

·综述·

运动训练诱发脑缺血耐受的机制研究进展

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【摘要】 运动训练能够减轻脑缺血发生后的运动功能障碍,临床和基础研究均对其作用机制进行了深入探索。但是,关于缺血前的运动训练减轻脑缺血发生后神经损伤的具体机制尚不明确,本文就其相关机制进行了综述。缺血前运动训练可通过降低炎症反应,减少神经细胞凋亡,减轻血脑屏障功能障碍,改善脑血管系统,减轻谷氨酸毒性,从而诱发脑缺血耐受。运动训练的神经保护作用机制的阐明有利于针对脑卒中高危人群进行运动干预,减轻缺血性脑卒中后神经功能障碍,产生良好的社会效益。

【关键词】 康复; 脑缺血; 运动训练

The research progress in the mechanism of brain ischemic tolerance induced by exercise training

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【Abstract】 Exercise training could alleviate the motor dysfunction following cerebral ischemia. Clinical and basic experimental study studies have explored the mechanism underlying this phenomenon. However, the exact mechanism of pre-ischemic exercise intervention on nerve damage after cerebral ischemia is still not clear, which was summarized in this review. Exercise preconditioning could reduce inflammation reaction, decrease neuron apoptosis, alleviate blood brain barrier dysfunction, improve cerebrovascular system and mitigate glutamate toxicity, thus inducing brain ischemic tolerance. The elucidation of neuroprotective effect of exercise training is helpful for implementation of exercise intervention for stroke high risk population, reducing neurological deficits following ischemic stroke, resulting in beneficial influence on the whole society.

【Key words】 Rehabilitation; Brain ischemia; Exercise training

缺血耐受是指机体在遭受严重脑缺血之前经历短暂时间的脑缺血,从而增强了脑组织对随后发生脑缺血的耐受性^[1]。这一现象提示,缺血前某些干预措施可能导致机体对随后发生的严重损伤产生耐受。迄今为止,缺血性脑卒中尚无明确有效的治疗方法,所以缺血前的干预,尤其是运动训练作为一种容易被广泛接受的干预方式逐渐引起研究人员的重视。并且近年来的研究亦表明,脑缺血前进行运动训练(亦称为运动预处理)能够诱发脑缺血耐受,从而有效减轻脑缺血发生后所导致的脑损伤,并有效促进机体的功能恢复^[2-3]。因此,阐明缺血前运动训练的神经保护机制将促使曾发生过短暂性脑缺血以及具有其他高危因素的患者积极参加运动训练,以减轻严重脑血管事件造成的脑损伤。

一、运动的一般保护作用

运动训练对机体具有各种保护作用。既往研究表明,经常运动可通过提高血管内皮功能^[4],降低血液黏稠度、纤维蛋白溶解^[5]和血浆纤维蛋白原浓度,增强血浆组织纤维蛋白溶酶原活动及提高高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein, HDL)浓度^[6]等,从而改善异常增高的动脉血压、肥胖、葡萄糖脂类代谢异常及异常血液流变学特征^[4,7-8]。此外,运动训练可减轻力竭运动后大脑组织脂质过氧化程度,改善大脑清除自由基的能力,预防一次性力竭运动造成的脑缺血再灌注损伤,从而起到对机体的内源性保护作用^[9]。Ⅱ型糖尿病大鼠的骨生物力学性能低于正常,跑台运动训练可以明显改善Ⅱ型糖尿病大鼠的骨生物力学性能^[10]。3周的转轮运动能够降低大鼠注射适量海人藻酸后所诱发的癫痫的发作频率^[11]。另外,Dornbos等^[12]的研究表明,脑缺血前的运动训练能够提高大鼠在脑缺血后葡萄糖的代谢率,能够更快、更多地提供三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP),有助于机体的功能恢复^[12]。国内学者孙竹梅等^[13]通过比较有氧运动与力竭运动对脑缺血大鼠的影响,结果表明规律的有氧运动有利于保

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护脑缺血大鼠的学习能力,可能与有氧运动对氧自由基代谢的调节有关^[13]。

