

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.24.007

不同剂量苯巴比妥钠对缺血性脑损伤大鼠神经功能及认知障碍恢复的影响*

朱婧¹ 李鑫¹ 朱利娟^{1△} 康涛² 高娜³

(陕西省人民医院 1 麻醉科;2 神经内科;3 儿科 陕西 西安 710068)

摘要 目的:探讨不同剂量苯巴比妥钠对缺血性脑损伤大鼠神经功能及认知障碍恢复的影响。**方法:**将缺血性脑损伤大鼠(n=48)随机平分为三组 - 模型组、低剂量组与高剂量组。造模后第 7 d 起,模型组、低剂量组与高剂量组分别给予腹腔注射生理盐水、苯巴比妥钠 50 mg/kg/d 与苯巴比妥钠 100 mg/kg/d,持续 7 d,观察与记录大鼠神经功能及认知障碍恢复情况。**结果:**低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 3 d 与第 7 d 的寻台潜伏期与跨越原平台位置时间都少于模型组($P<0.05$),血清丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量低于对照组($P<0.05$),超氧化物歧化酶(Superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性高于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 7 d 的脑组织细胞指数高于模型组($P<0.05$),Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白相对表达水平低于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**低剂量苯巴比妥钠在缺血性脑损伤大鼠的应用就能抑制 Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白的表达,也可抑制脑组织细胞凋亡,能促进 SOD 的释放与降低 MDA 的含量,有利于促进大鼠学习记忆与工作记忆能力的恢复。

关键词:剂量;苯巴比妥钠;缺血性脑损伤;大鼠模型;神经功能;认知障碍;细胞凋亡

中图分类号:R-33;R743.31;R614 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)24-4637-04

Effects of Different Doses of Phenobarbital Sodium on the Recovery of Neurological Function and Cognitive Impairment in Rats with Ischemic Brain Injury*

ZHU Jing¹, LI Xin¹, ZHU Li-juan^{1△}, KANG Tao², GAO Na³

(1 Department of Anesthesiology; 2 Department of Neurology; 3 Department of Pediatrics, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710068, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of different doses of phenobarbital sodium on the recovery of neurological function and cognitive impairment in rats with ischemic brain injury. **Methods:** The rats with ischemic brain injury(n=48) were randomly equally divided into three groups-model group, low-dose group and high-dose group. From the 7th day after modeling, the model group, low-dose group and high-dose group were given intraperitoneal injection of normal saline, phenobarbital sodium 50 mg/kg/d and phenobarbital sodium 100 mg/kg/d, for 7 days, observed and recorded the recovery of neurological function and cognitive impairment in rats. **Results:** The platform seeking latency and time to cross the original platform in the low-dose group and the high-dose group on the 3rd and 7th day of treatment were less than the model group($P<0.05$), and the serum malondialdehyde (MDA) content were lower than that of the control group($P<0.05$), the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) were higher than that of the model group($P<0.05$), and there were no significant difference compared between the low-dose group and the high-dose group ($P>0.05$). The brain tissue cell index of the low-dose group and the high-dose group on the 7th day of treatment were higher than that of the model group($P<0.05$), the relative expression levels of Bcl-2 and NF-κB p65 protein were lower than the model group ($P<0.05$), and there were no significant difference compared between the low-dose group and the high-dose group($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of low-dose phenobarbital sodium in rats with ischemic brain injury can inhibit the expression of Bcl-2, NF-κB p65 protein, can also inhibit cell apoptosis in brain tissue, and can promote the release and decrease of SOD The content of MDA, so it is beneficial to promote the recovery of learning memory and working memory in rats.

Key words:Dose; Phenobarbital Sodium; Ischemic Brain Damage; Rat Model; Neural Function; Cognitive Impairment; Apoptosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R743.31; R614 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)24-4637-04

* 基金项目:陕西省自然科学基础研究计划(2018JM7121)

作者简介:朱婧(1986-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:围术期器官保护,E-mail:sxmzzlj2000@163.com

△ 通讯作者:朱利娟(1987-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:围术期器官保护,E-mail:zhulj_1987@163.com

(收稿日期:2021-04-02 接受日期:2021-04-25)

