

The Long-Term Effects of Adolescent Social Defeat Stress on Oligodendrocyte Lineage Cells and Neuroinflammatory Mediators in Mice

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Objective: Adverse childhood and adolescent experiences are associated with the emergences of psychopathology later in life and have negative consequences on white matter integrity. However, this adversity-induced white matter impairment remains not fully investigated.

Methods: Adolescent Balb/c mice were subjected to intermittent social defeat stress once a day during postnatal days 25 to 40. Then, the subjects were allowed to recover for three weeks before sacrifice. At the end, oligodendrocyte (OL) lineage cells, cell proliferation, and microglia activation, as well as myelin basic protein (MBP) levels in frontal cortex and hippocampus were evaluated. The levels of interleukin (IL)-1 β and IL-6 in the brain regions were assessed.

Results: MBP protein level in frontal cortex, but not in the hippocampus of defeated mice, decreased significantly compared to controls. The numeral densities of mature OLs, oligodendrocyte progenitor cells, and proliferating cells in medial prefrontal cortex were comparable between the defeated mice and controls. The defeated mice, however, showed significantly higher IL-1 β level, although IL-6 level and numeral density of microglia in frontal cortex did not change relative to controls.

Conclusion: These results indicate that effects of intermittent social defeat stress on the white matter integrity and OL lineage cells in mouse brain are region- and developmental stage-specific. Upregulated IL-1 β may contribute to this negative consequence though the underlying mechanism remains to be investigated.

Keywords: social defeat stress, adolescence, myelin, oligodendrocyte lineage cells, interleukin-1 β

Introduction

Childhood and adolescent adversities in humans are believed to increase the risk of psychopathology developed in adulthood, including impaired social behavior and cognitive functions, major depressive disorder and anxiety disorders, as well as suicide attempts.¹⁻⁶ On the other hand, there is increasing studies reporting impaired white matter integrity in some patients with psychiatric disorders, suggesting a presumable role of the white matter pathology in the pathogenesis of psychiatric disorders.⁷⁻⁹ In addition, childhood and adolescent adversities have been associated with chronic inflammation and brain morphological changes including alterations in white matter structural integrity.¹⁰⁻¹³

Social defeat stress is considered as an ethologically relevant stressor and a good model of physical abuse during childhood and adolescence. It is mimicked in animal

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studies by adopting the paradigm of repeated social defeats on consecutive days.^{14–17} Some of previous animal studies reported that early-life social defeat stress results in social and mood-related behavior abnormalities in adulthood,^{18–20} while the others showed oligodendrocyte (OL)/myelin abnormalities resulted from social defeat stress paradigms in adult animals.^{21–25} In contrast, few studies looked at possible effects of social defeat stress on white matter integrity in juvenile or adolescent animals, although bullying events often happen in school students and adolescents in societies, which is alike to an intermittent social defeat paradigm in animals.²⁶ In a recent study, we adapted the repeated social defeat paradigm into an intermittent social defeat stress procedure in adolescent Balb/c mice. We found intermittent social defeat paradigm impaired the sociability of mice, resulted in neurochemical changes, and diminished protein levels of myelin basic protein (MBP), a myelin structure protein, in mouse brain at adulthood.²⁷ Pertinently, socially isolated adolescent mice exhibited deficits in OL/myelin development as evidenced by simplified OL morphology and decreased expression of OL markers.^{28,29} Nevertheless, the long-term effects of social stress during childhood and adolescence on OL/myelin development and the underlying molecular and cellular mechanisms remain to be elucidated.

