

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.16.005

人参皂苷 Rg1 对抑郁症大鼠抑郁行为和海马神经元损伤、PKA、PKC 的影响 *

张 欢¹ 黄 娜² 马新欣¹ 朱 梅¹ 刘亚楠³

(1 西安交通大学医学院第二附属医院心理精神科 陕西 西安 710004; 2 西安交通大学医学院第二附属医院中心实验室 陕西 西安 710004; 3 西安交通大学医学院第一附属医院精神心理科 陕西 西安 710061)

摘要 目的:探讨与分析人参皂苷 Rg1 对抑郁症大鼠抑郁行为和海马神经元损伤、蛋白激酶 A(PKA)与蛋白激酶 C(PKC)的影响。**方法:**抑郁症大鼠 48 只随机平分为三组 - 模型组、实验 1 组、实验 2 组, 每组 16 只大鼠。实验 1 组、实验 2 组每天 2 次灌胃给药(1 mg/mL、4 mg/mL 人参皂苷 Rg1), 给药体积为 10 mL; 模型组以相同方式按体重给予双蒸水。观察与记录鼠抑郁行为和海马神经元损伤、PKA、PKC 表达变化情况。**结果:**实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的逃避潜伏期都显著低于模型组, 实验 2 组与实验 1 组相比也显著缩短($P<0.05$)。实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的糖水偏好率高于模型组, 实验 2 组与实验 1 组相比也显著升高($P<0.05$)。实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的血清 5-羟色胺较模型组高, 血清皮质酮含量较模型组低, 实验 2 组与实验 1 组对比也有明显差异($P<0.05$)。实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的海马神经元组织的 PKA、PKC 蛋白相对表达水平显著低于模型组, 实验 2 组与实验 1 组相比也显著缩短($P<0.05$)。**结论:**人参皂苷 Rg1 在抑郁症大鼠的应用能改善抑郁行为, 增加糖水偏好率, 降低逃避潜伏期, 还可提高大鼠的血清 5-羟色胺含量, 降低血清皮质酮含量, 降低海马神经元组织的 PKA、PKC 蛋白表达水平。

关键词:人参皂苷 Rg1; 抑郁症; 抑郁行为; 海马神经元

中图分类号:R-33; R749.4 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2023)16-3027-05

Effects of Ginsenoside Rg1 on Depression Behavior, Hippocampal Neuron Damage, PKA and PKC in Rats with Depression*

ZHANG Huan¹, HUANG Na², MA Xin-xin¹, ZHU Mei¹, LIU Ya-nan³

(1 Department of Psychology and Psychiatry, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710004, China; 2 Central Laboratory, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710004, China; 3 Department of Psychiatry, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710061, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate and analysis the effects of ginsenoside Rg1 on depression behavior, hippocampal neuron damage, protein kinase A (PKA) and protein kinase C (PKC) in rats with depression. **Methods:** 48 cases of rats with depression were randomly divided into three groups: model group, experimental group 1 and experimental group 2, with 16 rats in each group. Experiment group 1 and experiment group 2 were administered twice a day by gavage (1 mg/mL, 4 mg/mL ginsenoside Rg1) with a dose volume of 10ml; The model group were given double distilled water according to body weight in the same way. The depression behavior, hippocampal neuron injury, PKA and PKC expression were observed and recorded. **Results:** The escape latency of experimental group 1 and experimental group 2 on the 7th and 14th day of treatment were lower than that of model group, and the escape latency of experimental group 2 were also significantly shorter than that of experimental group 1 ($P<0.05$). The sugar preference rate of experimental group 1 and experimental group 2 on the 7th and 14th day of treatment were higher than that of model group, and the sugar preference rate of experimental group 2 were also higher than that of experimental group 1 ($P<0.05$). The serum 5-hydroxytryptamine level of experimental group 1 and experimental group 2 on the 7th and 14th day of treatment were higher than that of model group, and the serum corticosterone level were significantly lower than that of model group. There were also difference compared between experimental group 2 and experimental group 1 ($P<0.05$). The relative expression levels of PKA and PKC protein in the hippocampal neurons of the experimental group 1 and the experimental group 2 on the 7th and 14th day of treatment were lower than that of the model group, and the experimental group 2 were also shorter than that of the experimental group 1 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of ginsenoside Rg1 in rats with depression can improve the depressive behavior, increase the preference rate of sugar water, reduce the escape latency, increase the content of serum serotonin, reduce the content of serum corticosterone, and reduce the level of PKA and PKC protein expression in hippocampal neurons.

