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· 论 著 ·

微RNA-219通过ERK 1/2通路改善炎症所致新生SD大鼠脑内少突胶质细胞成熟障碍

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[摘要] **目的** 建立新生SD大鼠炎症模型, 初步探究微RNA-219 (miR-219) 促进少突胶质细胞成熟的机制。**方法** 将60只SD大鼠随机分为对照组、脂多糖 (LPS) 组 (LPS 0.15 mg/kg 腹腔注射)、LPS+miR-219 agomir组 (LPS 0.15 mg/kg 腹腔注射, miR-219 agomir 3 μL 侧脑室注射)、miR-219 antagomir组 (miR-219 antagomir 3 μL 侧脑室注射) 和 LPS+miR-219 agomir+U0126组 (LPS 0.15 mg/kg 腹腔注射, miR-219 agomir 3 μL 侧脑室注射, U0126 30 mg/kg 腹腔注射)。于大鼠出生第7天和第14天处死后取脑组织, 采用qPCR检测脑组织中miR-219及炎症因子*IL-1β*、*TNF-α*的mRNA表达水平, 蛋白质印迹法检测少突胶质细胞成熟标志物髓鞘碱性磷脂蛋白 (MBP) 和ERK 1/2表达水平, 免疫荧光检测大鼠胼胝体少突胶质细胞的数量。**结果** 与对照组相比, 大鼠腹腔注射LPS后脑组织内*IL-1β*、*TNF-α* mRNA表达均升高 ($P<0.01$), miR-219表达减少 ($P<0.01$)。与LPS组相比, 在用miR-219 agomir提升大鼠脑内miR-219的表达后MBP和ERK 1/2蛋白表达均增加 ($P<0.01$), 胼胝体少突胶质细胞数量增加。与对照组相比, 在用miR-219 antagomir降低大鼠脑内miR-219的表达后, MBP和ERK 1/2蛋白表达均减少 ($P<0.01$), 胼胝体少突胶质细胞数量减少。用ERK 1/2通路抑制剂U0126处理后, miR-219对少突胶质细胞的促成熟作用受到了抑制 ($P<0.01$)。**结论** 在大鼠脑内miR-219对少突胶质细胞的促成熟作用是通过ERK 1/2通路发挥作用的。

[关键词] 炎症; 脑白质损伤; 微RNA-219; 细胞外信号调控的激酶; 少突胶质细胞

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MicroRNA-219 promotes oligodendrocyte maturation through ERK 1/2 signaling pathway in inflammation model of neonatal SD rats

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[Abstract] **Objective** To establish an inflammation model in neonatal SD rats and to explore the mechanism by which microRNA-219 (miR-219) promotes oligodendrocyte maturation. **Methods** Sixty SD rats were randomly assigned to control group, lipopolysaccharide [LPS] group (LPS 0.15 mg/kg, intraperitoneal injection), LPS+miR-219 agomir group (LPS 0.15 mg/kg, intraperitoneal injection; miR-219 agomir 3 μL, intraventricular injection), miR-219 antagomir group (miR-219 antagomir 3 μL, intraventricular injection), or LPS+miR-219 agomir+U0126 group (LPS 0.15 mg/kg, intraperitoneal injection; miR-219 agomir 3 μL, intraventricular injection; U0126 30 mg/kg, intraperitoneal injection). The rats were sacrificed on the 7th and 14th day of life and the brain tissue was harvested. The expression levels of miR-219 and inflammatory factors interleukin-1β (*IL-1β*) and tumor necrosis factor-α (*TNF-α*) mRNA were detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. The expression levels of myelin basic protein (MBP) and extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK 1/2) were detected by Western blotting. The number of oligodendrocytes in the corpus callosum was observed

