

·综述·

常见神经变性病杏仁核病理学研究进展

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【摘要】 杏仁核是边缘系统的重要结构,是常见神经变性病的重要病变部位之一,是临床症状的病理学基础。本文主要概述常见神经变性病杏仁核病理学特征及其内病理性蛋白如 β -淀粉样蛋白、tau蛋白、 α -突触核蛋白和TAR DNA结合蛋白43分布和表达共存情况。

【关键词】 神经变性疾病; 杏仁核; 病理学; 综述

Advances in pathological study of amygdala in common neurodegenerative diseases

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【Abstract】 The amygdala is an important structure of the limbic system. It is one of the important lesional area of some common neurodegenerative diseases and is the pathological basis of clinical symptoms. This article reviews the structure and function of the amygdala, the distribution and coexistence of amyloid β -protein ($A\beta$), tau protein, α -synuclein (α -Syn) and TAR DNA-binding protein-43 (TDP-43) in the amygdala of common neurodegenerative diseases.

【Key words】 Neurodegenerative diseases; Amygdala; Pathology; Review

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传统组织病理学认为,位于脑深部的杏仁核是常见神经变性病,如阿尔茨海默病(AD)、Pick病(PD)、帕金森病(PD)和路易体痴呆(DLB)等的重要病变部位之一,是临床症状的病理学基础。近年来,随着病理学技术的革新和应用,人们对神经变性病杏仁核病变的研究有了新的认识,如杏仁核路易小体型阿尔茨海默病(AD with amygdala Lewy bodies)^[1]、路易体痴呆的杏仁核亚型(DLB with amygdala-predominant)^[2]等。亦有研究显示,杏仁核可能是一些神经变性病病理性蛋白的汇聚区^[3]。因此,认识并关注不同神经变性病病理性蛋白沉积的异同点,有助于验证神经变性病病理性蛋白机制假说。本文主要概述常见神经变性病杏仁核病理学

特征及其内病理性蛋白如 β -淀粉样蛋白($A\beta$)、tau蛋白、 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)和TAR DNA结合蛋白43(TDP-43)分布和表达共存情况,以验证神经变性病病理性蛋白机制假说。

一、杏仁核的解剖学和功能

杏仁核亦称杏仁核复合体(amygdala nuclear complex),是一种皮质下神经核团,因其与边缘系统存在广泛联系,故常在边缘系统中提及。杏仁核位于颞极与侧脑室下角之间(图1),在颞叶前内侧突起的钩回内部和海马前方,构成侧脑室下角尖部的腹壁、上壁和内侧壁。杏仁核由多个大小不等的神经核团组成,通常分为皮质内侧核群、基底外侧核群、中央核群和皮质移行区,其中,中央核群位于皮质内侧核群与基底外侧核群之间,常归为皮质内侧核群的一部分;皮质内侧核群还包括内侧核和皮质核等;基底外侧核群包括外侧核、基底核(内侧基底核和外侧基底核)、副基底核^[4-6](图2)。

杏仁核与脑内其他神经核团及大脑皮质存在广泛连络通路:杏仁核传入纤维主要来自嗅觉系

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图1 大体标本观察可见杏仁核位于颞极与侧脑室下角之间(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Gross specimen findings showed the amygdala is located between the temporal pole and the inferior horn of lateral ventricles (arrows indicate).

统,来自嗅球和前嗅核的输入纤维终止于皮质内侧核群,基底外侧核群的嗅觉输入纤维由梨状区皮质间接传入。海马与杏仁核之间存在许多往返联系,其投射纤维主要来自海马CA1区和下托,终止于副基底核和中央核。来自脑干中缝背核、黑质、蓝斑核和孤束核等的传入纤维终止于中央核,二者之间多存在往返联系。杏仁核与丘脑、下丘脑、纹状体和新皮质之间也存在广泛纤维联系。杏仁核传出纤维主要有两条通路,一是起源于皮质内侧核群的背侧终纹,二是起源于基底外侧核群的腹侧通路,前者将杏仁核与下丘脑和间隔区连接,后者将杏仁核与下丘脑和丘脑连接。杏仁核通过间隔区与边缘系统和其他脑区产生进一步联系,通过丘脑背内侧核与额叶产生联系。这些联系奠定杏仁核广泛的功能基础^[5-6]。因此,杏仁核不单是独立的解剖核团,而是具有广泛联系通路的重要神经功能核团。

