

富氢液对创伤性颅脑损伤大鼠大脑皮质水通道蛋白1表达的影响

陈先俊 王迪芬 刘颖 袁佳 张海玲

550004 贵州贵阳,贵州医科大学附属医院重症医学科

通讯作者:王迪芬,Email:1078666485@qq.com

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.05.016

【摘要】目的 探讨富氢液对大鼠创伤性颅脑损伤(TBI)后脑水肿及水通道蛋白1(AQP1)表达的影响。

方法 将90只成年雄性SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、TBI模型组和富氢液干预组,每组30只。采用颅脑撞击法制备TBI模型;Sham组只开颅窗、骨蜡封闭缝合,不撞击。富氢液干预组于制模后经腹腔注射富氢液5mL/kg,Sham组和TBI组注射等量生理盐水,均每日1次,共5d。各组分别于术后6、12、24、48h和5d取6只大鼠进行神经损伤严重程度评分(NSS);取大脑皮质,光镜下观察脑组织病理学变化;采用免疫组化染色,镜下观察大脑皮质AQP1阳性表达;采用实时荧光定量反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测大脑皮质AQP1 mRNA表达;采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测大脑皮质AQP1蛋白表达。**结果** ①Sham组各时间点NSS评分均为0分;TBI组NSS评分随时间延长呈升高趋势,24h达峰值后逐渐降低;富氢液干预后可明显降低NSS评分,24h与TBI组比较最为明显(分:9.83±2.78比13.50±2.42,P<0.05)。②光镜下显示,TBI组大鼠6h大脑皮质神经细胞排列即明显紊乱,24h脑水肿和出血最为严重,之后水肿逐渐消退;各时间点软脑膜处AQP1阳性表达明显增加,以24h时最为明显。富氢液干预组术后12h~5d脑组织病理学改变均较TBI组明显减轻;软脑膜处AQP1阳性表达较TBI组明显减少。③与Sham组比较,TBI组脑组织AQP1的mRNA和蛋白表达均随时间延长逐渐升高,并于24h达峰值[AQP1 mRNA(2^{-ΔΔCt}):7.50±0.26比1,AQP1蛋白(灰度值):1.986±0.110比0.336±0.034,均P<0.05],之后逐渐下降;富氢液干预可明显下调脑组织AQP1的mRNA和蛋白表达[24h AQP1 mRNA(2^{-ΔΔCt}):5.40±0.21比7.50±0.26,24h AQP1蛋白(灰度值):1.246±0.137比1.986±0.110,均P<0.05]。**结论** TBI大鼠大脑皮质AQP1 mRNA和蛋白表达上调,可能参与了TBI后脑水肿的病理生理过程;早期腹腔注射富氢液可能通过下调AQP1的表达,减轻TBI后脑水肿,从而起到脑保护作用。

【关键词】 颅脑损伤,创伤性; 水通道蛋白1; 脑水肿; 富氢液; 大脑皮质

基金项目:贵州省科技攻关项目(黔科合SY[2010]3079号);贵州省高层次人才科研项目(TZJF-2011-25);国家临床重点专科建设项目(2011-170);贵州省临床重点学科建设项目(2011-52)

Effects of hydrogen-rich water on the expression of aquaporin 1 in the cerebral cortex of rat with traumatic brain injury Chen Xianjun, Wang Difen, Liu Ying, Yuan Jia, Zhang Hailing

Department of Critical Care Medicine, Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang 550004, Guizhou, China

Corresponding author: Wang Difen, Email: 1078666485@qq.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of hydrogen-rich water on cerebral edema and aquaporin 1 (AQP1) expression in rats with traumatic brain injury (TBI). **Methods** Ninety male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into sham operation group, TBI model group, hydrogen-rich water treatment group (H group), with 30 rats in each group. TBI model was reproduced by weight dropping method. The skulls of rats in sham operation group underwent only craniotomy without direct hit and with bone wax sealed suture. 5 mL/kg of hydrogen-rich water injection was given intraperitoneally after model reproduction in H group, and equal amount of normal saline was given in sham and TBI groups, once a day for both groups for 5 days. Six rats from each group were sacrificed at 6, 12, 24, 48 hours and 5 days after evaluating neurological severity scores (NSS). The cerebral cortex was harvested, and the pathological changes in morphology of brain tissue were observed with light microscope. The positive expression of AQP1 in cerebral cortex was observed with immunohistochemistry by light microscopy, the AQP1 mRNA expression in cerebral cortex was determined by real-time fluorescent quantization reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), and the AQP1 protein expression in cerebral cortex was determined by Western Blot. **Results** ① All rats in sham operation

