

# N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体2B亚基基因遗传 与认知功能损害关系的研究进展

余浩 邹韶红

830000 乌鲁木齐, 新疆医科大学研究生学院(余浩); 830000 乌鲁木齐, 新疆维吾尔自治区  
人民医院临床心理科(余浩、邹韶红)

通信作者: 邹韶红, Email: zoushaohong@126.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2023.09.013

**【摘要】** 许多疾病在发生发展中都伴随认知功能损害, 且认知功能损害对疾病病程以及预后存在不利影响。N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体2B亚基(*GRIN2B*)基因与突触可塑性有关, 故其与认知功能损害有潜在联系。本文从*GRIN2B*基因表达、基因多态性以及表观遗传学等方面与认知功能损害的相关研究进行综述, 探讨产生认知功能损害的潜在机制。

**【关键词】** 基因; N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体2B亚基; 基因遗传; 认知功能损害; 综述

**基金项目:** 天山创新团队计划(2022D14011)

## Research progress on correlation between N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor 2B subunit gene inheritance and cognitive impairment Yu Hao, Zou Shaohong

Graduate School, Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830000, China (Yu H); Department of Clinical Psychology, People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi 830000, China (Yu H, Zou SH)  
Corresponding author: Zou Shaohong, Email: zoushaohong@126.com

**【Abstract】** Many diseases are accompanied by cognitive impairment during their occurrence and development, and cognitive impairment has adverse effects on the course and prognosis of the disease. The N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor 2B subunit (*GRIN2B*) gene is associated with synaptic plasticity and therefore has a potential association with cognitive impairment. This article reviews the research on the correlation between *GRIN2B* gene expression, gene polymorphism, and epigenetics with cognitive impairment, in order to explore the potential mechanisms of cognitive impairment.

**【Key words】** Genes; N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor 2B subunit; Gene inheritance; Cognitive dysfunction; Review

**Fund program:** Tianshan Innovation Team Plan (2022D14011)

N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体2B亚基(*GRIN2B*)基因, 该基因位于12p13.1, 大小为419 kb, 由15个外显子组成。N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDA)受体是一类离子型谷氨酸受体, 与神经元连接、突触可塑性和兴奋性传递的变化有关。NMDA受体参与长时程增强(long-term potentiation, LTP), 并使活动依赖性的突触传递效率增加, 其被认为可能是记忆和学习的基础<sup>[1]</sup>, 表达于海马区、基底节和大脑皮质<sup>[2]</sup>。由*GRIN2B*基因编码的NR2B亚基对于确定NMDA受体的生理和分子特性具有重要意义, 特别是与突触可塑性和认知能力有关<sup>[3-4]</sup>。多小回是一种皮质发育的畸形, 其特征是大脑皮质的折叠和异常层压, 主要表现为言语、运动和认知障碍, 深度测序基因面板测试显示,

*GRIN2B*基因为其致病基因之一<sup>[5]</sup>。认知功能损害可发生于多种疾病, 常见于精神疾病、相关神经系统疾病以及麻醉术后等, 其制约着疾病的康复并可导致预后不良。目前认知功能损害的发病机制并不明确, *GRIN2B*基因作为编码与学习、记忆相关的NMDA受体亚基的基因, 受到较为广泛的关注。本文从*GRIN2B*基因表达、基因多态性、表观遗传学与认知功能损害的研究展开探讨。

### 一、*GRIN2B*基因表达与认知功能损害的关系

*GRIN2B*基因表达与认知功能的关系主要体现在mRNA及蛋白质表达, 该基因表达产物大多分布在海马、前额叶以及相关大脑皮质, 这些表达产物变化进一步影响认知功能。经过应激因素处理的鼠类动物模型所产生的认知功能损害与*GRIN2B*基因表

