

巨噬细胞及其外泌体在骨科疾病中的作用

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摘要 外泌体是一种由细胞释放的具有脂质双分子层结构的膜性囊泡, 大多数细胞均可分泌, 通过携带各种蛋白质、DNA、非编码RNA、核酸等活性物质参与体内免疫反应、组织生成、细胞间信息交流。巨噬细胞作为体内吞噬细胞, 可吞噬各种细胞碎片和组织碎片, 并根据体内微环境的改变表现出不同的表型, 即M1和M2型巨噬细胞, 分别起促炎和抗炎作用。巨噬细胞及其外泌体与骨折愈合、骨肉瘤、类风湿性关节炎等骨科疾病密切相关。本综述重点探讨巨噬细胞及其外泌体与骨科疾病之间的密切联系。

关键词 巨噬细胞; 外泌体; 骨折; 骨肉瘤; 类风湿性关节炎

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Role of macrophages and their exosomes in orthopedic diseases

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Abstract Exosomes are vesicles with a lipid bilayer structure that carry various active substances, such as proteins, DNA, non-coding RNA, and nucleic acids. They participate in the immune response, tissue formation, and cell communication. Macrophages, as phagocytes in vivo, engulf various cellular and tissue fragments. Further, phagocytes exhibit different phenotypes (M1 and M2) according to in vivo changes in the microenvironment. M1 macrophages play an inflammatory role, whereas M2 macrophages play an anti-inflammatory role. In addition, macrophages and their exosomes are closely related to fracture healing and osteosarcoma, rheumatoid arthritis, and other orthopedic diseases. This review highlights the strong correlation between macrophages, their exosomes, and orthopedic diseases.

Keywords macrophage; exosome; fracture; osteosarcoma; rheumatoid arthritis

外泌体在电镜下呈圆形, 直径30~150 nm, 具有双层脂质层^[1]。原核或真核生物体内几乎所有细胞都能分泌外泌体, 并广泛存在于血液、唾液、尿液中^[2]。外泌体主要参与体内细胞间信息交流、信号传导、细胞迁移和分化等过程^[3]。由外泌体递送的脂质、DNA、非编码RNA可改变组织或细胞的代谢状态或生物活性, 从而促进或阻止疾病进展^[4]。研究^[5]发现, 外泌体与癌症、骨骼疾病、神经系统相关疾病的发生、发展有关。目前, 外泌体已成为癌症诊断及预后的新型标志物和治疗靶点^[6]。

巨噬细胞根据其极化状态和功能不同, 分为M1

型巨噬细胞和M2型巨噬细胞, 分别起促炎和抗炎作用。研究^[7]发现, 可通过调节巨噬细胞的极化状态改善损伤部位的炎症反应。巨噬细胞在体内扮演免疫细胞的角色, 可在趋化因子的引导下到达损伤部位, 并降解及吞噬细胞碎片、外来物质, 从而调节免疫反应^[8]。当巨噬细胞数量异常或被不当激活时, 其功能发生紊乱, 大量释放炎性细胞因子, 减少抗炎型巨噬细胞, 导致损伤部位组织修复失败或纤维化, 从而影响组织愈合, 加重局部炎症反应^[9]。此外, 巨噬细胞还与骨折愈合、类风湿性关节炎 (rheumatoid arthritis, RA) 和骨肉瘤等疾病的病情发展及预后转归密切相关。本综述重点探讨巨噬细胞及其外泌体与骨科疾病之间的关系。

1 巨噬细胞及其外泌体与骨折愈合

目前, 虽然外科技术及材料学发展迅速, 但骨

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折不愈合或延迟愈合的问题仍旧突出^[10]。患者的年龄、健康状态、骨折类型以及治疗方案等都是影响骨折愈合的重要因素^[11]。骨折的愈合需要炎症细胞和成骨细胞的合理协调,在骨折愈合的过程中,巨噬细胞在骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell, BMSC)的募集和分化中起重要作用,其分泌的骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)和血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)等物质有利于促进受伤部位骨组织的愈合^[12]。在骨折后炎症期, M1型巨噬细胞分泌炎症细胞因子,如白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1 β 和肿瘤坏死因子- α , 激活免疫系统,吞噬坏死细胞和组织碎片;而M2型巨噬细胞主要在骨折愈合中晚期通过分泌转化生长因子(transform growth factor, TGF)- β 、IL-10、VEGF,促进组织修复,加快愈合^[13]。

