

卒中后认知障碍炎症代谢类生物标志物研究进展

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摘要 卒中后认知障碍(Post-stroke cognitive impairment, PSCI)是卒中后的主要并发症之一,是指因卒中引起的由轻度认知功能障碍至痴呆程度的各种综合征。科学研究表明,PSCI是可逆的,通过检测患者PSCI相关生物标志物可早期预测及发现PSCI并进行干预,文章中总结了近年来对PSCI潜在生物标志物的研究进展。

关键词 卒中后认知障碍;生物标志物;诊断

中图分类号 R741;R743 **文献标识码** A **DOI** 10.16780/j.cnki.sjssgncj.20230129

本文引用格式:曹敏,董梁,袁慧,孙保亮.卒中后认知障碍炎症代谢类生物标志物研究进展[J].神经损伤与功能重建,2024,19(5):291-295.

Research Progress in Inflammatory Metabolic Biomarkers of Post-stroke Cognitive Impairment

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Abstract Post-stroke cognitive impairment (PSCI) is a main complication after stroke and it refers to various degrees of syndromes from mild cognitive impairment to dementia resulting from stroke. Research show that PSCI is reversible, and detection of PSCI related biomarkers in patients can provide early prediction, detection, and intervention. In this paper, the research progress of PSCI potential biomarkers in recent years was summarized.

Keywords post-stroke cognitive impairment; biomarkers; diagnosis

由于人口老龄化,我国脑血管疾病的患病率呈逐年升高的趋势,流行病学数据表明,我国已成为卒中终身风险最高和疾病负担最重的国家。其中,约1/3的卒中患者会经历卒中后认知障碍(post-stroke cognitive impairment, PSCI)^[1],PSCI是指在卒中事件后出现认知损害,并且持续到6个月时仍存在不同程度认知障碍的临床综合征^[2],是血管性认知功能障碍(vascular cognitive impairment, VCI)的一种,也是目前卒中疾病的主要负担之一^[3]。尽管PSCI相当普遍,但在卒中的急性期或早期阶段并未得到足够的重视,并且常常被患者及其家属忽视,直到出现严重的记忆丧失、反应迟钝及精神症状。因此,在临床实践中,早期识别和筛查PSCI患者显得尤为重要。然而,PSCI的评估通常取决于临床资料、神经心理学测试,由于这些测试具有主观性和不准确性,并不能完全用于PSCI的诊断和预后。近年来,越来越多的研究表明,就可及性、微创性和成本性而言,血液、脑脊液生物标志物可能是识别PSCI的最佳候选者,可对PSCI进行早期诊断,有助于早期干预及针对靶点进行新药的研发,以促进患者的早日康复。本文对近年与PSCI相关的炎症代谢类生物标志物进行综述。

1 炎症反应生物标志物

1.1 白细胞介素

白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)是一种多功能的细

胞因子,包括IL-1 β 、IL-2、IL-6、IL-7、IL-8、IL-10、IL-16、IL-18、L-1 α 等。主要参与信息传递、免疫调节、炎症调控等,并在炎症反应中发挥重要作用^[4]。研究显示,IL-6、CRP、IFN- γ 在外周血的浓度升高与患者认知功能障碍具有相关性^[5]。Kulesh等^[6]认为,执行功能障碍患者的脑脊液中IL-1 β 和IL-10的浓度及血清IL-6的浓度要明显高于认知功能正常的患者,并且脑脊液中IL-1 β 的表达水平与额叶功能评定量表评分(Frontal Assessment Battery, FAB)之间具有显著相关性($P=0.033$),血清中IL-1 α 和IL-6的表达与简易精神状态检查(mini-mental status examination, MMSE)评分之间有显著相关性($P=0.048$, $P=0.039$),血清IL-10的表达与MMSE评分($P<0.001$)、蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA)评分($P=0.010$)和FAB评分($P=0.030$)相关。IL-1 β 和IL-10的表达与整体认知功能和执行功能相关,而IL-6表达仅与卒中急性期的整体认知状态相关。另一项研究表明,血管性痴呆(vascular disease, VD)患者血清中IL-2、IL-6、IL-7及IL-18的表达水平显著高于健康者^[7]。这些研究都表明IL-1 β 、IL-2、IL-6、IL-7、IL-8、IL-10、IL-18、IL-1 α 等可能成为PSCI的分子生物标志物。

1.2 髓系细胞触发受体家族

髓系细胞触发受体家族(triggering receptorexpressed on myeloid cells, TREM)是近年来发现的一类新型模式识别受体,在生物体免疫系统中早期识别