前言

缺血性脑损伤在临幊上是导致患者死亡和致残的一种常见疾病,约占所有脑血管疾病的8.0%左右,死亡率在10.0%左右,而致残率在30.0%以上^[1,2]。特别是缺血性脑损伤可造成颅内压(intracranial pressure, ICP)升高,造成脑血流量减少与脑灌注压下降;同时也会促进大量释放血红蛋白等物质,导致血脑屏障发生损害,最终导致神经细胞的损伤和死亡^[3,4]。缺血性脑损伤的治疗仍以药物治疗为主,但药物对认知功能的影响备受关注,不同程度地影响了患者的认知功能^[5]。苯巴比妥钠目前被用于治疗缺血性脑损伤,其具有改善脑血流量、促进患者神经功能缺损改善、减轻脑水肿等多种作用,可阻断缺血性脑损伤所致脑损伤的多个病理生理环节,从而抑制血栓形成,改善脑的能量代谢,减少神经细胞凋亡^[6,7]。有研究显示苯巴比妥钠主要通过GABA受体调节机体的神经功能,可作用于中枢神经系统神经元的氯通道,延长氯通道的开放时间,调控突触递质的释放^[8,9]。不过长期服用苯巴比妥钠在一定程度上可导致脑损伤,也可抑制神经再生^[10,11]。本文具体探讨了不同剂量苯巴比妥钠对缺血性脑损伤大鼠神经功能及认知障碍恢复的影响,以明确苯巴比妥钠的最佳使用剂量与作用机制。现总结报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究材料

清洁级健康雄性4周龄Sprague Dawley(SD,n=50)大鼠购自北京维通利华公司(批号39828141),由本院动物实验中心饲养,体重250 g-330 g,适应性喂养1-2周后进行现相关实验。所有大鼠自由进食、进水,饲养室温18°C-25°C,湿度45%-55%,本实验使用动物及动物的实验符合美国国家卫生研究院颁布的实验动物使用指南。苯巴比妥钠注射液购自石药集团恩必普药业有限公司,磷酸盐缓冲液购自武汉博士德生物公司,多聚甲醛购自广州化学试剂厂,戊巴比妥钠购自Merck公司。电子刺激仪、动物大脑定位仪、Morris水迷宫等都由本实验室提供。

1.2 动物建模

所有大鼠都给予建立缺血性脑损伤模型,大鼠术前予禁食12 h,按3 mg/100 g体重给予1.5%戊巴比妥钠腹腔注射麻醉。大鼠俯卧位固定,颈部备皮,于大鼠左右耳根连线中点枕下约0.5 cm沿正中线纵行切开颈部皮肤,分离皮下软组织、颈后肌

肉,暴露寰枕膜、枕骨、寰椎,以4号针头斜行刺入寰枕膜约1 mm-2 mm,然后固定针头,自体血注射速率为0.15 mL/min左右,注射完毕后可停留约30 s后拔出针头,缝合后术毕。

1.3 动物分组与治疗处理

将建模成功的大鼠(n=48,2只大鼠在建模过程中死亡)随机平分为三组-模型组、低剂量组与高剂量组。造模后第7 d起,模型组、低剂量组与高剂量组分别给予腹腔注射生理盐水、苯巴比妥钠50 mg/kg/d与苯巴比妥钠100 mg/kg/d,持续7 d。

1.4 观察指标

(1)在治疗第3 d与第7 d进行Morris水迷宫实验,包括空间参考记忆检测与空间工作记忆检测,记录大鼠每次找到平台所需时间(寻台潜伏期)与大鼠跨越原平台位置时间。

(2)在治疗第3 d与第7 d抽取大鼠的尾静脉血0.5 mL-1.0 mL,分离血清后,采用采用硫代巴比妥酸(thiobarbituric acid, TBA)法及邻苯三酚法测定心肌组织MDA含量及SOD活性,检测试剂盒由南京建成生物工程研究所提供。

(3)在治疗第7 d处死大鼠,取脑组织,玻璃匀浆器冰上匀浆充分后,加入离心管,12000 rpm离心10 min,取上层组织,采用TUNEL法检测脑组织细胞凋亡情况。

(4)提取脑组织总蛋白,BCA试剂盒测定蛋白浓度,经10% SDS-PAGE分离,电转分离蛋白于PVDF膜,5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭膜1 h,加入抗Bcl-2与抗NF-κB p65抗体,4°C孵育过夜,加HRP标记的兔抗鼠二抗,37°C孵育1 h,洗膜后进行显影,使用β-actin作为内参考,采用Image J软件计算目的蛋白的相对表达水平。同时对脑组织进行病理染色,在镜下观察病理变化情况。

