

Minocycline upregulates cyclic AMP response element binding protein and brain-derived neurotrophic factor in the hippocampus of cerebral ischemia rats and improves behavioral deficits

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Background and purpose: The cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) plays an important role in the mechanism of cognitive impairment and is also pivotal in the switch from short-term to long-term memory. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) seems a promising avenue in the treatment of cerebral ischemia injury since this neurotrophin could stimulate structural plasticity and repair cognitive impairment. Several findings have displayed that the dysregulation of the CREB–BDNF cascade has been involved in cognitive impairment. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of cerebral ischemia on learning and memory as well as on the levels of CREB, phosphorylated CREB (pCREB), and BDNF, and to determine the effect of minocycline on CREB, pCREB, BDNF, and behavioral functional recovery after cerebral ischemia.

Methods: The animal model was established by permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries. Behavior was evaluated 5 days before decapitation with Morris water maze and open-field task. Four days after permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries, minocycline was administered by douche via the stomach for 4 weeks. CREB and pCREB were examined by Western blotting, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, and immunohistochemistry. BDNF was measured by immunohistochemistry and Western blotting.

Results: The model rats after minocycline treatment swam shorter distances than control rats before finding the platform ($P=0.0007$). The number of times the platform position was crossed for sham-operation rats was more than that of the model groups in the corresponding platform location ($P=0.0021$). The number of times the platform position was crossed for minocycline treatment animals was significantly increased compared to the model groups in the corresponding platform position ($P=0.0016$). CREB, pCREB, and BDNF were downregulated after permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries in the model group. Minocycline increased the expression of CREB, pCREB, and BDNF, and improved cognitive suffered from impairment of permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries.

Conclusion: Minocycline improved cognitive impairment from cerebral ischemia via enhancing CREB, pCREB, and BDNF activity in the hippocampus.

Keywords: vascular cognitive impairment, cAMP response element binding protein, cerebral ischemia, neuroprotection

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Introduction

Increasing findings have evidenced that cerebral ischemia plays a critical role in the pathogenesis of vascular cognitive impairment, and the reduction of cerebral blood flow

correlates with the severity of cognitive impairment.^{1,2} Various mechanisms of neuronal injury suffered from cerebral ischemia have been proposed, including formation of free radicals, oxidative stress,^{3,4} mitochondrial dysfunction,^{5,6} inflammatory processes,⁷ genetic factors, environmental impact factors,^{8,9} apoptosis,¹⁰ and so on. These factors may interact with and amplify each other in a vicious cycle of toxicity, leading to neuronal dysfunction and cognitive impairment. The transcription factor cyclic AMP response element binding protein (CREB) and neurotrophin brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) have emerged as molecules that may play an important role in modulating mood, behavior, and memory.^{11–13} CREB and BDNF are known to be dysregulated in animal models and in patients suffering from cerebral ischemia, and are deemed to be therapeutic targets of cerebral ischemia.^{14,15}

Minocycline, a tetracycline derivative, protects against cerebral ischemia via inhibiting inflammation, oxidative stress, and apoptosis.^{16,17} Previously, we have found that minocycline retarded astrocytic reactivation, and restrained oxidative stress and neuroinflammation in the hippocampus of cerebral ischemia rats.^{18,19} In the present study, we observed the expression of CREB, phosphorylated CREB (pCREB), and BDNF in the hippocampus of cerebral ischemia rats with cognitive impairment by permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries, and explored the neuroprotective mechanism of minocycline for the treatment of cerebral ischemia injury. We found that CREB, pCREB, and BDNF were downregulated after permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries in a model group, and minocycline attenuated cognitive impairment and upregulated CREB, pCREB, and BDNF in the hippocampus of rats with permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries. Therefore, a hypothesis was made that minocycline upregulated CREB, pCREB, and BDNF and improved cognitive impairment from cerebral vascular factors.

