

中医药调控氧化应激治疗骨质疏松症的研究进展

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[摘要] 骨质疏松症(OP)是一种全身代谢性骨骼疾病,随着社会老龄化加重,已成为我国中老年人群首要健康问题。衰老、铁负载及雌激素缺乏等使机体氧化与抗氧化系统平衡被打破,活性氧物种增加介导氧化应激损害DNA、脂质和蛋白质等大分子物质,从而加速细胞凋亡,还可诱导OP、肥胖症及神经退行性病变等疾病的发生。近年来研究发现,氧化应激在OP发病机制中具有重要意义,氧化应激可调控骨髓间充质干细胞、成骨细胞和破骨细胞相关信号通路、细胞因子及蛋白质表达而减弱骨髓间充质干细胞成骨分化能力、抑制成骨细胞矿化和促进破骨细胞活化、增殖和成熟,导致骨吸收和形成之间动态失衡扰乱骨重建而促进了OP的进展。目前,临床多使用抗骨吸收、促进骨合成及激素类等西药治疗为主,因其治疗周期长、可并发严重胃肠道反应,低钙血症及骨坏死等风险,导致患者依从性差,以至于OP的治疗效果不如预期。中医药治疗OP因其具有多通路、多靶点协同作用,疗效显著,和常规西药相比其价格低廉、不良反应较少,广泛应用于临床。随着中医药现代化快速发展,发现其在抗氧化应激治疗OP方面显现出独特优势,可通过调节不同信号通路而发挥作用,为OP的治疗提供了新思路、开辟了新篇章。因此,笔者通过查阅近年来国内外相关文献资料,总结氧化应激在OP中的作用机制及相关中医药治疗进展作一综述,以期为进一步研究奠定基础。

[关键词] 骨质疏松; 氧化应激; 成骨细胞

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Role of Oxidative Stress in Osteoporosis and Treatment by Traditional Chinese Medicine: A Review

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[Abstract] Osteoporosis (OP) is a systemic metabolic bone disease. Amid population aging, OP has become a major health problem for the middle-aged and the elderly in China. Aging, iron load, and estrogen deficiency break the balance between oxidation and antioxidant systems, and the increase of reactive oxygen species mediates oxidative stress to damage DNA, lipids, proteins and other macromolecules, thus accelerating cell apoptosis and inducing OP, obesity, and neurodegenerative disorders. It has been found that oxidative stress is of great significance in the pathogenesis of OP. Oxidative stress regulates the signaling pathways, cytokines, and proteins related to the mesenchymal stem cells, osteoblasts, and osteoclasts, thereby weakening the osteogenic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells, inhibiting osteoblast mineralization, and promoting the

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activation, proliferation, and maturation of osteoclasts. As a result, the dynamic imbalance between bone resorption and bone formation occurs, influencing bone remodeling and promoting the progression of OP. At the moment, anti-bone resorption drugs, bone formation-promoting drugs, and hormones are mainly used in clinical settings in western medicine. However, due to the long treatment cycle and the occurrence of serious gastrointestinal reactions, hypocalcemia, osteonecrosis, and others, patients show poor compliance and thus the effect is not as expected. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) demonstrates remarkable effect on OP attributing to the multi-pathway and multi-target characteristics. With low price and few adverse reactions, TCM is widely applied in clinical practice in comparison with western medicine. TCM has unique advantages in the treatment of OP by regulating oxidative stress. It exerts the therapeutic effect on OP by modulating different signaling pathways, providing new mindset for the treatment of this disease. Therefore, through literature research, this study summarized the research on mechanism of oxidative stress in OP and the treatment by TCM, which is expected to lay a foundation for further research.