1.5 统计方法

采用SPSS18.0软件对本研究进行数据分析,实验数据用均数±标准差表示,两两对比为t检验,多组间对比采用单因素方差分析,检验水准α=0.05。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠寻台潜伏期与跨越原平台位置时间对比

低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第3 d与第7 d的寻台潜伏期与跨越原平台位置时间都少于模型组(P<0.05),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表1。

表1 三组大鼠治疗不同时间点的寻台潜伏期与跨越原平台位置时间对比(s,均数±标准差)

Table 1 Comparison between platform latency and original platform time in the treatment of different time points (s, average± standard)

Groups	n	Platform latlatPeriod		Time across the original platform location	
		Treatment of 3 d	Treatment of 7 d	Treatment of 3 d	Treatment of 7 d
High - dose group	16	20.23± 2.11*	17.73± 1.42*	43.18± 7.11*	31.75± 2.76*
Low - dose group	16	20.37± 1.42*	17.97± 2.14*	43.46± 5.93*	30.67± 3.33*
Model Group	16	47.29± 8.28	49.30± 5.68	57.76± 6.14	60.18± 5.69
F		19.182	20.142	11.472	12.664
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05.

2.2 血清MDA与SOD含量对比

低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第3 d与第7 d的血清MDA含

量低于对照组(P<0.05),SOD活性高于模型组(P<0.05),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表2。

表 2 三组大鼠治疗不同时间点的血清 MDA 与 SOD 含量对比(均数± 标准差)
Table 2 Comparison of serum MDA and SOD in three rats (mean ± standard difference)

Groups	n	MDA(nmol/g)		SOD(U/mgprot)	
		Treatment of 3 d	Treatment of 7 d	Treatment of 3 d	Treatment of 7 d
High - dose group	16	2.76± 0.32*	1.76± 0.16*	19.27± 2.11*	21.36± 1.42*
Low - dose group	16	2.78± 0.53*	1.89± 0.22*	18.33± 1.55*	21.86± 1.11*
Model Group	16	15.39± 1.38	15.82± 1.11	5.38± 0.26	5.32± 0.28
F		46.924	55.014	21.184	24.872
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05.

2.3 脑组织病理特征与细胞凋亡指数对比

模型组:海马区细胞肿胀,边缘欠清晰,染色质边集凝集成块状,胞膜内陷,可见大量凋亡细胞。

低剂量组、高剂量组:边缘相对清晰,胞核呈圆形、椭圆形,少许神经细胞空泡样变性,染色质核内分布均匀,部分可见凋

亡小体。

低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 7 d 的脑组织细胞指数高于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 三组大鼠治疗第 7 d 的脑组织细胞凋亡指数对比(%),均数± 标准差)

Table 3 Comparison of apoptosis index in 7 th d (%), mean ± standard difference)

Groups	n	Apoptotic index
High - dose group	16	10.27± 1.42*
Low - dose group	16	10.21± 1.76*
Model Group	16	38.12± 1.37
F		26.913
P		0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05.

2.4 Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白相对表达水平对比

低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 7 d 的脑组织 Bcl-2、NF-κB

p65 蛋白相对表达水平低于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 三组大鼠治疗第 7 d 的脑组织 Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白相对表达水平对比(均数± 标准差)

Table 4 Comparison of relative expression of Bcl-2, NF-κB p65 protein in 7 th d (mean± standard difference)

Groups	n	Bcl-2	NF-κB p65
High - dose group	16	1.88± 0.22*	1.78± 0.17*
Low - dose group	16	1.77± 0.14*	1.66± 0.22*
Model Group	16	6.08± 0.33	5.53± 0.51
F		29.083	28.663
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, *P<0.05.

3 讨论

缺血性脑损伤是一种临床常见疾病,可由高血压、糖尿病等问题导致颅内压升高、脑水肿、细胞凋亡、灌注压降低、血管痉挛等一系列病理过程^[12]。缺血性脑损伤后的血管痉挛与认知功能障碍被认为是造成患者死亡和致残的主要原因,因此研究主要集中在缺血性脑损伤后脑血管痉挛及其后遗症的治疗上^[13]。自体血注射模型是一种理想的缺血性脑损伤动物模型,而自体血本身无特殊的神经毒性作用,故被广泛应用于缺血性脑损伤发病机理的研究和治疗缺血性脑损伤药物的筛选^[14,15]。