Materials and methods

Animal and drug

Wistar rats (10 weeks old, female, quality 200–250 g, from the Field Zoology Research Institute of the Third Military Medical University of the People's Republic of China) were randomly divided into sham-operated group (S) (with a mean survival time of 16 weeks), ischemia model group (M) (with permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries), and minocycline treatment group (MT) (beginning treatment after 4 days from permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries, minocycline was administered by douche via the stomach for 4 weeks). M and MT groups

were separately subdivided into 4-, 8-, and 16-week groups. Each group had six animals. The animal model of cerebral ischemia was established with permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries for chronic bilateral common carotid artery occlusion (bCCAO).^{20,21}

Rats were anesthetized with 10% chloral hydrate (350 mg/kg, intraperitoneally) and breathed normally throughout the surgical procedure. Both common carotid arteries were exposed via a midline cervical incision and doubly-ligated with silk suture. Sham-operated animals were treated in the same manner, except that the common arteries were not ligated. The investigation was performed according to the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health.²² The animal experiments were performed according to internationally followed ethical standards and approved by the research ethics committee of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China.

Minocycline (100 mg/capsule; Huishi Pharmaceutical Limited Company, Shanghai, the People's Republic of China) was diluted to 0.5 mg/mL density by normal saline. S and M groups were given the same volume of normal saline through douche via the stomach. MT group was given 50 mg/kg/d minocycline through douche via the stomach. The minocycline dosage used for animals was as described elsewhere.^{16,17}

Morris water maze task

The Morris water maze task (Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, People's Republic of China) includes a place navigation test and spatial probe test, and is widely used in behavioral neuroscience to study spatial learning and memory.²³ The rats were placed in a large circular pool with an invisible platform that allows them to escape the water. The time it took a rat to find the platform and escape was measured for up to four trials a day for 5 days. The time it took to find the platform is referred to as escape latency (the earliest learning measure). After training was complete, the spatial probe trial was conducted in which the escape platform was removed from the pool and the animal allowed to swim for 120 seconds. The spatial probe test was for the measurement of preservation-of-experience (memory) capacity, ie, looking for the platform position. The time it took to find the unmoved platform (learning latency) and the times a rat crossed the corresponding position of the removed platform in 120 seconds (memory latency) were recorded.

Immunohistochemical assay

Tissue samples were collected after surgery and immediately frozen with liquid nitrogen. Prior to immunohistochemistry

assay, frozen sections were prepared with a cryostat (FACS caliber; Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) at -20°C , dried at room temperature, and fixed with acetone. The peripheral blood mononuclear cells were routinely isolated and the slides were prepared with a cytospin. The avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex immunohistochemical assay was carried out according to the protocols we described before anti-CREB (Sigma-Aldrich Co., St Louis, MO, USA), anti-pCREB (Sigma-Aldrich Co.), and anti-BDNF (Santa Cruz, LA, CA, USA) were prepared. The second antibody, a goat anti-mouse IgG labeled with biotin, was purchased from Vector Co. (Burlingame, CA, USA). Two hundred cells were counted and the intensity of staining for each of those cells was adjusted. Five grades were employed to express the degrees of staining, which represent five reaction coefficients, respectively. The five products of every coefficient and the corresponding cell number were added up, which resulted in the value of a positive score.^{16,18} All slides were measured in duplicate. Those samples with a positive score over 10 or a frequency over 5% were considered as positive.

Western blotting

Rat tissues were dissected and homogenized in Tissue Protein Extraction Reagent (T-PER) buffer in the presence of protease inhibitors. After homogenization, the lysates were centrifuged at $100,000 \times g$, and the supernatants were saved for Western blotting. Equal amounts of lysates were subject to sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and Western blotting analysis using antibodies specific for the following: CREB (1:1,000; BioSource International,

Inc., USA), pCREB (1:1,000; BioSource International, Inc.), BDNF (1:500; Sigma-Aldrich Co., St Louis, MO, USA), and β -tubulin (1:200; BioSource International Inc., Camarillo, CA, USA). The optical densities of the specific bands were scanned and measured by image analysis software (Tongji Qianping Company, Wuhan, Hubei Province, People's Republic of China).

Statistical analysis

Quantitative data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. All statistical analyses used the SPSS software for Windows 13.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and Student's *t*-test for intergroup analysis. Student–Newman–Keuls test was performed when variance was equal, and Games–Howell test was performed when variance was not equal. Pearson's correlation analysis was also performed on some indices. $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

Results

Minocycline improved behavioral deficits

Cerebral ischemia was induced in 10-week-old Wistar rats by bCCAO as described previously.^{18,19} After the performance of bCCAO, rats were subjected to the Morris water maze. Escape latency decreased after 1 day of training. On days 3, 4, and 5, S animals immediately swam toward the platforms in the water maze, whereas M rats swam longer distances before finding the platform (Figure 1A). In general, escape latency decreased with bCCAO duration ($P=0.0004$), the M rats, after minocycline treatment, swam shorter distances than control rats before finding the platform ($P=0.0007$) (Figure 1A).