当骨折发生时,中性粒细胞最先到达损伤部位,释放多种炎症细胞因子及趋化因子,募集巨噬细胞、肥大细胞等多种免疫细胞^[14]。巨噬细胞存在于骨折愈合的全部阶段,若骨折早期缺乏巨噬细胞,可引起骨痂形成减慢,延长整个骨折愈合期,其原因在于炎症早期巨噬细胞可分泌肿瘤素M,而后者可促进膜内骨愈合^[15]。SCHLUNDT等^[16]发现,通过植入附着有IL-4和IL-13的胶原支架,可诱导骨折模型小鼠巨噬细胞M2型极化,改善骨再生,且在愈合后21 d损伤部位出现较高的骨体积,说明M2型巨噬细胞有利于促进骨形成。清除3周龄小鼠的巨噬细胞后,与对照组相比,骨矿物质密度降低25%,骨小梁密度减少70%,BMSC数量和皮质骨厚度减少,不利于骨折愈合^[17]。由于巨噬细胞可通过分泌细胞因子调节破骨细胞和成骨细胞的分化比例,如BMP2/4、TGF- β 1,这些物质均有利于促进骨形成^[18]。此外,巨噬细胞还具有促进BMSC成骨分化的作用,在胫骨缺损模型中,敲除巨噬细胞清道夫受体1(macrophage scavenger receptor 1, MSR1)后,出现骨折延迟愈合。巨噬细胞与BMSC共培养时,膜受体MSR1通过激活磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶/蛋白激酶B信号通路,促进BMSC成骨分化,维持M2样极化^[19]。与此同时,骨折部位的血管生成是骨再生必不可少的前提条件之一,而血管生成所必需的VEGF由巨噬细胞分泌,对血管生成及骨折愈合至关重要^[20]。

外泌体内含有多种物质,尤其是微RNA(mi-

croRNA, miRNA),可介导细胞间信息交流、调控细胞增殖分化。研究^[21]证明,miRNA能稳定转录至BMSC中,促进成骨分化,加快骨折愈合速度,有可能成为潜在的治疗骨折延迟愈合或不愈合的手段。研究发现, M2型巨噬细胞外泌体中高表达miR-5106,将其与BMSC共培养后发现,骨钙素(osteocalcin, OCN)、Runt相关转录因子2(runt-related transcription factor 2, RUNX2)和碱性磷酸酶表达水平增高,矿物质沉积增多,而M1型巨噬细胞外泌体组的结果则恰好相反。小鼠骨折模型注射M2型噬细胞外泌体后第7天,可观察到愈伤组织体积增大,骨折间隙缩小^[22]。但并非所有的外泌体miRNA都有促进成骨分化的作用,如miR-144-5p可抑制骨折修复。骨损害是糖尿病并发症之一,而糖尿病所致骨损害是巨噬细胞和BMSC功能紊乱的结果。将高糖环境中收集到的巨噬细胞外泌体miR144-5p作用于骨折小鼠,结果发现,与空白对照组相比,miR-144-5p组的愈伤组织更少、骨折间隙更大、骨体积/总体积比值显著降低^[23]。由此可见,高糖环境中巨噬细胞外泌体miR-144-5p不利于骨折愈合,为糖尿病所致骨损害提供了潜在的治疗靶点。

