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# ApoE4 转基因小鼠在阿尔茨海默病研究中的应用进展

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**【摘要】** 载脂蛋白 E (apolipoprotein E, ApoE) 在脑中参与胆固醇和脂质代谢, 将胆固醇输送到神经元, 并清除脂质碎片以促进髓鞘修复。ApoE4 是 ApoE 三种亚型之一, 为散发型阿尔茨海默病 (sporadic Alzheimer's disease, SAD) 最主要的遗传危险因素。其发病机制可能涉及增加脑内  $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白 ( $\beta$ -amyloid, A $\beta$ ) 沉积并减少其清除率、Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化、脂质代谢异常和血脑屏障损伤。ApoE4 转基因小鼠最早在 2 ~ 4 月龄出现 A $\beta$  相关病理表型, 4 月龄时海马总 Tau 蛋白和磷酸化 Tau 蛋白含量增加, 且发生神经元丢失、树突损坏及突触减少, 9 月龄空间学习记忆能力下降。ApoE4 转基因小鼠广泛用于 AD 防治药物的研究, 如胆碱酯酶抑制剂利斯的明、谷氨酰胺酶拮抗剂 JHU-083、GABA 能神经元受体增强剂戊巴比妥、改善脑血管功能障碍的表皮生长因子、二十二碳六烯酸、菊粉和姜黄素等。本综述可为 ApoE4 转基因小鼠在 AD 研究中的应用提供参考与借鉴作用。

**【关键词】** 阿尔茨海默病; 载脂蛋白 E; ApoE4 转基因小鼠; 学习记忆; 脂质代谢

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## Progress in application of ApoE4 transgenic mice in research into Alzheimer's disease

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**【Abstract】** The apolipoprotein E (ApoE) is involved in cholesterol and lipid metabolism in the brain, transporting cholesterol to neurons and removing lipid debris to facilitate myelin repair. ApoE4, one of three subtypes of ApoE, is the most important genetic risk factor for sporadic Alzheimer's disease (AD). ApoE4 increases the deposition and reduces the clearance rate of A $\beta$ , enhances hyperphosphorylation of Tau protein, induces abnormal lipid metabolism in the brain, and impairs the brain and blood-brain barrier. ApoE4 transgenic mice were used to study AD pathogenesis and prevention. ApoE4 transgenic mice showed decreased abilities in spatial learning and memory at the age of 9 months and a pathological phenotype related to  $\beta$ -amyloid at 2 ~ 4 months. At 4 months, total Tau and phosphorylated Tau levels increased, and a loss of neurons and damage to dendrites and synapses occurred in the hippocampus. ApoE4 transgenic mice have been used to study the prevention and treatment of AD drugs such as the GABA neuronal receptor agonist pentobarbital, the glutamine antagonist JHU-083, epidermal growth factor, inulin, and curcumin. This review provides a reference for those applying ApoE4 transgenic mice in AD research.

**【Keywords】** Alzheimer's disease; ApoE4; ApoE4 transgenic mice; Learning and memory; Lipid metabolism

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阿尔茨海默病 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 是一种常见的神经退行性疾病,主要表现为渐进性认知功能退化、记忆丧失、人格和行为改变等,AD 患者占 AD 及其他痴呆者的 63% ~ 70%<sup>[1-2]</sup>。脑内 A $\beta$  沉积导致的斑块和 Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化形成的神经纤维缠结及神经元丢失是该病的主要病理特征<sup>[3]</sup>。AD 发病机制复杂,迄今尚不明确,临床亦无有效治疗药物。大量临床和实验研究结果表明,ApoE4 等位基因是散发型 AD 最强、最主要的遗传危险因素<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但 ApoE4 诱导 AD 发病机制尚不清楚。ApoE4 转基因小鼠也被广泛用于 AD 发病机制和防治药物的研究。本文对 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的 AD 样性状及其在 AD 研究中的应用进行系统综述,为 AD 相关研究提供借鉴。

## 1 ApoE4 转基因小鼠

### 1.1 载脂蛋白 E 与 AD 发生的关系

ApoE 是一种由 299 个氨基酸残基组成的糖蛋白,分子量约为  $34 \times 10^3$ ,主要在肝合成,通过介导肝清除脂蛋白颗粒而在血浆胆固醇稳态中发挥关键作用<sup>[6]</sup>,同时也在大脑中产生,过去认为主要是在星形胶质细胞中产生<sup>[7]</sup>,近期发现小胶质细胞及神经元中的表达量也增多<sup>[8-10]</sup>。在大脑中主要是参与胆固醇和脂质代谢,主要作用是将胆固醇输送到神经元,并且清除脂质碎片以促进髓鞘修复<sup>[11]</sup>。

ApoE 具有 3 种主要亚型: ApoE2、ApoE3 和 ApoE4 (表 1)。ApoE2 参与脂蛋白代谢、激活水解脂肪的酶类、免疫调节及神经组织的再生,ApoE2 降低胆固醇,运转脂质到神经胶质细胞;ApoE3 参与脂质和脂蛋白代谢,促进清除循环中残留的富含甘油三酯的脂蛋白,通过促进巨噬细胞胆固醇外排,在脂蛋白代谢中发挥关键作用,降低血浆脂质水平<sup>[12]</sup>,ApoE3 还能促进神经元突起的生长<sup>[13]</sup>;ApoE4 则可以优先富集甘油三酯脂蛋白,在体外培养中,表达 ApoE4 的星形胶质细胞、神经元胆固醇和磷脂的分泌减少,脂质结合能力下降,并且细胞内 ApoE4 降解增加<sup>[12]</sup>。ApoE4 在体外和体内均有抑制神经元突起生长和脊柱发育的功能<sup>[14]</sup>,ApoE4 激活血管周细胞中亲合素 A 介导的促炎症通路,该通路可导致脑血管完整性丧失和血脑屏障破坏<sup>[15]</sup>。与 ApoE3 相比,ApoE4 促进了更多的生长素反应因子 (ARF6) 表达,在晚期内涵体中捕获 ATP 结合盒转运体 A1 (ATP-binding cassette transporter A1,

