

·论著·

# Cdk5及p35在星形胶质细胞正常及缺血再灌注后的表达研究

龙根<sup>1</sup>, 谢敏杰<sup>2</sup>, 王伟<sup>2</sup>, 徐沙贝<sup>2</sup>, 刘晨辰<sup>2</sup>

**摘要** 目的:研究细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(Cdk)5和p35在星形胶质细胞中的表达及缺血再灌注后的其表达变化趋势。方法:离体培养SD大鼠星形胶质细胞,通过免疫荧光染色观察Cdk5和p35在星形胶质细胞中的表达分布。对培养的星形胶质细胞进行糖氧剥夺/恢复(OGD/R)处理,Western blot检测Cdk5和p35在星形胶质细胞OGD/R后不同时间点的表达变化。结果:Cdk5和p35均在星形胶质细胞中存在表达,以胞浆为主,胞核表达较少;两者表达分布一致。OGD/R后Cdk5和p35的表达呈早期显著上升,后期下降的趋势。结论:Cdk5和p35在星形胶质细胞中均存在表达,以胞浆为主,且两者表达分布基本一致。OGD/R后星形胶质细胞中的Cdk5和p35的表达呈动态变化。

**关键词** 星形胶质细胞; Cdk5; p35; 缺血再灌注

中图分类号 R741;R741.02;R743 文献标识码 A DOI 10.16780/j.cnki.sjssgnjcj.2018.04.001

**作者单位**

1. 中山大学附属东华医院神经内科  
广东东莞 523110  
2. 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院神经内科  
武汉 430030

**基金项目**

华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院  
科研基金资助项目  
(No. 2201101919);  
华中科技大学同济医学院研究型临床  
医师资助计划  
(No.5001540023)

**收稿日期**

2018-02-06

**通讯作者**

刘晨辰  
liuchencheng8807@  
126.com

**The Expression of Cdk5 and p35 in Primary Cultured Astrocytes and the Changes in Expression after Ischemia/Reperfusion** LONG Gen<sup>1</sup>, XIE Min-jie<sup>2</sup>, WANG Wei<sup>2</sup>, XU Sha-bei<sup>2</sup>, LIU Chen-chen<sup>2</sup>. 1. Department of Neurology, Donghua Hospital, Zhongshan University, Guangdong Dongguan 523110, China; 2. Department of Neurology, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China

**Abstract Objective:** To investigate the expression of Cdk5 and p35 in primary cultured astrocytes and the changes in expression induced by ischemia/reperfusion. **Methods:** Astrocytes were cultured from SD neonate rats. The expression and distribution of Cdk5 and p35 in cultured astrocytes were analyzed by immunofluorescence staining. Primary cultured astrocytes were subjected to oxygen-glucose deprivation/reperfusion (OGD/R), and the changes in Cdk5 and p35 expression after OGD/R were observed by Western blot. **Results:** Cdk5 and p35 were expressed in astrocytes, mainly in the cytoplasm and less in the nucleus, and both displayed similar cellular distribution. The expression of Cdk5 and p35 in astrocytes was increased during early phases and decreased during late phases after OGD/R. **Conclusion:** Both Cdk5 and p35 were expressed in astrocytes, and both showed similar, mainly cytoplasmic distribution. Cdk5 and p35 expression in astrocytes exhibited dynamic changes after OGD/R.

**Keywords** astrocyte; Cdk5; p35; oxygen-glucose deprivation/reperfusion

星形胶质细胞,是中枢神经系统中数量最多的细胞,在脑缺血后出现活化增殖,可在一定程度上保护受损神经元,但过度活化增殖可直接介导神经元的死亡及胶质疤痕的形成<sup>[1]</sup>。细胞受损后细胞周期重激活及细胞周期的调控在其中起到关键性作用<sup>[2,3]</sup>。细胞周期的运行主要通过细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(cyclin-dependent kinases, Cdks)进行调节<sup>[4]</sup>。其中,Cdk5是一种脯氨酸介导的丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶。Cdk5并不直接参与细胞周期,且需要与非细胞周期调节亚基蛋白p35和p39及其截短形式p25和p29结合才能产生活性<sup>[5]</sup>。Cdk5在神经元中存在表达,在神经元的生理功能及病理过程中起关键作用。关于Cdk5在星形胶质细胞中的

