

## • 综述 •

## 间充质干细胞治疗 ALI 的研究进展

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.11.017

**【摘要】** 急性肺损伤(ALI)是一种临床常见的危重病症,其发展到严重阶段为急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS),患者发病急,病死率高,目前尚无有效的治疗方法,是亟待解决的医学难题之一。基于许多临床预试验结果证实,间充质干细胞(MSCs)作为ALI的有效治疗策略具有很大的应用前景,目前对MSCs治疗作用的研究从现象逐渐深入到分子机制,并不断取得新成果,临床试验也开始有了突破性的进展。然而,对于MSCs在临床中的具体应用方法和风险,特别是医源性肿瘤形成风险等仍未解决。本文针对近年来在MSCs治疗ALI的作用机制方面取得的突破性进展和临床试验应用过程中存在的主要问题进行综述,以探讨MSCs治疗ALI的可行性和未来努力方向,从而促进ALI的有效治疗。

**【关键词】** 肺损伤,急性; 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 间充质干细胞; 治疗

**基金项目:**国家自然科学基金(81671947)

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**【Abstract】** Acute lung injury (ALI) is one of the most common clinical critical illnesses. Its severe stage is acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), characterized by rapid onset and high mortality. There is no effective treatment. Based on many preclinical studies, mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have great potential as a therapeutic strategy for ALI, clinical trials are underway, and studies on the therapeutic effects of MSCs progressively deep into the molecular mechanism and continue to make new progress. However, the use of MSCs, their specific methods and risks, especially on the risk of iatrogenic tumor formation remains unresolved. In this paper, we reviewed the main problems in the application of MSCs in the treatment of ALI and the main problems in the application of MSCs in order to explore the feasibility and future direction of MSCs in the treatment of ALI.

**【Key words】** Acute lung injury; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Mesenchymal stem cell; Therapy

**Fund program:** National Natural Science Foundation of China (81671947)

急性肺损伤(ALI)是各种直接(肺内)和间接(肺外)致伤因素造成肺泡上皮细胞及毛细血管内皮细胞损伤,引起弥漫性肺间质及肺泡水肿,导致的急性低氧性呼吸功能不全,其发展至严重阶段[氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ) $<200 \text{ mmHg}$ ( $1 \text{ mmHg}=0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )]被称为急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)。目前针对ALI/ARDS治疗仍以控制感染、营养液体管理、俯卧位及机械通气支持等常规治疗为主,但治疗效果未取得突破性进展。2016年JAMA发表的流行病学研究表明,全球ALI/ARDS病死率依然居高不下,危重患者的病死率高达46.1%<sup>[1]</sup>。Riviello等<sup>[2]</sup>对ARDS治疗与结局研究的调查表明,ALI/ARDS的治疗过程漫长,预后差,费用高。因此,寻找ALI/ARDS的有效治疗方法是目前亟待解决的医学难题。

间充质干细胞(MSCs)是一种起源于中胚层且来源广泛、具备多分化潜能的成体干细胞,具有高扩增、低免疫原性、基因稳定性良好、取材方便、易于培养且不涉及道德伦理方面问题等优势,在组织工程、干细胞治疗和再生医学研究中广泛应用<sup>[3-5]</sup>。早期在肺损伤模型中发现,MSCs能够通过抗炎及组织修复作用有效缓解肺损伤<sup>[6]</sup>,给ALI/ARDS的治疗带来了希望。10多年来,大量研究主要集中于MSCs

治疗的作用机制,从表观现象逐渐深入到具体的分子机制及信号通路。近两年研究者们逐渐发现并证明了MSCs的多重效应机制,使其作用机制整体化、具体化,为未来MSCs的临床应用提供了理论及实践指导。然而,针对MSCs临床应用安全性的争议一直未得到解决,也限制了MSCs的研究仍停留于临床预试验阶段,且临床预试验尚无统一标准, MSCs应用于临床治疗仍面临巨大挑战。现就上述MSCs的多重效应机制及面临的挑战进行综述。