相关研究显示:学习记忆是大脑的高级神经生理活动,是认知活动中的重要方面,苯巴比妥对小鼠认知功能具有改善作用^[16,17]。本研究显示低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 3 d 与第 7 d 的寻台潜伏期与跨越原平台位置时间都少于模型组($P<0.05$),表明:术中应用苯巴比妥可显著改善手术对小鼠学习记忆的影响,结合相关研究可知:苯巴比妥可抑制兴奋性神经递质的释放,也可稳定突触前膜,阻断电压依赖性钠通道^[18,19]。另外,苯巴比妥也可使纹状体细胞因缺血缺氧性损害所致的场电位消失现象恢复,抑制突触前膜谷氨酸的释放,从而发挥脑神经保护作用,有利于促进大鼠学习记忆与工作记忆能力的恢

复,且在低剂量的应用下也可发挥作用,从而为本研究结论做出解释^[20,21]。

脑组织氧化应激损伤通过脂质过氧化物及活性氧评价,MDA、SOD 在缺血性脑损伤后随即发生的氧化应激反应中扮演了重要角色^[22]。在氧化应激反应发生的过程中,MDA 可表现出神经毒性,加速细胞的凋亡。SOD 含量降低也可促进脑组织炎症因子的释放,诱导细胞凋亡^[23,24]。本研究显示低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 3 d 与第 7 d 的血清 MDA 含量低于对照组($P<0.05$), SOD 活性高于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表明苯巴比妥钠在缺血性脑损伤大鼠的应用能促进 SOD 的释放与降低 MDA 的含量。从机制上分析,苯巴比妥钠可激活一氧化氮合酶,促进一氧化氮的合成,抑制细胞内钙离子释放,增加脑微循环量,并且其也可减少细胞内的氧自由基,减轻细胞的氧化应激,提高谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的活性,从而保护脑组织,与本研究结果一致^[25,26]。

细胞的死亡分为细胞坏死和细胞凋亡,细胞凋亡在缺血性脑损伤发生后即可同时激活,特别是当细胞耗尽三磷酸腺苷时细胞凋亡会转换为细胞凋亡^[27]。本研究显示低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 7 d 的脑组织细胞指数高于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表明苯巴比妥钠对大鼠缺血性脑损伤后的细胞凋亡有一定的抑制作用,对保护神经功能的完整性有一定的作用,结合相关研究^[28-30]分析,苯巴比妥钠可抑制电压敏感钠离子通道的激活,具有稳定神经元细胞膜的作用,可使神经元异常放电显著减少,可降低神经元的凋亡,促进神经元的存活。

