

## · 精神分裂症专题 ·

## 巨噬细胞移动抑制因子与精神分裂症关联的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 精神分裂症是一种复杂且严重的精神疾病,其发病机制尚未明确。炎症假说表明,人体的免疫紊乱所致的神经炎症与精神分裂症的发病机制相关。巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(MIF)是一种具有广泛免疫调节特性的细胞因子,近年来被广泛研究于各种疾病,有证据表明MIF与精神分裂症有一定关联,但其主要机制未明,现主要阐述MIF在精神分裂症中的研究进展。

**【关键词】** 精神分裂症; 巨噬细胞移动抑制因子; 多态性,单核苷酸; 神经炎症; 综述

**Research progress of macrophage migration inhibitory factor in schizophrenia** Zhao Shengnan, Liu Wei  
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**【Abstract】** Schizophrenia is a complex and serious mental disease, and its true pathogenesis is not yet clear. The inflammation hypothesis indicates that the neuroinflammation caused by the immune disorder of the human body is related to the pathogenesis of schizophrenia. In recent years, macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) is a cytokine with a wide range of immunomodulatory properties. It has been widely studied in various diseases. There is evidence that MIF is associated with schizophrenia. However, its main mechanism is unknown. This paper mainly describes the research progress of MIF in schizophrenia.

**【Key words】** Schizophrenia; Macrophage migration inhibition factor; Polymorphism, single nucleotide; Neuroinflammation; Review

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精神分裂症是一种复杂且严重的精神疾病,但其发病机制尚未明确,治疗难度大,预后差。研究表明,人体的免疫紊乱所致的神经炎症与精神分裂症的发病机制相关,患者的大脑内可能存在炎症改变。在青春期首发精神病症状时,小胶质细胞可短暂修剪额叶锥体细胞突触,改变大脑结构<sup>[1]</sup>。随着大脑中激活的小胶质细胞的增加,细胞因子的异常表达触发了神经炎症反应,从而导致精神分裂症的发生。由于细胞因子的反应性失调和基因表达异常可能也是导致精神分裂症神经炎症反应的一个重要因素,基于现有研究理论,巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(migration inhibitory factor, MIF)是一种具有广泛免疫调节特性的细胞因子,参与人体多种生理活动。有研究显示, MIF可能参与了精神分裂症的发病,且与精神分裂症的症状相关<sup>[2]</sup>,现就MIF在精神分裂症的研究进展予以综述。

### 一、MIF的基因与蛋白结构

MIF作为一种主要以同源三聚体存在的促炎性细胞因子,其单体由114个氨基酸残基组成,由两个反平行的 $\alpha$ -螺旋组成,堆积在四链 $\beta$ -折叠层上,组成 $\alpha/\beta$ 结构<sup>[3]</sup>。该单体由另外两个与其相邻的亚基 $\beta$ -折叠相互作用的 $\beta$ -链形成单体间界面。以此排列的3个 $\beta$ -折叠形成一个桶状结构,形成水溶性且具有正电势的通道<sup>[4]</sup>,此通道可沿3倍分子轴穿过蛋白质的中心。MIF基因位于人类22q11.23染色体上,由3个(107 bp、172 bp和66 bp)短外显子和2个(188 bp和94 bp)内含子组成,基因编码为114个形成未糖基化蛋白质的氨基酸,相对分子量为12 500。目前,启动子区+656 C/G、+254 T/C、-173 G/C(rs755622)和-794 CATT5~8(rs5844572)卫星多态性位点为研究较多的基因多态性位点,其中后两个分别是MIF基因10个多态性中的2个功能位点<sup>[5]</sup>。MIF-794 CATT5~8(rs5844572)是位于5'启动子区域的794 bp长的微卫星重复序列,该卫星多态性由3种等位基因5~8个CATT核苷重复序列组成,对启动子的活性具有重要的调节作用<sup>[6]</sup>; MIF-173 G>C(rs755622)是单核苷酸多态性位点,该等位基因173\*C与外周血循环中MIF水平增加相关<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 二、MIF的生物学功能

20世纪60年代末,研究发现MIF能够活化T淋巴细胞表达的产物,在体外抑制巨噬细胞的迁移<sup>[8]</sup>。MIF一般分布在上皮细胞、内皮细胞和免疫细胞,以及在内分泌系统的各种组织中,尤其是在负责对压力作出反应的器官中,例如下丘脑、垂体、肾上腺