达水平相关。Zhu等<sup>[6]</sup>发现慢性低压缺氧大鼠模型所产生的认知缺陷与*GRIN2B*基因表达下降相关。处于长期记忆缺陷状态的AD模型大鼠,其*GRIN2B*基因的转录水平增加<sup>[7]</sup>。相关研究发现,牙齿脱落的雄性幼年模型大鼠,其海马体中锥体神经元的数量减少,这种变化抑制了*GRIN2B*基因的表达,最终导致大鼠认知功能障碍<sup>[8]</sup>。另一项研究显示,暴露于溴氰菊酯的小鼠所产生的认知功能损害,可能是由于溴氰菊酯降低了小鼠海马体中的*GRIN2B*表达水平,并使成年雄性小鼠海马CA1的LTP减少<sup>[9]</sup>。手术作为一种应激因素,也会对认知功能产生影响。Chen等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究发现术后大鼠会出现短暂性神经炎症,并出现选择性长期空间记忆缺陷,这可能与大鼠背侧海马突触NR2B亚基持续下调有关,而对这些大鼠进行抗炎治疗可以逆转突触NR2B的下调以及功能减退,进而挽救大鼠长期空间记忆缺陷。营养不足后快速补充营养诱导的成人补足脂肪(catchup fat in adults, CUFA)会导致认知损害,这种损害在CUFA大鼠模型中表现为注意力受损,且与大鼠大脑皮质*GRIN2B*基因表达水平相关<sup>[11]</sup>。

在认知损害的修复以及治疗方面,有研究者发现*GRIN2B*基因表达与认知功能存在潜在关系。海风醛剂量依赖性地增加了NMDA受体海马中*GRIN2B*的蛋白水平,缓解了双侧颈动脉闭塞大鼠的认知障碍<sup>[12]</sup>。抗疲劳汤增加了疲劳大鼠*GRIN2B*在前额叶皮质中的蛋白质和mRNA表达,改善了长期处于中枢性疲劳所致的认知损害<sup>[13]</sup>。在接受rTMS的健康大鼠的前额叶皮质、海马体和初级运动皮层中,*GRIN2B*蛋白表达增加,相比于未接受rTMS的大鼠,其在空间情景学习和记忆方面表现更好<sup>[14]</sup>。经过奖励刺激反应关联训练后的鸽子在类似哺乳动物前额叶皮层的鸟类物尾侧脑区和海马的*GRIN2B*表达均降低,并于其学习和记忆在内的认知过程相关<sup>[15]</sup>。在一项临床病例对照试验中,Kamyshna等<sup>[16]</sup>发现,与健康人群相比,自身免疫性甲状腺炎和甲状腺功能减退症患者的认知障碍程度与患者血清*GRIN2B*水平呈负相关。

综上所述,*GRIN2B*基因表达与认知功能损害密切相关,主要表现在记忆力、注意力以及学习能力方面,且认知损害的机制可能通过影响*GRIN2B*基因表达的蛋白水平以及mRNA水平,从而影响海马、前额叶皮质等相关脑区的突触可塑性。目前研究虽主要集中于动物试验,但不管是经过应激因素处理还是认知损害修复及治疗的动物模型,其认知功能都与*GRIN2B*基因表达有关联,由此可见*GRIN2B*基因表达水平影响认知功能,但需要进一步发掘与

*GRIN2B*基因表达相关的其他基因遗传机制。

## 二、*GRIN2B*基因多态性与认知功能损害的关系

*GRIN2B*基因多态性与认知功能损害研究的相关研究结果并不一致。一项研究表明,*GRIN2B*基因多态性(rs7301328、rs1806201)介导了暴露于低剂量铅水平下的儿童所产生的学习、记忆以及执行功能的受损程度<sup>[17]</sup>。Wang等<sup>[18]</sup>发现*GRIN2B*基因多态性(ENS10557853)与电气工人的认知功能相关。另一项研究显示,位于功能性*GRIN2B*启动区的基因多态性(rs3764030)与健康老年人的短期记忆以及处理速度相关<sup>[19]</sup>。*GRIN2B*中的错义突变,导致脯氨酸转换为苏氨酸,出现认知功能以及沟通方面的缺陷<sup>[20]</sup>。上述研究结果均提示*GRIN2B*基因多态性与认知功能损害相关联,但也有部分学者并未发现两者之间存在联系。一项涉及45例被诊断为难治性精神分裂症合并认知缺陷患者的研究中,研究人员并未发现NMDA受体亚基基因多态性(包括*GRIN2B*基因多态性)与认知缺陷存在关联<sup>[21]</sup>。另一项涉及117例难治性精神分裂症患者的研究显示,编码NMDA受体亚基*GRIN2B*基因中的选定单核苷酸变异(rs1806201)与难治性精神分裂症患者的认知缺陷不存在相关性<sup>[22]</sup>。Kazantseva等<sup>[23]</sup>使用一系列认知测试量化空间能力的工具研究了基因多态性,并评估基因环境相互作用对18~25岁患者的空间识别能力差异的影响,经过多重回归分析后,发现*GRIN2B*基因多态性(rs3764030)与个体间空间能力的差异并无关联。

