

间充质干细胞治疗缺血性卒中动物实验进展

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【摘要】 间充质干细胞具有较低的免疫原性、较强的细胞增殖分化能力,在缺血性卒中的治疗方面显示出巨大潜力。间充质干细胞主要源自骨髓、脂肪和胎盘,具有调节免疫炎症反应、神经保护、促血管生成等作用,常见注射方式为脑内注射、静脉注射和动脉注射等,同时联合缺氧预处理等物理疗法可增强其治疗缺血性卒中的效果。本文综述间充质干细胞治疗缺血性卒中的动物实验进展,从细胞种类、作用机制、注射方式以及增强疗效的物理疗法等角度,阐述间充质干细胞对缺血性卒中的治疗作用,为缺血性卒中的临床治疗提供新的思路。

【关键词】 卒中; 脑缺血; 间质干细胞移植; 模型,动物; 综述

Mesenchymal stem cells treatment for ischemic stroke: an update on animal studies

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【Abstract】 Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have great potential in the treatment of ischemic stroke. Because they possess low immunogenicity, high proliferation, and different capabilities. MSCs are mostly derived from bone marrow, adipose tissue, and placenta; they act mainly by regulating immune and inflammatory responses, neuroprotection, and promoting angiogenesis; they can be introduced into the body via intracerebral or intravascular injection, and their efficacy in treating ischemic stroke can be enhanced when combined with physical methods such as hypoxic pretreatment. This paper reviews the animal studies of MSCs treatment of ischemic stroke and describes the therapeutic effects of MSCs on ischemic stroke model animals from the perspectives of the types of MSCs, mechanisms of action, injection methods, and physical methods of intervention to enhance the efficacy of MSCs, to provide new ideas for the clinical treatment of ischemic stroke.

【Key words】 Stroke; Brain ischemia; Mesenchymal stem cells transplantation; Models, animal; Review

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脑卒中具有高发病率、高病死率和病残率、高复发率的特点,给全球带来沉重经济负担。缺血性卒中是其主要类型,约占全部脑卒中的 70%^[1]。尽管已探索出 rt-PA 静脉溶栓、血管内机械取栓等急性缺血性卒中治疗方法,但受限于严格的治疗“时间窗”^[2-3]以及并发症(继发性脑出血)风险较高等,临

床应用有限,因此亟待研发一种新的缺血性卒中治疗方法。近年来,干细胞移植治疗引起临床极大关注,该疗法可修复受损的中枢神经系统,包括间充质干细胞(MSCs)、神经干细胞(NSCs)、神经祖细胞(NPCs)在内的多种干细胞类型均可有效治疗缺血性卒中,其中,间充质干细胞因其多向分化性和免疫耐受性,成为最具治疗前景的候选细胞之一^[4]。基于此,本文拟从间充质干细胞的鉴定标准和种类、作用机制与途径、注射方式以及增强疗效的物理策略等角度出发,总结间充质干细胞治疗缺血性卒中的动物实验进展,以为缺血性卒中的临床治疗提供新的思路。

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一、间充质干细胞的鉴定标准和种类

2006 年,国际细胞治疗协会(ISCT)的间充质与组织干细胞委员会提出“间充质干细胞”的最低定义标准^[5]:第一,标准培养条件下的细胞群具有贴壁性;第二,表面受体 CD73、CD90 和 CD105 呈阳性,而 CD11b、CD14、CD19、CD34、CD45、CD79 α 和人类白细胞抗原组织相容性 DR 抗原(HLA-DR)呈阴性;第三,可于体外特定刺激下分化为骨母细胞、软骨母细胞或脂肪细胞。该标准仍是目前普遍采用的间充质干细胞鉴定标准,未来有待进一步探究更新、更具体的鉴定标准。