2 巨噬细胞及其外泌体与RA

RA属于慢性自身免疫性疾病,至今病因不明,以中年女性发病居多,患者血液中常见瓜氨酸肽和类风湿因子阳性^[24]。RA的病理特征以免疫细胞侵犯、滑膜增厚、血管翳形成和关节软骨、骨骼破坏为主^[25]。晚期会导致关节畸形、强直,严重者可能致残^[26]。同时伴随其他器官的并发症,如动脉粥样硬化、贫血、胸腔积液、类风湿结节、Flety综合征等^[27]。若能早期发现、诊断并及时治疗,大多数RA可达到缓解^[28]。由于RA无法治愈,故治疗目标以减轻炎症、缓解疼痛为主。目前一线治疗用药为非甾体类抗炎药,如阿司匹林、布洛芬等;二线治疗用药为抗风湿药,如甲氨蝶呤、羟氯喹等,其中甲氨蝶呤为首选用药^[29]。

正常的滑膜组织包括滑膜衬里层和滑膜下衬层,每层滑膜都分布有不同亚型的巨噬细胞,且来源不同^[30]。RA患者的关节滑膜中存在大量巨噬细胞浸润,且不同的滑膜巨噬细胞亚群承担的功能不同,其中位于滑膜下层的浸润性巨噬细胞是引起炎

症的主要原因,通过分泌IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和IL-6等炎性细胞因子导致滑膜炎,促进破骨细胞的形成,加重骨质破坏^[31]。巨噬细胞在RA的发病过程中扮演重要角色,尤其是在慢性炎症疾病中。巨噬细胞极化后功能发生改变,因此,M1/M2比值改变时意味着疾病病情发生变化。在RA活动期,M1/M2比值与破骨细胞的数量呈正相关,M1/M2比值升高(即M1型巨噬细胞比M2型巨噬细胞多)可促进患者体内破骨细胞生成,导致巨噬细胞数量增加,进而加重RA的症状^[32]。最新研究发现,巨噬细胞通过分泌各种细胞因子以及CXC趋化因子受体6/16(CXCL6/16)诱导Th1细胞发生极化、调节T细胞迁移,而T细胞目前也被认为参与了RA的发生发展。由此可知,巨噬细胞参与了RA滑膜炎及加重骨质破坏。同时,巨噬细胞外泌体的作用不可忽视,研究^[33]发现,将IL-10及倍他米松磷酸钠封装至M2型巨噬细胞外泌体并注射到RA小鼠模型后,小鼠RA关节炎好转,促炎性细胞因子减少,M2型巨噬细胞增多。向RA小鼠的关节腔中直接注射M2型巨噬细胞来源外泌体后,其平均关节炎指数低于模型组,且活动障碍程度降低、炎性细胞因子减少。说明巨噬细胞外泌体是一种良好的药物载体,且对RA的治疗有促进作用。

3 巨噬细胞及其外泌体与骨肉瘤

骨肉瘤好发于青少年,常见部位为长管状骨的骨干骺端,如股骨的远端和胫骨的上部,该病易复发,生存期不长^[34]。影响骨肉瘤患者的预后及疾病进展的因素包括年龄、瘤体大小、健康状态及治疗手段等。

骨肉瘤转移好发于肺部,肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)与骨肉瘤的转移、进展有关。其中,M1型巨噬细胞分泌的一氧化氮合酶可诱导免疫细胞到肿瘤部位聚集,M2型巨噬细胞则参与免疫抑制和瘤体生长。TAM在骨肉瘤转移中的作用复杂多样,一方面可促进肿瘤血管以及瘤体生长,并保护癌症干细胞,但另一方面又可抑制肿瘤的转移,其机制尚不明确,可能是TAM分泌某种细胞因子所产生的作用,也可能是抑制肿瘤细胞分泌的某种蛋白。因此,TAM有望成为治疗骨肉瘤的新型免疫疗法。如通过减少巨噬细胞的募集、清除肿瘤组织中的巨噬细胞或促进巨噬细胞的