ABCA1),并阻碍其在细胞膜上的循环,脂质性差的 ApoE4 更倾向于聚集,降低了 ABCA1 膜的循环利用及其脂化 ApoE 的能力<sup>[16]</sup>。并且,ApoE4 等位基因以剂量依赖的方式增加 AD 的风险,每增加一个拷贝的  $\epsilon 4$ ,其携带者的 AD 患病风险将会增加 2 ~ 6 倍,AD 的发病年龄提前 7 ~ 9 年<sup>[17]</sup>。ApoE $\epsilon 2$  则是一种保护性等位基因,即使存在 ApoE $\epsilon 4$  等位基因也可以降低约 50% 的 AD 发生风险<sup>[18]</sup>。ApoE $\epsilon 4$  女性携带者相比男性患 AD 风险更高,研究发现 ApoE $\epsilon 4$  基因对女性认知能力影响更大<sup>[19]</sup>。通过对 5 万多名参与者的分析发现,年龄在 65 ~ 75 岁之间、携带 ApoE $\epsilon 4$  基因的人群中,女性患 AD 的风险是男性的 4 倍<sup>[20]</sup>。

### 1.2 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的生物学特性

目前,已经建立了几个表达人类 ApoE3 或 ApoE4 的转基因小鼠品系 (表 2),主要有: NSE-ApoE3、NSE-ApoE4、ApoE4、ApoE3、GFAP-ApoE4 和 GFAP-ApoE3 品系,其中 NSE-ApoE4 和 GFAP-ApoE4 转基因小鼠在 12 月龄时出现空间学习记忆能力的障碍,而 ApoE4 转基因小鼠则在 9 月龄表现出空间学习记忆缺陷<sup>[21]</sup>。在这些品系中,ApoE4 转基因小鼠是最常用的,本文主要综述该品系小鼠在 AD 中的应用研究进展。

#### 1.2.1 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的学习记忆功能

Kim 等<sup>[30]</sup>通过 Morris 水迷宫 (morris water maze, MWM) 实验对 5 月龄雌性小鼠进行检测发现,ApoE4 转基因小鼠与野生型 (wild type, WT) 即 C57BL/6J 小鼠空间学习记忆能力无差异,而 Kou 等<sup>[21]</sup>发现 9 月龄雌、雄性 ApoE4 转基因小鼠相较于 WT 小鼠,其学习期逃避潜伏期延长,检测期穿环次数减少、目标象限停留时间和目标象限运动距离均缩短。Hartman 等<sup>[31]</sup>、Chouinard-Watkins 等<sup>[32]</sup>研究显示 12 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠与 WT 小鼠在空间学习记忆方面无差别。Wang 等<sup>[33]</sup>通过 Morris 水迷宫和放射迷宫 (radial maze, RM) 实验研究 13 ~ 24 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠均有空间学习记忆功能的损伤。Chouinard-Watkins 等<sup>[32]</sup>通过新异物体识别 (natural object recognition, NOR) 实验检测 12 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠发现与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠相比,ApoE4 转基因小鼠运动距离延长、辨别指数降低,提示其新异物体识别能力发生损伤。Siegel 等<sup>[34]</sup>通过避暗实验 (passive avoidance, PA) 发现,10 ~ 13 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠相较于 ApoE2 转基因小鼠,错误次数减少,进入暗室的逃避潜伏期缩短,说明

被动回避反应能力未受到损害。Siegel 等<sup>[34]</sup>高架十字迷宫 (elevated plus maze, EPM) 实验结果表明, 10 ~ 13 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠相较于 ApoE3 和 ApoE2 转基因小鼠, 在开臂停留时间 (open-arms time, OE) 短, 但是 Lin 等<sup>[35]</sup>也有研究发现 12 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠开臂停留时间和进入开臂的次数 (open-arms entries, OT) 无差异。明暗箱实验<sup>[32]</sup> (light-dark box, LDB) 检测结果表明 12 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠相较于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠在明箱停留时间长, 说明尚不能肯定 ApoE4 小鼠是否有焦虑情绪。悬尾实验 (tail suspension test, TST) 结果表明, 3 月龄和 12 月龄小鼠 ApoE4 转基因小鼠与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠僵直不动时间无差异<sup>[35]</sup>, 糖水偏好实验 (sucrose preference test, SPT) 结果 3 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠糖水偏爱指数无差异, 说明其没有抑郁情绪。

另外, 转棒实验 (rota-rod test, RRT) 表明 12 ~ 14 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠相较于 WT 小鼠, 在转棒上停留时间缩短, 说明其运动协调能力差<sup>[35]</sup>。

这些研究结果表明, ApoE4 转基因小鼠学习记忆功能的显著损伤出现在 13 月龄以后, 主要包括空

间学习记忆能力和物体识别记忆能力, 但其不表现焦虑与抑郁情绪 (表 3)。

1. 2. 2 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的病理特征

对于 AD 的特征性病理变化 A $\beta$  斑块, 有研究采用 DAB 染色的免疫组化 (immunohistochemistry, IHC) 技术检测雌性 3 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的皮层, 发现 ApoE4 转基因小鼠有少量的 A $\beta$  沉积, 10 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠皮层中有显著 A $\beta$  沉积<sup>[39]</sup>。

Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化是形成 AD 另一特征性病理 NFT 的原因, Liraz 等<sup>[40]</sup>采用 mAb AT8IHC 检测 4 月龄 ApoE4 和 ApoE3 转基因小鼠海马中磷酸化 Tau 蛋白和总 Tau 蛋白含量, 发现 CA3 和 CA1 区锥体神经元以及 DG 区颗粒神经元中的磷酸化 Tau 和总 Tau 水平明显高于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠。

对于脑体积变化, 通过免疫组化技术检测 9 月龄的小鼠发现, WT 小鼠与 ApoE4 转基因小鼠大脑体积无差异, 未出现萎缩<sup>[41]</sup>。Wang 等<sup>[33]</sup>使用 7T 磁共振成像检测 12 和 24 月龄小鼠脑体积比例的变化, 发现 12 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠海马和皮层体积分别占全脑体积的比例无差异。而与 24 月龄 ApoE3 转基因小鼠相比, 同龄

