

帕金森病细胞移植治疗和基因治疗进展

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【摘要】 细胞移植治疗和基因治疗在帕金森病治疗中的作用越来越受到关注,已从实验室的研究工具发展为面向患者的临床级产品。细胞移植治疗的目的是替代退化的中脑多巴胺能神经元并恢复失神经支配的黑质纹状体通路多巴胺传递。基因治疗可通过引入遗传物质以延缓多巴胺能神经元退化,恢复多巴胺能信号转导;基于神经营养因子的基因治疗及其递送方式已进入临床试验阶段;基因治疗还可干预 α -突触核蛋白介导的神经退行性变的病理过程。本文综述帕金森病细胞移植治疗和基因治疗最新进展,展望未来治疗策略。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 细胞移植; 基因治疗; 神经生长因子; α 突触核蛋白; 综述

Advances in cell transplantation therapy and gene therapy in Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 The role of cell transplantation therapy and gene therapy in the treatment of Parkinson's disease (PD) has attracted more and more attention. It has developed from laboratory research tools to clinical products for patients. The purpose of cell transplantation therapy in PD is to replace degenerated midbrain dopamine neurons and restore dopamine neurotransmission in the denervation of the nigrostriatal pathway. Gene therapy works by introducing genetic material to slow down the degeneration of dopamine neurons and restore dopaminergic signaling transduction. Using neurotrophic factor and delivery methods for neurotrophic factor have entered clinical trials. It can also intervene in the pathological process of α -synuclein (α -Syn) mediated neurodegeneration. This paper reviews the latest progress of cell transplantation therapy and gene therapy for PD, and looks forward to the future treatment strategies.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Cell transplantation; Genetic therapy; Nerve growth factor; Alpha-synuclein; Review

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针对帕金森病症状的治疗,除经典口服药物

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外,还制定出多种用于症状管理的策略,包括脑深部电刺激术(DBS)和持续肠内/皮下注射多巴胺等,然而迄今尚无一种药物或方法能够抑制潜在的进行性神经退行性变,亦无法有效延缓疾病进展和(或)提供持续性功能改善以提高患者生活质量^[1]。近年来,组织工程产品以及细胞移植治疗和基因治疗越来越受到国内外学者的关注并已取得令人兴奋的研究进展^[2]。与拟多巴胺类药物相比,细胞移植治疗和基因治疗可以通过改善多巴胺能神经元信号转导或脑组织多巴胺回路提供更持续的治疗。

多巴胺能细胞移植治疗可以减少运动症状、拟多巴胺类药物剂量及随药物剂量增加而产生的严重不良反应,进而延缓疾病进展^[3]。尽管动物模型研究已取得令人鼓舞的进展,但迄今尚无一种细胞移植治疗通过Ⅲ期临床试验^[3]。细胞移植治疗和基因治疗主要包括:(1)将干细胞衍生的多巴胺能神经元植入黑质纹状体。(2)植入在多巴胺代谢途径中发挥关键作用的蛋白酶基因,如酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)、左旋芳香族氨基酸脱羧酶(AADC)、三磷酸鸟苷环化水解酶1(GCH1)等,以增加多巴胺的局部释放,提高脑组织多巴胺水平。(3)编码神经营养因子的基因治疗或细胞疗法促进胶质细胞源性神经营养因子(GDNF)和Neurturin(NRTN)的释放,以提高多巴胺水平和恢复多巴胺能神经网络功能。(4)针对 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)的基因治疗。本文拟对帕金森病细胞移植治疗和基因治疗最新进展进行综述,以为临床提供更新的研究视角,促进帕金森病治疗的发展。

