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·综述·

早产儿视网膜病变治疗药物研究进展

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[摘要] 早产儿视网膜病变(ROP)是威胁早产儿视力的视网膜血管增殖性疾病。多种新型药物通过靶向与血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)相关信号通路[如PI3K/Akt、低氧诱导因子(HIF)-1 α /VEGF等]、氧化应激、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 和Notch等信号通路在ROP的治疗中展现出潜力。普萘洛尔、胰岛素样生长因子-1、塞来昔布通过PI3K/Akt信号通路减少病理性新生血管生成;雷公藤红素、褪黑素通过HIF-1 α /VEGF信号通路抑制视网膜病变;脂联素通过增强内皮型一氧化氮合酶活性缓解氧化应激损伤,从而保护血管内皮功能; ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸可抑制TNF- α 介导的炎症反应,改善视网膜发育和血管生成,从而减轻视网膜新生血管病变; γ -分泌酶抑制剂DAPT通过阻断Notch信号通路抑制异常血管增殖。上述药物在动物模型及早期临床试验中显示了多通路协同抗新生血管作用,可为ROP的药物研发和临床应用提供参考。



[关键词] 早产儿视网膜病变;血管内皮生长因子;氧化应激;肿瘤坏死因子- α ;Notch;药物;综述

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Advances in pharmacological research for retinopathy of prematurity

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[Abstract] Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is a proliferative retinal vascular disease

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that threatens the vision of premature infants. Various novel drugs have demonstrated therapeutic potential for ROP by targeting signaling pathways associated with vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) [such as PI3K/AKT, hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)-1 α /VEGF], oxidative stress, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , and Notch pathways. Propranolol, insulin-like growth factor-1, and celecoxib attenuate pathological neovascularization via the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. Tripteryne and melatonin inhibit retinal neovascularization by modulating the HIF-1 α /VEGF signaling axis. Adiponectin mitigates the damage caused by oxidative stress and preserves endothelial function by enhancing endothelial nitric oxide synthase activity. Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids suppress TNF- α -mediated inflammatory responses, modulate retinal development and angiogenesis, and reduce retinal neovascular lesions. DAPT, a γ -secretase inhibitor, blocks Notch signaling to suppress abnormal vascular proliferation. These agents exhibit synergistic multi-pathway anti-angiogenic effects in preclinical models and early-phase clinical trials, offering critical insights for advancing drug development and clinical translation in ROP management.

[Key words] Retinopathy of prematurity; Vascular endothelial growth factor; Oxidative stress; Tumor necrosis factor- α ; Notch; Drug; Review

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[缩略语] 早产儿视网膜病变(retinopathy of prematurity, ROP);血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF);磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K);蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB, Akt);低氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF);肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF);胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like growth factor, IGF);氧诱导视网膜病变(oxygen-induced retinopathy, OIR);人视网膜色素上皮细胞(human retinal pigment epithelium, hRPE);一氧化氮合酶(nitric oxide synthase, NOS);成纤维细胞生长因子(fibroblast growth factor, FGF);多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acid, PUFA);二十二碳六烯酸(docosahexenoic acid, DHA);N-[N-(3,5-二氟苯乙酰基)-L-丙氨酸]-S-苯基甘氨酸叔丁酯(N-[N-(3,5-difluorophenacetyl)-L-alanyl]-S-phenylglycine-butyl ester, DAPT)

ROP是一种发生于早产儿的增殖性视网膜病变。在出生体重低于2 kg的早产儿中,ROP的典型表现为视网膜血管化延迟伴病理性新生血管形成,最终可导致患儿因纤维血管增殖性牵拉而致视网膜脱离^[1]。早发现、早治疗是防止ROP致盲的首要原则。早期治疗方法包括玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物和视网膜激光光凝术。尽管多数ROP患儿在早期干预后预后可改善,但仍有一定比例的患儿病情持续进展^[2],需要进一步行巩膜环扎术和玻璃体切除术等手术治疗。

目前,临床应用于ROP的治疗药物,如贝伐单抗、雷珠单抗、阿柏西普、康柏西普和哌加他尼钠等,均为靶向VEGF的玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF

