

星型胶质细胞在脑缺血损伤中的作用机制

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摘要 缺血性脑卒中是严重危害人类健康的主要疾病之一,但是脑卒中后的神经保护治疗仍然疗效不佳。星型胶质细胞是大脑中数量最多的神经胶质细胞并且通过多靶点、多途径、多机制参与脑缺血性损伤中的病理过程。对星型胶质细胞在脑缺血损伤中的作用机制进行系统的研究可为制定有效的神经保护治疗策略提供新方向。

关键词 脑缺血;神经损伤;神经保护;星型胶质细胞

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缺血性脑卒中是最常见的脑卒中类型。据全球疾病负担研究(Global Burden of Disease Study, GBD)显示,近年来我国缺血性脑卒中的发病率呈上升趋势,已由2005年112/10万上升至2017年156/10万^[1]。现临床上对缺血性脑卒中的特异性治疗包括再灌注治疗和神经保护治疗。由于再灌注治疗存在时间窗的限制,神经保护治疗越来越受到关注。神经保护治疗包括依达拉奉、胞磷胆碱等药物治疗,以及高压氧、低温疗法和干细胞移植等非药物治疗方法,但神经保护治疗尚未取得令人满意的疗效^[2]。星型胶质细胞来源于外胚层的神经上皮细胞,是大脑中数量最多的神经胶质细胞,约占大脑全部细胞的20%~40%^[3,4]。正常生理情况下,星型胶质细胞通过为神经元提供结构和代谢支持、调控血-脑脊液屏障的形成和功能、调控突触的形成和传递以及分泌细胞外基质等多个途径在中枢神经系统发挥作用^[4,5]。大量体内外实验均显示,当脑缺血发生时,星型胶质细胞迅速发生反应性形态学改变及增生,上调多种蛋白如胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)、巢蛋白和波形蛋白等的表达,分泌多种神经损伤因子和神经营养因子。现就星型胶质细胞在脑缺血损伤中的作用机制进行综述,以期对缺血性脑卒中提供新的治疗方向。

1 星型胶质细胞在脑缺血损伤中的损伤机制

1.1 介导炎症反应

在脑缺血性损伤早期,在来源于M1型小胶质细胞的炎症因子刺激作用下,星型胶质细胞被诱导转化为神经毒性A1型星型胶质细胞,后者通过I κ B激酶(I κ B kinase, IKK)/核因子- κ B(nuclear factor kappa, NF- κ B)及其下游的信号分子的活化,诱导自身产生并分泌众多的炎性细胞因子包括白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1 α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 及干扰素 γ 等,参与炎症反应的扩大^[6,7]。活化的星型胶质细胞还可以通过刺激炎性小体核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域

样受体蛋白2(nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor pyrin domain-containing 2, NLRP2)的活化,从而使IL-1 β 和IL-18释放水平进一步上调,促进受损区域炎症反应的扩大^[8]。除此以外,toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)/NF- κ B信号通路及其下游分子的激活及TLR4/髓样分化因子88(myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88, MyD88)信号通路的激活也是星型胶质细胞扩大炎症反应范围及延长炎症反应时程的途径之一,上述两条炎症信号通路的激活与高迁移率族蛋白B1(high mobility group box 1, HMGB1)密切相关。HMGB1是神经细胞发生损伤后的释放的多种核蛋白之一,其能够对星型胶质细胞产生刺激作用,从而增加TLR4的表达^[9,10]。

1.2 破坏血脑屏障

在缺血性脑卒中发生早期,反应性星型胶质细胞上调多种蛋白成分及生长因子的表达及分泌,其中包括血管内皮生长因子A(vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A),后者在内皮型一氧化氮合成酶(endothelial nitric oxide synthase, eNOS)的催化作用下对内皮紧密连接跨膜蛋白claudin-5(CLN-5)和occludin(OCLN)的表达产生抑制作用,致使内皮细胞中紧密连接(tight junctions, TJ)的结构遭受破坏,最后导致血脑屏障分解以及加重炎症细胞的浸润^[11]。同时,星型胶质细胞还可以分泌通透性因子胸腺嘧啶磷酸化酶(thymidine phosphorylase, TYMP),后者与VEGFA两者发生协同作用,加重血脑屏障结构的破坏^[12]。此外,血脑屏障的破坏及其通透性的增加与基质金属蛋白酶-9(matrix metalloprotein-9, MMP-9)关系密切,MMP-9能够直接作用于血脑屏障的重要组成部分紧密连接的组成蛋白,使其发生降解,在此过程中星型胶质细胞能够增加MMP-9的释放及增强其活性,其机制可能与白蛋白激活p38 MAPK途径及其上游活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的生成及星型胶质细胞CD147表达增加有关^[12-15]。

