

·综述·

酸敏感离子通道与偏头痛

康玉琪 卢祖能 肖哲曼

【摘要】 酸敏感离子通道是一种由细胞外质子(H^+)激活的配体门控性离子通道,属上皮钠离子通道/退化蛋白超家族成员,广泛分布于中枢神经系统、外周神经系统、消化系统和某些肿瘤组织。不同亚基分别在触觉、味觉、学习记忆等多种生理病理学过程中发挥重要作用,包括炎症反应、缺血性卒中、疼痛、学习记忆减退、癫痫、多发性硬化、偏头痛、肠易激综合征、肿瘤等。过去20余年,对偏头痛病理生理学机制的研究取得了显著进步,炎症反应通路,以及皮质扩散性抑制、三叉神经血管系统激活、中枢和周围疼痛通路敏化等共同发挥作用,但相关发病机制尚未阐明。本文拟对酸敏感离子通道结构、分布及其与偏头痛之间关系的研究进展进行概述。

【关键词】 偏头痛; 离子通道; 综述

Acid-sensing ion channels and migraine

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【Abstract】 Acid-sensing ion channels (ASICs) are ligand-gated ion channels that are activated by extracellular protons (H^+), which belong to epithelial sodium channels/degenerin (ENaC/DEG) superfamily. ASICs are widely distributed in central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, digestive system and some tumor tissues. Different ASIC subunits play important roles in various pathophysiological processes such as touch, sour taste, learning and memory, including inflammation, ischemic stroke, pain, learning and memory decline, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis (MS), migraine, irritable bowel syndrome and tumor. Research over the last 2 decades has achieved substantial advances in migraine pathophysiology. It is now largely accepted that inflammatory pathways play a key role and three main events seem to take place: cortical spreading depression (CSD), activation of the trigeminovascular system (i.e. dural nociceptors), peripheral and central sensitization of this pain pathway. However, the exact mechanisms that link these three events to each other and to inflammation have so far remained to be studied. This article takes an overview of newly research advances in structure, distribution and the relationship with migraine of ASICs.

【Key words】 Migraine disorders; Ion channels; Review

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偏头痛为临床常见的致残性原发性头痛,主要表现为头部单侧或双侧搏动样疼痛伴恶心、呕吐,