药物。与视网膜激光光凝术比较,抗VEGF药物具有以下优点:迅速缓解后极部视网膜血管的迂曲和扩张;促进外周视网膜血管的持续发育,避免视野损伤;治疗耗时少;高度近视风险小^[3]。尽管玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物在ROP的治疗中发挥不可或缺的作用,但其局限性不可忽视。如玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物的疗效会随时间消退,部分患儿需要多次注射或激光治疗,也可能出现远期再激活。此外,有研究报道玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物可引发眼内炎、眼内出血和视网膜脱离等眼部不良反应,但其对肾、肺、脑等器官发育的影响尚不明确^[4]。

ROP的发病机制涉及多条与VEGF相关的信

号通路,包括PI3K/Akt信号通路、HIF-1 α /VEGF信号通路、VEGF下游的血管生成信号通路,以及氧化应激通路、TNF- α 信号通路和Notch信号通路等。本文将系统阐述ROP关键信号通路,同时分析具有转化潜力的临床前候选药物,探讨潜在治疗靶点,旨在为ROP防治新策略的研究方向提供参考。

1 作用于血管内皮生长因子相关信号通路药物

1.1 PI3K/Akt信号通路相关药物

PI3K是一种具有蛋白激酶和磷脂激酶双重活性的细胞质激酶。Akt是一种丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,是PI3K下游的关键蛋白。PI3K/Akt是细胞内信号转导通路,能够响应细胞外刺激信号,进而调控细胞的代谢活动、增殖分化、存活凋亡,以及血管生成。PI3K/Akt信号通路通过多种途径促进VEGF的表达和分泌,刺激血管生成^[5-6]。深入探究PI3K/Akt信号通路的关键分子机制,可揭示ROP病理性血管生成的核心驱动因素,为靶向药物筛选开发提供方向。

1.1.1 普萘洛尔 普萘洛尔是一种耐受性良好的非选择性 β -肾上腺素受体阻滞剂,能有效降低VEGF的浓度以及人脐静脉内皮细胞的活性和迁移速度^[7],并通过下调PI3K/Akt/VEGF信号通路相关蛋白的表达诱导血管瘤细胞消退^[8]。在体重低于1.25 kg的早产儿中,ROP的发生与婴儿血管瘤相关,这两种疾病在发育过程中有相似的微血管增生表现,即出生后迟滞,然后快速增长,最后逐渐消退^[9],且发病机制均涉及VEGF、IGF-1水平升高和 β -肾上腺素能系统的激活^[10]。鉴于普萘洛尔促进血管瘤消退的疗效已获临床验证,该药物有望成为治疗ROP的创新性干预方案。

在高度模拟ROP核心病理特征的OIR小鼠中,普萘洛尔眼用溶液可减少VEGF和IGF-1表达,并阻断信号转导及转录激活蛋白3的磷酸化^[11],也可以减少视网膜血管生成并改善血-视网膜屏障功能障碍^[12]。此外,普萘洛尔可通过降低眼内VEGF浓度、增加内源性可溶性VEGF受体-1表达改善视网膜血管损伤^[13]。

一项临床试验对52例胎龄为23~31周的ROP高危早产儿进行口服普萘洛尔治疗,结果发现口服普萘洛尔可有效缓解ROP进展^[14]。另一项研究发现在ROP第二阶段初期口服普萘洛尔疗效最明显,且小剂量($0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)与大剂量

($2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)疗效相当^[15]。Makhoul等^[16]在一项随机、双盲前瞻性研究中纳入20例胎龄为24~28周的ROP高危早产儿,分别口服普萘洛尔或安慰剂,治疗持续4周或至ROP缓解,未观察到口服普萘洛尔患儿出现明显不良反应。Bastug等^[17]通过长期随访发现,接受 $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot 6 \text{ h}^{-1}$ 口服或通过鼻胃管给予普萘洛尔早产儿身心发育与未治疗组比较无明显差异。然而,全身摄入非选择性 β 受体阻滞剂仍有一定潜在风险。研究发现,尽管病情稳定的新生儿对普萘洛尔的耐受性良好(生化指标、血流动力学参数和呼吸参数稳定),但临床情况不稳定的新生儿会出现心动过缓、呼吸暂停和低血压等严重不良反应,须中断治疗^[18]。鉴于全身给药的安全性问题,有研究进一步探索了局部滴眼给药的治疗方案,结果发现0.1%普萘洛尔滴眼液耐受性好但疗效有限^[19],而0.2%普萘洛尔滴眼液可有效延缓ROP预期进展^[20]。综上,虽然目前已有研究显示普萘洛尔能够延缓早产儿ROP的进展,但其具体的给药方式、剂量及疗程仍需大量临床验证。

