

COG1410 对视网膜缺血-再灌注损伤小鼠视网膜神经节细胞的保护作用及其机制

赵茹 罗晋媛 贺涛 邢怡桥

武汉大学人民医院眼科中心, 武汉 430060

通信作者: 邢怡桥, Email: yiqiao_xing57@whu.edu.cn

【摘要】 目的 探索载脂蛋白 E 模拟肽 COG1410 对小鼠视网膜缺血-再灌注 (IR) 损伤后 M1/M2 小胶质细胞极化及视网膜神经节细胞 (RGCs) 存活的影响及其可能的机制。方法 将 18 只 8 周龄 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠按照随机数字表法分为正常对照组 6 只、IR 3 d 组 6 只、IR 7 d 组 3 只和 IR 14 d 组 3 只, 其中 IR 组小鼠使用生理盐水进行前房灌注, 将眼压提高至 100 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa) 并维持 1 h, 以建立视网膜 IR 损伤模型。取正常对照组和 IR 3 d 组各 3 只, 采用视网膜冰冻切片免疫荧光染色法观察视网膜小胶质细胞的分布情况。取正常对照组、IR 3 d 组和 IR 14 d 组各 3 只, 通过视网膜铺片免疫荧光染色法观察视网膜 M1 型、M2 型小胶质细胞随 IR 损伤后时间的变化。另取 91 只 C57BL/6J 小鼠按照随机数字表法随机分为正常对照组 19 只、IR 组 24 只、生理盐水组 24 只、COG1410 组 24 只, 其中正常对照组小鼠维持正常眼压, 其余 3 个组均建立 IR 损伤模型, 且 COG1410 组和生理盐水组在造模后分别尾静脉注射 1 mg/kg COG1410 和等体积生理盐水。采用视网膜铺片免疫荧光染色法观察各组小胶质细胞表型及 RGCs 存活率; 采用实时荧光定量 PCR 法检测各组视网膜肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β) mRNA 的相对表达量; 采用 TUNEL 法观察视网膜神经细胞的凋亡情况; 采用 Western blot 法检测各组视网膜核因子 κ B (NF- κ B)、B 淋巴细胞瘤 2 (Bcl-2)、Bcl-2 关联 X 蛋白 (Bax) 蛋白的表达水平。结果 正常对照组与 IR 3 d 组视网膜小胶质细胞主要分布在神经节细胞层、内丛状层和外丛状层。正常对照组、IR 3 d 组、IR 7 d 组和 IR 14 d 组 M1 型、M2 型小胶质细胞数目总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 29.83, 57.62$; 均 $P < 0.001$); 与正常对照组相比, IR 3 d 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数量增多, IR 7 d 组 M2 型小胶质细胞数量增多, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组、COG1410 组 M1 型小胶质细胞比例分别为 (4.25 \pm 0.57)%、(65.26 \pm 10.43)%、(63.01 \pm 4.93)% 和 (33.13 \pm 4.46)%, M2 型小胶质细胞的数目分别为 (4.50 \pm 0.20)%、(11.47 \pm 0.24)%、(11.75 \pm 0.17)% 和 (38.93 \pm 4.26)%, 总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 23.33, 50.82$; 均 $P < 0.05$); 与 IR 组比较, COG1410 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目减少而 M2 型小胶质细胞数目增多, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 各组 RGCs 存活率及视网膜 TNF- α mRNA、IL-1 β mRNA 相对表达量、凋亡细胞数目、NF- κ B 和 Bax 蛋白表达水平、Bax/Bcl-2 值总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 30.77, 12.52, 6.74, 28.72, 13.02, 7.94, 7.58$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 与正常对照组比较, IR 组 RGCs 存活率明显降低, 视网膜凋亡细胞数增多, TNF- α 和 IL-1 β mRNA 表达量升高, 视网膜 NF- κ B 和 Bax 蛋白表达水平升高, Bax/Bcl-2 比值升高, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 与 IR 组比较, COG1410 组视网膜 RGCs 存活率升高, TNF- α 和 IL-1 β mRNA 表达量降低, TUNEL 阳性细胞减少, NF- κ B 和 Bax 蛋白表达水平降低, Bax/Bcl-2 比值降低, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 视网膜 IR 后 3 d, COG1410 促进 M1 型小胶质细胞向 M2 型极化, 抑制视网膜 NF- κ B 及下游炎症因子表达, 减轻视网膜炎症反应, 同时抑制凋亡相关蛋白的表达, 从而促进 RGCs 存活。

【关键词】 视网膜; 再灌注损伤; COG1410; 小胶质细胞极化; 青光眼; 载脂蛋白 E

基金项目: 湖北省自然科学基金青年项目 (2021CFB109); 武汉大学自主科研项目 (青年教师资助项目) (2042021kf0131)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20221116-00534

Protective effect of COG1410 on the survival of retinal ganglion cells in mice with retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury and its mechanism

Zhao Ru, Luo Jinyuan, He Tao, Xing Yiqiao

Eye Center, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan 430060, China

Corresponding author: Xing Yiqiao, Email: yiqiao_xing57@whu.edu.cn

[Abstract] Objective To explore the effects of apolipoprotein E-mimetic peptide COG1410 on M1/M2 microglia polarization and retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) survival after ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury in the mouse retina and its possible mechanisms. **Methods** Eighteen 8-week-old C57BL/6J male mice were divided into control group (6 mice), IR 3 days group (6 mice), IR 7 days group (3 mice), and IR 14 days group (3 mice) according to the randomized number table method. Mice in IR group were perfused in the anterior chamber using saline, and the intraocular pressure (IOP) was raised to 100 mmHg (1 mmHg=0.133 kPa) and maintained for 1 hour in order to establish a model of IR injury in the retina. Three mice from control group and 3 mice from IR 3 days group were taken to observe the distribution of retinal microglia by immunofluorescence staining of retinal frozen sections. Three mice were taken from normal control, IR 3 days, IR 7 days, and IR 14 days groups respectively to observe the changes of retinal M1-type and M2-type microglial cells with time after IR injury by immunofluorescence staining of retina. Another 91 C57BL/6J mice were randomly divided into normal control group (19 mice), IR group (24 mice), saline group (24 mice), and COG1410 group (24 mice) according to the random number table method. Mice in normal control group maintained a normal IOP, and the IR injury model was established in the other three groups. In addition, COG1410 group and saline group were injected with 1 mg/kg COG1410 and an equal volume of saline by tail vein injection, respectively. The microglia phenotype and survival rate of RGCs were observed by immunofluorescence staining of retinal wholemount. The relative expressions of retinal tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) mRNA were detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR. The apoptosis of retinal neuronal cells was observed by the TUNEL assay. The expression levels of retinal nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B), B lymphocyte-2 (Bcl-2), and Bcl-2-associated X protein (Bax) proteins were detected by Western blot. Use and care of animals strictly complied with the Hubei Provincial Regulations on the Management of Laboratory Animals and the experiment was approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of the Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University (No. WDRM20190113). **Results** Retinal microglia in normal control group and IR 3 days group were mainly distributed in the ganglion cell layer, inner plexiform layer, and outer plexiform layer. There were statistically significant differences in the comparison of the proportions of M1-type and M2-type microglia among normal control, IR 3 days, IR 7 days, and IR 14 days groups ($F=29.83, 57.62$; both at $P<0.001$). Compared with normal control group, the number of M1-type microglia was higher in IR 3 days group, and the number of M2-type microglia was higher in IR 7 days group, and the differences were statistically significant (all at $P<0.05$). The proportions of M1-type microglia in normal control group, IR group, saline group, and COG1410 group were $(4.25\pm 0.57)\%$, $(65.26\pm 10.43)\%$, $(63.01\pm 4.93)\%$, and $(33.13\pm 4.46)\%$, respectively, and the proportions of M2-type microglia in the four groups were $(4.50\pm 0.20)\%$, $(11.47\pm 0.24)\%$, $(11.75\pm 0.17)\%$, and $(38.93\pm 4.26)\%$, showing statistically significant differences among them ($F=23.33, 50.82$; both at $P<0.001$). The proportions of M1-type microglia decreased while the proportions of M2-type microglia increased in COG1410 group when compared with IR group, and the differences were statistically significant (both at $P<0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in RGCs survival rate, relative expression of retinal TNF- α and IL-1 β mRNA, retinal apoptotic cell count, retinal NF- κ B and Bax protein expression levels, and Bax/Bcl-2 ratio among the four groups ($F=30.77, 12.52, 6.74, 28.72, 13.02, 7.94, 7.58$; all at $P<0.05$). Compared with normal control group, there were significant decreases in the survival rate of RGCs and increases in retinal apoptotic cell number, TNF- α and IL-1 β mRNA expression, retinal NF- κ B and Bax protein expression levels, and Bax/Bcl-2 ratio in IR group (all at $P<0.05$). Compared with IR group, the COG1410 group had increased retinal RGCs survival rate, decreased TNF- α and IL-1 β mRNA expression levels, decreased TUNEL-positive cells, decreased NF- κ B and Bax proteins expression levels, and decreased Bax/Bcl2 ratio, and the differences were statistically significant (all at $P<0.05$). **Conclusions** Three days after retinal IR modeling, COG1410 promotes the polarization of M1-type microglia to M2-type, inhibits the expression of retinal NF- κ B and downstream inflammatory factors, and attenuates the retinal inflammatory response, as well as inhibits the expression of apoptosis-related proteins, which promotes the survival of RGCs.