一、细胞移植治疗

1. 干细胞移植治疗 主要包括自体干细胞移植、人类白细胞抗原(HLA)匹配的同种异体细胞移植、HLA不匹配的同种异体细胞移植和通用型多能干细胞(uPSCs)移共4种方法^[4]。移植细胞主要源自多能干细胞(PSCs)诱导的多巴胺能祖细胞,其中多能干细胞包括胚胎干细胞(ESCs)^[5]和诱导型多能干细胞(iPSCs)^[6]。(1)自体干细胞移植:通过诱导型多能干细胞技术自患者体细胞培养获得多巴胺能祖细胞。非人灵长类动物(NHP)模型显示,通过诱导型多能干细胞技术进行自体移植引起的免疫排斥反应最轻微^[7]。(2)HLA不匹配的同种异体细胞移植:通过免疫抑制剂可以抑制免疫排斥反应,而且健康志愿者捐献的胚胎干细胞和诱导型多能干细胞较易获得并具有良好的细胞形态和活性^[8]。(3)HLA匹配的同种异体细胞移植:干细胞库和骨髓库使HLA匹配的同种异体细胞移植成为可能。日本脐带血储存和骨髓捐献组织招募的诱导型多能干细胞捐献者可以满足50%~90%日本人口的HLA配型^[9-10]。即使HLA匹配的同种异体细胞移植也应联合应用免疫抑制剂,以减轻次要抗原或自然杀伤细胞(NK)介导的免疫反应^[11]。(4)通用型多能干细胞移植:通过基因组编辑技术生成不表达HLA的多能干细胞系,使其衍生物可以逃避宿主免疫反应,尽管通过阻止HLA-I表达可使移植细胞逃避细

胞免疫,但仍有可能受到自然杀伤细胞的攻击^[12]。

2. 多巴胺能细胞移植治疗 迄今已有300余例帕金森病患者完成源自人类胚胎中脑腹侧部的同种异体细胞移植手术,但临床结局各不相同,一些患者抗帕金森病药物应用剂量减少甚至停药多年,一些患者则发生移植物引起的运动障碍^[13]。鉴于此,欧盟于2010年启动了TRANSEURO试验以进一步评估人类胚胎中脑腹侧部细胞移植治疗的有效性和安全性,纳入的11例帕金森病患者均经过严格筛选和评估,并采用改进的移植细胞制备方案、遵循明确的标准操作程序,其结局指标为术后3年国际运动障碍学会(MDS)统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)评分较入组时的变化,该项研究预计2021-2022年发布结果^[14],可以为即将到来的干细胞移植治疗提供重要基础。基于多能干细胞的细胞移植治疗相关临床试验目前刚刚起步:首项研究——ISCO试验于2016年在澳大利亚启动,采用人类孤雌生殖多能干细胞衍生的非多巴胺能祖细胞进行移植手术,通过对宿主多巴胺能神经元进行营养支持以间接提高脑组织多巴胺水平^[15];日本于2018年研发出首个基于多能干细胞的中脑多巴胺能神经元替代品并进行同种异体诱导型多能干细胞移植治疗,但是目前尚未公布研究结果^[8,16];美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)于2021年批准Lorenz教授最初研发的基于人胚胎干细胞(hESCs)的中脑多巴胺能神经元替代品MSK-DA01进入I期临床试验^[5,17-18];美国哈佛大学医学院Schweitzer等^[6]于2020年报告首例自体干细胞移植手术,后续将采用自体诱导型多能干细胞行进一步临床试验。

近20年来,通过大量动物实验获得的、临床可用的、多能干细胞衍生的多巴胺能神经元已在帕金森病动物模型中发挥治疗作用,但尚待临床试验的验证。Grealish等^[19]在动物模型中发现,源自人类胚胎的多巴胺能神经元与基于多能干细胞的多巴胺能神经元在长期存活和改善运动功能方面的作用是相似的,两种细胞的等效性有待进一步的临床研究。值得注意的是,移植的多巴胺能神经元能否进行自我调节对脑组织中多巴胺平衡至关重要。脑组织中多巴胺水平升高可以导致运动障碍(不自主运动),因此多巴胺能神经元的自我调节具有重要意义,其接受大脑的反馈,通过促进或限制多巴胺释放以维持多巴胺平衡^[20],了解细胞的这种生物学特性可以为细胞移植治疗提供参考。另一值得

