

• 专题研究:神经退行性疾病 •

脑痰清在AD小鼠神经干细胞增殖中的作用和机制

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[摘要] 目的: 研究脑痰清(Nao Tan Qing, NTQ)对阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)小鼠中神经干细胞增殖的影响, 并探究其分子机制。方法: 将五转家族性阿尔茨海默病模型小鼠(transgenic mice with five familial Alzheimer's disease, 5×FAD小鼠)随机分为两组: AD组、AD+NTQ组, 分别使用去离子水或NTQ灌胃处理; 利用免疫荧光染色、实时荧光定量PCR、蛋白质印迹法等检测海马区神经干细胞增殖情况; 体外分离培养C57/BL6J小鼠胚胎神经干细胞, 分别使用PBS、NTQ处理细胞, 利用CCK-8法检测细胞增殖情况, TUNEL检测细胞凋亡, 使用免疫荧光染色检测Y染色体性别决定区(sex-determining region of Y chromosome, SRY)盒转录因子2(SRY-box transcription factor 2, SOX2)阳性、5-溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷(5-bromo-2-deoxy uridine, BrdU)阳性及双皮质素(doublecortin, DCX)阳性细胞, 通过实时荧光定量PCR及蛋白质印迹法检测SOX2、DCX表达。利用实时荧光定量PCR及蛋白质印迹法检测cyclin D1、p27/Kip1及GATA2的表达情况; 使用cyclin D1-细胞周期依赖性蛋白激酶(cyclin-dependent kinase, CDK)抑制剂体外处理神经干细胞后, 通过实时荧光定量PCR及蛋白质印迹法检测SOX2表达水平。结果: 与AD组相比, AD+NTQ组小鼠海马区SOX2⁺细胞数量增多、SOX2 mRNA及蛋白水平显著增加; NTQ处理神经干细胞后, 神经球直径显著增加, BrdU⁺、SOX2⁺及DCX⁺细胞数目增加, SOX2、DCX mRNA水平增加, SOX2蛋白水平显著增加。AD+NTQ组小鼠海马区GATA2及下游分子p27/Kip1表达下降, 对cyclin D1的抑制作用减弱, 使细胞发生增殖。添加cyclin D1-CDK抑制剂可减弱NTQ所引发的SOX2、DCX表达量增加。结论: NTQ通过调控GATA2-p27/Kip1-cyclin D1信号通路, 维持神经干细胞增殖, 改善AD小鼠认知障碍。

[关键词] 阿尔茨海默病; 脑痰清; 神经干细胞; 细胞增殖**[中图分类号]** R285.5**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)10-1386-10**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN241326

Role and mechanism of Nao Tan Qing in proliferation of neural stem cells in AD mice

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the effects and molecular mechanisms of Nao Tan Qing (NTQ) on neural stem cell (NSC) proliferation in Alzheimer's disease (AD) mice. **Methods:** Transgenic mice with five familial Alzheimer's disease (5×FAD) were randomly assigned to two groups, the AD group treated with ddH₂O and AD + NTQ group administered with NTQ by gavage. Immunofluorescence staining, real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR), and Western blot were used to evaluate NSC proliferation in hippocampus. *In vitro*, embryonic NSCs of C57/BL6J mice were isolated and cultured with PBS or NTQ. Cell proliferation was detected by CCK-8 method and cell apoptosis was analyzed by TUNEL. Immunofluorescence staining was used to detect the number of sex-determining region of Y chromosome (SOX2)-box transcription factor 2 (SOX2) positive, 5-bromo-2-deoxy uridine (BrdU) positive, and doublecortin (DCX) positive cells. The mRNA and protein levels of SOX2 and DCX were measured by RT-qPCR and Western blot. The expressions of cyclin D1, p27/Kip1 and GATA2 were detected by RT-qPCR and Western blot. The expression level of SOX2 was

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(82230042); 山东省自然科学基金(ZR2023MH122)

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detected by RT-qPCR and Western blot after the *in vitro* treatment of NSC using cyclin D1-cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. **Results:** In the AD+NTQ group, the number of SOX2⁺ cells in hippocampus significantly increased, with a marked elevation in SOX2 mRNA and protein levels compared with the AD group. *In vitro*, the diameter of neurospheres treated with NTQ was significantly larger, along with the increased number of BrdU⁺, SOX2⁺, and DCX⁺ cells. Moreover, SOX2 and DCX mRNA levels, as well as SOX2 protein level, were notably elevated. Mechanistically, the expression of GATA2 and its downstream molecule p27/Kip1 were decreased in the hippocampus of AD+NTQ mice, and the inhibitory effect on cyclin D1 was weakened in NSC proliferation. Addition of cyclin D1-CDK inhibitor attenuated the increase in SOX2 and DCX expression triggered by NTQ. **Conclusion:** NTQ maintains NSC proliferation and alleviates cognitive deficits in AD mice by modulating the GATA2-p27/Kip1-cyclin D1 signaling pathway.