1.1.2 IGF-1 IGF-1是一种主要由肝脏合成并分泌的生长因子,通过体循环运输至视网膜,是视网膜血管发育的关键调控因子^[21]。研究表明,IGF-1通过激活PI3K/Akt信号通路促进Akt磷酸化,从而有效保护内皮细胞免于凋亡,而敲除IGF-1受体基因则会导致Akt磷酸化水平下降,加剧内皮细胞凋亡,这一过程揭示了IGF-1在维持内皮细胞存活和促进血管生成中的关键作用^[22-23]。Zheng等^[24]发现IGF-1能够激活PI3K/Akt通路,在体内和体外保护hRPE免受损伤。因此,尽早提高早产儿血液中的IGF-1浓度或许能有效防治ROP的发生发展^[25]。

Vanhaesebrouck等^[26]在OIR模型中发现,大窝别(14~16只)小鼠比小窝别(4~9只)小鼠体重轻,血浆IGF-1水平也更低,且OIR的发生率及病变严重程度增加。通过内源性或外源性补充IGF-1可有效增加小鼠体重,并降低OIR发生率。幼鼠皮下注射IGF-1后,血清IGF-1水平升高,促进了视网膜血管发育^[27]。临床研究发现,通过口服或静脉输液将IGF-I提高到正常水平可能会降低ROP发生率^[28]。研究显示,通过持续静脉输注IGF-1可有效提高早产儿血浆中的IGF-1浓度,且早产儿对IGF-1的全身补充治疗表现出良好的耐

受性,无明显不良反应^[29]。一项试验纳入了19例ROP高危早产儿,其中9例接受IGF-1治疗、10例接受标准新生儿护理,结果显示IGF-1治疗组患儿血清IGF-1浓度升高并达到目标水平,且未观察到ROP发生,而对照组中有1例患儿发生ROP^[30],表明提高血浆IGF-1水平一定程度上可减少ROP发生,具有早期预防作用。但是,Ley等^[31]纳入121例胎龄介于23周0天到27周6天的ROP高危早产儿,其中IGF-1组平均治疗时间为23.8 d,结果发现IGF-1治疗与ROP发生无关。因此,IGF-1预防早产儿ROP的有效性和安全性还需要更多临床研究加以证实。

1.1.3 塞来昔布 塞来昔布是一种环氧合酶2选择性抑制剂,具有与非选择性非甾体抗炎药相当的疗效。诱导型异构体环氧合酶2在炎症条件和细胞因子启动下被激活,通过促进前列腺素合成调控血管生成^[32],表现出抗炎、抗肿瘤和抗血管生成的特性^[33]。

在眼科领域,塞来昔布可以抑制角膜、视网膜和脉络膜新生血管中的VEGF表达,有效减少血管生成^[34]。在hRPE中,塞来昔布以剂量依赖的方式抑制细胞生长,并通过抑制PI3K/Akt信号通路下调VEGF表达^[35]。此外,研究发现使用塞来昔布治疗后,OIR小鼠视网膜新生血管簇减少^[36]。进一步研究表明,玻璃体内注射不同浓度的塞来昔布对视网膜新生血管的抑制作用呈现剂量依赖性,随着注射药物浓度升高,新生血管抑制程度增加,同时视网膜组织结构的改善也随之增加^[37]。上述结果表明,塞来昔布可抑制眼部视网膜新生血管增生,可能是治疗视网膜增生性疾病的新选择。

1.2 HIF-1 α /VEGF信号通路相关药物

HIF-1是细胞在缺氧条件下产生的具有转录活性的核蛋白,作为基因转录的生理调节因子,在缺氧调节中起着关键作用。HIF-1 α 是HIF-1的主要亚基,通过特异性结合VEGF的低氧应答元件促进VEGF表达^[38-39]。研究发现,通过基因转染将修饰后的HIF-1 α 注入缺血组织可诱导VEGF及其下游基因表达,进而诱导缺血组织的血管新生^[40]。推测在ROP发病过程中,VEGF作为一种特异性刺激血管内皮细胞增殖及新生血管形成的生长因子,在低氧组织中的表达受HIF-1 α 调控,抑制HIF-1 α 表达可能影响视网膜新生血管发生,这为ROP预防和治疗提供了新思路。

