

# 癫痫相关小胶质细胞分子信号转导机制研究进展

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**【摘要】** 小胶质细胞在癫痫发生发展中具有重要作用,表现为激活的小胶质细胞可以释放炎性因子,介导神经细胞吞噬与凋亡,促进癫痫的反复、持续发作。本文对癫痫相关小胶质细胞介导的信号转导通路进行综述,梳理小胶质细胞分子信号转导机制在癫痫发生发展中的作用。

**【关键词】** 癫痫; 小神经胶质细胞; 炎症; 自噬; 细胞凋亡; 综述

## Research progress on molecular signal transduction mechanism of epilepsy-related microglia

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**【Abstract】** Existing studies have proved that microglia plays an important role in the occurrence and development of epilepsy, which shows that activated microglia can release inflammatory factors, mediate cell phagocytosis and apoptosis, and affect the activity and number of neurons, so as to promote recurrent and persistent seizures. This article reviews the signal pathways mediated by microglia related to epilepsy and sort out the role of microglia molecular mechanism in the occurrence and development of epilepsy.

**【Key words】** Epilepsy; Microglia; Inflammation; Autophagy; Apoptosis; Review

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癫痫是一种以神经元异常放电为主要表现的神经功能障碍性疾病,发病机制复杂,迄今尚未完全阐明。癫痫动物模型和人脑组织活检均显示小胶质细胞过度激活并大量增殖<sup>[1-2]</sup>。激活的小胶质细胞可通过释放大量炎性因子,引发神经毒性,诱导神经元损伤和凋亡,抑制神经元再生<sup>[3]</sup>;亦可促进星形胶质细胞活化和增殖,破坏星形胶质细胞缝隙连接(GJ)耦合网络,诱发癫痫发作<sup>[4-5]</sup>,表明小胶质细胞在癫痫发病机制中发挥重要作用,对小胶质细胞的调控成为癫痫治疗的重要途径。目前,癫痫诊断、药物治疗及监测领域均有新的成果,如5-SENSE评分系统、高频振荡定位、基因疗法等,其发病机制也在不断探索中<sup>[6]</sup>。鉴于星形胶质细胞对癫痫影响的研究已较为成熟,小胶质细胞在癫痫发生发展过

程中的作用及机制仍未明确。本文拟从小胶质细胞炎症反应、自噬和凋亡三方面综述其介导的分子信号转导机制,试图在现有的研究基础上理清小胶质细胞参与癫痫发生发展的重要靶点,以期为今后研发靶向小胶质细胞的抗癫痫发作药物(ASM)提供新的思路和方向。

### 一、小胶质细胞炎症反应分子信号转导机制与癫痫

神经炎症是癫痫发生发展的重要机制,炎症反应与氧化应激可以促进海马组织神经元凋亡<sup>[7-8]</sup>。小胶质细胞是参与其中的第一道防线,其激活程度与炎性因子积聚密切相关<sup>[9-10]</sup>。小胶质细胞作为神经炎症反应的主要免疫细胞,包括两种激活表型:M1型(促炎型)和M2型(抗炎型)。生理状态下小胶质细胞处于静息状态,一旦受到外界刺激即转变为M1型,产生肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素-1β和6(IL-1β 和 IL-6)等促炎因子,加重病理损害<sup>[11]</sup>;同时,小胶质细胞亦向M2型极化,产生抗炎因子,修复受损组织。Beamer等<sup>[12]</sup>的动物模型研究显示,

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癫痫发作时小胶质细胞P2X7受体过表达,诱导其向M1型转化,使得小鼠对抗癫痫发作药物的反应性减弱,表明M1型小胶质细胞介导神经炎症,进而诱发癫痫的发生。小胶质细胞的炎症反应机制与其表面各种外源性因子受体相关,外源性刺激物质与其受体结合可引起信号级联反应,诱导小胶质细胞活化,促进炎性因子释放,其中Toll样受体(TLR)、肿瘤坏死因子受体(TNFR)和白细胞介素受体与癫痫的发生相关。