### 1 MSCs的多重效应机制

MSCs在ALI的多种体内/外模型中均表现出有效的治疗效应,不仅可以减少细菌性肺炎和缺血/再灌注(I/R)损伤,还可促进呼吸机相关性肺损伤(VILI)的修复,减轻损伤后的炎症反应,增强宿主对细菌感染的反应能力。近年来研究表明, MSCs可能通过细胞相互作用的依赖性,以及由可溶性分泌产物和源自细胞的微泡/分泌体(又称外来体)两者产生的旁分泌依赖性等多重效应机制发挥其治疗作用<sup>[7]</sup>。

**1.1 MSCs的抗炎免疫调控作用:** 早期研究显示, MSCs具有免疫调节作用,可抑制T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞增殖<sup>[8]</sup>,阻止树突细胞(DCs)的激活及分泌<sup>[9]</sup>,阻断自然杀伤细胞

(NK细胞)介导的免疫信号通路<sup>[10]</sup>,进而抑制免疫反应,发挥免疫重建的功能,缓解ALI的炎症进程。Gupta等<sup>[6]</sup>在移植MSCs的大鼠支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中发现,炎性因子巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-2(MIP-2)和肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平降低,白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平升高,肺损伤明显改善。分析多项研究结果发现,在各种肺损伤模型中MSCs一方面能够减少促炎因子的释放,如IL-1、IL-6、 $\gamma$ -干扰素(IFN- $\gamma$ )、TNF- $\alpha$ 、MIP-2等<sup>[11]</sup>,下调促炎反应;另一方面还能够上调抗炎细胞因子,如IL-10、IL-13等,从而抑制ALI/ARDS的炎症反应失衡,有效减轻肺损伤<sup>[12-13]</sup>。近年来,针对上述现象,在综合分析及实验论证的基础上,许多研究者利用分子生物学技术提出MSCs可能主要通过分泌可溶性细胞因子发挥抗炎和免疫调节作用。Liu等<sup>[14]</sup>研究显示,在博莱霉素诱导的小鼠肺纤维化模型中,转化生长因子- $\beta$ 1(TGF- $\beta$ 1)分泌水平高的MSCs抗纤维化效果更显著。MSCs通过调节TGF- $\beta$ 1下游信号的转导,诱导IL-6、信号转导蛋白和转录激活物3(STAT3)活化,上调调节性T细胞(Treg)数量,促进抗纤维化因子干扰素诱导蛋白-10(IP-10)的生成,并减少促炎趋化因子的产生,从而发挥抗炎抗纤维化作用。孙宏等<sup>[15]</sup>研究表明,TGF- $\beta$ 1还可通过TGF- $\beta$ /Smad信号通路调控辅助性T细胞17(Th17)/Treg的免疫失衡,从而起到抑制肺损伤炎症反应的作用。Yang等<sup>[16]</sup>研究显示,MSCs释放的血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)可以恢复肺毛细血管渗透性,抑制肺血管内皮细胞凋亡,促进VE钙黏素的恢复,减少促炎因子的产生,从而控制炎症,对于治疗肺损伤有重要作用。还有研究者发现肝细胞生长因子(HGF)也可降低肺微血管渗透性。Chen等<sup>[17]</sup>利用HGF基因修饰的MSCs治疗肺损伤后发现,肺湿/干重(W/D)比值降低,动脉血氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)升高,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)表达增加,抗炎因子IL-10水平升高,从而起到控制炎症、保护肺组织的作用。此外,Martire等<sup>[18]</sup>研究表明, MSCs还可通过分泌可溶性肿瘤坏死因子受体I(sTNFR I)来参与局部抗炎作用,在抗炎、保护肺组织中起到重要作用。还有研究表明, MSCs可以通过抑制Toll样受体(TLR2、TLR3、TLR4)介导的丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)和核转录因子- $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)信号通路,下调促炎因子IFNs、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6和IL-1 $\beta$ ,上调抗炎因子IL-10,从而达到抑制炎症反应的作用<sup>[19-20]</sup>。另有研究表明, MSCs可通过分泌膜联蛋白A1促进胰岛素的产生,从而改善胰岛细胞移植效果<sup>[21]</sup>。