group had a NSS of zero at each time point. NSS of TBI group was obviously raised with time prolongation, and peaked at 24 hours followed by a lower tendency, while the score in H group was significantly lower than that of TBI group, and the difference was the most obvious at 24 hours as compared with TBI group (9.83 ± 2.78 vs. 13.50 ± 2.42 , $P < 0.05$). ② It was shown by light microscope that in the TBI group there were pathological changes in cerebral cortex, including obvious irregular arrangement of nerve cells, cerebral edema, obvious bleeding, especially at 24 hours, then the cerebral edema became vanished gradually; and the positive expression of AQP1 in the pia mater at all the time points in the TBI group was significantly increased, and it was most obvious at 24 hours. Compared with TBI group, the pathological changes at time points of 12 hours to 5 days in H group was significantly lessened, and the positive expression of AQP1 in the cerebral pia mater was reduced obviously. ③ Compared with sham operation group, the mRNA and protein expressions of AQP1 in cerebral cortex in TBI group were significantly elevated, peaked at 24 hours [AQP1 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 7.50 ± 0.26 vs. 1, AQP1 protein (gray value): 1.986 ± 0.110 vs. 0.336 ± 0.034 , both $P < 0.05$], then they gradually declined. The mRNA and protein expressions of AQP1 in cerebral cortex were significantly decreased after hydrogen-rich water treatment [24-hour AQP1 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 5.40 ± 0.21 vs. 7.50 ± 0.26 , 24-hour AQP1 protein (gray value): 1.246 ± 0.137 vs. 1.986 ± 0.110 , both $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusions** The up-regulation of AQP1 mRNA and protein in rats' cerebral cortex after TBI perhaps participates in edema formation which might be involved in the pathophysiology of cerebral edema in TBI. Early treatment with an intraperitoneal injection of hydrogen-rich water is capable of attenuating the extent of TBI-induced up-regulation of AQP1 mRNA and protein, alleviating cerebral edema, and achieving its protective effects.

【Key words】 Traumatic brain injury; Aquaporin 1; Brain edema; Hydrogen-rich water; Cerebral cortex

Fund program: Key Technologies Research and Development Program of Guizhou Province (SY[2010]3079); Research Fund for Distinguished talents of Guizhou Province (TZJF-2011-25); National Key Clinical Specialist Construction Program (2011-170); Key Clinical Programs of Guizhou Province (2011-52)

创伤性颅脑损伤(TBI)是创伤急危重症之一,继发性脑损伤者较原发性脑损伤者危害更大^[1];脑水肿为其最常见的并发症,可引起脑组织肿胀、受压、缺血缺氧、颅内压增高等,使病情进一步恶化,导致更高的病死率和致残率^[2]。目前治疗脑水肿的常用方法有外科减压、高渗性脱水、渗透性利尿等,但疗效并不满意,如何安全有效地缓解脑水肿已成为目前治疗TBI的重中之重^[3]。研究表明,富氢液能减少TBI大鼠脑组织含水量,减轻脑水肿,起到神经功能保护作用^[4],但其具体机制尚不清楚。水通道蛋白1(AQP1)与TBI后脑水肿的发生和消退密切相关^[5]。本研究旨在探讨富氢液对TBI大鼠大脑皮质水肿和AQP1表达的影响及其作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组: 健康清洁级成年雄性SD大鼠90只,体质量250~300 g,由第三军医大学实验动物中心提供,合格证号:SCXK(军)2012-0011。按随机数字表法将大鼠分为假手术(Sham)组、TBI组和富氢液干预组,每组再按术后时间点分为6、12、24、48 h和5 d 5个亚组,每个亚组6只。

1.2 模型制备及处理: 腹腔注射10%水合氯醛麻醉大鼠后,固定于脑立体定位仪上,采用改良Feeney法自由落体撞击制作TBI模型^[6]; Sham组仅开颅窗并以骨蜡封闭缝合,不撞击。富氢液干预组于制

模后经腹腔注射富氢液5 mL/kg, Sham组和TBI组给予等量生理盐水,均每日1次,共5 d。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 检测指标及方法: 于术后各时间点断头处死大鼠,取损伤灶周边大脑皮质组织备检。

