

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.10.005

芒果苷通过 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路抑制缺氧缺血性脑损伤 大鼠神经细胞凋亡及炎症反应*

党双双 易甫[△] 武锋 陈伟 李敬霞

(空军军医大学第一附属医院(西京医院) 陕西 西安 710032)

摘要 目的:探讨芒果苷抑制缺氧缺血性脑损伤大鼠神经细胞凋亡的机制。**方法:**将 144 只 SD 新生大鼠分为空白组、模型对照组、阳性对照组(尼莫地平, 0.4 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹)、芒果苷低、中、高剂量组(50、100、200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹)。检测脑组织中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平、细胞凋亡率、PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路分子表达量。**结果:**与空白对照组比较,模型组大鼠脑组织中 SOD 的含量显著降低、细胞凋亡率显著增加,p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR 的表达量显著减少($P<0.05$);与模型组比较,芒果苷低、中、高剂量组大鼠脑组织中 SOD 的含量显著增加,细胞凋亡率均显著减少,p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR 的表达量显著增加且芒果苷剂量越大,上述变化越显著($P<0.05$)。**结论:**芒果苷对缺氧缺血性脑损伤大鼠的细胞凋亡及炎症反应具有抑制作用且该抑制作用与抑制 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路有关。

关键词:芒果苷;缺氧缺血性脑损伤;氧化应激;神经细胞凋亡

中图分类号:R-33;R741;R282.71 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2020)10-1820-04

Mangiferin Inhibits Neuronal Apoptosis and Inflammatory Response in Rats with Hypoxic-ischemic Brain Injury Via PI3K/Akt/mTOR Pathway*

DANG Shuang-shuang, YI Fu[△], WU Feng, CHEN Wei, LI Jing-xia

(Xijing Hospital, Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the inhibitory effect of mangiferin on the neuronal apoptosis in rats with hypoxic-ischemic brain damage and its mechanisms. **Methods:** 144 neonatal rats were divided into four groups: control group, model control group, positive control group (Nimodipine, 0.4 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹), low, middle and high dose of mangiferin group (50, 100, 200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹). The content of Superoxide dismutase (SOD), apoptosis rate and the expression of PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway molecular were measured. **Results:** Compared with the blank control group, the contents of SOD in the brain tissue of the model group was significantly decreased, the apoptosis rate in the brain tissue of the model group was significantly increased, the expression of p-PI3K, p-Akt, p-mTOR significantly decreased ($P<0.05$); compared with the model group, the contents of SOD was significantly increased, the apoptosis rate in the brain tissue of the low, middle and high dose mangiferin group significantly was decreased, and the expression of p-PI3K, p-Akt, p-mTOR significantly increased and the higher the dose of mangiferin was, the more significant the changes were ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Mangiferin can inhibit the apoptosis and inflammatory response in rats with hypoxic-ischemic brain damage, which may be related to the inhibition of PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway.

Key words: Mangiferin; Hypoxic ischemic brain damage; Oxidative stress; Neuron apoptosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R741; R282.71 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)10-1820-04

前言

缺氧缺血性脑损伤(Hypoxic ischemic brain injury, HIBI)是新生儿死亡和引发神经系统并发症的主要原因之一^[1],会引发永久性神经系统后遗症^[2-3]。有研究表明缺氧缺血性脑损伤会产生活性氧(ROS)和活性氮(RNS),进而导致神经元的退化和死亡^[4-7]。

近年来,越来越多的研究证明植物提取物在中风和缺血性脑损伤疾病方面有一定的保护作用^[8-9]。芒果苷(C-葡萄糖苷 1,3,6,7-四羟基黄嘌呤)是一种天然存在于许多植物中的植物

多酚,其具有多种药理作用,如抗氧化、抗炎、抗肿瘤和治疗糖尿病等^[10-13]。此前用于治疗 HIBI 的方法主要是各类注射神经生长因子以及联合高压氧治疗^[14],涉及芒果苷保护神经细胞的研究较少,磷酸肌醇 3-激酶/蛋白激酶 B(PI3K / Akt)信号传导通路调节各种过程,包括细胞生长,增殖和代谢^[15]。Wang 等^[16]证明了 PI3K / Akt 信号通路在缺血性中风模型中的神经保护作用。鉴于芒果苷具有广泛的生物活性,本研究基于 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 途径研究芒果苷对缺氧缺血性脑损伤大鼠神经细胞凋亡的影响,并探讨其作用机制。