*GRIN2B*基因多态性与认知功能的相关性体现在部分单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNP)位点,表现为记忆力、信息处理速度以及执行功能的受损。而部分*GRIN2B*基因的SNP位点与认知功能损害并无关联,可能是由于药物的使用、环境因素以及样本量过少而导致阴性结果,未来需要进一步扩大样本量并控制重要的混杂因素,进而得出更加客观的理论。尽管如此,*GRIN2B*基因多态性用来预测认知功能损害仍具有很大潜力。

## 三、*GRIN2B*基因表观遗传学与认知功能损害的关系

表观遗传学是研究在不改变基因核苷酸序列的情况下,基因表达变化可遗传的一门遗传学分支学科,其主要包括DNA甲基化、非编码RNA、基因组印记、母体效应等<sup>[24]</sup>。相关研究表明<sup>[25]</sup>,暴露于甲基嘧啶甲醇乙酸酯(methylazoxymethanol acetate, MAM)环境下的大鼠前额叶皮质会发生分子遗传和表观遗传变化。而幼年MAM大鼠前额叶皮质中NMDA受体功能减退所致认知障碍与*GRIN2B*基因

的异常表观遗传调控有关<sup>[26]</sup>。也与精神分裂症患者的早期认知缺陷有关<sup>[27]</sup>。*GRIN2B*基因表观遗传学与认知功能损害的研究主要集中在DNA甲基化以及非编码RNA中的miRNA。

DNA甲基化是一种常见的表观遗传学方式。动物实验表明,接受剖腹手术的小鼠*GRIN2B*基因呈高度甲基化水平,导致*GRIN2B*基因的表达减少、LTP缺乏,从而导致小鼠海马依赖性的认知能力下降,而*GRIN2B*基因在背侧海马中的过表达,可以改善接受剖腹手术小鼠学习和记忆能力的下降<sup>[28]</sup>。Fachim等<sup>[29]</sup>在接受亚慢性苯环利定刺激的大鼠中观察到了类似精神分裂症样的认知缺陷,并发现在大鼠前额叶以及海马的*GRIN2B*基因启动子位点的DNA甲基化水平增加。临床试验中也有类似发现,在一项关于母婴哮喘和过敏的妊娠队列研究中,儿童在产前受到的双酚F暴露与第三CpG位点(CpG3)的*GRIN2B* DNA甲基化水平呈正相关,而CpG3甲基化与受试儿童的认知测试分数呈负相关,中介效应分析显示,CpG3甲基化在双酚F暴露与受试儿童的智商、言语理解和感知推理之间有69%的关联性<sup>[30]</sup>。环境因素影响下*GRIN2B*基因启动子甲基化的变化,可能导致精神疾病患者谷氨酸能系统功能障碍,并与首次发作精神分裂症患者的认知能力降低有关<sup>[31]</sup>。

