

中药通过抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体通路治疗抑郁症的研究进展

陈沫¹, 李珍¹, 王翻红¹, 王蕾¹, 郭蓉娟², 闫洛美³, 郝娟^{1*}

(1. 新疆华春生物药业股份有限公司, 乌鲁木齐 830000; 2. 北京中医药大学东方医院, 北京 100078;
3. 新疆医科大学药学院, 乌鲁木齐 830000)

[摘要] 抑郁症是全球范围内负担最重的精神障碍之一, 临床常用的选择性 5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂等西药, 但存在起效延迟、停药易复发及不良反应较多等局限。近年来研究证实, NOD 样受体蛋白 3 (NLRP3) 炎症小体介导的神经炎症级联反应是抑郁症发生发展的关键机制, 其过度活化促进促炎因子释放, 导致神经元损伤、突触可塑性下降及神经内分泌紊乱。因此, 抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体过度激活已成为抗抑郁新药研发的重要靶点。该文系统综述了中药活性成分、单味中药及中药复方通过调控 NLRP3 炎症小体通路改善抑郁症的研究进展, 重点分析其通过抑制 NLRP3 组装与激活以减轻神经炎症、阻断胱天蛋白酶-1 (Caspase-1)/消皮素 D (GSDMD) 介导的细胞焦亡、调节核因子 E₂ 相关因子 2 (Nrf2)/血红素氧合酶-1 (HO-1) 信号通路增强抗氧化应激、重建下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 (HPA) 轴稳态、改善单胺类神经递质平衡及上调脑源性神经营养因子 (BDNF) 表达等多模式作用机制。通过总结中药多成分、多靶点调控 NLRP3 炎症小体的独特优势, 为中医药抗抑郁的现代化研究与创新药物开发提供了理论参考与科学依据。

[关键词] 抑郁症; NOD 样受体蛋白 3 (NLRP3) 炎症小体; 抗氧化; 神经炎症; 中医药; 活性成分

[中图分类号] R242; R246.6; R277.7 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2026)16-0324-13

[doi] 10.13422/j.cnki.syfjx.20260367

[网络出版地址] <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/11.3495.r.20260410.1416.004>

[网络出版日期] 2026-04-11 15:23:35 **[增强出版附件]** 内容详见 <http://www.syfjxzz.com> 或 <http://cnki.net>



Traditional Chinese Medicine Treating Depression Through Inhibiting NLRP3 Inflammasome Pathway: A Review

CHEN Mo¹, LI Zhen¹, WANG Fanhong¹, WANG Lei¹, GUO Rongjuan², YAN Luomei³, HAO Juan^{1*}

(1. Xinjiang Huachun Biological Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Urumqi 830000, China;

2. Dongfang Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100078, China;

3. College of Pharmacy, Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830000, China)

[Abstract] Depression is one of the most burdensome mental disorders worldwide. Conventional Western medicines, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, have limitations including delayed onset of action, high relapse rate after drug withdrawal, and multiple adverse reactions. In recent years, studies have confirmed that the neuroinflammatory cascade mediated by the NOD-like receptor protein 3 (NLRP3) inflammasome is a key mechanism in the occurrence and development of depression. Its excessive activation promotes the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, leading to neuronal damage, decreased synaptic plasticity, and neuroendocrine disorders. Therefore, inhibiting excessive activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome has become an important target for researching and developing novel antidepressants. This article systematically reviewed the research progress on active components of traditional Chinese medicine, single herbs of traditional Chinese medicine, and traditional Chinese medicine compound prescriptions in improving depression by regulating the NLRP3 inflammasome pathway. It focused on analyzing their multi-modal mechanisms of action, including inhibiting NLRP3 assembly and activation to alleviate neuroinflammation, blocking caspase-1/gasdermin D (GSDMD)-mediated pyroptosis, regulating the nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2)/heme

[收稿日期] 2026-01-08

[基金项目] 新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金面上项目 (2202D01A326); 新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金青年科学基金项目 (2023D01C211)

[第一作者] 陈沫, 硕士, 中级实验师, 从事中草药提取物药理活性研究, Tel: 0991-7502680, E-mail: 506475799@qq.com

[通信作者] * 郝娟, 高级实验师, 从事分析方法开发及新药研究, Tel: 0991-3853900, E-mail: 863312511@qq.com

oxygenase-1 (HO-1) pathway to enhance antioxidant stress, reestablishing hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis homeostasis, improving monoamine neurotransmitter balance, and upregulating brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) expression. By summarizing the unique advantages of traditional Chinese medicine in regulating the NLRP3 inflammasome through multiple components and targets, this article provides a theoretical reference and scientific basis for the modernized research of traditional Chinese medicine in antidepressant therapy and the development of innovative drugs.

[Keywords] depression; NOD-like receptor protein 3 (NLRP3) inflammasome; antioxidation; neuroinflammation; traditional Chinese medicine; active components

抑郁症是一种临床上常见的精神障碍,其终生患病率高达15%,是全球范围内导致残疾的主要原因之一。在我国,抑郁症的患病率呈逐年上升趋势^[1]。抑郁症的病因复杂,涉及遗传易感性、慢性应激、社会环境及神经生物学改变等多种因素的交互作用^[2]。其临床表现包括持续的情绪低落、兴趣减退、认知功能损害及一系列躯体症状^[1]。目前,西医治疗抑郁症主要依赖于单胺类神经递质再摄取抑制剂,然而,起效延迟、停药易复发及产生各种不良反应等问题,限制了其临床疗效与应用^[2]。中医药在抑郁症的诊疗中将其归属于“郁证”范畴,认为病机核心在于肝气郁结、心神失养,多属本虚标实、虚实夹杂之证,因此治疗上注重疏肝解郁、养心安神、调理气血等整体调节方法^[3]。中药以其多成分、多靶点的特点在改善患者核心症状和减少西药不良反应方面展现出独特优势。

研究表明,抑郁症的病理机制涉及下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴功能紊乱、单胺能系统损伤、调节脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)、抗氧化应激及神经炎症反应等^[4]。近年来,靶向NOD样受体蛋白3(NLRP3)炎症小体通路,通过抑制其过度活化以阻断神经炎症级联反应,已成为抑郁症治疗的新靶点。NLRP3炎症小体的活化可驱动胱天蛋白酶-1(Caspase-1)介导的白细胞介素(IL)-1 β 和IL-18等促炎因子的成熟与释放,进而作用于神经元膜受体,激活下游凋亡相关信号,削弱神经元存活能力。炎症微环境可损害突触结构与功能,干扰突触前递质释放动力学及突触后受体的运输与敏感性,从而破坏突触可塑性与信息传递。同时炎症反应伴随氧化应激与内质网应激的加剧,导致线粒体功能障碍、蛋白质错误折叠与聚集,进而引起神经元细胞器损伤^[5]。大量研究证实,众多中药及其活性成分能够有效干预NLRP3炎症小体的组装与活化,从而发挥显著的抗抑郁效应。本文旨在系统梳理中药活性成分、单味中药及中药复方,通过调控NLRP3炎症小体通路治疗抑郁症的作用机制研究进展,以期为中医药抗抑郁的现代化研究与新药开发提供理论参考与科学依据。

1 NLRP3炎症小体信号通路概述

1.1 炎症小体的组成 NLRP3炎症小体是先天免疫系统中一种重要的多蛋白复合物,主要表达于巨噬细胞和小胶质细胞等免疫细胞中,作为介导炎症反应与细胞焦亡的核心分子平台^[10]。其结构由感受器蛋白NLRP3、衔接蛋白凋亡相关斑点样蛋白(ASC)和效应蛋白(前体)pro-Caspase-1三类核心蛋白构成^[10]。NLRP3属于NOD样受体家族,是炎症小体组装的核心分子,其结构包括位于中心的NACHT结构域、C端的富含亮氨酸重复序列及N端的Pyrin结构域

(PYD)^[11]。ASC作为连接分子,具有一个N端PYD和一个C端胱天蛋白酶募集结构域(CARD),通过PYD与NLRP3结合,再经CARD募集下游效应蛋白^[11]。pro-Caspase-1通过其CARD结构域与ASC的CARD结合,在炎症小体组装后被激活,发生自身剪切形成具有酶活性的Caspase-1,进而促进炎症因子成熟并诱导细胞焦亡,完成免疫应答过程^[12]。

1.2 NLRP3炎症小体的激活机制 NLRP3炎症小体的活化包括启动和激活2个阶段模式。启动阶段主要依赖于核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号通路。当损伤相关分子模式(DAMPs)或病原体相关分子模式(PAMPs)分别与Toll样受体(TLRs)、肿瘤坏死因子受体(TNFR)或IL-1受体1(IL-1R1)结合后,通过髓样分化因子88(MyD88)等衔接蛋白传递信号,激活NF- κ B抑制蛋白(I κ B)激酶复合物(IKK),导致I κ B降解,NF- κ B入核并启动NLRP3、pro-IL-1 β 、pro-IL-18及Caspase-11等基因的转录与表达^[10],见图1。

激活阶段则由一系列结构各异的危险信号启动,在抑郁症中常由慢性应激诱导产生。这些信号通过多条并行且相互关联的经典途径汇聚,最终触发NLRP3的寡聚化与炎症小体组装,主要包括:①离子流:细胞外三磷酸腺苷(ATP)通过激活P2X嘌呤能受体7(P2X7)及双孔钾通道2(TWIK2),引起K⁺外流与Cl⁻外排,同时伴随胞内Ca²⁺浓度升高;②溶酶体破裂:某些颗粒物或晶体被细胞吞噬后,可导致溶酶体膜破裂,释放组织蛋白酶至胞质,并引发Ca²⁺内流;③线粒体功能障碍:NLRP3激动剂导致线粒体活性氧(mtROS)大量产生,mtROS是NLRP3激活的一个重要共信号,mtROS会氧化损伤mtDNA,导致其从线粒体释放到细胞质中;④高尔基体结构与功能紊乱:多种激动剂可引起反式高尔基体网络(TGN)解聚,使其膜内侧的心磷脂暴露于胞质,并与NLRP3蛋白直接结合,驱动其定位与组装^[1,11-12]。上述信号共同促使NLRP3蛋白与衔接蛋白ASC、pro-Caspase-1组装成完整的NLRP3炎症小体复合物。活化的Caspase-1会切割消皮素D(GSDMD),其N端结构域在细胞膜上形成孔洞,引发细胞焦亡,同时将pro-IL-1 β 和pro-IL-18加工为成熟的炎性因子并释放至胞外,直接介导抑郁症中的神经炎症过程^[12]。此外,胞内脂多糖(LPS)还可通过非经典通路直接激活Caspase-4/5/11,同样能切割GSDMD诱导焦亡并放大炎症反应^[11]。

