

·综述·

从 GH/IGF-1 轴与 PI3K/Akt 通路探讨老年骨质疏松症的发病机制

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摘要: GH/IGF-1 轴与 PI3K/Akt 通路对成骨细胞(OB)的分化增殖都有重大影响,但 PI3K/Akt 通路与 OB 的作用机制尚不明确。随着年龄的增长,生长激素逐渐缺乏,成骨细胞数量大量减少,引起骨重建过程中的骨吸收速度超过骨形成速度,从而导致了老年性骨质疏松症。GH/IGF-1 轴在老年性骨质疏松症中有重要的代谢功能,是调节 OB 功能的关键因子。GH 直接或间接通过 IGF-1 调节骨量,促进 OB 的分化和增殖。同时,IGF-1 增加 OB 数目和活性以增加骨形成,影响长骨生长、骨骼发育和骨量增加;抑制破骨细胞(OC)分化以减少骨吸收;成年阶段维持骨量。PI3K/Akt 通路与骨代谢关系密切,调节着 OB 的分化增殖,对于具体作用靶向点有待于进一步研究,本文将通过对 GH/IGF-1 轴与 OB 的关系、GH/IGF-1 轴与 PI3K/Akt 通路的关系以及 PI3K/Akt 通路与 OB 的关系的阐述,从 GH/IGF-1 轴与 PI3K/Akt 通路探讨老年骨质疏松症的发病机制。PI3K/Akt 通路通过 GH 和 IGF-1 等生长因子与其受体结合而激活,三者都与 OB 密切相关,但 GH/IGF-1 轴是否通过 PI3K/Akt 通路作用于 OB 并对 OP 的发生发展产生重大影响有待于深入研究。

关键词: GH/IGF1 轴;PI3K/Akt 通路;成骨细胞;老年骨质疏松

Investigation of the pathogenesis of senile osteoporosis from GH/IGF-1 axis and PI3K/Akt pathway

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Abstract: The GH/IGF-1 axis and the PI3K/Akt pathway have important influence in osteoblast proliferation and differentiation, but the mechanism of the PI3K/Akt pathway in osteoblasts is unclear. With aging, the gradual growth hormone deficiency and a significant reduction in the number of osteoblasts cause the rate of bone resorption faster than that of bone formation in the process of bone rebuilding, resulting in senile osteoporosis. GH/IGF-1 axis, a key factor in regulating the function of osteoblasts, has important metabolic function in senile osteoporosis. Through IGF-1, GH directly or indirectly regulates the bone mass and promotes the differentiation and proliferation of osteoblasts. At the same time, IGF-1 increases the number and activity of osteoblasts to increase bone formation and bone growth, while inhibits osteoclast differentiation to reduce bone resorption. PI3K/Akt pathway has a close relationship with bone metabolism and regulates the differentiation and proliferation of osteoblasts, but the specific target remains to study further. This paper explores the pathogenesis of senile osteoporosis through discussing the relationship between GH/IGF-1 axis and osteoblasts, between GH/IGF-1 axis and PI3K/Akt pathway, and between PI3K/Akt pathway and osteoblasts. The PI3K/Akt pathway is activated by binding of GH and IGF-1 with their receptors. They are all closely related with the osteoblasts. Whether the GH/IGF-1 axis has a role in osteoblasts through PI3K/Akt pathway and its influence to osteoporosis remains to be studied deeply.

Key words: GH/IGF-1 axis; PI3K/Akt signaling pathway; Osteoblast; Senile osteoporosis

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随着全球老龄人口日益增多,老年骨质疏松症和由此产生的骨折已成为全球医疗服务资源的巨大

经济负担和重大公共健康问题,它不仅降低了老年人的生活满意度而且改变了老年人的生活方式。随着年龄的增长,生长激素逐渐缺乏,骨重建过程中骨吸收和骨形成失衡引起骨总量丢失,骨吸收速度超过骨形成速度,最终导致以成骨细胞数量(osteoblast, OB)减少与破骨细胞(osteoclast, OC)生成、骨强度下降、骨折风险性增加为特征的老年性骨质疏松症(senile osteoporosis, OP),与OB分化密切相关^[1]。而正常的骨骼生长、更新和修复过程包括OB主导的骨形成过程以及OC调节的骨吸收过程,且OB和OC活性之间的通信在维持骨骼系统的稳态平衡中起着非常重要的作用^[2]。导致骨质疏松症和骨质疏松性骨折的原因有很多,生长激素的缺乏是其中之一。随着年龄的增加,成人体内的生长激素(growth hormone, GH)/胰岛素样生长因子-1(insulin-like growth factor-1, IGF-1)逐渐缺乏,显著影响OB的生成分化增殖甚至凋亡,最终导致骨形成减少^[1],诱发OP甚至骨质疏松性骨折。GH和IGF-1维持着人体骨代谢平衡,同时GH可直接促进OB的增殖和分化,但大部分是通过IGF-1介导的间接方式起作用。研究证明,激活GH/IGF-1的途径主要有PI3K/Akt通路和Ras/Raf/MAPK通路^[3],本文主要从GH/IGF-1轴与PI3K/Akt通路探讨老年OP的发病机制。

