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· 综述 ·

具核梭杆菌与牙周炎关系的研究进展

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【摘要】 牙周炎是由多种微生物引起的感染性疾病。具核梭杆菌在牙周炎中有高检出率, 两者有强相关性。具核梭杆菌可借助多种黏附素共聚致病菌、黏附侵入上皮细胞, 利用毒力因子和代谢产物等破坏牙周组织, 并可诱导宿主产生免疫反应, 促进牙周疾病甚至全身系统性疾病的发生发展。但目前临床上辅助牙周基础治疗的药物并不能针对具核梭杆菌等特定牙周致病菌, 可能会导致菌群失调或耐药等问题。具核梭杆菌致病机制的研究为牙周炎的预防及治疗提供了新的思路, 研发针对具核梭杆菌黏附素、毒力因子、代谢产物或切断各个致病通路的材料、药物、益生菌产品, 抑制其在深牙周袋中的增殖和炎症反应, 保持与其他口腔微生物及宿主的动态平衡, 有利于牙周炎的控制。

【关键词】 具核梭杆菌; 牙周炎; 龈下菌斑; 动物模型; 致病机制; 黏附素; 内毒素; 蛋白酶; 宿主免疫应答; 系统性疾病

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【Abstract】 Periodontitis is an infectious disease caused by a variety of microorganisms. *Fusobacterium nucleatum* is closely related to periodontitis with a high detection rate. *Fusobacterium nucleatum* is able to coaggregate with other microorganisms and attach and invade epithelial cells with the help of adhesins. It can also promote the occurrence and development of periodontal diseases and even systemic diseases by destroying periodontal tissues with virulence factors and metabolites and inducing a host immune response. However, at present, drugs assisting periodontal nonsurgical treatment clinically cannot target specific periodontal pathogens, such as *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, which may lead to problems such as dysbacteriosis or drug resistance. Therefore, studies on the pathogenic mechanism of *Fusobacterium nucleatum* provide new ideas for the prevention and treatment of periodontitis. The idea is to develop materials, drugs, or probiotics that target adhesins, virulence factors, and metabolites or cut off each pathogenic pathway of *Fusobacterium nucleatum* to inhibit its proliferation and inflammatory responses in deep periodontal pockets and achieve a balance with other oral microorganisms, and the host is beneficial for the control of periodontitis.

【Key words】 *Fusobacterium nucleatum*; periodontitis; subgingival plaque; animal model; pathogenesis; adhesin; endotoxin; protease; host immune response; systemic disease

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牙周炎作为最常见的口腔慢性疾病之一,是成年人失牙的最主要原因。全球疾病负担研究显示,重度牙周炎已经成为世界第六大流行疾病^[1]。第四次全国口腔健康流行病学调查结果显示,中老年人群牙周健康率不足10%,口腔卫生和牙周健康状况较差,牙周疾病预防与治疗仍是口腔医生的重点工作之一^[2]。牙菌斑生物膜是牙周病的始动因子,当口腔菌群与宿主免疫之间相互制约的平衡被打破,则可能发生牙周感染,进而发生炎症反应,导致软硬组织的破坏^[3]。牙周致病菌大都为革兰阴性厌氧菌,其中最具有代表性的是由牙龈卟啉单胞菌(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Pg*)、福塞斯坦纳菌(*Tannerella forsythia*, *Tf*)、齿垢密螺旋体(*Treponema denticola*, *Td*)组成的红色复合体^[4]。除此之外,还有多种微生物如具核梭杆菌(*Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *Fn*)等协同致病,共同促进牙周炎的发生发展。本文旨在阐述*Fn*与牙周炎的相关性及*Fn*导致牙周炎的可能机制,为牙周炎的预防和治疗提供新的思路。

1 *Fn*与牙周炎的相关性

*Fn*是一种革兰阴性专性厌氧菌,细长如梭形,是口腔共生菌之一。它在口腔生物膜形成中起桥梁作用,是红色复合体定植的必要条件,且与牙周深袋密切相关,因此被学者归入牙周致病菌中的橙色复合体成员。

多个临床研究显示在牙龈炎、牙周炎等牙周疾病患者口腔中,*Fn*检出率都明显升高。Arenas Rodrigues等^[5]采集了70位牙龈炎患者、75位牙周炎患者以及95位牙周健康对照组的龈下菌斑,通过实时荧光定量PCR检测发现,牙周健康人群和牙龈炎患者龈下菌斑中*Fn*检出率分别为51.5%和74.2%,而牙周炎患者牙周深袋中*Fn*的检出率更是高达90.6%。Yang等^[6]也发现*Fn*的检出与牙周炎状态及程度呈正相关关系。Ko等^[7]利用16S rRNA序列分析的方法检测唾液样本,也得出了类似结论。还有学者对慢性牙周炎患者和牙周健康对照组进行牙周基础治疗后,通过禁止受试者进行口腔卫生措施以观察龈下微生物再定植,通过DNA-