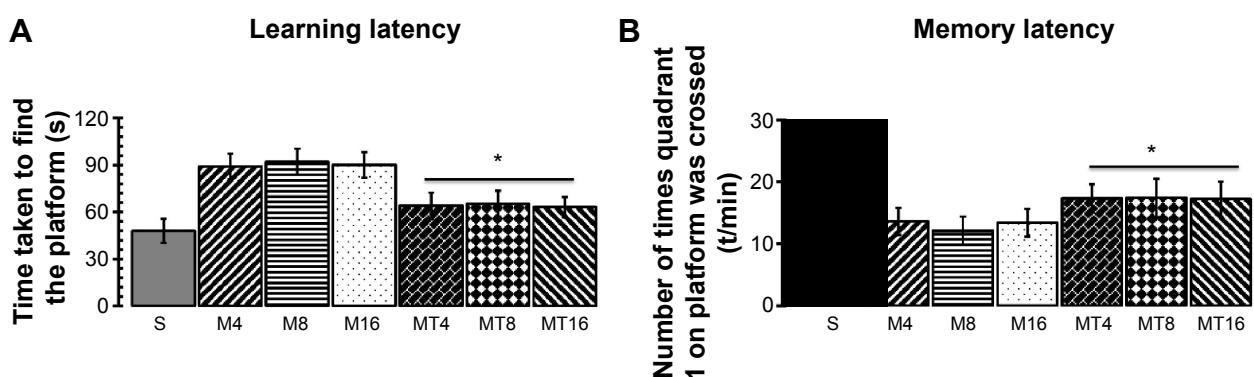


Figure 1 Morris water maze performance.

Notes: Rats were randomly divided into S (with a mean survival time of 16 weeks), M (with permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries), and MT (after 4 days of permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries, minocycline was administered by douche via the stomach for 4 weeks) groups. The M and MT groups were subdivided further into 4-, 8-, and 16-weeks groups, with six rats in each group. **(A)** During place navigation (learning), S rats swam shorter distances than M animals before finding the platform ($*P < 0.01$) and escape latency gradually decreased with the duration of cerebral ischemia after MT ($*P < 0.01$). **(B)** In the probe trials (memory), the number of times the platform position was crossed for S rats was more than for the bCCAO rat groups in the corresponding platform location ($*P < 0.01$). The number of times the platform position was crossed for MT animals was significantly increased compared to the bCCAO rat groups in the corresponding platform position ($*P < 0.01$).

Abbreviations: bCCAO, bilateral common carotid artery occlusion; M, ischemia model; M4, bCCAO 4 weeks; M8, bCCAO 8 weeks; M16, bCCAO 16 weeks; MT, minocycline treatment; MT4, MT 4 weeks; MT8, MT 8 weeks; MT16, MT 16 weeks; S, sham-operated.

In the probe trials, the number of times the platform position was crossed for the S group was more than for the bCCAO rats groups in the corresponding platform location ($P=0.0000$) (Figure 1B). The number of times the platform position was crossed for MT animals was significantly increased compared to bCCAO rat groups in the corresponding platform position ($P=0.0016$) (Figure 1B).

Minocycline upregulated CREB and pCREB

The results of immunohistochemistry and Western blotting showed that expression of CREB and pCREB in the MT group was significantly higher than that of the M group at the corresponding time. Expression of CREB and pCREB by immunohistochemistry in the M groups was more decreased than in the control group ($P=0.0009$; $P=0.0023$), whereas expression of CREB and pCREB in the MT groups was more increased than in the control groups ($P=0.0001$; $P=0.0005$) (Figure 2). Expression of CREB and pCREB by Western blotting in the M groups was lowered more than in the control group ($P=0.0010$; $P=0.0031$), whereas expression of CREB and pCREB in the MT groups was more enhanced than in the control groups ($P=0.0004$; $P=0.0003$) (Figure 2).

Minocycline enhanced BDNF activity

The results of immunohistochemistry showed that expression of BDNF in the MT animals was higher than that of the M ones ($P=0.0005$), whereas expression of BDNF in the M groups was decreased compared to the control group ($P=0.0001$). Western blotting analysis found that BDNF in the MT groups was higher than that of the M group ($P=0.0006$), while expression of BDNF in the M groups was more reduced than in the control group ($P=0.0000$) (Figure 3).

