

· 综述 ·

难治性癫痫的抗癫痫药物耐药性机制研究进展

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【摘要】 临床上约30%的癫痫患者应用抗癫痫药物治疗后并不能完全控制癫痫的发作进展,其治疗难度较大,且症状持续时间相对较长,经影像学检查可见海马硬化等脑部病变。难治性癫痫的耐药机制是目前医学研究的重点课题,通过了解其耐药机制,有利于为临床治疗提供依据。现就目前国内、外难治性癫痫患者的抗癫痫药物的耐药性机制研究进展进行回顾汇总,为后期研究针对性的治疗策略提供参考依据。

【关键词】 癫痫; 抗癫痫药物; P糖蛋白; 多药耐药相关蛋白质类; 耐药机制; 综述

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【Abstract】 For about 30% of epilepsy patients on antiepileptic drugs, the progression of epileptic seizures are not completely under control. The treatment for epileptic seizures is difficult and the duration of symptoms is relatively long. The brain lesions such as hippocampal sclerosis can be seen by imaging examination. The drug resistance mechanism of refractory epilepsy is a key topic in current medical research. By investigating the drug resistance mechanism, we can start to provide empirical basis for clinical treatment. In this paper, both Chinese and international research progress of the drug resistance mechanism in refractory epilepsy patients are reviewed and summarized, so as to further understand the disease and provide reference for the future research on targeted treatment strategies.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Antiepileptic drugs; P-glycoprotein; Multidrug resistance-associated proteins; Drug resistance mechanism; Review

癫痫治疗的主要目的在于对癫痫发作进行控制,防止病情进展。有研究发现约30%的病例经抗癫痫药物(anti-epileptic drug, AEDs)干预后,未能得到有效控制,治疗效果欠佳,从而进展成难治性癫痫^[1]。难治性癫痫对多种AEDs存在耐药性,且不同药物的作用机制、结构存在差异,这提示对于癫痫患者而言可能具有共同耐药机制^[2]。但是目前有关AEDs耐药机制的形成是癫痫领域的难点问题。难治性癫痫的临床特征包括:发病年龄早,具有多种发作类型,每次发作时间长,影像学检查显示有脑部结构异常(如海马硬化),作用机制不同的多种癫痫药物联合治疗无效^[3-4]。但这些共同的临床表现特征并没有给AEDs耐药性提供机制上的可能解

释。本综述旨在分析难治性癫痫患者对AEDs的耐药机制,以期为临床难治性癫痫的诊疗提供依据,改善患者预后。

一、抗癫痫药物的相关作用靶点蛋白

(一)多药耐药相关蛋白(MRP)在难治性癫痫耐药机制中的角色作用

MRP内含MRP1~MRP9 9个亚型,其家族含两类,其中MRP1、MRP2、MRP3、MRP6、MRP7为长MRP家族,组成部分为3个核苷酸、跨膜区域,而MRP4、MRP5、MRP8、MRP9则为短MRP家族,组成部分为2个核苷酸、跨膜区域。它主要在脑室管膜上皮细胞内进行分布,能将毒物达脑脊液途径阻断,对机体有保护作用^[5-6]。有研究指出MRP能将抗肿

瘤药浓度下调,导致癌症患者对抗肿瘤药出现耐药性,降低疗效,缩短生存期^[7]。这一机制可能与难治性癫痫抗耐药机制相似,P糖蛋白(P-glycoprotein, PGP)、MRP间存在底物交叉,二者能识别多类抗癫痫药。MRP在难治性癫痫病灶中呈高表达,其中MRP1、MRP2已被多项研究证实与抗癫痫的耐药作用有关^[8-10]。