miRNA转录后调控哺乳动物约60%的基因<sup>[32]</sup>,其在脊椎动物和无脊椎动物的突触可塑性和记忆中具有重要作用<sup>[33]</sup>。miRNA介导*GRIN2B*基因与认知功能的关系主要集中于动物实验。接受miRNA立体定向注射入海马体的大鼠表现出多种行为测试的认知缺陷,这些认知缺陷可能是由于NMDA受体2B亚基水平下调所致<sup>[34]</sup>。也有研究发现miR148b、miR1292等miRNA在精神分裂症动物模型中的差异表达与NMDA受体功能减退相关<sup>[35]</sup>。Zhu等<sup>[36]</sup>发现,缺乏中性鞘磷脂酶2的成年小鼠携带的miR2233p(一种下调NR2B的miRNA)外泌体水平约下降1/3,离子型谷氨酸受体亚基2B的RNA和蛋白质水平增加了2倍,从而使成年小鼠的记忆力得到提升。化学物质暴露下所产生的认知功能损害与*GRIN2B*基因的关系也有miRNA的表观遗传调控。壬基酚暴露大鼠突触间隙神经递质含量、树突棘密度、突触密度以及miR5a219p表达均降低,进而导致其学习记忆功能受损;而miR219a5p的高表达抑制了*GRIN2B*的表达,减少了壬基酚对海马神经元突触可塑性损伤的影响,从而降低了壬基酚暴露所致的认知功能损害<sup>[37]</sup>。而由戊烯四唑诱导的患有记忆障碍的慢性癫痫大鼠的miRNA34c表达增加,且与*GRIN2B*基因蛋白表达下降有关<sup>[38]</sup>。

因此,*GRIN2B*基因表观遗传与认知功能损害联系紧密,特别是DNA甲基化和miRNA水平的变化。环境因素例如产前及成年期暴露、应激刺激等,会导致DNA甲基化和miRNA水平的变化,进而使大脑相关脑区出现突触结构以及功能的变化,从而导致认知功能损害,这种变化主要通过调控*GRIN2B*基因的表达水平介导。

#### 四、总结与展望

综上所述,*GRIN2B*基因表达、基因多态性以及表观遗传学与认知功能损害可能存在相关性。*GRIN2B*基因表达水平在海马、前额叶皮质以及相关脑区的下降,会导致NMDA受体出现功能障碍,使神经元连接、突触可塑性和兴奋性传递减少,进而导致认知功能损害。但目前临床试验较少,研究多为动物实验,且多为人为负性干预所致认知功能损害的实验药物治疗性的动物实验较少。此外,多数研究均为关联性实验,未进行因果关系的验证。*GRIN2B*基因遗传有潜力成为早期识别以及治疗认知功能损害的一个突破口,未来可以有更多的临床试验来补充*GRIN2B*基因遗传与认知功能损害相关的证据。

**利益冲突** 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

**作者贡献声明** 文章撰写、资料收集与分析为余浩,文章修订与审校为邹韶红

#### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Hess SD, Daggett LP, Crona J, et al. Cloning and functional characterization of human heteromeric N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors[J]. J Pharmacol Exp Ther, 1996, 278(2): 808-816.
- [2] Schito AM, Pizzuti A, Di Maria E, et al. mRNA distribution in adult human brain of GRIN2B, a N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit[J]. Neurosci Lett, 1997, 239(1): 49-53. DOI: 10.1016/s0304-3940(97)00853-7.
- [3] Tang Y, Shimizu E, Dube GR, et al. Genetic enhancement of learning and memory in mice[J]. Nature, 1999, 401(6748): 63-69. DOI: 10.1038/43432.
- [4] Cao X, Cui Z, Feng R, et al. Maintenance of superior learning and memory function in NR2B transgenic mice during ageing[J]. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25(6): 1815-1822. DOI: 10.1111/j.1460-9568.2007.05431.x.
- [5] Stutterd CA, Brock S, Stouffs K, et al. Genetic heterogeneity of polymicrogyria: study of 123 patients using deep sequencing[J]. Brain Commun, 2021, 3(1): a221. DOI: 10.1093/braincomms/fcaa221.
- [6] Zhu D, Zhang M, He B, et al. The role of sex and ovarian hormones in hippocampal damage and cognitive deficits induced by chronic exposure to hypobaric hypoxia[J]. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2022, 16: 953417. DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2022.953417.
- [7] Habif M, Do CS, Baez MV, et al. Early Long-Term Memory Impairment and Changes in the Expression of Synaptic Plasticity-Associated Genes, in the McGill-R-Thy1-APP Rat Model of Alzheimer's-Like Brain Amyloidosis[J]. Front Aging Neurosci, 2020, 12: 585873. DOI: 10.3389/fnagi.2020.585873.

