

Acupuncture Ameliorated Behavioral Abnormalities in the Autism Rat Model via Pathways for Hippocampal Serotonin

Sijie Chen^{1,*}, Longsheng Huang^{2,*}, Guihua Liu², Jie Kang³, Qinfang Qian², Jingrong Wang⁴, Rong Wang¹, Lizhen Zheng¹, Haijun Wang⁵, Ping Ou²

¹College of Clinical Medicine for Obstetrics & Gynecology and Pediatrics, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350108, People's Republic of China; ²Child Health Center, Fujian Maternity and Child Health Hospital, Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350001, People's Republic of China; ³Department of TCM Syndrome Research Base, Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350122, People's Republic of China; ⁴Child Health Center, Fujian Branch of Shanghai Children's Medical Center Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350011, People's Republic of China; ⁵School of Public Health, Peking University, Beijing, 100089, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Ping Ou, Child Health Center, Fujian Maternity and Child Health Hospital, Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350001, People's Republic of China, Tel +86-13905916211, Email fyxwktz2021@126.com

Purpose: Acupuncture can improve symptoms of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), but the potential mechanisms remain undefined. So, we aimed to explore the behavioral improvement of autism rat model after acupuncture and to describe the potential molecular mechanism underlying these changes.

Patients and Methods: Wistar rats were intraperitoneally injected with VPA 12.5 days after conception, and their offspring were considered as good models of autism. Experimental rats were divided into three groups (wild-type (WT), $n = 10$; VPA, $n = 10$; and VPA_acupuncture, $n = 10$). VPA_acupuncture group rat received 4 weeks of acupuncture treatment (Shénting (GV24), and Bilateral Běnshe (GB13)) on the 23rd day after birth. All rats were subjected to behavioral tests, including social interaction, open field, and Morris water maze tests. Afterwards, hippocampal tissues (left side) were removed and subjected to RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) analysis; ELISA was also used to detect the associated serotonin levels in the hippocampus.

Results: Behavioral tests showed that acupuncture treatment improved spontaneous activity, aberrant social interaction, and alleviated impaired learning and memory in the VPA-induced rat model. Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) analysis showed 142 significantly differentially expressed genes between WT and VPA groups, and 282 between VPA and VPA_acupuncture rats. *Htr2c* and *Htr1a*, 5-HT receptor genes, were up-regulated in the VPA group compared with WT group. Additionally, *Tph1*, a rate-limiting enzyme gene of 5-HT synthesis, was up-regulated after acupuncture. These genes were confirmed to have the same trend of expression obtained by RT-qPCR and RNA seq. Furthermore, the concentration of serotonin in the hippocampus in the VPA group was significantly lower than the WT and VPA_acupuncture groups.

Conclusion: Acupuncture improved abnormal behavioral symptoms in the VPA-induced rat model. Further experiments showed that the improvement of the serotonin system may be one of the main regulatory mechanisms of acupuncture for treating ASD.

Keywords: acupuncture, autism, behavioral abnormalities, RNA-sequencing

Introduction

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder, which is characterized by the presence of social impairment and repetitive behaviors. Its prevalence has been rising in the past 50 years.¹ At present, ASD cannot be cured. Behavioral intervention, drugs and complementary and alternative medicine treatment (CAM) go some way to alleviating symptoms such as social impairment and repetitive stereotyped behavior in children with autism.^{2,3} Behavioral interventions are costly and time-consuming, and drugs have inevitable side effects, so

they are limited in the clinical treatment of autism. Under the medical environment of the author's country, it can be used for CAM treatment of children with autism, mainly including acupuncture, massage, Chinese herbal medicine, etc. Among them, acupuncture is a unique method in the field of traditional Chinese medicine, which can be used to treat various types of diseases and has been developed for thousands of years.^{4,5} Many studies have shown that acupuncture treatment can reduce brain dysfunction and improve the symptoms of various neurological disorders, including early Alzheimer's disease (AD), ASD, Parkinson's disease (PD) and stroke.⁶⁻⁸ Acupuncture has also been integrated into the treatment of pediatric diseases, such as cerebral palsy, enuresis, tic disorder, hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and ASD. Several clinical studies have confirmed the clinical efficacy of acupuncture for children in treating the diseases mentioned above, especially in the areas of verbal communication, social function and social problems, and no fatal side effects have been reported.⁹⁻¹¹

Although acupuncture is increasingly being used in the clinical treatment of autism, its improvement mechanism remains unclear.

Hippocampus plays an important role in the limbic system, which is involved in physiological processes such as the formation and regulation of emotions and the formation of learning and memory.¹² Hippocampal dysfunction is closely related to the pathophysiology of nervous system diseases such as ASD.^{13,14} Evidence shows that the improvement of hippocampal function may play a key role in the treatment of the above diseases by acupuncture. For example, acupuncture may improve cognitive impairment by promoting the release of dopamine and its main metabolites in the hippocampus of AD rats, and may improve learning and memory ability by changing the levels of NAA and Cho in the hippocampus of ischemia reperfusion rats, or improve the learning and memory ability of autistic rats by regulating the expression of PSD-95 protein in the hippocampus.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ There are many acupuncture points, and Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) believes that GV24 and bilateral GB13 points in scalp acupuncture to be important, as they represent "wisdom".¹⁸ GV24 belongs to the governor vessel, which is the home of human spirit, consciousness, intelligence and cognition. GB13 belongs to the gallbladder meridian of foot Shaoyang, which is the source and foundation of human spirit, consciousness, intelligence and cognition.⁶ Some studies found that acupuncture at these three points can improve the learning and memory ability of rats with Alzheimer's disease by changing the brain glucose metabolism of the hypothalamus, thalamus and brain stem, and other studies have shown that acupuncture at these points can regulate cerebral blood flow and enhance the connectivity of the hippocampus, thereby improving brain function.^{19,20} Serotonin, an important neurotransmitter and endogenous active substance, is critically involved in brain development and innervates the entire central nervous system, which allows serotonin to affect diverse physiological processes, including the sleep-wake cycle, learning and memory, mood, and aggression.²¹ It has been reported that abnormalities in the serotonin system may lead to abnormal brain development in patients.²² In addition, serotonin abnormalities in the brain have been observed in ASD patients; these include abnormalities in the serotonin transporter, alterations of serotonin levels, reduction in synthesis of serotonin, and changes in serotonin receptor expression in the brain.^{23,24} Acupuncture can affect the level of serotonin, which may be a crucial factor for the improvement of autism symptoms after acupuncture.

RNA-seq can effectively identify genes regulated by particular interventions, which can be used to explore ASD pathogenesis and the molecular mechanisms underlying the effectiveness of acupuncture in treating ASD.²⁵

In the current study, we constructed classical VPA models to induce autistic-like features in a rodent model. After treating the VPA-induced rats with acupuncture, we conducted a series of behavioral tests to compare the performance among wildtype, VPA, and VPA_acupuncture rat groups. The behavioral changes, as well as the differences of the data from the RNA sequencing analysis of hippocampal tissues between the groups were compared.

Materials and Methods

Animals and Grouping

Adult male and female Wistar rats were sourced from the Slake Laboratory Animal Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Male and female rats were mated in a 1:1 ratio, and their male offspring were used as the experimental models. Animals were bred and raised under 12:12 light cycle and constant temperature ($22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) and humidity ($55 \pm 5\%$).

Eight-week-old SPF (specific pathogen free) Wistar pregnant rats ($n = 10$), weighing 250–260 g, were randomly selected. Five of them were injected intraperitoneally with 600 mg/kg VPA on day 12.5 post-conception and the other rats were injected intraperitoneally with saline.^{26–29} A total of 20 pups from pregnant rats injected with VPA were randomly assigned: VPA group ($n = 10$) and VPA_acupuncture group ($n = 10$). A total of 10 pups from pregnant rats injected with saline were assigned to the WT group ($n = 10$).

All experiments have been conducted in accordance with the procedures developed by the Administrative Panel on Laboratory Animal Care of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, China. The experimental steps were carried out following the Institutional Animal Ethics Review Board of Fujian Medical University (FJMU IACUC permit number: 2018–088), and in strict compliance with International Ethics Guideline.

Acupuncture Treatment

On postnatal day 23 (P23), rats from the VPA_acupuncture group received acupuncture treatment (Figure 1a), which included three acupoints: Shéntíng (GV24) and bilateral Běnnshén (GB13) (Figure 1b). Rats were placed in a fixator, and the acupuncture needles were inserted with a depth of 2–3 mm into the acupoints. Acupuncture stimulation lasted for 40 minutes with manual twisting of the needles every 10 minutes. We observed the rats to ensure that the needles did not drop during acupuncture, and all rats were returned to their own cages after treatment. Acupuncture was performed 5 days per week, with 2 days off for 4 weeks. The WT and VPA groups were captured as well to reduce the error of the physiological reaction caused by the capture of rats on the experimental results and increase the reliability of the results.

Behavioral Experiments

Open Field Test

At P49, rats were placed in an open arena ($100 \times 100 \times 100$ cm) and allowed to explore freely, and were under continuous surveillance by the AnyMaze tracking software (Stoeltingco, America) for 5 minutes after 2 minutes of adaptation (Figure 1e). The entire area was divided into the surrounding and central areas. The ratio between the two areas was 1:1. Time spent in the surrounding area and central area, and bouts in the central area were automatically collected using the analyzer software system. Experimenter use 70% ethanol to clean the arena between tests. The interval between the two tests was more than 5 minutes to allow ethanol to evaporate and prevent the rats from smelling the foul odor.

Social Interaction Test

At P50, test rats were placed in the middle chamber and permitted to explore freely in the 3-chambers through 2 gates after 5 minutes of adaptation (Figure 1c). In session I, a stranger rat (stranger 1) was placed in an enclosure and an object in the other, with 3–5 cm around the enclosure being defined as the contact area. The test rat was allowed to sniff stranger 1 or an object on the other side for 10 minutes, and the time of direct contact between the test rat and stranger 1 or the object was recorded (sociability). In session II, another stranger rat (stranger 2) replaced forementioned object, with 3–5 cm around the enclosure being defined as the contact range. The test rat was allowed to sniff stranger 2 or stranger 1 for 10 minutes, and the time of direct contact between the test rat and the stranger 1 or stranger 2 was recorded (preference for social novelty).