间充质干细胞免疫原性低,可广泛用于动物实验,来源包括骨髓、脂肪、胎盘、脐带和牙髓等,其中约 60% 来自骨髓,25% 来自胎盘或羊膜,15% 来自脂肪^[6]。骨髓间充质干细胞(BM-MSCs)于 1970 年首次发现^[7],需侵入性骨髓穿刺方可获得,且其增殖和分化潜能随年龄的增长而降低,故产量很低;但 BM-MSCs 在体外增殖 40 代仍显示出强大的增殖分化能力^[8]。Shen 等^[9]将 BM-MSCs 移植至缺血性卒中大鼠梗死灶,发现 BM-MSCs 通过分泌细胞营养因子促进神经发生和血管生成,从而改善神经功能。脂肪间充质干细胞(AD-MSCs)通过脂肪抽吸术自皮下脂肪分离出来,获取过程创伤更小,更易提取和体外增殖^[10]。缺血性卒中小鼠模型研究显示,成人来源的 AD-MSCs 之疗效优于 BM-MSCs,推测是由于二者的生长因子分泌谱存在差异,AD-MSCs 分泌的肝细胞生长因子(HGF)等促血管生成因子水平显著高于 BM-MSCs^[11]。制备大鼠大脑中动脉闭塞(MCAO)模型后分别静脉注射 AD-MSCs、BM-MSCs,观察 24 小时后发现,AD-MSCs 在改善大鼠神经功能方面更具优势[神经功能缺损评分 AD-MSCs 组为 (1.00 ± 0.75) 分、BM-MSCs 组为 (1.60 ± 0.51) 分, $P < 0.05$]^[12]。但伴高血压的缺血性卒中模型大鼠静脉注射 AD-MSCs 并不能减小脑梗死灶体积和改善神经功能,考虑与高血压共病相关^[13],因此,探究高血压等血管危险因素对间充质干细胞的影响是未来研究的重点之一。人胎盘间充质干细胞(hP-MSCs)包括人羊膜间充质干细胞(hA-MSCs)和绒毛膜间充质干细胞(hC-MSCs),二者具有相同的形态学特征,且与 BM-MSCs 具有相似的黏附分子模式,故 hP-MSCs 在常规体外培养下仍可保持良好的生物学特性,采购过程中无需考虑伦理问题,且细胞来源相对广泛^[14],因此具有较大的应用优势。

Yoshida 等^[15]构建小鼠大脑中动脉闭塞模型,模型制备后 1 天静脉注射 hA-MSCs,发现 hA-MSCs 通过分泌细胞营养因子以减少梗死灶周围血脑屏障破坏和细胞凋亡。此外,牙髓、脐带等来源的间充质干细胞也因易于获得、增殖能力强等特性成为未来临床治疗缺血性卒中值得探究的细胞类型。不同来源的间充质干细胞对缺血性卒中治疗效果的一致性和差异性尚未明确,疗效与不良反应之间的平衡亟待进一步研究,从而确定最适宜临床应用的间充质干细胞类型。

二、间充质干细胞的作用机制与途径

间充质干细胞在体内具有修复受损脑组织的多种机制如调节免疫炎症反应、神经保护、促血管生成等,参与神经功能的恢复,主要通过分泌细胞营养因子、转运线粒体、转运细胞外囊泡(EVs)三大途径作用于病变脑组织^[16]。

1. 调节免疫炎症反应 缺血性卒中可导致神经细胞死亡,释放炎症因子,通过加剧血脑屏障破坏、微血管坏死、脑水肿等方式引起继发性脑损伤^[17]。虽然缺血性卒中早期炎症反应对机体有部分保护作用,但小胶质细胞、T 淋巴细胞等免疫细胞异常激活引起的免疫炎症反应若不及时控制,则加重脑损伤,导致免疫系统失衡^[18]。间充质干细胞可将小胶质细胞 M1 表型(促炎症)极化转变为 M2 表型(抗炎症),抑制缺血性卒中引起的炎症反应和神经细胞死亡^[19];间充质干细胞还通过上调内源性白细胞介素-1 受体(IL-1R)阻断剂的表达从而发挥抗炎症作用^[20];此外,间充质干细胞还具有免疫调节作用,可产生一氧化氮(NO)、转化生长因子- β (TGF- β)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)等免疫调节因子。研究显示,移植的间充质干细胞可通过激活 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号转导通路以上调 IL-10 表达并下调肿瘤坏死因子(TNF- α)表达,从而减轻神经损伤,抑制缺血性卒中急性期炎症反应^[21]。

2. 神经保护 缺血性卒中后位于缺血核心区的神经元大量死亡,但位于缺血半暗带区的神经元仍可存活^[22],因此,保护缺血半暗带区神经元是治疗的关键。间充质干细胞通过旁分泌途径生成各种神经营养因子如血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)、胶质细胞源性神经营养因子(GDNF)、胰岛素样生长因子-1(IGF-1)等^[23],直接或间接保护神经元。间充质干细胞表达的 BDNF 通过与酪氨酸激酶(TK)受体相互作用,可抑制缺血