[Key words] Retina; Reperfusion injury; COG1410; Microglial polarization; Glaucoma; Apolipoprotein E

Fund program: General Project of Natural Science Foundation of Hubei Province (Youth) (2021CFB109); Independent Scientific Research Project of Wuhan University (Subsidy Project for Young Teachers) (2042021kf0131)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20221116-00534

青光眼是世界范围内导致视力不可逆丧失的重要原因,以视神经的进行性退化和视网膜神经节细胞(retinal ganglion cells, RGCs)的不可逆丧失为特征^[1]。降低眼压是目前青光眼唯一的有效治疗手段,然而部分患者在眼压控制正常的情况下,病程仍在进展^[2]。有研究表明,在遗传性青光眼动物模型视神经损伤前就可在视神经中检测到促炎性单核细胞^[3-4]。除此之外,在一过性高眼压动物模型中,视网膜小胶质细胞与星形胶质细胞被大量激活^[4]。而抑制青光眼模型中胶质细胞的活化,可显著减少 RGCs 的死亡和轴突变性^[5-6]。因此,在青光眼疾病发展过程中,除高眼压对 RGCs 的机械性损伤外,神经炎症可能也是导致 RGCs 死亡的重要原因^[7]。小胶质细胞与星形胶质细胞是神经炎症相关的主要效应细胞,是视网膜常驻免疫细胞,共同维持视网膜微环境的稳定,其中小胶质细胞在神经炎症中发挥着核心作用^[8]。根据小胶质细胞功能,可将其分为经典激活型(M1 型)和交替激活型(M2 型);M1 型小胶质细胞被认为具有破坏性,释放炎症因子和活性氧,加剧组织损伤,而 M2 型小胶质细胞被认为具有保护性,吞噬组织碎片,促进组织修复^[9]。促进 M1 型小胶质细胞向 M2 型极化能最大程度减轻神经毒性,促进组织恢复。载脂蛋白 E (apolipoprotein E, APOE) 是中枢神经系统合成的主要载脂蛋白,对维持中枢神经系统的脂质稳态发挥重要作用,与神经炎症等密切相关^[10-11]。COG1410 是一种 APOE 受体结合域的模拟短肽,因其具有与 APOE 全蛋白相同的受体结合能力并且可自由透过血-脑屏障,而被用于神经系统的治疗研究,是一种具有转化应用前景的中枢神经保护剂^[12-16]。目前尚未发现有研究探索 COG1410 在青光眼中的作用。本研究拟通过构建视网膜缺血-再灌注(ischemia-reperfusion, IR)模型,探讨 COG1410 对视网膜小胶质细胞极化及 RGCs 存活的作用及其机制,以期对青光眼治疗提供新的思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 SPF 级雄性 8~10 周龄 C57BL/6J 小鼠,体质量 18~23 g,由辽宁长生生物技术股份有限公司提供[许可证号:SYSK(鄂)2015-0027],饲养于标准(明/暗循环:12 h/12 h)清洁环境,动物饲养及实验操作严格遵从《湖北省实验动物管理条例》,并获得武汉大学人民医院动物伦理委员会批准[批文号:WDRM 动(福)第 20190113 号]。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 兔抗小鼠离子钙结合衔接分子 1 (ionized calcium binding adapter molecule 1, Iba1) 抗体(日本 Wako 公司);大鼠抗小鼠 CD16/32 抗体(美国 BD Pharmingen 公司);羊抗小鼠 CD206 抗体(美国 R&D Systems 公司)、兔抗小鼠脑特异同源染色体/POU 结构域蛋白 3A (brain-specific homeobox/POU domain protein 3A, Brn3a) 抗体(德国 Synaptic Systems 公司);兔抗小鼠核因子- κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B) 抗体、兔抗小鼠 B 细胞淋巴瘤-2 (B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2) 抗体、兔抗小鼠 Bcl-2 关联 X 蛋白 (Bcl-2-associated X, Bax) 抗体(美国 Cell Signaling Technology 公司);驴抗兔和驴抗羊 AlexaFluor 594 IgG、驴抗兔 AlexaFluor 488 IgG (美国 Jackson 公司);驴抗大鼠 AlexaFluor 647 IgG (武汉安特捷生物技术有限公司);兔抗小鼠甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) 抗体、HRP 标记的羊抗兔 IgG、HRP-标记的驴抗羊 IgG (武汉塞维尔生物科技有限公司);TUNEL 试剂盒(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司)。CM1900 冰冻切片机(德国 Leica 公司);FV1200 激光扫描共聚焦显微镜、BX51 正置荧光显微镜(日本 Olympus 公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验小鼠的分组处理 采用随机数字表法将 18 只小鼠分为正常对照组 6 只、IR 3 d 组 6 只、IR 7 d 组 3 只和 IR 14 d 组 3 只,其中 IR 3 d 组、IR 7 d 组、IR 14 d 组小鼠建立视网膜 IR 模型,根据分组分别于造模后 3、7 和 14 d 处死并观察模型眼不同表型小胶质细胞变化。采用随机数字表法将 91 只小鼠分为正常对照组 19 只、IR 组 24 只、生理盐水组 24 只和 COG1410 组 24 只,其中 IR 组、生理盐水组和 COG1410 组小鼠均建立右眼视网膜 IR 损伤模型,正常对照组小鼠将针头插入前房后,维持正常眼压 1 h;剔除损伤虹膜、晶状体及感染的小鼠。按照文献中的剂量及方法给药,COG1410 组和生理盐水组分别于造模结束后每日尾静脉注射 200 μ l COG1410 生理盐水溶液 (1 mg/kg) 和等体积生理盐水,连续给药 3 d^[14]。

1.2.2 小鼠视网膜 IR 模型的制作 按照文献[17-18]中的方法构建 IR 损伤动物模型,腹腔内注射戊巴比妥钠麻醉小鼠 (40 mg/kg),使用碘伏棉球消毒眼周,以 5% 复方托吡卡胺滴眼液扩瞳,0.01% 丙美卡因滴眼液进行表面麻醉。待瞳孔散大后使用生理盐水装置连接 32G 针头,显微镜下将针头小心地插入前房,灌注开始可见眼球膨大、红光反射消失,维持 100 mmHg 眼压 1 h,小心退出针头,角膜和结膜出现水肿,即为造

模成功。操作过程中避免损伤虹膜及晶状体组织,造模过程中避免生理盐水外漏。

1.2.3 免疫荧光染色法观察各组小胶质细胞的分布情况 正常对照组和 IR 3 d 组各任意选取 3 只小鼠,在异氟烷气体麻醉状态下行颈椎脱臼法处死,摘取眼球,1 ml 注射器针头于角膜上戳一小孔,室温下 4% 多聚甲醛固定 1 h,显微镜下去除眼前节及玻璃体,置于 30% 蔗糖溶液中 4 ℃ 过夜,使用 OCT 包埋剂包埋,沿视盘制成 14 μm 厚冰冻切片。取冰冻切片,用含 5% 牛血清白蛋白和 0.3% Triton X-100 的磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffer solution, PBS)于室温封闭 2 h,抗 Iba1 抗体(1:1 000)4 ℃ 孵育过夜, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 10 min; AlexaFluor 488 IgG 二抗(1:500)室温孵育 2 h, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 10 min,再使用 DAPI 室温染核 10 min,抗荧光淬灭剂封片,正置荧光显微镜下观察并拍照。

1.2.4 免疫荧光染色法观察视网膜组织 M1/M2 型小胶质细胞及 RGC 数量 取正常对照组 14 只、IR 3 d 组 14 只、IR 7 d 组 3 只、IR 14 d 组 3 只、生理盐水组 11 只、COG1410 组 11 只小鼠,在异氟烷气体麻醉状态下行颈椎脱臼法处死,摘取眼球,室温下 4% 多聚甲醛固定 1 h,显微镜下去除眼前节及玻璃体,完整地取出视网膜。取分离的视网膜用含 5% 牛血清白蛋白和 0.3% Triton X-100 的 PBS 于 4 ℃ 封闭过夜;置于 Iba1 抗体(1:1 000)与 CD16/32 抗体(1:100)行双重免疫荧光标记;置于 Iba1 抗体(1:1 000)与 CD206 抗体(1:20)行双重免疫荧光标记;Brn3a 抗体(1:1 000)标记 RGCs,4 ℃ 孵育 72 h, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 20 min;置于相应 AlexaFluor 594 IgG(1:500)、AlexaFluor 488 IgG(1:500)、AlexaFluor 647(1:300)二抗中室温孵育 2 h, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 20 min。在距视盘 1/2~2/3 处将视网膜剪成四叶草形状并进行铺片,吸干多余水分,抗荧光淬灭剂封片。使用激光扫描共聚焦显微镜在 200 倍视野下观察,每瓣即为 1 个象限,每个象限任意选取 2 个视野,自 RGCs 层到色素上皮层共扫描 5 个层面,应用 ImageJ 软件对视网膜全层小胶质细胞进行计数,以 CD16/32⁺Iba1⁺细胞数量/Iba1⁺细胞数量百分比(%)来表示 M1 型小胶质细胞比例,CD206⁺Iba1⁺细胞数量/Iba1⁺细胞数量百分比(%)来表示 M2 型小胶质细胞比例。使用正置荧光显微镜在 400 倍视野下观察,每一象限任意选取 3 个视野,应用 ImageJ 软件对 Brn3a 阳性染色细胞进行计数,以 IR 组、生理盐水组和 COG1410 组存活的 RGC 数目与正常对照组 RGC 数目的比值来表示 RGC 存活率。