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by immunofluorescence. **Results** Compared with the control group, the expression levels of *IL-1 β* and *TNF- α* mRNA were significantly increased after intraperitoneal injection of LPS in rats (both $P < 0.01$), and the expression of miR-219 was significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$). Compared with the LPS group, the expression levels of MBP and ERK 1/2 were significantly increased after miR-219 agomir was used to enhance the expression of miR-219 in the brain of rats (both $P < 0.01$), with increased oligodendrocytes in the corpus callosum. Compared with the control group, the expression levels of MBP and ERK 1/2 were significantly decreased after miR-219 antagomir was used to reduce the expression of miR-219 in the brain of rats (both $P < 0.01$), with decreased oligodendrocytes in the corpus callosum. After treatment with the ERK 1/2 pathway inhibitor U0126, the maturation promoting effect of miR-219 on oligodendrocytes was significantly inhibited ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion miR-219 can promote the maturation of oligodendrocytes in rat brain through the ERK 1/2 pathway.

[**Key words**] inflammation; white matter injury; microRNA-219; extracellular signal-regulated kinase; oligodendrocytes

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新生儿感染往往导致脑损伤的发生,并且伴随少突胶质细胞(oligodendrocyte, OL)成熟障碍和髓鞘形成受损^[1]。OL在中枢神经系统中的主要作用是促进髓鞘生成,若其成熟发生障碍则会引髓鞘生成障碍,发生脱髓鞘疾病,导致认知、行为和感觉功能下降^[2]。miRNA是一类小的非编码RNA分子,由许多真核生物表达,能调节体内大多数生物学进程^[3-4]。微RNA-219(microRNA-219, miR-219)可以调控少突胶质祖细胞的分化,并在已成熟的OL中大量表达^[5-7],在脊髓损伤等脱髓鞘疾病动物模型脑部过表达miR-219可以促进OL成熟,但相关机制并不明确^[5-6]。本研究在模拟炎症的新生SD大鼠侧脑室注射miR-219 agomir(一种miR-219模拟物),同时于空白对照的新生SD大鼠侧脑室注射miR-219 antagomir(一种miR-219拮抗物),观察OL的成熟情况并探究miR-219促进OL成熟的机制,为临床治疗新生儿感染所致脑损伤提供新的线索。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS;上海希格玛高技术有限公司),miR-219 agomir和miR-219 antagomir[生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司],反转录和qPCR试剂(美国MCE公司),TRIzol(美国Invitrogen公司),全蛋白质提取试剂盒(江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司), β 微管蛋白抗体、髓鞘碱性磷脂蛋白(myelin basic protein, MBP)抗体、ERK 1/2抗体(美国Cell Signaling Technology公司),TRITC荧光二抗、FITC荧光二抗和山羊抗兔IgG H&L[艾博抗(上海)贸易有限公司],BCA试剂盒、ERK 1/2通路

抑制剂U0126(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司)。

1.2 动物分组与处理 将60只新生SD大鼠随机分为5组:对照组、miR-219 antagomir组、LPS组、LPS+miR-219 agomir组和LPS+miR-219 agomir+U0126组,每组12只。3组炎症模型SD大鼠出生24h后腹腔注射0.15 mg/kg LPS,连续2d;对照组和miR-219 antagomir组则在相同时间腹腔注射等体积生理盐水。LPS+miR-219 agomir和LPS+miR-219 agomir+U0126组大鼠,腹腔注射LPS 12h后,定位于大鼠前囟后0.6 mm、中线左(右)0.8 mm、颅骨下2.4 mm使用微量注射器注射miR-219 agomir,将注射体积设置为3 μ L,注射速度设置为3 μ L/min,留针1 min。U0126(30 mg/kg)溶于DMSO,并于侧脑室注射miR-219 agomir前30 min腹腔注射。miR-219 antagomir的注射方法与miR-219 agomir相同。

