

· 综述 ·

骨免疫调控成骨在激素性股骨头坏死的作用[△]

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摘要: 骨免疫调控成骨是骨修复领域研究的热点, 调节性T细胞(regulatory T cells, Treg)是介导骨免疫成骨的核心细胞且与激素诱发ONFH密切相关。骨损伤后Treg细胞经CCL22/CCR4轴调控定向归巢至损伤局部并经STAT5/FoxP3通路激活合成促组织修复因子, 并与BMSCs串话调控成骨成血管促进骨修复。MiR-155/SOCS1调节回路调控STAT5/FoxP3通路的激活, 激素抑制MiR-155, 促进SOCS1表达抑制STAT5/FoxP3通路与Treg细胞激活。调控Treg细胞定向归巢, MiR-155靶向转染T细胞抑制SOCS1表达, 激活STAT5/FoxP3通路与Treg细胞, 协同构建由Treg细胞介导的骨免疫调控成骨微环境, 调控BMSCs成骨成血管修复骨坏死, 从骨免疫研究激素性ONFH发病机制和防治是新思路。

关键词: 股骨头坏死, 骨免疫, Treg细胞, 骨修复

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Role of bone immunoregulation osteogenesis in glucocorticoid-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head // DENG Li-qing, LUO Yue, KANG Peng-de. Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Hospital of Chengdu Agency of People's Government of Tibetan Autonomous Region, Chengdu 610041, China

Abstract: Bone-immunoregulation osteogenesis is a hot topic in the research field of bone repair. The regulatory T cell (Treg) is the core cell mediating immunoregulation osteogenesis, which is closely related to glucocorticoid-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head (ONFH). After the bone injured, Treg cells homed to the injured area by CCL22/CCR4 axis pathway and were activated to syntheses for tissue repair by promoting factors of STAT5/FoxP3 pathway with BMSCs to regulate osteogenesis and angiogenesis to promote bone repair. The MiR-155/SOCS1 regulatory circuit regulates the activation of STAT5/FoxP3 pathway, whereas the glucocorticoid inhibits MiR-155, promotes SOCS1 expression and inhibits the activation of STAT5/FoxP3 pathway and Treg cells. Targeted homing of Treg cells and MiR-155 targeted transfection in T cells to inhibit SOCS1 expression, while activate STAT5/FoxP3 pathway and Treg cells, as well as bone immunoregulation of osteogenic microenvironment mediated by Treg cells, and regulation of BMSCs-osteoblast angiogenesis and osteonecrosis might be a new approach to study the pathogenesis and prevention of glucocorticoid-induced ONFH.

Key words: femoral head necrosis, bone immunity, Treg cells, bone repair

股骨头坏死(osteonecrosis of the femoral head, ONFH)是骨科一种常见难治性疾病^[1]。糖皮质激素(glucocorticoids, GCs)的应用是诱发ONFH的主要因素之一^[2, 3]。研究GCs诱发ONFH发病机制和早期精准有效防治是ONFH研究的重点。随着对骨免疫相关细胞, 包括调节性T细胞(regulatory T cells, Treg)和巨噬细胞(macrophage, M)介导的骨免疫调控成骨在骨损伤、骨坏死修复领域研究的不断深入, 以及其在GCs诱发ONFH发生发展中作用机制研究, 骨免疫细胞介导的骨坏死修复成为当前此复领域

研究的热点和重点之一, Treg细胞是介导骨免疫成骨的核心细胞且与激素诱发ONFH密切相关^[4, 5]。本文就骨免疫调控成骨在激素性股骨头坏死的作用机制及应用展望做了综述。

