

# 内皮糖萼在脓毒血症中的研究进展

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## 摘 要

脓毒血症指局部器官或组织感染后细菌、毒素入血造成的多器官功能障碍, 是一种由感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS), 其病死率高达30%~50%。糖萼作为血管内皮的组成, 是覆盖于血管内皮细胞管腔侧表面的多绒毛状结构, 它是炎症反应时最早被损伤的部位之一。研究内皮糖萼是诊治脓毒血症不可或缺的物质。这篇综述是对脓毒血症中糖萼研究进展的总结。

## 关键词

糖萼, 脓毒血症, 内皮损伤

# Research Progress of Endothelial Glycocalyx in Sepsis

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## Abstract

Sepsis refers to the multiple organ dysfunction caused by the blood inflow of bacteria and toxins after local organ or tissue infection. It is a systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) caused by infection, and its mortality rate is as high as 30%~50%. Calyx, as a component of vascular endothelium, is a multivilli structure covering the lumen surface of vascular endothelial cells. It is

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one of the earliest damaged parts during inflammation. Study on endothelial glycocalyx is an indispensable substance in the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis. This review summarizes the research progress of glycocalyx in sepsis.

## Keywords

Glycocalyx, Sepsis, Endothelial Injury

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## 1. 引言

脓毒血症是细菌、真菌或病毒感染活体宿主所引起的全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS) [1]。在脓毒血症进展过程中,可能出现微循环障碍,即炎症因子、促炎因子的释放入血,使血管通透性增加,血管内大量清蛋白和液体渗出,引起有效循环血量减低、出现顽固性低血压、多器官功能损伤[2] [3] [4] [5]。在临床中我们所遇到的炎症多数被治愈,少数被迁延为慢性炎症,极少数可蔓延扩散至全身,其中蔓延扩散大致分为局部蔓延、淋巴道蔓延、血行蔓延;而炎症中的病原微生物可直接或间接通过淋巴道侵入血液循环,病原微生物的毒性产物也可进入血循环,引起菌血症、败血症、毒血症、脓毒败血症。其中急性炎症反应主要发生血管反应和白细胞反应;而内皮糖萼作为血管内皮的组成,是覆盖于血管内皮细胞管腔侧表面的多绒毛状结构,它是炎症反应时血管最早被损伤的部位之一[6]。这篇综述简述了糖萼的结构、功能、脱落降解产物,并对脓毒血症时不同损伤部位内皮糖萼的研究总结。

## 2. 糖萼的结构

### 2.1. 糖萼的组成、骨架

血管内皮表面覆盖有一层绒毛状物质,称为糖萼。它由血管内皮细胞合成并延伸至血管腔和表面。已知其由蛋白聚糖(Proteoglycans, PG)、糖胺聚糖(Glycosaminoglycal, GAG)、糖蛋白(Glycoproteins)及血浆蛋白组成的聚合物[7]。其中作为核心蛋白的 PG 是 Syndecan (多配体聚糖)和 Glypican (蛋白多糖)家族的成员,而 Syndecan 更是研究脓毒血症的重点相关标记物[8]。Syndecan 家族包括 4 名成员: syndecan-1、syndecan-2、syndecan-3、和 syndecan-4,其中血内皮细胞表达的 syndecan-1 可以结合硫酸肝素(HS)、硫酸肝素(CS)、硫酸皮肤素(DS)、可能还有硫酸角质素(KS)等[9],是我们研究的重点之一。Glypican 家族的成员包括: Glypican-1、Glypican-2、Glypican-3、Glypican-4、Glypican-5 和 Glypican-6 [10]。

糖萼的骨架蛋白: GLYs(膜糖蛋白)作为一种糖萼的骨架蛋白,为内皮细胞表面的粘附分子,主要由选择素家族、整合素家族和免疫球蛋白超家族的成员组成。在内皮细胞表面表达的选择素家族成员主要包括 E.P-选择素两种,主要参与白细胞和内皮细胞的黏附[11]。内皮细胞表面整合素家族的主要功能是介导内皮细胞和血小板的黏附以及细胞外基质的连接[12],其主要分子包括细胞间黏附分子 1 和 2 (ICAM-1 和-2)、血管细胞黏附分子 1 (VCAM-1)和血小板/内皮细胞黏附分子 1 (PECAM-1) [13]。GAGs 作为另一种糖萼的骨架蛋白,它的侧链与内皮细胞表面的核心蛋白或 CD44 受体的主要部分结合, GAG 有 5 种类型,即 HS、CS、硫酸皮肤素、硫酸角质素和 HA (或透明质酸),其中 HS 占 50%~90%、CS 和硫酸皮肤素,

其含量约为 HS 的 25% [14] [15]。其中 HS、CS 和带负电荷的硫酸皮肤素通过共价结合与核心蛋白结合。而不带电荷的非硫酸化 HA 不与核心蛋白结合, 其通过 CD44 受体与细胞膜共价结合[16] [17]。