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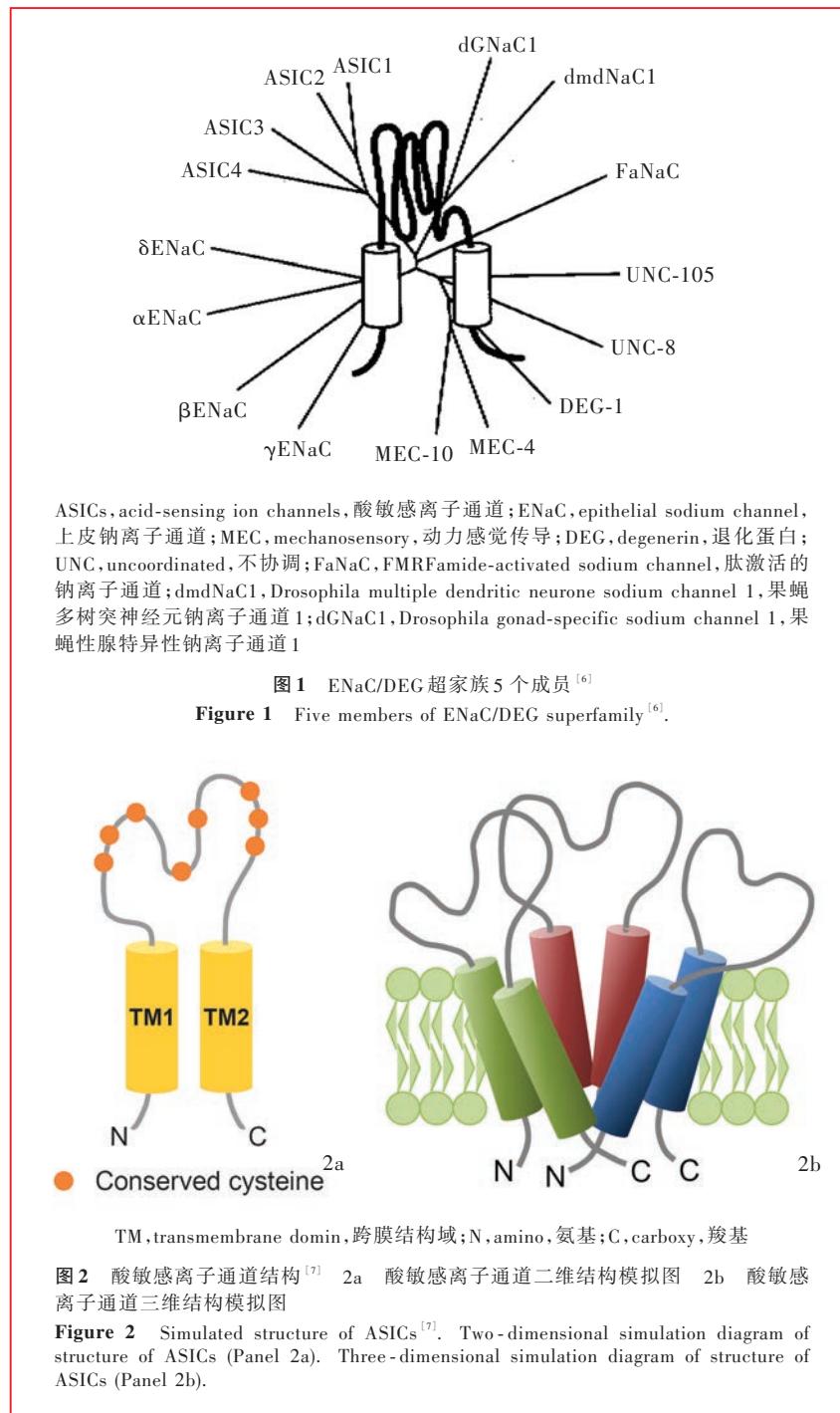
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部分患者发作前可出现眼前闪光或视野缺损、麻木、无力等先兆症状,有家族史;具有高患病率、高经济负担和低生活质量之特点。《2010年全球疾病负担评估》显示该病高居第3位,为流行性疾病,并在致残的特殊原因中居第7位^[1]。Krishtal和Pidoplichko^[2]于1980年发现,pH值骤降可以引起大鼠三叉神经元产生强烈的钠离子传导,由此提出“酸敏感离子通道(ASICs)”的概念和体内存在“质子受体”的理论^[3]。由于这种现象仅发生在感觉神经元,且与酸中毒和病理学环境具有极强的联系,

故推断该反应过程可能与疼痛相关^[4]。经过30余年的研究,Dussor团队不仅明确了酸敏感离子通道对三叉神经感受伤害的作用,而且证实了酸碱环境所诱发的硬脑膜传入纤维激活是在炎症反应条件下敏化的^[5]。上述研究结果均提示酸敏感离子通道在偏头痛的发病过程中发挥重要作用,并且是主要中介物质。