1.2.5 实时荧光定量 PCR 法检测各组视网膜 TNF-α、IL-1β mRNA 的表达情况 取正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组和 COG1410 组小鼠各 5 只,于 IR 造模后 3 d 处死,在无 RNA 酶条件下分离小鼠视网膜,按照说明书提取 RNA,并按照逆转录试剂盒合成 cDNA。采用 SYBR Green 试剂盒(南京诺唯赞生物科技公司)进行逆转录 PCR,IL-1β 上游引物为 5'-GGCAGCTACCTGTCTCTTTC-3',下游引物为 5'-CGAGGCTTTTTTGTGTGTTCA-3';TNF-α 上游引物为 5'-AGACCCTCACACTCAGATCA-3',下游引物为 5'-GTAGACAAGGTACAACCCAT-3';β-actin 上游引物为 5'-GAAGTCCCTCACCTCCCAA-3',下游引物为 5'-GGCATGGACGCGACCA-3'。PCR 反应程序:95 ℃ 预变性 30 s;95 ℃ 变性 10 s,60 ℃ 退火及延伸 30 s,反应循环 40 次。熔解曲线程序:95 ℃ 解链 15 s,逐渐降温至 60 ℃ 维持 1 min,升温至 95 ℃ 维持 15 s。以 GAPDH 为内参照,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算 IL-1β、TNF-α mRNA 的相对表达量。

1.2.6 TUNEL 染色法观察各组视网膜凋亡细胞 取正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组、COG1410 组各 3 只小鼠,在异氟烷气体麻醉状态下行颈椎脱臼法处死,摘取眼球,1 ml 注射器针头于角膜上戳一小孔,室温下 4% 多聚甲醛固定 1 h,显微镜下去除眼前节及玻璃体后置于 30% 蔗糖溶液中,4 ℃ 过夜,使用 OCT 包埋剂包埋,制成 14 μm 厚冰冻切片。参照 TUNEL 试剂盒说明书,将冰冻切片置于 4% 多聚甲醛室温固定 30 min, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 10 min;使用含 0.5% TritonX-100 的 PBS 溶液室温孵育 5 min, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 10 min;使用 TUNEL 检测液于 37 ℃ 避光孵育 1 h, PBS 洗涤 3 次,每次 10 min;DAPI 室温孵育 10 min,抗荧光淬灭剂封片。使用激光扫描共聚焦显微镜于 200 倍视野下观察,连续取 6 个视野进行拍照,采用 ImageJ 软件对凋亡细胞进行计数。

1.2.7 Western blot 法检测各组小鼠视网膜 NF-κB、Bax、Bcl2 蛋白表达水平 取正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组和 COG1410 组小鼠各 5 只,于 IR 造模后 3 d 取模型眼,置于冰上剖取视网膜组织,迅速置于裂解液中,使用超声裂解仪进行裂解(超声能量 25%,超声 5 s 停 3 s,共 5 个循环),离心后收集上清,BCA 蛋白定量法测定总蛋白浓度;取蛋白进行 10% SDS-PAGE 电泳,转印至 PVDF 膜并于 5% 脱脂奶粉中室温封闭 1 h,分别置于抗 NF-κB 抗体(1:1 000)、抗 Bax 抗体(1:1 000)、抗 Bcl2 抗体(1:500)、抗 GAPDH 抗体(1:1 000)4 ℃ 孵育过夜;充分漂洗后,将膜置于相应 HRP 标记的羊抗兔 IgG、驴抗羊 IgG 中室温孵育 1 h;

充分漂洗后,参照化学发光试剂盒于化学发光仪下显影。采用 ImageJ 软件分析条带灰度值,以 GAPDH 为内参照,计算各目的蛋白相对表达量。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 Graphpad Prism 8.4.0 软件进行统计分析。各组测量指标数据资料经过 Shapiro-Wilk 检验呈正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,经 Levene 检验证实方差齐。各組间测量指标总体差异比较采用单因素方差分析,多重比较采用 Bonferroni 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 正常对照组与 IR 3 d 组小鼠视网膜小胶质细胞分布比较

各组 Iba1 阳性小胶质细胞主要分布在神经节细胞层、内丛状层、外丛状层;与正常对照组比较,IR 3 d 组的 Iba1 表达明显增强(图 1)。

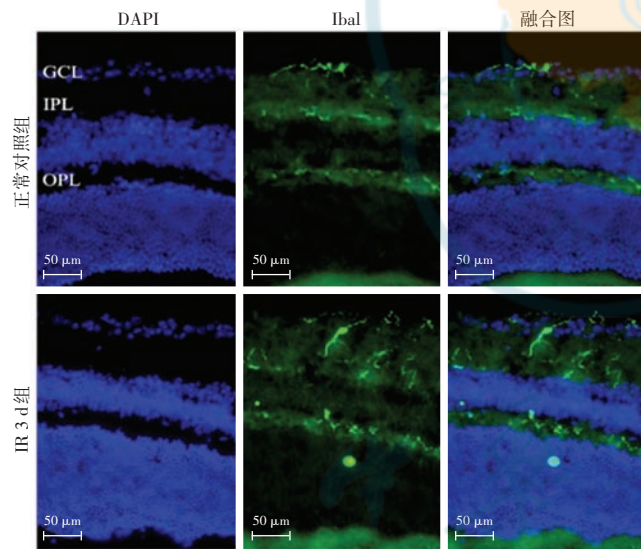


图 1 各组视网膜小胶质细胞分布情况 (AlexaFluor 488 × 400, 标尺 = 50 μm) 细胞核呈蓝色荧光, Iba1 阳性小胶质细胞呈绿色荧光, 各组中神经节细胞、内丛状层、外丛状层均可见 Iba1 阳性染色, 其中 IR 组的 Iba1 荧光强度明显高于正常对照组 IR: 缺血-再灌注; DAPI: 4', 6-二脒基-2-苯基吡啶; Iba1: 离子钙结合衔接分子 1; GCL: 神经节细胞层; IPL: 内丛状层; OPL: 外丛状层

Figure 1 Distribution of retinal microglia in different groups (AlexaFluor 488 × 400, bar = 50 μm) Nuclei were blue. Iba1-positive microglia was green. Iba1-positive staining was seen in ganglion cells, inner plexiform layer, and outer plexiform layer in each group. The intensity of Iba1 fluorescence was significantly higher in IR group than in normal control group IR: ischemia-reperfusion; DAPI: 4', 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; Iba1: ionized calcium binding adapter molecule 1; GCL: ganglion cell layer; IPL: inner plexiform layer; OPL: outer plexiform layer

2.2 IR 造模后不同时间点小鼠视网膜 M1/M2 型小胶质细胞数目变化

随着 IR 造模后时间的延长,小胶质细胞由静息态转变为激活态,表现为细胞数目增多,细胞形态由细长分枝状转变为阿米巴样。正常对照组、IR 3 d 组、IR 7 d 组、IR 14 d 组的 M1 型小胶质细胞比例分别为 $(4.25 \pm 0.57)\%$ 、 $(65.26 \pm 10.43)\%$ 、 $(13.68 \pm 0.39)\%$ 和 $(8.05 \pm 0.36)\%$, M2 型小胶质细胞比例分别为 $(4.50 \pm 0.20)\%$ 、 $(11.47 \pm 0.24)\%$ 、 $(14.38 \pm 0.92)\%$ 和 $(9.37 \pm 0.50)\%$, 总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 29.83, 57.62$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。IR 3 d 组 M1 型小胶质细胞比例明显高于正常对照组, IR 3 d 组、IR 7 d 组、IR 14 d 组 M2 型小胶质细胞比例明显高于正常对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.001$) (图 2)。