1. Toll样受体 TLR是一种免疫型模式识别受体(PRR),表达于细胞膜或细胞基质。迄今已发现10余种TLR<sup>[13]</sup>,在免疫调节中发挥重要作用。TLR与信号分子相连接可启动各种级联反应,激活相关因子转录,调节各种细胞因子、趋化因子产生,从而介导细胞增殖、炎症反应与疼痛等。TLR在不同细胞中分布不同,小胶质细胞TLR主要为TLR2、TLR3、TLR4、TLR5亚型,其中,TLR2、TLR4、TLR5位于细胞膜,可识别细菌产物;TLR3、TLR7、TLR9位于细胞基质,可识别核酸产物;特别是TLR4常被认为是小胶质细胞的膜受体且呈高表达<sup>[14]</sup>。研究显示,外源性诱导因子如脂多糖(LPS)、高迁移率族蛋白1(HMGB1)等与TLR2、TLR4、TLR5等结合,激活下游的髓样分化因子88(MyD88)、β干扰素TIR结构域衔接蛋白(TRIF)等,MyD88活化后招募肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子6(TRAF6),激活转化生长因子β活化激酶1(TAK1),后者进一步激活丝裂原激活蛋白激酶(MAPK),并通过P38、细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、C-Jun氨基末端激酶(JNK)活化蛋白1(AP-1)或核因子-κB(NF-κB),既可促进促炎因子TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-6的产生与释放<sup>[15-16]</sup>,又可激活核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体蛋白3(NLRP3),间接促进炎症反应<sup>[17-18]</sup>。内源性诱导因子如细菌或病毒核酸主要与TLR3、TLR7、TLR9等结合,其中,TLR3通过TRIF招募并激活TRAF3,进而激活转录因子干扰素调节因子3(IFN-γ),促进INF基因的表达和翻译,而TLR3缺乏可增加小胶质细胞数目,但减弱小胶质细胞激活状态,抑制炎症反应,进而抑制癫痫的发生<sup>[19]</sup>;TLR7、TLR9则通过激活MyD88和TRAF6等以促进促炎因子的产生和释放<sup>[20-21]</sup>。上述研究表明,不同刺激因素通过不同TLR亚型参与炎症反应,进而诱发癫痫,且不同TLR亚型之间存在交互作用,两种以上TLR亚型被激活可对炎症反应产生增强或减弱的双向作用<sup>[22-23]</sup>。TLR除介导

炎症反应外,还可通过调控其下游级联信号分子以改变小胶质细胞类型,如抑制TLR4可诱导M1型向M2型转变<sup>[24]</sup>。由此可见,TLR在小胶质细胞活化和炎性因子产生中发挥重要作用,抑制该受体或其下游信号分子很可能成为抗癫痫治疗的新靶点。

2. 肿瘤坏死因子受体 TNF-α是一种具有重要生物活性的促炎因子,可杀伤肿瘤细胞,引起发热,介导其他炎性因子的产生与释放等。机体受到感染时,巨噬细胞产生TNF-α并作用于其他免疫细胞,促进炎症反应,并参与癫痫的发生发展过程<sup>[25]</sup>。小胶质细胞释放的TNF-α,可与自身的TNFR相结合,产生自分泌效应,癫痫发作时小胶质细胞释放TNF-α等因子促进炎症反应,同时,TNF-α反作用于小胶质细胞促进其进一步持续产生各种炎性因子和氧化因子,加重癫痫<sup>[26]</sup>。小胶质细胞胞膜表面表达TNFR1和TNFR2,TNFR1在小胶质细胞的激活中发挥重要作用<sup>[27]</sup>,TNF-α通过与TNFR1结合,上调NF-κB信号转导通路,促进促炎因子释放,进一步激活小胶质细胞。Li等<sup>[28]</sup>的研究显示,TNF-α/CX3C趋化因子受体1(CX3CR1)通路可激活NF-κB信号转导通路,促进促炎因子TNF-α、IL-1β、IL-6和一氧化氮的产生,抑制TNFR1或TNF-α可减弱小胶质细胞活化和炎症反应,进而抑制癫痫的发生。亦有文献报道,TNF-α通过调控小胶质细胞微小RNA(miRNA)调节其下游因子和信号转导通路,发挥促炎症反应作用,反过来又促进TNF-α和IL-1β分泌增加<sup>[29]</sup>。小胶质细胞产生的TNF-α亦可作用于其他神经细胞,Toyama等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究显示,甲基汞刺激小胶质细胞,促进线粒体活性氧(ROS)产生,激活凋亡信号调节激酶1(ASK1)/p38通路,诱导其高表达TNF-α,并与神经元表面受体相结合,诱导神经元死亡。Henning等<sup>[5]</sup>发现,反应性小胶质细胞产生的TNF-α可导致星形胶质细胞之间耦联丧失,促进癫痫持续状态(SE);特异性敲除小胶质细胞TNF-α基因可阻止癫痫持续状态诱导的星形胶质细胞缝隙连接解耦联,缩短癫痫发作时间。上述研究结果均提示靶向TNF-α下调其炎症效应很可能成为癫痫治疗的新途径。

