

# 电针对慢性不可预知温和应激小鼠模型抑郁样行为及肠道菌群的调节作用

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**【摘要】目的** 观察电针对慢性不可预知温和应激(CUMS)模型小鼠抑郁样行为及肠道菌群组成的影响。**方法** 将40只雄性C57BL/6小鼠随机分为对照组、电针组、模型组(CUMS组)和治疗组(CUMS+电针组),每组10只。CUMS组和CUMS+电针组均接受CUMS造模,造模结束后,给予对照组和CUMS组小鼠假刺激7 d,给予电针组和CUMS+电针组小鼠2/15 Hz、1.0 mA的电针刺激7 d。最后一次干预结束24 h后,收集粪便保存在-80℃条件下并对小鼠进行糖水偏好实验、旷场实验和强迫游泳实验。对4组小鼠的粪便进行16S rDNA测序,采用操作分类单元(OTU)信息进行 $\alpha$ 多样性和 $\beta$ 多样性分析、线性判别分析效应量分析(LEfSe)。采用Spearman相关性分析小鼠行为学指标与差异菌群富集水平之间的相关性。**结果** CUMS组小鼠的旷场中心区域探索时间短于对照组[(22.058 ± 4.148)s比(37.864 ± 4.407)s],糖水偏好率低于对照组[(53.427 ± 14.550)%比(76.514 ± 15.701)%],强迫游泳不动时间长于对照组[(82.599 ± 32.369)s比(47.606 ± 15.344)s],差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。CUMS+电针组小鼠的旷场中心区域探索时间长于CUMS组[(30.604 ± 6.060)s比(22.058 ± 4.148)s],糖水偏好率高于CUMS组[(72.731 ± 13.933)%比(53.427 ± 14.550)%],强迫游泳不动时间短于CUMS组[(53.633 ± 17.933)s比(82.599 ± 32.369)s],差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。CUMS组小鼠肠道菌群的OTU数量、ACE指数和Chao指数低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );但CUMS+电针组与CUMS组比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。Ruminococcaceae\_UCG\_002属、蓝绿藻菌属(Lachnoclostridium)和Rikenellaceae\_RC9\_gut\_group属在CUMS组中富集,且与抑郁样行为呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );放线菌门和理研菌属、杜氏杆菌属、Heibacterium属、双歧杆菌属和异杆菌属在电针和CUMS+电针组中富集,且均与抑郁样行为呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 电针干预可以缓解小鼠的抑郁样行为,且对其肠道菌群组成有调节作用。

**【关键词】** 电针; 抑郁; 慢性不可预知温和应激; 肠道菌群

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## Effect of electroacupuncture on behavior and the gut microbiome in chronic unpredictable mild stress mouse model

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the impact of electroacupuncture on behavior and the gut microbiome in chronic unpredictable mild stress (CUMS) mouse model. **Methods** A total of 40 male C57BL/6 mice were randomly distributed into control group, electroacupuncture group, CUMS group and treatment group (CUMS + electroacupuncture), with 10 mice in each group. CUMS group and CUMS + electroacupuncture group accepted CUMS modeling. After the completion of modeling, mice in the control group and CUMS group were given sham stimulation for 7 days, and mice in the electroacupuncture group and CUMS + electroacupuncture group were given 2/15 Hz, 1.0 mA electroacupuncture stimulation for 7 days. 24 hours after the last intervention, feces were collected and stored at -80℃. Sugar preference test, open field test and forced swimming test were conducted on mice. 16S rDNA sequencing was performed on the feces of four groups of mice.  $\alpha$  diversity,