Central nervous system (CNS) myelin is produced by mature OLs, which develop from oligodendrocyte progenitor cells (OPCs), also known as NG2 cells. OPCs present in both adolescence and adult brain and are able to proliferate in response to various stimulations.³⁰ Evidence has shown that the proliferation of OPCs and differentiation of them in the brain can be affected by a variety of environmental factors including early life adverse events/experience which is regarded as an important aspect of neural plasticity.^{29–31} Of the brain regions showing alterations in OL development and myelination in response to stressful experiences, medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), hippocampus, nucleus accumbens and amygdala are more extensively investigated.^{21–25,29,32,33} The present study focused the observation on mPFC and hippocampus as they are known to be particularly vulnerable to stressful conditions.³⁴ Microglia are the primary CNS resident macrophages and constantly surveil their microenvironment in the brain.³⁵ Recent studies suggest that microglia and related cytokines, including interleukin (IL)-1 β and IL-6, play essential roles in OPCs maintenance and maturation, myelinogenesis and remyelination processes.^{36,37} Here we examined effects of intermittent social defeat stress during the early adolescent stage on the cytokines IL-1 β and IL-6, in addition

to the observation on OL lineage cells, cell proliferation and microglia.

Materials and Methods

Animals and Drug Treatments

Male, postnatal day (PD) 25, Balb/c mice and adult retired male CD1 breeders were used in this study. They were purchased from the Vital River Laboratories (Beijing, China). Balb/c mice were housed in groups of 3–4 in standard polypropylene cages on a 12-h light/dark cycle (lights on at 08:00) with food and water available ad libitum. Experiments were conducted in compliance with the guideline set up and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Shantou University Medical College. Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), a thymidine analog that labels dividing cells in the S-phase of the cell cycle, was dissolved in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4) and administered (100 mg/kg, i.p.) 4 times at 24-h intervals, 17 days after the last defeat episode. The mice were sacrificed for immunohistochemical staining 24 h after the last BrdU injection.

Social Defeat Stress and Experimental Design

Adolescent Balb/c mice were randomly assigned to either a control or stress group. The social defeat stress paradigm was performed as previously described.²⁷ Prior to social defeat stress, CD1 mice were screened for their levels of aggression and those who attacked Balb/c mice within 30 seconds in two screening tests were chosen for the intruder-resident social defeat paradigm. For each stress session, adolescent Balb/c mice (at PD 25) were placed into the same compartment as the CD1 aggressor for 1 min, and then housed for another 30 min in the compartment adjacent to their respective CD1 aggressor. After each stress episode, Balb/c intruders were returned to their home cage. This procedure was repeated for three consecutive days followed by a day off. Over a course of 15 days, the mice in the stress group experienced 12 social defeat stress sessions with different CD1 aggressors each session. The mice in the control group were handled at the same time without exposure to a resident aggressor. Immediately after the last defeat episode (PD 40), both stressed and non-stressed mice were reared in their home cages under the same conditions. Three weeks later they were sacrificed under deep anaesthesia and their brains were processed for immunohistochemical staining, Western blot analysis and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Immunohistochemical Staining

The Balb/c mice were anaesthetized with isoflurane and transcardially perfused with PBS, followed by 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS. The brains were post-fixed in the same fixative overnight at 4°C, and then soaked in 30% (w/v) sucrose in PBS for 24–48 h at 4°C. Serial coronal sections (30 µm) were cut on a cryostat (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). Sections of the frontal cortex between bregma +1.54 mm and +1.98 mm were collected for immunohistochemical staining. For immunostaining of adenomatous polyposis coli (APC), NG2 chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan (NG2) and ionized calcium binding adapter molecule 1 (Iba-1), free-floating sections were pre-treated with 3% hydrogen peroxide in PBS for 20 min at 22°C, washed in PBS, and incubated in a blocking solution composed of 0.3% Triton X-100 and 5% normal rabbit or goat serum for 30 min at 22°C. The sections were subsequently incubated with the primary antibody against APC (clone CC-1, 1:200; EMD Millipore, Burlington, MA, USA), NG2 (1:200; Chemicon, CA, USA) or Iba-1 (1:1000, Wako, Japan), in the blocking solution overnight at 4°C. The above antibodies were used to examine the mature OLs (anti-APC), OPCs (anti-NG2) and microglia (anti-Iba-1), respectively. For BrdU immunostaining, free-floating sections were incubated in 1N HCL for 50 min at 40°C, washed in PBS, and treated with 0.01% trypsin solution (w/v, prewarmed to 40°C) for 10 min at 22°C. Sections were then rinsed in PBS and incubated in 1% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 20 min at 22°C. The sections were subsequently washed with PBS, incubated in 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA) blocking solution (w/v, BSA + 0.5% Tween 20 in PBS) for 20 min at 22°C, and treated with the primary antibody against BrdU (1:200, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) overnight at 4°C. For both BrdU and other immunostaining, sections were then rinsed in PBS and incubated in biotinylated secondary antibodies (1:1000; VectorLabs, Burlingame, CA, USA) for 2 h at 22°C. Following rinses in PBS, sections were incubated in avidin-biotin-horseradish peroxidase solution from the Vectastain (Elite) ABC kits (VectorLabs, Burlingame, CA, USA) for 30 min at 22°C. Finally, sections were developed with DAB kit (VectorLabs, Burlingame, CA, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions.

