

细胞外囊泡在神经系统疾病中的治疗潜力

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摘要: 细胞外囊泡(EVs)是由生物体主动释放到细胞外环境的纳米级脂质双层囊泡, 富含特定的生物活性物质, 如蛋白质、遗传物质和脂质等。由于这些囊泡参与细胞间相互作用, 并且能透过血脑屏障, 它们可能是治疗神经系统疾病的重要生物物质。在本文中, 我们介绍了EVs生物起源及在神经系统疾病中治疗的潜力, 并着重阐述了基于EVs在中药中治疗神经系统疾病的可能性, 最后讨论了EVs治疗神经系统疾病研究领域的挑战和前景。

关键词: 细胞外囊泡; 神经系统疾病; 治疗; 载药疗法

Therapeutic potential of extracellular vesicles in neurological diseases

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Abstract: Extracellular vesicles (EVs), nanoscale lipid bilayer vesicles actively secreted by organisms into the extracellular environment, are rich in specific bioactive substances, such as proteins, genetic materials and lipids. These vesicles are involved in intercellular interactions and can pass through the blood-brain barrier, and may thus potentially serve as important biological substances for treatment of neurological diseases. In this review, we summarize the biological origin of EVs and their therapeutic potential in neurological diseases, expound the possibility of EV-based treatment of neurological diseases using traditional Chinese medicine, and discuss the challenges and prospects of researches of EVs for the treating neurological diseases.

Keywords: extracellular vesicles; neurological disorders; treatment; medicated therapy

神经系统是人体内复杂、重要的调节系统, 其相关疾病的发病率逐年升高。由于血脑屏障(BBB)的存在、药物耐受性和药物靶向性差, 给神经系统性疾病的治疗带来一定的困难。而EVs由于其特殊的起源及结构, 在神经系统疾病中扮演重要角色^[1,2]。

EVs是一种从古细菌到真核生物的所有生命领域的细胞都能分泌的脂质包裹的异质性膜囊泡^[2,3]。EVs能运输蛋白质、脂质、核酸、碳水化合物和酶等生物物质, 这些生物活性物质带有亲代细胞的固有特征, 介导细胞间相互沟通并将信号分子转运到附近和远处, 从而调节受体细胞中的基因重新表达、翻译后修饰或新的转录物翻译^[4,5]。EVs不仅调节神经系统的正常生理过程, 而且与神经系统疾病的发病机制密切相关^[6,7]。EVs的脂质双分子层结构可保护其内部内容物不被降解, 并且在体内液体中具有非侵入性、丰富的原生细胞分子信息及克服生物屏障等优点。由于EVs具有重要的生物学功能, 它可被设计成不同的纳米平台系统, 成为潜在的无细胞治疗干预的靶点

治疗以及药物传递载体^[4]。

在动物模型上出现了越来越多的基于EVs的西药及中药的药物, 并取得了不错的治疗效果。目前常见的基于EVs疗法主要有以下两方面: EVs由于其纳米级结构、特殊起源及生物兼容性, 经常被作为携带药物的载体, 它不仅能包裹或携带不同类型的药物, 而且还能透过体内各个屏障, 靶向不同的受体器官或细胞; EVs还能递送核酸等大分子遗传性物质, 在受体细胞中干扰基因表达, 实现疾病的治疗^[1,4,8]。

EVs虽天然具备穿透BBB的潜力, 但其在神经系统中的组织特异性递送效率仍有待提升。现有研究多依赖被动扩散, 缺乏针对病灶区域的主动靶向策略, 限制了疗效最大化。此外, 不同来源的EVs及EVs亚型在神经疾病中的具体作用机制(如信号通路调控、靶细胞特异性)仍不清晰, 需进一步解析其功能异质性。目前有大量研究, 结合蛋白质组学、脂质组学和单颗粒分析技术, 系统解析了EVs的分子组成及其与受体细胞的互作网络。通过蛋白质组学揭示EVs在神经发育中的调控作用, 或通过基因编辑增强EVs携带特定治疗性分子。在此, 我们总结了EVs的组成和功能及针对神经系统疾病载药治疗的临床潜力, 涵盖EVs固有治疗及EVs负载中西药成分治疗神经系统疾病的前景。