**1.2 MSCs的组织细胞修复作用:**早期应用小鼠骨髓MSCs治疗博莱霉素诱导的ALI小鼠实验显示, MSCs可定位于受损的肺组织且呈现肺细胞表型,称为归巢;MSCs还可减少小鼠受损肺组织的炎性因子和胶原沉积,并触发修复性生长因子<sup>[22-23]</sup>。研究者在进一步的研究中更全面地发现, MSCs治疗可显著减少肺泡水肿、渗出和肺部炎症,增加PaO<sub>2</sub>,降低肺W/D比值、总蛋白水平及BALF中的总细胞和中性粒细胞数量,从而达到修复和保护肺组织的作用<sup>[24-25]</sup>。近年来有研究证实, MSCs主要通过旁分泌机制及细胞间的相互

作用实现归巢定植、抗炎抗氧化应激反应和抗细胞凋亡,从而修复受损肺组织<sup>[26]</sup>;还有研究表明, MSCs移植入体内后可以分化成I型、II型肺泡上皮细胞(AEC I、AEC II)和肺血管内皮细胞,从而起到修复受损组织的作用<sup>[27]</sup>。在MSCs归巢定植方面也取得了新进展。Tong等<sup>[28]</sup>在研究纤维母细胞生长因子10(FGF-10)对肺损伤的保护作用时发现, FGF-10可动员MSCs归巢,导致受损肺组织中MSCs含量增加。此外,Han等<sup>[29]</sup>通过转染前列腺素E<sub>2</sub>受体亚型(EP<sub>2</sub>)至MSCs发现, EP<sub>2</sub>可诱导MSCs归巢至受损肺组织,改善肺部炎症和通透性。在抑制炎症反应、促进组织修复过程中, Li等<sup>[30]</sup>研究证实, MSCs可分泌角质细胞生长因子(KGF),通过KGF依赖性磷脂酰肌醇-3激酶(PI3K)、丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶(AKT)/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路减轻肺损伤。MSCs的抗氧化应激及抗凋亡作用在治疗ALI中也起到了关键作用。Klein等<sup>[31]</sup>研究证实,抗氧化酶SOD1作为MSCs的分泌因子,可清除活性氧簇(ROS),抑制氧化应激引起的组织损伤和细胞凋亡,从而增加肺泡表皮细胞对抗外界损伤的能力,起到对肺组织的保护作用。

另外, MSCs修复受损肺组织还与自体吞噬有关。Zhou和You<sup>[32]</sup>研究显示, MSCs可通过下调微小RNA-142a-5p(miR-142a-5p)表达来阻止miR-142a-5p对自噬相关基因Beclin-1翻译的抑制作用,使Beclin-1增多,加强肺血管内皮细胞中Beclin-1介导的自噬,从而起到修复作用。Ghanta等<sup>[33]</sup>通过敲除自噬蛋白微管相关蛋白-1轻链3B(LC3B)和Beclin 1发现, MSCs可以阻止氧化应激诱导的细胞死亡,从而发挥细胞保护作用。这一发现对ALI早期阶段应用MSCs减轻肺损伤具有重要的指导意义。

**1.3 MSCs的线粒体转移、外泌体分泌机制:**有研究表明, MSCs与其相邻细胞之间的相互作用可能是通过线粒体转移和分泌外泌体等作用机制实现的。Cho等<sup>[34]</sup>通过实验证明,线粒体功能的重建主要是通过直接转移的方式,而不单纯是线粒体DNA(mtDNA)的复制,但具体转移路径尚不清楚。Liu等<sup>[35]</sup>进一步研究发现,线粒体通过形成纳米样通道结构转移线粒体,促进损伤的线粒体功能恢复,进而修复损伤的内皮细胞,起到修复损伤肺组织的作用。体内/外实验均表明, MSCs可通过释放外泌体提高肾小管上皮细胞增殖和抗细胞凋亡的能力,还可以降低白细胞、中性粒细胞及MIP-2水平,从而减轻肺损伤<sup>[36]</sup>。