1.3.1 神经功能缺损程度评价: 结合神经损伤严重度评分(NSS)^[7]及改良NSS^[8]方法进行评估, NSS评分为0~18分,分值越高表示损伤越重。

1.3.2 脑组织含水量测定: 取损伤处大脑皮质组织2 mm称湿质量,95℃恒温干燥烤箱烘烤48 h至恒重后称干质量,计算脑组织含水量。脑含水量=(湿质量-干质量)/湿质量×100%。

1.3.3 免疫组化热修复法测定AQP1蛋白表达: 取脑组织切片,常规脱蜡,经滴加AQP1兔单克隆抗体(单抗)和山羊抗兔辣根过氧化物酶标记IgG(IgG-HRP)二抗后孵育、洗涤、复染、显色,光镜下观察AQP1阳性表达呈黄棕色。应用Image-Pro Plus 6.0软件进行AQP1蛋白表达半定量分析,取平均吸光度(A)值。

1.3.4 反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测AQP1 mRNA表达: 用Primer express 6.0及Oligo 6生物软件分析,AQP1基因序列设计及引物合成由上海生工生物工程有限公司完成。采用TRIzol法提取大脑皮质总RNA,反转录合成cDNA。PCR反

应体系体积 20 μL ; 反应条件: 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 预变性 10 min; 95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 变性 15 s、60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 退火 / 延伸 60 s, 扩增 40 个循环; 60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 延伸。采集荧光信号, 并作空白对照和溶解曲线检测引物特异性, 以 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法计算 AQP1 表达量, 以对照组数值为基数, 计算基因表达的倍数。

1.3.5 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot) 检测 AQP1 蛋白表达: 提取脑组织细胞浆蛋白, BCA 法测定蛋白浓度。蛋白样品经凝胶电泳分离、转膜、脱脂后, 分别与兔单抗 AQP1 和 β -肌动蛋白 (β -actin) 一抗、IgG-HRP 二抗作用, 电化学发光反应(ECL) 自动曝光, 用 Image Analysis 系统采集并分析灰度值, 以目的蛋白与内参照蛋白的灰度值比值作为表达量。

1.4 统计学方法: 使用 SPSS 17.0 软件进行数据分析, 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间两两比较用 *t* 检验, 多个样本均数比较用单因素方差分析; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 NSS 评分(表 1): Sham 组各时间点 NSS 评分均为 0 分。TBI 组 NSS 评分随术后时间延长逐渐升高, 24 h 达峰值后逐渐降低; 各时间点均较 Sham 组明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。富氢液干预组 NSS 评分随术后时间延长呈持续降低趋势; 除 6 h 外各时间点 NSS 评分均明显低于 TBI 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 脑组织含水量(表 1): Sham 组各时间点脑组

织含水量无明显变化。TBI 组脑组织含水量随术后时间延长逐渐升高, 24 h 达峰值后逐渐降低; 各时间点均较 Sham 组明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。富氢液干预组除 6 h 外各时间点脑组织含水量均明显低于 TBI 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.3 脑组织病理学改变: Sham 组各时间点大鼠大脑皮质均无明显病理学改变(图 1A)。TBI 组大鼠大脑皮质于术后 6 h 即有明显的细胞排列紊乱, 并出现以血管性水肿为主, 伴随神经细胞性水肿的混合型脑水肿; 24 h 脑水肿最严重(图 1B); 48 h 血管性水肿已基本消退, 神经细胞性水肿开始消退; 5 d 时脑水肿明显消退, 但细胞排列仍紊乱。富氢液干预组术后 6 h 脑组织病理学改变与 TBI 组相似, 随后脑组织损伤较 TBI 组明显减轻(图 1C)。

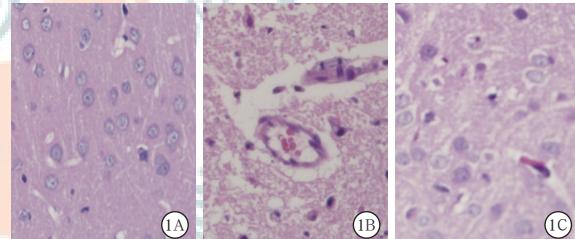


图 1 光镜下观察各组大鼠术后 24 h 大脑皮质病理学改变
假手术(Sham)组(A)大脑皮质无明显病理学改变; 创伤性颅脑损伤(TBI)模型组(B)大脑皮质细胞结构排列明显紊乱, 血管及神经细胞性水肿明显; 富氢液干预组(C)病理学改变较 TBI 组明显减轻 HE 染色 高倍放大