$\beta$  diversity analysis and Linear Discriminant analysis Effect Size (LEfSe) were carried out by Operational Taxonomic Units (OTU) information. Spearman correlation analysis of the correlation between the behavioral indicators of mice and the enrichment levels of different bacterial populations. **Results** The time of exploring the open field center area of CUMS group mice was shorter than that of the control group [ (22.058 ± 4.148) s vs (37.864 ± 4.407) s ], the sugar preference rate was lower than that of the control group [ (53.427 ± 14.550)% vs (76.514 ± 15.701)% ], and the forced swimming immobility time was longer than that of the control group [ (82.599 ± 32.369) s vs (47.606 ± 15.344) s ], the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). The time of exploring the open field center area of CUMS + electroacupuncture group mice was longer than that of the CUMS group [ (30.604 ± 6.060) s vs (22.058 ± 4.148) s ], the sugar preference rate was higher than that of the CUMS group [ (72.731 ± 13.933)% vs (53.427 ± 14.550)% ], and the forced swimming immobility time was shorter than that of the CUMS group [ (53.633 ± 17.933) s vs (82.599 ± 32.369) s ], the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The number of OTU, ACE index and Chao index of intestinal flora in CUMS group were lower than those in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), but there was no statistical significance in the difference between CUMS + electroacupuncture group and CUMS group ( $P > 0.05$ ). Ruminococcaceae\_UCG-002, Lachnospirillum and Rikenella ceae\_RC9\_gut\_group were abundant in the CUMS group, which were positively correlated with depressive-like behavior ( $P < 0.05$ ). Phylum Actinobacteria and genus Rikenella, Dubosiella, Ileibacterium, Bifidobacterium and Allobaculum were enriched in the electroacupuncture group and CUMS + electroacupuncture groups, all of which were negatively correlated with depressive-like behaviors. **Conclusions** Electroacupuncture treatment can ameliorate depressive-like behavior and regulate the composition of gut microbiota in CUMS-treated mice.

**【 Key words 】** Electroacupuncture; Depression; Chronic unpredictable mild stress; Gut microbiota

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抑郁症是一种广泛存在的心境障碍,已成为仅次于心血管疾病的全球第二大常见疾病,是疾病负担和残疾的主要原因<sup>[1-2]</sup>。此外,抑郁症导致的自杀也已成为一个重大的社会和公共卫生问题<sup>[3-4]</sup>,56%~88%的抑郁症患者有自杀意念<sup>[5]</sup>,其中15%的患者曾反复尝试自杀<sup>[6]</sup>。抑郁症目前以心理和药物治疗为主,治疗效果有待提高,如采用抗抑郁药物或抑郁症认知行为疗法治疗,仅74%的患者症状得到改善<sup>[7]</sup>,仍有约20%的患者对干预无反应<sup>[8]</sup>。因此,需要探讨抑郁症潜在的病理生理机制,并制订新的治疗策略。

相关研究表明,肠道菌群和抑郁症状之间存在紧密联系。抑郁症患者和健康对照组的肠道菌群组成存在多重差异<sup>[9-11]</sup>,基础研究也发现小鼠肠道微生态失衡,肠道代谢组改变与其抑郁样行为密切相关<sup>[12]</sup>。此外,SSRIs、三环类抗抑郁药等均可影响肠道菌群<sup>[13]</sup>。另一方面,益生元和益生菌可以通过调节肠道微生态而改善粪菌移植小鼠的抑郁样行为<sup>[14-16]</sup>。肠道菌群功能障碍与抑郁症的发病机制密切相关,而脑-肠轴的调节可能在抑郁症治疗中具有重要作用<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

电针结合了针灸和电刺激的优点,其抗抑郁作用已引起广泛关注。有临床研究发现,电针具有同SSRIs类似的抗抑郁作用<sup>[19-20]</sup>,并且当两者结合时,其抗抑郁效果较单独的药物治疗更好<sup>[21-23]</sup>。基础研究亦表明,电针可以减轻动物模型的抑郁样行为,并且电针结合抗抑郁药物共同干预对抑郁模型小

鼠行为的改善作用优于单独的药物干预<sup>[24-26]</sup>。值得注意的是,电针还可以调节血浆皮质醇水平、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴功能以及自主神经系统功能活性<sup>[27-29]</sup>,这些都与肠道功能和微生态的调节有关。此外,还有研究发现电针可以调节脑肠肽<sup>[30]</sup>,并通过调节肠道菌群缓解实验性结肠炎<sup>[31-32]</sup>。因此,电针的生物学功能可能与其对肠道菌群的调节作用相关。然而,电针能否调节抑郁症的肠道菌群组成有待进一步研究阐明。

因此,本研究以慢性不可预知温和应激(chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS)小鼠为抑郁模型,观察电针对CUMS小鼠的抑郁样行为及其肠道菌群组成的影响,并分析差异菌群与抑郁样行为之间的相关关系,以进一步明确电针抗抑郁的生物学机制,并揭示特定肠道菌群与抑郁样行为之间的关系,为电针的临床应用提供理论依据。