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1 EVs的特征性功能

1.1 分类、生物起源和生物功能

EVs是大小在30~3000 nm的脂质囊泡^[3]。根据不同的起源机制, EVs可分为3大类(表1):(1)来源于内吞途径的外泌体,(2)质膜向外出芽产生的微泡,(3)凋亡细胞膜向外出芽从细胞表面释放出来凋亡小体^[9-11]。外泌体和微泡由于起源相似,因此存在相同的生物内容物

(如细胞膜蛋白、一些脂质和核酸)。但外泌体存在核内体分选机制,比微泡携带更多的货物(图1)^[4]。此外,它们还可以根据起源细胞类型进行分类,有血小板衍生的、内皮细胞衍生的、或细胞的生理状态来源的等,例如:从癌细胞中排出的“癌体”和起源于前列腺的“前列腺小体”。最近还发现了其他类型的EVs,如癌体、迁移体、ectosomes、exomeres、Exo-L和Exo-S^[1, 12]。

表1 EVs的分类

Tab.1 Classification of EVs

Classification	Subgroup	Size (nm)	Biomarkers	Origin
Exomeres		~35	Hsp90-β	
Exosomes	Exo-S	60-80	Tetraspanins, Tsg101, Alix, flotillin, Hsp70	Endosomes
	Exo-L	90-120	Tetraspanins, Tsg101, Alix, Hsp70	
Microvesicles		150-1000	Integrins, selectins, CD40	Plasma membrane
Apoptotic bodies		500-2000	Phosphatidylserine, genomic DNA	Plasma membrane, endoplasmic reticulum
Migrasomes		500-3000	Tetraspanins, chemokines, cytokines, growth factors, cholesterol	Retraction fibers

1.2 EVs载药的方式

一些药物经不同方式进入人体内后,由于溶解度低,分子量大,难以通过屏障作用或易被清除代谢等原因,难以达到预期的效果。EVs特殊结构及纳米级尺寸,能够避免被单核吞噬细胞系统清除并穿透体内大多数屏障^[13]。此外, EVs脂质双分子层结构,保护携带的药物不轻易被体内成分降解通过质膜,还能延长药物在体内的半衰期^[14]。EVs中的蛋白质能与靶细胞相互识别,经过改造后的EVs携带的药物能到达指定的部位^[4]。而且EVs还具有很好的生物相容性及细胞无毒性。因此,它可以作为治疗性药物的天然载体。

无论是在健康状态还是病理状态,母乳、脑脊液、尿液、唾液和血液等生物体液中都存在EVs^[15]。因此,在作为载体针对性地治疗疾病时,最好选用与受体细胞相同类型的细胞来源的EVs,这样不仅能避免外源性EVs中的杂质,还能保证EVs与受体细胞的识别不受干扰。但也有实验显示,即使在受体被干扰时, EVs也能完成递送工作,这不排除EVs还有其他发挥作用的途径。

目前基于EVs的载药方式有2种:(1)间接装载 即将药物与亲代细胞共孵育,亲代细胞在释放EVs过程中将药物包裹进入EVs。可采用基因工程修饰方法对亲代细胞进行转染,使得释放的EVs携带具有治疗功能的蛋白或者核酸物质^[14];(2)直接装载 即从亲代细胞中提取EVs后,使用不同的方法(包括表面活性剂渗透、电穿孔、超声、冻融循环、低渗透析、挤压和细胞介导的包装)将外源性蛋白质、核酸、治疗药物和功能性纳米颗粒等物质包裹在EVs中^[16]。

