

·综述·

脉冲电磁场对肌肉骨组织作用的研究进展[△]

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摘要: 脉冲电磁场 (pulsed electromagnetic fields, PEMFs) 作为一种非侵入性的物理方法, 无需体内植入电极, 即可将微电流诱导到整个身体组织或通过靶向运输方式传递到身体局部组织。通过多种信号传导通路、抗炎作用、生长因子等途径促进肌肉和骨组织的生长愈合, 在肌肉骨骼领域可用于骨折延迟愈合、肌肉损伤、血管再生等疾病的治疗, 因此在肌肉骨骼领域逐渐成为一种重要的治疗方式。本文主要对 PEMFs 对肌肉骨组织的作用机制以及研究进展作一综述。

关键词: 脉冲电磁场, 肌肉, 骨组织

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Research progress in effect of pulsed electromagnetic fields on muscle and bone tissue // XU Rong-da, ZHANG He, DUAN Si-yu, CAI Zhen-cun. Central Hospital, Shenyang Medical College, Shenyang 110075, China

Abstract: Pulsed electromagnetic fields (PEMFs), as a non-invasive physical method, can induce microcurrents to the whole-body tissue or deliver them to local tissues by targeted transport without the need of implanted electrodes in the body. It can promote the growth and healing of muscle and bone by a variety of signal transduction pathways, anti-inflammatory effects, growth factors and other pathways. It can be used in the treatment of delayed fracture healing, muscle injury, angiogenesis and other diseases in the field of musculoskeletal medicine, so it has gradually become an important treatment method in the field of musculoskeletal medicine. This paper reviews the mechanisms of action and progress in application of pulsed electromagnetic fields on muscle and bone tissue.

Key words: pulse electromagnetic fields, muscle, bone tissue

脉冲电磁场 (pulsed electromagnetic fields, PEMFs) 作为一种非侵入性的物理方法, 无需体内植入电极, 即可将微电流诱导到整个身体组织或通过靶向运输方式传递到身体局部组织, 从而增强细胞的愈合和再生能力^[1, 2]。PEMFs 是具有特定波形和振幅的低频磁场, 其特征在于磁场振幅随时间的恒定变化, 不同频率、波形、强度的电磁场会对组织细胞产生不同的生物效应, 可用于骨关节炎、骨折修复、肌腱疾病、缓解炎症以及血管再生等疾病的治疗^[3, 4]。PEMFs 具有无创、简单、安全、费用低等特点, 1979 年已被美国食品药品监督管理局批准用于治疗延迟愈合和不愈合骨折^[5]。PEMFs 可通过多种传导通路及生物效应对肌肉骨骼的生长愈合产生积极作用。本文主要针对 PEMFs 对肌肉骨组织的作用机制以及应用进展作一综述。

1 PEMFs 对肌肉和骨组织作用

1.1 PEMFs 对肌肉组织的促进生长作用

Tai 等^[6]发现每周短暂暴露于 PEMFs 中可增加小鼠氧化性肌肉的表达, 经过 PEMFs 处理的小鼠氧化肌功能适应, 氧气被能够增强线粒体呼吸功能的氧化纤维所摄取, 不仅如此, PEMFs 暴露还可以促进肌因子的分泌, 从而促进肌肉再生。Tucker 等^[7]在研究 PEMFs 暴露对肩袖愈合的影响中发现, PEMFs 组小鼠肩袖的机械性能和模量在 4 周和 8 周时均有改善, PEMFs 组在 8 周时肌细胞形状变得更圆, 这与细胞机械性能和代谢活性增加有关。PEMFs 通过改善肌腱机械性能来改善早期肌腱损伤至骨骼的愈合, 从而对小鼠的肩袖愈合起到积极的作用。Stephenson

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等^[8]研究显示，在经过PEMFs处理后，血浆中包括骨桥蛋白和骨骼肌慢肌肌钙蛋白T在内能够预测肌肉再生和退化的生物标志物得到改善，破坏肌肉功能、提示代谢紊乱的脂质代谢物显著减少。综上所述，PEMFs在促进肌肉代谢和改善愈合等方面具有一定的潜力，使其在肌肉组织的辅助治疗中更具有吸引力，可能成为一种潜在的治疗方式。

