

·综述·

昼夜节律紊乱与神经退行性变性疾病相关性的研究进展

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摘要 神经退行性变性疾病是一类以神经元退行性变性、丢失为主的慢性进行性神经系统疾病,包括阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病、亨廷顿舞蹈病和多系统萎缩等。尽管这些疾病发病机制和典型表现不同,但都出现昼夜节律紊乱。昼夜节律是生物体存在的24 h节律,参与调控机体生理过程,昼夜节律紊乱会导致激素分泌异常、致病蛋白积累和神经退行性改变,加速疾病进展。本文对昼夜节律紊乱与神经退行性变性疾病的相关性进行论述。

关键词 昼夜节律紊乱;阿尔茨海默病;帕金森病;亨廷顿舞蹈病;多系统萎缩

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Development in the Correlation between Circadian Rhythm Disorder and Neurodegenerative Diseases ZHU Kaixuan¹, ZHANG Tong^{1,2}. 1. School of Rehabilitation, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100068, China; 2. Beijing Bo'ai Hospital, China Rehabilitation Research Center, Beijing 100068, China

Abstract Neurodegenerative diseases are a group of chronic progressive neurological diseases mainly characterized by neuronal degeneration and loss, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease and multiple system atrophy. Although the pathogenesis and typical manifestations of these diseases are different, they all present dysfunction in circadian rhythm. Circadian rhythm is a 24-hour rhythm that exists in the organism and is involved in regulating the physiological processes of the organism. Disruption of circadian rhythm can lead to abnormal hormone secretion, accumulation of pathogenic proteins, and neurodegenerative changes, accelerating the disease progression. This paper discusses the correlation between circadian rhythm disorder and neurodegenerative diseases.

Keywords Circadian rhythm dysfunction; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; multiple system atrophy

昼夜节律是自然界存在的规律性24 h昼夜交替节律,生物体所表现出的昼夜节律由内源性生物钟控制,哺乳动物最重要的生物钟是位于下丘脑的视交叉上核(suprachiasmatic nucleus, SCN),也被称为内源性起搏器。除SCN外,昼夜节律系统还包括时钟基因,如构成正反馈环路的*BMAL1*(brain and muscle ARNT-like1)、*CLOCK*(circadian locomotor output cycles protein kaput)和构成负反馈环路的*PER*(Period)、*CRY*(Cryptochrome)等。此外,还有一些激素如褪黑素、皮质醇等也参与调节昼夜节律。昼夜节律系统调控机体的许多生理过程,如睡眠、血压、心率、激素等,如果正常的昼夜节律受损,则会引起一系列病理变化。生物钟参与调控氧化应激、神经炎症、蛋白质稳态等神经退行性过程,生物钟紊乱则有可能引起神经退行性改变^[1]。有动物研究表明昼夜节律紊乱可引起帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)小鼠的神经炎症反应和运动障碍等,并推测昼夜节律紊乱是PD的环境风险因素^[2],这些均提示昼夜节律和神经退行性变性疾病存在密切联系。

神经退行性变性疾病是一类以神经元变性、丢

失为主的慢性进行性疾病,常见于中老年人,发展缓慢、预后较差,常见的有阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)、PD、亨廷顿舞蹈病(Huntington's disease, HD)和多系统萎缩(multiple system atrophy, MSA)等,这些疾病发病率逐年上升^[3]。神经退行性变性疾病发病机制复杂,难以早期诊断和进行特异性治疗,且疾病呈进展性加重,因此要对神经退行性变性疾病机制和治疗方法进行探索。

临床发现神经退行性变性疾病患者多表现出昼夜节律紊乱,包括各种睡眠障碍如日间嗜睡、失眠、夜醒、睡眠片段化和激素分泌失调等,昼夜节律紊乱还会加重患者的抑郁、焦虑情绪以及认知障碍,甚至会加速疾病进展,而通过褪黑素疗法或光照疗法调节昼夜节律后,患者的睡眠症状和情绪明显好转,疾病进展也得到了延缓^[3,4],可见昼夜节律在神经退行性变性疾病中发挥重要作用。目前神经退行性变性疾病治疗重点为改善患者症状和延缓疾病发展,昼夜节律可能是深入研究神经退行性变性疾病预防或干预的切入点。因此,本文对昼夜节律紊乱与神经退行性变性疾病的相关性进行简

要论述,以期为神经退行性变疾病的诊疗提供新思路。

1 AD

AD是发生于老年及老年前期的以神经元缺失、胶质增生、斑块沉积为主的中枢神经系统退行性病变,发病机制尚不明确,主要与 β -淀粉样蛋白(β -amyloid protein, A β)的生成与清除失衡和tau蛋白的过度磷酸化有关^[5]。AD患者多在疾病早期就出现睡眠障碍,并可能先于认知障碍出现,具体表现为白天嗜睡、失眠、睡眠片段化和快速眼动期睡眠减少等^[6]。

