

丙泊酚对脂多糖诱导的脓毒血症小鼠抑郁样行为和海马炎症反应的影响

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摘要 目的:观察丙泊酚预处理在脂多糖(LPS)诱导的脓毒血症小鼠抑郁样行为和海马炎症反应中的作用,并探讨其可能的作用机制。**方法:**60只健康ICR小鼠随机分为6组:对照组(C组),丙泊酚组(P1组),LPS组(L5组),丙泊酚+LPS组(L5P1、L5P2、L5P5组),每组10只。P1组注射10 mg/kg 丙泊酚;L5组注射5 mg/kg LPS;L5P1组、L5P2组和L5P5组分别注射10 mg/kg、20 mg/kg和50 mg/kg 丙泊酚预处理,30 min后注射5 mg/kg LPS。所有药物均选择腹腔注射,C组注射同等剂量的生理盐水。24 h后依次采用糖水偏好实验、悬尾实验和强迫游泳实验对小鼠进行抑郁样行为测试;行为学测试后处死小鼠,采用免疫印迹法检测脑炎症因子Toll样受体4(TLR4)、核转录因子 κ B(NF- κ B)主要蛋白P65、髓样分化因子-2(MD-2)表达水平。**结果:**与C组比较,L5组糖水摄取量减少,悬尾静止时间延长,TLR4、P65、MD-2表达量升高($P<0.05$)。与L5组比较,L5P1组糖水摄取量增加,TLR4、P65、MD-2表达量降低($P<0.05$);L5P2组糖水摄取量增加,悬尾静止时间缩短,P65、MD-2表达量降低($P<0.05$);L5P5组糖水摄取量增加,P65表达量降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**丙泊酚预处理可改善LPS诱导的脓毒血症小鼠抑郁样行为,降低海马炎症因子的表达,这可能与丙泊酚抑制TLR4/MD-2通路,减轻炎症反应有关。

关键词 脓毒血症;丙泊酚;Toll样受体4

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Effects of Propofol on Depression-Like Behavior and Hippocampal Inflammatory Response in Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Sepsis in Mice HUANG Rui, LUO Tao, LIU Yong-fang, HU Gang, LIU Zhi-gang, FU Xiang-yun. Department of Anesthesiology, People's Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan 430060, China

Abstract Objective: To observe the effect of propofol pretreatment on the depression-like behavior and hippocampal inflammatory response of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced sepsis in mice and to explore its possible mechanism. **Methods:** Sixty healthy ICR mice were randomly divided into six groups ($n=10$): control group (group C), propofol group (group P1), LPS group (group L5), and propofol + LPS groups (groups L5P1, L5P2, and L5P5). Sepsis was induced in mice by injection with 5 mg/kg LPS. Group P1 was injected with 10 mg/kg propofol. Group L5P1, group L5P2, and group L5P5 were injected with 10 mg/kg, 20 mg/kg, and 50 mg/kg propofol, respectively. After 30 minutes, mice were injected with 5 mg/kg LPS. Group C was injected with the same amount of normal saline. All injections were intraperitoneal. After 24 hours, the depression-like behavior of mice was tested by the sucrose preference test, tail suspension test, and forced swimming test. Mice were sacrificed after behavior tests; subsequently, the expression level of inflammatory factors TLR4, P65 (main protein in NF- κ B), and MD-2 were detected by Western blot. **Results:** Compared with group C, group L5 showed decreased sucrose intake, increased tail suspension time, and increased expression of TLR4, P65, and MD-2 ($P<0.05$). Compared with group L5, group L5P1 showed increased sucrose intake and reduced expression of TLR4, P65, and MD-2 ($P<0.05$); group L5P2 showed decreased sucrose intake, decreased tail suspension time, and reduced expression of P65 and MD-2 ($P<0.05$); group L5P5 showed increased sucrose intake and reduced expression of P65 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Propofol can improve the depression-like behavior and reduce the expression of hippocampal inflammatory factors in LPS-induced sepsis in mice. The mechanism may be related to inhibiting the TLR4/MD-2 pathway and reducing inflammatory responses.