1.2 PEMFs对骨组织的促进生长作用

骨折后的骨愈合过程通常包括4个不同的阶段：骨折炎症期、血管间充质期、骨痂形成期、骨痂改造重塑期，PEMFs激活的通路在骨愈合阶段2、3和4中发挥作用，同时抑制阶段1的炎症期^[9]。PEMFs在骨组织中具有刺激骨髓间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cell, MSC)增殖分化，促进骨缺损修复以及软骨再生等作用。MSC在组织修复中发挥主要作用，MSC具备极强的自我更新和多分化潜能，可直接刺激MSC向成骨细胞分化，改善组织微循环，促进信号分子转移到受损组织并通过分泌生长因子、细胞因子等诱导血管再生和组织修复^[10-12]。PEMFs刺激可以促进肌母细胞融合、增加肌管融合指数，进而增加肌管的直径，通过调节MSC的活性来促进非愈合骨折的成骨^[13]。在测试PEMFs对肌母细胞生成作用的实验中，在标准条件下，与未治疗的对照组相比，PEMFs使肌母细胞的融合指数增加了2~5倍^[14]。Coric等^[15]评估脉冲电磁场对颈椎前路椎间盘切除和融合术手术治疗的影响发现，PEMFs显著提高了术后6个月的融合率，通过刺激成骨细胞的功能改变和骨形态发生蛋白表达，进而使骨形成以及融合率增加。

2 PEMFs在肌肉骨骼生物效应的常见通路

PEMFs目前应用于肌肉骨骼领域，PEMFs的主要信号通路包括Wnt/β-连环蛋白、Notch、骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)/转化生长因子β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、血小板衍生生长因子(platelet derived growth factor, PDGF)、胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like growth factor, IGF)和Ca²⁺通路等^[16]。PEMFs的分子途径为其临床应用提供了科学依据，在肌肉骨骼疾病的治疗和预后方面发挥重要作用。

2.1 钙离子通道

PEMFs能够为肌肉组织的重塑过程提供经典瞬

时感受器电位通道1(classical transient receptor potential channel 1, TRPC1)蛋白，PEMFs具有调节肌细胞钙离子水平、增强线粒体呼吸能力等功效，进而促进氧化性肌肉的表达，并且TRPC1的表达随着氧化性肌肉的表达而增多^[17]。同时，线粒体在肌肉和全身代谢中同样发挥着重要作用，这是由转录共激活体过氧化物酶体增殖体激活受体-γ共激活物-1α(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha, PGC-1α)所调控^[18]。PGC-1α是氧化肌肉发育的主要决定因素，因为它能够调节线粒体的产生，在增强肌肉的线粒体氧化呼吸过程中是必不可少的^[19]。脉冲电磁场通过激活PGC-1α转录上游的钙线粒体轴来促进体外肌和线粒体的生成，短暂暴露于PEMFs中可促使细胞外静息钙水平升高，钙离子通过TRPC1激活活化的T细胞的核因子(nuclear factor of activated T cells, NFAT)，进而促进TRPC1、PGC-1α及氧化性肌肉的表达，而NFAT、PGC-1α及TRPC1三者具有协同效应，能够共同促进线粒体功能，增加氧化性肌肉的表达^[6]。

2.2 Wnt/β-catenin信号转导通路

PEMFs可以导致细胞膜电荷发生改变从而影响膜通道的开放，激活多种细胞内途径进而影响体内信号传导通路的传递，此外，PEMFs在信号传导通路中可产生多个第二信使，启动多个细胞内信号转导途径^[20]。Wnt/β-catenin信号转导通路的激活可以促进人基质金属蛋白酶13(matrix metalloproteinase 13, MMP-13)生成，MMP-13参与胚胎发育、组织重塑等过程，MMP-13水平的升高又会导致关节软骨的破坏，在PEMFs治疗过程中，MMP-13水平出现显著下调，降低了炎症因子表达，抑制了Wnt/β-catenin信号转导，起到修复软骨、促进代谢的作用^[21]。有几种重要的信号通路可以调节肌肉修复，其中包括Notch和Wnt信号传导被认为是关键的，Notch途径被认为参与肌母细胞增殖和Wnt信号调节分化过程^[22]。在肌肉再生过程中，Notch和Wnt之间存在相互作用，在增殖阶段抑制Notch信号传导时观察到Wnt信号过早增加，当Notch激活时Wnt信号降低^[23]。Wnt途径通过其外部结构域的抗体强制激活Notch-1，使肌肉修复恢复活力，表明Notch途径是成人肌生成的重要因素。