除了依赖TLR/MyD88/NF- κ B的经典途径外,还存在不依赖NF- κ B的激活模式:①核酸分子直接激活:胞质中异常出现的双链DNA(dsDNA)可通过与NLRP3直接结合或通过DNA传感器环鸟苷酸-腺苷酸合酶(cGAS)/干扰素基因刺

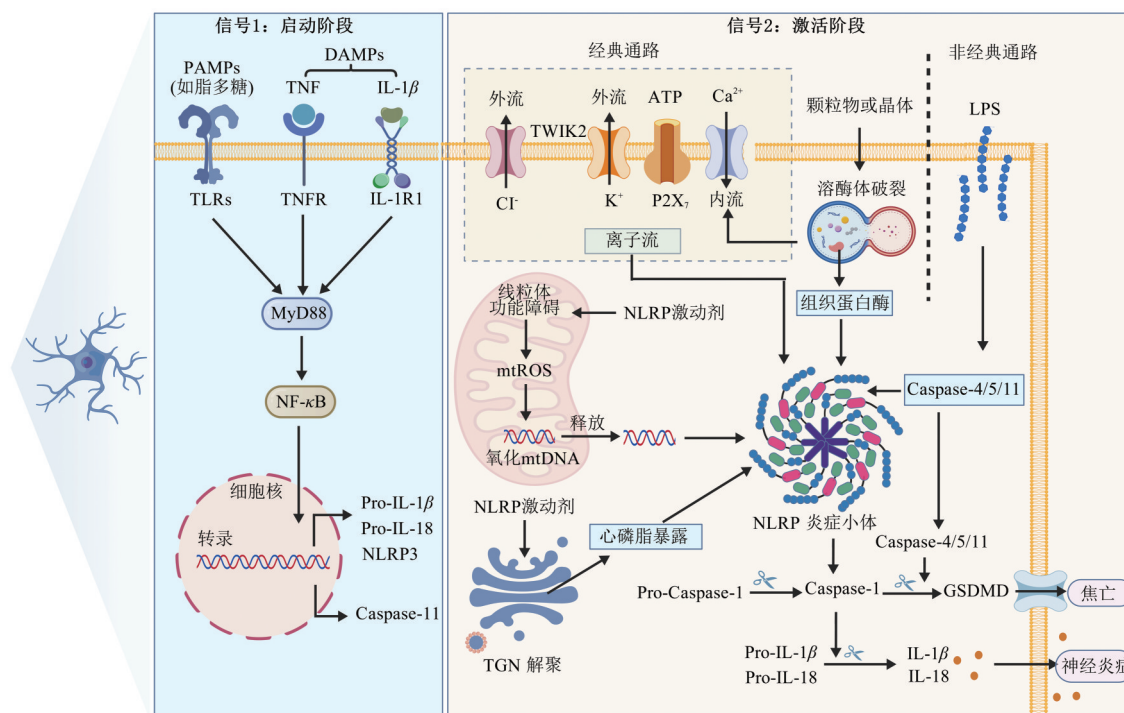


图1 NLRP3炎症小体通路示意

Fig. 1 Schematic of NLRP3 inflammasome pathway

激因子(STING)信号通路间接激活NLRP3;单链RNA(ssRNA)也可通过与NLRP3相互作用启动炎症小体组装。②代谢产物激活:细胞代谢紊乱产生的尿酸结晶、胆固醇结晶等可直接作为NLRP3激动剂,通过吞噬体破裂或膜损伤相关信号激活炎症小体;此外,高血糖状态下产生的晚期糖基化终末产物(AGEs)也可不依赖NF-κB信号通路直接激活NLRP3^[2,5,12]。

2 NLRP3炎症小体多靶点抗抑郁机制研究

2.1 抑制神经炎症 抑郁症的发生与机体炎症反应的激活密切相关。在重度抑郁症患者中,外周血及海马、前额叶皮层等关键脑区内,NLRP3炎症小体关键组分NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1及其下游促炎因子IL-1β、IL-18和肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)的表达均显著升高。其中,IL-1β作为核心促炎因子,可直接损害海马神经发生、抑制长时程增强(LTP),进而影响学习记忆功能,并诱发抑郁样行为^[13]。中枢神经系统中,小胶质细胞作为核心免疫哨兵,在感知损伤信号后被激活,并进一步促使星形胶质细胞向反应性状态转化,共同加剧神经炎症进程^[14]。活化的星形胶质细胞通过分泌补体蛋白与趋化因子,反作用于小胶质细胞,调控其迁移与活化状态,从而形成自我强化的神经炎症环路^[15]。值得注意的是,小胶质细胞的激活程度与抑郁临床症状的严重性呈正相关^[13]。在慢性不可预知温和应激(CUMS)抑郁模型中,小鼠前额叶皮质与海马区NLRP3与IL-1β的表达显著上调,而使用NLRP3抑制剂或基因敲除技术阻断该通路,能有效缓解神经炎症并改善抑郁样行为^[14]。因此抑制NLRP3炎症小体的过度激活,是控制抑郁症中神经炎症级联反应的核心环节。

2.2 抑制细胞焦亡 细胞焦亡是由Gasdermin蛋白家族介导的一种程序性细胞死亡方式,具有强烈的促炎特性,在NLRP3炎症小体介导的抑郁症神经损伤中起关键作用^[16]。当NLRP3炎症小体激活后,活化的Caspase-1一方面切割GSDMD蛋白,生成其N端片段(GSDMD-NT),该片段在细胞膜上成孔,引发细胞焦亡,同时导致包括IL-1β和IL-18前体在内的胞内促炎内容物释放,从而急剧放大神经炎症反应^[17]。研究表明,在CUMS抑郁模型动物中,抑制NLRP3/Caspase-1/GSDMD介导的焦亡通路可有效改善抑郁样行为,其机制与下调海马及前额叶皮质中NLRP3、ASC、剪切的(cleaved)Caspase-1、GSDMD-NT等关键焦亡蛋白的表达密切相关^[16,18-20]。该通路的抑制还能显著降低血清及脑组织中IL-1β、IL-18等成熟炎性因子的水平,并伴随小胶质细胞活化减少及神经元损伤的修复^[17-19]。

2.3 抗氧化应激 在抑郁症病理状态下,机体抗氧化能力显著下降,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、谷胱甘肽(GSH)等内源性抗氧化酶活性降低,而活性氧(ROS)及脂质过氧化物如丙二醛(MDA)、过氧化氢(H₂O₂)等大量积累,进而引起神经元功能障碍与突触损伤^[21]。如图2所示,过量ROS会直接激活NLRP3炎症小体以启动炎症反应,同时活化的NLRP3炎症小体又可进一步加剧线粒体功能损伤,促进更多ROS的生成,形成恶性循环^[22]。核因子E₂相关因子2(Nrf2)/血红素氧合酶-1(HO-1)信号通路是细胞应对氧化应激、炎症及其他刺激的核心防御路径之一^[23]。ROS会促使Nrf2与Kelch样环氧氯丙烷相关蛋白1(Keap1)解离并进入细胞核,Nrf2与Maf家族转录因子(Mafs)蛋白结合后启动SOD、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、HO-1、GSH等抗氧化基因的转录,其中HO-1的代谢

The diagram illustrates the HPA axis activation and its downstream effects on inflammation and cell death. At the top, a dashed box labeled "HPA轴激活" (HPA axis activation) shows the hypothalamus releasing CRH, which stimulates the pituitary to release ACTH, which in turn stimulates the adrenal cortex to release GC (glucocorticoids). Below this, a stressor (represented by a lightning bolt and the word "STRESS") acts on the brain, leading to the release of IL-1 β and IL-18, which activate Caspase-1. Simultaneously, the stressor acts on the immune system, leading to the activation of NLRP3 inflammasomes (represented by a blue circular structure). The NLRP3 inflammasome activates the NF- κ B pathway, which enters the nucleus (细胞核) to activate NF- κ B, leading to the production of IL-1 β and IL-18. The diagram also shows that GC (glucocorticoids) can inhibit the NF- κ B pathway, as indicated by a red T-bar symbol.