Western Blot

Prefrontal cortex and hippocampal samples were homogenized in RIPA lyses buffer (50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP40, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, and 0.1% SDS) with freshly added protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-

Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). The suspension was collected after centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 10 min at 4°C. Total protein concentration was quantified using a BCA kit (Beyotime Biotechnology, Shanghai, China), and protein samples were loaded onto 12% mini precast Tris-glycine gel subjected to electrophoresis at 70 V and 110 V until the bromophenol blue reached the bottom of the gel. The proteins were then transferred to PVDF membranes. Membranes were incubated in a blocking solution of 5% non-fat milk in PBS for 1 h at 22°C, followed by incubation in a blocking solution containing the primary antibody to MBP (1:1000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX, USA) overnight at 4°C. The membranes were then washed with PBS, followed by incubation in the blocking solution containing the rabbit anti-goat secondary antibodies (1:10,000; VectorLabs, Burlingame, CA, USA). After three rinses in PBS, immunoreactive bands were developed using an ECL detection kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Positive signals were visualized and quantified using a ChemiDox XRS+ imaging system (Bio-rad, Hercules, CA, USA). To confirm equal amounts of loading samples, β -actin was also labeled (1:5000; Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) through the same procedures as described above.

Image Analysis

Images containing the mPFC region (from bregma +1.54 mm to +1.98 mm) were captured under a Nikon microscope (Nikon Instruments Inc, NY, USA). Three brain sections per animal with an interval of 150 µm were selected for quantitative analysis. APC, NG2, Iba-1 and BrdU positive cells were counted and the results were expressed as the number of positive cells per mm².

Elisa

The extraction and quantification of total protein in frontal cortex region were performed as described in Western blot section. IL-1 β and IL-6 levels were determined using an ELISA kit (R&D System, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA), according to the manufacturer's protocol. The levels of cytokine were presented as standardized concentrations (pg cytokine/mg protein).

Statistical Analysis

All data were expressed as mean \pm SEM. Independent samples *t* test was performed to determine the differences between the control and stress group. When a P value was <0.05, the difference was considered statistically significant.

Result

Intermittent Social Defeat Stress Decreased MBP Levels in Frontal Cortex of Mice

MBP, a structural protein specifically expressed in the myelin sheath, was assessed. As shown in Figure 1A, intermittent social defeat stress exposure during early adolescence resulted in a significant decrease in MBP protein level in frontal cortex. Statistical analysis showed a significant difference in MBP protein level between the normal control group and the stress group (Figure 1B). However, the expression of MBP protein was not altered in hippocampus of mice exposed to intermittent social defeat stress during early adolescence compared to normal control mice when evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure as shown in Figure 1C and D.

Intermittent Social Defeat Stress Showed No Effect on Mature OL and OPC Numbers in mPFC of Mice

The protein APC is an established marker of mature OLs in CNS. NG2 is specially expressed by OPCs in CNS.