1.2.1 雷公藤红素 雷公藤是卫矛科雷公藤属植物,其提取物雷公藤红素是一种抗炎免疫调节剂,有“中草药激素”之称。雷公藤红素可通过下调HIF-1 α /VEGF信号通路抑制高糖诱导的人视网膜血管内皮细胞增殖和血管生成^[41],还能下调大鼠视网膜内皮细胞中VEGF的表达,从而抑制视网膜病理性新生血管的形成^[42]。雷公藤红素还可以通过miR-17-5p/HIF-1 α /VEGF信号通路抑制OIR小鼠小胶质细胞的激活和视网膜组织炎症,最终抑制视网膜病理性新生血管生成^[43]。综上,雷公藤红素可通过抑制内皮细胞增殖和迁移、维持内皮屏障功能以及抑制炎症反应等多种机制抑制视网膜病理性新生血管生成,显示出预防和治疗ROP的临床潜力。

雷公藤红素对肝脏、心脏、肾脏、血液系统以及生殖系统可能产生不良影响,可通过配伍、炮制等方法获得具有生物活性且低毒的衍生物^[44]。目前,雷公藤红素尚未应用于临床研究,仍缺乏相应临床试验数据,其有效性和安全性还需要进一步研究,尤其是在新生儿中。

1.2.2 褪黑素 褪黑素是一种主要由动物松果体分泌的激素,可在视网膜^[45]、胃肠道^[46]等各部位合成,具有维持内皮屏障功能、保持血管通透性,以及抗炎、抗凋亡和减少氧化应激等作用^[47-48]。褪黑素可阻止OIR中视网膜病理性新生血管形成,通过抑制HIF-1 α /VEGF信号通路保护视网膜神经胶质细胞和减少炎症反应^[49]。此外,外源性褪黑素具有强大的抗血管生成和抗氧化的活性,有助于保护和恢复OIR模型中的血视网膜屏障功能^[50]。一项前瞻性研究纳入115例胎龄介于25周0天至33周6天的ROP高危早产儿,发现尿褪黑素低于3.58 ng/mL对ROP的预测敏感度和特异度分别为72%和65%^[51],表明褪黑素可作为ROP发展的可靠预测因子。Gitto等^[52]研究发现,外源性褪黑素治疗通过其抗氧化、抗炎、促进视网膜血管发育、保护视神经和视网膜神经元等多种作用机制,对早产儿的视觉功能产生积极影响。研究表明,口服或肠内营养途径给予小至中剂量(0.5~10 mg/kg)的褪黑素在新生儿中显示出良好的安全性^[53-55],但长期使用的安全性和有效性仍需进一步验证。综上,褪黑素在ROP治疗上展现出良好的应用前景,同时也为新生血管性疾病的治疗提供了新方向。

1.3 VEGF下游的血管生成信号通路相关药物

1.3.1 腺苷A_{2A}受体拮抗剂 腺苷是一种广泛分布于全身的天然核苷。在正常和病理条件下,细胞外腺苷通过多个G蛋白偶联受体(包括A₁、A_{2A}、A_{2B}和A₃亚型)来调控包括视网膜在内的各种组织的血管生长和发育过程^[56],还能够刺激人视网膜血管内皮细胞迁移并促进血管形成^[57]。在缺氧条件下,腺苷通过A₂受体调控VEGF表达,促进视网膜病理性新生血管的生成^[58-59]。

在低氧视网膜中,腺苷-腺苷受体信号通路通过调节神经炎症、抑制神经细胞死亡、促进生理性血管生成来保护视网膜,形成一种防御机制,这也为治疗ROP的病理性新生血管提供了潜在的治疗靶点^[60]。A_{2A}受体的遗传失活能够减弱缺氧诱导的病理性新生血管生成,同时保持视网膜在产后正常的血管发育过程不受干扰^[60]。在A_{2A}受体基因敲除小鼠中,A_{2A}受体的遗传失活降低了缺氧诱导的*Vegf*基因表达,明显减小视网膜中心血管闭塞和非灌注区域的面积,同时抑制病理性新生血管的生成^[61]。在OIR小鼠出生后的第7至17天,使用A_{2A}受体拮抗剂KW6002不影响视网膜血管系统的正常发育,但选择性地减少了无血管区域和新生血管,减少了细胞凋亡和增殖,增强了OIR小鼠中星形胶质细胞对血管结构的维持及尖端细胞的迁移导向功能^[62]。上述研究结果将为腺苷A_{2A}受体拮抗剂治疗ROP提供了新策略和重要的临床前证据。

