

• XXXX •

中医药调控神经炎症信号通路防治癫痫的研究进展

郭向鑫^{1,2}, 宋振光¹, 开胤桦¹, 杨欣¹, 蒋萃^{1*}, 田茸^{1*}

(1. 成都中医药大学, 成都 611137; 2. 新疆第二医学院 中医学院, 新疆 克拉玛依 834000)

[摘要] 癫痫(EP)是一种由神经元异常同步放电引起的慢性神经系统疾病。目前多数患者主要采用抗癫痫西药治疗,虽疗效确切,但不良反应明显,且需长期甚至终身服药,严重影响生活质量,并带来持续的经济负担。因此,深入阐明EP的发病机制与抗EP作用机制,对开发更安全有效的治疗策略具有重要意义。中医药以“多成分、多靶点、多通路”协同作用的整体调节优势,可通过调控EP相关信号通路,在抑制神经炎症和细胞凋亡等方面展现出巨大潜力。该文通过检索中英文数据库中近10年的相关文献,系统综述了EP发生发展过程中的关键信号通路机制,以及中药复方和单体活性成分对这些通路的调控作用。研究发现,哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)、环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)、磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶/蛋白激酶B(PI3K/Akt)、Wnt/ β -连环蛋白(β -catenin)及腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)等多条信号通路,在调节神经元兴奋性、突触可塑性、神经炎症、氧化应激、细胞凋亡和自噬等病理过程中发挥作用,是癫痫发生发展的重要分子基础。多种中药复方(如柴胡龙骨牡蛎汤、柴贝止痛汤、加味柴胡疏肝汤等)及中药活性成分(如姜黄素、天麻素、丹参酮II_A等)能够通过靶向调控上述通路,有效抑制神经元异常放电、减轻神经炎症与氧化应激损伤、减少神经元凋亡,从而发挥神经保护与抗癫痫作用。本综述系统梳理了中医药在多通路协同调控中的作用机制,发现其作用集中体现在神经炎症相关信号通路的调控,其核心在于协同抑制以NF- κ B信号为核心的神经炎症通路,并联动调节PI3K/Akt/mTOR及AMPK等涉及细胞凋亡与代谢的关键通路,为阐释EP的病理过程及中药干预机制提供了理论依据,也为中药防治EP的现代化研究提供了新的思路和方向。

[关键词] 癫痫; 神经炎症; 信号通路; 中医药; 活性成分; 作用机制; 研究进展

[中图分类号] R242;R742.1;R277.7 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(XXXX)XX-0001-11

[doi] 10.13422/j.cnki.syfjx.20260267

[网络出版地址]

[网络出版日期] XXXX-XX-XX **[增强出版附件]** 内容详见<http://www.syfjxzz.com>或<http://cnki.net>



Therapeutic Effect of Traditional Chinese Medicine on Epilepsy via Modulating Neuroinflammation Signaling Pathways: A Review

GUO Xiangxin^{1,2}, SONG Zhenguang¹, KAI Yinhua¹, YANG Xin¹, JIANG Cui^{1*}, TIAN Rong^{1*}

(1. Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), Chengdu 611137, China;

2. School of TCM, Xinjiang Second Medical College, Karamay 834000, China)

[Abstract] Epilepsy (EP) is a chronic neurological disorder caused by abnormal synchronous discharges of neurons. Currently, most patients primarily rely on antiepileptic drugs for treatment. While effective, these medications carry significant side effects and require long-term or even lifelong administration, severely impacting quality of life and imposing a persistent economic burden. Therefore, further elucidating the pathogenesis of EP and the antiepileptic mechanisms is of great significance for developing safer and more effective therapeutic strategies. With the holistic regulatory advantage of synergistic effects via "multi-component, multi-target, and multi-pathway" modes, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) exhibits great potential in inhibiting neuroinflammation and apoptosis by modulating EP-related signaling pathways. In recent years, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), leveraging its multi-component, multi-target, and multi-pathway synergistic effects, has demonstrated the potential to

[收稿日期] 2025-12-11

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金项目(81973929);成都中医药大学杏林人才苗圃项目(MPRC2022003);四川省中管局2024年度中医药科研专项(2024MS569)

[第一作者] 郭向鑫, 硕士, 助教, 从事中医证候规范化及精神神经系统疾病防治的研究, E-mail: 344394459@qq.com

[通信作者] * 田茸, 博士, 教授, 从事中医证候规范化及精神神经系统疾病防治的研究, E-mail: glynis_tian@yahoo.com;

* 蒋萃, 博士, 讲师, 从事中医药防治神经系统疾病机制及名中医学术经验传承研究, E-mail: 672731404@qq.com

positively influence epilepsy-related signaling pathways, playing an active role in neuroprotection and disease regulation. This study systematically reviewed key signaling pathway mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis and progression of epilepsy, along with the regulatory effects of TCM formulas and their individual active components on these pathways. Relevant literature from the past decade was retrieved from databases using keywords such as “epilepsy,” “signaling pathways,” and “traditional Chinese medicine.” Research findings indicate that multiple signaling pathways—including mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B), cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), phosphoinositide 3-kinase/protein kinase B (PI3K/Akt), Wnt/ β -catenin, and AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) play central roles in regulating pathological processes such as neuronal excitability, synaptic plasticity, neuroinflammation, oxidative stress, apoptosis, and autophagy. These pathways constitute the crucial molecular basis for epilepsy development. Multiple traditional Chinese medicine formulas (e.g., Chaihu Longgu Mulishi Tang, Chai Bei Zhi Xian Tang, and Jia Wei Chai Hu Shu Gan Tang) and active components (e.g., curcumin, gastrodin, and tanshinone II_A) can effectively inhibit abnormal neuronal discharges, mitigate neuroinflammation and oxidative stress damage, and reduce neuronal apoptosis by targeting these pathways, thereby exerting neuroprotective and antiepileptic effects. This review systematically combs through the mechanism of action of TCM in multi-pathway coordinated regulation, finding that its effect is mainly reflected in the regulation of neuroinflammation-related signaling pathways. The core lies in the coordinated inhibition of the neuroinflammation pathway centered on the NF- κ B signal, and the linked regulation of key pathways such as PI3K/Akt/mTOR and AMPK that involve cell apoptosis and metabolism. This provides a theoretical basis for explaining the pathological process of EP and the mechanism of TCM intervention, and also offers new ideas and directions for the modern research on the prevention and treatment of EP with TCM.

[Keywords] epilepsy; neuroinflammation; signaling pathways; traditional Chinese medicine; active ingredients; mechanism; research progress

癫痫(EP)是脑神经元异常放电导致的慢性疾病,临床表现为四肢抽搐,口吐白沫及短暂的意识和感觉丧失,具有自发性,反复性和刻板性特征^[1]。全球EP患者约7 000万,患病率约为7.15%,仅次于偏头痛和脑卒中,是第三大常见神经系统疾病^[2]。我国EP患者超过900万,年新增40万~70万例^[3]。全球疾病负担(GBD)研究显示,中国EP所致残疾调整生命年(DALY)占全球的10%,在东亚地区高达94%^[4]。现代医学认为EP与神经元过度兴奋、神经炎症、离子通道异常、神经递质失衡、氧化应激及遗传因素相关^[5]。目前以抗EP药物为主要治疗手段,虽疗效确切,但不良反应明显,且需长期甚至终身服药,严重影响患者生活质量和经济负担^[6]。随着近年来对EP相关信号通路研究的不断深入,寻找发挥神经保护的靶向药物对提高EP患者的生存率来说意义重大,因此迫切需要开发有效且安全的EP治疗方法。

中医学将EP归为“痫病”范畴,病位在脑,主要病机责之于风、痰。发作期以实为主,多见风痰上逆、痰瘀闭阻;缓解期则属本虚标实,以肝、脾、肾不足为本,风痰内伏为标。痰为致痫之本,风为触发之因,痰不除则痫根难断,风不息则时时可动,故中医治疗以息风化痰为治疗大法,使风熄痰消,EP自愈^[7]。近年来,现代药理研究表明,中药单体活性及中药复方可通过抑制神经炎症和细胞凋亡、减轻氧化应激及调控关键信号通路等机制发挥神经保护作用^[8]。通过检索近10年国内外相关研究,本文从EP主要病理环节出发,筛选出哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)、环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)、磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶/蛋白激酶B(PI3K/Akt)、Wnt/ β -连环蛋白(Wnt/ β -catenin)以及腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)等多条信号通路,系统阐述中医药多靶点干预EP的作用规律及其潜在的交叉调控网络,以期阐明EP的病理过程及中医药干预机制提供理论依据与研究参考。

