

慢性低度炎症与睡眠障碍研究进展

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【摘要】 睡眠障碍可导致持续性免疫反应,激活相关信号转导通路,使机体处于低度炎症状态,是一种促炎因子水平升高但尚未引起浸润组织损伤或功能障碍的状态。长期持续性慢性低度炎症可促进睡眠障碍的发生发展。本文综述慢性低度炎症与睡眠障碍研究进展,为睡眠障碍治疗探寻新的靶点。

【关键词】 睡眠觉醒障碍; 炎症; 免疫系统; 综述

Research progress of chronic low-grade inflammation and sleep disorders

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【Abstract】 Sleep disorders can lead to persistent immune responses, activate related signal transduction pathways, and keep the body in a low-grade inflammatory state, which is a state of the level of proinflammatory factors is increased but does not cause invasive tissue damage or dysfunction. Long-term persistent chronic low-grade inflammation (CLGI) can promote the occurrence and development of sleep disorders. This article reviews the research progress of CLGI and sleep disorders, and explores new targets for the treatment of sleep disorders.

【Key words】 Sleep wake disorders; Inflammation; Immune system; Review

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慢性低度炎症(CLGI)系机体在生理或环境因素下,炎性因子水平升高但尚未导致其浸润组织损伤或功能丧失^[1],这一过程中免疫系统持续发挥作用,使机体处于非特异性、持续性慢性低度炎症状态^[2],可导致睡眠障碍等神经系统疾病^[3]。机体发生感染时模式识别受体(PRRs)可识别病原体^[4],启动信号级联反应,招募免疫细胞以消除病原体^[5];病原体被消除后,巨噬细胞通过吞噬残留的中性粒细胞,使机体处于抗炎症状态^[6-7];随后,巨噬细胞再通过吞噬和消化细菌、病毒、真菌或外源性物质,清除组织碎片,生成生长因子等,以保护机体免受感染和损伤,但若巨噬细胞未能有效清除或吞噬中性粒细胞则导致慢性低度炎症^[8]。研究显示,慢性低度炎症可以促进睡眠障碍的发生发展^[9]。根据睡眠障

碍国际分类第3版(ICSD-3)^[10],睡眠障碍可以分为失眠、中枢性睡眠增多、睡眠呼吸障碍(SBD)、昼夜节律性睡眠障碍、异态睡眠、睡眠相关运动障碍及其他睡眠障碍。本文综述慢性低度炎症与睡眠障碍研究进展,以为探寻睡眠障碍新的治疗靶点提供思路。

一、慢性低度炎症与睡眠障碍相关血清学标志物

1. 白细胞介素-6 白细胞介素-6(IL-6)是一种促炎因子,机体发生感染或者组织损伤时释放大量IL-6,促进先天性和获得性免疫反应,导致慢性炎症性疾病进展^[11]。动物实验显示,IL-6缺乏小鼠非快速眼动睡眠期(NREM)无明显变化,但经6小时的睡眠剥夺(SD)后NREM形成速度减慢,提示睡眠剥夺引起的IL-6表达变化可通过影响NREM干扰睡眠周期^[12-13]。健康人群静脉注射IL-6后可出现NREM延长,尤以NREM 3期延长最显著,并可引起主观疲乏感和C-反应蛋白(CRP)水平升高^[14]。夜间24:00前予以外源性IL-6的睡眠干扰作用可能与其激活

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下丘脑 IL-6 信号转导通路,进而促进促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(CRH)、促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)和皮质醇分泌增加有关^[15-16]。