3. 白细胞介素受体 白细胞介素是白细胞和免疫细胞产生的一种炎性因子,具有参与炎症反应、调控细胞增殖等作用<sup>[31-32]</sup>,在癫痫发作过程中按照其作用分为促炎因子和抗炎因子,IL-1β、IL-6、IL-18是主要的促炎因子,IL-4、IL-10、IL-13、IL-33等为抗

炎因子。白细胞介素受体也是小胶质细胞的模式识别受体,白细胞介素通过与其受体结合,激活下游信号分子,改变细胞状态,调控炎症反应。研究显示,癫痫发作时IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-18水平升高,且与癫痫严重程度呈正相关<sup>[33]</sup>,其中,IL-1 $\beta$ 与小胶质细胞表面特异性受体白细胞介素-1受体(IL-1R)相结合,通过MyD88/酸性磷酸酶(ACP)通路作用于线粒体,促进热休克蛋白60(HSP60)的表达,进而通过TLR4/p38 MAPK通路促进炎症反应<sup>[34]</sup>;IL-6通过与细胞表面受体糖蛋白130(gp130)结合,启动下游Janus激酶(JAK)/信号转导与转录激活因子3(STAT3)通路介导炎症反应,促进小胶质细胞炎性因子的释放<sup>[35]</sup>。癫痫发作时IL-4、IL-10、IL-13水平降低<sup>[36]</sup>。小胶质细胞表面亦存在上述抗炎因子受体,此类受体被激活可促使小胶质细胞向M2型转化,抑制炎性因子的产生,其中,IL-4、IL-13通过与其受体结合,激活JAK/磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(AKT)通路,促进小胶质细胞向M2型极化,抑制炎性因子的产生,减少癫痫发作频率和强度<sup>[37-38]</sup>;IL-10可以降低小胶质细胞NLRP3活性,抑制Caspase-1相关IL-1 $\beta$ 表达,且小胶质细胞分泌的IL-10通过自分泌效应激活自身STAT3,降低前白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ (pro-IL-1 $\beta$ )水平,发挥抗炎症反应和抗癫痫作用<sup>[39]</sup>。IL-33是新发现的白细胞介素类型,对癫痫的作用机制尚未完全阐明。研究显示,IL-33与小胶质细胞表面特异性受体跨模型生长刺激表达基因2蛋白(ST2L)相结合,通过抑制NF- $\kappa$ B降低促炎因子IL-1 $\beta$ 和TNF- $\alpha$ 的表达<sup>[40]</sup>。亦有研究显示,癫痫发作时IL-33水平升高,并与氧化应激反应呈正相关<sup>[41]</sup>。上述研究提示,小胶质细胞白细胞介素受体介导的分子信号对癫痫的发生发展具有双向调节作用,其机制与自分泌效应以及不同信号转导通路的激活或抑制作用相关。