氧化应激

ROS

Keap1

Nrf2

降解

解离

Nrf2 降解

Nrf2

sMaP

细胞核

SOD

CAT

HO-1

GSH

HO-1

CO

胆绿素

Fe²⁺

NLRP3 炎症小体

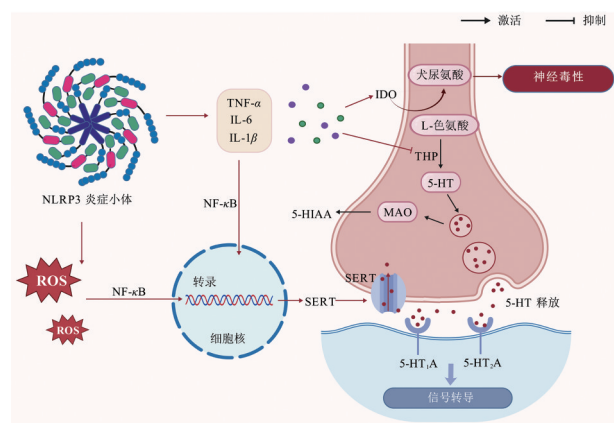
促进

抑制

质缺乏或持续下降,单胺氧化酶(MAO)活性升高会进一步加速其降解^[36-37]。NLRP3炎症小体介导的神经炎症是单胺能系统功能缺陷的关键上游诱因。其具体机制主要包括促炎因子IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 可抑制单胺递质合成限速酶色氨酸羟化酶(TPH)的活性,同时诱导吲哚胺2,3-双加氧酶(IDO)将色氨酸代谢从5-HT合成途径转向犬尿氨酸通路,不仅减少了5-HT的生成,还产生了具有神经毒性的代谢产物^[10-11]。炎症介导的氧化应激会损伤单胺能神经元,并上调5-羟色胺转运体(SERT)等递质再摄取载体的表达,加速突触间隙中单胺类递质的清除^[11]。而抑制NLRP3/NF- κ B信号通路可解除炎症因子对TPH、酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)等合成相关酶的抑制,促进5-HT、DA、NE合成;降低MAO活性,减少递质降解;下调SERT、去甲肾上腺素转运体(NET)表达,延长突触间隙递质作用时间;减少促炎因子释放,保护单胺能神经元存活^[8,38]。在CUMS等抑郁动物模型中,抑制NLRP3/NF- κ B信号通路会提升脑内5-HT、NE和DA的浓度,降低异常升高的谷氨酸(GLU)水平,并促进BDNF的表达^[8,38-39]。该保护作用与抑制Toll样受体4(TLR4)/NF- κ B/NLRP3/UCP2/TXNIP/NLRP3并调节Nrf2/HO-1/NLRP3等多条上游通路有关^[23,38,40]。见图4。

2.5 调节神经递质

抑郁症的生化核心因素是脑内5-羟色胺(5-HT)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)、多巴胺(DA)等单胺类递



注：5-HIAA, 5-羟吲哚乙酸；5-HT_{1A}, 5-羟色胺1A受体；5-HT_{2A}, 5-羟色胺2A受体

图4 NLRP3炎症小体介导的神经炎症对单胺能系统的损害机制
Fig. 4 Damage mechanism of neuroinflammation mediated by NLRP3 inflammasome on monoaminergic system

功能^[11]。在CUMS或乙醇诱导的抑郁动物模型中，抑制NLRP3不仅能够下调海马IL-1β、IL-18等炎症因子水平，还可显著上调BDNF及其受体TrkB的表达，并促进双皮质素(DCX)等神经发生标志物的增加，最终改善抑郁样行为^[23,39]。

3 中药调控NLRP3炎症小体信号通路治疗抑郁症

3.1 中药活性成分

3.1.1 黄酮类化合物 黄酮类化合物作为一类天然多酚物质，因其显著的抗炎、抗氧化及神经保护活性，在抑郁症治疗研究中备受关注^[41]。大量研究表明，黄酮类化合物能通过多靶点机制抑制NLRP3炎症小体的活化，从而改善应激诱导的抑郁样行为^[44]。XIONG等^[13]研究发现木犀草素可通过上调SIRT1，抑制NF-κB的乙酰化，阻断NF-κB介导的炎症启动，最终减少IL-1β、IL-6、IL-18、TNF-α等促炎因子分泌，发挥抗抑郁样作用。黄腐酚同样也能上调SIRT1并抑制NF-κB/NLRP3信号通路，同时增强内侧前额叶皮质突触蛋白表达，激活Nrf2/HO-1信号通路降低氧化应激^[27]。PPARγ是抑制NLRP3炎症小体的核心调控靶点。研究表明山柰酚和芹菜素可以通过调节PPARγ信号通路，促使小胶质细胞向抗炎M2表型极化，进而抑制NLRP3炎症小体组装^[28,45]。EL-MARASY等^[46]为了提高柚皮素生物利用度开发了杂化纳米粒，其纳米制剂同样可以通过激活PPARγ信号通路抑制IL-1β的活化，减轻氧化应激并恢复大脑皮质和海马区的神经递质5-HT、NE、DA水平。槲皮素通过靶向热休克蛋白90(HSP90)抑制NLRP3炎症小体活化，降低海马IL-6、IL-1β、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)和TNF-α等细胞因子水平，减轻神经炎症^[15,47]。二氢杨梅素在体外和体内均显著抑制TLR4/Akt/缺氧诱导因子-1α(HIF-1α)/NLRP3信号通路相关蛋白的表达，发挥抗炎作用，同时可调节线粒体功能，减少ROS生成，保护神经元免受氧化损伤^[48]。部分黄酮成分表现出对NLRP3炎症小体的直接调控作用。橙皮苷在改善抑郁症状的同时，能下调Caspase-1、IL-1β、IL-18及NLRP3的

表达，分子对接提示其可能与NLRP3蛋白直接结合，抑制细胞焦亡通路^[14,49]。金合欢素则通过gp78泛素连接酶/胰岛素诱导基因1蛋白(Insig-1)信号促进NLRP3的泛素化降解，抑制NLRP3炎症小体表达及炎症反应^[50]。甘草素在抑制海马NLRP3炎症小体活化的同时，还能减轻氧化应激，升高SOD活性并降低MDA含量^[24]。其他成分如刺梨苷通过协同调控PPARγ/CX3CR1/Nrf2和NF-κB/NLRP3双重信号通路，发挥抗炎、抗氧化、抗凋亡作用^[29]。黄芩苷通过抑制糖原合成酶激酶-3β(GSK-3β)/NF-κB/NLRP3信号级联显著升高其海马中双皮质素(DCX)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)和BDNF的水平，降低海马MDA水平、增加SOD水平以提升细胞存活，同时减少CUMS引发的海马细胞凋亡及Caspase-1、IL-1β等炎症因子^[51]。淫羊藿苷通过下调NLRP3、Caspase-1、ASC、IL-18、IL-6、IL-1β、TNF-α表达，发挥抗炎作用^[52]。综上，黄酮类化合物能够通过干预NLRP3炎症小体的启动与活化、调节小胶质细胞极化状态及调控上游信号通路等多重机制，系统性地抑制神经炎症反应，同时调节神经递质平衡、改善突触可塑性、保护线粒体功能，这为其在抑郁症治疗中的应用提供了坚实的理论依据。

3.1.2 萜类 萜类化合物依据化学结构可分为单萜、倍半萜、二萜等多种类型^[53]。部分萜类化合物通过激活自噬通路抑制NLRP3炎症小体，同步改善线粒体功能与神经元损伤从而改善抑郁样行为。如芍药苷可通过促进线粒体自噬恢复线粒体膜电位、减少ROS生成，下调NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1及IL-1β表达，抑制炎症小体组装，同时依赖SIRT1信号上调其表达，阻断NF-κB核转位与小胶质细胞活化，而自噬抑制剂3-甲基腺嘌呤(3-MA)或SIRT1抑制剂会显著削弱其抗抑郁功效^[54]。冬凌草甲素则在LPS诱导的小鼠与原代星形胶质细胞模型中，通过上调微管相关蛋白1轻链3Ⅱ/I(LC3Ⅱ/LC3Ⅰ)、自噬相关基因-1(Beclin-1)，下调泛素结合蛋白p62促进线粒体自噬，进而抑制NLRP3炎症小体及ROS水平^[55]。另有萜类通过特定受体或经典炎症通路调控NLRP3，重建神经免疫稳态。桃叶珊瑚苷通过促进GR核内表达，抑制NF-κB介导的炎症激活与细胞凋亡，逆转海马神经元再生障碍及轴突损伤，改善抑郁样行为^[56]。灵芝酸A则以法尼醇X受体(FXR)为核心靶点，通过FXR直接抑制前额叶皮层NLRP3炎症小体活性^[57]。梓醇作为倍半萜类成分，通过抑制TLR4/丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)/NF-κB信号通路，降低ROS、诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)、NLRP3、Caspase-1表达，同时调控氧化应激诱导的小胶质细胞M1表型极化，减少IL-1β、IL-18释放，线粒体抗氧化肽SS31可辅助下调NLRP3，提示线粒体氧化应激参与其调控过程^[25,58]。广藿香醇通过下调海马ASC、Caspase-1及IL-1β/IL-18水平，阻断小胶质细胞活化与促炎反应，同时挽救炎症抑制的神经生成，缓解抑郁样行为^[59]。紫苏醛通过调控TXNIP/硫氧还蛋白(TRX)/NLRP3信号通路，下调TXNIP、磷酸化(p)-NF-κB p65及NLRP3炎症小体相关蛋白，逆转TRX异常表达，减轻神经炎症^[60]。L-薄荷酮不仅下调海马NLRP3、Caspase-1及促炎因子IL-1β、IL-6、TNF-α，还能逆转NE、

5-HT 的浓度异常,双重调控炎症与神经递质系统^[61]。紫杉醇通过抑制 NLRP3/Caspase-1/IL-1 β 信号通路及鞘氨醇激酶 1 (Sphk1)/1-磷酸鞘氨醇(S1P)/NF- κ B 信号通路,减轻单胺类物质消耗与脂质过氧化,同时促进神经元微管稳定,保护突触结构完整性^[62]。综上,萜类化合物通过自噬激活、受体介导调控、经典炎症通路抑制等多途径靶向 NLRP3 炎症小体,同步结合抗氧化、调节神经递质与神经生成,有效缓解抑郁症的神经炎症与行为异常。

3.1.3 生物碱 生物碱是一类天然含氮有机化合物,多存在于植物中,在抗炎、神经保护等领域具有明确生物活性^[63]。小檗碱作为中药中常见的生物碱,通过双重机制靶向 NLRP3 炎症小体发挥抗抑郁作用。在 CUMS 小鼠模型中,其可通过三结构域蛋白 65(Trim65,结合位点 K285)促进 NLRP3 泛素化,限制炎症小体活性,显著下调 NLRP3、cleaved Caspase-1、ASC、GSDMD-N 及 IL-1 β /IL-18 等相关蛋白表达,减轻海马神经元损伤,敲低 Trim65 会逆转其作用,证实泛素化调控的关键地位^[19]。在 CORT 诱导的抑郁小鼠模型中,小檗碱还能抑制前额叶皮层与海马的 NLRP3 炎症小体激活,纠正外周及脑细胞因子浓度异常,同时挽救突触可塑性及神经生成损害,恢复神经元兴奋频率及树突棘数量,改善神经功能与抑郁样行为^[64]。它波宁是一种天然 LPS 抑制剂,在体内实验中,其可减少海马 CA1、CA3、齿状回尼氏小体阳性细胞损失,抑制小胶质细胞活化,在体外 BV2 细胞模型中,能降低 Caspase-1 切割水平与 IL-1 β 分泌,同时下调细胞上清及小鼠血清中 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 、IL-6 等促炎因子水平,通过抑制神经炎症发挥抗抑郁潜力^[4]。综上,生物碱主要通过泛素化调控、直接抑制等途径靶向 NLRP3 炎症小体,同步结合改善神经可塑性、减轻神经元损伤,有效缓解抑郁样行为与神经病理损伤。