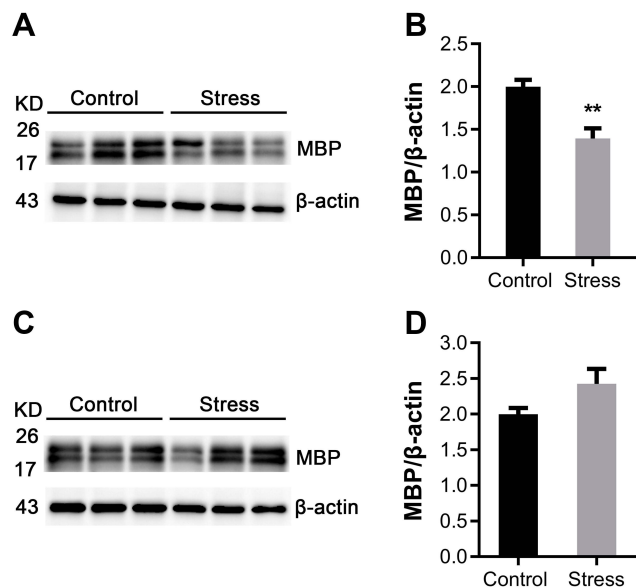


Figure 1 Effects of intermittent social defeat stress on myelin basic protein (MBP) protein level in frontal cortex and hippocampus.

Notes: MBP protein levels were evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. (A) A representative western-blot image of MBP immunoreactive bands from frontal cortex was shown. (B) The bar graph showed the quantitative data of the relative amount of MBP in frontal cortex. (C) A representative western-blot image of MBP immunoreactive bands from hippocampus was shown. (D) The bar graph showed the quantitative data of the relative amount of MBP in hippocampus. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM ($n = 6$ /group), ** $p < 0.01$, compared to control group. **Abbreviation:** KD, kilodalton.

Intermittent social defeat stress during early adolescence did not induce evident loss of APC positive OLs (Figure 2A) and NG2 positive OPCs (Figure 2C) in mPFC when evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. There was no statistically significant difference in the number of APC positive cells (Figure 2B) or NG2 positive cells (Figure 2D) between the stress and the control group.

Intermittent Social Defeat Stress Had No Effect on Cell Proliferation in mPFC of Mice

BrdU has been used as a principal marker for labeling proliferating cells. The number of BrdU positive cells was not changed in mPFC of mice exposed to intermittent social defeat stress during early adolescence when evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure (Figure 3A). There was no statistically significant difference between the stress and the control group (Figure 3B).

Intermittent Social Defeat Stress Did Not Change Microglia Number, but Increased IL-1 β Levels in mPFC of Mice

Immunohistochemical staining was performed using the antibody to Iba-1, a marker for microglia. Iba-1 positive cells in both control and stress group showed similar ramified morphology with densely staining cell bodies and several highly branched processes (Figure 4A). The number of Iba-1 positive microglia was also comparable between the control and stress group as shown in Figure 4A. There was no statistically significant difference on the Iba-1 positive cell number between the two groups (Figure 4B). The levels of proinflammation cytokine IL-6 and IL-1 β in frontal cortex were evaluated by ELISA. As shown in Figure 5A, intermittent social defeat stress exposure during early adolescence induced a significant increase of IL-1 β protein level in frontal cortex when evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. However, the level of IL-6 protein was not altered in mPFC of mice exposed to intermittent social defeat stress during early adolescence compared to normal control mice as shown in Figure 5B.

Discussion

Our data show that social defeat stress decreased the levels of MBP in the mPFC, but not in the hippocampus of adolescent male Balb/c mice, 3 weeks post last defeat. This result indicates that myelin in the mPFC is more susceptible to stress than that in the hippocampus in