1 GH/IGF-1轴与OB

1.1 GH

GH是由脑垂体前叶嗜酸粒细胞分泌的单链多肽,具有191个氨基酸和高度的种属特异性,能够促进OB发育、生长、分化、增殖,是体内调节免疫的重要激素^[4]。GH刺激肝脏产生和分泌IGF-1,许多外周组织包括骨和骨骼肌也会分泌IGF-1。GH可以直接促进OB的增殖和分化,也可间接的通过IGF-1促进OB的生成和分化。GH作用于骨组织上的GHR,IGF-1与其受体结合,激活酪氨酸蛋白酶,促进生长激素受体底物磷酸化,通过使OB分化达到刺激生长板软骨细胞增殖的效果。同样发现IGF-1可增加OB活性和增殖^[5]。

1.2 IGF-1

IGF-1是一种促生长肽内激素,通过自分泌和旁分泌的方式促进OB增殖、分化和细胞外基质产生,达到骨代谢平衡,从而促进骨形成。IGF-1决定长骨生长、骨骼发育和骨量增加,在青春期时期,IGF-1增加OB数目和活性以增加骨形成,抑制OC

分化以减少骨吸收;成年阶段维持骨量^[6]。又有数据表明,IGF-1通过促进OB的生长可增强骨骼的生长和骨矿化^[7],显著改变骨密度和预防并改善骨质疏松症。当IGF-1减少时,OB的数量减少,骨形成减少,导致OP。研究实验证明,缺乏IGF-1及其受体的小鼠表现出胚胎骨骼的软骨细胞生长缓慢和骨矿化、骨骼发育迟缓^[8]。在老年OP患者中,IGF-1的循环水平与骨密度及骨折的发病率有很大关系,而增加体内IGF-1的循环水平可以加速不同动物模型骨折的愈合^[9]。

1.3 GH/IGF-1轴

GH/IGF-1轴在成人生活中具有重要的代谢功能,对各种靶组织如肝脏,肌肉,脂肪细胞和骨细胞产生不同的作用,是OB功能、骨稳态和骨质量的关键调节因子,维持着人体骨代谢平衡^[10]。在青春期,GH和IGF-1可以促进骨骼的纵向生长、骨骼成熟和骨量获得,同时维持成年人骨量。大量动物实验和临床研究证明,随着年龄的增长,成人GH逐渐缺乏会引起骨密度的重要改变,最终诱发老年OP甚至是骨质疏松性骨折^[11]。

OB是骨形成的主要功能细胞,负责骨基质的合成、分泌和矿化。骨不断地进行着重建,骨重建过程包括OC贴附在旧骨区域,分泌酸性物质溶解矿物质,分泌蛋白酶消化骨基质,形成骨吸收陷窝;其后,OB移行至被吸收部位,分泌骨基质,骨基质矿化而形成新骨。成骨与破骨的平衡是维持正常骨量的关键。OB起源于多能的骨髓基质的间质细胞,在细胞增殖晚期,与细胞周期、细胞增殖相关的基因表达下降,而编码细胞外基质成熟的蛋白基因开始表达,在分化早期主要是碱性磷酸酶表达,因此碱性磷酸酶被认为是细胞外基质成熟的标志。

2 PI3K/Akt通路与GH/IGF-1轴

2.1 PI3K/Akt通路

磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(the phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)是一种位于胞质的脂质激酶,含有一个相对分子质量为 110×10^3 的催化亚基p110和一个相对分子质量为 85×10^3 的调节亚基p85,在生物学组织、细胞、癌症和衰老方面都起着重要的调节作用,特别是在细胞膜上大范围的信号转导、膜转运和代谢过程中^[12],包括细胞生长、发展、代谢、增殖、分化、存活和血管生成^[13]。Akt是一种丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,亦名蛋白激酶(protein kinase, PKB),含有480个氨基酸残基。活化的PI3K使下游信号蛋白Akt

发生磷酸化,进而介导细胞的增殖、迁移、分化和存活,Akt表达水平增高并通过保护细胞而免受凋亡。激活PI3K/Akt信号通路可以促进多个细胞系的生长和增殖,在不同的细胞培养系统中,PI3K/Akt信号通路是骨骼组成细胞(OB、软骨细胞、成肌细胞、脂肪细胞)分化增殖的重要通路^[14]。

