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## 萝卜硫素改善精神分裂症阴性症状与认知症状的潜在机制

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**[摘要]** 精神分裂症患者的阴性症状与认知缺陷的治疗仍然是临床难题。精神分裂症患者存在氧化应激、免疫调节、抗组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)等方面的异常, 而萝卜硫素具有抗氧化应激、抗炎、抗HDAC等作用。因此, 萝卜硫素可能通过上述作用改善精神分裂症的阴性症状及认知缺陷。

**[关键词]** 精神分裂症; 阴性症状; 认知症状; 萝卜硫素

## Role of sulforaphane in improving negative symptoms and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia and the underlying mechanism

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### ABSTRACT

The negative symptoms and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia patients are still clinical problems to be solved. Schizophrenia patients are abnormal in oxidative stress, immune regulation, and anti-histone deacetylase (HDAC), while sulforaphane plays a role in anti-oxidative stress, anti-inflammation, and anti-HDAC. Therefore, the sulforaphane could improve the negative symptoms and cognitive deficits of schizophrenia.

### KEY WORDS

schizophrenia; negative symptoms; cognitive symptoms; sulforaphane

精神分裂症是一组病因不明、预后不良、病残率比较高的疾病, 精神分裂症主要包括阳性症状、阴性症状及认知症状。目前, 精神分裂症阴性症状和认知症状的治疗仍然是临床治疗中的难题, 以阴

性症状为主的精神分裂症患者预后较差, 社会功能及生活质量受损明显。非典型抗精神病药能够有效地改善患者的阳性症状, 但对阴性症状及认知功能疗效较差。因此, 精神分裂症患者阴性症状与认知

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症状的治疗仍然是临床工作的难点。近年来研究<sup>[1-2]</sup>发现:从十字花科中提取的萝卜硫素(1-异硫氰酸-4-甲磺酰基丁烷, sulforaphane, SFN)能够通过多种机制改善孤独症患者的临床症状,并且可能改善精神分裂症患者的阴性症状及认知症状。

## 1 SFN介绍

SFN是一种有机硫化物,属于异硫氰酸酯。SFN在西兰花、抱子甘蓝、卷心菜等十字花科蔬菜中含量丰富。一旦植物受到损害,比如收割、加工处理、咀嚼等,就会产生芥子酶,将硫代葡萄糖苷转化生成SFN。SFN是最有前景的有抗癌特性的异硫氰酸盐物质,是迄今为止在蔬菜中发现的最强的抗癌成分。

## 2 SNF的作用机制

### 2.1 抗氧化应激

SFN是一种具有细胞保护效应和抗癌特性的抗氧化剂,可诱导II相解毒酶[血红素加氧酶-1(heme oxygenase 1, HO-1)、醌氧化还原酶-1(quinoneoxidoreductase-1, NQO-1)、谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶和谷胱甘肽还原酶、葡萄糖醛基转移酶等]的活性,能够抑制有毒化合物的I相酶。氧化应激在与肝、心、脑等重要器官有关的疾病中发挥重要的病理、生理作用,其中线粒体是氧化应激的主要靶目标,表现为氧化损伤线粒体DNA、蛋白质和脂质,以及引起线粒体谷胱甘肽缺失等反应。有研究<sup>[3]</sup>发现SNF可以保护阿霉素引起的鼠H9c2成肌细胞氧化应激和细胞死亡,此保护效应通过胞质接头蛋白(kelch-like epichlorohydrin associated protein-1, Keap1)/核转录因子E2相关因子2(nuclear factor erythroid-2 related factor 2, Nrf2)/抗氧化反应元件(antioxidant response element, ARE)诱导HO-1的表达、降低线粒体活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平来发挥作用<sup>[3]</sup>。Keap1-Nrf2通路是SFN发挥抗癌作用的靶目标<sup>[4-5]</sup>。国内同样有学者<sup>[6]</sup>发现SFN通过诱导II相酶NQO-1和HO-1的表达,可有效防止苏羟天冬氨酸(threohydroxyaspartate, THA)引起的鼠运动神经元损伤。

### 2.2 抗炎

SFN的抗炎特性在许多研究<sup>[7-9]</sup>中得到了证实, SFN可逆转链脲霉素引起的小鼠糖尿病神经病变,该研究证实SFN的抗炎活性源于抑制核因子- $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)通路,表现为NF- $\kappa$ B表达和I $\kappa$ B磷酸化水平减少、

诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)、环氧化酶(cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)、肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、白细胞介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)水平减少。最近也有研究<sup>[10]</sup>发现:SFN可通过激活Nrf2而保护小鼠肾缺血再灌注损伤, SFN可增加肾组织中Nrf2, HO-2和NQO-1表达水平,减少TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1和细胞间黏附因子(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM1)的表达。最近研究<sup>[11]</sup>发现:在不同组织抵御炎症反应中, Nrf2通路通过激活II相解毒酶(包括HO-1)的表达和抑制NF- $\kappa$ B通路而发挥关键作用。Nrf2在许多疾病的保护机制中发挥重要作用,包括癌症、神经退行性病变、心血管疾病、急性肺损伤、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、自身免疫性疾病和炎症性疾病<sup>[12]</sup>。最近,来自韩国的研究者<sup>[13]</sup>发现:SFN预处理可以明显改善3-硝基丙酸引起的亨廷顿舞蹈病小鼠模型的神经功能障碍,并且可减少小鼠纹状体神经细胞的死亡,通过激活Keap1-Nrf2-ARE通路,抑制纹状体丝裂原激活蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPKs)和NF- $\kappa$ B通路,减少细胞凋亡,降低小胶质细胞的激活水平与纹状体iNOS和COX-2促炎症因子的表达水平。该研究表明SFN通过激活Keap1-Nrf2-ARE通路和抑制MAPKs和NF- $\kappa$ B通路减轻3-硝基丙酸引起的纹状体毒性。小鼠体内外试验<sup>[14]</sup>证实:生理浓度的SFN可通过抑制NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路的转录活性来预防TNF- $\alpha$ 引起的血管内皮炎症。最近研究<sup>[15]</sup>同样发现:SFN抑制细胞因子的分泌,首先细胞培养模型发现SFN可抑制脂多糖引起的炎症因子分泌,其次通过提取服用生理浓度SFN的人外周血单核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cells, PBMC),证实该PBMC可抑制脂多糖起的炎症反应分泌(包括IL-6, IL-1 $\alpha$ 和TNF- $\alpha$ ),该研究为多摄入富含异硫氰酸酯的十字花科蔬菜减轻慢性疾病的慢性炎症机制提供了理论机制。

### 2.3 抗组蛋白去乙酰化酶

组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)能够介导组蛋白去乙酰化,而SFN能够通过抑制HDAC而作用于基因表达的表现遗传调节<sup>[16]</sup>。SFN的抗HDAC生物学特性在动物实验和细胞实验中均得到证实,如研究<sup>[17-19]</sup>显示:在乳腺癌、结肠癌中发现通过抑制HDAC活性而发挥抗肿瘤增殖特性,另外SFN可通过抑制HDAC活性而增加阿茨海默病小鼠模型神经元脑源性神经营养因子(brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)表达<sup>[20]</sup>。由于HDAC抑制剂在一些神经退行性疾病和神经精神疾病中可增加认知功能和缓解精神病理,故组蛋白乙酰化在转化神经科学领域越来越受到重视<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 3 精神分裂症阴性症状和认知症状的病理机制

#### 3.1 氧化应激

许多研究<sup>[22-24]</sup>发现:慢性和首发未用药的精神分裂症患者外周血中促氧化物水平增加,包括脂质过氧化产物[硫代巴比妥酸反应物(fluorescence of thiobarbituric acid reaction substances, TBARS)、一氧化氮(NO)、丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)]升高;抗氧化物水平降低,包括总抗氧化水平、过氧化氢酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶、谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)水平降低。尸脑研究<sup>[25]</sup>同样发现精神分裂症患者前扣带回脑区存在脂质过氧化产物4-羟基壬烯醛升高,并有研究<sup>[24]</sup>发现首发精神分裂症患者外周血中GSH水平与执行功能呈正相关。同时,氧化应激损伤与精神分裂症患者的阴性症状严重程度密切相关<sup>[26-27]</sup>。以上研究表明氧化应激可能在精神分裂症病理、生理机制中发挥了一定的作用。

