

· 综述 ·

针刀疏筋解结术对 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路骨代谢影响[△]陈平^a, 陈磊^{b*}, 王海东^a, 刘欣^a

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摘要:膝关节骨性关节炎 (knee osteoarthritis, KOA) 是一种骨科常见的退行性全关节疾病, 以关节疼痛、肿胀、僵硬和活动受限等为临床表现, 严重影响我国 30% 老年人群生活质量。关于 KOA 发病机制和最佳治疗方案目前尚未完全明确。随着中西医结合方案在骨关节疾病治疗方面的应用, 针刀疏筋解结术被证实能有效缓解 KOA 患者关节疼痛, 改善关节部位骨代谢, 改善关节功能。同时, 近年来 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路在 KOA 发生、发展过程中的作用逐渐被认知, 其在关节软骨调控方面起着重要作用。这将为 KOA 发病机制深入研究和最佳治疗方案的探究提供新的思路。本研究针对针刀疏筋解结术对 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路骨代谢影响的研究进展进行综述, 以期推动针刀疏筋解结术在 KOA 患者中的推广应用。

关键词:骨性关节炎, 膝关节, $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路, 针刀疏筋解结术

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Research progress of the effect of acupotomy on bone metabolisms based on $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ signaling pathway in osteoarthritis // CHEN Ping^a, CHEN Lei^b, WANG Hai-dong^a, LIU Xin^a. a. Rheumatology and Bone Disease Center, b. Department of Intensive Care Medicine, Gansu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730050, Gansu, China

Abstract: Knee osteoarthritis (KOA) is a common degenerative total joint disease in orthopaedics with clinical manifestations including joint pain, swelling, stiffness and limited mobility, which seriously affect the quality of life of 30% of the elderly population in China. The pathogenesis and optimal treatment of KOA are not fully understood. With the application of integrated Chinese and Western medicine in the treatment of bone and joint diseases, acupotomy therapy has been proved to be effective in alleviating joint pain in KOA, improving bone metabolism around the joint and improving joint function. Meanwhile, in recent years, the role of $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ signaling pathway in the occurrence and development of KOA has been gradually recognized, and it plays an important role in the regulation of articular cartilage. This will provide new ideas for the in-depth study of the pathogenesis of KOA and the exploration of the best treatment plan. In this study, we reviewed the research progress of the effect of acupotomy on bone metabolism in $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ signaling pathway, in order to promote the application of acupotomy in KOA.

Key words: osteoarthritis, knee, $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ signaling pathway, acupotomy to release tendons and untie knots

膝关节骨性关节炎 (knee osteoarthritis, KOA) 好发于中老年人群, 女性患病率高于男性^[1]; 影响患者日常生活。了解发病机制对治疗疾病具有重要意义。 Ca^{2+} /活化 T 细胞核因子 c1 (nuclear factor of activated T-cells 1, NFATc1) 信号通路的异常激活, 会调控破骨细胞分化、成熟等现骨干基因表达, 促进破骨细胞分化和骨吸收, 是骨关节炎发生发展的重要因素, 临床可通过抑制 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路改善关节疾病^[2]。

KOA 与“骨痿”、“骨痹”等相似。祖国中医从

经筋力学和经筋气血角度阐述膝关节骨痹发生机制。针刀疏筋解结术以恢复经筋平衡为治疗核心, 可从多个途径改善膝关节部位经筋病变, 改善患者关节疼痛和关节功能障碍。本文就 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路及其与 KOA 的关系, 以及针刀疏筋解结术对 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路的影响作用进行综述, 以期为针刀疏筋解结术治疗 KOA 提供更多思路。

1 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路的激活及其与 KOA 的关系

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1.1 Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路

NFATc1 是转录因子 NFAT 家族的重要成员，主要受丝氨酸/苏氨酸磷酸酶神经钙蛋白调节，被 Ca^{2+} 激活，在 T 细胞活化、破骨细胞分化参与多种细胞功能和发育。细胞中游离 Ca^{2+} 水平升高，与 CaN 结合，引起 CaN 构型改变而暴露其活性位点，活化后的 CaN 在细胞质中与 NFATc1 结合，使其脱磷酸化而被活化，活化后的 NFATc1 向核内转位；转向核内的 NFATc1 脱磷酸化后与其他协同活化因子结合，共同调节细胞因子表达，从而参与机体免疫应答、心肌细胞分化、肌细胞肥大、肌肉和血管生成、软骨细胞和破骨细胞分化、骨骼再生与发育等^[3, 4]。