1.3.2 榆皮素 榆皮素属于多酚家族,是饮食中含量最丰富的类黄酮之一,存在于多种果蔬如苹果、葡萄和洋葱中,在治疗视网膜病变、减少视网膜神经退行性病变方面表现出积极的作用^[63-64]。研究发现,榆皮素可抑制VEGF诱导的细胞增殖和迁移,从而抑制VEGF诱导的脉络膜和视网膜血管生成^[65]。日本桃叶珊瑚(*Aucuba japonica*)提取物在OIR小鼠模型中可以抑制视网膜新生血管形成,其有效成分桃叶珊瑚苷、榆皮素和山柰酚可防止VEGF诱导的视网膜血管通透性过高,从而改善视网膜血管渗漏^[66]。在OIR大鼠中,榆皮素还可逆转缺氧诱导所致的VEGF升高,其疗效与贝伐单抗相当^[67]。此外,榆皮素還可在视网膜感光细胞中抑制VEGF诱导的过度神经炎症^[68]。综上,榆皮素作为一种治疗剂可以改善OIR,但还需要更多的临床研究来验证。

1.3.3 多巴胺D₂受体激动剂 多巴胺属于儿茶酚胺类物质,具有延缓近视进展、调节眼压、治疗弱视和影响新生血管生成等多种生物学效应,且不良反应较少,其受体存在于全身各器官和细胞中。多巴胺通过激活多巴胺D₂受体来抑制VEGF介导的微血管通透性,从而发挥抗新生血管生成的作用^[69]。

在多巴胺D₂受体基因敲除的小鼠垂体内,VEGF-A蛋白和信使RNA的表达增加,长期使用多巴胺D₂受体拮抗剂氟哌啶醇可增加垂体VEGF表达和催乳素释放,表明多巴胺负调控VEGF表达^[70]。研究还发现,多巴胺通过激活多巴胺D₂受体途径抑制VEGF的表达,减少OIR小鼠视网膜病理性新生血管的产生^[71]。在斑马鱼模型中,多巴胺能激动剂可抑制受精后3 d斑马鱼幼虫视网膜血管形成,并下调VEGF过表达,具有成为新型玻璃体腔注射抗VEGF药物的潜力^[72]。多巴胺不仅有利于视网膜的正常发育,并且能够抑制病理性新生血管生成,但其是否具有浓度依赖性以及如何确定最佳给药方式仍需进一步研究。

2 作用于氧化应激信号通路药物

在早产儿中,高氧、缺血、再灌注和炎症等因素均可引起体内产生过多的活性氧/活性氮,进而引起细胞凋亡,这可能是视网膜血管消退、形成无灌注区和病理性新生血管的主要原因^[73-74]。NOS是氧化应激信号通路中的重要信号分子,包括诱导型、内皮型和神经元型。氧化应激信号通路可以调节内皮型NOS和神经元型NOS的活性,使其催化生成具有保护作用的生理性一氧化氮,进而在保护血管生成、抑制细胞凋亡及维持内皮细胞屏障完整性中发挥重要作用^[75]。

脂联素是一种主要由脂肪细胞分泌的内源性生物活性蛋白质,主要作用于胰岛β细胞、血管内皮细胞、肝细胞和免疫细胞等靶细胞,具有改善胰岛素抵抗、调节脂质代谢、抑制动脉粥样硬化、抗氧化应激以及抗炎等多种生理功能^[76]。脂联素通过激活内皮型NOS促进生理性一氧化氮生成,从而保护血管内皮并促进损伤血管内皮修复;同时,脂联素能抑制活性氧/活性氮的产生,减轻氧化应激对视网膜血管的损伤^[77]。一项纳入62例ROP高危早产儿(平均胎龄为32.0周)和15名足月儿的研究结果显示,早产儿血清脂联素水平明显低于

足月儿,且脂联素水平与其出生体重、体重增长及营养因素独立相关,提示脂联素在早产儿的生长发育中可能发挥积极作用^[78]。以上研究提示脂联素可能可以作为治疗视网膜血管损伤的新方法。

