

[文章编号] 1671-587X(2026)01-0281-09

DOI:10.13481/j.1671-587X.20260131

骨髓间充质干细胞对心肌样细胞分化诱导、心肌细胞保护及其 心肌相关疾病作用的研究进展

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[摘要] 心血管疾病(CVD)是全球范围内致残和致死的主要原因之一,其病理特征包括心肌细胞(CMs)不可逆性丢失、心脏纤维化及功能进行性下降。现有药物治疗和介入手段虽能缓解症状,但难以实现心肌组织的有效再生,临床需求远未满足。骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)作为体内干细胞重要来源,具有增殖和多向分化等特点。体外可通过化学试剂、物理刺激、细胞因子和模拟心肌微环境以及基因转染等方法定向心肌样细胞分化。BMSCs对于心肌样细胞分化以及受损CMs的修复主要通过其自身旁分泌发挥重要作用,也可通过旁分泌产生外泌体(Exo),Exo可携带细胞因子、磷脂和多种RNA,如微小RNA(miRNA)(*miR-29b-3p/miR-125b*)和长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)等通过调控含有1型血小板反应蛋白基序的解整合素样金属蛋白酶16(ADAMTS16)和去乙酰化酶7(SIRT7)等靶点,抑制CMs凋亡、减轻心肌纤维化和炎症反应。BMSCs还可作用于体内调节性T淋巴细胞(Treg),刺激其产生修复因子,促进巨噬细胞极化,通过作用自然杀伤(NK)细胞调节细胞自噬,参与免疫应答,进而减轻心肌炎症反应。现对体外诱导BMSCs定向分化为心肌样细胞的方法及相关机制以及BMSCs在糖尿病心肌病(DCM)、心肌梗死(MI)和心肌缺血-再灌注损伤(MIRI)等CVD模型中的保护作用进行综述,揭示其对CMs的保护机制,为临床应用提供借鉴。

[关键词] 心血管疾病; 心肌细胞; 骨髓间充质干细胞; 外泌体; 免疫应答

[中图分类号] R329 **[文献标志码]** A

Research progress in effect of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells on differentiation induction of cardiomyocyte-like cells, protection of cardiomyocytes, and myocardial-related diseases

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[收稿日期] 2024-09-29 **[录用日期]** 2024-12-06

[基金项目] 河北省科技厅自然科学基金资助项目(C2019405091); 河北省教育厅高等学校科学技术研究项目(ZD2019066)

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ABSTRACT Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the leading causes of disability and death worldwide. Its pathological features include irreversible loss of cardiomyocytes (CMs), cardiac fibrosis, and progressive decline in function. Although existing drug therapies and interventional measures can alleviate the symptoms, they hardly achieve effective regeneration of myocardium tissue, leaving clinical needs far from being met. The bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs), as an important source of endogenous stem cells, possess characteristics such as proliferation and multidirectional differentiation. *In vitro*, the BMSCs can be directionally differentiated into the cardiomyocyte-like cells through methods such as chemical reagents, physical stimulation, cytokines, simulation of the myocardial microenvironment, and gene transfection. The differentiation of the BMSCs into the cardiomyocyte-like cells and the repair of damaged CMs primarily rely on their paracrine effects, which also involve the production of exosomes (Exo) *via* paracrine signaling. The Exo can carry cytokines, phospholipids, and various RNAs, such as microRNAs (miRNA) (*miR-29b-3p/miR-125b*) and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs). They exert protective effects by regulating targets like a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 16 (ADAMTS16) and sirtuin 7 (SIRT7), thereby inhibiting CMs apoptosis and alleviating myocardial fibrosis and inflammatory responses. Furthermore, BMSCs can act on regulatory T lymphocytes (Tregs) *in vivo*, stimulating them to produce repair factors and promoting macrophage polarization. They also participate in immune responses by modulating natural killer (NK) cells to influence autophagy, thereby mitigating myocardial inflammatory reactions. This article reviews the methods and related mechanisms for the directional differentiation of BMSCs into the cardiomyocyte-like cells *in vitro*, as well as the protective effects of the BMSCs in CVD models such as diabetic cardiomyopathy (DCM), myocardial infarction (MI), and myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury (MIRI). It aims to reveal their protective mechanisms on CMs and provide insights for clinical application.