## 一、材料与方法

1. 实验动物: 8周龄雄性清洁级C57BL/6小鼠(18~22 g)购自空军军医大学动物实验中心。实验过程遵循神经科学和行为学实验中关于哺乳动物的饲养和使用规定,本实验已获得空军军医大学动物研究伦理委员会批准(伦理号: KY20213409-1)。

2. 主要仪器和试剂: 电针治疗仪(青岛鑫升); E.Z.N.A. 粪便DNA试剂盒(Omega Bio-Tek, 美国); Nanodrop分光光度计(Thermo Fisher Scientific, 美国);

AxyPrep DNA凝胶提取试剂盒(Axygen Biosciences, 美国); Quantus™ 荧光计(Promega, 美国); Illumina MiSeq PE300平台。

3. 实验设计: 恒温恒湿(室温 20~25℃, 湿度 50%~55%) 环境下饲养小鼠1周, 自由摄食和饮水, 12 h/12 h(8: 00—20: 00) 明暗控制。随后, 将40只 C57BL/6小鼠随机分为对照组、电针组、模型组(CUMS组) 和治疗组(CUMS+电针组), 每组10只。对照组小鼠在笼中维持饲养4周; CUMS组和CUMS+电针组均接受CUMS造模28 d, 造模结束后, 对照组和CUMS组小鼠给予假电针刺刺激7 d(只针刺, 不通电), 电针组和CUMS+电针组小鼠给予2/15 Hz、1.0 mA的电针刺刺激7 d。干预的时间均为上午9: 00—11: 00。最后一次干预结束24 h后, 收集粪便并在-80℃条件下保存, 然后进行行为学测试, 之后立即处死动物。

4. CUMS模型构建: 将CUMS组和CUMS+电针组小鼠单独饲养, 并采用不同的应激处理方法对两组小鼠进行多种且重复的、不可预测的压力源28 d, 实验顺序随机进行, 包括束缚应激(1.5 h)、连续照明(12 h)、剥夺食物或水(24 h)、两只陌生小鼠同笼(24 h)、保持鼠笼倾斜(30°, 24 h)、强迫游泳(8℃, 5 min)、潮湿垫料(向笼中加入200 ml水, 24 h)、4℃冷应激10 min。CUMS持续28 d, 按照随机数字表法选取刺激方式, 小鼠每天随机接受2种刺激, 且每种应激在造模期间平均选用2~3次<sup>[33]</sup>。对照组和电针组在正常条件下饲养, 不接受任何刺激。

5. 电针刺刺激: 使用异氟烷(1.5 MAC) 麻醉小鼠, 每天用电针以2/15 Hz的频率和1 mA的强度(波形: 扩张波) 刺激位于矢状中线和连接耳朵的线的交叉点处的百会穴(GV20)30 min<sup>[34]</sup>。对照组在同一穴位进行假刺激(只给针刺, 不通电)。

6. 行为学测试: 每次实验前, 将小鼠放入实验环境适应至少30 min, 在2次测试之间, 用75%乙醇对该区域进行清洁。糖水偏好实验在旷场实验前进行, 旷场实验结束后12 h进行强迫游泳实验。(1) 糖水偏好实验(sucrose preference test)。测试前, 将各组小鼠单笼饲养, 给予2瓶水适应24 h, 然后给予2瓶1%蔗糖水适应24 h, 之后禁食禁水24 h。在测试阶段, 同时给予1瓶清水和1瓶1%的蔗糖水, 让小鼠自由饮用2 h, 然后测量每种液体的总消耗量, 计算糖水偏好率<sup>[35]</sup>。糖水偏好率(%)=[蔗糖水消耗量/(蔗糖水消耗量+清水消耗量)] × 100%。(2) 旷场实验(open-field test)。将小鼠置于旷场行为观察箱(40 cm × 40 cm × 40 cm) 的中心, 适应1 min后通过位于旷场正上方的摄像机记录小鼠行为5 min, 采用

Top Scan分析系统(Clever Sys Inc, 美国)分析小鼠在旷场及旷场中心区域探索的时间及距离<sup>[36]</sup>。(3) 强迫游泳实验(forced swimming test, FST)。将小鼠单独置于盛有13 cm高度水(25℃) 的圆柱形(高18 cm, 直径8 cm) 树脂容器中6 min, 记录小鼠在水中以直立状态浮动且停止挣扎的时间<sup>[37]</sup>。小鼠2~6 min的总不动时间为习得性无助状态的不动持续时间。