**1.4 MSCs作为细胞载体及联合其他药物放大治疗效应的治疗策略:**近年来,研究者对通过分子生物学技术以MSCs作为细胞载体将治疗效应放大的方法也取得了一致的认可。研究表明,肺损伤时血浆和肺组织中血管生成素-2(Ang-2)表达增加,从而参与肺损伤的病理过程<sup>[37]</sup>。因此,血管紧张素转化酶2(ACE2)基因转染的MSCs有可能在一定程度上调节Ang-2,从而降低肺微血管内皮通透性,减轻肺水肿,有效缓解肺损伤<sup>[38]</sup>。也有研究表明,  $\beta$ -链蛋白( $\beta$ -catenin)基因转染可以促进小鼠肺泡上皮细胞的修复<sup>[39]</sup>。上述机制和效果被广泛认可,并为以MSCs作为细胞载体治疗ALI提

供了宝贵的参考依据。目前研究者大多采用以MSCs为细胞载体的方法转染重要的信号分子,通过基因过表达和基因敲除探讨相关分子的效应及其机制,并制定相应的治疗策略。刘虹等<sup>[40]</sup>在转染SOD用于治疗百草枯引起的肺损伤时发现,可通过清除ROS,抑制氧化应激引起的损伤和百草枯引起的细胞凋亡,从而提高肺泡表皮细胞对抗外界损伤的能力,有效治疗氧化应激诱导的肺损伤。吴优等<sup>[41]</sup>通过骨髓MSCs转染抗氧化基因核因子相关因子2(Nrf2)也证实, MSCs对肺损伤小鼠具有保护作用。

此外,有学者提出, MSCs移植联合其他药物共同治疗ALI更安全有效。Zhang等<sup>[42]</sup>研究证实,联合使用红细胞生成素(EPO)可增强MSCs的保护作用。也有研究者提出,在小鼠的急性移植植物抗宿主病模型中应用Treg联合MSCs的过继转移可以促进内源性Treg再生,进而起到协同治疗作用,但其机制还不明确<sup>[43]</sup>。

## 2 面临的主要争议和问题

有关MSCs治疗ALI的研究仍在临床预试验阶段。尽管在不同ALI模型中外源性MSCs都不同程度地显示出有效的治疗作用,但将MSCs应用于临床仍存在一些问题<sup>[44]</sup>。争议最多的问题是:MSCs移植入体内后是否存在基因突变,是否有致瘤性,在体内是否特异定向于受损组织。Wilson等<sup>[45]</sup>最早报道MSCs应用于I期临床试验,结果显示,在9例中度至重度ARDS患者中,单独静脉输注同种异体人骨髓MSCs的耐受性良好。目前正在针对MSCs治疗中度至重度ARDS的第二阶段测试,主要关注其安全性,由于选择的研究对象少且特殊,对于试验结果的准确性还需大数据进一步论证。此外,在临床预试验中发现,不同来源MSCs的效应不同,其研究结果也相差甚远<sup>[46-47]</sup>;不同活性MSCs也表现出不同的效应。有研究表明,凋亡的MSCs更具保护作用<sup>[48]</sup>,但这一结论还需进一步证实。很多研究者提出, MSCs诱导分化的条件、方法及分选技术都缺乏明确的标准,影响研究结果,限制了MSCs的临床应用。另外,在临床预试验中, MSCs的移植路径、时机和剂量也都会影响试验结果及其准确性,而目前尚缺乏统一的试验操作标准,也是MSCs应用于ALI/ARDS临床治疗前必须解决的问题。

## 3 结语

综上, MSCs在临床预试验阶段表现出显著的治疗效应,可以减缓肺损伤进程,促进损伤肺组织修复;临床试验阶段也有了新的进展,展现了MSCs作为ALI/ARDS治疗策略的广阔前景。而挑战与希望并存,对于MSCs在临床应用中面临的挑战和现阶段研究的局限性,还需要研究者继续深入研究和大数据分析论证。在基因组计划全面实施及分子生物学技术高速发展的今天,相信经过时间的推移和研究成果的逐渐积累,这些问题有望得到解决,作用机制更加深入准确,临床预试验及临床试验方案更加成熟标准,从而有助于推进MSCs的临床应用,成为治疗ALI/ARDS重要且有效的策略。

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(收稿日期: 2017-02-15)