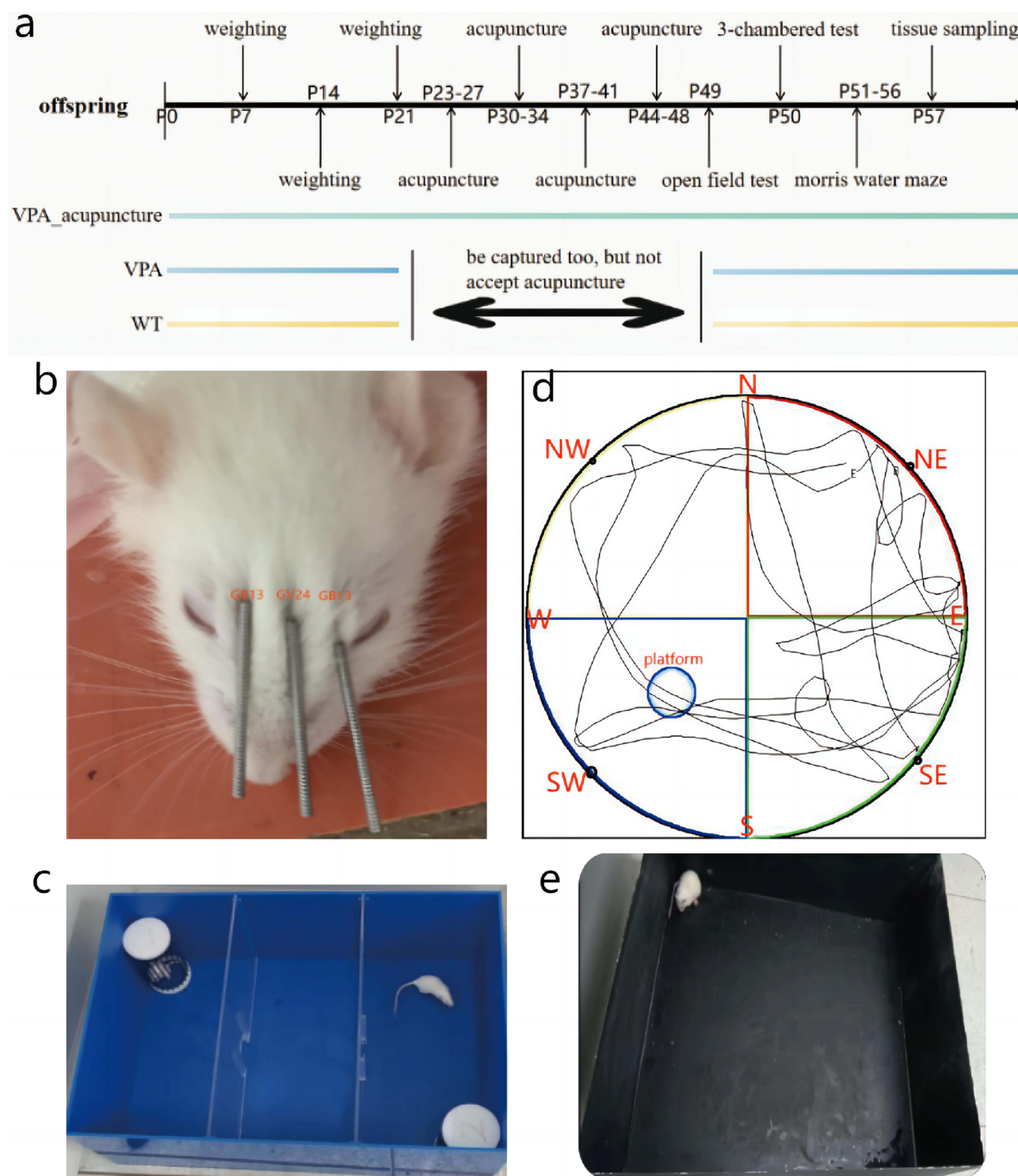


Figure 1 Experimental diagram of acupuncture and behavior tests.

Notes: (a) Time axis; (b) Acupoint localization; (c) Social interaction test; (d) Morris water maze test (the position of each direction and platform was shown); (e) open field test.

Abbreviations: E, East; W, West; N, North; S, South; NE, Northeast; NW, Northwest; SE, Southeast; SW, Southwest.

Morris Water Maze

At P551-56, the Morris water maze (MWM) test was performed. The diameter of the MWM was 150 cm and its inner surface was painted black (Figure 1d). The circular platform had a diameter of 10 cm and was submerged

1–2 cm below the water-surface. One day before testing, each rat was placed into MWM for adaptation time of 1 minute. They were tested 4 times a day for 5 days continuously. In each experiment, each rat was placed into the maze in the following this order: Day 1: N-E-SE-NW; day 2: SE-N-NW-E; day 3: NW-SE-E-N; day 4: E-NW-N-SE; day 5: N-SE-E-NW. The rats faced the wall of pool at 1 minute intervals. Each experiment ended exactly when the rat successfully escaped the maze and landed on the platform for 3 seconds. If the rat failed to find the platform within 1 minute, it would be guided to the target and stayed there for 15 seconds. The average latency for locating the platform, the time staying on the platform, the total swimming distance and the average speed of each rat were calculated and recorded. After 5 days of learning, the platform was removed, and each rat was introduced into the maze for 1 minute. The mean time spent in target quadrant, the mean number of bouts the rats crossed the platform, and their swimming paths were recorded.

All experimental rats enrolled, a total of 30 rats, were tested for the above-mentioned behavioral experiments. All behavioral experiments were conducted under normal laboratory lighting.

Tissue Sampling

At P57, all rats were sacrificed using cervical dislocation. The hippocampal tissues (left side) were washed with cold saline and immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen. In each group, 5 hippocampal tissues were randomly selected for RNA sequencing, 3 samples were subjected to RT-qPCR, and the remaining 2 samples were subjected to ELISA.

RNA-Seq

RNA-Sequencing Analysis and Quality Control

The RNA-seq transcriptome library was prepared by the TruSeq™ RNA sample preparation kit (Illumina, San Diego, CA) using one μ g of total RNA. Firstly, mRNA was separated by oligo (dT) beads and cleaved with fragment buffers. Secondly, cDNA was synthesized (cDNA Synthesis kit, Invitrogen, CA; random primer, Illumina). Thirdly, end-repair, phosphorylation and “A” base addition of cDNA were performed following Illumina’s library construction protocol. Fourthly, libraries were selected for cDNA target fragments of 300 bp and Phusion DNA polymerase was used for 15 PCR cycles. The paired-end RNA-seq sequencing library was sequenced after quantification.

Sequencing platform: <https://www.majorbio.com/>. The transcriptome analysis of 15 samples was completed, and a total of 226.21 Gb of Clean Data was obtained. The Clean Data of all samples reached above 6.82 Gb, and the base percentage of Q30 was above 93.5%. All analysis software information is listed as Table 1.

Table 1 Analysis Software Information of RNA-Sequencing.xls

Soft/Database	Fastx_Toolkit	Sickle	Stringtie	BLAST+	Fastp
Version	Version 0.0.14	–	Version 1.3.3b	Version 2.9.0	0.19.5
Soft/Database	Cufflinks	Kallisto	Samtools	SeqPrep	MSigDB data base
Version	Version 2.2.1	Version 0.46.0	Version 1.9	–	Version 6.2
Soft/Database	Bedtools	GSEA	Star_fusion	NCBI species mclassification database	TopHat
Version	Version 2.27.1	Version 3.0	Version 1.8.1	Version 2019.	Version v2.1.1
Soft/Database	TransDecoder	maSigPro	PlantTFDB	Diamond	Rfam data base
Version	Version 5.5.0	Version 1.56.0	Version 4.0	Version 0.9.24	Version Rfam v14.1
Soft/Database	KOBAS	GATK	RSEM	STAR	Bowtie2
Version	Version 2.1.1	Version 3.8	Version 1.3.1	Version 2.7.1a	Version 2.3.5
Soft/Database	EdgeR	Blast2go	DESeq2	STEM	Limma
Version	Version 3.24.3	Version2.5	Version 1.24.0	Version 1.3.11	Version 3.38.3
Soft/Database	KEGG data base	Salmon	WGCNA	AnimalTFDB	PIR idmapping data base
Version	Version 2018.	Version 0.14.1	Version 1.63	Version 3.0	Version 2019.
Soft/Database	lpath data base	JASPAR	NOISeq	Hisat2	DEGSeq
Version	Version 3	Version 2020	Version 2.18.0	Version 2.1.0	Version 1.38.0
Soft/Database	STRING data base	Pfam data base			
Version	Version 11.5	Version 32			

Differentially Expressed Genes

Based on the quantitative results of expression quantity, the inter-group differential gene analysis was performed to obtain the differentially expressed genes between the two groups. RSEM³⁰ was used to quantify the abundance of each gene. Differential expression analysis was conducted by the DESeq2³¹/DEGseq³²/EdgeR³³ with a Q value ≤ 0.05 , DEGs with $|\log_2FC| > 1$ and Q value ≤ 0.05 were called significantly differentially expressed genes.

GO and KEGG Enrichment Analyses

Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) can identify the genes that are significantly enriched in a specific pathway or GO term. The following two methods were, respectively, used for analysis: Goatools:<https://github.com/tanghaibao/Goatools> and KOBAS:<http://kobas.cbi.pku.edu.cn/home.do>.³⁴

Cluster Analysis

Clustering was performed using fastcluster, which was based on the relative expression level of the gene $\log_2$ (ratios). Corresponding distance algorithm was used to calculate the distance between each gene. And then calculates the relative distance between the genes through repeated iterations. Finally, it divides the genes into different sub-clusters according to the relative distance of the genes.

Confirmatory Gene Expression Study Using RT-qPCR

Total RNA was isolated by Tri-Reagent in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Then, experimenter determined the purity and concentration of total RNA. The single strand cDNA was prepared from 1 μ g total RNA, and it was diluted 10 folds. β -actin was selected as reference genes. RT-qPCR was performed as follows: 50°C for 2 minutes, 95°C for 10 minutes, 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute, 40 Cycles. The melting curve at 95°C for 15 minutes, 60°C for 30 seconds, and 95°C for 15 minutes. Finally, experimenter detected fluorescence signal, recorded cycle threshold value (CT), and calculated gene expression level ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$). Each group had 3 biological samples ($n = 3$) and each sample was run with 3 technical replicates during the procedure.

Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Finally, experimenter tested the remaining 2 samples in each group as follows ($n = 2$). Serotonin (5-HT) levels of hippocampus were measured by ELISA kit (ADI-900-175, USA) following manufacturer's instructions. Specimens, standard products, and HRP labeled detection antibodies were successively added to the coated micropores pre-coated with 5-HT antibodies, which were incubated and thoroughly washed. The substrate TMB was used for color rendering. The shade of the color was positively associated with the serotonin in the sample. Finally, absorbance (OD value) was measured at 450 nm by using a microplate reader for calculating the serotonin concentration.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 25.0 (Chicago, Illinois, USA) and graphical depiction was performed using GraphPad Prism 9.0 (San Diego, California, USA). If the data was accorded with normality and homogeneity of variance, one-way ANOVA was applied to multiple group comparisons and LSD tests can be used for comparison of multiple groups. If not, a non-parametric test was adopted. All results were shown as the mean $\pm$ standard deviation, with two-tailed $p < 0.05$ being considered significant.

