

研究论文

(S)-4C3HPG 对小鼠中度颅脑创伤后急性期伤情的影响及机制

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摘要: 本文旨在探讨代谢型谷氨酸受体调节剂(S)-4C3HPG在颅脑创伤急性期中的作用。将C57BL/6小鼠分为治疗组和对照组, 分别复制颅脑创伤模型, 治疗组在致伤前30 min使用低、中、高3种剂量(1、5、10 mg/kg)的(S)-4C3HPG行腹腔注射, 对照组使用生理盐水。致伤24 h后进行神经功能缺损评定, 干湿重法测定伤侧皮层脑含水量, 高效液相色谱测定脑脊液中谷氨酸浓度, 实时荧光定量PCR法测定伤侧皮层炎症因子TNF- α 和IL-1 β mRNA的表达水平。结果显示注射(S)-4C3HPG可减轻神经功能缺损($P<0.05$)和脑水肿($P<0.01$), 同时降低脑脊液中谷氨酸含量($P<0.01$)和伤侧皮层TNF- α ($P<0.05$)、IL-1 β ($P<0.05$)的mRNA水平, 并且此效应存在量效依赖关系。本研究初步证实(S)-4C3HPG可通过抑制谷氨酸释放及炎症介质产生, 从而减轻颅脑创伤急性期的损伤。

关键词: 谷氨酸代谢型受体; 颅脑创伤; 炎症; 谷氨酸

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Effect of (S)-4C3HPG on brain damage in the acute stage of moderate traumatic brain injury model of mice and underlying mechanism

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of (S)-4-carboxy-3-hydroxy-phenylglycine [(S)-4C3HPG], a mixed group I glutamate metabotropic receptor antagonist and a group II agonist, on impairment in a cortical impact model of traumatic brain injury (TBI) in mice and to elucidate the possible mechanisms. Mice were injected (i.p.) with saline, 1 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG and 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG ($n=10$ per group), respectively, at 30 min before moderate TBI. Neurological deficit scores, water content in injured brain and glutamate concentration in cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) were detected at 24 h after TBI. The expressions of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) mRNA in injured cortex were also detected by real-time RT-PCR. The results showed that the neurological deficits and cerebral edema were significantly attenuated in mice pretreated with (S)-4C3HPG (5 and 10 mg/kg respectively) compared with those in mice pretreated with saline. Furthermore, (S)-4C3HPG treatment also decreased the glutamate concentration in CSF and the expressions of TNF- α and IL-1 β mRNA remarkably in a dose-dependent manner. These results suggest that (S)-4C3HPG treatment attenuates cortical impact-induced brain injury possibly via suppression of glutamate release and inhibition of excessive inflammatory cytokine production. These findings highlight the potential benefit of glutamate metabotropic receptor ligand for preventing TBI.

Key words: metabotropic glutamate receptor; craniocerebral trauma; inflammation; glutamate

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创伤性颅脑损伤(trumatic brain injury, TBI)具有高发生率、高致残率、高致死率的特点,对人类生命产生了极大的威胁。TBI分为原发和继发性损伤,后者与TBI预后情况密切相关。目前认为继发性损伤包括三大机制:兴奋性氨基酸释放(主要是谷氨酸),过度炎症反应和钙超载^[1],其中又以大量兴奋性氨基酸释放导致的兴奋性毒性为促发因素。