性卒中模型大鼠神经元死亡,亦可显著促进神经发生^[24]。缺血性卒中后脑组织微小RNA(miRNA)表达下降,间充质干细胞外泌体可调节 miRNA 与神经细胞之间的相互作用,星形胶质细胞通过刺激神经突触以促进外泌体的二次释放,从而促进神经细胞结构和功能恢复^[25]。间充质干细胞还可激活 miRNA-29b-3p 介导的蛋白激酶 B(PKB)信号转导通路以保护神经元^[26]。间充质干细胞细胞外囊泡作为其分泌的球形细胞质成分,含有大量 miRNA,二者之间相互作用可以减少迟发性神经元变性,恢复缺血性卒中模型小鼠神经功能^[27]。

3. 促血管生成 缺血性卒中后颅内毛细血管破坏,血脑屏障通透性增加,免疫炎症反应加重,快速修复血管、促血管生成是减少继发性脑损伤的重要策略。向缺血性卒中模型小鼠梗死灶移植间充质干细胞后,新生毛细血管数目明显增加,表明间充质干细胞具有促血管生成作用,然而梗死灶间充质干细胞数目与新生血管密度之间并无关联性^[28]。有研究显示,VEGF 可诱导未成熟血管形成^[29],因此认为间充质干细胞并非通过替代血管内皮细胞以促进血管生成,而是通过旁分泌或自分泌途径生成 VEGF、基质细胞衍生因子-1(SDF-1)、HGF 等细胞因子以获得促血管生成特性。间充质干细胞分泌的 BDNF、IGF-1、GDNF 等生长因子亦可促进缺血核心区 and 边界区的血管生成^[30]。间充质干细胞不仅可以在体外增强血管内皮细胞的血管生成能力,而且可以在大鼠体内通过激活信号转导与转录激活因子 3(STAT3)抑制细胞自噬以促进血管生成^[31]。

三、间充质干细胞的注射方式

在缺血性卒中动物模型中,间充质干细胞治疗应用最广泛的注射方式为脑内注射、静脉注射和动脉注射,以及脑室内或鞘内注射、鼻内注射等新型间充质干细胞注射方式。

1. 脑内注射 脑内注射是通过立体定位仪将间充质干细胞直接注射至脑实质,适用于局部脑损伤,直接针对梗死灶,可以更好地改善神经功能^[32]。动物模型的 Meta 分析显示,脑内注射间充质干细胞的效果最佳,其次是动脉注射和静脉注射^[33];但临床实践中应考虑缺血性卒中患者脑损伤程度和实际情况。立体定向技术的应用虽避免开颅手术,但作为一种侵入性方式,将间充质干细胞直接移植至脑组织可能损伤局部脑组织或血脑屏障,导致额外的神经元损伤和免疫炎症反应,甚至引起脑出血、

癫痫发作等并发症^[34]。因此,即使脑内注射间充质干细胞在动物模型中已获得相当成熟的经验,但其是否适用于临床有待进一步探究。

2. 静脉注射 静脉注射的优点是可避免颅内侵入、创伤小、操作简便且允许更高剂量重复注射^[35]。目前大多数动物实验和临床试验均采用静脉注射,以减少梗死灶体积、改善神经功能;但与其他注射方式相比,静脉注射的疗效较差^[36]。此外,静脉注射间充质干细胞,经体静脉循环到达动脉,仅极小部分可透过血脑屏障到达梗死灶,大部分滞留在肺部、脾脏等外周器官^[37],增加静脉注射剂量可使透过血脑屏障的间充质干细胞数目增加,但同时也增加肺部聚集,从而增加肺栓塞风险^[38]。

3. 动脉注射 动脉注射是另一种血管内注射方式,不仅保留血管内注射创伤小的优点,而且绕过肺循环,增加梗死灶间充质干细胞数目^[39]。对比分析大脑中动脉闭塞模型大鼠动脉注射与静脉注射间充质干细胞的疗效,发现动脉注射改善梗死灶体积的效果更显著 $[(2.90 \pm 0.22)\% \text{ 对 } (17.00 \pm 2.30)\%, P < 0.001]$,但存在血栓形成和微血管栓塞的潜在风险^[40]。血栓形成机制可能与间充质干细胞种类和注射剂量相关,不同种类间充质干细胞表达不同含量的细胞因子,其与凝血因子相互作用可产生即时血液介导的炎症反应(IBMIR),激活补体和凝血级联反应,使间充质干细胞与血液中活化的血小板结合,导致 80% 间充质干细胞迅速丢失,显著降低其治疗效果,因此认为表达最少组织因子的间充质干细胞是动脉注射的良好选择^[41]。

