

活性氧对缺血再灌注损伤皮瓣的影响及中药干预研究进展



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【摘要】缺血再灌注损伤 (ischemia-reperfusion injury, IRI) 是机体组织、器官灌注不足引发组织、器官出现缺血样改变, 当组织、器官再次获得充分血流灌注时, 其损伤状态未能得到改善, 反而损伤持续加重, 最终导致坏死的疾病, 常见于移植后皮瓣及肝、肾、脑等器官。目前 IRI 的发病机制尚未充分阐明, 既往研究发现, 活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 是 IRI 的发病因素之一, ROS 可刺激 IRI 组织释放磷脂酶 A2、肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumour necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、白介素 -1β (interleukin- 1β , IL- 1β)、干扰素 $-\gamma$ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)、血管紧张素 II 等促炎物质, 诱导黄嘌呤氧化酶 (xanthine oxidase, XO) 和烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH) 氧化酶系统, 加重局部氧化应激和炎症反应, 同时 ROS 参与细胞凋亡、自噬、坏死, 进而对 IRI 组织造成继发性损伤。本文综述了 ROS 对 IRI 皮瓣的影响及中药干预研究进展, 以为开发新的治疗干预手段提供参考。

【关键词】缺血再灌注损伤; 活性氧; 皮瓣; 中药

Research progress of the effect of reactive oxygen species on ischemia-reperfusion injury skin flaps and traditional Chinese medicine intervention

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【Abstract】 Ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI) is a disease in which ischemia-like changes occurs in tissues and organs triggered by inadequate perfusion of tissues and organs, and when the tissues and organs received adequate blood perfusion again, the damage state of

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the tissues and organs fails to improve, and on the contrary, the damage continues to aggravate, ultimately resulting in necrosis, which is commonly seen in post-transplantation flaps, and multiple organs, such as the liver, kidneys, and brain. The detailed mechanisms of IRI have yet to be fully elucidated, previous studies found that reactive oxygen species (ROS) was an important pathogenetic factor in IRI, and ROS could stimulate the release of pro-inflammatory substances, such as phospholipase A2, tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), interferon- γ (IFN- γ), and angiotensin II from IRI tissues, and induce xanthine oxidase (XO) and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) oxidase systems, exacerbating local oxidative stress and inflammatory responses, while ROS was involved in apoptosis, autophagy, and necrosis, causing secondary damage to IRI tissues. This paper reviewed the effect of ROS in IRI skin flaps and the progress of traditional Chinese medicine intervention research, in order to provide reference for the development of new therapeutic interventions.

【Keywords】 Ischaemia-reperfusion injury; Reactive oxygen species; Skin flaps; Traditional Chinese medicine

随着人们生活水平不断提高, 私家车保有量和交通运输业的迅猛发展, 高能量开放性大面积损伤发生风险也随之呈现上升趋势。除大面积皮肤缺失外, 高能量开放性损伤常合并皮下组织(如肌腱、神经、血管、骨骼等)外露或断裂。皮瓣移植是整形修复外科解决大面积皮肤缺失、组织外露最有效和常用的技术之一。缺血再灌注损伤(ischemia-reperfusion injury, IRI)是目前整形修复外科及器官移植领域的研究热点, 也是皮瓣移植术后最常见、最严重的并发症^[1-2]。若 IRI 处理不及时、不恰当, 可引起皮瓣坏死, 导致手术失败^[3]。研究表明, 调控活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)释放可改善皮瓣缺血再灌注损伤(flap ischemia-reperfusion injury, FIRI), 中药可通过调控 ROS 起到抑制皮瓣坏死、提高皮瓣存活率的作用。本文总结了 ROS 释放在 IRI 中的作用及中药干预研究进展, 以期药物防治 FIRI 提供参考。

1 IRI概述

IRI 是指某种原因导致组织灌注不足, 引发组织缺血性改变, 当组织再次获得充分血流灌注时, 组织缺血状态未能得到改善, 反而损伤进一步加重, 最终导致缺血再灌注组织坏死。FIRI 是由于术中皮瓣组织灌注不足, 术后血供恢复, 皮瓣损伤进一步加重, 最终导致皮瓣坏死。IRI 发病机制复杂且尚未完全明确, 但 ROS 的产生是包

括骨骼肌、心脏、肾脏和皮瓣在内的多种组织器官 IRI 的主要原因^[4-6]。

IRI 引起的组织损伤分为早期缺血损伤和再灌注损伤。早期缺血性损伤起初由缺氧和营养不足引起。当早期缺血存在较长时间后, 细胞代谢产物被保留并引起代谢性酸中毒。当血供重建时, 局部炎症和 ROS 生成增加, 导致继发性损伤。细胞反应依赖于组织损伤的严重程度, 长期 IRI 引起的细胞损伤可导致细胞凋亡、自噬、坏死^[7-9]。较短的 IRI 时间可以激活细胞存活程序来控制 ROS 生成和细胞损伤^[10]。不同的 IRI 发病途径可能导致不同的细胞死亡机制。

