

丙戊酸钠慢性作用及停药后对C6神经胶质瘤细胞GAT-3及GABA-T mRNA表达的影响

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摘要 目的 通过研究丙戊酸钠(VPA)慢性作用及停药后对C6神经胶质瘤细胞GAT-3(GAT-3)和GABA-T mRNA表达水平的影响从星形胶质细胞的角度来探讨VPA的停药反跳机制。方法 用含50 mg/L VPA的DMEM培养基将C6细胞培养2周后制成VPA慢性作用模型。采用半定量RT-PCR方法检测VPA慢性作用及停药后对C6神经胶质瘤细胞GAT-3和GABA-T mRNA表达水平的变化。结果 (1)在VPA慢性作用下相对灰度值与GAT-3 mRNA电泳条带与相应的β-actin灰度积分的百分比(39.1±5.5%)低于正常对照组的(46±3.3%)。各停药组的RV值均低于VPA慢性作用组,其中停药24 h组的最低为(11.7±6.6%)。停药30 min组的最高为(38.9±6.6%),而停药48 h组又升高到(33.5±1.1%)。(2)VPA慢性作用组[RV值为(71.31±9.91%)]与对照组[RV值为(34.77±2.6%)]相比,GABA-T mRNA表达明显上调。各停药组与VPA慢性作用组相比GABA-T mRNA表达明显下调,其中停药12 h组[RV值为(25.36±6.8%)]降至最低。结论 VPA慢性作用可使GAT-3 mRNA的表达下调,使GABA-T mRNA表达上调。VPA慢性作用后停药造成的GAT-3和GABA-T mRNA表达水平的波动可能与VPA停药反跳有关。

关键词 丙戊酸钠/癫痫/药物治疗/C6神经胶质瘤细胞/GAT-3/GABA-T mRNA

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Changes in GAT-3 and GABA-T mRNA expression of C6 glioma cells in response to a 2-week treatment with sodium valproate and withdrawal

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Abstract: Objective To examine the effects of sodium valproate (VPA) treatment and withdrawal on the expression of GAT-3 and GABA-T mRNA in C6 glioma cells, and to explore the role of GAT-3 and GABA-T in the rebound mechanism of VPA withdrawal. Methods C6 glioma cells were maintained for 2 weeks in DMEM medium containing VPA (50 mg/L) to establish the cell model of chronic exposure to VPA. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR was used to examine the changes of GAT-3 and GABA-T mRNA expression in response to VPA treatment and withdrawal. Results Chronic exposure to VPA down-regulated GAT-3 mRNA expression to 39.1% ± 5.5% from 46% ± 3.3% in the control group; After VPA withdrawal, GAT-3 mRNA expression level kept decreasing, reaching the minimum (11.7% ± 6.6%) 24 h after the withdrawal and then increased to the level of 33.5% ± 1.1% after another 24 h. GABA-T mRNA expression was up-regulated to 71.31% ± 9.91% from 34.77% ± 2.6% of the control level after VPA treatment, the withdrawal of which resulted in decreased GABA-T mRNA expression. Till 12 h after the withdrawal, the GABA-T mRNA expression level decreased to the minimum, 25.36% ± 6.8%. Conclusions Chronic treatment with VPA can down-regulate GAT-3 mRNA expression and up-regulate GABA-T mRNA expression in C6 glioma cells, and this undulation may involve VPA withdrawal rebound.

Key words: sodium valproate; epilepsy/medicine therapy; C6 glioma cells; GABA transporter-3; GABA transaminase

丙戊酸钠(sodium valproate, VPA)是一种常用的广谱抗癫痫药,有效地提高大脑中主要的抑制性神经递质——γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)的水平。丙戊酸钠需长期规则服用以保持稳定有效的血药浓度而达到控制癫痫发作的目的。治疗期间如果随意停药或

换药过快则病人会出现停药症状,导致病情反复甚至加重。停药反跳比停药反跳机制目前尚不清楚。GABA作用的程度和持续时间受到GABA转运体(GABA transporter, GAT)的调节。GAT可介导高亲和性的 Na^+/Cl^- 依赖性的GABA摄取进入神经末梢和胶质细胞突起,使突触间隙中GABA的浓度保持在一定的水平。目前已知的GAT主要包括GAT-1、GAT-2、GAT-3三种类型。其中GAT-3主要分布在星形胶质细胞的突起上。在GABA的摄取中起主要作用的是被摄取的GABA可在GABA转氨酶(GABA transaminase, GABA-T)的作用下转化为琥珀酸。

