

电针调控前额叶组蛋白乙酰化修饰改善血管性痴呆大鼠认知功能的实验研究*

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摘要

目的:探讨电针百会、神庭穴干预对血管性痴呆(vascular dementia, VD)大鼠认知行为学、前额叶组蛋白H3K9乙酰化修饰,以及突触可塑性相关蛋白表达的影响。

方法:健康雄性Sprague-Dawley大鼠24只,随机分为假手术组、模型组、电针组,每组各8只。模型组和电针组采用2-VO(结扎双侧颈总动脉)方法制备血管性痴呆模型,假手术组仅分离颈总动脉但不结扎。电针组采用电针百会、神庭穴干预4周。采用Morris水迷宫测试工作记忆能力,新物体识别测试干预后物体识别记忆能力;免疫印迹法检测前额叶突触可塑性相关蛋白 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸受体1(α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid receptor 1, AMPAR1)、N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体1(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor 1, NMDAR1)、N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体2B(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor 2B, NMDAR2B),以及组蛋白H3K9乙酰化修饰相关蛋白CBP(CREB-binding protein, CREB结合蛋白)、E1A结合蛋白P300(E1A binding protein P300, P300)、组蛋白去乙酰基转移酶1(histone deacetylase 1, HDAC1)的表达水平。

结果:干预前,与假手术组相比,模型组、电针组Morris水迷宫工作记忆测试逃避潜伏期延长($P < 0.05$),后两组间逃避潜伏期无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。干预后,与模型组相比,电针组Morris水迷宫工作记忆测试逃避潜伏期缩短($P < 0.05$),电针组新物体识别指数升高($P < 0.05$)。干预后,与模型组相比,电针组前额叶突触可塑性相关蛋白NMDAR1和NMDAR2B表达上升($P < 0.05$),AMPAR1表达无显著性差异($P > 0.05$);组蛋白H3K9乙酰化修饰水平升高($P < 0.05$),组蛋白乙酰基转移酶CBP($P < 0.05$)和P300($P < 0.05$)表达上升,而组蛋白去乙酰基转移酶HDAC1表达无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

结论:电针百会、神庭穴干预可以改善血管性痴呆大鼠认知功能,可能与调控前额叶组蛋白H3K9乙酰化修饰,提高突触可塑性有关。

关键词 电针;突触可塑性;血管性痴呆;组蛋白乙酰化

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Abstract

Objective: To observe the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) at the Baihui and Shenting acupoints on cognitive function, acetylation modification of histone H3K9, and expression of synaptic plasticity related proteins in prefrontal cortex of rats with vascular dementia.

Method: A total of 24 male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into the sham operation group, model group and EA group, 8 rats in each group. 2-VO method was used to establish the vascular dementia model in

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the model group and the EA group. In the sham group, the common carotid artery was isolated but not ligated. In the EA group, Baihui and Shenting acupoints were carried out for 4 weeks. Morris water maze was used to test working memory before and after intervention, and new object recognition was used to test object recognition memory after intervention. After sampling, the expressions of prefrontal synaptic plasticity related proteins AMPAR1, NMDAR1, and NMDAR2B, and histone H3K9 acetylation- modified related proteins H3K9ac, HDAC1, CBP, and P300 were detected by Western Blot.

Result: Before intervention, compared with the sham group, the escape latency in Morris water maze test was increased in the model group and the EA group ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference in the escape latency between the latter two groups ($P>0.05$). After intervention, compared with the model group, the escape latency in Morris water maze test was decreased in the EA group ($P<0.05$), and new object recognition index in the EA group was increased ($P<0.05$). After the intervention, compared with the model group, the expressions of prefrontal synaptic plasticity related protein NMDAR1 and NMDAR2B were increased in the EA group ($P<0.05$), but the expression of AMPAR1 was no significant difference ($P>0.05$). The expressions of histone H3K9 acetylation and histone acetyltransferases CBP ($P<0.05$) and P300 ($P<0.05$) were increased in the EA group compared to the model group after the intervention, but the expression of histone deacetylase HDAC1 was no significant difference ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: EA at the Baihui and Shenting acupoints can improve the cognitive function of rats with vascular dementia, which may be related to the regulation of prefrontal modification of histone H3K9 acetylation and synaptic plasticity.

