

综述

靶向亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤的研究进展

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[摘要] 脊髓损伤是一种能对患者的感觉功能、运动功能以及自主神经功能造成极大影响的疾病, 它不仅给患者本人带来严重身心伤害, 还对社会造成巨大的经济负担。随着医疗技术的发展, 对脊髓损伤内在机制的研究也在不断深入, 脊髓损伤的治疗方法层出不穷, 但其疗效欠佳, 因此亟需进一步探索新的脊髓损伤治疗策略, 拓展新的治疗思路。诸多研究表明, 各种亚细胞结构与脊髓损伤后损伤部位神经再生及功能恢复密切相关, 因此靶向线粒体、溶酶体/自噬体、内质网、胞内体和蛋白酶体等亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤可望在促进脊髓损伤后神经再生与修复中起重要作用。多种靶向亚细胞结构的治疗策略在脊髓损伤治疗中效果显著, 其中又以靶向线粒体或内质网治疗脊髓损伤的研究为主。靶向线粒体治疗主要着重于维持损伤部位线粒体能量代谢水平, 而靶向内质网治疗主要着重于抑制内质网应激。该文就靶向亚细胞结构治疗在脊髓损伤修复中的应用研究进展作一综述, 可望为开发脊髓损伤的新型靶向治疗策略、提高脊髓损伤治疗效果提供新思路。

[关键词] 脊髓损伤; 亚细胞结构; 内质网应激; 线粒体功能障碍; 靶向治疗

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Research progress of subcellular structure-targeted therapy in spinal cord injury

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[Abstract] Spinal cord injury is a serious disease that greatly affects the sensory function, motor function and autonomic nervous function of patients. It not only brings serious physical and mental harm to patients but also causes huge economic burden to the society. With the development of medical technology, the research on the internal mechanism of spinal cord injury is also deepening, and the treatment methods of spinal cord injury emerge in endlessly. However, the therapeutic effect is not satisfactory, so it is urgent to further explore new therapeutic strategies and expand new therapeutic ideas for spinal cord injury. Many studies have shown that various subcellular structures are closely related to nerve regeneration and functional recovery after spinal cord injury. Therefore, targeting subcellular structures to treat spinal cord injury plays an important role in promoting nerve regeneration and repair after spinal cord injury. This targeted therapy mainly refers to targeting a variety of subcellular structures such as mitochondria, lysosomes/autophagosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, intracellular bodies and proteasomes. A variety of therapeutic strategies targeting subcellular structures have significant therapeutic effects on spinal cord injury. Among them, mitochondrial targeting or endoplasmic reticulum targeting mainly focuses on maintaining mitochondrial energy metabolism at the injury site, while endoplasmic reticulum targeting mainly focuses on inhibiting endoplasmic reticulum stress. This article reviews the research progress of subcellular structure-targeted therapy in spinal cord injury, which is expected to be a new targeted therapy strategy for spinal cord injury and provide a new idea for the treatment of spinal cord injury.

[Key words] spinal cord injury; subcellular structure; endoplasmic reticulum stress; mitochondrial dysfunction; targeted therapy

脊髓损伤是一种对感觉和运动功能以及自主神经功能有毁灭性影响的疾病^[1]。据世界卫生组织估计, 每年有 25 万至 50 万人罹患脊髓损伤^[2]。我国脊髓损

伤年患病率为每百万人口 37 人次, 平均年龄范围 34.7~54.4 岁^[3]。尽管有大量针对脊髓损伤的再生治疗研究策略, 但其损伤后神经功能重建仍困难重重。

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如何促进脊髓损伤后修复是一个亟待解决的临床难题。目前已有诸多亚细胞结构功能及其所参与的细胞内分子机制的研究,发现其在脊髓损伤后修复过程中发挥着促进神经再生和神经功能恢复的作用^[4],有望成为脊髓损伤治疗的新思路。本文通过介绍脊髓损伤中亚细胞结构及其功能进而对脊髓损伤后靶向亚细胞结构治疗方法和相关研究进展进行综述,并且围绕靶向线粒体、内质网、溶酶体和自噬体等亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤的策略进行具体阐述,及围绕靶向亚细胞结构治疗在脊髓损伤修复中的应用及治疗效果做一小结,以期对脊髓损伤治疗提供临床治疗新思路。