分别于大鼠出生后7 d和14 d断头处死大鼠,于冰上迅速剥离脑组织并一分为二,一份冻存于-80 $^{\circ}$ C,另一份用4%多聚甲醛溶液固定。

1.3 qPCR检测脑组织炎症因子*IL-1 β* 和*TNF- α* 的mRNA表达水平 取-80 $^{\circ}$ C冻存的脑组织,采用TRIzol法提取总RNA,根据试剂使用说明书反转录成cDNA,再进行qPCR扩增。*IL-1 β* 上游引物序列为5'-CCAGCTCAAATCTCACAGCAG-3',下游引物序列为5'-CTTCTTTGGGTATTGCTTGGGATC-3';*TNF- α* 上游引物序列为5'-TTCCGAATTCAGTGGAGCCTCGAA-3',下游引物序列为5'-TGC-ACCTCAGGGAAGAATCTGGA-3';内参基因*GAPDH*上游引物序列为5'-TGAAGCAGGCATCTGAGGG-3',下游引物序列为5'-CGAAGGTGGAAGAGTGGGAG-3'。qPCR反应条件:95 $^{\circ}$ C

3 min; 95 °C 30 s、55 °C 20 s, 40 个循环。所用引物均由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。

1.4 qPCR 检测脑组织 miR-219 表达水平 以上述 cDNA 为模板采用 qPCR 扩增 miR-219, miR-219 上游引物序列为 5'-AGGCGCATTGATTGTCCAA-ACG-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-ATCCAGTGCAGGG-TCCGAGG-3'; 内参基因 U6 上游引物序列为 5'-GCAGCTACCTCAGTGCA-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-GCGAACGCAGGAATTTGTGT-3'。qPCR 反应条件: 95 °C 10 min; 95 °C 2 s、60 °C 20 s、70 °C 10 s, 40 个循环。所用引物均由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司合成。

1.5 蛋白质印迹法检测 OL 标志物 MBP 和 ERK 1/2 通路蛋白表达水平 取-80 °C 冻存的脑组织, 按全蛋白质提取试剂盒说明书提取蛋白质, 用 BCA 法测蛋白质浓度。取 40 μg 蛋白质用 SDS-PAGE 分离, 转至 PVDF 膜上(105 V、105 min); 用 5% 脱脂牛奶封闭 1 h, TBST 洗 3 次, 每次 5 min; 加 MBP、ERK 1/2 抗体(稀释比例均为 1 : 1 000) 于 4 °C 摇床孵育 14 h, TBST 洗 3 次, 每次 5 min; 加山羊抗兔 IgG H&L(稀释比例为 1 : 3 000) 于 26 °C 孵育 1.5 h, TBST 洗 5 次, 每次 3 min。显影后用 ImageJ 软件对条带灰度值进行分析。

1.6 免疫荧光法检测胼胝体成熟 OL 数量 取 4%

多聚甲醛溶液固定的脑组织制成冰冻切片, 将冰冻切片用山羊血清封闭 30 min; 吸弃山羊血清, PBS 洗 2 次, 加 MBP 和 ERK 1/2 抗体(稀释比例均为 1 : 200) 于 4 °C 湿盒孵育 24 h, PBS 洗 3 次; 用 TRITC 荧光二抗和 FITC 荧光二抗(稀释比例均为 1 : 500) 室温孵育 2 h, PBS 洗 3 次; 用 DAPI 染核, PBS 洗 3 次。采用荧光淬灭剂封片, 在荧光显微镜下观察。

1.7 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 24.0 软件进行统计学分析。数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 采用 Dunnett's *t* 检验进行组间比较, 检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 LPS 导致大鼠全身炎症反应并使其脑组织内 miR-219 表达降低 大鼠腹腔注射 LPS 后脑组织内 *IL-1 β* mRNA (1.34 ± 0.12 vs 0.31 ± 0.07) 和 *TNF- α* mRNA (1.46 ± 0.21 vs 0.46 ± 0.03) 的表达与对照组相比均升高, 而 miR-219 表达减少 (0.42 ± 0.12 vs 1.40 ± 0.05), 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.01$)。

2.2 miR-219 agomir 可促进 OL 成熟 qPCR 和蛋白质印迹法检测结果显示, 与 LPS 组大鼠对比, LPS+miR-219 agomir 组大鼠脑组织内 miR-219、MBP、ERK 1/2 表达均升高 ($P < 0.01$, 图 1), 免疫荧光法检测结果显示大鼠胼胝体 OL 数量增加(图 2)。