二、运动预处理诱发脑缺血耐受

运动预处理的定义是指在机体遭受严重损伤之前采取运动训练作为干预手段予以提前处理,从而减轻对机体的伤害。就目前而言,运动预处理一般分为两类运动方式,一种是自由进行活动的运动方式,另一种是强迫进行运动的运动方式^[14-15]。自由进行活动的运动方式是指接受运动训练的动物根据自身的意愿来活动从而达到与普通人相近似的运动量。强迫进行运动的运动方式则是通过某种手段迫使动物在某种环境下每周训练5~7 d,每天运动0.5~1 h来模拟运动员的每日运动量。

关于诱发脑缺血耐受所需的运动剂量,Wang等^[16]把大鼠分为三组,缺血前运动训练的持续时间分别定为1周、2周、4周。研究结果示,最少持续2周的运动剂量才会减轻大鼠在脑缺血发生后的脑水肿和减少脑梗死体积。复旦大学Jia等^[17]研究结果表明,持续2周或者4周的脑缺血前运动训练能够降低脑缺血再灌注发生后作为毒性氨基酸的谷氨酸的过量释放,从而降低脑组织损伤程度,但是研究结果表明为期1周的缺血前运动训练则不会产生神经保护作用。但是,Liebelt等^[18]报道,脑缺血前予以为期1周或2周的运动训练不能降低脑缺血后的脑梗死体积,并且至少3周的缺血前运动训练才能够发挥脑保护作用。基于上述研究,可以得出这样的结论:至少2周或3周的运动预处理才能发挥针对缺血性脑卒中的神经保护作用。

三、运动预处理神经保护作用的机制

(一)减轻神经元凋亡

缺血性脑卒中发生之后,坏死是严重脑缺血损伤核心区主要的细胞死亡类型,且梗死范围与血液供应中断程度相关^[19-20]。在缺血周边区域和缺血易损区域会在损伤发生后出现细胞凋亡迹象,随后出现细胞死亡^[21-22]。脑缺血损伤核心区发生坏死的神经细胞目前是无法挽救的,而在缺血周边区域和缺血易损区会发生细胞凋亡的神经细胞是我们可以努力挽救的对象。因此,针对缺血性脑卒中发生之后神经细胞凋亡的研究非常具有临床意义和价值。

热休克蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP)-70和细胞外调节蛋白激酶(extracellular regulated protein kinase, ERK)1/2在运动预处理的神经保护作用机制中发挥重要作用。Chen等^[23]和Giffard等^[24]在缺血性动物模型和低含氧量细胞模型中,增加HSP-70表达水平对缺血性脑卒中后脑细胞有保护作用。HSP-70能够通过抑制细胞凋亡因子,提高包括B淋巴细胞瘤-2基因(b-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)家族在内的抗凋亡相关蛋白来降低细胞凋亡的数量。Ohtsuka和Suzuki^[25]的研究结果表明,HSP-70会表达于脑缺血所导致的脑损伤相关区域。相关研究结果均表明,缺血前采取特定干预措施能够增加神经和血管系统的HSP-70表达水平^[26-28]。

在缺血后发生的细胞凋亡的过程中,ERK1/2蛋白所介导的相关信号传导通路对于调节Bax/Bcl-2的表达发挥着重

要作用^[29-30]。此外,ERK1/2能够通过调节Bax/Bcl-2的比率变化来影响到细胞的存活和死亡^[31]。另外,其他实验也同样证明了ERK1/2具有通过细胞凋亡诱导因子(apoptosis inducing factor, AIF)调节细胞存活的双重作用。激活ERK1/2导致数个凋亡相关蛋白的释放,诸如神经元里的AIF^[32]。运动预处理通过影响Bcl-2、Bax蛋白表达减少力竭运动诱导的大鼠大脑皮质细胞凋亡从而对大脑皮质产生保护作用^[33]。

Liebelt等^[18]的研究表明,HSP-70和磷酸化ERK1/2的抑制剂消除了运动预处理诱导的神经保护作用,这表明这两种蛋白在运动预处理神经保护作用的机制中发挥着重要作用。但是,磷酸化ERK1/2抑制剂减少了脑损伤,却不能降低HSP-70表达水平,这一现象表明,在运动预处理后的缺血再灌注损伤过程中,ERK1/2并非HSP-70的上游调节蛋白,二者是相对独立的关系。此外,MMP-9和ERK1/2能够通过减少神经元凋亡而调节运动训练所发挥的神经保护功能^[34]。