1 亚细胞结构在脊髓损伤修复中的作用

在脊髓损伤中,许多因素能够影响突触再生和神经功能恢复。目前研究表明,线粒体、溶酶体/自噬体、内质网、胞内体及蛋白酶体等亚细胞结构均参与脊髓损伤后神经元细胞再生及功能修复。

1.1 线粒体

线粒体是一种双层膜的细胞器,以生成ATP的形式为细胞提供能量^[5],其在细胞死亡、生物合成、氧化应激、细胞信号转导和免疫反应等多种细胞活动中发挥不可或缺的作用。在神经损伤中,损伤部位的轴突处于能量危机状态,线粒体的呼吸链功能对轴突再生起着能量保障的作用。即在神经损伤后,线粒体转移到损伤的神经轴突,平均密度增加,提供了神经再生所需的能量^[6]。另一方面神经损伤能够引起线粒体去极化和氧化应激,去极化的线粒体向胞质释放细胞色素C等促凋亡因子,最终导致神经退行性变和神经元死亡^[7]。线粒体可以不断移动和改变形状,其形态由融合和裂变过程之间的动态平衡所控制。许多神经退行性疾病和脑外伤中均发现了线粒体融合和裂变过程的病理失衡^[8]。线粒体在神经损伤后去极化和氧化应激及其形变过程的病理失衡,以及线粒体的呼吸链功能提供轴突再生的能量都表明线粒体对神经损伤后的再生与修复意义重大。

1.2 溶酶体和自噬体

溶酶体作为一种动态细胞器,参与细胞内钙信号、损伤信号的转导及细胞器间的相互作用^[9],其

能通过自噬、内吞和吞噬途径降解和回收生物大分子。自噬体可以通过与溶酶体融合来降解生物大分子,从而构成细胞回收机制的关键组成部分^[10],其融合与脊髓损伤后神经再生高度相关^[11]。溶酶体和自噬体通过作用关键信号通路中的分子影响神经生长和再生。其中研究较多的信号通路是PI3K-mTOR通路。mTOR(mammalian target of rapamycin,哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白)是一种位于溶酶体外表面的丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,能够影响细胞的基本生理活动,调节蛋白质的合成代谢以及自噬体生成^[12-13]。

1.3 内质网

内质网是一种跨越整个细胞空间的膜性细胞器,具有脂质合成和循环以及蛋白的合成和再分配等功能。内质网由扁囊(池)和小管2个相互连接的结构组成^[14]。在细胞中,贯穿轴突的内质网构成一种连续的无核糖体膜结构的平滑内质网小管,其与轴突质膜平行。在神经元中,沿轴突的管状内质网被认为在快速生长过程中有利于其他细胞器和细胞成分的运输,其在神经生长发育过程中起着运输营养物质的作用。另外,大多数主要的脂质合成酶存在于内质网中,其活性受目标细胞器反馈到内质网的信号来调节。因此,内质网在神经生长及发育中起到运输营养物质和调节脂质合成等作用^[15]。

1.4 胞内体

胞内体是一种膜包裹的囊泡样结构,其与细胞的内吞作用高度相关。细胞表面的受体具有高度特异性,可与相应配体(即被内吞的分子)结合形成复合物,其所在部位周围细胞膜向内塌陷而后形成包含复合物的有被小泡,其与胞内体的小囊泡结合,进而在细胞中进行运输。胞内体可以靶向到细胞的不同部位。内吞途径和胞内体转运还可通过控制细胞内信号转导、膜循环、蛋白质分选和降解等细胞活动来影响神经的再生^[16-17]。除调节必需营养物质进入细胞外,胞内体转运还在神经发育中发挥调节膜受体分布进而调节细胞功能的作用。神经系统中的神经发育和神经元功能是由大量的膜受体调节的,这些膜受体在与其特异性配体结合时发出信号。而内吞作用和随后的胞内体转运在这种调节过程中起着关键作用。内吞作用和随后的胞内体转运调节了细胞表面各种受体在时间和空间上的分布。表面分布有助于调节神经细胞对细

胞外信号的响应性,进而调节神经细胞各种功能^[18]。胞内体是神经生长和再生中相关分子的定位、回收和靶向降解的关键部位。神经元内胞内体的定位和运输作用对神经生长和再生具有重要意义。