Correlation between cognition and CREB, pCREB, and BDNF

The number of times the platform position was crossed during the probe trial for the S group was higher than for M rats ($P=0.0021$). Therefore, we determined correlation analysis between the number of times the platform position was crossed and CREB, pCREB, and BDNF expression. Linear correlation analysis shows that the optical density (OD) values of immunoblotting protein for CREB, pCREB, and BDNF were negatively correlated with the number of platform position crossings ($r=-0.314$, $P=0.0062$; $r=-0.352$, $P=0.0004$; $r=-0.381$, $P=0.0031$) respectively (Figure 4). We inferred that downregulation of CREB,

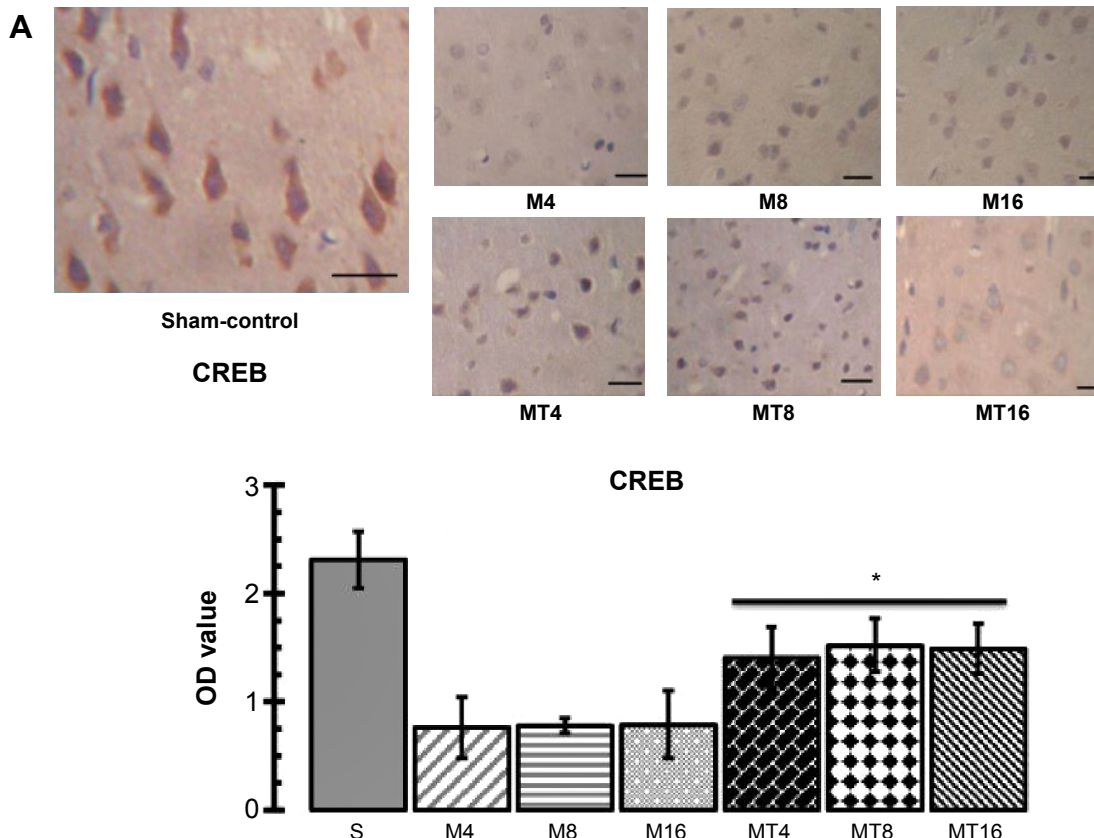


Figure 2 (Continued)