注意的是细胞移植数量,通常移植后有大量细胞死亡,须移植更多的细胞以弥补这种损失并保证足量细胞以维持功能^[3]。细胞移植治疗亦存在一定的手术风险,如出血、供体细胞相关风险(移植物引发的运动障碍、致瘤性)和宿主免疫反应相关风险(移植物功能障碍和免疫排斥反应);应用免疫抑制剂存在感染、致瘤性和药物毒性作用等风险^[4]。因此,监测自体细胞移植和同种异体细胞移植试验中的免疫反应性是评估免疫排斥反应对移植细胞作用的关键,包括同种异体细胞可否长期存活并避免免疫排斥、自体细胞是否具有减轻免疫排斥的优势,这些对未来细胞移植治疗的发展至关重要。从免疫学角度看,基于诱导型多能干细胞的自体细胞移植是理想的选择,但此类细胞成本极高,通过诱导型多能干细胞生产线及其后续衍生产品在良好生产规范(GMP)下的大规模可扩展性不切实际。

此外,多巴胺能细胞移植治疗还涉及神经回路的修复。目前正在开展的临床试验旨在探讨源自多能干细胞的中脑多巴胺能神经元移植能否恢复纹状体多巴胺能神经递质的水平^[21-22]。纹状体细胞移植治疗的不足之处在于,大多数临床研究均采用中脑多巴胺能神经元植入壳核而非中脑腹侧部,因缺乏来自宿主的传入调节,这种异位移植有可能限制中脑多巴胺能神经元功能^[23-24]。为实现更完整的神经回路修复,将中脑多巴胺能神经元同位移植至黑质的方式正在啮齿动物模型中开展^[25]。源自人类胚胎干细胞的中脑多巴胺能神经元脑内移植可完全重建黑质纹状体和中脑边缘系统通路,并改善纹状体、边缘系统和皮质的密集神经支配功能^[26]。通过狂犬病毒示踪技术发现,植入黑质的中脑多巴胺能神经元传入连接与宿主中脑多巴胺能系统传入连接十分匹配,表明神经回路重建良好^[27]。人类黑质与前脑靶点的距离是啮齿动物的 10 倍,因此有必要探寻可以促进移植的中脑多巴胺能神经元轴突生长的方法。Gantner 等^[28]的研究显示,GDNF 可以刺激移植的人胚胎干细胞衍生的中脑多巴胺能神经元的生长,增加嗅周和扣带皮质的神经再支配,促进神经功能恢复。上述研究成果为中脑多巴胺能神经元移植与神经营养因子的联合治疗提供了可能性。