4. 脑室内或鞘内注射 脑室内或鞘内注射均为经脑脊液循环使间充质干细胞扩散至整个中枢神经系统,二者不同的是,脑室内注射需通过立体定位仪将间充质干细胞注入脑室,鞘内注射则通过腰椎穿刺将间充质干细胞注入蛛网膜下腔。最新研究显示,脑室内注射的间充质干细胞不仅可迁移至梗死灶,还可迁移至脉络丛,脉络丛与间充质干细胞之间的相互影响可促进脑组织间充质干细胞的增殖和迁移^[42]。与静脉注射相比,鞘内注射间充质干细胞可显著减少缺血性卒中模型大鼠脑损伤,且这种注射方式可使间充质干细胞在体内存活数目更多、迁移至梗死灶的范围更广泛^[43];与脑内注射相比,鞘内注射引起继发性脑损伤的风险更小,但是需多次腰椎穿刺抽出一定量的脑脊液再等量注射间充质干细胞,不易操作,因此限制其临床应用。

目前,一项旨在研究鞘内注射间充质干细胞治疗缺血性卒中安全性的Ⅱ期临床试验(试验编号:ChiCTR-INR-16008908)正在进行中^[44],期待其结果可以为缺血性卒中间充质干细胞鞘内注射治疗提供参考。

5. 鼻内注射 鼻内注射是一种新型注射方式。鼻内注射间充质干细胞穿过筛板后,通过与嗅丝相邻的延伸进入嗅鞘或沿皮质表面进入脑脊液,最终进入脑组织,使间充质干细胞绕开血脑屏障更快到达梗死灶,且因其低侵入性,可重复注射^[45]。鼻内注射间充质干细胞可显著减少缺血性卒中模型大鼠梗死灶体积,改善血脑屏障通透性并促进血管生成^[46]。但实际上,人类嗅球较啮齿类动物更小,人体鼻内注射间充质干细胞能否达到与实验动物相同的效果,有待证实。

上述注射方式均存在一定的优势与风险,尚未明确最佳注射方式。应用过程中应根据实际情况选择细胞种类、注射方式和注射剂量等,以最大限度降低其可能引发的不良反应,提高疗效。

四、增强间充质干细胞治疗效果的物理疗法

间充质干细胞在缺血性卒中的治疗中表现出巨大潜力,但移植后其在体内的存活能力和归巢能力均有不同程度减弱,基于此,研究者研发出多种策略如缺氧预处理、电刺激、电针、冲击波、超声波等,希望通过多种策略的联合应用以提高间充质干细胞的疗效。

1. 缺氧预处理 体外预先经缺氧环境培养的间充质干细胞注入体内后可更好地发挥作用:大脑中动脉闭塞大鼠模型研究显示,缺氧预处理可提高 BM-MSCs 归巢、神经元分化和再生能力,推测与缺氧后间充质干细胞 CXC 趋化因子受体 4 型(CXCR4)水平升高有关,CXCR4 作为 SDF-1 配体,其表达增加可促进间充质干细胞归巢至梗死灶^[47];经缺氧预处理的 BM-MSCs,其营养因子如 BDNF、VEGF、缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)水平升高,抑制 Caspase-3 活化,促进神经发生,减少神经元死亡,从而改善大鼠神经功能,并发现间充质干细胞缺氧预处理的最佳时间为 8 小时^[48]。

2. 电刺激 体外研究显示,通过电刺激可以增强 BM-MSCs 的阳极趋电性^[49]。Morimoto 等^[50]将电刺激器植入缺血性卒中模型大鼠脑组织,结果发现 BM-MSCs 联合电刺激治疗后梗死灶体积显著缩小,提示电刺激增强对侧胼胝体 BM-MSCs 向阴极迁移

的能力可能与体内间充质干细胞的趋电性及 SDF-1 水平升高有关。应注意的是,人 BM-MSCs 表现出强烈的阳极趋电性,大鼠 BM-MSCs 则表现阴极趋电性,因此认为,间充质干细胞迁移方向可能基于特定的物种来源。趋电性机制是两极钙离子水平不平衡所致,间充质干细胞电压门控性钙离子通道(VGCC)的存在可改变其运动方向,可以解释不同类型间充质干细胞的迁移方向差异^[51]。

