

· 综述 ·

巨噬细胞与心肌纤维化的研究进展

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【摘要】 巨噬细胞作为数量最多的白细胞之一,在组织的损伤和修复中发挥着重要的免疫作用。心肌纤维化是高血压病、糖尿病心肌病、心肌梗死等常见疾病的病理生理过程,在心肌纤维化过程中,巨噬细胞可以通过多种途径来改变细胞胶原蛋白的表达,如调节细胞因子和生长因子的合成与分泌,影响自身的吞噬作用及改变自身极化状态等引起心肌纤维化的发生。以巨噬细胞作为靶点,从而预防和改善心肌纤维化,可能成为新的治疗措施。

【关键词】 巨噬细胞;心肌纤维化;心血管病;炎症反应

【中图分类号】 R542.2⁺

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2022.03.047

Research progress in macrophage and myocardial fibrosis

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【Abstract】 Macrophages, one of the most abundant white blood cells, play an important immune role in tissue damage and repair. Myocardial fibrosis is pathophysiological process of hypertension, diabetic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction and other common diseases. In the process of myocardial fibrosis, macrophage can alter the expression of collagen protein through a variety of ways, such as adjusting the synthesis and secretion of cytokines and growth factors, affecting their phagocytosis and polarization caused by the occurrence of myocardial fibrosis. Targeting macrophages may be a new therapeutic approach to preventing and improving myocardial fibrosis.

【Key words】 macrophage; myocardial fibrosis; cardiovascular disease; inflammatory response

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China(8197051616) and Medical Science and Technology Development Project of Nanjing(YKK14179).

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巨噬细胞是数量最多的白细胞之一,参与机体的先天性免疫及适应性免疫,在清除病原微生物、组织的炎性损伤及组织的纤维修复中,均发挥着重要的作用,是全身关键细胞因子和其他调节因子的主要生产者。心肌纤维化主要是由于胶原蛋白过度沉积以及心脏间质成纤维细胞过度增殖^[1]。胶原蛋白过度表达又与成纤维生长因子和细胞数量增加有关^[2]。目前,心肌纤维化被认为是终末期心血管病的共同表现,临幊上防止心律失常、心力衰竭的策略主要是预防与改善心肌纤维化。巨噬细胞在心肌纤维化的病理生理过程中起着举足轻重的作用。本文通过探讨心肌纤维化高危人群的情况,对巨噬细胞在心肌纤维化中的作用机制进行综述,为心肌纤维化的治疗寻找新的方向。

1 心脏中巨噬细胞的来源

心脏中的巨噬细胞有以下3种来源:(1)起源于胚胎时期原始造血期间的卵黄囊;(2)起源于胚胎时期终末造血时期的肝脏单核细胞;(3)成人时期终末造血来源^[3]。通过对小鼠心肌组织进行分析,可以发现心脏中的巨噬细胞主要与心脏所处的微环境有关。在正常情况下,心脏中的巨噬细胞主要来源于胚胎时期,即原始造血期的卵黄囊源性巨噬细胞(<20%)与终末造血期的肝脏单核巨噬细胞^[4],主要为趋化因子受体-2(chemokine receptor 2,CCR2)阴性巨噬细胞,主要通过自我更新来维持心肌中巨噬细胞数目的相对稳定^[5,6],而当心肌受损时,心脏中的巨噬细胞除了来源于胚胎时期外,还

收稿日期:2020-12-22; 接受日期:2021-02-24

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(8197051616);南京市医学科技发展项目(YKK14179)

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包括来源于成人时期骨髓中的单核巨噬细胞,主要为CCR2阳性巨噬细胞^[7]。

2 心脏中巨噬细胞的分型及功能

心脏中的巨噬细胞可以分为经典活化型M1和替代活化型M2。M1型巨噬细胞大多由 γ 干扰素(interferon- γ , IFN- γ)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- α)、脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)等物质诱导转化,通过产生炎症因子和基质金属蛋白酶等物质,清除坏死的组织及细胞,杀灭病原体,抑制细胞增殖,促进炎症反应,抑制纤维化^[8,9]。M2型巨噬细胞大多由白介素-4(interleukin-4, IL-4)、IL-13、Toll样受体(Toll-like receptors, TLR)、IL-1和IL-10等物质诱导产生,可以促进多胺和脯氨酸的生物合成,从而支持细胞生长、胶原蛋白形成和组织修复;分泌IL-10和高水平的转化生长因子- β 1(transforming growth factor- β 1, TGF- β 1)和糖皮质激素,显示出对凋亡细胞的抗炎活性;诱导抗炎因子和血管内皮生长因子分泌的同时抑制促炎因子的产生,从而促进血管生成^[8-10]。根据CCR2是否表达,巨噬细胞可以分为CCR2⁻巨噬细胞及CCR2⁺巨噬细胞^[6]。