1 相关信号通路与EP的关系

1.1 mTOR 信号通路 mTOR 信号通路作为一类高度保守的丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,主要通过 mTOR 复合物(mTORC)1和mTORC2 2种复合体,在调控细胞生长、增殖、分化、凋亡及突触可塑性等过程中发挥核心作用^[9]。在中枢神经系统中,该通路的异常激活被认为是EP发生的关键因素之一。mTORC1主要参与调控树突与轴突的形态、突触传递及可塑性,其抑制会促进神经元结构的萎缩并增加神经元兴奋性,从而诱发EP;而mTORC2则主要通过调节肌动蛋白细胞骨架的重排,影响神经元形态与突触功能^[10-11]。当mTOR通路被过度激活时,不仅会破坏神经环路的正常形成,还会改变现有神经网络造成结构性和功能性改变^[12],例如诱导神经元结构异常^[13]、抑制自噬过程^[14]、促进苔藓纤维异常萌发^[15],并增强神经元兴奋性及神经炎症反应^[16]。在这些机制共同作用下,最终导致EP发作。因此,mTOR信号通路的过度激活通过多重途径在EP发生与发展中起到重要的介质作用。

1.2 MAPK 信号通路 MAPK 信号通路是一个高度保守的模块化级联系统,广泛参与调控细胞生长、迁移、增殖、分化与凋亡等多种生物学过程^[17-18]。该通路主要包括细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、c-Jun氨基末端激酶(JNK)和p38三条分支。三者均为丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,可响应营养因子、生长因子及神经元激活等多种细胞外信号^[19]。在EP发生过程中,ERK信号通路可刺激NMDA受体表达,增强突触兴奋性,进而促进EP发作^[20];JNK信号通路被激活后能磷酸化并上调促凋亡因子B细胞淋巴瘤-2(Bcl-2)相关X蛋白(Bax),通过线粒体途径诱导神经元凋亡^[21];而p38 MAPK则在基因表达、炎症反应、细胞凋亡及神经元兴奋性调节中发挥重要作用^[22]。值得注意的是,部分研究表明JNK/p38 MAPK信号通路的适度活化也可能在特定EP模型中对海马神经元损伤

产生保护作用^[23]。综上,MAPK信号通路通过多条机制途径,在EP的发生与发展过程中发挥着复杂的调控作用。

1.3 NF- κ B信号通路 NF- κ B作为一种重要的转录因子,广泛分布于中枢神经细胞中,参与免疫应答、炎症反应及细胞增殖与凋亡等过程^[24-25]。该蛋白家族成员(主要包括Rel亚家族和NF- κ B亚家族)在静息状态下与NF- κ B抑制蛋白(I κ B)抑制蛋白结合并滞留于胞质^[26];当细胞受到特定刺激后,NF- κ B可通过经典信号通路[依赖I κ B激酶(IKK)复合物磷酸化降解I κ B α ,形成RelA/p65/NF- κ B1/p50二聚体]或非经典信号通路[依赖IKK α 加工p100为p52,形成p52/RelB二聚体]被激活并转移入核,进而调控多种靶基因表达^[27]。在EP发病过程中,NF- κ B的活化与神经炎症、神经元损伤及EP易感性密切相关^[28-30]。研究表明,谷氨酸与 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)失衡、离子浓度异常等因素可导致神经元丢失、胶质细胞增生、血脑屏障功能障碍及海马硬化,而NF- κ B在神经元、胶质细胞和内皮细胞中的表达上调,进一步加剧炎症反应、神经元凋亡和氧化应激等病理过程^[31-32]。因此,通过选择性或非选择性抑制剂靶向调控NF- κ B信号通路,已成为EP治疗中一个值得关注的潜在策略。

1.4 cAMP信号通路 cAMP作为一种广泛存在且高度保守的第二信使,通常由腺苷酸环化酶(AC)在G蛋白偶联受体(GPCR)被激素、神经递质等信号分子激活后催化生成。该通路主要通过激活蛋白激酶A(PKA)及其下游的cAMP响应元件结合蛋白(CREB)等,参与调节神经元兴奋性、突触可塑性及抑制性突触传递,进而影响EP的发生与发展^[33]。研究表明,cAMP/PKA信号通路激活可增强抑制性突触传递,有助于减少EP发作^[34]。cAMP信号通路的异常则与多种EP相关病理变化密切相关,包括认知功能障碍、神经死亡及突触可塑性受损等^[35]。例如在EP持续状态中,海马区cAMP和PKA表达显著下降,可能与学习记忆功能障碍有关。此外,该通路还参与调控GABA受体亚基表达、神经元凋亡及炎症反应等机制^[36-37]。因此,cAMP信号通路不仅是EP病理机制的重要组成部分,也是潜在的治疗靶点。

1.5 PI3K/Akt信号通路 PI3K/Akt信号通路是细胞内一条重要的信号传导途径,主要由PI3K和Akt构成。该通路通常通过PI3K活化产生第二信使磷酸肌醇-3,4,5-三磷酸(PIP3),进而激活Akt,从而广泛调控细胞功能。在EP发病过程中,PI3K/Akt信号通路的异常活化可通过多种机制参与病理生理变化:一方面,其过度激活能直接增强神经元兴奋性,诱发EP样放电^[38];另一方面,可通过调节下游mTOR信号通路影响蛋白质合成与自噬过程,并与炎症反应和神经元凋亡密切相关^[39]。研究表明,在匹罗卡品诱导的EP模型中,PI3K/Akt通路激活与海马区锥体细胞异常放电相关,其异常活化还可能通过抑制G蛋白门控内向整流钾通道(GIRK)通道功能进一步升高神经元兴奋性^[40-42]。此外,EP发作引发的氧化应激及白细胞介素(IL)-1 β 等炎症因子也可通过该信号通路影响突触可塑性与学习记忆功能^[43-44]。值得注意的是,抑制PI3K/Akt信号通路能有效减少EP样活动^[45],提示该通路不仅深刻参与EP的发生发展,也具备作为潜在治疗

靶点的价值。

1.6 Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路 Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路在EP的发病机制中扮演着重要角色,主要通过调节神经炎症与突触可塑性参与疾病进程。该通路对神经炎症具有双重调控作用:一方面可抑制小胶质细胞活化、减少促炎因子[如IL-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)]释放,从而减轻神经炎症对神经元的损伤,另一方面,在特定条件下也可能促进炎症反应,进而影响EP的发作与进展^[46];在突触结构与功能层面,Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路能够促进海马神经元的树突分支与突触可塑性,其失调则可能导致神经元异常增殖、凋亡及突触功能受损^[47],研究表明,在慢性间歇性低压低氧(CIHH)处理的EP模型中,该通路激活有助于改善认知功能与突触可塑性,而使用抑制剂Dickkopf相关蛋白1(DKK-1)则能逆转这种改善效应,进一步印证了其在EP病理过程中的关键作用^[48-49]。此外,该通路还可通过调节脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)等神经营养因子的表达来影响神经元兴奋性^[50]。值得关注的是,部分与EP相关的基因突变[如 α -突触核蛋白基因(SNCA)、帕金森蛋白(Parkin)、富亮氨酸重复激酶2(LRRK2)等]也与Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路的失调有关,可能共同导致神经元退化与死亡^[51],并增加EP易感性^[52]。因此,调控Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路为EP治疗提供了潜在的新策略。

1.7 AMPK信号通路 AMPK(AMP依赖的蛋白激酶)作为脑内关键的代谢感受器与内源性防御因子,在EP等神经系统疾病中发挥着重要的保护作用。AMPK主要通过缓解神经炎症、减少氧化应激、改善线粒体功能障碍及抑制细胞凋亡等多重机制,实现对神经功能的维护^[53]。研究表明,AMPK不仅能够抑制EP反复发作,还可通过减轻氧化应激损伤来改善EP模型动物的学习记忆功能^[54]。在分子机制上,AMPK可通过抑制mTOR信号通路、激活AMPK/PI3K/c-Jun信号通路及刺激过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 共激活因子1 α (PGC-1 α)通路等多种途径,发挥抗EP效应^[55]。同时,AMPK还能通过激活自噬相关信号[如UNC-51样激酶1(ULK1)]和抑制小胶质细胞介导的神经炎症,进一步减少EP发作^[53]。此外,AMPK缺失会导致神经元葡萄糖和乳酸代谢的破坏,进而引发自发性EP发作^[56]。值得注意的是,AMPK对EP的影响具有环境与部位特异性:在多数情况下,AMPK激活可通过增强GABA能信号抑制EP样活动;但在丘脑等特定脑区,AMPK的选择性激活反而可能增加棘波发作^[57]。这些研究提示,AMPK信号通路在EP中扮演着复杂而多面的角色,其调控机制尚需进一步深入解析。