- [ 8 ] Hu J, Wang X, Kong W, et al. Tooth Loss Suppresses Hippocampal Neurogenesis and Leads to Cognitive Dysfunction in Juvenile Sprague-Dawley Rats[ J ]. *Front Neurosci*, 2022, 16: 839622. DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2022.839622.
- [ 9 ] Pitzer EM, Sugimoto C, Regan SL, et al. Developmental deltamethrin: sex-specific hippocampal effects in Sprague Dawley rats[ J ]. *Curr Res Toxicol*, 2022, 3: 100093. DOI: 10.1016/j.crtol.2022.100093.
- [ 10 ] Chen B, Qin G, Xiao J, et al. Transient neuroinflammation following surgery contributes to long-lasting cognitive decline in elderly rats via dysfunction of synaptic NMDA receptor[ J ]. *Journal of Neuroinflammation*, 2022, 19(1): 181. DOI: 10.1186/s12974-022-02528-5.
- [ 11 ] Liu X, He Y, Zhang Q, et al. Catch-up fat in male adults induces low testosterone and consequently promotes metabolic abnormalities and cognitive impairment[ J ]. *Andrology*, 2022, 10(5): 871-884. DOI: 10.1111/andr.13177.
- [ 12 ] Yin Y, Liu Y, Zhu M, et al. Floralozone improves cognitive impairment in vascular dementia rats via regulation of TRPM2 and NMDAR signaling pathway[ J ]. *Physiology & behavior*, 2022, 249: 113777. DOI: 10.1016/j.physbeh.2022.113777.
- [ 13 ] Xu Y, Lian Y, Li J, et al. KangPiLao decoction modulates cognitive and emotional disorders in rats with central fatigue through the GABA/Glu pathway[ J ]. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, 2022, 13: 939169. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2022.939169.
- [ 14 ] Wu Q, Xu X, Zhai C, et al. High-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation improves spatial episodic learning and memory performance by regulating brain plasticity in healthy rats[ J ]. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 2022, 16: 974940. DOI: 10.3389/fnins.2022.974940.
- [ 15 ] Herold C, Ockermann PN, Amunts K. Behavioral Training Related Neurotransmitter Receptor Expression Dynamics in the Nidopallium Caudolaterale and the Hippocampal Formation of Pigeons[ J ]. *Frontiers in Physiology*, 2022, 13: 883029. DOI: 10.3389/fphys.2022.883029.
- [ 16 ] Kamyshna II, Pavlovych LB, Kamyshnyi AM. Prediction of the cognitive impairment development in patients with autoimmune thyroiditis and hypothyroidism[ J ]. *Endocrine Regulations*, 2022, 56(3): 178-189. DOI: 10.2478/enr-2022-0019.
- [ 17 ] Rooney J PK, Woods NF, Martin MD, et al. Genetic polymorphisms of GRIN2A and GRIN2B modify the neurobehavioral effects of low-level lead exposure in children[ J ]. *Environmental Research*, 2018, 165: 1-10. DOI: 10.1016/j.envres.2018.04.001.
- [ 18 ] Wang LF, Li HJ, Ren CX, et al. HTR and GRIN2B Variant Associated with Cognition Dysfunction in Electric Workers[ J ]. *Biomed Environ Sci*, 2019, 32(3): 220-225. DOI: 10.3967/bes2019.030.
- [ 19 ] Jiang Y, Lin MK, Jicha GA, et al. Functional human GRIN2B promoter polymorphism and variation of mental processing speed in older adults[ J ]. *Aging*, 2017, 9(4): 1293-1306. DOI: 10.18632/aging.101228.
- [ 20 ] Soto D, Olivella M, Grau C, et al. L-Serine dietary supplementation is associated with clinical improvement of loss-of-function GRIN2B-related pediatric encephalopathy[ J ]. *Science Signaling*, 2019, 12(586). DOI: 10.1126/scisignal.aaw0936.