二、多巴胺基因治疗

基因治疗通过引入遗传物质以重建神经回路升高多巴胺水平和(或)通过改善神经元活性以促

进多巴胺能信号转导,进而影响神经元功能。正在进行的基因治疗临床试验主要集中在酶促增强多巴胺的产生和(或)调节黑质纹状体通路以改善多巴胺回路功能。最直接的方法是增加壳核多巴胺的生成,有研究针对增加多巴胺生成途径中酶的表达,包括多巴胺生成限速酶 TH 和 AADC,以及 TH 酶辅因子四氢生物蝶呤生成限速酶 GCH1。通过非人灵长类动物模型探讨病毒转导调控纹状体 AADC 表达变化,发现其水平升高,PET 显像提示 AADC 活性增强,模型动物拟多巴胺类药物剂量减少和运动功能改善,证实基因转移的安全性和基因表达的稳定性^[29-30]。截至 2021 年,共有 6 项 I 期开放标签试验和 1 项 II 期安慰剂对照试验通过向帕金森病患者双侧壳核输注以腺相关病毒 2 型(AAV2)为载体的 AADC 基因(AAV2-hAADC)上调 AADC 表达^[31-36]。影像学方面,¹⁸F-FMT PET 显示,壳核 ¹⁸F-FMT 摄取率增加 25%~75%;临床方面,治疗后 6 个月患者总左旋多巴日等效剂量(LEDD)降低,且“关”期 UPDRS III 评分降低 21%~36%,随访 1~4 年,证实 AAV2-hAADC 移植安全且可耐受^[33,35-36]。其中,6 项开放标签试验共纳入 31 例帕金森病患者,5 例出现手术相关严重不良事件,包括颅内出血 4 例(2 例为无症状)、深静脉血栓形成 1 例^[31-36]。携带 GCH1、TH 和 AADC 的慢病毒载体(LV-GCH1-TH-AADC)称为 ProSavin,目前已完成 1 项 I~II 期研究和正在进行的 1 项试验^[37-38]。已完成的 I~II 期临床试验是一项开放标签、剂量递增试验(项目编号:NCT00627588),入组患者在 6~12 个月的随访中“关”期 UPDRS III 评分显著降低,表明多巴胺功能改善^[37]。正在进行的 1 项临床试验观察同一组患者应用 ProSavin 的长期疗效和安全性(项目编号:NCT01856439),预计 2022 年 8 月结束观察^[38]。AXO-Lenti-PD(OXB-102)是一种经过修饰的慢病毒载体,旨在转导和携带 GCH1-TH-AADC,通过添加优化的基因表达框以上调 GCH1-TH-AADC 的表达,从而增加多巴胺的生成,目前正在针对这种优化载体进行 I~II 期安全性和剂量递增试验(项目编号:NCT03720418)^[39]。

尽管有证据表明由病毒载体介导的酶促增加多巴胺生成是对药物治疗的改进,但这种方法并不能阻止疾病进展,而维持和重建黑质纹状体多巴胺能通路对改善患者生活质量甚至逆转疾病至关重要。除多巴胺能神经元丢失外,黑质纹状体还存在

内源性神经营养因子水平下降^[40-41],目前研究焦点主要集中于 GDNF 及其家族成员 NRTN,二者均在传染期间重排(RET)酪氨酸激酶受体的途径中发挥重要作用,进而触发一系列细胞内信号转导,如 Nurr1 激活。Nurr1 是一种调节多巴胺能神经元发育,以及 AADC、TH、多巴胺转运蛋白(DAT)和微囊泡单胺转运蛋白 2(VMAT2)表达的核内受体^[42],多项 I 期和 II 期临床试验已对双侧壳核,以及双侧壳核和黑质输注 AAV2-NRTN(CERE-120)的疗效进行评估^[43-45]: I 期试验纳入 6 例帕金森病患者,向双侧壳核和黑质输注 AAV2-NRTN,随访 2 年未发现血清学指标异常,亦未报告严重不良事件^[44]。尽管 I 期试验取得成功,但后续的 II 期试验并未达到主要终点事件,2 例帕金森病患者分别经双侧壳核以及双侧壳核和黑质输注 AAV2-NRTN,治疗后 8 和 10 年死亡,尸检显示,TH 纤维密度增加,但仅局限于双侧壳核和黑质 NRTN 阳性区域,占壳核和黑质体积的很小部分^[45]。针对 AAV2-GDNF,一项 I 期剂量递增试验已接近完成(项目编号:NCT01621581),以及一项于 MRI 引导下双侧壳核输注的 Ib 期试验正在招募中(项目编号:NCT04167540)。另有一项 I 期试验纳入 13 例帕金森病患者,¹⁸F-DOPA PET 显示,双侧壳核输注 AAV2-GDNF 后 6 个月 ¹⁸F-DOPA 摄取量较治疗前升高 36%,18 个月时升高 54%,结果表明可以通过增强 AADC 活性恢复多巴胺功能;且治疗后 18 个月的 UPDRS I、II(“开”期或“关”期)、III(“开”期或“关”期)和 IV 评分较治疗前无明显变化,提示病情稳定;安全性方面,仅 1 例患者发生头皮伤口裂开^[46]。上述研究成果鼓励研究者继续开展相关临床研究。