由此可见,EP的发生与发展涉及多条信号通路构成的复杂调控网络。其中,mTOR信号通路作为核心枢纽,其过度激活通过促进异常神经重构、抑制自噬和增强兴奋性直接驱动EP进程。与之抗衡的是AMPK信号通路,AMPK信号通路作为能量感受器,通过抑制mTOR等方式发挥神经保护作用。PI3K/Akt作为关键上游节点,既能激活mTOR,也能直接调节神经元兴奋性。MAPK与NF- κ B信号通路构成了应激与炎症响应轴。MAPK家族的ERK、JNK和p38分支分别调控突触兴奋性、神经元凋亡和炎症;NF- κ B则作为核心

转录因子,放大神经炎症反应,二者共同加剧神经元损伤。此外,Wnt/ β -catenin与cAMP/PKA信号通路主要参与神经可塑性与稳态调节。Wnt信号通路影响突触形成与神经发生,而cAMP信号通路快速调节突触传递和基因表达,共同维护兴奋-抑制平衡。这些通路并非孤立,而是存在紧密的交叉对话(crosstalk),例如PI3K/Akt激活mTOR,AMPK抑制mTOR,NF- κ B与MAPK相互激活等,共同形成一个失衡的病理网络,导致兴奋抑制失衡、炎症放大、细胞凋亡与异常重塑。因此,未来的治疗策略需着眼于多靶点干预或调控网络核心节点,以期更有效地控制EP并改善远期预后。

2 中药干预相关信号通路治疗EP

2.1 中药干预mTOR信号通路治疗EP 柴胡疏肝汤源于《景岳全书》,由柴胡、陈皮、川芎、香附、芍药、枳壳、甘草组成,功能疏肝理气、活血止痛。加味柴胡疏肝汤在柴胡疏肝汤基础上化裁而成,方由柴胡、白芍、枳壳、炙甘草、川芎、香附、陈皮、浙贝母、生牡蛎、钩藤、蜈蚣组成,功擅疏肝解郁、化痰息风。研究显示,该方可通过提高磷酸化(p)-Akt、p-mTOR、p-核糖体蛋白S6激酶 β 1(P70S6K)蛋白表达水平,激活Akt/mTOR/P70S6K信号通路,促进通路蛋白磷酸化,进而发挥神经保护作用,减少痫样放电,达到治疗EP的目的^[58]。柴胡龙骨牡蛎汤源于《伤寒论·辨太阳病证并治中》,组方为柴胡、黄芩、人参、半夏、生姜、大枣、桂枝、茯苓、大黄、龙骨、牡蛎、铅丹,临床广泛应用于多种系统性疾病^[59]。最新研究表明该方能够通过调节mTOR、自噬关键分子酵母Atg6同系物(Beclin-1)及微管相关蛋白1轻链3B(LC3B)影响自噬过程,从而保护海马神经元,实现抗EP作用^[60-61]。百合知母汤出自《金匱要略》,以百合、知母分别水煎取汁,去滓后合煎而成,具有滋阴清热、除烦润燥、养心益肺之效。该方可降低EP幼鼠海马神经元AMPK表达,提升mTOR表达,改善神经元代谢,修复海马病理损伤,从而发挥抗痫作用^[62]。柴贝止痫汤由柴胡、浙贝母、生牡蛎、天麻、石菖蒲、法半夏、地龙组成,具有退热、疏肝理气、化痰息风、醒神开窍的功效。研究表明,柴贝止痫汤干预后,可恢复大鼠辅助性T细胞17(Th17)/调节性T细胞(Treg)细胞平衡,并抑制mTOR/缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)信号通路,提示可能通过调控该通路恢复免疫平衡,对EP大鼠产生显著治疗效果^[63]。

姜黄素可通过上调PI3K、Akt、mTOR蛋白表达,抑制海马神经元凋亡,从而对海人酸致痫大鼠神经元发挥保护作用,其分子机制与调控PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号通路密切相关^[64]。丹参酮II_A能够降低慢性EP小鼠齿状回区p-Akt、p-核糖体蛋白S6(S6)的表达,上调磷酸酶张力蛋白同源物(PTEN)蛋白,通过调节PTEN/Akt/mTOR信号通路,改善颞叶EP小鼠齿状回的病理结构,从而发挥抗EP作用^[65]。银杏叶提取物能提高难治性EP大鼠海马组织中胱天蛋白酶(Caspase)-9、Caspase-3、p-Akt/Akt、p-真核翻译起始因子4E结合蛋白1(4EBP1)/4EBP1、p-核糖体蛋白S6激酶(S6K)/S6K蛋白表达,降低(切割型)cleaved Caspase-9、cleaved Caspase-3蛋白水平,提示可通过激活Akt/mTOR信号通路,

抑制细胞凋亡,减轻EP发作^[66]。

2.2 中药干预MAPK信号通路治疗EP 近来研究表明柴贝止痫汤可改善难治性EP大鼠的行为学表现、减轻海马组织病变及神经元超微结构损伤,并抑制神经元凋亡,其作用机制可能与抑制p38 MAPK信号通路激活,下调P38 MAPK、细胞髓细胞瘤原癌基因(c-myc)mRNA及蛋白表达,以及降低p-p38 MAPK蛋白水平有关^[67]。加味柴胡疏肝汤可能通过抑制长链非编码RNA-尿路上皮癌相关1(lncRNA-UCA1)表达,进而激活miR-187、降低MAPK8水平,提示该方可通过调节lncRNA-UCA1/miR-187/MAPK8信号通路,减少EP小鼠痫性波,改善行为学变化,达到治疗EP的目的^[68]。癫痫清颗粒系由石菖蒲、柴胡、白芍三味中药制成的颗粒制剂,功擅豁痰息风、开窍益智。该制剂可通过多途径调控兴奋性递质、凋亡因子及细胞因子,实现防治EP的效果。实验证实,癫痫清颗粒能改善EP模型大鼠的氧化应激状态,并抑制MAPK信号通路活性^[69]。

天麻素能改善戊四氮诱导小鼠的EP行为与脑电图异常,通过下调促炎细胞因子IL-1 β 、TNF- α ,上调抗炎细胞因子IL-10调控小胶质细胞介导的炎症反应,同时抑制MAPK信号通路(ERK1/2、JNK、p38)的磷酸化、激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶磷酸酶-1(MKP-1),并抑制I κ B α 和CREB的磷酸化,最终通过调控MAPK相关的炎症反应缓解EP发作^[70]。七叶皂苷钠可缩短EP大鼠逃避潜伏期、延长第一象限停留时间,降低海马组织细胞凋亡率及cleaved Caspase-3、p-p38 MAPK表达水平,而过表达p38 MAPK会逆转七叶皂苷钠的上述作用,最终证实七叶皂苷钠通过抑制海马组织中p38 MAPK信号通路的激活,实现改善EP大鼠认知功能、抑制海马神经元凋亡的效果^[71]。

2.3 中药干预NF- κ B信号通路治疗EP 平肝止痫复方由天麻、石菖蒲、全蝎、郁金、胆南星组成,具有清散肝热、祛风止痉、开窍化痰、镇惊定痫之功^[72]。研究发现,该方联合卡马西平治疗可下调难治性EP大鼠海马组织中高迁移率族蛋白B1(HMGB1)、Toll样受体4(TLR4)及NF- κ B的表达,降低血清IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 水平,并提升转化生长因子- β 1(TGF- β 1)含量,提示其神经保护作用可能与抑制HMGB1/TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路、减轻炎症反应有关^[73]。疏风止痉方由金银花、连翘、荆芥穗、淡豆豉、芦根、薄荷、桔梗、牛蒡子、淡竹叶、甘草、金果榄、全蝎组成,全方共奏疏风散热、通络止痉之功^[74]。研究显示,该方可减少耐药性EP模型大鼠的发作次数并降低发作程度,其机制可能与抑制炎症因子表达、下调NF- κ B及P-糖蛋白(P-gp)水平相关,表明疏风止痉方可通过阻断NF- κ B信号通路发挥抗痫作用^[75]。天麻钩藤饮出自《内科杂病证治新义》,组成为天麻、山栀、黄芩、杜仲、益母草、桑寄生、夜交藤、朱茯神、钩藤、川牛膝、生决明,具有平肝潜阳、息风止痉、清热化痰之效。研究表明,该方可降低EP模型海马组织内TNF- α 、IL-6、p38 MAPK及p-NF- κ B p65蛋白表达,提示其抗EP作用可能经由抑制p38 MAPK/NF- κ B信号通路实现^[76]。研究亦表明,柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤可减轻EP大鼠海马神经元损伤,降低血清IL-6、TNF- α 水平,下调

海马NF- κ B p65表达并提升I κ B α 蛋白水平,提示其神经保护作用与调控NF- κ B信号通路密切相关^[77]。此外,癫痫清颗粒可抑制NF- κ B p65及p-I κ B表达,上调I κ B水平,提示其抗EP作用与调控NF- κ B信号通路有关^[78]。