等<sup>[9]</sup>。MIF在细胞内储存,并且可以迅速分泌<sup>[10]</sup>,通过共同水泡运输因子p115介导的出口释放到细胞外环境中,该过程可响应压力刺激,例如Toll样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)配体,促细胞分裂剂和促炎性细胞因子的释放<sup>[11]</sup>。MIF在促进人体对炎症刺激的反应中起关键作用,促进与炎症反应有关的介质分泌,包括TNF、IL-1、IL-6、IL-8、IL-12、干扰素(interferon, IFN)、环氧合酶2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX2)、一氧化氮(NO)和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metallo proteinase, MMP)。MIF激活AMPK途径的能力介导其本身的多效性,在某些情况下也可促Ⅱ型抗炎反应。MIF在垂体前叶和肾上腺的分泌以及下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴激活,揭示了MIF的内分泌调节作用。MIF还能作为一种类似于伴侣的胞浆蛋白发挥作用,并表现出以D-多巴酚丁胺、苯丙酮酸互变异构酶、Q3活性和硫醇氧化还原酶蛋白为特征的酶性质<sup>[12]</sup>。此外, MIF还可以作为趋化因子受体CXCR2、CXCR4和CXCR7的配体<sup>[13]</sup>,如CD74/CD44、CD74/CXCR2、CD74/CXCR4和CD74/CXCR4/CXCR7<sup>[14]</sup>。MIF信号通路的激活起源于细胞外水平,与CD74分化蛋白簇和细胞表面糖蛋白CD44信号转导子的募集有关,其介导的MAPK、PI3K/AKT、P53、JAB-1、G蛋白耦联受体(GPCRS)相关的信号通路,广泛地参与了体内炎症反应、肿瘤生成、纤维化等多种疾病的发生过程<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 三、MIF在精神分裂症中的研究进展

1. MIF血清水平与精神分裂症: MIF在健康人血浆中的浓度通常在0.1~30 ng/ml,并且遵循昼夜节律模式,与血浆皮质醇类似<sup>[16]</sup>。血清蛋白质组学分析研究将MIF鉴定为精神分裂症的潜在生物标志物<sup>[17]</sup>。有临床研究表明,精神分裂症患者血清MIF浓度高于健康人群,且精神分裂症患者血清MIF浓度与阳性和阴性症状量表(Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, PANSS)评分呈正相关<sup>[18]</sup>,在首发未服药的精神分裂症患者中,临床症状越严重,其血清MIF水平越高,认知功能越低<sup>[19]</sup>。在一项日本研究中,认为抗精神病药物剂量与患者血清MIF水平升高有关,血清MIF水平是精神分裂症的潜在药效学或者是监测指标,并且与多巴胺拮抗作用之外的新型抗精神病作用机制有关<sup>[2]</sup>。Cui等<sup>[20]</sup>认为MIF介导的非典型抗精神病药物治疗所引起的代谢功能障碍、奥氮平诱导的胰岛素抵抗以及代谢功能异常等均与血浆MIF浓度升高有关。

2. MIF基因与精神分裂症:关于MIF基因的研究多见于躯体性疾病或者癌症等<sup>[21]</sup>,但是与精神分裂症有关的研究较少。有报道显示,MIF基因远端缺失会使精神病性行为问题发生率增加25%<sup>[22]</sup>,尤其是在青春期女性中,会加大患精神分裂症的风险,成了精神分裂症的潜在分层标志<sup>[20]</sup>。同样,在关于精神分裂症患者眼外斜肌信号分子的表达变化实验中,也筛选出了MIF基因与精神分裂症有关<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,在精神分裂症患者服用奥氮平后观察到的代谢紊乱研究中发现,MIF基因表达增加是关键的致病机制,确定个体的MIF基因型,可能有助于评估关于奥氮平治疗所产生不良代谢后遗症的风险<sup>[20]</sup>。然而,也有人得出跟以上相反的结论,邢梦娟等<sup>[24]</sup>在中国汉族人群中没有发现MIF基因2个多态性,即-173 G/C(rs755622)和-794 CATT5~8与精神分裂症相关,Aytac等<sup>[25]</sup>验证了MIF基因多态性与双相障碍患者自杀未遂有关,而与精神分裂症患者的自杀未遂无关。在这些有限的研究中,有可能是样本人群的种族不同,或是实验设计不同以及选择方法上的差别,都可能会对结果带来影响。目前就MIF基因多态性与精神分裂症的相关性尚未得出明确的结论。

3. MIF与精神分裂症的认知功能:精神分裂症患者以明显的阳性、阴性、情感、认知、激越症状为主要表现,其中认知功能损害给患者带来了巨大的痛苦<sup>[26]</sup>,精神分裂症患者的认知功能受到多种因素的影响<sup>[27]</sup>。MIF作为一种上级调控的促炎性细胞因子,促进其他炎性细胞因子分泌进而促使小胶质细胞活化,从而造成脑细胞的加速死亡<sup>[28]</sup>。然而过量的小胶质细胞可以增加MIF的分泌,也会导致神经细胞损伤,进而可能会造成大脑前额叶和颞叶的功能损伤,影响认知功能<sup>[29]</sup>。有研究显示,miRNA-451/MIF可能通过调控p38MAPK参与脑微血管损伤、血管再生及炎症反应,进而参与帕金森病认知障碍发生发展<sup>[30]</sup>。在精神分裂症中,患者的认知功能受损可能与ERK1/2相关<sup>[31]</sup>,低浓度的MIF可以促进ERK1/2的表达,随着MIF浓度的升高到一定程度,ERK1/2的表达会被抑制<sup>[32]</sup>,因此,MIF对认知功能有着一定影响。以上研究结果揭示MIF对认知的作用较为局限,仍需要大样本量具有代表性的临床试验证明在精神分裂症中的作用。

