

## ·专论·

# 论自身免疫性脑炎责任抗体的致病性

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**【摘要】** 自身免疫性脑炎是一种中枢神经系统自身免疫性疾病，大量新抗体的发现扩增其临床疾病谱，但也为临床表型的精准识别带来一定困难。责任抗体系指同一例患者病程中与一个或多个临床表型有对应因果关系的致病性抗体，这一概念的提出，在自身抗体与临床表型之间建立联系，体现出现代精准医学的理念。明确责任抗体的致病性是理解抗体-临床表型因果关系模式的重中之重。本文总结自身免疫性脑炎责任抗体致病机制研究进展。

**【关键词】** 脑炎； 自身免疫疾病； 抗体； 毒力； 综述

## The pathogenicity of culprit antibody in autoimmune encephalitis

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**【Abstract】** Autoimmune encephalitis (AE) comprises an important group of autoimmune diseases targeting central nervous system. Although the growing number of new antibodies has amplified our understanding of the disease spectrum of AE, it has also produced challenges to accurately recognize the clinical phenotypes. Culprit antibody refers to the pathogenic antibody causing one or more clinical phenotypes during the disease. This concept establishes a connection between autoantibodies and clinical phenotypes, and also reflects the idea of modern precision medicine. The most important for better understanding the antibody - phenotype causality is to ascertain the pathogenicity of culprit antibody. Accordingly, we will discuss the recent progress in pathogenesis of the culprit antibody in AE.

**【Key words】** Encephalitis; Autoimmune diseases; Antibodies; Virulence; Review

This study was supported by the Clinical Three-year Action Plan of SHDC (No. SHDC2020CR2027B), the Development Fund for Shanghai Talents (No. 2019044), Shanghai Shuguang Plan Project (No. 18SG15), and Shanghai Young Top-notch Talent Support Program.

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

自身免疫性脑炎(AE)是一组异质性中枢神经系统自身免疫性疾病，以产生不同的抗神经元表面突触蛋白相关抗体为特征<sup>[1-2]</sup>。临床主要表现为癫痫发作、认知功能障碍和精神行为异常等，可伴发肿

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2022.01.001

基金项目：上海申康医院发展中心促进市级医院临床技能与临床创新能力三年行动计划(项目编号:SHDC2020CR2027B);上海人才发展基金资助项目(项目编号:2019044);上海市教育委员会曙光计划项目(项目编号:18SG15);上海市青年拔尖人才项目

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瘤<sup>[3]</sup>。最初报道的自身免疫性脑炎多为副肿瘤性疾病，随着诊断技术的提高和基础研究的进展，非副肿瘤性自身免疫性脑炎病例数逐渐增多，对自身抗体的理解也逐渐深入。常见的自身免疫性脑炎包括抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)脑炎、抗富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1(LGI1)抗体相关脑炎、抗接触蛋白相关蛋白-2(CASPR2)抗体相关莫旺综合征、抗α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸受体(AMPAR)抗体相关脑炎、抗γ-氨基丁酸受体(GABAR)抗体相关脑炎和抗二肽基肽酶样蛋白(DPPX)抗体相关脑炎等。每种脑炎除特异性抗体外，亦有其特征性临床表现，例如，抗AMPAR抗体相关脑炎表现为短时记忆障碍<sup>[1]</sup>；抗LGI1抗体相关

脑炎存在面-臂肌张力障碍发作(FBDS)<sup>[4]</sup>;抗CASPR2抗体相关莫旺综合征常表现为神经性肌强直、自主神经功能障碍和睡眠障碍<sup>[5]</sup>;抗γ-氨基丁酸A型和B型受体(GABA<sub>A</sub>R和GABA<sub>B</sub>R)抗体相关脑炎表现为难治性癫痫或癫痫持续状态<sup>[6-7]</sup>;抗DPPX抗体相关脑炎表现为腹痛、腹泻等胃肠道症状<sup>[8]</sup>,提示抗体与临床表型之间可能存在潜在关联,责任抗体可以解释这种关联,抗体致病性研究则可以明确这种关联,因此,为更好地揭示抗体与临床表型之间的内在关联,提高临床诊断与治疗水平,本文简要阐述自身免疫性脑炎责任抗体的致病机制。

