

·综述·

双膦酸盐在骨相关疾病诊断和治疗中的研究进展

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【摘要】 双膦酸盐是目前治疗骨代谢性疾病中重要的一类抗骨吸收药物, 主要运用于Paget's病、骨质疏松症和肿瘤相关性骨病。双膦酸盐类药物已广泛应用于骨相关疾病的治疗中, 双膦酸盐类功能化显像剂在核医学骨显像中也被广泛应用。放射性示踪剂可通过螯合作用与双膦酸盐偶联, 偶联后的探针作为骨靶向的示踪剂应用于骨显像。双膦酸盐的分子结构中含有P-C-P键, 在人体内不易被酶水解。因其与骨组织中的无机物羟基磷灰石晶体有较高的亲和力, 故在骨组织中有较高的选择性沉积。基于双膦酸盐的一般特征和作用机制, 笔者概述了双膦酸盐功能显像剂、骨质疏松的治疗和双膦酸盐应用于骨转移治疗的临床前研究。

【关键词】 双膦酸盐; 骨质疏松; 骨肿瘤; 骨显像

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Advances in the diagnosis and treatment of bone related diseases by bisphosphonates

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【Abstract】 Bisphosphonate is one of the important antibone absorbents in the treatment of bone metabolic diseases. It is mainly used in Paget's disease, osteoporosis and bone disease associated with tumor. Bisphosphonates are not only used to treat bone-related diseases, but bisphosphonate functionalized imaging agents are widely used in the diagnosis of bone-related diseases in nuclear medical bone imaging. The radioactive tracer can be coupled with bisphosphonates by chelation, and the coupled probe can be used as a bone targeting tracer for bone imaging. The molecular structure of bisphosphonates contains P-C-P bonds, so they are resistant to enzymatic hydrolysis and are not easily hydrolyzed by enzymes in human body. Because of its high affinity with inorganic hydroxyapatite crystals in bone tissue, it has high selectivity in bone tissue. This paper is based on the general characteristics and mechanism of bisphosphonates and summarized the preclinical study on the treatment of osteoporosis with bisphosphonates and the application of bisphosphonates in the treatment of bone metastasis.

【Key words】 Bisphosphonate; osteoporosis; Bone tumors; Bone imaging

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近年来双膦酸盐类药物在骨相关疾病中的应用得到广泛关注。由于其特殊的分子结构, 在体内不易水解, 对骨组织中的无机物羟基磷灰石有较高的亲和力, 因此双膦酸盐类药物在骨相关疾病的治疗和诊断中都发挥着重要的作用。随着医疗材料的发展, 双膦酸盐功能化纳米载体作为骨靶向载体可为

双膦酸盐在骨相关疾病中的应用提供更好的方案。笔者在本文中从双膦酸盐的分子结构到其主要的临床应用做了相关综述。

1 双膦酸盐的一般特性及作用机制

双膦酸盐是具有与中心碳原子结合的两个磷酸

酯基团(P-C-P)的无机焦磷酸盐类似物,与焦磷酸盐中水解不稳定的P-O-P键相反,该P-C-P键对酶水解具有抗性。焦磷酸盐在体内易于水解,故用P-C-键取代P-O-P键形成了在体内不易水解且对其他化学试剂也相对稳定的化合物双磷酸盐。双磷酸盐磷酸基团上的氧原子能够与骨矿物形成双齿配位螯合而发挥活性,因此P-C-P键对羟基磷灰石有强大的亲和力。研究证实,双磷酸盐对羟基磷灰石的亲和力高于其他钙基矿物质,如草酸盐、碳酸盐或焦磷酸盐等,因此其可通过与骨组织细胞外基质中的矿物相(即羟基磷灰石)结合来抑制骨吸收,这种现象在骨转换率较高时更为显著^[1]。双磷酸盐作为一种有效的骨吸收抑制剂,主要作用于破骨细胞,影响破骨细胞内某些酶或信号传递。双磷酸盐首先在骨转换活跃区域与羟基磷灰石特异结合,局部浓度逐渐升高到一定水平,并依赖于一定的酸性环境,从吸附于破骨细胞下的骨中释放,可能通过胞饮作用或钙络合吞噬作用进入破骨细胞,影响蛋白或膜转运,减少破骨细胞形成,改变细胞的形态结构,降低细胞活性,诱导细胞凋亡。