杏仁核的解剖学和生理功能十分复杂^[4,7]。近年研究显示,杏仁核不仅可以整合和调节情绪,而且能够调控自主行为,亦在恐惧、焦虑、抑郁的产生和调控中发挥重要作用。此外,杏仁核还参与认知功能的形成,有利于对情感性事物的长期记忆巩固;还参与睡眠-觉醒周期的调节等。由于杏仁核功能复杂,其发生病变时,临床表现各异,如精神障碍和情感障碍等。

二、常见神经变性病与杏仁核病变

既往病理学研究证实,阿尔茨海默病、Pick病、

帕金森病和路易体痴呆等神经变性病均存在杏仁核病理改变。

1. 阿尔茨海默病 疾病早期杏仁核即受累,至晚期常出现严重损害。皮质内侧核群可见大量神经原纤维缠结(NFTs)和神经炎性斑[NPs,亦称老年斑(SPAs)],同时,基底外侧核群可见不同程度神经元脱失和胶质细胞增生。

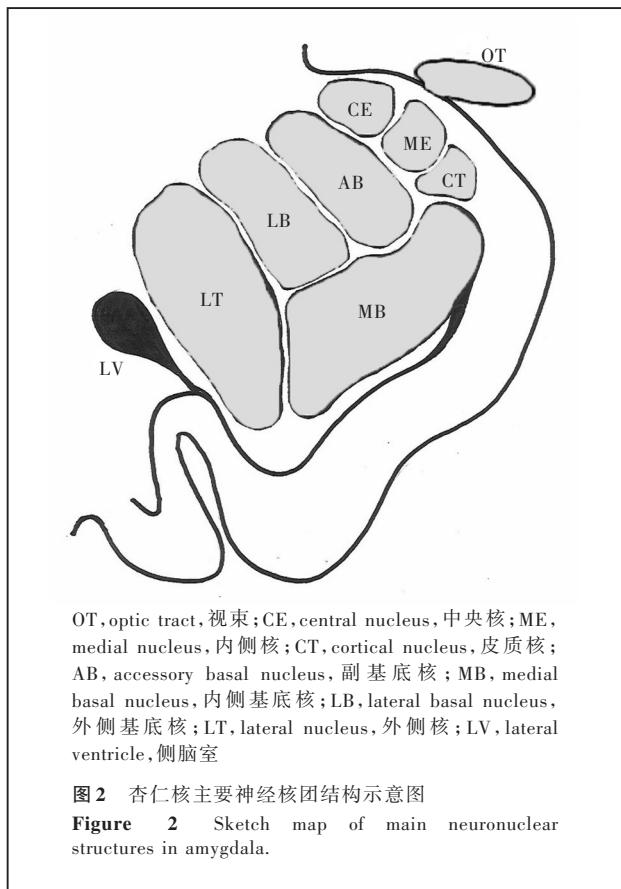
2. Pick病 Pick病是额颞叶变性(FTLD)的典型类型,常累及杏仁核。基底外侧核群可见显著神经元脱失和胶质细胞增生。残留神经元呈“气球”样变(balloonned cell),亦可见神经元胞质内嗜银性Pick小体。

3. 帕金森病和路易体痴呆 某些原发性帕金森病和路易体痴呆患者的杏仁核也常受累,中央核群和皮质核群可见神经元内皮质型路易小体(LB),亦可见神经原纤维缠结。大体标本观察显示,帕金森病或路易体痴呆的杏仁核萎缩程度较阿尔茨海默病和Pick病轻微,但基底外侧核群可见严重胶质细胞增生。上述杏仁核病变与精神障碍和情感障碍等有关。

除上述疾病外,杏仁核亦是Creutzfeldt-Jakob病(CJD)、嗜银颗粒病(AGD)等疾病的重要病变部位,分别表现为神经元脱失、神经毡呈海绵样变性;杏仁核周围皮质可见大量嗜银颗粒结构和线丝改变。

三、神经变性病杏仁核病理性蛋白的分布

1. Tau蛋白 Tau蛋白是一种微管相关蛋白(MAP),由MAPT基因编码,包含16个外显子,其中外显子2、3和10的选择性剪切使RNA(mRNA)作用产生6种tau蛋白同系物。此外,tau蛋白还可以根据羧基末端(C末端)的3重复和4重复区域分为3R-tau蛋白和4R-tau蛋白。近年研究显示,tau蛋白不仅具有稳定的微管作用,还参与轴突运输、神经发育、突触重塑和铁代谢等^[8]。以病理性tau蛋白沉积为主的神经变性病统称为tau蛋白病(tauopathies)^[9],主要包括阿尔茨海默病、Pick病、嗜银颗粒病、皮质基底节变性(CBD)、进行性核上性麻痹(PSP)、连锁于第17号染色体伴帕金森综合征的额颞叶痴呆(FTDP-17)、缠结优势痴呆(tangle predominant dementia)等。近年研究显示,病理性tau蛋白沉积不仅发生于上述tau蛋白病,在其他神经变性病患者脑组织中也有聚集。病理性tau蛋白对杏仁核的选择性损伤表现为,阿尔茨海默病患者杏仁核损害严重;Pick病患者的海马齿状回大量tau