1 GCs与Treg细胞

GCs诱发ONFH发生, 以及坏死骨组织修复停滞和骨吸收病情进展与GCs作用下Treg细胞数量下降、活性阻抑和其介导的骨免疫调控成骨停滞密切相

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关^[6-12]。既往研究表明, GCs 诱发 ONFH 的发生、发展与超生理剂量 GCs 诱导骨组织细胞, 包括骨免疫相关细胞的代谢异常密切相关^[13-16]。GCs 导致 BMSCs 增殖及成骨分化抑制, 成骨细胞(osteoblast, OB) 数量及成骨活性下降, OB 和骨细胞(osteocyte, OS) 凋亡; 而破骨细胞(osteoclast, OC) 分化与破骨活性增强并延长, OC 过度活动导致骨吸收增强, 诱发 ONFH 并病情进展股骨头塌陷^[6, 17-19]。此外, 在 GCs 作用下, 局部 Treg 细胞数量下降, 活性阻抑, 其介导的骨免疫调控成骨及骨修复被阻抑停滞^[8-10]。在哮喘小鼠模型中, GCs 作用下小鼠肺和淋巴器官中也出现 Treg 数量下降、活性抑制^[20]。体外经地塞米松处理后反映 Treg 细胞数量与活性的标记物 FoxP3mRNA 和促组织修复因子 IL-10、TGF-β 等表达下降^[11, 21]。Treg 细胞通过分泌 IL-10、TGF-β 诱导 BMSCs 增殖、促进 OB 分化, 还通过分泌 IL-10、IFN-γ 等细胞因子抑制 RANKL 和 M-CSF 的合成抑制 OC 分化、破骨活性, 由此介导骨免疫调控成骨和骨修复^[22-25]。

ONFH 患者股骨头标本流式细胞检测显示骨坏死区 Treg 细胞数量显著减少^[8]。在二磷酸盐相关下颌骨坏死病例中, 骨坏死周围区域局部 Treg 细胞数量和功能异常改变; 在小鼠下颌骨坏死模型通过注射体外扩增的 Treg 细胞, 可纠正 Treg 细胞数量和功能, 显著降低二磷酸盐相关的骨坏死发生率和严重程度^[26]。虽然二磷酸盐相关下颌骨坏死与 ONFH 在发病机制上可能存在区别, 但是骨细胞坏死、骨结构破坏等共同的病理改变可能提示局部免疫异常, 尤其是 Treg 细胞数量、功能异常与骨坏死发生发展密切相关, 同时也进一步表明在相关因素作用下 Treg 细胞数量下降或活性抑制与 ONFH 的发生和发展密切相关, GCs 导致 Treg 细胞数量下降和活性阻抑, Treg 细胞对骨稳态的维护, 介导骨免疫成骨效能以及促进 BMCs 成骨分化和成骨等生物活性被阻抑。

因此, ONFH 的发生发展与 GCs 作用下 Treg 细胞数量下降和活性阻抑, 以及 Treg 细胞介导的骨免疫调控成骨停滞密切相关。研究干预并阻断 GCs 对 Treg 细胞数量与活性表达的抑制, 向骨坏死区募集足够数量的 Treg 细胞并激活, 构建局部免疫调控成骨微环境, 促进 Treg 细胞介导的骨免疫成骨效能修复重建骨损伤、骨坏死, 将有望成为研究 GCs 诱发 ONFH 发病机制、从骨免疫角度研究其早期防治的重要方向。

2 Treg 细胞骨免疫调控成骨

骨免疫介导调控成骨和促进骨修复的核心是有效动员 Treg 细胞定向迁移、归巢至骨损伤部位或植入修复材料处并激活。CCL22-CCR4 轴是调控 Treg 细胞向特定损伤组织定向迁移、归巢的核心调节轴; 而 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路是激活 Treg 细胞并促进其介导的骨免疫成骨生物活性的核心通路。针对前述 GCs 诱发 ONFH 发生发展病理生理机制以及 Treg 细胞数量下降、Treg 细胞活性阻抑导致其介导的骨免疫调控成骨过程停滞研究, 向骨坏死区募集足够数量的 Treg 细胞并活化、促进其介导的骨免疫调控成骨活性, 诱导 BMSCs 向 OB 分化及血管生成, 抑制过度破骨, 促进骨损伤、骨坏死修复重建, 从骨免疫调控成骨角度研究骨免疫介导成骨促进 ONFH 修复重建。

