

波动性高糖对氧糖剥夺/再复供神经元存活的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨波动性高糖对氧糖剥夺/再复供(OGD/R)后神经元存活的影响。方法 原代培养小鼠海马神经元,待细胞融合达到80%左右时传代培养。取对数生长期细胞置于缺氧状态(37℃、5% CO₂、95% N₂)的培养箱中模拟细胞缺氧,将培养液更换为无糖 Hank 平衡盐溶液(HBSS)模拟细胞缺糖;设常糖常氧对照组。细胞缺氧缺糖处理6 h后,倒置相差显微镜下观察细胞形态,用CCK-8细胞增殖检测试剂盒检测细胞活性,再进行分组实验。将细胞随机分为4组,分别采用含不同浓度葡萄糖培养基,置于常氧、5% CO₂、37℃培养条件下继续培养72 h,制备 OGD/R 模型模拟细胞缺血/再灌注。低糖对照组用含5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基培养;恒定高糖组用含33.0 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基培养;波动高糖组日间用含33.0 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基培养3 h,再用含5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基培养2 h,交替3次,夜间用含33.0 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基过夜;高渗对照组用含5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基与甘露醇配制,渗透压与恒定高糖组相同,有效糖浓度与常糖常氧对照组相同,以排除高糖培养基引起的渗透压变化对结果的影响。各组细胞培养72 h后,倒置相差显微镜下观察细胞形态学改变;用CCK-8试剂盒测定细胞活性;用流式细胞术测定细胞凋亡率。**结果** 倒置相差显微镜下显示,常糖常氧对照组细胞饱满,折光性强,胞核明显,突起清晰,细胞活性较高。缺氧缺糖处理6 h后,细胞皱缩,折光性差,核质不清,突起不清晰,细胞活性较常糖常氧对照组明显降低(A 值: 0.34 ± 0.06 比 1.09 ± 0.06 , $P < 0.01$),说明细胞氧糖剥夺(OGD)模型制备成功。更换不同浓度葡萄糖继续培养72 h后,低糖对照组细胞皱缩,胞膜不完整,核质不清,坏死细胞较多;恒定高糖组细胞折光性差,大量细胞漂浮,胞核不明显;而波动高糖组细胞形态正常,细胞折光性稍降低,坏死细胞较少;高渗对照组与恒定高糖组细胞状态接近。与低糖对照组和恒定高糖组比较,波动高糖组细胞活性明显升高(A 值: 2.04 ± 0.15 比 0.64 ± 0.18 、 1.16 ± 0.16 , 均 $P < 0.01$),细胞凋亡率明显降低[(59.60 ± 2.55)% 比 (78.15 ± 15.77)%、(95.60 ± 0.14)%, 均 $P < 0.05$];而高渗对照组细胞活性和细胞凋亡率与恒定高糖组比较差异无统计学意义[细胞活性(A 值): 1.07 ± 0.07 比 1.16 ± 0.16 , 细胞凋亡率: (87.80 ± 4.53)% 比 (95.60 ± 0.14)%, 均 $P > 0.05$]。**结论** 波动性高糖对 OGD/R 后神经元存活可能有一定的保护作用。

【关键词】 波动性高糖; 氧糖剥夺/再复供; 海马神经元; 存活

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Effect of intermittent high glucose on oxygen-glucose deprivation/refurnish neuronal survival

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of intermittent high glucose on oxygen-glucose deprivation/refurnish (OGD/R) neuronal survival. **Methods** The primary cultured hippocampal neurons of mice were sub-cultured when the cell fusion reached about 80%. Cells in logarithmic growth phase were placed in a hypoxic incubator (37℃, 5% CO₂, 95% N₂) to simulate cell hypoxia. The culture medium was replaced by glucose-free Hank equilibrium salt solution (HBSS) to simulate cell hypoglycemia. The normal glucose and oxygen control group was set up. Cell morphology was observed under inverted phase contrast microscope after 6 hours of hypoxia and hypoglycemia treatment, and cell viability was detected by CCK-8 cell proliferation assay kit, and then grouping experiment was carried out. The cells were randomly divided into four groups. The cells were cultured in different concentration glucose medium under normal oxygen, 5% CO₂ and 37℃ for 72 hours to prepare OGD/R model of cell ischemia/reperfusion. The low-glucose