### 一、责任抗体的定义

责任抗体(culprit antibody)基于自身抗体重叠现象而产生。抗体重叠现象系指同一例患者存在多种致病性抗体和(或)伴随抗体的现象<sup>[9]</sup>。责任抗体系指同一例患者病程中与一个或多个临床表型有对应因果关系的致病性抗体<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,责任抗体的判定需满足以下两项条件:(1)必须是致病性自身抗体<sup>[9]</sup>。抗水通道蛋白4(AQP4)抗体作用于星形胶质细胞足突AQP4受体,激活补体,引起炎症反应,进而导致脱髓鞘<sup>[10]</sup>。抗NMDAR抗体作用于神经元突触表面NMDAR,介导NMDAR交联和内化,引起其功能降低,导致学习和记忆障碍、癫痫发作阈值下降等<sup>[11]</sup>。致病性抗体可以引起对应的临床表型,是疾病发生发展的决定因素,对疾病的诊断与治疗负主要责任,因此,责任抗体必定且必须是致病性抗体。(2)抗体水平可根据临床表型严重程度、病程、治疗而变化,并与预后相关联<sup>[9]</sup>。同一例患者可能存在多种抗体共存现象。一项针对抗NMDAR和髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(MOG)双抗体阳性脑炎的Meta分析显示,既有抗NMDAR抗体引起的脑炎表现(如癫痫发作占56.9%、精神行为异常占51.7%),也有抗MOG抗体引起的脱髓鞘表现(如视神经炎占27.6%);与抗NMDAR抗体阴性而抗MOG抗体阳性患者相比,双抗体阳性患者不自主运动、睡眠障碍、软脑膜病变更为多见,而视神经炎较为少见<sup>[12]</sup>。多抗体共存患者某一临床表型究竟是由哪一种抗体所致即抗体与临床表型的因果关系,在疾病治疗中具有重要意义,唯有确定针对具体临床表型的责任抗体并针对该抗体进行相应治疗,才能更好地改善症状。确定抗体与临床表型的因果关键在于理解自身抗体的致病机制,并在动物模型中重现相应的临床表型。明确抗体与临床表型的

对应模式有助于规范临床诊断与治疗。

### 二、抗体致病性判定

责任抗体必须是致病性抗体,因此,判定抗体致病性十分重要。判定标准为<sup>[2,9]</sup>:(1)细胞表面抗原对循环抗体具有可及性。(2)移除抗体或产生抗体的细胞(血浆置换疗法等免疫治疗)可以改善症状。(3)临床表型可在在体实验(包括抗体被动转移和主动免疫)中重现。致病性抗体的常见靶点主要有<sup>[13]</sup>:(1)离子通道相关蛋白,包括钾离子通道相关蛋白(如LGI1、CASPR2、DPPX)、钙离子通道相关蛋白[如P型和Q型电压门控性钙离子通道(P/Q-type VGCC)、CaV $\alpha$ 2δ]。(2)突触传递相关蛋白,包括突触分泌/黏附分子(如LGI1、IgLON5)、相关受体[如AMPAR、NMDAR、甘氨酸受体(GlyR)、代谢型谷氨酸受体(mGluR)、GABA<sub>A</sub>R、GABA<sub>B</sub>R、谷氨酸海藻酸受体亚单位2(GluK2)和多巴胺2型受体(D2R)]。(3)其他,如参与蛋白泛素化途径的Kelch样蛋白-11(KLHL11)<sup>[14]</sup>等。

### 三、新发现的责任抗体临床特点

业已熟知常见的责任抗体相关脑炎如抗NMDAR脑炎、抗AMPAR抗体相关脑炎、抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎、抗CASPR2抗体相关莫旺综合征的临床表现,而新发现的责任抗体相关脑炎的临床特点仍在探索阶段。(1)抗IgLON5抗体相关脑病:系罕见的异质性疾病,以睡眠障碍为主要临床特征,亦可表现为步态异常、延髓功能障碍和运动障碍等。我们课题组的前期多中心研究显示,抗IgLON5抗体相关脑病通常表现为睡眠障碍、认知功能障碍、不宁腿综合征(RLS)、焦虑、癫痫发作、腹部异常运动等临床特征<sup>[15]</sup>。多数患者无特异性MRI表现,也可表现为脑白质病变、颞叶局部肿胀、脑萎缩等<sup>[15]</sup>。Tau蛋白沉积是其病理改变。免疫治疗反应较差<sup>[16]</sup>。(2)抗KLHL11抗体相关脑炎:典型表现为脑干脑炎,包括共济失调、复视、眩晕、听力丧失、耳鸣、构音障碍等,可伴有癫痫发作。MRI表现为T<sub>2</sub>WI和FLAIR成像高信号,累及脑干或边缘系统。神经病理学可见浦肯野细胞缺失和神经胶质增生。抗KLHL11抗体相关脑炎与生殖细胞肿瘤高度相关,部分患者经抗肿瘤治疗和免疫治疗后神经系统症状有所改善,但共济失调、眼动异常和听力丧失难以治愈。预后优于抗Ma2抗体相关脑炎<sup>[17]</sup>。(3)抗GluK2抗体相关脑炎:通常呈急性进展,多累及小脑,临床表现为脑病、皮质脊髓束损伤或眼阵挛-肌

