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出生早期母婴分离对新生小鼠神经元细胞凋亡的影响 *

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摘要目的:探讨出生早期母婴分离对新生儿神经系统的影响及其相关机制。**方法:**随机选择2015年1月~2015年9月出生的新生小鼠120例作为本次研究的对象,其中新生小鼠出生后实施母婴分离的作为观察组(60只),出生后不实施母婴分离的作为对照组(60只)。比较两组新生小鼠的神经系统、神经细胞的变化。**结果:**观察组新生小鼠在母婴分离第7天、14天、21天的神经元细胞的凋亡率显著高于对照组新生(P 值均 <0.05),神经元胱天蛋白酶-3(Caspase-3)蛋白表达均明显高于对照组(P 值均 <0.05)。观察组新生小鼠的母婴分离14天、21天的神经胶质细胞小窝蛋白-1(Caveo-1)蛋白的表达,与对照组新生小鼠的神经胶质细胞Caveo-1蛋白的表达进行比较,(P 值均 <0.05),具有统计学意义。**结论:**出生早期实施母婴分离,对新生儿的神经系统会产生较大的影响,影响新生儿发育中神经系统的表达,进而会影响新生儿成年后的行为发育异常。

关键词:新生儿;母婴分离;神经系统**中图分类号:**R-33;R722 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)26-5034-04

Effect of Early Mother - to - child Isolation on Neuronal Cell Apoptosis in Neonatal Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of early mother to child separation on neonatal nervous system and its related mechanism. **Methods:** Randomly selected during January 2015 to September 2015, was born in 120 cases of newborn mice as the research object, the newborn mice was born after the implemented of mother-to-child separation as observation group (60), not the implemented of separation of mother and baby after birth as the control group (60), in view of the two groups of newborn mice of the nervous system, the change of the nerve cells were compared and researched. **Results:** The apoptotic rate of neurons in the neonatal mice was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P <0.05$). The neurons of caspase- 3 protein expression was significantly higher than the control group ($P <0.05$). The expression of Caveo-1 protein in the glial cells of 14 days and 21 days was observed in the neonatal mice. The expression of Caveo-1 protein in the glial cells of the control group For comparison, ($P <0.05$), which were statistically significant. **Conclusion:** The early implementation of maternal and infant birth separation of neonatal nervous system will produce great influence, and influence the expression of the nervous system in the development of newborn, which affect the behavior of the neonatal adult dysplasia.

Key words: Newborns; Maternal and child separation; Nervous system**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R-33; R722 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)26-5034-04

前言

新生期母婴分离(maternal separation, MS)是一种早期负性生活应激事件,可诱导内脏痛觉过敏和应激时结肠运动加强等神经系统发育变化。新生儿出生早期的环境影响新生儿的中枢神经系统的发育,主要是脑功能障碍、中枢及周围神经系统异常^[1,2]。婴儿机体受到环境中各种因素刺激造成内环境失衡,以及激发机体产生适应性改变,维持内环境稳定。在新生儿出生早期,母亲和婴儿之间的各种互动和作用都对新生儿的生长发育有较大的影响,以神经系统、免疫系统和内分泌系统为中介,

社会心理因素刺激共同作用的身心性疾病,但病理生理机制尚未阐明。为了更好的对新生儿出生早期实施母婴分离对其神经系统产生的影响进行分析,本文以新生小鼠为研究对象,针对出生早期母婴分离对新生儿神经系统的影响进行分析研究,具体如下:

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

随机选择2015年1月~2015年9月期间出生的新生小鼠120例作为本次研究的对象,以新生小鼠出生后实施母婴分离

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的作为观察组(60只),出生后不实施母婴分离的作为对照组(60只)。观察组新生小鼠的体重200~280g,平均体重为256.4±11.2g;对照组新生小鼠的体重200~290g,平均体重为256.6±11.3g。

1.2 处理方法

观察组在新生小鼠出生后第二天开始实施母婴分离,每天进行母婴分离3小时,分离后的新生小鼠在育温箱中,并转移到另一间房子,保温箱的温度,设置在32℃,上下误差在±0.5℃。分离3小时后,将新生小鼠重新的送回母鼠的身边使其母子团聚。对照组新生小鼠出生后不实施母婴分离。

1.3 观察指标

观察组新生小鼠在母婴分离第7、14、21天的神经元细胞的凋亡率,严格按照上面的操作要求完成相关的神经系统细

胞等的检查。观察组新生小鼠神经元Caspase-3蛋白与Caveo-1蛋白的表达表达情况。

1.4 统计学分析

采用医学统计学软件SPSS17.0进行处理分析,两组间计量资料使用t检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组新生小鼠神经元细胞的凋亡情况比较

观察组新生小鼠在母婴分离第7、14、21天的神经元细胞的凋亡率随着时间的延长逐渐降低,且观察组不同时点均神经元细胞的凋亡率显著高于对照组,组间差异均具有统计学意义(P值均<0.05),见表1。

表1 两组新生小鼠的神经元细胞的凋亡情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of the apoptosis of neurons between two groups of newborn mice

Groups	Amount(n)	7 d	14 d	21 d
Observation group	60	23.56±2.11	13.44±1.36	8.16±1.68
Control Group	60	18.54±2.23	9.46±1.58	5.46±1.13
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组新生小鼠神经元Caspase-3蛋白表达的比较

观察组新生小鼠神经元Caspase-3蛋白在母婴分离7、14、21天的表达随着时间的推移明显降低,且观察组不同时点神经

元Caspase-3蛋白的表达均明显高于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义(P值均<0.05),见表2。