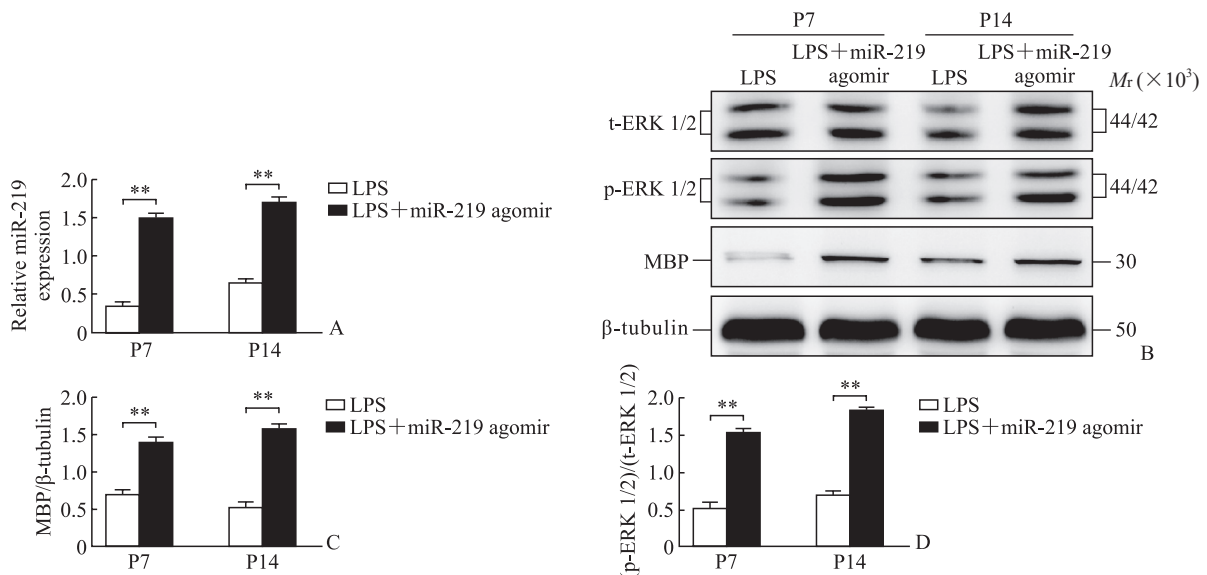


图 1 miR-219 agomir 干预前后炎症模型 SD 大鼠脑组织中 miR-219、MBP、ERK 1/2 的表达

Fig 1 Expression of miR-219, MBP, and ERK 1/2 in brain tissue of SD rats of inflammation model before and after intervention with miR-219 agomir

A: Expression of miR-219 detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction; B-D: Expression of MBP and ERK 1/2 detected by Western blotting. $**P < 0.01$. $n = 6$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. miR-219: MicroRNA-219; MBP: Myelin basic protein; ERK 1/2: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2; LPS: Lipopolysaccharide; t-ERK 1/2: Total ERK 1/2; p-ERK 1/2: Phosphorylated ERK 1/2; P7: Postnatal day 7; P14: Postnatal day 14.

