论著

B-淀粉样蛋白对体外培养的神经干细胞作用研究

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目的:观察β-淀粉样蛋白(Aβ)对体外培养的大鼠神经干细胞的作用。方法:取E13 d的Wistar胚胎大鼠 脑组织,体外进行培养、传代、鉴定后,加入β-淀粉样蛋白,利用台盼兰拒染法细胞计数及MTT法观察细胞增殖 及细胞活力,利用流式细胞术观察凋亡程度,同时观察加入β-淀粉样蛋白后,分化状态神经干细胞(加入**10**%胎<mark>▶加入引用管理器</mark> 牛血清)的变化。结果: 当Aβ浓度大于25μmol/L时,能明显抑制神经干细胞的增殖及活力,同时引起神经干细 胞的明显凋亡。而在12.5 μmol/L时就能抑制分化状态神经干细胞突起的延伸。结论: Aβ抑制神经干细胞的增殖 分化并可致神经干细胞凋亡,可能是Alzheimer's病的发病原因之一。

关键词 阿尔茨海默病; 干细胞; 淀粉样β蛋白

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Effects of β-amyloid protein on cultured neural stem cells in vitro

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Abstract

AIM: To study the effects of β-amyloid protein (Aβ) on neural stem cells cultured in vitro. METHODS: Neural stem cells (NSC) were isolated from E13 SD rats and cultured in serum-free medium (DMEM/F12) . After detected by nestin, the Aß was added to the NSC medium to observe the viability and proliferation of NSC by MTT, cell count and flow-cytometric examination. The effects of AB on differentiated NSC were also observed. RESULTS: AB markedly inhibited the proliferation and the cell viability of NSC when its concentration was higher than 25 μmol/L. The differentiatory ability of NSC was inhibited when Aβ was in very low concentration. CONCLUSION: Aß significantly inhibits the proliferation and differentiation of NSC and this may be one of the reasons that Alzheimer's disease is induced.

Key words Alzheimer disease; Stem cells; Amyloid beta-protein

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