

### 【文献综述】

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## 汪波 杨燕宁 黄林英

### 1.2 CsA

CsA 来源于真菌,是一种多肽,能阻止 T

细胞活化和产生炎症因子所必须的细胞质转录因子的活化和核移位<sup>[8]</sup>。动物实验表明,局部 CsA 能增加杯状细胞密度,减少上皮细胞凋亡,减轻干眼动物模型的眼表炎症<sup>[9]</sup>。

有表明,四种不同剂量( $0.5\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $1.0\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $2.0\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $4.0\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) CsA 局部点眼均能有效改善中重度干眼患者的症状及体征,且改善程度与剂量无关<sup>[10]</sup>,患者眼表炎症标志物白细胞介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、整合素  $\alpha\text{L}$  抗体 (anti-integrin  $\alpha\text{L}/\text{CD11a}$ ) 及 HLA-DR 的表达明显降低<sup>[11]</sup>。目前市面上常用  $0.5\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  或  $10\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  CsA 复合制剂治疗各种炎症性眼表疾病。有研究表明,相比每天2次局部 CsA 点眼,大于每天2次的治疗方式可能对严重干眼患者更加有效<sup>[12]</sup>。 $0.5\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  CsA 滴眼液已被美国食品药品监督管理局批准上市,作为可长期使用的处方药治疗重度干眼<sup>[13]</sup>。PEREZ-RICO 等<sup>[14]</sup>通过角膜内皮镜观察  $0.5\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  CsA 对角膜内皮的影响,结果显示滴眼液和乳剂均未对角膜内皮造成实质性的影响,内皮细胞密度、细胞大小变异系数以及六角形细胞百分比均未发生明显变化。CsA 的各种新剂型也正在被研究,一项多中心、随机、双盲、对照的临床研究使用  $1\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  CsA 阳离子乳剂治疗重度干眼,结果显示干眼症状及角膜损伤改善的比例显著提高,并且具有良好的耐受性<sup>[15]</sup>。

以上研究表明, CsA 用于干眼的抗炎治疗是有效的,且具有良好的安全性。

**1.3 他克莫司** 他克莫司 (tacrolimus, FK506) 是一种从链霉菌中分离出的发酵产物,结构属于大环内酯类抗生素,为一种强力的免疫抑制剂,主要通过抑制 IL-2 的释放全面抑制 T 淋巴细胞的作用,其作用机制类似于 CsA,但是效果较 CsA 强 100 倍<sup>[16]</sup>。FK506 的全身应用已被证明对治疗移植物抗宿主病 (graft versus host disease, GVHD) 相关干眼有效,但在长期的全身应用中可能会出现不良反应<sup>[17]</sup>。局部 FK506 ( $0.3\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $1\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  滴眼液及眼膏) 的应用对 GVHD 相关干眼及 SS 患者是一种有希望的治疗方式<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

**1.4 四环素类衍生物** 四环素类衍生物具有抗炎和抗菌的特性。强力霉素能抑制暴露在高渗状态下的眼表上皮细胞中 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶、与细胞外形和调节相关的激酶以及丝裂原活化蛋白激酶的信号转导,下调炎症细胞因子的表达<sup>[20]</sup>。另外有研究表明米诺环素能抑制细胞相关的炎症因子的表达<sup>[21]</sup>。已经有研究表明强力霉素能有效减少酒渣鼻患者眼部的刺激症状,提高泪膜稳定性,并且对角膜糜烂患者的治疗是有效的<sup>[22]</sup>。

**1.5 非甾体抗炎药** 非甾体抗炎药 (nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, NSAIDs) 可通过抑制炎症介质前列腺素的生成来达到控制眼表炎症的目的<sup>[23]</sup>。最新研究表明,NSAIDs 疗干眼具有很好的疗效,且

副作用小, $1\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  双氯芬酸钠滴眼液可短期于干眼患者的治疗中,而且对 SS 患者的丝状角膜炎症状及体征具有良好的改善效果<sup>[24]</sup>。然而也有临床研究发现,干眼患者局部使用 NSAIDs 滴眼无效,或产生明显的角膜上皮缺损<sup>[25]</sup>,因此应在医师的密切观察下使用。