表 1 富氢液对 TBI 大鼠术后各时间点 NSS 评分、脑组织含水量、AQP1 阳性表达及 AQP1 mRNA 和蛋白表达的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	NSS 评分(分)	脑组织含水量(%)	AQP1 阳性表达(<i>A</i> 值)	AQP1 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$)	AQP1 蛋白(灰度值)
Sham 6 h 组	6	0	77.35 \pm 0.22	0.278 \pm 0.005	1	0.330 \pm 0.040
Sham 12 h 组	6	0	77.44 \pm 0.32	0.278 \pm 0.004	1	0.335 \pm 0.037
Sham 24 h 组	6	0	77.47 \pm 0.33	0.274 \pm 0.004	1	0.336 \pm 0.034
Sham 48 h 组	6	0	77.46 \pm 0.16	0.282 \pm 0.004	1	0.343 \pm 0.283
Sham 5 d 组	6	0	77.53 \pm 0.39	0.283 \pm 0.005	1	0.341 \pm 0.029
TBI 模型 6 h 组	6	12.16 \pm 2.48 ^a	80.67 \pm 0.82 ^a	0.307 \pm 0.002 ^a	2.51 \pm 0.22 ^a	0.821 \pm 0.004 ^a
TBI 模型 12 h 组	6	13.16 \pm 2.71 ^a	82.88 \pm 0.76 ^a	0.335 \pm 0.002 ^a	6.29 \pm 0.30 ^a	1.694 \pm 0.100 ^a
TBI 模型 24 h 组	6	13.50 \pm 2.42 ^a	84.83 \pm 0.67 ^a	0.417 \pm 0.006 ^a	7.50 \pm 0.26 ^a	1.986 \pm 0.110 ^a
TBI 模型 48 h 组	6	11.83 \pm 2.14 ^a	81.28 \pm 1.44 ^a	0.333 \pm 0.010 ^a	5.38 \pm 0.22 ^a	1.323 \pm 0.116 ^a
TBI 模型 5 d 组	6	10.50 \pm 2.42 ^a	79.98 \pm 0.61 ^a	0.309 \pm 0.006 ^a	2.46 \pm 0.27 ^a	0.846 \pm 0.065 ^a
富氢液干预 6 h 组	6	11.00 \pm 2.82	80.27 \pm 0.64	0.303 \pm 0.002	2.39 \pm 0.26	0.816 \pm 0.014
富氢液干预 12 h 组	6	9.83 \pm 2.32 ^b	80.52 \pm 0.65 ^b	0.314 \pm 0.001 ^b	4.48 \pm 0.29 ^b	1.080 \pm 0.096 ^b
富氢液干预 24 h 组	6	9.83 \pm 2.78 ^b	80.78 \pm 0.62 ^b	0.342 \pm 0.003 ^b	5.40 \pm 0.21 ^b	1.246 \pm 0.137 ^b
富氢液干预 48 h 组	6	7.50 \pm 2.07 ^b	79.72 \pm 1.18 ^b	0.305 \pm 0.004 ^b	3.43 \pm 0.18 ^b	0.814 \pm 0.100 ^b
富氢液干预 5 d 组	6	5.50 \pm 1.87 ^b	78.78 \pm 0.65 ^b	0.297 \pm 0.004 ^b	1.39 \pm 0.26 ^b	0.477 \pm 0.058 ^b

注: TBI 为创伤性颅脑损伤, NSS 为神经损伤严重程度评分, AQP1 为水通道蛋白 1; 与假手术(Sham)组同期比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与 TBI 组同期比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

2.4 AQP1 阳性表达(表1;图2):Sham组各时间点仅在软脑膜处有少量AQP1阳性表达;TBI组各时间点AQP1阳性表达较Sham组明显增多(均 $P<0.05$);富氢液干预后大鼠软脑膜处AQP1阳性表达较TBI组明显减少,12 h起差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