DNA杂交技术发现牙周炎组*Fn*再定植明显多于对照组^[8]。

在临床研究基础上,多位学者通过动物实验研究验证*Fn*在牙周炎发生发展中的重要作用。*Fn*单独感染小鼠可促进宿主炎症细胞浸润及炎性因子分泌,导致牙周脓肿发生,增强破骨细胞活跃度,进一步导致牙周骨质破坏^[9]。当*Fn*分别与*Td*、*Tf*、*Pg*共同感染小鼠时,小鼠牙周骨质破坏程度和炎性反应均比单菌种感染加重^[10-11],表明*Fn*与红色复合体之间存在毒力协同作用,共同导致牙周炎的发生发展。

*Fn*已作为主要菌种参与构建牙周炎研究微生物模型。目前,已经建立了包括*Fn*在内的双菌种甚至多菌种小鼠模型,用于牙周炎致病机制、防治药物等研究。Ben Amara等^[12]利用*Pg*和*Fn*共同感染小鼠牙周以研究群体感应系统。Gao等^[13]引入红色复合体与*Fn*协同作用的四菌种感染模型,探究牙周炎致病机制与牙周组织生物力学特性,均成功导致软组织炎症及骨质破坏,优化了牙周炎研究模型。

2 *Fn*的致病机制

2.1 *Fn*的共聚作用

在口腔菌斑生物膜的形成过程中,*Fn*凭借其狭长的杆状结构及表达的多种黏附素,起到至关重要的桥梁连接作用。一方面,*Fn*凭借精氨酸可抑制性黏附素[arginine (R)-inhibitable adhesin, RadD]、膜相关蛋白(adherence inducing determinant 1, Aid1)及外膜蛋白(coaggregation mediating protein A, CmpA)可与最初定植于牙面的变异链球菌(*Streptococcus mutans*, *Sm*)等相结合^[14];另一方面,通过黏附素RadD、孔蛋白FomA及脂肪酸结合蛋白2(fatty-acid-binding protein 2, Fap2)的介导,*Fn*可与后期定植微生物*Pg*等实现共聚,使其定植于生物膜中。由此可见,*Fn*可以大量共聚致龋菌及牙周致病菌,促进了这两种疾病的始动因子即牙菌斑的形成和成熟。在牙周炎发生发展过程中,*Fn*可以共聚*Pg*等细菌^[15],促进*Pg*的牙周致病作用。

2.2 *Fn*的毒力因子与黏附侵入作用

黏附素FadA是*Fn*最具代表性的毒力因子,在*Fn*黏附和侵入上皮细胞中起到重要作用。FadA有分泌型和非分泌型两种存在形式,二者形成复合体,共同调节*Fn*对宿主细胞的黏附与侵袭。FadA是具核梭杆菌主动入侵细胞的必要条件,无需依赖于其他微生物。有学者通过梭杆菌属全基因组分析,将具核梭杆菌等可主动入侵的菌种与被动入侵菌种相比较,认为*Fn*入侵细胞是FadA、分泌型自主转运蛋白(RadD)以及膜占位与识别联结蛋白2(membrane occupation and recognition nexus protein, MORN2)协同作用的结果^[16]。FadA可与牙龈上皮细胞的穿膜糖蛋白上皮钙粘蛋白(epithelial cadherin, E-cadherin)结合,借助其狭长的外形以拉链机制侵入宿主细胞,同时影响细胞之间的黏附连接,方便其他微生物侵袭牙龈上皮。侵入上皮细胞的*Fn*可借助FadA与胞内受体维甲酸诱导基因蛋白1(retinoic acid-inducible gene 1, RIG-I)相互作用,激活核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)通路,进而激活炎症反应,发挥致病作用,引起组织破坏。此外,还有研究发现*Fn*等革兰阴性牙周致病菌可通过促进牙龈上皮细胞上皮间充质转化,促进蜗牛同源物1(果蝇)样1蛋白(Snail-1)表达上调, E-cadherin表达下调,破坏上皮细胞间连接,使牙龈上皮完整性丧失,从而促进致病菌侵入牙周组织深处^[17]。

2.3 *Fn*的内毒素与代谢产物

当*Fn*死亡溶解时,可以释放内毒素,即脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS),后者被牙龈上皮细胞及成纤维细胞表面的Toll样受体识别,细胞内危险信号释放,激活核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域蛋白(nucleotide binding oligomerization domain, NOD)样受体家族3(NOD-like receptors, NLRP3)炎症小体,从而促进成熟的细胞因子白细胞介素(Interleukin, IL)-1 β 等释放^[18],促进炎症反应和骨吸收。*Fn*还可以分泌一种65 kDa的丝氨酸蛋白酶^[19],不仅为其自身生长提供丝氨酸等营养需求,还具有破坏宿主组织的作用。一方面,丝氨酸蛋白酶可以降解细胞外基质蛋白,导致牙周结缔组织的破坏;另一方面,它还可以降解宿主免疫系统中的免疫球蛋白和补体,如消化IgA的 α 链,有助于细菌逃避宿主的防御系统。