[Keywords] osteoporosis; oxidative stress; osteoblast

骨质疏松症(OP)是一种以骨量减少、骨微结构破坏和易发生脆性骨折的全身性骨代谢疾病^[1],是继心脑血管疾病、糖尿病、肿瘤之后再引起社会关注的老年疾病^[2],已成为我国亟待解决的公共健康问题。骨质疏松类疾病分为原发性、继发性及特发性三类,而由绝经引起的原发性骨质疏松位居发病率首位^[3]。我国流行病学调查显示,2020年OP或低骨密度患者达到了2.866亿人,2050年将上升到约5.333亿人^[4]。随着对氧化应激在骨代谢疾病中的深入认识,发现由活性氧介导的氧化应激可调控骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)成骨分化、降低成骨细胞(OB)活性,诱导其凋亡,增加破骨细胞(OC)生成导致净骨丢失而促进OP进展。OP的研究重点也逐渐从以雌激素为中心转向以衰老和氧化应激为中心。中医药抗氧化应激治疗OP具有多通路、多靶点协同作用,在临床应用及动物实验研究中疗效显著,避免了常规抗骨质疏松药物治疗而引起的严重胃肠道反应,低钙血症及骨坏死等风险^[5]。因此,抗氧化损伤中药及中药复方可能成为新型的抗骨质疏松治疗药物,本文从氧化应激在OP中的作用机制出发,结合近年中医药抗氧化应激治疗相关进展作一综述,为临床研究提供一定理论依据。

1 氧化应激渊源

线粒体膜内的呼吸链是其主要功能和结构之一,由配合物I~V组成,通过配合物之间转移电子催化ADP磷酸化为三磷酸腺苷(ATP)。超氧化物自由基的产生主要发生在电子传递链的两个离散点,即复合物I(NADH)和复合物III(泛素-细胞色素C还原酶)^[6]。正常生理代谢环境下,呼吸链电子泄漏导致氧单价还原形成超氧化物(O⁻),超氧化物

歧化酶(SOD)将O⁻转化为过氧化氢(H₂O₂),并被谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSHPx)还原为水^[7]。当线粒体代谢增多时,在ATP和水的生成过程中,呼吸链电子过早从配合物I、II和III中泄漏,氧分子(O₂)在细胞色素P-450、单氧酶等酶的作用下生成超氧阴离子,在进一步酶促反应下生成羟自由基和H₂O₂^[8],这是线粒体自由基产生主要来源。当线粒体自由基产生过多时则自身启动抗氧化防御机制,包括酶系的SOD、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、GSHPx和过氧化物酶(PDx)^[9],非酶系维生素A、C、E、硒、 α -生育酚和 β 胡萝卜素等以减少活性氧的生成^[10]。然而,当平衡系统被打破时,过多的活性氧则可引起氧化应激,对脂质、蛋白质和DNA等大分子物质造成氧化损伤,还可激活分泌型糖蛋白Wnt/ β -连环蛋白(Wnt/ β -catenin)、细胞外信号调节激酶5(ERK5)和核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)受体活化因子配体(RANKL)等信号通路、核因子和抑制因子诱导细胞凋亡^[11]。氧化应激是骨稳态功能障碍的重要因素,可减弱BMSCs成骨分化,诱导OB凋亡,促进OC分化增殖及骨吸收介导OP的发生。

2 氧化应激调控BMSCs在OP中的作用机制

BMSCs是骨髓来源多能干细胞,具有向OB、软骨细胞、脂肪细胞及心血管细胞等分化的潜能^[12],BMSCs成骨和成脂分化失衡是OP的病理特征之一^[13]。雌激素缺乏和衰老后活性氧水平显著升高可降低BMSCs的存活和成骨分化。Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路是BMSCs成骨分化的经典通路^[14],可促进BMSCs成骨分化,促进骨形成。有研究发现H₂O₂处理的BMSCs中, β -catenin和细胞周期蛋白D₁的基因和蛋白表达的降低,Runx相关转录因子2

(Runx2)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和骨钙素(OCN)的mRNA转录下降,减弱了BMSCs成骨分化,降低了骨形成^[15]。H₂O₂处理的BMSCs中ROS生成、丙二醛(MDA)总凋亡增加,抗氧化酶活性显著受到抑制^[16]。BMSCs成脂/成骨分化谱系受过氧化物酶增殖物激活受体- γ (PPAR- γ)、Runx2调控^[17],ROS可激活MSCs中PPAR- γ 信号,增强脂肪生成,减少MSCs成骨分化^[18],其机制可能与PPAR- γ 减弱Runx2活性相关。

肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)是OP中主要炎症因子,TNF- α 刺激可促进ROS的生成抑制BMSCs成骨分化,导致骨形成障碍和骨重塑失衡。研究表明TNF- α 调控叉头框蛋白O1(FoxO1)磷酸化,降低BMSCs中SOD2和CAT的表达,抑制BMSCs成骨分化,TNF- α 可激活NF- κ B通路促进miR-705的转录,miR-705通过结合FoxO1 mRNA的3'UTR位点抑制FoxO1蛋白的积累,降低BMSCs成骨分化^[19]。FoxO1是叉头盒O类家族蛋白(FoxOS)的成员之一,是骨骼中酶促抗氧化防御的主要调节因子。FoxO1可增加成骨标志物Runx2、ALP和OCN的表达以促进BMSCs成骨分化,并抑制PPAR- γ 活性以抑制成脂分化^[20],而TNF- α 可显著降低BMMSCs中FoxO1介导的抗氧化防御,抑制BMSCs成骨分化。其机制与TNF- α 诱导活性氧生成及抗氧化能力减弱相关。

SIRT1是一种烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NAD⁺)依赖的去乙酰化酶,SIRT1的抗氧化特性有利于MSCs成骨分化,抑制OC分化^[21]。但研究发现,骨组织中氧化应激水平和衰老可减弱SIRT1的活性,过量的ROS通过氧化修饰SIRT1的半胱氨酸残基来抑制SIRT1的表达^[22]。用H₂O₂干预C3HMSCs细胞后发现,Runx2和肌腱膜纤维肉瘤原癌基因转录因子(c-Maf)表达降低,CCAAT增强结合蛋白 β (C/EBP β)和Kruppel样因子5(KLF5)表达升高,促进C3HMSCs成脂分化,抑制成骨分化^[23]。因此,ROS和SIRT1可能构成了一个负反馈环,SIRT1活性在氧化应激条件下受到抑制,而SIRT1的抑制导致ROS水平升高。

因此,氧化应激对BMSCs的调控作用可通过减弱Wnt/ β -catenin、增加PPAR- γ 信号表达,增强TNF- α 介导的FoxO1和降低SIRT1活性发挥作用。

3 氧化应激调控OB在OP中的作用机制

OB来源于BMSCs,调节细胞质基质矿化,控制骨重塑,参与骨形成。OB活性和分化潜能受

BMSCs分化能力影响,ROS积累可抑制OB分化增殖,促进OC分化,加重OP的进展^[24]。当细胞内活性氧增加时,FoxOS家族成员被激活,FoxOS结合 β -catenin使Wnt通路中的转录因子T细胞因子/淋巴细胞增强因子(TCF/LEF)介导的转录转向FoxOS转录以增加SOD、CAT等抗氧化酶的表达,减轻氧化应激损伤,减弱BMSCs成骨分化,降低OB骨形成^[25]。磷脂酰激酶3-激酶(PI3K)是由调节亚基p85和催化亚基p110构成的二聚体蛋白质,产生磷脂酰肌醇3,4,5-三磷酸(PIP3)招募并激活蛋白激酶B(Akt)^[26]。PI3K/Akt信号通路可促进OB增殖分化。研究发现,H₂O₂处理的成骨样MC3T3-E1细胞中PI3K活性减弱,细胞凋亡增加,骨形成降低^[27]。ERK5是丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)家族的成员之一,可促进OB增殖分化并抑制其凋亡,参与骨形成^[28]。在H₂O₂处理的MC3T3-E1细胞中ERK5 mRNA转录降低,Bax/Bcl-2促凋亡因子表达显著增加,抑制了MC3T3-E1细胞增殖分化^[29]。