图像和版权信息在 PMC 中(图 1)中: 磷脂酰肌醇蛋白聚糖类及其硫酸乙酰肝素链(蓝色点状线)定位此区域。跨膜 Syndecan 显示聚集在胞膜的外缘。除硫酸肝素外, 多配体蛋白聚糖还含有硫酸软骨素, 下调核心蛋白(绿色点状线)。图中中间部分显示一个带有其短寡糖支链的糖蛋白及其伴生的 SA “帽”(绿色)。透明质酸(橙色点状线)一种非常长的糖胺聚糖, 它织入糖萼中, 与 CD44 结合。跨膜 CD44 可有硫酸软骨素、硫酸肝素和寡糖附着在其上, 并定位于胞膜。血浆蛋白(灰色), 沿与阳离子和阳离子氨基酸(红圈)一起, 已知与糖胺聚糖有关。(A) 多配体蛋白聚糖的胞质结构域将其与细胞骨架元件(红线)连接。(B) [18]。

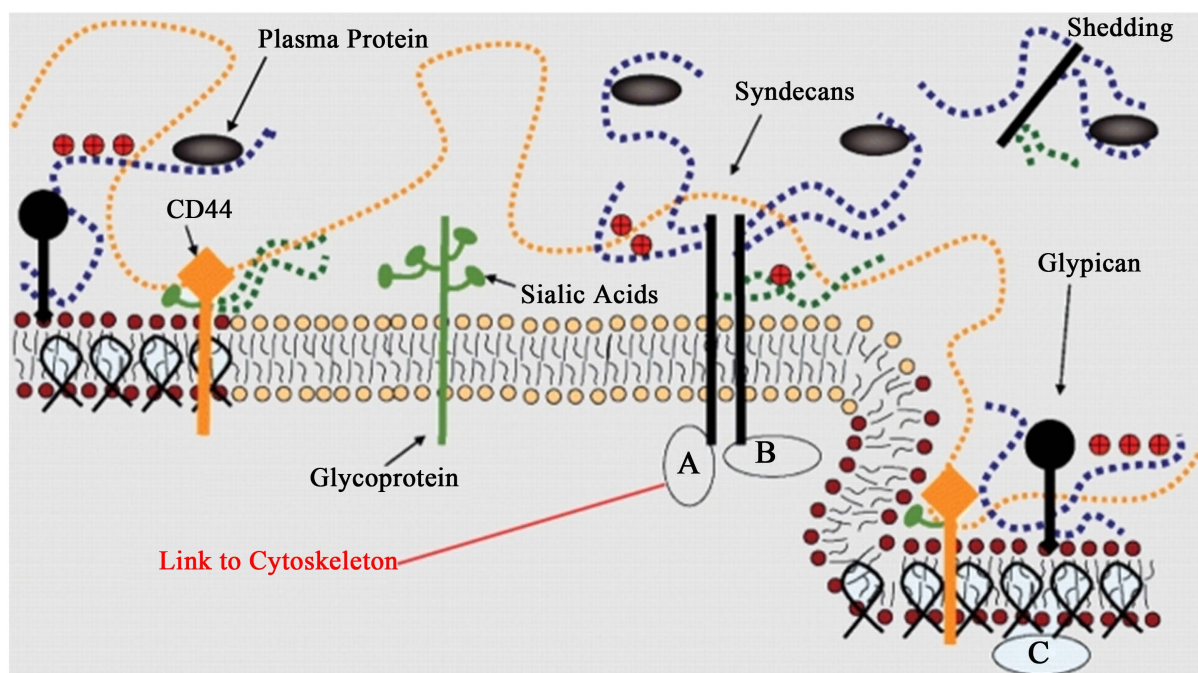


Figure 1. Skeleton protein of glycocalyx

图 1. 糖萼的骨架蛋白

## 2.2. 糖萼功能特征

内皮糖萼特异性地在介导剪切应力和一氧化氮的产生以及血管保护酶(例如, 超氧化物歧化酶)和广泛的抗凝血因子(如抗凝血酶、蛋白 C、组织因子途径抑制剂等)的中发挥关键作用[19]。此外, 内皮糖萼还介导白细胞黏附以及多种炎症介质如趋化因子、细胞因子和生长因子的结合来调节炎症反应[20] [21] [22], 内皮糖萼对于维持血管屏障有重要作用[23]。

## 2.3. 糖萼裂解产物

主要包括多配体蛋白聚糖-1、硫酸乙酰肝素、乙酰肝素酶、内皮细胞特异分子和血管紧张素。

## 3. 脓毒血症时不同损伤部位内皮糖萼的研究

### 3.1. 脑

感染性脑病(SE)是脓毒症的常见神经系统并发症[24]。全身炎症和窒息可强烈降低 EGL 的完整性[25] [26]。SE 在多大程度上可引起脑 EGL 的改变[27], 使脑 EGL 衍生的黏结蛋白聚糖-1 水平降低[28]。脓毒

血症时, 内皮细胞糖萼降解释放硫酸乙酰肝素片段穿透海马血脑屏障, 抑制 BDNF 介导的 LTP(海马长时程增强), 导致患者发生记忆障碍, 并可通过刺激 BDNF 信号而逆转, 提示存在局部 BDNF 抑制剂, 研究发现硫酸乙酰肝素在 2-O-和 N-硫酸化双糖中富集于脓毒症患者血液中, 提示研究循环中的 2-O-和 N-硫酸化肝素硫酸片段有助于感染性认知障碍[29]。

