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· 综述 ·

## 生物小分子制剂在根管化学消毒中的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 牙髓病及根尖周病的治疗关键为清除根管内细菌及生物膜。以次氯酸钠作为冲洗液,配合使用注射器和超声冲洗,是目前临床首选的根管冲洗方式;氢氧化钙是诊间根管封药的主要选择。然而,常规根管化学消毒存在药物渗透能力欠佳以及产生耐药性等不足。近年来,新型生物小分子制剂如M33D、LL-37等抗菌肽,反义RNA分子ASwalR/ASvicR,纳米银、介孔硅酸钙、壳聚糖等纳米颗粒,因其良好的渗透性及生物调节能力,可在根管复杂解剖结构和牙本质小管深处发挥抗菌、抗生物膜的功效,并促进根尖周病变的愈合。然而,生物小分子制剂的体内稳定性、生物安全性及临床价值等仍需进一步研究。传统药物的改良、多种药物的联合使用仍是研究关注重点,未来还需开发新型小分子制剂和理想消毒药物。本文对生物小分子制剂在感染根管化学消毒中的研究新进展进行综述。

**【关键词】** 根管治疗; 根管消毒; 细菌生物膜; 根管冲洗; 诊间封药; 生物小分子; 抗菌肽; 纳米粒子

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**Research progress on small biomolecule formulations for chemical disinfection of root canals** CHENG Yiting, XIA Mengying, LEI Lei, HU Tao. State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases & National Center for Stomatology & National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases & Frontier Innovation Center for Dental Medicine Plus & Department of Preventive Stomatology, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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**【Abstract】** Successful treatment of endodontic and periapical diseases requires the elimination of bacteria and microbial biofilms from root canals. Currently, the most preferred irrigation method involves the delivery of sodium hypochlorite via the combination of a syringe and ultrasonic activation. Calcium hydroxide is the main choice for intracanal medicament between endodontic appointments and treatment. However, conventional chemical disinfection of root canals is controversial due to drug permeability and drug resistance. New small biomolecule formulations with high penetrability and bioremediatory capacity, including antimicrobial peptides such as M33D and LL-37, antisense RNA ASwalR/ASvicR and nanoparticles such as silver nanoparticles, mesoporous calcium-silicate nanoparticles and chitosan nanoparticles, have effective antibacterial and antibiofilm properties for use in root canal systems and dentinal tubules, thereby promoting the healing of apical lesions. However, the *in vivo* drug stability, biosafety, and clinical efficacy of small biomolecule formulations need further investigation. Future research will still focus on the improvement and combination of traditional drugs, as new small molecule formulations and ideal disinfectant drugs need to be developed. In the present paper, we reviewed the development of new antibacterial agents and application of small biomolecule formulations for chemical disinfection of infected root canals.

**【Key words】** root canal therapy; root canal disinfection; bacterial biofilm; root canal irrigation; intracanal

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龋病、外伤等造成牙髓暴露,促进口腔微生物入侵、繁殖,并附着于根管壁表面,形成生物膜,诱发根管感染。牙髓病及根尖周病的主要病因是细菌感染。伴随牙髓组织失活或崩解,微生物侵入的根管称为感染根管。根管治疗是目前牙髓根尖周疾病的主要治疗方法。控制根管感染、清除根管生物膜是根管治疗成功的关键<sup>[1]</sup>。原发性根管感染主要由革兰阴性厌氧菌如梭杆菌属、卟啉单胞菌属等形成生物膜引起;迁延不愈的根管感染中兼性厌氧菌、粪肠球菌等革兰阳性菌,可在恶劣环境长期存活并侵入牙本质小管。临床上常通过完善的根管预备、化学消毒、严密充填等手段清除感染源<sup>[2]</sup>。彻底的根管预备后,还需通过根管冲洗和根管封药等方式,进一步减少细菌负荷、控制感染。目前常用的根管化学消毒药物存在渗透性欠佳、耐药性等缺点。因此,分子量小于900道尔顿的生物小分子因其具有良好的渗透性、低毒性及生物调节潜力<sup>[3]</sup>,已逐渐成为口腔抗感染治疗中较为理想的选择。本文就生物小分子制剂在感染根管化学消毒中的研究进展进行综述。

