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CCI和SNI神经病理性疼痛动物模型的 认知功能研究进展

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【摘要】神经病理性疼痛常伴有情感和认知障碍的合并症,但其内在机制并不清楚。神经病理性疼痛动物模型中坐骨神经慢性结扎(CCI)模型和坐骨神经分支选择性损伤(SNI)模型的行为和功能改变与临床神经病理性疼痛症状更为相似,且可以诱发疼痛晚期神经精神障碍(焦虑样、抑郁样及认知障碍等),常被用于神经病理性疼痛认知功能的研究中。文章介绍两种动物模型的特点及其在神经病理性疼痛改变认知功能研究中的应用,旨在为神经病理性改变认知功能的病理机制和于预研究提供帮助。

【关键词】 神经病理性疼痛; 认知障碍; 动物模型; 坐骨神经慢性结扎; 坐骨神经分支选择性损伤

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Research progress on the cognitive function of CCI and SNI neuropathic pain models $\it Kang Meimei$, $\it Wang Rong$

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[Abstract] Neuropathic pain is often accompanied by emotional and cognitive disorders, but its internal mechanism is not clear. The behavioral and functional changes of chronic constriction injury (CCI) model and spared nerve injury (SNI) model are more similar to clinical neuropathic pain symptoms, and can induce late pain neuropsychiatric disorders (anxiety-like, depression-like behaviors and cognitive impairments). Thus, CCI and SNI rats or mice model often be used in the study of cognitive function of neuropathic pain. This review will introduce the characteristics of two animal models and summarize their application and research progress of the cognitive function of neuropathic pain, in order to provide help for the study of pathological mechanism and intervention of cognitive function changing of neuropathic pain.

[Key words] Neuropathic pain; Cognitive impairment; Animal model; Chronic constriction injury; Spared nerve injury

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疼痛是一种与实际或潜在的组织损伤(或以这种损伤描述的伤害)有关的不愉快的感觉或情感体验^[1],慢性疼痛则是指疼痛时间持续或者间歇性超过1个月的疼痛^[2]。世界范围内成年人慢性疼痛的发生率为20%左右^[3],且经常伴有情感和认知障碍合并症^[4-7]。按照慢性疼痛发生、发展的原因可将疼痛主要分为炎性痛、神经病理性疼痛(neuropathic pain)以及癌痛三类。

神经病理性疼痛的原因很难确定,外周及中

枢神经系统损伤均有可能导致神经病理性疼痛的发生;且疼痛一旦产生,很难逆转,还会诱发神经精神障碍,严重影响生活质量。因此,关于神经病理性疼痛改变认知功能的研究受到越来越多的关注。构建理想的动物模型,基于基础实验阐明神经病理性疼痛改变认知功能的机制,寻找有效的治疗方法十分必要。本文就坐骨神经慢性结扎(chronic constriction injury, CCI)和坐骨神经分支选择性损伤(spared nerve injury, SNI)两种动物模型在神经病理

性疼痛认知功能改变的研究进展进行综述,旨在为神经病理性疼痛认知功能改变机制及干预研究提供帮助。

一、神经病理性疼痛

神经病理性疼痛是由病变或躯体感觉神经系统疾病引起的疼痛,以异常性疼痛和痛觉过敏为主要症状。按照损伤位置不同其可分为周围性和中枢性^[8],主要包括三叉神经痛、疱疹后神经痛、周围神经损伤后神经性疼痛、疼痛性多发神经病、中枢神经性疼痛等^[3],牵涉周围和中枢神经系统,涉及多种信号转导途径。

目前被广泛使用的临床前神经病理痛模型均基于损伤一部分轴突而来,主要包括CCI、SNI、脊神经结扎模型(spinal nerve ligation, SNL)、部分坐骨神经结扎(partial sciatic nerve ligation, PSNL)等^[9],其中CCI和SNI模型因造模方法相对简单、可重复性强,经常被用于基础研究中。