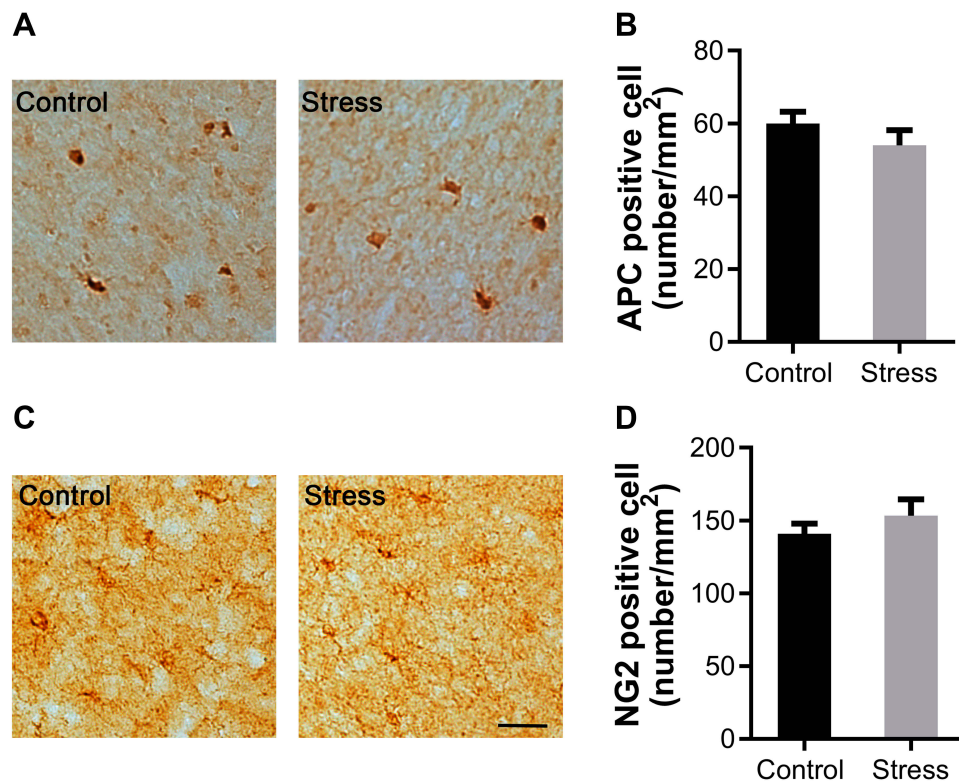


Figure 2 Effects of intermittent social defeat stress on the numbers of mature oligodendrocytes (OLs) and oligodendrocyte progenitor cells (OPCs) in medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC).

Notes: The numbers of adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) positive OLs and NG2 chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan (NG2) positive OPCs were evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. (A) Representative images of APC-immunostaining in the mPFC were shown. (B) The bar graph exhibited the quantitative data of APC positive OL number. (C) Representative images of NG2-immunostaining in the mPFC were shown. (D) The bar graph exhibited the quantitative data of NG2 positive OPC number. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM (n = 3–4/group). The scale bar represents 25 μ m.

adolescent mice. The mPFC is a key structure regulating cognition and emotion and its maturation continues from adolescence into early adulthood. Compromised myelin in the mPFC may underlie the long-term emotion-related behavioral changes induced by social defeat stress in

adolescent animals as reported in previous studies.^{19,27} The hippocampus plays a critical role in episodic memory formation and emotion-related behavior, and undergoes volumetric changes during adolescence.^{38–40} Although neurogenesis in the hippocampus has been frequently

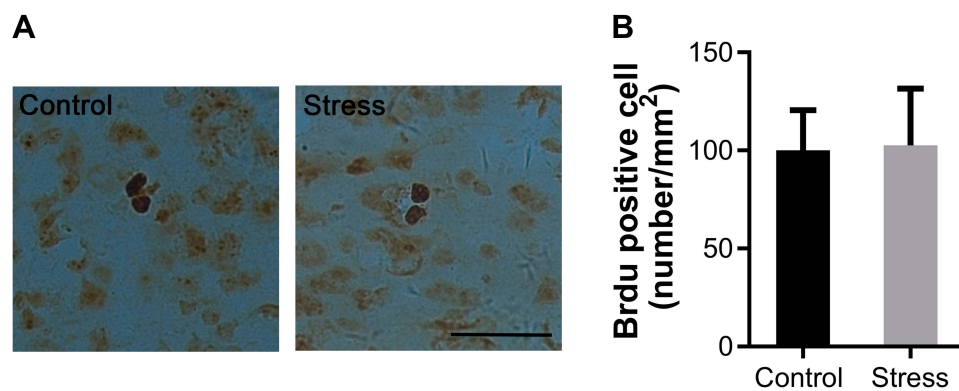


Figure 3 Effects of intermittent social defeat stress on the number of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) positive cells.