Key words: Ginsenoside Rg1; Depression; Depression behavior; Hippocampal neurons

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R749.4 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)16-3027-05

* 基金项目:陕西省自然科学基金研究计划项目(2023-JC-YB-778)

作者简介:张欢(1978-),男,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:抑郁症、精神科相关,E-mail:few98741@163.com

(收稿日期:2023-02-05 接受日期:2023-02-28)

前言

抑郁症是一种严重情绪障碍的疾病,具有慢性与反复发作的特点。随着社会生活行为的变化,当前国内外人群中抑郁症的发病率越来越高^[1,2]。在颅内脑组织中,海马神经元十分重要,抑郁症患者的海马神经元可直接影响去 5-羟色胺与皮质酮的含量,导致集体学习、记忆功能障碍^[3-5]。当前对于抑郁症的治疗方法比较多,其中药物治疗的应用较多,主要包括文拉法新、丁氨苯丙酮、氟西汀等,虽然有一定的效果,但是存在起效速度慢、不良反应多等不足^[6,7]。人参皂苷 Rg1(Ginsenoside Rg1)是人参皂苷中最活跃的成分之一,具有调节细胞增殖、细胞分化、细胞再生等作用,还具有抗焦虑、镇静、镇痛等作用,当前已经应用于治疗帕金森病与抑郁症等,并且取得了比较好的效果^[8,9]。蛋白激酶 A(Protein kinase A,PKA)与蛋白激酶 C(Protein kinase C,PKC)的异常表达与多种疾病的发生发展密切相关,PKA、PKC 的异常表达可影响空间导航能力,而正常表达可改善记忆能力^[10,11]。本文具体探讨与分析了人参皂苷 Rg1 对抑郁症大鼠抑郁行为和海马神经元损伤、PKA、PKC 的影响,以促进人参皂苷 Rg1 的应用,并明确其应用价值。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究材料

人参皂苷 Rg1(纯度为 >98%,购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司)用 0.9%的生理盐水进行配置成低浓度、高剂量浓度分别为 1 mg/mL、4 mg/mL。雄性 SD 大鼠 48 只(北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司),4 周龄,体重 400 g-500 g。每笼 4 只大鼠,温度 20℃-28℃,相对湿度 50.0%-60.0%,通风良好,环境安静,实验期间自由进食饮水,12 h:12 h 照明。动物实验参照实验动物管理条例与相关伦理要求执行。

ZH0065 Morris 水迷宫视频分析系统型号(北京硕林苑科技有限公司)、Olympus 光学显微镜(日本 Olympus 光学工业株式会社)、日本 SANY-80℃超低温冰箱。

1.2 抑郁症大鼠模型的建立

所有大鼠腹腔注射麻醉剂戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg)后固定在脑立体定位仪上,暴露冠状缝、矢状缝、人字缝、前卤、后卤,在前卤前 8.0 厘米正中钻两个直径为 2.0 厘米的孔,捣坏嗅球

并吸出来,止血后进行封闭。

1.3 大鼠分组与治疗

所有大鼠都造模成功,然后进行单笼饲养,正常饮水摄食,然后随机平分为三组 - 模型组、实验 1 组、实验 2 组,每组 16 只大鼠。实验 1 组、实验 2 组每天 2 次灌胃给药(1 mg/mL、4 mg/mL 人参皂苷 Rg1),给药体积为 10 mL。模型组以相同方式按体重给予双蒸水。