准确和可重复的遗传物质的递送是神经系统疾病基因治疗的关键。早期基因治疗试验失败的原因大多与病毒载体递送数量不足有关,使得分布于壳核的遗传物质较少^[46]。基因递送主要依赖基因输入的被动扩散,由此引发大量的动物模型研究以优化壳核或黑质的基因递送,包括递送装置(将基因定向输入壳核或黑质的机器)和输入监测(对基因输入数量和部位的监测)等^[47]。动物实验和临床研究显示,在基因递送至富含血管的壳核的过程中可向注射部位周围扩散,造成壳核分布下降,这是壳核基因递送的最大挑战之一^[47]。最新的临床试验通过实时、图像引导的对流增强给药(CED)平台增加输入压力以改善目标结构内的基因输入分

布^[48],已有多项临床试验证实该平台用于颅内给药安全,无明显不良作用^[49]。

帕金森病遗传学研究领域发展迅速,有助于阐明疾病的发病机制,并为治疗提供个体化策略。目前的临床研究主要针对帕金森病特定基因突变或具有相似致病机制的一组突变,如向携带 GBA 基因突变的患者壳核或黑质输注 AAV9-GBA(项目编号:NCT04127578)^[50];携带 LRRK2 基因突变的患者采用靶向 LRRK2 基因突变的基因治疗(项目编号:NCT03976349, NCT03710707)^[50];研究对象为非已知帕金森病相关基因突变的散发性病例的基因治疗(项目编号:NCT04167540)^[50]。这种基于基因突变进行个体化治疗的策略具有很好的推广前景,基于遗传学的精准医学可以在更同质的人群中确定药物疗效,有可能揭示哪些基因突变更可能对特定治疗产生反应,从而提高帕金森病基因治疗效果。

三、神经营养因子

神经营养因子治疗是具有较大潜力的神经保护和神经修复替代方法。研究显示,GDNF 可以促进多巴胺能神经元生长和存活,但脑内注射神经营养因子的方法有待进一步探究^[51-52]。目前,相关临床试验主要采用经植入的插管直接输注至目标脑区或将携带编码神经营养因子基因的病毒载体输注至目标脑区^[53-54]。离体基因递送以及生物材料辅助的蛋白质或基因递送,是目前重点关注的两种递送途径^[55-60]。(1)离体基因递送:系应用于人体前对细胞进行基因工程处理以产生具有治疗作用的细胞因子(如 GDNF)的过程^[55]。一系列载体均可用于离体基因递送,包括病毒载体、质粒载体和新近研发的基因编辑技术。Emborg 等^[56]在啮齿动物和非人灵长类动物模型中通过人类神经干/祖细胞(NSPCs)成功实现 GDNF 的离体递送;同时在小鼠模型中通过多西环素调控的质粒载体驱动脑组织诱导型多能干细胞衍生的神经干/祖细胞以调节 GDNF 的表达^[57]。另一种离体递送基因工程修饰细胞的方法即通过巨噬细胞在血液循环中的游离能力寻找并且进入脑组织损伤、神经炎症以及退化部位^[58],具有巨噬细胞特异性启动子的巨噬细胞或造血干细胞(HSCs)通过细胞基因工程过度表达 GDNF 及其他神经营养因子,经血管内或鞘内给药后聚集于病变部位,改善啮齿动物的帕金森综合征^[59-60]。(2)生物材料辅助的蛋白质或基因递送:系为既往 15 年间另一种应用较多的神经营养因子替代递送