表 1 载脂蛋白 E 各亚型的生物学信息

Table 1 Biological information on subtypes of apolipoprotein E

| 亚型<br>Subtypes | 基因型<br>Genotype                                    | 碱基对<br>对应位点<br>Base pair site | 氨基酸<br>Amino<br>acids | 分子量<br>( $\times 10^3$ )<br>Formula<br>weight<br>( $\times 10^3$ ) | 表达部位<br>Express<br>parts                                                                                                                                      | 受体<br>Receptor | 表型<br>Pheno-<br>typic                      | 在人群中<br>的分布<br>Distribution<br>in the<br>population | 参与的疾病<br>Disease of<br>participation                                                                          |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                |                                                    | Rs429358/<br>Rs7412           | 112 158               |                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                               |                |                                            |                                                     |                                                                                                               |
| ApoE2          | $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$<br>$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ | TT/TT<br>TT/TC                | Cys Cys               | 34.3                                                               | 神经元、星形胶质细胞、肝、心、肺、脾、胃、小肠、胸腺、膀胱、子宫、血液、动脉<br>Neurons, astrocytes, liver, heart, lung, spleen, stomach, small intestine, thymus, bladder, uterus, blood, arteries | HDL            | 降低 AD 发病率<br>Reduce AD incidence rate      | 8%                                                  | 不易患 AD、冠心病, 易患黄斑变性<br>Not susceptible to AD, coronary heart disease, but macular degeneration                 |
| ApoE3          | $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$<br>$\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ | TT/CC<br>TC/TC                | Cys Arg               | 34.0                                                               | 除不在动脉中表达, 其余与 ApoE2 相同<br>It is identical with ApoE2 except that it is not expressed in artery                                                                | HDL、LDL        | 正常基因<br>Normal gene                        | 77%                                                 | 常见基因<br>Common gene                                                                                           |
| ApoE4          | $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$<br>$\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ | TC/CC<br>CC/CC                | Arg Arg               | 34.1                                                               | 神经元、星形胶质细胞、肺、脾、卵巢<br>Neurons, astrocytes, lung, spleen ovary                                                                                                  | LDL<br>VLDL    | 增加 AD 发病率<br>Increase incidence rate of AD | 15%                                                 | 易患 AD、冠心病、脑梗塞、视网膜色素变性<br>Not susceptible to Coronary heart disease, Cerebral infarction, retinitis pigmentosa |

表 2 不同品系 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的空间学习记忆能力

Table 2 Spatial learning and memory ability of ApoE4 transgenic mice

| 基因来源<br>Crystalsapient | 基因型<br>Genotype | 启动子<br>Promoter | 对照小鼠品系<br>Control mouse strain | 月龄<br>Month ages     | 检测方法<br>Testing methog | 检测时期<br>Period of detection                              | 指标<br>Index                                     | 变化<br>Change            |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 人<br>Human             | ApoE4-TR        | ApoE            | ApoE3                          | 9 <sup>[22-25]</sup> | ApoE3                  | 学习期<br>Learning period                                   | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                         | ↑                       |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      |                        | 检测期<br>Detection period                                  | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                         | ↑                       |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      | BM                     | 检测期<br>Detection period                                  | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                         | ↑                       |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      | NSE-ApoE4              | NSE                                                      | ApoE3                                           | 6 <sup>[26-27]</sup>    | WMW                     | 检测期<br>Detection period                                                                                                               | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency | ↑ |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      |                        |                                                          |                                                 | 18 <sup>[26-27]</sup>   | WMW                     | 检测期<br>Detection period                                                                                                               | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency | ↑ |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      |                        |                                                          |                                                 |                         |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        | GFAP-ApoE4      | GFAP            | ApoE3                          | 8 <sup>[21,28]</sup> | YM                     | 学习期后间隔 1 h 检测<br>1 hour interval after learning period   | 进入新臂的次数<br>Number of times to enter the new arm | ↓                       |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      |                        | 学习期后间隔 24 h 检测<br>24 hour interval after learning period | 进入新臂的次数<br>Number of times to enter the new arm | -                       |                         |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      |                        |                                                          | 学习期<br>Learning period                          | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency | ↑                       |                                                                                                                                       |                         |   |
|                        |                 |                 |                                |                      |                        | WT                                                       | 12 <sup>[21,29]</sup>                           | WMW                     | 检测期<br>Detection period | 穿环次数、目标象限停留时间、<br>目标象限运动距离<br>Number of platform crossing<br>Time spent in the targeted quadrant<br>Distance in the targeted quadrant | ↓                       |   |

注：↑：升高或增加；↓：降低或减少；-：无差异。（下表同）  
Note. ↑. Indicates increase or extension. ↓. Indicates decrease or decrease. -. Indicates no difference. (The same in the following tables)

ApoE4 转基因小鼠的皮层、海马的体积分别占全脑体积的比例均降低,说明皮层和海马萎缩严重<sup>[33]</sup>。Dolejší 等<sup>[42]</sup>进一步通过 IHC 检测 4 月龄 ApoE4 与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠海马突触前囊泡乙酰胆碱转运体 (vesicular acetylcholine transporter, VAcHT),发现 ApoE4 与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠突触前 VAcHT 水平相似,但是对 ApoE4 转基因小鼠 CA3 和 CA1 海马亚区中突触前囊泡谷氨酸转运体 (glutamatergic vesicular transporter, VGlut) 的染色强度相较于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠低,说明 ApoE4 转基因小鼠海马中谷氨酸能神经元减少<sup>[40]</sup>。对于 GABA 能神经元,Andrews-Zwilling 等<sup>[43]</sup>、Li 等<sup>[44]</sup>通过脑切片 IHC 抗 GAD67 和抗生长抑素染色对 6、12 ~ 13、16 月龄的小鼠海马的 GABAergic 中间神经元定量分析发现,6、12 ~ 13、16 月龄时相较于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠,ApoE4 转基因小鼠齿状回 GABAergic 神经元均显著减少,16 月龄的 ApoE3 转基因小鼠与 ApoE4 转基因小鼠 CA1 区 GABAergic 神经元未出现差异。Sun