* 基金项目:陕西省社会发展科技攻关基金项目(2014K12-07)

作者简介:党双双(1989-),女,本科,主要研究方向:心血管内科,E-mail: 564601855@qq.com

[△] 通讯作者:易甫(1978-),男,研究生导师,副教授,主要研究方向:心血管内科

(收稿日期:2019-11-23 接受日期:2019-12-18)

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物和试剂

本实验所用大鼠均从陕西省医学实验动物中心购买(许可证号:SCSK-2012-003),144只实验用新生大鼠均为出生7天的SD新生大鼠。本实验设计及过程均符合本院动物伦理委员会规定。芒果苷(上海纯生生物科技有限公司,生产批号:P0226)。

1.2 动物模型制备、分组及给药剂量

出生7天的SD大鼠,参照文献^[17,18],采用Rice法建立HI-BI新生大鼠模型,造模成功24h后,空白对照组和模型组给予20 mL/kg的生理盐水,阳性对照组给予尼莫地平($0.4\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$),芒果苷低、中、高剂量组分别给予芒果苷($50, 100, 200\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$),连续给药4周。

1.3 大鼠脑组织中SOD含量的测定

鼠断头处死,快速取出大鼠脑组织,严格按照试剂盒说明书操作,黄嘌呤氧化法检测超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性。

1.4 Western blot检测脑组织中Caspase-3、Bcl-2、Bcl-xL、Bad、Bax蛋白表达

得到大鼠脑组织样品后,采用BCA法检测蛋白的浓度。进行SDS-PAGE凝胶进行电泳后分离,转移至PVDF膜上,分别加入相应的抗体(抗体的稀释倍数如下:Caspase-3:1:1000;Bcl-2:1:500;Bcl-xL:1:1000;Bad:1:500;Bax:1:500)和 β -actin抗体(1:1000),TBST室温封闭过夜。吐温tris缓冲液洗膜3次,10 min/次,加入HRP标记的二抗辣根过氧化物酶,室温振荡孵化2 h,暗室内X线片曝光显影,扫描仪扫描底片,采用Quantity one软件分析蛋白表达水平。

1.5 统计学分析

运用SPSS21.0统计软件进行试验数据分析,以($\bar{x}\pm s$)来表示,多组数据比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用LSD法,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 芒果苷对大鼠脑组织中SOD含量的影响

与空白对照组相比,模型组大鼠脑组织中SOD含量显著降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$);与模型组相比,阳性对照组、芒果苷中、高剂量组大鼠脑组织中SOD含量显著升高,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$),高剂量与低剂量芒果苷组间比较具有统计学差异。结果见图1。

2.2 芒果苷对大鼠脑组织内PI3K、Akt、mTOR表达的影响

与空白对照组相比,模型组大鼠脑组织中p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR的表达量显著减少,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与模型组相比,芒果苷低、中、高剂量组大鼠脑组织中p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR的表达量显著增加且芒果苷剂量越高,大鼠脑组织中p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR表达量显著的增加越明显,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结果见图2、表1。

2.3 芒果苷对大鼠脑组织中Caspase-3、Bcl-2、Bcl-xL、Bad、Bax蛋白含量的影响

与空白对照组相比,模型组大鼠脑组织中的细胞凋亡率显著增加,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与模型组相比,芒果苷

低、中、高剂量组大鼠脑组织的细胞凋亡率显著减少且芒果苷剂量越高,大鼠脑组织中细胞凋亡率的减少越明显,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结果见图1。

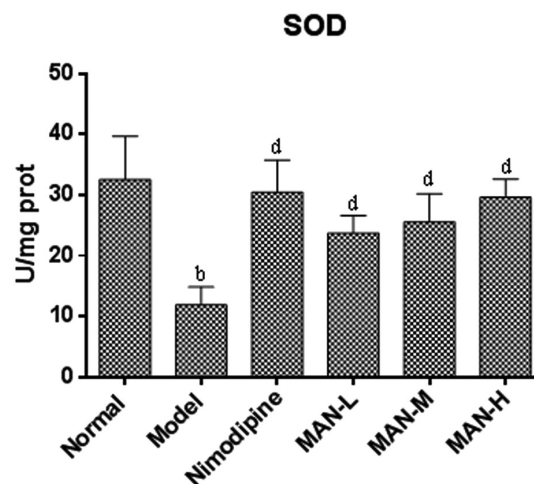


图1 芒果苷对大鼠脑组织中SOD含量的影响($\bar{x}\pm s, n=8$)

