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5-LOX代谢途径与牙周炎相关性的研究进展

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[摘要] 花生四烯酸的代谢产物在炎症性骨破坏疾病的病理过程中发挥着重要的作用, 其主要病理机制为破骨细胞的形成和活化, 近年来发现花生四烯酸经脂氧酶(lipoxygenase, LOX)途径代谢的产物LTB₄在牙周炎患者龈沟液中的含量高于正常者, 给予5-LOX抑制剂的炎症模型中破骨细胞的数量和骨破坏的程度均低于对照组, 因而探讨花生四烯酸经5-LOX途径代谢对牙周炎的影响及其机制将有利于进一步阐明牙周炎的发病机理, 为牙周炎的防治提出新的思路, 本文就有关花生四烯酸脂氧酶代谢途径与牙周炎关系的研究做一综述。

[关键词] 花生四烯酸; 5-LOX; LTB₄; 牙周炎

Recent advances on the correlation between 5-LOX pathway of arachidonic acid and periodontitis

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Abstract The metabolism of arachidonic acid plays a significant role in the pathological process of inflammatory bone destruction disease. The main pathomechanism is osteoclast formation and activation. In recent years, evidence suggests that the level of LTB₄ metabolized by LOX enzymatic pathway is elevated in gingival crevicular fluid of patients with periodontitis compared with periodontal health. Giving inhibitor of 5-LOX to the inflammation model showed that the number of osteoclast and the degree of bone destruction are all below when compared with normal control. Therefore, discuss arachidonic acid metabolized by 5-LOX enzymatic pathway how to influence as well as mechanism on periodontitis will be conducive to expound pathogenesis of periodontitis. It proposes a new idea for the prevention and treatment of periodontitis. In this article the relationship between 5-LOX pathway of arachidonic acid and periodontitis will be reviewed.

Keywords arachidonic acid; 5-LOX; LTB₄; periodontitis

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花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)是生物体内含量最丰富,分布最广,其代谢产物最具生物活性的多不饱和脂肪酸。在维持机体细胞膜的结构与功能方面具有重要的作用,其代谢产物在众多生理及病理生理过程中发挥重要的调节作用,它们除参与细胞的生长和分化、生殖和发育、体温及血压的维持等重要生理过程外,也在炎症、肿瘤、高血压、动脉粥样硬化等疾病的发生发展中发挥着极其重要的作用。

牙周炎是由定居于龈沟的多种革兰阳性菌引起的牙周组织的感染性疾病,表现为牙周组织的慢性炎症,涉及大量细菌群体、细菌产物和炎症介质的相互作用。牙周炎主要表现为牙龈的炎症、出血、附着丧失和牙齿松动,诊断标准包括探诊出血,牙周袋的深度和附着丧失^[1]。牙周炎的始动因子为位于牙齿或牙菌斑上复杂和种类繁多的细菌形成的菌斑生物膜,菌斑生物膜可释放脂多糖、抗原和其他的毒力因子,侵入到牙龈组织,激活宿主的防御细胞,启动炎症和免疫反应。宿主防御细胞激活产生的炎症介质,包括细胞因子^[2]、趋化因子、花生四烯酸代谢产物和蛋白水解酶共同作用于牙周组织,导致牙周结缔组织的破坏和骨头的吸收。近年来花生四烯酸及其代谢产物在牙周病发生发展中的作用逐渐引起关注,尤其是环氧化酶和脂氧酶代谢途径与牙周病的关系研究较为广泛,本文主要对花生四烯酸经脂氧酶途径代谢及其代谢物与牙周炎的相关性进行综述。

1 花生四烯酸与牙周炎概述

1.1 花生四烯酸的生物合成

花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)是体内的一种必需脂肪酸,属于多不饱和脂肪酸,在大脑、肌肉和肝脏等组织中含有丰富。在正常的生理状态下,AA在生物体内主要是以磷脂的形式存在于细胞膜上,当磷脂双分子层细胞受到刺激发生炎症反应时,花生四烯酸含量增加^[3]。激活的磷脂酶A2^[4]是合成花生四烯酸的关键酶,在磷脂酶A2(phospholipase A2, PLA₂)的催化下,磷脂从细胞膜的磷脂池中释放出来,并在花生四烯酸代谢酶的作用下转变为具有生物活性的代谢产物,进而发生花生四烯酸的炎症级联代谢。参与花生四烯酸代谢的酶主要有3种:脂氧酶(lipoxygenase, LOX)、环氧化(cyclooxygenase, COX)和细胞色素