7. 16S rRNA微生物测序: (1) 粪便标本采集。在行为测试开始时或之前从4组中收集粪便样本(将小鼠单只单笼放在干净代谢笼中, 待其排便后用无菌小镊子收集粪便于无菌冻存管, 冻存于液氮)。(2) DNA提取、PCR扩增及序列分析。取出粪便, 使用E.Z.N.A. 粪便DNA试剂盒并按说明书操作提取其DNA。通过Nanodrop分光光度计和1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳监测DNA浓度和大小。用引物338F(5'-ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAG-3') 和806R(5'-GGACTACHVGGGTWTCTAAT-3') 进行PCR, 扩增细菌16S rRNA基因的V3~V4高变区。从2%琼脂糖凝胶中提取扩增子, 并使用AxyPrep DNA凝胶提取试剂盒进行纯化。经Quantus™ 荧光计定量后, 纯化的扩增子在Illumina MiSeq PE300平台上进行等摩尔聚合, 并按照中科基因组技术有限公司(中国) 的标准协议对其配对端测序(2 × 250 bp)。使用US电针RCH 8.0对原始FASTQ文件进行解复用和质量过滤, 丢弃重叠< 50 bp、重叠错误率> 0.1或合并后< 400 bp的序列。使用UPARSE(版本7.1, <http://drive5.com/uparse/>) 将剩余的高质量序列聚为操作分类单元(operational taxonomic unit, OTU), 相似性为97%。通过核糖体数据库项目分类器算法(<http://rdp.cme.msu.edu/>) 对每个16S rRNA基因序列进行分类分析。采用Mothur v.1.39.5进行α多样性分析, 包括群落丰富度指数(ACE和Chao) 和群落多样性指数(Shannon和Simpson)<sup>[38]</sup>; 采用归一化OTU丰度表和QIIME v.1.8.0软件进行β多样性分析。使用QIIME的置换多元方差分析(permutation multivariate analysis of variance) 评价微生物的综合表型、行为参数与微生物群落组成之间的相关性, 采用线性判别分析效应量(LEfSe) 对各类群间富集差异的类群进行鉴定; 使用默认设置(α=0.05, 效应大小阈值为2.4) 执行此分析。

8. 统计学方法: 使用SPSS 19.0统计软件和R软件包(<http://www.R-project.org/>) 进行数据分析。计数资料采用频数表示。不满足正态分布或方差齐性的计量资料的组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H检验, 符合正态分布的计量资料采用均数 ± 标准差

( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析并使用Bonferroni进行事后检验。采用Spearman相关性分析小鼠行为学指标与差异菌群富集水平之间的相关性,微生物群落采用热图显示,相关网络图使用Cyberscape软件绘制。双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 二、结果

1. 电针对CUMS小鼠抑郁样行为的影响:行为学实验结果显示,4组小鼠的糖水偏好率、旷场中心区域探索时间和强迫游泳不动时间比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。CUMS组的糖水偏好率低于对照组,旷场中心区探索时间短于对照组,强迫游泳不动时间长于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。CUMS+电针组的糖水偏好率高于CUMS组,旷场中心区域探索时间长于对照组和CUMS组,强迫游泳不动时间少于CUMS组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表1。

2. 各组小鼠微生物多样性和特征变化:将40份粪便样本进行16S rRNA基因测序,共输出926 967 577个碱基和2 210 842个高质量的16S rRNA基因序列。下游分析结果显示,对照组共输出493 340个序列和780个物种级OTU,电针组共输出590 860个序列和776个OTU, CUMS组共输出494 205个序列和754个物种级OTU, CUMS+电针组共输出632 437个序列和907个OTU。经97%的序列相似性聚类为1 068个OTU,见图1A。4组小鼠肠道菌群的OTU数量比较,差异有统计学意义( $H=11.103, P=0.011$ )。两两比较结果显示, CUMS组小鼠的肠道菌群OTU数量少于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ); CUMS+电针组小鼠肠道菌群OTU数量与CUMS组比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),见图1B。 $\alpha$ -多样性分析结果显示,4组之间的ACE指数和Chao指数比较,差异有统计学意义( $H=10.999, 8.913; P=0.012, 0.030$ ); CUMS组的ACE和Chao指数低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ); CUMS+电针组与CUMS组的ACE和Chao指数比较,差异无