表达分布存在一定争议,Tanaka等<sup>[6]</sup>在神经元和星形胶质细胞共培养的条件下利用免疫荧光发现Cdk5在神经元和星形胶质细胞中均有表达。有学者利用新生小鼠星形胶质细胞原代培养通过Western blot检测到Cdk5表达,并显示Cdk5可与p35形成免疫复合体<sup>[7]</sup>。但Liu等<sup>[8]</sup>发现在胶质细胞瘤患者肿瘤组织中Cdk5表达较高,正常人脑组织星形胶质细胞中并无表达。本研究将探讨Cdk5和p35在星形胶质细胞中的表达及脑缺血再灌注后的表达变化趋势。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 主要试剂与材料

#### 1.1.1 实验动物 新生24 h内的SPF级SD

大鼠乳鼠,由华中科技大学同济医学院实验动物中心提供。

**1.1.2 试剂与材料** DMEM/F12、胎牛血清购于美国Hyclone公司,DMEM无糖培养基购于美国Gibco公司,小鼠抗大鼠胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glia fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)抗体购于美国Neomarkers公司,小鼠抗大鼠Cdk5抗体、兔抗大鼠Cdk5抗体、兔抗大鼠p35抗体购于美国Santa Cruz公司,FITC标记羊抗小鼠IgG、Cy3标记羊抗兔IgG、HRP标记羊抗小鼠IgG、HRP标记羊抗兔IgG购于美国Jackson ImmunoResearch公司,ECL曝光试剂盒购于美国BD公司。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 星形胶质细胞原代培养** 取新生24 h内的SD大鼠乳鼠脑组织,PBS漂洗后去除脑膜及血管,取皮质置于无血清DMEM/F12培养基中,剪碎后0.125%胰酶37 ℃消化2 min,中和胰酶后用200目筛网过滤,4 ℃800 rpm离心5 min,弃上清液,含20%胎牛血清DMEM/F12培养基重悬,种于用多聚赖氨酸包被的培养瓶中,置于培养箱中,24 h后换液,之后2~3 d换液,传代2次后用于实验。

**1.2.2 星形胶质细胞的糖氧剥夺/恢复(OGD/R)处理** 将培养基换为DMEM无糖无血清培养基,放入参数设定为93% N<sub>2</sub>/2% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub>的培养箱中,2 h后弃培养基,换为含10%胎牛血清的DMEM/F12培养基,并放入正常恒温细胞培养箱中继续培养。

**1.2.3 细胞免疫荧光染色** 将星形胶质细胞爬片,冰甲醇固定15 min,0.2% Triton X-100破膜15 min,5% BSA封闭1 h;加小鼠抗大鼠GFAP(1:200)、兔抗大鼠Cdk5(1:100)、兔抗大鼠p35(1:100)一抗,4 ℃孵育过夜;加FITC标记羊抗小鼠IgG及(Cy3标记羊抗兔IgG二抗(均1:200)避光室温下孵育1 h,DAPI染核8 min,每步骤间均PBS漂洗3次,50%甘油封片,荧光显微镜进行观察。

**1.2.4 Western Blot** 收集OGD 2 h后再灌注6、12及24 h的星形胶质细胞,加裂解液提取各组细胞总蛋白,采用BCA法测蛋白浓度。取20 μg蛋白进行10%

SDS-PAGE电泳,250 mA、90 min转至PVDF膜,5%脱脂牛奶封闭液封闭90 min后,加入小鼠抗大鼠Cdk5抗体及兔抗大鼠p35一抗(均1:500)4 ℃孵育过夜,加入HRP标记羊抗小鼠IgG及HRP标记羊抗兔IgG二抗(均1:8 000)室温孵育1 h,每步骤间均TBST漂洗3次,ECL液显色曝光,采用Gene Genius Bio-Imaging system凝胶成像分析系统对电泳结果进行采集和拍照,将拍照结果用软件Image J对条带的灰度信号(OD值)加以半定量分析。

## 1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 20.0软件处理数据。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用独立样本均数t检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 星形胶质细胞培养及鉴定