蛋白阳性 Pick 小体亦见于杏仁核^[10];约 38% 的肌萎缩侧索硬化症(ALS)患者存在 tau 蛋白阳性的嗜银颗粒,主要分布于颞叶内侧,杏仁核神经元脱失严重,胶质细胞增生显著^[11]。关岛型帕金森-痴呆综合征(GPDC)患者杏仁核均可见神经原纤维缠结,约 90% 的患者可见 tau 蛋白阳性星形细胞斑^[12]。路易体痴呆患者皮质和皮质下、脑干均受累,杏仁核、海马 CA1 区和内嗅皮质(EC)病理性 tau 蛋白显著沉积^[13]。与非杏仁核路易小体型阿尔茨海默病患者相比,杏仁核路易小体型阿尔茨海默病患者杏仁核病理性 tau 蛋白沉积更加严重,而其他脑区无明显差异^[14]。Tau 蛋白在有睡眠障碍的帕金森病和帕金森病痴呆(PDD)患者杏仁核中的沉积程度较无睡眠障碍患者更加严重^[15]。嗜银颗粒病的 tau 蛋白阳性嗜银颗粒主要沉积于内嗅皮质、海马和杏仁核^[16]。进行性核上性麻痹的 tau 蛋白病理改变主要局限于边缘系统^[17]。

2. β-淀粉样蛋白 Aβ是由 38~43 个氨基酸组成的肽段,由淀粉样前体蛋白(APP)经 β 和 γ 蛋白酶连续分解而成。Aβ异常沉积相关神经变性病主要包括阿尔茨海默病、家族性英国型痴呆(FBD)、淀粉

样脑血管病(CAA)等。Aβ广泛分布于大脑皮质、海马、皮质下神经核团(如杏仁核、前脑基底神经核和丘脑)。杏仁核出现 Aβ病理改变的疾病主要包括阿尔茨海默病,大于 90% 的路易体痴呆患者存在杏仁核 Aβ沉积^[13,18],约 40% 和 60% 的帕金森病和帕金森病痴呆患者存在杏仁核 Aβ沉积^[18]。

3. α-突触核蛋白 α-Syn 由 140 个氨基酸组成,编码基因 SNCA 定位于染色体 4q21~23,其生理功能目前尚无定论^[19],可能参与神经突触发育、突触功能发挥和囊泡分泌等。以病理性 α-Syn 沉积为主的神经变性病统称为突触核蛋白病(synucleinopathies)^[19],主要包括帕金森病、路易体痴呆、帕金森病痴呆和多系统萎缩(MSA)等。目前已知,约 60% 的阿尔茨海默病患者存在 α-Syn 异常沉积^[20],且主要局限于杏仁核,杏仁核 α-Syn 沉积较脑干(黑质和蓝斑)更常见且更严重。约 54.3% 的关岛型帕金森-痴呆-肌萎缩侧索硬化综合征(ALS/PDC)患者杏仁核受累^[21]。路易体痴呆患者多累及脑干和杏仁核,而皮质相对较少受累^[13]。几乎所有杏仁核路易小体型阿尔茨海默病患者均存在杏仁核 α-Syn 沉积^[14]。约 37% 的关岛型帕金森-痴呆综合征患者存在杏仁核路易小体或路易轴索^[12]。约 50% 的伴阿尔茨海默病的 21 三体综合征患者杏仁核可见 α-Syn 阳性路易小体和路易轴索,在其他脑区少见^[22]。α-Syn 在有睡眠障碍的帕金森病和帕金森病痴呆患者杏仁核和丘脑中的沉积程度较无睡眠障碍的患者更加严重^[15]。几乎所有多系统萎缩(MSA)患者的杏仁核均存在 α-Syn 沉积,其中 >90% 见于神经元包涵体,少数见于胶质细胞包涵体^[23]。约 82.7% 的存在路易小体的进行性核上性麻痹患者杏仁核可见 α-Syn 阳性路易小体^[24]。