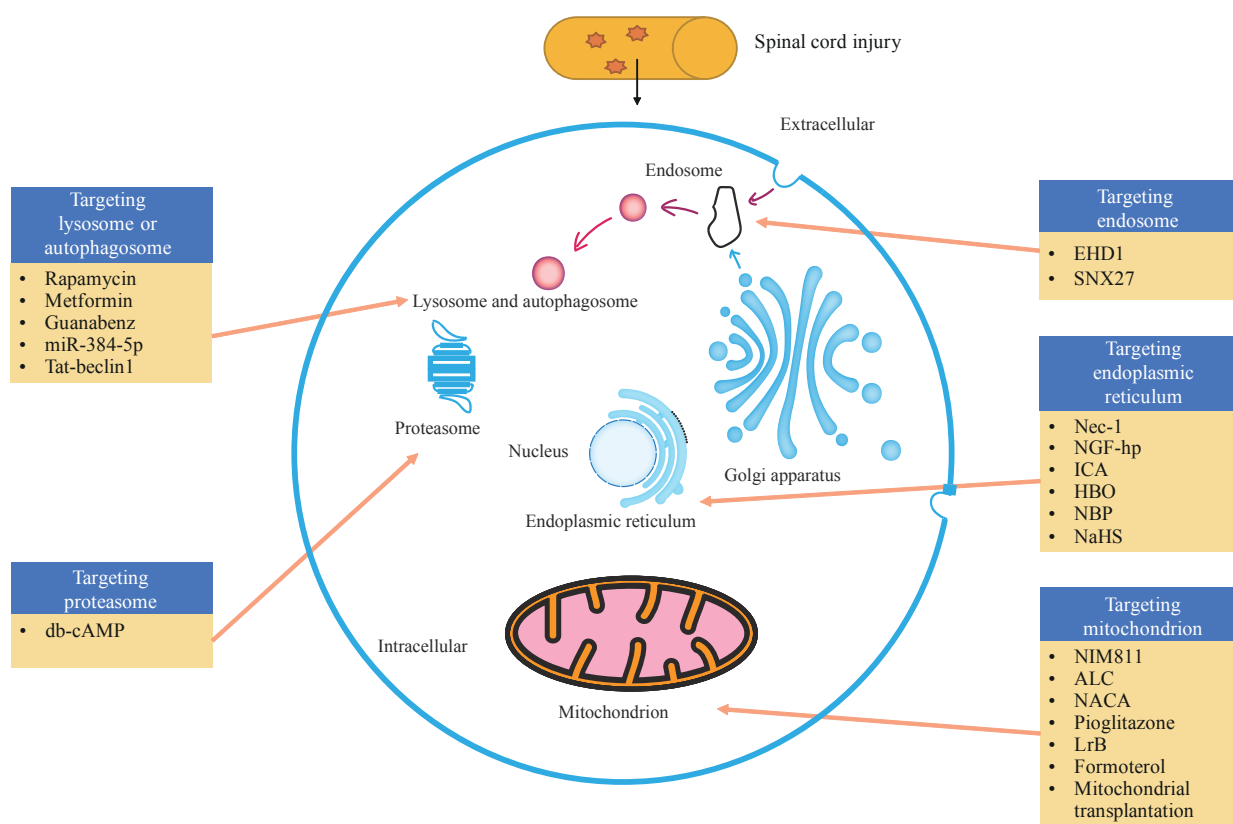
1.5 蛋白酶体

蛋白酶体是一种膜结合的细胞器,是由几个催化单元组成的一个大的细胞质复合物^[19],其对过量或受损蛋白质起着清除作用。蛋白酶体可识别多泛素化标记的蛋白质并对其进行降解。蛋白酶体在神经突生长中起着促进神经元发育和成熟的作用。沿神经轴突的蛋白酶体分布是神经元正常发育和成熟的关键,其与神经元发育成熟过程中过量蛋白质的清除密切相

关^[20]。轴突形成新的生长锥和神经损伤后再生的能力依赖于局部蛋白质的合成和降解^[21]。神经元细胞中的蛋白酶体的活性在神经生长和再生的蛋白质平衡中起着关键的调节作用^[22-24]。因此蛋白酶体功能是神经生长发育以及脊髓损伤后神经再生所必需的。

2 靶向亚细胞结构治疗在脊髓损伤修复中的应用

亚细胞结构在神经生长发育中具有重要作用。靶向亚细胞结构治疗具有修复神经或者促进神经再生的广阔前景,接下来本文进一步阐述靶向亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤的多种策略及研究进展(图1)。



Note: EHD1—Eps15 homology domain protein 1; SNX27—sorting nexin family member 27; Nec-1—necrostatin-1; NGF-hp—nerve growth factor heparin-poloxamer; ICA—icariin; HBO—hyperbaric oxygen therapy; NBP—DI-3-n-butylphthalate; ALC—acetyl-L-carnitine; NACA—n-acetylcysteine amide; LrB—loracerin B; db-cAMP—dibutyl-cAMP.