Results

Behavioral Results Analysis

Acupuncture Improved Spontaneous Activity in VPA Rat Model

To observe the exploratory behavior and locomotor activity of rats, we assessed the activity of the rats' activities among the WT, the VPA and the VPA_acupuncture groups in the open field. The ratio of the time spent in central area and surrounding area differed significantly across all experimental group rats ($F_{2,27}=7.390$, $P=0.003$). The

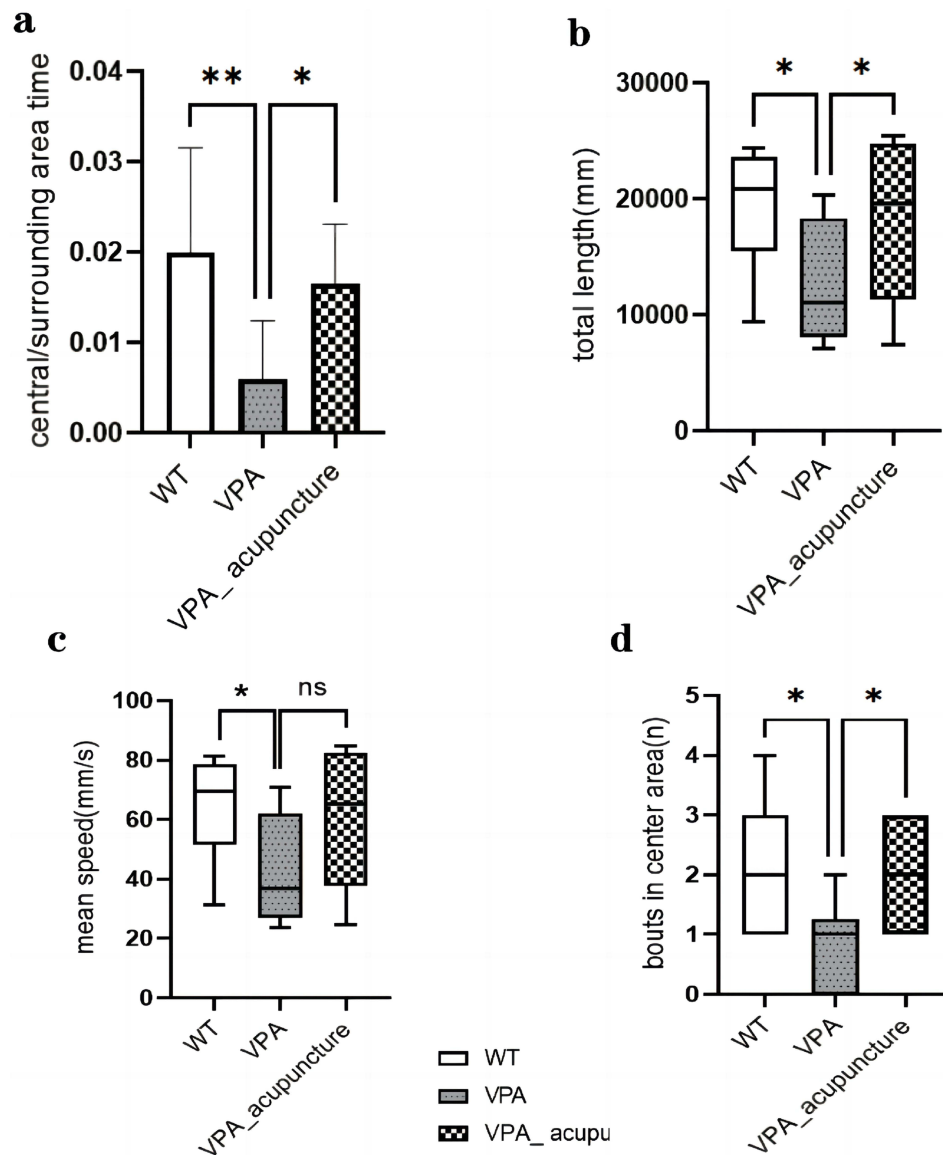


Figure 2 Results of open field test.

Notes: (a) Central/surrounding area time; (b) Total length; (c) Mean speed; (d) Bouts in center area (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; ns $p > 0.05$).

VPA group rats showed significantly less exploration of central area than the WT and VPA_acupuncture groups (VPA vs WT, $P = 0.001$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $P = 0.01$; Figure 2a). We observed the total length of VPA group rats was significantly shorter than that of rats in the WT and VPA_acupuncture groups ($p = 0.031$; WT vs VPA, $P = 0.013$; VPA_acupuncture vs VPA, $P = 0.042$; Figure 2b) and the frequency of VPA group rats entering the central area less than the WT and VPA_acupuncture group rats ($p = 0.01$; VPA vs WT, $P = 0.008$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $P = 0.01$; Figure 2d). The mean speed of VPA group rats was less than the WT group rats, and it was not significantly improved after acupuncture ($p = 0.043$; VPA vs WT, $P = 0.016$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $P = 0.054$; Figure 2c).

Acupuncture Improved Aberrant Social Interactions in VPA Rat Model

We used a three-chamber social arena to probe animals for their ability to discriminate social novelty and their voluntary initiation of social interaction. In session I, all rats spent more time interacting with stranger 1 than the object (VPA: stranger 1 vs object, $P = 0.007$, Figure 3b; WT: stranger 1 vs object, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 3a;

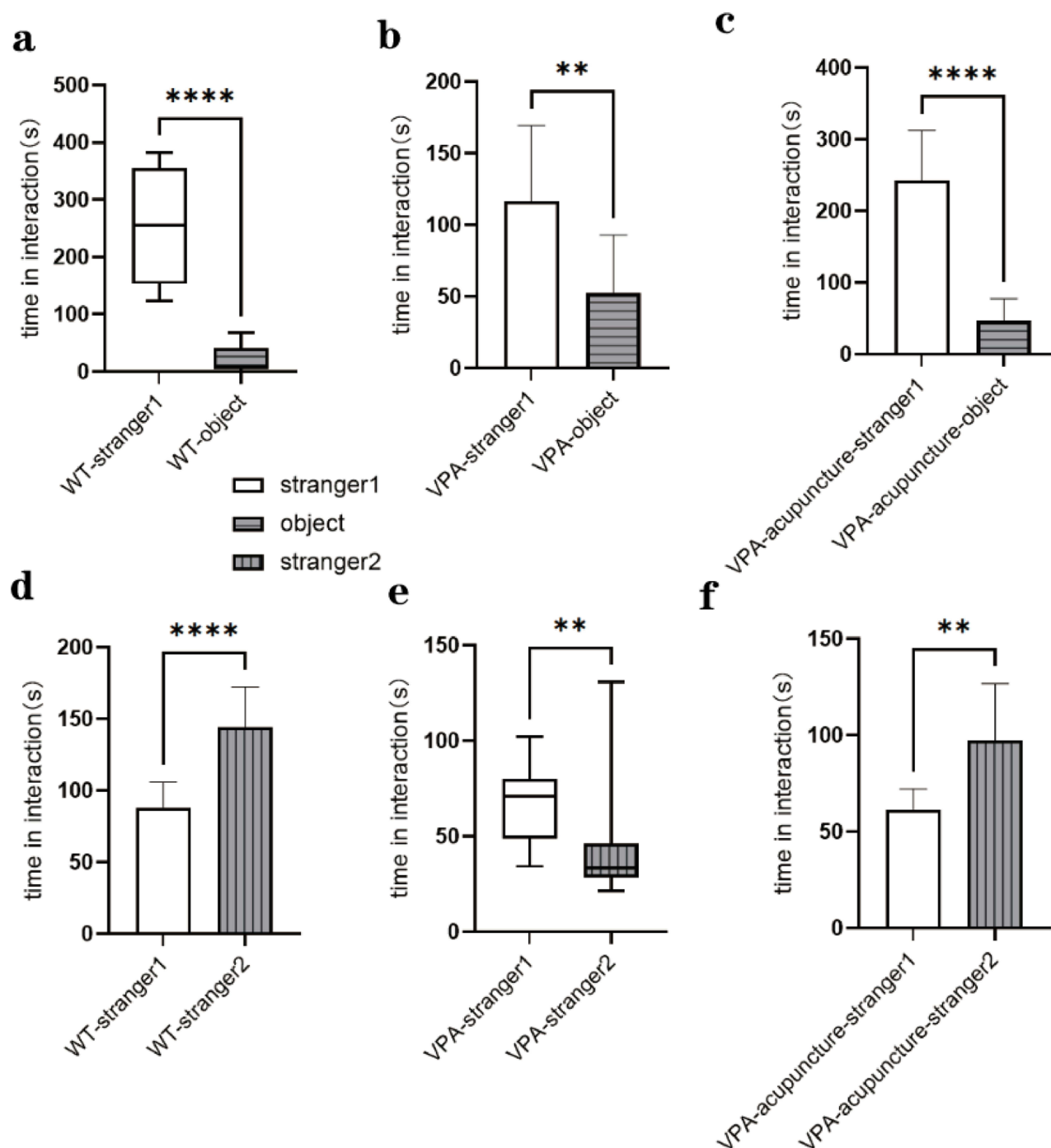


Figure 3 Results of social interactions test.

Notes: (a) The contact time between WT group rats and object/stranger rat 1; (b) The contact time between VPA group rats and object/stranger rat 1; (c) The contact time between VPA_acupuncture group rats and object/stranger rat 1; (d) The contact time between WT group rats and stranger rat 2/stranger rat 1; (e) The contact time between VPA group rats and stranger rat 2/stranger rat 1; (f) The contact time between VPA_acupuncture group rats and stranger rat 2/stranger rat 1 (** p < 0.01; **** p < 0.0001).

VPA_acupuncture: stranger 1 vs object, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 3c). In session II, rats in the WT and VPA_acupuncture groups showed more interest in searching new strangers than stranger 1. However, the VPA group rats showed more interest in stranger 1 (VPA: stranger 1 vs stranger 2, $P = 0.008$, Figure 3e; WT: stranger 1 vs stranger 2, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 3d; VPA_acupuncture: stranger 1 vs stranger 2, $P = 0.004$; Figure 3f).

