

微粒与脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍的研究进展

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【摘要】 脓毒症是宿主对感染的异常调节反应,常合并弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)等凝血功能异常,导致患者不良预后甚至死亡。微粒是细胞活化和凋亡过程中从质膜脱落形成的膜性小泡,可附带细胞膜蛋白、脂质。微粒在脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍病理生理学过程中具有重要作用,并可能作为潜在的生物学标志物。本文综述微粒参与脓毒症诱发的凝血功能障碍相关研究,以期对脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍的防治提供潜在靶点。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 微粒; 凝血功能障碍

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Research progress of microparticles and sepsis-related coagulation dysfunction

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【Abstract】 Sepsis is an abnormal regulatory response of the host to infection which is usually associated with abnormal blood coagulation such as diffuse intravascular coagulation (DIC), leading to poor prognosis and even death. Micro-particles are membranous vesicles that are shed from the plasma membrane during cell activation and apoptosis processes, and can be accompanied by cell membrane proteins and lipids. It was reported that micro-particles can play an important role in the pathophysiological process of sepsis-related coagulation dysfunction, and may serve as potential biomarkers. In this review, we summarized the researches on the involvement of micro-particles in sepsis-induced coagulation dysfunction in order to provide potential targets for the prevention and treatment of sepsis-induced coagulation dysfunction.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Microparticle; Coagulation dysfunction

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脓毒症是宿主对感染的异常调节反应,可引起危及生命的器官功能障碍^[1],是住院患者死亡的主要原因。据报道,全球每 10 万人中有 300 例脓毒症患者^[2],且发病率逐年增高^[3]。脓毒症发病机制包括炎症、凝血功能失调和细胞凋亡加剧等^[4],其中脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍是指伴随脓毒症出现促凝血反应增强、血小板减少和全身性凝血功能障碍^[5],是导致患者不良预后的重要因素之一^[6]。微粒是细胞活化和凋亡过程中从质膜脱落形成的膜性小泡,可附带细胞膜蛋白、脂质及凋亡相关物质。据报道微粒可能参与脓毒症的发病过程,并在脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍病理生理过程中具有重要作用^[7]。现就微粒参与脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍的研究进行综述,以期对临床提供潜在的治疗和预防靶点。

1 微粒

1.1 微粒的概述: 微粒是来自不同细胞的胞外囊泡的一种类型,直径大约为 100~1 000 nm^[8]。微粒可以由血小板、红细胞、白细胞及内皮细胞产生^[9],健康者血液中微粒含量极少,其中大部分来自血小板^[10]。在炎症、活化凝血等病理状态下,循环中微粒数量增多,通过携带和释放炎症介质,如白细胞介素(interleukins, IL-6、IL-1 β)参与炎症反应过程^[11];通过激活凝血途径促进凝血酶生成增加以及血栓形成^[12],

并参与内皮损伤^[13]。越来越多的证据表明微粒在内皮细胞功能障碍、炎症细胞因子和趋化因子的合成、内皮黏附分子的表达、血栓形成等方面发挥重要作用^[14-15]。此外,来自不同亲代细胞的微粒携带不同生物学活性物质,由于相对分子质量小,可以到达不同位置发挥不同生物学效应。例如有研究证实,内皮细胞微粒(endothelial microparticle, EMP)在肺气肿和慢性阻塞性肺疾病中有致病效应因子或预后标志物的潜在作用^[16];而检测循环血中微粒含量可能成为急性冠脉综合征的重要预测方法^[17]。

1.2 凝血相关微粒

1.2.1 血小板微粒(platelet microparticle, PMP): PMP 是健康受试者和患者循环血中微粒的主要组成部分,可加速凝血酶的形成,从而参与血栓性疾病^[18]。PMP 除含有糖蛋白外,还含有血小板激活因子、 β 淀粉样前体蛋白、钙依赖的蛋白酶、花生四烯酸和许多磷脂^[19]。Banz 等^[20]研究发现,肝切除术患者 PMP 明显升高,并伴有促凝血活性增强,提示血浆微粒可能代表对手术应激的特异性反应,并可能是调节术后凝血的重要介质。Midura 等^[21]研究表明, PMP 参与了烧伤后的促高凝过程。Wang 等^[22]研究表明,在脓毒症过程中, PMP 通过表达磷脂酰丝氨酸(phosphatidylserine, PS)促进凝

血酶的生成,在凝血因子Ⅻ缺乏的血浆中,PMP 诱导的凝血酶生成减少,且电镜下观察到 PMP 与组织因子(tissue factor, TF)和凝血因子Ⅻ均有结合,这说明 PMP 通过内源性或外源性途径参与了脓毒症相关的凝血功能障碍。

1.2.2 EMP:EMP 是活化或凋亡的内皮细胞释放的微粒,表达超大的血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand, vWF)多聚体,可导致血小板聚集及调节血栓形成^[23]。此外,补体蛋白 C5b-9 暴露于内皮细胞,通过表达凝血因子 Va 结合位点和凝血酶原酶活性来促进微粒的形成^[10]。纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1 水平升高是内皮功能障碍的早期标志,也可能通过暴露阴离子磷脂启动 EMP 的形成和促凝血活性^[24]。除了 PS 暴露外,EMP 还含有 TF,它是外源性凝血途径的启动者,这表明 EMP 可以促进凝血酶的组装,从而导致凝血酶的生成。随着体外释放 EMP 的增加,正常血浆的凝血时间缩短,证明了 EMP 介导凝血酶生成的能力^[25]。有研究表明,EMP 还可以暴露内皮细胞蛋白 C 受体并表现出抗凝特性^[26],提示 EMP 参与了促凝/抗凝平衡的调节。