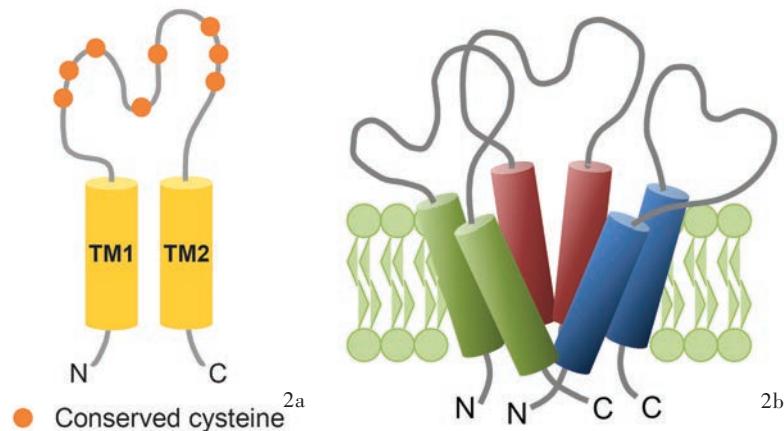
一、酸敏感离子通道特点

1. 在上皮钠离子通道/退化蛋白超家族中的地位与分子结构 酸敏感离子通道又称H⁺-门控离子通道,属于上皮钠离子通道/退化蛋白(ENaC/DEG)超家族成员。目前已知该家族包括5个成员(图1)^[6],即哺乳动物上皮钠离子通道、线虫退化蛋白、软体动物中肽激活的钠离子通道(FaNaC)、果蝇钠离子通道和哺乳动物酸敏感离子通道。每一成员还包含不同亚基,发挥不同功能。这些成员均为高度通透性非电压门控性钠离子通道,可被阿米洛利(amiloride)阻断且因细胞外酸碱度下降而激活。这些成员均含有相同的拓扑结构,包括2个疏水跨膜结构域(TM1和TM2)、1个大的富含半胱氨酸的细胞外环以及短的细胞内氨基末端(N末端)和羧基末端(C末端,图2a)^[7]。迄今已在啮齿类动物中发现4种编码酸敏感离子通道的基因,分别为ACCN1、ACCN2、ACCN3和ACCN4,共编码6种酸敏感离子通道亚基蛋白即ASIC1a、ASIC1b、ASIC2a、ASIC2b、ASIC3和ASIC4,其中ASIC1b是ASIC1a的剪接变异体,由ACCN2基因编码;ASIC2b为ASIC2a的剪接变异体,由ACCN1基因编码^[7]。中枢神经系统主要表达ASIC1a、ASIC2a和ASIC2b,外周神经系统同时还表达ASIC1b、ASIC3和ASIC4^[8]。2007年,Gouaux研究



ASICs, acid-sensing ion channels, 酸敏感离子通道; ENaC, epithelial sodium channel, 上皮钠离子通道; MEC, mechanosensory, 动力感觉传导; DEG, degenerin, 退化蛋白; UNC, uncoordinated, 不协调; FaNaC, FMRFamide-activated sodium channel, 肽激活的钠离子通道; dmdNaC1, Drosophila multiple dendritic neurone sodium channel 1, 果蝇多树突神经元钠离子通道 1; dGNaC1, Drosophila gonad-specific sodium channel 1, 果蝇性腺特异性钠离子通道 1

图1 ENaC/DEG超家族5个成员^[6]
Figure 1 Five members of ENaC/DEG superfamily^[6].