一般来说,双磷酸盐根据其化学结构可分为无氮(非氨基-双磷酸盐)和含氮(氨基-双磷酸盐)两类。含氮双磷酸盐骨吸收抑制主要是作用于细胞内某些酶,影响破骨细胞内的甲羟戊酸途径,抑制蛋白异戊二烯化^[2];此途径生成固醇类产物及合成类异戊二烯双磷酸中间产物法呢基焦磷酸,能催化一些小鸟苷三磷酸(GTP)结合蛋白(如ras、rho、rac和rab)的转录后修饰,对细胞内信号传递物质发挥重要作用^[3]。含氮双磷酸盐抑制法呢基焦磷酸合成酶,减少类异戊二烯化底物法呢基焦磷酸的形成,导致小的GTP结合蛋白的形成和活性受影响,而这些GTP结合蛋白对于细胞的形成、活性及凋亡是非常重要的^[4-5]。另外,含氮双磷酸盐也可抑制甲羟戊酸途径其他酶(如异戊二烯基异构酶),导致异戊二烯化蛋白合成减少,抑制破骨细胞的骨吸收作用,而非含氮双磷酸盐作用机制主要是代谢为非水解ATP类似物,在细胞内堆积,抑制许多细胞内代谢性酶,起到细胞生长抑制和细胞毒性作用^[6-7]。

目前临床批准的非氨基双磷酸盐主要包括氯膦酸盐、替鲁膦酸盐和依替膦酸盐,而氨基双磷酸盐包括伊班膦酸盐、帕米膦酸盐、阿仑膦酸盐、利塞

膦酸盐和唑来膦酸盐。基于对骨组织的强亲和力,双磷酸盐是目前治疗佩吉特病、骨质疏松症、发育不良和成骨不全等慢性骨病的一线药物^[8-9]。

2 双磷酸盐功能化显像剂在骨疾病诊断中的应用

在核医学诊断中,放射性药物由载体携带进入人体,能高特异性、高选择性地浓聚和滞留在靶区周围,使病变部位和正常组织之间形成放射性浓度差^[10]。如⁹⁹Tc^m、⁸⁹Sr、^{186/188}Re、^{67/68}Ga、¹¹¹In、¹⁷⁷Lu、¹⁶⁶Ho和²²³Ra等放射性示踪物,可通过螯合作用与双磷酸盐偶联,偶联后的探针可作为骨靶向的示踪剂,然后使用SPECT、PET等核医学成像设备探测这些差异,通过计算机处理成像即可得到病灶的定位及结构信息^[11-12]。

核素骨显像不仅可以显示骨骼形态,还能反映骨骼和病变的血流和代谢状况,常早于X射线发现病变,并可进行全身扫描,在骨骼病变的诊断中具有早期诊断和探查范围广的优势,多年来一直是核医学显像临床应用的主要项目^[13]。骨组织中的无机盐主要包含羟基磷灰石晶体及磷酸钙,其中,羟基磷灰石晶体类似于离子交换树脂,能与体液中可交换的离子或化合物发生离子交换或化学吸附作用^[14]。在临床药理上,双磷酸盐的分子结构与羟基磷灰石晶体有较高的亲和力,故在骨组织中的高选择性沉积是其主要特征。骨显像剂经静脉注射随血流到达全身骨骼,与骨骼组织中的羟基磷灰石晶体通过离子交换或化学吸附作用而分布于骨骼组织,局部骨骼对显像剂的摄取与该局部血流量和骨盐代谢水平成正比^[15]。

骨显像剂中以⁹⁹Tc^m-MDP和⁹⁹Tc^m-HMDP(羟基亚甲基二磷酸盐)最为常用,它们具有骨摄取高且迅速、血液和软组织清除快的优点。静脉注射后2~3h,50%~60%的放射性核素聚集在骨骼中,其余经肾脏排出,骨/软组织放射比值高,骨显像质量好^[16]。