control group was cultured in medium containing 5.5 mmol/L glucose. The constant high-glucose group was cultured in medium containing 33.0 mmol/L glucose. The intermittent high-glucose group was cultured in medium containing 33.0 mmol/L glucose for 3 hours then in medium containing 5.5 mmol/L glucose for 2 hours alternately for 3 times during the day, and overnight in medium containing 33.0 mmol/L glucose at night. The hyperosmotic control group was made up of 5.5 mmol/L glucose medium and mannitol. The osmotic pressure was the same as that of the constant high-glucose group, and the effective glucose concentration was the same as that of the normal glucose and oxygen group, so as to eliminate the effect of osmotic pressure changes caused by the high-glucose medium on the results. Cell morphology was observed under inverted phase contrast microscope after 72 hours of cell culture in each group. Cell viability was measured by CCK-8 kit, and apoptotic rate was measured by flow cytometry. **Results** The inverted phase contrast microscope showed that the cells in the normal glucose and oxygen control group were plump and refractive, and had obvious nucleus, clear processes and high cell activity. After 6 hours of hypoxia and hypoglycemia treatment, the cells were shrunk, refractive index was poor, the nucleus was unclear, the processes were not clear, and the cell activity was significantly lower than that of normal glucose and oxygen control group (A value: 0.34 ± 0.06 vs. 1.09 ± 0.06 , $P < 0.01$), which indicated that the model of oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD) was successfully prepared. After 72 hours of culture with different concentrations of glucose, the cells in the low-glucose control group were shrunk, the cell membrane was incomplete, the nucleus was unclear, and number of necrotic cells were more. In the constant high-glucose group, the refractive index of cells was poor, a large number of cells floated, and the nucleus was not obvious. In the intermittent high-glucose group, the cell morphology was normal, the refractive rate of cells was decreased slightly, and the necrotic cells were less. In the hypertonic control group, the cell status was close to that in the constant high-glucose group. Compared with the low-glucose control group or constant high-glucose group, the cell viability in the intermittent high-glucose group was significantly increased (A value: 2.04 ± 0.15 vs. 0.64 ± 0.18 , 1.16 ± 0.16 , both $P < 0.01$), the apoptotic rate was significantly decreased [$(59.60 \pm 2.55)\%$ vs. $(78.15 \pm 15.77)\%$, $(95.60 \pm 0.14)\%$, both $P < 0.05$]. There was no significant difference in cell activity or apoptotic rate between the hypertonic control group and the constant high-glucose group [cell activity (A value): 1.07 ± 0.07 vs. 1.16 ± 0.16 , apoptotic rate: $(87.80 \pm 4.53)\%$ vs. $(95.60 \pm 0.14)\%$, both $P > 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Intermittent high glucose within a certain range had protective effect on OGD/R neuronal survival.

【Key words】 Intermittent high glucose; Oxygen-glucose deprivation/refurnish; Hippocampus neuron; Survival

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脑梗死发病率高,致残率高^[1],危害大,如何提高脑梗死后神经元存活率是亟需解决的难题。脑缺血后即使尽快恢复血流也常存在缺血/再灌注(I/R)损伤,导致脑组织不但未能恢复,而且出现更严重的脑功能障碍^[2]。非糖尿病患者急性脑梗死后常出现应激性血糖升高^[3],且常不稳定。研究表明,急性脑梗死后血糖水平升高常提示患者预后不良^[4-5]。但血糖升高对I/R损伤神经元的存活是否有影响,是损害作用还是保护作用,或仅仅是疾病严重的标志,目前尚不清楚。为此,本研究以波动性高糖对缺氧缺糖/再灌注神经元存活的影响为切入点,通过体外实验,采用氧糖剥夺/再复供(OGD/R)制备I/R神经细胞模型,然后用含不同浓度葡萄糖培养基培养,以探讨波动性高糖对I/R神经细胞存活的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验细胞及主要试剂: HT-22小鼠海马神经细胞(上海中乔新舟生物科技有限公司), DMEM培养基(美国HyClone公司), CCK-8细胞增殖检测试剂盒(日本同仁化学公司), 膜联蛋白V-异硫氰酸荧光素(Annexin V-FITC)/碘化丙啶(PI)细胞凋亡检