2.3 各处理组小鼠视网膜组织 M1/M2 型小胶质细胞数目比较

IR 损伤后 3 d, 正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组、COG1410 组视网膜组织 M1 型小胶质细胞比例分别为 $(4.25 \pm 0.57)\%$ 、 $(65.26 \pm 10.43)\%$ 、 $(63.01 \pm 4.93)\%$ 和 $(33.13 \pm 4.46)\%$, M2 型小胶质细胞比例分别为 $(4.50 \pm 0.20)\%$ 、 $(11.47 \pm 0.24)\%$ 、 $(11.75 \pm 0.17)\%$ 和 $(38.93 \pm 4.26)\%$, 总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 23.33, 50.82$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 其中 IR 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目较正常对照组明显增多, COG1410 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目较 IR 组明显减少, M2 型小胶质细胞数目较 IR 组明显增多, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (图 3)。

2.4 各处理组小鼠视网膜组织中 RGCs 存活率比较

视网膜铺片 Brn3a 免疫荧光染色显示, COG1410 组 RGCs 数量多于 IR 组(图 4A)。正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组和 COG1410 组的 RGCs 存活率分别为 $(100.00 \pm 4.58)\%$ 、 $(54.30 \pm 9.69)\%$ 、 $(56.09 \pm 7.69)\%$ 和 $(77.60 \pm 8.10)\%$, 总体比较差异有统计学意义 ($F = 30.77, P < 0.05$), 其中 IR 组 RGCs 存活率明显低于正常对照组和 COG1410 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.01$); IR 组和生理盐水组的 RGCs 存活率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) (图 4B)。

2.5 各处理组视网膜 TNF-α 和 IL-1β mRNA 相对表达量比较

IR 组、生理盐水组、COG1410 组 TNF-α mRNA 相对表达量分别为 1.00 ± 0.34 、 0.92 ± 0.13 、 0.30 ± 0.06 ; IL-1β mRNA 相对表达量分别为 1.00 ± 0.33 、 1.03 ± 0.39 、 0.32 ± 0.16 , 总体比较差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 12.52, 6.47$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 其中, COG1410 组 TNF-α、IL-1β mRNA 相对表达量较 IR 组明显降低, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$) (图 5)。

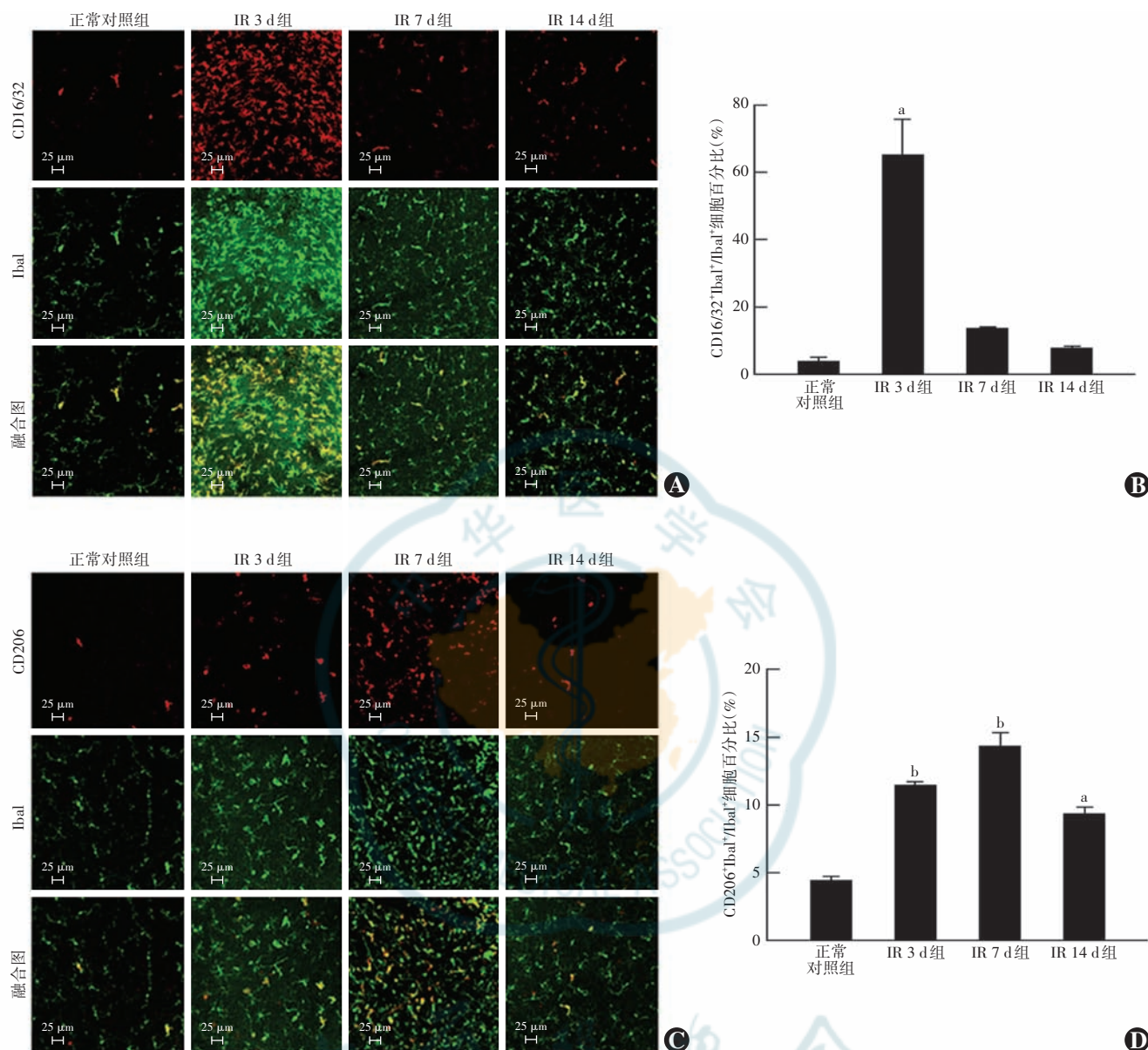


图 2 IR 造模后各不同时间小鼠视网膜组织中 M1/M2 型小胶质细胞数量比较 A: 各组视网膜组织 M1 型小胶质细胞免疫荧光染色 ($\times 200$, 标尺 = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD16/32 阳性染色为红色荧光 (Alexa Fluor 647), Iba1 阳性染色为绿色荧光 (Alexa Fluor 488), 融合图中 M1 型小胶质细胞呈黄色荧光; 正常对照组中 M1 型小胶质细胞较少, IR 3 d 组、IR 7 d 组和 IR 14 d 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目增多, 其中 IR 3 d 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目最多 B: 各组 M1 型小胶质细胞百分比比较 $F = 29.83, P < 0.001$. 与正常对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.001$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 3$) C: 各组视网膜组织 M2 型小胶质细胞免疫荧光染色 ($\times 200$, 标尺 = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD206 阳性染色为红色 (Alexa Fluor 594), Iba1 阳性染色为绿色 (Alexa Fluor 488), 融合图中 M2 型小胶质细胞呈黄色; 正常对照组 M2 型小胶质细胞数目较少, IR 3 d 组、IR 7 d 组、IR 14 d 组 M2 型小胶质细胞数目增多, 其中 IR 7 d 组的 M2 型小胶质细胞数目最多 D: 各组 M2 型小胶质细胞百分比比较 $F = 57.62, P < 0.001$. 与正常对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$, ^b $P < 0.001$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 3$) Iba1: 离子钙结合衔接分子 1; IR: 缺血-再灌注

Figure 2 Comparison of number of M1/M2 microglia in mice retinas at different time points after IR injury A: Immunofluorescence staining of M1 microglia in retina ($\times 200$, bar = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD16/32-positive staining showed red fluorescence (Alexa Fluor 647), and Iba1-positive staining showed green fluorescence (Alexa Fluor 488). M1 microglia in the merged picture showed yellow. There were few M1 microglia in control group, and the number of M1 microglia increased in IR 3 days, IR 7 days and IR 14 days groups, with IR 3 days group having the highest number of M1 microglia B: Comparison of the proportion of M1 microglia among different groups $F = 29.83, P < 0.001$. Compared with normal control group, ^a $P < 0.001$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 3$) C: Immunofluorescence staining of M2 microglia in retina ($\times 200$, bar = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD206-positive staining was red (Alexa Fluor 594), and Iba1-positive staining was green (Alexa Fluor 488). M2 microglia in the merged picture showed yellow. There were fewer M2 microglia in normal control group, and the number of M2 microglia increased in IR 3 days, IR 7 days and IR 14 days groups, with IR 7 days group having the highest number of M2 microglia D: Comparison of the proportion of M2 microglia among different groups $F = 57.62, P < 0.001$. Compared with control group, ^a $P < 0.01$, ^b $P < 0.001$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 3$) Iba1: ionized calcium binding adapter molecule 1; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