KEYWORDS Cardiovascular diseases; Cardiomyocytes; Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells; Exosomes; Immune response

骨髓间充质干细胞 (bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, BMSCs) 是从骨髓中提取的多能干细胞, 具有自我更新、多向分化和定向迁移等特点, 体外特定条件下可分化为心肌、成骨和神经细胞等, 可保护受损心肌, 治疗骨质疏松, 修复受损神经元等。BMSCs具有强大的再生能力、可塑能力、稳定的遗传能力以及低免疫原性等特点^[1]。心血管疾病 (cardiovascular disease, CVD) 又称循环系统疾病, 包括冠心病、心力衰竭和心律失常等, 由于心肌细胞 (cardiomyocytes, CMs) 无法再生, 现有药物和介入治疗等常规疗法因并发症和不良反应多无法根治此类疾病, 目前已成为严重威胁人类健康及生存质量的重大疾病之一^[2]。BMSCs疗法作为治疗CVD的新兴疗法, 其分化潜能、强大旁分泌效应和免疫调节以及易于获取和致瘤性低等优势, 备受关注。目前国内外对BMSCs及其外泌体 (Exosomes, Exo) 的CMs保护作用的综述性报道较少。现结合近年来国内外相关研究进展, 就BMSCs参与心肌样细胞分化的方法及其机制进行总结, 探讨BMSCs及其Exo对CMs的保

护作用以及其在CVD相关模型中的改善作用, 为BMSCs治疗CVD的广泛应用提供借鉴。

1 BMSCs定向心肌样细胞诱导分化方法

1.1 化学因素 5-氮胞苷 (5-azactidine, 5-Aza) 通过抑制DNA甲基化参与干细胞心肌分化调控, 促进BMSCs分泌肝细胞生长因子 (hepatocyte growth factor, HGF) 等进而参与心肌样细胞分化, 是重要的BMSCs分化诱导剂^[3]。而5-Aza存在多种细胞毒性, 分化效率低, 因此近年来选择5-Aza与生长因子等联合应用提高BMSCs体外诱导率。与5-Aza类似, 二甲基亚砜 (dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO) 也有广泛诱导作用。DMSO可清除细胞中活性氧, 减轻自由基对细胞损害, 改变DNA拓扑结构和细胞核酸含量, 调节基因转录^[4]。研究^[5]表明: DMSO抑制环磷酸腺苷反应元件结合蛋白 (cAMP response element-binding protein, CREB) 的结合蛋白 (cAMP response element-binding protein binding protein, CBP) 和腺病毒早期区域1A蛋白 (adenoviral E1A, E1A) 相关的300 kD蛋白

(adenoviral E1A binding protein p300, p300) 溴结构域直接影响心脏重新编程。从BMSCs被发现可在体外诱导分化为CMs开始, 化学试剂诱导法一直备受研究者关注, 但由于化学试剂毒性大, 细胞分化效率低, 移植入体会产生严重不良反应, 故多将5-Aza等化学试剂作为预诱导剂使用。

1.2 细胞因子 细胞因子由多种组织器官分泌, 在细胞增殖、分化、抗炎和应激等方面发挥重要作用。多种细胞因子在心脏发育过程中发挥作用, 如转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β) 超家族类细胞因子。研究^[6]显示: TGF- β 可由多种类型胚胎心脏组织自分泌产生, 通过激活磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K) 和蛋白激酶B (protein kinase B, AKT)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、c-Jun氨基末端激酶 (c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK) 和核因子 κ B (nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B) 等多条信号通路影响心脏发育过程, 调节CMs平滑肌肌蛋白和纤连蛋白等分泌。单独使用TGF- β 1或与丹酚酸B (salvianolic acid B, Sal B) 联合作用于BMSCs, 能够提高BMSCs心肌样分化效率, 且联合诱导效果更加显著^[7]。

骨形态蛋白2 (bone morphogenetic protein-2, BMP-2) 是TGF- β 家族中重要的细胞因子, 其对心脏组织稳态和功能维持尤为关键。在心脏发育调控过程中, BMP-2以剂量依赖性方式直接调节心脏发育关键转录因子 [心脏和神经嵴衍生物表达1 (heart and neural crest derivatives expressed 1, Hand1)] 表达, Hand1可调节心血管生长发育, 通过BMP-2/线虫/果蝇相关蛋白Smad蛋白信号通路发挥正向调节作用^[8]。研究^[9]显示: 在BMP-2单倍体功能不全综合征患者体内可见室间隔缺损和主动脉瓣发育缺陷等不同程度的心脏畸形, 充分证明BMP-2在心脏发育过程中发挥重要作用。WANG等^[10]使用 $10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ BMP-2体外诱导BMSCs 24 h, BMSCs可在2周内分化为CMs, 且分化后细胞电生理特征与成人心室中的CMs相似。研究^[11]显示: 将BMP-2预处理的BMSCs移植于小鼠心肌梗死模型, BMSCs表达的平滑肌特异性基因和心肌特异性基因最多, 且细胞移植后心肌瘢痕面积减小, 心肌生成情况和血管再生情况明显改善。