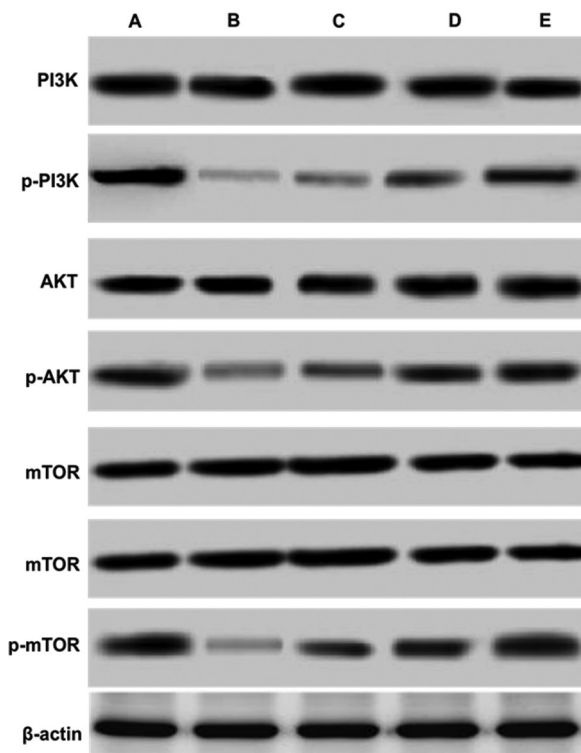
Fig.1 Effects of mangiferin on SOD, in brain tissue in plasma in rats

($\bar{x}\pm s, n=8$)

注:与空白对照组相比,a为 $P<0.05$,b为 $P<0.01$;与模型组比较,c为 $P<0.05$,d为 $P<0.01$ 。

Notes: Compared with the Normal group, a: $P<0.05$, b: $P<0.01$;

Compared with the Model group, c: $P<0.05$, d: $P<0.01$.



A: 空白对照组;B: 模型组;C: 芒果苷低剂量组;D: 芒果苷中剂量组;E: 芒果苷高剂量组

图2 五组大鼠脑组织中PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路的蛋白条带

Fig.2 Protein bands of PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway in brain tissue of 5 groups of rats

3 讨论

新生儿 HIBE 存活者患有长期神经损伤, 多与损伤神经元凋亡相关, 众所周知, 促凋亡蛋白(Bad 和 Bax)与抗凋亡蛋白(Bcl-2 和 Bcl-XL)之间的平衡对细胞存活有重要的调节作用^[19]。郭蕴琦等^[20,21]研究发现, 黄芪注和芒果苷注射液可上调 HI 大鼠脑组织 Bcl-2 蛋白表达, 同时下调 Bax 蛋白表达, Bcl-2/Bax 比值升高, 促使 Bax-Bcl-2 异源二聚体形成, 从而抑制神经细胞凋