FGF家族含有至少20个因子,其氨基酸序列具有30%~70%的同源性,能够促进血管生成。研究表明,注射FGF21可增加小鼠脂联素的分泌^[79-80]。在OIR模型中,FGF21基因敲除小鼠的视网膜病理性新生血管增加,而玻璃体内注射长效FGF21类似物PF-05231023可减少视网膜病理性新生血管生成;进一步研究发现,脂联素基因敲除小鼠的视网膜病理性新生血管生长加速,且PF-05231023的治疗效果减弱^[81],提示FGF21可能通过靶向增加脂联素表达来抑制视网膜病理性新生血管的生长。上述研究表明,FGF21有效抑制视网膜病理性新生血管生成,可为ROP治疗提供新的选择。

3 作用于肿瘤坏死因子- α 信号通路药物

TNF- α 是一种具有广泛生物活性的促炎性细胞因子,在炎症、凋亡及血管生成中起重要作用。TNF- α 可通过介导炎症反应影响视网膜病理性新生血管生成,从而参与ROP的发生发展^[82-83]。Kociok等^[82]研究表明,抑制TNF- α 可以改变视网膜发育和血管生成。因此,干预TNF- α 可能有助于新生血管性疾病的治疗,这为ROP的早期预防及治疗提供了新的思路。

ω -3-PUFA又叫多烯酸,是神经活性脂质,有助于视网膜抗血管生成和发挥神经保护作用^[84]。 ω -3-PUFA在体内代谢可生成DHA等 ω -3族脂肪酸^[85]。DHA对早产儿视网膜的正常发育十分重要,可有效预防早产儿严重ROP(3期及以上)的发生,从而降低失明风险^[86]。Connor等^[87]发现, ω -3-PUFA及其活性代谢产物可抑制视网膜血管周围小胶质细胞产生的TNF- α ,从而发挥对视网膜病变的保护作用。因此,增加 ω -3-PUFA或其生物活性产物的摄入可以减少病理性新生血管生成,还可以减轻视网膜新生血管病变的严重程度^[88]。

一项前瞻性研究表明, ω -3-PUFA可通过促进视网膜血管正常发育、发挥抗炎作用以及改善视网膜抗氧化能力等减少早产儿视网膜病变的发生风险^[89]。另一项研究结果发现,膳食中富含 ω -3-PUFA(特别是DHA)对胎龄为27~33周的ROP高

危早产儿视觉发育有益^[90]。Pawlik等^[91]给40例出生体重小于1.25 kg的ROP高危早产儿从出生第一天开始静脉注射由DHA鱼油乳剂、大豆和橄榄油组成的脂肪乳液(每日总脂质剂量维持在3.0~3.5 g/kg),发现患儿激光治疗ROP的风险大大降低。综上, ω -3-PUFA在人类早期视觉发育中具有重要作用,是预防和治疗ROP的一种有前景的活性物质,但其疗效还需通过大规模多中心随机对照试验进一步验证。

4 作用于Notch信号通路药物

Notch信号通路在进化上高度保守,广泛存在于无脊椎动物和脊椎动物中,其多种配体、受体及下游分子均在视网膜表达。Notch受体通过与相应配体结合激活信号通路,从而调节细胞分化、组织发育和血管生成。在成年个体中,Notch信号缺失会提高血管内皮细胞的增殖能力并增加顶端细胞数^[92]。Notch信号在转录水平上调VEGF受体及细胞周期蛋白p21的表达,从而通过抑制内皮细胞活性和增强hRPE修复功能的双重机制协同抑制脉络膜新生血管的生长。研究发现,Notch信号分子的缺失会促进OIR小鼠新生血管在无血管区生长,使无灌注区的面积减小;Notch受体家族的跨膜配体DLL4作为关键的负反馈调节因子,在视网膜血管发育和病理状态下通过抑制血管过度新生,促进分化良好的血管网络及时形成^[93]。目前,对于Notch信号在新生血管生成中的作用及其潜在的治疗价值等研究已取得一定的进展,然而对于Notch信号发挥作用的方式,以及如何将其转化用于治疗ROP等相关疾病仍需进一步探究。

