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· 文献综述 ·

腹膜粘连的细胞机制研究进展

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摘要

腹膜粘连 (PA) 是由手术、腹膜炎、腹膜透析等引起的腹腔内受损组织和器官间的异常纤维性粘连带, 其中手术是引发 PA 的主要原因。PA 可引起不孕、肠梗阻、肠穿孔等临床并发症, 二次松解手术为主要治疗方案, 但易复发且存在多种并发症风险。近年来开发出一系列用于 PA 预防与治疗的药物和屏障材料, 但防治效果尚不满意。抗 PA 药物会增加出血的风险, 并抑制正常免疫功能, 屏障材料虽然一定程度上缓解了 PA 进展, 但因其不能持久覆盖腹膜损伤部位、降解不彻底等问题, 不能达到抗 PA 的理想效果。因此在 PA 防治上需要新的突破。近期的研究表明 PA 是一系列事件综合作用的结果, 包括血管损伤、血小板聚集、凝血级联反应、纤维蛋白沉积等过程, 最终纤维蛋白和细胞外基质沉积形成粘连带, 后期形成收缩性瘢痕并引发临床症状, 上述事件中, 参与 PA 的各种细胞发挥了关键作用。腹膜微环境中分布有腹膜间皮细胞 (PMC)、中性粒细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞、T 淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞、肥大细胞等。生理条件下, 这些细胞成分对腹膜微环境的动态稳定具有重要意义。当细菌和异物侵入腹膜腔时, 纤维蛋白和炎性细胞随腹腔液渗出以限制、清除并吸收异物, 最终纤维蛋白被吸收, 腹膜损伤正常愈合。病理条件下, 上述细胞功能紊乱, 从而促进 PA 进展。PMC 功能的失调促进初始 PA 形成、炎症反应扩大、纤维蛋白过度沉积; 中性粒细胞和腹膜常驻巨噬细胞最早被募集到腹膜损伤部位, 前者介导炎症反应, 后者覆盖损伤部位起短暂保护作用; PA 中晚期中性粒细胞形成中性粒细胞外陷阱并协同其他细胞促进纤维化进展导致 PA 形成。笔者就腹膜微环境中多种细胞在 PA 发生和发展中的作用机制, 以及各种细胞在 PA 进展中的相互作用作一概述, 此外介绍近年来防治 PA 的主要措施, 并总结以参与 PA 的细胞为中心防治 PA 的策略, 以期为临床防治 PA 提供新思路。

关键词

组织黏连; 腹膜; 间皮细胞; 炎症; 纤维化; 综述

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Research progress of cellular mechanisms in peritoneal adhesions

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Abstract

Peritoneal adhesions (PAs) are abnormal fibrous bands between damaged tissues and organs in the abdominal cavity caused by surgery, peritoneal inflammation, peritoneal dialysis, etc. Among them,

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surgery is the leading cause of PAs. PAs can cause infertility, intestinal obstruction, intestinal perforation, and other clinical complications. Secondary adhesiolysis surgery is the primary treatment option, but it is prone to recurrence and has various complications and risks. In recent years, a series of drugs and barrier materials have been developed to prevent and treat PAs, but the effect is not satisfactory. PA-resistant drugs increase the risk of bleeding and inhibit normal immune function. Although barrier materials can alleviate the progress of PAs to a certain extent, they cannot achieve the ideal effect of anti-PAs because they cannot cover the peritoneal injury site for a long time, and the degradation is not complete. Therefore, breakthroughs are needed in the prevention and treatment of PAs. Recent studies have shown that PAs result from various events, including vascular injury, platelet aggregation, coagulation cascade, and fibrin deposition. Eventually, fibrin and extracellular matrix deposition form adhesion bands and later develop contractile scarring and cause clinical symptoms. In the above events, various cells involved in PAs play a crucial role. Peritoneal mesothelial cells (PMCs), neutrophils, eosinophils, T lymphocytes, macrophages, mast cells, etc., are distributed in the peritoneal microenvironment. Under physiological conditions, these cellular components are significant for the dynamic stabilization of the peritoneal microenvironment. When bacteria and foreign bodies invade the peritoneal cavity, fibrin and inflammatory cells exude with the peritoneal fluid to limit, remove, and absorb foreign bodies. Finally, the fibrin is absorbed, and the peritoneal injury usually heals. Under pathological conditions, the above cells are dysfunctional, promoting the progression of PAs. Dysfunction of PMC function promotes initial PA formation, expanded inflammatory response, and excessive fibrin deposition; neutrophils and peritoneal resident macrophages are first recruited to the peritoneal injury site, the former mediates the inflammatory response, and the latter covers the injury site for a transient protective effect; intermediate and advanced neutrophils of PAs form neutrophil extracellular traps and synergize with other cells to promote fibrosis progression and lead to PA formation. Here, the authors review the action mechanisms of various cells in the peritoneal microenvironment in the pathogenesis and development of PAs and the connections and interactions of multiple cells in the progression of PAs. In addition, the main measures for the prevention and treatment of PAs, which have been widely studied in recent years are introduced, and the prevention and treatment strategies focused on the cells involved in PAs are summarized, hoping to provide new ideas for the clinical prevention and treatment of PAs.