3.1.4 皂苷类 皂苷类化合物根据苷元化学结构可分为三萜皂苷和甾体皂苷^[65]。人参皂苷家族通过多通路抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体,如人参皂苷 Rg₁通过抑制 NF- κ B 信号通路激活、下调 NLRP3 炎症小体表达减少 IL-1 β 释放,调节小胶质细胞表型并修复神经发生^[6,66];人参皂苷 Rb₁则针对慢性社会挫败压力应激(CSDS)小鼠,通过 SIRT1/NLRP3/Nrf2 信号通路,既下调 NLRP3、离子钙结合衔接分子 1(Iba1)及促炎因子 TNF- α 、IL-18 水平,又上调 Nrf2/HO-1 及抗氧化酶活性,同步抗炎与抗氧化^[26]。柴胡皂苷 d 以泛素化及自噬调控为核心靶向 NLRP3,在 CUMS 小鼠中,其通过 E3 泛素连接酶促进 NLRP3 的 K48 连接泛素化降解,下调炎症小体相关蛋白及促炎因子,还能通过增加自噬标志物 Beclin-1、LC3 II/LC3 I 水平抑制 NLRP3 组装,同时干预色氨酸-犬尿氨酸代谢,降低 IDO 含量,双重机制缓解抑郁^[67]。黄芪苷通过上调 PPAR γ 、增加 GSK-3 β 磷酸化,进而抑制 NF- κ B 磷酸化与 NLRP3 炎症小体激活。另有研究表明黄芪苷还可以通过 SIRT1 信号,抑制 NF- κ B 信号通路活化,下调海马 p65 与 NLRP3 表达,减少促炎因子及焦亡相关蛋白^[68-69]。远志皂苷元同样能通过下调核内 NF- κ B p65,减少 pro-IL-1 β 生成与成熟 IL-1 β 分泌,同时上调 BDNF、神经营养因子-3(NT-3)等神

经营养因子,改善行为异常与神经功能^[70]。综上,皂苷类化合物主要通过泛素化、自噬、受体调控等多途径靶向 NLRP3 炎症小体,同步结合神经发生修复、代谢干预,有效缓解抑郁样行为。

3.1.5 多酚类 多酚类化合物通过多途径调控 NLRP3 炎症小体,从而抑制神经炎症反应发挥抗抑郁作用。如红景天苷通过抑制 P2X7/NF- κ B/NLRP3 信号通路,下调 NLRP3、cleaved Caspase-1、IL-1 β 、IL-18 及切割的 GSDMD 等焦亡相关蛋白表达,有效抑制细胞焦亡过程^[16]。厚朴酚通过调节 Nrf2/HO-1/NLRP3 信号通路,促进 Nrf2 核易位、抑制其泛素化,上调 HO-1 表达以降低 ROS 浓度,下调 NLRP3、Caspase-1 p20 及 IL-1 β ,减少 TNF- α 、IL-6 等促炎因子,同时促进 IL-4、IL-10 等抗炎因子及 M2 小胶质细胞标志物表达,诱导小胶质细胞从促炎 M1 表型向抗炎 M2 表型极化^[71]。姜黄素通过下调 IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 的 mRNA 表达,阻断 NF- κ B 及嘌呤能离子通道型受体 P2X7(P2X7R)/NLRP3 炎症小体轴激活,减少 pro-IL-1 β 向成熟 IL-1 β 转化,另外,还能通过改善色氨酸-犬尿氨酸代谢异常,抑制 IDO 激活,降低犬尿氨酸/色氨酸比值,双重调控缓解抑郁状态^[7]。在调控自噬与代谢方面,(-)-表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯通过抑制哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路恢复自噬功能,调节自噬标志物 Beclin-1、LC3、p62 表达,减少凋亡标志物 B 细胞淋巴瘤-2(Bcl-2)相关 X 蛋白(Bax)、Bcl-2 异常,同时抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体活化,减少下游炎症因子释放^[72]。另有研究证实,多酚类化合物能够阻止应激诱导的 IL-1 β 和晚期糖基化终末产物受体(RAGE)mRNA 上调,抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体启动,进而预防小胶质细胞持续活化^[73]。综上,多酚类化合物通过焦亡阻断、小胶质细胞极化调控、自噬调控等多样化途径靶向 NLRP3 炎症小体,同步结合改善突触可塑性、神经营养及代谢平衡,有效缓解抑郁症相关病理损伤与行为异常。

3.1.6 其他 除上述类别外,多种结构独特的天然产物也显示出通过调控 NLRP3 炎症小体有效改善不同模型的抑郁样行为,为抗抑郁研究提供了多样化的天然活性物质选择。金丝桃素针对产后抑郁症(PPD)大鼠模型,可以显著下调下丘脑 NLRP3、Caspase-1 蛋白表达,降低血清 IL-6、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 等促炎因子水平,抑制神经炎症。另外还能逆转 GC 代谢异常,降低 CORT 水平、恢复 11 β -羟基类固醇脱氢酶 2(11 β -HSD2)活性,并增加雌激素受体(ER)表达,其抗 PPD 效果可媲美氟西汀^[33]。鹿茸肽通过激活腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)/SIRT1 信号通路,进而抑制 NF- κ B/NLRP3 介导的细胞焦亡,上调 p-AMPK、SIRT1 表达,同时下调乙酰化(Ac)-NF- κ B、NLRP3、Ac-Caspase-1 及焦亡相关蛋白 GSDMD-N、cleaved IL-1 β 、cleaved IL-18,该作用在 SIRT1 或 AMPK 被抑制时显著减弱^[74]。反式肉桂醛通过抑制 TLR4/NF- κ B/NLRP3 信号通路,下调前额叶皮层和海马中 TLR4、NF- κ B、p-p65 的表达,同时降低 NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1 及其下游炎症因子 IL-1 β 、IL-18 的水平^[75]。藏红花素则通过抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体组装及其下游炎症因子释放,调控小胶

质细胞极化,降低M1标志物分化簇16/分化簇32(CD16/32)、升高M2标志物分化簇206(CD206),同时减少BV-2细胞内ROS产生,发挥抗氧化效应^[76]。这些结构各异的天然产物通过不同的分子途径汇聚于NLRP3炎症小体抑制这一共同靶点,丰富了抑郁症治疗的药物选择。中药活性成分调控NLRP3炎症小体通路治疗抑郁症的作用机制见增强出版附加材料。

3.2 单味中药 单味中药在抑郁症治疗研究中日益受到重视,尤其是其通过调控NLRP3炎症小体介导的神经炎症发挥抗抑郁作用。多种单味中药及其活性组分通过不同信号通路抑制NLRP3炎症小体的活化,展现出多靶点的治疗特点。其中,部分中药可直接抑制NLRP3/ASC/Caspase-1核心轴。芍药多糖能改善CUMS小鼠抑郁行为,下调结肠NLRP3、ASC及IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 等促炎因子水平,同时调节肠道菌群与5-HT水平^[77]。金银花多糖通过降低海马NLRP3、IL-1 β 表达,减轻神经元损伤^[78]。菟丝子及其总黄酮不仅能提升小鼠糖水偏好率、缩短不动时间,通过下调海马NLRP3信号通路或调控UCP2/TXNIP间接抑制炎症,修复神经元,还可调节脑内5-HT、DA等神经递质含量,上调BDNF表达,促进海马神经发生^[39-40]。荆芥挥发油则能减少血清IL-1 β ,抑制NLRP3与细胞焦亡标志物N-GSDMD,增加海马尼氏小体^[17]。

部分中药通过协同调控抗氧化与抗炎通路发挥作用。如大株红景天注射液通过激活Nrf2/HO-1信号通路增强抗氧化能力,同时抑制NLRP3炎症小体及其下游炎症因子IL-1 β 、IL-18的表达,减轻乙醇诱导的小鼠神经损伤与抑郁症状,同时恢复BDNF、髓鞘碱性蛋白(MBP)、DA、5-HT水平,改善髓鞘完整性与神经递质平衡^[23]。黄精多糖则通过调控氧化应激-钙蛋白酶-1(Calpain-1)/NLRP3信号轴,下调钙蛋白酶1、NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1等蛋白表达,同时上调Nrf2、HO-1水平,实现抗氧化与抗炎的协同效应,改善LPS及CUMS诱导的抑郁行为^[79]。

还有些中药协同NF- κ B信号通路直接抑制NLRP3炎症小体组装。如茯苓多糖通过抑制NF- κ B和NLRP3信号通路,下调NLRP3、ASC、cleaved Caspase-1表达,并促进小胶质细胞向M2表型极化,升高BDNF、5-HT、DA、NE水平,改善CUMS与LPS诱导的抑郁行为^[8,80]。红花提取物通过抑制TLR4/NF- κ B/NLRP3信号通路,下调TLR4、p-p38 MAPK、p-NF- κ B、NLRP3、Caspase-1等关键信号分子,升高5-HT、NE含量,同时可促进血管新生,改善脑血流灌注^[38]。远志水提取物通过抑制NF- κ B与NLRP3信号通路,下调血清TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6及海马p-NF- κ B p65、iNOS、环氧合酶-2(COX-2)、ASC、Caspase-1表达,减少齿状回Iba-1⁺小胶质细胞,改善抑郁样行为。雪菊有效部位也通过下调NF- κ B与NLRP3,降低促炎因子水平,同时调节5-HT代谢、拮抗HPA轴亢进,减轻氧化应激,修复海马神经元,缓解抑郁^[34,81]。