CCL22-CCR4 轴是调控 Treg 细胞向特定损伤组织定向迁移、归巢的核心调节轴, 细胞趋化因子 CCL22 是动员 Treg 细胞自外周血循环并向损伤组织定向迁移、聚集、归巢的关键性调节因子^[27-29]。CCL22 因子在损伤处树突状细胞(dendritic cells, DC) 中高表达, 与 Treg 细胞受体 CCR4 结合诱导 Treg 细胞定向迁移至受损组织、器官处, 是动员、调控 Treg 细胞向损伤组织部位定向迁移、归巢并促进组织修复的重要调控因子^[30]。在细胞水平, CCL22 与细胞表面受体 CCR4 结合捕获 Treg 细胞, 并激活 CCR4 受体蛋白和下游信号途径产生趋化作用诱导调控内源性 Treg 细胞向损伤部位迁移、归巢; 同时, CCL22 与其受体 CCR4 结合使细胞结构重新排列、细胞内部发生整合活化介导 Treg 细胞向高浓度 CCL22 处迁移、聚集^[31]。当组织损伤时 M2 巨噬细胞和 DC 分泌大量 CCL22 因子, CCL22/CCR4 轴被激活, Treg 细胞从胸腺、脾脏中被动员、释放、迁移至外周血循环, 并定向迁移、募集、归巢至组织损伤处^[29, 31]。

组织损伤后 Treg 细胞被 DC 分泌的 CCL22 因子募集归巢至局部损伤处, 经 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路调控激活, 激活后的 Treg 细胞释放抗炎促组织修复细胞因子 IL-10、TGF-β、VEGF 等调控启动组织再生和修复^[32]。组织、骨损伤后, 在损伤组织刺激下 DC 迅速驱化至损伤部位并合成分泌 CCL22 因子, CCL22 募集 Treg 细胞并调控其定向迁移归巢至损伤部位、经 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路激活合成分泌 TGF-

β 、IL-10、VEGF 等促组织修复因子调控促进组织修复；同时分化成熟的 Treg 细胞与 BMSCs 产生串话促进、诱导 BMSCs 成骨分化与成骨活性表达，并抑制 OC 分化与破骨活性，促进成骨、成血管，调控促进骨修复^[33-35]。

在小鼠牙周炎模型中，PLLA/NF-SMS/MSN 支架介导幼稚 T 细胞分化为 Treg 细胞，抑制牙周病的宿主免疫反应，且 Treg 细胞可增强 OB 活性，抑制 OC 活性，阻滞牙槽骨丢失^[36]；将 T 细胞与 D-甘露糖预处理的人牙周膜干细胞（hPDLSCs）共培养可抑制 hPDLSCs 分泌 IL-6，诱导更多 T 细胞分化为 Treg 细胞，促进 hPDLSCs 介导的牙周组织再生修复^[37]。

3 MiR-155/SOCS1 通路

MiR-155/SOCS1 是调控 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路，影响 Treg 细胞分化成熟的关键调节回路，MiR-155 是激活 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路的重要因子，SOCS1 抑制 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路、进而阻抑 Treg 细胞的活化；MiR-155 抑制 SOCS1 表达而激活 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路、促进 Treg 细胞成熟及活性表达；GCs 抑制 T 细胞合成分泌 MiR-155^[38-43]。MiR-155 是参与调控 T 细胞介导免疫效应的重要调节因子，在 Treg 细胞活化过程中发挥重要调控作用；SOCS1 是效应因子 STAT5 的负调控因子，抑制 FOXP3 表达进而抑制 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路、阻抑 Treg 细胞的活化；MiR-155 抗 SOCS1 调节 Treg 细胞分化成熟^[44, 45]。MiR-155 通过经典的转录后调节机制抑制 SOCS1 表达，进而阻断 SOCS1 对 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路的抑制，间接激活 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路。在 MiR-155 基因过表达和敲除模型中，SOCS1 蛋白水平与 MiR-155 呈显著负相关；超生理剂量 GCs 抑制 T 细胞内 MiR-155 的表达、促进 SOCS1 的表达抑制 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路、抑制 Treg 细胞的分化与活性表达^[46, 47]。因此，理论上上调 MiR-155 表达可靶向抑制 SOCS1，进而激活 STAT5/FoxP3 通路激活 Treg 细胞及其生物活性表达。