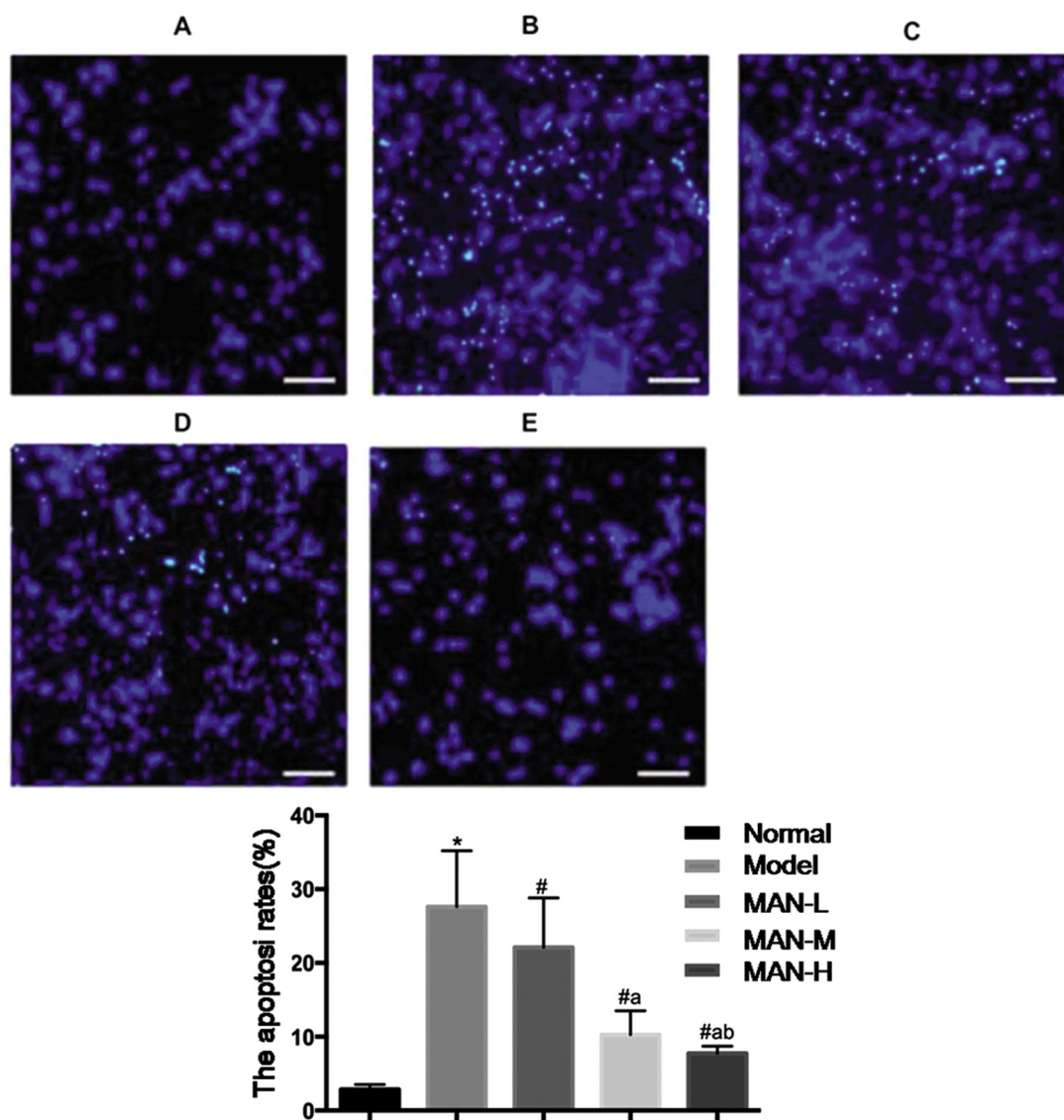
亡。余艾霞等^[22]研究发现, 黄芪注射液可以使 HIE 患儿的意识障碍恢复时间明显缩短。本研究结果与上述文献研究结果一致, 芒果苷可以使 Bcl-2 和 Bcl-xL 的表达上调, 表明芒果苷可以抑制神经细胞凋亡从而能起到保护神经的作用, 本实验结果也进一步证实了芒果苷具有神经保护作用。

表 1 芒果苷对大鼠脑组织中 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路的影响

Table 1 Effects of mangiferin on PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway in brain tissue of rats

Groups	n	p-PI3K	p-AKT	p-mTOR
Blank control group	8	0.92± 0.16	1.08± 0.25	0.99± 0.14
Model group	8	0.24± 0.04*	0.41± 0.07*	0.22± 0.06*
Mangiferin low dose group	8	0.34± 0.05 [#]	0.59± 0.09 [#]	0.52± 0.08 [#]
Mangiferin middle dose group	8	0.51± 0.08 ^{##}	0.83± 0.15 ^{##}	0.77± 0.13 ^{##}
Mangiferin high dose group	8	0.74± 0.13 ^{##ab}	0.98± 0.18 ^{##ab}	1.03± 0.25 ^{##ab}

Note: compared with the blank control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with the model group, [#] $P<0.05$; compared with the low dose group of mangiferin, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the middle dose group of mangiferin, ^b $P<0.05$.