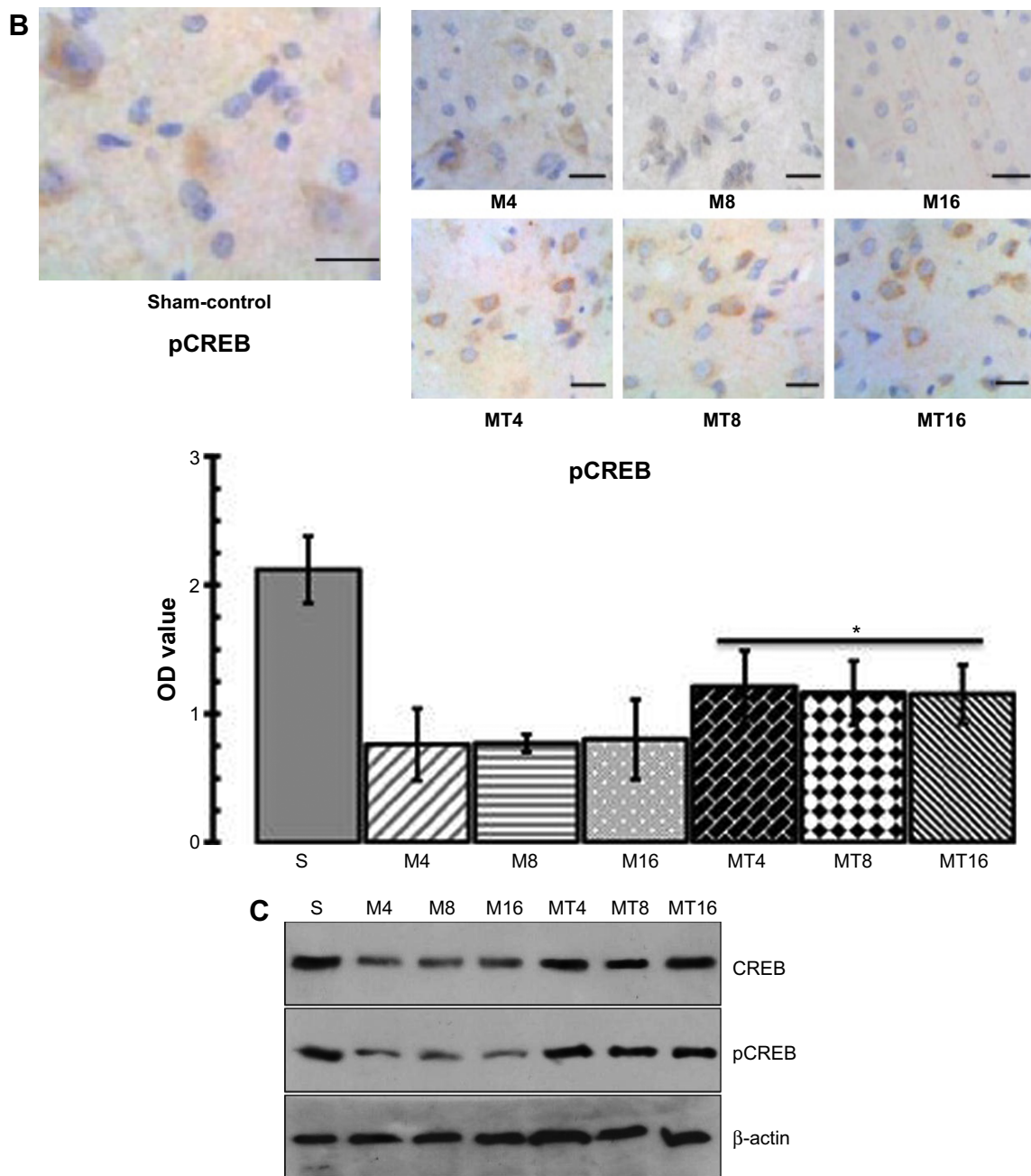


Figure 2 The expression of CREB and pCREB in the hippocampus by immunohistochemistry and Western blotting.

Notes: (A, B) The expression of CREB and pCREB in the MT groups was higher than that of the M groups ($*P < 0.01$). The scale bar is 25 μ m. (C) Western blotting revealed that the MT groups had significantly higher levels of CREB and pCREB than in the M groups ($*P < 0.01$).

Abbreviations: bCCAO, bilateral common carotid artery occlusion; CREB, cAMP response element binding protein; M4, bCCAO 4 weeks; M8, bCCAO 8 weeks; M16, bCCAO 16 weeks; MT4, minocycline treated 4 weeks; MT8, minocycline treated 8 weeks; MT16, minocycline treated 16 weeks; OD, optical density; pCREB, phosphorylated CREB; S, sham-operation group.

pCREB, and BDNF contributed to cognitive impairment from chronic cerebral ischemia.