Notes: BrdU was administrated during the last four days of social defeat stress and the number of BrdU positive cells was evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. (A) Representative images of BrdU-immunostaining in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) were shown. (B) The bar graph exhibited the quantitative data of BrdU positive cell number. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM (n = 3/group). The scale bar represents 25 μ m.

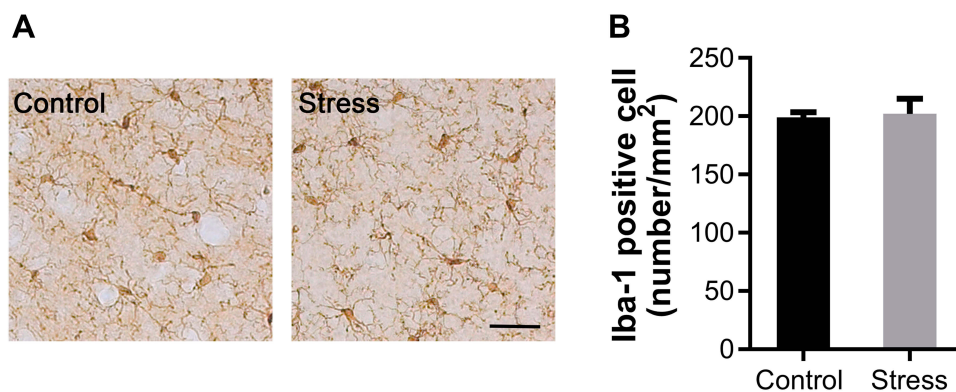


Figure 4 Effects of intermittent social defeat stress on the morphology and number of ionized calcium binding adapter molecule 1 (Iba-1) positive microglia. **Notes:** The changes of the morphology and number of Iba-1 positive microglia were evaluated 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. **(A)** Representative images of Iba-1 immunostaining in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) were shown. **(B)** The bar graph exhibited the quantitative data of Iba-1 positive cell number. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM (n = 4/group). The scale bar represents 25 μm.

demonstrated susceptible to stress exposure,⁴¹ our results indicate this damaging effect of stress may not extend to oligodendrogenesis/myelination in adolescent mice as inferred from the unaltered MBP level in this brain region. This is distinct from the other study showing increases in oligodendrogenesis and MBP expression within the hippocampus of adult rodents exposed to 7-day restrain stress.³² This inconsistency may be related to different stress paradigm, age of animals, and subregions of hippocampus examined in the studies. In other words, these results suggest that the effect of stress on MBP level is related to age, stress paradigm and/or region of interest.

Our results demonstrate that the numbers of mature OLs, OPCs and proliferating cells in the mPFC were not

altered when examined 3 weeks after social defeat stress, indicating that the developmental process of OL lineage cells, including the proliferation and differentiation of OPCs, are not affected by social defeat stress and may not contribute to the altered levels of MBP in the mPFC. The effect of social defeat stress on the number of mature OLs in the mPFC is mixed. Previous studies have shown no changes in mature OL number in mPFC of mice exposed to chronic social defeat stress in adulthood²⁵ and adolescence,²⁷ whereas other studies have reported reduced numbers of mature OLs in adult mice susceptible to social defeat stress.²⁴ Also, effects of chronic social defeat stress on NG2 positive cells are inconsistent.^{22,24} Adult animals exposed to 10-day social defeat stress showed many more NG2 positive cells in the mPFC of susceptible mice 24 h post the last episode of stress.²⁴ In contrast, 8-day social defeat stress decreased NG2 glial proliferation and cell number in stress-susceptible mice immediately or 10 days after the last defeat exposure.²² The discrepancy on the OL lineage cells among these studies may relate to the differences in stress timing, paradigm and the period between the end of stress and the sample collection.

