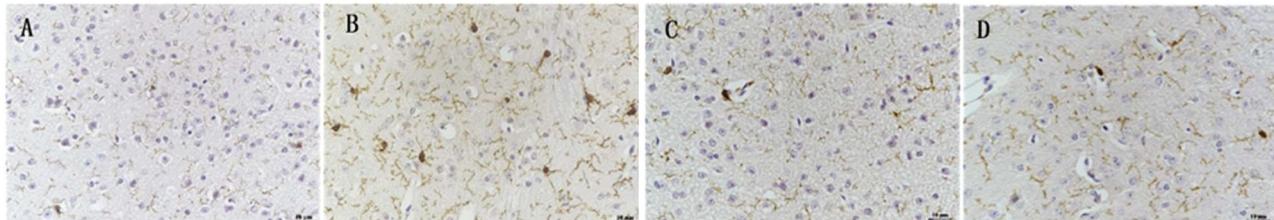


图 4 各组小鼠脑组织 Iba1 蛋白表达(IHC, × 400)

Fig.4 Expression of Iba1 protein in brain tissue of mice in each group (IHC, × 400)

Note A: Control; B: Model; C: Donepezil; D: OA.

表 4 各组小鼠脑组织中 APP、IBA1 蛋白的表达比较($n=6, \bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of APP and IBA1 protein expression in brain tissue of mice in each group ($n=6, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	APP/GAPDH	IBA1/GAPDH
Control	0.52± 0.17	0.98± 0.34
Model	1.38± 0.35 ^a	1.79± 0.74 ^a
Donepezil	0.89± 0.25 ^b	1.06± 0.61 ^b
OA	0.93± 0.27 ^b	0.88± 0.49 ^b
F value	10.43	3.28
P value	<0.05	<0.05

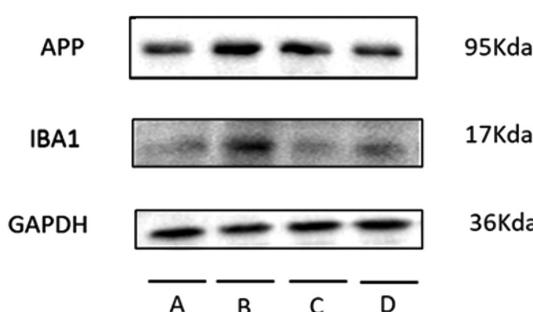
Note: ^a compared with the control group $P<0.05$, ^{bc} Compared with the model group: $P<0.05, P<0.01$.

图 5 各组小鼠脑组织 APP、Iba1 蛋白表达条带图(Western blotting 法)

Fig. 5 Bands of APP and Iba1 protein expression in brain tissues of mice

in each group (Western blotting method)

A: Control; B: Model; C: Donepezil; D: OA

3 讨论

在阿尔茨海默病的发病机制和进展中, β -淀粉样蛋白(Beta amyloid protein, A β)起着至关重要的作用,被认为是一个重要的危险因素^[12,13]。A β 形成和A β 清除之间的不平衡可能发生在病理和衰老情况下,例如兴奋毒性和代谢障碍,最终可导致 A β

积累和老年斑的形成^[14],引发 AD。本实验用 6 月龄 APP/PS-1 双转基因 AD 小鼠作为模型组,多奈哌齐药物灌胃组为阳性组,齐墩果酸组,野生型小鼠为对照组,进行灌胃 8 周,进行 Morris 水迷宫行为学实验。Morris 水迷宫是英国 Morris 在 1981 年设计并用来客观评价学习记忆功能的实验。如今, Morris 水迷宫已成为公认的研究啮齿类动物空间学习记忆的经典实验,是评价 AD 动物模型最重要的行为学实验^[15]。该实验可以检测小鼠空间学习记忆能力,前五天的定位航行实验结果显示与对照组相比,模型组逃逸潜伏期随着天数增多;与模型组比较,阳性组与齐墩果酸组潜伏期有减少趋势。而第六天的空间探索部分实验结果显示,与对照组相比,模型组小鼠有效区域进入次数减少,与模型组相比,阳性组和齐墩果酸组进入有效区域次数显著增多,实验结果说明齐墩果酸能有效改善 APP/PS-1 双转基因 AD 小鼠的空间学习和记忆能力。本研究中为了观察各组小鼠海马中神经元细胞受损情况进行 HE 染色。结果显示,对照组小鼠海马组织神经元细胞排列紧密且比较整齐,模型组小鼠海马组织中神经元细胞数量少,而且细胞排列散乱,说明 APP/PS-1 双转基因 AD 小鼠海马神经元细胞受损较严重。给予模型动物齐墩果酸后小鼠海马中神经元细

