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右美托咪定通过抑制线粒体凋亡水平缓解大鼠脑缺血后记忆障碍的实验研究*

霍奇帆 郭建伟 蒋延安 张世平 赵 静

(陕西省人民医院麻醉科 陕西 西安 710068)

摘要 目的:探右美托咪定缓解缺血性脑损伤记忆障碍大鼠记忆功能的作用机制。**方法:**选择雄性 SD 大鼠 36 只,随机分为三组,分别为:假手术组(12 只)、缺血性脑损伤模型组(12 只)、右美托咪定组(12 只),除假手术组外其余动物均采用双侧颈动脉结扎术建立慢性脑缺血模型。假手术组和模型组给予生理盐水静注,右美托咪定组给予右美托咪定 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$,静注,均在 15 min 内滴完。比较大鼠给药前和给药后 4 w 的记忆情况以及线粒体凋亡因子 Bcl-2、Cleaved Caspase-3、Caspase-9 的表达水平。**结果:**(1)与假手术组相比,模型组和右美托咪定组大鼠逃逸潜伏期明显增高($P<0.05$),右美托咪定组逃逸潜伏期与模型组相比有显著降低($P<0.05$);与假手术组相比,模型组和右美托咪定组大鼠游泳路程明显延长($P<0.05$),右美托咪定组游泳路程与模型组相比有显著降低($P<0.05$);(2)与假手术组相比,模型组和右美托咪定组大鼠海马区部分凋亡因子 Bcl-2、Cleaved Caspase-9、Cleaved Caspase-3 的蛋白表达均有明显提升($P<0.05$);与模型组相比,右美托咪定组在给药 4 w 后上述蛋白的表达有明显降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**右美托咪定对脑缺血记忆障碍大鼠的记忆功能有显著改善作用,其作用机制可能与抑制线粒体凋亡水平有关,具体信号通路还有待进一步探索。

关键词:脑缺血;记忆障碍;右美托咪定;线粒体;大鼠

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Experimental Research on Dexmedetomidine Alleviates the Rat's Memory with Cerebral Ischemia by Inhibiting Mitochondrial Apoptosis*

HUO Qi-fan, GUO Jian-wei, JIANG Yan-an, ZHANG Shi-ping, ZHAO Jing

(Department of Anesthesiology, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710068, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the mechanism of dexmedetomidine in relieving memory impairment in ischemic brain injury rats.

Methods: The 36 male SD rats were randomly divided into three groups, respectively is: the sham operation group (12 rats), ischemic brain injury model group(12 rats) and dexmedetomidine group(12 rats), in addition to control the rest of the animal adopt bilateral carotid ligation were chronic cerebral ischemia model control group and model group was given saline static note, dexmedetomidine group was given the dexmedetomidine 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, static note, drip off within 15 min. Compared the rats' memory before and within 4 w after administration, as well as the expression levels of mitochondrial apoptotic factors Bcl-2, Cleaved caspase-3, and caspase-9. **Results:** (1) Compared with the sham operation group, the escape latency of rats in the model group and dexmedetomidine group was significantly increased ($P<0.05$), and the escape latency of the dexmedetomidine group was significantly lower than that of the model group ($P<0.05$); Compared with the sham operation group, the swimming distance of rats in the model group and the dexmedetomidine group was significantly longer ($P<0.05$), and the swimming distance of the dexmedetomidine group was significantly reduced compared with the model group ($P<0.05$). (2) Compared with the sham operation group, the protein expression of some apoptosis factors Bcl-2, Cleaved Caspase-9 and Cleaved Caspase-3 in the hippocampus of the model group and dexmedetomidine group were significantly increased($P<0.05$); Compared with the model group, the expression of the above-mentioned protein in the dexmedetomidine group was significantly reduced after 4 weeks of administration ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dexmedetomidine can significantly improve the memory function of rats with cerebral ischemia and memory dysfunction, and its mechanism may be related to the inhibition of mitochondrial apoptosis. The specific signaling pathway remains to be further explored.