天麻素可通过阻断TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路,降低EP大鼠脑内TNF- α 、IL-1 β 等炎症因子表达,从而发挥脑保护作用^[79]。姜黄素可显著降低TLR4、NF- κ B蛋白表达,通过调控TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路减轻神经元凋亡^[80]。木犀草素可通过抑制TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路,改善戊四氮诱导的EP发作^[81]。此外,虎杖苷可通过激活Akt/糖原合成酶-3 β (GSK-3 β)/NF- κ B通路减轻EP大鼠脑损伤^[82]。茯苓多糖能减少EP发作、减轻海马神经元损伤及炎症反应,其机制可能与抑制p38 MAPK/NF- κ B信号通路活性相关^[83]。槲皮素则通过抑制HMGB1/晚期糖基化终末产物受体(RAGE)/NF- κ B通路,降低下游炎症因子表达,从而缓解EP大鼠的神经炎症^[84]。

2.4 中药干预cAMP信号通路治疗EP 化浊解毒疏肝方为裴林教授基于浊毒理论,结合基础研究与临床经验所创,由黄芩、荷梗、绞股蓝、柴胡、石菖蒲、罗勒等药组成,具有化浊毒、疏肝郁的作用。研究显示,该方可上调EP大鼠海马组织中AC、cAMP、CREB及p-CREB蛋白表达,不仅能控制痫性发作,还可改善其学习记忆功能,作用机制可能与调节AC/cAMP/CREB信号通路、改善突触可塑性有关^[85]。穿心莲内酯能提高幼年EP海马组织中PKA、CREB mRNA与蛋白表达、cAMP水平及BDNF蛋白表达,提示其可能通过激活cAMP/PKA/CREB信号通路,减轻神经炎症,发挥抗EP作用^[86]。

2.5 中药干预PI3K/Akt信号通路治疗EP 草果知母汤源于《温病条辨》,由草果、知母、半夏、厚朴、黄芩、乌梅、天花粉、姜汁组成,传统用于燥湿清热。实验研究表明,该方可显著提升EP大鼠海马组织PI3K与Akt的磷酸化水平,其效果优于模型组及丙戊酸钠组,提示其神经保护作用可能与激活PI3K/Akt信号通路有关^[87]。化浊解毒疏肝方可上调EP大鼠海马CA1区PI3K、p-Akt及p-GSK-3 β 蛋白表达,激活PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β 信号通路,改善因神经元损伤所致的学习记忆减退,从而发挥神经保护作用^[88]。临床研究亦表明,银杏二萜内酯葡胺注射液能降低卒中后EP患者炎症因子[IL-1 β 、TNF- α 、基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)]及氧化应激指标(MDA)水平,通过调节PI3K/Akt信号通路有效控制EP发作^[89]。在红藻氨酸诱导的颞叶EP大鼠模型中,丹参酮II_A预处理能减轻神经元损伤,其机制可能与激活PI3K/Akt及MAPK信号通路、维持抗氧化水平及调节自噬密切相关^[90]。此外,姜黄素、黄芩苷^[91]、葛根素^[92]等已被证实可通过PI3K/Akt信号通路抑制痫性发作,发挥抗EP作用。

2.6 中药干预Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路治疗EP 加味柴胡疏肝汤可通过上调miR-187表达,进而抑制 β -catenin、细胞周期蛋白D₁(Cyclin D₁)、c-myc及Wnt3的表达,从而抑制EP的进程,减少EP小鼠的痫样放电及发作次数^[93]。定痫丸由天麻、川贝母、姜半夏、茯苓、茯神、胆南星、石菖蒲、全蝎、僵蚕、琥珀、陈皮、远志、丹参、麦冬、辰砂、甘草、竹沥汁、生姜汁组成,具有定痫息风,开窍豁痰的功效,研究发现,该方治疗EP

的机制可能是通过下调Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路上的 β -catenin、Wnt3a的蛋白的表达,从而抑制海马神经元的凋亡,达到治疗EP的作用^[94]。

2.7 中药干预AMPK信号通路治疗EP 研究发现,柴胡龙骨牡蛎汤加味方可上调EP大鼠海马组织中AMPK α 1与核因子E₂相关因子2(Nrf2)的表达,激活AMPK/Nrf2信号通路,从而减轻氧化应激、调节线粒体能量代谢,并修复海马神经元损伤^[95]。百合知母汤可降低EP幼鼠海马神经元AMPK表达,提升mTOR表达,改善神经元代谢并修复海马病理损伤,从而发挥抗痫作用^[92]。红景天作为传统中药材,具有益气活血、通脉平喘之效,研究表明具有一定的抗EP作用,并可改善EP小鼠的认知功能障碍,其机制可能与通过AMPK激活沉默信息调节因子1(SIRT1)去乙酰化酶活性、抑制氧化应激损伤有关^[96]。白花丹素可提高p-AMPK/AMPK、p-CREB/CREB和BDNF蛋白表达水平,可能通过激活AMPK/CREB/BDNF信号通路,抑制神经细胞凋亡及炎症反应,从而改善EP大鼠神经元损伤,对EP大鼠起神经保护作用^[97]。综上所述,多种中药复方(如柴胡龙骨牡蛎汤、柴贝止痛汤、加味柴胡疏肝汤等)及中药活性成分(如姜黄素、天麻素、丹参酮II_A等)可通过调控mTOR、MAPK、NF- κ B、cAMP、PI3K/Akt、Wnt/ β -catenin、AMPK等信号通路,发挥抗炎、抗凋亡、调节自噬、改善神经元代谢与修复损伤等作用,从而实现抗EP、神经保护及改善认知的效果。中药复方调控EP相关信号通路的作用机制,以及中药活性成分调控EP相关信号通路的作用机制见增强出版附加材料。

3 总结与展望

EP作为复杂的神经相关疾病,其病理进程涉及神经炎症、氧化应激、神经元凋亡、自噬异常及突触可塑性受损等多个关键环节,形成相互交织的网络化病理系统。中医药凭借“多成分-多靶点-多通路”的独特优势,通过对NF- κ B、PI3K/Akt、mTOR、MAPK、AMPK、Wnt/ β -catenin等多条核心信号通路的系统性调控,实现对EP病理网络的整体重塑。中药复方与有效成分的药理作用并非局限于单一信号通路,而是通过多通路协同干预发挥综合效应:加味柴胡疏肝汤同步调控mTOR/HIF-1 α 、Wnt/ β -catenin及MAPK8信号通路,构建神经保护的多维网络;柴胡龙骨牡蛎汤及其加味方分别作用于mTOR、NF- κ B、AMPK/Nrf2信号通路,在改善自噬、减轻炎症、缓解氧化应激中形成协同;姜黄素通过mTOR、TLR4/NF- κ B、PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号通路实现抗凋亡与神经损伤修复的双重效应;茯苓多糖、槲皮素等成分则靶向p38 MAPK/NF- κ B、HMGB1/RAGE/NF- κ B等信号通路,协同抑制神经炎症与神经元损伤。这些单体与复方通过多通路互补调控,重建EP状态下失衡的信号网络,在炎症控制、抗氧化、自噬调节及神经保护等关键环节发挥综合治疗作用,充分体现了中医药的整体干预特征。不同信号通路在EP病理进程中并非孤立存在,而是通过mTOR、NF- κ B、Akt、GSK-3 β 等关键共享分子形成交叉调控与动态反馈网络。mTOR作为核心节点,既参与AMPK/mTOR信号通路的自噬与能量代谢调控,又与PI3K/Akt、HIF-1 α 等通路交互,调节神经元存活与免疫

平衡;NF- κ B信号通路则与p38 MAPK、TLR4、HMGB1等形成信号轴,在炎症反应中发挥核心调控作用;Akt作为PI3K/Akt信号通路的关键分子,同时参与GSK-3 β 、mTOR等信号通路的交叉调节,实现神经保护与代谢稳态的协同维持。这些通路通过共享分子实现信号交叉与协同放大,构建了涵盖炎症抑制、氧化防御、自噬调控及神经修复的多维调控网络,为中医药多靶点干预提供了重要的分子基础。