c-Jun N-末端激酶(JNK)是细胞增殖、分化和死亡的主要信号通路,ROS可激活JNK通路并减少胶原合成来促进成骨细胞老化,降低骨形成^[30]。NF- κ B是核转录因子家族,调节细胞分化、成熟和凋亡^[31]。研究表明,NF- κ B的激活可促进下游Bcl-2表达下调,促进OB凋亡,抑制其增殖^[32]。ROS可激活细胞内NF- κ B,NF- κ B在OB中激活p38和MAPK信号通路,促进OB中RANKL表达,抑制骨保护素(OPG)表达,减少骨形成^[33]。Smurf1/2是控制 β -catenin降解的泛素连接酶,激活的NF- κ B可诱导Smurf1/2的表达,抑制OB分化^[34]。

因此,氧化应激可通过抑制成骨细胞来源途径、减弱促进OB分化增殖的 β -catenin、PI3K和ERK5通路,增强抑制OB骨形成的JNK和NF- κ B通路在OP中发挥作用。

4 氧化应激调控OC在OP中的作用机制

OC是来源于骨髓造血干细胞的多核细胞,通过分泌H⁺、Cl⁻、组织蛋白酶K(CtsK)和基质金属蛋白酶(MMPs)来降解骨组织,在骨骼生长和重塑、维持骨稳态和调节钙代谢中发挥重要作用。有学者研究发现H₂O₂是能穿透生物膜结构的主要ROS产物,可激活OC以增强骨吸收,在原代人骨髓细胞培养中,H₂O₂可刺激巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(M-CSF)和RANKL的表达,使RANKL/OPG升高,促进OC分化^[35]。ROS通过RANKL介导的核转录因子- κ B受体活化因子(RANK)激活NADPH氧化酶

(NOX)、连接分子TNF受体相关因子6(TRAF6)和Ras相关C3肉毒菌素物底物1(Rac1),以调节OC分化和成熟及骨吸收过程^[36]。RANKL刺激可通过NOX瞬时增加细胞内ROS水平,ROS在RANKL诱导的破骨细胞前体信号通路中充当第二信使,调节OC分化^[37]。当RANKL与其受体RANK结合时,刺激TRAF6传导信号并聚集激活激酶1(TAK1)和其结合蛋白TAB2,激活MAPKs和NF- κ B信号通路进一步活化T细胞核因子1(NFATc1),诱导破骨细胞特异性基因抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶(TRAP)、CtsK和OC相关受体(OSCAR)表达以促进OC分化和骨吸收^[38]。RANKL刺激还可激活I κ B激酶(IKK),IKK磷酸化I κ B蛋白32和36位残基,使I κ B多聚泛素化和随后蛋白酶体降解增加NF- κ B p65的核转位,促进OC相关基因转录及随后的骨吸收过程^[39]。JNK是c-Jun的上游激酶,在RANKL刺激NFATc1表达和OC生成中至关重要。研究表明,JNK抑制剂阻断JNK/c-Jun通路减少了RANKL诱导的OC形成及c-Fos和NFATc1表达^[40]。ROS可刺激白细胞介素(IL)-6的表达,IL-6通过下调OPG的表达而上调RANKL的表达促进OC形成和增强骨吸收^[41]。

因此,氧化应激可通过促进M-CSF、RANKL-

RANK、NF- κ B和IL-6等表达以增强OC分化增殖和骨吸收。见图1。

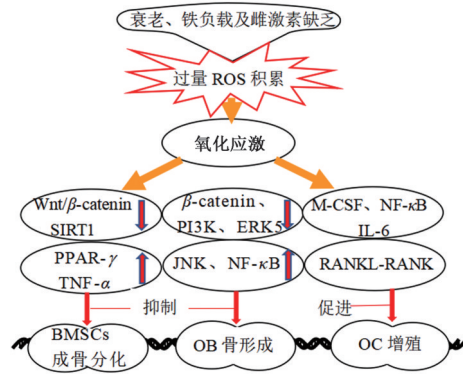


图1 氧化应激对BMSCs、OB、OC的作用机制
Fig. 1 Mechanism of oxidative stress on BMSCs, OB and OC

