

· 综述 ·

胰岛素样生长因子结合球蛋白(IGFBP)与骨质疏松症相互关系的探究

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摘要: 骨质疏松症的高发病率及其继发的脆性骨折给老年骨质疏松患者健康造成了巨大威胁,近年来,得益于骨质疏松的生理病理学机制探究,临幊上涌现出多种的治疗方案,并取得了一定的治疗效果,然而,当前治疗骨质疏松的药物主要以两种途径,一是抑制破骨细胞的骨吸收,可以达到短期内防止骨量快速丢失,缺点是长期应用会使骨折老化,陈旧,脆性增加,增大了脆性骨折的发生率;另一类是以促进骨形成为主,如 PTH 片段,但是长期应用副作用大,甚至会诱发肿瘤。因而寻找新的骨质疏松药物靶点,设计新的药物,成为迫切需要解决的问题。随着蛋白质组学技术的发展,越来越多的骨质疏松作用相关蛋白被发现,为新药的研制提供了新的契机,而胰岛素样生长因子结合球蛋白(IGFBP)是目前被认为与骨质疏松症高度相关的一个靶蛋白,但机制及当前情况却鲜被提及,本文就胰岛素样生长因子结合球蛋白(IGFBP)与骨质疏松的相关研究进展进行综述。

关键词: 胰岛素样生长因子结合球蛋白;骨质疏松症;成骨细胞

The relationship between insulin-like growth factor binding globulin (IGFBP) and osteoporosis

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Abstract: High prevalence of osteoporosis and the consequent fragility fracture have become a huge threat to elderly osteoporotic patients. With the pathophysiological mechanisms of osteoporosis are better understood, many clinical treatments have emerged and achieved certain therapeutic effects in recent years. There are mainly two types of medications for osteoporosis. One inhibits bone absorption by osteoclasts, which can prevent bone loss rapidly in a short time. But it would increase the fragility of bone in a long term application, and consequently increase the risk of fragility fractures. Another type of medication can promote bone formation (e.g. PTH fragment), but long-term usage of it can cause serious side effects, such as tumor. To find a new drug target for osteoporosis has become an urgent task. With the development of proteomics, more and more osteoporosis-related proteins have been found, which provides opportunities for the development of new drugs. Insulin-like growth factor binding globulin (IGFBP) is regarded as a highly osteoporosis-related protein, but the mechanism of its effect is still rarely mentioned. This review summarizes the research progress on the relationship between IGFBP and osteoporosis.

Key words: Insulin-like growth factor binding globulin; Osteoporosis; Osteoblast

对于骨质疏松症,世界健康卫生组织给出的定义为:骨质量降低、骨组织微结构降低的骨骼系统疾病,同时伴有骨骼脆性增加及骨折的高风险性^[1]。随着社会老龄人口的不断增加,骨质疏松症的发病率逐年升高,导致社会整体的医疗费用随之增加,伴

随而来的还有一系列的社会问题^[2]。

骨质疏松症最为严重的并发症是骨质疏松性骨折,根据世界卫生组织的报告,50 岁以上的女性中,约有 50% 人发生骨质疏松性骨折^[3]。

目前用于骨质疏松症以及骨质疏松性骨折的医疗费用,已经远高于心肌梗死,慢性阻塞性肺疾病,乳腺癌等传统慢性疾病的费用,因此对骨质疏松症

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的深入研究迫在眉睫^[4]。

伴随着基因认识的深入发展,为人类认识疾病提供了新的角度。基因包含的信息经过转录产生mRNA,而mRNA经过翻译最终产生蛋白质。基因表达方式极其复杂,同样的基因在不同的条件下,因表达方式不同,可以起到不同的作用。因此,基因不同功能作用的实现一定程度上依赖于所生成的蛋白质,从蛋白质组学的角度探索疾病发生发展的机理具有前瞻意义。

胰岛素样生长因子结合球蛋白(IGFBP),包括IGFBP-1~6,其可以与胰岛素样生长因子(IGF,包括IGF-1,IGF-2)结合,IGFBP是IGF的储存及运载蛋白,并且可以调节IGF的活性^[5]。

经过文献查阅,将IGFBP与骨质疏松症之间的关系归纳为以下三个方面。

1 IGFBP与相关激素的联系

在卵泡中,IGF调节卵泡发育和卵泡闭锁。IGFBP-4作为IGF的结合蛋白对IGF的活性的调节起着十分重要的作用。IGFBP-4抑制人卵巢类固醇的生成,并通过抑制卵巢中IGF活性抑制卵泡发育,相反IGFBP-4降低则增强IGFs的生物利用度,促进卵泡发育。研究发现,滤泡发育至排卵前期快结束期间,卵巢中PAPP-A(血浆蛋白A)可降解IGFBP-4,增加IGF的生物利用度,从而刺激卵巢粒层细胞增殖和类固醇生成。另有研究^[6]发现,雄性激素占优势的小卵泡中和雄性激素占优势但生长处于停滞或闭锁的卵泡的卵泡液中,IGFBP-4浓度较高。