(二)减轻炎症反应

运动预处理能够减轻脑缺血发生后的炎症反应。炎症反应在脑缺血发生之后的病理过程中发挥着重要作用。Correale和Villa^[35]的研究表明,与炎症细胞相关的肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α ,白介素(Interleukin, IL)-1 β ,和IL-6这些因子会参与脑缺血后一系列的炎症反应,这些炎症反应发挥神经保护作用是通过清除死亡细胞碎片和修复神经组织等方式来实现的。相关动物实验的研究结果表明,缺血性脑卒中后发生的炎症反应会加重脑损伤的进展及神经功能的损害^[36],尤其是在脑缺血后的急性期,炎症反应会导致脑损伤加重^[37]。另外,据临床报道,患有感染性疾病的患者在发生脑缺血后往往预后不佳。其原因为全身性的炎症反应可以加重缺血性脑卒中所导致的神经组织损伤^[38]。然而,炎症反应也并非一无是处,其亦可导致脑缺血耐受,提高机体对后续损伤的抵抗能力,例如:脂多糖作为一种重要的内源性的免疫反应触发因子,能够抵抗炎症的相关因子,降低炎症反应的过度激活,从而诱发脑缺血耐受^[39]。诸多研究证实了炎症相关因子在诱发脑缺血耐受的过程中发挥重要作用:(1)多种方式的预处理所产生的神经保护作用均能够被核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappaB, NF- κ B)的抑制剂所消除^[40];(2)整个大脑缺血2 min所诱发的脑缺血耐受能够被一种常用的重组人IL-1受体的拮抗剂抵消^[41];(3)脑缺血预处理所导致的TNF- α 释放能够被BB-1101(MMPS抑制剂)和TNF- α 转化酶(TNF α converting enzyme, TACE)抑制,从而抵消脑缺血耐受的保护作用^[42]。低氧预处理通过TNF- α 调节的鞘脂神经酰胺而诱发脑缺血耐受作用^[43]。大脑的皮层区域和纹状体区域的TNF- α 和细胞间粘附因子1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)在mRNA水平上的表达在运动预处理后均明显提高^[44]。此外,免疫组织化学和免疫印迹的研究结果亦证实缺血前运动训练能够增加TNF- α 蛋白表达^[44-45]。国内学者朱路文等^[46]的研究结果表明运动预处理可以降低急性脑缺血再灌注大鼠血清TNF- α 、IL-1 β 及IL-6这三种炎症因子的含量,明显降低炎症反应及

神经功能缺损。总之,缺血前运动训练能够通过调节炎症反应相关因子而诱发脑缺血耐受,从而发挥神经保护作用。

(三)减轻血脑屏障功能障碍

运动预处理能够减轻脑缺血发生后血脑屏障的功能障碍。脑缺血后的血管源性脑水肿,脑组织微环境的改变以及其它各种不利因素会导致血脑屏障的功能出现障碍^[47]。Rosenberg等^[48]的研究结果表明,抑制基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMP)能够降低缺血性脑卒中发生后脑水肿的程度,并且MMP-9的表达水平降低能够减轻小鼠脑缺血后血脑屏障发生的功能障碍并且能够降低脑水肿程度^[49]。金属蛋白酶组织抑制剂(tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase, TIMP)可以降低MMP-9的功能性活动^[50]。相关文献报道,缺血前运动训练能够通过抑制MMP-9过量表达及上调TIMP来提高缺血后血脑屏障功能及基膜的完整^[51]。此外,运动训练明显提高了TNF- α 的表达量,并通过ERK1/2来减轻血脑屏障功能失调^[45]。另外,水通道蛋白(aquaporin, AQP)-4作为一种重要的脑水肿形成的调节因子,在运动预处理减轻脑水肿方面发挥着重要作用^[52]。总而言之,缺血前运动训练可以通过改善脑缺血发生后血脑屏障的功能障碍从而诱发脑缺血耐受。