本研究显示低剂量组与高剂量组治疗第 7 d 的脑组织 Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白相对表达水平低于模型组($P<0.05$),低剂量组与高剂量组对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表明苯巴比妥钠在缺血性脑损伤大鼠的应用能抑制 Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白的表达,结合相关研究^[31-33]分析,苯巴比妥钠能减轻氧化应激反应的发生,能够减少这些炎性分子的表达,也能减少谷氨酸释放,从而起抗缺血性脑损伤的效用。另外,本研究也存在一定的不足,设置的剂量组比较少,且没有进行病理评分分析,将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之,低剂量苯巴比妥钠在缺血性脑损伤大鼠的应用就能抑制 Bcl-2、NF-κB p65 蛋白的表达,也可抑制脑组织细胞凋亡,能促进 SOD 的释放与降低 MDA 的含量,有利于促进大鼠学习记忆与工作记忆能力的恢复。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Stonestreet B S, Mohsenpour H, Pesce M, et al. A Review of Plant Extracts and Plant-Derived Natural Compounds in the Prevention/Treatment of Neonatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2021, 22(2): 567-569
- [2] Tuttolomondo A, Pecoraro R, Pinto A. Studies of selective TNF inhibitors in the treatment of brain injury from stroke and trauma: a review of the evidence to date [J]. Drug Des Devel Ther, 2014, 8(12): 2221-2238
- [3] Yao H, Ago T, Kitazono T, et al. NADPH Oxidase-Related Pathophysiology in Experimental Models of Stroke [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2017, 18 (10): 88-94
- [4] Zhan X, Stamova B, Sharp F R. Lipopolysaccharide Associates with Amyloid Plaques, Neurons and Oligodendrocytes in Alzheimer's Disease Brain: A Review[J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2018, 10(7): 42
- [5] Simon F, Floros N, Ibing W, et al. Neurotherapeutic potential of erythropoietin after ischemic injury of the central nervous system [J]. Neural Regen Res, 2019, 14(8): 1309-1312
- [6] 郭永辉, 敦康, 王润彪, 等. ICP-MS 方法同时测定苯巴比妥钠注射液中玻璃安瓿瓶 6 种元素的迁移含量 [J]. 中国药师, 2019, 22(8): 1549-1551
- [7] Wang M, Pu X, Feng B, et al. Alterations of Glucose Uptake and Protein Expression Related to the Insulin Signaling Pathway in the Brain of Phenobarbital-Addictive Rats by 18 F-FDG PET/CT and Proteomic Analysis[J]. J. Proteome Res, 2021, 20(1): 950-959
- [8] Krishna S, Hutton A, Aronowitz E, et al. The Effects of Adding Prophylactic Phenobarbital to Therapeutic Hypothermia in the Term-Equivalent Hypoxic-Ischemic Rat[J]. Pediatr Res, 2018, 83(2): 506-513
- [9] Gomes-Leal W. Why microglia kill neurons after neural disorders The friendly fire hypothesis[J]. Neural Regen Res, 2019, 14(9): 1499-1502
- [10] Maida C D, Norrito R L, Daidone M, et al. Neuroinflammatory Mechanisms in Ischemic Stroke: Focus on Cardioembolic Stroke, Background, and Therapeutic Approaches [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2020, 21 (18): 88-92
- [11] Martinez-Murillo R, Guinea G V, Chitimis D M, et al. Melatonin's Impact on Antioxidative and Anti-Inflammatory Reprogramming in Homeostasis and Disease[J]. Cells, 2020, 10(9): 114-119
- [12] Maury A, Lyoubi A, Peiffer-Smadja N, et al. Neurological manifestations associated with SARS-CoV-2 and other coronaviruses: A narrative review for clinicians[J]. J Neurosci Res, 2021, 177(1-2): 51-64
- [13] Miglinas M, Cesniene U, Janusaite M M, et al. Cerebrovascular Disease and Cognition in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients[J]. Front Cardiovasc Med, 2020, 7(11): 96
- [14] Nian K, Harding I C, Herman I M, et al. Blood-Brain Barrier Damage in Ischemic Stroke and Its Regulation by Endothelial Mechanotransduction[J]. Front Physiol, 2020, 11(13): 605398
- [15] Su X T. Mechanisms of Acupuncture in the Regulation of Oxidative Stress in Treating Ischemic Stroke [J]. Transl Stroke Res, 2020, 20 (12): 7875396
- [16] Walas W, Wilińska M, Beksińska-Figatowska M, et al. Methods for assessing the severity of perinatal asphyxia and early prognostic tools in neonates with hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy treated with therapeutic hypothermia[J]. Biomolecules, 2020, 29(8): 1011-1016
- [17] Chen S, Chen H, Du Q, et al. Targeting Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Mediated Oxidative Stress and Inflammation for Reducing Brain Ischemia Injury: Potential Application of Natural Compounds[J]. Cells, 2020, 11(9): 433
- [18] Corti O. Autophagy in neurodegeneration: New insights underpinning therapy for neurological diseases [J]. Oxid Med Cell Longev, 2020, 154(4): 354-371
- [19] González-Nieto D, Fernández-Serra R. Biomaterials to Neuroprotect the Stroke Brain: A Large Opportunity for Narrow Time Windows[J]. J Neurochem, 2020, 9(5): 778-789
- [20] Iadecola C, Buckwalter M S, Anrather J. Immune responses to stroke: mechanisms, modulation, and therapeutic potential [J]. J Clin Invest, 2020, 130(6): 2777-2788

(下转第 4622 页)