1.2 Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路与 KOA 的关系

Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路可通过参与血管钙化，调节机体骨代谢。关节软骨退化是 KOA 发生的重要组织病理学因素，主要由软骨下骨破骨细胞和成骨细胞活性失调所致，其中破骨细胞与软骨和软骨下骨的完整性和功能丧失有关^[5]。破骨细胞是一种起源于单核巨噬细胞/单核系造血前体细胞的多核细胞，也是重要的骨吸收细胞，具有显著降解矿化骨和软骨基质的能力^[6]。成熟的破骨细胞粘附在骨表面，通过分泌蛋白酶和酸等降解软骨基质，与成骨细胞的骨形成作用共同维持机体骨代谢的动态平衡。肖壮等^[7] 通过大鼠实验研究发现，KOA 早中期破骨细胞大量增殖、活化。越来越多研究表明，过度活跃的破骨细胞形成分化所致骨质流失和软骨下骨的异常骨重塑是引发骨关节退行性病变的重要病理机制，在 OA 发生和发展中起着至关重要的作用^[8-10]。

1.2.1 RANKL/RANK 调控 Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路

破骨细胞质中 Ca^{2+} 信号对于细胞增殖、分化和骨吸收等功能调节至关重要，NFATc1 是破骨细胞分化所需的主要转录因子，NFATc1 缺少会导致破骨细胞缺陷^[11]。Yokota 等^[12] 研究显示，破骨细胞数量与全身骨密度呈负相关。NFATc 信号通路通过 3 个途径调控破骨细胞分化作用，首先，NFATc1 通过上游核因子 κ b 配体 (receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand, RANKL) /RANK 信号通路被激活；其次， Ca^{2+} 相关共刺激信号通路放大了 NFATc1 活性；最后，NFATc1 负调控通过某些细胞因子作用发生，这 3 个阶段共同控制 NFATc1 的转录，并随后影响下游靶基因表达，从而介导破骨细胞分化、融合以及骨基质降解。RANKL 主要由成骨细胞分泌，是破骨细胞增殖分化所必需的细胞因子，也是诱导 Ca^{2+} 震荡的重要信号物质，通过刺激局部破骨细胞激活活化参与骨吸收；

RANK 是破骨前体细胞和破骨细胞膜上唯一的 RANKL 受体。破骨细胞中 RANKL 与 RANK 结合，一方面会激活三磷酸肌醇 (inositol triphosphate, IP3)，活化后的 IP3 会引起包浆膜上的 Ca^{2+} 通道打开， Ca^{2+} 内流，产生钙振荡，引发持久的 Ca^{2+} 波，刺激 NFATc1 中丝氨酸残基去磷酸化，并向细胞核易位转移，与细胞内 DNA 结合，促进破骨细胞内的特异性基因表达，促进破骨细胞形成、分化^[13]；同时，钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶 (Calmodulin dependent protein kinase, CaMKs) 活化，与 NFATc1 协同作用增强破骨细胞活性。另一方面，RANK 与 RANKL 结合诱导肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子 6 的激活，随后参与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶、NF- κ B 和激活蛋白-1 成分的激活，活化的 NF- κ B 诱导 NFATc1 转录表达，诱导破骨细胞成熟、分化，参与 KOA 软骨损伤、骨关节炎的发生发展^[14]。

1.2.2 TRP 通道蛋白调控 Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路

瞬时受体电位香草酸亚型 (transient receptor potential vanilloid, TRPV) 家族成员作为 Ca^{2+} 内流通道蛋白，通过介导 Ca^{2+} 内流启动 Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路，参与破骨细胞增殖、分化、凋亡等生理过程。Nakamoto 等^[15] 研究显示，TRPV2 在小鼠和人关节软骨及异位骨化病变中均有表达，敲除 TRPV2 离子通道蛋白基因，机械应力诱导的小鼠体内 Ca^{2+} 内流减少，从而导致 NFATc1 和核因子异位被逆转。Luo 等^[16] 研究指出，TRPV5 是骨微环境的重要决定因素，可表达于破骨细胞中，参与 RANKL 信号通路，调节 Ca^{2+} 的重吸收和运输，从而参与 KOA 发生发展。

1.2.3 其他与 Ca^{2+} /NFATc1 信号通路激活相关路径

溶酶体在破骨细胞功能中起关键作用。溶酶体 Ca^{2+} 作为受体诱导的 Ca^{2+} 信号的重要组成部分，其释放是由 TRP 家族成员溶酶体非选择性阳离子通道 1 (transient receptor potential mucolipin 1, TRPML1) 介导。Erkhembayar 等^[17] 研究发现，TRPML1 通道蛋白可通过调节溶酶体 Ca^{2+} 信号通路和 NFATc1 信号通路，调控破骨细胞分化和成熟破骨细胞功能。

Smads 蛋白是受体细胞内的激酶底物，可被转化生长因子- β 信号转导通路激活，激发细胞相关因子表达。Guo 等^[18] 研究显示，Smad3 能促进破骨细胞形成，破骨细胞发生过程中细胞中 Smad3 表达水平显著升高，敲除 Smad3 后破骨细胞数量减少，细胞活力下降。骨形态发生蛋白-2 (bone morphogenetic proteins-2, BMP-2) 刺激成骨细胞编码因子下游破骨细胞的分化。Mandal 等^[19] 研究发现，成骨细胞特异性 BMP-2

