

Nerve growth factor variations in patients with mood disorders: no changes in eight weeks of clinical treatment

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Background: Nerve growth factor (NGF) has received much attention for its role in mood disorders. The primary objective of the present study was to examine serum NGF levels in Chinese inpatients with depressive or manic episodes in the acute phase and to explore the changes in NGF levels after effective clinical treatments.

Methods: One hundred and seven consecutive inpatients and outpatients with mood disorders (30 with unipolar depression, 23 with bipolar depression, and 54 with bipolar mania), and 50 healthy controls were recruited. The serum NGF levels were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Results: Patients with bipolar mania presented higher serum NGF levels compared to those of healthy controls. After 8 weeks of medical treatment, there were significant improvements in symptoms in patients, but no significant changes in NGF levels.

Conclusion: The present findings may help to strengthen and expand the understanding of the role of NGF in the acute stages of mood disorders.

Keywords: neurotrophins, depression, mania, bipolar disorder, acute phase, clinical sample

Introduction

Nerve growth factor (NGF), one of the essential neurotrophic factors (NF), has received much attention due to its neuroprotective effects on cholinergic neurons in Alzheimer's disease research.^{1,2} Recently, some mouse models of anxiety vulnerability, stress-induced illness, and depression involving learned helplessness, threatening treatment (with painful stimuli), maternal deprivation, and other factors have shown decreased levels of NGF in the frontal cortex, amygdala, hippocampus, and nucleus accumbens.³⁻⁵ Together with brain-derived neurotrophic factor and other NFs, NGF has been shown to be involved in the regulation of neurogenesis, regulation of differentiation, and the plasticity of neuronal networks.^{6,7} It has been suggested that these mechanisms could be modified by serotonin, norepinephrine, and acetylcholine.⁸⁻¹⁰ Thus, preclinical research studies have suggested that NGF potentially plays an important role in the development of mood disorders, as well as in recovery during the clinical treatment process.

However, the levels of NGF have been shown across many clinical investigations to be rather varied among patients with mood disorders.¹¹⁻¹⁵ It has been reported that plasma NGF level decreases in both depression and bipolar mania;¹¹ however, others have not found any differences between patients suffering with depression and healthy controls.¹⁶ Whether NGF variations are a state- or trait-related phenomenon remains contentious. A state-related phenomenon of mood disorders is a characteristic that appears and disappears with clinical episodes, such as depression or mania. In contrast,

a trait-related phenomenon occurs regardless of variations in the clinical state. Mood disorders are highly heterogeneous and complex disorders. The clinical profiles and related treatments could be a critical component in deciding whether there is heterogeneity in serum NGF levels among patients with mood disorders.

There is still little information on serum NGF levels in patients experiencing the initial stages of depressive or manic episodes in clinical settings. Patients with more severe symptoms, such as suicidal ideas or aggressive behaviors, have often been excluded in previous studies, and this may potentially influence the findings. The primary objective of the present study was to examine serum NGF levels in Chinese inpatients with depressive or manic episodes in the acute phase. Furthermore, as few studies have explored the changes in NGF levels after effective clinical treatments, there is a need for the collection of detailed clinical profiles and NGF levels both at baseline and after treatment in patients with acute depressive or manic episodes.

Methods

Subjects

One hundred and seven consecutive inpatients and outpatients with diagnoses of mood disorders who visited the Shanghai Mental Health Center were recruited according to the following inclusion criteria: 1) age 18–65 years; 2) meeting the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV)* criteria for unipolar depression, bipolar depression, or bipolar mania based on the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders/Patient edition (SCID-I/P); 3) inpatients with first or recurrent major depressive or manic episodes, who were drug-naïve or drug-free for at least 4 weeks; and 4) the ability to give written consent. The exclusion criteria included the following: medical illness, such as chronic diseases, including diabetes and any infectious disease in the month prior to enrollment; pregnancy; substance abuse; and a history of relevant medicines, such as antibiotics and antioxidants in at least the previous 4 weeks. Physical examinations and routine standard laboratory tests for inpatients helped to exclude subjects with medical comorbidities and concomitant medications. At baseline, 50 healthy controls (volunteers from the community) were recruited. After they provided written consent, they were assessed with the SCID-I/NP to confirm that they had no past or present mental disorders. They underwent the same procedure of enrollment screening and followed the similar inclusion (except for criteria 2 and 3) and exclusion criteria as patients.