3 巨噬细胞在不同疾病导致心肌纤维化中的作用

3.1 巨噬细胞与高血压相关心肌纤维化

在高血压患者中,巨噬细胞能够通过分泌肾素-血管紧张素转化酶和直接激活肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统(renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, RAAS),使血管紧张素-II(angiotensin-II, Ang-II)及醛固酮水平升高,参与心肌纤维化过程。Gan等^[11]利用Ang-II建立高血压模型,发现Ang-II激活巨噬细胞内NLRP-3炎症小体和刺激巨噬细胞分泌细胞因子,来促进心肌成纤维细胞转化为肌成纤维细胞,导致胶原沉积明显增加。Ang-II增加小鼠心脏中巨噬细胞的数量,调节细胞外基质的沉积^[12];增加浸润在心肌组织中的炎症细胞(主要是M1型巨噬细胞)烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine-dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)氧化酶来诱导氧化应激反应,引起心肌纤维化^[13,14];通过TGF β -Smad3信号介导纤维化^[15]。醛固酮可以促进活化的巨噬细胞表达半乳糖凝集素-3,发挥促炎和促纤维化作用^[16],也可以通过 β 干扰素TIR结构域衔接蛋白/微小RNA-34a轴诱导心脏重构^[17]。

巨噬细胞极化也参与高血压患者的心肌纤维化。Kassem等^[18]发现活化的M2型巨噬细胞抑制M1巨噬细胞的极化,从而减轻炎症,促进组织修

复。M1巨噬细胞上调诱导型一氧化氮合酶及炎症因子的表达,具有细胞毒性,会导致机体的炎症损伤,发挥促炎作用,在心肌损伤早期发挥作用;M2巨噬细胞上调精氨酸酶1及抗炎因子的表达,精氨酸分解后产生鸟氨酸,鸟氨酸是脯氨酸的前提,促进胶原的合成与组织的修复,在心肌损伤晚期发挥作用,参与心脏纤维化修复^[19]。

巨噬细胞除了通过影响Ang-II/醛固酮的水平及影响巨噬细胞极化来参与高血压患者的心肌纤维化,还可以通过产生细胞因子、改变基质金属蛋白酶与基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂的平衡等导致胶原沉积^[20]。

3.2 巨噬细胞与糖尿病相关心肌纤维化

糖尿病患者心肌纤维化可能是由于高血糖使巨噬细胞的胞葬作用下降。吞噬细胞(主要为巨噬细胞)吞噬并清除凋亡坏死的细胞及组织碎片的过程,被称为胞葬作用。在动物实验中发现,处于高糖状态下的巨噬细胞,微小核糖核酸-126的表达降低,其潜在靶蛋白去整合素和金属蛋白9(a disintegrin and metalloproteases 9, ADAM9)的表达增加,ADAM9可以裂解蛋白酪氨酸激酶,产生可溶性的Mer受体酪氨酸激酶进而使蛋白失活,下游吞噬信号失活,有缺陷的巨噬细胞增多,胞葬作用下降^[22]。巨噬细胞的胞葬作用下降可能与促红细胞生成素(hemopoietin, EPO)信号受损有关,巨噬细胞内EPO/促红细胞生成素受体通路活化后可以促进巨噬细胞内过氧化物酶体增植物激活受体 γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ , PPAR γ)的表达,参与巨噬细胞的胞葬作用^[23]。此外,部分糖尿病患者胰岛素抵抗,溶酶体酶释放减少,导致巨噬细胞的胞葬作用下降^[19];机体持续的高糖会导致活性氧的增多,异常活性氧的水平也可损害巨噬细胞的胞葬作用^[24]。