测试试剂盒(江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司), Hank平衡盐溶液(HBSS,美国赛默飞世尔科技公司)。

1.2 小鼠海马神经元细胞培养与鉴定

1.2.1 细胞复苏: 37℃水浴,迅速融化冻存细胞,移入9 mL预温的培养基,离心后再放入10 mL细胞培养基中,轻轻吹打细胞为单细胞悬液。然后以 1×10^6 /mL接种于10 cm培养皿中,置于37℃、98%湿度的5% CO₂孵箱培养,每天观察细胞生长情况,次日更换1/2细胞培养基,以后隔天更换,当细胞生长至80%融合时进行传代。

1.2.2 细胞传代培养: 当细胞长满单层,融合度达到80%左右时,37℃下用0.25%胰酶消化细胞。倒置相差显微镜下观察细胞消化情况,当细胞分离、脱壁、回缩成圆形后,用新鲜的基础培养液终止消化。将消化好的细胞吹打成单细胞悬液,移至10 mL离心管中,离心5 min后弃上清,加新鲜基础培养液重悬细胞,1:5传代培养。

1.2.3 神经细胞的鉴定: 采用神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)免疫荧光染色鉴定,阳性结果为胞核周围及胞质内可见散在分布、强度不一的棕褐色颗粒

状、点状染色。

1.3 建立 OGD/R 海马神经元细胞模型：取对数生长长期的 HT-22 小鼠海马神经元细胞，置于缺氧状态 (37 ℃、5% CO₂、95% N₂) 的培养箱中模拟细胞缺氧，将培养液更换为无糖 HBSS 模拟细胞缺糖，通过物理缺氧联合培养基缺糖模拟神经元缺血，将整个缺氧缺糖装置置于 37 ℃ 的环境中培养；同时设常糖常氧对照组。缺氧缺糖 6 h 后取出细胞，倒置相差显微镜下观察细胞形态，并用 CCK-8 细胞增殖检测试剂盒检测细胞活性，再进行分组实验。

1.4 细胞分组及处理：小鼠海马神经元细胞缺氧缺糖 6 h 后，更换为含不同浓度葡萄糖的条件培养基，置于常氧、5% CO₂、37 ℃ 培养箱，恢复正常条件继续培养。用含 10% 胎牛血清 (FBS) 的低糖 DMEM、葡萄糖或甘露醇配制条件培养基。根据 HT-22 小鼠海马神经元细胞说明书推荐培养基为含 4.5 g/L 高糖 (相当于 25.0 mmol/L) 的 90% DMEM，并结合文献 [6] 的方法，设置低糖培养基葡萄糖浓度为 5.5 mmol/L，高糖培养基葡萄糖浓度为 33.0 mmol/L。将细胞随机分组：① 低糖对照组：用葡萄糖浓度为 5.5 mmol/L 的培养基培养细胞；② 恒定高糖组：用葡萄糖浓度为 33.0 mmol/L 的培养基培养细胞；③ 波动高糖组：日间用葡萄糖浓度为 33.0 mmol/L 的培养基培养 3 h，再用葡萄糖浓度为 5.5 mmol/L 的培养基培养 2 h，交替 3 次，夜间用含 33.0 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基培养过夜；④ 高渗对照组：为排除高糖培养基引起的渗透压变化的影响，用甘露醇作为渗透压对照，用含 5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基与甘露醇配制，渗透压与恒定高糖组相同，有效糖浓度与常糖常氧对照组相同。各组于培养 72 h 观察细胞形态学改变并检测细胞活性及凋亡率。

1.5 检测指标和方法

1.5.1 神经元形态学观察：于倒置相差显微镜下观察神经元形态学改变。

1.5.2 神经元活性检测：按照 CCK-8 细胞增殖检测试剂盒说明书，用酶标仪在波长为 450 nm 处测定吸光度 (A) 值。每组设置 6 个复孔，实验重复 3 次。