Key words: Cerebral ischemia; Memory impairment; Dexmedetomidine; Mitochondri; Rats

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前言

脑缺血是指多种原因引起的脑血流量供应不足导致的大

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作者简介:霍奇帆(1988-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:围术期器官功能保护,电话:15529019439,E-mail:huoqifan009@126.com

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脑代谢紊乱和脑功能出现障碍的病理过程^[1],是多种脑血管疾病主要诱因,主要表现在:语言障碍、记忆障碍、认知功能障碍以及情绪失调等多个方面^[2],其中以记忆障碍最为普遍,海马区是与记忆功能密切相关的主要功能区,脑缺血损伤后促使海马区细胞加速凋亡、坏死,从而导致记忆功能出现障碍^[3]。近年来,通过对缺血性脑损伤的病理机制越来越深入的探索发现,线粒体的凋亡与脑缺血损伤密切相关^[4-6],线粒体作为机体生命活动的能量站、也是细胞进行有氧呼吸的主要场所,当大脑发生缺血缺氧时,对线粒体活性下降,产能降低,其内膜上的多种细胞凋亡的因子被激活,促使细胞凋亡信号进行传导,最终加速细胞凋亡或坏死^[7,8],常见的凋亡因子有:细胞色素 C(Cytochrome C, CytC)、诱导凋亡因子(Apoptosis-inducing factor, AIF)、含半胱氨酸的天冬氨酸蛋白水解酶(cysteinyI aspartate specific proteinase)(Caspase 家族;Caspase-3, Caspase-9)以及细胞凋亡因子(Bcl-2 蛋白家族)等^[9,10],因此,有学者认为线粒体的凋亡水平反应了细胞的生命状态,机体脑缺血损伤越严重,线粒体凋亡因子表达越多,细胞活性越低。右美托咪定作为一种新型的高效的 α_2 肾上腺素受体激动剂,近年来,临床广泛应用于镇静、抑制交感神经、减少患者的过激反应上,能明显减少麻醉剂的用量,大量研究表明^[11],右美托咪定对患者缺血性脑损伤患者具有一定的保护作用,尤其是对大脑海马区神经元作用明显,可通过抑制细胞凋亡等途径改善大鼠学习记忆障碍。因此,本研究通过考察右美托咪定对脑缺血损伤后记忆障碍大鼠的线粒体凋亡水平以及记忆功能的改善情况,为探索右美托咪定在治疗缺血性记忆障碍的作用机制提供证据支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

选取周龄约为 8 w 的雄性 SD 大鼠 36 只,按照随机数表法将所有动物分为三组每组各 12 只,分别为:假手术组(12 只)、缺血性脑损伤模型组(12 只),右美托咪定组(12 只),体重 200~220 g,随机分笼饲养,大鼠行为正常,可自由饮水摄食,环境温度保持在室温 20℃,湿度为 35%~60%,光照适宜,每天 12 h,在该环境下进行 3 d 适应性试验,所有实验操作均通过动物伦理委员会批准。

1.2 试剂及仪器

盐酸右美托咪定注射液(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,2 mL/200 μ g,国药准字 H20090248),水迷宫实验装置(北京硕林苑科技有限公司),动物运动轨迹分析系统(EthoVision XT,荷兰 Noldus)荧光定量 PCR 仪(博日, FQD-16A),ELISA 试剂盒(南京森贝伽科技有限公司)。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 造模与给药 造模^[12-14]:所有动物均需进行 3 d 适应性喂养,除假手术组外其余各组采用双侧颈总动脉结扎手术建立脑缺血损伤模型。大鼠腹腔注射氨基甲酸乙酯进行麻醉,从颈部中央切开剥离并暴露大鼠双侧颈总动脉,用 0 号手术线在颈总动脉的远心端与近心端分别进行结扎,阻断血流,在结扎点间剪断血管并缝合伤口,之后在伤口周围进行防感染处理。假手术组大鼠只切开不结扎也不剪断血管。本实验中大鼠双侧颈总动脉血管被剪断,即造模成功。

给药^[15]:假手术组(尾静脉注射,生理盐水),模型组(尾静脉注射,生理盐水),右美托咪定组(尾静脉注射,右美托咪定 0.5 μ g/kg),给药 4 w,每天 1 次。

