

骨髓间充质干细胞移植治疗青光眼视神经损伤研究进展

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【摘要】 青光眼是以视网膜神经节细胞(RGCs)凋亡为基础,以视野缺损和视神经萎缩为特征的神经退行性疾病,视神经损伤后无法再生,最终导致视功能不可逆损害。近年来干细胞治疗成为组织修复和再生的研究热点,在神经退行性病变领域的应用受到广泛关注。骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)具有自我增生和多向分化潜能,在特定条件下通过诱导能够向视网膜神经元样细胞进行转化,并经玻璃体腔注射、视网膜下腔注射以及自体归巢途径进行眼内移植,BMSCs在损伤视网膜局部发挥多重生物学作用;通过细胞替代、旁分泌营养因子和细胞因子以及外泌体等多种机制及信号通路,参与视神经以及视功能的保护和修复,减少RGCs的凋亡,延缓视网膜神经纤维层丢失和视神经萎缩,为青光眼等视神经退行性疾病受损细胞及视神经修复提供新的治疗手段。本文将通过BMSCs诱导分化、细胞移植途径以及BMSCs对青光眼视神经损伤修复的机制进行综述。

【关键词】 青光眼;骨髓间充质干细胞;视网膜神经节细胞;视神经;细胞移植

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Advances in bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell transplantation for treatment of glaucomatous optic neuropathy

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【Abstract】 Glaucoma is a disorder that leads to retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) apoptosis, visual field loss and optic nerve degeneration. The RGCs death is irreversible, which limits their ability for axon regeneration after injury. Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) have shown promise as cell-incorporation, cell-supplements and paracrine-mediated therapy for compromised neurons, which have allowed the possibility of the pluripotent BMSCs based regeneration of retinal cells and repair of neurodegenerative diseases. Intravitreal injection, subretinal injection and autologous BMSCs homing transplantation were explored as therapy for various retinal injury conditions. These BMSCs primarily have paracrine trophic effects and can also incorporate into the damaged retina directly, which have regenerative and protective effects on the reduce of RGCs apoptosis and retinal nerve fiber loss, and multiple cell signals and mechanisms are involved. This review provides an update of the current evidence of BMSCs as treatment and potential limitations, and complications for glaucomatous RGCs dysfunction. The researches including induced-differentiation, transplantation methods and the potential neuroprotective mechanism of BMSCs as therapy for glaucomatous retinal degeneration were discussed.

【Key words】 Glaucoma; Bone marrow-derived stem cell; Retinal ganglion cell; Optic nerve; Cell transplantation

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青光眼是一种以眼压升高、视野缺损为主要特征的视神经退行性疾病,目前在全球不可治愈性致盲眼病中排名首位,而且患病人数逐年呈指数递增,给个人、家庭和社会均带来沉重的负担^[1]。青光眼的发病机制较为复杂,涉及神经元轴突损伤、营养因子剥夺、炎症反应、缺血及氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍等多种因素的相互作用^[2-3],最终造成视网膜神经节细胞(retinal ganglion cells, RGCs)的凋亡、视神经纤维的丢失以及视神经萎缩^[4]。目前临床治疗青光眼的主要目的是控制眼压,挽救视力损失。然而这些方法并不能完全有效阻止青光眼视神经进行性损伤。因此,除了降低眼压外,如何修复受损的视神经从而保护患者残存的视力是青光眼治疗中的重要研究方向。近年来随着生物工程学和再生医学的发展,以干细胞移植为代表的细胞治疗改变了传统依靠药物和手术的医疗手段,为青光眼等神经退行性疾病的治疗带来了希望^[5-6]。干细胞是一类具有高度自我增生、更新和分化能力的未成熟细胞,在一定条件下能够向特定组织细胞类型进行分化,因此在疾病组织修复领域具有巨大潜力。干细胞通常来源于胚胎、可诱导重编程细胞以及成体组织^[7-8]。从临床应用角度,成体组织中骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, BMSCs)易于分离和获取,具有多分化潜能,同时免疫原性低,且避免了其他种类干细胞存在的伦理争议,近年来被认为是青光眼视神经损伤修复的理想“种子细胞”^[9]。