γ -分泌酶抑制剂DAPT是Notch受体的特异性阻滞剂,可通过阻止Notch受体S3位点 γ -分泌酶的裂解抑制可溶性Notch胞内结构域蛋白的形成,从而阻止其向细胞核转移并抑制Notch信号通路激活^[94]。 γ -分泌酶抑制剂在急性T细胞淋巴母细胞白血病的裸鼠模型中已显示出抑制肿瘤生长的作用,其机制可能与肿瘤血管生长中断有关^[95]。Sun等^[96]探讨了DAPT在ROP大鼠中对新生血管的抑制作用及机制。该研究结果显示,与对照组比较,DAPT组DLL4、Notch-1、VEGF、VEGFR-1和VEGFR-2靶基因的表达水平在视网膜多个关键区(如神经节细胞层、内核层、内丛层和色素上皮层)中均下调,表明DAPT在ROP大鼠

中具有下调促血管生成基因表达的作用,其机制与 DLL4/Notch-1 信号通路有关。因此,DAPT 和其他 γ -分泌酶抑制剂可能在血管性视网膜病变中发挥抗血管生成的作用。

5 结语

本文从信号通路出发,归纳总结了ROP关键信号通路及有潜力的治疗药物。针对 VEGF 相关的信号通路、氧化应激通路、TNF- α 信号通路和 Notch 信号通路等的精准调控有望为 ROP 患者提供更有效的治疗选择。目前,普萘洛尔、IGF-1、褪黑素、脂联素和 ω -3-PUFA 补充剂正在进行临床试验;塞来昔布、雷公藤红素、腺苷 A_{2A} 受体拮抗剂、槲皮素、多巴胺 D₂受体激动剂、FGF21 和 γ -分泌酶抑制剂 DAPT 正在开展动物试验。其中,普萘洛尔和 IGF-1 已有大规模临床试验的数据基础,展现出良好的应用前景。总之,进一步挖掘药物在各信号通路中的作用和发现新的治疗策略,将有助于遏制 ROP 在世界范围内的流行。

本文附加文件见电子版。



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数据可用性 本研究未生成任何新数据集,所有分析数据均来自已公开的来源,并已在文中明确引用

Data Availability This study did not generate any new datasets, and all data analyzed are from publicly available sources, as cited in the manuscript

医学伦理 研究不涉及人体或动物实验

Ethical Approval This study does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

Conflict of Interests The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests

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• 学术动态 •

楼敏教授团队突破后循环卒中患者静脉溶栓时间窗限制

2025年4月3日,浙江大学医学院附属第二医院神经内科楼敏教授团队在《新英格兰医学杂志》(*The New England Journal of Medicine*)在线发表了题为“Alteplase for posterior circulation ischemic stroke at 4.5 to 24 hours”的临床研究论文(DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2413344)。该研究依据多中心随机对照试验结果系统评估了延长静脉溶栓治疗时间窗至24 h在后循环卒中患者的安全性及有效性,为后循环卒中治疗提供新证据。

研究历时两年多,覆盖全国30家卒中中心,纳入234例符合临床及影像学标准的后循环卒中患者。研究结果显示,发病4.5~24 h内接受阿替普酶静脉溶栓的患者90 d神经功能结局显著改善,同时未观察到颅内出血风险或死亡率显著增加。亚组分析结果显示,不同年龄段、性别、卒中机制及影像学筛选方式下,溶栓治疗均有获益趋势,提示该策略在临床实践中具有良好的适应性和推广前景。此外,由于本研究筛选策略不依赖高级灌注成像,而采用非增强CT或MRI等常规影像技术进行评估,具备较强的现实可操作性和临床推广潜力,尤其适用于影像条件有限的基层卒中中心。

长期以来,后循环卒中因起病隐匿、诊断困难,且灌注影像敏感性不足,相关研究数据极为稀缺,国际指南对其溶栓治疗时间窗的延长始终缺乏明确依据。研究人员对患者分层筛选并采用临床症状与常规影像检查相结合策略,不需要依赖灌注成像检查,以灵活、可推广的方案实现对后循环卒中患者的有效甄别和救治,适用于多数发展中国家医院。该成果不仅为全球后循环卒中的溶栓治疗提供了强有力的循证证据,更有望推动国际卒中治疗指南的更新。

严慎强副主任医师和周颖主治医师为论文第一作者。研究得到国家自然科学基金的支持。