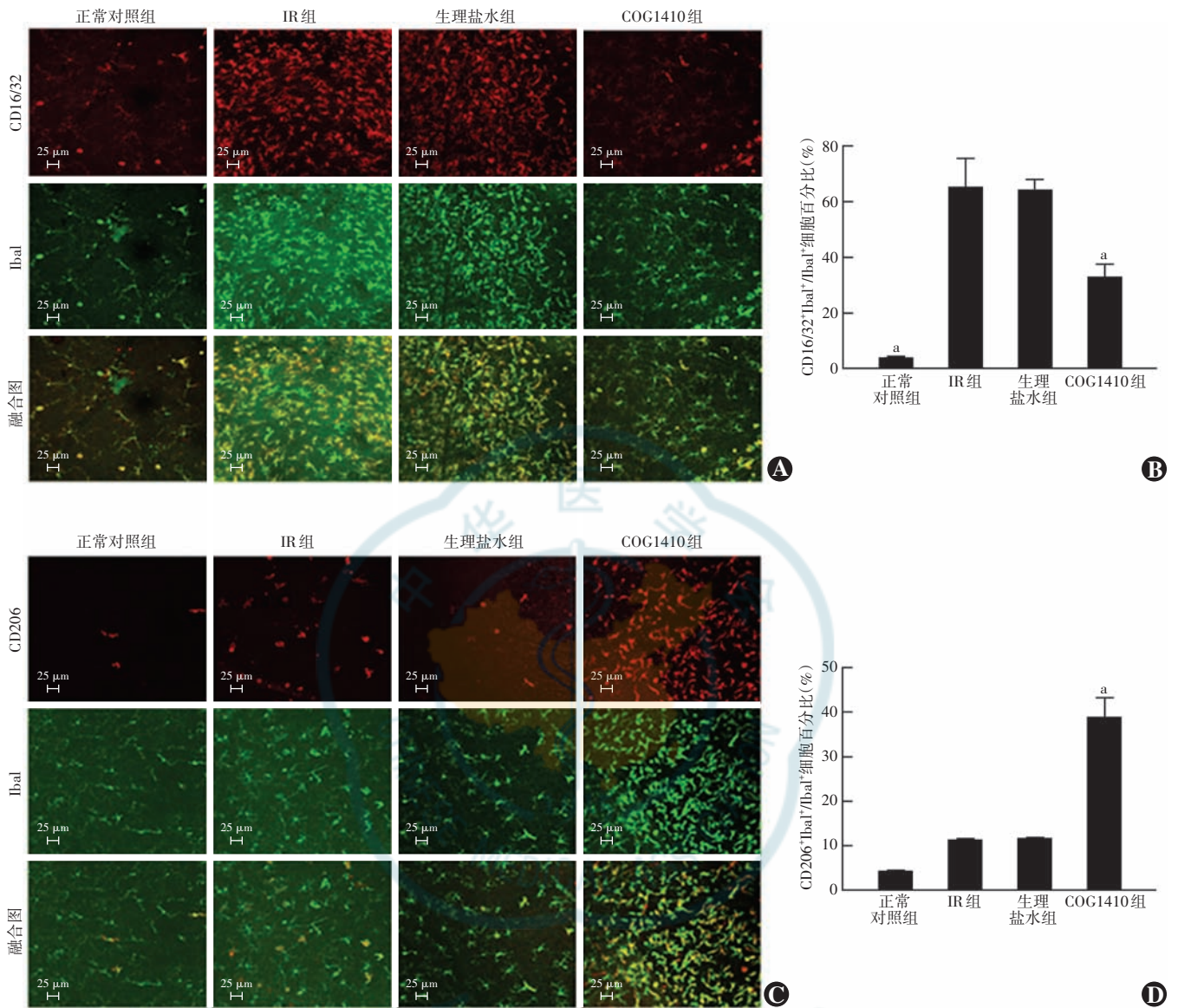


图3 各处理组小鼠视网膜组织中 M1/M2 型小胶质细胞数量比较 A: 各组视网膜组织 M1 型小胶质细胞免疫荧光染色 ($\times 200$, 标尺 = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD16/32 阳性染色为红色荧光 (Alexa Fluor 647), Iba1 阳性染色为绿色荧光 (Alexa Fluor 488), 融合图中 M1 型小胶质细胞呈黄色荧光; 正常对照组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目较少, IR 组、生理盐水组 M1 阳性小胶质细胞数目较正常对照组明显增多, COG1410 组 M1 阳性小胶质细胞数目较 IR 组、生理盐水组明显减少 B: 各组 M1 型小胶质细胞百分比比较 $F = 23.33, P < 0.05$. 与 IR 组比较, $^a P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 3$) C: 各组视网膜组织 M2 型小胶质细胞免疫荧光染色 ($\times 200$, 标尺 = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD206 阳性染色呈红色荧光 (Alexa Fluor 594), Iba1 阳性染色呈绿色荧光 (Alexa Fluor 488), 融合图中 M2 型小胶质细胞呈黄色荧光, 正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组的 M2 型小胶质细胞数目较少, COG1410 组 M2 型小胶质细胞数目较 IR 组、生理盐水组明显增多 D: 各组 M2 型小胶质细胞百分比比较 $F = 50.82, P < 0.05$. 与 IR 组比较, $^a P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 3$) Iba1: 离子钙结合衔接分子 1; IR: 缺血-再灌注

Figure 3 Comparison of the number of M1/M2 type microglia in mice retinas in different groups A: Immunofluorescence staining of M1 microglia in retinas ($\times 200$, bar = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD16/32-positive staining was red fluorescence (Alexa Fluor 647), and Iba1-positive staining was green fluorescence (Alexa Fluor 488). M1 microglia was yellow in merged diagram. There were fewer M1 microglia in control group, and the number of M1-positive microglia was significantly higher in IR group and saline group than in normal control group, and the number of M1-positive microglia was significantly lower in COG1410 group than in IR group and saline group B: Comparison of the proportion of M1 microglia among different groups $F = 23.33, P < 0.05$. Compared with IR group, $^a P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 3$) C: Immunofluorescence staining of M2 microglia in retinas ($\times 200$, bar = $25 \mu\text{m}$) CD206-positive staining showed red fluorescence (Alexa Fluor 594), and Iba1-positive staining showed green fluorescence (Alexa Fluor 488). M2 microglia was yellow in merged diagram. There were fewer M2 microglia in control group, IR group, and saline group, and the number of M2 microglia was significantly higher in COG1410 group than in IR group and saline group D: Comparison of the proportion of M2 microglia among different groups $F = 50.82, P < 0.05$. Compared with IR group, $^a P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 3$) Iba1: ionized calcium molecule 1; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

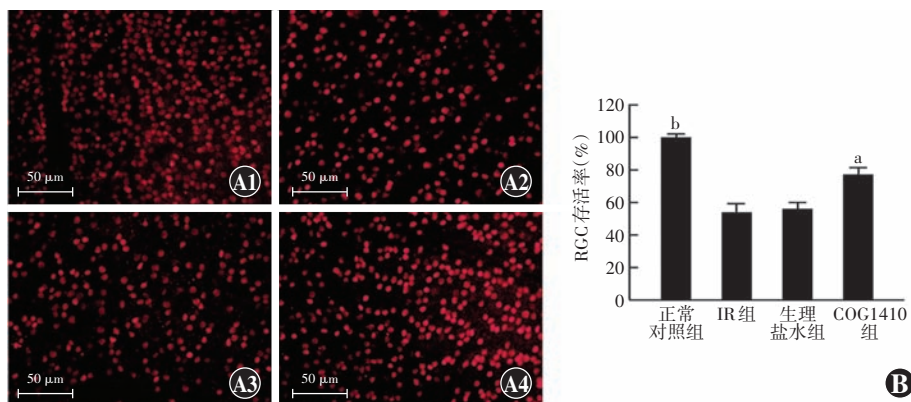


图 4 各处理组小鼠视网膜 RGCs 情况 A: Brn3a 免疫荧光染色观察视网膜 RGCs 情况 (Alexa Fluor 594 ×400, 标尺 = 50 μm) 正常对照组 Brn3a 阳性细胞数量多且排列紧密, IR 组及生理盐水组 Brn3a 阳性细胞数量较正常对照组减少, 排列疏松, COG1410 组的 Brn3a 阳性细胞数量较 IR 组和生理盐水组增多 A1: 正常对照组 A2: IR 组 A3: 生理盐水组 A4: COG1410 组 B: 各组小鼠视网膜 RGCs 存活率比较 $F = 30.77, P < 0.05$ 。与 IR 组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$, ^b $P < 0.001$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 5$) RGC: 视网膜神经节细胞; IR: 缺血-再灌注

Figure 4 Retinal RGCs of mice in different groups A: Observation of retinal RGCs by Brn3a immunofluorescence staining (Alexa Fluor 594 ×400, bar = 50 μm) Many Brn3a-positive cells were in a tight arrangement in normal control group. There were fewer Brn3a-positive cells in IR group and saline group compared with normal control group, and their arrangement was sparse. There were more Brn3a-positive cells in COG1410 group than in IR and saline groups A1: normal control group A2: IR group A3: normal saline group A4: COG1410 group B: Comparison of the survival rate of retinal RGCs among different groups $F = 30.77, P < 0.05$. Compared with IR group, ^a $P < 0.01$, ^b $P < 0.001$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 5$) RGC: retinal ganglion cell; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