5 中医药抗氧化应激治疗OP研究进展

目前,随着社会老龄化不断加重,OP发病率呈现上升趋势。中医药抗氧化应激治疗OP取得显著临床疗效,中药提取物、中药单体、中药复方可通过不同信号通路作用于细胞以达到治疗OP的目的。现将中药的种类,作用靶点及作用细胞总结如下,以供临床参考。中药提取物及中药单体见表1,中药复方见表2。

表1 中药提取物及单体抗氧化应激治疗OP

Table 1 Traditional Chinese medicine extract and monomer antioxidant stress therapy for OP

中药种类	作用机制	作用细胞	参考文献
铁皮石斛多糖	促进NRF2信号通路	促进BMSCs成骨分化	[42]
丹参酮	阻断RANKL诱导的NF- κ B、MAPK、Akt、M-CSF/c- <i>Src</i> 信号通路	促进OB生成	[43]
三七皂苷R ₁	阻断JNK通路	促进成骨分化	[44]
姜黄素	GSK3 β /Nrf2信号通路	抑制OB氧化损伤	[45]
葛根素	抑制TRAF6/ROS依赖的MAPK/NF- κ B信号通路	抑制OC形成	[46]
肉苁蓉多糖	抑制RANKL活化NFAT和MAPK信号级联	抑制OC分化和骨吸收	[47]
天麻素	阻断NFATc1活性抑制RANKL诱导OC分化	抑制OC生成	[48]
龟板	let-7f-5p/TNFR2/PI3K/Akt轴、p38 MAPK/STE20/IGF1R/TRAF6轴	促进BMSCs成骨分化	[49]
川芎	PI3K/Akt信号通路	抑制OB凋亡	[50]
羌活	MAPK、NF- κ B和钙信号通路	抑制OC生成	[51]

6 小结与展望

氧化应激在OP的发生与发展中具有重要作用,可降低Wnt/ β -catenin活性、增加PPAR- γ 表达使BMSCs更倾向于成脂分化,可调控促进/抑制OB分化增殖相关通路以降低骨形成,增加OC形成加速骨吸收。还可调控FOXO1、NF- κ B及JNK等在不同细胞中表达共同促进OP进展。而更多信号通路及细胞因子之间的影响还需进一步研究加以探索。

从中医藏象学说理论出发,结合辨证论治诊疗思想,目前中医药抗氧化应激治疗OP大多以补肝肾、强筋骨类药物为主,佐以活血化瘀类,体现了中医理论中“乙癸同源”“阴中补阳、阳中补阴”“阴阳互滋互制”等理念。在动物实验、细胞水平及临床应用中医效显著,为OP的治疗奉献了中国智慧。然而,因其药物种类广泛,缺乏随访监测,药物长期有效性和安全性无法得到评估,因此在未来研究中可

表2 中药复方抗氧化应激治疗OP

Table 2 Traditional Chinese medicine compound antioxidant stress treatment OP

中药复方种类	作用机制	作用细胞	参考文献
复方鹿茸健骨胶囊	Nrf2/HO-1 信号通路	减轻OB氧化损伤	[52]
二仙汤	PI3K/Akt	促进OB骨形成	[53]
左归丸	Nrf2/HO-1	促进OB骨形成	[54]
骨髓同治方	Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路	促进成骨,抑制成脂分化	[55]
金刚丸	影响MAPK信号通路,降低p38及JNK活性	抑制OC分化、增殖	[56]
三仙汤	PI3K/Akt	抑制OC分化	[57]
四物汤	PI3K/Akt/NF- κ B 通路	诱导骨矿化,促进骨形成	[58]

能会结合生物信息学、分子对接技术及网络药理学等检测精细药物靶点,进行多中心大数据平台建设、大样本随机对照试验及长期随访,充分挖掘中医药大宝库,为OP治疗提供新方案。

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