- an IGF-1 ligand signature in breast cancer [J]. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*, 2012, 133(1): 321-331
- [20] Shi Y, Liu L, Hamada T, et al. Night-Shift Work Duration and Risk of Colorectal Cancer According to IRS1 and IRS2 Expression [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2020, 29(1): 133-140
- [21] Gorgisken G, Hapil FZ, Yilmaz O, et al. Identification of novel mutations of Insulin Receptor Substrate 1 (IRS1) in tumor samples of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Implications for aberrant insulin signaling in development of cancer [J]. *Genet Mol Biol*, 2019, 42(1): 15-25
- [22] 邹华伟, 王玉强. IRS-1 与 IRS-2 在乳腺癌组织中的表达及与其临床病理特征和预后的关系[J]. 实用癌症杂志, 2020, 35(1): 53-56, 65
- [23] Liu MM, Li Z, Han XD, et al. MiR-30e inhibits tumor growth and chemoresistance via targeting IRS1 in Breast Cancer [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2017, 7(1): 15929
- [24] Wang JY, Jin X, Li XF. Knockdown of TMPRSS3, a Transmembrane Serine Protease, Inhibits Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion in Human Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Cells [J]. *Oncol Res*, 2018, 26(1): 95-101
- [25] Xing C, Ye H, Wang W, et al. Circular RNA ADAM9 facilitates the malignant behaviours of pancreatic cancer by sponging miR-217 and upregulating PRSS3 expression Favorable outcome associated with an IGF-1 ligand signature in breast cancer [J]. *Artif Cells Nanomed Biotechnol*, 2019, 47(1): 3920-3928
- [26] Ma H, Hockla A, Mehner C, et al. PRSS3/Mesotrypsin and kallikrein-related peptidase 5 are associated with poor prognosis and contribute to tumor cell invasion and growth in lung adenocarcinoma [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9(1): 1844
- [27] Hockla A, Miller E, Salameh MA, et al. PRSS3/mesotrypsin is a therapeutic target for metastatic prostate cancer [J]. *Mol Cancer Res*, 2012, 10(12): 1555-1566
- [28] Wang F, Hu YL, Feng Y, et al. High-level expression of PRSS3 correlates with metastasis and poor prognosis in patients with gastric cancer[J]. *J Surg Oncol*, 2019, 119(8): 1108-1121
- [29] Diederichs S, Bulk E, Steffen B, et al. S100 family members and trypsinogens are predictors of distant metastasis and survival in early-stage non-small cell lung cancer [J]. *Cancer Res*, 2004, 64(16): 5564-5569
- [30] Jiang G, Cao F, Ren G, et al. PRSS3 promotes tumour growth and metastasis of human pancreatic cancer [J]. *Gut*, 2010, 59 (11): 1535-1544
- [31] 马洪海. PRSS3 调控肺癌增殖与转移过程的作用及机制研究[D]. 杭州:浙江大学, 2018

(上接第 4640 页)

- [21] Jiang C T, Wu W F, Deng Y H, et al. Modulators of microglia activation and polarization in ischemic stroke (Review)[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2020, 21(5): 2006-2018
- [22] Kuriakose D, Xiao Z. Pathophysiology and Treatment of Stroke: Present Status and Future Perspectives [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(20): 2234-2239
- [25] 王明章, 贾玲, 尹旭, 等. 苯巴比妥联合脑苷肌肽治疗新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病的疗效及对患儿血清 HIF-1 α 、LXA4、ET-1 表达的影响[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2020, 20(2): 299-302, 390
- [26] 赵薇, 钟丹妮, 羊希, 等. 苯巴比妥对 UGT1A1 基因 Q239X 突变型的表达影响[J]. 广西医科大学学报, 2020, 37(4): 670-675
- [27] Bersani I, Piersigilli F, Gazzolo D, et al. Heart rate variability as possible marker of brain damage in neonates with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy: a systematic review [J]. *Eur J Pediatr*, 2021, 180(5): 1335-1345
- [28] Bertogliat MJ, Morris-Blanco KC, Vemuganti R. Epigenetic mechanisms of neurodegenerative diseases and acute brain injury [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2020, 133(9): 104642
- [29] Bustelo M, Barkhuizen M, Van Den Hove DLA, et al. Clinical Implications of Epigenetic Dysregulation in Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Damage[J]. *Front Neurol*, 2020, 11(13): 483
- [30] Charriaut-Marlangue C, Baud O. A Model of Perinatal Ischemic Stroke in the Rat: 20 Years Already and What Lessons? [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2018, 9(12): 650
- [31] Kosuge Y. Neuroprotective mechanisms of S-allyl-L-cysteine in neurological disease[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2020, 19(2): 1565-1569
- [32] Murden S, Borbelyová V, Laštšvka Z, et al. Gender differences involved in the pathophysiology of the perinatal hypoxic-ischemic damage[J]. *Physiol Res*, 2019, 68(Suppl 3): 207-217
- [33] Pérez-Hernández J, Zaldívar-Machorro V J, Villanueva-Porras D, et al. A Potential Alternative against Neurodegenerative Diseases: Phytochemicals[J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2016, 8(12): 8378613