1.5.3 神经元凋亡检测：以 Annexin V-FITC/PI 双染流式细胞术测定各组细胞凋亡率，按照细胞凋亡检测试剂盒说明书进行。结果判断：凋亡细胞对所有用于细胞活性鉴定的染料 (如 PI) 有抗染性，坏死细胞则无抗染性。细胞膜损伤细胞的 DNA 可被 PI 着色产生红色荧光，而细胞膜保持完好的细胞则不

会有红色荧光产生。因此，在细胞凋亡早期，PI 不会着色而没有红色荧光信号，与正常细胞相似。

1.6 统计学处理：用 SPSS 23.0 软件处理数据，计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，多组变量比较采用单因素方差分析，进一步两两比较采用 LSD 法。P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 神经元形态学改变 (图 1)：倒置相差显微镜下观察显示，常糖常氧对照组细胞数量多，胞体饱满，表面光滑，折光性强，胞核明显，细胞突起清晰；海马神经元细胞经缺氧缺糖处理 6 h 后，细胞数量明显减少，胞体皱缩，折光性差，胞膜破裂，胞内颗粒增多，核质界限不清，可见部分悬浮细胞，细胞突起断裂不清晰。说明小鼠海马神经元细胞氧糖剥夺 (OGD) 模型制备成功。

海马神经元细胞经缺氧缺糖处理 6 h 后，将培养基更换为含不同浓度葡萄糖的条件培养基继续培养 72 h，倒置相差显微镜下显示，低糖对照组细胞皱缩，折光性差，大量细胞膜不完整，核质界限不清，坏死细胞较多；恒定高糖组大量细胞漂浮，胞核不明显；与低糖对照组和恒定高糖组相比，波动高糖组细胞形态正常，细胞折光性稍降低，坏死细胞较少；高渗对照组细胞折光性差，大量细胞漂浮，胞核不明显，与恒定高糖组细胞状态接近。

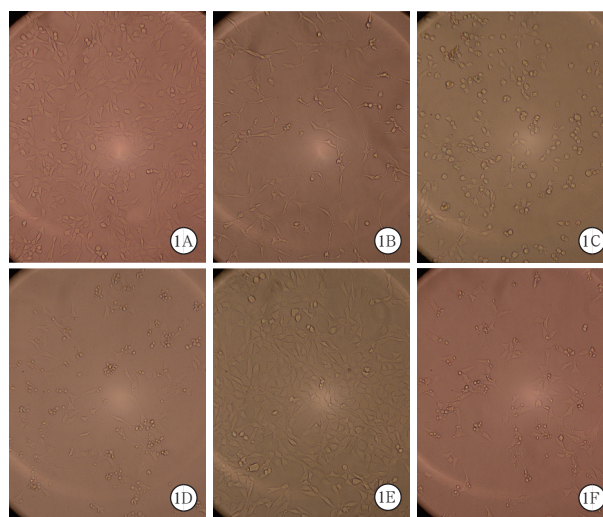
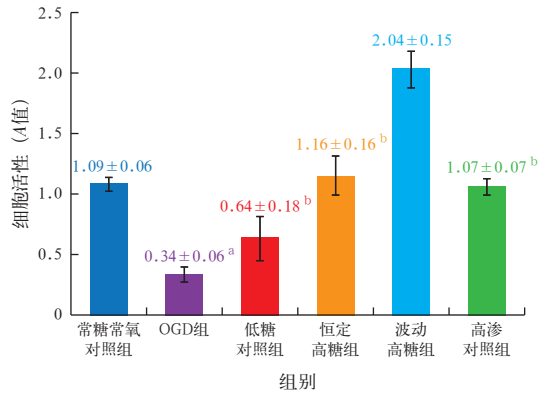