## 二、小胶质细胞自噬分子信号转导机制与癫痫

细胞自噬是机体的稳态过程,该过程高度保守,通过降解细胞质与细胞内异常细胞器、蛋白质等,实现自身代谢物的更新。细胞自噬包括3种形式,即微自噬、巨自噬和分子伴侣介导的细胞自噬,溶酶体是其主要细胞器。微自噬直接发生于溶酶体,由溶酶体膜或液泡膜直接包裹目标物质并降解;巨自噬的底物是由双层膜结构的细胞器包裹后分离形成的自噬小体,再与溶酶体膜或液泡膜相融合,使目标物质在溶酶体内被降解;分子伴侣介导

的自噬是通过分子伴侣对底物蛋白进行识别后诱导自噬,通常发生于哺乳动物细胞,具有选择性<sup>[42]</sup>。细胞自噬参与多种生理学过程,包括细胞增殖、发育和死亡等。细胞自噬是把“双刃剑”,生理状态下细胞自噬用以维持内环境稳态,自噬紊乱则可导致各种疾病,现有研究证实癫痫发生发展过程即存在小胶质细胞自噬异常的病理改变,并导致神经炎症反应。Lin等<sup>[43]</sup>发现,抑制小胶质细胞自噬可上调NLRP3、IL-1 $\beta$ 、Caspase-1的表达,反之促进自噬则可抑制炎症反应。小胶质细胞自噬机制参与癫痫的发生发展过程相对复杂,目前有两种研究结论,一种为细胞自噬的抑制与缺陷,另一种为细胞自噬的异常诱导,小胶质细胞自噬的增强和抑制效应可能与疾病的发展阶段和观察时间不同有关<sup>[44]</sup>。

癫痫的细胞自噬主要集中于神经元和免疫细胞,癫痫发作时小胶质细胞存在自噬紊乱,涉及经典和非经典自噬通路。哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)通路是细胞自噬的主要通路,该通路激活可抑制细胞自噬,小胶质细胞自噬抑制可破坏中枢神经系统稳态,降低癫痫发作阈值<sup>[45]</sup>。同时,小胶质细胞mTOR信号传导增强,促进小胶质细胞向活化形态转变,促进其增殖、提高其吞噬活性<sup>[46]</sup>;通过AKT/mTOR通路可以抑制小胶质细胞自噬,促使其向M1型转化,增强炎症反应,加重小胶质细胞对神经元的毒性作用<sup>[47]</sup>;通过PI3K/ERK1/mTOR通路可抑制小胶质细胞自噬小体水平,促进炎症反应<sup>[48]</sup>。腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)通路亦与小胶质细胞自噬相关, $\kappa$ -卡拉胶寡糖可以降低小胶质细胞AMPK/UNC-51样激酶1(ULK1)通路相关蛋白的表达,诱导小胶质细胞自噬,抑制过度活化的小胶质细胞的炎症反应<sup>[49]</sup>。miRNA223通过下调自噬相关16样蛋白1(ATG16L1)抑制小胶质细胞自噬,进而抑制癫痫发作<sup>[50]</sup>。上述研究从不同细胞自噬通路证实小胶质细胞在自噬抑制状态下可促进炎症反应,且癫痫发作时小胶质细胞存在自噬抑制现象,亦有研究得出相反结论。Zhang等<sup>[51]</sup>的研究显示,小胶质细胞激活时,离子钙结合蛋白1(Iba1)和微管相关蛋白1轻链3(LC3)-Ⅱ/LC3-Ⅰ比值增加,P62表达下调,表明小胶质细胞自噬过度激活;缺氧状态下通过缺氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$ (HIF-1 $\alpha$ )诱导小胶质细胞自噬和炎症反应,提示缺血缺氧致癫痫患者存在小胶质细胞自噬增强<sup>[52]</sup>。由此可见,小胶质细胞自噬在癫痫发病机制中的作用较为复杂,癫痫的发生与