统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),见图1C、1D。4组之间的Shannon指数和Simpson指数比较,差异无统计学意义( $F=0.194, 1.457; P=0.900, 0.242$ ),见图1E、1F。 $\beta$ 多样性分析结果显示,4组小鼠的肠道菌群多样性比较,Bray-Curtis( $r^2=0.426, P=0.001$ )、unweighted UniFrac( $r^2=0.397, P=0.001$ )和weighted UniFrac( $r^2=0.314, P=0.003$ ),差异有统计学意义。

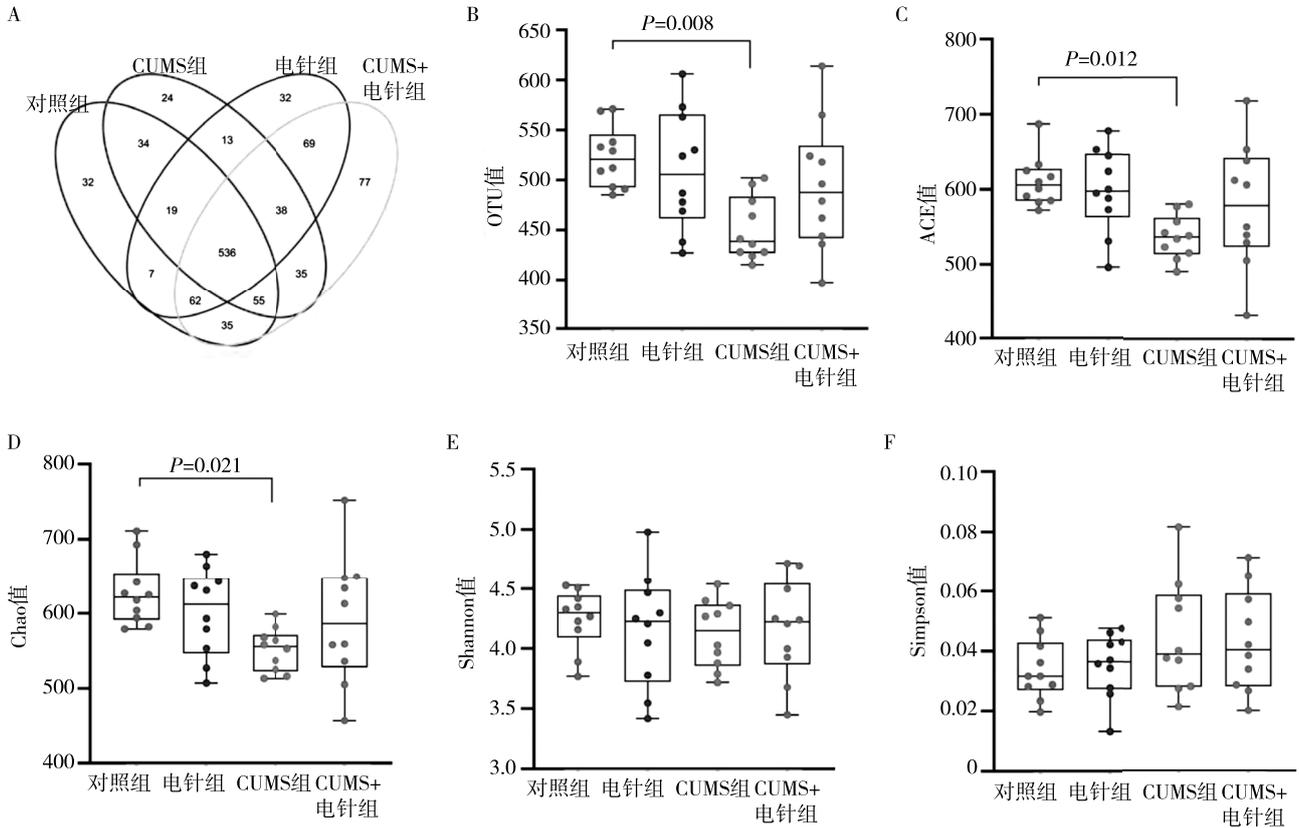
3. 4组小鼠肠道微生物组成的相对丰度:对肠道菌群数据分析比较发现,4组小鼠肠道微生物组成在门、纲、目、科水平方面的相对丰度均有变化,见图2(见本期封二)。在门水平方面,蓝藻(Cyanobacteria)和疣微菌(Verrucomicrobia)在对照组富集,变形菌(Patescibacteria)和放线菌(Actinobacteria)在电针组富集,变形杆菌(Proteobacteria)在CUMS+电针组富集;在纲水平方面,黑色素杆菌(Melainabacteria)和疣微菌(Verrucomicrobiae)在对照组富集, Saccharimonadia、放线菌(Actinobacteria)和柔膜菌(Erysipelotrichia)在电针组富集;在目水平方面,红螺菌(Rhodospirillales)、DTU014、Gastranaerophilales和疣微菌在对照组富集, Saccharimonadales、双歧杆菌(Bifidobacteriales)和韦荣球菌(Erysipelotrichales)在电针组富集,仅有巴斯德氏菌(Pasteurellales)在CUMS组富集;在科水平方面, Defluviitaleaceae、Marinifilaceae、阿克曼菌科(Akkermansiaceae)和普雷沃氏菌(Prevotellaceae)在对照组富集,链球菌(Streptococcaceae)、 Eggerthellaceae、Saccharimonadaceae、双歧杆菌(Bifidobacteriaceae)和韦荣球菌(Erysipelotrichaceae)在电针组富集,巴斯德氏菌(Pasteurellaceae)、Clostridiales\_vadinBB60\_group和理研菌(Rikenellaceae)在CUMS组富集,仅有Atopobiaceae在CUMS+电针组富集。为了详细描述共享和独特的微生物成分,进一步比较了属水平上微生物成分的相对丰度,结果表明,有14个菌属在对照组富集,10个菌属在电针组富集,6个菌属在CUMS组富集,7个菌属在CUMS+电针组富集,见表2。