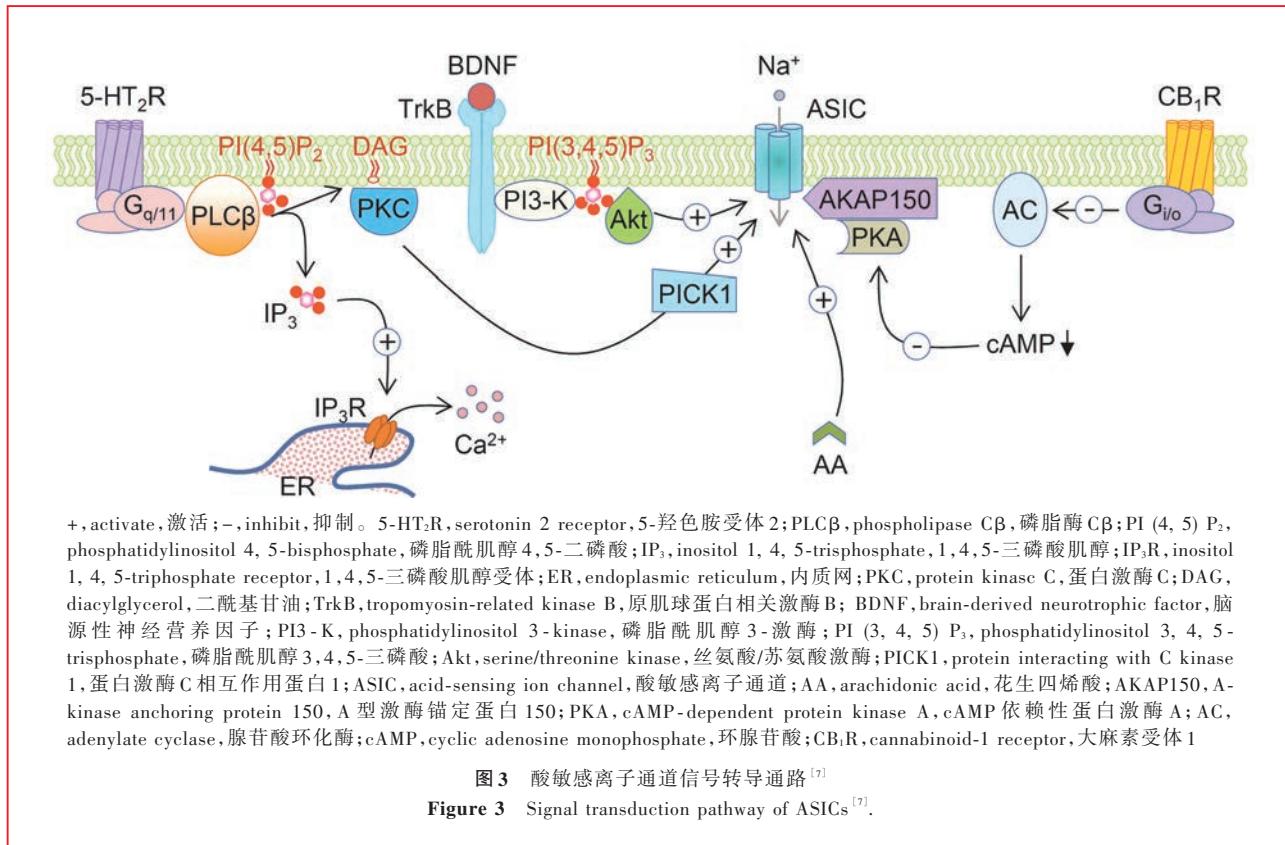


TM, transmembrane domain, 跨膜结构域; N, amino, 氨基; C, carboxy, 羧基

图2 酸敏感离子通道结构^[7] 2a 酸敏感离子通道二维结构模拟图 2b 酸敏感离子通道三维结构模拟图
Figure 2 Simulated structure of ASICs^[7]. Two-dimensional simulation diagram of structure of ASICs (Panel 2a). Three-dimensional simulation diagram of structure of ASICs (Panel 2b).

团体首次描绘鸡酸敏感离子通道的三维结构^[9],并指出3个亚基共同组成功能通道(图2b)。酸敏感离子通道家族的6种亚基蛋白可以组成同聚体或异聚体通道,其中ASIC2b和ASIC4的功能仅为形成异聚体通道,并与其它亚基蛋白共同调节酸敏感离子通道的表达和特性^[10-11],这些酸敏感离子通道异聚体表现出与其同聚体不同的电流特性,以及对酸碱环境的敏感性和离子选择性^[12]。

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+, activate, 激活; -, inhibit, 抑制。5-HT₂R, serotonin 2 receptor, 5-羟色胺受体 2; PLC β , phospholipase C β ; PI (4, 5) P₂, phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate, 磷脂酰肌醇 4, 5-二磷酸; IP₃, inositol 1, 4, 5-trisphosphate, 1, 4, 5-三磷酸肌醇; IP₃R, inositol 1, 4, 5-triphosphate receptor, 1, 4, 5-三磷酸肌醇受体; ER, endoplasmic reticulum, 内质网; PKC, protein kinase C, 蛋白激酶 C; DAG, diacylglycerol, 二酰基甘油; TrkB, tropomyosin-related kinase B, 原肌球蛋白相关激酶 B; BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor, 脑源性神经营养因子; PI3-K, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, 磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶; PI (3, 4, 5) P₃, phosphatidylinositol 3, 4, 5-trisphosphate, 磷脂酰肌醇 3, 4, 5-三磷酸; Akt, serine/threonine kinase, 丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶; PICK1, protein interacting with C kinase 1, 蛋白激酶 C 相互作用蛋白 1; ASIC, acid-sensing ion channel, 酸敏感离子通道; AA, arachidonic acid, 花生四烯酸; AKAP150, A-kinase anchoring protein 150, A型激酶锚定蛋白 150; PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase A, cAMP 依赖性蛋白激酶 A; AC, adenylate cyclase, 腺苷酸环化酶; cAMP, cyclic adenosine monophosphate, 环腺苷酸; CB₁R, cannabinoid-1 receptor, 大麻素受体 1

图3 酸敏感离子通道信号转导通路^[7]
Figure 3 Signal transduction pathway of ASICs^[7].