Discussion

Minocycline, a semisynthetic tetracycline antibiotic that effectively crosses the blood–brain barrier, has been reported to have significant neuroprotective effects in cognitive

impairment,^{24,25} schizophrenia,²⁶ cerebral ischemia,²⁷ amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,²⁸ Alzheimer's disease,^{25,29} Huntington's disease,^{30,31} and Parkinson's diseases.³² Minocycline can inhibit ischemic-induced inflammation,^{33,34} astrocyte reactivation,³⁵ microglia activation,³² oxidative stress,^{36,37} apoptosis,^{37,38} and so on. One common manifestation after brain ischemic damage is cognitive impairment. In this

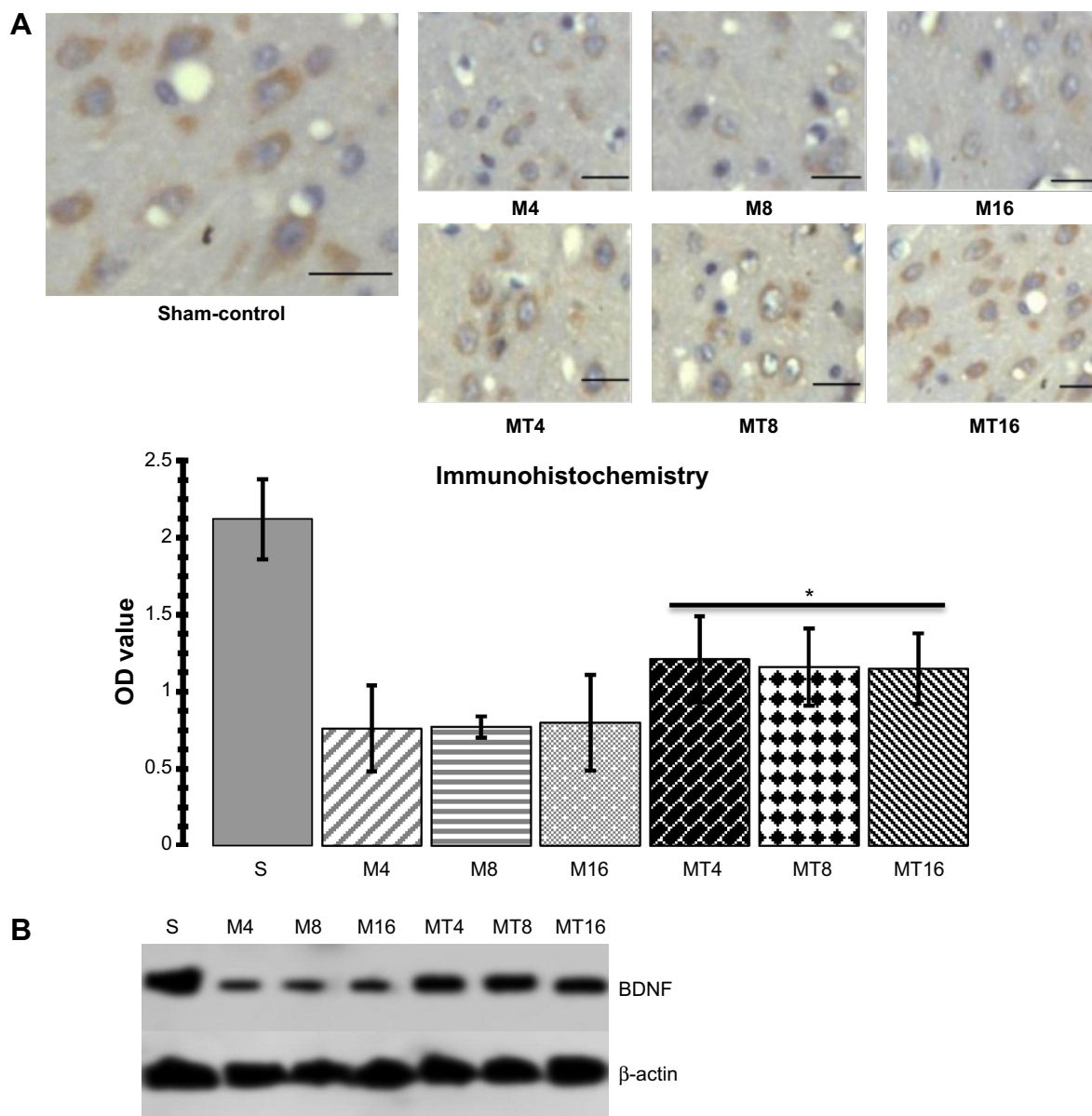


Figure 3 Assessment of BDNF.