3 双磷酸盐功能化药物在骨疾病治疗中的应用

3.1 骨质疏松

骨质疏松是一种以骨量低下、骨微结构损害致骨脆性增加及易发生骨折为特征的全身性疾病^[17],表现为单位体积内骨组织的含量减少,骨皮质变薄,骨小梁变细、减少,骨的结构脆弱,骨折的危

险性增加。骨质疏松性骨折严重影响患者生活质量,致残率及病死率较高^[18]。骨质疏松时,骨密度和骨质量下降、骨强度减低,受到轻微暴力即可发生骨折,故属于脆性骨折。进入老龄化社会后,骨质疏松及骨质疏松性骨折比例逐年上升,50岁以后,约三分之一的女性和五分之一的男性将会罹患一次骨折,60岁以上人群中,骨质疏松的患病率急剧增高,女性尤为突出^[19-20]。原发性骨质疏松症为人体老化的正常生理过程,对女性来说,绝经后雌激素水平的骤然下降是造成其骨强度下降的主要原因。双膦酸盐类(如阿仑膦酸钠、利塞膦酸钠和唑来膦酸钠)是抑制骨吸收的代表药物,也是目前在临床上治疗骨质疏松的一线药物^[21]。这些药物能够靶向地沉积在骨骼中,紧密吸附在骨的羟基磷灰石表面,与之结合并选择性聚积在破骨细胞周围;同时能够有效抑制破骨细胞活性及对骨质的吸收,通过预防骨丢失、提高骨质量以降低骨折风险。双膦酸盐注射液经静脉进入机体后,与骨组织结合在一起,在破骨细胞内对甲羟戊酸通路进行抑制,进而抑制破骨细胞内合成细胞结构蛋白必需酶的活性,促使破骨细胞凋亡,降低因破骨细胞介入的骨质吸收,最终达到治疗目的^[22]。目前,双膦酸盐已经广泛用于原发性骨质疏松症、继发性骨质疏松症(如糖皮质激素引起的骨质疏松)以及骨质疏松性骨折的预防和治疗^[21]。

3.2 抗骨肿瘤药物

骨肿瘤的发展是由肿瘤细胞和骨细胞(成骨细胞和破骨细胞)之间相互刺激和相互作用的结果。骨转移涉及其他类型的细胞,如成纤维细胞和免疫细胞(巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞、T和B细胞),不同细胞复杂的相互作用会破坏由破骨细胞和成骨细胞介导的骨平衡^[23-24],最终引起溶骨反应或成骨细胞损伤,导致骨形成减少。

骨转移癌是一类被广泛研究的继发性癌症,转移灶的存在大大降低了其被治愈的可能性,并严重影响了癌症患者的生活质量^[25-26]。骨组织特殊的微环境可支持肿瘤的存活和生长,有助于骨转移的形成,目前报道的转移到骨的最常见原发性肿瘤包括肺癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌、甲状腺癌、肾癌、口腔癌及多发性骨髓瘤^[27-28]。近75%的晚期乳腺癌或前列腺癌患者易发生骨转移,降低了患者的生存率^[29]。近年来,双膦酸盐应用于骨转移预防的辅助

治疗的临床效果得到了广泛的认可^[30]。其机制在于抑制破骨吸收,间接抑制肿瘤生长或直接发挥抗肿瘤效应。此外,双膦酸盐可激活 $\gamma\delta$ T细胞以引发宿主免疫应答,分泌促炎细胞因子并发挥对肿瘤的毒性作用^[31-32]。双膦酸盐也可有效地减少肿瘤微环境中肿瘤相关的巨噬细胞,最终影响异种移植小鼠模型中的肿瘤生长^[33]。乳腺癌和前列腺癌易发生转移,继而导致代谢性骨病,其可诱导局部破骨细胞介导的骨吸收增强。双膦酸盐作为一种骨吸收抑制剂,通过对破骨细胞的作用减少代谢性骨坏死。近年来的研究结果显示,这类药物也能直接作用于肿瘤细胞,抑制肿瘤细胞的侵入、黏附和迁移,诱导细胞凋亡^[34-35]。有学者通过研究几种不同双膦酸盐对于人类乳腺癌系细胞MCF-7的作用,结果发现,双膦酸盐可直接作用于肿瘤细胞,通过诱导细胞凋亡抑制肿瘤细胞的生长,其中MCF-7细胞增殖的抑制作用可被Caspase抑制物阻止,这可能是因为双膦酸盐可激活Caspase系统,继而诱导细胞凋亡^[34-35]。