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1.3 加重脑水肿

星型胶质细胞一方面可以通过血脑屏障的破坏加重血管源性脑水肿,另一方面星型胶质细胞在细胞毒性脑水肿方面亦发挥重要作用,其中水通道蛋白4(aquaporin-4, AQP4)上调是其重要机制之一。AQP4集中分布在血脑屏障和脑脊液-脑屏障的细胞表面,例如星型胶质细胞的终足和胶质母细胞^[16]。在缺血事件发生后,星型胶质细胞中AQP4的表达上调,其机制与IL-6依赖的HMGB1/TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B途径激活有关^[17,18]。此外,中枢系统受损后,星型胶质细胞中离子通道蛋白TRPM4(transient receptor potential melastatin 4, TRPM4)表达上调,且AQP4与形成的TRPM4-AQP4复合物介导快速大量跨膜水流入和星型胶质细胞肿胀^[19]。

1.4 参与神经兴奋性毒性

在缺血条件下,星型胶质细胞中谷氨酸转运蛋白表达下降及功能障碍,导致细胞外谷氨酸过度累积,参与神经兴奋性毒性^[20]。此外,星型胶质细胞还可以通过Ca²⁺依赖性的胞吐作用、钠依赖性谷氨酸转运蛋白反向运转及开放多种通道如TWIK1-TREK1异二聚体通道、缝隙连接蛋白43半通道和阴离子通道等多途径增加谷氨酸的释放^[21-23]。

1.5 抑制突触再生

脑缺血损伤发生后,反应性增生的星型胶质细胞通过多种信号调节,包括星型胶质细胞中ephrin-B2和EphB2的表达水平上调及PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号通道被TGF- β 1激活,与脑膜细胞、成纤维细胞和小胶质细胞等细胞相互交织在一起形成,形成致密的神经胶质瘢痕组织^[24,25]。瘢痕组织一方面能够形成影响突触再生的物理屏障,另一方面通过上调病变周围的抑制生长的分子包括硫酸软骨素蛋白聚糖(chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans, CSPG)、糖蛋白、semaphorin 3、硫酸角质素蛋白聚糖(Keratin sulphate proteoglycan, KSPG)和与髓磷脂相关的抑制剂等,抑制病变区域受损的轴突再生,其中反应性星型胶质细胞通过调节早期生长反应因子-1(early growth response protein 1, Egr-1)上调硫酸软骨素蛋白聚糖基因的转录,促进CSPG表达增加^[26,27]。

2 星型胶质细胞在脑缺血损伤中的保护机制

2.1 调节细胞免疫

在缺血性损伤发生后,星型胶质细胞中IL-33和CCL1表达增高,两者均能够吸引外周Treg细胞(regulatory T cells, Treg cells)向受损脑组织趋化,IL-33能够增强Treg细胞的扩增以及活化,其机制与ST2依赖相关。Treg细胞一方面通过产生抗炎性细胞因子IL-10以减少脑损伤,另一方面通过抑制神经毒性星型胶质细胞增生,发挥神经保护作用^[28,29]。

2.2 提供能量底物

脑缺血状态下,星型胶质细胞能够直接利用外源性脂肪酸产生酮体,其发生与AMP激活相关蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)的活化关系密切。在活化的AMPK的催化作用下,乙酰辅酶A羧化酶(acetyl-CoA carboxylase, ACC)发

生磷酸化反应使其生物活性受到抑制,导致胞质内的丙二酰辅酶A的含量亦随之减少,从而刺激星型胶质细胞利用外源性脂肪酸产生酮体^[30]。星型胶质细胞代谢过程中产生的丙酮酸可以通过单羧酸盐转运蛋白(monocarboxylate transporter, MCT)1和MCT4的转运作用,被转运离开星型胶质细胞,然后在MCT2的转运作用下,丙酮酸得以重新进入神经元,被用作为三羧酸循环的底物,作为神经元能量提供的来源^[30-32]。