Notes: (A) Assay of protein level of BDNF by immunohistochemistry. Optical density value in MT and S groups was significantly higher than that of M groups ($P < 0.01$). Expression of BDNF in MT was more increased compared to control group (M) ($P < 0.001$). The scale bar is 25 μm . (B) assay of BDNF by immunoblotting. The level of BDNF in control groups (M) was more decreased than in the MT groups ($P < 0.001$). Expression of BDNF in the MT and S groups was more increased than in the control groups (M) ($P < 0.001$).

Abbreviations: bCCAO, bilateral common carotid artery occlusion; BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor; M, ischemia model; M4, bCCAO 4 weeks; M8, bCCAO 8 weeks; M16, bCCAO 16 weeks; MT, minocycline treatment; MT4, MT 4 weeks; MT8, MT 8 weeks; MT16, MT 16 weeks; OD, optical density; S, sham-operation.

present study, we established the cerebral ischemia model by a permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries. The results from Morris water maze test showed that cognitive impairment occurred with the ischemic brain damage model, and cognitive impairment of control animals had been attenuated after minocycline administration. Furthermore, minocycline increased the levels of CREB, pCREB, and BDNF in the hippocampus of rats by a permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries.

The results from the Morris water maze test showed that cognitive impairment occurred with chronic cerebral ischemia injury, and minocycline reduced cognitive impairment caused by permanent bilateral occlusion of both common carotid arteries. To further examine the mechanism by which cognitive impairment occurred with chronic cerebral ischemia and by which minocycline improved behavioral deficits, the expression of CREB, a bio-marker of memory,³⁹ was examined in the hippocampus tissue of rats.

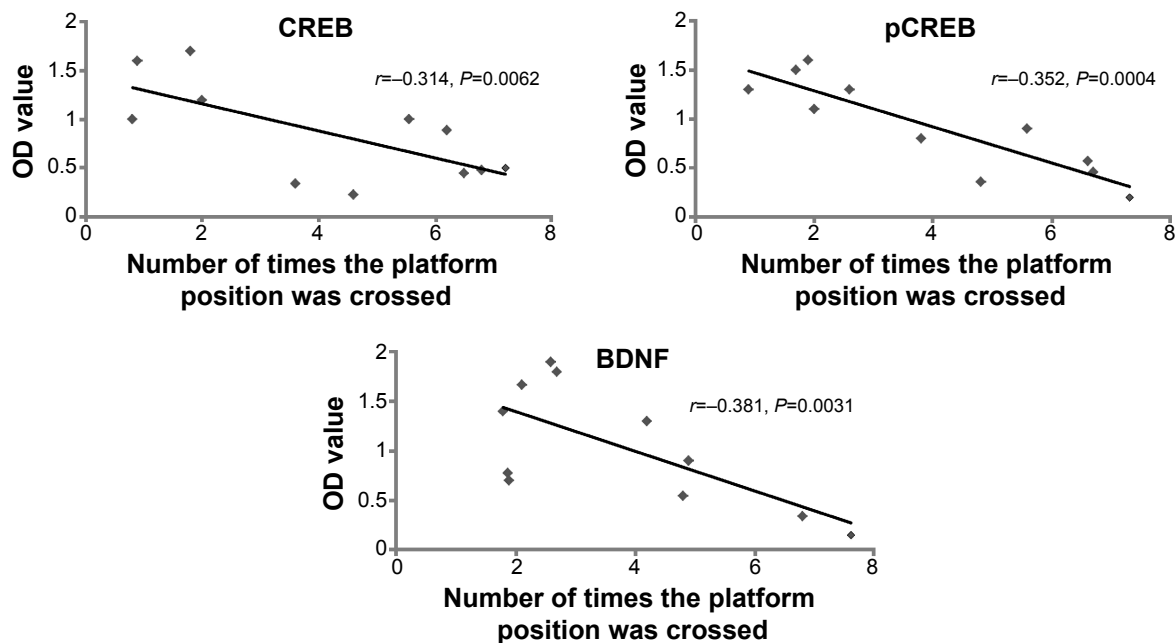


Figure 4 Correlation between cognition and CREB, pCREB, and BDNF.

Notes: Correlation between the number of times that the platform position was crossed and OD value of immunoblotting protein for CREB, pCREB, and BDNF.

Abbreviations: BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor; CREB, cAMP response element binding protein; OD, optical density; pCREB, phosphorylated CREB.