Table 2 Statistical Results of MWM Test of All Rats from day1 to day5.xls

		VPA vs WT	VPA vs VPA_Acupuncture		WT	VPA	VPA_Acupuncture
Latency	Day1	p=0.7673	p=0.0849	Day1 vs day2	p<0.0001	p=0.200	p<0.0001
	Day2	p=0.0009	p=0.0001	Day2 vs day3	p=0.535	p=0.606	p=0.129
	Day3	p=0.0012	p<0.0001	Day3 vs day4	p=0.007	p=0.073	p=0.200
	Day4	p<0.0001	p<0.0001	Day4 vs day5	p=0.968	p=0.066	p=0.786
	Day5	p=0.0103	p=0.0103				
Platform quadrant time	Day1	p=0.0560	p=0.1289	Day1 vs day2	p=0.043	p=0.003	p<0.0001
	Day2	p=0.0255	p=0.7278	Day2 vs day3	p=0.307	p=0.043	p=0.758
	Day3	p<0.0001	p=0.0315	Day3 vs day4	p=0.060	p=0.940	p=0.039
	Day4	p=0.0032	p=0.8931	Day4 vs day5	p=0.029	p=0.132	p=0.547
	Day5	p=0.0178	p=0.0858				
Mean distance	Day1	p=0.1700	p=0.5325	Day1 vs day2	p<0.0001	p=0.185	p=0.01
	Day2	p=0.2759	p=0.0698	Day2 vs day3	p=0.967	p=0.704	p=0.045
	Day3	p=0.4699	p=0.0002	Day3 vs day4	p=0.011	p=0.398	p=0.306
	Day4	p=0.0067	p=0.1674	Day4 vs day5	p=0.754	p=0.049	p=0.014
	Day5	p=0.1586	p=0.0033				
Mean speed	Day1	p=0.0074	p=0.9914	Day1 vs day2	p=0.667	p=0.615	p=0.145
	Day2	p=0.0250	p=0.1970	Day2 vs day3	p=0.038	p=0.597	p=0.392
	Day3	p<0.0001	p=0.0834	Day3 vs day4	p=0.744	p=0.103	p=0.994
	Day4	p=0.0011	p=0.9304	Day4 vs day5	p=0.207	p=0.623	p=0.177
	Day5	p=0.0153	p=0.0362				

Acupuncture Alleviated Impaired Learning and Memory in VPA Rat Model

Rats were trained and tested in the MWM to assess differences in learning and memory among different groups of rats (Table 2). In the place navigation trial, three groups of rats all showed a downward trend in latency, platform quadrant time and mean distance over the five days of training. The latency, platform quadrant time and mean distance of the VPA group rats were greater than those of the WT and VPA_acupuncture group rats (Latency: time: $F_{3,726} = 435.9 = 43.49$, $P < 0.0001$; groups: $F_{2,117} = 42.26$, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 4a. Platform quadrant time: time: $F_{3,395} = 397.2 = 27.26$, $P < 0.0001$; groups: $F_{2,117} = 31.66$, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 4b. Mean distance: time: $F_{3,747} = 438.4 = 30.65$, $P < 0.0001$; groups: $F_{2,117} = 10.98$, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 4c). The mean speed of rats in all groups showed upward trend over training days, and the differences among groups were significant (Time: $F_{3,898} = 456.1 = 5.146$, $P = 0.0005$; Groups: $F_{2,117} = 29.78$, $P < 0.0001$, Figure 4d).

During the probe trial, the VPA group rats spent less time in the platform quadrant, with the shorter total distance and fewer number of times crossing the platform than the WT group rats. Platform quadrant time and the number of times crossing the platform increased significantly after acupuncture. However, the total distance did not increase significantly after acupuncture (Platform quadrant time: $p = 0.013$, VPA vs WT, $P = 0.034$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $p = 0.025$, Figure 4e; Total distance: $p = 0.019$, VPA vs WT, $p = 0.005$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $p = 0.083$ Figure 4f; Platform crossing: $p = 0.007$, VPA vs WT, $p = 0.003$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $p = 0.012$; Figure 4g).

RNA-Seq DEGs

Genes that are differentially expressed between groups are represented by Venn diagrams (Figure 5). A total of 142 genes were significantly differentially expressed between the WT and VPA groups, and a total of 282 genes were significantly differentially between the VPA and VPA_acupuncture groups (Figure 6). Partial of these genes were up-regulated, while others were down-regulated (adjusted $p < 0.05$; $|\log_2FC| \geq 1$).

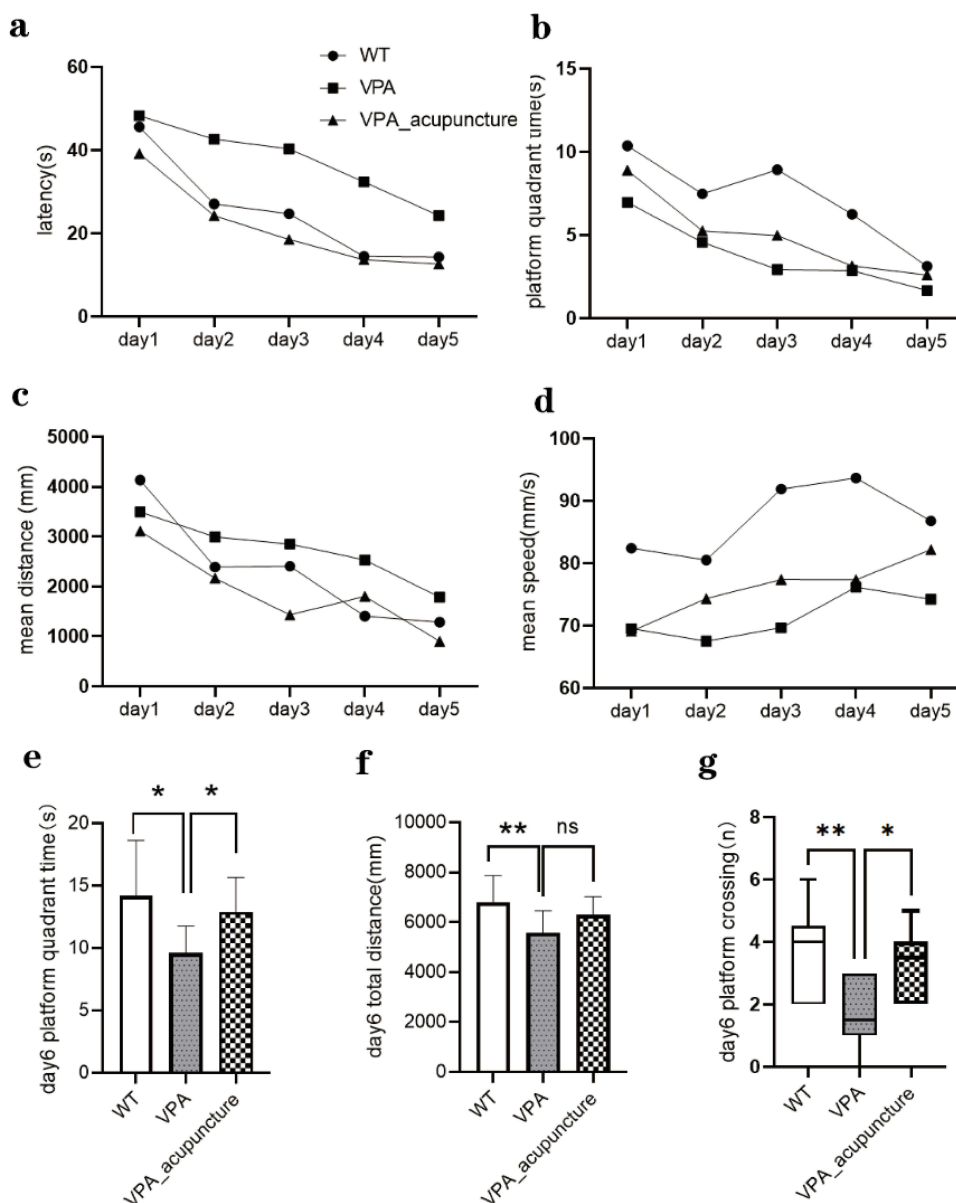


Figure 4 Results of MWM test.

Notes: (a) The results of latency of MWM test of all rats from day1 to day5; (b) The results of platform quadrant of MWM test of all rats from day1 to day5; (c) The results of mean distance of MWM test of all rats from day1 to day5; (d) The results of mean speed of MWM test of all rats from day1 to day5. Test results on the sixth day: (e) platform quadrant; (f) total distance; (g) platform crossing (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; ns $p > 0.05$).

GO and KEGG Analysis

GO covers three sub-ontologies: biological processes, cellular components and molecular functions. GO functions were enriched in certain cell components between the WT group and VPA group rats, such as the extracellular matrix, extracellular regions, and the plasma membrane (Figure 7). Between the VPA and VPA_acupuncture group rats, GO functions were enriched in certain molecular functions, such as monooxygenase activity and oxidoreductase activity (Figure 8).

KEGG can be classified as 7 categories: metabolism, cellular processes, genetic information processing, organizational systems, human diseases, environmental information processing and drug development. KEGG analysis ranked the top 20 most important DEG pathways between the WT and VPA groups (Figure 9). To state some examples, these include cell adhesion molecules, neuroactive ligand–receptor interaction, the cGMP-PKG signaling pathway, phosphatidylinositol signaling system, long-term depression, steroid hormone biosynthesis,

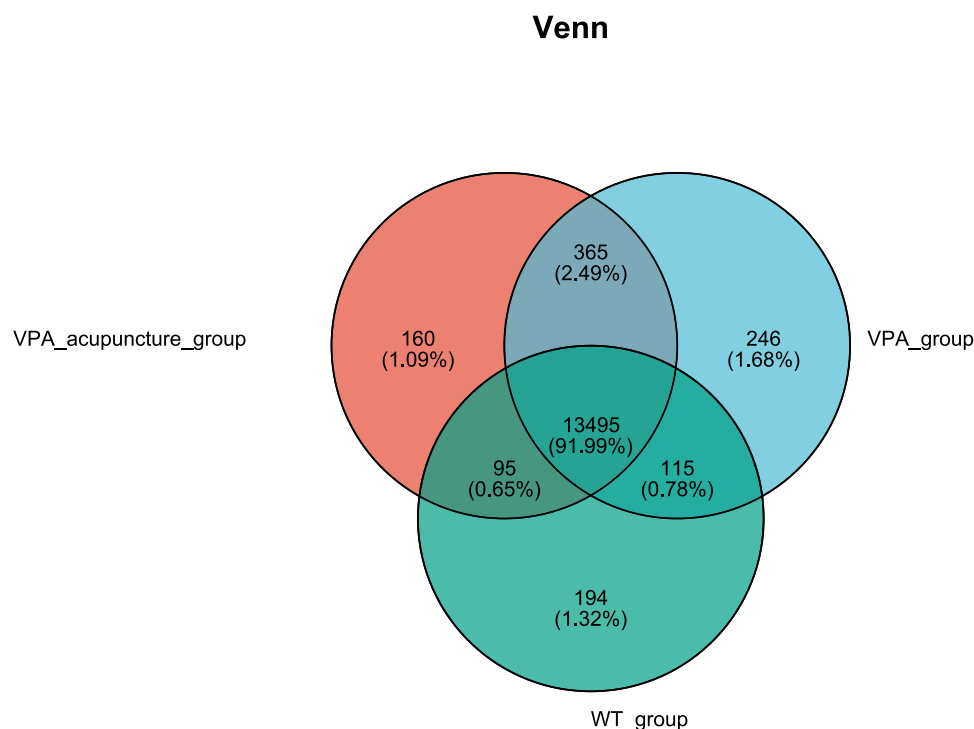


Figure 5 Genes differentially expressed among 3 groups of experimental rats.