## 1 常规化学消毒方式及其改良

### 1.1 常规化学消毒方式

次氯酸钠是目前最常用的根管冲洗剂及金标准,具有抗菌、抗生物膜、溶解残余牙髓组织及玷污层的能力,但存在一定细胞毒性<sup>[4]</sup>。2%葡萄糖酸氯己定(chlorhexidine, CHX)溶液对粪肠球菌高度敏感<sup>[5]</sup>,随机临床试验证明其抗菌效果与2.5%次氯酸钠相当<sup>[6]</sup>,但缺乏组织溶解能力<sup>[7]</sup>,可引起牙齿染色等<sup>[8]</sup>。EDTA是最常使用的溶解硬组织碎屑和玷污层的强螯合剂,常用作次氯酸钠的补充冲洗剂<sup>[9]</sup>。

注射器冲洗是应用最广泛的根管冲洗方式,尽管有随机对照研究发现在单根管中其与超声冲洗疗效相当<sup>[10]</sup>,但存在将冲洗液冲出根尖孔的风险<sup>[11]</sup>。超声冲洗可通过声流和声空化效应增强清洁效果,但存在尖端断裂的风险;声波冲洗可通过

尖端振荡促进冲洗,但不利于冲洗液的渗透<sup>[12]</sup>。

氢氧化钙是最常用于根管诊间封药的药物,但其难以清除牙本质小管内和解剖结构变异处的细菌,且糊剂易残留<sup>[13-14]</sup>。由甲硝唑、环丙沙星和米诺环素组成的三联抗生素糊剂常用于牙根发育不完全的患牙,去除米诺环素可避免牙齿变色,但长期使用可导致牙本质脱矿,增加耐药风险<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

### 1.2 常规化学消毒方式的改良

临床上常通过使用药物复合物以满足多种作用效果,并通过激光激活等方式改良冲洗方式<sup>[16]</sup>。BioPure MTAD(多西环素、柠檬酸和清洁剂混合物)、Tetraclean(多西环素、柠檬酸和表面活性剂混合物)等可被用作EDTA的替代药物,但其疗效均缺乏临床证据<sup>[17]</sup>。药物的联合使用常可获得多重抗菌效果,但次氯酸钠和氯己定联用会形成对氯苯胺沉淀,导致牙齿变色,需在使用间隙进行中间冲洗<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 2 生物小分子制剂

随着常用抗生素耐药性出现,以粪肠球菌感染为主的难治性根尖周炎已成为亟待解决的临床问题<sup>[18]</sup>,迫切需要寻找更安全有效的药物。非传统抗菌药物,如抗菌肽、纳米制剂等,在发挥抗菌功效的同时常伴随一定的免疫调节或修复作用,其临床应用价值日益受到关注。

### 2.1 抗菌肽

抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptides, AMPs)是一类低分子量多肽,具有广谱抗菌性和良好生物相容性,可通过直接作用于靶细胞、影响代谢等发挥作用,且不易耐药,对龋病、牙髓及牙周疾病相关口腔生物膜均有效<sup>[19-20]</sup>,被认为是对抗耐药微生物和生物膜相关口腔感染的传统药物的潜在替代品<sup>[21]</sup>,已被建议用于种植和牙科粘接剂<sup>[22]</sup>。AMPs具有免疫调节和创伤愈合潜力,是先天免疫与获得性免疫之间的桥梁,可调节牙髓及根尖周免疫炎症反应<sup>[21]</sup>。植物乳杆菌素Pln149是一种由植物乳杆菌产生的阳离子AMP,可通过抑制离子通道、破坏生

物膜发挥抗菌活性,具有良好的抗生物膜作用,且细胞毒性低,在根管治疗中具有潜在应用价值<sup>[19]</sup>。M33D及其类似物M33iI对粪肠球菌、铜绿假单胞菌等革兰阴性菌和阳性菌的标准株和耐药株均有抗菌活性,可中和脂多糖和脂磷壁酸,有效破坏生物膜,并具有抗炎活性和蛋白酶抗性,高浓度使用时细胞毒性低,被认为是根管治疗的理想药物<sup>[22]</sup>。抗真菌肽KP和L18R被证实体外可有效抑制粪肠球菌活性及其生物膜量,且在活性浓度下对小鼠成纤维细胞无细胞毒性,可单独使用或与传统药物联合使用<sup>[23]</sup>。合成抗菌肽GH12对致龋菌、粪肠球菌等口腔细菌及其生物膜有较强的抑制作用,可下调粪肠球菌多种毒力因子的表达,对牙本质小管深处的作用远优于氯己定,无削弱牙本质等不良反应<sup>[20]</sup>。