等<sup>[45]</sup>、Klein 等<sup>[46]</sup>通过生物素染色 (biocytin staining, BS) 法研究结果显示,相较于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠,ApoE4 转基因小鼠在 4 月龄时其海马神经元的树突分枝少、长度短且树突棘密度低,在 7 月龄时其杏仁核神经元的树突分枝也少且长度短。Li 等<sup>[44]</sup>通过共聚焦显微镜成像 (confocal microscopic images, CMI) 研究结果发现,与野生型小鼠相比,6 ~ 7 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠海马新生神经元树突长度短而分枝少。Zhu 等<sup>[47]</sup>通过免疫荧光 (immunofluorescence, IF) 染色分别检测 3 月龄和 9 月龄 ApoE3 和 ApoE4 转基因小鼠海马和皮层突触体中突触结合蛋白 1 (synaptojanin 1, synj1) 发现 3 月龄 ApoE3 和 ApoE4 转基因小鼠海马和皮层 synj1 无差异,但是 9 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠海马和皮层 synj1 表达水平比 ApoE3 转基因小鼠高。这些研究结果提示,谷氨酸能与 GABA 能神经元的丢失、神经元中树突与突触减少是导致 ApoE4 转基因小鼠脑萎缩的原因。



表 3 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的认知功能

Table 3 Cognitive function of ApoE4 transgenic mice

| 认知类型<br>Cognitive type                     | 方法<br>Methods | 月龄<br>Month ages      | 性别<br>Sex           | 对照小鼠品系<br>Control mouse strain | 检测时期<br>Period of detection | 指标<br>Index                                                               | 变化<br>Change |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 空间学习记忆<br>Spatial learning and memory      | MWM           | 5 <sup>[30]</sup>     | 雄 Male              | WT                             | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | —            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | —            |
|                                            |               | 9 <sup>[21]</sup>     | 雄 Male              | WT                             | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | ↑            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 穿环次数、目标象限停留时间<br>Number of platform crossing, time in the target quadrant | ↓            |
|                                            |               | 12 <sup>[33,35]</sup> | 雄 Male              | ApoE3                          | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | ↑            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 游泳速度<br>Swimming speed                                                    | —            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 目标象限停留时间<br>Time in the target quadrant                                   | ↓            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | ↑            |
|                                            |               | 24 <sup>[33,35]</sup> | 雄 Male              | ApoE3                          | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 游泳速度<br>Swimming speed                                                    | —            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 目标象限停留时间<br>Time in the target quadrant                                   | ↓            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 穿环次数<br>Number of platform crossing                                       | —            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | ↑            |
|                                            |               | 16 <sup>[33,35]</sup> | 雄 Male              | ApoE3                          | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 目标象限停留时间<br>Time in the target quadrant                                   | ↓            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | —            |
|                                            |               | 12 <sup>[35]</sup>    | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                          | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期、游泳速度<br>Escape latency, swimming speed                              | —            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 目标象限停留时间、穿环次数<br>Time in the target quadrant, number of platform crossing | —            |
|                                            |               | 13~19 <sup>[36]</sup> | 雌<br>Female         | ApoE3                          | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                                   | ↑            |
|                                            |               | 15~18 <sup>[37]</sup> | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | WT                             | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 目标象限游泳距离<br>Target quadrant swimming distance                             | ↑            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 目标象限停留时间<br>Time in the target quadrant                                   | ↓            |
|                                            | RM            | 12~14 <sup>[38]</sup> | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | WT                             | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 错误次数、逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency, escape latency                              | ↑            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 错误次数、逃避潜伏期<br>Error times, escape latency                                 | ↑            |
| 新异物体识别能力<br>New object recognition ability | BZ            | 12 <sup>[32]</sup>    | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                          | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期、错误次数<br>Escape latency, error times                                 | —            |
|                                            |               |                       |                     |                                | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期、错误次数<br>Escape latency, error times                                 | —            |
|                                            | NOR           | 12 <sup>[32]</sup>    | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                          | —                           | 运动距离<br>Moving distance                                                   | ↑            |

续表3

| 认知类型<br>Cognitive<br>type                    | 方法<br>Methods | 月龄<br>Month<br>ages     | 性别<br>Sex           | 对照小鼠品系<br>Control mouse<br>strain | 检测时期<br>Period of<br>detection | 指标<br>Index                                         | 变化<br>Change |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 被动回避反应<br>能力<br>Passive<br>avoidance ability | PA            | 10 ~ 13 <sup>[34]</sup> | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE2                             | —                              | 错误次数<br>Error times                                 | ↓            |
|                                              |               | 3 <sup>[35]</sup>       | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                             | —                              | 开臂停留时间, 进入开臂次数<br>Open-arms time, open-arms entries | —            |
| 焦虑情绪<br>Anxiety                              | EPM           | 12 <sup>[35]</sup>      | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                             | —                              | 开臂停留时间, 进入开臂次数<br>Open-arms time, open-arms entries | —            |
|                                              |               | 10 ~ 13 <sup>[34]</sup> | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3, ApoE2                      | —                              | 开臂停留时间<br>Open-arms time                            | ↓            |
|                                              | LDB           | 12 <sup>[32]</sup>      | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                             | —                              | 明箱停留时间<br>Open box residence time                   | ↑            |
|                                              |               | 3 <sup>[35]</sup>       | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                             | —                              | 糖水偏爱指数<br>Sucrose preference index                  | —            |
| 抑郁情绪<br>Depression                           | TST           | 3 <sup>[35]</sup>       | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                             | —                              | 僵直不动时间<br>Freezing time                             | —            |
|                                              |               | 12 <sup>[35]</sup>      | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | ApoE3                             | —                              | 僵直不动时间<br>Freezing time                             | —            |
| 运动协调能力<br>Motor<br>coordination ability      | RRT           | 12 ~ 14 <sup>[35]</sup> | 雌、雄<br>Female, male | WT                                | —                              | 转棒上停留时间<br>The time stayed on the rod               | ↓            |