活化的 Treg 细胞通过分泌组织修复因子 TGF- β 等介导 TGF- β /SMADs 信号通路与 BMSCs 之间产生串话（crosstalk），诱导调控 BMSCs 成骨分化与成骨活性表达。激活的 Treg 细胞分泌 TGF- β 与 BMSCs 表面受体结合促进 BMSCs 胞内 Smad2/3 蛋白磷酸化，磷酸化的 Smad2/3 与 Smad4 组成复合体迁移进

入细胞核内促进目标靶基因 TGF- β 、Runx2、ALP、OCN、VEGF 等成骨、成血管因子表达；同时，激活后的 Treg 细胞还可调控 M2 巨噬细胞极化并通过合成表达 BMP-2、VEGF 及 TGF- β 等促组织修复细胞因子。二者共同作用诱导调控 BMSCs 向 OB 分化、增殖与成骨活性表达，促进合成新骨与新生血管形成^[48-51]。因此，活化的 Treg 细胞与 BMSCs 产生串话、进而促进 BMSCs 向 OB 分化、增殖，成骨、成血管，促进损伤骨组织修复，是 Treg 细胞介导骨免疫促进骨组织再生、骨修复的根本所在。

活化的 Treg 细胞与 BMSCs 产生正向串话促进 BMSCs 成骨分化与成骨活性表达的同时，还抑制 OC 分化、抑制破骨活性。Treg 细胞通过细胞接触依赖机制抑制破骨细胞的分化，即活化的 Treg 细胞合成表达细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞相关抗原-4（CTLA-4），CTLA-4 与破骨前体细胞表面 CD80/CD86 结合，诱导激活破骨前体细胞中吲哚胺-2,3 双加氧酶（indoleamine-2,3-dioxygenase, IDO），激活的 IDO 降解色氨酸促进破骨前体细胞凋亡、抑制破骨细胞的分化与活性表达，抑制破骨、骨吸收^[52, 53]。此外，激活的 Treg 细胞还通过分泌 IL-10、IL-5、IFN- γ 等细胞因子上调骨保护素（osteoprotegerin, OPG）、下调 RANKL 和 M-CSF，抑制 RANKL 和 M-CSF 的合成，从而抑制 OC 的分化与活性，抑制破骨^[49]。

MiR-155 抑制 SOCS1 因子表达，间接激活 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路，激活 Treg 细胞。GCs 作用下 T 细胞内 MiR-155 表达被阻抑，SOCS1 因子表达上调抑制 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路，阻抑 Treg 细胞激活与合成表达 IL-10、TGF- β 、VEGF 等促组织修复因子，阻抑与 BMSCs 间的串话，抑制 Treg 细胞介导的骨免疫调控成骨，同时促进 OC 分化与破骨活性。

4 应用与展望

促进 T 细胞内 MiR-155 表达、抑制 SOCS1，调控改变 GCs 作用下 MiR-155/SOCS1 调节回路异常，激活 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路、促进 Treg 细胞活化及其介导的骨免疫调控成骨，是构建局部免疫调控成骨的关键。GCs 作用下免疫细胞（M 细胞，CD4+T 细胞）的 MiR-155 表达被阻抑、SOCS1 表达增强，SOCS1 表达增强抑制 STAT5/FoxP3 信号通路活化及其介导的 Treg 细胞激活、骨免疫骨修复^[44, 45]。因此，从基因水平，通过基因转染技术调控 MiR-155 表达是常用的而且也是有效的方法。

从骨免疫视角研究阐述 GCs 诱发 ONFH 的病理生理机制, 为激素性 ONFH 预防与早期治疗提供理论依据和治疗提供新的靶点。未来借助现代分子生物学技术和纳米材料技术以及骨免疫调控成骨研究进展, 针对 GCs 诱发 ONFH 的病因及分子、基因、细胞水平发病机制研究, 构建促进骨损伤骨修复的新型功能化骨免疫调控成骨生物材料研究 GCs 诱发 ONFH 的发生、发展的病理生理机制和预防、治疗, 以更精准的手段针对 GCs 诱发的 ONFH 进行相关发病机制、预防治疗研究。

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