1. MRP亚型及其作用:由于MRP亚型较多,其研究难度也相应较大,不同亚型对底物的识别也不同。研究报道在海马硬化、神经上皮肿瘤中均可见MRP1表达^[11]。有学者对中央型的颞叶癫痫进行研究,发现其变性神经元存在MRP1低表达^[12]。同时,癫痫大鼠室管上皮细胞中则存在MRP高表达,可导致血脑屏障作用增强,正常大鼠则呈MRP1低表达^[13]。将大鼠模型注射红藻氨酸(kainic acid, KA)后,MRP1 mRNA表达量增高,提示KA对癫痫发作有诱导作用,它能导致MRP1在神经元、胶质细胞中呈高表达,使其对外排泵功能的分解作用增强,致AEDs从血脑屏障泵出,药物达到皮层的浓度较低,导致其对神经元异常放电的控制效果欠佳,对AEDs产生耐药性^[14]。目前相关研究对MRP1在皮层神经元中有无表达尚存在一定的争议,其原因可能为部分学者主要通过体外培养或在正常生理下开展研究,未对模型诱发癫痫;而部分学者通过冰冻切片-免疫组化方式进行研究,无需抗原修复,便于分析蛋白抗原染色情况^[15-16]。有研究表明MRP1在神经元细胞膜上呈高表达,这可致AEDs到达异常细胞的浓度被限制,使其药效降低^[17]。此外,MRP1也可促进毒性产物排出,对脑组织存在一定保护作用,促使机体的内环境稳定性提升,减轻神经元损伤^[18]。研究表明癫痫反复发作可能是导致MRP1呈高表达的原因^[19],未来还需进一步证实。

2. MRP的底物作用:有机阴离子是MRP最主要的底物,它能结合于谷胱甘肽、葡萄糖苷酸,从而形成复合化学物。丙磺舒对有机阴离子转运具有阻止作用,它可使丙戊酸钠浓度增高,发挥抗癫痫功能^[20]。研究表明丙磺舒对MRP存在拮抗功能,且可作用于MRP1、MRP2^[21]。在生理作用下,当MRP作用受到抑制后,AEDs在外层细胞内的浓度提升,这表明MRP对AEDs有识别作用,可将其从脑组织内泵出,降低其在脑内的浓度^[22]。而丙磺舒则可使脑内药物浓度增高,改善疗效。在正常脑组织中,MRP在

神经胶质细胞、神经元内并无表达,而对难治性癫痫者而言,其病灶内有MRP表达^[23]。当癫痫发生后,可破坏患者的血脑屏障,MRP在脑内组织表达量增高,并发挥“第二道屏障”功能^[24]。虽然不同AEDs的药理机制、作用途径存在差异,但化学结构非常相似^[25]。AEDs以脂溶性药为主,可通过被动扩散达血脑屏障,发挥治疗作用。血脑屏障对水溶性物质有限制、阻止作用,但不会阻止脂溶性物质通过,然而,MRP增高会导致药物达血脑屏障途径阻断,不利于发挥药物作用,这可能是导致AEDs耐药性产生的重要原因^[26-27]。MRP在癫痫病灶中呈高表达可能与多种因素相关,具体尚未完全明确,但主要与脑内异常放电活动存在关联^[28]。若长期经AEDs进行干预,可下调AEDs到达血脑屏障通透性,提高MRP表达量,从而引起AEDs耐药^[29]。此外,部分患者在AEDs干预前,已出现MRP表达量增高,更容易引起耐药性^[30]。