1 BMSCs 移植与视神经损伤修复

1.1 BMSCs 体外诱导分化

多向分化潜能是 BMSCs 重要的生物学特性。Xu 等^[10]发现 BMSCs 能够被新生大鼠视网膜细胞条件培养基诱导向神经样细胞模态转化,蛋白质芯片检测显示诱导后的细胞与 RGCs 具有相似的蛋白质表达谱。同时,调控 BMSCs 分化的小分子也逐渐被认识, Mahmoudian-Sani 等^[11]将 miR-183/96/182 转入人源 BMSCs 中,发现体外过表达 miR-183 可能触发人 BMSCs 向视网膜神经元转化。另外,具有诱导功能的生物材料正逐步兴起^[12], Li 等^[13]利用壳聚糖将碱性成纤维细胞生长因子制成缓释系统对 BMSCs 进行诱导分化,新型纳米纤维聚合物材料作为支架系统对 BMSCs 体外诱导环境也具有优化作用^[14]。因此, BMSCs 体外诱导和向神经样细胞转分化条件的研究为体内移植以及移植细胞功能学研究提供了实验基础。

1.2 BMSCs 眼内移植

研究表明 BMSCs 移植治疗在青光眼动物模型中具有保护作用,但其是否代表干细胞与视网膜细胞产生融合并产生真正的分化仍存在争议。

1.2.1 玻璃体腔移植 玻璃体腔注射是眼内用药的主要途径之一,其优势在于眼部屈光介质的透明特性使得此种移植方式更容易观察。Liu 等^[15]将 *Ang-1* 基因修饰的 BMSCs 注射到视神经损伤小鼠玻璃体腔,移植细胞对有髓神经纤维数量、直径、轴突直径和髓鞘厚度均有改善。青光眼动物模型中,玻璃体腔注射 BMSCs 能够使高眼压造成的 RGCs 轴突丢失率由 30%~40% 减少到 10%~20%,有助于 RGCs 的存活,并延缓视

网膜神经纤维层变薄,保护视功能^[16]; Emre 等^[17]用绿色荧光蛋白标记 BMSCs,在青光眼模型眼内进行追踪,发现少量玻璃体腔注射的移植细胞能够达到视网膜组织并整合到神经节细胞层和内核层,发挥神经保护作用。但有研究显示通过玻璃体腔注射,仅不到 1% 的干细胞能到达视网膜,这种干细胞迁移率低主要是由于受到了内界膜的限制,机械去除内界膜后干细胞向视网膜的迁移效率得到大幅度提升^[18]。然而 Huang 等^[19]研究却发现通过玻璃体腔注射移植 BMSCs 会诱发白内障、视网膜血管增生、视网膜神经胶质细胞活化和炎症反应。因此,以玻璃体腔注射为主要途径的干细胞移植治疗仍存在潜在风险。

1.2.2 视网膜下腔注射 视网膜下腔移植途径是细胞通过巩膜-脉络膜路径被移植到视网膜下,局部产生隆起,定向释放到损伤视网膜局部直接发挥作用,而且视网膜下腔是相对的免疫豁免区,能够减少移植细胞发生免疫排斥反应的风险,因此在视网膜退行性疾病的治疗中有着良好的应用前景^[20]。研究表明 BMSCs 移植至视网膜下腔能够保护眼球的结构和功能^[6]。NIH(NCT03011541)临床注册研究发现使用自体 BMSCs 进行视网膜下回输等多种方式联合治疗视神经和视网膜疾病能够明显提高患者视力^[21]。梁庆玲等^[22]发现视网膜下腔移植 BMSCs 能够提高增生性糖尿病视网膜病变患者的视力,而且移植细胞能够在移植局部存活 1 个月,并未产生细胞增生反应。然而,由于注射的供体干细胞数量有限,且只能局限在注射部位,挽救视网膜损伤细胞的能力仅限于注射附近的区域,对于大面积视网膜及视神经损伤的修复效果仍不确切^[20,23]。另外,有研究认为视网膜下腔注射不仅会损伤视网膜色素上皮,引起大范围视网膜脱离,导致视力丧失,而且还会增加外源性注射物质溢出进入体循环的危险^[24],因此视网膜下腔干细胞移植在青光眼模型中的应用研究非常有限。