### 3.2. 肺

脓毒血症可导致严重的急性肺损伤、ARDS。脓毒症相关的乙酰肝素酶(heparanase, 一种硫酸乙酰肝素特异性的内切葡糖醛酸酶)的激活可能导致内皮糖萼降解, 进而导致肺损伤; 即炎症发生时, 肝素酶介导的 ESL 损伤, 使肺内皮表面黏附分子(如 ICAM-1、VCAM-1)与循环的粒细胞接触, 促进粒细胞黏附和渗出, 从而发生肺间质性水肿, 而间质水肿可抑制肺泡间气体扩散, 导致通气/血流(V/Q)比例失调, 发生严重的肺损伤、ARDS [30] [31]。

### 3.3. 肠道屏障

脓毒血症的早期可出现肠道损伤, 菌群失调及内毒素移位致肠道屏障功能障碍, 脓毒血症肠损伤的早期病理生理改变。同时肠道亦是脓毒症的受累器官。研究表明: 肠上皮屏障中肝素酶的表达, 增加了 HS 的脱落, 使肠上皮黏结蛋白聚糖-1 (syndecan-1)脱落增加[32]; 有文献报道: syndecan-1 水平升高可使肠道通透性增加, 造成肠黏膜屏障损害[33]。

### 3.4. 肾脏

肾脏是脓毒症期间最早受伤的器官之一。目前的估计表明, 脓毒症相关性急性肾损伤(S-AKI)影响 10% 至 67%的脓毒症患者, 更具体地说, 多达三分之二的脓毒症或脓毒性休克患者会发生 S-AKI [34]。其机制可能是: 脓毒血症时肾脏血管内皮损伤; 肝素酶激活是一种新发现的肾小球损伤发展途径, 尤其与白蛋白选择性损伤有关; 肝素酶可以通过降解 HSPGs 和促进炎症细胞募集参与肾小球损伤的发生发展[35]。

### 3.5. 凝血相关

脓毒血症凝血功能易发生障碍, 其中抗凝血酶加速活化血小板, 使纤维蛋白(Fibrinogen)原活为纤维蛋白(Fibrin), 致凝血紊乱, 甚者发展成为弥散性血管内凝血(DIC), DIC 会促进机体炎性反应[36], 糖萼可与抗凝血酶III、血栓调节素和组织因子途径抑制物(TFPI)相互作用达到抗凝作用。其主要机制包括: 1) 糖萼上的硫酸乙酰肝素与抗凝血酶III结合增强其抗凝作用; 2) 硫酸软骨素与血栓调节蛋白能与实践相结合, 能够转化凝血酶为蛋白 C 通路的激活剂, 从而形成抗凝途径; 3) 组织因子抑制物(tissue factor pathway inhibitor, TFPI)是控制凝血启动阶段的一种体内天然抗凝蛋白, 它对组织因子途径(即外源性凝血途径)具有特异性抑制作用; 作为 F VIIa 和 FXa 的有效抑制剂, 它通过硫酸乙酰肝素与糖萼相互作用达到抗凝作用[37]; 此外, 有抗凝血酶(AT)是在肝脏合成, 与蛋白质 C 和蛋白质 S 一起, 是三种主要的内源性抗凝剂之一。其功能特性产生于两个截然不同的结合位点: 一是与凝血因子蛋白酶的活性位点相互作用, 二是与细胞表面含有 3-OS 修饰的治疗性肝素和糖胺聚糖(GAGs)结合[38]。虽然 AT 单独发挥抑制活性[39], 但它与肥大细胞源性肝素或内皮 GAGs 结合, 如硫酸乙酰肝素或肝素酶, 启动构象变化, 导致 AT 活性增加几个数量级[40] [41]。

### 3.6. 外科手术相关

外科手术可能引发全身炎症, 导致促炎细胞因子分泌、内皮功能障碍、糖萼损伤、中性粒细胞激活, 最终发生脓毒血症, 导致组织和多系统器官破坏, 其主要涉及 DAMPs 的释放, 炎症细胞的募集和活化



以及内皮屏障的破坏[42]。但目前总体研究偏向围手术期液体治疗对内皮糖萼的研究,而外科手术感染发生后对内皮糖萼的研究相对缺乏,就手术应激及术后感染导致内皮糖萼脱落的研究亦在少数。

#### 4. 总结与展望

严重的脓毒血症导致多器官功能衰竭,从上述的研究资料中发现目前缺乏糖萼损伤与脓毒血症导致的肝损伤,更多的是肝脏移植方面相关研究,而作为人体的重要的酶学器官,研究脓毒血症时肝脏血管内皮糖萼损伤是必要的,但炎症的发生多数涉及全身血管,研究局部血管糖萼损伤难度相对较大,希望通过对这些方面的研究能更加充分认识内皮糖萼、更好的指导脓毒血症的诊治,改善患者预后。

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