Microglia are resident immune cells in CNS. They quickly become activated upon encountering signs indicating injury or infection in the brain and serve as powerful source of cytokines which are cytotoxic or protective to other cells of CNS, such as neurons and OLs.⁴² IL-1β and IL-6 are two major proinflammation cytokines produced by microglia and participate in the regulation of OL development, myelination and remyelination.³⁷

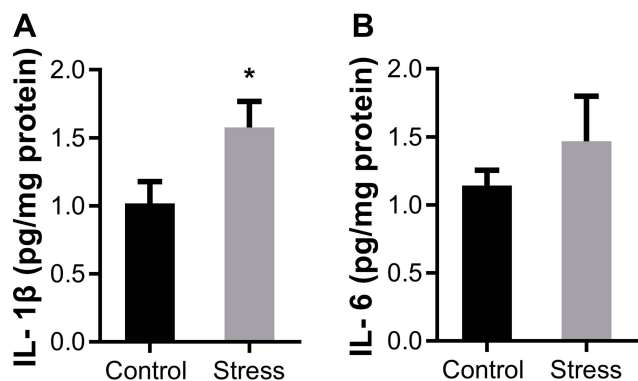


Figure 5 Effects of intermittent social defeat stress on the levels of cytokines interleukin (IL) -1β and IL-6. **Notes:** The levels of IL-1β and IL-6 in prefrontal cortex (PFC) were evaluated by ELISA 3 weeks after the last stress exposure. **(A)** The bar graph showed the quantitative data of IL-1β protein level **(B)** The bar graph showed the quantitative data of IL-6 protein level. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM (n = 6–8/group), *p < 0.05, compared to control group.

Our data demonstrate that the elevation of IL-1 β levels coexisted with myelin impairment in the mPFC of mice exposed to social defeat stress in adolescence, whereas the levels of IL-6 and the number of microglia were not altered, suggesting that social defeat stress might cause myelin impairment by up-regulation of IL-1 β protein. In line with our reports, previous studies have shown that the induction of mRNA levels of IL-1 β exist concurrently with the decrease of myelin protein expression in cuprizone-induced demyelinating mice⁴³ and high-dose alcohol exposed rats.⁴⁴ In vitro and in vivo studies have found IL-1 β exerted toxic effect on OL development and maturation.^{45–48} However, the different effects of IL-1 β on OL/myelin were also reported, exemplified by the studies showing that IL-1 β promotes maturation and survival of OLs in vitro⁴⁹ and facilitates remyelination in cuprizone-induced demyelinating mice.⁴³ Therefore, an alternative possibility is that IL-1 β might promote myelin repairment in mice exposed to social defeat stress. The elevation of IL-1 β may be a compensatory action to social defeat stress-induced myelin impairment. In the current study, we were not able to discern if one of the two mechanisms was the primary or if they both have a role mediating the effect of social defeat stress on myelin. Future studies are needed to clarify the role of IL-1 β on myelin impairment in adolescent mice exposed to social defeat stress.

Broad spectrum effects of social defeat stress on microglial activation have been observed, such as increased or reduced cell number, enlarged or decreased cell size and altered ramify state.^{50–52} Our data show that the number of Iba-1 positive microglia in the mPFC is not changed in stressed mice when examined 3 weeks after the last stress episode. Previous studies have shown dynamic changes in microglial activation in stressed mice, and the initial activation is required for later behavioral and neuropathological alterations induced by stress exposure.^{53,54} We offer an alternative explanation that the intermittent social defeat-induced changes in microglia had recovered to normal condition during the 3-week recovery period after the last stress exposure. This explanation is not conflict with the observed microglia activation identified in brains of adult mice exposed to stress. Further experiments are needed to track the dynamic changes of microglial during and after social defeat stress in adolescent animals.