谷氨酸主要通过激活谷氨酸受体发挥作用。谷氨酸受体分为离子型和代谢型受体。目前对离子型受体的研究已经较为明确,但对代谢型谷氨酸受体(metabotropic glutamate receptor, mGluR)及其调节剂(激动剂或拮抗剂)在谷氨酸介导的兴奋毒性及对TBI的影响尚不清楚。S-4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenylglycine [(S)-4C3HPG]是mGluR I组的拮抗剂和mGluR II组的激动剂,其在TBI中是否可通过调节mGluR而影响TBI尚无报道。本研究在小鼠TBI模型中观察了(S)-4C3HPG对TBI后急性期伤情的影响,并对相应机制进行探讨,为临床基于mGluR治疗TBI提供一定的实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 器材与动物 定量PCR仪(Stratagene Mx3000P, 美国), PCR仪(Eppendorf, 德国), HPLC GOLD SYSTEM (BECKMAN, 美国), ODS C18柱(2.5 cm×4.6 mm, 5 μm) (SUPELCOSIL, 美国), 157 荧光检测器(BECKMAN, 美国), 低温台式高速离心机(Heraeus, 德国), 可见光/紫外凝胶扫描分析系统(UVP, 美国), 自由落体撞击装置(自制)^[2]。(S)-4C3HPG (TOCRIS, 英国), 戊巴比妥钠(TOCRIS, 英国), Trizol 抽提试剂(Invitrogen, 美国), TaKaRa RNA PCR Kit (AMV) Ver.3.0 (TaKaRa, 大连), SYBR PROMIX (TaKaRa, 大连), 邻苯二甲醛(O-phthaldehyde, OPA, Fluka 公司, 瑞士), 甲醇(HPLC 级, 天津大茂化学试剂厂), 四氢呋喃(HPLC 级, 天津光复精细化工研究所), 无水乙酸钠(分析纯, 重庆化学试剂厂)。SPF 级 20~25 g 的 C57BL/6 雄性小鼠由第三军医大学附属大坪医院野战外科研究所实验动物中心提供。

1.2 模型建立 参照文献^[3,4]复制中度颅脑创伤(TBI)模型:使用 1.5% 戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg)腹腔注射麻醉小鼠,在小鼠左侧顶叶前囟及后囟间开 3 mm×3 mm 骨窗,采用自制自由落体撞击装置,使用

20 g 重物从 50 cm 高度自由落体,对左侧顶叶骨窗处进行撞击,撞击直径为 2 mm,深度为 1 mm,伤后复原骨片,缝合皮肤。

1.3 实验分组 TBI 模型分为 3 个实验组:(1)假手术(sham)组:使用戊巴比妥钠麻醉小鼠后仅进行开颅和缝合处理;(2)对照(control)组:以生理盐水行腹腔注射 30 min 后行中度 TBI;(3)中度 TBI 给药组:在中度 TBI 前 30 min 分别以 1、5、10 mg/kg 剂量标准腹腔注射(S)-4C3HPG^[5]。每组动物数 $n=10$ 。

1.4 神经功能缺损评分 致伤后 24 h 对小鼠进行神经功能缺损评分,按以下标准进行评价^[6]:0 级:正常;1 级:右侧肢轻瘫,右前肢不能伸直;2 级:向右侧转圈;3 级:无法活动,翻正反射消失。

1.5 伤侧皮层含水量测定 致伤后 24 h 采用干湿重法^[7]检测 TBI 小鼠伤侧顶叶皮层组织含水量。取组织称湿重后 80 °C 烘烤 48 h 至恒重。脑组织含水量(%)=(湿重-干重)/湿重×100%。

1.6 脑脊液中谷氨酸浓度测定 致伤后 24 h 抽取小鼠脑脊液通过高效液相色谱法测定其谷氨酸浓度。具体方法参考文献^[8]。

1.7 伤侧皮层炎症因子测定 致伤后 24 h 常规方法提取伤侧皮层总 RNA,逆转录为 cDNA 后用定量 PCR 方法检测炎症因子 mRNA 表达水平变化。TNF-α 引物 P1: 5'-AATGGCCTCCCTCTCATCAG-3', P2: 5'-CCACTTGGTGGTTTGCTACG-3', IL-1β 引物 P1: 5'-GTGTGACGTTCCCATTAGAC-3', P2: 5'-CATTGAGGTGGAGAGCTTTC-3', GAPDH 引物 P1: 5'-AGGTTGTCTCCTGCGACTTCA-3', P2: 5'-TGGTCCAGG GTTCTTACTCC-3'。定量 PCR 反应体系:模板 2 μL,引物 1 μL,SYBR primix EX Taq 12.5 μL, H₂O 9.5 μL。定量 PCR 反应条件:95 °C 10 min,然后按以下步骤循环 40 次:95 °C 30 s, 61 °C 15 s, 72 °C 15 s。