免疫荧光染色结果显示,GFAP阳性细胞呈扁平状,不规则形,边界清晰,有部分粗大突起。本研究星形胶质细胞纯度>95%,符合后续实验要求,见图1。

### 2.2 Cdk5和p35在星形胶质细胞中的表达

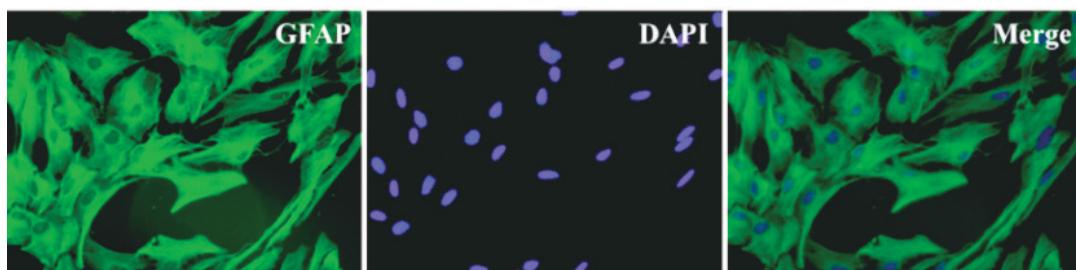
免疫荧光染色结果显示Cdk5在星形胶质细胞胞浆和胞核中均表达,以胞浆表达为主,细胞核中表达较少,见图2A。p35和GFAP共定位显示p35在星形胶质细胞中同样存在表达,以胞浆表达为主,分布与Cdk5基本一致,见图2B。

### 2.3 OGD/R后Cdk5和p35的表达变化

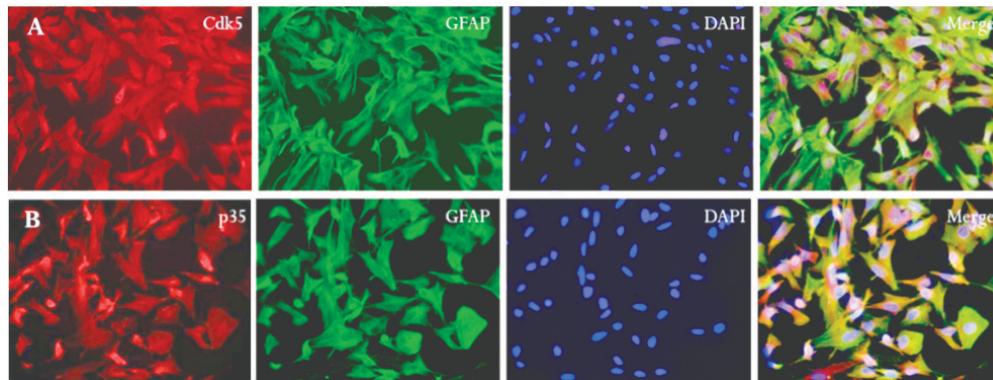
Western blot检测显示OGD 2 h后再灌注6、12及24 h后,Cdk5和p35蛋白水平较正常培养的细胞显著增高,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );12 h时Cdk5的表达达高峰,24 h时出现下降趋势,见图3。

## 3 讨论

Cdk5在中枢神经系统高表达,在中枢神经系统正常生长发育、神经细胞迁移、轴突生长、神经递质释放、突触可塑性及认知功能等方面均发挥重要作用。Cdk5的异常调节在缺血性卒中、阿尔兹海默病、帕金

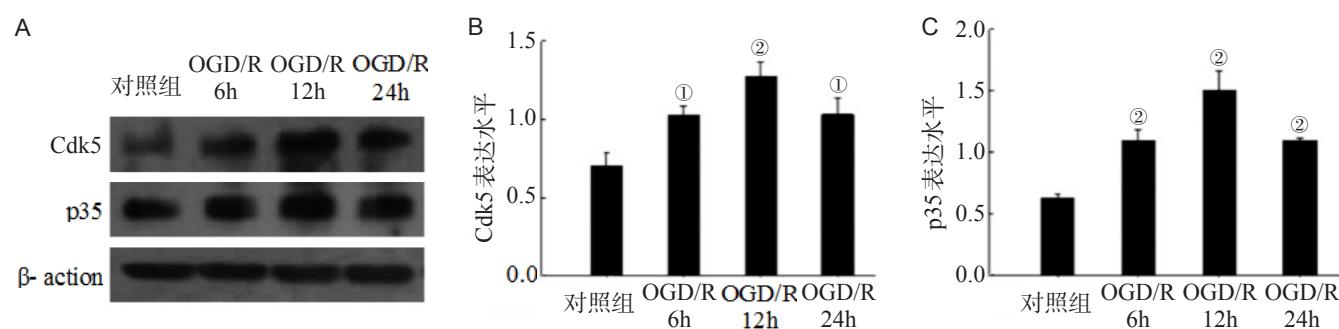


注:绿色荧光为GFAP,蓝色荧光为DAPI  
图1 大鼠星形胶质细胞的鉴定(×400)



注:(A)红色荧光为Cdk5,绿色荧光为GFAP,蓝色荧光为DAPI;(B)红色荧光为p35,绿色荧光为GFAP,蓝色荧光为DAPI

图2 Cdk5和p35在星形胶质细胞中的表达( $\times 400$ )