阵挛等。MRI可见小脑水肿，亦可累及其他脑区。免疫治疗有效<sup>[18]</sup>。(4)抗CaV $\alpha$ 2δ抗体相关脑炎：临床表现为记忆力丧失、精神症状和癫痫发作。文献报道的2例患者临床差异较大，1例表现为头痛、发热、复视等前驱脑膜炎症状，脑脊液压力升高、淋巴细胞计数增多、蛋白定量升高等脑膜炎表现，MRI提示可逆性胼胝体压部病变综合征(RESLES)，经免疫治疗后痊愈；另1例无前驱症状，病情较严重伴神经内分泌癌，但脑脊液和MRI无明显异常，切除肿瘤后因感染性休克死亡<sup>[19]</sup>。

#### 四、责任抗体致病机制

责任抗体致病机制复杂，主要涉及抗体介导的受体交联和内化、降低靶抗原水平、补体激活、破坏突触蛋白相互作用、直接阻碍受体功能五方面。此外，抗细胞内抗原抗体致病性一直存有争议，其是否为责任抗体，尚待进一步研究。

1. 抗体介导的受体交联和内化 (1)NMDAR：是一种离子型谷氨酸受体(iGluR)，可调节钙离子内流<sup>[20]</sup>。抗NMDAR抗体主要作用于NMDAR GluN1亚单位细胞外N368/G369区域，可以引起NMDAR交联和内化，破坏突触可塑性<sup>[21-22]</sup>；也可以减弱NMDAR与EphB2之间的相互作用，改变受体动力学，增加侧向扩散，破坏受体功能<sup>[20,23]</sup>。体外研究证实，经抗NMDAR抗体处理的原代海马神经元突触表面NMDAR水平明显降低<sup>[20]</sup>，系受体内化后进入循环和降解途径所致，移除抗体，NMDAR水平恢复正常<sup>[23]</sup>。关于抗NMDAR抗体致癫痫的机制一直存有争议，动物模型显示，通过电生理和确定性因果模型(dynamic causal modeling)揭示抗NMDAR抗体介导的癫痫大鼠发生兴奋性突触传递减少，而非既往认为的抑制性突触传递减少<sup>[24]</sup>。Goi等<sup>[25]</sup>建立一种新的斑马鱼模型，将抗NMDAR脑炎患者脑脊液注射至成年斑马鱼脑室，从而诱发癫痫发作阈值下降和记忆障碍，为抗NMDAR抗体机制研究提供新的动物模型。(2)AMPAR：亦是一种离子型谷氨酸受体，介导大部分快速兴奋性突触传递<sup>[1,4,26]</sup>。抗AMPAR抗体作用于AMPAR GluA1/A2亚单位细胞外区抗原表位，促进AMPAR内化和快速降解，损害长时程增强(LTP)，破坏突触可塑性，导致学习和记忆障碍<sup>[1,4,26-27]</sup>。抗体介导的突触传递障碍进一步引起代偿性抑制性突触传递降低和固有兴奋性增高，可能是抗AMPAR抗体相关脑炎患者短时记忆缺失和癫痫发作的原因<sup>[26-27]</sup>。包含GluA2亚单位的