Procedures

Five milliliters of blood was drawn by venipuncture into an anticoagulant-free tube between 7 am and 8 am after an overnight fast. The blood was centrifuged at $3,000\times g$ for 20 min at 4°C within 2 hours of collection. After collection, the serum was separated and stored at -80°C until it was assayed. Serum NGF levels were measured with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method according to the manufacturer's instructions, using a ChemiKine™ NGF Sandwich ELISA Kit (Catalog#: CYT304, EMD Millipore Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA). The intra- and inter-assay coefficients of variation were less than 9%. The limit of detection was 1 pg/mL, and the concentration of NGF was expressed as pg/mL.

All inpatients and outpatients were screened and assessed by two senior psychiatrists. The severity of manic symptoms was measured with the Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Rating Scale (BRMS) and the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS), and depressive symptoms were measured with the 24-item Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D), the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A), and the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS). The agreement rate between the two psychiatrists was 0.78–0.91, expressed as a kappa value. The detailed demographic and clinical information was collected from all of the subjects with a face-to-face interview. The same clinical assessments, blood collection, and laboratory procedures were performed again at week 8 for all the patients.

Statistical analysis

SPSS version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) statistical software was used for all statistical computations. The sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the samples were presented as descriptive statistics, such as percentage and mean scores. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test between group comparisons for continuous variables, as applicable. For the group comparisons of categorical variables, the chi-squared test was used. Since the distribution of serum NGF level was not normal, a nonparametric Mann–Whitney test was used between groups. A box-plot diagram was created by the SPSS software to show the differences in the plasma NGF levels among the following four groups: unipolar depression; bipolar depression; bipolar mania; and control groups. A line diagram was used to show the changes in serum NGF levels after 8 weeks of treatment. Significance was determined with *P*-values less than 0.05 (two-tailed).

Results

The study sample consisted of 107 participants with mood disorders and 50 healthy controls. Of those, 30 (19.1%) were diagnosed with unipolar depression, 23 (14.6%) with bipolar depression, and 54 (34.4%) with bipolar mania. The demographic and clinical features of all the subjects are shown in Table 1. A number of patients were treated with antidepressants (35), including paroxetine (6), fluoxetine (5), escitalopram (9), duloxetine (7), trazodone (4), sertraline (5), and mirtazapine (8). Nine patients were treated with two types of antidepressants. Seventy-seven patients were treated with mood stabilizers (valproate and lithium) or anticonvulsants (lamotrigine), and 47 patients had a combined treatment of antipsychotic medicines.

At baseline, patients with bipolar mania presented higher serum NGF levels (mean \pm standard deviation [SD]: 43.32 \pm 32.76 pg/mL, median: 38.05 pg/mL) as compared to those of healthy controls (mean \pm SD: 36.34 \pm 15.14 pg/mL, median: 32.22 pg/mL) ($Z=-2.427$, $P=0.015$) and patients with unipolar depression (mean \pm SD: 33.18 \pm 7.42 pg/mL, median: 30.82 pg/mL) ($Z=-2.288$, $P=0.022$) (Figure 1). There was no significant difference in the serum NGF levels between the bipolar depression group (mean \pm SD: 44.00 \pm 44.00 pg/mL, median: 36.59 pg/mL) and the

control group. After a thorough pairwise comparison, only the P -values with significant differences were listed in Figure 1. For all subjects, no associations were observed between serum NGF levels (Week 0) and age, age of first mood episode, or the duration of the present episode.

After 8 weeks of medical treatment, there were significant improvements in the HAM-D ($t=17.19$, $df=52$, $P<0.001$), HAM-A ($t=18.57$, $df=52$, $P<0.001$), and MADRS ($t=13.79$, $df=52$, $P<0.001$) scores in patients under depression and in the BRMS ($t=19.59$, $df=53$, $P<0.001$) and YMRS ($t=18.39$, $df=53$, $P<0.001$) scores in patients with mania, but no significant changes in NGF levels were observed among the patients (Figure 2). For all patients, there were no associations between serum NGF levels (Week 8) and age, age of first mood episode, or the duration of the present episode.