Key words

Tissue Adhesions; Peritoneum; Peritoneal Mesothelial Cells; Inflammation; Fibrosis; Review

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腹膜粘连 (peritoneal adhesions, PA) 是由手术、腹膜炎、腹膜透析等引起的腹腔中受损组织和器官间的异常纤维性粘连带^[1-3], 其中手术后粘连最为常见, 据报道^[4], 术后有 50%~90% 的患者发生粘连。PA 可诱发慢性腹痛、急性肠梗阻、肠穿孔及女性不孕等问题^[5], PA 发生后需要再次手术松解粘连组织, 但二次手术存在手术时间延长、继发出血、周围器官损伤风险增加等问题^[6]。因此, PA 的发生不仅给患者带来巨大的经济压力, 更对外科医生带来挑战。为避免再次手术干预带来的风险, 近年来开发了许多预防和治疗 PA 的

物和屏障材料, 但临床效果尚不满意^[5-8]。

目前 PA 的发生机制仍不明晰。近期研究提示 PA 的发生机制主要为: (1) 纤维蛋白溶解系统的失衡^[2, 9]; (2) 成纤维细胞的增殖及其分泌的细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 的积累^[10-12]; (3) 炎症反应^[13-14]。这些发生机制中涉及多种细胞对 PA 的调节。腹膜微环境中的细胞可分为: 腹膜间皮细胞 (peritoneal mesothelial cells, PMC)、成纤维细胞、内皮细胞、肌成纤维细胞、中性粒细胞、单核巨噬细胞、肥大细胞、B 淋巴细胞和 T 淋巴细胞等^[9, 15]。生理条件下, 这些细胞成分对腹膜微环境

的动态稳定具有重要意义。当细菌和异物侵入腹腔时,纤维蛋白和炎性细胞随腹腔液渗出,限制、清除并吸收异物,最终渗出的纤维蛋白被纤溶酶消化吸收,PMC增殖形成间皮细胞岛并相互连接,取代损伤部位,从而完成修复^[9]。病理条件下,腹膜细胞参与炎症反应与纤维化过程调节PA形成。如PMC可以转分化为肌成纤维细胞促进PA形成^[16],中性粒细胞可形成中性粒细胞外陷阱(neutrophil extracellular traps, NET)促进PA进展^[15],近年来发现腹膜常驻巨噬细胞还能抑制PA早期进展^[17]。因此,细胞成分在PA发生和进展中的作用不可忽视,通过设计策略调节特定细胞的功能可能从PA的初始阶段抑制PA进展,从而消除病理性PA的形成。本文将对参与PA的细胞成分及其相互作用进行综述,并进一步从细胞角度探讨防治PA的策略,以期为临床预防和治疗PA提供新的思路。