AMPAR突触损害可能伴随不包含GluA2亚单位的AMPAR突触整合和功能增强，提示突触受抗体攻击后可自我调节，即突触伸缩的稳态可塑性<sup>[1,4]</sup>。移除抗体后，AMPAR簇密度逐渐恢复正常<sup>[26]</sup>。AMPAR GluA3亚单位作为抗原表位时，抗体可以降低前额叶皮质突触AMPAR水平，改变树突棘形态，从而诱发小鼠明显的认知功能和社会行为障碍<sup>[28]</sup>。(3)GlyR：是一种配体门控性离子通道，主要以α1-β异聚体形式存在，介导快速抑制性突触传递<sup>[29-31]</sup>。抗GlyR抗体主要存在于僵人综合征(SPS)、抗GlyR抗体阳性伴强直和肌阵挛的进展性脑脊髓炎(PERM)患者中<sup>[30]</sup>，以IgG1和IgG3亚型为主，除引起受体交联和内化外，还可以直接阻碍受体功能，破坏GlyR介导的电流，从而引起运动神经元功能障碍<sup>[4,30-31]</sup>。(4)IgLON5：是一种神经细胞黏附分子(NCAM)，表达于神经元和少突胶质细胞，抗IgLON5抗体与HLA-DRB1\*10:01-DQB1\*05:01存在较强的关联性<sup>[23,32]</sup>。抗IgLON5抗体识别抗原Ig样结构域2，IgG1亚型可以引起IgLON5簇不可逆性内化<sup>[33]</sup>。与其他自身免疫性脑炎抗体不同，抗IgLON5抗体可以导致神经元退行性变，以抗IgLON5抗体处理大鼠海马神经元，可以破坏神经元细胞骨架，导致营养不良性轴突和轴突肿胀<sup>[34]</sup>；以抗IgLON5抗体长时间处理人类神经元干细胞，可以导致磷酸化tau蛋白(p-tau)增加和神经元死亡<sup>[35]</sup>。(5)GluK2：是一种谷氨酸海藻酸受体，与一般的离子型谷氨酸受体不同，GluK2是神经递质释放的突触前调节器，同时存在于兴奋性和抑制性突触中，抗GluK2抗体识别GluK2细胞外区抗原表位，介导受体内化，可逆性降低突触和突触外GluK2簇表达水平和GluK2介导的电流；此外，抗GluK2抗体还可与抗AMPAR和NMDAR抗体共存<sup>[18]</sup>。

2. 下调靶抗原表达 (1)代谢型谷氨酸受体(mGluR)：mGluR1和mGluR5是常见的靶抗原<sup>[36]</sup>。抗mGluR1抗体导致小脑功能障碍；抗mGluR5抗体引起Ophelia综合征，常有霍奇金淋巴瘤病史<sup>[36-38]</sup>。两种抗体均以IgG1亚型为主，抗mGluR5抗体可逆性降低突触和突触外受体水平<sup>[36,39]</sup>。(2)GABA<sub>A</sub>R：是一种配体门控性氯离子通道，可以调控大部分快速抑制性突触传递<sup>[6-7]</sup>。抗GABA<sub>A</sub>R抗体主要作用于GABA<sub>A</sub>R α1、β3亚单位细胞外表位，诱导突触GABA<sub>A</sub>R簇减少，降低微抑制性突触后电流(mIPSCs)振幅和频率，引起癫痫发作和认知功能障

碍<sup>[7,13,40]</sup>。(3)多巴胺受体:是一种G蛋白耦联受体,与运动和行为控制密切相关<sup>[41-42]</sup>。抗D2R抗体相关基底节脑炎好发于儿童<sup>[43]</sup>,亦有青少年病例的文献报道<sup>[41]</sup>。D2R与其抗体的结合依赖受体细胞外氨基端(N-末端)氨基酸20~29、23~37区域,导致受体水平明显降低<sup>[42]</sup>。目前有文献报道自行缓解并完全康复的病例,提示抗D2R抗体作用的潜在可逆性<sup>[43]</sup>。(4)DPPX:是钾离子通道Kv4.2辅助亚基,在肌间神经丛呈高表达,参与体细胞树突信号的整合和动作电位反向传播的衰减<sup>[44-45]</sup>。抗DPPX抗体以IgG1和IgG4亚型为主,在中枢神经系统可降低DPPX簇密度和Kv4.2水平,增加神经兴奋性<sup>[44]</sup>;在肠道神经元可改变DPPX/Kv4.2电生理学特性,增加动作电位频率,诱发胃肠道反应<sup>[45]</sup>;且抗体作用具有可逆性<sup>[44]</sup>。Kv4.2表达下调可能是DPPX水平降低所致<sup>[44]</sup>,提示抗DPPX抗体可能影响突触蛋白之间相互作用。

