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· 综述 ·

IL-33/ST2信号通路与骨代谢的研究进展

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【摘要】白细胞介素-33(interleukin-33, IL-33)是白细胞介素-1(interleukin-1, IL-1)细胞因子超家族的一个新成员,它可以激活肥大细胞、淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞,产生Th2细胞因子,并且在炎症、感染、自身免疫性疾病中发挥其重要作用。IL-33的经典信号途径是通过ST2和IL-1受体辅助蛋白(interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein, IL-1 RAcP)组成的异三聚体,将信号转导至细胞内。IL-33/ST2信号通路通过激活T、B淋巴细胞等方面影响骨代谢。本文就IL-33/ST2信号通路在骨代谢中的作用研究作一综述,复习文献结果表明,IL-33在骨代谢方面的作用仍存在争议,一些学者研究认为IL-33可抑制破骨细胞的生成,并且在生理性骨重建中起作用;但也有学者认为IL-33可促进破骨细胞的形成及分化,从而导致骨吸收。IL-33及其信号通路参与牙周炎及根尖周炎牙槽骨代谢,具体机制尚不清楚,还需进一步研究。

【关键词】白细胞介素-33；ST2；破骨细胞；成骨细胞；骨代谢；IL-1受体辅助蛋白；牙周炎；根尖周炎

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Research progress of IL-33/ST2 signaling pathway in bone metabolism ZHU Yanxia, Gegentana. Department of Stomatology, Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Hohhot 010000, China

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【Abstract】 Interleukin-33(IL-33) is a new member of the interleukin-1 (IL-1) cytokine superfamily. It can activate mast cells, lymphocytes and macrophages to produce Th2 cytokines and plays a very important role in inflammation, infection, and autoimmune disease. The classical signal pathway of IL-33 includes the isotrimer of ST2 and interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein (IL-1 RAcP), which transduces signals into cells. The IL-33/ST2 signaling pathway affects bone metabolism by activating T and B lymphocytes. This article reviews the role of the IL-33/ST2 signaling pathway in bone metabolism. The results of a literature review showed that at present, scholars at home and abroad still dispute the role of IL-33 in bone metabolism. Some scholars believe that IL-33 can inhibit osteoclast formation, and IL-33 has been recently implicated in physiological bone remodeling. However, other scholars believe that IL-33 can promote osteoclast formation and differentiation, which leads to bone absorption. IL-33 and its signaling pathway are involved in bone metabolism of alveolar bone in periodontitis and periapical periodontitis. The specific mechanism remains unclear, and further studies are warranted.

【Key words】 IL-33；ST2；Osteoclast；Osteoblast；Bone metabolism；Interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein；Periodontitis；Periapical periodontitis

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白细胞介素-33(interleukin -33, IL-33)是白细胞介素-1(interleukin-1, IL-1)细胞因子超家族的成员, IL-33既可以定位于核内发挥转录因子的作用,又可通过膜受体ST2激活肥大细胞、淋巴细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞产生Th2类细胞因子,与多种疾病如心血管疾病、自身免疫病、炎症性肠病、过敏性反应、





炎症和肿瘤等关系密切^[1-3],尤其与骨代谢机制密切相关^[4-5]。本文对IL-33/ST2信号通路在骨代谢中的作用研究作一综述。

1 IL-33/ST2的生物学特征及作用

在细胞静息条件下,IL-33主要表达在细胞核内,在细胞受到损伤时IL-33被释放至胞外作为一个内源性的危险信号而发挥致炎作用^[6]。ST2是IL-1受体家族成员中的一员,是IL-33的特异性受体,有4种蛋白异构体:ST2L,sST2、ST2V、ST2LV,其中主要发挥作用的是ST2L和sST2^[7]。ST2L是跨膜型ST2,由胞外区、跨膜区、胞内区组成,它可与IL-1受体辅助蛋白(interleukin 1 receptor accessory protein, IL-1 RAcP)结合形成异三聚体,与IL-33结合后可表达生物活性^[8]。受体ST2L在Th2细胞表面表达,在Th1细胞表面不表达^[9]。sST2是可溶型ST2,由ST2L的胞外区加上C端另外的9个氨基酸组成,sST2也可与IL-1 RAcP结合形成受体复合物,与IL-33结合后则抑制IL-33的生物活性^[10]。

2 IL-33/ST2与骨代谢的关系

正常骨代谢平衡依赖于成骨细胞与破骨细胞功能的平衡。在体内,破骨细胞活性是由细胞因子调节的,细胞因子可以刺激破骨细胞的生成,如TNF- α 、白细胞介素-11和白细胞介素-17;或抑制破骨细胞的分化,如白细胞介素-4、白细胞介素-12、 γ 干扰素(interferon- γ , IFN- γ)和粒细胞巨噬细胞刺激因子(granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, GM-CSF)^[11]。IL-1家族成员在调节破骨细胞和骨吸收方面是突出的。IL-1通过诱导NF- κ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of NF- κ B ligand, RANKL)和NF- κ B受体活化因子(receptor activator of NF- κ B, RANK)的表达而增加骨吸收。此外,IL-1家族成员是调节TNF- α 介导的骨吸收的关键介质。IL-33是IL-1细胞因子超家族的成员,它的功能是参与Th2细胞免疫应答相关,诱导细胞分裂、细胞凋亡和骨吸收的调节。IL-33及其受体ST2表达于破骨细胞、成骨细胞和骨细胞。IL-33/ST2在骨生理学中的作用有争议的。它可以抑制骨吸收,但是也可以通过不依赖于RANKL/RANK系统从而刺激破骨细胞的形成^[12]。