2 EVs在神经系统疾病中治疗的潜力

BBB不仅阻碍了有害成分到达大脑,还给药物递送治疗神经系统疾病带来了困难。与脂质体和聚合纳米颗粒等合成替代品相比, EVs不需要表面修饰可以穿过或绕过BBB等生物屏障,还有良好的生物相容性、低毒性、低免疫原性、高稳定性及靶向性^[17]。EVs可以影响突触可塑性、免疫调节、血管生成和神经发生^[18]。大鼠神经系统内外泌体浓度与大鼠运动活动、空间记忆、神经元活动之间具有紧密联系^[19, 20]。基于EVs的疗法,主要是利用EVs固有的生物学功能来模仿自然修复过程及使用EVs作为载体将治疗物质递送到指定部位^[21, 22]。在这一章节中,我们主要介绍EVs在神经系统疾病中治疗的潜力,并且还总结了EVs包裹的中药成分治疗神经系统疾病的前景。

2.1 神经肿瘤类疾病

当肿瘤发生时,肿瘤细胞、邻近细胞和局部微环境之间会进行主动的信息交流^[23]。从肿瘤释放的EVs携带多种肿瘤抗原,在抗原递呈过程中发挥作用,并可能具有抗肿瘤免疫功能^[24, 25]。利用与受体介导的胞吞作用相互作用的特定配体,以实现治疗药物对大脑的无创递送。例如,使用T7肽修饰的外泌体通过电穿孔递送抗miR-21的反义miRNA寡核苷酸可有效降低大鼠胶质母细胞瘤(GBM)中的miR-21水平,诱导肿瘤中PDCD4和PTEN的表达,减小肿瘤大小^[26]。外泌体可以共同装载胞质磷脂酶A2 siRNA和二甲基双胍,选择性地靶向GBM线粒体能量代谢并通过BBB递送到GBM组织中,抑制肿瘤生长并延长生存期^[27]。在小鼠原位胶质瘤模型中,负载多柔比星的EVs和聚焦超声波联合使

用具有抑制肿瘤生长和延长生存期的作用^[28]。

从中药中提取的天然化合物,包括紫杉醇、姜黄素和丹参酮等,参与多靶点和多信号通路^[29]。中药的递送在多种肿瘤的治疗中显示出良好的抗肿瘤潜力^[30]。EVs结合纳米技术给药系统包裹的中药成分可以很好的透过BBB,实现对药物释放和递送的系统控制^[17]。外泌体装载阿霉素和紫杉醇能够穿过BBB,用于脑癌治疗^[31]。使用丹参酮ⅡA和甘草酸自组装形成的纳米胶束负载于EVs中,并在EVs表面修饰了免疫佐剂toll样受体9激动剂CpG寡核苷酸,构建一种脑胶质瘤靶向及化疗、免疫治疗一体化的仿生纳米递送系统,通过化学疗法和免疫疗法协同抑制小鼠脑胶质瘤生长^[13]。人参衍生的外泌体可抑制胶质瘤进展和调节肿瘤相关巨噬细胞^[32]。

2.2 卒中

卒中包括缺血性卒中和出血性卒中,是一种高死亡率及致残率的神经系统疾病。EVs调节神经血管系统和其他系统细胞之间的细胞间通讯,可增强神经和空间学习能力,减少神经功能缺损,促进神经血管再生,减少炎症,有助于脑卒中后的脑修复^[33,34]。