**3. 补体激活** 补体激活依赖IgG1和IgG3亚型。抗NMDAR和GlyR抗体主要为IgG1和IgG3亚型,故可激活补体系统<sup>[29]</sup>,但尚无研究证实。部分IgG1阳性患者认知功能障碍比例较高,其不可逆性后遗症可能与补体介导效应相关<sup>[4,23]</sup>。病理学研究显示,补体激活可能是神经元死亡的原因之一,或许可以解释严重的临床症状和较差的预后<sup>[22]</sup>。

**4. 破坏突触蛋白之间相互作用** (1)LGI1:是一种突触前分泌蛋白,参与大脑发育、神经元兴奋和突触传递<sup>[46]</sup>。约90%的高加索和亚洲人群携带HLA-DRB\*07:01<sup>[23]</sup>。LGI1与解整合素-金属蛋白酶22(ADAM22)结合,调节突触后AMPAR<sup>[46]</sup>;与ADAM23结合,选择性阻止突触前钾离子通道Kv1.1亚单位失活<sup>[4]</sup>。抗LGI1抗体可以阻碍LGI1与突触前ADAM23和突触后ADAM22之间的相互作用,降低突触前Kv1.1和突触后AMPAR水平,增加谷氨酸能突触传递,导致记忆障碍和癫痫发作<sup>[4,46-47]</sup>。相关研究显示,LGI1不同结构域单克隆抗体具有不同作用机制,富亮氨酸重复序列(LRR)单克隆抗体可以特异性识别LGI1的LRR(N-末端)结构域,诱导LGI1-ADAM22/23复合物内化;Epitempin重复序列(EPTP)单克隆抗体可以特异性识别LGI1的EPTP[羧基端(C-末端)]结构域,阻碍LGI1与ADAM22/23的相互作用<sup>[48]</sup>。影像学研究显示,抗LGI1抗体相关脑炎神经功能连接减少、微结构改变、恢复期和慢性期可见海马萎缩,可能是记忆障碍的原因<sup>[49-50]</sup>。

(2)CASPR2:主要表达于有髓神经纤维郎飞结近结侧区,通过细胞外结构域与接触蛋白-2结合,并通过4.1B蛋白与PDZ结构域结合蛋白和细胞骨架相连,稳定钾离子通道Kv1<sup>[4]</sup>,同时亦间接作用于ADAM22<sup>[5]</sup>。抗CASPR2抗体以IgG4亚型为主时,可抑制CASPR2与接触蛋白-2的相互作用<sup>[51]</sup>;亦可促进CASPR2内化,引起Kv1表达缺失和AMPAR功能障碍,导致神经元兴奋性增加和AMPAR介导的微兴奋性突触后电流(mEPSCs)减少,导致癫痫发作和周围神经系统痛觉高敏感<sup>[4-5,52]</sup>。

**5. 直接阻碍受体功能** (1)GABA<sub>B</sub>R:是代谢型G蛋白耦联受体,介导抑制性突触传递,对调节内嗅皮质自发性γ-氨基丁酸释放具有重要作用<sup>[53-55]</sup>。与抗GABA<sub>A</sub>R抗体不同,抗GABA<sub>B</sub>R抗体并不导致GABA<sub>B</sub>R内化,而是通过阻止GABA<sub>B</sub>R激活而减少颞中叶网络的兴奋性,与颞叶癫痫有关<sup>[53-54]</sup>。此外,抗GABA<sub>B</sub>R抗体相关脑炎患者还可以表现为小脑共济失调,可能与GABA<sub>B</sub>R在小脑呈高表达相关<sup>[56]</sup>。(2)CaVα2δ:是电压门控性钙离子通道α-2δ亚单位,通过增加突触前末端钙离子通道丰度、诱导钙离子通道与胞吐作用的紧密耦联以调节突触前功能<sup>[19]</sup>。抗CaVα2δ抗体以IgG2亚型为主,直接干扰α-2δ亚单位,破坏钙离子通道与钙离子感受器之间的紧密连接,减弱电压门控性钙离子通道与胞吐作用耦联,抑制谷氨酸和γ-氨基丁酸突触前释放<sup>[19]</sup>。