2 ROS在IRI中的作用

血栓形成、中性粒细胞浸润、毛细血管狭窄、内皮功能障碍、细胞因子和促炎物质的释放通过再灌注触发产生 ROS。ROS 主要产生于线粒体中, 包括氧自由基(如超氧阴离子自由基、羟基自由基)和非自由基氧化剂(如过氧化氢、一氧化氮、脂质氢过氧化物、过氧基自由基)^[11]。这些自由基与 ROS 结合, 形成了重要的活性氧化还原剂, 在许多细胞内和细胞外过程中发挥关键作用, 参与了细胞损伤相关的多个过程, 如能量耗尽、凋亡、坏死和炎症。近年研究发现, 邻近线粒体释放 ROS 触发 ROS 诱导 ROS 释放(ROS induced ROS-release, RIRR)是一种新机制, 这一过程可能导致线粒体功能障碍和细胞死

亡增加,同时,ROS的产生还涉及黄嘌呤氧化酶(xanthine oxidase, XO)和烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)氧化酶系统,这些系统表现出复杂的串扰机制^[12-13]。一个系统的激活会导致其他系统的激活,致使ROS水平进一步升高^[14-15]。此外,包括RIRR的连锁反应必须终止,以防止损伤不必要的细胞。XO系统、NADPH氧化酶系统和线粒体电子传递链广泛参与肠、肺、心、脑、肌肉、肝、胰腺、胃和肾等器官的氧化应激^[16]。XO的活性伴随着ROS的产生,在组织灌注不足状态下,黄嘌呤脱氢酶由于较低水平的腺苷三磷酸(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)而转换为黄嘌呤氧化还原酶;当组织灌注恢复后,XO与O₂反应介导次黄嘌呤转化为黄嘌呤和尿酸,进而引起更激烈的氧化应激^[17-18]。NADPH氧化酶系统在IRI中产生ROS,当缺血组织恢复血流灌注后,组织释放多种化学介质,如磷脂酶A2、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumour necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、白介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、干扰素- γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)和血管紧张素II,进而激活NADPH氧化酶,其中,磷脂酶A2的释放诱导血小板活化因子产生,导致组织中血栓烷和白三烯水平升高,促进局部炎症反应^[19-20]。在再灌注阶段,ROS引起灌注不足组织氧化应激,导致血管内皮细胞功能障碍、DNA损伤、局部氧化应激和炎症反应。炎症级联和氧化应激反应又可引起细胞因子风暴,导致细胞结构损伤和死亡^[7]。因此,阻断或减少ROS产生可有效减轻IRI引起的组织损伤和细胞死亡^[21-22]。

3 ROS在皮瓣IRI中的作用

皮瓣坏死是修复重建手术最常见的术后并发症之一,其限制了皮瓣移植术的临床应用^[23]。增强随机皮瓣活力,抑制远端坏死,对扩大随机皮瓣的临床应用范围具有重要的现实意义。皮瓣坏死是一系列病理生理作用的结果。皮瓣血供主要来自皮瓣蒂上的血管网,血管生成从皮瓣蒂向远端开始^[24]。术中横切血管蒂时,皮瓣开始发生缺血性损伤^[25]。新生血管形成后,随机皮瓣发生IRI。血供恢复和再灌注产生大量ROS和中性粒细胞,这些ROS和中性粒细胞会释放一系列炎症因子如白细胞介素,从而诱导炎症级联反应^[13]。

其中,ROS诱导的氧化应激进一步诱导细胞因子风暴,导致严重的继发性损伤^[7, 13]。细胞中90%的ROS均由线粒体产生,由于ROS过度产生和(或)抗氧化剂防御活性降低,导致线粒体活性氧(mitochondrial reactive oxygen species, mtROS)产生和去除之间的不平衡,引起氧化应激,从而导致氧化损伤影响多种细胞成分,如脂质、DNA和蛋白质^[26]。Kim等研究发现,微血管中ROS过量产生可能损害血管生成,并导致伤口延迟愈合^[27]。Li等研究发现,缺血皮瓣诱导的ROS启动溶酶体功能障碍,进而引发细胞焦亡,诱导细胞坏死,最终导致皮瓣坏死^[28]。焦亡可导致炎症因子释放,炎症因子激活促炎免疫介质,触发一系列放大的炎症反应^[29]。清除ROS、抑制ROS诱导的一系列损伤程序可增强随机皮瓣活力,促进皮瓣存活。皮瓣修复后血液再灌注时,皮瓣内ROS逐渐增多,造成抗氧化物不断消耗和累积,产生超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)等氧化产物,进一步导致细胞结构和功能破坏^[30]。其中,SOD是一种抗氧化酶,是氧自由基的自然天敌,可通过与超氧阴离子发生反应,达到清除ROS、保护细胞免受损伤的作用^[31-32];MDA是ROS的脂质过氧化物,是体内自由基与脂质发生过氧化反应的终产物,具有细胞毒性^[33-34]。