A: 空白对照组; B: 模型组; C: 芒果苷低剂量组; D: 芒果苷中剂量组; E: 芒果苷高剂量组

图 3 芒果苷对大鼠脑组织中细胞凋亡率的影响(n=8)

Fig.3 Effects of mangiferin on apoptosis rate in brain tissue of rats(n=8)

氧化应激是 HIBI 病理的主要贡献者, 新生儿的大脑极易受到氧化应激的影响, 从而导致神经毒性^[23]。文献报道, 红花黄色素和羟基红花黄色素 A 可升高 SOD 水平而发挥对大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用^[24,25]。在我们的研究中, SOD 水平的降低反映了 HIBI 后的氧化应激。芒果苷升高了 SOD 水平, 有助于降低氧化应激水平, 上述结果说明芒果苷具有一定的抗氧化能力。

磷脂酰肌醇 3- 激酶(PI3K)/ 蛋白激酶 B(Akt)信号通路在中枢神经系统发育过程中广泛表达, mTOR 是该通路的主要下游效应之一, AKT 与脑损伤有关, 也被证实可以抑制细胞凋亡^[26,27]。文献报道, 四甲基吡嗪氮酮通过调控 PI3K/Akt/GSK3 β 通路而实现神经保护作用^[28]。FGF21 通过通过 FGFR1 / β -klotho 激活 PI3K / Akt 信号通路来促进新生鼠缺氧缺血性脑损伤后的功能恢复^[29,30]。本研究结果发现, 芒果苷通过增强 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路的表达来增强神经保护作用, 抑制神经细胞凋亡, 提高神经细胞存活率, 这可能是治疗心血管疾病的机制之一。PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路是目前已知与细胞凋亡及炎症反应均有关系的通路之一, 该通路激活后能够抑制细胞凋亡及炎症反应^[32,33]。在明确芒果苷对新生大鼠 HIBI 过程中细胞凋亡及炎症反应的抑制作用后, 本实验进一步对芒果苷发挥上述作用的分子机制进行了初步探究。在本实验中, HIBI 模型大鼠脑组织中 p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR 的表达量显著降低, 说明 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路的激活在 HIBI 过程中受到抑制, 进而削弱该通路的抗凋亡及抗炎作用, 可能与 HIBI 过程中细胞凋亡及炎症反应的激活有关。将芒果苷用于新生大鼠 HIBI 干预后观察到: 不同剂量的芒果苷均能使脑组织中 p-PI3K、p-AKT、p-mTOR 的表达量增加且芒果苷剂量越大、信号分子表达的增加越明显, 说明芒果苷对新生大鼠 HIBI 过程中 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路的激活具有促进作用, 结合 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路的抗凋亡及抗炎活性提示, 激活 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路可能是芒果苷在新生大鼠 HIBI 过程中发挥抗炎及抗凋亡作用的分子机制。