1.2.3 脑源性微粒(brain-derived microparticle, BDMP):BDMP 主要指来源于神经元和星形胶质细胞的微粒,其参与调节凝血过程^[12]。急性脑损伤后,大量的 BDMP 释放入循环血液中^[27]。Tian 等^[28]通过建立创伤性脑损伤模型,检测到 BDMP 通过血脑屏障释放入外周循环血中,并在体内和体外实验中都证实了 BDMP 与血小板结合可以促进血小板表面 PS 的表达增加,同时协同 TF 共同参与外源性凝血途径的激活。BDMP 的促凝活性是由高度富集在 BDMP 表面的促凝剂阴离子磷脂介导的,其成分主要是 PS,为全身凝血和血栓形成提供平台,并且 BDMP 通过结合血小板促进血小板聚集,进而促进凝血过程^[29]。BDMP 不仅参与脑损伤后的凝血激活,也参与了炎症反应过程。2019 年 Chen 等^[30]研究证明了 BDMP 加重脑卒中小鼠的神经功能缺损、血脑屏障渗漏、血管密度丧失、神经元丢失、轴突损伤和神经炎症,提示 BDMP 在调节凝血中具有重要作用。

2 脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍

脓毒症几乎总是伴随凝血功能异常,最终导致弥散性血管内凝血(disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC),表现为中小型血管中广泛的微血管血栓形成和不同部位的大量出血^[31]。DIC 导致凝血因子和血小板的大量消耗,可引起各个器官的出血。在脓毒症中,DIC 合并血管内皮功能障碍,也是其他器官功能衰竭的病因,凝血酶的过度生成和随后的纤维蛋白沉积加剧了炎症和缺血,导致器官损伤^[32]。

在脓毒症炎症条件下,血管内细胞产生的 TF 显著增加,从而导致全身促凝血活性显著增加。持续的促凝血剂激活可能导致凝血因子和血小板耗竭,并发展为消耗性低凝^[33]。脂多糖可以刺激单核细胞或血管内皮细胞表达 TF。TF 的生物学活性在转录后受到多种机制的调节,包括细胞表面促凝剂 PS 和硫酸二硫键的交换^[34]。生理条件下,大部分 PS 位于细胞膜的内层,但受到刺激后它们的外翻显著增加了 TF 的促凝活性,是 DIC 的常见原因^[35]。

血小板在脓毒症凝血功能异常的发生发展中起重要作用,它可由促炎介质直接触发(如血小板激活因子),而产生的凝血酶也能进一步激活血小板刺激纤维蛋白的形成^[36]。

3 微粒与脓毒症凝血功能障碍

3.1 微粒参与脓毒症凝血激活:在微粒的病理生理过程中,多项研究表明,微粒参与了脓毒症凝血过程。Mooberry 等^[37]检测到微粒作为促凝剂在脓毒症患者循环血中增加,并且进一步证明了微粒介导脓毒症内源性凝血途径激活。正常生理条件下,PS 位于细胞膜的内层,当受到各种条件刺激后暴露在微粒细胞膜表面时,PS 通过提供活化的凝血因子 Xa 和凝血酶原酶复合物的结合位点来触发血液凝固,从而导致凝血酶的产生^[38]。Gao 等^[39]研究表明,在慢性尿毒症和膜性肾病中如果增加血小板、红细胞来源的微粒上 PS 暴露,会导致促凝血活性增加。2016 年 Zhang 等^[40]证明了在脓毒症中,外周血细胞、循环中的微粒与内皮细胞协同作用,有助于缩短凝血时间,通过 PS 暴露于表面增加 FXa/凝血酶的生成,并进一步促进纤维蛋白的形成。还有研究表明,BDMP 能与血小板结合并促进血小板表面 PS 的表达增加进而激活外源性凝血途径^[28]。微粒通过 TF/因子Ⅶa 依赖的机制在体内具有促凝血酶生成的活性,并在暴发性 DIC 患者中具有增强凝血的作用^[41]。Wu 等^[42]的研究表明,脓毒症诱发的 DIC 可检测到循环血中存在由巨噬细胞膜碎片形成的 TF 阳性微粒,这些微粒可以触发凝血过程的激活。

3.2 微粒作为脓毒症凝血功能障碍的生物学标志物:近年来对微粒的研究越来越多,多项研究表明微粒有作为生物学标志物来追踪疾病病理状态的潜质。Shimizu 等^[43]研究表明,脓毒症合并 DIC 患者存在循环血中血小板激活并且 PMP 升高,预示 PMP 的早期检测可能有助于脓毒症合并 DIC 患者多器官功能衰竭的一级预防。Matsumoto 等^[44]通过检测脓毒症患者循环血中 TF⁺/CD13⁺微粒并评估其与脓毒症 DIC 评分的关系,发现 TF⁺/CD13⁺微粒的过度产生可能导致有害的微血栓,从而导致脓毒症 DIC;并且在不同严重程度脓毒症中检测 TF⁺/CD13⁺微粒可作为评估病情严重程度的生物学标志物。Delabranche 等^[45]在一项 100 例感染性休克患者的队列研究中证实,内皮源性 CD105 标记的微粒升高和 CD31 标记的微粒减少与早期 DIC 密切相关,并可能预测脓毒症患者 DIC 的发生和早期血管损伤。

综上所述,脓毒症常合并凝血功能障碍,是致死的主要原因。细菌内毒素是革兰阴性菌的主要细胞壁成分,可刺激单核细胞或血管内皮细胞表达 TF,进而启动凝血过程,导致凝血功能障碍。通过检测细胞微粒及其亚型可阐明脓毒症相关凝血功能障碍的机制,有可能成为一种脓毒症诱导凝血功能障碍新的损伤标志物,成为潜在的治疗靶点。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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