1.4 观察指标

三组所有大鼠在治疗第 7 d、治疗第 14 d 分别处死 8 只大鼠,进行观察与检测。(1)采用 Morris 水迷宫实验,实验前 1 天将大鼠放入水迷宫游泳自己找平台 120 s,并休息 30 s,逃避潜伏期:大鼠从放入水池到找到平台的时间,若超过 120 s 仍未找到平台,逃避潜伏期记为 120 s;若找到平台后爬上平台并 5 s 以上,则认为找到平台。

(2)糖水偏好是快感缺失的评价指标,每只大鼠给予预定量的 1.0 %蔗糖水和纯水,大鼠自由饮水 24 h,并在中间时间更换 1.0 %蔗糖水和纯水位置,计算糖水偏好率,糖水偏好率 = 糖水消耗量 / 糖水消耗量 - 纯水消耗量 × 100.0 %。

(3)所有大鼠进行眼眶取血 1.5 mL 左右,促凝 4.0℃放置 30 min 后,3000 r/min 离心 10 min,取上层血清在 -80.0℃保存,通过酶联免疫法检测血清 5-羟色胺与皮质酮含量,检测试剂盒购自深圳晶美公司。

(4)大鼠扯尾断头,取出海马神经元组织,研磨后提取总蛋白,电泳分离,转膜到 PVDF 膜后,依次孵育一抗(抗 PKA 抗体、抗 PKC 抗体)和二抗,最后进行化学发光显示,并统计相对表达量。

1.5 统计方法

选择 SPSS25.00 软件,计量数据采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,为 t 检验,多组间的对比方法为方差分析等,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 逃避潜伏期对比

实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的逃避潜伏期都显著低于模型组,实验 2 组与实验 1 组相比也显著缩短($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 三组治疗不同时间点的逃避潜伏期对比(s,均数±标准差)

Table 1 Comparison of escape latency (s, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	7 d	14 d
Experimental group 2	8	65.87± 6.23 ^{ab}	55.32± 7.45 ^{ab}
Experimental group 1	8	78.88± 7.34 ^a	60.34± 8.41 ^a
Model group	8	89.82± 5.78	89.87± 6.10
F		31.484	51.682
P		0.000	0.000

Note: compared with Model group, ^a $P<0.05$, compared with Experimental group 1, ^b $P<0.05$, the same below.

2.2 糖水偏好率对比

实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的糖水偏好率高于模型组,实验 2 组与实验 1 组相比也显著升高($P<0.05$)。见

表 2。

2.3 血清 5-羟色胺与皮质酮含量对比

实验 1 组、实验 2 组治疗第 7 d、第 14 d 的血清 5-羟色胺

较模型组高,血清皮质酮含量较模型组低,实验2组与实验1组对比也有明显差异($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表2 三组治疗不同时间点的糖水偏好率对比(s,均数±标准差)

Table 2 Comparison of sugar water preference rates at different time points (s, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	7 d	14 d
Experimental group 2	8	89.87± 5.44 ^{ab}	96.55± 4.58 ^{ab}
Experimental group 1	8	78.47± 5.81 ^a	83.02± 4.61 ^a
Model group	8	55.79± 4.48	55.47± 3.58
F		52.285	67.116
P		0.000	0.000

表3 三组治疗不同时间点的血清5-羟色胺与皮质酮含量对比(μg/mL,均数±标准差)

Table 3 Serum serotonin and corticosterone content (μg/mL, mean ± SD)

Groups	n	5-hydroxytryptamine		Corticosterone	
		7 d	14 d	7 d	14 d
Experimental group 2	8	1.73± 0.18 ^{ab}	1.89± 0.32 ^{ab}	0.56± 0.04 ^{ab}	0.53± 0.05 ^{ab}
Experimental group 1	8	1.48± 0.18 ^a	1.65± 0.27 ^a	0.60± 0.01 ^a	0.58± 0.06 ^a
Model group	8	1.17± 0.23	1.18± 0.18	0.63± 0.08	0.64± 0.05
F		13.504	15.663	9.833	11.106
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.4 PKA、PKC 蛋白相对表达水平对比