Key words sepsis; propofol; Toll-like receptor 4

脓毒血症是由感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征^[1],是由宿主对感染反应失调引起的危及生命的多器官功能障碍^[2],是导致危重疾病的主要原因和重症监护室患者死亡

的首位原因^[2,3]。超过一半的脓毒血症患者表现出脓毒血症相关脑病(sepsis associated encephalopathy, SAE)的特征^[4],出现严重的认知功能障碍、意识障碍和谵妄等^[5]。丙泊

酚是常用的静脉麻醉药,起效快、作用时间短,还具有一定的神经保护和抗炎作用^[6,7]。本研究观察丙泊酚预处理在脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)诱导的小鼠抑郁样行为和脑炎症反应中的作用,初步探讨其作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组

本实验采用健康雄性美国癌症研究所(institute of cancer research, ICR)8周龄小鼠(18~22 g)60只,由武汉大学人民医院动物房提供。在所有测试之前,动物均需适应实验室环境1周,动物护理及所有实验均通过武汉大学人民医院动物伦理,并按照国家卫生研究院指南进行爱护和使用实验动物。

小鼠随机分为6组:对照组(C组),丙泊酚组(P1组),LPS组(L5组),丙泊酚预处理组(L5P1组、L5P2组、L5P5组),每组10只。P1组注射10 mg/kg 丙泊酚(购于AstraZeneca UK Limited公司);L5组注射5 mg/kg LPS(购于Abcam公司);L5P1组、L5P2组和L5P5组分别注射10 mg/kg、20 mg/kg和50 mg/kg 丙泊酚预处理,30 min后注射5 mg/kg LPS。所有药物均选择腹腔注射,丙泊酚和LPS缓慢单次给药,C组注射同等剂量的生理盐水。

1.2 方法

LPS可通过诱导炎症诱发抑郁样行为^[8]。本研究于药物注射完24 h后先进行糖水偏好实验,后进行悬尾实验和强迫游泳实验评估抑郁样行为。

1.2.1 糖水偏好实验 小鼠适应2 d后,给予2个相同的饮水瓶,分别装2%蔗糖溶液和自来水。24 h后交换瓶子的位置。第2天,小鼠禁食24 h后将单只小鼠置于1个笼子,测试1 h的饮水消耗量(%)=糖水消耗量/(糖水消耗量+自来水消耗量)×100%^[9]。

1.2.2 悬尾实验 将小鼠尾部距末端1 cm处用夹子固定,使其倒吊于距地面50 cm的横杆上,适应2 min后,记录4 min内各组小鼠静止不动的时间^[10]。

1.2.3 强迫游泳实验 将小鼠放入直径约14 cm、高度约20 cm的玻璃圆桶内,水深约10 cm,水温25℃左右。小鼠适应2 min后,记录4 min内各组小鼠静止不动的时间(在水中停止挣扎或呈漂浮状态,仅有细小的肢体运动以保持头部浮在水面)^[11]。

1.2.4 炎症相关分子检测 行为学试验后,取各组小鼠海马组织,采用免疫印迹法检测炎症指标Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptors 4, TLR4)、核转录因子κB(nuclear transcription factor, NF-κB)主要蛋白P65、髓

样分化蛋白(myeloid differentiation protein, MD)-2的表达水平。

1.3 统计处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件处理数据。符合正态分布以及方差齐性的计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析;计数资料以率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 抑郁样行为

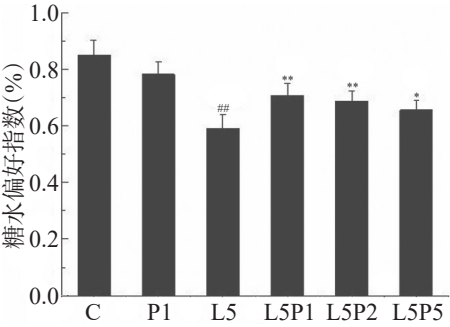
在糖水偏好实验中,与C组比较,L5组小鼠的糖水摄取量显著减少($P<0.001$);与L5组比较,L5P1组和L5P2组小鼠的糖水摄取量显著增加($P<0.001$),L5P5组小鼠的糖水摄取量增加($P<0.05$),见图1。在悬尾实验中,与C组相比,L5组小鼠在悬尾状态下静止时间显著增加($P<0.001$);与L5组比较,L5P2组小鼠静止时间较L5组小鼠缩短($P<0.05$),但L5P1组和L5P5组小鼠静止时间与L5组相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见图2。在强迫游泳实验中,各组间差异均不具有统计学意义($P>0.05$),见图3。