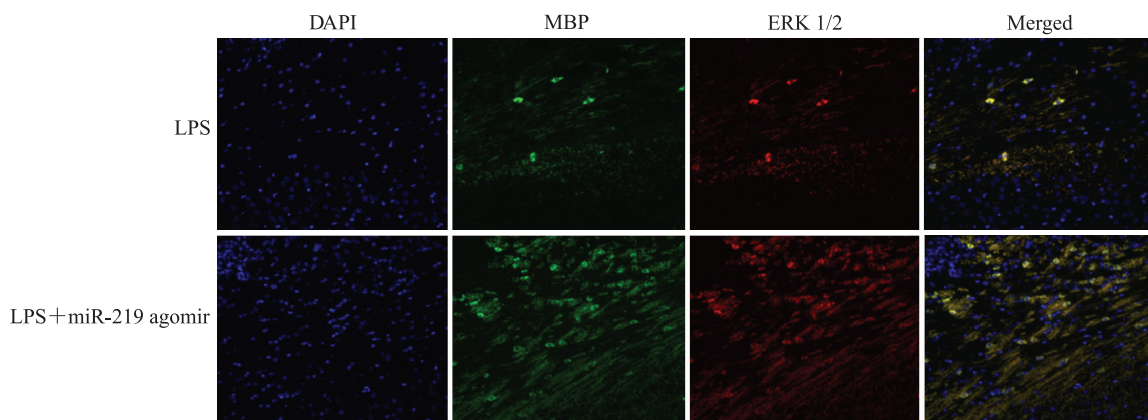


图2 免疫荧光法检测 miR-219 agomir 干预前后炎症模型 SD 大鼠胼胝体少突胶质细胞 (20×)

Fig 2 Oligodendrocytes in corpus callosum of SD rats of inflammation model before and after intervention with miR-219 agomir detected by immunofluorescence (20×)

miR-219: MicroRNA-219; LPS: Lipopolysaccharide; DAPI: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; MBP: Myelin basic protein; ERK 1/2: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2.

2.3 miR-219 antagomir 可抑制 OL 成熟 qPCR 和蛋白质印迹法检测结果显示,与对照组大鼠对比,miR-219 antagomir 组大鼠脑组织内 miR-219、

MBP、ERK 1/2 表达均降低 ($P < 0.01$, 图 3); 免疫荧光法检测结果显示大鼠胼胝体 OL 数量减少 (图 4)。

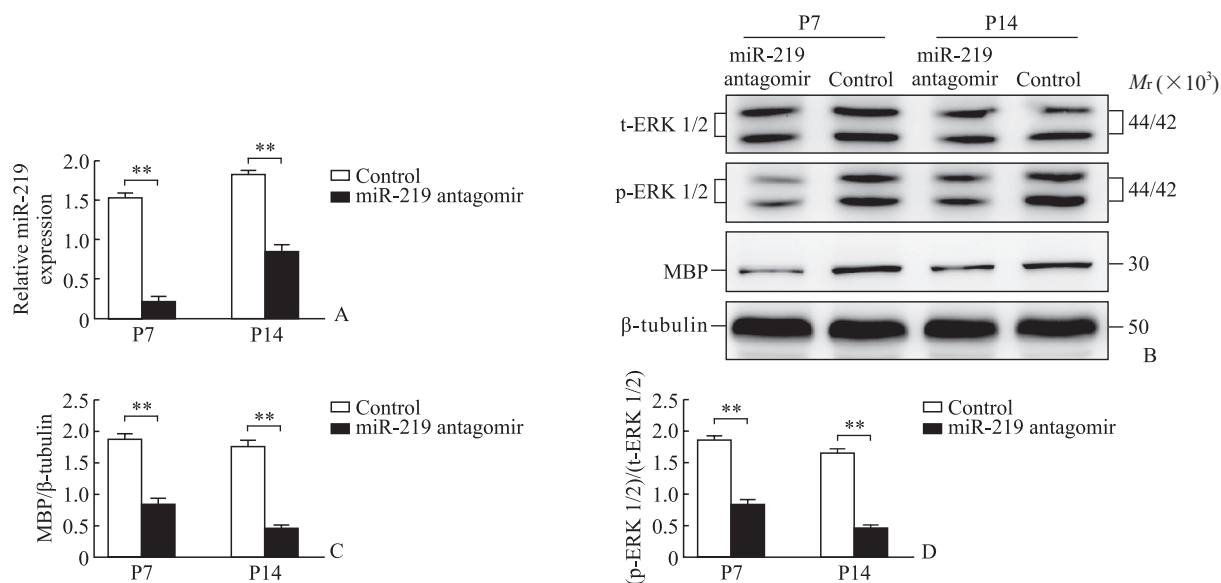


图3 miR-219 antagomir 干预前后 SD 大鼠脑组织中 miR-219、MBP、ERK 1/2 的表达

Fig 3 Expression of miR-219, MBP, and ERK 1/2 in SD rat brain tissue before and after intervention with miR-219 antagomir

A: Expression of miR-219 detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction; B-D: Expression of MBP and ERK 1/2 detected by Western blotting. $**P < 0.01$. $n = 6$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. miR-219: MicroRNA-219; MBP: Myelin basic protein; ERK 1/2: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2; t-ERK 1/2: Total ERK 1/2; p-ERK 1/2: Phosphorylated ERK 1/2; P7: Postnatal day 7; P14: Postnatal day 14.