二、手术步骤及优缺点

CCI模型由Bennett和Xie^[10]建立,备皮暴露坐骨神经,用铬制肠线在神经干做间距1mm的轻度结扎,结扎强度以小腿肌肉轻颤为宜。SNI模型由Decosterd和Woolf^[11]构建,暴露坐骨神经及其远端分支(胫神经、腓总神经和腓肠神经),用丝线结扎胫神经和腓肠神经近端,切断结扎远端,并移除2mm以防两端再连接,保留腓肠神经。两者的优缺点见表1^[12]。

三、神经病理性疼痛改变认知的机制

1.突触可塑性:有研究发现,神经病理性疼痛改变认知与突触可塑性密切相关。突触传递的长时程增强(long-term potentiation, LTP)一直被认为是学习记忆的神经基础之一,是突触可塑性的功能指标,是在突触水平上研究学习记忆神经机制的理想模型^[13]。神经病理性疼痛对LTP有抑制作用在多个不同研究中均有证实,其中疼痛持续时间最短18 d,最长 28 d,均发现有海马区LTP的改变^[14-17]。

2. 神经递质: 谷氨酸是中枢神经系统的一种兴奋性递质, 异常的谷氨酸能可能会通过相关情绪

对认知造成损伤^[18]。甘氨酸转运蛋白(GlyT1)也可以在谷氨酸能亚群中表达,充当谷氨酸的促效剂,促进NMDA受体介导的兴奋性突触传递。Kodama等^[19]发现,抑制GlyT1可以改善SNI小鼠模型的认知受损。选择性抑制谷氨酸能锥体神经元可以逆转神经病理性疼痛诱导的记忆损伤^[20]。针灸也可提升海马谷氨酸受体表达水平,恢复突触后膜的兴奋性^[21]。通过对海马神经递质的分析,发现SNI小鼠模型的D-Serine表达含量较对照组有所降低,给予D-Serine补充治疗可以改善SNI引起的认知损伤,但镇痛效果不明显^[14]。

3.神经炎症:神经炎症作为神经退行性疾病的重要组成部分,一直是研究的热点。神经病理性疼痛在外周神经受损时也会产生炎性反应,因而有专家提出,周围神经损伤产生了一种脊髓上神经炎模式,为调节和控制情绪行为提供了基础,促进了与神经病理性疼痛相关的认知障碍^[9]。CCI模型中,海马CA1区小胶质细胞百分比增加,IL-1β表达含量增加,且烷基甘油醚可以改善甚至预防其诱导的认知损伤^[22-23]。在PSNL小鼠中,基因分析发现杏仁核中IL-6水平增高,提示其可能在神经病理疼痛小鼠认知功能降低中发挥作用^[24]。

四、神经病理性疼痛改变认知的药物治疗

靶向有丝分裂原激活的蛋白激酶相互作用激酶 (MNK 1/2) 及其磷酸化靶标可以阻止或逆转小鼠边缘下皮质(infralimbic cortex, IL) 轴突起始长度(axon initial segment, AIS) 的缩短,进而改善自发性疼痛和外周神经损伤(Peripheral nerve injury, PNI)介导的认知障碍,因此MNK抑制剂托莫西替尼成为改善神经病理性疼痛伴有认知损伤合并症的重要候选药物^[15]。β肾上腺素受体拮抗剂可以通过阻断蓝斑-基底外侧杏仁核(locus coeruleus- basolateral amygdala, LC-BLA) 的信号传导改善CCI模型导致的痛觉过敏及厌恶学习的情况^[25],在基底外侧杏仁核拮抗β肾上腺素受体活性可以消除长期疼痛引起的焦虑和恐惧行为现象,但其对疼痛行为的改善还有待考察^[26]。微管稳定剂诺丁唑可以通过降低大鼠海马中稳定微

表1 SNI和CCI模型比较

疼痛模型	特点	优点	缺 点
CCI模型	24 h出现变化; 5~7 d最明显; 最多可	构建方法简单; 无明显运动受阻; 症	结扎程度不均一,导致损伤神经纤维数目和
	持续4个月	状出现及持续时间长	类型难以控制;行为学变化出差异
SNI模型	24 h后出现变化; 5~7 d最明显; 最多	模型可重复性强;个体差异小;持续	应准确分辨坐骨神经分支;炎性反应较CCI
	可持续5个月	时间长	模型低