综合以上研究结果发现, ApoE4 转基因小鼠早在 3 月龄皮层中 A $\beta$  蛋白就有少量沉积, 在 10 月龄 A $\beta$  蛋白显著增多, 4 月龄时海马 Tau 蛋白磷酸化水平就显著升高, 谷氨酸能和 GABA 能神经元减少、成熟与新生神经元的树突分枝少长度短且树突棘密度低从而使其在老年时呈现脑萎缩。这些研究表明, ApoE4 转基因小鼠具有 AD 的典型病理特征(表 4)。

1.2.3 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的生理生化表型

ApoE4 转基因小鼠除了呈现 AD 样认知行为学与病理学特征外, 其生理生化也表现出一些特有变化(表 5), 如: 相较于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠, ApoE4 转基因小鼠在 2.3 ~ 3 月龄时, 海马星形胶质细胞中 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 兴奋性增强<sup>[48]</sup>; 在 4 和 12 月龄时其海马突触可塑性降低, 且 12 月龄与 4 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠相比其突触活性降低<sup>[45]</sup>; 7 月龄时, 杏仁核中神经元突触传递减弱, 锥体样神经元自发兴奋性突触后电流 (spontaneous excitatory post-synaptic currents, sEPSCs) 间隔时间延长, 兴奋性传递损伤<sup>[46]</sup>。另外, 与 ApoE3 转基因小鼠相比, ApoE4 转基因小鼠海马和皮层中 ApoE、ApoER2 的表达(12 月龄)<sup>[35]</sup> 及免疫球蛋白 G (IgG) 水平(10 月龄)<sup>[39]</sup> 显著降低, 同时海马中的磷酸肌醇二磷酸 (phosphoinositol biphosphate, PIP<sub>2</sub>) (9 月龄)<sup>[47]</sup>、胆固醇(12 月

龄)<sup>[47]</sup>、三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP) (16 月龄)<sup>[49]</sup> 也显著降低, 而 A $\beta$ <sub>42</sub> 水平显著升高(2 ~ 4 月龄)<sup>[50]</sup>。

2 ApoE4 参与 AD 的发病机制

目前的研究结果表明, ApoE4 参与 AD 的发病机制可能涉及增加脑内 A $\beta$  沉积并减少其清除率、Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化、血脑屏障损伤及脂质代谢异常, 下面对其进行详述。

2.1 ApoE4 参与 AD 中 A $\beta$  病理的形成

A $\beta$  从大脑中清除主要通过细胞摄取和酶降解、血脑屏障 (blood brain barrier, BBB) 和脑脊液屏障 (blood cerebrospinal fluid barrier, BCSFB) 运输、间质液 (interstitial fluid, ISF) 引流通路以及脑脊液 (cerebrospinal fluid, CSF) 吸收进入淋巴循环系统<sup>[51]</sup>。LDL 受体相关蛋白 1 (LDL receptor related protein1, LRP1) 是大脑中 ApoE 的主要受体, 该蛋白在多种脑细胞类型特别是神经元中大量表达, 通过与其他跨膜蛋白偶联, LRP1 能够识别并高效结合 30 多种结构和功能不同的配体, 包括 ApoE、淀粉样前体蛋白和 A $\beta$ <sup>[52]</sup>。LRP1 已经被证明可以介导神经元<sup>[53]</sup>、星形胶质细胞<sup>[54]</sup>、小胶质细胞<sup>[55]</sup>、血管平滑肌细胞和内皮细胞对<sup>[56]</sup> A $\beta$  的清除。ApoE 各个亚型与 LRP1 结合的能力是 ApoE4 > ApoE3 >>

ApoE2,提示 ApoE4 与 Aβ 竞争性结合 LRP1,而导  
致 Aβ 被细胞清除的几率下降。另有研究表明,高  
浓度的 ApoE 可以形成高分子量的 Aβ 共聚集体,其  
中 ApoE4 比 ApoE3 更容易促进 Aβ 聚集,ApoE 还以  
异构体依赖的方式增加 Aβ 寡聚体的水平(ApoE4 >

ApoE3 > ApoE2)<sup>[57-58]</sup>。此外,ApoE4 比 ApoE3 和  
ApoE2 更能稳定 Aβ 寡聚体<sup>[59]</sup>,在携带 ApoE4 基因  
型的 AD 患者的临床症状出现前几十年,Aβ 就开始  
沉积在大脑中<sup>[60-61]</sup>。这些研究表明,ApoE4 可加剧  
Aβ 的沉积。

表 4 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的病理特征

Table 4 Pathological characteristics of ApoE4 transgenic mice

| 指标<br>Index                                                | 方法<br>Methods | 对照小鼠品系<br>Control mouse strain | 月龄<br>Month ages           | 部位<br>Part                            | 变化<br>Change |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Aβ 沉积 Aβ aggregation                                       | IHC           | ApoE3                          | 3 <sup>[39]</sup>          | 皮层 Cerebral cortex                    | ↑            |
|                                                            |               | ApoE3                          | 10 <sup>[39]</sup>         | 皮层 Cerebral cortex                    | ↑            |
| p-Tau                                                      | IHC           | ApoE3                          | 4 <sup>[40]</sup>          | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↑            |
|                                                            | IHC           | WT                             | 9 <sup>[41]</sup>          | 大脑 Brain                              | -            |
| 脑萎缩 Brain atrophy                                          | 7T MRI        | ApoE3                          | 12 <sup>[33]</sup>         | 海马、皮层<br>Hippocampus, cerebral cortex | -            |
|                                                            |               |                                | 24 <sup>[33]</sup>         | 海马、皮层<br>Hippocampus, cerebral cortex | ↑            |
| VAcHT                                                      | IHC           | ApoE3                          | 4 <sup>[42]</sup>          | 海马 Hippocampus                        | -            |
| VGlut1                                                     | IHC           | ApoE3                          | 4 <sup>[40]</sup>          | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↓            |
| synj1                                                      | IF            | ApoE3                          | 3 <sup>[47]</sup>          | 海马、皮层<br>Hippocampus, cerebral cortex | -            |
|                                                            |               |                                | 9 <sup>[47]</sup>          | 海马、皮层<br>Hippocampus, cerebral cortex | ↑            |
| GABAergic                                                  | IHC           | WT                             | 6 <sup>[43-44]</sup>       | 齿状回 Dentate gyrus                     | ↓            |
|                                                            |               | ApoE3                          | 12 ~ 13 <sup>[43-44]</sup> | 齿状回 Dentate gyrus                     | ↓            |
|                                                            |               | ApoE3                          | 16 <sup>[43-44]</sup>      | 齿状回 Dentate gyrus                     | ↓            |
|                                                            |               | ApoE3                          | 16 <sup>[43-44]</sup>      | 海马 CA1 区 Hippocampal CA1 region       | -            |
| 树突长度、树突棘密度<br>Dendritic length, dendritic<br>spine density | BS            | ApoE3                          | 4 <sup>[46,48]</sup>       | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↓            |
| 突触数量 Number of synapses                                    | BS            | ApoE3                          | 7 <sup>[45-46]</sup>       | 杏仁核 Amygdala                          | ↓            |
| 神经元树突 Neuronal dendrites                                   | CMI           | WT                             | 6 ~ 7 <sup>[44]</sup>      | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↓            |