2. C-反应蛋白 CRP作为一种重要的炎症反应标志物,其水平升高可导致冠心病风险增加,是心血管病的重要预测因素,可用于心血管病的风险分层^[17-18]。CRP通过促进血管内皮细胞分泌炎症介质以诱导炎症反应;同时通过促进巨噬细胞摄取低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)^[19],加速动脉粥样硬化形成,增加心脑血管病风险^[20]。有研究发现,心血管病与慢性睡眠障碍密切相关,其病理生理学机制主要包括交感神经兴奋性增强、全身炎症反应、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴功能障碍、昼夜节律失调等^[20]。通过激活炎症信号转导通路,增强交感神经兴奋性^[21],可升高去甲肾上腺素和肾上腺素水平,抑制下丘脑腹外侧视前区,促进觉醒^[22]。研究显示,失眠或短期睡眠不足者CRP水平显著升高^[21],且不同类型睡眠障碍均与CRP表达变化存在相关性,如阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAS)患者CRP水平升高与阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OA)严重程度呈正相关,但部分与OSAS具有相同病理生理学机制的疾病可能对CRP的表达变化产生协同作用,因此目前难以评估其独立作用于OSAS的机制^[18-19]。

3. 肿瘤坏死因子- α 肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)是一种主要由活化单核细胞和巨噬细胞产生的蛋白质,可调节免疫细胞功能。TNF- α 作为内源性致热原,可促进机体发热,诱发炎症反应,阻止肿瘤发生和病毒复制,在免疫系统初始激活过程中发挥重要作用。中枢神经系统TNF- α 主要由神经元、神经胶质细胞和微血管内皮细胞产生,参与调节记忆巩固、睡眠周期等多种生理事件,尤其可以改善睡眠碎片化和认知功能^[23]。TNF- α 可通过核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)激活多种炎症信号转导通路,后者作为转录因子,可激活一氧化氮合酶(NOS)、环氧合酶-2(COX-2)和腺苷A1受体,并作用于睡眠调节相关脑区(下丘脑视前区和基底前脑)^[24]。TNF- α 作为一种促炎因子,可与神经递质、肽和激素相互作用,通过调节生长激素系统和HPA轴,促进NREM睡眠,干扰睡眠-觉醒节律^[23,25]。TNF- α 表达变化与昼夜节律有关,与反映睡眠质量的睡眠期间 δ 频率活动呈正相关^[26]。血浆和脑组织TNF- α 水平随觉醒时间的延长逐渐升高^[26],且血浆TNF- α 水平升高与睡眠剥夺后睡眠增多有关^[23]。针对TNF- α 的治疗可

以改善睡眠质量,但无法减轻慢性炎症性疾病如克罗恩病的严重程度和疼痛症状^[24]。

二、慢性低度炎症与不同类型睡眠障碍

1. 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 OSAS是临床常见的睡眠障碍亚型^[27],由睡眠期间上呼吸道塌陷所致,引发胸内压波动、间歇性缺氧和睡眠碎片化,进而导致氧化应激增强、肾上腺素能神经元激活、血管内皮功能障碍、血液高凝状态、代谢失调、内分泌功能紊乱和慢性低度炎症^[28]。OSAS导致的间歇性缺氧和氧化应激可诱发全身慢性低度炎症,并引发不同类型免疫细胞活性增强、促炎因子和细胞间黏附分子(ICAM)水平升高^[29],促进单核细胞侵袭血管内皮,促使巨噬细胞转化为泡沫细胞,增加心血管病风险^[30]。多项研究显示,OSAS患者的CRP、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- α 和细胞间黏附分子等炎症反应标志物水平升高^[27,31]。

2. 中枢性睡眠增多 中枢性睡眠增多包括发作性睡病和特发性嗜睡症(IH),前者又进一步分为猝倒型和非猝倒型发作性睡病^[32]。研究显示,发作性睡病由脑干、间脑、额叶和边缘系统皮质功能障碍所致^[33],这种功能障碍主要由CD8⁺T细胞与主要组织相容性复合物I(MHC I)类分子相互作用释放穿孔蛋白,导致神经元再生障碍,引起下丘脑外侧区下视丘促分泌素能神经元丢失所致。全身慢性低度炎症通过靶向细胞毒性CD8⁺T细胞与人类白细胞抗原(HLA)I类分子相互作用,上调神经元黑色素聚集激素(MCH)表达^[34],诱导自身免疫反应,导致神经细胞死亡,引起中枢性睡眠增多^[35]。