注:与对照组比较,<sup>①</sup> $P<0.05$ ,<sup>②</sup> $P<0.01$

图3 OGD/R后不同时间点星形胶质细胞中Cdk5和p35的蛋白表达变化

森病及肌萎缩性侧索硬化症等多种神经系统疾病中也起到重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>。早期研究发现Cdk5高表达于终末分化的神经元中,在神经元胞浆和胞核中均存在表达<sup>[10]</sup>,与神经元正常功能维持和神经元凋亡密切相关<sup>[9,11]</sup>;在少突胶质细胞和小胶质细胞瘤中也检测出Cdk5及其活性<sup>[12,13]</sup>;有研究在星形胶质细胞培养中通过Western Blot检测发现Cdk5存在表达<sup>[7]</sup>,但未给予明确的定位。本研究对纯化的大鼠皮质星形胶质细胞进行免疫荧光染色,在星形胶质细胞中可以看到Cdk5和GFAP的共定位,并发现在星形胶质细胞的胞浆和胞核内均有分布,以胞浆为主,细胞核表达较少。

Cdk5可被认为是“标新立异”的Cdks成员,普遍认为Cdk5并不直接参与细胞周期调控。它可以和CyclinD1和D2结合,但并不产生激酶活性,与调节因子p35或p39结合后产生活性<sup>[5]</sup>。其中p35主要在大脑皮质中起作用,p39更多出现在小脑<sup>[14]</sup>。Cdk5的活性在活体内被有序地调控,包括p35和Cdk5基因的转录控制、p35的降解、p35和Cdk5的磷酸化和结合及p35到p25的转变等<sup>[15]</sup>。He等<sup>[7]</sup>在新生小鼠神经元和星形胶质细胞共培养内发现p35在星形胶质细胞中存在表达,且和Cdk5活性激活相关。本研究通过免疫荧光染色,发现p35和GFAP共定位,确定p35在星形胶质细胞中存在表达,以胞浆为主,其表达分布基本与Cdk5

分布相同。这也间接证明Cdk5可能在星形胶质细胞中和p35形成Cdk5/p35复合物,参与病理生理过程。

研究显示,脑缺血卒中后可出现Cdk5表达及其活性的升高<sup>[16,17]</sup>。同时Cdk5可磷酸化NMDA受体,在缺血中引起神经细胞死亡<sup>[18,19]</sup>。星形胶质细胞作为中枢神经系统数量最多的细胞,在脑缺血损伤和修复中起到重要作用<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究通过原代培养星形胶质细胞并给予OGD/R处理,模拟脑缺血卒中再通的情况。Western Blot检测显示OGD/R后6、12及24 h星形胶质细胞中的Cdk5和p35表达均较正常对照细胞增多。OGD/R 24 h后Cdk5和p35表达较12 h组有下降趋势,推测可能和星形胶质细胞缺血再灌注后逐渐恢复正常状态有关。缺血再灌注处理后星形胶质细胞出现形态学改变且活化增殖增多,且过度活化增殖后可形成胶质疤痕,严重影响预后<sup>[2,3,21]</sup>。本研究发现星形胶质细胞缺血再灌注后Cdk5和p35表达早期有显著上调,后逐渐下降的趋势。推测缺血再灌注后Cdk5和p35表达变化趋势可能与星形胶质细胞活化增殖相关。

综上所述,对星形胶质细胞中Cdk5及p35的表达和功能的调控有可能成为脑缺血卒中治疗的新方向。本课题组拟特异性敲除或过表达星形胶质细胞中Cdk5及p35,进一步明确Cdk5及p35在脑缺血损伤及修复中的作用,为应用于临床治疗提供更多理论依据。

(下转第176页)

- [28] 彭好, 王利一, 宋海涛, 等. 向地性位置性眼震患者临床特点及疗效观察[J]. 中华耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志, 2017, 52: 205-209.
- [29] 张林, 区永康, 郑亿庆, 等. 轻嵴帽患者的临床特征分析[J]. 中华耳科学杂志, 2017, 15: 657-659.
- [30] Oh SY, Kim JS, Jeong SH, et al. Treatment of apogeotropic benign positional vertigo: comparison of therapeutic head-shaking and modified Semont maneuver[J]. J Neurol, 2009, 256: 1330-1336.
- [31] Sargent EW, Bankaitis AE, Hollenbeak CS, et al. Mastoid oscillation in canalith repositioning for paroxysmal positional vertigo[J]. Otol Neurotol, 2001, 22: 205-209.
- [32] Epley JM. The Canalith Repositioning Procedure: For Treatment of Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo[J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 1992, 107: 399-404.
- [33] Kim HA, Park SW, Kim J, et al. Efficacy of mastoid oscillation and the Gufoni maneuver for treating apogeotropic horizontal benign positional vertigo: a randomized controlled study[J]. J Neurol, 2017, 264: 848-855.