3. 电针 电针是一种结合传统针灸和电刺激的物理疗法,已用于脑卒中的康复治疗。大脑中动脉闭塞小鼠模型显示,间充质干细胞联合电针治疗后,脑室下区域和纹状体周围区域神经祖细胞显著增殖,BDNF 和神经营养因子 4(NT4)水平升高,可能与 BDNF 和 NT4 共同靶点酪氨酸蛋白激酶 B(TrkB)受体有关,TrkB 通过激活蛋白激酶级联反应诱导转录因子 cAMP 应答元件结合蛋白(CREB)生成,BDNF 或 NT4 与磷酸化 CREB 结合可促进神经发生,提示上调 TrkB 受体可促进 NT4 和 BDNF 的表达,并对神经功能恢复有所裨益^[52]。后续研究显示,TrkB 基因转染的间充质干细胞联合电针治疗更显著上调 BDNF 和 NT4/5 的表达,从而更好地改善神经功能^[53]。

4. 冲击波 冲击波是一种机械性脉冲波,可有效改善缺血相关组织器官的脑血流量和神经功能,目前初步应用于缺血性卒中大鼠模型^[54]。间充质干细胞具有感知和响应物理刺激的能力,动态机械刺激可以调节间充质干细胞的增殖分化能力^[55]。体外经冲击波处理的 BM-MSCs 在培养基中显著增殖,且成骨分化能力显著增强^[56]。将 AD-MSCs 和低能量($<0.50 \text{ mJ/mm}^2$)冲击波联合应用于脑死亡模型大鼠,6 小时后可改善脑损伤区域炎性细胞浸润,减轻脑损伤区域的氧化应激反应和细胞凋亡^[57]。

5. 超声波 超声靶向微泡破坏(UTMD)作为一种超声波技术,可将生物活性分子定向特异性转运至靶器官。该项技术可促进静脉注射的间充质干细胞聚集于大鼠脑组织,超声靶向微泡破坏联合间充质干细胞治疗可显著改善缺血性卒中模型大鼠脑水肿和神经功能^[58];超声靶向微泡破坏还可增加血脑屏障通透性,辅助经静脉注射的间充质干细胞透过血脑屏障,迁移至梗死灶,与单纯静脉注射相比,二者联合应用可以更好地改善缺血性卒中模型大鼠神经功能^[59]。

综上所述,间充质干细胞凭借其丰富的获取来

源、灵活的注射方式、多样的联合治疗策略及低免疫原性,成为潜力巨大的缺血性卒中治疗方法之一。动物实验已充分证实间充质干细胞治疗缺血性卒中的有效性和安全性,未来不仅需要进一步开展动物实验以探究间充质干细胞的作用机制,还应在确保安全性的前提下,进行初步临床试验,以逐步实现间充质干细胞治疗的临床转化,其细胞种类、注射方式、治疗剂量或“时间窗”等尚待进一步探究。目前间充质干细胞动物实验主要集中于缺血性卒中急性期,未来应更多关注间充质干细胞在缺血性卒中亚急性期和恢复期的疗效。间充质干细胞为缺血性卒中的治疗带来了希望,进一步探究其作用机制、确定最佳来源、完善注射方式并优化治疗策略,将为间充质干细胞的临床转化奠定更坚实的基础。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(六)

遗传性克-雅病 genetic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease(gCJD)

遗忘型轻度认知损害

amnesic mild cognitive impairment(aMCI)

乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂

acetylcholinesterase inhibitors(AChEI)

乙型肝炎表面抗原 hepatitis B surface antigen(HBsAg)

乙型肝炎核心抗体 hepatitis B core antibody(HBcAb)

Beck 抑郁量表 Beck Depression Inventory(BDI)

吲哚菁绿荧光血管造影术

indocyanine green angiography(ICGA)

婴儿严重肌阵挛性癫痫

severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy(SMEI)

荧光梅毒螺旋体抗体吸收试验

Fluorescence Treponemal Antibody Absorption(FTA-ABS)

cAMP 应答元件结合蛋白

cAMP response element binding protein(CREB)

语义流畅性测验 Semantic Fluency Test(SF)

载脂蛋白 E apolipoprotein E(ApoE)

早发型阿尔茨海默病

early-onset Alzheimer's disease(EOAD)

正常细胞朊蛋白 cellular isoform of prion protein(PrP^C)

脂肪间充质干细胞

adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells(AD-MSCs)

执行功能行为评定量表

Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function(BRIEF)

Barthel 指数 Barthel Index(BI)

肿瘤坏死因子- α tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α)

周期性尖慢复合波

periodic sharp-slow wave complexes(PSWC)

主观认知损害 subjective cognitive impairment(SCI)

主观认知下降 subjective cognitive decline(SCD)

主观认知下降问卷-9

Subjective Cognitive Decline Questionnaire 9(SCD-Q9)

转化生长因子- β transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β)

自身免疫性脑炎 autoimmune encephalitis(AE)