(四)保护脑血管系统

临床研究和基础研究均表明运动训练能够起到保护脑血管系统的作用。临床上检测脑血流的变化多采用磁共振脑血管成像(magnetic resonance angiography, MRA)。Bullitt等^[53]采用MRA作为检测手段的研究结果显示,运动训练可以增加健康受试者的微血管密度。另外,一系列相关的动物实验的结果报道,中年雌性大鼠小脑区域的毛细血管分布密度在持续时间为4周的运动训练后明显增加^[54];中年大鼠的大脑皮质负责支配运动的脑区的血管生成在经过跑台训练后明显增加^[55];中年大鼠在纹状体区域的脑血管的完整性在持续时间为3周的跑台强制运动训练后得到了明显改善^[56-57]。此外,国内学者Hu等^[14]的研究表明,大鼠进行1周或2周的自由运动能够增加CD31这一代表微血管生成的重要标志物的表达水平。以猴这种与人类最为接近的灵长类动物作为研究对象的实验结果表明,连续5个月的运动训练能够增加猴的脑皮质区域的血管数量,但是,经过运动训练的猴在连续休息12周后,其在运动后提高的脑皮质血管密度降低到基线水平,这表明只有持续进行运动训练才能保持运动训练的促进血管生成的作用^[58]。Zwagerman等^[59]的结果亦表明,缺血运动训练能够增加大鼠在短暂性脑缺血后再灌注阶段的脑部血流量。

血管内皮生长因子(ascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)在与运动有关的血管生成的机制中发挥着关键的作用。Tang等^[60]报道,小鼠的海马区VEGF在RNA水平和蛋白水平的表达量经过运动训练后明显增加。此外,运动训练增加了与神经修复以及血管生成相关联的胰岛素样生长因子(insulin like growth factor, IGF)的表达^[61]。增加海马区域的VEGF表达水平或者提高IGF-1的表达水平都可以提

高神经元的数量^[62-63],运动训练所促进的海马区域的神经元的数目的增加能够被VEGF或者IGF-1的抑制剂所抵消^[64-65],这进一步证实了VEGF与IGF-1在运动训练发挥神经保护作用的过程中起着重要作用。VEGF和IGF-1均为脑血管生成过程中的重要成员。因而,综上所述,运动预处理能够通过提高VEGF、IGF的表达水平等来调节脑血管生成,增加脑缺血耐受。

(五)减轻谷氨酸毒性

运动预处理能够减轻脑缺血发生后过度分泌的谷氨酸的神经毒性。在缺血性脑卒中发生后,谷氨酸过度分泌或谷氨酸受体功能失调会增强脑缺血后脑组织的损伤,特别是易受损害的海马区神经元损伤^[66-67]。研究表明N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid, NMDA)受体在脑缺血耐受中发挥着重要作用^[68-69]。NMDA是离子型谷氨酸受体的一个亚型。此外,对沙土鼠在脑缺血之前予以短暂脑缺血预处理,海马CA1区代谢型谷氨酸受体(metabotropic glutamate receptor, mGluR)1b和mGluR5蛋白的表达水平会下调^[70]。运动预处理可以减少谷氨酸过度分泌,并调节谷氨酸受体表达水平,从而减少脑卒中发生后的脑损伤^[71-72]。因此,运动预处理可以通过调节谷氨酸系统而诱发脑缺血耐受。

综上所述,缺血前运动训练可通过降低炎症反应,减少神经细胞凋亡,减轻血脑屏障功能障碍,改善脑血管系统,减轻谷氨酸毒性,从而诱发脑缺血耐受,见图1。运动的神经保护机制的阐明将有利于提高人们对运动减少卒中后脑损伤的认识,并鼓励高卒中风险患者积极参与运动训练。

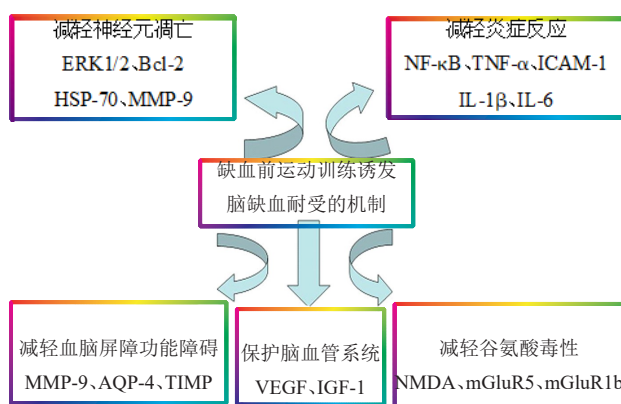


图1 缺血前运动训练诱发脑缺血耐受的机制

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