系统^[61]。生物材料是一种用于与生物系统相互作用的物质,在帕金森病治疗中具有广泛的潜在应用价值^[62]。将高分子生物材料作为神经营养因子的微载体,可封装保护神经营养因子,再将这一微载体输注至目标脑区并随时间的推移缓慢释放神经营养因子,是目前研究的焦点。尽管大量动物模型研究显示,脑组织注射微囊化神经营养因子[包括 GDNF^[63]和血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)^[64]]可以改善啮齿动物和灵长类动物的帕金森样症状,但该方法的主要缺点是神经营养因子的释放速度快且不能持续。如何使生物材料辅助的神经营养因子治疗在帕金森病患者数十年的病程中持续发挥作用,是目前需要解决的主要问题之一。高电荷微量贮库型药物释放系统可能是一种潜在的解决方案,该系统可在治疗性蛋白质与微载体之间提供强大的静电吸引力,不仅可以使治疗性蛋白质释放速度减慢,而且还具有可再填充或再加载潜力^[65]。神经营养因子的脑内输注是绕过血-脑屏障的最直接方式,鼻内给药是经嗅神经和三叉神经通路至中脑的替代途径^[66]。基于阳离子脂质的纳米颗粒可封装保护神经营养因子并增加其与嗅上皮之间的静电相互作用,以促进脑组织对神经营养因子的吸收^[67]。Yue 等^[68]在动物模型中发现,GDNF 鼻内给药可以改善帕金森综合征。Hernando 等^[69]将 GDNF 包裹在脂质纳米颗粒中,通过细胞穿透肽 TAT 与脂质纳米颗粒相结合,促进脑组织对 GDNF 的吸收,从而明显改善帕金森样症状。鼻内给药的明显优势是易于给药,但该给药途径可显著上调全脑组织 GDNF 的表达^[70],这种脱靶效应是临床转化的潜在限制。新近的研究进展是采用磁共振引导下聚焦超声(MRgFUS)破坏血-脑屏障,从而提高神经营养因子进入脑组织的通透性和循环治疗的靶向性^[71]。动物模型已经证实,通过 MRgFUS 技术可以实现脂质体^[72]及其他生物材料^[73]对神经营养因子^[74]和基因载体^[72]的保护,并提高其透过血-脑屏障的能力。针对 MRgFUS 技术的首项临床试验正在进行中(项目编号:NCT03608553)。

四、 α -突触核蛋白基因治疗

α -Syn 是帕金森病病因学的关键因素,其聚集、跨神经元扩散和(或)消耗是导致中枢神经退行性变的重要病理生理学机制。 α -Syn 表达于中枢和周围神经系统的突触末端和神经元胞核,是参与神经传递的神经元蛋白。生理条件下, α -Syn 是一种天

然未折叠且可溶性单体,其作为四聚体的作用尚不明确^[75];病理条件下, α -Syn 错误折叠并与其他蛋白质共同形成聚集体,生成路易神经突(LN)和路易小体(LB),称为路易病理学^[76]。尽管 α -Syn 的确切作用机制尚未完全阐明,但是目前认为 α -Syn 聚集通过直接的毒性作用导致神经退行性变可能是其重要病理生理学机制。基于 α -Syn 病理改变是病因而非结果的假设,抗突触核蛋白策略成为一种疾病修饰治疗,目前主要采用主动免疫和被动免疫^[77-78]。(1)预防 α -Syn 致病性传播的基因治疗:靶向细胞外 α -Syn,以及减少细胞间 α -Syn 扩散主要通过经典的免疫治疗实现^[77]。细胞外 α -Syn 作为免疫治疗底物,可阻断或下调促进细胞间传播的受体表达,从而抑制 α -Syn 传播。目前正在探索通过病毒载体将抗 α -Syn 抗体直接递送至中枢神经系统的矢量化免疫疗法以增强细胞的靶标参与,随着 mRNA 疫苗的出现,以 α -Syn 为目标的基于免疫疗法的基因治疗可能到来。此外,通过基因治疗在靶细胞内直接产生胞内抗体对减少 α -Syn 相关病理损伤具有重要意义^[79-80]。(2)下调 α -Syn 表达的基因治疗: α -Syn 靶向基因沉默方法包括反义寡核苷酸(ASO)、小干扰 RNA(siRNA)、短发夹 RNA(shRNA)和锌指核酸酶(ZFN),以脂质体和病毒载体作为递送途径^[81-84]。采用成簇的规律间隔的短回文重复序列(CRISPR)技术通过转录调节核酸内切酶失活的 Cas9(dCas9)系统以下调 α -Syn 的表达^[85]。尽管研究证实 α -Syn 靶向基因沉默可有效预防 α -Syn 的毒性作用^[86],但啮齿动物和非人灵长类动物模型观察显示黑质纹状体功能减退是 α -Syn 基因敲除的直接结果。上述研究结果不一致可能由于 α -Syn 的补偿性升高^[87]。因此,下调可溶性 α -Syn 的表达应首先考虑 α -Syn 发挥正常生理功能的最低阈值,低于最低阈值即可产生潜在的毒性作用。(3)稳定单体 α -Syn 或加快聚集 α -Syn 清除的基因治疗:单体 α -Syn 的稳定或神经原纤维缠结(NFTs)的分解是减少 α -Syn 聚集的可能策略。尽管稳定单体 α -Syn 的主要物质是小分子化合物,但目前又出现数种可能具有相似稳定功能的基因治疗候选物:例如针对 α -Syn 非淀粉样蛋白成分设计的纳米抗体既可抑制错误折叠,又可加快清除速度,从而降低体内外突触核蛋白病模型的毒性作用^[88]。热休克蛋白 70(HSP70)等伴侣蛋白过表达可通过阻止神经原纤维缠结的形成以改善 α -Syn 的毒性作用^[89]。自噬溶酶体途径(ALP)损伤与帕金森