图1 靶向亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤示意图

Fig 1 Schematic diagram of targeted subcellular structures for spinal cord injury

2.1 靶向线粒体治疗脊髓损伤

靶向线粒体治疗可以调节脊髓损伤后能量代谢水平和抑制线粒体氧化应激。环孢菌素A,作为一种抑制线粒体通透性转变的阻断剂,有研究^[25]证明其有治疗脊髓损伤的作用,但受限于较高的神经毒性,其

临床转化较为困难。MCEWEN等^[26]发现环孢菌素A的衍生物NTM811(一种具有口服活性的线粒体渗透转换和亲蛋白双抑制剂)相较于环孢菌素A,其神经毒性作用显著减弱,且可显著提高线粒体呼吸控制比、电子传递效率及ATP产生能力,从而维持脊髓

损伤后损伤神经的线粒体能量代谢水平,避免其再次受损。左旋肉碱(acetyl-l-carnitine, ALC)在PATEL等^[27]的研究中显示出维持线粒体功能的能力:在使用ALC后的小鼠中,其神经在组织学水平及功能学水平都得以显著提高。此外有研究^[28]显示具有增强线粒体通透性的N-乙酰半胱氨酸酰胺(N-acetylcysteine amide, NACA)——一种谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)的前体,可以显著改善脊髓损伤后神经功能从而起到神经保护作用。在PATEL等^[29]的研究中,抗糖尿病药物吡格列酮显示出对线粒体能量代谢的维持作用以及神经保护作用。另外,WANG等^[30]的研究发现龙血素B(loracerin B, LrB)通过诱导线粒体融合从而减少线粒体诱导的脊髓损伤后细胞凋亡。SCHOLPA等^[31]的研究显示,美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)批准的 β 2-肾上腺素受体激动剂福莫特罗表现出对线粒体生物合成的促进效果,其通过提高脊髓损伤中受损神经的线粒体浓度,为神经再生提供了不可或缺的生物能量,不失为一种利用现有药物重定位靶向线粒体治疗脊髓损伤的新思路。现有研究^[32]表明:线粒体移植疗法也是一种脊髓损伤治疗策略,但没有直接证据表明移植线粒体能被损伤神经所吸收。虽然线粒体移植疗法在治疗脊髓损伤中可以显著维持线粒体急性生物能,但长期来看并未显著提高脊髓损伤中受损神经组织学和功能学水平^[33]。靶向线粒体治疗脊髓损伤仍存在诸多不足,亟待进一步深入研究。

2.2 靶向溶酶体和自噬体治疗脊髓损伤

靶向溶酶体和自噬体能够通过脊髓损伤的自噬诱导发挥促神经功能恢复的作用。自噬对轴突损伤后神经再生具有促进作用。雷帕霉素,作为mTOR信号通路的抑制剂,在脊髓损伤过程中显示出对自噬的促进作用,能够减轻脊髓损伤后的组织学和功能学损伤^[34]。二甲双胍作为一种降糖药物,已被证实能促进脊髓损伤后的运动功能恢复^[35]。WU等^[36]的研究发现二甲双胍通过促进小胶质细胞M1向M2表型极化的转化,从而极大促进髓鞘碎片清除,增强自噬小体和溶酶体融合,显示出对于脊髓损伤后自噬的诱导作用,在保护髓鞘的同时通过自噬清除损伤神经细胞中坏死的部分从而促进脊髓损伤后神经功能恢复。未折叠蛋白反应(unfolded protein response, UPR)是一种调节细胞稳态的细胞内信号^[37]。有研究^[38]显

示,Guanabenz(一种口服活性中枢 α 2-肾上腺素能激动剂)通过提高UPR诱导脊髓损伤后自噬从而减少神经元死亡并促进神经功能恢复,并发现其内在机制与调节转录因子EB(transcription factor EB, TFEB)诱导自噬有关。另外,ZHOU等^[39]的研究发现miR-384-5p通过调节自噬的重要启动子beclin-1的表达调节脊髓损伤后自噬,进而促进神经元存活和脊髓损伤后运动功能恢复。Tat-beclin1,作为一种特异性的自噬诱导肽,在脊髓损伤中显示出减弱损伤轴突回缩、促进神经再生和运动功能恢复的作用^[40]。靶向溶酶体和自噬体治疗不仅为脊髓损伤治疗提供了新策略,还为应用现有药物进行重定位靶向治疗提供了新思路。