Cushing syndrome, and aldosterone synthesis and secretion. Analogously, the results of KEGG analysis between the VPA and VPA_acupuncture group rats were related to endogenous synthetic and metabolic pathways (Figure 10), including folate biosynthesis, retinol, fructose and mannose, phenylalanine, and galactose metabolism, antigen processing and presentation, phenylalanine and steroid hormone biosynthesis, the inflammatory mediator regulation of TRP channels, and PPAR signaling pathways.

Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis was performed after GO and KEGG enrichment analysis. Twenty-seven genes in the VPA rat model were significantly different from WT rats (Figure 11). Among them, *Cldn1*, *Cldn2*, *Notch2*, and 5-HT receptor genes (*Htr2c* and *Htr1a*) were upregulated in the VPA group. Of these, *Cldn1* mediates inflammation and tumorigenesis, while *Cldn2* mediates infection. *Notch2*, an inhibitory signal gene, mediates cell differentiation. In contrast, the *Lamc2*, *Mef2c*, *Efna5*, *Rnd1*, and *Crhr1* genes were downregulated in the VPA group. Most of these genes are involved in signal transduction, transcriptional activation, and the development and differentiation of central nervous system.

Thirty-eight genes in the VPA_acupuncture group differed significantly from the VPA rat model (Figure 12). The *Hk3*, *Cyp2c11*, *Pah*, and *Tph1* genes, which are all involved in the endogenous metabolism, were upregulated in the VPA_acupuncture group. In contrast, the *Tat*, *Cyp3a18*, *Cyp4a3*, *Cyp4a1*, *Cyp4a2*, *Aoc3*, *Akr1b7*, and *Akr1b8* genes were down-regulated. *Tat* played a role in enhancing viral replication; *Cyp3a18*, *Cyp4a3*, *Cyp4a1*, and *Cyp4a2* were involved in endogenous metabolism. *Akr1b7* and *Akr1b8* mediated tumorigenesis and *Aoc3* mediated inflammation.

RT-qPCR

By comparing the results of RT-qPCR and RNA-seq, we confirmed that *Htr2c*, *Htr1a* and *Tph1* genes had the same expression trend in the two experiments. The expression of *Htr2c* and *Htr1a* in VPA group rats were drastically up-regulated than the WT group rats (*Htr2c*: $P < 0.05$, Figure 13a; *Htr1a*: $P < 0.001$, Figure 13b). Most

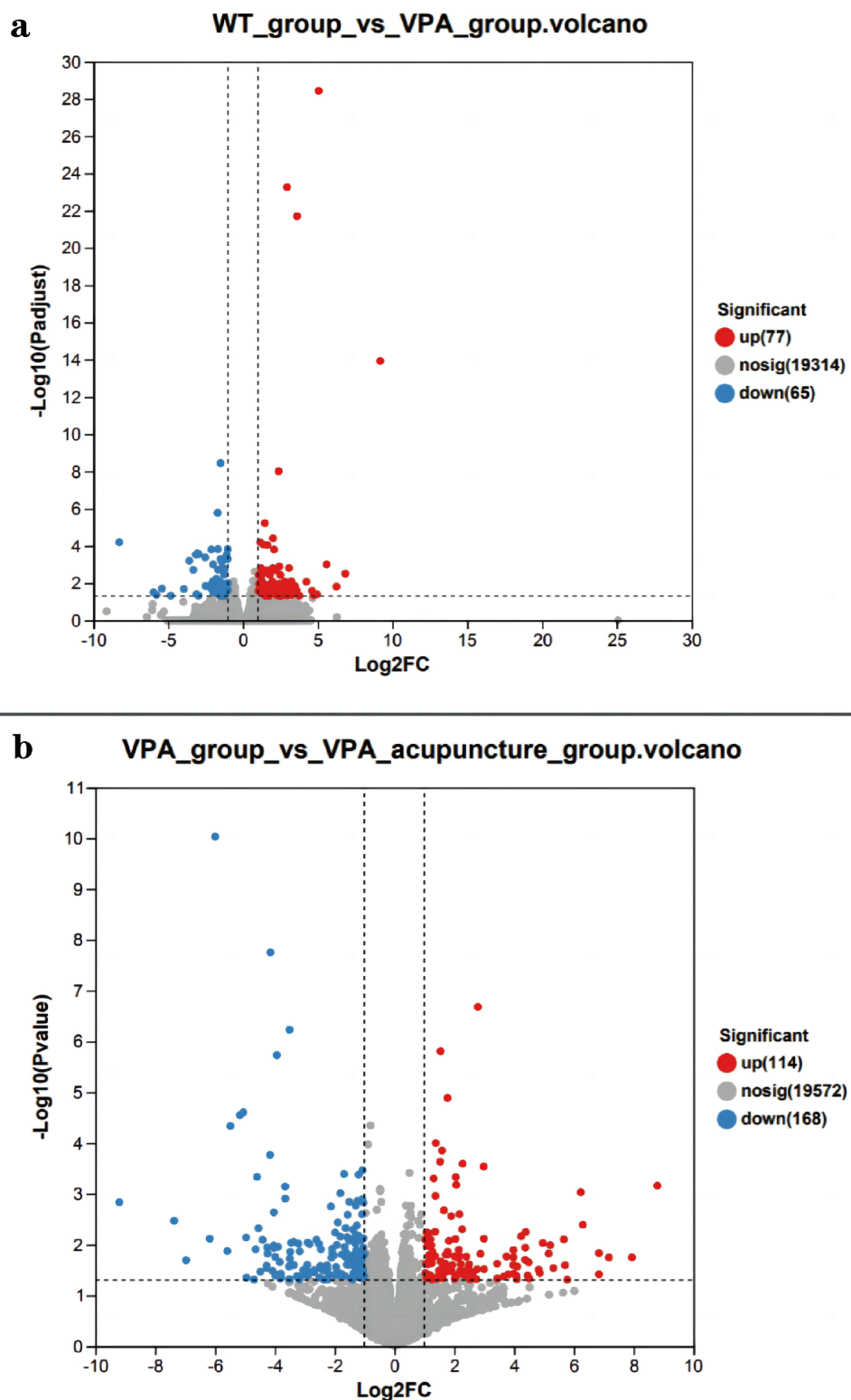


Figure 6 Genes differentially expressed between the two groups.

Notes: (a) Genes differentially expressed between WT and VPA groups; (b) Genes differentially expressed between VPA group and VPA_acupuncture group (red indicates up-regulated genes, blue indicates down-regulated genes).

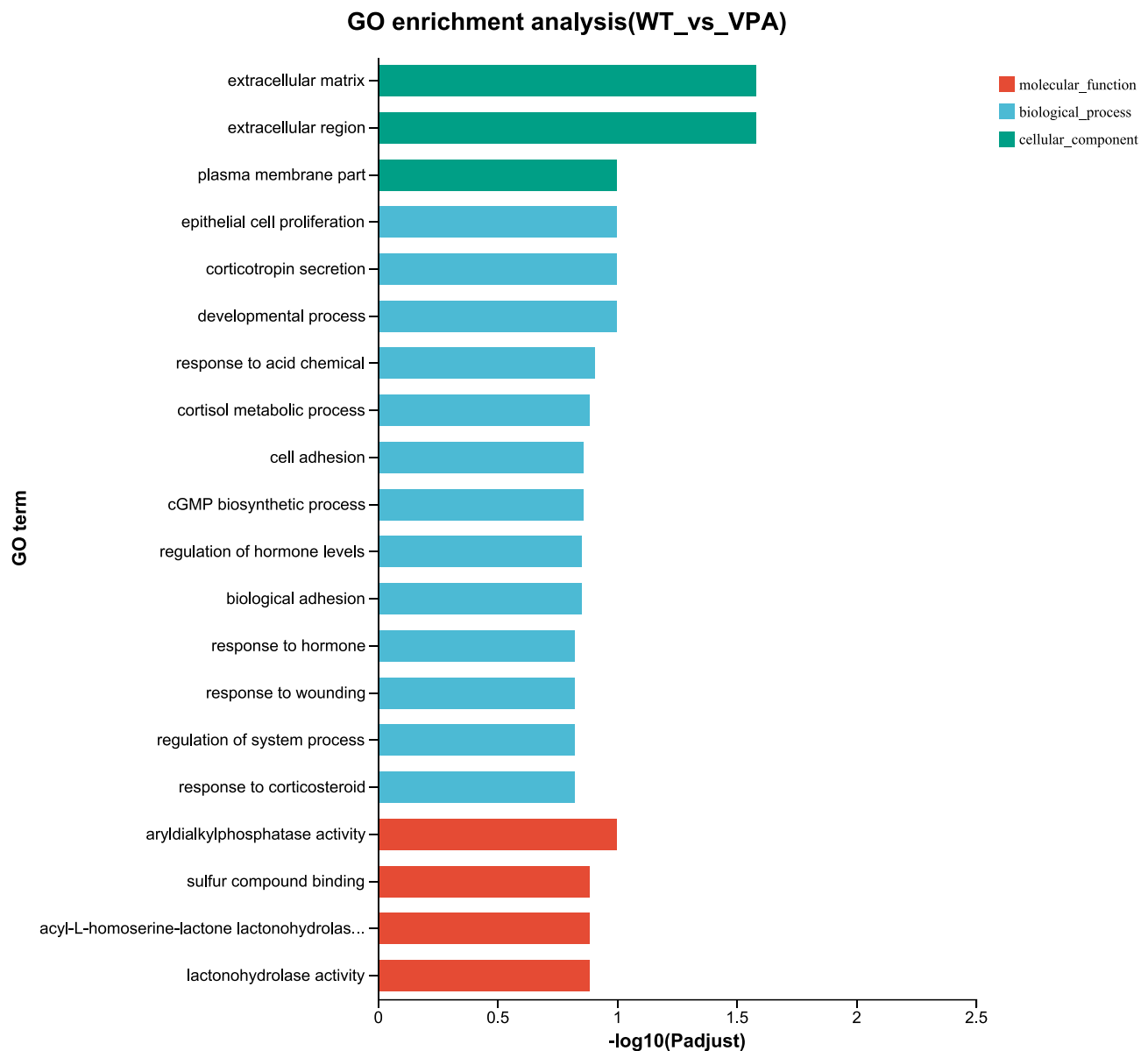


Figure 7 GO enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes between WT and VPA group.

notably, the *Htr1a* expression was significantly down-regulated after acupuncture ($P < 0.05$, Figure 13b), while *Htr2c* expression did not significantly change after acupuncture. There was no statistical difference in the expression of *Tph1* gene between the WT and VPA group, but its expression increased significantly after acupuncture ($P < 0.0001$, Figure 13c).