**1.6 自体血清** 血清中含有多种抗炎因子,如白细胞介素-1 受体拮抗剂 (interleukin-1RA, IL-1RA)、可溶性肿瘤坏死因子受体、基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂等,能有效抑制干眼患者的眼表炎症级联反应<sup>[26]</sup>。临床研究表明,自体血清滴眼液能明显改善 SS 患者的干眼症状、眼部刺激症状及角结膜染色评分<sup>[27]</sup>。

由于自体血清的获取存在一定困难和风险,脐带血清滴眼液 (使用供体脐带血制备) 及同种异体血清滴眼液开始逐渐被研究。一项临床试验将脐带血清滴眼液用于 17 例 GVHD 相关干眼及 13 例 SS 相关干眼患者,每次 1 滴 (每滴含  $0.15\text{ ng}$  上皮生长因子),每天 1 次,使用 1 个月,结果显示,所有患者的眼表不适症状均得到改善,眼表疾病指数评分明显降低,泪液渗透压降低,印迹细胞密度及角膜知觉显著提高<sup>[28]</sup>。另一项临床研究以相同剂量的脐带血清滴眼液治疗 12 例严重的慢性 GVHD 相关干眼患者,治疗 6 个月,患者角膜敏感度、泪膜破裂时间 (break-up time, BUT) 显著提高,角膜荧光素染色评分明显降低<sup>[29]</sup>。使用患者家庭成员的血液制备的同种异体血清滴眼液也被证明对 GVHD 相关干眼患者的治疗同样有效,连续使用 4 周后,患者症状明显改善,泪液渗透压及角膜荧光素染色评分降低,杯状细胞密度增加, BUT 显著提高<sup>[30]</sup>。

**1.7 IL-Ra** IL-Ra 由活化的单核细胞和巨噬细胞产生,通过竞争性结合 IL-1 受体达到抑制 IL-1 $\alpha$  及 IL-1 $\beta$  活化的作用<sup>[31]</sup>。有学者用小鼠干眼模型进行研究,局部使用  $150\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  IL-Ra 点眼,每天 3 次,与局部使用  $10\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  甲强龙或  $0.5\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  CsA 相比同样有效,9 d 后观察发现小鼠角膜荧光素染色明显减少,并且通过激光扫描共聚焦显微镜观察到,角膜中央 CD11b<sup>+</sup> 细胞显著减少, $50\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  IL-Ra 与  $10\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  甲强龙组角膜中央都有 CD11b<sup>+</sup> 细胞显著减少及 IL-1 $\beta$  表达,而  $0.5\text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  CsA 组未见到以上改变,表明 IL-Ra 与局部甲强龙在减轻炎症和改善干眼症状方面具有相似的效果<sup>[32]</sup>。

**1.8 消退素 E1** 消退素 E1 (resolvin E1, RvE1) 是从不饱和脂肪酸中提取出的一种新的内源性免疫反应介质<sup>[33]</sup>。动物实验已经证实,局部使用不饱和脂肪酸衍生物每天 4 次可以改善干眼相关的角膜上皮损伤,通过激光扫描共聚焦显微镜观察到角膜上皮损伤情况改善,巨噬细胞浸润明显减少,western Blot 观察到环氧化酶-2 (cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2) 表达减少<sup>[34]</sup>。另一组动物实验结果显示,局部使用  $300\text{ }\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  RvE1 点眼每天 4 次,小鼠干眼模型的角膜荧光

素染色明显改善,杯状细胞密度增加<sup>[35]</sup>。目前正在进行关于局部使用 RvE1 合成剂(RX-10045)治疗干眼的Ⅱ期临床试验<sup>[36]</sup>,最终研究结果还未公布。