CMs形成和分化还与无翅型小鼠乳房肿瘤病毒整合位点家族 (wingless type mice mammary

tumour virus integration site family, WNT) 和成纤维细胞生长因子 (fibroblast growth factor, FGF) 等有关, WNT因子可通过经典或非经典信号通路调节干细胞自我更新和分化, 参与胚胎发育和心脏再生^[12]。使用FGF预处理BMSCs, 可增强其旁分泌活性, 提高CMs分化效率^[3]。

由于细胞因子在体内分布广泛, 相较于各种外源性试剂, 其可提高诱导安全性, 减少细胞毒性, 增强细胞活力。但也存在剂量不稳定和作用时间短等方面不足, 因此细胞因子使用的稳定性和长效性仍需探索。

1.3 物理方法 心脏节律性收缩、静态应力和剪切应力等在心脏发育过程中发挥关键作用。CMs在生理状态下处于节律性收缩和舒张状态, 肌球蛋白与肌动蛋白相互作用产生肌肉收缩力, 将肌节收缩的机械刺激传递到CMs被感知并做出反应, 重塑细胞核结构, 调节CMs分化和成熟。CASARELLA等^[13]研究显示: 在信号转导过程中主要是黏着斑 (focal adhesions, FAs) 通过激活PI3K/AKT和WNT/ β -连环蛋白 (β -catenin) 等信号通路参与细胞黏附、生长和分化以及基因表达。SONG等^[14]使用循环拉伸系统模拟心脏正常机械环境, 体外诱导人多能干细胞向CMs分化, 分析诱导后细胞形态变化以及CMs相关成熟标志物表达等, 结果显示机械刺激对CMs的成熟具有重要作用。CAO等^[15]利用循环拉伸应变刺激BMSCs定向CMs分化, 该定向分化刺激主要与*miR-27a*靶向干细胞因子发挥机械敏感作用有关。

除了常见机械力学刺激外, 电学信号也能促进BMSCs心肌样分化。TANG等^[16]将BMSCs暴露于5 Hz、2 V、5 ms电刺激下, 细胞内肌细胞特异性增强因子2C (myocyte specific-enhancer factor -2C, MEF-2C) 和缝隙连接蛋白43 (connexin 43, Cx43) 等CMs相关蛋白表达水平均明显升高。HE等^[17]研究显示: 电刺激诱导细胞分化过程与TGF- β 等细胞因子表达有关。缺氧也是诱导干细胞分化的重要条件之一。研究^[18]显示: BMSCs在缺氧条件下会出现更高的细胞增殖、迁移能力和干细胞活性, 缺氧会保持BMSCs的未分化状态, 增强其旁分泌能力, 提高血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 和FGF等水平, 使其免受病理性微环境影响, 维持基因相对稳定性。

使用物理方法会减轻化学试剂对细胞的毒性作

用,但BMSCs与周围同种或不同种细胞间相互作用所产生机械类信号极其复杂,这种复杂的机械环境也会影响其向心肌样细胞分化的效率。

1.4 其他方法 除上述方法外,BMSCs定向心肌样细胞诱导分化方法还包括模拟心肌微环境培养法和基因转染法。其中模拟心肌微环境常用方法为CMs共培养,包括直接接触法和间接接触法。研究^[19]显示:使用DiI标记BMSCs与小鼠CMs体外接触共培养7d后,通过流式细胞术和免疫荧光实验等方法检测心肌钙蛋白T(cardiac troponin T,cTnT)、Cx43和 α -肌动蛋白(α -actin)等心肌标志物,结果显示其心肌分化效率明显提高。使用体外接触方法可在体外模拟体内细胞生存微环境,为BMSCs提供生存环境。但上述方法也无法复刻人体内环境,因此与BMSCs直接作用于人体存在一定差别。同时,共培养诱导时,BMSCs与CMs的比例和密度等不同均影响诱导效果。

基因转染是由转基因技术发展而来,基因转染通过建立慢病毒、腺病毒以及质粒等多种基因载体进行基因修饰,提高BMSCs定向心肌分化效率^[20]。该技术存在转染技术要求高和转染成功率低的缺点。