- [ 21 ] Krzystanek M, Asman M, Witecka J, et al. Selected single-nucleotide variants in GRIN1, GRIN2A, and GRIN2B encoding subunits of the NMDA receptor are not biomarkers of schizophrenia resistant to clozapine: exploratory study[ J ]. *Pharmacological Reports*, 2021, 73(1): 309-315. DOI: 10.1007/s43440-020-00165-4.
- [ 22 ] Krzystanek M, Asman M, Witecka J, et al. Exploratory study of selected nucleotide variants in GRIN1, GRIN2A and GRIN2B encoding subunits of the NMDA receptor in a targeted group of schizophrenia patients with chronic cognitive impairment[ J ]. *Pharmacological Reports*, 2021, 73(1): 269-277. DOI: 10.1007/s43440-020-00192-1.
- [ 23 ] Kazantseva AV, Enikeeva RF, Davydova YD, et al. The role of the KIBRA and APOE genes in developing spatial abilities in humans[ J ]. *Vavilovskii Zhurnal Genet Selektcii*, 2021, 25(8): 839-846. DOI: 10.18699/VJ21.097.
- [ 24 ] Karsli-Ceppioglu S. Epigenetic Mechanisms in Psychiatric Diseases and Epigenetic Therapy[ J ]. *Drug Dev Res*, 2016, 77(7): 407-413. DOI: 10.1002/ddr.21340.
- [ 25 ] Gulchina Y, Xu S, Snyder MA, et al. Epigenetic mechanisms underlying NMDA receptor hypofunction in the prefrontal cortex of juvenile animals in the MAM model for schizophrenia[ J ]. *Journal of Neurochemistry*, 2017, 143(3): 320-333. DOI: 10.1111/jnc.14101.
- [ 26 ] Zhu X, Gomes FV, Grace AA. The methylazoxymethanol acetate rat model: molecular and epigenetic effect in the developing prefrontal cortex[ J ]. *Journal of Neurochemistry*, 2017, 143(3): 264-267. DOI: 10.1111/jnc.14133.
- [ 27 ] Hu W, MacDonald ML, Elswick DE, et al. The glutamate hypothesis of schizophrenia: evidence from human brain tissue studies[ J ]. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 2015, 1338(1): 38-57. DOI: 10.1111/nyas.12547.
- [ 28 ] Xu F, Cong P, Zhang B, et al. A decrease in NR2B expression mediated by DNA hypermethylation induces perioperative neurocognitive disorder in aged mice[ J ]. *CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics*, 2023, 29(5): 1229-1242. DOI: 10.1111/cns.14097.
- [ 29 ] Loureiro CM, Fachim HA, Harte MK, et al. Subchronic PCP effects on DNA methylation and protein expression of NMDA receptor subunit genes in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of female rats[ J ]. *Journal of Psychopharmacology*, 2022, 36(2): 238-244. DOI: 10.1177/02698811211069109.
- [ 30 ] Engdahl E, Svensson K, Lin P D, et al. DNA methylation at GRIN2B partially mediates the association between prenatal bisphenol F exposure and cognitive functions in 7-year-old children in the SELMA study[ J ]. *Environment International*, 2021, 156: 106617. DOI: 10.1016/j.envint.2021.106617.
- [ 31 ] Fachim HA, Loureiro CM, Corsi-Zuelli F, et al. GRIN2B promoter methylation deficits in early-onset schizophrenia and its association with cognitive function[ J ]. *Epigenomics*, 2019, 11(4): 401-410. DOI: 10.2217/epi-2018-0127.
- [ 32 ] Friedman RC, Farh KK, Burge CB, et al. Most mammalian mRNAs are conserved targets of microRNAs[ J ]. *Genome Research*, 2009, 19(1): 92-105. DOI: 10.1101/gr.082701.108.
- [ 33 ] Schrott G. microRNAs at the synapse[ J ]. *Nat Rev Neurosci*, 2009, 10(12): 842-849. DOI: 10.1038/nrn2763.
- [ 34 ] Gunasekaran S, Omkumar RV. miR-146a and miR-200b alter cognition by targeting NMDA receptor subunits[ J ]. *iScience*, 2022, 25(12): 105515. DOI: 10.1016/j.isci.2022.105515.