#### 3.2 免疫调节

细胞因子在炎症和免疫中发挥重要作用,是脑和免疫系统重要的介质。许多研究发现炎性因子失衡假说与精神分裂症密切相关,如一项纳入了62位首发未用药的精神分裂症患者及60位健康患者的研究<sup>[28]</sup>表明:精神分裂症组血清水平的IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6和TNF- $\alpha$ 明显高于对照组。而最近的一项研究<sup>[29]</sup>表明:TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6在慢性精神分裂症患者的体内水平存在异常,且与慢性精神分裂症的阴性症状密切相关。有研究<sup>[30]</sup>报道:母孕期暴露感染性疾病与后代更高的精神分裂症发病率密切相关,且血清中高水平的促炎因子和炎性标志物是这些母孕期炎性反应的证据。其中, NF- $\kappa$ B在调节许多免疫相关的基因表达中起核心作用。研究<sup>[31]</sup>显示:免疫因子与精神分裂症急性加重期的关系是不依赖于抗精神病药物存在的,其中IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6和TNF- $\beta$ 被认为是精神分裂症急性加重期的状态标志,表现为在首发和精神分裂症急性期升高,抗精神病药物治疗后降低;而IL-12, 干扰素- $\gamma$ (interferon- $\gamma$ , IFN- $\gamma$ ), TNF- $\alpha$ 和可溶性白细胞介素-2受体(soluble interleukin-2 receptor, sIL-2R)被认为是特征标志,即急性期精神分裂症和药物治疗后均升高。

#### 3.3 抗HDAC

近年来,越来越多的证据<sup>[32-33]</sup>表明HDAC在癌症和精神疾病中发挥重要作用,而HDAC可部分介导组蛋白乙酰化。HDAC抑制剂可抑制HDAC的活性,

增加或恢复组蛋白乙酰化水平。最近研究<sup>[32]</sup>表明:HDAC抑制剂单用或与其他药物联合应用可作为一些临床疾病的潜在的新型治疗药物,包括神经退行性疾病、神经发育认知障碍、精神疾病(如抑郁、焦虑、精神分裂症)、癌症等。有研究<sup>[33]</sup>显示:精神分裂症患者PBMC中HDAC活性异于健康对照组,但目前缺乏有关SFN改善精神分裂症HDAC的机制研究。

### 4 SFN改善精神分裂症阴性症状和认知症状的可能性

#### 4.1 SFN与孤独症

最近一项SFN改善自闭症谱系障碍(autistic spectrum disorder, ASD)的随机、双盲、安慰剂对照研究显示<sup>[1]</sup>:每日服用50~150  $\mu$ mol/L SFN的青年男性孤独症患者,连续服用18周后,与服用安慰剂的患者相比,孤独症患者的行为显著改善,表现为异常行为量表(abnormal behavior scale, ABC)和社会反应量表(social reaction scale, SRS)显著降低(分别减少34%和17%),而安慰剂组仅减少3.3%,并且临床总体印象量表-疗效总评(clinical global impression, CGI-I)显示孤独症患者的社会互动、异常行为和语言交流也显著改善。该研究为SFN有望改善ASD患者的临床症状提供了证据支持。而既往研究<sup>[34-37]</sup>表明:孤独症与精神分裂症都是一种神经发育性疾病,在病因、生物学机制以及临床表现上都存在共性。因此,推测SFN有改善精神分裂症临床症状的潜能。

#### 4.2 SFN与首发精神分裂症

两项由苯环己哌啶诱导的精神分裂症样小鼠动物模型实验<sup>[38-39]</sup>表明:SFN能通过抗氧化作用改善小鼠的过度运动与脉冲前抑制缺陷,并且能够对苯环己哌啶所致小鼠认知障碍有预防和治疗作用。因此, SFN可能对精神分裂症等精神疾病患者的认知障碍有预防或治疗作用。而最近的一项小鼠研究<sup>[40]</sup>表明:膳食中的SFN可以防止母体免疫激活后青少年阶段的认知障碍和内侧前额叶皮层(medial prefrontal cortex, MPFC)的小白蛋白(parvalbumin, Pv)免疫反应丧失,从而预防精神分裂症等精神病发作。有一小样本( $n=10$ )关于SFN改善精神分裂症患者认知功能的研究<sup>[41]</sup>表明:精神分裂症患者每天服用3片SFN(包含30 mg硫代葡萄糖苷),连续服用8周,患者的单卡学习任务的准确性得分显著增加,该研究表明SFN具有改善精神分裂症患者认知功能的潜在可能。而最近的另一项临床研究<sup>[42]</sup>显示:健康人群在口服7天SFN(100  $\mu$ mol/d)后,其外周血及前扣带回皮质、海马和丘脑等脑区的GSH水平明显升高<sup>[42]</sup>。而低水平的

GSH可能参与了精神分裂症的病理机制<sup>[43]</sup>, 因此SFN有望改善精神分裂症的临床症状。目前, 有关SFN改善精神分裂症认知功能的临床研究还较少, 尚需要大样本临床研究, 以便进一步明确SFN的临床应用价值。

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