**1.9 Lifitegrast (SAR 1118)** Lifitegrast 是通过模拟淋巴细胞功能相关抗原-1 (lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1, LFA-1) 的配体细胞间黏附分子-1 (intercellular cell adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1) 的结合表位从而竞争性拮抗 LFA-1<sup>[37]</sup>,通过阻断在细胞黏附、迁移、活化、增殖过程中 LFA-1 与 ICAM-1 的结合达到治疗干眼的目的<sup>[38]</sup>。研究表明,Lifitegrast 能有效抑制人 T 细胞结合人 ICAM-1,抑制 T 细胞活化和细胞因子(IL-1 $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-2、IL-4、IL-6 等)的释放<sup>[39-40]</sup>。以狗为对象的动物实验表明,局部使用 Lifitegrast 的安全浓度为 100 g · L<sup>-1</sup>,可连续使用 1 个月,以 10 g · L<sup>-1</sup> 的浓度点眼,每天 3 次,1 个月后观察发现,其干眼症状明显改善,结膜活检证实眶周 T 细胞明显减少<sup>[41]</sup>。一项对 2500 例成年干眼患者多中心双盲对照的临床研究结果表明,使用 50 g · L<sup>-1</sup> 的 Lifitegrast 每天 2 次点眼,持续治疗 1 a,干眼症状与体征和对照组相比得到明显改善,没有发现与药物相关的严重不良事件<sup>[42]</sup>。

**1.10 2-羟基雌二醇** 2-羟基雌二醇(2-hydroxy estradiol, 2-OHE2) 是 17 $\beta$ -雌二醇的儿茶酚胺衍生物,是存在于脂蛋白、肝微粒体及大脑中的一种生理性抗氧化剂,是 17- $\beta$  雌二醇通过细胞色素 P4501A1 催化合成的<sup>[43]</sup>。儿茶酚胺类化合物通过抑制前列腺素内过氧化物合成酶发挥其抗炎作用<sup>[44]</sup>。有研究表明 2-OHE2 可以改善由于眼部炎症引起的干眼症状<sup>[45]</sup>。AKIHIRO 等<sup>[46]</sup> 对大鼠的干眼模型进行研究,将 2-OHE2 溶解于乙醇,用 PBS 稀释到 10  $\mu$ mol · L<sup>-1</sup>,每次 5  $\mu$ L,每天 4 次点眼,对照组使用 PBS 溶液点眼,治疗 2 周。结果显示,2-OHE2 治疗组角膜刺激症状及角膜荧光素染色情况得到显著改善,并且 MMP-9、IL-6 的表达显著减少。

## 2 抗氧化剂

最近的研究表明氧化应激在干眼的发生发展过程中起着重要的作用<sup>[47]</sup>,在干眼动物模型和干眼患者中均观察到过氧化损伤、蛋白质氧化、活性氧过度生成和炎症反应过程<sup>[48]</sup>。 $\alpha$ -硫辛酸、不饱和脂肪酸、左旋肉碱等均参与了氧化应激诱导的炎症反应所造成的干眼的发病机制<sup>[49-51]</sup>。有研究发现,口服脂肪酸能显著改善干眼患者的眼部刺激症状及角膜染色情况<sup>[52]</sup>,并能增加泪液分泌<sup>[53]</sup>。最新一项动物实验研究局部使用植物提取物中的抗氧化成分滴眼治疗小鼠干眼,结果显示小鼠干眼症状明显改善,炎症标志物及活性氧明显减少,氧化损伤减轻<sup>[54]</sup>。

## 3 促泌剂

促泌剂是一类能增加黏液分泌的药物,提高泪

膜稳定性,减轻眼表面炎症反应。地夸磷索四钠是一种促泌剂,作为 P2Y2 受体激动剂,通过氯离子通道诱导黏液和水的非腺体分泌<sup>[55]</sup>,最近其外用制剂在日本已被批准应用于干眼的治疗。西维美林作为 M 型乙酰胆碱受体激动剂被用于治疗 SS 引起的口干。在一项评价西维美林治疗干眼效果的前瞻性随机双盲试验中,患者的泪液分泌量、角膜荧光素染色评分及 BUT 均得到改善<sup>[56]</sup>。临床试验也证实毛果芸香碱能改善干眼患者的症状,但因其明显的副作用,并没有在临床广泛使用<sup>[57]</sup>。