[Key words] Alzheimer's disease; Nao Tan Qing; neural stem cell; cell proliferation

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2025, 45(10): 1386-1394, 1486]

阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是老年人群中最常见的神经退行性疾病。据统计,全球AD患者多达5 000万^[1],造成了极大的医疗和经济负担。AD主要的病理表现是脑内大量 β -淀粉样蛋白($\text{amyloid } \beta, \text{A}\beta$)蛋白沉积,tau蛋白过度磷酸化,导致神经元死亡,海马区神经发生减少,造成认知功能及学习记忆障碍^[2-3]。因此,深入开展AD病理机制解析和药物研发对AD治疗至关重要。

神经干细胞(neural stem cell, NSC)是一类具有自我更新和增殖分化潜能的祖细胞^[4]。NSC分化形成的神经元可以有效恢复AD导致的神经元丢失,修复受损的突触网络,已被证明在AD治疗中具有极大潜力^[5]。研究显示,AD小鼠脑内 $\text{A}\beta$ 斑块影响NSC细胞活力,导致细胞死亡,数量减少^[6]。AD患者大脑齿状回中,Notch和骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)信号通路调控NSC处于静息状态,新生神经元不足,海马区神经发生减少,造成认知功能障碍^[7]。AD小鼠中移植NSC可提高海马内神经营养因子(neurotrophic factor, NTF)的水平,修复受损的神经回路,减缓AD进程^[8];还可抑制 $\text{A}\beta$ 沉积引起的糖原合成酶激酶3(glycogen synthase kinase 3 β , GSK-3 β)活性过强,通过调节Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路,促进AD小鼠神经发生^[3]。这提示,AD中NSC增殖受损,而维持NSC增殖可能改善AD认知功能障碍。

目前,常见的AD治疗药物有胆碱酯酶抑制剂、N-甲基-D-天门冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid, NMDA)受体拮抗剂和抗淀粉样蛋白药物等。如多奈哌齐通过抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶,刺激胆碱能神经传递,改善认知功能^[9];美金刚通过阻断谷氨酸与NMDA受体结合,减缓神经损伤,对神经细胞具有保护作用^[10];Aducanumab是一种单克隆抗体,有效降

低脑内 $\text{A}\beta$ 水平,减缓AD病程^[11]。但这些药物可缓解症状,不能阻止疾病进展,疗效十分有限^[12]。因此,深入开展AD的药物研究至关重要。

近年来,关于中药复方治疗AD的研究日益增多。据报道,地黄益智方调控核因子红细胞2相关因子2(nuclear factor erythroid-2 related factor 2, Nrf2)/抗氧化反应元件(antioxidant response element, ARE)信号通路,促进血红素加氧酶-1(heme oxygenase-1, HO-1)和NAD(P)H:醌氧化还原酶1[NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1, NQO1]的表达,抑制AD小鼠海马区神经元死亡^[13];酸枣仁汤激活DJ-1/Nrf2信号通路,减轻神经元丢失及突触损伤,改善AD小鼠认知功能下降^[14];补益脾胃元气方药激活小鼠海马区PKA/ERK/p-CREB(cAMP-response element binding protein)信号通路,改善AD学习记忆障碍^[15];补脑I号增加APP/PS1模型小鼠脑内血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)和碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)水平,促进NSC增殖,改善神经突触结构,实现神经再生^[16];神藻健脑口服液上调AD小鼠BDNF,促进NSC增殖,增加神经元数量,促进内源性神经发生^[17]。这表明,中药复方在AD治疗中具有极大前景。

中药复方颗粒脑痰清(Nao Tan Qing, NTQ)是由胆南星、黄芩、黄连、清半夏、天麻、干姜、石菖蒲和炙甘草8种草药组成,其主要功效为清热解毒,泻火豁痰,益智清神。团队前期研究发现,NTQ通过抑制神经炎症,调节糖脂代谢,改善AD认知功能障碍^[18]。但NTQ是否影响脑内NSC而改善认知功能障碍并不明确。

因此,本研究使用五转家族性阿尔茨海默病模型

小鼠(transgenic mice with five familial Alzheimer's disease, 5×FAD小鼠)和NSC体外培养体系,利用病理学、分子生物学等技术手段,通过体外、在体实验探究NTQ在AD小鼠NSC增殖中的作用,并初步解析其分子机制。这为NTQ治疗AD提供理论依据,为中药复方在神经退行性疾病防治中的应用奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 试剂及仪器

NTQ颗粒购自北京中医药大学东直门医院;Neurobasal Medium (Cat: 21103049)、DMEM/F-12 basic (Cat: C11330500BT)、Accutase (Cat: A1110501) (Gibco公司,美国);B27 (Cat: 17504-044, Invitrogen公司,美国);Papain (Cat: A003124)、DNase I (Cat: B300065) (上海Sangon公司);5-溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷(5-bromo-2-deoxy uridine, BrdU) (Cat: HY-15910, MedChemExpress公司,美国);美金刚 (Cat: M813353, Macklin公司,美国);细胞周期依赖性蛋白激酶(cyclin-dependent kinase, CDK)抑制剂帕布昔利布 (palbociclib, PB) (Cat: S1116, Selleck公司,美国);一抗:Y染色体性别决定区(sex-determining region of Y chromosome, SRY)盒转录因子2 (SRY-box transcription factor 2, SOX2) (Cat: ab97959)、BrdU (Cat: ab6326) (Abcam公司,美国),GATA结合蛋白2 (GATA binding protein 2, GATA2) (Cat: BA0884-2, Boster公司,美国),双皮质素(doublecortin, DCX) (Cat: SC-8066, Santa Cruz公司,美国),cyclin D1 (Cat: 55506, Cell Signaling Technology公司,美国),p27/Kip1 (Cat: 256H984X, GAB公司,美国), β -actin (Cat: AC026, ABclonal公司,美国);耐高温全预混第1链cDNA合成试剂盒 (Cat: AU341, 北京TransGen公司),细胞凋亡试剂盒 (Cat: C1090, 上海碧云天公司),CCK-8试剂盒 (Cat: CA1210, 北京Solarbio公司)。