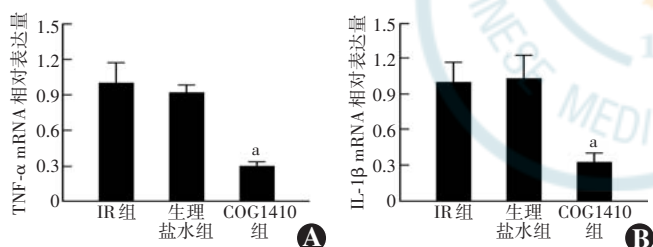


图 5 各组视网膜 TNF-α 和 IL-1β mRNA 相对表达量比较 A: TNF-α mRNA 相对表达量比较 $F = 12.52, P < 0.05$ 。与 IR 组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$ B: IL-1β mRNA 相对表达量比较 $F = 6.47, P < 0.05$ 。与 IR 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 5$) TNF: 肿瘤坏死因子; IL: 白细胞介素; IR: 缺血-再灌注

Figure 5 Comparison of relative expression of TNF-α and IL-1β mRNA in retinas A: Comparison of relative expression of TNF-α mRNA $F = 12.52, P < 0.05$. Compared with IR group, ^a $P < 0.01$ B: Comparison of relative expression of IL-1β mRNA $F = 6.47, P < 0.05$. Compared with IR group, ^a $P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 5$) TNF: tumor necrosis factor; IL: interleukin; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

2.6 各处理组小鼠视网膜神经细胞凋亡情况比较

TUNEL 染色结果显示, COG1410 组视网膜神经纤维层和外核层细胞凋亡数明显少于 IR 组和生理盐水组 (图 6A)。正常对照组、IR 组、生理盐水组、COG1410 组的凋亡细胞数目分别为 (4.33 ± 0.47)、(148.30 ± 13.40)、(170.67 ± 36.43) 和 (67.00 ± 11.05) 个/mm², 总体比较差异有统计学意义 ($F =$

28.72, $P < 0.001$), 其中与正常对照组比较, IR 组视网膜凋亡细胞明显高于正常对照组和 COG1410 组, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); IR 组与生理盐水组凋亡细胞数目比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) (图 6B)。

2.7 各处理组小鼠视网膜 NF-κB、Bax、Bcl2 蛋白表达比较

各组视网膜 NF-κB、Bax 蛋白相对表达量及 Bax/Bcl2 比值总体比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F = 13.02, 7.94, 7.58$, 均 $P < 0.01$), 其中与正常对照组比较, IR 组 NF-κB、Bax 蛋白相对表达量和 Bax/Bcl2 比值均升高, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); 与 IR 组比较, COG1410 组 NF-κB、Bax 蛋白相对表达量及 Bax/Bcl2 比值均明显降低, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$); IR 组与生理

盐水组 NF-κB、Bax 蛋白相对表达量以及 Bax/Bcl2 比值比较, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$) (图 7, 表 1)。各组 Bcl2 蛋白相对表达量总体比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($F = 1.78, P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

在中枢神经系统中, APOE 主要由神经胶质细胞分泌, 其与神经元及神经胶质细胞相互作用而被脂质化, 形成高密度脂蛋白, 运输脂质至神经元, 从而维持中枢系统的脂质稳态^[10]。在缺血性脑损伤动物模型中, APOE 可减轻中枢神经系统的炎症反应, 具有神经保护的潜力^[19]。然而, 外源性 APOE 相对分子质量较大, 无法通过血-脑屏障, 因而难以实现临床转化。COG1410 是一种衍生于 APOE 受体结合域的模拟短肽, 其相对分子质量较小, 具有与 APOE 全蛋白相同的受体结合能力, 并且可自由透过血-脑屏障, 被广泛应用于中枢神经系统疾病的研究^[20]。血-眼屏障和血-脑屏障对物质的转运具有相似性^[21-22], 为探讨 COG1410 全身给药是否对青光眼具有神经保护作用提供了可能。在创伤性视神经损伤的动物模型中, 尾静脉注射 COG1410 对 RGC 及视功能表现出良好的保护作用^[15]。本研究通过尾静脉注射 COG1410, 探讨其对 IR 损伤后小胶质细胞及 RGCs 的作用及机制。

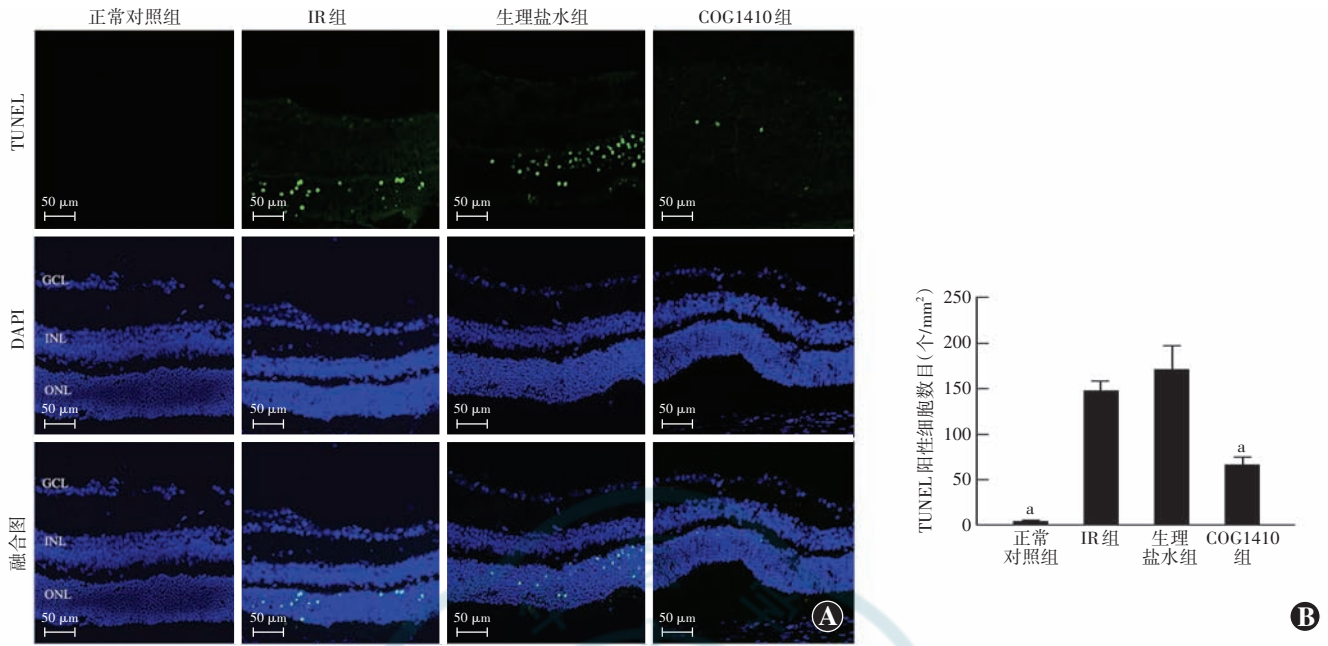


图 6 各组小鼠视网膜神经细胞凋亡情况比较 ($\times 400$, 标尺 = $50 \mu\text{m}$) A: 各组视网膜神经细胞 TUNEL 染色 凋亡细胞呈绿色荧光 (TUNEL), 细胞核呈蓝色荧光 (DAPI), 正常对照组视网膜各层未见凋亡细胞, IR 组、生理盐水组凋亡细胞明显增多, 主要集中在外核层, 其他层散在可见, COG1410 组凋亡细胞数量较 IR 组和生理盐水组减少 B: 各组凋亡细胞数比较 $F = 28.72, P < 0.001$. 与 IR 组比较, $^a P < 0.05, ^b P < 0.001$ (单因素方差分析, Bonferroni 检验, $n = 3$) TUNEL: 原位末端标记法; DAPI: 4'-6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚; IR: 缺血-再灌注; GCL: 神经节细胞层; INL: 内核层; ONL: 外核层; IR: 缺血-再灌注

Figure 6 Comparison of retinal neuronal cell apoptosis ($\times 400$, bar = $50 \mu\text{m}$) A: TUNEL staining of retinal neuronal cells in each group Apoptotic cells showed green fluorescence (TUNEL) and the nuclei showed blue fluorescence (DAPI). No apoptotic cell was seen in all retinal layers of control group, while apoptotic cells were significantly increased in IR and saline groups, mainly in the outer nuclear layer and scattering in the other layers. The number of apoptotic cells was reduced in COG1410 group compared with IR group and saline group B: Comparison of the number of apoptotic cells among different groups $F = 28.72, P < 0.001$. Compared with IR group, $^a P < 0.05, ^b P < 0.001$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test, $n = 3$) TUNEL: terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase mediated nick end labeling; DAPI: 4'-6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; IR: ischemia-reperfusion; GCL: ganglion cell layer; INL: inner nuclear layer; ONL: outer nuclear layer; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