综上所述, 芒果苷对缺氧缺血性脑损伤大鼠的细胞凋亡及炎症反应具有抑制作用且该抑制作用与抑制 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路有关。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Vannucci RC, Connor JR, Mauger DT, et al. Rat model of perinatal hypoxicischemic brain damage[J]. J Neurosci Res, 1999, 55: 158-163
- [2] 段森, 黄婷, 张革林, 等. 促红细胞生成素对缺氧缺血性脑损伤模型新生大鼠认知功能的影响及对相关 PARP-1/AIF 信号通路的调控机制研究[J]. 中国药房, 2018, 29(18): 2492-2497
- [3] Sasaoka N, Kawaguchi M, Kawaraguchi Y, et al. Isoflurane exerts a shortterm but not a long-term preconditioning effect in neonatal rats exposed to a hypoxic-ischaemic neuronal injury[J]. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand, 2017, 53: 46-54
- [4] Ferriero DM, Bonifacio SL. The search continues for the elusive biomarkers of neonatal brain injury [J]. J Pediatr, 2014, 164 (3): 438-440
- [5] Arteaga O, Revuelta M, Uriguen L, et al. Pretreatment with resveratrol prevents neuronal injury and cognitive deficits induced by perinatal hypoxia-Ischemia in rats [J]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(11): 1-25
- [6] Rocha-Ferreira E, Rudge B, Hughes MP, et al. Immediate remote ischemic postconditioning reduces brain nitrotyrosine formation in a piglet asphyxia model[J]. Oxid Med Cell Longev, 2016, 2016: 1-11
- [7] Tataranno ML, Perrone S, Longini M, et al. New antioxidant drugs for neonatal brain injury[J]. Oxid Med Cell Longev, 2015, 2015: 1-10
- [8] Tu XK, Yang WZ, Chen JP, et al. Curcumin inhibits TLR2/4-NF-kB signaling pathway and attenuates brain damage in permanent focal cerebral ischemia in rats[J]. Inflammation, 2016, 37(2): 1544-1551
- [9] Lv Y, Qian Y, Fu L, et al. Hydroxysafflor yellow A exerts neuroprotective effects in cerebral ischemia reperfusion-injured mice by suppressing the innate immune TLR4-inducing pathway [J]. Eur J Pharmacol, 2015, 769(15): 324-332
- [10] Garcia-Rivera D, Delgado R, Bougarne N, et al. Gallic acid indanone and mangiferin xanthone are strong determinants of immunosuppressive antitumour effects of Mangifera indica L. bark in MDAMB231 breast cancer cells[J]. Cancer Lett, 2016, 305(1): 21-31
- [11] Li X, Cui X, Sun X, et al. Mangiferin prevents diabetic nephropathy progression in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats [J]. Phytother Res, 2016, 24(6): 893-899
- [12] Dilshara MG, Kang CH, Choi YH, et al. Mangiferin inhibits tumor necrosis factor- α -induced matrix metalloproteinase-9 expression and cellular invasion by suppressing nuclear factor-kB activity [J]. BMB Rep, 2015, 48(10): 559-564
- [13] Prabhu S, Jainu M, Sabitha KE, et al. Role of mangiferin on biochemical alterations and antioxidant status in isoproterenol-induced myocardial infarction in rats [J]. J Ethnopharmacol, 2016, 107 (1): 126-133
- [14] 张桂欣. 神经节苷脂联合高压氧治疗新生儿缺血缺氧性脑病的疗效观察[J]. 医药论坛杂志, 2019, 40(8): 80-84
- [15] Zhang J, Yu XH, Yan YG, et al. PI3K/Akt signaling in osteosarcoma [J]. Clin Chim Acta, 2015, 444: 182-92
- [16] Wang T, Gu J, Wu PF, et al. Protection by tetrahydroxystilbene glucoside against cerebral ischemia: Involvement of JNK, SIRT1, and NF-kappa B pathways and inhibition of intracellular ROS/RNS generation[J]. Free Radic Biol Med, 2009, 47: 229-240
- [17] Demarest TG, Waite EL, Kristian T, et al. Sex-dependent mitophagy and neuronal death following rat neonatal hypoxia-ischemia [J]. Neuroscience, 2016, 335: 103-113
- [18] Longa EZ, Weinstein PR, Carlson S, et al. Reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion without craniectomy in rats [J]. Stroke, 1989, 20(1): 84-91
- [19] Cooper DJ. Induced hypothermia for neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy: Pathophysiology, current treatment, and nursing considerations[J]. Neonatal Netw, 2016, 30(1): 29-35
- [20] 郭蕴琦, 郭学鹏. 黄芪对缺氧缺血大鼠脑组织 Bcl-2 及 Bax 蛋白表达的影响[J]. 实用儿科临床杂志, 2010, 25 (9): 680-681
- [21] Dai C, Liu Y, Dong Z. Tanshinone I alleviates motor and cognitive impairments via suppressing oxidative stress in the neonatal rats after hypoxicischemic brain damage[J]. Mol Brain, 2017, 10: 52
- [22] 余艾霞, 张运欢. 黄芪注射液治疗新生儿缺血缺氧性脑病的临床疗效观察[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2018, 33(7): 1564-1567
- [23] 姜华. 羟基红花黄色素 A 对大鼠脑缺血 - 再灌注损伤的保护作用及机制[J]. 中药材, 2013, 36(3): 462-464 (下转第 1896 页)