实时荧光定量PCR仪(型号QuantStudio3, Thermo Scientific公司,美国);多功能酶标仪(型号Infinite M200, TECAN公司,瑞士);蛋白质电泳系统(型号PowerPac, Bio-Rad公司,美国);冰冻切片机(型号CM1950, Leica公司,德国);倒置激光显微镜(型号Eclipse Ti-U, Nikon公司,日本)。

1.1.2 实验动物

孕15.5 d C57/BL6J小鼠2只购自北京斯贝福生物技术有限公司。5×FAD小鼠,雄性,12只饲养于室温(24±1)℃动物房中,12 h昼夜周期节律,水和

粮食均可自由获取。动物实验均符合军事医学研究院动物管理和使用委员会规定(动物伦理编号:IACUC-DWZX-2022-561)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 NTQ及其用量

NTQ由胆南星15 g、黄芩8 g、黄连6 g、清半夏10 g、天麻10 g、干姜8 g、石菖蒲8 g、炙甘草6 g组成,共71 g,由北京中医药大学东直门医院配制成中药配方颗粒。配方颗粒剂生药含量:出膏率=颗粒剂重量(g)/生药重量(g)。小鼠日给药量(g颗粒/kg体重)按临床成人日处方量计算:(g生药/70 kg体重人)×9.1×出膏率。

1.2.2 实验动物分组

将12只2.5月龄5×FAD小鼠随机分为两组:AD组、AD+NTQ组,每组6只。将NTQ颗粒溶于ddH₂O中,按照2.5 g/kg的日给药量喂养AD+NTQ组小鼠,AD组小鼠使用同体积的ddH₂O喂养,按小鼠体重进行灌胃给药,给药体积为0.1 mL/10 g,连续90 d。

1.2.3 脑组织的制备

AD组、AD+NTQ组小鼠经PBS心脏灌流后剥离脑组织,用2%多聚甲醛(paraformaldehyde, PFA)固定后依次经10%、20%、30%蔗糖梯度脱水,使用冰冻切片机制备40 μ m大脑冠状切片。

1.2.4 NSC体外分离培养体系

孕C57/BL6J鼠断颈处死后,取E15.5胚胎小鼠剥离脑组织;将组织切碎后加入Papain溶液,在37℃水浴锅消化5~10 min,去除上清后加适量含DNase I的DMEM/F-12溶液,反复吹打后经细胞筛过滤获得细胞悬液;置于悬浮细胞培养板形成神经球后,加入Accutase溶液37℃消化5 min后离心收集沉淀,重悬得到单细胞悬液。平铺于多聚D-赖氨酸包被的细胞板中,用NTQ或美金刚(1 μ mol/L)处理。

1.2.5 免疫荧光染色

将脑片或细胞爬片用PBS洗涤3次(每次5 min)后,经4% PFA固定10 min,将封闭液(含1% BSA、0.3% Triton X-100的PBS)滴加于脑片/细胞爬片上,室温封闭1 h后加入稀释好的一抗溶液,4℃孵育过夜。次日,PBS洗涤3次后,加入荧光标记二抗溶液,避光室温孵育1 h,PBS洗涤3次后,加DAPI溶液染色10 min,加抗荧光淬灭剂封片,利用激光共聚焦显微镜拍照。一抗稀释比例:DCX(1:500)、SOX2(1:2 000)、BrdU(1:1 000)。

1.2.6 RNA提取和实时荧光定量PCR检测

取脑组织或细胞样品,加TRIzol溶液后冰上裂

解10~15 min,加入100 μ L三氯甲烷,震荡混匀后冰上静置5 min,12 000 r/min 4 $^{\circ}$ C离心15 min。吸取水相层移至1.5 mL离心管,加入等体积(约200 μ L)异丙醇,震荡混匀后置于-20 $^{\circ}$ C沉淀20 min,12 000 r/min 4 $^{\circ}$ C离心15 min后弃上清。加入500 μ L 70%乙醇洗涤沉淀,12 000 r/min 4 $^{\circ}$ C离心5 min,弃上清后室温晾干3~4 min,加入20 μ L无RNase水溶解,测定浓度后反转录合成cDNA,根据实时荧光定量PCR说明书进行检测,引物序列见表1。