1.8 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 统计学软件处理,数据采用 means±SEM 表示, t 检验行显著性分析, $P<0.05$ 为有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 神经功能评分

致伤前的 3 组小鼠神经功能评分均为 0 级(正常)。

致伤后 24 h, 对照组神经功能评分为 1.800 ± 0.133 , 与对照组相比, 假手术组为 0.100 ± 0.100 ($P < 0.01$), (S)-4C3HPG 1 mg/kg 组为 1.500 ± 0.167 ($P > 0.05$), 5 mg/kg 组为 1.300 ± 0.153 ($P < 0.05$), 10 mg/kg 组为 1.200 ± 0.133 ($P < 0.05$) (图 1)。

2.2 伤侧皮层含水量测定

正常小鼠脑含水量为 76%~78%。致伤后 24 h 对照组和致伤给药组脑含水量均有升高。与对照组伤侧皮层脑含水量 [$(81.961 \pm 0.154)\%$] 相比, 假手术组为 $(77.782 \pm 0.265)\%$ ($P < 0.01$), (S)-4C3HPG 1 mg/kg 组为 $(81.231 \pm 0.205)\%$ ($P < 0.05$), 5 mg/kg 组为 $(80.088 \pm 0.202)\%$ ($P < 0.01$), 10 mg/kg 组为 $(79.476 \pm 0.205)\%$ ($P < 0.01$) (图 2)。

2.3 脑脊液中谷氨酸浓度测定

致伤后 24 h 对照组脑脊液谷氨酸浓度为 $(7.627 \pm 0.208) \mu\text{mol/L}$, 与对照组相比, 假手术组为 $(1.880 \pm 0.233) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ($P < 0.01$), (S)-4C3HPG 1 mg/kg 组为 $(7.476 \pm 0.216) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ($P > 0.05$), 5 mg/kg 组为 $(4.782 \pm 0.342) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ($P < 0.01$), 10 mg/kg 组为 $(2.977 \pm 0.197) \mu\text{mol/L}$ ($P < 0.01$)。(S)-4C3HPG 对脑脊液中谷氨酸浓度的影响呈量效依赖关系(图 3)。

2.4 伤侧皮层炎症因子的测定

致伤 24 h 后测定伤侧皮层炎症因子 TNF- α 、IL-1 β mRNA 含量。结果显示, 与对照组相比, 1 mg/kg

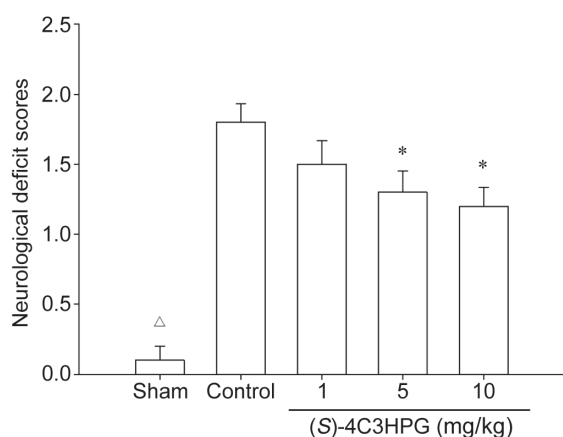


图 1. (S)-4C3HPG 对 TBI 模型神经功能评分的影响

Fig. 1. Neurological deficit scores in mice with traumatic brain injury were decreased by (S)-4C3HPG. Control and (S)-4C3HPG groups were injected (i.p.) with saline, 1 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG and 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, respectively, before traumatic brain injury. Means±SEM, $n=10$. * $P < 0.05$, $^{\Delta}P < 0.01$ vs control group.