2.2 炎症相关分子学改变

免疫印迹法检测结果显示,与C组比较,L5组的TLR4表达量显著增加($P<0.01$);与L5组比较,L5P1组TLR4表达量下降($P<0.05$),L5P2组、L5P5组与L5组相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见图4。与C组比较,P1组及L5组的P65表达量显著增加($P<0.01$);与L5组比较,L5P2组P65表达量显著降低($P<0.01$),L5P1组和L5P5组均较L5组P65表达量降低($P<0.05$),见图5。与C组比较,L5组的MD-2表达量显著增加($P<0.01$);与L5组比较,L5P1组、L5P2组MD-2表达量下降($P<0.05$),而L5P5组MD-2表达量差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见图6。

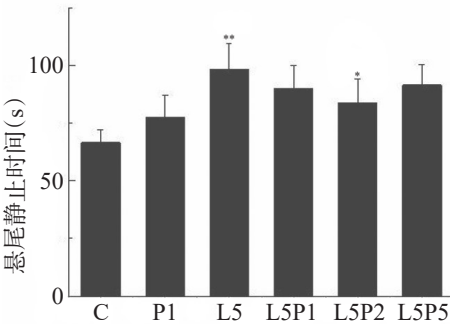
3 讨论

SAE是由中枢神经系统之外的感染引起的可逆性脑损伤^[12],是一种感染后全身炎症反应所致的弥漫性大脑功能障碍^[5],是引起长期认知功能障碍的主要原因之一。LPS是大多数革兰氏阴性细菌外膜的主要成分,LPS诱导的脓毒血症小鼠绝望样行为和焦虑样行为增加^[13]。本研究采用经典的腹腔注射LPS的方法制备脓毒血症小鼠模型,并采用糖水偏好实验、悬尾实验及强迫游泳实验等经典的抑郁样行为测试方法对小鼠进行行为学测试。本研究结果表明,LPS组小鼠糖水



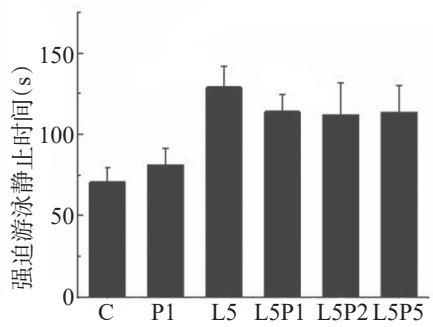
注：与C组比较，^{##} $P<0.001$ ；与L5组比较，^{**} $P<0.001$ ，^{*} $P<0.05$

图1 糖水偏好实验结果



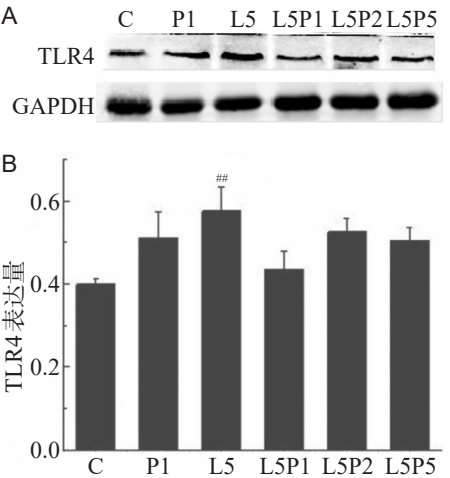
注：与C组比较，^{**} $P<0.001$ ；与L5组比较，^{*} $P<0.05$