通过整理发现,神经炎症在EP病理机制中处于核心驱动地位。神经炎症不仅是独立的病理现象,更是激活氧化应激、诱导神经元凋亡、扰乱自噬稳态并损害突触可塑性的关键枢纽。中医药凭借“多成分-多靶点-多通路”的整体观,其防治EP的核心策略正是对神经炎症信号网络进行多层次、系统性调控。研究表明,中药复方与有效成分并非仅抑制下游炎症因子,而是通过靶向NF- κ B信号轴及其上游多重激活通路发挥协同抗炎效应:一方面,诸多干预(如柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤、疏风止痛方、天麻素、木犀草素)直接抑制NF- κ B的活化,降低TNF- α 、IL-1 β 等促炎因子表达;另一方面,中药更通过调控TLR4/NF- κ B(如姜黄素、天麻素)、HMGB1/TLR4/NF- κ B(如平肝止痛复方)、HMGB1/RAGE/NF- κ B(如槲皮素)及p38 MAPK/NF- κ B(如天麻钩藤饮、茯苓多糖)等多个信号轴,从炎症的源头进行协同阻断。同时,中药通过关键节点的交叉调控,将抗炎效应与其他保护机制深度融合:例如,通过PI3K/Akt/mTOR等通路(如姜黄素、虎杖苷、银杏二萜内酯)在促进神经存活的同时,间接抑制炎症反应并改善代谢;通过AMPK/Nrf2信号通路(如柴胡龙骨牡蛎加味方)在缓解氧化应激中减轻炎症损伤。这揭示了中医药通过协同干预神经炎症的核心网络及其与其他病理环节的对话,实现对EP病理网络的整体重塑,凸显了以抗炎为核心的多维整合治疗优势,为阐释中药复方的作用机制提供了清晰而深刻的现代科学依据。

当前研究已初步揭示了中医药防治EP的作用机制呈现出多通路、多靶点协同调控的网络效应,其核心在于协同抑制以NF- κ B信号为核心的神经炎症通路,并联动调节PI3K/Akt/mTOR及AMPK等涉及细胞存活、凋亡与代谢的关键信号通路。上述机制共同构成了中药抗神经炎症、抗氧化应激、抑制神经元异常凋亡与自噬的综合药理学基础,体现了中药复方整体干预的优势。未来研究需借助网络药理学与系统生物学方法,在深化上述核心机制纵深解析的同时,加强体内外实验的联动验证,明确中医药在EP不同病理阶段的通路调控特异性,并拓展对肠道菌群-脑轴、表观遗传等新兴环节的探索,以全面阐释中药复方防治EP的现代科学内涵。EP信号通路交互网络及中医药多靶点干预示意图增强出版附加材料。

[利益冲突] 本研究不存在任何利益冲突。

[参考文献]

[1] FISHER R, SCROSS J H, FRENCH J A, et al. Operational classification of seizure types by the international league against epilepsy: Position paper of the ILAE commission for

classification and terminology[J]. *Epilepsia*, 2017, 58(4): 522-530.

- [2] THIJIS R D, SURGES R, O'BRIEN T J, et al. Epilepsy in adults[J]. *Lancet*, 2019, 393(10172): 689-701.
- [3] SINGH G, SANDER J W. The global burden of epilepsy report: Implications for low- and middle-income countries[J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2020, 105: 106949.
- [4] Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990-2019: A systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 2019[J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 396(10258): 1204-1222.
- [5] PARSONS A L M, BUCKNOR E M V, CASTROFLORIO E, et al. The interconnected mechanisms of oxidative stress and neuroinflammation in epilepsy[J]. *Antioxidants*, 2022, 11(1): 157.
- [6] THE L. From wonder and fear: Make epilepsy a global health priority[J]. *Lancet*, 2019, 393(10172): 612.
- [7] 田茸, 史正刚, 蒋萃, 等. 基于风痰瘀理论运用加味半夏白术天麻汤治疗癫痫疗效观察[J]. *时珍国医国药*, 2018, 29(12): 2950-2952.
- TIAN R, SHI Z G, JIANG C, et al. Observation of therapeutic effect of modified Banxia Baizhu Tianma decoction on epilepsy based on the theory of wind phlegm stasis[J]. *Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res*, 2018, 29(12): 2950-2952.
- [8] MAI D, LI Z, CAO Z, et al. Metabolomics-driven integration of traditional Chinese medicine for neurological disorders: From precision diagnosis to therapeutic innovation[J]. *Phytother Res*, 2026, 40(2): 829-843.
- [9] ZHAO W, XIE C, ZHANG X, et al. Advances in the mTOR signaling pathway and its inhibitor rapamycin in epilepsy[J]. *Brain Behav*, 2023, 13(6): e2995.
- [10] KOSILLO P, AHMED K M, AISENBERG E E, et al. Dopamine neuron morphology and output are differentially controlled by mTORC1 and mTORC2[J]. *Elife*, 2022, 11: e75398.
- [11] ANGLIKER N, RÜEGG M A. In vivo evidence for mTORC2-mediated actin cytoskeleton rearrangement in neurons[J]. *Bioarchitecture*, 2013, 3(4): 113-118.
- [12] NGUYEN L H, XU Y, MAHADEO T, et al. Expression of 4E-BP1 in juvenile mice alleviates mTOR-induced neuronal dysfunction and epilepsy[J]. *Brain*, 2022, 145(4): 1310-1325.
- [13] LASARGE C L, PUN R Y K, GU Z, et al. mTOR-driven neural circuit changes initiate an epileptogenic cascade[J]. *Prog Neurobiol*, 2021, 200: 101974.
- [14] ISLIN J, MUNKBOEL C H, STYRISHAVE B. Steroidogenic disruptive effects of the serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors duloxetine, venlafaxine and tramadol in the H295R cell assay and in a recombinant CYP17 assay[J]. *Toxicol In Vitro*, 2018, 47: 63-71.
- [15] MA K G, HU H B, ZHOU J S, et al. Neuronal glypican4

- promotes mossy fiber sprouting through the mTOR pathway after pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus in mice[J]. *Exp Neurol*, 2022, 347:113918.
- [16] VIEIRA É L M, MARTINS F M A, BELLOZI P M Q, et al. PI3K, mTOR and GSK3 modulate cytokines' production in peripheral leukocyte in temporal lobe epilepsy[J]. *Neurosci Lett*, 2021, 756:135948.
- [17] 漆哲宁, 彭晓明, 刘立, 等. 中药有效成分和复方调控焦虑症相关信号通路研究进展[J]. *中成药*, 2025, 47(3): 865-871.
- QI Z N, PENG X M, LIU L, et al. Research progress on effective components of traditional Chinese medicine and its compound formulas regulating anxiety-related signaling pathways[J]. *Chin Trad Pat Med*, 2025, 47(3):865-871.
- [18] 贺晴, 张永婷, 边玉露, 等. 治疗抽动障碍的单体、中药、复方及非药物疗法的相关信号通路作用机制的研究进展[J]. *中药药理与临床*, 2025, 41(6):109-119.
- HE Q, ZHANG Y T, BIAN Y L, et al. Research progress in signaling pathways involved in management of Tic disorder with traditional Chinese medicine and non-drug therapies[J]. *Pharmacol Clin Chin Mater Med*, 2025, 41(6):109-119.
- [19] PERNICE H F, SCHIEWECK R, KIEBLER M A, et al. mTOR and MAPK: From localized translation control to epilepsy[J]. *BMC Neurosci*, 2016, 17(1):73.
- [20] NATERI A S, RAIIVICH G, GEBHARDT C, et al. ERK activation causes epilepsy by stimulating NMDA receptor activity[J]. *Embo J*, 2007, 26(23):4891-901.
- [21] SINGH A, UPADHAYAY S, MEHAN S. Understanding abnormal c-JNK/p38 MAPK signaling overactivation involved in the progression of multiple sclerosis: Possible therapeutic targets and impact on neurodegenerative diseases[J]. *Neurotox Res*, 2021, 39(5):1630-1650.
- [22] WANG L, SONG L F, CHEN X Y, et al. MiR-181b inhibits P38/JNK signaling pathway to attenuate autophagy and apoptosis in juvenile rats with kainic acid-induced epilepsy via targeting TLR4[J]. *CNS Neurosci Ther*, 2019, 25(1): 112-122.
- [23] KIM J E, PARK H, CHOI S H, et al. Roscovitine attenuates microglia activation and monocyte infiltration via p38 MAPK inhibition in the rat frontoparietal cortex following status epilepticus[J]. *Cells*, 2019, 8(7):746.
- [24] ZHANG T, MA C, ZHANG Z, et al. NF- κ B signaling in inflammation and cancer[J]. *Med Comm (2020)*, 2021, 2(4):618-653.
- [25] OECKINGHAUS A, HAYDEN M S, GHOSH S. Crosstalk in NF- κ B signaling pathways[J]. *Nat Immunol*, 2011, 12(8):695-708.
- [26] MITCHELL S, VARGAS J, HOFFMANN A. Signaling via the NF κ B system[J]. *Wiley Interdiscip Rev Syst Biol Med*, 2016, 8(3):227-241.
- [27] KENDELLEN M F, BRADFORD J W, LAWRENCE C L, et al. Canonical and non-canonical NF- κ B signaling promotes breast cancer tumor-initiating cells[J]. *Oncogene*, 2014, 33(10):1297-305.
- [28] DAI J, SHEN H L, LI J, et al. Gastrodin attenuates neuroinflammation and injury in young rats with LiCl/pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus[J]. *Biochem Genet*, 2024, 63(6):1-16.
- [29] VARMAZYAR R, NADERI N, JAVID H, et al. Neuroprotective effects of early TLR4 blockade with compound C34 in temporal lobe epilepsy: Alleviation of neuroinflammation and apoptosis[J]. *Iran J Pharm Res*, 2025, 24(1):e159165.
- [30] SINGH S, SINGH T G. Role of nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B) signalling in neurodegenerative diseases: An mechanistic approach[J]. *Curr Neuropharmacol*, 2020, 18(10):918-935.
- [31] WANG H K, YAN H, WANG K, et al. Dynamic regulation effect of long non-coding RNA-UCA1 on NF- κ B in hippocampus of epilepsy rats[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2017, 21(13):3113-3119.
- [32] CAI M, LIN W. The function of NF-Kappa B during epilepsy, a potential therapeutic target[J]. *Front Neurosci*, 2022, 16:851394.
- [33] LIN M, GONG J, WU L, et al. ADCY3: The pivotal gene in classical ketogenic diet for the treatment of epilepsy[J]. *Front Cell Neurosci*, 2024, 18:1305867.
- [34] GAUTAM V, RAWAT K, SANDHU A, et al. An insight into crosstalk among multiple signaling pathways contributing to epileptogenesis[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2021, 910:174469.
- [35] 叶雪雪, 张丽芳. 癫痫引起认知障碍机制研究进展[J]. *长治医学院学报*, 2019, 33(4):317-320.
- YE X X, ZHANG L F. Research progress on mechanisms of epilepsy-induced cognitive impairment[J]. *J Changzhi Med Coll*, 2019, 33(4):317-320.
- [36] LUND I V, HU Y, RAOL Y H, et al. BDNF selectively regulates GABAA receptor transcription by activation of the JAK/STAT pathway[J]. *Sci Signal*, 2008, 1(41):ra9.
- [37] GUO M, CUI C, SONG X, et al. Deletion of FGF9 in GABAergic neurons causes epilepsy[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2021, 12(2):196.
- [38] ROY A, HAN V Z, BARD A M, et al. Suppression of PIK3CA-driven epileptiform activity by acute pathway control[J]. *bioRxiv*, 2021, doi:10.1101/2021.03.03.433821.
- [39] 李沁芮, 秦炯, 杜军保, 等. 磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶/蛋白激酶B/哺乳动物西罗莫司靶蛋白信号通路与癫痫[J]. *中华实用儿科临床杂志*, 2015, 30(24):1915-1917.
- LI Q R, QIN J, DU J B, et al. Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/protein kinase B/mammalian target of rapamycin signaling pathway and epilepsy[J]. *Chin J Pract Pediatr*, 2015, 30(24):1915-1917.
- [40] 臧玉静, 赵春玲. 与癫痫有关的细胞信号通路的研究现状[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2014, 34(1):99-105.
- ZANG Y J, ZHAO C L. Research progress in signaling pathways related to epilepsy[J]. *J Clin Pathol Res*, 2014, 34