2.3 靶向内质网治疗脊髓损伤

靶向内质网治疗在对脊髓损伤中的内质网应激(endoplasmic reticulum stress, ERS)与凋亡的抑制中起关键作用。当ERS发生时,蛋白质不能正常折叠,发生积聚,引发细胞凋亡^[37]。ZHOU等^[39]研究显示,miR-384-5p对于ERS存在抑制作用,并可减少内质网凋亡,恢复内质网正常生理功能,减少脊髓损伤后神经损伤所带来的神经细胞功能紊乱,从而达到治疗脊髓损伤的目的。Nec-1(necrostatin-1)作为一种靶向受体相互作用蛋白激酶1(receptor interacting protein kinase 1, RIPK1)的坏死性凋亡小分子抑制剂,在脊髓损伤中显示出对ERS的抑制作用,进而减少内质网损伤并促进脊髓损伤后的神经功能恢复^[41]。另外,LI等^[42]的研究发现sestrin2(一种应激诱导蛋白)的过表达显示出对ERS的抑制作用,起到促进脊髓损伤后损伤神经元存活和功能学恢复的作用,可作为靶向内质网治疗脊髓损伤的潜在靶点。有研究^[43]显示神经营养因子在脊髓损伤中可促进轴突再生。ZHAO等^[44]的研究发现神经生长因子-肝素-泊洛沙姆水凝胶(nerve growth factor heparin-poloxamer, NGF-hp)不仅提高了神经生长因子的细胞摄取效率,同时也显示出对ERS的抑制作用。另外,LI等^[45]研究发现淫羊藿苷(icariin, ICA)在脊髓损伤中显示出对于内质网凋亡蛋白表达的抑制作用,从而抑制内质网凋亡,促进脊髓损伤后神经功能恢复。LIU等^[46]的研究显示高压氧疗同样具有对ERS的抑制效果。在脊髓损伤中,当血脊髓屏障(blood spinal cord barrier, BSCB)完整性受损时,血

细胞和血浆成分可穿过脊髓实质,引起继发损伤^[47]。在ZHENG等^[48]的研究中DI-3-正丁基酞(DI-3-n-butylphthalate, NBP)显示出对于ERS的抑制作用,能够促进脊髓损伤后损伤神经功能学水平恢复,同时通过降低BSCB的通透性和减少黏连蛋白、紧密连接蛋白的降解,防止脊髓损伤后BSCB被破坏,从而减轻脊髓损伤后继发损伤,进而改善脊髓损伤后运动功能恢复。有趣的是,WANG等^[49]研究发现用硫化氢(H₂S)的供体硫氢化钠(NaHS)治疗脊髓损伤时,也能减轻BSCB破坏且同时显示出对ERS的抑制作用。诸多靶向内质网治疗方法为促进脊髓损伤恢复提供了新型治疗策略且均与ERS高度相关,这也在一定程度上揭示了ERS与脊髓损伤关系密切。

2.4 靶向胞内体治疗脊髓损伤

靶向胞内体治疗能促进脊髓损伤中胞内神经营养物质的运输。Eps15同源结构域蛋白1(Eps15 homology domain protein 1, EHD1)在胞内体系统中发挥着“看门人”的作用^[50]。在WU等^[51]的研究中,EHD1通过循环胞内体而显示出其对神经营养内吞和运输的调控作用,胞内体跨膜运输也对神经突生长有着促进作用。酪氨酸激酶受体A(tyrosine kinase receptor A, TrkA),作为细胞膜上NGF的功能特异性受体,在与NGF结合时被激活。而EHD1可上调神经元TrkA的表达。该研究^[51]显示通过靶向胞内体EHD1,调控TrkA的回收进而提高NGF利用效率,可达到加强对损伤神经的营养物质输送而治疗脊髓损伤的目的。分选连接蛋白27(sorting nexin family member 27, SNX27)是一种胞内体相关的介导分子,参与多种神经疾病的病理和发展过程^[52],但其在脊髓损伤中的作用尚待研究。ZENG等^[53]的研究发现SNX27在脊髓损伤中上调。该研究者进一步的研究发现SNX27的缺乏对脊髓损伤的神经功能学水平的恢复具有促进作用,且SNX27的缺乏可抑制神经元细胞凋亡。此外,在脊髓损伤的小鼠模型中,SNX27缺乏的小鼠神经损伤部位巨噬细胞/小胶质细胞的增殖受到抑制,并且巨噬细胞/小胶质细胞浸润和活化降低。该研究^[53]提示下调SNX27是一种靶向急性神经元死亡和慢性神经炎症的潜在疗法,并有助于促进脊髓损伤后的神经组织学和功能学水平的恢复,为靶向胞内体治疗脊髓损伤的潜在靶点。