IL-6 has been demonstrated to be involved in OL differentiation, survival and remyelination.^{37,55} A recent study shows that social isolation alters remyelination via

modulation of IL-6 expression in cuprizone-induced adult demyelinating mice.⁵⁶ Different from this report, the present study indicates that IL-6 protein level in the mPFC is not altered in mice exposed to social defeat stress during early adolescence, suggesting that IL-6 might not play a major role in social defeat-induced myelin impairment in this experimental condition. In agreement with this study, a previous study found no change in IL-6 level in the prefrontal cortex of hamsters exposed to intermittent social defeat stress during the entire juvenile period.⁵⁷ The discrepancy in these studies may be related to the differences in the age of animals when experiencing stress and the stress paradigms employed.^{58,59}

Recently, the underlying biological and neurobiological mechanisms mediating the effect of childhood and adolescent adversities on psychopathology vulnerability have been scrutinized. Some of the persistent biological alterations were associated with childhood and adolescent adversities, such as changes in neuroendocrine, neurotransmitter systems and immune system. These individual changes may interact with each other and contribute to specific alterations in brain structures and functions involved in cognitive and emotional regulation.^{60,61} Microglia express diverse receptors, which permit them to integrate and response to stress-induced hormones, neural and immune products including glucocorticoids, corticotropin-releasing factor and cytokines.^{62,63} The evidence also exists showing that OL development and myelination are influenced by stress hormones.^{32,64} While the present study focused on the role of microglia and cytokines in the myelin pathology, future research should address the interactions between neuroendocrine and immune system under the myelin pathology condition induced by the early life stress.

Relevant to this study, a large body of clinical studies has reported that the changed levels of cytokines and microglia activation are important pathophysiological changes in mood disorders.⁶⁵ Increasing evidence supports that anti-inflammatory therapeutic adjunct can effectively alleviate depressive symptoms in patients suffering from mood disorders.⁶⁶ Collectively, these studies suggest that neuroinflammation may contribute to pathogenesis of stress-related disorders and may serve as a promising therapeutic target for the treatment-resistant mood disorders.

Some limitations of the present study should not be ignored. First, significant or complete recovery from the social defeat stress-induced changes might happen during the three weeks recovery period after the last social defeat

stress episode. As such, it is hard to know if changes already recovered or they really did not happen in the defeated mice. Second, female subjects were not included in this study. Therefore, the conclusion and interpretations cannot be generalized to human bullying in which girls are also victims.²⁶ Third, only mPFC and hippocampus were examined. Other brain structures implicated in the regulation of stress and emotion, such as amygdala and nucleus accumbens, should be investigated too.

Conclusion

With the intermittent social defeat stress paradigm administered to adolescent mice, this study provided relatively long-term results of the paradigm on the white matter integrity, OLs, and microglia in victims, which complement the extant data resulted from repeated social defeat stress on consecutively days administered at adulthood. The persistent decrease in MBP protein level in PFC of defeated mice indicates this brain region is relatively high susceptible to this paradigm and less resilient in terms of myelin sheath integrity. The co-existing elevated levels of IL-1 β in the same brain region of defeated mice suggest a possible role of this proinflammatory cytokine in maintaining myelin sheath at normal condition or in facilitating the recovery process of deficit myelin sheath. In conclusion, PFC and MBP may be regarded as potential therapeutic targets in patients with mental disorders relevant to early life adversities.

Abbreviations

OL, oligodendrocyte; MBP, myelin basic protein; IL, interleukin; CNS, central nervous system; OPCs, oligodendrocyte progenitor cells; mPFC, medial prefrontal cortex; PD, postnatal day; BrdU, bromodeoxyuridine; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; APC, adenomatous polyposis coli; NG2, NG2 chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan; Iba-1, ionized calcium binding adapter molecule 1; BSA, bovine serum albumin.

Ethics Approval

Experiments in this work were conducted in compliance with the guideline set up and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Shantou University Medical College (Reference No. SUMC2016-117).

Data Sharing Statement

We have made our data publicly available through the Open Science Framework (link: <https://osf.io/w8rnt/>).

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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