- for Chronic Antibody-Mediated Injury in Kidney Transplant Recipients: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial [J]. *Am J Transplant*, 2016,17(3): 682-691
- [21] Guida B, Cataldi M, Memoli A, et al. Effect of a Short-Course Treatment with Synbiotics on Plasma p-Cresol Concentration in Kidney Transplant Recipients[J]. *J Am Coll Nutr*, 2017, 36(7): 1-6
- [22] Ericum P, Hanssen O, Weekers L, et al. Non-invasive approaches in the diagnosis of acute rejection in kidney transplant recipients, part II: omics analyses of urine and blood samples [J]. *Clin Kidney J*, 2017, 10(1): 106-115
- [23] Hiremath S, Fergusson DA, Fergusson N, et al. Renin-Angiotensin System Blockade and Long-term Clinical Outcomes in Kidney Transplant Recipients: A Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials [J]. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2017, 69(1): 78-86
- [24] Wang X, Matsumura M, Mintz GS, et al. In Vivo Calcium Detection by Comparing Optical Coherence Tomography, Intravascular Ultrasound, and Angiography [J]. *Jacc Cardiovasc Imaging*, 2017, 10(8): 869-879
- [25] Gaibazzi N, Pastorini G, Biagi A, et al. Equivocal tests after contrast stress-echocardiography compared with invasive coronary angiography or with CT angiography: CT calcium score in mildly positive tests may spare unnecessary coronary angiograms [J]. *Cardiovasc Ultrasound*, 2018, 16(1): 3-13
- [26] Cubero-Gómez JM, La-Llera DD, Guisado-Rasco A, et al. Severe thrombocytopenia induced by iodinated contrast after coronary angiography: The use of gadolinium contrast and intravascular ultrasound as an alternative to guide percutaneous coronary intervention [J]. *Rev Port Cardiol*, 2017, 36(1): 61.e1-61.e4
- [27] Sarsengaliyev T, Chuvakova E, Tsoy B, et al. Computed Tomography in the Preoperative and Postoperative Evaluation of Kidney Transplant Patients[J]. *Exp Clin Transplant*, 2015, 13(Suppl 3): 88-90
- [28] Hideki I, Kazunari T, Miyuki F, et al. Evaluation of flow cytometric panel reactive antibody in renal transplant recipients - examination of 238 cases of renal transplantation [J]. *Transpl Int*, 2010, 18 (2): 163-168
- [29] Poznańska G, Wlazlak M, Hogendorf P, et al. Ruptured Hemangioma of a Native Kidney: An Unusual Cause of Postoperative Hemorrhage in Kidney Transplant Recipients [J]. *Ann Transplant*, 2017, 22(10): 138-140
- [30] Benkö T, Gottmann M, Radunz S, et al. One-year Allograft and Patient Survival in Renal Transplant Recipients Receiving Antiplatelet Therapy at the Time of Transplantation [J]. *Int J Organ Transplant Med*, 2018, 9(1): 10-19

(上接第 1823 页)

- [24] Wang T, Gu J, Wu PF, et al. Protection by tetrahydroxystilbene glucoside against cerebral ischemia: Involvement of JNK, SIRT1, and NF-kappa B pathways and inhibition of intracellular ROS/RNS generation[J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 2017, 47(3): 229-240
- [25] Xi J, Wang Y, Long X, et al. Mangiferin potentiates neuroprotection by isoflurane in neonatal hypoxic brain injury by reducing oxidative stress and activation of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase/Akt/mammalian target of rapamycin (PI3K/Akt/mTOR) signaling[J]. *Medical science monitor: international medical journal of experimental and clinical research*, 2018, 24: 7459
- [26] Zhang J, Yu XH, Yan YG, et al. PI3K/Akt signaling in osteosarcoma [J]. *Clin Chim Acta*, 2015, 444: 182-192
- [27] 王晓丽,王毅,张赛,等.红花黄色素对大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用[J]. *中华实用诊断与治疗杂志*, 2014, 28 (1): 12-14
- [28] Zhang T, Gu J, Wu L, et al. Neuroprotective and axonal outgrowth-promoting effects of tetramethylpyrazine nitron in chronic cerebral hypoperfusion rats and primary hippocampal neurons exposed to hypoxia[J]. *Neuropharmacology*, 2017, 118: 137-147
- [29] Ye L, Wang X, Cai C, et al. FGF21 promotes functional recovery after hypoxic-ischemic brain injury in neonatal rats by activating the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway via FGFR1/β-klotho [J]. *Experimental neurology*, 2019, 317: 34-50
- [30] Liu Y, Wang H, Liu N, et al. Oxymatrine protects neonatal rat against hypoxic-ischemic brain damage via PI3K/Akt/GSK3β pathway [J]. *Life sciences*, 2019[Epub ahead of print]
- [31] Lossi L, Castagna C, Merighi A. Caspase-3 mediated cell death in the normal development of the mammalian cerebellum [J]. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 2018, 19(12): 3999
- [32] Chang Y, Kong R. Ganoderic acid A alleviates hypoxia-induced apoptosis, autophagy, and inflammation in rat neural stem cells through the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathways [J]. *Phytother Res*, 2019, 33 (5): 1448-1456
- [33] Wang M, Xia L, Fu G. Lipopolysaccharide pretreatment inhibits oxidative stress-induced endothelial progenitor cell apoptosis via a TLR4-mediated PI3K/Akt/ NF-κB p65 signaling pathway [J]. *Cell Mol Biol*, 2019, 65(4): 101-106