## 4 激素替代治疗

绝经后妇女常伴有干眼症状,泪液生成减少,泪膜稳定性降低,眼表中也存在性激素受体,表明性激素有可能在泪膜功能的调节中发挥重要作用<sup>[58]</sup>。临床研究证实激素替代疗法可使干眼患者的泪液分泌量恢复到正常范围<sup>[59]</sup>。然而一些研究也报道了女性有更高的干眼发病率<sup>[60]</sup>。激素替代治疗仍是一个值得讨论的方案,最近一项关于干眼激素替代治疗的研究结果显示激素替代治疗能改善干眼症状及无表面麻醉的泪液分泌量,而对于有表面麻醉的泪液分泌试则无影响<sup>[61]</sup>。

## 5 泪点栓塞

对于药物治疗无效的患者,泪点栓塞是一种必要的手段。泪点栓塞手术操作简单,通过机械性阻塞泪道,减少泪液排出,使眼表泪液恢复平衡,从而改善患者眼表状态,减轻干眼症状<sup>[62]</sup>。临床研究表明,使用泪点栓塞治疗后,干眼患者主观症状明显减轻,BUT、泪液分泌量、角膜荧光素染色评分等明显改善<sup>[63]</sup>。栓子脱出是常见的并发症,发生率为 20% ~ 70%<sup>[64]</sup>。最近研发出一种新型泪点栓子,栓子中间部分比两头细,似阳伞状,中间细的部分在栓子插入后可膨胀,从而降低栓子脱出率。最新一项双盲随机对照临床试验对这种新型栓子和常用的 Super Flex 栓子进行对比,前者在 6 个月的观察时间内脱出率明显低于后者<sup>[65]</sup>。

## 6 新型给药装置

慢性干眼的治疗需要长期给药,眼药水的使用次数多,药物在眼内分布的浓度不均,有潜在的毒副作用,并且频繁点药造成患者依从性不佳。新型给药形式及装置的产生在一定程度上解决了上述问题。目前,纳米给药装置已广泛应用于干眼的给药,但由于高清除率导致疗效有限<sup>[66]</sup>。药物浸泡的角膜接触镜也应用于干眼的治疗,但在角膜及结膜中仍无法达到有效的药物浓度<sup>[67]</sup>。一种小型的圆形或矩形的纳米载药膜应用于给药,将其放置在患眼的结膜囊内,滴眼液点眼后,此装置可迅速吸收并缓慢释放滴眼液,从而提高药物治疗效果<sup>[68]</sup>,目前已

广泛应用于治疗干眼相关的角膜上皮损伤<sup>[69]</sup>。

## 7 眼袋装置

眼袋外形类似于眼罩,是一种眼睑加温装置,患者闭眼将微波加热(全功率微波加热 40 s)后的眼罩放置于眼睑上以达到治疗干眼的目的。因为其设计以及使用方法简单,在国外逐渐被普遍应用。近年研究发现,使用发热眼袋后,正常人泪膜脂质层厚度及 BUT 明显增加,并且可观察到睑板腺中脂溶解<sup>[70]</sup>,这为眼袋装置治疗阻塞型睑板腺功能障碍相关性干眼奠定了基础。随后一项随机双盲试验<sup>[71]</sup>对阻塞型睑板腺功能障碍干眼患者进行研究,使用眼袋装置进行治疗,受试眼使用加热的眼袋,对照眼使用未加热眼袋,每次 5 min,每天 2 次,治疗 2 周后,受试眼舒适度、症状以及 BUT、泪膜脂质层厚度、睑板腺结构及功能等都得到明显的改善。

## 8 结论

视频终端的普及以及现代人生活方式的改变造成干眼的发病率升高,加上干眼发病原因的多样性,干眼的治疗越来越给眼科医师带来挑战。药物、手术及各种新装置的应用对于缓解干眼的症状、体征及炎症反应具有一定的疗效,但结果仍不能令人满意。有关干眼的治疗是现阶段研究的热点,同时,干眼的各种治疗方法使患者也一定的不良反应。因此,干眼的治疗方案仍需进一步关注其研究进展和安全性。