宿主防御肽(host defense peptides, HDPs)是一类特殊AMPs,抗菌、抗真菌、抗生物膜效果显著,具有免疫调节、抑制骨吸收、诱导组织修复的能力<sup>[24]</sup>。HDPs参与宿主固有免疫,可降低促炎细胞因子水平,调节趋化因子活性,招募免疫细胞,刺激血管生成,诱导伤口愈合<sup>[24]</sup>。实验动物模型结果显示,与氢氧化钙相比,HDPs体内抗菌效果更好,且所需浓度更低<sup>[24]</sup>。LL-37可抑制粪肠球菌生长及生物膜形成,并干扰破骨细胞活性,诱导细胞迁移和血管生成,刺激骨形成<sup>[20, 24]</sup>。人类 $\beta$ -防御素(human  $\beta$ -defensins, HBD)主要在唾液腺、牙龈、唾液分泌物中表达,HBD-1对粪肠球菌具有抗菌活性,可阻断粪肠球菌与宿主细胞的结合,抑制其毒力因子的表达<sup>[25]</sup>。合成肽HBD3-C15对粪肠球菌生物膜的抑制作用与氯己定或氢氧化钙联合使用效果更显著<sup>[20]</sup>。HHC-10对粪肠球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌等口腔耐药微生物具有剂量依赖的广谱抗菌活性,高浓度可引起细菌聚集和沉淀;且HHC-10具有低溶血性、免疫调节活性和抗炎活性<sup>[24]</sup>。

AMPs有望成为对抗牙体牙髓感染、避免细菌耐药性形成的新型药物<sup>[22]</sup>,但其在高浓度下的潜在细胞毒性尚不明确<sup>[21]</sup>。天然AMPs因蛋白降解带来的不稳定性及合成AMPs的高成本可能限制其临床推广应用<sup>[22]</sup>。AMPs的临床应用价值仍缺乏更高质量的临床证据。

## 2.2 小分子化合物

众多天然或合成小分子化合物已表现出良好的抗微生物活性。维生素B3烟酰胺广泛用于各种治疗及膳食补充,已被发现对变异链球菌、白色念

珠菌等均有抑制作用,可降低变异链球菌的产酸能力及耐酸能力,抑制其胞外多糖的产生和生物膜的形成,大鼠龋病模型进一步证实了其生物安全性和抗菌疗效<sup>[26]</sup>。小分子恶唑衍生物5H6通过靶向葡糖基转移酶抑制变异链球菌生物膜形成和成熟的作用也在动物模型中得到证实<sup>[27]</sup>。吡啶啉-2-酮和硝基咪唑的杂化化合物ZY354可选择性抑制浮游状态及多菌种生物膜中的变异链球菌,显著减少口腔生物膜胞外多糖的形成,降低生物膜脱矿活性,被发现具有与氯己定相当的抗菌斑效果,且对常暴露于漱口水中的多种人类口腔细胞毒性小,在口腔保健用品开发方面有较大潜力<sup>[28]</sup>。II-6s是一种羟基化合物,对粪肠球菌、白色念珠菌等均有良好的抗菌活性<sup>[29]</sup>,可下调粪肠球菌毒力因子的表达,31.25  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 水溶液杀灭牙本质小管中粪肠球菌的效果与5.25%次氯酸钠和2%氯己定相当,且细胞毒性低,不易耐药<sup>[30]</sup>,在根管治疗中的应用前景广阔。环二腺苷酸合成酶小分子抑制剂ST056083可显著抑制粪肠球菌生长、生物膜形成及胞外多糖的合成,为根管抗感染提供了潜在靶点<sup>[31]</sup>。然而,相关小分子制剂的研究多局限于体外实验或动物实验,还需更多高质量的临床研究证据进一步论证其应用价值。