Acupuncture Increased Serotonin Levels of Hippocampus in VPA-Induced Rat Model

We performed an ELISA in order to ascertain whether acupuncture changed the serotonin levels of hippocampus across the different groups. The concentration of serotonin in VPA-induced rat model was significantly lower than WT and VPA_acupuncture groups (VPA vs WT, $P = 0.013$; VPA vs VPA_acupuncture, $P = 0.047$; Figure 14).

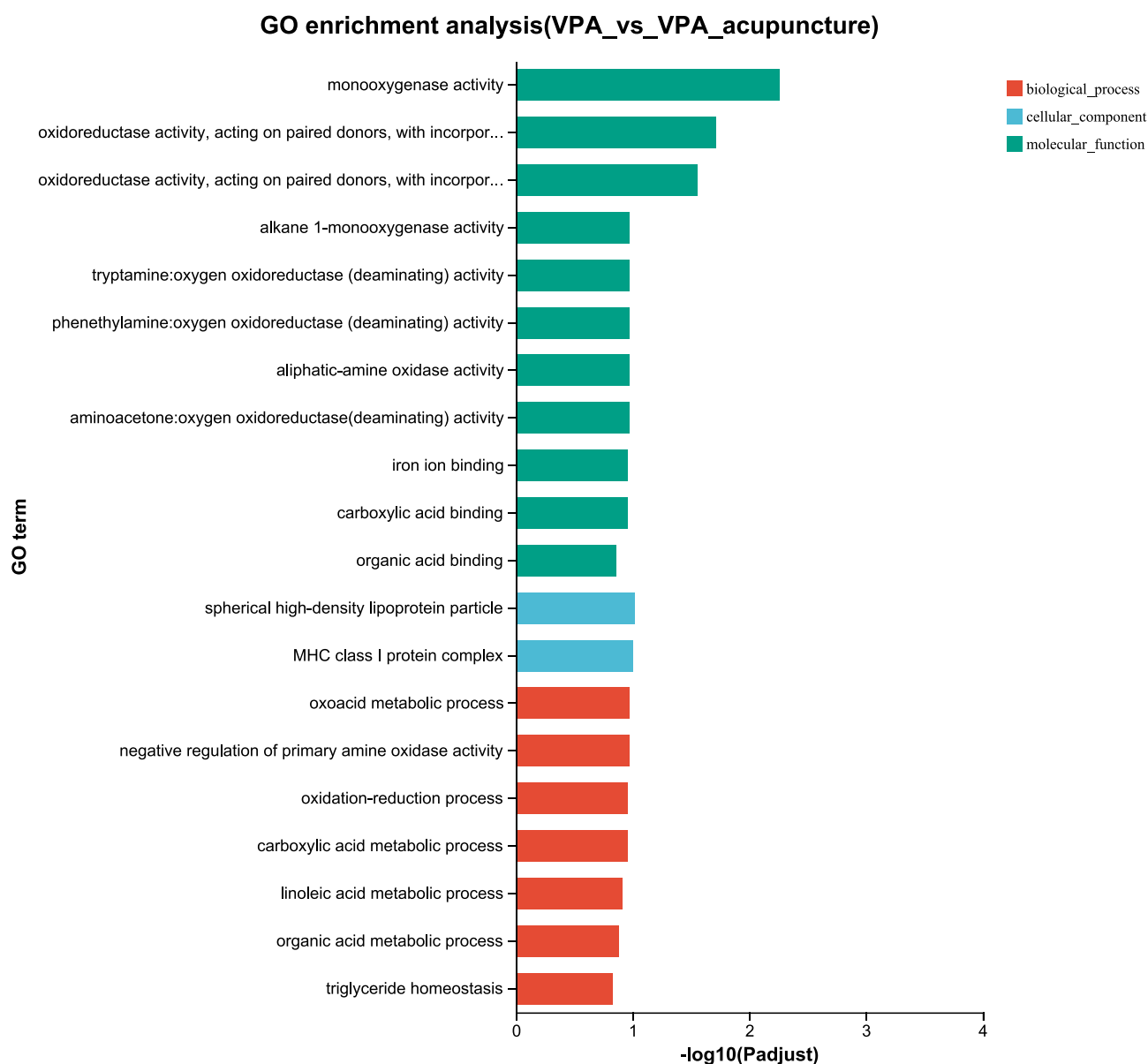


Figure 8 GO enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes between VPA and VPA_acupuncture group.

Discussion

Childhood autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder that occurs in early childhood. It frequently affects children's social interaction, language communication, emotional cognition, intellectual development, etc.^{35,36} The etiology of autism is still unclear. The combined effects of genetic factors, immune disorders, environmental factors and adverse factors during pregnancy, such as exposure to second-hand smoke, certain drugs and adverse emotions are considered to be closely related to the onset of autism.³⁷ Although behavioral intervention, education and medication can alleviate the clinical symptoms of children with autism to a certain extent, it is regrettable that autism cannot be cured at present. As a result, many children with the condition are unable to integrate into normal life and learning, which has a serious impact on the children's families and society.³⁸ What we emphasize is that the timing of intervention is very important, and early intervention is considered to be of great significance to the long-term outcome of autism.³⁹

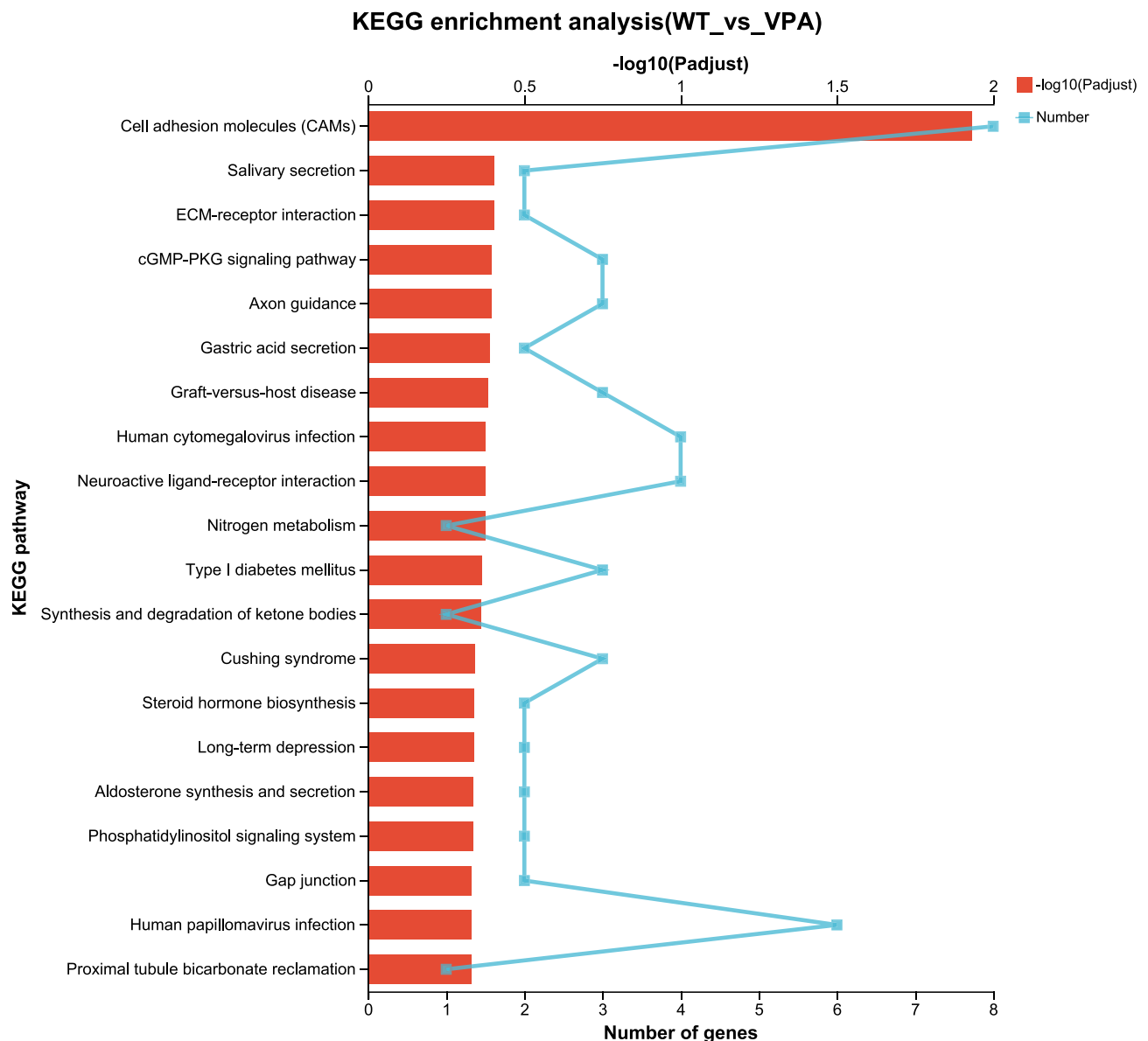


Figure 9 KEGG enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes between WT and VPA group.