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基金项目

国家自然科学基金(痴呆症发生风险分层的免疫球蛋白GN-糖基组生物标志物筛选, No. 81872682)

收稿日期

2023-02-22

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感染性和非感染性刺激,继而在引发免疫炎症反应中起关键作用。TREM1和TREM2是当前TREM家族中被研究较多的2个成员^[8]。Xu等^[9]发现脑缺血损伤后小胶质细胞TREM-1表达上调,通过与SYK结合产生神经炎症损伤。合成肽LP17对TREM-1进行药物抑制后,可以增强海马细胞的增殖和突触的可塑性,使缺血性脑梗死和神经元损伤得到明显缓解,从而得到长期功能的改善。此外,TREM2对于促进A β 和tau病理中的小胶质细胞活化至关重要。TREM2-APOE通路也被证明是阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer disease, AD)中微胶质细胞功能表型的主要调节因子,并作为小胶质细胞恢复稳态的新靶点^[10]。

1.3 Nod样受体热蛋白结构域相关蛋白3

Nod样受体热蛋白结构域相关蛋白3(Nod-like receptor pyrin domain containing 3, NLRP3)炎症小体是天然免疫的重要组分,是细胞质内模式识别受体核酸结构域受体家族成员,其可在内源性刺激后被激活,引起促炎细胞因子的分泌,介导炎症反应引起的组织器官损伤^[11]。Li等^[12]研究发现,NLRP3在大鼠缺血缺氧后4 h显著上调,IL-1 β 水平在缺血缺氧损伤后8 h升高。在一项对入院<24 h的急性缺血性脑卒中患者的研究表明,NLRP3的血清浓度水平与恶性脑水肿风险增加有关^[13]。此外,赵风华等^[14]发现急性缺血性脑卒中患者存在NLRP3炎症小体的活化,且其活化程度与病情及卒中后认知功能损伤的发生密切相关,靶向抑制或调控NLRP3炎症小体的活化可成为急性缺血性脑卒中神经保护的新思路。

1.4 C-反应蛋白

C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)是一种由肝脏合成的血浆蛋白,常被用作炎症的非特异性生物标志物。研究表明,CRP的水平增高与脑血管疾病后导致的认知功能的下降有关^[14]。这可能由两种原因所致:第一,患者的内皮功能受到损害,从而引起血管平滑肌细胞的异常迁移、增殖,巨噬细胞对低密度脂蛋白进行摄取,形成泡沫细胞,从而破坏额叶的结构,引起相应的认知功能损害。第二,由于补体系统被激活,引发脑损伤和认知功能的障碍^[15]。Qi等^[16]的一份前瞻性调查表明,VD患者的血清CRP水平明显高于对照组,其差异有统计学意义,但是随着疾病的进展,患者的CRP水平可能会发生明显变化,还需进一步随访研究。此外,还有研究显示,颅内动脉狭窄的患者在发生缺血性脑卒中后入院时,CRP水平的升高与PSCI具有相关性^[15]。

1.5 类风湿因子

类风湿因子(rheumatoid factor, RF)是人体内普遍存在以IgG为靶抗原的自身免疫性抗体,能反映自身免疫过程,具有调节免疫反应、消除感染等生理功能,类风湿性关节炎患者及其以外的自身免疫性疾病患者和健康人都会合成大量的血清RF^[17]。一项前瞻性研究报道,RF水平与PSCI独立相关,且PSCI的风险随着RF水平的增加而增加^[18]。但RF与PSCI之间的具体机制尚不清楚。Zhu等^[19]研究了急性期血清RF与缺血性卒中后3个月的认知功能障碍之间的关系,结果表明,急性期血浆RF的增高与PSCI具有独立相关性。

1.6 血小板、PLR

血小板是血液中最小的无核细胞,可以对环境变化做出快速反应,常在止血、血栓形成和伤口愈合中发挥重要作用。新近的研究显示,脑缺血-再灌注引起的血小板坏死可加重脑组织损伤,在神经退行性疾病中发挥关键作用。脑缺血时,血小板引导淋巴细胞到达血管损伤部位,T细胞分泌细胞因子调节血小板活化,可引起血栓,进一步损伤组织,最终影响认知健康^[20]。Jaime等^[17]在基于社区的纵向FHS后代队列中的研究表明,在20年的随访期间,没有抗血小板治疗且血小板反应较高的个体在晚年痴呆症的风险更高,表明血小板表型可能与痴呆症的发病率相关,并具有潜在的预后价值。Xu等^[21]发现PSCI组在缺血性卒中后短期内,血清血小板与淋巴细胞比率(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)水平较高。PLR作为系统性炎症标志物,似乎是PSCI发病率的可靠预测因子。