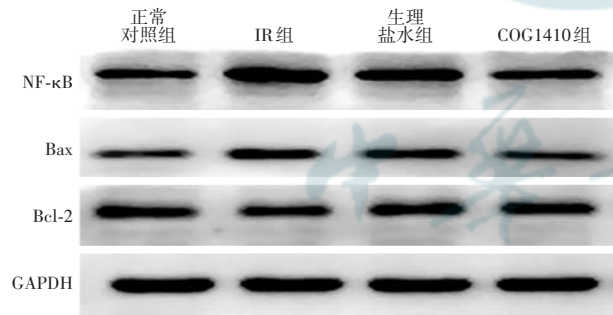


图 7 各组别小鼠视网膜中 NF- κ B、Bax、Bcl-2 蛋白 Western blot 电泳图 IR 组 NF- κ B、Bax 蛋白电泳条带灰度强于其他组 NF- κ B: 核因子 κ B; Bcl-2: B 淋巴细胞瘤-2; Bax: Bcl-2 关联 X 蛋白; GAPDH: 磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶; IR: 缺血-再灌注

Figure 7 Electrophoretogram of NF- κ B, Bax, and Bcl-2 proteins expressions in mice retinas detected by Western blot The grayscale of NF- κ B and Bax protein bands in IR group was higher than the other groups NF- κ B: nuclear factor κ B; Bcl-2: B-cell lymphomatoma-2; Bax: Bcl-2 associated X protein; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

驻免疫细胞,是组织面对刺激、感染时的第一道防线。小胶质细胞受刺激可活化为 M1 型或 M2 型, M1 型小胶质细胞释放促炎细胞因子,加重神经炎症,同时炎症因子又可刺激小胶质细胞进一步向 M1 型极化;而 M2 型小胶质细胞可吞噬组织碎片,加速炎症消退,促进组织愈合,发挥抗炎作用^[24]。当视网膜血流中断,视网膜代谢发生紊乱,血流再灌注时产生自由基和炎症细胞因子,激活小胶质细胞趋向于 M1 表型, M2 表型小胶质细胞可释放神经营养因子,在损伤后重建神经系统中发挥作用,随着时间的延长,炎症反应逐渐消退,小胶质细胞由 M1 型向 M2 型转变,以促进后期神经功能恢复^[25]。本研究结果也显示,正常视网膜只有少量 M1 型和 M2 型小胶质细胞,而 IR 损伤后小胶质细胞被大量激活,其中 M1 型小胶质细胞在 IR 损伤后 3 d 增多最为显著,随后出现逐渐回落,而 M2 型小胶质细胞在损伤后 7 d 增多最为显著,并随时间的推移逐渐减少,提示 M1 型小胶质细胞的激活主要发生在 IR 损伤的早期阶段,而 M2 型小胶质细胞的激活主要发生在中晚期阶段。因此,通过调控小胶质细胞极化以改

视网膜 IR 是常见的青光眼及视网膜缺血缺氧疾病的研究模型^[23]。小胶质细胞是中枢神经系统的常

表 1 各组小鼠视网膜中 NF- κ B、Bax、Bcl-2、Bax/Bcl-2 蛋白相对表达量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of the relative expressions of NF- κ B, Bax, Bcl-2, and Bax/Bcl-2 proteins in mice retinas among different groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本量	NF- κ B	Bax	Bcl-2	Bax/Bcl-2
正常对照组	5	0.56 \pm 0.06	0.55 \pm 0.06	0.76 \pm 0.05	0.72 \pm 0.05
IR 组	5	0.94 \pm 0.06 ^a	0.78 \pm 0.05 ^a	0.65 \pm 0.06	1.25 \pm 0.16 ^a
生理盐水组	5	0.90 \pm 0.05 ^a	0.81 \pm 0.04 ^a	0.70 \pm 0.07	1.19 \pm 0.12 ^a
COG1410 组	5	0.58 \pm 0.06 ^{bc}	0.57 \pm 0.05 ^{bc}	0.86 \pm 0.09	0.68 \pm 0.07 ^{bc}
F 值		13.02	7.94	1.78	7.58
P 值		<0.001	<0.01	>0.05	<0.01

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与 IR 组比较,^b $P < 0.05$;与生理盐水组比较,^c $P < 0.05$ (单因素方差分析,Bonferroni 检验法) NF- κ B:核因子 κ B;Bcl-2:B 淋巴细胞瘤-2;Bax:Bcl-2 关联 X 蛋白;IR:缺血-再灌注

Note: Compared with normal control group,^a $P < 0.05$; compared with IR group,^b $P < 0.05$; compared with saline group,^c $P < 0.05$ (One-way ANOVA, Bonferroni test) NF- κ B: nuclear factor κ B; Bcl-2: B-cell lymphoma-2; Bax: Bcl-2-associated X protein; IR: ischemia-reperfusion

善视网膜炎症微环境可能成为治疗青光眼及视网膜缺血缺氧疾病的新方向。

本研究通过尾静脉注射 COG1410 观察其对视网膜 IR 损伤的作用,发现与单纯造模组相比,视网膜 IR 造模后 3 d COG1410 组 M1 型小胶质细胞数目显著减少,M2 型小胶质细胞数目显著增加,表明 COG1410 可促进部分小胶质细胞由 M1 型向 M2 型极化。此外,有研究证明,与正常对照组相比,视网膜 IR 造模后 3 d 组织中 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 炎症因子表达明显增加^[26]。本研究结果显示,尾静脉注射 COG1410 后,视网膜组织中炎症通路关键转录因子 NF- κ B 以及炎症因子 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 表达均减少。NF- κ B 是经典的促炎转录因子,几乎存在于所有的细胞及组织类型中,未受刺激时以无活性的形式存在于细胞质中,当受到病原微生物、炎症因子等刺激后,NF- κ B 转位进入细胞核内,与特定炎症相关基因的启动子结合,诱导转录^[27-28]。NF- κ B 在小胶质细胞中也发挥重要作用,NF- κ B 可诱导转录大多数促炎因子,被视为 M1 型小胶质细胞极化的标志物,是调节小胶质细胞 M1/M2 平衡的一个关键氧化还原信号机制^[29-30]。本研究结果证实,COG1410 可抑制视网膜组织中 NF- κ B 及其下游 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 炎症因子的表达,减轻视网膜 IR 后的炎症反应。

RGCs 是视网膜上唯一的投射神经元,可处理和传递视觉信号,是大脑视觉形成的中心环节^[31-32]。RGCs 的损伤与炎症反应密切相关^[33]。本研究发现,与正常对照组相比,视网膜 IR 损伤后 3 d RGCs 的存活率明显降低,而尾静脉注射 COG1410 可有效减少 RGCs 的丢失;进一步检测视网膜神经细胞的凋亡情况发现,IR 损伤后 3 d,GCL 层、INL 层和 ONL 层均可

见凋亡细胞,注射 COG1410 可明显减少视网膜各层神经细胞的凋亡。在细胞凋亡过程中,Bax 在线粒体外膜积聚并透化线粒体膜,促使凋亡因子从线粒体中释放入胞质,激活下游 caspase 最终导致细胞死亡;Bcl-2 可抑制 Bax 与 Bak 的激活,阻止 Bax 在线粒体膜上的孔道形成,抑制细胞凋亡,Bax 与 Bcl-2 之间的平衡决定细胞最终的命运^[34-35]。在本研究中,COG1410 组视网膜中 Bax 蛋白表达及 Bax/Bcl2 比值均较 IR 组降低,Bcl-2 无明显变化,表明 COG1410 可有效减少神经元细胞的死亡。

综上,本研究发现 COG1410 治疗可

促进 M1 型小胶质细胞向 M2 型极化,抑制视网膜 NF- κ B 及下游炎症因子表达,减轻视网膜炎症反应,同时抑制凋亡相关蛋白的表达,促进 RGCs 存活。本研究存在以下几点局限:(1) M1/M2 型小胶质细胞是由人为划分的 2 种极端极化的小胶质细胞状态,实际上小胶质细胞是一个由 M1 至 M2 连续变化的过程,不同表型之间存在交叉重叠,特异性抗体有待进一步发掘;(2)虽然先前的研究结果证实 COG1410 可通过血-脑屏障,但尾静脉注射并非眼部用药的常规给药方式,其他给药方式有待进一步探索。COG1410 作为 APOE 的模拟肽,有关其在脂质代谢方面的作用及机制也值得进一步探究,将会作为我们下一步的研究重点。

利益声明 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 赵茹:酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、采集数据、分析/解释数据、文章撰写;罗晋媛:实施研究、采集数据、分析/解释数据;贺涛:参与实验设计、论文指导;邢怡桥:实验设计、论文审阅及定稿