IGFBP-1的血清浓度受胰岛素水平的影响,胰岛素通过抑制肝脏中IGFBP-1 mRNA转录,促进IGFBP-1透过血管内向血管外转移,降低血中IGFBP-1水平,在卵巢颗粒细胞的IGFBP-1也被胰岛素抑制,因此IGFBP-1可以作为判断绝经后女性胰岛素敏感性的指标^[7]。

绝经后或在雌激素水平降低时,IGF-1及IGFBP-3水平也降低^[8],IGF-1对有促进骨形成的作用,同时IGF-1还可以抑制胶原酶的表达,从而抑制骨胶原的降解速度。IGFBP-3是与IGF-1结合,可以阻止IGF-1向血管外流失,延长IGF-1的半衰期并且调节IGF-1与受体之间的相互作用,起到减少骨丢失的作用^[9]。

2 IGFBP与脂肪含量的关联

肥胖是由于脂肪摄入过多或机体代谢的改变导

致体内脂肪积聚过多的一种慢性代谢性疾病^[10]。

肥胖和骨质疏松症关系密切,两者存在多种重要分子和细胞信号通路。以往认为,肥胖与骨密度(BMD)呈正相关,可以降低骨质疏松症发生的风险。但是新的研究发现,脂肪组织过度不但不能预防骨质疏松症,反而增加了骨质疏松症发生的风险。

在体质量固定的情况下,脂肪含量与骨密度(BMD)呈负相关;脂肪含量高的个体表现BMD下降、骨质疏松症的概率上升^[11]。

棕色脂肪含量与总骨密度及腰椎骨密度呈显著正相关,提示棕色脂肪可能参与骨密度的调节^[12]。其原理为骨髓组织中脂肪与骨骼的细胞及其间质之间血管并存,在棕色脂肪组织形成的过程会出现一个缺氧的梯度,这为软骨细胞骨化和骨形成提供了有利条件^[13]。因此棕色脂肪活性越高,骨髓微环境越有助于骨细胞形成,进而产生越高的骨密度^[14]。

另外肥胖者大多存在胰岛素抵抗及高胰岛素血症,可刺激IGF的产生及抑制IGFBP的产生,研究发现IGFBP-2是棕色脂肪的负向调节因子,在循环中与IGF-1结合,从而抑制IGF-1生理作用,降低骨细胞转换的发生^[15]。

3 IGFBP的细胞蛋白水平探究

成骨细胞是骨骼生长、发育和修复的主要执行细胞。IGF是存储于骨中最丰富的生长因子,成骨细胞中IGF-1含量最为丰富,IGF-1是一类结构上与胰岛素部分同源并具有胰岛素样活性的多肽。

IGF-1对骨代谢的影响具有双重作用:第一方面通过作用于成骨细胞及骨髓基质干细胞,促进成骨细胞生成、分化和成熟;第二方面抑制骨保护素相关mRNA的表达,促进RANKL相关基因的表达,降低OPG/IGF的比值,削弱对破骨细胞的抑制作用,从而加速骨的重吸收过程^[16]。

在人体中IGF与IGFBP结合,以复合物的形式存在。IGFBP这是一组进化保守并且氨基酸顺序高度同源的蛋白质。IGFBP与IGF之间有着高度特异的亲和性,可以通过与IGF受体竞争结合调节IGF的功能。IGFBP3、5激活蛋白,IGFBP1、2、4为抑制性蛋白^[17]。

IGFBP-4是由骨细胞产生的最主要的IGFBP之一,IGFBP-4能抑制MC3T3-E1小鼠的成骨细胞的增殖和正常人的未分化的骨细胞的增殖;单纯应用IGF-1诱导抑制IGFBP-4,可增加骨的形成;血清IGFBP-4浓度随着年龄增长而增加,进而抑制骨的

形成^[6]。

Devlin 研究发现,转基因鼠 IGFBP-5 在骨微环境的过表达,可以使成骨细胞功能降低,骨小梁容量减少,导致骨量减少^[18]。

4 讨论

骨质疏松症的研究需要依靠蛋白组学的手段,生长因子 IGF 在促进骨形成、减少骨量丢失方面作用明显,然而 IGF 需要与 IGFBP 结合才能发挥其作用^[19]。绝经后雌激素水平降低,由于血清中 IGF-1 受雌激素水平的调控,IGF-1 随之降低^[20],此时如果提高 IGFBP-3 的表达,可以阻止 IGF-1 丢失,并且延长 IGF-1 的半衰期,起到减少骨量丢失的作用。IGFBP-2 是棕色脂肪的负向调节因子,可以抑制 IGF-1 生理作用,可能是肥胖者,骨细胞转换降低的原因之一。

IGFBP 及其成员对成骨细胞存在双向调节作用,其机制的深入研究将为今后的药物研制提供坚实的基础。IGFBP 及其成员对于骨质疏松症的潜在作用将在今后的探究中不断系统化和精准化,并使最终之成为提高骨密度和降低骨折发生率的新生力量。

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