表1 RT-qPCR引物序列
Table 1 RT-qPCR primers

Gene	Sequence(5'→3')
SOX2-F	GCGGAGTGGAAACTTTTGTCC
SOX2-R	CGGGAAGCGTGTACTTATCCTT
DCX-F	CATTTTGACGAACGAGACAAAGC
DCX-R	TGGAAGTCCATTCATCCGTGA
GATA2-F	CACCCCGCCGTATTGAATG
GATA2-R	CCTGCGAGTCGAGATGGTTG
p27/Kip1-F	TCAAACGTGAGAGTGTCTAACG
p27/Kip1-R	CCGGGCCGAAGAGATTTCTG
cyclin A1-F	TGATGCTTGTCAAATGCTCAGC
cyclin A1-R	AGGTCCTCTGTACTGCTCAT
cyclin B2-F	GCCAAGAGCCATGTGACTATC
cyclin B2-R	CAGAGCTGGTACTTTGGTGTTC
cyclin D1-F	CGGAGACGCATCACCTCTG
cyclin D1-R	AGGGAGTGGAGGAGTCATTCC
cyclin E1-F	AAGCCCTCTGACCATTGTGTCC
cyclin E1-R	CTAAGCAGCCAACATCCAGGAC
β -actin-F	GGCTGTATTCCTCCATCG
β -actin-R	CCAGTTGGTAAACAATGCCATGT

1.2.7 蛋白免疫印迹法

组织或细胞样品中加入含Cocktail的裂解液,冰上裂解10~15 min后转移至1.5 mL EP管中。使用BCA法测定蛋白浓度后,加入Loading buffer,置于99 $^{\circ}$ C金属浴中变性10 min制成蛋白样品。进行电泳和转膜,将NC膜放入脱脂牛奶溶液(5%)中封闭1 h, TBST洗膜后一抗孵育过夜,次日TBST洗涤3次后二抗溶液室温孵育1 h,经TBST洗涤后加发光液进行显影。一抗稀释比例:SOX2(1:2 000)、GATA2(1:500)、p27/Kip1(1:500)、cyclin D1(1:1 000)、 β -actin(1:2 000)。

1.2.8 细胞凋亡检测

根据细胞凋亡检测试剂盒说明书,将工作液(TdT酶5 μ L+荧光标记液45 μ L/每个样品)滴加于固定后的细胞爬片,37 $^{\circ}$ C避光孵育1 h,加DAPI溶

液染色后使用激光共聚焦显微镜拍照(546 nm)并统计。

1.2.9 细胞活力检测

按照CCK-8试剂盒说明书,用PBS及不同浓度的NTQ处理NSC,其后加入CCK-8溶液,37 $^{\circ}$ C避光孵育2 h后,使用酶标仪检测450 nm处的吸光度值。

1.3 统计学方法

利用GraphPad Prism 8进行数据分析,数据用均值 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组比较通过*t*检验(双尾)进行统计,多组比较使用单因素方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 NTQ维持AD小鼠中NSC数量

2.5月龄5 \times FAD小鼠用NTQ喂养4个月后,取小鼠海马组织进行免疫荧光染色、Western blot和RT-qPCR检测(图1A)。结果显示,与AD组相比,AD+NTQ组小鼠大脑的海马齿状回区上颗粒层SOX2阳性细胞数量显著增加(图1B、C);同时,SOX2的mRNA和蛋白水平明显增加(图1D~F)。

2.2 NTQ促进NSC的增殖

取E15.5小鼠,体外分离培养NSC(图2A),分别使用PBS、0.062 5 μ g/mL、0.625 0 μ g/mL、6.250 0 μ g/mL及62.500 0 μ g/mL NTQ处理细胞。CCK-8检测结果显示,0.062 5、0.625 0 μ g/mL NTQ对细胞活力无影响,而6.250 0 μ g/mL和62.500 0 μ g/mL处理组显示细胞毒性(图2B)。细胞凋亡检测结果显示,0.625 0 μ g/mL NTQ处理不影响细胞存活(图2C、D)。因此,后续选用0.625 0 μ g/mL NTQ处理NSC。

使用PBS、NTQ或美金刚处理体外分离培养的神经球,明场统计、RT-qPCR、Western blot检测等结果显示,与PBS组相比,NTQ组神经球的直径明显增大,其中,直径 $>70 \mu$ m的神经球数目显著增加、直径 $<50 \mu$ m神经球的数目显著减少(图3A~C);SOX2⁺、BrdU⁺和DCX⁺细胞数显著增加(图3D~G);SOX2、DCX的mRNA水平显著上调(图3H);SOX2蛋白水平增加(图3I~J);这些表现与阳性药物美金刚效果一致。以上结果表明,NTQ可促进NSC增殖和神经发生。

2.3 NTQ促进NSC增殖的分子机制

对细胞周期相关基因cyclin A1、cyclin A2、cyclin B2以及cyclin D1进行RT-qPCR检测,结果显示,与AD组相比,AD+NTQ组中cyclin D1 mRNA水平显著增加(图4A)。随后,对cyclin D1上游分子GATA2

