• 計畫中文名稱	經由 GSK-3β 引發之細胞自噬在 AMPA 導致細胞死亡過程之保護性角色探討		
• 計畫英文名稱	The Protective Role of GSK-3beta-Mediated Autophagy in AMPA-Induced Cell Death		
• 系統編號	PC9808-1091	• 研究性質	基礎研究
• 計畫編號	NSC98-2314-B038-027	• 研究方式	學術補助
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• 執行機構	臺北醫學大學外科		
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• 研究領域	臨床醫學類,生物技術		
• 研究人員	曾元昀,施純明		
• 中文關鍵字			
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• 中文摘要	研究指出引發創傷性腦損傷 (traumatic brain injury, TBI) 後可觀察到 AMPA receptors (AMPARs)的表現量增加,因此 AMPA 可當作創傷性腦損傷誘導細胞死亡的實驗模式。Autophagy 為細胞中蛋白質分解之機制,其在細胞死亡中所扮演的角色仍有許多爭議,研究發現若抑制 autophagy 則會導致細胞凋亡,顯示 autophagy 可扮演保護性角色。近期文獻指出 TBI 後細胞會進行 autophagy ,顯示 autophagy 可能在 TBI 所導致之細胞死亡中扮演相當的角色。Glycogen synthase kinase-3β (GSK-3β) 為一種蛋白質激素,且已被證實參與 autophagy 過程,但其與 TBI 所導致的細胞死亡是否相關仍不明。因此,本計畫在第一年擬以 astrocyte 為細胞模式,利用 AMPA 合併 cyclothiazide 來模擬 TBI,探討 AMPA/cyclothiazide 所導致 autophagy 對 TBI 誘導細胞死亡之保護性。實驗將利用流式細胞儀搭配 acridine orange 染劑、穿透式電子顯微鏡、immunoblotting 等方法值則 autophagy 之 marker,包括 acidic vesicular organelles (AVOs)的產生、autophagosome 的形成及 LC3 蛋白質的變化。第二年計畫將研究 AMPA/cyclothiazide 所導致 autophagy 之機轉,探討 GSK-3β 在 TBI 的毒性機制中所扮演之角色,實驗將利用 kinase assay 及 immunoblotting 分別值測 GSK-3β 之活性及磷酸化程度,另外,使用 siRNA 降低 GSK-3β 之表現或使其大量表現(over-expression),檢測 GSK-3β 在 TBI 誘導之 autophagy 的重要性。第三年擬利用動物模式,將老鼠施以腦損傷,進而證實腦細胞中 GSK-3β 參與 autophagy 之進行。本計畫之執行,有助釐清 TBI 所導致細胞死亡的訊息傳遞路徑,以期望在臨床上可提供一個新的治療方針。		

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Induction of AMPA receptors (AMPARs) was observed after traumatic brain injury (TBI), suggesting AMPA was demonstrated to be one of the major mediators in TBI-induced neuron cell death. The role of autophagy in cell death is controversial. It was reported that autophagy serves as a protective mechanism helping cells survive from nutrient deprivation, and cells undergo apoptotic cell death when autophagy is inhibited. It was published that autophagy was observed after TBI, indicating that autophagy may be involved in TBI-induced cell death. Glycogen synthesis kinase- 3β (GSK- 3β) is a serine/threonine kinase and activation of GSK- 3β was able to regulate autophagy. However, the role of GSK- 3β in TBI-induced cell death seems to be obscure. In this study, using astrocyte as an experimental model, we aim to investigate the induction of AMPA/cyclothiazide on autophagy and the protective role of autophagy in TBI-induced cell death in the first year. We will use the techniques of flow cytometry with acridine orange staining, transmission electron microscopy, and immunoblotting to detect the characteristics of autophagy, including the increase of acidic vesicular organelles (AVOs), the formation of autophagosome, and the process of microtubule-associated protein light chain 3 (LC3), respectively. In the second year, the underlying mechanisms of AMPA/cyclothiazide-induced autophagy will be investigated. We aim to reveal the effects of GSK- 3β on TBI using kinase assay, immuboblotting combined with siRNA and overexpression of GSK- 3β . Finally, the animal model of brain injury will be employed to conform that GSK- 3β is participated in TBI-induced autophagy in the third year. Executing of this project will expand our knowledge regarding the signaling mechanism of TBI-induced cell death and may serve a new strategy for clinical therapy of TBI.