实验1组、实验2组治疗第7 d、第14 d的海马神经元组

织的PKA、PKC蛋白相对表达水平显著低于模型组,实验2组

与实验1组相比也显著缩短($P<0.05$)。见表4。

表4 三组治疗不同时间点的海马神经元组织的PKA、PKC蛋白相对表达水平对比(μg/mL,均数±标准差)

Table 4 Comparison of relative expression levels of PKA and PKC protein (μg/mL, mean ± standard deviation of the three groups of treated hippocampal neurons at different time points)

Groups	n	PKA		PKC	
		7 d	14 d	7 d	14 d
Experimental group 2	8	1.04± 0.09 ^{ab}	0.87± 0.08 ^{ab}	1.27± 0.14 ^{ab}	1.00± 0.27 ^{ab}
Experimental group 1	8	1.67± 0.22 ^a	1.87± 0.19 ^a	1.71± 0.22 ^a	1.99± 0.18 ^a
Model group	8	3.08± 0.34	3.09± 0.11	3.56± 0.29	3.59± 0.13
F		19.484	24.014	21.575	28.559
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

3 讨论

抑郁症已成为严重威胁人类健康的疾病之一,全球约1/5的人可遭受着抑郁症的折磨,寻找有效安全的抑郁症治疗药物具有重要价值^[12]。中草药在神经保护方面具有很好的效果,现已成为国内外研究热点。人参作为草药已具有超过千年的历史,人参皂苷是人参的主要成分,也为一种固醇类化合物,主要成分包括Rg3、Rh1、Rh2、Re、Rg1、Rg2等。人参皂苷Rg1是人参皂苷的重要组成部分,具有抗缺血/再灌注损伤、抗抑郁、抗凋亡等多种作用,可能对于治疗抑郁症具有重要的意义^[13-15]。Morris水迷宫实验有助于判断认知功能,并反映抑郁状态。糖

水偏好率的减少可对动物快感缺乏情况进行及时反映,也表明机体存在一定的抑郁状况^[16]。本研究显示实验1组、实验2组治疗第7 d、第14 d的糖水偏好率高于模型组,实验2组与实验1组相比也显著升高;实验1组、实验2组治疗第7 d、第14 d的逃避潜伏期都显著低于模型组,实验2组与实验1组相比也显著缩短,表明人参皂苷Rg1在抑郁症大鼠的应用能改善抑郁行为,增加糖水偏好率,降低逃避潜伏期。分析可知,人参皂苷Rg1已经具备在脑梗死后期的治疗潜力,可通过调控促炎因子和抗炎因子的表达来发挥抗炎作用,具有保护神经性退行性疾病患者神经功能的作用^[17,18]。人参皂苷Rg1还可起到抗神经炎症的作用,从而发挥抗抑郁的作用^[19]。

抑郁症的高自杀风险及其功能损伤,已经成为了一种公共卫生问题,已经给患者及其家庭和社会都造成了严重的负面影响。常规西药治疗能够有效缓解临床症状,但是不能终止或逆转外周神经的损伤,且长期服用容易产生药物依赖性,也存在一定的不良反应。现代研究表明,中药可调节抑郁症神经系统,并在神经保护方面具有重要意义^[20,21]。在抑郁症机体中,下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴过度活跃,而皮质酮是下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴的重要激素之一,对焦虑和抑郁作用显著,可以调节人体的代谢、认知和情绪^[22]。5-羟色胺低表达会造成机体中脑边缘系统、网状结构的神经元功能失调,进而造成抑郁症状^[23]。本研究显示实验1组、实验2组治疗第7d、第14d的血清5-羟色胺较模型组高,血清皮质酮含量较模型组低,实验2组与实验1组对比也有明显差异,表明人参皂苷 Rg1 在抑郁症大鼠的应用能提高血清5-羟色胺含量,降低血清皮质酮含量。分析可知,人参皂苷 Rg1 对机体内单胺类神经递质和下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴具有一定的调节作用,可降低肾上腺酮引发的细胞活力下降的状况,从而发挥神经保护功能^[24,25]。