2.2.1 缺血性卒中 缺血性卒中是最常见的类型,它是由于向大脑供血的大动脉被血栓栓塞性阻塞而突然发生的,需要立即恢复血液流动^[35]。溶栓药物和血管内机械取栓是实现再通的唯一治疗选择,但其治疗时间窗有限,且存在出血风险等副作用。脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)装载到人类神经干细胞(hNSCs)衍生的外泌体中,构建工程外泌体,不仅能抑制大鼠缺血性脑卒中模型小胶质细胞的活化,还能促进内源性NSCs向神经元的分化^[36]。应用装载miRNA-124的EVs可减轻大脑中动脉闭塞小鼠神经凋亡,改善缺血性损伤、促进神经元存活^[37]。在局灶性脑缺血小鼠中,静脉给药装载miR-124的狂犬病病毒糖蛋白外泌体到达缺血周围区域,并通过促进血管生成和神经发生改善血液灌注^[34]。间充质干细胞(MSCs)来源的外泌体可以通过miR-17-92抑制Argon2,直接影响缺血区域的轴突生长,通过激活PTEN/mTOR信号通路导致轴突生长^[38]。内皮瘤小鼠的脑组织中分离出来的内皮细胞来源的外泌体通过增加BrdU/巢蛋白对缺血性脑卒中大鼠的神经血管重建及保护具有积极意义^[39]。对缺血性脑血管内皮细胞整合素 $\alpha_3\beta_1$ 具有高亲和力的cyclo多肽偶联到MSCs来源的外泌体表面,姜黄素装载到工程化后的外泌体上。结果显示,它比单独使用姜黄素或外泌体更有效地抑制病变区域的炎症反应和细胞凋亡^[40]。目前已有一项1-2期临床试验(NCT03384433):研究基因富集miRNA-124的同种异体BM-MSC来源的外泌体在缺血性卒中患者中的安全性和有效性的。

2.2.2 出血性卒中 出血性中风继发于脑血管破裂和出血,需要立即手术清除血块和血液,降低颅内压。由于

EVs具有跨膜能力,它们也可以作为有效的载体,将活性物质或药物定向运输穿过BBB进入实质出血区。EVs的生物特性有助于其各种生物货物通过分子生物学机制改善脑出血及其并发症。miR-206敲低的人脐带MSCs分泌的外泌体通过靶向BDNF介导TrkB/CREB信号通路,显著改善神经功能缺损并抑制细胞凋亡,从而预防蛛网膜下腔出血引起的早期脑损伤^[41]。miR-26b-5p修饰的外泌体通过MAT2A介导的p38MAPK/STAT3信号通路抑制预防蛛网膜下腔出血期间的细胞凋亡和炎症介质的表达^[42]。来自骨髓MSCs的外泌体通过抑制NF- κ B和激活AMPK通路来减少预防蛛网膜下腔出血后脑组织的神经炎症并发挥神经保护作用^[43]。MSCs中过表达miR-146a-5p的外泌体可以通过减少神经元凋亡和抑制小胶质细胞的促炎表型极化来增强出血性脑卒中后的神经功能。从骨髓MSCs中分离的EVs装载姜黄素,能抑制脑出血后脑缺血的炎症病变和细胞凋亡^[44]。

2.3 神经退行性疾病

神经退行性疾病包括阿尔茨海默病(AD)、帕金森病(PD)、亨廷顿病(HD)和多发性硬化症(MS)等^[45]。神经退行性疾病表现为逐渐和进行性的神经元丢失和神经元功能下降,导致认知和行为功能障碍^[45]。EVs参与大脑多种蛋白质的清除或聚集,从而发挥保护神经功能或促进疾病进展的作用。EVs是治疗脑部疾病的天然纳米载体,可以作为一种潜在的神经退行性疾病治疗工具(表2),通过BBB刺激大脑,促进再生,传递siRNA和药物,并恢复神经功能^[46]。

2.3.1 阿尔茨海默病(AD) AD的发病机制与 β 淀粉样蛋白(A β)沉积形成的细胞外炎症斑块以及由Tau磷酸化蛋白形成的神经元纤维缠结相关^[45]。EVs可减少A β 和 α -突触核蛋白沉积、细胞凋亡和氧化应激,同时促进血管生成和细胞再生^[47]。在AD动物模型中,骨髓MSCs来源的外泌体通过侧脑室引入,可激活小胶质细胞,抑制脑部炎症,减少A β 沉积,促进神经细胞的恢复以及增加BDNF表达,从而可改善动物AD样行为^[48]。MSC-外泌体miR-223通过PTEN-PI3K/Akt通路保护AD神经元细胞免于凋亡^[49]。海马神经元细胞来源的外泌体进行工程改造,使其过表达Fe65,从而开发出一种新的基于外泌体的靶向药物递送系统,该系统将Cory-B携带到AD小鼠大脑中A β 前体蛋白过表达的神经元细胞中,阻断Fe65与A β 前体蛋白之间的自然相互作用,诱导表达A β 前体蛋白的神经元细胞自噬,从而改善AD小鼠的认知能力下降和发病机制^[50]。静脉注射表面呈现狂犬病病毒糖蛋白(RVG)肽的外泌体,可导致斑块沉积和A β 浓度明显下降,星形胶质细胞活化明显下并减轻炎症,增强APP/PS1转基因小鼠的认知能力^[51]。