1 参与PA的细胞成分

1.1 PMC

1.1.1 PA的启动者与加强者 PMC的损伤是PA发生的始动原因。PMC完整性的破坏、基底膜的暴露是纤维蛋白附着的基础^[14],PMC进一步通过形成膜桥引起早期PA形成^[18]。研究^[18]发现初期的PA是由钙信号介导的受损PMC表面之间的膜突起和融合引起,随后才出现PMC增殖、瘢痕形成,这说明PMC的破坏是PA的初始诱因,随后发生炎症反应、组织重塑。此外,PMC通过间皮间充质转化(mesothelial mesenchymal transformation, MMT)形成肌成纤维细胞促进PA形成,转化生长因子 β 1(transforming growth factor β 1, TGF- β 1)参与MMT^[19-21],PMC转分化为肌成纤维细胞后获得更高的迁移、侵袭和产生ECM的能力。PA终末期PMC表达成纤维细胞标记物血小板衍生生长因子受体 α ,这说明终末期的PMC具有了成纤维细胞特性^[18],进一步通过遗传谱系追踪系统发现PA组织中大部分肌成纤维细胞来源于PMC^[22],这提示PA中的PMC是肌成纤维细胞的直接来源^[23]。以上证据表明PMC完整性的丧失除启动PA程序外,PMC发生MMT表型转换也促进了PA形成。

1.1.2 促炎介质、促纤维化因子的释放者 正常情况下,PMC表面分布有糖萼,糖萼由表面活性剂、

磷脂、糖胺聚糖组成,能够在内脏活动时提供光滑的保护表面^[24]。PMC损伤后糖萼的破坏和基底膜的暴露会释放透明质酸(hyaluronic acid, HA),HA可促进炎症进展^[2,25]。此外,PMC持续分泌细胞因子及趋化因子,如趋化因子(CXC基序)配体1、单核细胞趋化蛋白1,募集单核细胞、中性粒细胞,引起炎症反应^[15],PMC也能在炎症条件下转化为巨噬细胞并产生IL-6促进炎症反应^[26-27]。因此,PMC结构的破坏是启动炎症反应的第一步,并在随后发挥募集炎性细胞、加重炎症反应的作用。受损的PMC上调促纤维化因子的表达促进PA发展^[28],如血管内皮生长因子、结缔组织生长因子、TGF- β 、肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)和IL-1^[29-30]。纤维蛋白的沉积也能够诱导PMC产生IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 和血管内皮生长因子A促进PA,而且纤维蛋白的这一作用可通过阻断整合素连接激酶(integrin-linked kinase, ILK)通路而减弱,有研究^[28]表明使用ILK抑制剂QLT-0276作用于纤维蛋白后,纤维蛋白引发的PMC效应减弱,术后PA得到了改善。

1.1.3 纤溶系统平衡的维持者 正常情况下,PMC产生纤溶酶、尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活剂、组织型纤溶酶原激活剂及1型纤溶酶原激活剂抑制剂(plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, PAI-1)和2型纤溶酶原激活剂抑制剂^[31],维持纤溶系统平衡。即腹膜损伤将引发炎症和凝血过程,纤维蛋白覆盖损伤部位起保护作用,随后PMC释放纤维蛋白溶解介质激活纤溶酶促进纤维蛋白溶解,最终损伤部位正常愈合。手术损伤促使PMC释放更多PAI-1抑制纤溶酶的激活,而且PMC的纤维蛋白溶解活性也会紊乱^[9],促进纤维蛋白过度沉积而加重PA。PAI-1能结合组织型纤溶酶原激活剂,成为巨噬细胞的趋化因子,诱导巨噬细胞募集到腹膜受损部位,巨噬细胞通过上调PMC上的受体HER1促进更多的PAI-1分泌,从而进一步加剧受损部位纤维蛋白的沉积,对PAI-1的抑制不仅能够促进纤维蛋白溶解,而且还阻止了巨噬细胞的募集^[32]。以上证据提示PMC功能紊乱会影响纤溶系统的平衡,促进纤维蛋白沉积。

1.2 巨噬细胞

腹腔内至少含有两类巨噬细胞亚群^[33],一类是胚胎来源的长寿命大巨噬细胞(larger peritoneal macrophages, LPM)^[34],具有自我更新能力,为常

驻巨噬细胞,在维持腹膜稳态中具有主导地位,具有F4/80^{hi}、MHCII^{lo}、GATA 6 (+)和CD206 (-)表型^[34-35],另一类是单核细胞来源的小巨噬细胞(small peritoneal macrophages, SPM)^[36],数量较少,能够吞噬微生物病原体,促进炎症反应,同时在炎症严重时补充LPM^[37]。