In the situation that the diagnostic rate of childhood autism to rise, it is particularly important to find other effective intervention methods. Originating from traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture is one of the treasures of Chinese culture that have been inherited and developed for thousands of years. Acupuncture is as widely used in children as it is in adults. There are many acupoints throughout the body, which are in charge of various symptoms, basically covering all systems of the body. For example, acupuncture at Zusanli, Hegu, and Chize on both sides and Quchi, Kongzui, Lieque can significantly improve children's pneumonia;⁴⁰ acupuncture at Ququan, Quchi, Zhongwan, Qihai, Zusanli and Sanyinjiao can improve the gastrointestinal symptoms of patients with Crohn's disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, reflux, abdominal pain and excessive diarrhea;⁴¹ acupuncture of Fengchi, Zusanli and other acupoints can significantly improve children's enuresis,⁴² and acupuncture at four Shengong and Baihui can significantly improve central nervous system diseases, such as cerebral palsy in children.⁴³ For childhood autism, common acupuncture methods include brain tri-points, four-spirit points, spirit setting points, mental tri-points, spirit waiting-up points and foot mental points, etc.⁴⁴ Acupuncture can also significantly improve the symptoms of various animal models, such as animal model of

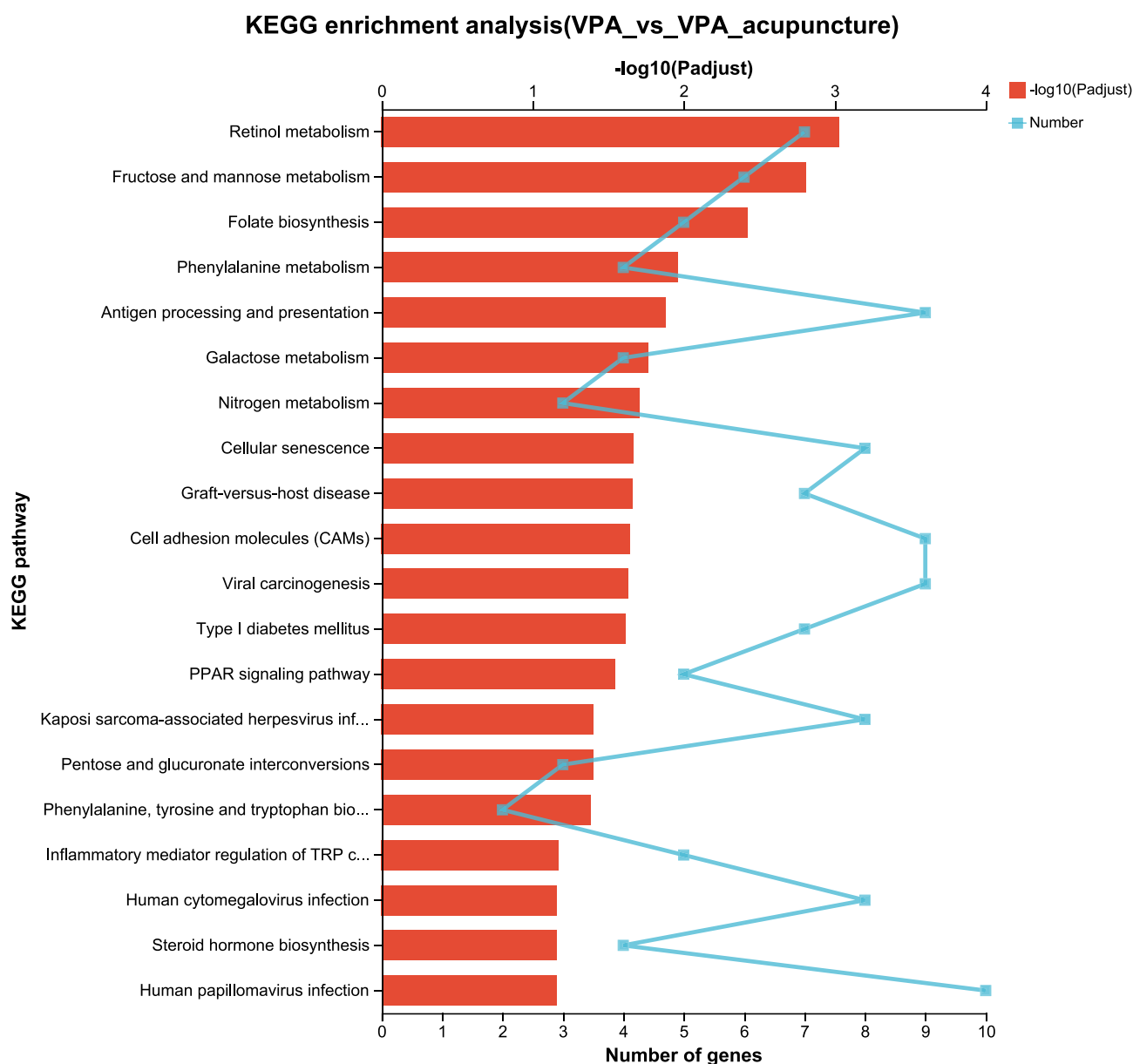


Figure 10 KEGG enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes between VPA and VPA_acupuncture group.

COPD,⁴⁵ animal model of cerebra hemorrhage,⁴⁶ animal model of PCOS⁴⁷ and animal model of ASD.⁴⁸ Hence, acupuncture has aroused the interest of researchers from various disciplines in its potential mechanisms of action. This study mainly selected Shéntíng (GV24) and bilateral BěNshén (GB13), mental tri-points, to treat autism model rats.

We found that in the open field experiment, the VPA-induced rat model was more willing to stay in the surrounding area compared with the WT and acupuncture group, which suggested that the basic anxiety level of the model rats was increased and acupuncture could significantly improve their anxiety level, which was consistent with the research results of Zhang Xuejie et al¹⁷ The total length movement and average speed in VPA group were smaller than those in WT group, suggesting that the VPA group had reduced locomotor capacity, which was improved by acupuncture to some extent. In the three-chamber test, all the experimental rats spent significantly more time in contact with stranger 1 than with the object, which showed certain social activities. The contact time between the test rat with stranger 2 was significantly longer than that of stranger 1 in

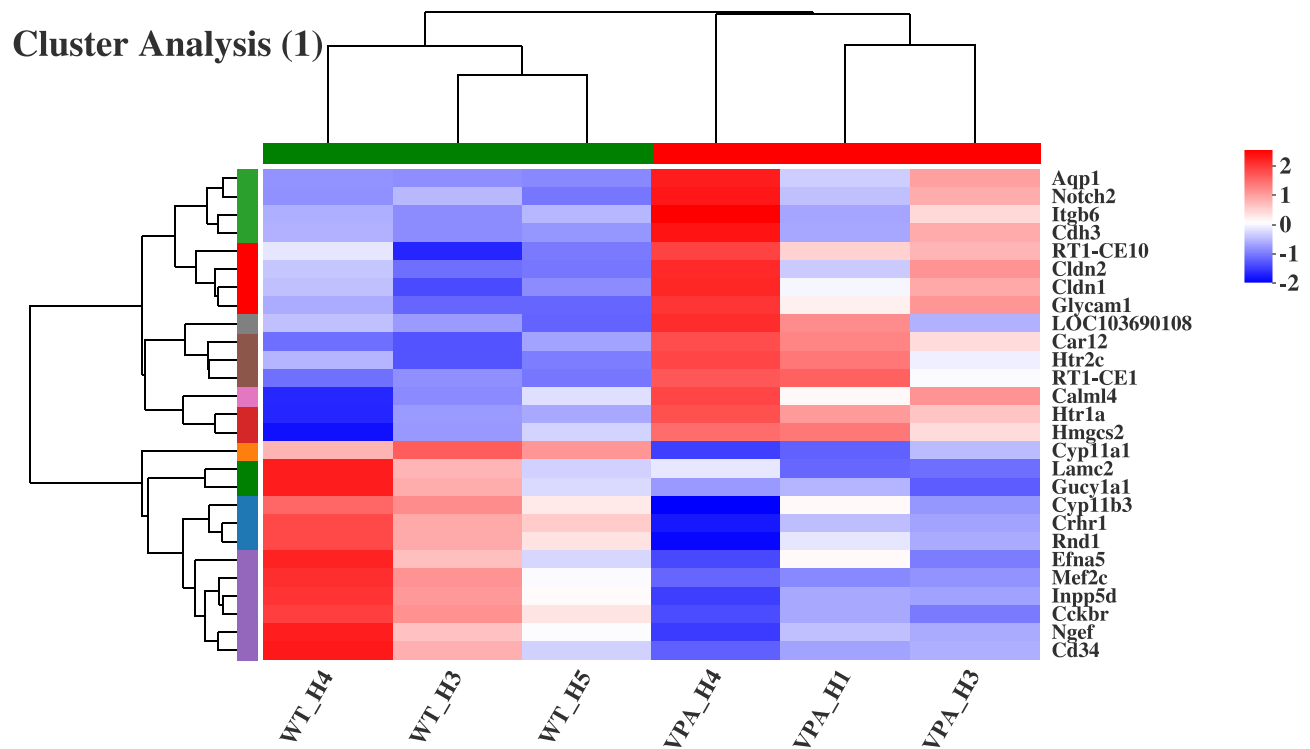


Figure 11 Results of cluster analysis (WT group vs VPA group).

the WT and VPA acupuncture groups, while the VPA-induced rat model apparently preferred to communicate with stranger 1, indicating that the social novelty preference of VPA-induced rat model was weakened. This may be a result of autism-induced neurological developmental impairment that reduced the desire to explore new things, resulting in the loss of social novelty preference. In contrast, acupuncture can significantly improve this social disorder, which was consistent with previous results.^{49,50} In Morris water maze experiment, with the increase in the number of training days, all of the rats could find the target quadrant faster than before, and the degree of improvement of the WT and VPA_acupuncture groups were significantly better than the VPA group, which suggested that the learning and memory of VPA group rats were damaged, and acupuncture treatment could significantly improve this problem. In the test on the sixth day, the WT group rats were more active in the target quadrant, such as the target quadrant time was longer than VPA group rats, the number of times of crossing the platform was more than VPA group rats, and the movement distance was also more than VPA group rats. After acupuncture, the rats in the target quadrant were more active, also indicating that their learning and memory were improved.