病相关。帕金森病最常见的遗传学因素是 *GBA* 基因突变,导致溶酶体葡糖脑苷脂酶(*GBA*)功能缺失,而 *GBA* 蛋白过表达可减少 α -Syn 的聚集和毒性作用^[90],故通过升高 ALP 关键调节因子 Beclin-1、转录因子 EB(TFEB)和溶酶体相关膜蛋白 2A(LAMP2A)水平,促进 ALP 蛋白的过表达,以减少 α -Syn 对黑质的毒性作用^[91]。微小 RNA-124(miRNA-124)可以调节诸多参与 ALP 途径的基因,其在帕金森病中表达失调,针对这种 miRNA 的异位调节是治疗 α -Syn 病理改变的潜在方式^[92]。(4)均匀性减轻神经炎症的基因治疗:炎症可以直接导致神经退行性变,后者激活小胶质细胞并进一步加剧神经元死亡^[93]。一旦发生退行性神经炎症反应,血-脑屏障即被破坏,外周免疫细胞透过使神经炎症反应增强并促进其向慢性炎症转变。免疫学研究发现诸多潜在的基因治疗目标,包括直接参与 α -Syn 介导的神经炎症过程的蛋白质和炎性因子如白细胞介素-1、2 和 6(IL-1、IL-2 和 IL-6)。Fractalkine(FKN)过表达可以减弱小胶质细胞的活化,进而阻止 α -Syn 过表达或者改善 6-羟基多巴胺(6-OHDA)导致的帕金森综合征^[94]。但目前仍难以控制病毒载体对小胶质细胞的感染。此外,神经胶质亚群亦存在于帕金森病病变组织,在疾病的发生发展中表现出神经保护或神经毒性作用^[95],尚待研发精度和功效显著增加的新一代病毒载体。(5)补充可溶性 α -Syn 以保留 α -Syn 功能的基因治疗:动物实验注重研究 α -Syn 的直接毒性作用,而较少关注其潜在的毒性作用即功能缺失(LOF)。 α -Syn 的作用主要包括突触小泡运输和神经递质释放^[96]、免疫细胞成熟和功能^[97]、DNA 修复^[98]和多巴胺生物合成^[99]等,除稳定单体 α -Syn 和清除聚集 α -Syn 的策略外,还应该考虑补充非聚集性 α -Syn。