3. 失眠 失眠作为临床最常见的睡眠障碍亚型,与过度觉醒相关生物学标志物密切相关,如皮质醇和去甲肾上腺素水平升高、全身代谢率和心率变异性(HRV)降低、脑组织葡萄糖摄取减少、脑组织 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)水平下降等^[36]。越来越多的研究显示,失眠与慢性低度炎症密切相关,表现为血浆炎症因子水平升高,脑组织其他炎症反应标志物如小胶质细胞激活^[37-38]。此外,睡眠不足可使细胞内活性氧和(或)活性氮积聚,导致机体氧化与抗氧化失衡^[26]。过量活性氧和(或)活性氮与体内碳水化合物、蛋白质、脂质和DNA发生反应,导致氧化应激相关细胞损伤和疾病风险增加,甚至死亡^[26,39]。多导睡眠图(PSG)监测显示,发生于青少年的以睡眠时间缩短为主要表现的失眠与慢性低度炎症相关,并在一定程度上增加成年后慢性疾病如难治性

高血压等的风险^[40]。有研究发现,失眠与 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平升高相关;而睡眠时间缩短仅与 CRP 水平升高相关,而与 IL-6 水平无关联性^[41-42]。

综上所述,炎症因子在睡眠障碍的发生发展中具有重要作用,可能是睡眠障碍与慢性疾病如慢性低度炎症相关联的中间环节。炎症因子表达变化对预测慢性低度炎症进展具有重要意义,但目前尚缺乏特异性生物学标志物。未来尚待进一步探究慢性低度炎症与睡眠障碍之间的作用机制,积极寻找治疗靶点,为睡眠障碍的治疗提供新的思路。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶
glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(GAPDH)
- 高效液相色谱 high pressure liquid chromatography(HPLC)
- 功能性帕金森综合征 functional parkinsonism(FP)
- 功能性神经系统疾病 functional neurological disorder(FND)
- 功能性运动障碍 functional movement disorder(FMD)
- 谷胱甘肽 glutathione(GSH)
- 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 glutathione peroxidase(GSH-Px)
- 光学相干断层扫描术 optical coherence tomography(OCT)
- 广泛性焦虑症 generalized anxiety disorder(GAD)
- 国家药品监督管理局
National Medical Products Administration(NMPA)
- 汉密尔顿焦虑量表 Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale(HAMA)
- 汉密尔顿抑郁量表
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)
- 核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体蛋白 3
nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor protein 3(NLRP3)
- 核因子 E2 相关因子 2
nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2(Nrf2)
- 核因子- κ B nuclear factor- κ B(NF- κ B)
- 黑色素聚集激素 melanin-concentrating hormone(MCH)
- 黑质背外侧高信号 dorsolateral nigral hyperintensity(DNH)
- 呼气末二氧化碳分压
partial pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide(PetCO₂)
- 呼吸暂停低通气指数 apnea hypopnea index(AHI)
- 环磷酸鸟苷 cyclic guanosine monophosphate(cGMP)
- 环磷酸腺苷 cyclic adenosine monophosphate(cAMP)
- 环氧合酶-2 cyclooxygenase-2(COX-2)
- 活性氧 reactive oxygen species(ROS)
- 霍普金斯词语学习测验修订版
Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised(HVLT-R)
- 肌酸激酶 creatine kinase(CK)
- 肌酸激酶同工酶 creatine kinase isoenzyme MB(CK-MB)
- 肌萎缩侧索硬化 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis(ALS)
- 基底外侧杏仁核 basolateral amygdala(BLA)
- 基因富集分析 gene set enrichment analysis(GSEA)
- 基于体素的形态学分析 voxel-based morphometry(VBM)
- 基于形变的形态学测量
deformation-based morphometry(DBM)
- Janus 激酶 2 Janus kinase 2(JAK2)
- N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体
N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor(NMDAR)
- 甲状腺过氧化物酶 thyroid peroxidase(TPO)
- 甲状腺球蛋白 thyroid globulin(TG)
- 间接胆红素 indirect bilirubin(IBIL)
- 间质上皮细胞转化因子
mesenchymal-epithelial transition(MET)