1.3.2 检测方法 Morris 水迷宫实验^[16,17]:分别测定大鼠给药前和给药后 4 w 的第 4 d 内(第 1,2,3 d 训练,第 4 d 测定,每天测定 4 次)大鼠的记忆功能。直径 120 cm,高 50 cm,水深 30 cm 的水槽。将水槽分成 4 个象限,训练时每次在水槽的 4 个象限轮流放置一个 2 cm 的平台,训练大鼠从水槽的 4 个象限去寻找池底的平台,测试当天平台的位置不变,记录大鼠寻找平台所耗时间和游泳路程,若大鼠在 120 s 内找到平台记录实际时间为逃逸潜伏期,超过 120 s 则记为 120 s 为逃逸潜伏期。

Western Blot 制备^[18,19]:采用聚丙烯酰胺凝胶(10%分离胶,4%积层胶),灌胶时避免气泡产生,上样后电泳 100 V 50 min、120 V 70 min,切取目标凝胶区域进行转膜,采用 NC 膜 100 V 2 h,5%,封闭液封闭 3 h,一抗(Bcl-2, Cleaved Caspase-9, Cleaved Caspase-3, 1:1000)用 TBST 稀释后与膜在 4℃过夜, TBST 清洗 3 次,5 min/次,二抗(鼠抗体,1:1000;兔抗体,1:1000)清洗方法同上,室温孵育 1 h。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 25.0 统计学软件对数据进行统计学分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,以 t 检验作差异显著性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠学习记忆能力比较

本研究通过测定大鼠给药前和给药后 4 w 的 4 d 内(第 1,2,3 d 训练,第 4 d 测定,每天测定 4 次)大鼠逃逸潜伏期和游泳路程的变化情况,对大鼠记忆功能进行评价。结果表明:与假手术组相比,模型组和右美托咪定组大鼠逃逸潜伏期明显增高($P < 0.05$),右美托咪定组逃逸潜伏期与模型组相比有显著降低($P < 0.05$);与假手术组相比,模型组和右美托咪定组大鼠游泳路程明显延长($P < 0.05$),右美托咪定组游泳路程与模型组相比有显著降低($P < 0.05$)。

表 1 大鼠逃避潜伏期和游泳路程比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the escape incubation period and swimming distance($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Escape incubation period		Distance swam	
	Prior	After 4 weeks	Prior	After 4 weeks
Sham operation group	67.61 $\pm$ 7.48	102.54 $\pm$ 15.85	63.92 $\pm$ 9.51	93.23 $\pm$ 12.48
Model group	95.25 $\pm$ 15.17*	159.27 $\pm$ 32.09*	98.73 $\pm$ 15.47*	167.79 $\pm$ 35.45*
Dexmedetomidine group	73.25 $\pm$ 12.38**	124.27 $\pm$ 25.45**	75.73 $\pm$ 13.52**	135.79 $\pm$ 23.45**

Note: Compared with the sham operation group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with the model group, ** $P < 0.05$.

2.2 大鼠海 CA1 区线粒体凋亡因子表达水平比较

与假手术组相比,模型组和右美托咪定组大鼠海马区部分凋亡因子 Bcl-2,Cleaved Caspase-9,Cleaved Caspase-3 的蛋白

表达均有明显提升($P<0.05$);与模型组相比,右美托咪定组在给药 4 w 后上述蛋白的表达有明显降低($P<0.05$)。

表 2 大鼠海 CA1 区线粒体凋亡因子表达水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$,pg/mL)

Table 2 Comparison of the expression level of mitochondrial apoptotic factor in CA1 region($\bar{x} \pm s$ pg/mL)

Groups	Bcl-2	Cleaved Caspase-9	Cleaved Caspase-3
Sham operation group	97.61± 8.43	109.58± 8.83	100.92± 7.54
Model group	957.25± 25.13*	1027.27± 34.42*	988.73± 28.46*
Dexmedetomidine group	732.28± 18.35**	746.51± 15.43**	654.25± 12.53**

Note: Compared with the sham operation group, * $P<0.05$; compared with the model group, ** $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