表2 EVs在神经退行性病变中的治疗潜力

Tab.2 Therapeutic potential of EVs in neurodegenerative diseases

Disease	Sources of EVs	Cargos	Mechanism and function	Referen-ces
Alzheimer's disease	Bone marrow MSCs		Reduced A β and amyloid deposition	48
	MSCs		MSC-derived exosomal miR-223 inhibited the apoptosis of neurons by targeting PTEN, activating the PI3K/Akt pathway	49
	Hippocampus neuron cell		Fe65-EXO-Cory-B blocked the natural interaction between Fe65 and APP, inducing autophagy in APP-expressing neuronal cells	50
	MSCs		Reduced plaque deposition and A β	51
	Macrophages	Silibinin	Reducing A β aggregation and deactivating astrocytes	52
	Cells	Curcumin	Inhibiting phosphorylation of the Tau protein through activating the AKT/GSK-3 β pathway	53
	Rat plasma	Quercetin	Inhibiting cyclin-dependent kinase 5-mediated phosphorylation of Tau and reducing formation of insoluble neurofibrillary tangles	54
Parkinson's disease	Dendritic cells	shRNA minicircles	Decreased alpha-synuclein aggregation, reduced the loss of dopaminergic neurons	56
	Epicatechin gallate		Inhibiting caspase 3, increase the Bcl-2/BAX ratio to reduce apoptosis	57
	MSCs		Stimulating ICAM1-SMAD3/ P38MAPK pathway	58
	Astrocytes		miR-200a-3p suppressed MKK4 expressions	59
	MSCs	Curcumin	PR-EXO/PP@Cur targets the reduction α -synuclein aggregates, promotes neuron function recovery, and alleviates the neuroinflammation	60
	MSCs	Dihydrotanshinone I	Inhibition of peripheral inflammatory cell infiltration, precise regulation of inflammatory microglia in the substantia nigra	61

水飞蓟宾可通过降低A β 聚集和使星形胶质细胞失活来改善AD患者的行为和认知功能。然而,其靶向脑的能力较低,生物利用度差,限制了其广泛利用。水飞蓟宾被包裹在巨噬细胞源性外泌体(Exo-S1b)中,可增加其靶向脑的能力。Exo-S1b优先与A β 单体结合以减少聚集,并在星形胶质细胞中内化以调节其激活并改善星形胶质细胞炎症介导的神经元损伤,改善AD小鼠的认知障碍^[52]。姜黄素是一种新型天然来源的治疗AD的药物,可以调节Tau的磷酸化,但常规使用方式,难以透过BBB抵达病变区域。而外泌体包裹的姜黄素通过受体介导的转胞吞作用可以高效穿透BBB以进入脑组织并抑制Tau磷酸化^[53]。槲皮素也有出预防tau病理改变和提供神经保护的作用,因其脑靶向性有限和生物利用度低的阻碍,药物到达脑内的浓度有限。外泌体负载槲皮素可以提高药物的生物利用度及其对大脑的靶向性,从而改善与AD相关的认知和功能症状^[54]。