管的水平、LTP改善SNI诱导的伤害性感受行为和记忆障碍^[17]。二甲双胍^[27](AMPK激活剂)通过IL中AIS的缩短、甲基供体S-腺苷甲硫氨酸^[28](SAM)通过增加DNA甲基化均可逆转SNI模型相关的认知障碍。以上有关CCI和SNI动物模型在神经病理性疼痛改变认知功能及改善研究中的应用见表2。

综上所述,认知功能改变是神经病理性疼痛的合并症。由于实验性症状和临床症状之间关联性较差,目前还缺少理想的用于研究神经病理性疼痛改变认知功能的动物模型。CCI和SNI模型因为手术简单、可重复性强,目前在该方面应用较多。本文总结了近年来两种疼痛模型在认知损害方面的用,希望能给神经病理性疼痛改变认知的机制和干预研究提供帮助。但目前所有的研究绝大部分都集中在14~28 d,然而认知功能损害是一个缓慢且长期的过程。因此,开发更符合临床神经病理性疼痛特征、能长期稳定的动物模型是一个亟待解决的问题。利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突 作者贡献声明 论文构思设计为康美美、王蓉,资料收集和论文撰

作者贡献声明 论文构思设计为康美美、王蓉, 资料收集和论文提写为康美美, 论文修订、审校为王蓉

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表2 SNI和CCI模型与认知相关研究汇总

模型	种属和性别	持续时间	疼痛检测方法	认知相关检测方法	参考文献
CCI	雌性、雄性C57BL/6小鼠	28 d	热板实验、自发运动能力	Y迷宫	[22]
CCI	雄性C57BL/6小鼠 雄性,野生型或酪氨酸羟化酶转	2~3周、5~6周	T D TEMPORAL VALUE	震災点 发展管理商业 如果 科用用	[23]
GGI	基因-CreLong-Evans 大鼠	2 - 5) нј (5 - 6) нј	Yon Frey、内侧头短、伶板 实验	零迷宫、条件惊恐实验、新物体识别	[26]
CCI	雄性C57BL6/小鼠	21 d	热板实验、丙酮实验	旷场实验、Y迷宫、被动测试实验	[29]
CCI	雄性C57BL6/小鼠	21 d	热板实验	水迷宫	[30]
CCI	雄性SD大鼠	18 d	热板实验、Von Frey	水迷宫、被动回避实验	[31]
CCI	雄性、野生型小鼠、B7-H1基因敲除小鼠	28 d	Von Frey、热板实验	新物体识别、水迷宫	[32]
CCI	雄性SD大鼠		Von Frey	Y迷宫、高架迷宫、社交互动测试、糖精偏好测试	[33]
SNI	雄性SD大鼠	21 d	Von Frey	新物体识别	[14]
SNI	雄性C57BL6/J小鼠、MNK1基因敲除小鼠	17 ~ 19 d	Von Frey	规则转换实验、条件性位置偏好实验	[15]
SNI	SD大鼠		Von Frey、丙酮实验	新物体识别	[17]
SNI	雄性ddY-strain小鼠		Von Frey	旷场实验、新物体识别	[19]
SNI	雄性SD大鼠	28 d	Von Frey	Y迷宫	[20]
SNI	雌性、雄性C57BL/6小鼠	21 d	Von Frey	T迷宫	[27]
SNI	雄性CD1小鼠	4个月	Von Frey、丙酮实验	新物体识别	[28]

注: CCI 坐骨神经慢性结扎; SNI 坐骨神经分支选择性损伤; Von Frey 纤维丝测仪; C57BL/6 母系为C57的近交系6亚系小鼠; SD 斯泼累格·多雷大鼠; CreLong-Evans 转基因LE大鼠; B7-H1 B7同源物1; MNK1 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶相互作用激酶1; ddY-strain ddY 近交系小鼠; CD1 又称ICR小鼠

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