(二)PGP在难治性癫痫耐药机制中的角色作用

PGP在诸多人体脏器如小肠、肾脏、肝脏等中表达。PGP对高脂溶性AEDs具有识别作用,可阻断高脂溶性AEDs在血脑屏障的通过路径^[31]。难治性癫痫者血脑屏障中的PGP表达水平非常高,可能是AEDs无法充分发挥作用的重要机制^[32]。PGP不仅能将药物排出细胞外,而且可以将氧化脂质体、细胞素等物质排出,对细胞pH值进行有效调节,从而提高内环境稳定性^[33]。这提示PGP暂时表达增高与其对细胞保护功能存在关联,能降低细胞凋亡风险。PGP在细胞膜中有表达,且这种表达具备多药转运作用,能将AEDs达神经元的途径阻断,削弱丙戊酸钠等多种药物的药理作用,降低疗效^[34]。PGP在癫痫发作时表达增高可能与mdrlb和mdrla表达增高有关,但其功能与机制尚未彻底明确^[35]。有研究以大鼠模型为研究对象,对其注射KA后,mdrl mRNA在皮层中的表达增强,然而,在注射后1周开始呈下降趋势^[36]。PGP在星形胶质细胞中的表达量可能与AEDs治疗周期、剂量等存在关联,有研究发现若给药周期较短,或给药剂量太低,则不足以对PGP表达进行诱导^[37]。总之,PGP在难治性癫痫耐药中可能是一个重要的作用蛋白分子,其角色和具体的相关机制仍待进一步的研究探讨。

二、难治性癫痫耐药的可能作用机制

(一)细胞凋亡在难治性癫痫耐药中的角色作用

细胞出现凋亡和凋亡相关的诱导、抑制基因的作用密切相关,凋亡诱导基因功能一旦增强,则可引起细胞凋亡,而凋亡抑制基因增强时,则可延迟细胞凋亡^[38]。有学者发现耐药性癫痫患者的海马CA1、CA4区可出现神经元的缺失,且伴有胶质细胞增生^[39],这可能与机体的线粒体功能失调相关^[40]。同时,有研究表明耐药性癫痫患者存在星形胶质细胞持续增生,这对海马重构有促进作用,且大部分患者在生命早期已出现海马重构^[41]。此外,动物实验提示,海马区神经元出现死亡前已多伴有病变损害,且其病变组织的线粒体功能异常,这可导致病变区域细胞能量停止供应,提示癫痫发作可能与线粒体异常所引起的应激反应相关^[42],线粒体的靶点抗氧化可能是未来相关的癫痫治疗的研究方向。但是,有研究认为耐药性癫痫患者早期可能不存在病理改变^[43],目前关于海马重构的时点尚未明确,有待进一步研究。

(二)电压门控性离子通道在难治性癫痫耐药中的角色作用

目前,已有研究证实钠电流与电压门控性离子通道的相互作用可能与神经元的兴奋性存在关联^[44],癫痫发作可导致离子通道发生变化,而钠离子通道改变可能是癫痫发作的重要机制。癫痫病灶内存在显著的钠离子功能异常,并多伴有明显的钠电流特性改变,其周期峰值上升。钠电流通道的类型较多,且不同类型具备的功能特性存在差异^[45]。钠通道分布对癫痫发病的影响非常大,有研究提示癫痫发作可导致SCN1、SCN2(钠通道类型)密度上升^[46]。此外,药物类型不同,可与电压门控性离子通道相互产生作用,从而导致电流改变。虽然拉莫三嗪、卡马西平能阻滞钠通道,然而,一旦钠通道失去活性,则拉莫三嗪、卡马西平能延长其恢复时间^[47]。目前有关电压门控性离子通道在难治性癫痫耐药中的相关研究较少,其可能在难治性癫痫耐药中扮演着非常重要的角色,值得未来相关研究进一步深入探讨。

三、展望

目前,有关难治性癫痫耐药机制的相关研究多集中在以下两个方面:长期应用AEDs,药物作用靶点对AEDs产生耐药,致使药物的敏感性降低;相关药物转运体的过度表达,使AEDs通过血脑屏障的浓度降低。难治性癫痫的耐药机制可能与PGP、MRP、细胞凋亡、电压门控性离子通道因素相关,这

是一个非常复杂的过程。相关治疗药物亦是针对这些因素进行研发,如维拉帕米、氟桂利嗪是典型的PGP抑制剂,而丙磺舒则为MRP抑制剂,这为难治性癫痫的治疗开辟了新方向。在未来的医学研究中,有必要将更多新技术应用于该病诊疗中,如标志物追踪剂、正电子发射计算机断层扫描等,有利于进一步明确难治性癫痫耐药机制,提出针对性的治疗策略。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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