其他中药通过独特机制干预NLRP3炎症小体活化。如当归通过调控酸性鞘磷脂酶(ASM)/神经酰胺(Cer)/NLRP3信号通路,抑制NLRP3炎症小体活化及炎症因子释放^[82]。

银杏蜜环口服溶液靶向P2RX7/NLRP3信号通路修复海马神经元^[83]。金香血藤饮通过调控NIP3样蛋白X(NIX)/帕金森蛋白(Parkin)信号通路促进线粒体自噬,进而抑制NLRP3炎症小体激活^[84]。巴戟天低聚糖通过抑制I κ B/NF- κ B p65信号通路进而抑制小胶质细胞NLRP3炎症小体活化减轻卒中后抑郁^[9]。综上,单味中药通过调控Nrf2/HO-1/NLRP3、TLR4/NF- κ B/NLRP3、UCP2/TXNIP/NLRP3等多重信号通路,抑制NLRP3炎症小体的活化,减轻神经炎症反应,同时调节肠道菌群、神经递质、神经营养因子、HPA轴功能等多重活性,在抑郁症治疗中展现出多成分、多靶点的优势,具有重要的研发价值。单味中药调控NLRP3炎症小体通路治疗抑郁症的作用机制见增强出版附加材料。

3.3 中药复方与中成药 中药复方在抑郁症治疗中通过多成分、多靶点、多途径调控NLRP3炎症小体。大量研究表明,经典方剂及其改良方能够通过干预“菌群-肠-脑”轴,调节肠道菌群及其代谢产物,进而抑制NLRP3炎症小体活化^[10]。逍遥散在多个研究中被证实可通过调节肠道菌群(增加乳酸杆菌、减少拟杆菌等)及代谢物、保护肠道与血脑屏障完整性、降低LPS水平,进而抑制P2X7R/NLRP3和TLR4/NLRP3信号通路,下调结肠与海马的NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1表达,改善卒中后抑郁和CUMS诱导的抑郁样行为^[3,85-88]。疏肝和胃汤则通过改善盲肠菌群多样性、降低血清及盲肠黏膜中NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1、IL-1 β 、IL-18的过度表达,抑制TLR4/NF- κ B信号级联激活,减轻盲肠黏膜损伤^[89]。DU等^[90]研究表明,酸枣仁汤通过抑制TLR4/NF- κ B/NLRP3炎症信号通路,同步调节肠道菌群失衡、修复海马与结肠组织病理学损伤。在PSD大鼠模型中,百事乐加味方通过P2X7R/NLRP3通路调节脑-肠轴炎症反应,降低海马和前额叶皮层中P2X7R表达,减少血清IL-1 β 水平,同时调节血清胃动素和肠组织神经肽Y,发挥抗抑郁作用^[91]。

部分复方直接作用于NLRP3炎症小体的组装与活化过程。加味丹栀逍遥散通过上调E3泛素连接酶TRIM31表达,促进TRIM31与NLRP3共定位,通过泛素-蛋白酶体途径加速NLRP3降解,减少前额叶外皮神经元损伤及神经炎症^[92]。复方高滋斑片在CUMS抑郁模型中可改善行为学指标,其机制为抑制海马NLRP3炎症小体,显著下调ASC、Caspase-1、IL-1 β 表达,同时可保护海马CA1区神经元,促进神经递质平衡^[93]。颐脑解郁方通过抑制海马和前额叶皮质中NLRP3炎症小体的激活,降低NLRP3 mRNA和蛋白表达,并减少下游焦亡关键蛋白GSDMD的表达,从而降低血清IL-1 β 、 γ 干扰素(IFN- γ)等炎症因子水平^[94]。醒脑解郁胶囊通过调控线粒体动力相关蛋白1(Drp1)/ROS/NLRP3轴,降低海马p-Drp1、NLRP3蛋白表达及炎症因子水平,改善线粒体损伤,体外减少LPS诱导的BV2细胞ROS含量、p-Drp1与NLRP3蛋白表达及炎症因子mRNA水平,从而减缓小胶质细胞炎症^[95]。四逆散通过抑制NLRP3炎症小体信号通路,降低海马NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1蛋白表达,同时下调Bax、Iba1、CD68,上调Bcl-2,从而改善神经元损伤,发挥抗抑郁作用^[96]。麝香保心丸可改善心肌梗死合并抑郁大鼠心

脏功能及抑郁样行为,主要通过降低血清及海马中IL-1 β 、IL-18、TNF- α 等炎症因子水平,同时下调海马内NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1、GSDMD的表达,抑制焦亡过程^[97]。

多个复方通过干预NLRP3炎症小体的上游信号分子发挥作用。柴胡龙骨牡蛎汤以剂量依赖性抑制NF- κ B/NLRP3信号通路,减少小胶质细胞M1型极化与神经元焦亡,高剂量效果接近氟西汀^[98-99]。健脑丸、强志方通过下调NF- κ B/NLRP3炎症信号通路,降低促炎因子IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α mRNA及蛋白水平^[35,100-101]。另健脑丸还能通过调节HPA轴,降低CRH、ACTH、CORT表达,抑制NF- κ B抑制蛋白 α (I κ B α)磷酸化降解,同时上调Bcl-2,从而发挥抗抑郁作用^[35]。六味抗抑郁汤则靶向TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B/NLRP3信号通路,降低血清及海马中炎症介质iNOS、NO、COX-2、前列腺素E₂ (PGE₂)与炎症因子TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-18、IL-6、IFN- γ 表达,降低海马炎症介质,修复神经元损伤^[102]。

另有复方通过靶向特定分子或轴调控NLRP3。麻黄附子细辛汤通过调节NLRP3炎症小体和促进神经发生,逆转LPS诱导的小鼠抑郁样行为,抗炎上能降低海马IL-1 β 表达,逆转LPS升高的海马NLRP3、裂解Caspase-1 p20、ASC、TXNIP水平,促神经发生上可增加海马DCX、BDNF、TrkB水平^[103]。吴茱萸汤通过降低海马P2X7R表达,间接抑制NLRP3活化,缓解CUMS模型的快感缺失与学习记忆损伤^[104]。益气化痰方可降低CUMS小鼠海马中NLRP3、ASC、Caspase-1、IL-1 β 、补体3(C3)、TNF- α 、IL-1 α 、补体1q亚基A链(C1qA)mRNA表达,升高突触相关蛋白突触素(SYP)、突触后密度蛋白-95(PSD-95)水平,增加海马树突分支及棘密度,通过抑制小胶质细胞NLRP3炎症小体与A1型星形胶质细胞激活,改善突触功能障碍^[105]。综上,中药复方通过多重机制系统性地抑制NLRP3炎症小体介导的神经炎症反应,同时整合调节“菌群-肠-脑”轴、神经递质、HPA轴、突触功能等多个方面,体现了中药复方多成分、多靶点、整体调节的优势,为抑郁症的治疗提供了更多选择。中药复方/中成药调控NLRP3炎症小体通路治疗抑郁症的作用机制见增强出版附加材料。

4 小结与展望

抑郁症是一种常见的精神障碍,其发病机制复杂,涉及神经炎症、氧化应激、HPA轴紊乱及神经递质失衡等多个方面。近年来,NLRP3炎症小体介导的神经炎症被证实是抑郁症发生发展的关键机制之一。中医药在抑郁症治疗中展现出多成分、多靶点、整体调节的独特优势,特别是在调控NLRP3炎症小体通路方面。研究表明,中药活性成分(如黄酮类、萜类、生物碱、皂苷类、多酚类等)、单味中药及中药复方通过抑制NLRP3炎症小体的活化,减轻神经炎症、抑制细胞焦亡、调节氧化应激、重建HPA轴稳态、改善神经递质平衡并促进神经营养因子表达,从而发挥抗抑郁作用。这为中医药在抑郁症治疗中的现代化研究和新药开发提供了重要的理论依据和科学支持。

尽管中医药在调控NLRP3炎症小体通路治疗抑郁症方面取得了显著进展,但仍存在一些不足。目前研究多集中于

动物模型和体外实验,临床研究仍以小样本为主,缺乏大样本、多中心、随机对照试验(RCT)。此外,中药复方成分复杂,其不良反应、药物相互作用及长期用药安全性仍需系统评估。在个体化治疗日益重要的背景下,如何根据患者证型与体质差异,合理选用中药并优化治疗方案,是未来临床研究的重要方向。尽管大量研究证实中药可通过调控NLRP3炎症小体发挥抗抑郁作用,但其具体分子机制尚未完全阐明。未来应进一步探索中药成分与NLRP3通路的精细互作机制,包括NLRP3炎症小体与其他信号通路(如NF- κ B、Nrf2/HO-1、自噬、泛素化等)的交叉调控,以及其在神经免疫、肠道菌群-脑轴等系统中的作用,从而为中医药抗抑郁提供更深入的机制解释和靶点支持。

[利益冲突] 本研究保持学术独立性,与企业不存在干预性关联;本文不存在任何利益冲突。

[参考文献]

- [1] JAHROMI G G, RAZI S, REZAEI N. NLRP3 inflammatory pathway: Can we unlock depression? [J]. Brain Res, 2024, 1822:148644.
- [2] HAN Q, LI W, CHEN P, et al. Microglial NLRP3 inflammasome-mediated neuroinflammation and therapeutic strategies in depression[J]. Neural Regen Res, 2024, 19(9): 1890-1898.
- [3] 陈晨,余睿,薛志,等. 逍遥散通过调控大鼠大脑皮质NLRP3信号通路改善抑郁样行为[J]. 中医药科学:英文, 2020,7(3):265-273.
CHEN C, YU R, XUE Z, et al. Xiaoyaosan improves depressive-like behaviors by regulating the NLRP3 signaling pathway in the rat cerebral cortex[J]. J Tradit Chin Med Sci, 2020,7(3):265-273.
- [4] SHI Y, HU Y, GAN Y, et al. Tabersonine ameliorates depressive-like behavior by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation in a mouse model[J]. Neuropharmacol, 2025, 273: 110432.
- [5] ZHOU F, TIAN Y, LIAO W, et al. Mif-mediated NLRP3 inflammasome-dependent pyroptosis in spinal neurons and microglial polarization facilitate neuropathic pain progression [J]. Anesth Res Pract, 2025, 2025(1):6624776.
- [6] HE H, XIE X F, KANG X X, et al. Ginsenoside Rg₁ ameliorates depressive-like behavior by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation in mice exposed to chronic stress [J]. Eur J Pharmacol, 2023, 960:176120.
- [7] ZHANG W, GUO Y, HAN W, et al. Curcumin relieves depressive-like behaviors via inhibition of the NLRP3 inflammasome and kynurenine pathway in rats suffering from chronic unpredictable mild stress[J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2019,67:138-144.
- [8] 陈科志,陈帅,任建宇,等. 茯苓酸性多糖的抗抑郁作用及其对神经递质和NLRP3通路的调控[J]. 中国中药杂志, 2021,46(19):5088-5095.
CHEN K Z, CHEN S, REN J Y, et al. Antidepressant effect of