Similarly, at the end of 8 weeks' treatment, patients with mania presented higher serum NGF levels (mean \pm SD: 44.42 \pm 55.29 pg/mL, median: 37.21 pg/mL) as compared to patients with unipolar depression (mean \pm SD: 32.18 \pm 69.00 pg/mL, median: 31.13 pg/mL) ($P=0.014$), but no significant difference was found as compared to patients with bipolar depression (mean \pm SD: 43.73 \pm 34.09 pg/mL, median: 35.86 pg/mL).

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients versus healthy controls

Variables	Mood disorders			Controls	P-value
	Unipolar depression	Bipolar depression	Bipolar mania		
N	30	23	54	50	–
Male (N, %)	10 (33.3%)	10 (43.5%)	21 (38.9%)	20 (40.0%)	0.892
Age (mean [SD])	47 (13)	45 (15)	39 (14)	37 (11)	0.003**
Age of first mood episode (mean [SD])	40 (12)	34 (13)	27 (11)	–	0.000**
Duration of present episode (weeks) (mean [SD])	15 (20)	15 (12)	7 (10)	–	0.022*
HAM-D (mean [SD])					
Week 0	28.0 (8.07)	28.7 (6.55)	–	–	0.726
Week 8	6.1 (7.36)	7.0 (6.83)	–	–	0.647
MADRS (mean [SD])					
Week 0	30.6 (9.93)	28.4 (8.47)	–	–	0.390
Week 8	3.8 (5.48)	4.2 (4.24)	–	–	0.782
HAM-A (mean [SD])					
Week 0	19.1 (7.34)	21.1 (9.44)	–	–	0.390
Week 8	3.6 (4.92)	5.6 (6.10)	–	–	0.200
BRMS (mean [SD])					
Week 0	–	–	22.7 (7.34)	–	–
Week 8	–	–	2.3 (2.22)	–	–
YMRS (mean [SD])					
Week 0	–	–	29.6 (10.72)	–	–
Week 8	–	–	2.9 (3.26)	–	–

Notes: P -value for comparison among groups was calculated by one-way analysis of variance (chi-squared test was used for comparing the proportions of sex among four groups). * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$.

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; HAM-D, Hamilton Depression Scale; MADRS, Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale; HAM-A, Hamilton Anxiety Scale; BRMS, Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Rating Scale; YMRS, Young Mania Rating Scale.

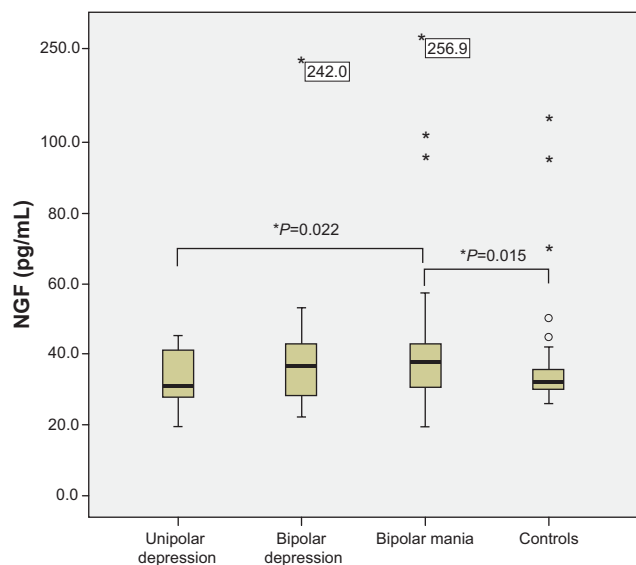


Figure 1 Box plot of the differences in serum nerve growth factor (NGF) levels among the different groups.

Notes: The *P*-values of the comparisons between the groups were calculated by the nonparametric Mann–Whitney test. **P*<0.05.