1.2.3 BMSCs 归巢 归巢是指在机体缺血、缺氧和受损情况下,内源性或者外源性 BMSCs 能够跨越血管内皮向损伤组织迁移的特性。组织损伤后微环境改变并释放不同的信号是触发 BMSCs 归巢的主要因素。体内研究发现 BMSCs 能够经过自身动员入血,达到损伤视网膜进行修复,保护视功能,归巢的细胞在损伤视网膜的各层均有分布,并能够表达胶质细胞和神经元的标志物^[25-26]。有研究表明内源性 BMSCs 的募集主要依靠基质细胞衍生因子 1(stromal cell derived factor-1, SDF-1)及其受体 CXCR4(CXC motif chemokine receptor type 4, CXCR4)通路的调控,动员到受损视网膜的 BMSCs 能够与宿主的 Müller 细胞融合产生杂交细胞,通过重编程重新分化成表达神经节细胞和无长突细胞标记的细胞,从而增强哺乳动物的内源性修复能力^[27];而且玻璃体腔注射 SDF-1 能够增加内源性 BMSCs 向损伤视网膜进行迁移^[25]。BMSCs 归巢的效率受到年龄的影响,年轻骨髓来源的干细胞具有更强的归巢和再生能力^[26,28],但随着移植时间的推移,同种异体来源的 BMSCs 在受体内会由免疫豁免状态向免疫原状态过渡,引起免疫排斥反应,且具有成瘤的潜在风险,影响临床治疗的应用^[29]。

2 BMSCs 对青光眼视神经损伤修复的机制

虽然 BMSCs 具有多向分化潜能,但与胚胎干细胞和诱导多能干细胞相比,其分化和分裂能力有限,尽管 BMSCs 向 RGCs 样细胞或者视网膜其他支持细胞转化的研究仍在不断取得进展,但 BMSCs 分化成为成熟 RGCs 的可行性尚存在争议^[6,30]。有研究表明整合入视网膜的 BMSCs 主要表达胶质细胞标志物,极少数的移植细胞表达神经元标志物^[26]。因此, BMSCs 移植治疗青光眼视神经损伤的机制主要是在通过旁分泌细胞因子及营养因子,调节并改善损伤视网膜细胞生存微环境,为损伤视网膜细胞及视神经提供必要的营养支持^[31]。

由于营养因子剥夺是青光眼高眼压导致视神经损伤的机制之一,而 BMSCs 能够为损伤的视网膜及视神经持续提供神经营养因子成分,包括脑源性神经营养因子、睫状神经营养因子、胶质细胞源性神经营养因子、血小板源性生长因子、神经生长因子、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子、血管内皮生长因子等^[26,32];低氧预处理的 BMSCs 培养液可显著降低缺血视网膜神经纤维丢失,减轻细胞凋亡,改善视网膜缺血损伤的预后^[33],同时这些营养因子又分别作用于相同或者不同的细胞存活、细胞增生以及抗细胞凋亡信号通路,最终起到对损伤视神经的保护作用^[34],这些分子信号机制又为青光眼视神经保护治疗靶点的研究提供了方向。

近年来,外泌体作为干细胞旁分泌机制中的主要活性物质在青光眼领域的研究中逐步开展。外泌体是细胞微环境的重要组成部分,包含多种蛋白质和核酸等重要信号分子,通过物质转运和细胞交流,对靶细胞产生作用^[35]。Mead 等^[36]将收集的 BMSCs 培养基外泌体注射入遗传性青光眼 DBA/2J 小鼠玻璃体腔,发现 BMSCs 来源的外泌体囊泡具有显著的神经保护作用,能够减少视神经中退化的轴突数量;在激光或者微球诱导的青光眼高眼压模型中,玻璃体腔注射 BMSCs 外泌体在一定程度上能够促进 RGCs 的存活和轴突再生,减少视网膜神经纤维层变薄以及阻止视功能下降,这种作用机制主要是依赖于部分关键 miRNA 的上调或下调来实现的^[37]。Mathew 等^[38]用 BMSCs 来源的外泌体囊泡分别对体外细胞模型和体内高眼压缺血-再灌注模型进行处理观察,发现用外泌体能够显著降低 R28 视网膜细胞死亡,外泌体注射入模型动物玻璃体腔后能够被宿主的 RGCs 和小胶质细胞摄取,减少视神经炎性反应和细胞凋亡。因此,作为一种无细胞治疗的新型生物材料, BMSCs 来源的外泌体具有更强的靶点特异性,较低的致癌和免疫风险,为青光眼视神经损伤的保护和再生治疗提供了新的选择。

3 展望

BMSCs 移植治疗目前已成为青光眼视神经损伤修复研究的热点,但细胞的移植数量、移植途径、细胞修饰、存活环境以及宿主视网膜条件等均会对 BMSCs 移植的安全性和有效性产生影响,深入研究 BMSCs 的细胞保护机制、关键因子及信号通路将为青光眼视网膜损伤治疗提供更多的理论依据。未来理想的视网膜损伤修复可能需要结合干细胞、细胞外囊泡以及相

应的修饰因子等,并逐渐向临床应用进行过渡。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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