- acidic polysaccharides from *Poria* and their regulation of neurotransmitters and NLRP3 pathway [J]. *China J Chin Mater Med*, 2021, 46(19):5088-5095.
- [9] LI Z, XU H, XU Y, et al. *Morinda officinalis* oligosaccharides alleviate depressive-like behaviors in post-stroke rats via suppressing NLRP3 inflammasome to inhibit hippocampal inflammation [J]. *CNS Neurosci Ther*, 2021, 27(12):1570-1586.
- [10] KOUBA B R, GIL-MOHAPEL J, RODRIGUES A L. NLRP3 inflammasome: From pathophysiology to therapeutic target in major depressive disorder [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2022, 24(1):133.
- [11] ROY S, ANSARI M A, CHOUDHARY K, et al. NLRP3 inflammasome in depression: A review [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2023, 117:109916.
- [12] LI D X, WANG C N, WANG Y, et al. NLRP3 inflammasome-dependent pyroptosis and apoptosis in hippocampus neurons mediates depressive-like behavior in diabetic mice [J]. *Behav Brain Res*, 2020, 391:112684.
- [13] XIONG F, LV X. Luteolin reversed anxiety and depressive-like behavior via modulation of the NF- κ B/NLRP3 inflammasome axis in the hippocampus of rats subjected to sleep deprivation [J]. *Iran J Basic Med Sci*, 2024, 27(8):1050-1058.
- [14] XIE L, GU Z, LIU H, et al. The anti-depressive effects of hesperidin and the relative mechanisms based on the NLRP3 inflammatory signaling pathway [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2020, 11:1251.
- [15] ADEOLUWA O A, OLAYINKA J N, ADEOLUWA G O, et al. Quercetin abrogates lipopolysaccharide-induced depressive-like symptoms by inhibiting neuroinflammation via microglial NLRP3/NF κ B/iNOS signaling pathway [J]. *Behav Brain Res*, 2023, 450:114503.
- [16] CHAI Y, CAI Y, FU Y, et al. Salidroside ameliorates depression by suppressing NLRP3-mediated pyroptosis via P2X7/NF- κ B/NLRP3 signaling pathway [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2022, 13:812362.
- [17] 秦甜甜, 黄如杨, 谢红潇, 等. 基于NLRP3/细胞焦亡通路研究荆芥挥发油的抗抑郁作用及作用机制 [J]. *中草药*, 2023, 54(12):3878-3886.
- QIN T T, HUANG R Y, XIE H X, et al. Study on antidepressant effect and mechanism of volatile oil from *Schizonepeta tenuifolia* based on NLRP3/pyroptosis pathway [J]. *Chin Tradit Herb Drugs*, 2023, 54(12):3878-3886.
- [18] 刘安澜. 柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤调控NF- κ B/NLRP3通路减轻炎症与神经元焦亡的抗抑郁机制研究 [D]. 南京: 南京中医药大学, 2024.
- LIU A L. Study on antidepressant mechanism of Chaihu Longgu Muli decoction in reducing inflammation and neuronal pyroptosis by regulating NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, 2024.
- [19] YANG L, HUANG Y, CHEN F, et al. Berberine attenuates depression-like behavior by modulating the hippocampal NLRP3 ubiquitination signaling pathway through Trim65 [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2023, 123:110808.
- [20] WANG X, SU L, LIU S, et al. Paeoniflorin inhibits the activation of microglia and alleviates depressive behavior by regulating SIRT1-NF- κ B-NLRP3/pyroptosis pathway [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2024, 25(23):12543.
- [21] JANG J Y, KIM J M, LEE J S, et al. Oxidative stress and risk of dementia in older patients with depression: A longitudinal cohort study using plasma biomarkers [J]. *Medicina*, 2025, 61(1):108.
- [22] MICHEL T M, PÜLSCHEN D, THOME J. The role of oxidative stress in depressive disorders [J]. *Curr Pharm Des*, 2012, 18(36):5890-5899.
- [23] SUN D, LI X, XU S, et al. Dazhu Hongjingtian injection attenuated alcohol-induced depressive symptoms by inhibiting hippocampus oxidative stress and inflammation through Nrf2/HO-1/NLRP3 signaling pathway [J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 2024, 334:118564.
- [24] LIU C, YUAN D, ZHANG C, et al. Liquiritin alleviates depression-like behavior in CUMS mice by inhibiting oxidative stress and NLRP3 inflammasome in hippocampus [J]. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*, 2022, 2022:7558825.
- [25] WANG Y, WU H, ZHANG S, et al. Catalpol ameliorates depressive-like behaviors in CUMS mice via oxidative stress-mediated NLRP3 inflammasome and neuroinflammation [J]. *Transl Psychiatry*, 2021, 11(1):353.
- [26] JIANG N, ZHANG Y, YAO C, et al. Ginsenosides Rb₁ attenuates chronic social defeat stress-induced depressive behavior via regulation of SIRT1-NLRP3/Nrf2 pathways [J]. *Fron Nutr*, 2022, 9:868833.
- [27] LIN G, ZHANG Y, QIN J, et al. Xanthohumol relieves stress-induced depressive-like behaviors through the Sirt1/NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway [J]. *Psychopharmacology*, 2025, 242(11):2579-2590.
- [28] LI R, WANG X, QIN T, et al. Apigenin ameliorates chronic mild stress-induced depressive behavior by inhibiting interleukin-1 β production and NLRP3 inflammasome activation in the rat brain [J]. *Behav Brain Res*, 2016, 296:318-325.
- [29] HUANG M, CHEN F, ZHOU L, et al. The antidepressant effects of kaji-ichigoside F1 via activating PPAR- γ /CX3CR1/Nrf2 signaling and suppressing NF- κ B/NLRP3 signaling pathways [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2025, 16:1569888.
- [30] DING Y, WEI Z, YAN H, GUO W. Efficacy of treatments targeting hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal systems for major depressive disorder: A Meta-analysis [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2021, 10:732157.
- [31] FENG X, ZHAO Y, YANG T, et al. Glucocorticoid-driven NLRP3 inflammasome activation in hippocampal microglia mediates chronic stress-induced depressive-like behaviors [J].