参考文献

- [1] Quigley HA, Dunkelberger GR, Green WR. Chronic human glaucoma causing selectively greater loss of large optic nerve fibers [J]. *Ophthalmology*, 1988, 95 (3): 357-363. DOI: 10.1016/s0161-6420(88)33176-3.
- [2] Tomita G. The optic nerve head in normal-tension glaucoma [J]. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol*, 2000, 11 (2): 116-120. DOI: 10.1097/00055735-200004000-00009.
- [3] Howell GR, Soto I, Zhu X, et al. Radiation treatment inhibits monocyte entry into the optic nerve head and prevents neuronal damage in a mouse model of glaucoma [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2012, 122 (4): 1246-1261. DOI: 10.1172/JCI61135.
- [4] Silverman SM, Kim BJ, Howell GR, et al. C1q propagates microglial activation and neurodegeneration in the visual axis following retinal ischemia/reperfusion injury [J/OL]. *Mol Neurodegener*, 2016, 11: 24 [2023-01-10]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4806521/>. DOI: 10.1186/s13024-016-0089-0.
- [5] Krishnan A, Kocab AJ, Zacks DN, et al. A small peptide antagonist of the Fas receptor inhibits neuroinflammation and prevents axon

- degeneration and retinal ganglion cell death in an inducible mouse model of glaucoma [J/OL]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2019, 16 (1) : 184 [2023-01-10]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6767653/>. DOI: 10.1186/s12974-019-1576-3.
- [6] Bosco A, Inman DM, Steele MR, et al. Reduced retina microglial activation and improved optic nerve integrity with minocycline treatment in the DBA/2J mouse model of glaucoma [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2008, 49(4) : 1437-1446. DOI: 10.1167/iovs.07-1337.
- [7] McMonnies C. Reactive oxygen species, oxidative stress, glaucoma and hyperbaric oxygen therapy [J]. *J Optom*, 2018, 11(1) : 3-9. DOI: 10.1016/j.optom.2017.06.002.
- [8] Williams PA, Marsh-Armstrong N, Howell GR. Neuroinflammation in glaucoma: a new opportunity [J]. *Exp Eye Res*, 2017, 157 : 20-27. DOI: 10.1016/j.exer.2017.02.014.
- [9] Stuckey SM, Ong LK, Collins-Praino LE, et al. Neuroinflammation as a key driver of secondary neurodegeneration following stroke? [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(23) : 13101 [2023-01-13]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8658328/>. DOI: 10.3390/ijms222313101.
- [10] Rebeck GW. The role of APOE on lipid homeostasis and inflammation in normal brains [J]. *J Lipid Res*, 2017, 58(8) : 1493-1499. DOI: 10.1194/jlr.R075408.
- [11] Lanfranco MF, Ng CA, Rebeck GW. ApoE lipidation as a therapeutic target in Alzheimer's disease [J/OL]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(17) : 6336 [2023-01-13]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7503657/>. DOI: 10.3390/ijms21176336.
- [12] Ahmed S, Pande AH, Sharma SS. Therapeutic potential of ApoE-mimetic peptides in CNS disorders: current perspective [J]. *Exp Neurol*, 2022, 353 : 114051. DOI: 10.1016/j.expneurol.2022.114051.
- [13] Chen S, Peng J, Sherchan P, et al. TREM2 activation attenuates neuroinflammation and neuronal apoptosis via PI3K/Akt pathway after intracerebral hemorrhage in mice [J/OL]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2020, 17(1) : 168 [2023-01-13]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7257134/>. DOI: 10.1186/s12974-020-01853-x.
- [14] Hoane MR, Kaufman N, Vitek MP, et al. COG1410 improves cognitive performance and reduces cortical neuronal loss in the traumatically injured brain [J]. *J Neurotrauma*, 2009, 26(1) : 121-129. DOI: 10.1089/neu.2008.0565.
- [15] Kuai L, Peng J, Jiang Y, et al. Apolipoprotein E-mimetic peptide COG1410 enhances retinal ganglion cell survival by attenuating inflammation and apoptosis following TONI [J/OL]. *Front Neurosci*, 2019, 13 : 980 [2023-01-16]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6755331/>. DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2019.00980.
- [16] James ML, Sullivan PM, Lascola CD, et al. Pharmacogenomic effects of apolipoprotein E on intracerebral hemorrhage [J]. *Stroke*, 2009, 40(2) : 632-639. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.108.530402.
- [17] Luo J, He T, Yang J, et al. SIRT1 is required for the neuroprotection of resveratrol on retinal ganglion cells after retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury in mice [J]. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol*, 2020, 258(2) : 335-344. DOI: 10.1007/s00417-019-04580-z.
- [18] Li Z, Xie F, Yang N, et al. Krüppel-like factor 7 protects retinal ganglion cells and promotes functional preservation via activating the Akt pathway after retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury [J/OL]. *Exp Eye Res*, 2021, 207 : 108587 [2023-01-16]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33891954/>. DOI: 10.1016/j.exer.2021.108587.
- [19] Pociavsek A, Burns MP, Rebeck GW. Low-density lipoprotein receptors regulate microglial inflammation through c-Jun N-terminal kinase [J]. *Glia*, 2009, 57(4) : 444-453. DOI: 10.1002/glia.20772.
- [20] Li X, Peng J, Pang J, et al. Apolipoprotein E-mimetic peptide COG1410 promotes autophagy by phosphorylating GSK-3 β in early brain injury following experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage [J/OL]. *Front Neurosci*, 2018, 12 : 127 [2023-01-16]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5844970/>. DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2018.00127.
- [21] Liebner S, Dijkhuizen RM, Reiss Y, et al. Functional morphology of the blood-brain barrier in health and disease [J]. *Acta Neuropathol*, 2018, 135(3) : 311-336. DOI: 10.1007/s00401-018-1815-1.
- [22] Díaz-Coránguez M, Ramos C, Antonetti DA. The inner blood-retinal barrier: cellular basis and development [J]. *Vision Res*, 2017, 139 : 123-137. DOI: 10.1016/j.visres.2017.05.009.
- [23] Minhas G, Sharma J, Khan N. Cellular stress response and immune signaling in retinal ischemia-reperfusion injury [J/OL]. *Front Immunol*, 2016, 7 : 444 [2023-01-16]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5075763/>. DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2016.00444.
- [24] Tschoe C, Bushnell CD, Duncan PW, et al. Neuroinflammation after intracerebral hemorrhage and potential therapeutic targets [J]. *J Stroke*, 2020, 22(1) : 29-46. DOI: 10.5853/jos.2019.02236.
- [25] Kisucká A, Bimbová K, Bačová M, et al. Activation of neuroprotective microglia and astrocytes at the lesion site and in the adjacent segments is crucial for spontaneous locomotor recovery after spinal cord injury [J/OL]. *Cells*, 2021, 10(8) : 1943 [2023-01-20]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8394075/>. DOI: 10.3390/cells10081943.
- [26] Wagner N, Reinehr S, Palmhof M, et al. Microglia activation in retinal ischemia triggers cytokine and toll-like receptor response [J]. *J Mol Neurosci*, 2021, 71(3) : 527-544. DOI: 10.1007/s12031-020-01674-w.
- [27] Oeckinghaus A, Ghosh S. The NF-kappaB family of transcription factors and its regulation [J/OL]. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*, 2009, 1(4) : a000034 [2023-01-20]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2773619/>. DOI: 10.1101/cshperspect.a000034.
- [28] Zhang T, Ma C, Zhang Z, et al. NF- κ B signaling in inflammation and cancer [J]. *MedComm (2020)*, 2021, 2(4) : 618-653. DOI: 10.1002/mco2.104.
- [29] Zhang ZL, Liu YG, Huang QB, et al. Nuclear factor- κ B activation in perihematomal brain tissue correlates with outcome in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage [J/OL]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2015, 12 : 53 [2023-01-20]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4365516/>. DOI: 10.1186/s12974-015-0277-9.
- [30] Taetsch T, Levesque S, McGraw C, et al. Redox regulation of NF- κ B p50 and M1 polarization in microglia [J]. *Glia*, 2015, 63(3) : 423-440. DOI: 10.1002/glia.22762.
- [31] Sanes JR, Masland RH. The types of retinal ganglion cells: current status and implications for neuronal classification [J]. *Annu Rev Neurosci*, 2015, 38 : 221-246. DOI: 10.1146/annurev-neuro-071714-034120.
- [32] Yu DY, Cringle SJ, Balaratasingam C, et al. Retinal ganglion cells: energetics, compartmentation, axonal transport, cytoskeletons and vulnerability [J]. *Prog Retin Eye Res*, 2013, 36 : 217-246. DOI: 10.1016/j.preteyeres.2013.07.001.
- [33] Baudouin C, Kolko M, Melik-Parsadaniantz S, et al. Inflammation in glaucoma: from the back to the front of the eye, and beyond [J/OL]. *Prog Retin Eye Res*, 2021, 83 : 100916 [2023-01-20]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33075485/>. DOI: 10.1016/j.preteyeres.2020.100916.
- [34] Kale J, Osterlund EJ, Andrews DW. BCL-2 family proteins: changing partners in the dance towards death [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2018, 25(1) : 65-80. DOI: 10.1038/cdd.2017.186.
- [35] Renault TT, Manon S. Bax: Addressed to kill [J]. *Biochimie*, 2011, 93(9) : 1379-1391. DOI: 10.1016/j.biochi.2011.05.013.

(收稿日期:2023-03-14 修回日期:2023-10-01)

(本文编辑:张宇 骆世平)