2.5 靶向蛋白酶体治疗脊髓损伤

靶向蛋白酶体治疗对脊髓损伤中的预防蛋白毒性、降低泛素化蛋白积累等起着关键作用。蛋白酶体损伤和泛素化蛋白积累与脊髓损伤中的神经退行性变相关,泛素化蛋白积累是脊髓神经元损伤时的病理特征^[54]。有研究^[55]发现在脊髓神经组织中升高cAMP可增加26S蛋白酶体活性。二丁基-cAMP(dibutyl-cAMP, db-cAMP)在脊髓损伤中显示出降低内源性炎症产物前列腺素J2引发的泛素化蛋白积累、蛋白酶体抑制和神经毒性的作用,可提高泛素-蛋白酶体通路(ubiquitin proteasome pathway, UPP)的各种成分水平,减轻脊髓损伤后泛素化蛋白积累和蛋白酶体损伤,从而促进脊髓损伤后神经组织学和功能学水平恢复。该研究提供了靶向蛋白酶体治疗脊髓损伤的新思路。受体相互作用蛋白激酶3(receptor interacting protein kinase 3, RIP3)是细胞坏死的关键调控因子^[56]。WU等^[57]的研究发现RIP3阳性神经元中蛋白酶体亚基 β 4型(proteasome subunit, beta type 4, PSMB4)表达显著上调,该现象提示了PSMB4可能在RIP3的调控中起作用。对PSMB4的过表达和敲低均可干预RIP3和混合谱系激酶结构域样蛋白(mixed lineage kinase domain like pseudokinase, MLKL)通路,这提示了PSMB4和RIP3与脊髓损伤后损伤神经坏死相关,可作为脊髓损伤的靶向蛋白酶体治疗潜在靶点。另外,TICA等^[58]的研究通过数据分析来对脊髓损伤后持续差异表达的蛋白进行识别。该研究揭示了多个被忽视的具有生物活性和已确定具有药物功能但在脊髓损伤中表达和功能未知的治疗候选药物,其中包括上调的组织蛋白酶A、H、Z和人蛋白酶体亚基 β 10型(proteasome subunit beta type 10, PSMB10)等。这些蛋白酶体相关蛋白具有成为靶向蛋白酶体治疗脊髓损伤的潜在靶点的良好前景。但目前靶向蛋白酶体治疗手段仍然较少,潜在靶点众多,仍待深入研究。

3 小结与展望

脊髓损伤的治疗仍是目前临床尚未解决的难题之一。脊髓损伤的靶向亚细胞结构的治疗策略层出不穷但效果有限。目前,靶向多种亚细胞结构如线粒体、溶酶体/自噬体、内质网、胞内体和蛋白酶体等治疗方法对脊髓损伤的神经保护与再生以及神经功能恢复

疗效各异,其中靶向线粒体和内质网治疗目前研究较多且内在作用机制相对明确。但受限于靶向亚细胞结构治疗成本过高、多种靶向亚细胞结构治疗缺乏大动物模型验证及临床试验等原因,仍未有大规模应用至临床的靶向亚细胞结构治疗方法,临床前研究基础薄弱。靶向亚细胞结构治疗的内在机制亟待阐明,其对靶向亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤的疗效提升和临床应用意义深远。本文总结了靶向各亚细胞结构治疗脊髓损伤的方法,有待于未来更多研究验证其在大动物模型上的治疗效果,进一步完善靶向亚细胞治疗脊髓损伤的临床前研究内容,为相关药物的一期临床试验奠定基础,实现靶向亚细胞结构治疗的潜在临床转化价值,为解决脊髓损伤后修复的难题提供治疗新策略。

利益冲突声明/Conflict of Interests

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