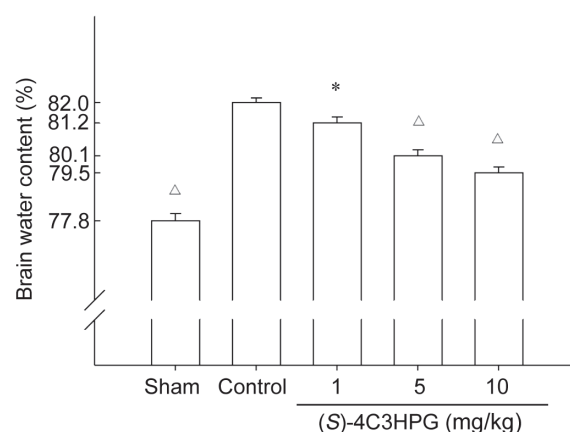


图 2. (S)-4C3HPG 对 TBI 模型伤侧皮层含水量的影响

Fig. 2. Water content in injured brain in mice with traumatic brain injury was decreased by (S)-4C3HPG. Control and (S)-4C3HPG groups were injected (i.p.) with saline, 1 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG and 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, respectively, before traumatic brain injury. Means±SEM, $n=10$. * $P < 0.05$, $^{\Delta}P < 0.01$ vs control group.

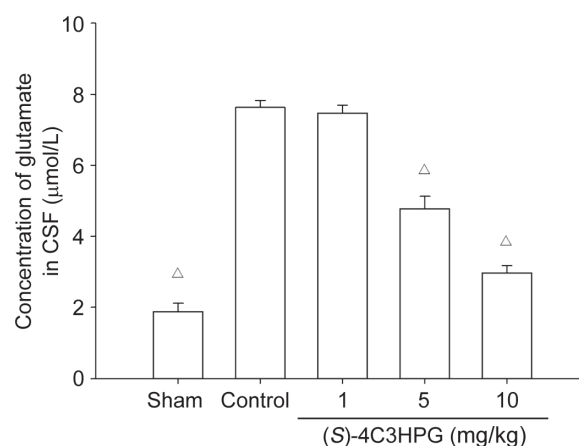


图 3. (S)-4C3HPG 对 TBI 模型脑脊液中谷氨酸浓度的影响

Fig. 3. Concentration of glutamate in cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) in mice with traumatic brain injury was decreased by (S)-4C3HPG. Control and (S)-4C3HPG groups were injected (i.p.) with saline, 1 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG and 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, respectively, before traumatic brain injury. Means±SEM, $n=10$. * $P < 0.01$ vs control group.

和 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG 对伤侧 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β mRNA 表达无显著影响, 而 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG 组伤侧 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β mRNA 表达显著降低($P < 0.05$) (图 4、图 5)。

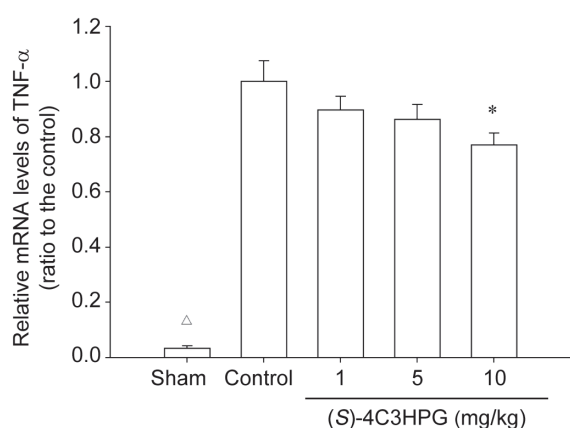


图 4. TBI 模型伤侧皮层 TNF- α mRNA 水平

Fig. 4. mRNA levels of TNF- α of injured brain tissues at 24 h after TBI. Control and (S)-4C3HPG groups were injected (i.p.) with saline, 1 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG and 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, respectively, before traumatic brain injury. Means $\pm$ SEM, $n=10$. * $P<0.05$, $^{\Delta}P<0.01$ vs control group.