P450(cytochrome P450, CYP450)。经脂氧酶代谢生成炎症介质白三烯(leukotrienes, LTs)和羟基二十碳四烯酸(hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids, HETEs)^[5];经环氧化酶代谢生成的主要炎症介质为前列腺素^[6];经CYP450途径代谢生成抗炎的羟基二十碳三烯酸(epoxyeicosatrienoic acids, EETs)^[7],3条代谢通路的关键酶及主要产物与炎症的发生、发展及消退都有密切的关系。

1.2 LOX代谢途径

LOX主要有三种同工酶,5-,12-和15-LOX,LOX将AA氧化生成氢过氧化二十碳四烯酸(HPETEs),HPETEs通过谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶还原成相应的羟基衍生物如5-,12-和15-羟基二十碳四烯酸(5-,12-和15-HETE)^[8]。5-LOX途径是炎症反应中的重要过程,其产物LTB₄和5-HETE具有高度的生物学活性和药理作用,参与了许多疾病的病理过程,是强有力的炎症细胞趋化因子^[9]。

5-LOX的激活主要利用Ca²⁺、ATP^[10]两个协同因素和5-LOX激动蛋白(FLAP)^[11],AA经5-LOX代谢时首先生成中间产物5-HPETE,5-HPETE进一步转变成5-HETE,或者生成不稳定的环氧化白三烯LTA₄,LTA₄经LTA₄水解酶(LTA₄H)^[12]作用形成白三烯B₄或经LTC₄合成酶作用形成白三烯C₄(leukotriene C₄, LTC₄)进一步转变为半胱氨酰白三烯(Cys-LTs)LTD₄和LTE₄。

1.3 白三烯的生物学效应

LTs是一种旁分泌的脂质介质,通过G蛋白偶联受体参与炎症反应和发挥免疫功能^[13],LTs可增加白细胞的渗透性,通过增强巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞释放促炎性细胞因子发挥免疫反应^[14]。Cys-LTs(LTC₄、LTD₄和LTE₄)参与速发型超敏反应和收缩气道平滑肌而引发支气管哮喘^[15],Cys-LTs还能增加微血管内皮细胞的通透性而致水肿。LTB₄是一种强有力的炎性细胞(包括中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞)趋化介质^[16],可促进溶酶体酶的分泌,中性粒细胞脱颗粒,粘附分子表达,防御素和NO的产生^[17],还能影响骨代谢引起骨质的吸收。

1.4 牙周炎的发病机理

在口腔疾病中除了龋病,牙周病是发病率最高的一种口腔疾病,它包括牙龈炎和牙周炎,口腔中存在的大量细菌均可以引发牙龈的炎症反

应, 从而导致牙龈炎, 牙龈炎因只累及牙龈组织故为可逆性牙周病。当宿主的免疫能力降低或者细菌数量增加及毒力增强时细菌与宿主之间的平衡被打破, 对于易感者牙龈炎可发展为不可逆且同时具有牙龈炎和附着丧失的牙周炎, 牙龈长期的慢性炎症可导致结缔组织的破坏和牙槽骨的吸收, 大量牙槽骨的吸收将使牙齿的支持组织减少, 最终导致牙齿的脱落丧失^[18-19]。

牙周炎的发病机理目前认为是菌斑微生物和宿主反应相互作用的结果, 在人和动物的实验研究中^[20]发现细菌在牙龈炎和牙周炎的发病中均起到至关重要的作用, 宿主炎症反应在疾病进程中的关键作用的学说^[21]也开始提出, 遗传因素的重要性在随后的对单卵双生和双卵双生的研究中^[22]也被证实, 全身条件和环境因素如吸烟也在很大程度上影响疾病的发生和发展过程^[23-24]。

2 5-LOX代谢物与牙周炎的相关性

目前牙周炎公认的是细菌微生物和宿主免疫反应之间相互作用的一个复杂过程, 其最主要是由牙周致病菌引起的宿主免疫炎症反应导致牙周组织的破坏^[25]。宿主的炎症反应受T、B淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞、单核/巨噬细胞的调控, 它们能产生包括细胞因子、趋化因子、花生四烯酸代谢产物和蛋白水解酶等的炎症介质, 这些炎症介质通过激活宿主不同的炎症反应通路而使牙周组织破坏和牙槽骨吸收^[26], 近几年发现定居于牙龈结缔组织中的细胞在炎症反应和增加炎症介质水平方面具有重要作用^[27-28]。先前的研究^[29-32]发现细胞因子、趋化因子和前列腺素等炎症介质在牙周组织的破坏过程中起到至关重要的作用, 炎症介质在牙周组织中的一个重要效应机理是刺激破骨细胞的形成, 结缔组织和骨代谢的改变导致牙周组织的破坏和临床附着丧失为牙周炎特征性的病理过程。

