

基于 PKC 通路调控的 P2X3 受体在疼痛中的研究进展^{*}

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摘要: 疼痛作为临床上最常见的症状之一,极大地影响了患者的行为与情绪。本文总结了目前 P2X3 受体基于 PKC 通路在疼痛机制中的研究,为疼痛的研究和治疗提供思路。

关键词: P2X3 受体; 蛋白激酶; 中小背根神经节; 疼痛; 机制

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疼痛是常见的自觉症状,包括痛感觉、痛反应及痛情绪。其临床用药治疗缺乏疗效显著的药物。目前发现,嘌呤类 P2X3 受体高选择性地表达于感受伤害性信息的中小背根神经节(dorsal root ganglia, DRG)神经元上^[1],参与多种神经病理痛过程^[2-3];PKC 的激活会引起痛觉感知的改变^[4],PKC 抑制剂能抑制大鼠痛敏反应^[5-6],因此 P2X3 受体抑制剂以及 PKC 亚型选择性抑制剂已逐渐成为一种新型治疗方式。目前,P2X3 受体是否通过 PKC 途径引起外周痛敏化已成为研究的热门方向之一。本文就 PKC 及 P2X3 受体在疼痛中的调控研究进行综述,以期在临床上治疗疼痛用药提供理论科学参考。

1 P2X3 受体

P2X 受体为非选择性配体门控阳离子通道^[7],有 P2X1-7 7 种亚型,其中 P2X3 受体在痛信号传播中起重要作用^[8]。

1.1 P2X3 受体表达

P2X3 受体主要分布于感觉神经元、孤束核和一些交感神经元^[7]。以中、小型神经节细胞为主^[8],在细胞核上无明显表达,较少在大神经元与外周神经纤维上表达^[9]。P2X3 受体选择性的表达于伤害感受器^[10-12],也有发现证明它是进行性疼痛的重要受体^[6]。

Xu GY 等人^[2]证明在糖尿病神经病变产生的慢

性病理性疼痛中,P2X3 受体起了关键作用。研究表明,P2X3 受体在机体疼痛时显著表达于 DRG 神经元^[2,13-14],或选择性地表达于初级传入感觉神经元如三叉神经节(Trigeminal ganglion)和结状神经节^[7],证明 P2X3 受体对各种伤害的一切疼痛信号十分敏感,包括炎性痛及慢性神经痛等。

1.2 P2X3 受体在疼痛中的作用

多种受体参与疼痛信号的传导,包括:阿片受体,谷氨酸及其受体, γ -氨基丁酸及其受体,P 物质等^[9,15]。嘌呤受体 P2X 家族是目前研究疼痛信号传导的新型外周受体,最新发现 P2X3 受体^[16-17]在传导疼痛信号^[9],调高神经元兴奋性,引起伤害感觉神经元的神经病理痛^[18-21]中起了重要作用,P2X3 受体能够选择性地^[22-23]与胞外 ATP(一种主要的疼痛信号传递器^[24-25])结合^[26],被 ATP 激活后可允许 Na^+ 、 K^+ 、 Ca^{2+} 离子通过。研究发现组织损伤可使 ATP 从多种细胞中释放,并作用于临近细胞包括感觉神经元的嘌呤受体^[5,10,24]。ATP 诱发 P2X3 受体去极化^[27],并且从外周传导感觉信息到脊髓背角^[28-31]。炎症或神经损伤时,P2X3 受体对 ATP 或其激动剂 α 、 β -methylene ATP(α 、 β -meATP)起反应,产生剧烈的疼痛反应行为^[13,32-33]。Xu 等人证明在炎性或神经损伤的大鼠分离出的 DRG 神经元中,P2X3 受体介导的 ATP 电流增强^[13-14,34]。

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2 PKC

蛋白激酶 C (protein kinase C, PKC) 是 Ca^{2+} 依赖性的 G 蛋白偶联受体系统中的效应物, 其本质为由单一肽链组成的多功能丝氨酸和苏氨酸激酶。PKC 游离存在于胞质溶胶中, 激活后成为膜结合的酶。

2.1 PKC 亚型

到目前为止, 已确定 10 种 PKC 亚类, 分为 A、B、C 3 组, A 组称为典型或传统的 PKC (conventional PKC, cPKCs), 包括 α 、 β I、 β II 和 γ 亚类。B 组为新型 PKC (novel PKC, nPKCs), 包括 δ 、 ϵ 、 η (L) 和 θ 亚类, C 组为非典型 PKC (atypical PKC, aPKCs), 由 ζ 和 λ 亚类组成^[35]。PKC 许多亚型都是 Ca^{2+} 依赖的, 并需要通过膜脂 DAG (diacylglycerol) 共同作用的同工酶^[36]。

2.2 PKC 的转位与激活

PKC 的转位: PKC 主要存在于胞浆中, 当细胞受到刺激后, PKC 以 Ca^{2+} 依赖的形式从胞浆中移位到细胞膜上。

PKC 的激活: PKC 的活性依赖于钙离子和磷脂的存在, 蛋白激酶 C 的激活需要 DAG 存在的同时 Ca^{2+} 浓度升高。当 DAG 在质膜中出现时, 胞质溶胶中的蛋白激酶 C 被结合到质膜上, 然后在 Ca^{2+} 的作用下被激活。研究发现 DAG 损伤可以导致 PKC 的磷酸化, 在高血糖状态下 DAG 的合成进一步损伤 PKC 传导信号^[36]。