1.7 中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞

在神经炎症过程中,炎症因子的持续产生会导致神经系统的各种损伤,包括内皮功能障碍、血管老化、血脑屏障破坏、淀粉样变性、神经元死亡和心血管疾病,这些都会导致认知功能的受损^[22,23]。Lingling等^[24]研究调查了社区人群中中性粒细胞与脑血管疾病的关系。结果表明,中性粒细胞升高与脑血管疾病的存在和进展密切相关,与传统的血管危险因素无关。先前有研究报道淋巴细胞计数是认知功能的预测因素^[25],这可能是由于脑血管事件中淋巴细胞的凋亡,这些事件导致脱髓鞘后通过生长因子-18的刺激,从促进炎症反应的TH-1型转变为抗炎的TH-2型^[26]。同时,已知淋巴细胞通过分泌IL-10调节脑血管后的神经炎症,并促进白质修复,从而导致认知恢复^[27]。Li等^[28]的研究结果表明,VCI患者的淋巴细胞计数较低,淋巴细胞计数是脑血管病患者认知功能的独立保护因素,淋巴细胞介导的炎症反应对预测并可能预防非致残性缺血性脑血管病患者的认知能力下降具有重要的临床价值。

1.8 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值

中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)反映了中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞水平之间的平衡,是一种广泛可用、易于衍生和可重复的炎症标志物。根据目前的结果,NLR与动脉粥样硬化有关,是缺血性卒中的独立风险因素,NLR对AD患者具有很高的预测价值,也与颈动脉内膜切除术后的认知功能障碍有关。迄今为止,对NLR和PSCI的关注还远远不够。在急性卒中阶段,循环中性粒细胞被募集到缺血性病变中,并诱导破坏性级联反应,包括活性氧、蛋白酶和促炎细胞因子的产生。然而,淋巴细胞计数在应激诱导的皮质类固醇反应中相对减少。因此,血清NLR可能很好地代表了急性缺血性卒中中中枢神经系统的炎症状态,与认知障碍有关^[29-31]。Minwoo-Lee等^[32]连续招募345例缺血性脑卒中患者,他们在脑卒中后3个月对认知功能进行了评估,根据NLR的五分位数(最低NLR, Q1),参与者被分为5组。结果显示,中位NIHSS评分和NLR分别为2和2.26,在71例(20.6%)患者中发现PSCI,NLR是PSCI的一个重要预测因子,无论是作为连续变量(调整OR

1.14, 95%CI 1.00 ~ 1.31) 还是作为分类变量(Q5, 调整 OR 3.26, 95%CI 1.17 ~ 9.08)。Q5组(NLR \geq 3.80)的患者在全局认知、视觉空间和记忆领域的表现明显较差。证明急性卒中患者入院时的NLR与PSCI风险的增加独立相关,最高NLR组与整体认知功能障碍以及记忆和视觉空间领域的特异性功能障碍有关。

2 代谢类生物标志物

2.1 脂代谢

血浆中含量最高的两种脂质是总胆固醇和甘油三酯。由于脂质不溶于血浆,它们由脂蛋白携带,脂蛋白包括高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白(low density lipoprotein, LDL)、中密度脂蛋白、极低密度脂蛋白(very low-density lipoprotein, VLDL)和乳糜微粒^[33]。最近一项关于胆固醇脂转移蛋白基因遗传变异的研究发现,高血浆HDL胆固醇浓度与血管性痴呆的低风险相关。血浆LDL胆固醇浓度越高,发生血管性痴呆的风险越高,但与普遍的血管性痴呆无关^[34]。在Benn等^[35]的一项大型孟德尔随机化研究中,他们发现基因决定的低血浆LDL胆固醇浓度与VD的低风险相关。在Chu等^[36]的分析中,他汀类药物的使用与VD的风险之间没有关联,降脂治疗与VD的风险之间没有关联。脂蛋白2(Lipopalin-2, LCN2)是一种分泌型糖蛋白,在大脑中表达以应对损伤和炎症^[37]。此外,在VD模型中,LCN2介导海马损伤和认知能力下降^[38]。据报道,高脑脊液LCN2水平是VD诊断中的一种有前途的生物标志物^[39]。