- (1):99-105.
- [41] 郝世杰,罗懿瑾,任晓璐,等. GPER1敲低加重癫痫后神经元损伤及认知功能障碍[J]. 中国药理学通报,2025,41(7):1332-1339.
- HAO S J,LUO Y J,REN X F, et al. Knockdown of GPER1 aggravates neuronal injury and cognitive dysfunction after epilepsy[J]. Chin Pharmacol Bull,2025,41(7):1332-1339.
- [42] 谢婉静,杨玉凌,黄逸安,等. GIRK通道在匹罗卡品癫痫模型中的表达改变[J]. 中国临床医学,2021,28(6):980-987.
- XIE W J, YANG Y L, HUANG Y A, et al. Alternation of GIRK channel expression in pilocarpine epilepsy model[J]. Chin J Clin Med,2021,28(6):980-987.
- [43] 左娣,郝世杰,杨盼,等. 海马G蛋白偶联雌激素受体1参与癫痫调控的转录组学研究[J]. 中国药理学通报,2024,40(4):709-715.
- ZUO D, HAO S J, YANG P, et al. Transcriptomic study of hippocampal G protein-coupled estrogen receptor 1 involved in epilepsy regulation[J]. Chin Pharmacol Bull, 2024, 40(4):709-715.
- [44] YU Y, SUN F J. Research progress on the role of inflammatory mediators in the pathogenesis of epilepsy[J]. Ibrain,2025,11(1):44-58.
- [45] ALVES S S, ROSSI L, DE OLIVEIRA J A C, et al. Metformin improves spatial memory and reduces seizure severity in a rat model of epilepsy and Alzheimer's disease comorbidity via PI3K/Akt signaling pathway [J]. Mol Neurobiol,2025,62(8):9545-9572.
- [46] PRIYA, YADAV N, ANAND S, et al. The multifaceted role of Wnt canonical signalling in neurogenesis, neuroinflammation, and hyperexcitability in mesial temporal lobe epilepsy[J]. Neuropharmacology,2024,251:109942.
- [47] LI C, WU Y, HUANG M Y, et al. Characterization of inflammatory signals in BV-2 microglia in response to Wnt3a [J]. Biomedicines,2023,11(4).
- [48] SUN C, FU J, QU Z, et al. Chronic intermittent hypobaric hypoxia restores hippocampus function and rescues cognitive impairments in chronic epileptic rats via Wnt/ β -catenin signaling[J]. Front Mol Neurosci,2020,13:617143.
- [49] HODGES S L, LUGO J N. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling as a potential target for novel epilepsy therapies [J]. Epilepsy Res,2018,146:9-16.
- [50] ZHANG W, SHI Y, PENG Y, et al. Neuron activity-induced Wnt signaling up-regulates expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in the pain neural circuit [J]. J Biol Chem,2018,293(40):15641-15651.
- [51] MARCHETTI B. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway governs a full program for dopaminergic neuron survival, neurorescue and regeneration in the MPTP mouse model of Parkinson's disease[J]. Int J Mol Sci,2018,19(12):3743.
- [52] CHEN L, WANG Y, CHEN Z. Adult neurogenesis in epileptogenesis: An update for preclinical finding and potential clinical translation [J]. Curr Neuropharmacol, 2020,18(6):464-484.
- [53] ALI N H, AL-KURAIISHY H M, AL-GAREEB A I, et al. Autophagy and autophagy signaling in Epilepsy: Possible role of autophagy activator[J]. Mol Med,2023,29(1):142.
- [54] JANG B G, LEE J, CHOI B, et al. Unexpected beta-amyloid production by middle doses of resveratrol through stabilization of APP protein and AMPK-mediated inhibition of trypsin-like proteasome activity in a cell model of Alzheimer's disease[J]. Food Chem Toxicol,2021,152:112185.
- [55] ALNAAIM S A, AL-KURAIISHY H M, AL-GAREEB A I, et al. New insights on the potential anti-epileptic effect of metformin: Mechanistic pathway[J]. J Cell Mol Med,2023,27(24):3953-3965.
- [56] MURALEEDHARAN R, GAWALI M V, TIWARI D, et al. AMPK-regulated astrocytic lactate shuttle plays a non-cell-autonomous role in neuronal survival[J]. Cell Rep,2020,32(9):108092.
- [57] SALVATI K A, RITGER M L, DAVOUDIAN P A, et al. AMPK-mediated potentiation of GABAergic signalling drives hypoglycaemia-provoked spike-wave seizures [J]. Brain, 2022,145(7):2332-2346.
- [58] 汪顺贵,玉倩,李华霞,等. 加味柴胡疏肝汤调控 miR-204对急性癫痫小鼠海马Akt/mTOR/p70S6K通路和脑电图的影响[J]. 时珍国医国药,2020,31(2):273-276.
- WANG S G, YU Q, LI H X, et al. Effects of modified Chaihu Shugan decoction on the hippocampal Akt/mTOR/p70S6K pathway and electroencephalogram by regulating miR-204 in mice with acute epilepsy [J]. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res,2020,31(2):273-276.
- [59] 刘恒亮,金子轩,苏克雷,等. 基于现代病理生理机制的柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤方证解读及临床运用体会[J]. 中国中药杂志,2023,48(10):2620-2624.
- LIU H L, JIN Z X, SU K L, et al. Clinical application of Chaihu Jia Longgu Muli decoction based on modern pathophysiology mechanism [J]. China J Chin Mater Med, 2023,48(10):2620-2624.
- [60] YANG P, QIN Y, ZHU Y, et al. Chaihu-Longgu-Muli decoction relieves epileptic symptoms by improving autophagy in hippocampal neurons [J]. J Ethnopharmacol, 2020,259:112990.
- [61] WANG X, ZOU Z, SHEN Q, et al. Involvement of NMDA-Akt-mTOR signaling in rapid antidepressant-like activity of Chaihu-jia-Longgu-Muli-tang on olfactory bulbectomized mice[J]. Front Pharmacol,2018,9:1537.
- [62] 陈惠军,李志萍,元芳芳,等. 百合知母汤对癫痫模型幼鼠行为学和海马神经发生及AMPK/mTOR水平的影响[J]. 毒理学杂志,2019,33(1):38-43.
- CHEN H J, LI Z P, YUAN F F, et al. Effects of Baihe Zhimu decoction on behavior, hippocampal neurogenesis and AMPK/mTOR level in a young rat model of epilepsy [J]. J Toxicol, 2019,33(1):38-43.
- [63] 赵瑞,高岭,王有峰,等. 柴贝止痫汤通过调控 mTOR/