2.3.2 帕金森病(PD) PD以多巴胺能神经元进行性损伤和黑质 α -突触核蛋白异常积累为主要特征。脑内胶质细胞的神经炎症和脑外周免疫细胞的持续浸润共同推动过度激活的脑免疫微环境可导致PD快速进展^[45]。EVs在不同的生物学机制中具有重要的功能,保留药物的治疗功效,提高药物在脑内传递和分配效率^[55]。在PD动物模型中,EVs治疗可改善运动协调,促进了丢失的多巴胺能神经元的恢复,还能减少神经系统炎症和细

胞凋亡^[56]。经RVG修饰的外泌体中加入抗 α -突触核蛋白聚集体shRNA-MCs可抑制 α -突触核蛋白聚集体聚集,减少多巴胺能神经元的损失,改善临床症状^[56]。表儿茶素没食子酸酯来源的外泌体还可以通过抑制caspase 3和增加Bcl-2/BAX比值来减少细胞凋亡,从而保护SHSY5Y细胞免受氧化应激和新毒性^[57]。来自MSCs的外泌体可以通过刺激ICAM1-SMAD3/P38MAPK信号通路,缓解MPP⁺诱导的PD症状,促进人脑微血管内皮细胞的生长^[58]。正常星形胶质细胞释放的外泌体携带的miR-200a-3p, miR-200a-3p通过下调MKK4发挥神经保护作用^[59]。

使用外泌体装载的姜黄素经鼻内给药可有效靶向神经毒性 α -突触核蛋白聚集体和神经炎症^[60]。过表达趋化因子受体CCR2的小鼠骨髓MSCs衍生的EVs(MSC^{CCR2}EVs),负载中药活性成分二氢丹参酮I,具有特定趋化性和靶向性,阻断脑外周免疫细胞的浸润,同时控制炎症源抑制小胶质细胞的铁死亡,从而促进PD脑内的免疫稳态^[61]。

2.3.3 亨廷顿病(HD) HD是一种由于亨廷顿基因(HTT)中CAG重复序列的扩展而导致的异常舞蹈样运动、认知缺陷和抑郁的神经退行性疾病^[45]。目前对HD的治疗主要是经验性症状支持疗法,但都有自己的不足之处^[62]。EVs控制HD的进展和延迟发病主要依靠递送寡核苷酸治疗剂,阻止导致疾病表型的蛋白质表达,例

如miRNA、siRNA和ASO^[63-66]。Zhang等^[63]将天然存在的外泌体循环系统与人工遗传回路相结合,用于自组装并将突变HTT-沉默siRNA传递到皮层和纹状体,突变HTT蛋白和毒性聚集水平成功降低,从而改善了行为缺陷以及纹状体和皮层神经病变^[63]。外泌体装载的ASOs靶向并阻断HTT在HD中的表达^[64]。外泌体装载伏立诺他、丁酸钠等组蛋白去乙酰化抑制剂,可以提高这些药物的药效,在大脑发挥更集中的神经保护作用。有研究生成表达miR-124的HEK293细胞系产生外泌体miR-124,将这些外泌体注射到R6/2转基因HD小鼠纹状体中,使REST蛋白表达降低^[65]。Wu等^[66]使用修饰的外泌体表达神经元特异性RVG肽,装载靶向人类亨廷顿蛋白外显子1(HuHtt)转录物的siRNA。然后,将HuHtt-siRNA RVG外泌体静脉注射到正常小鼠、BACHD和N171-82Q转基因小鼠。在转基因小鼠品系中Htt表达分别显著降低46%和54%^[66]。目前已有外泌体递送核酸药物治疗HD获批国家临床试验(CXSL2400181)。