皮瓣移植后的IRI损伤程度、皮瓣存活情况受诸多因素影响,ROS为主导因素。IRI后的皮瓣组织中大量累积的ROS直接攻击移植后皮瓣局部组织细胞,进而导致皮瓣局部组织内血管内皮细胞衰老、凋亡。同时,大量累积的ROS通过刺激组织释放磷脂酶A2、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IFN- γ 和血管紧张素II激活NADPH氧化酶,引起皮瓣组织内炎症级联反应,使得移植后皮瓣组织被大量活化的炎症细胞浸润,且ROS还可影响皮瓣新生微血管重建,导致新生微循环损伤,在FIRI中发挥重要作用。

4 中药单体调控ROS表达干预IRI皮瓣

中药具有抗炎、抗氧化、消肿止痛、活血化瘀的作用,可促进血管再生和创面愈合。淫羊藿苷是从淫羊藿中分离提取的黄酮类化合物,魏德华等研究发现,淫羊藿苷可调控氧化应激指标水平,上调SOD、谷胱甘肽水平,下调MDA水平,

抑制血清炎症因子 IL-10、TNF- α 释放,起到缓解氧化应激和炎症反应、减轻腹部皮瓣 IRI、提高随意移植皮瓣存活面积及存活率的作用^[35]。水晶兰昔是从巴戟天提取出来的环烯醚萜苷类化合物,具有抗炎、镇痛的作用^[36]。Wang 等研究发现,水晶兰昔可减少细胞内 ROS 释放,恢复线粒体膜电位,抑制氧化应激诱导的线粒体功能障碍,提高骨髓内皮祖细胞的迁移和血管的形成,并通过凋亡和自噬阻止叔丁基过氧化氢诱导的程序性细胞死亡,保护细胞凋亡和自噬,促进体内创面愈合,是防治 FIRI 的潜在药物^[37]。水苏碱是主要来自于益母草的苯并咪唑酮生物碱,具有抗炎、抗氧化应激的作用^[38-39]。Zhou 等研究发现,水苏碱可抑制舒尼替尼损伤的人脐静脉内皮细胞凋亡和 ROS 生成,发挥促进血管生成、抗氧化应激的作用,是一种潜在缓解 FIRI 的药物^[40]。木犀草素是一种来自青兰、紫苏、菊花和金银花等中药的黄酮类化合物,具有保护血管、抗炎、抗氧化等多种药理作用,同时可改善多器官的 IRI^[41]。Chen 等研究发现,木犀草素可增加磷酸肌醇激酶/蛋白激酶 B (PI3K/Akt) 的激活,清除 ROS 的细胞毒性作用,提高抗氧化酶的表达水平,保护皮肤角质细胞免受 ROS 诱导损伤,提高皮瓣存活率,改善 IRI^[6]。上述中药成分通过不同途径调节氧化应激、抑制炎症反应、保护细胞免受氧化损伤,从而在 IRI 治疗中发挥重要作用,有望改善 IRI 的临床症状和减轻组织损伤。

5 小结

IRI 引起的组织、器官后续损伤对 IRI 的早预防、早发现、早治疗提出了巨大的挑战。目前 IRI 的发生机制尚未明确,尤其是 FIRI 仍停留在氧化应激、炎症反应、细胞凋亡层面,线粒体、细胞分子相关研究仍处于起步阶段,相关信号通路、分子调节机制的探讨也刚刚开始。氧化应激是当前国内外医学领域的研究热点之一,ROS 攻击细胞造成细胞衰老、损伤和凋亡,直接影响移植后皮瓣愈合,而 ROS 作为氧化应激关键因子与 FIRI 相关性研究相对较少,因此,探索 ROS 对 FIRI 及愈合的影响具有重要意义。

目前预防 FIRI 的方法主要包括预缺血处理、局部低温及加热预处理、低氧及高压氧预处理及其他辅助治疗技术等。药物缓解 FIRI 处于上升阶

段,中医药缓解 FIRI 更需要投入较多研究力度。当前 FIRI 相关研究仍多处于动物和细胞实验阶段,所涉及的炎症、氧化应激反应及细胞通路传导有待进一步探究。未来可在循证医学指导下开展大样本临床研究,并利用分子生物学和网络药理学等技术,深入探索 ROS 在 FIRI 中的作用机制,加强中医药有效成分及作用机制研究,为临床治疗 FIRI 提供参考依据。

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