牙槽骨的破坏吸收通常与破骨细胞活性的异常有关, NF- κ B活化受体RANK及其配体(RANKL), TNF- α 及其受体是促进破骨细胞分化和活化的主要分子机制^[33], 当RANK和RANKL结合, 触发下游的信号转导, 将前体细胞转化成成熟的破骨细胞, 从而造成牙槽骨的破坏。TNF- α 是由巨噬细胞释放的促炎症介质, 其与牙周炎骨丧失有密切的相关性^[34], 在健康和牙周炎患者唾液及龈沟液中均可检测到, 但牙周炎患者的浓度高

于牙周健康者^[35]。用TNF- α 刺激共培养的骨髓脂肪细胞和破骨细胞前体细胞, TRAP阳性多形核细胞的数量, RANK的表达量均明显增加^[36]。

经5-LOX途径代谢的代谢产物是重要的促炎脂质介质, 包括LTB₄和CysLT。在牙周病的进程中发现牙周炎患者龈沟液中LTB₄的含量增加, 且其含量与牙周病的严重程度呈正相关^[37-38]。Busch等^[39]发现实验性牙周炎兔子下颌下腺分泌的唾液中白三烯的含量亦有显著的增加。LTB₄在骨代谢方面也起到非常重要的作用, 在大鼠颅骨局部注射LTB₄发现大鼠颅骨的骨头吸收增加, 其主要是增加破骨细胞的形成和激活成熟破骨细胞^[40]。在炎症性骨吸收的疾病中如类风湿性关节炎^[41], 骨关节炎^[42]和牙周炎^[28]中LTB₄的含量均明显增加, LTB₄对破骨细胞的效应为其造成骨破坏吸收的机理。在巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(macrophage colony-stimulating factor, M-CSF)存在的条件下培养外周单核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cell, PBMC)时, LTB₄可刺激单核细胞形成破骨细胞, 且与LTB₄的浓度呈剂量依赖性, 但这并不能排除LTB₄是否通过增加RANKL的表达来刺激破骨细胞的形成^[43]。在后续的实验中^[44]发现LTB₄可增加类风湿性关节炎滑膜细胞表面RANKL的表达, 说明LTB₄促进破骨细胞的分化有赖于RANKL的表达与活化。5-LOX酶缺陷和给5-LOX酶抑制剂的小鼠体内实验中发现RANK的表达、骨吸收的量、TRAP细胞数量和IL-10的含量均低于正常对照组, 利用LTB₄或LTD₄处理RAW264.7细胞的体外实验中亦发现促进破骨细胞分化的TNF- α 及RANK的表达量增高, 当5-LOX酶缺陷时, 经5-LOX途径代谢的下游产物的减少将使破骨细胞的聚集和分化减少^[45]。在对牙周炎和牙周健康者唾液中RANK含量测定的实验中, 牙周炎患者唾液中RANK的量显著高于牙周健康者^[46], Lee等^[47]实验亦发现敲出5-LOX基因和CysLT受体拮抗剂均能使RANK诱导的破骨细胞的形成减少, 在体外实验中5-LOX抑制剂能抑制LPS诱导的破骨细胞的形成和骨丧失, 说明5-LOX及其代谢产物LTB₄是调节RANK/RANKL的关键介质, RANKL通过诱导破骨细胞的形成和活化而导致骨头的破坏吸收, 这就为5-LOX及其代谢产物造成牙周组织的破坏奠定了理论基础。

3 展望

牙周炎为菌斑微生物引起的牙周组织的感染

性疾病, 牙周致病菌及其产物等病理因素的刺激可激发宿主的炎症反应, 产生细胞因子, 花生四烯酸代谢物等炎症介质, 花生四烯酸通过5-LOX途径代谢的产物在牙周炎的病理过程中发挥着重要的作用, 其激活不同信号通路而产生炎症性细胞因子, 通过增加破骨细胞的形成和活化而造成牙槽骨的破坏。传统的牙周炎治疗策略为通过机械性的打破和去除牙齿表面和邻近软组织的细菌生物膜来减少细菌数量, 以此来控制感染, 但其对牙周炎的治疗并未获得满意的效果, 只能暂时改善牙周的状况, 基于花生四烯酸经5-LOX途径代谢的产物与牙周炎有密切的关系, 因此通过阻断内源性代谢通路的激活及关键酶的活性对局部炎症的治疗可获得更好的疗效, 认识宿主炎症反应在牙周炎发病机理中的作用, 利用药物抑制或阻断宿主的炎症反应通路是牙周炎治疗的一种更为有效的策略。

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