RNA-sequence analysis of the hippocampus was conducted after the behavioral tests. The KEGG analysis between WT and VPA groups was primarily enriched in signal transduction pathways, endogenous synthesis and metabolism pathways. Between VPA and VPA_acupuncture groups, DEGs were also mainly enriched in endogenous synthesis, metabolism and signal transduction pathways. For example, in our study, DEGs were enriched in folate biosynthesis between the VPA and VPA acupuncture groups. During neurodevelopmental periods, folate deficiency was related to increased risk of ASD, and increased folic acid synthesis has been reported to improve ASD symptoms.^{51,52} In conclusion, abnormal endogenous synthesis, metabolism and signal pathways may cause ASD, and acupuncture may improve the clinical manifestations and symptoms of ASD by reducing the number of abnormal pathways stated above. After cluster analysis, the author screened out the significantly different expression genes related to the pathogenesis of autism and the mechanism of acupuncture treatment by consulting a large number of documents. Notably, the 5-HT receptor genes (*Htr2c* and *Htr1a*) were up-regulated in

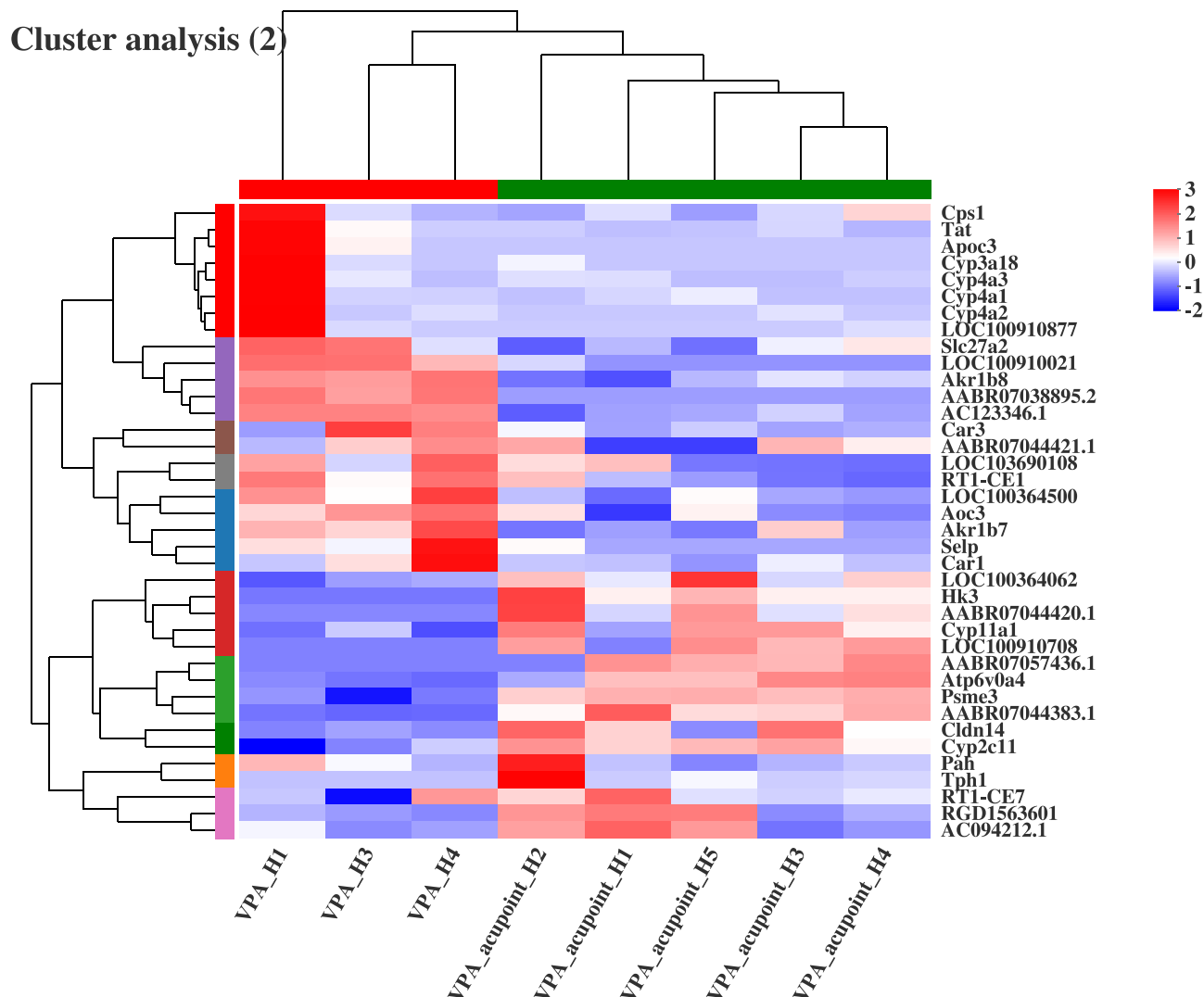


Figure 12 Results of cluster analysis (VPA group vs VPA_acupuncture group).

VPA-induced rat model compared with the WT rats. The *Tph1* gene was up-regulated in the VPA_acupuncture group compared with the VPA-induced rat model. Although *Tph1* gene was not responsible for most of serotonin synthesis in the central nervous system of mature animals, it is thought to be associated with developmental disorders because of the effect of *Tph1* on serotonin synthesis during late brain development.^{53,54} We inferred that serotonin may play a certain role therein. Lee EJ, Warden S et al used serotonin or serotonin antagonists/agonists to investigate the mechanisms by which acupuncture improved multiple symptoms (eg, pain, obesity, and depression), which were confirmed to be relevant for alterations of serotonin levels.⁵⁵ Thus, the abnormal serotonin system may be an underlying cause of autism. Since acupuncture treatment may regulate the expression of *Tph1* and thus the serotonin system. This may be the mechanism by which acupuncture improves the behavioural performance of the VPA-induced rat model. In addition, we further verified by ELISA that acupuncture can increase the level of serotonin in the hippocampus of VPA-induced rat model.

In conclusion, this study provides molecular evidence for acupuncture in treating ASD. It reveals that the pathogenesis of autism model and the rat mechanism of acupuncture to improve ASD symptoms are related to the changes in the hippocampal serotonin system. However, we have only demonstrated from a single perspective that the mechanism by which acupuncture improves autism is associated with VPA exposure during pregnancy, and more models of autism are needed to further validate our findings. The two processes are regulated by

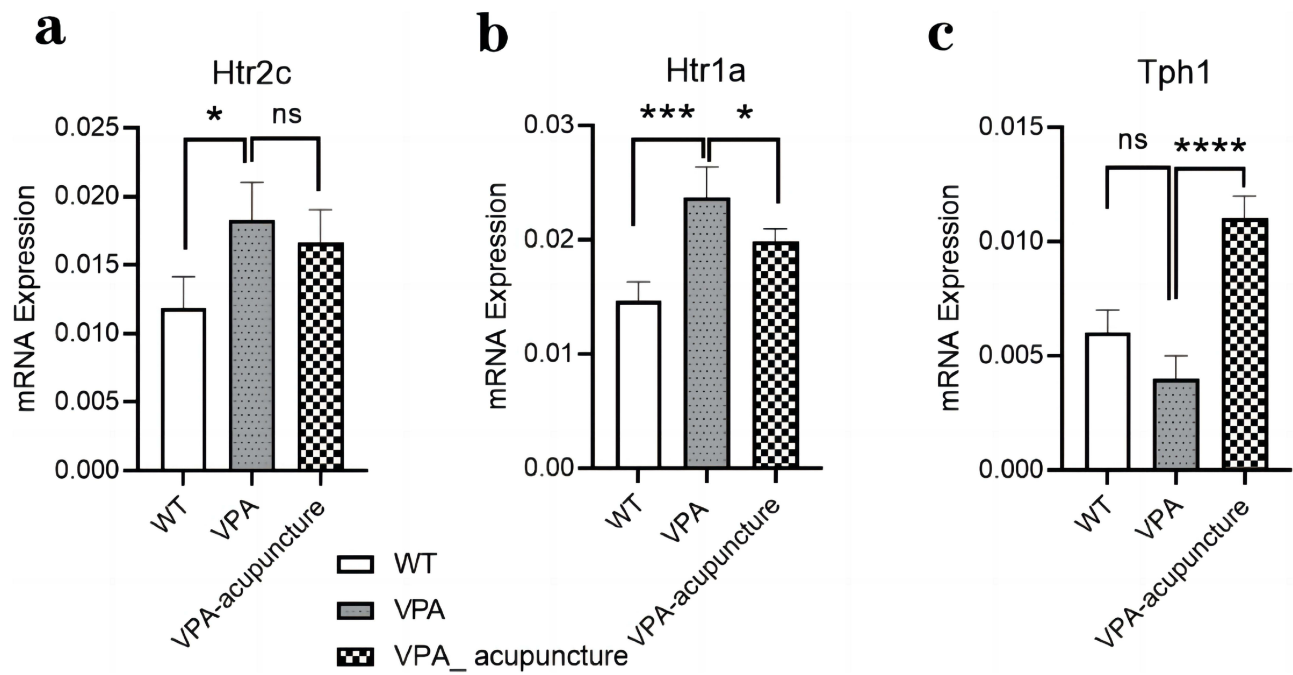


Figure 13 The results of RT-qPCR.

Notes: (a) The mRNA expression of Htr2c; (b) The mRNA expression of Htr1a; (c) The mRNA expression of Tph1 (* $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.0001$; ns $p > 0.05$).

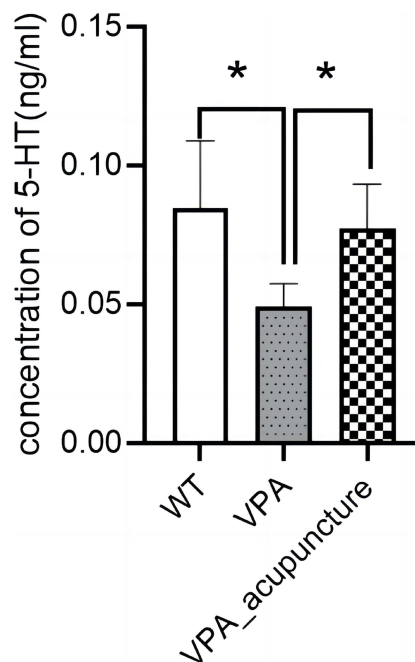


Figure 14 Determination of serotonin level in hippocampus of three group rats.

Note: * $p < 0.05$.

different genes (*Htr2c*, *Htr1a*, and *TPH1*), which were shown to share the same RT-qPCR expression trends. Therefore, further experiments are required to validate the specific role of these genes and molecular pathways during the processes.

Conclusion

Acupuncture improved abnormal behavioral symptoms in the VPA-induced rat model. Further experiments showed that the improvement of the serotonin system may be one of the main regulatory mechanisms of acupuncture for treating ASD, which provided theoretical basis for the clinical application of acupuncture of children with autism.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the protocol approved by the Animal Research Committee of the Fujian Medical University (FJMU IACUC permit number: 2018-088).

Acknowledgments

Thanks for the support of the authors of the present paper and the Experimental Animal Center of Fujian Medical University.

Funding

The National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81804173), Fujian Provincial Medical Innovation Project (No. 2020CXA016), and Fujian Provincial Department of Science and Technology (No. 2020J01335) supported this study.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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