SCN受损可能是AD患者昼夜节律紊乱的病理学表现,且与疾病严重程度相关。Stopa等^[7]通过尸检发现AD患者的SCN出现精氨酸加压素(arginine vasopressin, AVP)神经元和血管活性肠肽(vasoactive intestinal peptide, VIP)神经元数量减少以及星形胶质细胞/神经元比值增高等退行性改变,而AVP和VIP是维持睡眠稳态的重要物质,这可能是AD患者出现睡眠障碍的原因。Wu等^[8]发现与正常老年人相比,AD晚期患者SCN中表达褪黑素受体(melatonin receptor, MR1)的神经元数量减少并出现功能障碍,而这在AD早期阶段并未出现。这表明SCN受损程度随AD病情进展而加重,提示昼夜节律紊乱和AD疾病进展存在密切联系。

时钟基因和AD相关致病蛋白存在相互作用。在AD动物模型研究中,Song等^[9]发现A β 可诱导初乳碱性蛋白和BMAL1的降解,导致转录因子与PER2启动子结合减少,PER2的mRNA和蛋白表达失调,从而扰乱生物钟的正常运转;tau蛋白也参与扰乱生物钟,实验中AD小鼠下丘脑中PER2表达异常,海马中PER2和BMAL1的循环表达受损,这可能与SCN的tau蛋白神经病变有关^[10]。目前时钟基因与AD致病蛋白相互作用的具体分子生物学机制及作用机理尚未有报道,仍需进行深入研究。

褪黑素分泌异常与AD有关。褪黑素除参与调节昼夜节律外还可抑制A β 的积累和tau蛋白的过度磷酸化,从而延缓AD的发展^[11]。AD患者表现出褪黑素水平下降和分泌节律异常,且MR1的表达也显著降低^[12]。目前临床上已将褪黑素用于治疗AD患者的睡眠障碍,经褪黑素治疗后AD患者睡眠质量提高,但精神状况和认知功能是否改善仍存在争议^[13]。未来应进行大样本及长疗程的临床研究来进一步探究褪黑素对AD的临床效果及治疗机制。

昼夜节律紊乱多在AD早期就出现,可作为AD预测和诊断指标。SCN受损以及时钟基因与致病蛋白的相互作用均提示昼夜节律紊乱和AD存在密切联系。针对昼夜节律紊乱的治疗方法如褪黑素疗法和光照疗法^[14]等已初步显现出对AD患者功能改善的积极作用,可作为治疗的切入点。

2 PD

PD病理改变为黑质多巴胺能神经元变性死亡以及路易小体形成,全球65岁及以上人群中PD患病率高达1%^[15]。PD患者不仅存在睡眠障碍,皮质醇和褪黑素的分泌节律也出现异常。

PD患者常见的睡眠障碍是快速眼动期睡眠行为障碍,有些还有不宁腿综合征;PD患者皮质醇分泌峰值及分泌总量显著增加,白天分泌曲线趋于平坦^[16];褪黑素分泌相位提前,白天分泌增多,夜间分泌相对减少,分泌峰值显著降低^[17]。

PD患者时钟基因表达节律出现异常,且时钟基因多态性与疾病类型相关。PD患者时钟基因BMAL1和PER1的节律性表达减弱,并且BMAL1的相对水平与PD严重程度成正相关^[18]。此外,基因多态性分析发现汉族人群中ARNTL基因的遗传多态性与震颤型PD的正相关性更强,PER1基因的遗传多态性与步态障碍型PD的相关性更强^[19]。这些提示时钟基因表达异常与PD有关,且时钟基因与PD类型存在密切关系。

多巴胺和时钟基因存在交互作用。多巴胺可通过受体依赖的方式调节时钟基因的表达,多巴胺D2受体(dopamine receptor D2)介导的信号可上调CLOCK:BMAL1复合体的转录活性,D2受体缺失的PD小鼠视网膜中CLOCK:BMAL1的激活和mPer1的转录明显减弱^[20]。而CLOCK基因也可调节多巴胺功能,CLOCK基因通过调控参与多巴胺合成的酪氨酸羟化酶的表达水平和多巴胺转运蛋白的活性,影响多巴胺的合成和转运^[21]。因此,PD本身的病理改变会影响时钟基因的正常表达,而时钟基因表达异常也会影响PD发展。

总之,时钟基因与PD疾病类型的相关性以及时钟基因与多巴胺的相互作用都提示昼夜节律和PD存在密切关系。近几年通过调节昼夜节律治疗PD成为热点,临床试验发现光照疗法^[22]、褪黑素疗法^[23]等均可改善PD患者的睡眠症状,因此可将昼夜节律作为PD治疗的新角度进行深入研究。

3 HD

HD是一种起病隐匿、进展缓慢的常染色体显性遗传病,由CAG重复序列异常扩增导致编码突变亨廷顿蛋白(mutant Huntingtin, mHtt)而致病,病理改变为纹状体神经元变性、大脑皮质萎缩和脑室系统扩大^[24]。HD患者大脑中调控昼夜节律的区域如下丘脑前部、脑干和丘脑等出现萎缩变性,这可能是其昼夜节律紊乱的病理基础^[25]。