小胶质细胞病理性自噬异常相关。

### 三、小胶质细胞凋亡分子信号转导机制与癫痫

细胞凋亡是多基因调控的一种主动、严格的过程性死亡,是为更好适应生存环境、维持生理平衡而主动争取的一种细胞凋亡过程,主要包括细胞接受凋亡信号、凋亡基因与因子相互调节、凋亡小体形成、细胞凋亡等环节,这一过程紊乱导致多种疾病<sup>[53]</sup>。细胞凋亡分为3种途径,即内源性途径、外源性途径和线粒体与内质网途径。外源性途径系细胞外信号触发细胞内凋亡途径引发的凋亡,主要涉及肿瘤坏死因子家族;线粒体与内质网途径主要由Bax家族、Bcl-2家族和Caspases家族参与凋亡<sup>[54]</sup>。

细胞凋亡异常亦是癫痫发生的原因。癫痫发作时小胶质细胞激活,使神经元过度兴奋,抑制新的神经元产生并使其过度死亡,促使反复癫痫发作,这一过程与小胶质细胞凋亡异常,改变其正常程序性死亡,使小胶质细胞数目和免疫活性增加,从而破坏神经系统稳态<sup>[55]</sup>。体外研究显示,海人酸(KA)诱导的癫痫BV-2小胶质细胞的正常程序性死亡被抑制,小胶质细胞活化且凋亡减少,产生大量炎性因子,对神经元产生神经毒性作用,诱发神经元过度激活,导致其损伤、死亡,破坏脑组织内环境稳态,与PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路诱导的细胞凋亡相关<sup>[56]</sup>。亦有研究显示,小胶质细胞可抑制海人酸诱导的神经元死亡,具有神经元保护作用,而小胶质细胞凋亡增加可降低其对神经元的保护作用,增加癫痫发生的风险<sup>[57]</sup>。miRNA作为新的研究位点也被引入小胶质细胞凋亡机制的研究,miRNA通过影响其下游分子表达以调控小胶质细胞的生理活动。研究显示,癫痫发作时miRNA-135a-5p表达上调,通过负向调控沉默信息调节因子1(SIRT1)的表达以促进小胶质细胞凋亡<sup>[58]</sup>;脂多糖激活的小胶质细胞中,miRNA通过调节炎性因子的产生,诱导小胶质细胞凋亡,例如,Lnc RNA H19通过靶向miRNA-325-3p,下调EUROD4基因的表达,抑制炎症反应并促进小胶质细胞凋亡<sup>[59]</sup>;miRNA-27b-3p在活化小胶质细胞中呈过表达,通过作用于锌指蛋白A20以诱导小胶质细胞凋亡,抑制炎症反应<sup>[60]</sup>。上述研究表明,小胶质细胞过度激活可诱导细胞凋亡,这也是反复癫痫发作的原因之一。由此可见,小胶质细胞凋亡在癫痫发病机制中的具体作用尚待进一步探索,但可以肯定的是,无论是小胶质细胞凋亡减少还是增多均可影响脑组织内环境稳态,

与癫痫的发生相关。

综上所述,小胶质细胞作为免疫细胞对维持中枢神经系统免疫平衡具有重要作用,其过度激活、自噬与凋亡异常均可破坏脑组织内环境稳态,导致神经系统疾病的发生。小胶质细胞异常改变是癫痫发病的重要机制,针对癫痫发病机制中小胶质细胞分子信号的研究是深入了解癫痫和抗癫痫发作药物研发的重要方向。

利益冲突 无

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## 欢迎订阅 2023 年《中国现代神经疾病杂志》

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》为国家卫生健康委员会主管、中国医师协会主办的神经病学类专业期刊。办刊宗旨为:理论与实践相结合、普及与提高相结合,充分反映我国神经内外科临床科研工作重大进展,促进国内外学术交流。所设栏目包括述评、专论、论著、临床病理报告、应用神经解剖学、神经影像学、循证神经病学、流行病学调查研究、基础研究、临床研究、综述、临床医学图像、病例报告、临床病理(例)讨论、新技术新方法等。

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