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Key word electroacupuncture; synaptic plasticity; vascular dementia; histone acetylation

血管性痴呆 (vascular dementia, VD) 是指由多种类型脑低灌注血管病变导致的严重认知功能障碍综合征, 以记忆障碍为主要症状^[1], 是仅次于阿尔茨海默病的第二大痴呆类型, 目前尚无有效的治愈手段^[2], 给家庭和社会带来巨大负担和压力。

前额叶皮质在人脑中约占大脑皮质总面积的30%, 涉及情感、激励、知觉等多方面功能^[3]。功能磁共振研究发现, 在工作记忆的延迟期间, 以及进行语义判断与空间旋转双任务时, 前额叶皮质出现持续激活现象^[4-5]。识别记忆编码、整合、检索的整个过程都需要内侧前额叶的参与, 内侧前额叶损伤动物将出现显著的新物体识别障碍^[6], 使用非侵入式低频重复经颅磁刺激作用于前额叶脑区显著改善了痴呆患者识别记忆能力^[7]。因此, 人类和动物研究均表明, 前额叶在工作记忆、识别记忆等多种高级认知功能中发挥着重要作用。

VD的主要病理机制是以小动脉硬化、腔隙性梗死、皮质和皮质下微梗死等为特征的脑小血管病变^[8], 进而引起前额叶皮质厚度变薄^[9]、突触可塑性

显著下降^[10-11]等改变, 导致工作记忆、识别记忆等多种高级认知功能受损^[1, 10, 12]。VD在中医学中属于“呆病”范畴, 历代医家有“病变在脑, 首取督脉”之说。多项研究表明^[13-14], 百会、神庭穴是治疗VD的督脉首选穴位。百会穴, 位居巅顶, 为督脉与手足三阳经交会, 五脏六腑气血皆会于此, 可朝会百脉贯通阳经, 为督脉阳气至盛之穴。《采艾编》云: “三阳五会, 五之为言百也”, 百脉之会, 百病所主, 故百会具有醒脑开窍, 补脑益智的功能。神庭穴, 属督脉, 为督脉、足太阳、阳明之会。神, 天部之气也; 庭, 庭院也, 聚散之所也。“脑为元神之府”, 古人云“神者, 智之渊也”, 其深部为大脑额叶的位置, 而神庭穴正是其最中心处。因此, 百会、神庭穴合用, 总督阳气, 调神机, 具有通脑络, 填髓海, 醒神智之功。电针或针刺百会、神庭等穴提高痴呆患者认知功能的临床疗效已在RCT研究及meta分析中得到证实^[15-17], 其作用机制可能与通过减轻神经炎症、抗氧化、抗凋亡等途径促进神经可塑性变化有关^[18-20]。但是电针干预提高突触可塑性改善VD认知功能的作用, 是否是

通过表观遗传学修饰途径介导尚未清楚。

表观遗传学修饰是指在遗传基因组不受改变的情况下调节基因的表达水平,被认为是外界刺激改善机体功能的重要途径^[21]。组蛋白赖氨酸乙酰化修饰是最常见的表观遗传学修饰之一,常位于基因的启动子与增强子附近,能改变紧凑的染色质结构,提高DNA的可及性,广泛促进基因的转录和表达^[22],与学习和记忆等脑高级认知功能密切相关,包括神经元分化生长、突触功能和记忆形成等^[23-24]。电针作为临床常用的刺激手段,能够影响表观遗传学修饰变化,包括组蛋白乙酰化、DNA甲基化等^[25]。本研究采用2-VO方法复制VD模型大鼠,探讨电针百会、神庭穴干预对VD大鼠认知行为学、前额叶突触可塑性相关蛋白以及组蛋白H3K9乙酰化修饰相关蛋白表达的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

SPF级Sprague-Dawley大鼠24只(雄性,体重280g±30g),购于上海斯莱克实验动物有限责任公司[生产许可证号码:SCXK(沪)2014-0002],由福建中医药大学实验动物中心[许可证号:SYXK(闽)2014-001]饲养,每笼4—5只,控制12h昼夜周期,给予自由饮水和饲料。所有的实验严格按照实验动物伦理规章,经福建中医药大学动物实验管理委员会批准。

1.2 试剂与主要仪器

异氟烷、小动物呼吸麻醉机:深圳瑞沃德生命科技有限公司。华佗牌SDZ-V型电针治疗仪和针灸针(直径0.3mm、长13mm):苏州医疗用品厂有限公司。Morris水迷宫:上海欣软信息科技有限公司。Western Blots系统:Bio-Rad公司。