4. 4组小鼠肠道微生物群与抑郁样行为之间的相关性: Spearman相关性分析结果显示,小鼠强迫游

表1 4组小鼠行为学实验结果比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	只数	糖水偏好率(%)	旷场中心区域探索时间(s)	强迫游泳不动时间(s)
对照组	10	76.514 ± 15.701	37.864 ± 4.407	47.606 ± 15.344
电针组	10	70.543 ± 13.021	35.804 ± 6.695	47.367 ± 17.685
CUMS组	10	53.427 ± 14.550 <sup>a</sup>	22.058 ± 4.148 <sup>a</sup>	82.599 ± 32.369 <sup>a</sup>
CUMS+电针组	10	72.731 ± 13.933 <sup>b</sup>	30.604 ± 6.060 <sup>cd</sup>	53.633 ± 17.933 <sup>b</sup>
F值		5.083	16.810	5.876
P值		0.005	< 0.001	0.002

注: CUMS慢性不可预知温和应激;与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.01$ ,<sup>d</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与CUMS组比较,<sup>c</sup> $P < 0.01$ ,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$



注: A为4组小鼠肠道菌群OTU数量的韦恩图; B为4组小鼠肠道微生物OTU值比较; C为4组小鼠肠道微生物ACE值比较; D为4组小鼠肠道微生物Chao值比较; E为4组小鼠肠道微生物Shannon值比较; F为4组小鼠肠道微生物Simpson值比较; OTU操作分类单元; CUMS慢性不可预知温和应激

图1 4组小鼠肠道微生物OTU组成特征和α多样性分析

泳不动时间与异杆菌属(*Allobaculum*)、*Ileibacterium*属、*Ruminococcaceae\_UCG\_002*属、*Alloprevotella*属、*Gastranaerophilales\_norank*属、蓝绿藻菌属(*Lachnoclostridium*)、双歧杆菌属(*Bifidobacterium*)、杜氏杆菌属(*Dubosiella*)、瘤胃梭菌属(*Ruminiclostridium*)、理研菌属(*Rikenella*)、*GCA-900066575*属、*Clostridiales\_vadinBB60\_group\_norank*属、毛螺菌科未分类菌(*Lachnospiraceae\_unclassified*)、*Rikenellaceae\_RC9\_gut\_group*属的丰度呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ )，与瘤胃梭菌属9(*Ruminiclostridium\_9*)、肠杆菌属(*Enterorhabdus*)、欧鲁森氏菌属(*Olsenella*)、*DNF00809*属、泰泽雷拉菌属(*Tyzzereella*)、脱硫弧菌属(*Desulfovibrio*)、颤螺旋菌属(*Oscillibacter*)、另枝菌属(*Alistipes*)、梭状芽胞杆菌属(*ASF356*)、拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides*)、候选单胞生糖菌属(*Candidatus\_Saccharimonas*)和*Mollicutes\_RF39\_norank*属的丰度呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ )。小鼠在旷场中心区域探索时间与瘤胃球菌属1(*Ruminococcus\_1*)、帕拉普氏菌属(*Paraprevotella*)、*Odoribacter*属、α-变形菌纲未分类菌(*Alphaproteobacteria\_unclassified*)、梭状芽胞杆菌属1(*Clostridium\_sensu\_stricto\_1*)、*Clostridiales\_vadinBB60\_group\_norank*属、毛螺菌科未分类菌