糖尿病相关心肌纤维化不仅与巨噬细胞的胞葬作用下降有关,还可能与巨噬细胞脂质积聚和代谢改变有关。小鼠体内的巨噬细胞更能有效地吸收糖尿病患者分离的极低密度脂蛋白,并且在高血糖的情况下,巨噬细胞更容易负载胆固醇酯^[25]。巨噬细胞内的脂质会使非泡沫巨噬细胞的促炎状态增加,使泡沫巨噬细胞减轻炎症作用,继而参与心肌胶原蛋白沉积过程^[26]。此外,巨噬细胞内的PPAR γ 表达增加,负性调控腺嘌呤单磷酸激活蛋白激酶/Smad3 RAS蛋白-细胞外信号调节激酶(AMPK/Smad3 RAS-ERK)信号通路,正性调节磷脂酰肌醇激酶3-蛋白激酶B-内皮型一氧化氮合酶(PI3K-

Akt-ENOS)信号通路,参与心肌纤维化^[27]。

3.3 巨噬细胞与心肌梗死相关心肌纤维化

心肌梗死后巨噬细胞参与的心肌纤维化可能与1-磷酸鞘氨醇(Sphingosine 1-phosphate, S1P)水平的增高有关^[28]。急性心肌梗死后,机体内的鞘氨醇激酶-1会感知刺激,迅速活化,促进凋亡的心肌细胞合成与释放S1P。在猪的缺血再灌注模型中,发现在急性心肌梗死期间激活鞘氨醇-1-磷酸受体(Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor, S1PR)可通过再灌注损伤挽救激酶和存活激活因子增强途径减少梗死面积,减轻左室重构^[29]。进一步探讨发现,S1P可直接与巨噬细胞上的受体S1PR1/2相结合,促进小鼠成纤维细胞增生和肌成纤维细胞分化,产生弥漫性间质纤维化^[30]。S1PR3可以调节S1P对巨噬细胞的趋化活性、巨噬细胞炎症因子的分泌及杀菌作用,从而调节心肌胶原沉积^[31]。

心肌梗死后,巨噬细胞参与的心肌纤维化可能还涉及以下途径:在小鼠心肌梗死区,AKT2磷酸化水平升高,随后NBA1、鞘氨醇激酶-1(SP1)以及磷酸化的SPK1水平升高,通过AKT2/NAB1/SPK1通路来参与巨噬细胞迁移和心脏重构^[32]。心肌梗死后,心脏巨噬细胞中的STAT3和ERK被激活,进而促进galectin-3和MerTK的表达,导致产生骨桥蛋白的巨噬细胞功能成熟^[22]。激活巨噬细胞的蛋白酶激活受体2,导致心肌中巨噬细胞的募集增加、促炎细胞因子的表达增加、增强了INF-β的表达,从而激活JAK/STAT3信号,促进心肌纤维化^[33]。巨噬细胞促进内皮细胞向衰老细胞的转化,参与心脏的不良重塑^[34]。

3.4 巨噬细胞与心脏其他疾病相关纤维化

自身免疫性疾病如自身免疫性风湿病、类风湿性关节炎等磁共振成像时均发现心脏出现局部或者弥漫性纤维化,其中CD301b/MGL2⁺单核巨噬细胞在小鼠及人类自身免疫性心脏瓣膜病炎症和纤维化中发挥重要的作用,主要介质为TNF-α及IL-6^[35]。此外,心肌炎相关的心脏纤维化也与高表达主要组织相容性复合体Ⅱ类低表达淋巴细胞抗原6C的巨噬细胞有关,这一点在小鼠实验性自身免疫性心肌炎中得到证实^[36]。

4 总结与展望

巨噬细胞在参与机体的损伤及修复过程,不仅发挥着促炎作用,还发挥着抗炎作用。减少巨噬细胞的数量,可以避免心脏损伤早期过度的炎症反应,减少损伤的面积,使炎症局限化,但是由于巨噬细胞

的胞葬作用下降,清除坏死的细胞和组织碎片的能力不足,延长炎症反应时间。同时在心脏损伤晚期,巨噬细胞数量不足导致心脏纤维化修复能力不足、修复时间延迟。增加巨噬细胞的数量,可能增加吞噬作用来缩短炎症进程,但是,巨噬细胞在损伤早期的促炎作用,会放大炎症范围,增加损伤面积,在损伤晚期,过量的巨噬细胞使心脏过度纤维化,产生心脏收缩功能障碍、心律失常等不良后果。心肌纤维化过程有多种细胞及细胞因子的参与。而巨噬细胞在心血管病如高血压、心肌梗死的心肌纤维化过程中发挥着重要的作用,如何阻断及何时阻断巨噬细胞的作用或者应该把巨噬细胞数量控制在哪种水平,对于机体心脏纤维化修复最有益,仍值得进一步探讨。

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(编辑: 徐巍)