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艾灸对快速老化模型小鼠海马神经干细胞分化的影响 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

摘要目的: 研究艾灸疗法对快速老化模型(SAMP8)小鼠海马神经干细胞(NSCs)分化的影响。方法: 24只SAMP8小鼠随机分为模型组与艾灸组, 12只抗快速老化型(SAMR1)小鼠作为正常对照组, 艾灸组选用“百会”穴进行艾灸治疗。每天治疗1次, 7d为1个疗程, 共治疗3个疗程。处死前1周开始给予小鼠50mg/kg的溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷(BrdU)腹腔注射, 治疗结束后, 取海马组织, 用免疫荧光双标方法检测NSCs分化。结果: ①各组小鼠海马均有新生神经元免疫荧光双标阳性细胞表达。与模型组比较, 艾灸组有促进或诱导NSCs向成熟神经元及未成熟神经元分化的倾向( $P>0.05$ )。②模型组成熟星形胶质细胞神经胶质纤维酸性蛋白表达增多, 艾灸能使其表达下降( $P>0.05$ ); 模型组未成熟星形胶质细胞表达减少, 艾灸能促进其表达( $P<0.05$ )。③与对照组比较, 模型组少突胶质细胞增多( $P<0.05$ ); 艾灸能减少其表达( $P<0.05$ )。结论: 经过3个疗程的艾灸治疗, 能抑制小鼠海马NSCs向少突胶质细胞分化, 促进其向未成熟星形胶质分化, 同时其也有向神经元分化倾向。

关键词: [艾灸](#) [快速老化型小鼠](#) [神经干细胞](#) [海马](#) [分化](#)

Influence of moxibustion on neural stem cell differentiation in SAMP8 mice hippocampus [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To investigate the influence of moxibustion therapy on hippocampal neural stem cells(NFCs) differentiation of senescence-accelerated mouse prone 8(SAMP8) mice. Method: Twenty-four SAMP8 mice were randomized equally into model group and moxibustion treatment group, with 12 senescence-accelerated mouse/resistance(SAMR1) mice as control group. Moxibustion on Baihui (Du20) was administered once daily for 21 consecutive days in mice in moxibustion group. After i.p bromodeoxyuridine(BrdU) 50mg/kg, mice were sacrificed 1 week later, then the proliferation and differentiation of NSCs in hippocampus were detected by immunohistochemistry, double-labeled immunofluorescent. Result: ① New neurons appeared in both SAMP8 and SAMR1 groups. Compared to SAMP8 group, the expression of BrdU/MAP-2(microtubule associated protein-2) and BrdU/ $\beta$ -tubulin III in moxibustion group had no obvious change and only showed increasing tendency ( $P>0.05$ ). ② Compared to SAMR1 group, the expression of BrdU/GFAP(glia fibrillary acidic protein) increased in SAMP8 group, and decreased in moxibustion group ( $P>0.05$ ). The positive cells of BrdU/ S-100  $\beta$  decreased in SAMP8 group, and increased in moxibustion group( $P<0.05$ ). ③ Compared to SAMR1 group, the positive cells of BrdU/GalC increased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) in SAMP8 group; after treatment of moxibustion, the expression decreased ( $P<0.05$ ). Conclusion: After moxibustion treatment for 21d, it can inhibit the hippocampal NSCs' differentiating into oligodendrocyte and promote differentiating into immaturity astrocytes, but it also has the tendency of differentiating into neurons.

Keywords: [moxibustion](#) [senescence-accelerated mouse prone 8](#) [neural stem cell](#) [hippocampus](#) [differentiation](#)

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