腹膜巨噬细胞既保护腹膜受损部位又促进PA^[38]。在腹膜损伤初期,LPM最早募集,并发挥保护腹膜受损部位的作用。有研究^[25]发现在肠道热损伤和葡聚糖硫酸钠诱导的小鼠结肠炎中GATA6 (+) LPM能够直接聚集到肠道损伤部位促进组织修复,而且GATA6 (+) LPM的募集途径不同于传统单核细胞来源的巨噬细胞的阿道夫受体,而是依靠ATP和损伤部位的透明质酸。进一步的研究^[38]表明GATA6 (+) LPM在局灶性热损伤或激光诱导的腹膜小损伤中发挥“巨噬细胞屏障”作用,其通过形成细胞聚合体保护损伤部位并促进损伤修复。然而对于手术造成的较大的腹膜损伤,GATA6 (+) LPM的募集会导致PA形成,这与巨噬细胞聚集过多及其功能紊乱有关,研究^[17]表明F4/80^{hi} CD206 (-)巨噬细胞在前期通过形成巨噬细胞屏障保护损伤部位,但形成的屏障不足以避免PA形成,因为其仅覆盖60%的暴露区域。以上事实表明腹膜损伤范围及严重程度会使巨噬细胞发挥不同的功能,损伤范围较小且损伤较轻时,LPM完全覆盖损伤部位并促进其修复。但对于较重的医源性损伤,巨噬细胞可能不足以掩盖损伤部位且其功能失调,进而促进纤维蛋白沉积导致PA进展。

腹腔巨噬细胞诱导炎症反应并促进PA时,LPM和SPM之间的配合程度目前仍不清楚,但目前的研究^[39-40]表明腹膜受损后释放的损伤相关分子模式会与巨噬细胞上的模式识别受体结合促使巨噬细胞发生炎性M1极化,成为M1巨噬细胞,进而释放炎性因子促进炎症反应。对腹膜透析患者的试验观察中也发现CCR7基因的高表达,提示M1巨噬细胞的激活^[41]。巨噬细胞的极化实质是巨噬细胞表型的变化,它是巨噬细胞对微环境刺激做出的一种适应性变化,极化后的巨噬细胞有M1和M2两种表型,巨噬细胞接受辅助性Th1细胞释放的细胞因子或细菌脂多糖信号后发生M1极化,具有促炎作用,而M2巨噬细胞具有抗炎作用^[42]。

1.3 中性粒细胞

多核中性粒细胞(polymorphonuclear leukocytes, PMN)可能最早出现在腹膜损伤部位发挥促炎作用。在小鼠盲肠灼烧模型实验中发现Ly6G阳性(淋巴细胞抗原6复合物,位点G阳性)PMN被募集到受损浆膜中,在盲肠被烧灼后约6h数量达到峰值,而巨噬细胞、T细胞和B细胞并未出现^[23]。PMN还能通过释放促纤维化因子参与PA过程。研究^[23]发现TNF激活的PMN在损伤部位释放TGF- β 1促进PA带形成,同时用抗Ly6G单克隆抗体消除PMN后小鼠PA减少,因此PMN可能还促进炎症反应向纤维化过程发展。此外,PMN通过形成NETs直接促进PA形成^[15],NETs本质上是包裹着组蛋白、蛋白酶、颗粒的核DNA,主要作用是限制病原体^[43-44]。Tsai等^[15]发现PA组织中存在NETs形成的网状物,用DNA酶I治疗能缓解PA。综上所述,中性粒细胞通过参与炎症反应并加速纤维化进展促进PA形成。

1.4 其他细胞

肥大细胞脱颗粒释放组胺、类胰蛋白酶、糜酶、TGF- β 、TNF- α 、IL-4等介质^[45],参与炎症反应、纤维化过程^[45-48]。此外辅助性T细胞(helper T cell, Th细胞)Th1与Th2细胞比例的失衡是导致PA的重要因素,最近的研究^[49]发现Th1与Th2之间的失衡在PA中发挥作用,而且川芎嗪纳米粒能够通过TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B通路调节Th1/Th2间的平衡预防PA。Th2细胞可能对纤维化具有更重要的作用,在腹膜透析患者的研究^[41]中发现Th2细胞能够促进纤维化过程。