2. 分布 Alvarez de la Rosa 等^[13]采用免疫组织化学染色和蛋白印迹法(Western blotting法)对酸敏感离子通道的分布进行分析,发现ASIC1a广泛分布于大脑皮质、海马、杏仁核和小脑组织,细胞外轻微pH值下降即可激活离子通道($pH_{0.50}=6.20$)。ASIC1b仅存在于外周背根神经节;ASIC2a在外周感觉神经系统和中枢神经系统中分布广泛,其同聚体通道对氢离子敏感性较高($pH_{0.50}=4.40$);ASIC2b在外周感觉神经系统和中枢神经系统均有表达,其同聚体通道是无功能门控质子通道,但可与其他酸敏感离子通道亚基蛋白形成有功能异聚体通道^[14-15];ASIC3主要存在于外周背根神经节,此外,心脏、胃、软骨组织也可表达;ASIC4在腺垂体表达水平较高,与ASIC2b形成无功能的同聚体通道^[16]。各种同聚体和异聚体通道的酸碱敏感性不同,离子选择性和通道动力学特性不尽相同。

二、酸敏感离子通道相关信号转导通路

酸敏感离子通道相关信号转导过程见图3^[7],即5-羟色胺受体2(5-HT₂R)通过同源三聚体G_{q/11}蛋白激活磷脂酶C β (PLC β);PLC β 胞膜上的磷脂酰肌醇4,5-二磷酸[PI(4,5)P₂]水解为2个第二信使即1,4,5-三磷酸肌醇(IP₃)和二酰基甘油(DAG),前者

释放内质网中储存的钙离子,后者激活蛋白激酶C(PKC)。Lingueglia^[17]发现,酸敏感离子通道C末端存在1个PDZ结合域,PKC通过此结合域与蛋白激酶C相互作用蛋白1(PICK1)相互作用,升高酸敏感离子通道活性和表达水平。研究显示,原肌球蛋白相关激酶B(TrkB)具有诱发疼痛和过敏的作用^[7]。Duan等^[18]的研究也显示,TrkB激活通过磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3-K)信号转导通路增加胞膜上的酸敏感离子通道活性和表达水平。花生四烯酸(AA)可以调节各种类型钾离子通道、L型和N型钙离子通道^[19],以及瞬时感受器电位(TRP)表达变化^[20]和酸敏感离子通道活性^[21-22]。AA的作用可以通过AA或AA代谢产物来调节^[23],一项关于AA对酸敏感离子通道作用机制的研究显示,抑制AA新陈代谢对由其介导的增强酸敏感离子通道电流的作用并无显著影响^[21],推测AA能够直接加强酸敏感离子通道电流振幅。有趣的是,腺苷酸环化酶/环腺苷酸(AC/cAMP)通道与其他通道的作用相反。研究显示,大麻素受体1(CB₁R)激动剂WIN55-212-2能够可逆性抑制大鼠中枢感受神经元的酸敏感离子通道电流,但其作用可被cAMP类似物或AC激活剂毛喉素所阻断^[24],因此CB₁R通过抑制AC/cAMP信号转导通

道而抑制酸敏感离子通道功能。

三、酸敏感离子通道在偏头痛发病中的作用机制

降低酸碱度引起酸敏感离子通道激活是由神经营养因子(NGF)和5-羟色胺调节的。最近研究显示,5-羟色胺非质子配体结合部位有增强ASIC3活性的作用^[25],另有研究显示,5-羟色胺表达变化与偏头痛密切相关^[26];对长期慢性偏头痛患者的脑脊液检测亦发现神经营养因子水平明显升高^[27]。一氧化氮(NO)也是引起偏头痛的重要因素^[28],可增强酸敏感离子通道电流^[29]。上述研究为酸敏感离子通道的表达变化和功能改变与偏头痛之间的关系提供了间接联系^[30]。