极化等,抑制肿瘤的生长及转移。研究^[35]发现,在肿瘤微环境中,IL-34可诱导巨噬细胞向M2型转化,并促进更多的M2型巨噬细胞向瘤体组织聚集,M2型巨噬细胞通过分泌表皮生长因子促进骨肉瘤生长。同时,TAM释放的基质金属蛋白酶能降解基质或通过激活NF- κ B信号通路增强上皮-间质转化,从而促进骨肉瘤转移。外泌体是肿瘤细胞和细胞外环境信息交流的重要中介,巨噬细胞来源外泌体中lncRNA LIFR-AS1可通过调节miR-21a促进骨肉瘤细胞的凋亡或转移。M2极化TAM来源的外泌体miR-221-3p的上调可显著增强骨肉瘤细胞的某些恶性行为,如细胞活性和侵袭能力增加。总之,TAM及其分泌的外泌体在骨肉瘤的转移和预后中都发挥着重要作用,但其机制目前尚不明确。

4 巨噬细胞与骨科疾病治疗

研究表明,通过促进巨噬细胞极化或者清除巨噬细胞等巨噬细胞靶向治疗十分有效。DAI等^[36]研制的一款带电生物材料可通过调节微环境改变巨噬细胞状态和局部细胞因子的分泌,抑制高糖环境诱导的炎症状态,主要机制是通过抑制PI3K-AKT通路减少向M1型炎症巨噬细胞极化,促进糖尿病大鼠骨再生。在骨折早期,免疫细胞聚集在骨折部位,通过分泌细胞因子或吞噬组织碎片发挥作用。其中,M2型巨噬细胞的作用最引人注目,在CD163^{-/-}小鼠的骨折模型中发现,由于M2型巨噬细胞缺乏,导致骨折局部形成大量软骨,并不利于骨再生;且随时间推移,骨折部位的新生骨体积和血管体积明显小于空白对照组,出现骨折不愈合,说明M2型巨噬细胞在骨重塑和血管再生中是必不可少的免疫细胞。YANG等^[37]研发的银纳米粒子能与M1型巨噬细胞表面叶酸受体结合,引起M1型巨噬细胞凋亡,促进M2极化,从而减轻RA局部炎症,成为靶向治疗RA的一种新疗法。另有研究^[38]的发现,青藤碱可减少关节炎小鼠滑膜组织和脾脏中驻留巨噬细胞,也可降低RA患者血液中单核细胞百分比,从而达到抑制RA进展的疗效。CHEN等^[39]研究显示, *TIPE1*在骨肉瘤细胞中低表达,并作为抑癌基因存在。将过表达*TIPE1*的骨肉瘤细胞注射至裸鼠进行成瘤实验,发现过表达*TIPE1*组的肿瘤体积和质量明显低于空白对照组,说明*TIPE1*基因可抑制骨肉瘤细胞生长,

其机制主要是通过抑制MCP-1表达,减少肿瘤部位巨噬细胞浸润,从而抑制骨肉瘤细胞生长。研究发现,骨肉瘤细胞中HMGB1高表达可促进巨噬细胞向M2型极化,M2型巨噬细胞可促进肿瘤细胞迁移和侵袭,激活骨肉瘤细胞的HMGB1,形成正反馈调节通路,增强骨肉瘤的转移和浸润。以上结果为骨肉瘤治疗提供了新的靶点,通过敲除该基因抑制骨肉瘤生长和转移,从而达到治愈骨肉瘤的目的。由于巨噬细胞可通过分泌多种细胞因子调控疾病的发生发展,因此,针对巨噬细胞进行干预从而缓解疾病的恶化有望成为未来治疗骨科疾病的新手段之一。

5 总结

巨噬细胞是一种抗原呈递细胞,具有可塑性,在炎症中发挥关键作用,并在多种疾病中扮演重要角色。巨噬细胞所分泌的外泌体作为细胞和外界环境沟通交流的重要介质,与疾病的发生发展密切相关。巨噬细胞参与了多种骨骼疾病的发生发展,机制是通过分泌各种细胞因子、外泌体或极化细胞类型缓解或加重病情。但目前对巨噬细胞及其外泌体与骨骼疾病之间的关系及机制仍不够明确,有待于进一步研究探讨。

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