图 1 倒置相差显微镜下观察各组小鼠海马神经元细胞形态学改变 常糖常氧对照组 (A) 细胞饱满，折光性强，胞核明显，突起清晰。氧糖剥夺 (OGD) 组 (B) 缺氧缺糖处理 6 h 后，细胞皱缩，折光性差，核质不清，突起不清晰。将培养液更换为含不同浓度葡萄糖的条件培养基继续培养 72 h 后，低糖对照组 (C) 细胞皱缩，胞膜不完整，核质不清，坏死细胞较多；恒定高糖组 (D) 细胞折光性差，大量细胞漂浮，胞核不明显；波动高糖组 (E) 细胞形态正常，细胞折光性稍降低，坏死细胞较少；高渗对照组 (F) 细胞折光性差，大量细胞漂浮，胞核不明显 中倍放大

2.2 神经元细胞活性变化(图 2):小鼠海马神经元细胞缺氧缺糖 6 h 后,细胞活性较常糖常氧对照组显著下降($P < 0.01$),进一步说明小鼠海马神经元细胞 OGD 模型制备成功。

复糖复氧后 72 h,波动高糖组细胞活性明显高于低糖对照组和恒定高糖组(均 $P < 0.01$);而高渗对照组与恒定高糖组细胞活性比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。



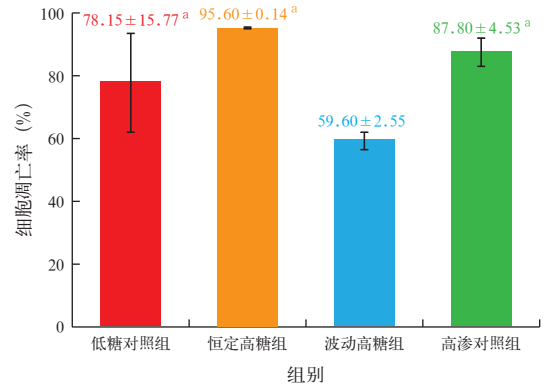
注: OGD 为氧糖剥夺;与常糖常氧对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$;与波动高糖组比较, ^b $P < 0.01$

图 2 各组小鼠海马神经元细胞活性比较

2.3 神经元细胞凋亡情况(图 3~4):小鼠海马神经元细胞缺氧缺糖 6 h 后,将培养基更换为含不同浓度葡萄糖的条件培养基继续培养 72 h,波动高糖组细胞凋亡率明显低于低糖对照组和恒定高糖组(均 $P < 0.05$);而高渗对照组与恒定高糖组细胞凋亡率相比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS)后尽快改善缺血区的血流供应是挽救脑缺血半暗带的重要措施和必要前提。近年来,随着静脉溶栓及血管内介入治疗的开展,实现血管再通并不困难,但临床预后也并不理想。对有关血管内再通的“五大试验”^[7-11]的研究

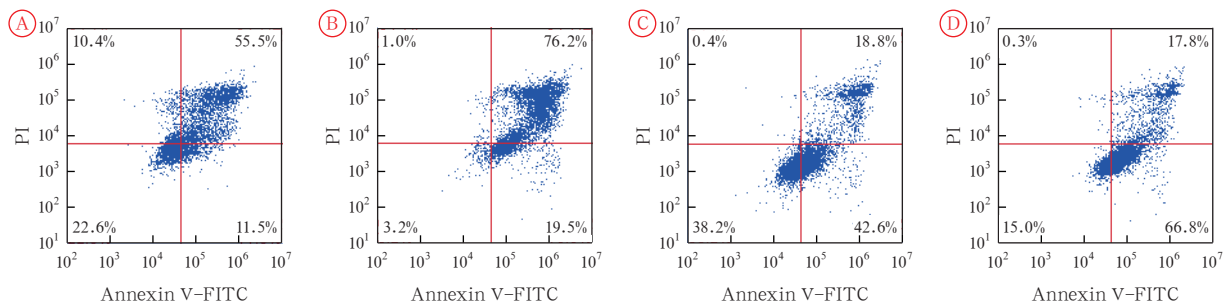


注:与波动高糖组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$

图 4 各组小鼠海马神经元细胞凋亡率比较

结果综合分析发现,接受血管内治疗干预的 AIS 患者 90 d 病死率仍高达 15.3%, 90 d 能生活自理的患者占 46%, 完全无症状的患者仅占 10%^[12],这与 I/R 损伤关系密切^[13]。因此,在血管再通的基础上给予有效的脑保护措施,防止再灌注后损伤,可能是解决这一问题的重要措施^[14]。