- Front Mol Neurosci, 2019, 12: 210.
- [32] HAN Y M, KIM M S, JO J, et al. Decoding the temporal nature of brain GR activity in the NF- κ B signal transition leading to depressive-like behavior[J]. Mol Psychiatry, 2021, 26(9): 5087-5096.
- [33] ZHAI X, CHEN Y, HAN X, et al. The protective effect of hypericin on postpartum depression rat model by inhibiting the NLRP3 inflammasome activation and regulating glucocorticoid metabolism [J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2022, 105: 108560.
- [34] 马瑞. 基于NLRP3炎症小体和NF- κ B信号通路探究雪菊抗抑郁作用机制[D]. 乌鲁木齐: 新疆农业大学, 2023.
- MA R. Study on antidepressant mechanism of Coreopsis tinctoria based on NLRP3 inflammasome and NF- κ B signaling pathway [D]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Agricultural University, 2023.
- [35] PAN J, LIU J, FAN Q, et al. Jiannao Pills alleviate depression-like behavior in chronic unpredictable mild stress-induced mice through NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway[J]. Front Pharmacol, 2025, 16: 1606445.
- [36] HENN F A, VOLLMEYER B. Neurogenesis and depression: Etiology or epiphenomenon[J]. Biol Psychiatry, 2004, 56(3): 146-150.
- [37] ROBERT S, VAISHALI T, RIDA G, et al. Revisiting monoamine oxidase inhibitors for the treatment of depressive disorders: A systematic review and network meta-analysis[J]. J Affect Disord, 2021, 282(1): 1153-1160.
- [38] CHEN H, MA Y, CHEN M, et al. Safflower extract improves depression in mice by inhibiting the TLR4-NLRP3 inflammation signaling pathway[J]. Ann Palliat Med, 2021, 10(7): 8015023-8018023.
- [39] 宋安东, 付慧玲, 袁博, 等. 菟丝子干预慢性应激抑郁模型小鼠NLRP3炎症小体的变化[J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2026, 30(10): 2440-2448.
- SONG A D, FU H L, YUAN B, et al. Effect of Cuscutae Semen on NLRP3 inflammasome in chronic stress depression model mice[J]. Chin J Tissue Eng Res, 2026, 30(10): 2440-2448.
- [40] 宋安东, 李国花, 袁博, 等. 基于UCP2/TXNIP/NLRP3通路探讨菟丝子总黄酮对CUMS小鼠抗抑郁的作用机制[J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 2025, 31(21): 109-119.
- SONG A D, LI G H, YUAN B, et al. Mechanism of total flavonoids from Cuscutae Semen in antidepressant effect on CUMS mice based on UCP2/TXNIP/NLRP3 pathway [J]. Chin J Exp Formul Med, 2025, 31(21): 109-119.
- [41] MERABTINE T, TARHINI Z, PREUX M P, et al. Effects of antidepressant and antipsychotic medication on peripheral brain-derived neurotrophic factor concentration: Systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Psychiatry Res, 2024, 337(1): 115946.
- [42] PATIL S, CHAUDHARY H, SHAH U. Pinoresinol diglucoside mitigates streptozotocin-induced cognitive decline in rats by regulating neurotransmitters, apoptosis and cytokines- NF- κ B/ BDNF/ CREB/ Caspase-3 pathway: Molecular docking study[J]. Learn Motiv, 2026, 93: 102242.
- [43] TAN L, LI J, SUN D, et al. TLR4 as a therapeutic target: Antidepressant mechanism of saikosaponin A in regulating the NF- κ B/BDNF axis and mitigating oxidative stress and inflammation *in vivo* and *in vitro* [J]. Front Pharmacol, 2025, 16: 1585290.
- [44] PASINETTI G. Flavonoids ameliorate stress-induced depression by preventing NLRP3 inflammasome priming[J]. Curr Dev Nutr, 2020, 4(S2): 47-57.
- [45] SU P, LIU L, GONG Y, et al. Kaempferol improves depression-like behaviors through shifting microglia polarization and suppressing NLRP3 via tilting the balance of PPAR γ and STAT1 signaling [J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2024, 143(Pt 3): 113538.
- [46] EL-MARASY S A, ABOUSAMRA M M, MOUSTAFA P E, et al. Anti-depressant effect of Naringenin-loaded hybridized nanoparticles in diabetic rats via PPAR γ /NLRP3 pathway[J]. Sci Rep, 2024, 14(1): 13559.
- [47] DU L, FAN X, YANG Y, et al. Quercetin ameliorates cognitive impairment in depression by targeting HSP90 to inhibit NLRP3 inflammasome activation[J]. Mol Neurobiol, 2024, 61(9): 6628-6641.
- [48] WEI Y, HU Y, QI K, et al. Dihydromyricetin improves LPS-induced sickness and depressive-like behaviors in mice by inhibiting the TLR4/Akt/HIF1 α /NLRP3 pathway [J]. Behav Brain Res, 2022, 423: 113775.
- [49] CAO H, YANG D, NIE K, et al. Hesperidin may improve depressive symptoms by binding NLRP3 and influencing the pyroptosis pathway in a rat model[J]. Eur J Pharmacol, 2023, 952: 175670.
- [50] XIE M, WANG H, PENG J, et al. Acacetin protects against depression-associated dry eye disease by regulating ubiquitination of NLRP3 through GP78 signal [J]. Front Pharmacol, 2022, 13: 984475.
- [51] ZENG M J, ZHOU L P, LI Y Q, et al. Baicalin exerts neuroprotective effects via inhibiting activation of GSK3 β /NF- κ B/NLRP3 signal pathway in a rat model of depression [J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2018, 64: 175-182.
- [52] 赵伟, 程春雪, 赵悦, 等. 基于NLRP3炎症小体探讨淫羊藿苷的抗抑郁作用[J]. 中国医院药学杂志, 2025, 45(5): 569-575.
- ZHAO W, CHENG C X, ZHAO Y, et al. Study on antidepressant effect of icariin based on NLRP3 inflammasome [J]. Chin Hosp Pharm J, 2025, 45(5): 569-575.
- [53] 胡红军, 张岩, 蒋翔锐. 单萜类化合物抗抑郁作用及其机制的研究进展[J]. 中南药学, 2024, 22(12): 3328-3335.
- HU H J, ZHANG Y, JIANG X R. Research progress on antidepressant effect and mechanism of monoterpenoids [J]. Cent South Pharm, 2024, 22(12): 3328-3335.

- [54] SU L L, GUO P L, GUO S J, et al. Paeoniflorin alleviates depression by inhibiting the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome via promoting mitochondrial autophagy [J]. *Chin J Nat Med*, 2024, 22(6): 515-529.
- [55] LI C, ZHU Y, WU Y, et al. Oridonin alleviates LPS-induced depression by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome via activation of autophagy [J]. *Front Med*, 2022, 8: 813047.
- [56] LIU P, SONG S, YANG P, et al. Aucubin improves chronic unpredictable mild stress-induced depressive behavior in mice via the GR/NF- κ B/NLRP3 axis [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2023, 123: 110677.
- [57] BAO H, LI H, JIA Y, et al. Ganoderic acid A exerted antidepressant-like action through FXR modulated NLRP3 inflammasome and synaptic activity [J]. *Biochem Pharmacol*, 2021, 188: 114561.
- [58] LIANG X, ZHAO Y, XU T, et al. Catalpol alleviates depression by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome via TLR4/MAPK/NF- κ B pathway [J]. *Iran J Public Health*, 2023, 52(4): 722.
- [59] HE H, XIE X F, ZHANG J Q, et al. Patchouli alcohol ameliorates depression-like behaviors through inhibiting NLRP3-mediated neuroinflammation in male stress-exposed mice [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2023, 326: 120-131.
- [60] SONG Y, SUN R, JI Z, et al. Perilla aldehyde attenuates CUMS-induced depressive-like behaviors via regulating TXNIP/TRX/NLRP3 pathway in rats [J]. *Life Sci*, 2018, 206: 117-124.
- [61] XUE J, LI H, DENG X, et al. L-Menthone confers antidepressant-like effects in an unpredictable chronic mild stress mouse model via NLRP3 inflammasome-mediated inflammatory cytokines and central neurotransmitters [J]. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*, 2015, 134: 42-48.
- [62] ELZAITONY A S, AL-NAJJAR A H, GOMAA A A, et al. Repositioning of low dose paclitaxel against depressive-like behavior and neuroinflammation induced by lipopolysaccharide in rats: Crosstalk between NLRP3/Caspase-1/IL-1 β and Sphk1/S1P/NF- κ B signaling pathways [J]. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol*, 2024, 490: 117043.
- [63] 杨仕琦, 杨媛, 陈新利, 等. 药用植物成分抗抑郁药理作用研究进展 [J]. *中华中医药杂志*, 2025, 40(2): 780-783.
- YANG S Q, YANG Y, CHEN X L, et al. Research progress on antidepressant pharmacological effects of medicinal plant components [J]. *China J Tradit Chin Med Pharm*, 2025, 40(2): 780-783.
- [64] QIN Z, SHI D D, LI W, et al. Berberine ameliorates depression-like behaviors in mice via inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome-mediated neuroinflammation and preventing neuroplasticity disruption [J]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2023, 20(1): 54.
- [65] 张格, 吴民民, 朱路文. 中药皂苷抗抑郁机制研究进展 [J]. *中国医药导刊*, 2024, 26(11): 1115-1120.
- ZHANG G, WU M M, ZHU L W. Research progress on antidepressant mechanism of Chinese medicine saponins [J]. *Chin J Med Guide*, 2024, 26(11): 1115-1120.
- [66] ZHANG Y Q, WANG X B, XUE R R, et al. Ginsenoside Rg₁ attenuates chronic unpredictable mild stress-induced depressive-like effect via regulating NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway in rats [J]. *Neuroreport*, 2019, 30(13): 893-900.
- [67] GAO T, WANG T, WU L, et al. Saikosaponin-d alleviates depression by promoting NLRP3 ubiquitination and inhibiting inflammasome activation [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2024, 127: 111324.
- [68] SONG M, RUAN J, ZHANG R, et al. Astragaloside IV ameliorates neuroinflammation-induced depressive-like behaviors in mice via the PPAR γ /NF- κ B/NLRP3 inflammasome axis [J]. *Acta Pharmacol Sin*, 2018, 39(10): 1559-1570.
- [69] TONG Y, FU H L, XIA C, et al. Astragalin exerted antidepressant-like action through SIRT1 signaling modulated NLRP3 inflammasome deactivation [J]. *ACS Chem Neurosci*, 2020, 11(10): 1495-1503.
- [70] LI H, LIN S, QIN T, et al. Senegenin exerts anti-depression effect in mice induced by chronic unpredictable mild stress via inhibition of NF- κ B regulating NLRP3 signal pathway [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2017, 53: 24-32.
- [71] TAO W, HU Y, CHEN Z, et al. Magnolol attenuates depressive-like behaviors by polarizing microglia towards the M2 phenotype through the regulation of Nrf2/HO-1/NLRP3 signaling pathway [J]. *Phytomedicine*, 2021, 91: 153692.
- [72] ZHANG Y, WU H, XU C, et al. (-)-Epigallocatechin gallate alleviates chronic unpredictable mild stress-induced depressive symptoms in mice by regulating the mTOR autophagy pathway and inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome activation [J]. *Food Sci Nutr*, 2024, 12(1): 459-470.
- [73] FROLINGER T, PASINETTI G. Polyphenolic compounds ameliorate stress-induced depression by preventing NLRP3 inflammasome priming [J]. *Curr Dev Nutr*, 2019, doi: 10.1093/cdn/nzz049. P19-011-19.
- [74] HU Y, ZHAO M, ZHAO T, et al. The protective effect of pilose antler peptide on CUMS-induced depression through AMPK/Sirt1/NF- κ B/NLRP3-mediated pyroptosis [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2022, 13: 815413.
- [75] WANG M, YAN S, ZHOU Y, et al. Trans-cinnamaldehyde reverses depressive-like behaviors in chronic unpredictable mild stress rats by inhibiting NF- κ B/NLRP3 inflammasome pathway [J]. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*, 2020, 2020: 4572185.
- [76] ZHANG L, PREVIN R, LU L, et al. Crocin, a natural product attenuates lipopolysaccharide-induced anxiety and depressive-like behaviors through suppressing NF- κ B and NLRP3 signaling pathway [J]. *Brain Res Bull*, 2018, 142: 352-359.
- [77] ZHOU Z, WANG Y, SUN S, et al. *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall. Polysaccharide alleviates depression in CUMS mice by inhibiting the NLRP3/ASC/Caspase-1 signaling pathway and