## 2.3 反义RNA

反义RNA(antisense RNAs, asRNAs)在转录后层面通过反向互补序列结合mRNA,所形成的双链RNA结构被核酸酶降解,从而被用于干扰、抑制细菌病原体的基因表达,发挥调控作用<sup>[32]</sup>。研究发现,VicRK双组份信号通路与变异链球菌的毒力及生物膜形成相关<sup>[33]</sup>。ASvicR过表达会抑制变异链球菌生长和胞外多糖合成,抑制生物膜形成,对其致龋性的抑制作用也在动物模型中进一步证实<sup>[34]</sup>。此外,WalRK双组分信号转导系统对粪肠球菌生存至关重要,其中walR与粪肠球菌生长、胞外多糖及生物膜的聚集密切相关<sup>[9]</sup>。ASwalR对walR的感染可下调walR的表达,抑制粪肠球菌胞外多糖的合成和生物膜聚集,降低其毒力基因的表达,增加其对氢氧化钙等碱性药物的敏感性<sup>[9, 32]</sup>,降低粪肠球菌在根尖周炎中的致病力<sup>[32]</sup>。氧化石墨烯-聚乙烯亚胺GO-PEI可提高ASwalR的转化效率和抗菌活性<sup>[35]</sup>。GO-PEI-ASwalR可通过机械破坏细胞壁发挥抗菌活性,显著增加粪肠球菌生物膜对氯己定的敏感性<sup>[36]</sup>,其对感染根管及根尖周炎病变的疗效在体内外模型中被证实<sup>[35]</sup>。ASwalR自



身的抗菌能力及其与传统化学消毒药物的协同作用,揭示了其作为控制根管感染的辅助疗法的潜在价值。

#### 2.4 纳米颗粒

纳米颗粒具有良好抗菌性能、药物稳定性、生物相容性,可渗透细菌及生物膜骨架,且对牙本质力学性能无显著影响,已被用于复合树脂及粘接系统、种植体涂层等口腔材料中<sup>[37-38]</sup>。

纳米银颗粒(silver nanoparticles, AgNPs)是研究最多的金属纳米颗粒之一,具有广谱抗菌性能,可通过与细菌DNA结合、干扰细胞分裂,产生活性氧等多途径发挥抗菌作用,可渗透复杂根管结构及牙本质小管,抑制粪肠球菌及生物膜<sup>[39]</sup>。然而,AgNPs可造成牙齿变色<sup>[14]</sup>,且颗粒聚集可影响银离子的释放,降低抗菌效果,与氧化石墨烯结合使用可增强AgNPs稳定性,防止聚集并协同促进其抗菌性能<sup>[40]</sup>。氧化锌纳米颗粒是最常用的金属氧化物纳米颗粒,被发现对牙龈卟啉单胞菌、内氏放线菌和铜绿假单胞菌等耐药微生物具有良好的抗菌活性,可抑制生物膜形成,促进成骨相关蛋白表达<sup>[38]</sup>,但因氧化应激作用带来的细胞毒性及对小鼠脑组织的损伤已被动物实验证实<sup>[41]</sup>。金属及金属氧化物的生物安全性仍需更多研究论证。

介孔硅酸钙纳米颗粒(mesoporous calcium-silicon nanoparticles, MCSNs)具有理想的渗透、释放性能,可持续释放银离子、氯己定等抗菌剂,浸润牙本质小管,持续抑制粪肠球菌的增殖与黏附,降低根管再感染风险,并可诱导骨再生、促进矿化<sup>[13,42]</sup>。负载银锌的MCSNs具有良好的生物相容性,实验动物模型证实了其对粪肠球菌的抑菌效果与2%氯己定相当,可作为新型根管消毒剂<sup>[43]</sup>。MCSNs负载银离子和Triton X-100表现出良好的抗菌及促矿化作用,可破坏细菌细胞膜,渗透至牙本质小管,可用于治疗根尖周炎的感染性骨缺损病变,但临床转化前还需体内实验证实其应用价值<sup>[44]</sup>。氧化石墨烯纳米颗粒细胞毒性低且不易耐药,负载银纳米颗粒可增强其抗聚集性和稳定性,并降低对软硬组织的细胞毒性,可用于对次氯酸钠不耐受、或存在冲洗液溢出根尖孔的高风险的病例<sup>[15,45]</sup>。

高分子聚合物纳米颗粒多作为可生物降解的药物载体,用于将负载抗菌药物递送至根管复杂结构或牙本质小管深处,持续释放药物<sup>[8]</sup>。具有带阴离子羧基团聚合物纳米颗粒可负载钙、锌离子,与牙本质胶原结合,促进牙本质再矿化,增加