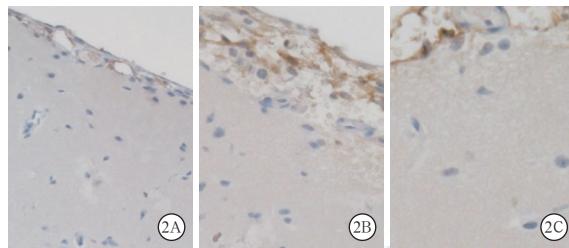
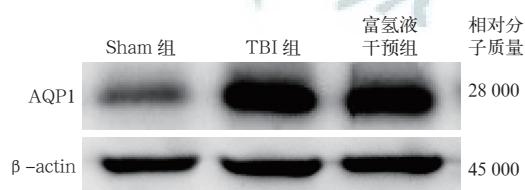


图2 光镜下观察各组大鼠术后24 h脑组织水通道蛋白1(AQP1)阳性表达(呈黄棕色) 假手术(Sham)组(A)软脑膜处仅有少量AQP1阳性表达;创伤性颅脑损伤(TBI)模型组(B)软脑膜处有明显的AQP1阳性表达;富氢液干预组(C)AQP1阳性表达较TBI组明显减少 免疫组化 高倍放大

2.5 AQP1 mRNA表达(表1):TBI组AQP1 mRNA表达于术后6 h即明显上调,并随术后时间延长逐渐升高,24 h达高峰后逐步下降,但5 d时仍明显高于Sham组(均 $P<0.05$);富氢液干预后12 h起大脑皮质AQP1 mRNA表达较TBI组明显下调,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.6 AQP1蛋白表达(表1;图3):Sham组脑组织仅有低水平的AQP1蛋白表达;与Sham组比较,TBI组术后6 h脑组织AQP1蛋白表达即开始增高,24 h达高峰后逐渐下降,但5 d时仍明显高于Sham组(均 $P<0.05$);富氢液干预后12 h起AQP1蛋白表达均较TBI组明显降低(均 $P<0.05$)。



Western blot为蛋白质免疫印迹试验,AQP1为水通道蛋白1, β -actin为 β -肌动蛋白,Sham组假手术组,TBI组为创伤性颅脑损伤模型组
图3 Western Blot检测各组大鼠术后24 h大脑皮质AQP1蛋白表达

3 讨论

目前TBI后继发脑水肿的机制十分复杂,有血脑屏障学说、钙超载学说、微循环学说、膜分子结构紊乱学说等^[9]。各原因造成的脑水肿最终都是由

生物膜分子结构紊乱引起的,而AQPs的发现为此提供了有力的证据^[10]。

AQPs是一类表达于多种细胞的高选择、低活化的跨膜通道蛋白,能快速转运水分子^[11]。AQP1主要分布于脑组织,在脑脉络丛顶膜、室管膜和软脑膜等处表达,与 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ -ATP酶共同定位于脑组织中^[12],参与脑脊液的生成与回流,并调节脑脊液中水和离子的平衡^[13]。AQP1在质膜中以四聚体形式存在,一级结构为6次跨膜的单肽链^[14]。已有研究证实,AQP1蛋白中的沙漏模结构可介导水分子运输^[15];AQP1结构中的水孔中心是其选择性水分子筛的主要机制^[16];还有研究表明,AQP1与TBI后脑水肿的发生与消退密切相关^[5]。

本实验结果显示,AQP1在正常大鼠大脑皮质中少量表达于与脑脊液回流密切接触的软脑膜处,与文献报道结果^[13]一致。另外,TBI组大鼠NSS评分及脑组织含水量明显增加,提示存在神经功能缺损和脑水肿;组织病理学结果显示,TBI后6 h已出现以血管性水肿为主并伴随神经细胞性水肿的混合型脑水肿,24 h达高峰期,随后逐渐消退;同时大脑皮质AQP1的mRNA及蛋白表达变化趋势与NSS评分、脑组织含水量及病理学改变一致,推测AQP1参与了TBI后脑组织水肿的发生与消退^[14-16]。

研究表明,吸入氢气或腹腔注射含氢液体可通过其抗氧化、抗炎、抗凋亡等作用,改善不同原因引起的肺损伤^[17-18];富氢液对离体及在体脑损伤模型均有保护作用^[19-21]。本课题组前期研究表明,富氢液可以通过上调TBI大鼠脑组织核因子E2相关因子(Nrf2)的表达,减轻脑组织氧化应激造成的水肿、出血、坏死等损伤^[22]。本研究从跨膜通道蛋白AQP1表达的角度,进一步探讨富氢液改善TBI后脑水肿的机制,结果显示,富氢液干预组NSS评分、脑组织含水量及AQP1表达显著降低,脑组织病理学改变明显减轻。我们推测富氢液减轻脑组织水肿可能与其下调AQP1 mRNA及蛋白表达有关,但其具体启动靶点尚不清楚,还需进一步深入研究。另外,富氢液干预组术后6 h NSS评分、脑组织含水量及AQP表达与TBI组均无统计学差异,可能与TBI后脑组织原发性创伤较重,使用富氢液时间较短有关。