CREB, belonging to the family of leucine zipper transcription factors, is critical to induce its effects at phosphorylation of a serine residue (S133) in its kinase-inducible domain. Phosphorylation of CREB can be accomplished by a number of upstream signaling cascades.^{40,41} Studies indicate that these pathways are perturbed in patients suffering from cognitive impairment and they are also known to be influenced by anti-cognitive impairment treatment.^{42,43} CREB has a role to play in the pathogenesis of cognitive impairment and in anti-cognitive impairment action.^{39,44,45} In the present study, both CREB and pCREB were downregulated after cerebral ischemia injury, and downregulation of CREB and pCREB contributed to cognitive impairment from cerebral ischemia injury by correlation analysis. Both CREB and pCREB were upregulated in the hippocampus tissue after minocycline administration. In addition, the cAMP–CREB signaling cascade is critical to the generation of new neurons in the rodent hippocampus, and also facilitates their subsequent morphological maturation. Thus, CREB’s neuroprotective and survival-enhancing properties can act in a manner analogous to that of anti-cognitive impairment. Therefore, minocycline can mediate overexpression of CREB in the hippocampus and has an anti-cognitive impairment-like effect in the process of cerebral ischemia injury.

To further clarify the mechanism by which minocycline improved behavioral deficits, the expression of BDNF (a neurotrophin that play a critical role in the development of

the brain and continues to have a seminal role in shaping plasticity in the mature nervous system) was investigated. BDNF is the most widely expressed member of the nerve growth factor family of growth regulators, collectively termed the neurotrophins.^{46–48} The neurotrophins play a critical role in the development of the brain and continue to have a seminal role in shaping plasticity in the mature nervous system.⁴⁹ BDNF has also been shown to elicit rapid action potentials, thus influencing neuronal excitability, and it has a demonstrable role in activity-dependent synaptic plasticity events like long-term potentiation, learning tasks, and memory.^{50,51} BDNF is involved in structural remodeling, neuronal plasticity, and synaptic restructuring,^{52,53} and is promising as a candidate molecule underlying the structural changes associated with cerebral ischemia damage, and as a potential target for cerebral ischemia damage.⁵⁴ In the present study, BDNF was downregulated in the hippocampus tissue after chronic cerebral ischemia injury, whereas BDNF was upregulated after minocycline administration. Thus, it is speculated that minocycline has an anti-cognitive impairment-like effect in behavioral models of vascular cognitive impairment through enhancing the expression of BDNF in the hippocampus.

The hippocampus is a key limbic region whose structure and function is compromised in cognition disorders. In the hippocampus, increased activity of the CREB–BDNF cascade results in anti-cognition responses.^{13,55,56} Hippocampal overexpression of BDNF and CREB is capable of mimicking

both the structural consequences of sustained anti-cognition treatment as well as exerting anti-cognition-like behavioral effects.⁵⁶ Activation of the cAMP–CREB cascade results in increased neurogenesis of dentate granule cell progenitors, and increased dendritic length and branching. It is possible that CREB, a transcriptional activator of BDNF, recruits this neurotrophin to mediate its effects on structural plasticity.^{57,58} BDNF, in addition to being a target of CREB, can itself recruit this particular transcription factor by activating the MAP kinase cascade, thus setting up a potential positive feedback loop. Taken together, elevated CREB–BDNF, through its protective influences on vulnerable hippocampal neurons and ability to directly promote structural reorganization, could result in repair of the region known to be damaged in cognitive impairment. Moreover, the well-established role of BDNF and CREB in hippocampal-dependent learning and memory may play a critical role in ameliorating the cognitive symptoms.^{13,59} In the present study, minocycline efficiently improved behavioral deficits and increased CREB, pCREB, and BDNF that had been down-regulated by cerebral ischemia. It is possible that minocycline recruits CREB–BDNF cascade to mediate its effects on structural plasticity and set up a potential positive CREB–BDNF feedback loop. Taken together, elevated CREB–BDNF activity by minocycline, through its protective influences on vulnerable hippocampal neurons and ability to directly promote structural reorganization, could result in repair of the region known to be damaged in cognitive impairment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study is the first to evaluate the influence of minocycline on the transcription factors (CREB, pCREB, and BDNF) as potential key players in the treatment of vascular cognitive impairment in the process of cerebral ischemia injury. From a clinical point of view, the ability of minocycline to modulate cognitive impairment may be of great importance in the selection of neuroprotective agents, especially in chronic cerebral ischemia procedures.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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