超过80%的HD患者存在睡眠障碍,表现为失眠、总睡眠时间减少、睡眠潜伏期增加、夜间频繁觉醒和睡眠片段化等^[26]。HD患者出现褪黑素分泌节律异常,清晨和夜间褪黑素水平升高的时间均出现明显推迟,且褪黑素水平随病情加重而下降^[27]。

动物模型研究发现HD存在时钟基因表达异常,且时钟基因与mHtt之间存在相互作用。HD果蝇体内时钟基因PER和TIM(Timeless)表达高峰延迟以及时钟基因蛋白CLK(CDC-2-like kinase)大量积累^[28]。Xu等^[29]利用HD果蝇模型发现核心时钟突变体Clk^{Jrk}可以抑制mHtt对小鼠腹侧神经元细胞数量和聚集形成的影响,从而减缓神经退行性改变;而PER缺失会增强mHtt的毒性,加速疾病进展。因此通过调节时钟基因的表达节律或突变来改变mHtt的神经毒性作用有可能成为治疗HD的新思路。

睡眠障碍是HD患者疾病晚期的突出特征之一,针对其睡眠

障碍进行干预可能会对改善HD症状有所帮助。对R6/2型HD小鼠使用催眠药物阿普唑仑后其睡眠觉醒周期恢复正常,认知功能改善并且生存时间延长^[30],这提示催眠药物可能会改善HD症状,但目前尚缺乏HD患者服用催眠药物效果的临床研究。

4 MSA

MSA是一组散发的、成年期发病的、进行性的神经系统多部位变性疾病,病因不清,病理学标志是在神经胶质细胞胞浆内出现以 α -突触核蛋白为主要成分的嗜酸性包涵体。在MSA患者中, α -突触核蛋白在纹状体、下丘脑及脊髓等调节昼夜节律的区域存在广泛性病理性沉积^[31],这可能是其昼夜节律紊乱的病理基础。

约70%的MSA患者存在睡眠障碍,表现有快速眼动期睡眠行为障碍、睡眠呼吸障碍、失眠和白天嗜睡等,其中快速眼动期睡眠行为障碍多在疾病早期就表现出来,被称为“红旗征”^[32]。此外,睡眠障碍与MSA的严重程度相关,且与脑内睡眠相关核团损伤有关^[33]。

MSA患者的血压和心率节律异常,激素分泌节律也出现改变。MSA患者血压变异性增加,易发生体位性低血压,这可能与患者下丘脑出现病变,对血压节律的控制受损有关^[34];MSA患者夜间心率加快且心率波动异常,这可能是由于患者交感和副交感神经功能失调,无法正常调控心率^[35];MSA患者的皮质醇分泌峰值较正常人提前,早晨分泌量减少^[36];MSA患者AVP的夜间分泌量减少,易出现夜间尿频和尿量多等症状,且与正常人相比MSA患者SCN中的AVP神经元数量显著减少,这可能与SCN出现退行性病变有关^[37]。

MSA患者存在睡眠、血压、心率及激素等多方面的昼夜节律紊乱,可能与 α -突触核蛋白在大脑区域的广泛性病理性沉积导致大脑调节功能异常出现昼夜节律紊乱有关。针对MSA患者的这些表现进行治疗也为改善病情、提高患者生活质量提供可能。

5 结论与展望

综上,本文重点阐述了四种神经系统变性疾病:AD、PD、HD、MSA的昼夜节律紊乱及与疾病的相关性。昼夜节律紊乱与神经系统变性疾病存在显著相关性,可归纳为以下方面:第一,神经系统变性疾病患者大都出现了昼夜节律紊乱,如睡眠障碍、昼夜节律相关激素分泌节律失调和时钟基因表达异常等。第二,昼夜节律与神经系统变性疾病存在相互作用,疾病本身病理改变会破坏昼夜节律调控中枢,疾病相关致病蛋白会扰乱时钟基因的表达,加速昼夜节律紊乱;昼夜节律紊乱会诱导疾病相关致病蛋白的积累,加重疾病病情。第三,昼夜节律紊乱与神经系统变性疾病的关系尚未明晰,昼夜节律紊乱可能是神经系统变性疾病进展的后果也可能是加速神经系统变性疾病进展的原因,未来可试图开展纵向研究来解决这一问题。第四,对昼夜节律紊乱进行干预不仅可以改善患者的症状提高其生活质量,而且可以延缓疾病的进展,因此可将昼夜节律作为新的可能

的治疗靶点。未来,对表现出昼夜节律紊乱及疾病早期异常症状的危险人群进行监测和检查有助于早期准确诊断疾病,以及对时钟基因与疾病相关致病蛋白的作用机制进行深入研究,都有可能揭示昼夜节律紊乱与神经系统变性疾病之间的相互作用机制,从而为神经系统变性疾病的治疗提供新思路。

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