2.4 U0126 对 OL 成熟的影响 蛋白质印迹法检测结果显示,用 ERK 1/2 通路抑制剂 U0126 处理后,大鼠脑组织内 ERK 1/2、MBP 蛋白表达均减少

($P < 0.01$, 图 5),表明 miR-219 对 MBP 表达的促进作用因 ERK 1/2 通路被抑制而减弱。

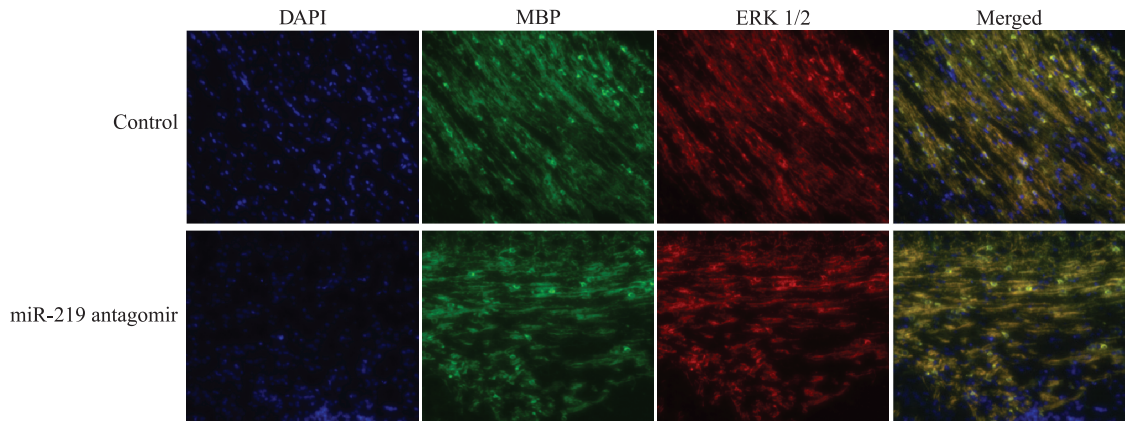


图4 免疫荧光法检测 miR-219 antagonist 干预前后大鼠胼胝体少突胶质细胞 (20×)

Fig 4 Oligodendrocytes of rat corpus callosum before and after intervention with miR-219 antagonist detected by immunofluorescence (20×)

miR-219: MicroRNA-219; DAPI: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; MBP: Myelin basic protein; ERK 1/2: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2.