4. TAR DNA 结合蛋白 43 TDP-43 蛋白由定位在第 1 号染色体的 TARDBP 基因编码。TDP-43 蛋白是一种多功能 DNA 和 RNA 结合蛋白,其穿梭于细胞质和细胞核,参与 RNA 代谢的多个步骤。由于 TDP-43 蛋白最初发现于肌萎缩侧索硬化症和泛素阳性额颞叶变性(FTLD-U),故二者又称为 TDP-43 蛋白病(TDP-43 proteinopathies)^[9]。目前研究显示,除上述两种疾病外,其他神经变性病亦存在病理性 TDP-43 蛋白沉积,例如,20%~70% 的阿尔茨海默病患者 TDP-43 蛋白主要存在于杏仁核,并呈现出由杏仁核向内嗅皮质、海马、枕颞叶皮质及其他皮质、脑干等逐渐减少的趋势^[25,26]。约 15% 的肌萎缩侧索硬

化症患者颞叶内侧皮质存在TDP-43蛋白沉积,包括杏仁核、海马齿状回和内嗅皮质^[27]。几乎所有行为异常型额颞叶痴呆(bvFTD)患者杏仁核存在中至重度TDP-43蛋白沉积,而大部分眶回、海马等区域亦受累^[27-28]。有45.00%~72.70%的路易体痴呆患者TDP-43蛋白沉积发生于杏仁核、海马齿状回、内嗅皮质等^[29-30]。在仅涉及路易小体相关疾病的杏仁核、海马和皮质染色中,路易体痴呆合并阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病和帕金森病痴呆患者出现TDP-43蛋白沉积的比例分别是31.3%、7.2%和19.0%,而路易体痴呆患者未发现TDP-43蛋白沉积^[31]。约33%的Pick病患者杏仁核、海马和内嗅皮质可见TDP-43蛋白沉积^[10]。约54.5%的嗜银颗粒病患者杏仁核可见TDP-43蛋白阳性结构,在海马旁回、颞枕叶皮质和海马CA1区的阳性率类似杏仁核,而杏仁核和内嗅皮质阳性率最高^[30]。有15.4%~17.0%的皮质基底节变性患者存在TDP-43蛋白沉积,主要发生于杏仁核、齿状回颗粒细胞和内嗅皮质^[26,32]。约26%的进行性核上性麻痹患者杏仁核可见TDP-43蛋白阳性神经元包涵体^[32],而多系统萎缩患者仅少量存在。

四、神经变性病杏仁核病理性蛋白表达共存

随着大量尸检病例资料的积累和新抗体的开发和应用,神经变性病中存在多种病理性蛋白共存现象,主要包括3种情况:一是病理性蛋白共存于一定区域内的不同神经细胞;二是病理性蛋白共存于同一神经细胞且无重叠;三是病理性蛋白共存于同一神经细胞但有重叠。以下主要概述后两种情况。

1. β -淀粉样蛋白与tau蛋白共存 阿尔茨海默病患者脑组织A β 蛋白与tau蛋白共存于老年斑,老年斑的核心是A β 沉积,周围是形态异常的轴索和树突,其中存在病理性tau蛋白纤维缠结^[3]。至于二者是否存在相互作用,以及可能的作用机制,目前尚不清楚。

2. Tau蛋白与 α -突触核蛋白 Fujishiro等^[14]研究显示,杏仁核路易小体型阿尔茨海默病患者病理性tau蛋白与 α -syn蛋白共存于同一神经元中。Colom-Cadena等^[13]发现,路易体痴呆患者常可见tau蛋白和 α -Syn共存于杏仁核神经元,并证实在tau蛋白阳性路易小体中,tau蛋白主要存在于路易小体周围,且有两种形式,即大多数是局部沉积,少数是路易小体被tau蛋白包绕,而在 α -Syn阳性神经原纤维缠结中, α -Syn无规律地存在于tau蛋白沉积内部。Popescu等^[33]的研究显示,Pick病患者杏仁核中约

82% α -Syn阳性神经元同时存在tau蛋白。此外,病理性蛋白表达共存现象还见于帕金森病、帕金森病痴呆和阿尔茨海默病等。Tau蛋白与 α -Syn之间可能的相互作用形式是, α -Syn增强tau蛋白的聚集和磷酸化,tau蛋白亦增强 α -Syn的聚集^[34]。而且,不同来源或不同水平的 α -Syn与tau蛋白的作用方式不同,导致形成不同的神经原纤维缠结,具体机制尚待进一步研究。