2.2 PI3K/Akt通路与GH

在老年OP中,PI3K/Akt信号通路和Ras/MARK信号通路是作用于OB的两条重要通路,在控制OB生长、发展、增殖和分化方面扮演着重要的角色^[15]。GH通过JAK2介导的胰岛素受体底物酪氨酸磷酸化(IRS-1对IRS-3)刺激磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)通路与抗凋亡的丝氨酸蛋白激酶B(JAK)或Akt相联系^[16]。研究证明,GH等生长因子可以激活PI3K/Akt信号通路,促进细胞生长和增殖,为肿瘤和癌症的预防、治疗和预后提供新的方向^[17]。GHR是细胞因子受体超家族成员,具有介导GH的作用,而启动GH信号关键的一步是激活受体相关Janus激酶(JAK2)^[18]。Akt的激活是依赖对GHR结合区JAK2的存在,并通过抑制促凋亡蛋白caspase 3的作用促进细胞存活^[3]。

2.3 PI3K/Akt通路与IGF-1

大量体外研究证明,IGF-1和PI3K/Akt信号通路都具有促进OB分化的能力^[19]。激活PI3K通路对早期OB基因表达是必须的,同时IGF-1可以刺激OB增殖分化。而IGF-1激活PI3K/Akt信号通路可以正向调节BMP-2诱导成人ALP。最近研究表明,IGF-1的促有丝分裂需要PI3K/Akt信号通路和Ras/MARK信号通路,但分化增殖则依赖于PI3K/Akt信号通路转导^[20],因此OB中的PI3K/Akt信号通路维持着正常骨骼发育和动态平衡。在针对OP患者的研究中发现,OP患者的OB响应IGF-1的PI3K/Akt的信号通路较健康者弱^[21]。IGF-1可激活PI3K/Akt信号通路,下游效应蛋白mTORC1/S6K1能促进成骨细胞分化^[22],并抑制其凋亡^[23],在体外破骨细胞上清液也可通过该通路调节成骨细胞增殖和分化^[24]。

3 PI3K/Akt通路与OB

PI3K/Akt信号通路和Ras/MARK信号通路都具有控制OB分化增殖的功能,但PI3K/Akt是调整OB分化和正常骨代谢的信号转导通路和网络中心。Akt基因可作为治疗骨骼疾病的靶基因,是PI3K/Akt信号转导的核心。AKT家族包括三个不同的基

因(AKT1-3)编码为丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶。Akt1和Akt2对骨代谢有重要的作用,且Akt2基因被证明是OB分化所必需的^[25]。最近,有研究证明,PI3K信号及其下游的丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(Akt)在OB的祖细胞分化为成熟的OB过程中发挥着重要作用^[26]。

PI3K/Akt信号转导通路是真核细胞内存在的经典抗凋亡通路,与骨代谢关系密切。在骨代谢和OB中,许多分子信号通过选择性的激活OB中的PI3K/Akt信号通路影响其发挥骨特异性的作用。同时,PI3K/Akt信号通路在调节OB分化增殖中响应表面粗糙度及表面反应度具有重要作用。在OB微调表型的过程中,PI3K/Akt信号通路与其他信号通路和转录网络联合控制OB的发展,而且PI3K/Akt信号通路激活可增加OB分化^[27]。越来越多证据表明,许多信号分子通过选择性激活OB中的PI3K/Akt通路发挥其骨特异性效应。此外,PI3K/Akt可与其他信号通路和基因调控网络共同调控OB,也有证据表明某些骨骼病变可能与PI3K/Akt信号通路失控相关。激活PI3K/Akt通路促进OB增殖,而高糖诱导的氧化应激激活PI3K/Akt通路抑制成骨分化。OB通过PI3K/Akt信号通路分泌骨吸收介质促进OB前体细胞分化和钙化。同GH/IGF-1轴一样,PI3K/Akt通路在骨形成方面发挥重要作用,参与OB增殖、分化、矿化。在小鼠试验中,阻断小鼠的PI3K/Akt信号通路可以抑制Run2诱导增强ALP活性和骨矿化^[28]。活化PI3K/Akt信号通路与成骨前体细胞的分化过程是密切相关的,应用Rapanycin阻断PI3K/Akt通道,成骨细胞的分化受到明显抑制^[29]。前成骨细胞,能定向分化成成骨细胞,具有合成和增殖能力。

4 小结

OP是以OB减少与OC生成为特征的代谢性骨病,与OB分化密切相关。GH/IGF-1轴调节是OB功能、骨稳态和骨质量的关键因子,维持人体骨代谢平衡。PI3K/Akt通路作用于OB的分化增殖对OP具有影响。PI3K/Akt通路通过GH和IGF-1等生长因子与其受体结合而激活,三者都与OB密切相关,探究三者与OB的关系有助于进一步防治OP,如何应用PI3K/Akt通路预防治疗OP已成为研究的热点之一,但对于具体作用靶向点有待于进一步研究。GH/IGF-1轴是否通过PI3K/Akt通路作用于OB并对OP的发生发展产生重大影响有待于深入研究。

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