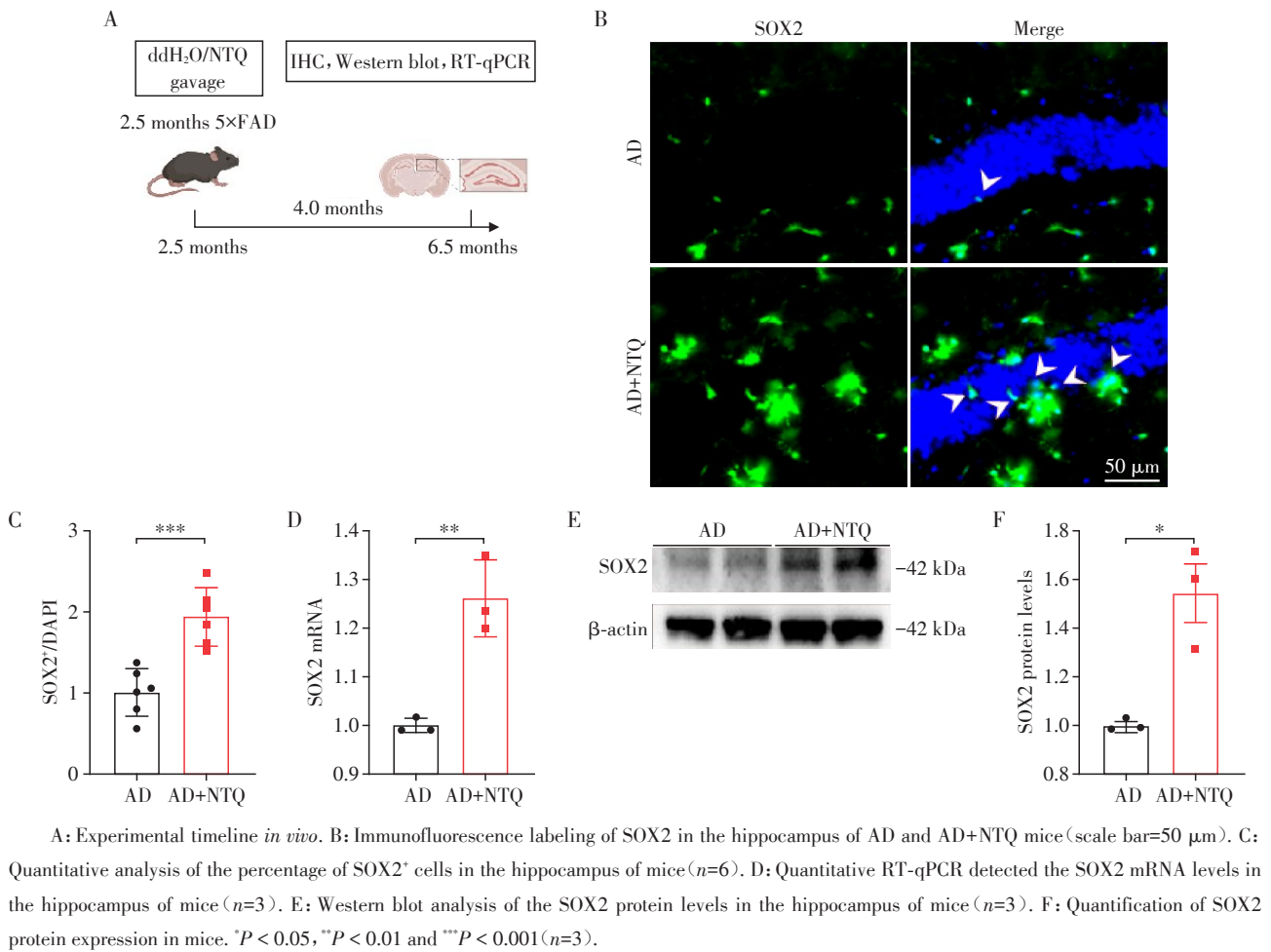


图1 NTQ维持AD小鼠中NSC数量

Figure 1 NTQ maintained the number of NSC in AD mice

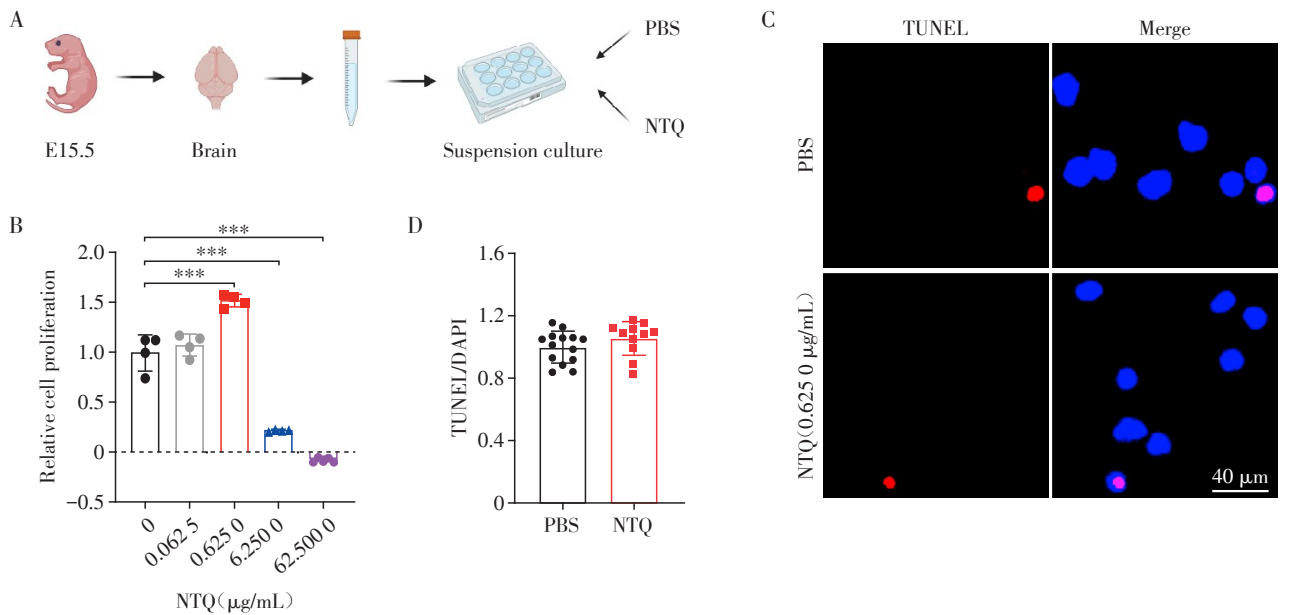
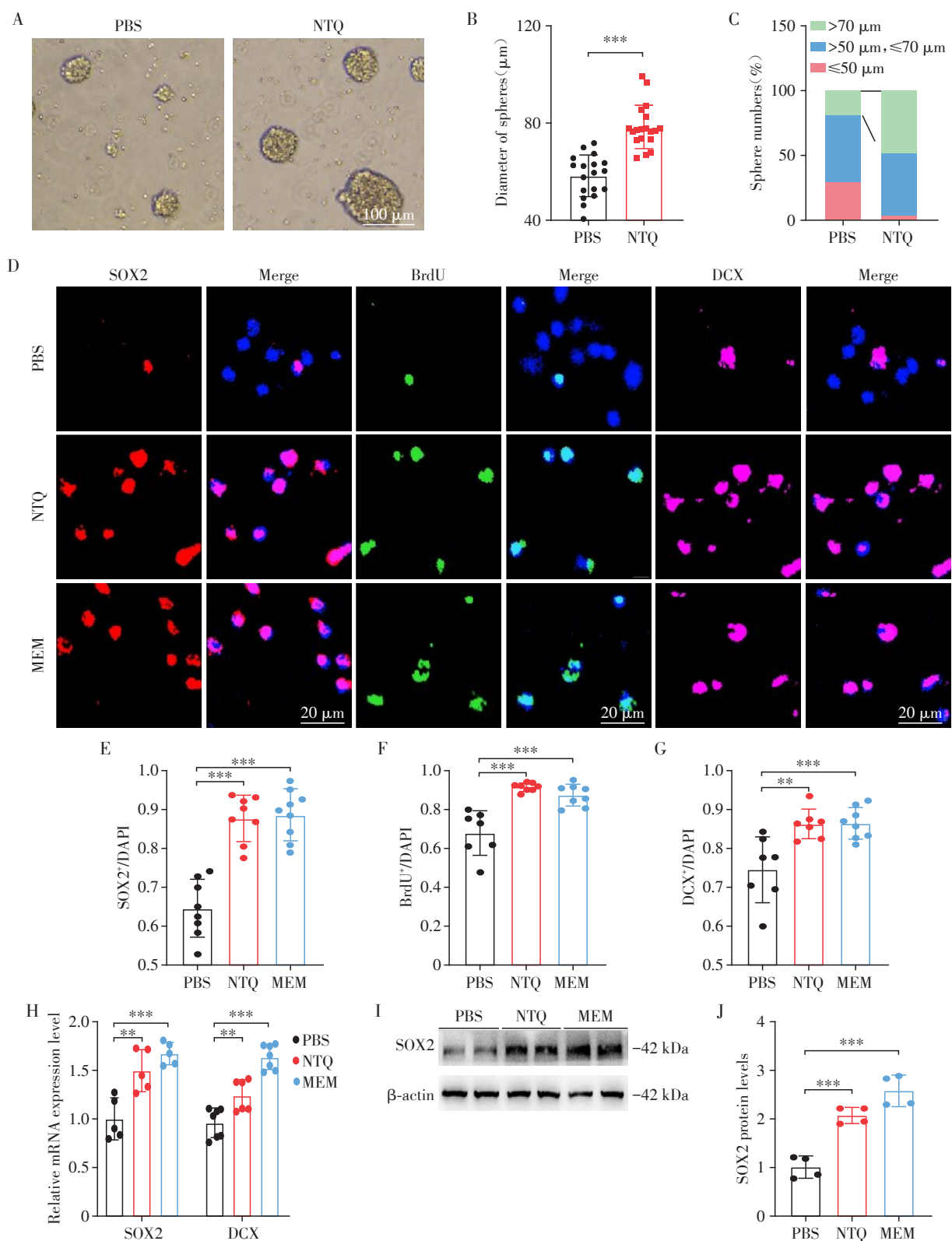


图2 NTQ处理对细胞活力的影响

Figure 2 The impact of NTQ treatment on cell viability



A: Representative images of neurospheres of the PBS and NTQ groups (scale bar=100 μm). B: Quantification of the neurosphere diameter of the PBS and NTQ groups ($n=20$). C: Proportion of different sized neurosphere of the PBS and NTQ groups. D: Immunofluorescence labeling of SOX2⁺(red), BrdU⁺(green) and DCX⁺(purple) cells of the PBS, NTQ and MEM groups. E-G: Quantification of the percentage of SOX2⁺(E), BrdU⁺(F) and DCX⁺(G) cells ($n=8$). H: RT-qPCR was used to detect the SOX2 and DCX mRNA levels ($n=5$). I, J: Western blot analysis of the SOX2 protein level ($n=4$), ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$. MEM: Memantine.