*Fn*的代谢产物丁酸也可影响牙周健康,通过诱导活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生,抑

制细胞周期进程从而抑制人牙龈上皮细胞、成纤维细胞的增殖,并且可影响其蛋白质合成,促进细胞因子释放,诱导细胞死亡。丁酸渗透进入牙周组织深处,不断富集,高浓度的丁酸可以促进成骨细胞ROS的产生,从而刺激8-异构前列腺素、基质金属蛋白酶-2(matrix metalloproteinase-2, MMP-2)等的分泌,导致骨质破坏并影响骨的修复^[20]。丁酸还可在T细胞中产生毒性作用,诱导其凋亡,调节牙周组织中免疫调节细胞群体数量,从而影响牙周炎的发生发展。

2.4 *Fn*对宿主免疫应答的影响

宿主依靠免疫防御系统抵御*Fn*的侵袭,如牙龈上皮的物理防御作用,巨噬细胞及中性粒细胞的吞噬作用等。牙龈上皮细胞还能通过TLR2识别致病微生物,促进抗菌肽如人 β -防御素(human β -defensin, H β D)-2、H β D-3等释放,辅助牙龈上皮的防御屏障作用。牙周炎症发生后,中性粒细胞可以通过NOD-1、NOD-2受体被激活,形成中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网,限制感染的范围^[21]。宿主免疫反应是一把双刃剑,过度的炎症反应加重组织破坏。*Fn*对宿主的负面影响不仅包括上述的破坏上皮防御屏障以及降解抗体,还可诱导外周血单核细胞和多形核粒细胞凋亡,产生免疫抑制作用,与口腔微生物相平衡的免疫防御破坏后,多种致病菌富集,促进牙周炎的发生发展。

*Fn*的促炎致病作用还表现在被Toll样受体(Toll-like receptors, TLR)-2、TLR-4识别后,激活髓样分化因子88(myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88)依赖性途径,从而活化NF- κ B,最终导致IL-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等细胞因子的释放^[22-23]。而IL-8的释放则依赖于p38分裂原激活的蛋白激酶(mitogen activated protein kinases, MAPK)通路^[24]。同时,*Fn*可通过激活蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB/AKT)/MAPK和NF- κ B信号通路,抑制成纤维细胞增殖并促进其凋亡,产生ROS,释放炎症因子,抑制组织修复^[25]。*Fn*还能促进宿主细胞产生MMP-13和多种蛋白激酶,诱导炎症发生,引起牙周组织破坏,促进感染上皮细胞的迁移、增殖和存活。

2.5 *Fn*介导牙周炎与系统性疾病

近年研究表明,牙周炎和全身系统性疾病之间存在紧密的联系,微生物在两者关联中起到了重要的桥梁作用。*Fn*等牙周致病菌借助消化道、呼吸道、血液等到达全身各个部位,其产生的毒素

和代谢副产物也可能入血参与调节口腔以外的免疫炎症反应^[26]。*Fn*的毒力因子黏附素FadA不仅是牙周炎的研究热点,其在介导牙周炎与系统性疾病关系中也起到了重要的作用。孕妇牙周炎患者体内的*Fn*可以借助FadA与胎盘屏障的血管内皮细胞钙粘蛋白(vascular endothelial cadherin, VE-cadherin)结合,增加血管通透性^[27],促进各种致病微生物进入子宫,引起子宫感染,造成早产^[28]、死产等不良妊娠结局^[29];肠道中*Fn*表面的FadA可与结肠上皮细胞的E-cadherin结合,激活Wnt/ β -连环蛋白(β -catenin)信号通路^[30],促进细胞增殖,导致肿瘤形成^[31]。但牙周炎与绝大多数疾病之间的因果关系及具体机制仍未明确,还有待进一步研究。

3 小 结

*Fn*作为牙周致病菌的典型代表,在牙周炎中具有高检出率。*Fn*可借助多种黏附素共聚致病菌、黏附侵入上皮细胞,利用毒力因子和代谢产物等破坏牙周组织,并可以诱导宿主产生免疫炎症反应,促进牙周炎甚至全身系统性疾病的发生发展。目前,龈上洁治、龈下刮治是牙周治疗中最重要的基础治疗,但因为器械、技术及解剖结构等原因,无法完全清除菌斑,临床中多采用冲洗上药增加疗效。临床上辅助牙周基础治疗的药物并不能针对*Fn*等特定牙周致病菌,可能会导致菌群失调或耐药等问题,更多的辅助治疗方法有待开发。因此,通过明确*Fn*的致病机制,研发针对*Fn*黏附素、毒力因子、代谢产物或切断各个致病通路的材料、药物,降低深牙周袋中的*Fn*丰度,以达到和其他口腔微生物及宿主的平衡,或许可成为牙周炎预防与治疗的新思路。

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