牙根牙本质的力学特性<sup>[46]</sup>。负载多西环素的聚合物纳米颗粒可通过直接杀伤、破坏细菌胞外基质或阻塞牙本质小管等途径抑制粪肠球菌生物膜的形成<sup>[47]</sup>,促进缺损硬组织的再生,提高牙本质抗裂性<sup>[46]</sup>。天然聚合物如壳聚糖纳米颗粒,可负载氯己定等渗透至根管复杂结构及牙本质小管中发挥长效广谱抗菌作用,抑制粪肠球菌生物膜生长及黏附<sup>[48]</sup>;且壳聚糖具有良好的生物降解性、生物相容性和螯合能力,细胞毒性低,可改善牙本质润湿能力,稳定牙本质胶原<sup>[8]</sup>。同时,壳聚糖纳米颗粒对巨噬细胞具有免疫调节作用,可调节根尖周炎症,促进根尖周组织的愈合<sup>[48]</sup>。

然而,纳米颗粒抗菌效果受到浓度、冲洗时间、递送方式、颗粒团聚作用等多因素影响,且超过浓度和时间阈值限制时可能具有细胞毒性,其应用前景还需更多证据支持。

#### 2.5 季铵盐类化合物

季铵盐类化合物是一种表面活性剂,可穿透细菌细胞壁通过接触杀伤发挥抗菌作用,已被用于复合粘接系统、树脂等口腔材料中<sup>[49]</sup>。季铵盐硅烷(quaternary ammonium silane, QAS)具有广谱抗菌性和低细胞毒性,在根管冲洗中表现出可替代次氯酸钠的应用潜力<sup>[50]</sup>。QAS冲洗液对白色念珠菌、具核梭杆菌、粪肠球菌的抗菌和抗生物膜效果与氯己定和氢氧化钙相当,抑菌效果更持久,可抑制细菌再繁殖<sup>[49,51]</sup>。此外,QAS具有抗炎活性和抗基质金属蛋白酶活性,可使牙本质蛋白酶失活,增加牙本质胶原抗性,并促进组织修复,其对伤口愈合的潜在促进作用已在动物模型中证实<sup>[50-51]</sup>。因此,QAS被认为在不耐受次氯酸钠或存在冲洗液挤出根尖孔的高风险时可作为辅助冲洗剂使用,可用于伴随根尖外吸收、根尖孔开放、根尖孔接近鼻窦或下牙槽神经的病例<sup>[52]</sup>。QAS与其他根管冲洗剂联用时可提供更显著的抗菌效果。研究显示,2%QAS溶液与次氯酸钠联用表现出更好的抗粪肠球菌生物膜活性,被认为是获得最大抗菌效果和避免再次感染的可行策略,以治疗根管系统中生物膜感染<sup>[7]</sup>。然而,QAS对防止根尖周组织吸收的疗效在实验动物根尖周炎模型中未被发现,且其抗菌作用具有浓度依赖性,浓度增加可能增强其细胞毒性。QAS抗菌作用与生物相容性的平衡及其在根管治疗中的适宜浓度仍需进一步的探索<sup>[49]</sup>。

## 2.6 其他生物小分子制剂

近年来,蜂胶<sup>[37]</sup>、盐酸氯己定<sup>[53]</sup>等药物的小分子制剂作为根管消毒剂的应用陆续被报道。蜂胶含多种生物活性化合物,具有抗菌、抗炎、抗真菌、免疫刺激、组织再生等功能,已被用于漱口水等口腔材料中<sup>[54]</sup>。有研究发现,蜂胶纳米配方 PN300 在体外表现出与 6% 次氯酸钠和 2% 氯己定等效的抗粪肠球菌生物膜效果,可作为根管冲洗液的潜在选择<sup>[37]</sup>。盐酸氯己定纳米乳液液滴尺寸在 50~500 nm,具有长效的广谱抗菌性,相比传统制剂有更好的清洁能力和抗粪肠球菌效果,牙本质小管渗透性更强,细胞毒性低,无不良气味<sup>[53]</sup>。相关新药物的疗效及应用价值,仍需更多探讨。

## 3 展望

目前,通过注射器递送次氯酸钠和 EDTA,并利用超声铈间歇激活冲洗液,仍是根管冲洗的首选方法。抗菌肽、纳米颗粒等生物小分子制剂被证实具有良好的抗菌性能和渗透性,且不易耐药,能有效扩散至根管解剖变异区域并侵入牙本质小管长久发挥功效。不同于传统药物,生物小分子制剂多具有改变组织稳态、调节生物过程的潜能,可发挥免疫调节或组织修复能力,促进根尖周炎症的愈合。然而,生物小分子制剂与宿主的相关机制、体内稳定性和生物安全性多不明确。未来,传统药物的改良应用仍将受学者广泛关注;此外,还需开发更符合根管用需求的新小分子制剂,但相关制剂的应用价值还需更多临床研究论证。

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