3. TAR DNA结合蛋白43与tau蛋白 Yokota等^[32]的研究显示,TDP-43蛋白和tau蛋白共存于进行性核上性麻痹患者杏仁核中最为多见。Higashi等^[29]发现,部分阿尔茨海默病患者杏仁核也存在TDP-43蛋白阳性的胞质包涵体以及tau蛋白阳性的神经原纤维缠结共存于同一神经元。Amador-Ortiz等^[35]和Arai等^[36]也证实,阿尔茨海默病患者杏仁核神经元胞质包涵体存在TDP-43蛋白和tau蛋白染色部分重叠现象。尽管两种蛋白共同沉积的现象并不少见,但Robinson等^[37]关于FTLD-tau亚型中的TDP-43蛋白沉积、FTLD-TDP-43亚型和运动神经元病(MND)中tau蛋白沉积的研究,并无明确的tau蛋白与TDP-43蛋白之间的相互作用。

4. TAR DNA结合蛋白43与 α -突触核蛋白

Higashi等^[29]的研究显示,部分路易体痴呆患者存在TDP-43蛋白阳性胞质包涵体与 α -Syn阳性皮质型路易小体共存于同一神经元,且两种蛋白染色存在部分重叠。Arai等^[36]的研究显示,路易体痴呆患者TDP-43蛋白与 α -Syn共存于神经元胞质包涵体,但大多数 α -Syn阳性神经轴索缺乏TDP-43蛋白。

综上所述,常见的神经变性病普遍存在杏仁核病理改变,除表现各型疾病的特征性组织病理改变外,病理性蛋白研究显示,杏仁核是这些神经变性病患者脑组织病理性蛋白沉积的一部分。此外,最近研究提示,神经变性病杏仁核病理性蛋白表达共存现象有可能为进一步揭示这些蛋白质在神经变性病发病机制中的相互作用提供线索,进而为将来探索疾病精准治疗提供可能的研究方向和策略。

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WFNS Congress Beijing 2019

Time: September 9–12, 2019

Venue: Beijing, China

Website: <http://www.wfns2019.org/>

The WFNS Congress Beijing 2019 will be held on September 9–12, 2019 in Beijing, China under the auspices of the World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies (WFNS), which is hosted by the Chinese Medical Doctor Association and Chinese Medical Association.

Founded in 1955, The WFNS is a professional and scientific non-governmental organization comprised of 130 members including 5 continental associations, 119 national or regional neurosurgical societies and 6 affiliate societies. WFNS is the highest academic organization of neurosurgery and the family of all neurosurgeons around the world. The WFNS Congress plays an important role in enhancing medical technology, strengthening academic exchanges and promoting collaborative research and exploration in neurosurgery and related disciplines.

"Glorious Neurosurgery" is the theme of WFNS Congress Beijing 2019. We will hold the opening ceremony on the Great Wall in the golden season. The conference hall is adjacent to the "Bird's Nest", the main venue of the 2008 Summer Olympics and the 2022 Winter Olympics. Apart from a perfect scientific program, we will work hard to organize a wealth of cultural activities and very interesting tours for you and your companions. We will also invite 150 young neurosurgeons from the developing countries especially along the "Belt and Road" regions to attend the congress free of registration fee, food and accommodation. Furthermore, we will provide international return fares and a month-long clinical training afterwards in Beijing to 50 of them free of charge in food and accommodation.

Fifth European Stroke Organization Conference

Time: May 22–24, 2019

Venue: Milan, Italy

Website: <http://eso-conference.org/2019/>

The 5th European Stroke Organization Conference (ESOC) will take place in Milan, Italy, on May 22–24, 2019. ESOC 2019 will build on the enormous success of the last four European Stroke Organization (ESO) Conferences. ESOC is Europe's leading forum for discussing and disseminating the latest advances in stroke care.

Over 1800 abstracts were submitted to ESOC 2018 in Gothenburg. In the large clinical trials sessions, results from 10 major randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were presented, many of which with accompanying high impact publications. Our delegate numbers continue to grow year on year and we are confident ESOC 2019 will be the largest yet.

One of the highlights of ESOC 2018 was the presentation of the "European Action Plan 2018–2030" which builds on the experience and the format of the previous Helsingborg Declarations. This document was written by ESO in cooperation with the patient organization Stroke Alliance for Europe (SAFE), with the involvement of the World Health Organization (WHO).

ESOC 2019 will see presentations of major clinical trials, state-of-the-art talks by renowned clinicians and researchers and receive updates on the latest guidelines. We will be joined by the Italian Stroke Organization.