图3 NTQ促进NSC体外增殖

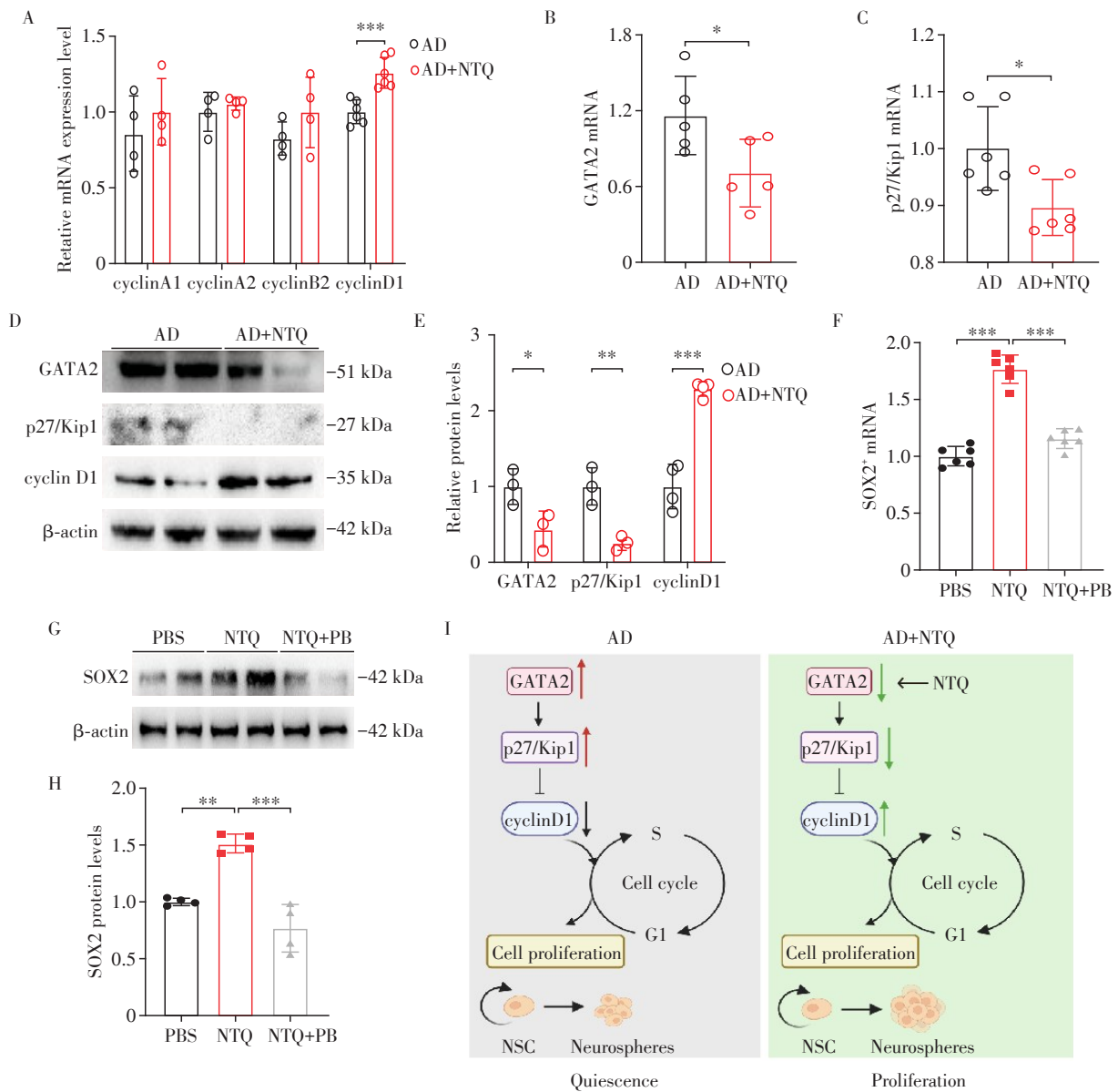
Figure 3 NTQ promoted NSC proliferation *in vitro*

和 p27/Kip1 进行了检测,结果显示,与 AD 小鼠相比,AD+NTQ 组中 GATA2 和 p27/Kip1 mRNA 水平下降(图 4B、C)。Western blot 显示,NTQ 处理后 cyclin D1 蛋白表达升高,而 GATA2 和 p27/Kip1 蛋白表达下降(图 4D、E)。其后,使用 cyclin D1-CDK 复合物的抑制剂 PB(1 μmol/L)处理 NTQ 组的 NSC,NTQ+PB 组干性基因 SOX2 的表达水平显著降低(图 4F~H)。这表明 NTQ 可能是通过抑制 GATA2,减弱

p27/Kip1 对细胞周期 cyclin D1 的抑制,从而促进细胞从 G1 到 S 期,使 NSC 发生增殖(图 4I)。

3 讨论

AD 是最常见的神经退行性疾病之一,表现为认知功能障碍。研究表明,AD 中海马区 NSC 的静息状态或数量减少会减少神经发生^[19]。而通过促进 NSC 增殖维持神经发生,是改善 AD 认知缺陷的