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【文献综述】

## TGF- $\beta$ 在角膜损伤修复中的时间和空间分布<sup>△</sup>

张露 李霞

### Temporal and spatial distribution of TGF- $\beta$ in corneal wound healing

ZHANG Lu, LI Xia

【Key words】 corneal wound healing; transforming growth factor- $\beta$ ; temporal and spatial distribution

【Abstract】 Fibrosis is the major cause of corneal scarring. Transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- $\beta$ ) plays a key role in corneal homeostasis and repair. Corneal epithelial basement membrane is thought to be the important barrier of corneal epithelium-stroma interaction. In different stages of corneal wound healing, the isoforms of TGF- $\beta$  have different temporal and spatial expression. The integrity of basement membrane is a critical factor of these procedures. The temporal and spatial distributions of TGF- $\beta$  isoforms play the crucial roles in cell migration, proliferation, phenotype changes and deposition of extracellular matrix in corneal wound healing. It is the mechanism of corneal scarring and scar-free healing. This article reviews recent articles to elucidate the biological functions of TGF- $\beta$  and the temporal and spatial distribution of its isoforms in corneal wound healing.

【中图分类号】 R772.2

【关键词】 角膜损伤修复;转化生长因子- $\beta$ ;时空分布

【摘要】 角膜损伤后的纤维化修复是角膜瘢痕形成的主要原因。转化生长因子- $\beta$ (transforming growth factor-beta, TGF- $\beta$ )在角膜的稳态平衡中起着至关重要的作用,是角膜损伤修复的重要参与者。同时,角膜上皮基底膜是角膜创伤修复过程中角膜上皮与基质相互作用的重要屏障。角膜损伤修复的不同阶段,各亚型 TGF- $\beta$  在角膜各种细胞及各个不同部位存在着分布差异,角膜上皮基底膜是否完整是影响该过程的重要因素。TGF- $\beta$  不同亚型在时间和空间上的分布差异及变化与角膜的创伤修复过程中细胞的迁移、增殖、表型变化及细胞外基质沉着都紧密相关,是瘢痕愈合及无瘢痕愈合的细胞分子生物学基础。本文就 TGF- $\beta$  的生物学功能及其亚型在角膜损伤修复中的时间和空间分布情况作一综述。

角膜损伤修复是一系列的动态级联反应过程,通常包括角膜基质细胞及肌成纤维细胞的激活、增生、分化,细胞因子的释放,细胞外基质的合成和降解等,此过程是由多种细胞和细胞因子在时间和空间上高度协调而完成的<sup>[1]</sup>。转化生长因子- $\beta$ (transforming growth factor-beta, TGF- $\beta$ )参与角膜损伤修复过程中角膜细胞的增殖、迁移,肌成纤维细胞的分化,细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)的生成等重要过程,被认为是角膜损伤修复过程中最重要的调控因子,同时也是导致角膜纤维化疾病的主要细胞因子<sup>[2-3]</sup>。目前研究认为, TGF-

作者简介:张露,女,1990年3月出生,河南郑州人,在读硕士研究生。研究方向:角膜病及眼表疾病。联系电话:15977487472; E-mail: 569005126@qq.com; ORCID: 0000-0002-7715-2323

About ZHANG Lu: Female, born in March, 1990. Postgraduate student. Majoring in cornea and ocular surface disease. Tel: 15977487472; E-mail: 569005126@qq.com; ORCID: 0000-0002-7715-2323

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作者单位:530021 广西壮族自治区南宁市,广西医科大学第一附属医院眼科

通讯作者:李霞, E-mail: lixiagmu066@163.com; ORCID: 0000-0001-9945-259X

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From the Department of Ophthalmology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University, Nanning 530021, Guangxi Autonomous Region, China

Responsible author: LI Xia, E-mail: lixiagmu066@163.com; ORCID: 0000-0001-9945-259X

转化生长因子- $\beta$ (transforming growth factor-beta, TGF- $\beta$ )参与角膜损伤修复过程中角膜细胞的增殖、迁移,肌成纤维细胞的分化,细胞外基质(extracellular ma-

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