图2 悬尾实验结果



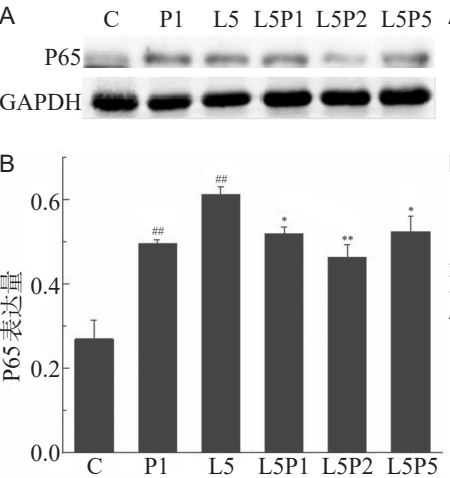
注：各组间强迫游泳静止时间差异无统计学意义

图3 强迫游泳实验结果



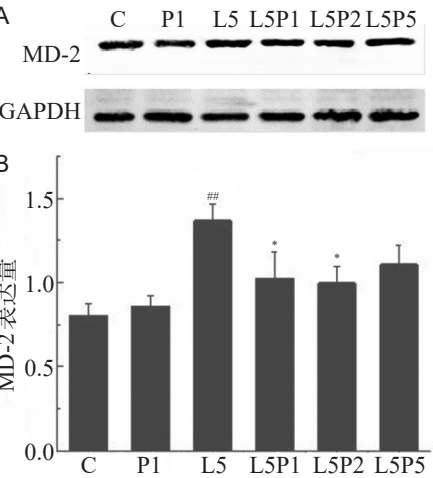
注：(A)各组TLR4免疫印迹图；(B)各组TLR4表达量柱状图；与C组比较，^{##} $P<0.01$ ；与L5组比较，^{*} $P<0.05$

图4 TLR4免疫印迹结果



注：(A)各组P65免疫印迹图；(B)各组P65表达量柱状图；与C组比较，^{##} $P<0.01$ ；与L5组比较，^{*} $P<0.05$ ，^{**} $P<0.01$

图5 P65免疫印迹结果



注：(A)各组MD-2免疫印迹图；(B)各组MD-2表达量柱状图；与C组比较，^{##} $P<0.01$ ；与L5组比较，^{*} $P<0.05$

图6 MD-2免疫印迹结果

摄取量减少，悬尾静止时间延长，表明该组小鼠出现抑郁样行为；而在给予不同浓度丙泊酚的预处理组中，小鼠糖水摄取量增加，悬尾静止时间缩短，提示脓毒血症小鼠抑郁样行为有所改善。由于同一批小鼠进行了不同的行为学实验，可能会干扰结果，尤其强迫游泳实验本身是制造抑郁症的经典模型，且强迫游泳可极大损害新生神经元的形态和功能成熟，触发海马炎症环境的变化^[14]，这可能是强迫游泳实验没有统计学意义的原因。

Toll样受体(Toll-like receptors, TLRs)是一类可以识别LPS、肽聚糖和病毒RNA等微生物结构的模式识别受体，其中TLR4诱导的促炎因子释放是导致中枢神经系统疾病中神经毒性过程的原因^[15]。LPS可以通过TLR4介导的信号通路促进NF- κ B核移位及炎性介质IL-1 β 、TNF- α 等的合成、释放，激活机体炎症反应^[15,16]。此外，LPS诱导抑郁样行为的发生可能与海马神经元受损有关，使用TLR4拮抗剂可改善LPS诱导的小鼠海马神经元的损伤和抑郁样行为^[17]。TLR4结合LPS

需要辅助分子MD-2的参与^[18]，TLR4/MD-2异二聚体具有复杂的配体特异性，LPS通过辅助蛋白将细胞信号转移至TLR4/MD-2复合体^[19]，进而激活其下游因子如NF- κ B等，引发炎症级联反应。本研究中发现，LPS组小鼠海马中TLR4、P65、MD-2等炎症指标明显升高，提示LPS可促使TLR4等炎症因子表达，促进炎症级联反应发生，致小鼠出现炎症反应；而使用不同浓度丙泊酚预处理组小鼠海马中TLR4、P65、MD-2等炎症指标下降，尤其以10 mg/kg及20 mg/kg丙泊酚效果更加明显，提示丙泊酚可在一定程度上减轻炎症反应，可能与抑制TLR4/MD-2信号通路有关。本研究还存在一些不足之处，50 mg/kg的丙泊酚对脓毒血症小鼠的改善效果并不明显，可能是该剂量的丙泊酚相对于临床使用浓度来说过大。因此，可改善脓毒血症小鼠最适宜的丙泊酚浓度还需进一步实验得以证实。

综上所述，丙泊酚预处理可改善由LPS引起的脓毒血症小鼠抑郁样行为和海马炎症反应，其发生可能

与抑制TLR4/MD-2信号通路有关。

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本研究尚有不足之处。本研究为单中心研究且入组人数较少,可能会影响统计效力;本研究对照组采用既往报道数据,因仪器设备、操作人员不同,可能会对结果造成偏倚;本研究仅测量了发作间期的血流速度,发作期与发作间期血流速度是否存在差异尚需要进一步研究,以更充分的探究偏头痛发病机制。

综上所述,偏头痛发作间期患者大脑PCA的Vm较正常人减低,而ACA及MCA的Vm与正常人无明显差异,这提示血管机制在偏头痛发病过程中发挥重要作用。

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