1.3 随机分组与模型制备

按照随机数字表法,将24只雄性大鼠随机分为假手术组、模型组、电针组各8只。参考Huang SL等^[26]学者的VD造模方法,所有大鼠术前均禁食12h,随后进行称重麻醉(2%戊巴比妥钠,0.2ml/100g),固定大鼠仰卧,对颈部进行酒精消毒、备皮。从颈正中线切开,分离浅筋膜和皮下肌肉,暴露左右两侧颈总动脉,分离颈总动脉与迷走神经,在其中穿

过一条缝合线,结扎左侧颈总动脉5min后结扎右侧颈总动脉,随后缝皮,清洁创口,注射青霉素钠溶液(20万单位/ml,0.05ml/100g),假手术组仅分离颈总动脉而不进行结扎。整个过程中保持大鼠的体温恒定。

1.4 干预方法

术后第15天开始干预^[27],固定电针组大鼠,参考《实验针灸学》^[28]取大鼠百会、神庭穴进行电针干预,采用疏密波,频率4/20Hz,刺激强度1mA,每天1次30min,每周6次,连续4周,干预时段为14—18时。其余组别同等条件抓取,不予其他治疗。

1.5 工作记忆能力测试

参考Frick等^[29]学者方案,测试一共4天,第1—4天分别进行第一至四象限测试。第一象限测试:逃生平台置于第一象限,将大鼠置于逃生平台上15s后,由对侧第三象限中点面向池壁将大鼠放入水中,无论大鼠在60s内能否找到平台,都使其在平台停留5s,然后将大鼠擦干回笼。等待15min后,将大鼠由第三象限中点面向池壁放入水中,60s后无论大鼠是否找到逃生平台都将大鼠擦干回笼。第二、三、四象限测试方法类比第一象限测试方法。大鼠游泳轨迹及逃避潜伏期由Super Maze动物行为学视频分析系统记录。测试在术后第11—14天以及第42—45天进行,测试时段为8—12时。

1.6 物体识别记忆能力测试

采用新物体识别实验测试物体识别记忆能力,选择A、a、B三个物体作为供大鼠识别的物体,A、a为完全相同的圆柱体,B为长方体物体。实验分为适应、学习和测试三个阶段,适应阶段:第1天适应空敞箱10min;学习阶段:第2天自由探索A、a物体10min;测试阶段:在学习阶段结束后1h,将物体a换成另一个新鲜物体B,自由探索5min。采用Super Maze动物行为学视频分析系统追踪大鼠的活动轨迹并记录大鼠在测试箱内与物体的接触情况;新物体识别指数(Recognition Index, RI)=[$T_B/(T_A+T_B)$] $\times$ 100%。测试在术后第46—47天进行,测试时段为8—12时。

1.7 免疫印迹法检测蛋白表达水平

术后第47天下午14—18时进行取材。异氟烷

麻醉大鼠,然后将大鼠断头取脑,提取双侧前额叶组织。加入含蛋白酶抑制剂的RIPA裂解液、超声裂解、离心取上清。BCA定量(ThermoFisher, 23225)调齐浓度并变性(95—100℃, 5min)。上样量6μl共30ug, 6%—12% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳, PVDF膜湿转, 8%脱脂奶粉封闭1—2h, 相应一抗4℃孵育过夜, 次日相应二抗室温孵育1h, 随后显影。采用Image J软件进行分析。目标蛋白一抗使用情况: H3 (abcam1791, 1: 3000), H3K9ac (CST9649, 1: 1000), HDAC1 (CST5356, 1: 1000), CBP (CST7389, 1: 1000), P300 (abcam14984, 1: 1000), AMPAR1 (abcam109450, 1: 2000), NMDAR1 (abcam109182, 1: 2000), NMDAR2B (CST14544, 1: 1000) 和内参β-actin (proteintech66009-1-Ig, 1: 5000)。二抗: 羊抗兔 (proteintechSA00001-2, 1: 5000), 羊抗鼠 (proteintechSA00001-1, 1: 5000)。

1.8 统计学分析

采用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计分析, 数据采用均数±标准差表示。数据符合正态性分布, 采用单因素方差分析方法, 组间比较方差齐者用LSD法, 方差不齐则用Games Howell法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有显著性意义。