2.3 诱导血管舒张与再生

脑缺血后,星型胶质细胞可产生大量的谷氨酸,后者可通过作用于神经元NMDA受体,细胞膜去极化并且刺激位于通路下游的一氧化氮合酶(neuronal nitric oxide synthase, nNOS)使其活化,导致NO的释放增加,NO作用于血管平滑肌细胞,通过cGMP途径诱导血管舒张,增加血流量^[33]。其次,星型胶质细胞胞质内Ca²⁺的含量上升,Ca²⁺能够使磷脂酶A2(phospholipase A2, PLA2)活化,从而使花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)的合成增加,然后AA被转化为具有血管活性作用的环氧二十碳三烯酸(epoxyeicosatrienoic acids, EETs)和前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2),PGE2和EETs从星型胶质细胞的末端释放后,作用于血管平滑肌细胞,使平滑肌细胞K⁺通道开放,血管舒张^[34]。缺氧状况下,星型胶质细胞糖酵解增强,乳酸在细胞内积累并排出增加,细胞外乳酸浓度增加,通过阻碍PGE2转运蛋白介导PGE2的摄取,导致PGE2积累,引起血管舒张,改善局部血供^[34]。反应性星型胶质细胞中分泌的VEGF-A缺氧情况下能够通过增强血管内皮细胞(endothelial cell, EC)活性、促进EC增殖及增强其细胞通透性,从而促进血管生成,其机制与EC上的受体被VEGF-A激活有关^[35]。

2.4 抗氧化应激损伤

缺氧条件下,星型胶质细胞通过Keap1/Nrf2通路的激活,发挥抗氧化应激损伤作用^[36]。一方面,谷氨酸-半胱氨酸连接酶(Glutamate-cysteine ligase, GCL)复合物中的修饰亚单位(modifier subunit, Gclm)和催化亚单位(catalytic subunit, Gclc)的表达直接接受Nrf2的调节,从而Nrf2能够调节还原型谷胱甘肽(Glutathione, GSH)的合成。另一方面,Nrf2调控多种ROS-解毒酶的转录,如谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶2和谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(包括GSTA1、GSTA2、GSTA3、Gsta5、GSTM1、GSTM2、GSTM3和GSTP1等),在ROS-解毒酶的催化作用下GSH被氧化为氧化型谷胱甘肽(Glutathiol, GSSG),在此化学过程中ROS被清除;与此同时,谷胱甘肽还原酶1(glutathione reductase, Gsr1)是Nrf2的另外一个靶点,在Gsr1的催化作用下通过以NADPH依赖的方式将GSSG还原为GSH^[37]。简而言之,星型胶质细胞通过激活Keap1/Nrf2,上调GSH的水平以及利用GSH氧化还原反应清除ROS,从而达到神经保护作用。

2.5 促进神经再生与重塑

由于从放射状神经胶质细胞转化的星型胶质细胞部分仍然保持分化的潜力,故星型胶质细胞有成为神经干细胞的潜能分化产生神经元,促进受损部位的修复^[38]。有研究者通过将卒后3 d从皮质梗死区分离出来的细胞,放在富含生长因子的神

经干细胞培养基中进行培养,发现tdRFP阳性的反应性星型胶质细胞可衍生神经干/祖细胞(Rad-NSCs),而且培养的Rad-NSCs可自我更新并分化为神经元^[39]。另外,有研究表明,在缺血性脑卒中恢复期星型胶质细胞可以通过分泌IL-17A以维持位于脑室下区的神经前体细胞的存活及神经元的分化,并且后者能够激活p38 MAPK/calpain 1信号通路促进突触形成,修复受损的神经网络^[40]。

3 小结与展望

缺血性脑卒中是危害人类健康的主要疾病之一,现临床上仍缺乏对脑缺血性损伤的神经保护和促进神经修复的有效的手段。在脑缺血早期,星型胶质细胞通过多种机制分泌多种炎症因子、分泌MMP-9、上调VEGF-A和AQP4的表达等途径参与脑细胞损伤的病理过程。在脑缺血晚期,星型胶质细胞还能形成的致密神经瘢痕组织抑制突触形成,不利于神经修复。但是,星型胶质细胞能够诱导血管舒张与再生,产生酮体为神经元提供能量底物,改善神经元代谢,以及上调GSH水平产生抗氧化应激作用,在后期通过促进神经元分化及突触形成修复神经网络对缺血性损伤均对神经保护以及神经修复有积极的作用。通过多时相、多途径、多靶点调控星型胶质细胞的活化、相关受体的表达及下游通道的激活,以发挥星型胶质细胞神经保护以及神经修复的积极作用,抑制其损伤作用,可作为神经保护治疗研究的方向及策略。

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共同出现提示可能有共同的机制。尚未发现PD-OH伴有SH较PD-OH无SH的患者存在增加心脑血管疾病的证据,且合并SH的PD-OH患者出现临床显著OH的发生率更低,适当的SH在OH中可能起到一定保护作用。PD-OH伴SH患者较无SH的患者姿势异常得分增高,认知功能评分降低,需注意跌倒和痴呆风险。

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