(*Lachnospiraceae\_unclassified*)、*Rikenellaceae\_RC9\_gut\_group*属、*Alloprevotella*属和*Gastranaerophilales\_norank*的丰度呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ )，与候选单胞生糖菌属(*Candidatus\_Saccharimonas*)、拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides*)、梭状芽胞杆菌属(*ASF356*)、另枝菌属(*Alistipes*)、颤螺旋菌属(*Oscillibacter*)、螺杆菌属(*Helicobacter*)、脱硫弧菌属(*Desulfovibrio*)、泰泽雷拉菌属(*Tyzzereella*)、*DNF00809*属、欧鲁森氏菌属(*Olsenella*)、肠杆菌属(*Enterorhabdus*)和瘤胃梭菌属9(*Ruminiclostridium\_9*)的丰度呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ )。糖水偏好率与*Gastranaerophilales\_norank*的丰度呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ )，与*muribaculace\_norank*、*DNF00809*属和瘤胃梭菌属9(*Ruminiclostridium\_9*)呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ )。表明这些肠道菌群的相对丰度与抑郁样行为相关，电针的抗抑郁作用可能与这些菌群的变化有关。见图3(见本期封三)。

**讨论** 目前，脑-肠轴之间的双向通信已被广泛研究<sup>[39-40]</sup>。大脑的发育及功能和宿主生理的各个方面均受到肠道菌群的调控<sup>[38, 41]</sup>，而肠道菌群可通过改变其环境、调节多种信号分子间接或直接影响中枢神经系统<sup>[42]</sup>，反之亦然，大脑可以通过自主神经系统的副交感神经和交感神经分支以及HPA

表2 4组小鼠肠道细菌门、纲、目、科和属水平的相对丰度比较

组别	分类	细菌名称
对照组	门	蓝藻门; 疣微菌门
	纲	黑色素杆菌纲; 疣微菌纲
	目	红螺菌目; DTU014目; Gastranaerophilales目; 疣微菌目
	科	Defluviitaleaceae科; Marinifilaceae科; 阿克曼菌科; 普雷沃氏菌科
	属	Anaerovorax属; 泰泽雷拉菌属3; Defluviitaleaceae_UCG_011属; 粪球菌属3; Candidatus_Soleaferrea属; Anaerostipes属; 瘤胃球菌属1; Eubacterium_xylanophilum_group属; Odoribacter属; 帕拉普氏菌属; 阿克曼菌属; Ruminococcaceae_UCG_01属; Lachnospiraceae_NK4A136_group属; Alloprevotella属
电针组	门	变形菌门; 放线菌门
	纲	Saccharimonadia纲; 放线菌纲; 柔膜菌纲
	目	Saccharimonadales目; 双歧杆菌目; 韦荣球菌目
	科	链球菌科; Eggerthellaceae科; Saccharimonadaceae科; 双歧杆菌科; 韦荣球菌科
CUMS组	属	Parvibacter属; 链球菌属; DNF00809属; 肠杆菌属; 脱硫弧菌属; 理研菌属; 候选单胞生糖菌属; Ileibacterium属; 双歧杆菌属; 异杆菌属
	目	巴斯德氏菌目
	科	巴斯德氏菌科; Clostridiales_vadinBB60_group; 理研菌科
CUMS+电针组	属	毛螺菌属; 脲原体属; Ruminococcaceae_UCG_002属; Rodentibacter; 蓝绿藻菌属; Rikenellaceae_RC9_gut_group属
	门	变形杆菌门
	科	Atopobiaceae
	属	Catabacter属; Anaerotruncus属; 欧鲁森氏菌属; 罗氏菌属; 粪杆菌属; 瘤胃梭菌属9; 杜氏杆菌属