2.3 PKC 在疼痛中的作用

最新研究发现 PKC 在外周疼痛传导中起重要作用, 在糖尿病小鼠中使用 PKC 激动剂加快了痛觉传导^[37]。近年来逐步发现 PKC 与糖尿病周围神经病变 (Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy, DPN) 密切相关^[4, 37]。研究表明, PKC 激动剂能降低糖尿病小鼠痛阈, 引起 DPN 的痛觉超敏现象^[37]。外周组织注射 PKC 抑制剂后痛觉过敏现象减轻^[38-39]。另外, Cameron NE 等人^[40-42]发现小剂量的 PKC 抑制剂矫正了糖尿病大鼠下降的神经传导速度 (nerve conduction velocity, NCV)。

然而, DAG 和 PKC 在神经病变中的机制仍不明确。例如, DAG 在糖尿病动物中并未在外周神经中增多^[43], 在浓度为 30 和 50 mM 的葡萄糖中培养的外周类神经元细胞中磷酸化的 PKC 减少^[36]。也有发现使用非特异性 PKC 抑制剂减少 PKC 活

性会加重神经功能紊乱, 这与我们目前所发现的相反^[40, 42, 44]。

3 P2X3 受体介导的 PKC 通路在疼痛上的调节机制

3.1 P2X3 受体介导的 PKC 通路在慢性炎性痛上的调节机制

嘌呤 P2X 受体的敏化机制是炎性痛中疼痛反应的机制之一^[14]。炎性介质可以直接激活 PKC, 扩大 P2X3 受体的瞬时电流^[45-46], 引起痛觉过敏^[14, 47-48]。在脊髓背角^[49-50]和 DRG 神经元^[51]中, PKC 或许通过磷酸化 P2X3 受体细胞外的丝氨酸或苏氨酸的剩余物来调节 P2X3 受体活性^[48, 52], 或通过一些辅助蛋白来间接参与 P2X3 受体反应^[46]。

Wang C 等人^[47]发现前列腺素 2 (PGE2) 诱导的炎症模型中, DRG 神经元 P2X3 受体介导的 ATP 电流相应增加, 而 PGE2 可通过 PKC ϵ (P2X3 受体的同价受体) 快速阻止 ATP 电流的增加, 并且进一步发现司丙红霉素在炎症反应中通过活化 PGE2 激活 PKC 依赖的信号通路, 因此 PKC 在 P2X3 受体敏化中起了一个至关重要的作用, 可以在疼痛治疗中作为药物作用的靶点^[14]。

Wang S 等人^[5]发现使用 PAR-2 激动剂后, P2X3 受体从胞浆转移到胞质, 瞬时电流增高, 胞膜表达增多, 而使用 PKC 抑制剂则压制了这种增强效应。与此相符, PKC 激动剂模拟了 PAR-2 介导产生的 P2X3 受体瞬时电流的增强作用, 证实 PKC 通过敏化 PAR-2 增强了 P2X3 受体的表达。

3.2 P2X3 受体介导的 PKC 通路在慢性神经病理痛上的调节机制

PKC 被证实会引起神经病理痛^[53-54], 而 P2X3 受体是一个对 PKC 调整敏感的表型开关^[27]。

Wang S 等人^[5]发现 PKC 能增强 DRG 神经元 P2X3 受体功能, 促进 P2X3 受体从胞质向胞膜转移, 增加其在细胞膜的表达^[55]。PKC 激动剂 PMA 可增加 P2X3 受体的瞬时电流^[22], 而使用 PKC 抑制剂白屈菜赤碱则完全阻断 P2X3 受体的增强作用^[22]。

Mo G 等人^[27]发现 PKC 抑制剂星孢菌素或钙磷蛋白 C 降低了 α 、 β -meATP 导致的 Na^+ 通道活性, 改变 DRG 神经元的高反应性; 降低 p-PKC 水平, 减弱 P2X3 受体介导的 DRG 神经元快反应电流, 进而抑制 DNP 大鼠痛敏反应^[5-6]。以上表明, PKC 能调控

DRG 神经元 P2X3 受体的表达,参与神经病理痛敏化调制。

4 总结

疼痛的持续进展会逐渐影响人们的睡眠、情绪及社会活动。目前发现 P2X3 受体在炎性痛和神经病理性疼痛中都表达增加,而 PKC 也参与外周疼痛信号的传导。且越来越多的研究表明 P2X3 受体可通过 PKC 途径引起外周疼痛。但是 P2X3 受体影响 DRG 神经元兴奋性的机制仍不确定,因此 P2X3 受体通过 PKC 途径调节疼痛的具体机制仍需进一步探讨。

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Advances in Studies on Chemical Constituents of *Ziziphus jujuba*

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ABSTRACT: Fructus jujubae is the dried ripe fruit of *Ziziphus jujube* Mill. which belongs to Rhamnaceae and is used as a medicinal and edible Chinese herbs in China. Jujubae tastes sweet and acts on the spleen and stomach Channels, which can strengthen the middle warmer, tonify didney pneuma, nourish blood and calm the nerves. In this review, researches about the chemical constituents of *Ziziphus jujube* at home and abroad in recent years was summarized in order to further development, utilization of jujube resources.

KEY WORDS: *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. ; chemical constituents; Advances

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Progress of P2X3 Receptors Regulated by PKC Pathway in Pain

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ABSTRACT: As one of the most common clinical symptoms, pain greatly affected patient's behavior and mood. This paper summarizes the mechanism research of P2X3 receptors regulated by PKC pathway in pain, provides the new thoughts for the research and treatment of pain.

KEY WORDS: P2X3 receptors; PKC; DRG; pain; mechanism