## 卒中-心脏综合征的研究进展

李倩倩 李颖

201508 上海, 复旦大学附属金山医院重症医学科

通信作者: 李颖, Email: jsyyyingli@126.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2023.09.014

**【摘要】** 卒中-心脏综合征是指卒中后 30 d 内发生的心血管并发症, 包括急性心肌损伤、急性冠状动脉综合征、心功能不全、心律失常等。相关研究显示, 自主神经功能障碍、脑-肠轴损害、炎症等可能是卒中-心脏综合征的发病机制, 但其病因及预后仍未阐明。此外, 卒中-心脏综合征可能出现心肌梗死、慢性心功能不全、脑白质病变、认知障碍等各种远期并发症, 影响患者的预后。本文综述卒中-心脏综合征的发病机制、远期并发症以及早期风险评估方法的相关研究进展, 旨在加深对此病的理解, 为未来探寻更恰当的预防和治疗手段提供参考。

**【关键词】** 卒中-心脏综合征; 发病机制; 神经系统并发症; 综述

**The research progress of stroke-heart syndrome** Li Qianqian, Li Ying

Jinshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai 201508, China

Corresponding author: Li Ying, Email: jsyyyingli@126.com

**【Abstract】** Stroke-heart syndrome is defined as a cardiovascular complication occurring within 30 days after stroke, including acute myocardial injury, acute coronary syndrome, cardiac insufficiency, arrhythmia, etc. Recent studies indicated that autonomic dysfunction, brain-gut axis damage, and inflammation may be involved in its pathogenesis. However, its etiology and prognosis are still not well elucidated. In addition, the stroke-heart syndrome may lead to a series of long-term complications like myocardial infarction, chronic cardiac dysfunction, cerebral white matter lesions, cognitive impairment, etc., which can affect the prognosis of patients. This article reviews the research progress on the pathogenesis, long-term complications, and early risk assessment methods of stroke cardiac syndrome, aiming to deepen the understanding of this disease and provide reference for the development of more prevention and treatment methods in the future.

**【Key words】** Stroke-heart syndrome; Pathogenesis; Neurological complications; Review

卒中-心脏综合征是指卒中发生后 30 d 内出现的心血管并发症, 包括急性心肌损伤(缺血性和非缺血性)、急性冠状动脉综合征(acute coronary syndrome, ACS)、心功能不全、Takotsubo 综合征、心电图改变、各种心律失常以及心源性猝死等<sup>[1-3]</sup>。约 24% 的急性缺血性卒中(acute ischemic stroke,

AIS) 患者出现自主神经功能障碍, 13% ~ 29% 的患者显示左心室收缩功能不全, 60% ~ 85% 的患者出现心电图异常, 10% ~ 20% 的患者会发生严重的心血管不良事件, 短期内病死率较高<sup>[4-7]</sup>。目前, 卒中-心脏综合征的病因以及预后情况尚未明晰。因此, 本文综述卒中-心脏综合征的发病机制、远期并发

[35] Gunasekaran S, Jacob RS, Omkumar RV. Differential expression of miR-148b, miR-129-2 and miR-296 in animal models of schizophrenia-Relevance to NMDA receptor hypofunction[J]. Neuropharmacology, 2022, 210: 109024. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuropharm.2022.109024.

[36] Zhu Z, Quadri Z, Crivelli SM, et al. Neutral Sphingomyelinase 2 Mediates Oxidative Stress Effects on Astrocyte Senescence and Synaptic Plasticity Transcripts[J]. Molecular Neurobiology, 2022, 59(5): 3233-3253. DOI: 10.1007/s12035-022-02747-0.

[37] Fu N, Yu J, Zhu L, et al. Role of miR-219a-5p in regulating

NMDAR in nonylphenol-induced synaptic plasticity damage[J]. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2023, 252: 114576. DOI: 10.1016/j.ecoenv.2023.114576.

[38] Huang Y, Liu X, Liao Y, et al. Role of miR-34c in the cognitive function of epileptic rats induced by pentylentetrazol[J]. Molecular Medicine Reports, 2018, 17(3): 4173-4180. DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2018.8441.

(收稿日期: 2023-06-11)

(本文编辑: 赵金鑫)