有研究显示,硬脑膜传入纤维上的酸敏感离子通道是降低硬脑膜细胞外液pH值的感受器^[31],这是由于大多数三叉神经元中存在酸敏感离子通道,且约80%的硬脑膜传入纤维表达酸敏感离子通道标志物^[5,32]。最近的一项电生理学研究显示,硬脑膜传入纤维对酸性溶液反应较为敏感,其中约80%的纤维通过激活的酸敏感离子通道而产生快速激活和快速去敏感电流,当pH值为6.80~7.00时,产生硬脑膜传入纤维动作电位^[33]。另外对酸敏感离子通道生物物理学特性的研究显示,硬脑膜传入纤维上的酸敏感离子通道类似电流可被其同聚体或异聚体ASIC3通道调节^[33]。酸性溶液通过激活清醒动物硬脑膜上的酸敏感离子通道引起偏头痛,为其诱发偏头痛的潜在作用机制提供了实验依据^[33],表明细胞外液轻微酸碱度变化即能通过激活酸敏感离子通道而直接刺激硬脑膜传入纤维^[34],随着酸性溶液的刺激,激活的ASIC3通道可使三叉神经元中的降钙素基因相关肽(CGRP)大量释放,继而引起神经源性炎症反应和头痛发作^[32],选择性ASIC3抑制剂APETx2可以阻止酸性溶液诱发的偏头痛发作^[35]。许多表达于初级感觉神经元的酸敏感离子通道亚基均对疼痛有重要作用^[36],这些亚基均参与偏头痛的发病过程。临床前期研究发现,阿米洛利通过ASIC1依赖机制而阻断皮质扩散性抑制(CSD)并抑制三叉神经活性,能够达到与APETx2相同的效果。有研究显示,电刺激硬脑膜可以引起脑膜中动脉扩张并激活三叉神经脊束核尾侧亚核,上述作用可被阿米洛利阻断^[37],由此推测,酸敏感离子通道存在于硬脑膜神经末梢活化状态下。一项对7例重度偏头痛患者的临床观察显示,阿米洛利可以有

效降低患者先兆症状并减轻头痛程度^[37],但尚待更大样本量的偏头痛药物治疗临床试验加以证实。由于阿米洛利是酸敏感离子通道非特异性阻断剂,故应提供更明显的药理学证据证实偏头痛病理生理学过程中酸敏感离子通道亚基的作用。

目前的研究焦点是偏头痛发作时硬脑膜pH值降低部位。Dussor研究团体模拟的炎症反应环境共包括4种炎性介质,即5-羟色胺、组胺、前列腺素E(PGE)和蛋白酶激活受体2激动剂(PAR-2)^[5]。有趣的是,5-羟色胺能够单独直接^[25]或间接^[38]使ASIC3通道敏化。然而,炎症反应主要是由于肥大细胞的脱颗粒作用,比模拟的炎症反应环境复杂得多。肥大细胞颗粒内pH值约5.50,位于硬脑膜邻近神经末梢且其脱颗粒作用可酸化周围环境并直接激活硬脑膜传入纤维;此外,皮质扩散性抑制在引起疼痛的同时可诱发局部缺血^[39],导致硬脑膜pH值下降^[40]。鉴于酸敏感离子通道对pH值变化的敏感性和硬脑膜传入纤维过表达酸敏感离子通道,推测轻微pH值变化即可能激活上述神经纤维而致偏头痛。

四、小结

组织酸化或pH值降低可激活酸敏感离子通道,引起酸敏感离子通道相关电流,继而发生三叉神经兴奋和疼痛阈值降低;某些精神、物理或化学因素刺激均可激活疼痛传导通路,从而触发疼痛。进一步研究该通道的相关调控机制,对有效治疗偏头痛十分必要。

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下期内容预告 本刊2015年第10期报道专题为功能神经外科,重点内容包括:神经调控技术的发展现状及未来;帕金森病诊断与治疗新进展;药物成瘾脑深部电刺激术研究进展;帕金森病脑深部电刺激术安全性长期随访研究;脑深部电刺激术治疗颅脑创伤后肌张力障碍长期随访研究;脑深部电刺激术治疗扭转痉挛及术后神经调控;射波刀治疗海绵窦巨大海绵状血管瘤临床研究;MRI导向丘脑腹中间核立体定向毁损术治疗书写痉挛二例并文献复习