应激性高血糖是指既往无糖尿病病史,机体受应激作用后引起的血糖升高。急性脑梗死尤其是大面积脑梗死、椎基底动脉系统梗死患者常起病急、病情重,易受应激、进餐、药物等多种因素影响,导致血糖升高且不稳定,即使非糖尿病患者发生急性脑梗死后也常出现应激性血糖升高,发生率可达 36% 以上^[3]。文献表明,急性脑梗死后血糖水平升高常提示患者预后不良^[4-5]。蒋海飞和曹茂红^[15]通过回顾性分析神经内科重症加强治疗病房(ICU)危重症患者的临床资料发现,血糖变异性与患者的死亡密切相关,不管患者血糖水平为多少,血糖变异或每日血糖波动幅度增加均与患者疾病发展、死亡风险增高关系密切。本课题组前期临床观察也显示,急性大面积脑梗死伴随高血糖、血糖波动大的患者预后不良^[16]。闫西茹等^[17]针对应激性高血糖



注: A 为低糖对照组, B 为恒定高糖组, C 为波动高糖组, D 为高渗对照组; Annexin V-FITC 为膜联蛋白 V-异硫氰酸荧光素, PI 为碘化丙啶; 左上象限为坏死或死亡细胞 (Annexin V⁻/PI⁺), 左下象限为正常细胞 (Annexin V⁻/PI⁻), 右上象限为晚期凋亡细胞 (Annexin V⁺/PI⁺), 右下象限为早期凋亡细胞 (Annexin V⁺/PI⁻)

图 3 流式细胞术检测各组小鼠海马神经元细胞凋亡情况

对急性脑梗死患者临床预后影响的分析结果显示,脑梗死后应激性高血糖组患者入院时神经功能缺损评分较正常血糖组更高,且高血糖组患者以大病灶脑梗死占多数(86.7%),正常血糖组仅占48.3%。这些研究表明,脑梗死病情重、大面积脑梗死、神经功能缺损评分高者,容易出现应激性高血糖,且血糖波动较大。

但另有文献表明,重症患者一定程度上血糖升高是机体的一种保护反应,是疾病严重的标志,试图降低应激性高血糖是不合理的。Niemann等^[18]将22只猪通过电刺激诱发心室纤颤导致心搏骤停,然后进行早期复苏,同时监测并控制血糖。结果显示,复苏后猪神经系统评分并未随着应激性高血糖被控制而改善,因此提出,对复苏后的患者在院前急救时降低血糖可能不合理。Tiruvoipati等^[19]的研究则表明,对于患有脓毒症的ICU重症患者,应激性高血糖可能并没有害处,且病死率较低;亚组分析显示,应激性高血糖对脓毒性休克患者具有保护作用。2013年Marik和Bellomo^[20]提出应激性高血糖在危重患者很常见,对ICU和非ICU患者严格控制血糖的尝试并未改善医疗结果。他们认为,在急性疾病情况下,高血糖和胰岛素抵抗是进化上保持的生存适应性反应,提高了宿主的生存机会,试图干扰这种极其复杂的多系统自适应响应过程可能是有害的。2016年Wernly等^[21]对522例脓毒症患者资料进行分析发现,无论既往有无糖尿病病史,严重的高血糖(>11.1 mmol/L)与ICU脓毒症患者的病死率无关,且这些临床病情重、感染性休克患者的高血糖作为应激反应,是生物体进化保留的适应性和有益反应,对机体具有保护作用,是疾病严重的标志,与Tiruvoipati等^[19]报道的结果一致。

在应激性高血糖与脑梗死相关性的研究方面,Tziomalos等^[22]通过前瞻性研究纳入790例AIS患者,用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评估卒中的严重程度,应激性高血糖定义为入院后第2天空腹血糖 ≥ 7 mmol/L,结果显示,伴有应激性高血糖的患者病情更加严重,而出院时不良预后的影响因素为年龄、既往缺血性卒中史和入院时NIHSS评分,与应激性高血糖没有明显相关性。Sun等^[23]在瞬时大脑中动脉闭塞/再灌注(tMCAO/R)动物模型中发现,血糖水平升高,TP53介导的糖酵解和凋亡诱导调节因子(TIGAR)蛋白也显著增加,当用胰岛素控制血糖水平时,TIGAR蛋白的增加被削弱。