2.2 甲状腺激素

甲状腺分泌的甲状腺激素(thyroid hormones, THs)由下丘脑释放的促甲状腺激素释放激素(thyrotropin-releasing hormone, TRH)和垂体释放的促甲状腺素(thyroid-stimulating hormone, TSH)调节。TH的两种形式通常被称为三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T3)和甲状腺素(T4),T3和T4通过多种细胞机制和基因表达调控调节许多器官的代谢过程^[40]。在中枢神经系统中,已知THs可参与神经系统发育、神经突触可塑性、突触传递、神经递质的调节和脑组织修复系统^[41]。研究称,甲状腺功能减退使海马脑区的炎症反应增加,并导致空间记忆丧失^[42]。亚临床甲状腺功能减退动物模型通过脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)TrkA/p75NTR信号通路表现出空间记忆丧失^[43]。Marianne等^[44]研究发现甲状腺功能减退与痴呆风险增加有关。这种关联受到合并症和年龄的影响。TSH每升高6个月,患痴呆症的风险就会增加12%,这表明甲状腺功能减退的持续时间也会影响患痴呆症的风险。此外,Che等^[45]将314例缺血性脑卒中患者连续纳入研究,入院后24 h内测量甲状腺激素,并在1个月时进行随访,通过MMSE评估认知功能。结果显示182例参与者(58.0%)在卒中后1个月出现认知障碍,低T3综合征患者比T3水平正常的患者更容易出现认知障碍($P < 0.001$)。在逻辑模型中调整了潜在的混杂因素后,低T3综合征与PSCI独立相关(优势比4.319, 95%CI 1.553 ~ 12.013, $P = 0.005$)。然而,另一项研究发现THs与VD无关^[46],需要进一步

的研究来确定这些发现的潜在机制及临床意义。

2.3 肠道菌群

众所周知,肠道菌群广泛地协调着人体生理的各个方面,从营养物质和维生素合成中提取能量到调节和维持神经、代谢和免疫系统的稳定性^[47]。在卒中的情况下,脑损伤可导致肠道菌群的组成发生显著变化,从而影响其他器官^[48]。此外,肠道菌群失调导致肠内促炎T细胞极化,这些肠淋巴细胞可迁移至大脑,影响卒中预后^[49]。还有研究表明,卒中会引发肠道菌群失调,从而加重脑梗死^[50]。氧化三甲胺(trimethylamine N-oxide, TMAO)是肠道菌群的代谢产物之一,与PSCI的发生具有相关性^[51]。Zhu等^[52]发现,血浆中肠道微生物代谢产物TMAO水平升高可能与PSCI有关,是PSCI的独立预测因子。在另一项研究中,Wang等^[50]选取83例脑卒中患者,在脑卒中发病3个月 after 采用MoCA评分对其进行认知功能检测,分析患者外周血炎症因子水平及肠道菌群组成,将患者粪便菌群移植至脑卒中小鼠,以研究肠道菌群与PSCI之间的因果关系,采用Morris水迷宫试验评价小鼠认知功能。研究首次表明肠道微生物群与PSCI之间存在因果关系,这可能是由包括脂多糖和丁酸盐在内的炎症调节代谢物介导的,通过血脑屏障破坏、小胶质细胞激活、海马凋亡和丘脑A β 沉积,导致卒中小鼠认知功能障碍。该试验还发现补充丁酸钠可以改善PSCI相关肠道微生物群引起的上述损伤,因此是一种潜在的PSCI治疗策略。

3 结语与展望

PSCI是一种严重的并发症,开展PSCI的生物标志物的研究有助于实现早期干预及靶向治疗。然而,还没有血液、脑脊液生物标志物在临床实践中应用。目前生物标志物的研究存在一些不足:①一些生物标志物存在争议,还需要大量的高质量临床试验来证实和支持已有的研究成果;②目前的试验研究对象基本是缺血性脑卒中患者,疾病种类不足,缺乏对出血性脑卒中及蛛网膜下腔出血等患者认知功能障碍的研究。③现有的试验方法多为传统的酶联免疫吸附测定,缺乏准确性,可出现假阳、假阴性,操作复杂,且成本较高。纳米生物检测技术具有灵敏度高、特异性强、更快速等优点,近年来也在向临床应用中转化^[53]。④部分生物标志物在其它神经系统疾病如癫痫、脑炎等疾病中也有表达^[54],因此将多种生物标志物联合起来有望涵盖疾病病理生理的不同,并弥补单一标志物的不足。此外,尿液、尿液和唾液等含有多种复杂的蛋白质、脂肪等分子成分,且可得性高、快捷、方便、稳定、无创^[55-57],探讨其中的成分作为PSCI的潜在生物标志物也是未来的研究方向。

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(本文编辑:王晶)

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措施对患者的疾病预后具有重要意义。

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