Mun等^[13]通过体外细胞实验证明IL-33在刺激人CD14 $^{+}$ 细胞分化成破骨细胞过程中起重要作用,IL-33的作用受抗ST2抗体抑制,而不受骨保护素

(osteoprotegerin, OPG)或抗RANKL抗体抑制,揭示IL-33调节破骨细胞形成机制是独立于RANKL/RANK途径,是通过典型的IL-33/ST2通路完成。而Yuichi等^[14]通过对IL-33刺激MC3T3-E1细胞研究表明,IL-33促进RANKL表达是通过ERK和p38 MAPK通路完成,IL-33通过改变局部骨组织的RANKL/OPG比例间接促进破骨细胞形成。但Saleh和Schulze^[15-16]的研究结果与此相反,认为IL-33没有促进破骨细胞形成功能,反而抑制破骨细胞形成,对NFATc1(nuclear factor of activated T cells)有抑制作用。

Zaiss等^[11]研究结果表明,IL-33在骨组织中表达,是通过抑制破骨细胞的生成和局部骨破坏,而作为骨保护性的细胞因子;IL-33/ST2L信号转导抑制TNF- α 介导的破骨细胞生成,从而抑制局部骨破坏,同时IL-33刺激抗破骨细胞细胞因子的分泌。Lima等^[12]也证明了IL-33/ST2具有抗破骨细胞生成作用,同时证明了IL-33是通过诱导其破骨细胞凋亡减少破骨细胞的形成和活性。此外,还有一些学者^[17]通过转基因小鼠过表达IL-33进行研究,研究表明在成骨细胞数量上和稳定条件下的骨形成中没有表现出差异。同时Kiyomiya等^[18]研究表明IL-33在分化的成骨细胞中表达,并且通过抑制RANKL诱导的NFATc1信号转导通路,从而抑制破骨细胞的生成。

3 IL-33/ST2在牙周炎骨代谢中的作用

Felipe等^[19]认为IL-33在牙周炎中可能起三种作用:预警信号、促炎因子以及系统细胞因子作用。当起预警信号作用时,释放IL-33,引起成纤维细胞、上皮细胞凋亡。在牙周炎中IL-33介导单核细胞向促炎细胞分化,引起肥大细胞脱颗粒,使破骨细胞生成因素提高,从而促进破骨细胞生成。另外在牙周炎微环境中,促炎因子介导成骨细胞表达IL-33,使肥大细胞脱颗粒以及产生RANKL,抑制OPG,从而促进破骨细胞生成。IL-33/ST2信号通路通过激活T、B淋巴细胞,促进RANKL-RANK通路,导致骨吸收。Malcolm等^[20]研究表明IL-33加重RANKL介导的牙周炎的牙槽骨吸收,OPG对IL-33诱导的Pg感染引起的牙槽骨吸收具有保护性作用。用OPG阻断RANKL-RANK通路可干扰IL-33对牙周炎的加重作用,OPG干预RANKL-RANK通路抑制骨吸收,但不影响抗Pg的IgG反应。在慢性牙周炎局部组织损伤可能是细胞IL-33



的来源,诱导局部牙槽骨吸收^[21],因此针对局部牙龈组织中IL-33的干预可能成为牙周炎潜在的治疗方法。

4 IL-33/ST2在慢性根尖周炎骨代谢中的作用

根尖周骨组织破坏是由破骨细胞导致的,在破骨细胞形成过程中,RANKL和OPG是非常重要的调节因子。Th1、Th17细胞分泌的细胞因子IL-1、白细胞介素-6和TNF- α 共同促进根尖周炎以及骨吸收。相反Th2细胞产生的细胞因子和Tregs在治愈过程中起作用^[21]。

Velickovic等^[22]实验证明IL-33和其受体ST2在小鼠根尖周炎症组织中表达高于正常组织,ST2缺陷小鼠根尖周炎骨破坏较野生小鼠根尖周炎骨破坏严重,因此证明IL-33与慢性根尖周炎的骨吸收密切相关。并且在研究中发现与野生小鼠比较,ST2缺陷小鼠根尖病灶中TNF- α 和白细胞介素-6表达增高,根尖病灶面积增大。Th1细胞一般是根尖病灶的主要细胞,有促进颌骨吸收潜能。实验发现ST2缺陷小鼠根尖病灶中表达IFN- γ 、白细胞介素-17、TNF- α 、白细胞介素-6的T细胞百分比明显增加。Th17免疫反应加重根尖周炎反应。因此ST2缺陷小鼠根尖周炎是通过促进Th1/Th17细胞介导免疫反应,从而促进破骨细胞的生成,导致骨吸收加重。

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