Cao等^[24]研究表明,TIGAR作为p53下游的调控因子,可以降低2,6-二磷酸果糖水平,抑制糖酵解,并通过促进磷酸戊糖途径升高细胞内还原型辅酶II(NADPH)水平,降低活性氧簇(ROS)水平,从而起到保护神经元的作用。

基于上述临床及实验研究,为进一步明确急性脑梗死后高血糖及血糖波动性对缺血缺氧脑细胞起到损害作用还是保护作用,或者仅是疾病严重的标志,本研究以葡萄糖浓度及其波动性对缺血缺氧神经元细胞的影响为切入点,采用OGD/R制备I/R小鼠海马神经元细胞模型,用含不同浓度葡萄糖培养基培养72h,观察不同方式给予高糖对细胞活性的影响。结果显示,缺氧缺糖处理6h后海马神经元细胞数量明显减少,胞体皱缩,折光性差,胞膜破裂,胞内颗粒增多,核质界限不清,可见部分悬浮细胞,细胞突起断裂不清晰,且细胞活性显著下降,说明小鼠海马神经元细胞OGD模型制备成功。然后用含不同浓度葡萄糖培养基培养72h后,从细胞活性、细胞形态学改变及细胞凋亡率等方面观察不同浓度葡萄糖培养基对OGD/R神经细胞存活的影响。结果显示,与恒定高糖组和低糖对照组比较,波动高糖组细胞形态正常,细胞折光性较好,坏死细胞相对较少,细胞活性较高,细胞凋亡率较低,提示波动性高糖对OGD/R神经元存活可能有一定的保护作用。本研究通过将神经元进行OGD/R后给予波动性高糖,一定程度模拟了急性脑梗死后出现的应激性高血糖,因此,本实验结果支持脑梗死后应激性高血糖对神经细胞存活可能有一定保护作用,重症脑梗死患者强化血糖控制不一定有利。我们认为,葡萄糖对于所有细胞是必需的,在缺血缺氧等情况下,存在低灌注和血流减少,因此葡萄糖必须克服间隙空间才能到达其目标,即灌注不足的细胞。在这种情况下,适当较高的葡萄糖浓度可能是必要的。葡萄糖重新引入也可能与TIGAR蛋白升高、激活核因子E2相关因子2(Nrf2),启动相关细胞保护途径等有关,但持续过高的血糖对细胞有损害,可能与渗透压高等因素有关。本实验结果显示,高渗对照组与恒定高糖组细胞状态接近,两组渗透压相同,葡萄糖浓度不同,提示高渗透压对细胞存活也是有害的。

Crean等^[25]的实验性I/R细胞研究结果表明,在葡萄糖耗尽后重新引入,可激活Nrf2和Nrf2调节的NADPH依赖性还原酶表达,启动Nrf2相关的细胞保护途径。本实验中采用HT-22海马神经元

细胞,该细胞说明书推荐在含 4.5 g/L 葡萄糖(相当于 25.0 mmol/L)的 90% DMEM 高糖培养基中培养,并结合文献[6]的方法,设置低糖培养基和高糖培养基葡萄糖浓度分别为 5.5 mmol/L、33.0 mmol/L,对 HT-22 海马神经元细胞来说,5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖浓度属于较低的低糖环境。波动性高糖细胞活性最高,我们考虑:在低浓度葡萄糖后再引入高浓度葡萄糖,可能与进一步激活 Nrf2 和 Nrf2 调节的 NADPH 依赖性还原酶表达、启动 Nrf2 相关的细胞保护途径有关,值得进一步研究。

综上所述,本实验提示波动性高糖对 OGD/R 后神经元存活可能有一定的保护作用,但脑缺血缺氧后细胞损伤与凋亡、血糖调控网络错综复杂,仍有待进行更深层次的探索。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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