注: CUMS 慢性不可预知温和应激

轴调节胃肠道和肠神经系统<sup>[43]</sup>, 进而影响肠道菌群。研究表明, 肠道菌群变化与抑郁症的疾病进程相关<sup>[16, 39, 44-45]</sup>, 而电针干预可以通过脑-肠轴影响肠道菌群的组成和功能<sup>[46-47]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 电针干预在改善小鼠CUMS抑郁样行为的同时也调节了小鼠的肠道菌群组成, 表明肠道菌群的变化可能与电针的抗抑郁作用有关。然而, 目前尚不清楚电针对肠道菌群的调节是直接作用还是间接作用, 电针调节肠道菌群的详细机制还需要进一步研究。

大量研究表明, 肠道菌群参与抑郁症的发展<sup>[16, 39, 44-45]</sup>。临床研究发现, 抑郁症患者肠道中放线菌(Actinobacteria)的相对丰度增加, 而拟杆菌(Bacteroides)、普雷沃菌科(Prevotellaceae)、粪球菌属(Coprococcus)和栖粪杆菌属(Faecalibacterium)的相对丰度减少<sup>[15, 48]</sup>。基础研究亦发现, CD36<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠中的拟杆菌属(Bacteroides)、理研菌属(Rikenella)和Alloprevotella属丰度增加, 而异杆菌属(Allobaculum)丰度较少, CD36的缺失可能通过改变小鼠肠道菌群缓解慢性应激诱导的抑郁样行为<sup>[49]</sup>, 提示抑郁样行为与肠道菌群多样性有关。本研究结果显示, 抑郁小鼠肠道菌群的 $\alpha$ 多样性指数(ACE和Chao指数)降低, 但群落多样性指数(Shannon和Simpson指数)差异无统计学意义。本研究结果还显示, Ruminococcaceae\_UCG\_002属、蓝绿藻菌属

(Lachnoclostridium)和Rikenellaceae\_RC9\_gut\_group属在CUMS组小鼠肠道富集, 其中, Rikenellaceae\_RC9\_gut\_group属丰度与强迫不动时间呈正相关, 表明这3种菌群尤其是Rikenellaceae\_RC9\_gut\_group属与小鼠的抑郁样行为有关, 可能是抗抑郁作用的目标菌群。

构成人类微生物群的大多数微生物可在门水平方面分为类杆菌、厚壁菌、变形菌和放线菌<sup>[50]</sup>。放线菌仅占一小部分, 对维持肠道内环境稳定至关重要<sup>[51]</sup>。此外, 放线菌可产生多种生物活性天然产物, 被大量用于生产免疫抑制剂、抗病毒化合物以及目前临床使用的抗生素<sup>[52-53]</sup>。因此, 放线菌可能是抗生物膜剂的天然来源<sup>[54]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 电针组(相对于对照组)和CUMS+电针组(相对于CUMS组)的放线菌丰度增加, 因此放线菌也可能是电针发挥抗抑郁样作用的潜在靶点之一。此外, 电针治疗还增加了小鼠的理研菌属(Rikenella)、杜氏杆菌属(Dubosiella)、Ileibacterium属、双歧杆菌属(Bifidobacterium)和异杆菌属(Allobaculum)等菌属丰度, 而且这些菌属的丰度与强迫游泳不动时间呈负相关, 与旷场中心区域探索时间呈正相关, 提示这些菌属可能与电针的抗抑郁作用有关。但是, 也有临床研究显示, 抑郁症患者肠道菌群中的放线菌丰度增加<sup>[55]</sup>, 而拟杆菌丰度降低, 这些差异可能与动物

模型的不一致或临床样本来源的不一致有关。

综上所述,本研究结果表明电针干预可以改善 CUMS 小鼠抑郁样行为并调节其肠道菌群的组成。本研究还探讨了肠道菌群与抑郁样行为的关系,为电针治疗抑郁症提供了证据,并为这种效应可能的肠道微生物生态机制提供了理论数据,但这一结果有待于在临床试验中进一步探索。本研究存在的不足之处:目前,微生物群落在物种水平方面的特征和功能尚不清楚,需要进一步研究抑郁症特异性的菌株功能。此外,不同电针干预参数以及时程对抑郁样行为和肠道菌群的影响还有待进一步研究。本研究中,小鼠是在麻醉条件下进行电针刺激,不能排除吸入麻醉药对肠道菌群的潜在影响。

**利益冲突** 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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