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珀酸半醛后者再氧化为琥珀酸而进入三羧酸循环¹。C6神经胶质瘤细胞常用于研究星形胶质细胞的功能和特性²。因此本实验通过研究VPA慢性作用及停药后对C6神经胶质瘤细胞GAT-3及GABA-T mRNA表达水平的影响来探讨丙戊酸钠的停药反应机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞培养

C6神经胶质瘤细胞购买于ATCC公司³，37℃，5% CO₂条件下培养于含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基。

1.2 VPA慢性作用

VPA的有效血浆浓度为50~100mg/L⁴。本实验采用含50mg/LVPA的DMEM培养基将C6细胞培养2周后制成VPA慢性作用模型⁵。然后将正常C6细胞及VPA慢性作用的C6细胞按2×10⁵的密度接种于35mm培养皿⁶，培养48h后停药组分为停药30min、2h、4h、8h组。相应时间停药即用不含VPA的DMEM培养基漂洗3遍，再换以DMEM培养基继续培养。各组在接种后的细胞培养时间为96h。

1.3 RT-PCR

用Trizol试剂提取各组细胞总RNA⁷。参照Trizol试剂说明书提取的RNA用逆转录酶AMV⁸、Oligo(dT)18mer等合成cDNA。第1链反应条件：2益1h，益5min。GAT-3上游引物为5'-atgtgt gga gtt cca gaagc-3'，下游引物为5'-cac

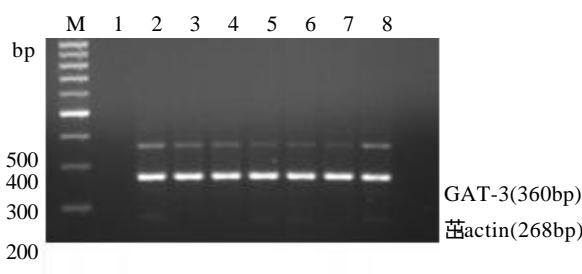


图1 VPA慢性作用及停药后对C6细胞GAT-3mRNA表达的影响

Fig.1 Effects of chronic VPA treatment and withdrawal on GAT-3 mRNA expression in C6 glioma cells

Lane 1:Negative control; Lane 2:VPA-free C6 glioma (Control); Lane 3:Chronic treatment with VPA (VPA); Lane 4:VPA withdrawal 30min (W-30min); Lane 5:VPA withdrawal 6h (W-6h); Lane 6:VPA withdrawal 12h (W-12h); Lane 7:VPA withdrawal 24h (W-24h); Lane 8:VPA withdrawal 48h (W-48h)

2.2 对GABA-T mRNA表达的影响

VPA的慢性作用使GABA-T mRNA表达上调。对照组与VPA组的RV值分别为(34.77±3.36)%和(71.31±3.39)%。与VPA组相比，各停药组GABA-T mRNA表达水平明显下降。除停药12h组[RV值(25.36±6.68)%]低于对照组外，其余停药组GABA-T

mRNA表达水平均高于对照组⁹。扩增片段为360bp。扩增参数为：30s，1min，2益1min，0个循环。上游引物为5'-aactacgaagagagccgagg-3'，下游引物为5'-gag agatgtctgtctgg-3'。CR产物为410bp。扩增参数为：30s，1min，2益1min，30个循环。内参为Actin。上游引物为5'-agc aag agaggcatcctgac-3'，下游引物为5'-gtc gtacgaccagagcata-3'。扩增产物为268bp。同样条件下用无RNase水代替AMV作为阴性对照。实验重复3次。

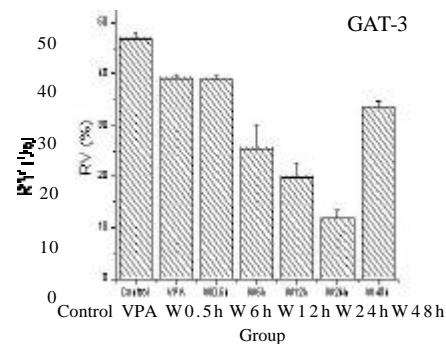
1.4 结果分析

PCR扩增产物进行琼脂糖凝胶电泳并用BIO-PROFIL/BIO-CAPT/BIO-1D++图像分析软件¹⁰对图像条带进行扫描。根据各组的GAT-3/GABA-T的相对灰度值[RV值=(GAT-3/GABA-T)电泳条带与相应的Actin条带的灰度积分的百分比值，V=(VGAT-3/VActin)±0.00%，数±标准差表示]。用Origin7.0软件作图比较各组GAT-3和GABA-T mRNA表达水平的变化。