PKA、PKC 是细胞质酶,主要分布在细胞质中,一旦被激活可参与生化反应的调控,也能作用于细胞核中的转录因子,从而介导细胞生长、机体学习、机体记忆等过程^[26]。PKA、PKC 的过量表达也可释放转录因子核因子 κ B,由胞质转位到核内,诱发炎症因子的大量释放,从而引发炎症反应的发生^[27,28]。本研究显示实验1组、实验2组治疗第7d、第14d的海马神经元组织的 PKA、PKC 蛋白相对表达水平显著低于模型组,实验2组与实验1组相比也显著缩短,表明人参皂苷 Rg1 在抑郁症大鼠的应用能降低海马神经元组织的 PKA、PKC 蛋白表达水平。分析可知,当前有研究人参皂苷 Rg1 可以诱导 PI3K/Akt 通路的激活,从而发挥对心血管疾病的调节作用,促进创伤损伤的微循环环境改善^[29]。人参皂苷 Rg1 能促进腺苷酸环化酶活性和环磷酸腺苷的合成,使得突触活动增加,促进下游神经递质释放,能促进降低 PKA、PKC 蛋白的表达,从而降低神经系统后遗症的发生率^[30]。

总之,人参皂苷 Rg1 在抑郁症大鼠的应用能改善抑郁行为,增加糖水偏好率,降低逃避潜伏期,还可提高大鼠的血清5-羟色胺含量,降低血清皮质酮含量,降低海马神经元组织的 PKA、PKC 蛋白表达水平。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Tang K, Qin W, Wei R, et al. Ginsenoside Rd ameliorates high glucose-induced retinal endothelial injury through AMPK-STRT1 interdependence[J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2022, 179(16): 106123
- [2] Wan Y, Liu D, Xia J, et al. Ginsenoside CK, rather than Rb1, possesses potential chemopreventive activities in human gastric cancer via regulating PI3K/AKT/NF- κ B signal pathway [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2022, 13(6): 977539
- [3] Wu J J, Yang Y, Wan Y, et al. New insights into the role and mechanisms of ginsenoside Rg1 in the management of Alzheimer's disease[J]. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2022, 152(9): 113207
- [4] Xia J, Ma S, Zhu X, et al. Versatile ginsenoside Rg3 liposomes inhibit tumor metastasis by capturing circulating tumor cells and destroying metastatic niches[J]. *Sci Adv*, 2022, 8(6): 1262-1268
- [5] Yang L, Zheng L, Xie X, et al. Targeting PLA2G16, a lipid metabolism gene, by Ginsenoside Compound K to suppress the malignant progression of colorectal cancer[J]. *J Adv Res*, 2022, 36(5): 265-276
- [6] Cheng H, Liu J, Zhang D, et al. Ginsenoside Rg1 Alleviates Acute Ulcerative Colitis by Modulating Gut Microbiota and Microbial Tryptophan Metabolism[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2022, 13(13): 817600
- [7] Li J, Huang Q, Yao Y, et al. Biotransformation, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacological Activities of Ginsenoside Rd Against Multiple Diseases[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2022, 13(6): 909363
- [8] Lin Z, Xie R, Zhong C, et al. Recent progress (2015-2020) in the investigation of the pharmacological effects and mechanisms of ginsenoside Rb (1), a main active ingredient in Panax ginseng Meyer [J]. *J Ginseng Res*, 2022, 46(1): 39-53