2.3 cAMP-PKA-CREB通路

PEMFs通过增加细胞内cAMP水平激活cAMP-PKA-CREB信号传导，在PEMFs作用下，钙离子浓度显著增加，进而激活可溶性腺苷环化酶(soluble

adenylate cyclase, sAC)、环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)、蛋白激酶A(protein kinase A, PKA)和cAMP响应元件结合蛋白(cyclic AMP response element binding protein, CREB)信号通路促进骨细胞矿化成熟^[24, 25]。Li等^[26]在预防后肢悬吊诱导的大鼠骨质流失研究中发现,PEMFs显著缓解了成骨细胞数量的减少,抑制了骨形成标志物的降低,通过sac/camp/pka/CREB通路的信号传导维持骨形成。PEMFs不仅维持了蛋白激酶A和cAMP反应元件结合蛋白的磷酸化水平,可溶性腺苷酸环化酶的表达水平也得以维持。PEMFs通过直接或间接激活成骨细胞的sAC-cAMP-PKA-CREB信号通路来促进体内和体外的骨形成。

3 PEMFs在肌肉骨骼生物效应的机制

3.1 抗炎作用

在组织损伤过程中,受损的组织细胞暴露于炎症介质中,巨噬细胞在面对局部微环境发生不同的表型以及功能变化,表现出抗炎和促进愈合活性,还可以启动后续修复阶段所需的各种信号通路以调节组织修复和再生^[27, 28]。M1亚型巨噬细胞负责产生如肿瘤坏死因子α(tumor necrosis factor α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β)等促炎因子,这些促炎因子作为趋化因子的信号分子进入修复部位,以促进组织降解,还会刺激M1极化为M2巨噬细胞,M2亚型巨噬细胞参与组织再生过程,通过分泌抗炎介质来降低炎症带的损伤,同时刺激肌细胞融合成多核肌管,从而促进肌腱修复过程^[29-31]。由此可见,PEMFs可通过调节炎症因子的分泌加快组织修复过程。腺苷受体在炎症调节中具有重要作用,其激活后抑制促炎细胞因子释放。PEMFs通过腺苷受体使多种细胞类型的增殖和炎症的影响之间产生联系,其中特别是A2A和A3表达扩增,通过激活腺苷酸环化酶和蛋白激酶B介导的转录因子β-连环蛋白的核定位,来抑制TNF-α、IL-1β等促炎细胞因子的合成和活化,增加cAMP水平,从而在多种细胞类型中诱导抗炎反应^[32-34]。因此,PEMFs对腺苷的调节在控制炎症中起重要作用。IL-1β是一种关键的促炎介质,由炎症部位的免疫细胞所分泌,在稳态和病理机制中起关键作用^[35]。PEMFs治疗肌腱来源的细胞可能会限制IL-1β促炎刺激的分解代谢作用,从而诱导更多的组织修复^[36]。PEMFs有望作为新型炎症调节的治疗方法,用于促进组织再生。

3.2 生长因子

常见的生长因子有血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、IGF、TGF-β等,在组织修复中起到重要作用。VEGF是血管再生的关键调节因子,成骨细胞表达高水平的VEGF。VEGF在炎症期起到旁分泌因子作用来促进巨噬细胞募集和血管再生反应,并且通过膜内骨化进行修复^[37]。因此,VEGF在肌肉坏死、骨折部位的新血管生成和血运重建中起着至关重要的作用。PEMFs刺激可显著增加成骨细胞中TGF-β的表达,TGF-β是调节骨再生早期阶段的关键因素,因为它可以增强骨祖细胞的活力、增殖和迁移,从而诱导成骨分化^[38]。IGF-1是一种能够促进肌肉再生的肌因子,在高度氧化的纤维中表达。这些来自成纤维细胞的IGF-I通过促进肌母细胞分化和肌管形成参与修复过程,并且可能通过改变蛋白质合成促进肌肉再生^[39, 40]。

4 结语与展望

PEMFs是一种新型且有广阔前景的治疗方式,在促进肌肉骨骼生长发育中起着积极作用,PEMFs可通过多种机制及生物效应来调节肌肉骨骼细胞代谢,激活组织修复能力,有助于延缓肌肉骨骼疾病的发展并改善预后,但磁场对肌肉骨组织的确切作用机制尚未完全清楚,还需进一步研究。随着对PEMFs作用机制研究的深入,PEMFs在肌肉骨骼疾病中的应用前景将更加广泛。

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