2 结果

2.1 干预前水迷宫工作记忆测试情况

干预前, 与假手术组相比, 模型组、电针组各象限逃避潜伏期均延长($P < 0.05$)。模型组与电针组

间逃避潜伏期无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 干预后水迷宫工作记忆测试情况

干预后, 与假手术组相比, 模型组各象限逃避潜伏期延长($P < 0.05$), 电针组各象限逃避潜伏期无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。与模型组相比, 电针组各象限逃避潜伏期均缩短($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 干预后新物体识别测试情况

干预后, 与假手术组相比, 模型组新物体识别指数降低($P < 0.05$), 电针组新物体识别指数无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。与模型组相比, 电针组新物体识别指数升高($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 前额叶突触可塑性相关蛋白表达情况

与假手术组相比, 模型组NMDAR1和NMDAR2B表达下降($P < 0.05$)。与模型组相比, 电针组NMDAR1和NMDAR2B表达上升($P < 0.05$); 三组间AMPA1表达无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。见表4、图1。

2.5 前额叶组蛋白H3K9乙酰化修饰相关蛋白表达

与假手术组相比, 模型组组蛋白H3K9乙酰化表达下降($P < 0.05$), 组蛋白去乙酰基转移酶HDAC1表达上升($P < 0.05$), 组蛋白乙酰基转移酶CBP、P300表达下降($P < 0.05$)。与模型组相比, 电针组组蛋白H3K9乙酰化表达上升($P < 0.05$), 组蛋白去乙酰基转移酶HDAC1表达无显著性差异($P > 0.05$), 组蛋白乙酰基转移酶CBP、P300表达上升($P < 0.05$)。见表5、图1。

表1 干预前各组大鼠逃避潜伏期的比较

($\bar{x} \pm s, s$)

组别	动物数	第一象限	第二象限	第三象限	第四象限	均值
假手术组	8	29.89±16.41	29.87±17.10	25.72±9.84	17.09±11.03	25.64±6.20
模型组	8	55.71±8.35 ^①	51.73±8.20 ^①	44.10±16.18 ^①	52.05±10.97 ^①	50.90±5.24 ^①
电针组	8	52.89±9.36 ^①	46.91±12.47 ^①	44.34±17.96 ^①	48.93±11.99 ^①	48.27±6.28 ^①
F值		11.287	6.149	4.021	23.285	43.909
P值		< 0.001	0.008	0.033	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: 模型组、电针组与假手术组相比^① $P < 0.05$

表2 干预后各组大鼠逃避潜伏期的比较

($\bar{x} \pm s, s$)

组别	动物数	第一象限	第二象限	第三象限	第四象限	均值
假手术组	8	16.31±9.89	15.83±10.55	17.71±9.10	18.44±13.51	17.07±6.56
模型组	8	41.69±13.92 ^①	40.08±14.27 ^①	42.17±10.95 ^①	47.08±12.10 ^①	42.76±6.62 ^①
电针组	8	27.50±12.21 ^②	19.01±11.01 ^②	21.17±15.00 ^②	23.65±17.82 ^②	22.83±9.46 ^②
F值		8.810	9.552	9.833	8.639	24.711
P值		0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	< 0.001

注: 模型组与假手术组相比^① $P < 0.05$; 电针组与模型组相比^② $P < 0.05$

表3 干预后新物体识别实验测试结果的比较

组别	动物数	识别指数($\bar{x}\pm s, \%$)	F值	P值
假手术组	8	64.41 $\pm$ 9.70	6.221	0.008
模型组	8	47.55 $\pm$ 11.60 ^①		
电针组	8	59.42 $\pm$ 7.78 ^②		

注:模型组与假手术组相比,① $P < 0.05$;电针组与模型组相比,② $P < 0.05$

表4 各组大鼠前额叶突触可塑性相关蛋白情况的比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s, s$)

组别	动物数	AMPA1 / β -actin	NMDAR1 / β -actin	NMDAR2B / β -actin
假手术组	3	0.64 $\pm$ 0.04	2.05 $\pm$ 0.22	0.52 $\pm$ 0.06
模型组	3	0.57 $\pm$ 0.05	1.58 $\pm$ 0.03 ^①	0.29 $\pm$ 0.02 ^①
电针组	3	0.65 $\pm$ 0.10	1.90 $\pm$ 0.16 ^②	0.48 $\pm$ 0.02 ^②
F值		1.267	7.076	33.820
P值		0.348	0.026	<0.001