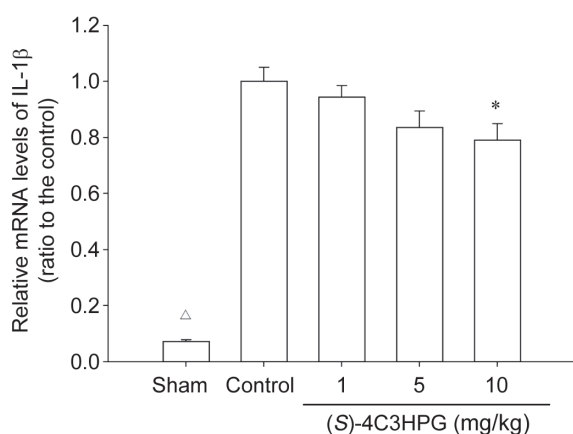


图 5. TBI 模型伤侧皮层 IL-1 β mRNA 水平

Fig. 5. mRNA levels of IL-1 β of injured brain tissues at 24 h after TBI. Control and (S)-4C3HPG groups were injected (i.p.) with saline, 1 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, 5 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG and 10 mg/kg (S)-4C3HPG, respectively, before traumatic brain injury. Means $\pm$ SEM, $n=10$. * $P<0.05$, $^{\Delta}P<0.01$ vs control group.

3 讨论

谷氨酸作为神经系统主要的快速兴奋性神经递质,在颅脑损伤后的大量释放是造成兴奋性氨基酸毒性损害的最主要原因^[9]。因此近年来人们从此入手进行研究,以达到减轻损伤和治疗的目的。研究发现谷氨酸离子型受体拮抗剂如NMDA受体拮抗剂在脑损伤治疗中具有一定效果,但仍存在如神经毒性、神经空泡化和致幻觉等毒副作用,这些安全问

题阻碍了此类拮抗剂的临床应用^[10]。

(S)-4C3HPG 是 mGluR I 组受体的拮抗剂也是 mGluR II 组受体的激动剂。以往研究表明, mGluR I 组受体生理学特性为神经兴奋性毒性增强效应,它可增加细胞内 Ca^{2+} 内流和激活蛋白激酶 C (protein kinase C, PKC), 增加花生四烯酸(ArAc)的释放以及 NO 的合成,拮抗 mGluR I 组受体能够减少谷氨酸的释放并促进星形胶质细胞对谷氨酸的摄取。mGluR II 组受体则通过抑制 cAMP 的产生和谷氨酸的释放而发挥神经保护作用^[11]。据文献报道, (S)-4C3HPG 在脑缺血模型中具有神经保护作用^[12]; (S)-4C3HPG 可抵御喹啉酸对纹状体产生的兴奋性毒性^[13]。与以往研究结果相一致,本研究证实在 TBI 急性期使用(S)-4C3HPG 能有效抑制脑脊液中谷氨酸的释放,其机理可能与其拮抗 mGluR I 组受体、激活 mGluR II 组受体有关。

大脑炎症反应可导致细胞外谷氨酸水平增加^[14], TNF- α 刺激星形胶质细胞和小胶质细胞可使细胞外谷氨酸浓度升高^[15]。本课题组前期研究发现在小鼠 TBI 模型中细胞外高浓度谷氨酸可促进炎症因子的表达^[3]。以上研究表明谷氨酸兴奋性毒性与炎症反应这两个重要的脑损伤机制可以相互促进,从而形成恶性循环加重损伤。本研究显示 TBI 后 24 h 脑脊液中谷氨酸水平与炎症介质的变化水平具有同向性,即使用(S)-4C3HPG 在抑制谷氨酸释放的同时降低 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 的 mRNA 水平,相应地改善了脑水肿(以脑含水量反映)及神经功能缺损,并且这一效应与使用(S)-4C3HPG 的剂量存在量效依赖关系。以上结果显示(S)-4C3HPG 在 TBI 模型急性期可有效抑制炎症因子表达,提示在 TBI 急性期使用(S)-4C3HPG 可减少谷氨酸释放的同时也可减轻炎症反应。

综上所述,我们初步认为(S)-4C3HPG 减轻 TBI 后急性期损伤的机制主要在于通过抑制谷氨酸释放及炎症反应而实现的。虽然其主要是通过激活 mGluR II 组受体还是拮抗 mGluR I 组受体发挥了此效应尚待进一步探讨,但本研究结果为 mGluR 调节剂运用于临床治疗提供了新的思路。

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