**6. 抗细胞内抗原抗体是否为责任抗体** 抗细胞内抗原抗体多为副肿瘤性自身免疫性脑炎伴随抗体,无直接致病性,如抗Hu(抗神经元核抗体1型)、Yo[抗浦肯野细胞胞质抗体1(PCA-1)]、Ri(抗神经元核抗体2型)、Ma2/Ta、CV2/CRMP5抗体<sup>[3]</sup>。亦有研究证实一些抗细胞内抗原抗体可能有致病性,如抗谷氨酸脱羧酶65(GAD65)和Amphiphysin抗体。(1)GAD65:是谷氨酸脱羧酶家族成员,参与γ-氨基丁酸合成。抗GAD65抗体存在于僵人综合征、抗GlyR抗体阳性伴肌强直和肌阵挛的进展性脑脊髓炎、小脑共济失调、边缘性脑炎(LE)和癫痫患者中。关于其致病性,Graus等<sup>[57]</sup>进行详细综述:一些体外研究显示抗GAD65抗体可以抑制GAD65活性,阻碍γ-氨基丁酸合成,另一些体外研究则得出阴性结果,推测可能是由于这些研究的实验方法和神经元来源部位不同;被动转移实验无法完全复制临床表型,但注射抗GAD65抗体可以对实验动物的行为产生一定影响;主动免疫研究并不支持抗GAD65抗体

的致病性,推测可能存在其他的靶抗原或抗体无法直接与细胞内抗原相结合。此外,抗GAD65抗体滴度也与其致病性相关,高滴度抗体与中枢神经系统疾病密切相关,低滴度抗体与1型糖尿病相关<sup>[58]</sup>。(2)Amphiphysin:Amphiphysin参与笼形蛋白介导的内吞作用<sup>[59]</sup>。抗Amphiphysin抗体通过表位特异性机制内化至神经元并与突触前囊泡蛋白共定位<sup>[60]</sup>,高滴度抗体针对Amphiphysin SH3结构域,破坏突触前囊泡内吞作用,导致可释放囊泡减少,影响持续性活动刺激所需突触前囊泡的快速补充,导致抑制性γ-氨基丁酸能神经元突触传递功能降低<sup>[59-60]</sup>。

目前,作为脑科学重要部分的神经免疫学已受到广泛关注。其中对自身免疫性脑炎的认识业已达到一定高度。从抗NMDAR脑炎发现至今,自身免疫性脑炎相关研究发展迅速,自身抗体重叠现象推动“责任抗体”这一新概念的出现,旨在完善抗体-临床表型的因果关系模式,从而更迅速和精准地进行诊断与治疗。未来自身免疫性脑炎的临床转化研究应紧密围绕责任抗体致病性机制,并将责任抗体置于全身免疫系统大环境下进行研究。应关注责任抗体与神经功能损伤、大脑发育障碍的因果关系,进一步探索自身抗体与神经退行性变之间的内在关联。此外,对自身免疫性脑炎责任抗体致病性的探讨也有助于筛选新的责任抗体,毕竟,目前发现的责任抗体仅是“豁大”自身抗体谱系中的“冰山一角”。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2021-12-28)

(本文编辑:彭一帆)

## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(一)

γ-氨基丁酸 γ-aminobutyric acid(GABA)

γ-氨基丁酸受体 γ-aminobutyric acid receptor(GABAR)

γ-氨基丁酸A型受体

γ-aminobutyric acid A receptor(GABA<sub>A</sub>R)

γ-氨基丁酸B型受体

γ-aminobutyric acid B receptor(GABA<sub>B</sub>R)

α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸

α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid  
(AMPA)

α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸受体

α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid  
receptor(AMPAR)

白细胞介素-6 interleukin-6(IL-6)

边界相关巨噬细胞 border-associated macrophages(BAMs)

边缘性脑炎 limbic encephalitis(LE)

勃起功能障碍 erectile dysfunction(ED)

不宁腿综合征 restless legs syndrome(RLS)

操作分类单元 operational taxonomic units(OUT)

叉头框蛋白P3 forkhead box protein P3(FOXP3)

长时程增强 long-term potentiation(LTP)

持续气道正压通气

continuous positive airway pressure(CPAP)

重组抗体 recombinant antibody(rAb)

出血性转化 hemorrhagic transformation(HT)

初级运动皮质 primary motor cortex(M1)

传统树突状细胞 conventional dendritic cells(cDC)

垂体特异性转录因子1

pituitary specific transcription factor 1(PIT-1)

垂体T-box限制性转录因子

T-box pituitary restricted transcription factor(T-PIT)

雌激素受体 estrogen receptor(ER)

促甲状腺激素 thyroid stimulating hormone(TSH)

促肾上腺皮质激素 adrenocorticotropic hormone(ACTH)