2.3.4 多发性硬化症(MS) MS是由于免疫系统攻击神经纤维周围的保护性髓鞘,影响神经系统的各个部分,导致生理、认知和偶尔的心理并发症^[45]。症状可能因受影响的神经和神经损伤的程度而异。外泌体作为治疗性的天然载体,可以通过不同的机制来减轻MS。Wu等人从小鼠的神经干细胞中提取外泌体,用PDGFR配体的慢病毒修饰,形成靶向外泌体。这些靶向外泌体递送苔藓虫素-1,增强髓鞘的保护功能并促进髓鞘再生,它还能抑制星形胶质细胞形成、轴突损伤和促炎性小胶质细胞的激活^[67]。骨髓MSCs释放的外泌体可以提高反映神经行为的评分,减少炎症细胞对中枢神经系统的侵袭,减轻脱髓鞘。此外,还发现在给予外泌体后,增加M2相关细胞因子(IL-10和TGF- β),减少M1相关细胞因子(TNF- α 和IL-12)^[68]。Riazifar等^[69]发现,通过静脉给药从IFN γ 刺激的MSCs中获得的外泌体可减少脱髓鞘和神经炎症,同时还可促进EAE小鼠脊髓中调节性T细胞的数量。在一个涉及动物的临床前模型中,研究人员使用巨噬细胞来源的外泌体作为将白藜芦醇运送到中枢神经系统的内源性载体。这种方法有效地减少了中枢和周围神经系统的炎症^[70]。

2.4 创伤性脑损伤(TBI)及神经炎性疾病

工程化的外泌体具有主动靶向特定细胞类型和组织的能力^[71]。基于外泌体结构和功能克服中枢神经系统屏障,将神经保护分子转移到脑实质,可为神经系统创伤性疾病的治疗提供靶向脑区域的有效治疗手段。在TBI时,少突胶质细胞在应激状态下会分泌保护性物质装载到EVs,再由EVs运送到神经元,从而增加神经元细胞的抗氧化应激^[72]。hNSCs来源的外泌体可改善大鼠外伤性脑损伤模型中的运动活动和神经再生^[73]。

星形胶质细胞来源的外泌体通过提高脑损伤大鼠海马神经元中超氧化物歧化酶和过氧化氢酶等抗氧化酶的活性,降低氧化应激和线粒体H₂O₂水平,通过激活Nrf2信号来保护TBI诱导的氧化应激和神经元凋亡,减轻TBI大鼠的神经行为缺陷、认知障碍和脑水肿,减少脑外伤大鼠的神经元细胞损失和萎缩^[74]。经鼻给药的含有姜黄素的EVs,被小胶质细胞吸收,在各种脑炎中均有治疗效果^[75]。燕麦膜衍生的外泌体通过调节HPCA/Rab11a/dectin-1来改善酒精诱导的小鼠脑炎^[76]。

2.5 情志病

经鼻注入MSCs-EVs,在保留了小鼠前额叶皮质中细小蛋白阳性GABA能中间神经元数量的基础上,可改善精神分裂症样小鼠社交互动^[77]。Hu等^[78]使用EVs装载PACAP和雌激素,设计了一种名为透明质酸纳米凝胶(HANGs)@外泌体的纳米凝胶,对活性氧敏感。慢性意外轻度应激下的去卵大鼠在鼻内给药HANGs@外泌体后,表现更好,具有抗抑郁作用。PACAP/PAC1通路中关键蛋白的表达可能受到HANGs@exosomes的调控,HA也具有相当的抗炎和抗氧化特性,可以增强突触的可塑性^[78]。CircDYM是在人类和小鼠中发现的同源环状RNA。在重度抑郁症患者和抑郁症样动物模型中,其血浆和海马体水平明显下调。将RVG-circDYM-EVs从过表达circDYM的HEK293T细胞中分离出来,然后将circDYM定向递送到大脑,以治疗持续意外应激诱导的抑郁样行为^[79]。此外,由西洛杉矶神经学协会赞助的临床试验已经开始评估聚焦超声波介导的EVs递送在抑郁、焦虑和其他神经退行性疾病患者中的有效性和安全性(NCT04202783, NCT04202770)。

2.6 脊髓损伤(SCI)