表 5 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的生理生化表型

Table 5 Physiological and biochemical phenotypes of ApoE4 transgenic mice

| 生化指标<br>Biochemical phenotype                              | 方法<br>Methods                                     | 月龄<br>Month ages        | 部位<br>Part                            | 检测结果<br>Results |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aβ <sub>42</sub>                                           | ELISA                                             | 2 ~ 4 <sup>[40]</sup>   | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↑               |
|                                                            |                                                   | 18 <sup>[50]</sup>      | 大脑 Brain                              | -               |
| 突触传递强度<br>Synaptic transmission intensity                  | 电生理<br>Electrophysiology                          | 4 <sup>[45]</sup>       | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↑               |
|                                                            |                                                   | 12 <sup>[45]</sup>      | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↓               |
|                                                            |                                                   | 7 <sup>[46]</sup>       | 杏仁核 Amygdala                          | ↑               |
| PIP <sub>2</sub>                                           | 高效液相色谱法<br>High performance liquid chromatography | 9 <sup>[47]</sup>       | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↓               |
| 胆固醇<br>Cholesterol                                         | 气相色谱法<br>Gas chromatography                       | 12 <sup>[32]</sup>      | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↓               |
| ATP                                                        | ATP 浓度测定<br>Determination of ATP concentration    | 16 <sup>[49]</sup>      | 大脑 Brain                              | ↓               |
| ApoE、ApoER2 的蛋白表达<br>Protein expression of ApoE and ApoER2 | Western Blot                                      | 12 <sup>[35]</sup>      | 海马、皮层<br>Hippocampus, cerebral cortex | ↓               |
| Ca <sup>2+</sup> 信号<br>Ca <sup>2+</sup> signal             | 钙成像技术<br>Calcium imaging                          | 2.3 ~ 3 <sup>[48]</sup> | 海马 Hippocampus                        | ↑               |
| IgG                                                        | ELISA                                             | 10 <sup>[39]</sup>      | 海马、皮层 Hippocampus, cerebral cortex    | ↓               |
|                                                            |                                                   |                         | 丘脑 Hypothalamus                       | -               |

## 2.2 ApoE4 参与 AD 中 Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化病理的形成

Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化可导致 Tau 蛋白自我组装成成对的螺旋状丝,即神经纤维缠结(neurofibrillary tangles, NFTs)。研究发现,在患有原发性 Tau 病变患者中,ApoE 中  $\epsilon 4$  等位基因与大脑区域神经退行性病变严重程度的增加有关<sup>[62]</sup>。在神经元中表达人类 ApoE4 的转基因小鼠,Tau 蛋白的磷酸化水平升高,而在星形胶质细胞中表达 ApoE4 则没有显示 Tau 蛋白的磷酸化水平升高<sup>[63]</sup>,这提示 ApoE4 在神经元中对 Tau 蛋白的磷酸化发挥作用。

## 2.3 ApoE4 参与 AD 中血脑屏障的破坏

最近的研究表明,无论生物标志物 A $\beta$  和 Tau 如何变化,患有早期认知功能障碍的个体都会在海马体中发生脑毛细血管和 BBB 损伤<sup>[64-65]</sup>,因此, BBB 损伤被认为是认知功能障碍的早期生物标志物<sup>[64]</sup>。基于周皮细胞损伤的生物标志物可溶性血小板生长因子受体- $\beta$  (soluble platelet-derived growth factor receptor- $\beta$ , sPDGFR $\beta$ ),研究发现 ApoE4 携带者 CSF 中 sPDGFR $\beta$  水平增加,且其增加与海马和海马旁回中 BBB 通透性的增加相关,提示 CSF 中 sPDGFR $\beta$  基线水平升高与 BBB 和周皮细胞细胞损伤有关<sup>[65]</sup>。临床痴呆评分 (clinical dementia rating, CDR) 分析发现 ApoE4 携带者伴认知障碍的 CSF 中 sPDGFR $\beta$  增加,但 ApoE3 携带者却无变化<sup>[65]</sup>。而且发现 BBB 损伤的分子生物标志物白蛋白 CSF/血浆商 (CSF/plasma quotient)、以及 CSF 纤维蛋白原和纤溶酶原水平升高。这些研究结果提示,ApoE4 可导致 BBB 损伤和脑毛细血管周皮细胞的退化<sup>[66]</sup>。