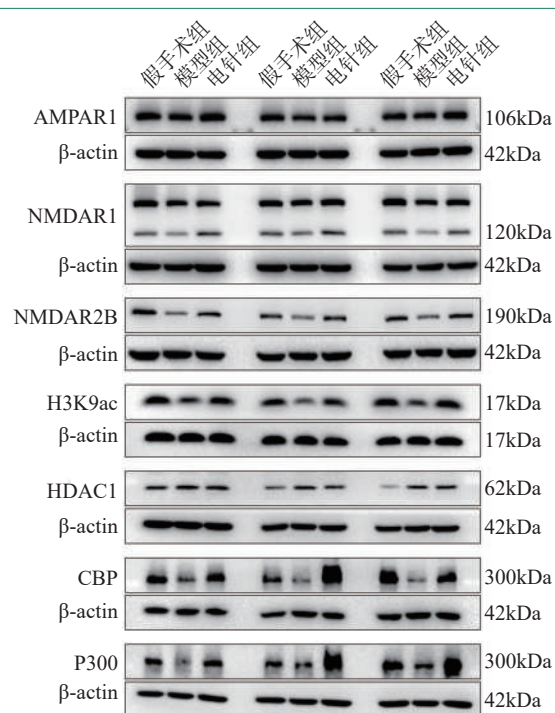
注:模型组与假手术组相比,① $P < 0.05$;电针组与模型组相比,② $P < 0.05$

表5 各组大鼠前额叶组蛋白乙酰化修饰相关蛋白表达情况的比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s, s$)

组别	动物数	H3K9ac /H3	HDAC1 / β -actin	CBP / β -actin	P300 / β -actin
假手术组	3	1.38 $\pm$ 0.10	0.42 $\pm$ 0.08	1.39 $\pm$ 0.07	1.53 $\pm$ 0.45
模型组	3	1.12 $\pm$ 0.05 ^①	0.54 $\pm$ 0.02 ^①	0.94 $\pm$ 0.08 ^①	0.91 $\pm$ 0.23 ^①
电针组	3	1.34 $\pm$ 0.04 ^②	0.54 $\pm$ 0.03	1.45 $\pm$ 0.26 ^②	2.54 $\pm$ 0.94 ^②
F值		12.916	6.044	9.239	5.359
P值		0.007	0.036	0.015	0.046

注:模型组与假手术组相比,① $P < 0.05$;电针组与模型组相比,② $P < 0.05$

图1 各组大鼠前额叶 Western Blot 情况的比较 (n=3)



3 讨论

工作记忆、识别记忆等高级认知功能障碍是VD患者的典型症状,严重影响其正常生活状态^[1]。电针作为一种临床广泛应用的中医疗法,对VD患者的认知功能有明显改善作用。针刺百会等穴,可明显改善前额叶葡萄糖代谢水平与血流动力学变化,提高VD患者的执行功能与简易智力状态检查量表(mini- mental state examination, MMSE)记忆评分^[30]。针刺百会、神庭等穴可使VD患者执行任务的P300事件相关电位潜伏期缩短、幅度增加^[31],近红外光谱成像显示前额叶血流动力学反应增强,提示改善工作记忆能力^[32]。电针痴呆小鼠可上调前额叶突触可塑性相关蛋白表达、减少突触超微结构降解,提高其在Y迷宫中的工作记忆以及新物体识别任务中的识别记忆能力^[33]。本研究显示,VD大鼠的认知功能在两次水迷宫工作记忆测试以及新物体识别测试中均明显下降,而电针百会、神庭穴干预逆转了这种下降,明显改善VD大鼠的认知功能。

谷氨酸是神经系统中含量最高、分布最广、作用最强的兴奋性神经递质,N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDAR)和 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸受体(α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid receptor, AMPAR)是两种主要的离子型谷氨酸受体,主要位于突触后膜上,是神经元突触可塑性的关键节点^[34]。当谷氨酸从突触前膜强烈而持久地释放时,将激活AMPA产生快速去极化以去除静息状态下 Mg^{2+} 对NMDAR的阻断作用,继而开放的NMDAR允许 Ca^{2+} 内流,使突触后膜产生缓慢而持久的去极化,并触发下游 Ca^{2+} /CaMKII等多种级联信号,最终产生长时程增强(long-term potentiation, LTP)以增强突触功能^[35],这种以NMDAR介导的LTP为基础的功能性突触可塑性,是目前公认的学习与记忆的细胞分子基础^[36]。