SCI的特征是脊髓损伤导致神经功能障碍,而与脊柱的功能紊乱无关^[80]。目前的临床治疗方法手术减压不能有效地治疗神经损伤。此外,大剂量甲基强的松龙治疗会带来各种副作用。因此,需要提出一种新的给药系统。外泌体miR-494有助于恢复SCI小鼠的行为功能并促进神经丝重建^[81]。用外泌体-黄连素治疗可以增强SCI小鼠的运动技能^[82]。来自嗅觉脱髓鞘细胞的外泌体可被小胶质细胞吸收,通过降低NF- κ B和c-Jun信号通路的表达而实现并对微细胞炎症的抑制作用^[83]。芦丁也被称为苦参素,是一种糖基化抗氧化剂,具有神经再生的潜力。使用苦参幼花外泌体开发一种局部给药系统--天然纳米尺寸的芦丁载体嵌入水凝胶,通过减少脊髓炎症和氧化应激有效地改善了运动功能障碍^[84]。

2.7 其他

EVs在治疗癫痫、痴呆、神经疼痛等其他神经系统

疾病方面具有强大的抗炎作用。有研究将人脐MSCs来源的EVs通过脑室内注射到用于匹罗卡品诱导的癫痫持续状态小鼠, EVs可内化海马星形胶质细胞, 抑制海马星形胶质细胞增生和炎症, 从而改善认知障碍^[85]。大鼠骨髓MSCs源性外泌体可以通过修复受损的神经元和星形胶质细胞来改善链脲佐菌素-糖尿病小鼠的认知功能障碍^[86]。含有miR-99-3p的人脐带MSCs来源的EVs可降低活化小胶质细胞产生的促炎因子水平, 促进小胶质细胞自噬, 从而抑制神经性疼痛^[87]。缺氧缺血性脑损伤大鼠经鼻给外泌体后, 小胶质细胞吸收外泌体, 细胞毒性炎症标志物的表达减少, 损伤大鼠在28 d内可显著改善认知功能^[88]。

3 总结及展望

EVs为神经系统疾病治疗提供了不一样的方法。基于EVs的疗法除了固有优势外, 还可以促进神经组织的再生和修复、提高药物的治疗效果、减少药物副作用, 提高患者的生活质量, 延长生存期。因此, 无论是原生的EVs还是工程化的EVs, 都是重要的药物转运治疗载体。接下来, 我们总结了基于EVs治疗神经系统疾病相关的研究进展中我们认为尚存的挑战及该领域发展的未来方向。

首先, EVs纯化、分析技术以及标本处理的标准化, 适当的规范控制是EVs生物学及其应用的进一步研究所需要的。其次, 对EVs亚型、携带的生物活性物质、体内穿梭的机制以及EVs如何确切穿越BBB机制尚不清晰。EVs从特定的细胞类型中分离出来, 设计后的货物和靶向策略与个体患者的需求保持一致, 这个过程需要多种生物技术策略和工程方法来增强目标识别, 促进BBB的有效穿透, 并实现适当的生物分布。在确定它们作为有效的治疗工具之前, 需要确保它们的效率、均匀性和稳定性。此外, 并非所有EVs都有潜在治疗效果。需要加强EVs作为药物载体的修饰策略, 提高其生物学功能和靶位点。因此, 除了在EVs研究中取得的进展、标准化的分离, 还需要分析方法以及根据EVs的内容物设计靶向策略来增强我们对EVs在正常和病理条件下的理解, 建立基于EVs的药物输送。加深对EVs组成的理解可以帮助药物研究领域, 并使EVs的生物活性分子的选择和修饰更加精确, 从而实现对疾病的精确干预。然后, EVs携带的载体具有治疗靶标的生物标志物的潜力, 中西医结合治疗将一些难治性疾病(例如, 癌症等)视为与全身状态相关的系统性疾病。因此, EVs除了与单味中药结合外, 还与中药复方或者中西药结合将是一种新的治疗方式。最后, 虽然还没有完成或发表的临床试验报道EVs在治疗神经系统疾病中的作用, 但是一些使用EVs作为生物标志物的临床试验和研究正在

进行中。它们可能成为医学发展中的一种新型治疗方法。预计在不久的将来, EVs给药研究的进展将促进创新EVs给药策略从实验室到临床实践的过渡。

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