## 2.4 ApoE4 导致 AD 脂质代谢异常

AD 是一种缓慢进展的疾病,生活方式、习惯和营养模式可以通过影响不同的认知区域导致整体智力退化,脂质代谢失调参与 AD 的发病机制<sup>[67]</sup>。研究发现,AD 患者和 ApoE4 携带者大脑和脑脊液中二十二碳六烯酸 (DHA) 水平降低<sup>[68-69]</sup>。进一步的研究表明,ApoE4 基因可导致血脑屏障的破坏<sup>[70]</sup>、磷脂和胆固醇的失调<sup>[47]</sup>。相较于 ApoE3 转基因小鼠,ApoE4 转基因小鼠早在 8 ~ 20 周龄其血浆胆固醇、甘油三酯水平显著升高<sup>[71]</sup>。与 ApoE3/APP 小鼠相比,12 月龄 ApoE4/APP 小鼠脑中磷脂酰肌醇浓度降低<sup>[72]</sup>,15 月龄 ApoE4/APP 小鼠脑中磷脂酰甘油较低而鞘磷脂较高,且 12 月龄和 15 月

龄的 ApoE4/APP 小鼠的磷脂酰胆碱也较高<sup>[72]</sup>。另外,高脂饮食 (high fat diet, HFD) 可增加 ApoE3 和 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的脂质和葡萄糖代谢紊乱,但雄性 HFD-ApoE4 转基因小鼠葡萄糖代谢速度和效率显著低于同性别 HFD-ApoE3 转基因小鼠<sup>[36-73]</sup>。同时研究发现,标准饮食时,ApoE4 转基因小鼠的 CA1 炎症明显多于 WT 小鼠,而 HFD 降低 ApoE4 转基因小鼠 CA1 中的 CD68 的表达<sup>[74]</sup>。这些结果提示 ApoE4 可能通过调节脂质与葡萄糖代谢及神经炎症进而影响血浆和脑中低密度膜结构域中的脂质组成。

## 3 ApoE4 转基因小鼠在 AD 防治药物研发中的应用

由于 ApoE4 转基因小鼠具有 AD 典型的认知行为学与病理特征,并参与 AD 的发病机制,其已被用于各类 AD 防治药物的研究中 (见表 6)。

Guardia-Escote 等<sup>[75]</sup>通过给予 10 日龄大 C57、ApoE3、ApoE4 小鼠毒死蜱 (溶于玉米油) 灌胃 5 d,同时对对照组小鼠给予 5 d 玉米油,2 个月后进行新物体识别检测,ApoE4 转基因小鼠相较于 ApoE3、C57 小鼠,学习记忆能力出现损伤,2 月龄小鼠给药乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂利斯的明 (0.25 mg/kg),4 个月后 ApoE4 转基因雄性小鼠相较于对照组小鼠学习记忆能力改善,雌性小鼠无改善作用。

已有文献表明 ApoE4 转基因小鼠用于贝沙罗汀、睾酮、谷氨酰胺酶拮抗剂 JHU-083、水杨胺 (salicylamide, SA)、戊巴比妥 (pentobarbital, PB) 等的评价。用类视黄醇 X 受体激动剂贝沙罗汀 (100 mg/(kg · d)) 口服治疗 4 月龄雄性 ApoE4 转基因小鼠 10 d,能够缩短其在 MWM 中的逃避潜伏期<sup>[76]</sup>。睾酮 (160 mg/(kg · d)) 腹腔注射 6 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠可延长其在 Morris 水迷宫实验中的目标象限停留时间<sup>[77]</sup>,而皮下注射雄激素受体拮抗剂氟他胺却缩短其目标象限停留时间、延长逃避潜伏期<sup>[77]</sup>。Hollinger 等<sup>[78]</sup>研究发现 6 月龄雌性 ApoE4 转基因小鼠给予 JHU-083 (每周 1.83 mg/kg 共 3 次) 灌胃 4 ~ 5 个月,可缩短其在巴恩斯迷宫中学习期和检测期的逃避潜伏期、加快发现目标的速度。Davies 等<sup>[38]</sup>研究表明在 4 月龄雌、雄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠开始饲喂 1 g/L SA,持续到小鼠 12 ~ 14 月龄,可减少其在六臂放射性水迷宫实验中的错误次数、缩短逃避潜伏期。对 9 月龄雌、雄小鼠分别注



表 6 ApoE4 转基因小鼠用于 AD 防治药物药效评价的研究

Table 6 Study on the efficacy evaluation of apoE4 transgenic mice in the prevention and treatment of AD

| 药物种类<br>Drug types        | 药物名称<br>Drug name        | 给药剂量<br>Administration dosage      | 给药方式<br>Administration mode        | 月龄<br>Month ages        | 给药时长<br>Administration duration | 方法<br>Methods | 检测时期<br>Period of detection | 检测结果<br>Results                                               | 变化<br>Change                           |   |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---|
| 化 学 药<br>Chemical drugs   | 利斯的明<br>Rivastigmine     | 0.25 mg/kg                         | 皮下注射<br>Subcutaneous injections    | 2 <sup>[75]</sup>       | 2 月<br>2 months                 | NOR           | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 偏爱指数<br>Preference index                                      | ↑                                      |   |
|                           | 贝沙罗汀<br>Bexarotene       | 100 mg/( kg ·d)                    | 灌胃 Gavage                          | 4 <sup>[76]</sup>       | 10 d                            | MWM           | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
|                           | 睾酮<br>Testosterone       | 160 mg/( kg ·d)                    | 皮下注射<br>Subcutaneous injections    | 6 <sup>[77]</sup>       | 13 d                            | MWM           | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 目标象限停留时间<br>Time in the target quadrant                       | ↑                                      |   |
|                           | 羟氟他胺<br>Hydroxyflutamide | —                                  | —                                  | 6 <sup>[77]</sup>       | —                               | MWM           | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 目标象限停留时间、逃避潜伏期<br>Time in the target quadrant, Escape latency | ↑                                      |   |
|                           | JHU-083                  | 1.83 mg/( kg ·w)×3                 | 灌胃 Gavage                          | 11 <sup>[78]</sup>      | 4 ~ 5 月<br>4 ~ 5 months         | BM            | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
|                           |                          |                                    |                                    |                         |                                 |               | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
|                           |                          |                                    |                                    |                         |                                 |               | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
|                           | SA                       | 1 g/L                              | 灌胃 Gavage                          | 12 ~ 14 <sup>[38]</sup> | 8 ~ 10 月<br>8 ~ 10 months       | RM            | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
|                           |                          |                                    |                                    |                         |                                 |               | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 错误次数、逃避潜伏期<br>Error times, Escape latency                     | ↓                                      |   |
|                           | BHB<br>ACA               | 600 mg/( kg ·d)<br>150 mg/( kg ·d) | 皮 下 注 射<br>Subcutaneous injections | 12 <sup>[79]</sup>      | 3 月<br>3 months                 | MWM           | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
|                           | PB                       | 20 mg/( kg ·d)                     | BM                                 | 16 <sup>[80]</sup>      | 2 周<br>2 weeks                  | MWM           | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                                       | ↓                                      |   |
| NOR                       |                          |                                    |                                    |                         |                                 |               | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 新物体识别时间<br>New object recognition time                        | ↑                                      |   |
| 生 物 药<br>Biological drugs | EGF                      | 300 μg/( kg ·w)                    | 皮下注射<br>Subcutaneous injections    | 8、10 <sup>[83-84]</sup> | 2 月<br>2 months                 | YM            | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 新臂停留时间<br>Duration of arm visits in the novel                 | ↑                                      |   |
|                           |                          |                                    |                                    |                         |                                 |               | NOR                         | 检测期<br>Detection period                                       | 新物体识别时间<br>New object recognition time | ↑ |
|                           |                          |                                    |                                    |                         |                                 |               | YM                          | 检测期<br>Detection period                                       | 新臂停留时间<br>New object recognition time  | ↑ |