综上所述,多种细胞相互作用共同参与PA的形成,PMC在PA形成和发展中占主导地位。PMC损伤后释放HA,腹膜常驻巨噬细胞被募集到损伤部位并在PA早期起保护作用^[25],但PA晚期巨噬细胞可能发生M1表型转换从而促进PA发展。另一方面,PMC上调趋化因子表达水平直接募集中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞,且中性粒细胞为早期发挥作用的细胞,随后才有巨噬细胞的募集,两者存在平衡关系,巨噬细胞过早消耗会导致中性粒细胞凋亡产物及NETs的增加并进一步促进PA^[15]。此外,PMC和多种细胞交互从而进一步促进PA进程。如中性粒细胞可促使PMC转分化为肌成纤维细胞并产生TGF- β 1^[23],进一步加强了PMC与其他细胞的相互作用并加速PA进展。

2 PA的防治策略

目前防治PA的策略主要有：(1)减轻手术对腹膜的损伤，如保持组织湿润、精细止血、避免细菌和异物的沉积等^[6]；(2)药物干预，如抗炎药物、抗凝血药物、促纤维蛋白溶解的组织型纤溶酶原激活剂^[50]；(3)使用屏障材料避免脏层与壁层腹膜直接接触等^[6, 51-53]。尽管随着手术技术的改进对腹腔的副损伤显著减低，但仍很难完全避免对腹膜的损伤，抗PA药物和屏障材料的使用虽取得了一定进展，但临床效果并不满意^[54]。抗PA药物的潜在风险是伴随腹膜损伤部位的继发出血^[9]，反而促进了PA的进展。屏障材料包括溶液、水凝胶和固体膜^[55]，虽生物相容性问题已得到较大改善，但应用过程中也暴露出诸多问题，如溶液和水凝胶不能持久覆盖在腹膜损伤部位^[56]，固体膜中聚四氟乙烯不可降解，需要再次手术去除，增加PA二次形成的风险^[50]。因此，迫切需要探索更加适合的抗PA策略，从PA形成的细胞视角探索防治PA的策略具有潜在的价值。

目前以参与PA形成的细胞为中心防治PA主要有两大方案。第一，促进PMC的再生、修复并避免PMC发生MMT。对PMC的干预具有多方面优势。PMC的再生能够防止腹膜进一步损伤^[31]，并避免纤维蛋白的积累。腹膜摩擦法诱导的急性PA大鼠模型中，随着PMC缺损的快速愈合，PMC分泌的PAI-1减少，最终PA得到缓解^[57]。此外，阻断PMC的MMT可减少PA晚期分泌ECM的肌成纤维细胞的产生从而缓解PA。进一步研究证实PMC和其他细胞分泌的TGF- β 是诱导MMT的核心分子^[58]，因此TGF- β 阻断剂能够有效阻止PMC发生MMT从而改善PA^[59-60]。动物实验^[61]已证实，抗间皮素抗体通过破坏发生MMT的PMC防止PA进展。以上研究表明促进PMC再生、抑制MMT发生并维持PMC表型稳定对预防PA具有良好价值。第二，抗NET治疗。由于中性粒细胞NETs的形成对PA进展有突出作用，阻止NETs形成并破坏形成的NETs的策略具有应用前景。Sudo等^[62]发现肽基精氨酸脱亚胺酶4抑制剂GSK484通过阻断NETs关键过程发挥预防PA作用，且DNA酶I也能够破坏形成的NET从而缓解PA^[15]。

从细胞角度制定的防治PA策略具有一定的可行性，但仍需进一步的临床研究，同时可考虑在

调节细胞功能的同时联合使用其他抗PA药物，以期达到最佳的防治效果^[62]。

3 总结与展望

多种细胞功能的失调协同促进PA的发生和发展。PMC的破坏、丢失和MMT表型转换是PA形成的基础。随后募集巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞等共同促使炎症、纤维化进展，最终导致纤维蛋白永久性沉积和PA形成。腹膜驻留巨噬细胞对PA有双重作用，未来应该加强对其抑制PA作用的探索，通过抑制其促PA机制达到对腹膜损伤的保护效果，从而促进损伤部位正常愈合。目前多种药物和屏障材料已用于PA的预防与治疗，但临床效果尚不满意，从参与PA的细胞机制入手开发新的药物和材料或将为抗PA的研究提供新的思路。

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