综上所述,帕金森病细胞移植治疗包括选择细胞种类、控制免疫排斥反应、确定移植部位和细胞数量、促进移植细胞存活和生长等,尚待进行更深入的基础与临床研究;基因治疗已取得长足进步,新型病毒载体的出现、基因调控神经营养因子技术的进步、生物材料辅助的蛋白质和基因递送技术的发展,为恢复多巴胺能神经网络提供广阔前景。尽管 α -Syn 影响神经元存活与功能的具体机制尚未阐明,但以 α -Syn 为靶点的基因治疗仍可给帕金森病治疗带来新的希望。帕金森病细胞移植治疗和基因治疗已从基础研究发展至临床研究阶段,尽管多

项治疗方案已从动物模型中获得可靠的证据,但其有效性和安全性尚待临床研究加以证实。

利益冲突 无

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(本文编辑:彭一帆)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

扩展残疾状态量表 Expanded Disability Status Scale(EDSS)

酪氨酸羟化酶 tyrosine hydroxylase(TH)

类风湿关节炎 rheumatoid arthritis(RA)

立体定向放射治疗 stereotactic radiotherapy(SRT)

良好生产规范 good manufacturing practice(GMP)

颅脑创伤 traumatic brain injury(TBI)

颅内压 intracranial pressure(ICP)

路易病理学 Lewy pathology(LP)

路易神经突 Lewy neurites(LN)

路易小体 Lewy body(LB)

逻辑记忆测验 Logical Memory Test(LMT)

脉冲发生器 implantable pulse generator(IPG)

慢性炎症脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病
chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy
(CIDP)

慢性阻塞性肺病
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD)

梅毒螺旋体 Treponema pallidum(TP)

酶联免疫吸附试验
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA)

美国风湿病学会 American College of Rheumatology(ACR)

美国疾病预防控制中心
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC)

美国食品与药品管理局
Food and Drug Administration(FDA)

美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)

美国医学遗传学和基因组学会
American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics
(ACMG)

蒙特利尔认知评价量表
Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)

免疫缺陷病 immunodeficiency disease(IDD)

脑默认网络 default mode network(DMN)

脑深部白质高信号 deep white matter hyperintense(DWMH)

脑深部电刺激术 deep brain stimulation(DBS)

脑血管反应性 cerebrovascular reactivity(CVR)

脑血流自动调节 cerebral autoregulation(CA)

α -内切蛋白 α -internexin(α -int)

欧洲抗风湿病联盟
European League Against Rheumatism(EULAR)

欧洲神经科学协会联盟
European Federation of Neurological Societies(EFNS)

帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)

帕金森病痴呆 Parkinson's disease dementia(PDD)

帕金森病轻度认知损害
Parkinson's disease with mild cognitive impairment
(PD-MCI)

帕金森病自动成像鉴别
automated imaging differentiation in parkinsonism(AID-P)

胚胎干细胞 embryonic stem cells(ESCs)

皮质基底节变性 corticobasal ganglionic degeneration(CBD)

匹兹堡睡眠质量指数 Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI)

平面各向异性分数 planar anisotropy coefficient(CP)

葡糖脑苷脂酶 glucocerebrosidase(GBA)

前联合 anterior commissure(AC)

6-羟基多巴胺 6-hydroxydopamine(6-OHDA)

桥本甲状腺炎 Hashimoto's thyroiditis(HT)

丘脑底核 subthalamic nucleus(STN)

丘脑腹中间核 ventral intermediate nucleus(Vim)

丘脑前辐射 prelemniscal radiation(Plr)

全基因组测序 whole genome sequencing(WGS)

全基因组关联分析
Genome-Wide Association Study(GWAS)

全能干细胞 totipotent stem cells(TSCs)

全外显子组测序 whole exome sequencing(WES)

热休克蛋白 70 heat shock protein 70(HSP70)

人工智能 artificial intelligence(AI)

人类白细胞抗原 human leukocyte antigen(HLA)

人类基因突变数据库
Human Gene Mutation Database(HGMD)