3.3 抗血管生成

近年来的研究显示,双膦酸盐也具有抗血管生成作用^[36-38]。血管生成在肿瘤生长、风湿性关节炎及器官移植中起重要作用,故对双膦酸盐作用机制的研究也具有了显著意义。破骨细胞介导的骨吸收也需要充分的血管生成,与骨吸收有关的基质蛋白、唾液蛋白和骨桥蛋白能刺激血管生成^[36]。双膦酸盐与钙和羟基磷灰石的亲和力高,在体内与骨矿表面结合,诱导破骨细胞凋亡,也能有效地抑制羟基磷灰石晶体生长,可以使导致血管钙化的磷酸盐成核或结晶减少^[37]。体外或动物实验都证实,双膦酸盐可以抑制动脉粥样硬化^[38-39]。治疗骨质疏松的药物双膦酸盐能抑制破骨细胞的活性和动脉硬化,通过致敏巨噬细胞凋亡,抑制低密度脂蛋白的摄取,防止泡沫细胞形成,影响细胞复制,直接作用于血管壁发挥血管保护作用^[40]。在大鼠中,阿仑膦酸钠和伊班膦酸钠在抑制骨吸收的同时,也可以抑制血管钙化^[41]。依替膦酸盐可防止低骨量患者发生动脉硬化^[41-42]。

4 展望

双膦酸盐主要被用作抗骨质疏松药物^[42]。在对肿瘤的研究中,许多热点都指向浸润性肿瘤细胞,

其高表达与癌症高复发风险、低生存期有关。越来越多的临床试验证明,无论在辅助化疗还是新辅助化疗中,第三代双膦酸盐唑来膦酸可以减少浸润性肿瘤细胞的含量,但是浸润性肿瘤细胞的减少是来自于唑来膦酸的直接抗肿瘤作用,还是通过间接作用影响骨周围微环境,这仍有待进一步研究^[43]。然而,长期、高剂量、广泛的双膦酸盐给药引发的不良反应仍不容忽视,如下颌骨坏死、非典型股骨骨折、胃肠道不良反应及肾功能损害等^[44-46]。应本着有效、安全的原则,对双膦酸盐用于治疗癌症的最佳剂量和治疗持续时间进行研究。已经有学者在乳腺癌中展开了两项前瞻性临床研究,用于比较标准方案的唑来膦酸治疗和固定剂量、次数减少的治疗,或根据骨代谢指标进行调整的个体化治疗在疗效上的差别^[47]。科学、合理、综合地运用多学科手段,才能在临床工作中为骨转移瘤患者提供安全、有效、经济的治疗方案,最大限度地减轻患者的痛苦,提高其生存质量^[48]。

双膦酸盐对矿物质的高亲和力为其与显像剂、抗肿瘤药物及纳米载体或其他生物医用材料偶联并靶向骨组织提供了可能^[49]。从医用材料发展的角度来看,也需对骨靶向的双膦酸盐功能化纳米载体的体内分布模式进行更深入的研究,对纳米载体的大小、电荷、分子量、偶联方式和体内作用机制等做详细说明,以实现最高剂量的药物递送和最佳的治疗效果,从而推进双膦酸盐联合用药的临床推广和应用^[50-51]。

利益冲突 本研究由署名作者按以下贡献声明独立开展,不涉及任何利益冲突。

作者贡献声明 曹敏负责文章的撰写;李亚明、刁尧负责论点的提出和文章的审阅;王绍凯负责文章的审阅。

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