近年来,随着高血压、动脉硬化等心脑血管患病几率的不断增加,以脑组织缺血缺氧、细胞萎缩、坏死损伤等病理反应为主的脑组织损伤更为严重,其中脑缺血性损伤在临床最为常见^[20]引起脑缺血性损伤的常见因素主要是细胞缺血缺氧导致的萎缩甚至坏死,而线粒体作为细胞能量的供应站,与组织细胞的生命活动密不可分,Simon J 等^[21]研究发现老年大鼠海马区线粒体凋亡与大鼠学习记忆功能显著相关,其中参与线粒体凋亡信号通路的主要因子包括半胱氨酸蛋白酶(Caspase 家族)、细胞色素 C、诱导凋亡因子(AIF)等,其中 Caspase 家族为该凋亡通路的关键蛋白,包括两种^[22],执行者如 Caspase -3,可直接降解细胞内的结构蛋白和功能蛋白,引起凋亡,不可通过自催化或自剪接的方式激活,启动者如 Caspase -9 受到信号刺激能通过自剪接而激活,两者均为介导脑缺血损伤患者记忆功能信号通路的重要因子,且近年大量研究报道^[23,24],线粒体膜间因子 Bcl-2,Cleaved Caspase-9,Cleaved Caspase-3 等均与大脑海马体神经元的凋亡有关。同时,右美托咪定作为临床常见肾上腺素受体激动剂,临床上一般用于插管和使用呼吸机患者的镇静,Ahmed 等^[25]报道单用右美托咪定或与其他药物联合使用时脑缺血损伤大鼠引发的炎症反应、情绪焦虑以及记忆障碍等问题均具有明显改善,表现出良好的改善患者认知功能的损害,促进记忆功能的快速恢复的作用。因此,本研究以上述指标为考察对象探索右美托咪定对脑缺血损伤所致记忆障碍大鼠记忆功能改善的作用机制。

本研究采用双侧颈动脉结扎模拟脑缺血模型,目前该模型是研究脑缺血损伤较为经典的动物模型^[26],能较为准确地反应脑缺血损伤后的基本症状。水迷宫实验结果表明:右美托咪定组大鼠给予右美托咪定后与模型组相比大鼠逃逸潜伏期、游泳路程均有所减少,表明给药后大鼠对平台位置的记忆能力有明显提升,能明显减少由于脑缺血损伤所致的记忆障碍,记忆功能显著改善,与 Nuggehally R 等^[27]的水迷宫实验结果相比,本研究逃逸潜伏期和游泳路程有明显减少,推测可能与右美托咪定的给药剂量有关,具体量效关系对记忆功能的影响有待进一步考察,与 WuLiu-Ping 等^[28]研究相比,在给予相同剂量右美托咪定时,逃逸潜伏期和游泳路程有所延长,推测是由于造模的程度不同导致记忆障碍程度不同。Western 实验表明右美托咪定组与模型组相比 Bcl-2,Cleaved Caspase-9,Cleaved Caspase-3

三种线粒体凋亡因子与模型组相比均有显著下调,说明右美托咪定缓解脑缺血损伤记忆障碍大鼠的记忆功能与上述三种蛋白的表达有关。Antonio 等^[29]采用考察了大鼠一氧化氮合酶(neuronal nitric oxide synthase,nNOS)、诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase,iNOS)等指标的表达与大鼠记忆功能改善的关系,主要探索 ChAT/eNOS 信号通路与记忆功能的关系,大量研究报道^[30-32],线粒体凋亡水平与脑缺血损伤所致记忆障碍最为密切相关,而本研究选取 Bcl-2,Cleaved Caspase-9,Cleaved Caspase-3 等线粒体凋亡因子作为指标,通过考察线粒体凋亡水平反应海马区细胞的生长、分化与凋亡调节情况,最终反应脑损伤的具体情况,对记忆功能的改善情况进行评价,为开展相关临床研究提供依据。

综上所述,右美托咪定表现出显著改善脑缺血记忆障碍大鼠的记忆障碍的作用,其作用机制可能与抑制线粒体凋亡因子 Bcl-2,Cleaved Caspase-9,Cleaved Caspase-3 水平有关,具体信号通路还有待进一步探索。

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