2 BMSCs对CMs的保护作用及其机制

2.1 BMSCs旁分泌作用 BMSCs对于心肌样细胞分化以及受损CMs的修复主要通过其自身旁分泌来发挥重要作用。BMSCs可分泌TGF- β 1和FGF等多种生物因子,发挥心肌保护的生物学特性^[21]。而BMSCs旁分泌作用主要通过其Exo发挥主导作用。Exo是一类直径为30~150 nm的细胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicles, EVs),通过作为免疫信使和调节剂的经典途径和作为效应因子的直接途径参与机体免疫反应和自噬等关键过程,通过内吞作用与靶细胞连接,参与细胞间通讯,广泛存在于人类和动物体液中,如血浆、唾液和羊水等。Exo中携带的不同物质与其生成的细胞或组织部位有关^[22],因此,不同来源的Exo对机体或疾病会产生不同的作用。

BMSCs来源的Exo内富含多种细胞因子、磷脂和各种RNA等。其中长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)被认为是心脏损伤后恢复心肌功能的重要调节因子。研究者^[23]将BMSCs来源Exo加入H9C2细胞体外缺氧/复氧模型,KLF3基因反义RNA 1(KLF3 antisense RNA 1,

KLF3-AS1)恢复CMs原有功能主要是通过通过与信号转导子和转录激活子5B(signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B, STAT5B)结合发挥作用。ZHANG等^[24]研究显示:lncRNA miR9-3宿主基因(miR9-3 host gene, *miR9-3hg*)通过作用于Pumilio RNA结合家族成员2(Pumilio RNA-binding family member 2, PUM2)抑制其下游过氧化物氧化蛋白6(peroxiredoxin 6, PRDX6)表达,阻碍铁死亡,保护心脏缺血再灌注损伤。BMSCs来源Exo中的miRNA对CMs也有保护支持作用。Exo中的*miR-29b-3p*可作用于心脏靶基因含有1型血小板反应蛋白解整合素金属肽酶16(a disintegrin and metalloprotease with thrombospondin motif 16, ADAMTS16),改善心室损伤后修复,减少CMs纤维化同时抑制CMs凋亡^[25]。研究^[26]表明:在心肌梗死等疾病中,CMs出现炎症反应,核因子红细胞系2相关因子2(nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)和NLR家族Pyrin域蛋白3(NLR family Pyrin domain containing protein 3, NLRP3)等炎症小体数量增多,而Exo中的*miR-129-5p*可降低炎症小体数量,减轻炎症反应。

相较于传统BMSCs诱导细胞分化、迁移和移植等,Exo具有诱导效率高、更稳定和更安全等多种优势;但其分离提取也存在局限性。目前提取Exo最常用的方法是超速离心法和密度梯度分离法,上述2种方法操作简单,但设备要求高,价格昂贵,且Exo在纯度、产量和完整性等方面也不能保证,无法获得足量的Exo应用于实验研究及临床治疗。

2.2 BMSCs介导免疫反应 心脏缺血缺氧后,由于CMs损伤或死亡,机体会产生剧烈炎症反应。以B淋巴细胞和T淋巴细胞为主的适应性免疫应答在损伤中发挥关键作用。CMs发生病变时,B淋巴细胞率先浸润到受损部位,促进髓系细胞中的单核和自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞等产生级联放大效应,炎症反应加剧,加重CMs损伤^[27]。在体内成熟T淋巴细胞发挥免疫作用前,体内免疫反应依赖于骨髓造血干细胞的辅助性T细胞(T helper cells, Th),如Th1和Th2加剧心肌梗死后的再灌注损伤,而Th2抑制白细胞的积累,对心肌损伤和细胞凋亡产生保护作用^[28-29]。心肌损伤后先后经历炎症反应期、抗炎修复期和重塑期3个阶

段,在第一阶段后期,由CD4⁺T淋巴细胞的一个重要亚群——调节性T淋巴细胞(regulatory T lymphocytes, Treg cells)与体内致炎因子相互作用,释放TGF- β 和白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-10等细胞因子,修复受损组织^[30]。研究^[31]表明:维持体内Treg细胞的功能和数量有利于改善缺血缺氧导致的CMs损伤,提示Treg细胞对心血管疾病存在保护作用。