#### 四、MIF在精神分裂症中可能参与的机制

1. MIF在中枢系统中的作用:在中枢神经系统中,MIF及其基因的表达被证实可能起到了一定的

作用。早期的研究显示,大鼠的星形胶质细胞和神经元中均发现了MIF蛋白及其mRNA表达<sup>[33]</sup>,除此之外,MIF较高的基线表达还在大鼠大脑皮层、海马、下丘脑、小脑和脑桥的神经元中有所发现<sup>[34]</sup>。已证实MIF可能在成年啮齿动物海马细胞的增殖中起关键作用<sup>[35]</sup>,而MIF在人脑神经组织中也存在高度广泛地表达<sup>[33]</sup>。此外,在生命过程中,中枢神经系统中MIF的水平没有显著变化,其原因可能是因其参与儿茶酚胺衍生物异构化为神经黑色素前体<sup>[36]</sup>,进而发挥其稳态作用。同样,对于神经发育损伤,MIF也起到一定的作用,尤其是MIF的异常表达。在一项研究中,精神分裂症患者MIF基因的高表达与其外周血MIF的高水平和阴性症状相关,而在通过基因敲除塑造的小鼠模型,发现MIF水平的过高或过低都会导致精神分裂症样行为的出现,MIF基因敲除可能是一种新的精神分裂症发生高危基因变异,预示MIF在精神分裂症发生中起着重要的作用<sup>[37]</sup>。

2. MIF的炎性机制:众所周知,精神分裂症的炎性假说表明炎症可导致其发病,而MIF介导的炎性机制很可能与精神分裂症相关<sup>[38]</sup>。在机体遭受到创伤、感染以及应激反应时,通常伴有细胞因子的激活<sup>[39]</sup>。一方面,MIF通过促进炎性因子的分泌,营造炎性微环境造成慢性神经炎性影响神经元发育异常,从而导致精神分裂症发生<sup>[40]</sup>。另一方面,这种炎症在一定程度上也能破坏原有神经组织微环境中的平衡,最终引起神经损伤<sup>[41]</sup>。MIF在调节免疫功能方面起着重要的作用<sup>[42]</sup>,当某种外界刺激作用机体时,在HPA轴的调控下,MIF在血清中快速增加,促使炎性细胞因子持续释放,保证机体的炎性水平<sup>[43]</sup>;MIF也可通过MAKP通路致使相关基因的转录因子激活,促进炎症的发生,拮抗糖皮质激素的抗感染作用<sup>[44]</sup>;同时,MIF可促进COX2活化,负性调节p53通路,抑制巨噬细胞激活,导致细胞凋亡终止,维持炎症反应<sup>[45]</sup>。另外,MIF促进释放的细胞因子,也会干扰多巴胺、5-HT、去甲肾上腺素等神经递质的代谢与传递<sup>[40]</sup>,最终导致精神分裂症的发生与发展。

3. MIF与神经内分泌:当机体受到刺激时,HPA轴激活,血清中ACTH、糖皮质激素水平升高,对机体产生保护作用<sup>[46]</sup>。而HPA轴激活的信号会导致大量MIF的产生,并且在血清中其含量与皮质醇有一定的相关性<sup>[47]</sup>。由此一来,MIF参与体内内分泌激素的调节,在HPA轴中,MIF在血清中分泌的水平可能提示社会心理应激等因素可诱导精神分裂症的发病。

## 六、小结

综上所述, MIF 特定的结构与功能决定了其广泛参与机体的各种生理病理过程, 异常的 MIF 水平及其基因表达会加剧炎症反应、代谢功能障碍及氧化应激, 在各种疾病中可呈现出不同的标志。在精神分裂症患者中, MIF 水平及其基因表达可能与其发病机制有关, 也可能是在病程过程中所表现出来的某种信号。就目前研究成果看, MIF 在精神分裂症中的具体机制作用以及在脑区内的神经元具体的变化形态和受体状况尚无明确的实验研究来证实。为此, 有必要展开进一步研究, 以阐明 MIF 在精神分裂症中的病理生理学作用以及在药物治疗中的作用, 为攻克精神分裂症的难题上增添新的证据。

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