- HIF-1 α 通路对癫痫大鼠肠道菌群和Th17/Treg细胞免疫平衡的影响[J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2025, 41(1):129-135.
- ZHAO R, GAO L, WANG Y F, et al. Effect of Chaibei Zhixian decoction on intestinal flora and Th17/Treg cell immune balance in epileptic rats by regulating mTOR/HIF-1 α pathway[J]. Chin J Immunol, 2025, 41(1):129-135.
- [64] 王娜, 佟凤芝, 曾常茜. 姜黄素对海人酸致痫大鼠PI3K/Akt/mTOR通路调节作用的实验研究[J]. 中国中医药科技, 2015, 22(5):534-536, 549.
- WANG N, TONG F Z, ZENG C Q. Regulation effects of curcumin on PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway in kainate-induced epileptic rats[J]. Chin J Tradit Med Sci Technol, 2015, 22(5):534-536, 549.
- [65] 肖新莉, 秦梓通, 任凯翔, 等. 丹参酮II_A对癫痫慢性期小鼠齿状回颗粒细胞病理整合的影响[J]. 西安交通大学学报: 医学版, 2023, 44(4):634-643.
- XIAO X L, QIN Z T, REN K X, et al. Effect of Tanshinone II_A on abnormal integration of granule cells in the dentate gyrus of mice with chronic epilepsy[J]. J Xi'an Jiaotong Univ Med Sci, 2023, 44(4):634-643.
- [66] 梁金斌, 张志刚, 林黎. 银杏叶提取物通过Akt/mTOR通路抑制难治性癫痫大鼠海马组织细胞凋亡研究[J]. 新中医, 2021, 53(8):1-5.
- LIANG J B, ZHANG Z G, LIN L. Study on extract of *Folium Ginkgo* inhibiting cell apoptosis in hippocampus of rats with intractable epilepsy through Akt/mTOR pathway[J]. J New Chin Med, 2021, 53(8):1-5.
- [67] 王田, 岳玉琴. 柴贝止痛汤调控p38MAPK通路改善难治性癫痫大鼠行为学及对海马神经元超微结构的影响[J]. 中药材, 2023, 46(6):1531-1536.
- WANG T, YUE Y Q. Effect of Chaibeizhixian decoction on improving behavioral performance and hippocampal neuronal ultrastructure in rats with refractory epilepsy via regulating the p38MAPK pathway[J]. J Chin Med Mater, 2023, 46(6):1531-1536.
- [68] 李瑞暖, 谢苗莹, 曾榕, 等. 基于lncRNA-UCA1/miR-187/MAPK8通路探讨加味柴胡疏肝汤治疗癫痫作用机制[J]. 中国中西医结合杂志, 2023, 43(10):1205-1213.
- LI R N, XIE M Y, ZENG R, et al. Mechanism of modified Chaihu Shugan formula in the treatment of epilepsy based on lncRNA-UCA1/miR-187/MAPK8 pathway[J]. Chin J Integr Tradit West Med, 2023, 43(10):1205-1213.
- [69] 齐越, 贾冬, 张筠, 等. 癫痫清颗粒对海人藻酸致痫大鼠海马内氧化应激及MAPK信号通路的影响[J]. 中国现代医生, 2021, 59(26):40-44.
- QI Y, JIA D, ZHANG Y, et al. Effects of Dianxianqing granule on oxidative stress and MAPK signaling pathway in epilepsy rat hippocampus induced by kainic acid[J]. Chin Mod Dr, 2021, 59(26):40-44.
- [70] CHEN L, LIU X, WANG H, et al. Gastrodin attenuates pentyletetrazole-induced seizures by modulating the mitogen-activated protein kinase-associated inflammatory responses in mice[J]. Neurosci Bull, 2017, 33(3):264-272.
- [71] 庞启明, 张素丽. 七叶皂苷钠调控p38 MAPK通路改善癫痫大鼠认知功能的作用及机制[J]. 世界中西医结合杂志, 2021, 16(8):1438-1442.
- PANG Q M, ZHANG S L. Effect and mechanism of sodium aescinate on improving cognitive function in epileptic rats by regulating p38 MAPK pathway[J]. World J Integr Tradit West Med, 2021, 16(8):1438-1442.
- [72] 王强, 杜洪志, 张亚洲. 平肝止痛复方联合卡马西平对难治性癫痫大鼠的治疗作用[J]. 中华中医药杂志, 2019, 34(7):3285-3288.
- WANG Q, DU H Z, ZHANG Y Z. Therapeutic effect of Pinggan Zhixian compound combined with Carbamazepine on refractory epilepsy rats[J]. Chin J Tradit Chin Med Pharm, 2019, 34(7):3285-3288.
- [73] 刘运权, 李若照, 郭磊磊, 等. 平肝止痛复方联合卡马西平通过HMGB1/TLR4/NF- κ B通路对难治性癫痫大鼠神经元损伤的影响[J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2021, 37(19):2345-2350.
- LIU Y Q, LI R Z, GUO L L, et al. Effect of Pinggan Zhixian compound combined with carbamazepine on neuronal damage in intractable epilepsy rats through HMGB1/TLR4/NF- κ B pathway[J]. Chin J Immunol, 2021, 37(19):2345-2350.
- [74] 张喜莲, 张美菁, 李瑞. 马融教授巧用银翘散治疗小儿癫痫及抽动症[J]. 中国中西医结合儿科学, 2016, 8(3):364-366.
- ZHANG X L, ZHANG M J, LI R. Experience of Prof. MA Rong in skillfully using Yinqiao powder to treat children with epilepsy and tic disorders[J]. Chin Pediatr Integr Tradit West Med, 2016, 8(3):364-366.
- [75] 闫融, 张喜莲, 戎萍, 等. 疏风止痉方对耐药癫痫大鼠发作为行为及NF- κ B通路影响[J]. 辽宁中医药大学学报, 2019, 21(10):47-51, 225.
- YAN R, ZHANG X L, RONG P, et al. Effect of Shufeng Zhijing decoction on seizure behavior and NF- κ B pathway in drug-resistant epilepsy rats[J]. J Liaoning Univ Tradit Chin Med, 2019, 21(10):47-51, 225.
- [76] 施晓宇, 陈群, 李可心, 等. 天麻钩藤饮通过抑制p38 MAPK/NF- κ B信号通路对PILO诱导小鼠癫痫模型的神经保护作用[J]. 医学研究杂志, 2025, 54(3):68-72, 79.
- SHI X Y, CHEN Q, LI K X, et al. Neuroprotective effect of Tianma Gouteng drink on PILO-induced epilepsy model in mice by inhibiting p38 MAPK/NF- κ B signaling pathway[J]. J Med Res, 2025, 54(3):68-72, 79.
- [77] 王倩, 曾培, 袁莉莉, 等. 柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤调控NF- κ B信号通路对癫痫大鼠神经炎症及海马神经元损伤的影响[J]. 陕西中医, 2021, 42(10):1327-1332, 1362.
- WANG Q, ZENG P, YUAN L L, et al. Study on Chaihu Longgu Muli decoction pair from NF- κ B signaling pathway effects of neuroinflammation and hippocampal neuron damage in epilepsy rats[J]. Shaanxi J Tradit Chin Med, 2021, 42(10):1327-1332, 1362.