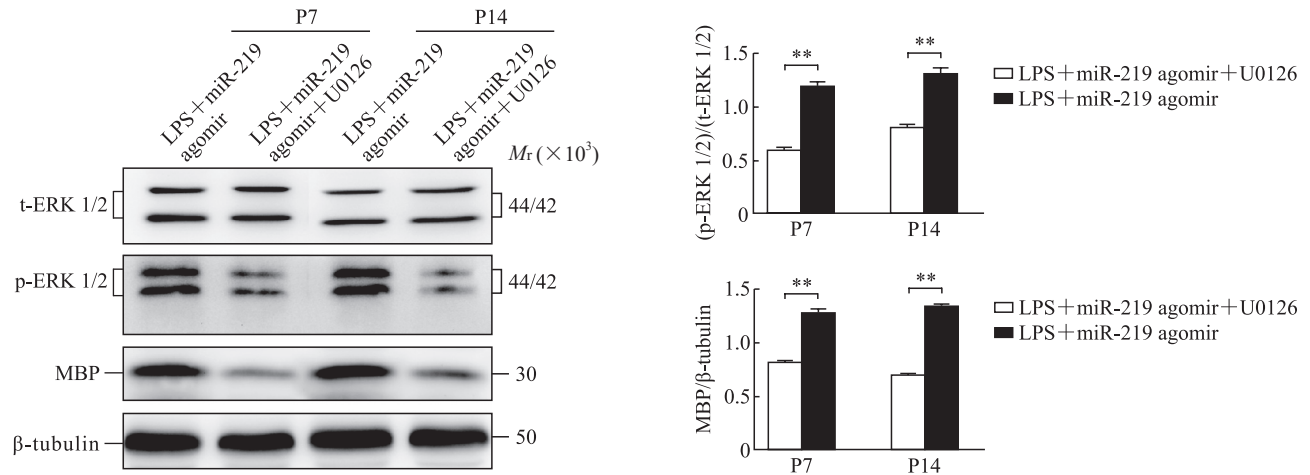


图5 蛋白质印迹法检测各组大鼠脑组织内 MBP 和 ERK 1/2 蛋白的表达水平

Fig 5 Protein expression of MBP and ERK 1/2 in rat brain tissue of each group detected by Western blotting

U0126 is an inhibitor of ERK 1/2 pathway. $^{**}P < 0.01$. $n = 6$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. MBP: Myelin basic protein; ERK 1/2: Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2; t-ERK 1/2: Total ERK 1/2; p-ERK 1/2: Phosphorylated ERK 1/2; LPS: Lipopolysaccharide; miR-219: MicroRNA-219; P7: Postnatal day 7; P14: Postnatal day 14.

3 讨论

新生儿免疫系统尚未成熟, 极易遭受各种感染^[8]。相关研究显示, 新生儿的急性和慢性炎症都可以导致脑损伤^[9-10]。新生儿感染导致的脑损伤类型虽多种多样, 但都伴随 OL 成熟障碍, 因此, 炎症被认为是 OL 成熟发生障碍的主要原因之一^[8,11]。OL 分布于中枢神经系统有髓神经纤维之间, 构成髓鞘, 其主要功能是形成 MBP、维持和保护神经元的正常功能^[12-14]。OL 发育异常会使髓鞘形成受损, 进而导致中枢神经系统多种疾病如多发性硬化、脑白质损伤等, 甚至可能引发精神类疾病^[2]。

miRNA 是一类内生的、长度为 20~24 个核苷酸的 RNA, 在体内各个系统中具有多种重要的调节作用^[15-16]。相关研究显示, miR-219、miR-338 等在 OL 的分化过程中表达量急剧增加, 尤其是 miR-219, 作为 OL 特有表达的 miRNA 在 OL 分化过程中表达达到峰值^[5-6]。在体外实验及脊髓损伤动物模型中, miR-219 可以促进少突胶质祖细胞分化为成熟的 OL, 从而促进髓鞘再生, 改善疾病的症状^[6,17-18]。本实验结果也证实, 在新生 SD 大鼠炎症模型中 miR-219 表达降低, 过表达 miR-219 可以促进 OL 成熟, 而抑制 miR-219 表达后 OL 的成熟受到了抑制。

ERK 1 和 ERK 2 是 MAPK 家族的成员,能影响 OL 的增殖和分化^[19]。在缺血缺氧性疾病中,ERK 通路的激活可以促进少突胶质祖细胞分化为成熟的 OL; 在模拟精神压力性疾病小鼠的海马区,激活 5-羟色胺以抑制 ERK 通路的活性后海马区 OL 的分化遭受损害^[20-21]。但在炎症导致的脑损伤尤其是动物实验中,ERK 通路的作用研究相对较少。本实验结果证实,在炎症新生大鼠脑内随着 miR-219 表达增多 ERK 1/2 活性增加,促进了 OL 成熟,而用 U0126 抑制 ERK 1/2 活性后 miR-219 对 OL 的促成熟作用受到抑制; 并且在空白新生大鼠脑内随着 miR-219 表达减少 ERK 1/2 活性减弱,OL 成熟受到抑制。

综上所述,miR-219 可以改善由炎症导致的新生 SD 大鼠脑部 OL 成熟障碍,且这一作用是通过 ERK 1/2 通路而发挥的。本研究结果为早产儿脑损伤的治疗研究提供了新的线索。

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