A: RT-qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of cyclin A1, cyclin A2, cyclin B2 and cyclin D1 in hippocampus of AD and AD+NTQ mice ($n=4$). B: RT-qPCR detected the GATA2 mRNA levels ($n=5$). C: RT-qPCR detected the mRNA levels of p27/Kip1 ($n=6$). D: Western blot analysis of the protein levels in the hippocampus of AD and AD+NTQ mice. E: Quantification of the protein expression ($n=3$). F: RT-qPCR detected the SOX2 mRNA levels in PBS, NTQ and NTQ+PB groups ($n=6$). G: Western blot analysis of the SOX2 protein levels. H: Quantification of the SOX2 protein levels ($n=4$). I: Schematic diagram illustrating the impact of NTQ on NSC proliferation. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$.

图4 NTQ通过GATA2-p27/Kip1-cyclin D1信号通路调控NSC增殖

Figure 4 NTQ regulated NSC proliferation through the GATA2-p27/Kip1-cyclin D1 signaling pathway

策略之一^[20]。SOX2是NSC的标志物,BrdU是一种胸腺嘧啶核苷类似物,用于检测增殖细胞^[21],DCX则是一种特异性表达于未成熟神经元中的微管结合蛋白,标记神经元前体细胞并反映新生神经元的增殖情况^[22]。本研究利用免疫荧光实验等方法,在体内证实了NTQ促进AD小鼠海马区NSC增殖。在体外实验中,NTQ处理显著增加了NSC中SOX2、DCX及BrdU的表达,说明其可促进NSC增殖。然而,NTQ是否对NSC的分化及神经元的生成有影响尚不明确,需进一步研究。

细胞周期蛋白是细胞增殖的调节分子^[23]。细胞周期蛋白cyclin A1、cyclin B2、cyclin D1和cyclin E1^[24],与CDK家族形成复合物调控细胞周期^[25]。其中,cyclin D1与CDK4/6形成复合物,介导G1向S期过渡^[26],在细胞周期中起关键作用^[27]。CDK4/6抑制剂PB靶向CDK4/6的激酶活性,导致G0/G1期细胞阻滞^[28],细胞增殖减少,促进神经元分化^[29]。p27/Kip1作为G1周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂,通过抑制cyclin-CDK复合物活性^[30],调节细胞从G1期进入S期^[31],阻滞细胞周期进程,抑制细胞增殖^[32]。GATA2是神经祖细胞增殖的抑制分子^[33],通过诱导p27/Kip1的表达抑制细胞生长^[34],阻滞细胞周期,使细胞维持静止状态。在本研究中,AD+NTQ组海马区GATA2和p27/Kip1的表达均呈下调趋势;加入CDK4/6抑制剂后,细胞增殖减少。这提示NTQ促进NSC增殖的分子机制可能是通过下调GATA2及其下游因子p27/Kip1,增强cyclinD1-CDK复合物活性,实现细胞周期的过渡,最终维持NSC增殖。尽管本研究证明了NTQ通过调节细胞周期影响NSC增殖,但尚未对其他相关通路进行检测。NTQ是否还通过其他途径发挥作用,仍需进一步研究。

目前,越来越多的研究表明,中药复方在AD防治中发挥重要作用,尤其是在改善AD中NSC损伤方面。团队前期研究发现,中药复方NTQ的主要成分黄芩素、芹菜素、小檗碱和黄芪异黄酮,显著改善小鼠认知功能障碍^[18]。本研究进一步证实了NTQ促进NSC增殖的有效性,强调了其在神经发生中的作用,为理解中药复方治疗AD的潜在机制提供了参考。未来可以进一步探索NTQ及其成分的作用机制,为AD的临床治疗提供新策略。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

王景泽负责实验方法设计、实际调查研究、实验数据分析、实验结果可视化、论文初稿撰写;李倩倩负责研究资源采集、实验方法设计、论文审阅;弓玄伟负责研究资源采集;杨依负责数据整理与分析;侯琳负责研究资金获取、论文审阅与修订;王树坤负责实验设计与验证、论文审阅;袁增强负责设计研究、研究资金获取、研究课题监管与指导。

Author's Contributions:

WANG Jingze was responsible for experimental methodology design, practical investigation, experimental data analysis, visualization of experimental results, and drafting the initial manuscript. LI Qianqian contributed to research resource collection, experimental methodology design, and manuscript review. GONG Xuanwei was responsible for research resource collection. YANG Yi managed data organization and analysis. HOU Lin secured research funding and contributed to manuscript review and revision. WANG Shukun was responsible for experimental design and verification, as well as manuscript review. YUAN Zengqiang oversaw research design, secured research funding, and provided supervision and guidance for the research project.

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[收稿日期] 2025-05-03

(本文编辑:唐震)

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[收稿日期] 2024-11-30

(本文编辑:陈汐敏)