可通过 Smad 信号，激活细胞中 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路。

2 针刀疏筋解结术

针刀疏筋解结术是建立在经筋理论基础上的中西医结合产物，用于疾病治疗中不仅有手术刀的切割、松解作用，同时兼备针灸的刺激和调节作用，被广泛应用于软组织损伤性疾病、骨关节退行性病变、骨关节痉挛性病变。经筋联结四肢百骸，具有调整经脉，维持下肢肌肉与关节的力学平衡等作用。经筋功能或结构异常是引发或加重疼痛和关节功能的障碍的关键^[20, 21]。经筋损伤导致气血运行不畅，或阻滞于损伤经筋部位，或无法滋养远端经筋，均会引发疼痛。KOA 是典型的经筋病。

针刀疗法以针的方式刺入人体，对病灶进行手术松解，促使经筋异常所致的增长张力得以缓解，受阻经络得以疏通，恢复局部气血供应。针刀疏筋解结术以病变经筋在膝周所“结”之处为手术部位，通过针刀松解关节肌肉和关节韧带病灶，疏通、舒展经筋，可有效缓解关节功能，改善关节肌肉、韧带的生物力学性能和膝关节功能。越来越多研究证实，针刀疏筋解结术在 KOA 治疗方面具有明显优势。

2.1 针刀疏筋解结术对 KOA 软骨细胞和成骨细胞的影响

KOA 发病机制复杂，其中软骨细胞和成骨细胞形成和凋亡异常是 KOA 发生发展的重要环节。软骨细胞受损或减少会造成软骨基质破坏，从而发展或加重 KOA；成骨细胞增殖异常或受损会影响骨形成，亦会引发 KOA 病情进展。刘晶等^[22] 研究显示，基于经筋理论针刀“解结法”可通过调整关节间隙，清除关节腔积液，修复 KOA 兔模型软骨病理形态，提高膝关节行为能力。

针刀疗法可通过多种途径抑制、减少软骨细胞凋亡，维持软骨细胞稳态，从而发挥 OA 治疗作用。梁楚西等^[23] 研究显示，针刀可促进膝关节软骨细胞胞外基质 II 型胶原、聚集蛋白聚糖、整合素 $\beta 1$ 蛋白表达，抑制基质金属蛋白酶 3 表达，阻断软骨组织胞外基质降解，延缓膝关节软骨损伤和关节退变进程，发挥治疗 KOA 的作用。纪少丰等^[24] 发现，小针刀联合松解手法有助于调节 KOA 患者体内骨代谢相关指标，促进患者膝关节骨形成，抑制关节软骨基质降解，阻断骨吸收。卢梦雅等^[25] 研究显示，针刀术可通过上调 Circ SERPINE2-mi R-1271-5P-E26 特异性

转化相关基因，抑制软骨胞外基质降解，减少软骨细胞凋亡，从而减轻 KOA 兔模型膝关节损害。Lee 等^[26] 研究显示，针刀治疗可通过降低组织蛋白酶 K 和 TRAP 蛋白表达，降低 BGP 和碱性磷酸酶的蛋白表达，抑制软骨下骨破骨细胞和成骨细胞的活性，诱导 KOA 家兔软骨下骨的异常骨吸收和骨形成，且效果优于利塞膦酸钠。张典等^[27] 研究显示，针刀疗法可通过“调筋”，抑制 KOA 兔模型软骨组织血管异常生成，保护软骨组织。卢梦雅等^[28] 研究发现，针刀疗法可通过下调 KOA 大鼠模型软骨组织中破骨细胞相关受体（Osteoclast-related receptors, OSCAR）、调控肿瘤坏死因子相关的 TRAIL 阳性表达，上调骨保护素（osteoprotegerin, OPG）阳性表达，通过 OSCAR-TRAIL-OPG 通路阻断线粒体途径软骨细胞凋亡信号释放，从而减轻大鼠软骨组织损伤。刘晶等^[29]、Jia 等^[30] 研究均显示，针刀疗法可通过调控多种蛋白表达，上调 KOA 兔模型膝关节软骨细胞自噬水平，减少软骨细胞凋亡，从而维持软骨细胞的稳态，减缓软骨退化所致 OA。

2.2 针刀疏筋解结术对 KOA 患者 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路的激活

骨重建受全身和局部破骨细胞分化和激活刺激。以往研究发现，骨性关节炎发病时，异常的机械负荷会导致软骨下骨破骨细胞生成和骨吸收过度，从而导致关节软骨退变，提示破骨细胞可能是 OA 治疗的潜在细胞靶点之一，临床可通过抑制软骨下骨的破骨细胞和相关血管异常生成进行骨关节炎治疗^[31, 32]。