在识别记忆获取前,在内侧前额叶输注CNQX(6-氰基-7-硝基喹啉-2,3-二酮,一种AMPA拮抗剂)拮抗AMPA或输注AP5(2-氨基-5-膦酰基戊酸,一种NMDAR拮抗剂)拮抗NMDAR,都将削弱测试结果,但仅在测试前输注AP5则不影响测试结果,表明AMPA和NMDAR在前额叶依赖的识别

记忆中起重要作用,且记忆获取、整合阶段依赖 NMDAR 的功能^[37-38]。NMDAR1 是 NMDAR 的必备亚基,缺乏 NMDAR1 的 NMDAR 无法行使正常功能;NMDAR2B 是 NMDAR 的关键调节亚基,与 LTP 以及突触可塑性关系最为密切,含有 NMDAR2B 的 NMDAR 是单个突触增强的必要条件^[39-40]。大鼠海马等脑区中 NMDAR1 和 NMDAR2B 的转录与表达水平在发生 VD 后普遍明显下降,影响认知功能^[41-43]。NMDAR2B 在前额叶依赖的工作记忆编码、整合等过程中起关键作用,影响突触可塑性^[44],过表达 NMDAR2B 小鼠前额叶 LTP 水平增强,T 迷宫、水迷宫工作记忆等认知功能明显提高,而选择性拮抗 NMDAR2B 则消除这种增强^[45]。电针具有调节 NMDAR 转录表达的作用,电针干预吗啡戒断大鼠,逆转其杏仁核中 NMDAR2B 的转录与表达水平的下降,明显缩短其水迷宫逃避潜伏期^[46]。电针干预抑郁小鼠,逆转了其前额叶中 NMDAR2B 和磷酸化 NMDAR2B 的下降,降低其抑郁样行为^[47]。本研究显示,VD 大鼠前额叶 NMDAR1 和 NMDAR2B 表达水平明显下降,而电针百会、神庭穴干预逆转了这种下降,显著上调 VD 大鼠前额叶中 NMDAR1 和 NMDAR2B 的表达水平,增强了前额叶突触可塑性,但 AMPAR1 的变化无显著性差异。

组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化是表观遗传修饰中最常见的组蛋白乙酰化修饰位点之一,具有促转录活性。发生 VD 后,海马中组蛋白 H3、H4 乙酰化水平降低,影响识别记忆等认知功能^[48]。在前额叶、海马中上调组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化水平,能显著改善认知障碍模型动物的工作记忆与识别记忆^[49-50];相反降低海马中组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化水平,将抑制突触可塑性相关蛋白 PSD95 (post-synaptic density 95, PSD95)、脑源性神经营养因子 (brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 等的正常转录表达,造成空间记忆、识别记忆等认知障碍^[51-52]。丰富环境等干预手段提高海马中 NMDAR2B 启动子区 H3K9 等乙酰化水平,将会促进 NMDAR2B 基因的转录表达,增强 NMDAR 活性,提高突触可塑性,改善水迷宫空间记忆等认知功能^[53-55]。针刺百会等穴干预抑郁大鼠,逆转了海马中 H3K9 乙酰化的下降,提高 BDNF 的转录表达,可以改善抑郁样行为^[25]。电针能显著

促进血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 基因启动子区 H3K9 乙酰化的募集,有效上调其转录表达^[56]。本研究显示,VD 大鼠前额叶组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化水平下降,而电针百会、神庭穴干预后,组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化水平显著上调,与 NMDAR1、NMDAR2B 表达相一致。进一步研究发现,电针干预后组蛋白乙酰基转移酶 CBP、P300 较模型组显著上调,而组蛋白去乙酰基转移酶 HDAC1 变化无显著性差异,表明电针可能通过上调 CBP、P300 水平促进前额叶组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化水平上升,而不是通过下调 HDAC1 发挥作用。

综上所述,VD 模型大鼠的工作记忆、识别记忆等高级认知功能显著下降,同时,其前额叶组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化水平下降、突触可塑性相关蛋白 NMDAR1 和 NMDAR2B 的表达下降。在电针百会、神庭穴干预 4 周后,其工作记忆、识别记忆等高级认知功能得到明显改善,并且这种改善可能是由于电针上调前额叶 CBP、P300 水平,介导组蛋白 H3K9 乙酰化恢复,进而促进突触可塑性相关蛋白 NMDAR1 和 NMDAR2B 表达增强,提高突触可塑性促进认知功能康复。其具体调控机制还有待进一步深入研究。

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