续表6

| 药物种类<br>Drug types                 | 药物名称<br>Drug name | 给药剂量<br>Administration dosage | 给药方式<br>Administration mode     | 月龄<br>Month ages     | 给药时长<br>Administration duration | 方法<br>Methods | 检测时期<br>Period of detection | 检测结果<br>Results                        | 变化<br>Change |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                    | DHA               | 0.7 g DHA/<br>100 g feed      | —                               | 12 <sup>[32]</sup>   | 8 月<br>8 months                 | NOR           | —                           | 新物体偏爱指数<br>New object preference index | ↑            |
| 中药<br>Traditional Chinese medicine | 菊粉<br>Inulin      | 8% kcal/g                     | 灌胃 Gavage                       | 7 <sup>[82]</sup>    | 4 月<br>4 months                 | MWM           | 检测期<br>Detection period     | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                | —            |
|                                    | 姜黄素<br>Curcumin   | 40 mg/(kg·d)                  | 皮下注射<br>Subcutaneous injections | 9 <sup>[21,81]</sup> | 1 月<br>1 months                 | MWM           | 学习期<br>Learning period      | 逃避潜伏期<br>Escape latency                | ↓            |

射酮类( $\beta$ -羟丁酸 600 mg/(kg·d);乙酰乙酸 150 mg/(kg·d))3 个月,可缩短其在 MWM 中的逃避潜伏期、增加穿环次数、延长目标象限停留时间<sup>[79]</sup>。Tong 等<sup>[80]</sup>研究发现,给予 15.5 月龄 ApoE4 转基因雌性小鼠 2 周 GABAA 受体增强剂 PB(20 mg/kg),可使其在 Morris 水迷宫测试中逃避潜伏期缩短、目标象限停留时间延长。这些基于 ApoE4 转基因小鼠的研究表明,贝沙罗汀、睾酮、JHU-083、SA、酮类、PB 具有改善空间学习记忆能力的作用,提示它们可能具有防治 AD 的潜能。

文献报道,王明辉<sup>[81]</sup>研究发现多酚物质姜黄素(40 mg/(kg·d))处理 9 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠能缩短其在 Morris 水迷宫实验中的逃避潜伏期缩短、穿环次数增加。而在雌和雄性 E4FAD<sup>+</sup>、E4FAD<sup>-</sup>小鼠 3 月龄时喂养添加菊粉饲料至 7 月龄,发现对其空间学习记忆能力无作用<sup>[82]</sup>。

另外,Zaldua 等<sup>[83]</sup>研究发现无论是给 6 月龄 E4FAD<sup>-</sup>和 E4FAD<sup>+</sup>小鼠表皮生长因子(epidermal growth factor, EGF)(每周 300  $\mu$ g/kg)腹腔注射 2.5 个月,还是给与 8 月龄 E4FAD<sup>-</sup>和 E4FAD<sup>+</sup>小鼠 EGF 治疗 2 个月,均可延长其在新物体识别实验中对新物体关注的时间、在 Y 迷宫实验中的新臂停留时间,说明 EGF 具有改善空间学习记忆的能力。Chouinard-Watkins 等<sup>[32]</sup>喂食 4 月龄 ApoE4 转基因小鼠二十二碳六烯酸(docosahexaenoic acid, DHA)饲料 8 个月后发现 ApoE4 转基因小鼠在巴恩斯迷宫实验中逃避潜伏期曲线下面积变小,新物体识别实验中,对新物体偏爱指数增加。

## 4 小结

大量研究证实携带 ApoE4 基因会使 AD 的发生提前,是 SAD 的最大危险因素。本文通过系统综述

ApoE4 转基因小鼠的认知功能损伤、病理特征及生理生化表型,分析 ApoE4 参与 AD 的发病机制途径,列举使用 ApoE4 转基因小鼠进行 AD 防治药物药效的评价研究,以期利用 ApoE4 转基因小鼠进行 AD 相关研究提供参考。但是就目前文献报道来看,ApoE4 转基因小鼠的空间学习记忆、物体识别记忆、被动回避反应、主动回避反应、恐惧学习记忆等在内的认知能力还缺乏各个月龄的系统性研究,对于 AD 的特征性病理变化也缺乏充实的数据,其用于 AD 防治药物的研究也远不及 AD 其他动物模型如 APP、PS1、Tau 基因修饰类小鼠及快速老化模型小鼠(SAMP8)。但基于 ApoE 的生物学功能,ApoE4 转基因小鼠对于脂质代谢异常相关的 AD 发病机制研究是一个相对理想的工具。

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