RANK、RANKL、OPG 等是骨代谢的关键调节因子，其中 RANKL 与其受体 RANK 的相互作用触发破骨细胞分化导致骨吸收；另一方面，OPG 对 RANKL 亲和力较高，阻止其与 RANK 相互作用，从而抑制 NF- κB 表达和 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路的激活，阻断破骨细胞成熟、分化和骨吸收。Li 等^[33] 研究发现，电针可抑制线粒体钙单转运蛋白的过表达，逆转细胞质的 Ca^{2+} 过度增加。Wang 等^[34] 研究显示，针刀疗法可通过阻断 OPG 减少，促进 RANKL 表达，抑制 TRAP、Ctsk 等表达，从而抑制破骨细胞活性，促进成骨细胞活性，改善家兔 KOA 软骨下骨骨吸收和软骨的退行性病变，恢复骨形成。RANK、RANKL 结合诱导激活 NF- κB 信号通路亦与 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{NFATc1}$ 信号通路激活密切相关。伍闲等^[35] 研究显示，针刀疗法可通过影响 NF- κB 信号通路，抑制下游 TNF- α 、IL-6 等促炎介质合成释放，从而发挥软骨组织保护作用。

2.2.1 针刀疏筋解结术对TRPV表达的影响

TRPV是Ca²⁺内流通道蛋白。曾维铨等^[36]研究发现，基于经筋理论的针刀松解术可通过抑制TRPV4通路，下调TRPV4表达，减少KOA兔模型软骨细胞凋亡，从而延缓关节软骨退变。陈平男等^[37]研究发现，弩药诊疗可通过抑制膝关节液中促炎介质表达，下调滑膜组织中TRPV1、TRPV4，发挥良好的KOA治疗作用。Dou等^[38]研究发现，针灸可刺激细胞中TRPV1和TRPV2通道，从而促进组胺、腺苷等免疫介质释放，启动神经免疫调节，抑制炎症因子释放，从而发挥对炎症性疾病治疗作用。

2.2.2 针刀疏筋解结术对Smad表达的影响

Smad1、Smad2、Smad3占据Smads蛋白的重要成分，其能否正常表达与软骨等组织功能能否正常发挥密切相关。杨郁鹏等^[39]发现，KOA兔模型中Smad2、Smad3表达高于正常值。此外，Chen等^[40]研究亦发现，针刀可通过软骨下BMP2-Smad1通路相关蛋白抑制KOA家兔异常骨吸收，保护患者软骨组织。提示针刀疗法可通过促进OPG与RANKL结合，抑制TRPV通道蛋白表达，阻断TGF-β/Smad信号转导等途径，抑制Ca²⁺/NFATc1信号通路激活，改善KOA患者病情。李佳茹等^[41]研究显示，针刀疗法可通过调控TGF-β1/Smads信号通路，上调TGF-β1、Smad4，抑制基质金属蛋白酶-9的分泌，从而保护受损的韧带组织。董亚威^[42]研究显示，针刀术可通过松解损伤重塑期韧带的瘢痕及粘连，抑制局部组中Smad3表达，减少总胶原含量，从而改善KOA患者局部组织微循环，降低炎症细胞浸润和微血管增生，发挥良好的治疗目的。

2.2.3 针刀疏筋解结术对免疫细胞的影响

此外，T淋巴细胞中CD4+、CD8+细胞浸润于骨关节炎发生发展中扮演重要角色。此外，Th17和Th22细胞属于CE4+细胞亚群，Th17可分泌IL-17，可通过刺激金属蛋白酶、基质金属蛋白酶、IL-1β、TNF-α等分泌，促进软骨降解和滑膜浸润，参与KOA发生发展^[43]。CD8+具有细胞毒性作用，在OA中CD8+细胞可募集到膝关节，引发膝关节炎症^[44]。Kawalkowska等^[45]研究发现，临床可通过减少NFATc1表达，抑制CD4+IL-17A分化和IL-17的产生，从而缓解关节炎。Liu等^[46]提出，针灸可通过增强NK和CD8+T细胞功能，恢复Th1/Th2、Th17/Treg平衡等，缓解与免疫功能异常相关疾病。

综上所述，通过不同途径激活的Ca²⁺/NFATc1信

号通路在骨关节炎发生发展过程中扮演重要作用^[2, 47]。针刀疏筋解结术可缓解经筋异常所致张力，疏通受阻经络，抑制膝关节软骨组织中Ca²⁺/NFATc1信号通路，调节关节软骨和软骨下骨组织的骨代谢，阻断骨损伤和异常骨吸收，从而发挥良好的KOA治疗作用。

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明无利益冲突

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