表2 两组新生小鼠神经元Caspase-3蛋白表达比较

Table 2 Comparison of the expression of Caspase-3 in the neurons between two groups of newborn mice

Groups	Amount(n)	7 d	14 d	21 d
Observation group	60	0.29±0.07	0.25±0.03	0.18±0.04
Control Group	60	0.22±0.02	0.17±0.02	0.12±0.03
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.3 两组新生小鼠神经胶质细胞Caveo-1蛋白表达的比较

观察组新生小鼠的母婴分离14、21天的神经胶质细胞Caveo-1蛋白的表达随着时间的推移明显升高,且观察组分离

14、21天神经胶质细胞Caveo-1蛋白的表达均明显低于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义(P值均<0.05),见表3。

表3 两组新生小鼠神经胶质细胞Caveo-1蛋白表达的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the expression of Caveo-1 protein in the glial cells between two groups of newborn mice

Groups	Amount(n)	7 d	14 d	21d
Observation group	60	0.14±0.02	0.18±0.02	0.22±0.04
Control Group	60	0.13±0.04	0.23±0.03	0.29±0.05
P	-	0.085	0.000	0.000

3 讨论

新生儿出生后的生长发育与母体给予的生存环境有较大的关系,母体给予新生儿的生存环境对其生理、行为、精神等的生长发育会产生较大的影响^[3,4]。相关研究表明精神系统方面的疾病例如神经分裂症与神经发育有关,是脑-肠轴参与下,涉

及到感觉、运动、情感、认知和行为等多因素相关疾病,早期的环境的改变会影响个体的神经系统的正常的发育^[5-7]。新生期母婴分离是一种早期负性生活事件,是一种典型的脑肠轴动物模型。

新生儿出生之后,母体不仅可以给新生儿提供温暖、营养以及母乳吮吸等生存环境,还可以对新生儿的行为、精神发育进行调节^[8-10]。为了更好的对母体与新生儿生长发育的影响等

进行研究,可以进行新生儿出生早期实施母婴分离,并母婴分离的新生儿的行为等进行观察,进而判断实施母婴分离以及不实施母婴分离下,新生儿生长发育产生的异常^[11-14]。在新生儿出生早期实施母婴分离还会对新生儿的神经系统的生长发育产生影响。研究显示母婴分离大鼠除外抑郁样症状外,还伴有焦虑样行为。母婴分离大鼠成年后基础运动能力不变,但在新环境内的探究行为受到抑制^[15-17]。但关于该模型在神经元细胞凋亡方面的研究较少,为了更好的研究出生早期母婴分离对新生儿神经系统的影响,我们以新生小鼠为研究对象,对其实施母婴分离,并将不实施母婴分离的新生小鼠作为对照组,对两组新生小鼠的神经系统的变化等进行观察比较。

本研究结果显示,实施母婴分离组的新生小鼠的神经元细胞凋亡高于不实施母婴分离组新生小鼠,结果提示,实施母婴分离后新生小鼠的神经细胞的凋亡大于未实施母婴分离新生小鼠的神经细胞的凋亡。神经元 Caspase-3 蛋白是细胞凋亡中的关键酶,也是细胞凋亡执行因子中的一种,其被激活后,会将神经细胞中的特定的核酸酶激活,造成神经细胞的凋亡^[22-25]。而神经胶质细胞 Caveo-1 蛋白,其主要表达与神经胶质细胞核中,其参与神经系统的修复、再生,可以形成血脑屏障,产生营养和物质代谢的作用,进而维持神经细胞外的氢离子的浓度^[26-28]。母婴分离后新生小鼠的神经元 Caspase-3 蛋白、神经胶质细胞 Caveo-1 蛋白、神经元细胞的凋亡与未实施母婴分离的新生小鼠的神经元 Caspase-3 蛋白、神经胶质细胞 Caveo-1 蛋白、神经元细胞的凋亡比较有显著差异,神经元 Caspase-3 蛋白和神经胶质细胞 Caveo-1 蛋白的表达与不实施母婴分离的新生小鼠比较有显著差异,表明大鼠完全母婴分离的时间与神经细胞凋亡率有时效关系,与文献报道的完全社会剥夺产生的时效影响相似^[18,19]。由此可以得出母婴分离会影响神经元 Caspase-3 蛋白、神经胶质细胞 Caveo-1 蛋白、神经元细胞的凋亡。

研究显示在新生儿的生长发育中,神经细胞的凋亡对神经系统的形成以及神经网络的构建,有重要的作用,但是神经元细胞的凋亡大多发生在出生后发育期,以及胚胎期,所以出生后的新生儿的神经元细胞的凋亡发生在出生后发育期^[20,21]。在神经元达到成熟期之后,需要保证神经细胞增值和凋亡平衡,没有细胞的凋亡就没有神经系统的发育。同样在人体生长发育期间,神经元 Caspase-3 蛋白、神经胶质细胞 Caveo-1 蛋白、神经元细胞的凋亡与出生后的环境有较大的关系^[29,30]。在新生儿出生早期,对其实施母婴分离,会对新生儿的神经系统的生长发育产生一定的影响,出生早期的生存环境,影响着新生儿的行为、神经系统,故此也对新生儿成年后的行为和精神系统的表现带来一定的影响。结合本次研究的结果可以得出,出生早期母婴分离对新生儿的神经系统会影响,会对各种神经系统组成部分的表达产生影响,实施母婴分离会造成新生儿行为发育异常。

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