- [78] 齐越,贾冬,李纪彤,等. 癫痫清颗粒对海人藻酸致癫痫大鼠行为学变化及NF- κ B信号通路的影响[J]. 中成药, 2019,41(4):927-929.
QI Y, JIA D, LI J T, et al. Effect of Dianxianqing granules on behavioral changes and the NF- κ B signaling pathway in kainic acid-induced epileptic rats[J]. Chin Trad Pat Med, 2019,41(4):927-929.
- [79] 刘英杰,姜茜,张胜娜. 天麻素对毛果芸香碱诱发的癫痫大鼠TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路影响的研究[J]. 新中医, 2020,52(4):1-6.
LIU Y J, JIANG Q, ZHANG S N. Study on the effect of gastrodin on TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway in rats with epilepsy induced by Pilocarpine[J]. J New Chin Med, 2020, 52(4):1-6.
- [80] 周燕利,吴晓兰,聂琼芳,等. TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路在姜黄素减轻癫痫小鼠神经元损伤中的作用[J]. 中成药, 2018, 40(9):2065-2068.
ZHOU Y L, WU X L, NIE Q F, et al. Role of the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway in curcumin-alleviated neuronal damage in epileptic mice[J]. Chin Trad Pat Med, 2018, 40(9):2065-2068.
- [81] CHENG Y, ZHANG Y, HUANG P, et al. Luteolin ameliorates pentetrazole-induced seizures through the inhibition of the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway [J]. Epilepsy Res, 2024, 201:107321.
- [82] 段姝洁,龚清源,王彦丽,等. 虎杖苷调节Akt/GSK-3 β /NF- κ B信号通路对癫痫大鼠脑损伤的影响[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2025, 45(4):960-964.
DUAN S J, GONG Q Y, WANG Y L, et al. Effect of polydatin on brain injury in epileptic rats via modulation of the Akt/GSK-3 β /NF- κ B signaling pathway [J]. Chin J Gerontol, 2025, 45(4):960-964.
- [83] 冯娇娇,邢雅杰,刘丹丹. 基于p38 MAPK/NF- κ B信号通路探究茯苓多糖对癫痫模型小鼠癫痫发作情况、神经元损伤及炎症反应的影响[J]. 卒中与神经疾病, 2024, 31(5): 494-498.
FENG J J, XING Y J, LIU D D. Effects of pachymaran on seizures, neuronal damage, and inflammatory response in epileptic model mice: An investigation based on the p38 MAPK/NF- κ B signaling pathway [J]. Stroke Nerv Dis, 2024, 31(5):494-498.
- [84] 吴琼莹,高文勇,艾艳萍,等. 槲皮素通过HMGB1/RAGE/NF- κ B通路减轻癫痫大鼠神经炎症的实验研究[J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2024, 40(8):1601-1606.
WU Q Y, GAO W Y, AI Y P, et al. An experimental study of quercetin attenuating neuroinflammation in epileptic rats through HMGB1/RAGE/NF- κ B pathway [J]. Chin J Immunol, 2024, 40(8):1601-1606.
- [85] 平鑫,秦少坤,刘书宁,等. 化浊解毒疏肝方对戊四氮致痫模型大鼠学习记忆能力及AC-cAMP-CREB通路的影响[J]. 中成药, 2022, 44(6):1938-1944.
PING X, QIN S K, LIU S N, et al. Effect of Huazhuo Jiedu Shugan formula on learning-memory abilities and the AC-cAMP-CREB pathway in pentylenetetrazol-induced epileptic model rats[J]. Chin Trad Pat Med, 2022, 44(6):1938-1944.
- [86] 郭静芳,吴磊,杨赫,等. 穿心莲内酯调节cAMP/PKA/CREB信号通路对幼年癫痫大鼠神经炎症的影响[J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2025, 41(4):841-846.
GUO J F, WU L, YANG H, et al. Effect of andrographolide on neuroinflammation in young epileptic rats by regulating cAMP/PKA/CREB signaling pathway[J]. Chin J Immunol, 2025, 41(4):841-846.
- [87] 张高炼,郭建辉,曾敬,等. 基于PI3K/Akt信号通路研究苹果知母汤对锂-匹罗卡品诱导的癫痫大鼠的神经保护作用[J]. 中药药理与临床, 2021, 37(3):16-20.
ZHANG G L, GUO J H, ZENG J, et al. Neuroprotective effect of Caoguo Zhimu decoction against Lithium-Pilocarpine induced epilepsy in rats: An exploration based on PI3K/Akt signaling pathway[J]. Pharmacol Clin Chin Mater Med, 2021, 37(3):16-20.
- [88] 王江红,杨佳丽,严少博,等. 化浊解毒疏肝方对癫痫大鼠学习记忆及PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β 信号通路的影响[J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 2021, 27(17):57-65.
WANG J H, YANG J L, YAN S B, et al. Effect of Huazhuo Jiedu Shugan prescription on learning, memory, and PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β signaling pathway in epileptic rats [J]. Chin J Exp Trad Med Form, 2021, 27(17):57-65.
- [89] 井亚萍,胡月丽,张亮. 银杏二萜内酯葡胺注射液对脑卒中后癫痫患者血液中炎症、氧化指标和PI3K/Akt信号通路相关蛋白的影响[J]. 中国新药与临床杂志, 2025, 44(4): 283-288.
JING Y P, HU Y L, ZHANG L. Effect of *Ginkgo biloba* diterpene lactone glucamine injection on inflammatory and oxidative indicators and PI3K/Akt signaling pathway-related proteins in blood of patients with post-stroke epilepsy [J]. Chin J New Drugs Clin Rem, 2025, 44(4):283-288.
- [90] 韩卫南,石露露,韩博. 丹参酮II_A通过调节PI3K/Akt及MAPK信号通路保护癫痫大鼠神经元损伤的作用机制[J]. 中西医结合心脑血管病杂志, 2024, 22(11):1967-1975.
HAN W N, SHI L L, HAN B. Mechanism of tanshinone II_A in protecting against neuronal damage in epileptic rats via regulation of the PI3K/Akt and MAPK signaling pathways [J]. Chin J Integr Med Cardio-Cerebrovasc Dis, 2024, 22(11):1967-1975.
- [91] 刘慧敏. 黄芩苷通过BDNF/TrkB/PI3K/Akt信号通路对癫痫大鼠海马神经元的保护作用[D]. 佳木斯:佳木斯大学, 2024.
LIU H M. Protective effects of baicalin on hippocampal neurons of epileptic rats through BDNF/TrkB/PI3K/Akt signaling pathway [D]. Jiamusi: Jiamusi University, 2024.
- [92] 管萍,刘文娟,卢鹏超,等. 基于PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β 通路探究葛根素减轻癫痫小鼠症状的机制[J]. 中国免疫学杂志, 2021, 37(14):1706-1710, 1716.
GUAN P, LIU W J, LU P C, et al. Study on mechanism of

- Puerarin in alleviating symptoms of epileptic mice based on PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β signaling pathway [J]. *Chin J Immunol*, 2021, 37(14): 1706-1710, 1716.
- [93] 吕婷婷, 李瑞暖, 李洁玉, 等. 加味柴胡疏肝汤对急性癫痫小鼠海马 miR-187/Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路表达的影响[J]. *中华中医药学刊*, 2023, 41(9): 89-93, 275-276.
- LV T T, LI R N, LI J Y, et al. Effect of modified Chaihu Shugan decoction on expression of miR-187/Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway in hippocampus of acute epileptic mice [J]. *Chin A Trad Chin Med*, 2023, 41(9): 89-93, 275-276.
- [94] 刁丽梅, 李华琼, 张庆梅, 等. 定痫丸对急性期癫痫小鼠海马组织 Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路相关蛋白及神经元凋亡的影响[J]. *中华中医药学刊*, 2020, 38(3): 45-49, 262.
- DIAO L M, LI H Q, ZHANG Q M, et al. Effects of Dingxianwan on Wnt/ β -Catenin signaling pathway related proteins and neuronal apoptosis in hippocampus of acute epileptic mice [J]. *Chin A Trad Chin Med*, 2020, 38(3): 45-49, 262.
- [95] 韩慧, 张可颐, 王颖, 等. 基于 AMPK/Nrf2 信号通路探讨柴胡龙骨牡蛎加味方对癫痫大鼠能量代谢的干预机制[J]. *四川中医*, 2025, 43(4): 143-148.
- HAN H, ZHANG K Y, WANG Y, et al. Investigating the mechanism of modified Chaihu Longgu Muli decoction in energy metabolism in epileptic rats based on the AMPK/Nrf2 signaling pathway [J]. *J Sichuan Tradit Chin Med*, 2025, 43(4): 143-148.
- [96] 司沛沛, 周晓辉, 贾丽景, 等. 红景天对癫痫小鼠认知功能障碍的改善作用研究[J]. *中药材*, 2025, 48(4): 985-990.
- SI P P, ZHOU X H, JIA L J, et al. Study on the improving effect of *Rhodiola rosea* on cognitive dysfunction in epileptic mice [J]. *J Chin Med Mater*, 2025, 48(4): 985-990.
- [97] 任广伟, 耿彪, 李明伟, 等. 白花丹素调节 AMPK/CREB/BDNF 信号通路对癫痫大鼠神经元损伤的影响[J]. *现代免疫学*, 2025, 45(2): 96-103.
- REN G W, GENG B, LI M W, et al. The effect of plumbagin on neuronal damage in epileptic rats through regulating AMPK/CREB/BDNF signaling pathway [J]. *Mod Immunol*, 2025, 45(2): 96-103.

[责任编辑 吕冬梅]