2 结果

2.1 对GAT-3 mRNA表达的影响

在VPA慢性作用下，V值为(39.1±0.5)%，低于正常对照组的(46±0.3)%。各停药组的RV值均低于VPA慢性作用组。其中停药24h组的最低，(11.7±1.6)%；停药30min组的最高，(38.9±0.6)%，略低于VPA慢性作用组，而停药48h组又升高到(33.5±1.1)%，明显高于停药24h组¹¹。



mRNA表达水平均高于对照组¹²。

3 讨论

GABA是中枢神经系统中主要的抑制性神经递质。估计有60%~75%的突触中存有GABA。而GABA能神经元功能的损伤造成脑内GABA水平低下。

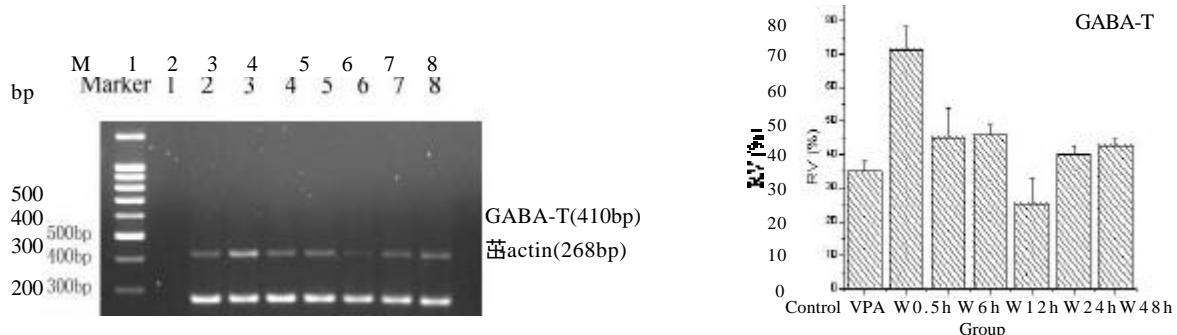


图2 VPA慢性作用及停药后对C6细胞GABA-TmRNA表达的影响

Fig.2 Effects of chronic VPA treatment and withdrawal on GABA-T mRNA expression in C6 glioma cells

Lane1:Negativecontrol;Lane2:VPA-freeC6glioma(Control);Lane3:Chronic treatmentwithVPA(VPA);Lane4:VPA withdrawal 30min(W-30min);Lane5:VPA withdrawal 6h(W-6h);Lane6:VPA withdrawal 12h(W-12h);Lane7:VPA withdrawal 24h(W-24h);Lane8:VPA withdrawal 48h(W-48)

与癫痫发生密切相关^[1-11]。长期以来神经科学领域的研究包括癫痫相关的病理学和神经药理学研究一直集中于神经元上^[1-11]而未对神经胶质细胞加以足够的重视。传统观念认为^[1-11]神经胶质细胞是仅仅对神经元具有支持营养和保护作用的非兴奋性细胞。1998年Araque等^[12]首次发现星形胶质细胞可通过释放谷氨酸等化学递质来调节神经元的活动。现已证明^[1-11]星形胶质细胞具有多种电压及配体依赖的离子通道。含有大部分神经递质^[1-11]、神经肽^[1-11]、激素及神经营养因子受体^[1-11]并能分泌多种神经活性物质^[1-11]。因此^[1-11]神经胶质细胞尤其是星形胶质细胞的作用日益受到关注。更考虑到星形胶质细胞在调节突触间隙GABA水平上重要的地位^[1-11]，所以本实验选择C6细胞从星形胶质细胞的角度来探讨VPA停药反跳机制。本实验结果表明^[1-11] VPA的慢性作用可抑制GAT-3mRNA的表达。停药后GAT-3mRNA水平继续下降，至停药48h又开始明显上升，提示VPA通过GAT-3调节脑内GABA水平可能是其抗癫痫的作用机制之一。停药后GAT-3一方面可摄取突触间隙中的GABA；另一方面又可在一定条件下如癫痫状态下逆向运转^[1-11]，释放GABA来调节突触的活动。因此^[1-11] GAT-3在停药反应中的具体作用仍需进一步研究，并为今后将GAT-3作为一个重要的靶点来开发新的抗癫痫药物提供实验依据。本实验还观察到VPA的慢性作用使GABA-TmRNA表达上调，促进细胞内的GABA转变为琥珀酸^[1-11]。进入三羧酸循环后^[1-11]，草酰乙酸生成增加，这可能会促进草酰乙酸在转氨酶的作用下生成天门冬氨酸^[1-11]。星形胶质细胞可释放天门冬氨酸^[1-11]，并通过NMDA受体激活抑制性中间神经元来抑制神经元过度兴奋^[1-11]。这也许是VPA另一抗癫痫作用途径。停药后GABA-TmRNA表达的变化也可能与停药反跳有关^[1-11]，仍需深入研究。

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