- affecting the composition of their intestinal flora [J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 2023, 316: 116716.
- [78] LIU P, BAI X, ZHANG T, et al. The protective effect of *Lonicera japonica* polysaccharide on mice with depression by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome [J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2019, 7(24): 811.
- [79] SHEN F, XIE P, LI C, et al. Polysaccharides from *Polygonatum cyrtoneura* Hua reduce depression-like behavior in mice by inhibiting oxidative stress-calpain-1-NLRP3 signaling axis [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2022, 2022: 2566917.
- [80] 史云静, 李玉霞. 茯苓多糖通过 NF- κ B 和 NLRP3 信号通路调节脂多糖引起的焦虑和抑郁样行为 [J]. *食品工业科技*, 2023, 44(12): 371-377.
- SHI Y J, LI Y X. *Poria cocos* polysaccharide regulates LPS-induced anxiety and depressive-like behaviors through NF- κ B and NLRP3 signaling pathways [J]. *Sci Technol Food Ind*, 2023, 44(12): 371-377.
- [81] CHEN Y, ZHAO Y, ZHANG Y, et al. Antidepressant effects of Yuanzhi (*Polygalae Radix*) extract on chronic unpredictable mild stress-induced depression in rats: Modulation of the NLRP3 inflammasome and NF- κ B pathway [J]. *Digital Chin Med*, 2024, 7(2): 184-194.
- [82] 宋亚鹏. 当归通过调控 ASM/Cer/NLRP3 通路发挥抗抑郁作用的机制研究 [D]. 太原: 山西大学, 2024.
- SONG Y P. Study on the mechanism of *Angelica sinensis* exerting antidepressant effect by regulating ASM/Cer/NLRP3 pathway [D]. Taiyuan: Shanxi University, 2024.
- [83] 曹娜, 范晓迪, 赵步长, 等. 银杏蜜环口服溶液对孤养结合慢性不可预知温和应激大鼠抑郁模型 P2RX7/NLRP3 信号通路的影响 [J]. *中国实验方剂学杂志*, 2021, 27(12): 33-39.
- CAO S, FAN X D, ZHAO B C, et al. Effect of *Ginkgo biloba* and Honey Ring Oral Solution on P2RX7/NLRP3 signaling pathway in depression model rats induced by isolation combined with chronic unpredictable mild stress [J]. *Chin J Exp Formul Med*, 2021, 27(12): 33-39.
- [84] 覃嫔嫔. 金香血藤饮调控线粒体自噬抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体激活的抗抑郁机制 [D]. 南宁: 广西中医药大学, 2024.
- QIN Y Y. Antidepressant mechanism of Jinxiangxueteng decoction in regulating mitophagy to inhibit NLRP3 inflammasome activation [D]. Nanning: Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine, 2024.
- [85] CHEN Y, LU Y, WANG Y, et al. Xiaoyaosan improves depression-like behaviours in mice with post-stroke depression by modulating gut microbiota and microbial metabolism and regulating P2X7R/NLRP3 inflammasome [J]. *Phytomedicine*, 2025, 145: 157078.
- [86] LIU X, LIU H, WU X, et al. Xiaoyaosan against depression through suppressing LPS mediated TLR4/NLRP3 signaling pathway in "microbiota-gut-brain" axis [J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 2024, 335: 118683.
- [87] HAO W, WU J, YUAN N, et al. Xiaoyaosan improves antibiotic-induced depressive-like and anxiety-like behavior in mice through modulating the gut microbiota and regulating the NLRP3 inflammasome in the colon [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2021, 12: 619103.
- [88] 方洋. 逍遥散及其石油醚部位抗抑郁作用的 NLRP3/Caspase-1/IL-1 β 通路机制研究 [D]. 成都: 成都中医药大学, 2021.
- FANG Y. Study on the mechanism of Xiaoyaosan and its petroleum ether fraction in antidepressant effect via NLRP3/Caspase-1/IL-1 β pathway [D]. Chengdu: Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2021.
- [89] YUE Y, CHEN Y, LIU H, et al. Shugan Hewei decoction alleviates cecum mucosal injury and improves depressive-and anxiety-like behaviors in chronic stress model rats by regulating cecal microbiota and inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2021, 12: 766474.
- [90] DU Y, HE B, WU B, et al. Suanzaoren decoction improves depressive-like behaviors by regulating the microbiota-gut-brain axis via inhibiting TLR4/NF κ B/NLRP3 inflammation signal pathway [J]. *J Chem Neuroanat*, 2023, 134: 102349.
- [91] 刘林, 袁霞红, 易亚乔, 等. 百事乐加味方通过 P2X7R/NLRP3 调节卒中后抑郁脑-肠轴炎症反应的实验研究 [J]. *时珍国医国药*, 2022, 33(5): 1051-1055.
- LIU L, YUAN X H, YI Y Q, et al. Experimental study on Baishile Jiawei decoction regulating inflammation response of brain-gut axis in post-stroke depression via P2X7R/NLRP3 [J]. *Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res*, 2022, 33(5): 1051-1055.
- [92] WANG B, TIAN L, WU M, et al. Modified Danzhi Xiaoyao San inhibits neuroinflammation via regulating TRIM31/NLRP3 inflammasome in the treatment of CUMS depression [J]. *Exp Gerontol*, 2024, 192: 112451.
- [93] 肖敏, 韩正茹, 游秋云, 等. 复方高滋斑片对抑郁大鼠海马 NLRP3 炎症小体的影响 [J]. *中国医院药学杂志*, 2024, 44(18): 2115-2121.
- XIAO M, HAN Z R, YOU Q Y, et al. Effect of compound Gaoziban tablets on NLRP3 inflammasome in hippocampus of depressed rats [J]. *Chin Hosp Pharm J*, 2024, 44(18): 2115-2121.
- [94] 张双, 李江林, 赵瑞珍, 等. 颞颥解郁方对抑郁大鼠行为学和 NLRP3 相关炎症蛋白的影响 [J]. *中医学报*, 2023, 38(10): 2168-2174.
- ZHANG S, LI J L, ZHAO R Z, et al. Effect of Yinnao Jieyu Formula on behavior and NLRP3-related inflammatory proteins in depressed rats [J]. *China J Chin Mater Med*, 2023, 38(10): 2168-2174.
- [95] 张子腾. 醒脑解郁胶囊调控线粒体 Drp1/ROS/NLRP3 轴减轻 PSD 大鼠抑郁症状和炎症反应 [D]. 咸阳: 陕西中医药大学, 2024.
- ZHANG Z T. Xingnao Jieyu capsule regulates mitochondrial Drp1/ROS/NLRP3 axis to reduce depressive symptoms and inflammatory response in PSD rats [D]. Xianyang: Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine, 2024.
- [96] 王威, 周艳艳, 喻小明, 等. 四逆散对抑郁大鼠 NLRP3 炎症小

- 体及抑郁样行为的作用[J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 2022, 28(12): 22-30.
- WANG W, ZHOU Y Y, YU X M, et al. Effect of Sini San on NLRP3 inflammasome and depressive-like behaviors in depressed rats[J]. Chin J Exp Formul Med, 2022, 28(12): 22-30.
- [97] WANG Y, CHEN Y, LI B, et al. The antidepressant effect of Shexiang Baixin pills on myocardial infarction rats with depression may be achieved through the inhibition of the NLRP3 inflammasome pathway[J]. Brain Behav, 2024, 14(7): e3586.
- [98] LIU A, ZHAO Y, SUN Y, et al. Chaihu-Longgu-Muli decoction exerts antidepressant effects in rats by regulating the NLRP3 pathway [J]. Pharmacol Res-Modern Chin Med, 2025, 15: 100617.
- [99] 尚立芝, 毛梦迪, 许二平, 等. 柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤对抑郁大鼠海马NLRP3通路的免疫调节作用[J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 2021, 27(24): 33-39.
- SHANG L Z, MAO M D, XU E P, et al. Immunomodulatory effect of Chaihu Longgu Muli decoction on NLRP3 pathway in hippocampus of depressed rats[J]. Chin J Exp Formul Med, 2021, 27(24): 33-39.
- [100] 晁若瑜, 周苗苗, 高家铭, 等. 中药强志胶囊对抑郁模型大鼠海马NF- κ B/NLRP3炎症信号通路的影响[J]. 时珍国医国药, 2023, 34(11): 2565-2569.
- CHAO R Y, ZHOU M M, GAO J M, et al. Effect of Chinese medicine Qiangzhi capsules on hippocampal NF- κ B/NLRP3 inflammatory signaling pathway in depression model rats[J]. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res, 2023, 34(11): 2565-2569.
- [101] 晁若瑜. 基于阳气立论的强志方对抑郁模型大鼠海马NF- κ B/NLRP3炎症信号通路的影响[D]. 济南: 山东中医药大学, 2022.
- CHAO R Y. Effect of Qiangzhi formula based on yang-Qi theory on hippocampal NF- κ B/NLRP3 inflammatory signaling pathway in depression model rats [D]. Jinan: Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2022.
- [102] 徐道祥, 贺君宇, 石孟琼, 等. 六味抗抑郁汤通过调控TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B/NLRP3通路和抑制炎症因子改善小鼠抑郁样行为的机制研究[J]. 中药药理与临床, 2024, 40(8): 28-35.
- XU D X, HE J Y, SHI M Q, et al. Mechanism study of Liuwei Kangyiyu decoction improving depressive-like behaviors in mice by regulating TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway and inhibiting inflammatory factors [J]. Pharmacol Clin Chin Mater Med, 2024, 40(8): 28-35.
- [103] WEN J, SHANSHAN S, HONG S, et al. Mahuang-Fuzi-Xixin decoction reverses depression-like behavior in LPS-induced mice by regulating NLRP3 inflammasome and neurogenesis [J]. Neural Plast, 2019, 2019: 1571392.
- [104] 邵慧. 吴茱萸汤对CUMS抑郁模型小鼠行为以及海马区P2X7R和NLRP3蛋白的影响[D]. 济南: 山东中医药大学, 2023.
- SHAO H. Effect of Wuzhuyu Decoction on behavior and P2X7R and NLRP3 proteins in hippocampus of CUMS depression model mice [D]. Jinan: Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2023.
- [105] 李咪, 董健健, 徐银, 等. 益气化痰方抑制NLRP3炎症小体对抑郁小鼠突触功能障碍的调控作用研究[J]. 海南医学院学报, 2024, 30(11): 833-842.
- LI M, DONG J J, XU Y, et al. Study on the regulatory effect of Yiqi Huatan formula inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome on synaptic dysfunction in depressed mice [J]. J Hainan Med Univ, 2024, 30(11): 833-842.

[责任编辑 孙丛丛]