胞损伤程度有所减轻,神经元细胞排列较整齐,这说明齐墩果酸可以改善APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠神经元细胞损伤的病理特征。

在ALOIS阿尔茨海默病的原始病例报告中,含有42或40个氨基酸(即 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 和 $\text{A}\beta_{1-40}$)的异常细胞外积累和沉积的两种蛋白都是淀粉样前体蛋白(Amyloid precursor protein, APP)代谢的正常副产物,由神经元中 β 和 γ 分泌酶的连续裂解产生,另一方面,与 $\text{A}\beta_{1-40}$ 相比, $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 含量更高,致病性更强,因为它在斑块内的不溶性和原纤化率更高^[16-18]。本研究中我们用免疫组化和Western Blot实验观察齐墩果酸干预后AD小鼠海马组织中APP、 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 蛋白的变化情况,实验结果显示,与对照组相比,模型组小鼠海马组织中APP、 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 蛋白含量增多,说明APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠海马组织中 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 蛋白过度沉积,从而加重AD的病理特征。相比于模型组,齐墩果酸组APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠海马组织内的APP、 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 阳性细胞显著减少,说明齐墩果酸通过减少AD模型小鼠脑内APP蛋白的过度沉积,并下调 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 过表达,从而起到神经保护作用。

在AD临床病例中发现,随着年龄的增加,AD患者血清中 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 浓度降低,而脑组织则增多^[19]。脑组织中 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 的升高不仅涉及其过量生产,还涉及大脑外周循环的清除失败等多个因素^[20-22]。本实验通过ELISA法观察APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠以及各组小鼠血清中 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 含量,结果显示与其他组相比,模型组小鼠血清中 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 含量显著减少,与前述已有研究结果一致。

AD患者大脑内存在严重炎症反应,主要由小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞介导^[23,24]。在人类研究中,超过25个遗传位点与AD的发生风险相关,其中大多数主要表达在小胶质细胞中,并与神经炎症相关,这表明小胶质细胞激活参与了AD的病理生理过程。此外,越来越多的功能研究表明,神经炎症加速细胞死亡和AD的进展^[25]。活化的小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞吞噬 $\text{A}\beta$ 低聚物和纤维,降解 $\text{A}\beta$ 斑块并减少淀粉样蛋白负荷^[25,26]。 $\text{A}\beta$ 沉积诱导小胶质细胞(Microglia, MG)激活被认为是AD发病的核心病理机制之一。在中枢神经系统内Iba1是MG特异性标志物^[27,28]。Iba1为小胶质细胞活化的标志性蛋白,其表达水平代表着脑内神经炎症水平^[29-31]。本研究中通过免疫组化和Western Blot检测各组小鼠脑组织中Iba1蛋白的变化,进而初步判断AD小鼠脑内炎症的情况以及齐墩果酸对神经炎症的影响,实验结果表示,与对照组相比,模型组小鼠脑内Iba1蛋白的表达量增多,说明AD发生时脑内炎症会加重,与先前的研究结果相一致。与模型组相比,齐墩果酸干预的APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠海马组织内Iba1的含量显著下降,这说明齐墩果酸能够改善下调AD小鼠脑中Iba1蛋白的含量,从而减轻AD小鼠神经炎症水平并起到神经保护作用。

综上所述,齐墩果酸可以改善APP/PS-1双转基因AD小鼠空间学习记忆能力,通过降低APP、 $\text{A}\beta_{1-42}$ 、Iba1的表达,改善AD小鼠受损的神经元细胞,减轻AD小鼠脑中炎症的发生。本研究结果为齐墩果酸在AD转基因模型小鼠神经保护作用的研究方面奠定了一定的基础,但是其在神经退行性疾病中的作用机制后续继续深入探索。

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