综上,TBI早期即有脑组织水肿及AQP1 mRNA和蛋白表达增高;早期腹腔注射富氢液可下调大脑皮质AQP1的mRNA及蛋白表达,减轻TBI后脑组织水肿,从而达到脑保护作用。

参考文献

- [1] 黄中湖, 吴书奎, 甘红枫. 县级医院颅脑损伤的救治体会 [J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2011, 18 (3): 187. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2011.03.027.
- Huang ZH, Wu SK, Gan HF. Treatment of brain injury in county hospital [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2011, 18 (3): 187. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2011.03.027.
- [2] 王存祖, 谢江宁, 许慧中, 等. 重型颅脑外伤院前急救进展 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2012, 24 (11): 690-691. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-0603.2012.11.019.
- Wang CZ, Xie JN, Xu HZ, et al. Advance in the first aid of severe brain injury [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2012, 24 (11): 690-691. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-0603.2012.11.019.
- [3] 苏俊, 张颖, 胡炜. Lund 概念联合安宫牛黄丸治疗重型颅脑损伤患者疗效的前瞻性研究 [J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2015, 22 (2): 164-169. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.02.23.
- Su J, Zhang Y, Hu W. An prospective observation on clinical therapeutic effect of Lund program combined with Angong Niuhuang pill for treatment of patients with severe traumatic craniocerebral injury [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (2): 164-169. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.02.23.
- [4] Dohi K, Kraemer BC, Erickson MA, et al. Molecular hydrogen in drinking water protects against neurodegenerative changes induced by traumatic brain injury [J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9 (9): e108034. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0108034.
- [5] 仇波, 李心国, 王勇, 等. 颅脑创伤模型小鼠海马水通道蛋白1表达及作用 [J]. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2014, 14 (3): 245-251. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.03.016.
- Qiu B, Li XG, Wang Y, et al. Expression and roles of aquaporin 1 in hippocampus of mice model with traumatic brain injury [J]. Chin J Contemp Neurol Neurosurg, 2014, 14 (3): 245-251. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.03.016.
- [6] Albert-Weissenberger C, Várrallyay C, Raslan F, et al. An experimental protocol for mimicking pathomechanisms of traumatic brain injury in mice [J]. Exp Transl Stroke Med, 2012, 4: 1. DOI: 10.1186/2040-7378-4-1.
- [7] Li Y, Chen J, Wang L, et al. Treatment of stroke in rat with intracarotid administration of marrow stromal cells [J]. Neurology, 2001, 56 (12): 1666-1672. DOI: 10.1212/WNL.56.12.1666.
- [8] Ango F, Robbe D, Tu JC, et al. Homer-dependent cell surface expression of metabotropic glutamate receptor type 5 in neurons [J]. Mol Cell Neurosci, 2002, 20 (2): 323-329. DOI: 10.1006/mcne.2002.1100.
- [9] Rovegno M, Soto PA, Sáez JC, et al. Biological mechanisms involved in the spread of traumatic brain damage [J]. Med Intensiva, 2012, 36 (1): 37-44. DOI: 10.1016/j.medint.2011.06.008.
- [10] 徐可, 杨建军. 颅脑损伤后脑水肿的发病机制及研究进展 [J]. 中华脑科疾病与康复杂志(电子版), 2015, 5 (3): 184-187. DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.2095-123X.2015.03.009.
- Xu K, Yang JJ. The pathogenesis and research progress of craniocerebral injury after brain edema [J]. Chin J Brain Dis Rehabil (Electronic Edition), 2015, 5 (3): 184-187. DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.2095-123X.2015.03.009.
- [11] Zelenina M. Regulation of brain aquaporins [J]. Neurochem Int, 2010, 57 (4): 468-488. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuint.2010.03.022.
- [12] 刘健锋, 丁艳平, 王建林, 等. 脑水通道蛋白的分布、功能及调控机制 [J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2014, 18 (2): 314-321. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-4344.2014.02.025.
- Liu JF, Ding YP, Wang JL, et al. Distribution, function and regulation mechanism of aquaporin in the brain [J]. J Clin Rehabil Tissue Eng Res, 2014, 18 (2): 314-321. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-4344.2014.02.025.