(本文编辑:唐颖馨)

(上接第165页)

## 参考文献

- [1] Liu Z, Chopp M. Astrocytes, therapeutic targets for neuroprotection and neurorestoration in ischemic stroke[J]. Prog Neurobiol, 2016, 144: 103-120.
- [2] Wang W, Redecker C, Yu ZY, et al. Rat focal cerebral ischemia induced astrocyte proliferation and delayed neuronal death are attenuated by cyclin-dependent kinase inhibition[J]. J Clin Neurosci, 2008, 15: 278-285.
- [3] Zhu Z, Zhang Q, Yu Z, et al. Inhibiting cell cycle progression reduces reactive astrogliosis initiated by scratch injury in vitro and by cerebral ischemia in vivo[J]. Glia, 2007, 55: 546-558.
- [4] Malumbres M. Cyclin-dependent kinases[J]. Genome Biol, 2014, 15: 122-126.
- [5] Mita N, He X, Sasamoto K, et al. Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 5 Regulates Dendritic Spine Formation and Maintenance of Cortical Neuron in the Mouse Brain[J]. Cereb Cortex, 2016, 26: 967-976.
- [6] Tanaka T, Veeranna, Ohshima T, et al. Neuronal cyclin-dependent kinase 5 activity is critical for survival[J]. J Neurosci, 2001, 21: 550-558.
- [7] He Y, Li HL, Xie WY, et al. The presence of active Cdk5 associated with p35 in astrocytes and its important role in process elongation of scratched astrocyte[J]. Glia, 2007, 55: 573-583.
- [8] Liu R, Tian B, Gearing M, et al. Cdk5-mediated regulation of the PIKE-A-Akt pathway and glioblastoma cell invasion[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2008, 105: 7570-7575.
- [9] Shah K, Lahiri DK. Cdk5 activity in the brain - multiple paths of regulation[J]. J Cell Sci, 2014, 127: 2391-2400.
- [10] Ino H, Chiba T. Intracellular localization of cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (CDK5) in mouse neuron: CDK5 is located in both nucleus and cytoplasm [J]. Brain Res, 1996, 732: 179-185.
- [11] Liu SL, Wang C, Jiang T, et al. The Role of Cdk5 in Alzheimer's Disease[J]. Mol Neurobiol, 2016, 53: 4328-4342.
- [12] Luo F, Zhang J, Burke K, et al. The Activators of Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 5 p35 and p39 Are Essential for Oligodendrocyte Maturation, Process Formation, and Myelination[J]. J Neurosci, 2016, 36: 3024-3037.
- [13] Fang-Hu, Zhang HH, Yang BX, et al. Cdk5 contributes to inflammation-induced thermal hyperalgesia mediated by the p38 MAPK pathway in microglia[J]. Brain Res, 2015, 1619: 166-1675.
- [14] Ko J, Humbert S, Bronson RT, et al. p35 and p39 are essential for cyclin-dependent kinase 5 function during neurodevelopment[J]. J Neurosci, 2001, 21: 6758-6771.
- [15] Shupp A, Casimiro MC, Pestell RG. Biological functions of CDK5 and potential CDK5 targeted clinical treatments[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8: 17373-17382.
- [16] Meyer DA, Torres-Altoro MI, Tan Z, et al. Ischemic stroke injury is mediated by aberrant Cdk5[J]. J Neurosci, 2014, 34: 8259-8267.
- [17] Ji YB, Zhuang PP, Ji Z, et al. TFP5 peptide, derived from CDK5-activating cofactor p35, provides neuroprotection in early-stage of adult ischemic stroke[J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7: 40013.
- [18] Plattner F, Hernández A, Kistler TM, et al. Memory enhancement by targeting Cdk5 regulation of NR2B[J]. Neuron, 2014, 81: 1070-1083.
- [19] Lai TW, Zhang S, Wang YT. Excitotoxicity and stroke: identifying novel targets for neuroprotection[J]. Prog Neurobiol, 2014, 115: 157-188.
- [20] Becerra-Calixto A, Cardona-Gómez GP. The Role of Astrocytes in Neuroprotection after Brain Stroke: Potential in Cell Therapy[J]. Front Mol Neurosci, 2017, 10: 88-92.
- [21] Choudhury GR, Ding S. Reactive astrocytes and therapeutic potential in focal ischemic stroke[J]. Neurobiol Dis, 2016, 85: 234-244.

(本文编辑:唐颖馨)