- [9] Liu L, Wang H, Chai X, et al. Advances in Biocatalytic Synthesis, Pharmacological Activities, Pharmaceutical Preparation and Metabolism of Ginsenoside Rh2 [J]. *Mini Rev Med Chem*, 2022, 22(3): 437-448
- [10] Liu Y, Liu N, Liu Y, et al. Ginsenoside Rb1 Reduces D-GalN/LPS-induced Acute Liver Injury by Regulating TLR4/NF- κ B Signaling and NLRP3 Inflammasome[J]. *J Clin Transl Hepatol*, 2022, 10(3): 474-485
- [11] Liu Z, Pan H, Zhang Y, et al. Ginsenoside-Rg1 attenuates sepsis-induced cardiac dysfunction by modulating mitochondrial damage via the P2X7 receptor-mediated Akt/GSK-3 β signaling pathway[J]. *J Biochem Mol Toxicol*, 2022, 36(1): e22885
- [12] Long J, Liu X K, Kang Z P, et al. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorated experimental colitis by regulating the balance of M1/M2 macrophage polarization and the homeostasis of intestinal flora [J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2022, 917(16): 174742
- [13] Mao J, Ma X, Zhu J, et al. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates psoriasis-like skin lesions by suppressing proliferation and NLRP3 inflammasomes in keratinocytes[J]. *J Food Biochem*, 2022, 46(5): e14053
- [14] Murugesan M, Mathiyalagan R, Boopathi V, et al. Production of Minor Ginsenoside CK from Major Ginsenosides by Biotransformation and Its Advances in Targeted Delivery to Tumor Tissues Using Nanoformulations[J]. *Nanomaterials (Basel)*, 2022, 12(19): 114-119
- [15] Ni J, Liu Z, Jiang M, et al. Ginsenoside Rg3 ameliorates myocardial glucose metabolism and insulin resistance via activating the AMPK signaling pathway[J]. *J Ginseng Res*, 2022, 46(2): 235-247
- [16] Ni X C, Wang H F, Cai Y Y, et al. Ginsenoside Rb1 inhibits astrocyte activation and promotes transfer of astrocytic mitochondria to neurons against ischemic stroke[J]. *Redox Biol*, 2022, 54(17): 102363
- [17] Ni Y H, Deng H F, Zhou L, et al. Ginsenoside Rb1 Ameliorated Bavachin-Induced Renal Fibrosis via Suppressing Bip/eIF2 α /CHOP Signaling-Mediated EMT[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2022, 13(9): 872474
- [18] 朱爽,姜涛,张洪长,等. 人参皂苷 Rg3 对 UVB 致抑郁模型大鼠行为学的影响[J]. *中成药*, 2021, 43(11): 3143-3147
- [19] Gao X F, Zhang J J, Gong X J, et al. Ginsenoside Rg5: A Review of Anticancer and Neuroprotection with Network Pharmacology Approach[J]. *Am J Chin Med*, 2022, 50(8): 2033-2056
- [20] Guo J, Wang R, Min F. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates sepsis-induced