- [13] Oshio K, Watanabe H, Song Y, et al. Reduced cerebrospinal fluid production and intracranial pressure in mice lacking choroid plexus water channel aquaporin-1 [J]. FASEB J, 2005, 19 (1): 76-78. DOI: 10.1096/fj.04-1711fje.
- [14] 赵艳春, 许继平. 水通道蛋白与神经系统疾病关系的研究进展 [J]. 生物医学工程研究, 2008, 27 (3): 228-230. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6278.2008.03.021.
- Zhao YC, Xu JP. Advances in research on relationship between aquaporins (AQP) and neurological diseases [J]. J Biomed Eng Res, 2008, 27 (3): 228-230. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6278.2008.03.021.
- [15] Wang Y, Tajkhorshid E. Molecular mechanisms of conduction and selectivity in aquaporin water channels [J]. J Nutr, 2007, 137 (6 Suppl 1): 1509S-1517S.
- [16] 姜勇, 麻彤辉. NPA motif在水通道蛋白AQP1表达和转水功能中的重要性 [J]. 科学通报, 2007, 52 (4): 426-431. DOI: 10.3321/j.issn.0023-074X.2007.04.010.
- Jiang Y, Ma TH. Importance of NPA motif in water channel protein AQP1 expression and water transfer function [J]. Chin Sci Bull, 2007, 52 (4): 426-431. DOI: 10.3321/j.issn.0023-074X.2007.04.010.
- [17] 石海梅, 周华成, 贾雅蕊, 等. 氢气对失血性休克大鼠急性肺损伤的影响 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2013, 25 (6): 347-350. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.06.008.
- Shi HM, Zhou HC, Jia YR, et al. The effect of hydrogen on hemorrhagic shock induced acute lung injury in rats [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2013, 25 (6): 347-350. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.06.008.
- [18] 陈红光, 谢克亮, 韩焕芝, 等. 氢气对肺损伤的保护效应及其机制研究进展 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2011, 23 (11): 696-698. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-0603.2011.11.019.
- Chen HG, Xie KL, Han HZ, et al. Protective effect of hydrogen on lung injury and its mechanism [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2011, 23 (11): 696-698. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-0603.2011.11.019.
- [19] 刘慧婷, 王迪芬. 富氢水后处理对谷氨酸损伤后乳鼠离体脑片的保护作用 [J]. 中国中西医结合急救杂志, 2015, 22 (3): 258-261. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.03.008.
- Liu HT, Wang DF. Protective effects of hydrogen-rich water postconditioning on glutamate injury of brain slices of neonatal rats [J]. Chin J TCM WM Crit Care, 2015, 22 (3): 258-261. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2015.03.008.
- [20] 艾艳秋, 朱琰, 何龙, 等. 富氢液对大鼠短暂性脑缺血再灌注时炎性反应的影响 [J]. 中华麻醉学杂志, 2015, 35 (2): 238-241. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-1416.2015.02.026.
- Ai YQ, Zhu Y, He L, et al. Effects of hydrogen-rich saline on inflammatory responses during transient cerebral ischemia-reperfusion in rats [J]. Chin J Anesthesiol, 2015, 35 (2): 238-241. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-1416.2015.02.026.
- [21] 崔耀梅, 程慧娴, 曾宪明, 等. 富氢液对大鼠脑缺血/再灌注损伤后海马线粒体通透性转换孔及细胞凋亡的影响 [J]. 中国药理学通报, 2012, 28 (6): 853-858. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-1978.2012.06.027.
- Cui YM, Cheng HX, Zeng XM, et al. Effects of hydrogen-rich saline on hippocampus mitochondrial permeability transition pore and apoptosis of rats with global cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury [J]. Chin Pharmacol Bull, 2012, 28 (6): 853-858. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-1978.2012.06.027.
- [22] 袁佳, 王迪芬, 刘颖, 等. 富氢水对创伤性脑损伤大鼠Nrf2表达及氧化应激损伤的影响 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2015, 27 (11): 911-915. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.11.009.
- Yuan J, Wang DF, Liu Y, et al. Effects of hydrogen rich water on the expression of Nrf 2 and the oxidative stress in rats with traumatic brain injury [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2015, 27 (11): 911-915. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.11.009.

(收稿日期: 2015-11-09)

(本文编辑: 孙茜, 李银平)