BMSCs作用于Treg细胞,使Treg细胞产生大量修复类细胞因子,对抗炎症环境。研究^[32]显示:BMSCs通过表达程序性细胞死亡1(programmed cell death protein-1, PD-1)配体(programmed cell death protein 1-ligand 1, PD-L1)激活/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)信号通路,诱导幼稚T细胞分化为Treg细胞,发挥抗炎活性。OU等^[33]研究显示:BMSCs中过表达PD-L1基因, BMSCs来源的Exo中Treg细胞下游抗炎细胞因子IL-10、干扰素 γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)、TGF- β 和IL-1等表达水平明显高于对照组,并抑制CD4⁺T淋巴细胞的增殖。除作用于Treg细胞外,在缺氧条件下, BMSCs也可依赖自噬途径提高TGF- β 和IL-4等抗炎因子活性及数量,抑制CD4⁺T淋巴细胞增殖,发挥抗炎活性^[34]。

心脏损伤修复过程中,巨噬细胞也发挥作用,其中M1型巨噬细胞在CMs损伤早期发挥作用,其可清除死亡CMs,放大炎症反应,而后转变为M2型巨噬细胞,产生相反效果,即减轻炎症并促进心脏组织修复^[35]。在由中性粒细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞和NK细胞等组成的人体内先天性免疫系统也可检测到BMSCs踪迹。最新研究^[36]表明:BMSCs-Exo通过上调缺血缺氧模型中细胞因子诱导含SH2蛋白(cytokine-inducible SH2-containing protein, CISH)的表达,增加M2型巨噬细胞表达量,促进巨噬细胞极化。使用BMSCs与来源于NK细胞系的KHYG-1细胞直接共培养,结果显示:BMSCs通过细胞间的串联机制降低NK细胞系KHYG-1细胞中IFN- γ 的产生,降低细胞毒性,从而发挥免疫抑制作用^[37]。

3 BMSCs在CVD模型中的作用

3.1 糖尿病心肌病(diabetic cardiomyopathy, DCM) DCM与糖尿病中高血糖引起的葡萄糖脂质代谢失调、氧化应激和炎症刺激等有关,如IL-1、

IL-6和肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等,可激活晚期糖基化终末产物/受体(advanced glycation end-products/receptor for advanced glycation end-products, AGE/RAGE)和蛋白激酶C(protein kinase C, PKC)/细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK)等纤维化信号通路,从而参与心肌病理性的血管重塑,引起心脏收缩或舒张功能障碍,进一步引起心力衰竭^[38]。

在DCM大鼠模型内,正常大鼠BMSCs能够明显改善DCM大鼠心脏泵血功能,降低DCM大鼠心肌纤维化程度,使心脏重构基因A型利钠肽(natriuretic peptide A, Nppa)等表达水平降低^[39]。研究^[40]表明:BMSCs通过激活腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(adenosine 5'-monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK)/叉头框蛋白O1(forkhead box protein O1, FoxO1)信号通路能抑制心肌肥大。脂褐素修饰的BMSCs作用于大鼠DCM模型的结果显示:抑制TGF- β 1/Smad信号通路能显著降低大鼠心肌纤维化^[41]。磷酸二酯酶-5是降解环磷酸鸟苷(cyclic guanosine monophosphate, cGMP)的关键酶,沉默BMSCs中磷酸二酯酶-5基因,能激活cGMP依赖蛋白激酶G(cGMP-dependent protein kinase, PKG)信号通路,降低高糖诱导的心肌纤维化和CMs凋亡^[42]。

3.2 BMSCs与心肌梗死(myocardial infarction, MI) MI是具有高发病率和死亡率的疾病,主要是由于冠状动脉狭窄闭塞等导致的心脏氧气供应量和血液灌注量不平衡,从而导致心肌细胞持续缺血缺氧,进而发生不可逆心肌损伤^[43]。

研究^[44]显示:将BMSCs注入MI模型小鼠体内,经HE和Masson染色检测以及超声心动图心功能检测,结果显示:与MI组比较, BMSCs移植组小鼠MI面积明显缩小,心肌纤维化程度明显降低。并且使用药物预处理后的BMSCs移植入体的小鼠其左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)和左心室短轴缩短率(left ventricular fractional shortening, LVFS)等血管生成因子表达量也有所升高,对MI的治疗效果更加显著。同样,使用BMSC来源Exo也能使MI大鼠心肌血管生成的缺氧诱导因子1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)、血管内皮生长因子A(vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGFA)以

及碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)表达增加,促进心力衰竭大鼠的血液供应^[45]。而BMSCs来源Exo携带的*miR-125b*则通过抑制去乙酰化酶7(Sirtuin 7, SIRT7),下调B细胞淋巴瘤2(B-cell lymphoma 2, Bcl-2)相关X蛋白(Bcl-2-associated X protein, Bax)和含半胱氨酸的天冬氨酸蛋白水解酶3(cysteine-aspartic acid protease-3, Caspase-3),上调Bcl-2蛋白水平进而降低CMs凋亡率,同时CMs中炎症因子IL-1 β 、IL-6和TNF- α 水平的明显下降也证实了BMSCs来源Exo可减轻MI的炎症反应^[46]。BMSCs来源Exo中还携带*miR-29b-3p*,其可通过下调ADAMTS16进而增加毛细血管密度,改善MI心肌血供^[47]。在心肌内注射BMSCs来源Exo,能够上调*miR-411*基因、抑制HIF-1 α 以促进MI血管形成^[48]。

BMSCs来源的Exo通过传递CAV1蛋白来抑制TGF- β 1/受体激活蛋白2(Smad2)/c-Jun信号通路,减轻MI小鼠的心肌纤维化^[49]。携带*miR-302d-3p*的BMSCs来源Exo通过调节B细胞淋巴瘤6(B-cell lymphoma-6, Bcl-6)/MD2轴抑制NF- κ B通路,降低炎症因子TNF- α 和IL-2表达水平,减轻MI小鼠炎症反应并改善心脏重塑^[50]。

3.3 BMSCs与心肌缺血-再灌注损伤(myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury, MIRI) 在心MI早期可通过介入治疗,恢复心肌血液供应,但重新供血可能引起心肌发生MIRI。MIRI发生机制与血液再灌注后所引起的氧化应激、细胞内钙紊乱、能量代谢紊乱、细胞凋亡与焦亡、内质网应激和自噬等因素有关。目前动物实验^[51]表明:治疗性肽对于MIRI具有较好的预防以及治疗效果,主要通过抑制细胞凋亡和自噬等途径。CHEN等^[52]研究显示:白藜芦醇、Sal B和黄芩甙等通过AMPK能量代谢通路、Nrf2/血红素加氧酶1(heme oxygenase-1, HO-1)抗氧化通路等参与减轻血液再灌注后的心肌损伤。ZHOU等^[53]研究显示:BMSCs可通过Exo以及miRNA等物质,作用于多种信号通路抑制凋亡、焦亡、铁死亡、自噬以及巨噬细胞极化过程,改善MIRI引起的心肌损伤。

4 总结与展望

本文总结了近年来使用BMSCs体外定向心肌样细胞分化的多种诱导方法,对BMSCs的心肌保护作用进行归纳。研究^[54]表明:与BMSCs比较,Exo既保留了BMSCs的干细胞治疗特性,又降低

了BMSCs作为异体活细胞使用的局限性,其免疫原性更低,稳定性更高。因此使用BMSCs来源Exo治疗CVD具有极大的研究前景。但目前对于Exo的研究尚处于初级阶段,仍存在Exo提取和保存困难以及治疗费用昂贵等不足之处。

对于BMSCs定向诱导分化方面研究存在一定的不足:一方面缺乏应用于临床实践。目前多数研究使用体内外诱导模型,但各种诱导方式是否会引起人体的免疫排斥反应、加重各器官脏器的毒性反应仍未可知,其适用于人体的可行性、安全性和稳定性仍缺乏大量数据支持,需要在药物代谢动力学和毒理学等多方面深入研究。另一方面,如何提高BMSCs向心肌样细胞的诱导增殖分化率也是研究的另一大难题,包括三七总皂苷(panax notoginseng saponins, PNS)和5-Aza等多种药物在内,既可促进BMSCs向心肌样细胞分化,也可促进BMSCs向成骨细胞和脂肪细胞等分化,因此分化后细胞的纯度在一定程度上也决定了某种诱导方式是否可行。诱导后的细胞是否仅在形态、基因和蛋白等方面与CMs相似,是否真正具有CMs的生理功能,仍需验证。且CVD的发病机制以及人体内环境等都十分复杂,BMSCs在治疗CVD过程中是否会与之产生协同或拮抗效应仍需进一步研究。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:

杨慧颖参与文献检索、论文撰写和修改,梁伟虹、徐新茹和孙浩丹参与文献查阅,焦昕参与论文修改,王海洋参与研究设计、论文审阅和修改。

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