- acute kidney injury by inhibiting ferroptosis in renal tubular epithelial cells[J]. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2022, 112(5): 1065-1077
- [21] Huang J, Pan D, Liu F, et al. Ginsenoside compound K inhibits the proliferation, migration and invasion of Eca109 cell via VEGF-A/Pi3k/Akt pathway[J]. *J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2022, 17(1): 99
- [22] Li J, Gao W, Zhao Z, et al. Ginsenoside Rg1 Reduced Microglial Activation and Mitochondrial Dysfunction to Alleviate Depression-Like Behaviour Via the GAS5/EZH2/SOCS3/NRF2 Axis [J]. *Mol Neurobiol*, 2022, 59(5): 855-2873
- [23] 王娟, 申丰铭, 张峥嵘, 等. 人参皂苷 Rg1 对慢性应激小鼠抑郁样行为、海马突触蛋白及胶质细胞的作用[J]. *生物学杂志*, 2021, 38(3): 26-30
- [24] Yousuf S, Liu H, Yingshu Z, et al. Ginsenoside Rg1 modulates intestinal microbiota and supports re-generation of immune cells in dexamethasone-treated mice [J]. *Acta Microbiol Immunol Hung*, 2022, 69(4): 259-269
- [25] Zeng Z, Nian Q, Chen N, et al. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits angiogenesis in gastric precancerous lesions through downregulation of Glut1 and Glut4[J]. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2022, 145(9): 112086
- [26] Zhang C, Han M, Zhang X, et al. Ginsenoside Rb1 Protects Against Diabetic Cardiomyopathy by Regulating the Adipocytokine Pathway [J]. *J Inflamm Res*, 2022, 15(15): 71-83
- [27] 杨黎, 刘婉婉, 周小江, 等. 定志小丸和开心丸对 CUMS 模型大鼠的抗抑郁作用及机制研究 [J]. *中国药物警戒*, 2021, 18(12): 1138-1143
- [28] Pan H, Yang L, Bai H, et al. Ginsenoside Rg3 increases gemcitabine sensitivity of pancreatic adenocarcinoma via reducing ZFP91 mediated TSPYL2 destabilization [J]. *J Ginseng Res*, 2022, 46(5): 636-645
- [29] Peng H, You L, Yang C, et al. Ginsenoside Rb1 Attenuates Triptolide-Induced Cytotoxicity in HL-7702 Cells via the Activation of Keap1/Nrf2/ARE Pathway [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2021, 12(16): 723784
- [30] Qi Z, Yan Z, Wang Y, et al. Ginsenoside Rh2 Inhibits NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Improves Exosomes to Alleviate Hypoxia-Induced Myocardial Injury [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2022, 13(8): 883946

(上接第 3132 页)

- [22] 蔡小凡, 张晓丹, 钟逸斐, 等. 肾病综合征特发性膜性肾病患者临床病理特征与肾功能的相关性 [J]. *中国中西医结合肾病杂志*, 2020, 21(4): 317-320
- [23] 韦翠美, 何永成, 李彤, 等. 165 例特发性膜性肾病临床及病理特征与肾功能的相关性分析 [J]. *国际泌尿系统杂志*, 2019, 39(4): 585-589
- [24] Falcone S, Nicol T, Bleas A, et al. A novel model of nephrotic syndrome results from a point mutation in Lama5 and is modified by genetic background[J]. *Kidney Int*, 2022, 101(3): 527-540
- [25] Horinouchi T, Nozu K, Iijima K. An updated view of the pathogenesis of steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome [J]. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 2022, 37(9): 1957-1965
- [26] Gorsane I, Ayed TB, Hajji M, et al. Nephrotic syndrome in elderly: Etiologies, management, and prognosis [J]. *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl*, 2021, 32(5): 1388-1396
- [27] Ehren R, Benz MR, Brinkkötter PT, et al. Pediatric idiopathic steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome: diagnosis and therapy -short version of the updated German best practice guideline (S2e) - AWMF register no. 166-001, 6/2020 [J]. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 2021, 36(10): 2971-2985
- [28] Gupta R K, Bhargava R, Shaukat A A, et al. Spectrum of podocytopathies in new-onset nephrotic syndrome following COVID-19 disease: a report of 2 cases[J]. *BMC Nephrol*, 2020, 21(1): 1-7
- [29] Li Y, Liu Q, Kang C, et al. Serum and urine ANGPTL8 expression levels are associated with hyperlipidemia and proteinuria in primary nephrotic syndrome[J]. *BMC Nephrol*, 2021, 22(1): 1-7
- [30] Chen S, Wang J, Liang S. Clinical significance of T lymphocyte subsets, immunoglobulin and complement expression in peripheral blood of children with steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome/frequently relapsing nephrotic syndrome [J]. *Am J Transl Res*, 2021, 13(3): 1890