Discussion

In this sample, the serum concentrations of NGF were significantly higher in subjects with bipolar mania than in subjects with unipolar depression and healthy controls. Curiously, after 8 weeks of intensive treatment, a significant improvement in clinical symptoms but no significant changes

in NGF levels were detected among the patients. The results of this study suggest that serum NGF levels are not sensitive to mood state but are more related to the cognitive domains of memory and attention.¹⁷ Corroborating our data, NGF protein levels in the hippocampus, amygdala, and nucleus accumbens of maternally deprived rats were not reversed by tianeptine treatment.⁵ In addition, a recent study has reported that maternal deprivation in rats led to reduced NGF levels in the hippocampus and amygdala.¹⁸

Several clinical studies have reported that serum NGF levels are decreased in patients with depression and that these levels are normalized by antidepressant treatment.¹⁹ However, we found no differences or changes in NGF levels in patients with depressive episodes and after 8 weeks of treatment. These results were consistent with Cirulli et al¹⁶ and Alleva et al’s²⁰ findings that patients with depression do not show any significant differences in NGF levels. Our explanation for the contradictory data is that NGF levels may not be directly responsive to depressive moods but are more related to stress from the mood state. NGF levels can increase due to hyperactivity of the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis caused by stress in the acute state;²¹ however, chronic stresses can downregulate NGF levels. Thus, NGF seems to be a reaction to stress in the mood state rather than a potential biomarker that can predict a depressive state or the response to antidepressant treatment.

Serum NGF levels were higher in patients with bipolar manic episodes in our study. This may be associated with the highly psychological stressful state that patients experience during a manic episode. Many studies have reported higher NGF levels both in rats and humans in response to stressful events.^{22–25} Therefore, one could speculate that NGF might play a role in the neurobiological stress cascade.²⁶ However, because it is well known that NGF levels correlate with cholinergic neurons,²⁷ our findings suggest greater cholinergic involvement in patients with bipolar mania.²⁸ However, in contrast to the lower levels of NGF in patients with bipolar mania reported by Barbosa et al¹¹ we found higher levels among patients with mania in acute episodes. Distinct sociodemographic features (a younger pool of patients with mania in our study), clinical courses (a much shorter length of manic episodes in this study), and/or a control for medication (drug-free at baseline in our sample) might play a role in the different results in this study compared to the other studies.

Admittedly, several methodological limitations must be considered in regards to this study. Firstly, the lack of a control for the use of treatments of mood disorders,

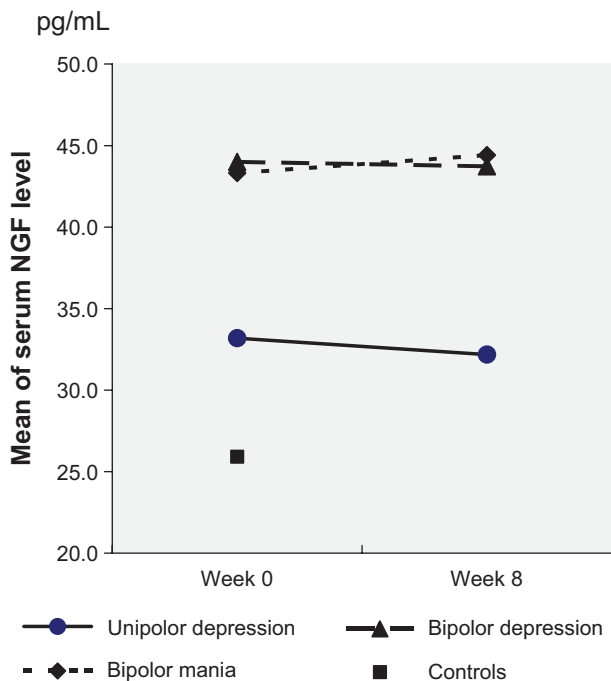


Figure 2 Mean nerve growth factor (NGF) value variations after 8 weeks of treatment of patients with unipolar depression, bipolar depression, or bipolar mania.

including antipsychotic and other medications, could have influenced the results.^{29–31} In addition, psychotic symptoms and cognitive impairments were not assessed. Thirdly, there was an age difference between the patients and healthy controls. Lastly, patients in euthymic states were not included. In this study, we included a representative sample in the initial stages of mood disorders, and the NGF levels were followed up 8 weeks after intensive treatment. Taken together, these results may help to strengthen and expand the understanding of the role of NGF in the initial stages of mood disorders. Additionally, the findings that are reported here represent the NGF levels of patients in a realistic clinical setting, and this may help to clarify the value of potential clinical implementation.

Conclusion

We demonstrated in this study that the serum NGF levels were higher in acute manic episodes in patients with bipolar disorder. No differences or changes in NGF levels were found after effective clinical treatments for mood disorders. These results suggest that the role of NGF may be involved in responding to stressful conditions, rather than predicting the mood state.

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Disclosure

All authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in this work.

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