

• 综述 •

磁性氧化铁纳米颗粒的心血管安全性研究进展*

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[摘要] 近20余年来,磁性氧化铁纳米颗粒(IONPs)广泛应用于心血管领域,如磁靶向药物递送、细胞高效磁转染、药物捕获、干细胞移植示踪、心脏磁共振对比剂等,展示了广阔的应用前景和潜在的临床应用价值。然而,IONPs的毒性正日益引起关注,严重阻碍了其在心血管领域的临床转化。本综述总结了IONPs的心血管毒性作用和可能机制,并初步探讨如何改善IONPs的安全性。

[关键词] 磁性氧化铁纳米颗粒;氧化应激;心血管系统

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Research progress of iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles in cardiovascular biocompatibility

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Summary For the past two decades, iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles(IONPs) has been widely used in the cardiovascular field, such as magnetic drug delivery and capture, magnetic cell transfection, stem cell transplantation tracer, MRI contrast agent and so on. However, because of the toxicity and biocompatibility, IONPs'clinical application potentiality fails to fully demonstrate. In this review, we briefly summarize the research progress of IONPs side effects in the cardiovascular field, its potential mechanism and improved methods. This review will be able to provide a new strategy for the clinical use of IONPs.

Key words iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles; oxidative stress; cardiovascular system

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近 20 年来磁性氧化铁纳米颗粒(iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles, IONPs)作为磁共振对比剂、细胞示踪剂、细胞及基因靶向载体,在心血管疾病的诊断与治疗领域被广泛研究^[1-7]。最具代表性的 IONPs 如 Ferumoxytol 已通过 FDA 认证而应用到临床^[8],主要用于粥样硬化斑块评估、心肌炎、心肌病诊断、识别心脏移植排斥、缺血性心肌病干细胞移植示踪、评估心肌梗死后心肌炎症和左心室重塑等一系列临床试验^[3,9-12],充分展示了 IONPs 在心血管领域具有广阔的应用前景和巨大的临床转化潜力,同时,IONPs 的心血管安全性和组织相容性也日益引起广泛关注和高度重视。

1 IONPs 的系统安全性

IONPs 是一类带有磁性的,直径从数十至数百纳米的颗粒,通常由氧化铁构成的磁性内核以及包裹在磁性内核外的硅质、羟基磷灰石、高分子等构成的壳层而组成。IONPs 一般根据内核组成为四氧化三铁及三氧化二铁两大类,其中四氧化三铁为内核的纳米粒子磁性更稳定,因而研究和应用相对较多。此外,因纳米颗粒的剂量、时间、表面修饰、浓度、大小和形状而具有不同的特性、代谢半衰期及生物毒性,因此还可以根据 IONPs 粒径的大小,内核和包被的种类进行分类。IONPs 的生物相容性与其代谢特性高度相关,粒径 <10 nm 的颗粒可以通过肾小球滤过而排泄,而 >200 nm 的颗粒则容易被单核巨噬细胞吞噬,然后经溶酶体消化后,沉积在肝脏、脾脏等器官^[13],中等大小的 IONPs 在体内的半衰期为数分钟到数小时不等,然而数周之后尚能观测到肝脏组织铁沉积^[14]。传统观点基于 IONPs 一过性和短时性应用,认为 IONPs 具有生物相容性和安全性。然而,一些简单的体外实验即已观察到 IONPs 具有时间和浓度依赖的细胞毒性^[15]。因此,越来越多的研究评估了 IONPs 的安全性。Schlachter 等^[16]通过将白蛋白磁性纳米粒子贴片植入成年雄性 Wistar 大鼠,使用 MRI、免疫组化等手段评估了 IONPs 在体内的代谢,发现 IONPs 的代谢较为缓慢;通过给雄性 Wistar 大鼠静脉注射不同剂量的 IONPs,用电子显微镜观察组织超微结构改变以及检测大鼠器官及粪、尿中的 IONPs 含量。结果显示相较于低浓度水平($10 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) IONPs,体外干预时未观察到显著毒性,但是当 IONPs 的给药剂量达到 $30 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$ 时,在多个器官均能发现铁含量水平的升高;其中 IONPs 在脾脏的含量水平最高,而且在此浓度下,观测到各个器官中包括线粒体、溶酶体及细胞质空泡化等不同程度的超微结构改变,尽管未有进一步定量及功能学实验验证,仍可以提示 IONPs 可能诱导细胞损伤^[17]。

既往的小鼠实验表明,肝脏、脾脏和肾脏等多

个器官都参与了 IONPs 的代谢,而肝脏和脾脏中的单核吞噬系统(MPS)发挥了重要的作用^[18-19]。因而既往 IONPs 的毒性研究主要局限于单核巨噬细胞系统等铁代谢活跃的器官。例如有研究表明,IONPs 影响了体外腹膜巨噬细胞的活力,而负载抗坏血酸的 IONPs 使这一影响更加显著^[20]。Rojas 等^[21]的研究表明,经 IONPs 处理后,M2 型巨噬细胞的铁代谢发生变化,增加了侵袭性,同时减少了迁移能力。一项经气道给药的小鼠研究表明,吸入 IONPs 使得肺内出现了巨噬细胞介导的剂量依赖性炎症反应^[22]。Ma 等^[23]将 IONPs 注射到小鼠腹腔后,出现了氧化应激增加和组织切片结构改变,提示小鼠肝脏发生明显的损伤。这些研究提示,即使是铁代谢和清除能力较强的 MPS,IONPs 也具有一定的毒性。

2 IONPs 的心血管毒性

全身性铁代谢障碍易导致血色病,许多血色病患者出现心脏功能障碍并最终死于心脏病变^[24-25],说明高代谢状态心肌对铁过载的毒性相当敏感。

IONPs 一过性全身应用对正常心肌表现出一定的毒性。既往的毒性检测方法包括了宏观上的心肌损伤标志物测定、心脏结构影像学评估、血流动力学、心功能评估以及进一步细化的心肌和血管内皮细胞活力检测、细胞功能学检测及线粒体等细胞器损伤程度检测。目前大部分的研究表明,IONPs 的毒理机制主要来源于其降解释放游离铁离子,后者经过芬顿反应后产生活性氧簇(ROS)进而损伤以线粒体为代表的细胞器^[12]。因此对潜在毒性作用的检测也包括了铁离子浓度检测、ROS 检测、氧化呼吸链功能检测等。譬如 Nemmar 等^[26]通过给小鼠静脉注射 IONPs 后 1 h,血浆肌酸磷酸激酶-MB 同工酶、乳酸脱氢酶和肌钙蛋白-I 显著增高,提示 IONPs 诱导了正常心肌细胞损伤;Manickam 等^[27]通过在小鼠腹腔注射 IONPs,发现 IONPs 在循环系统沉积后诱导了心肌氧化应激损伤等。

IONPs 局部应用于缺血心肌组织所诱发的缺血心肌毒性远大于全身应用。由于心肌组织对铁清除能力有限^[28-29],远远低于肝、脾等单核巨噬细胞系统,铁颗粒容易长期存在于心肌间质中。尤其是心肌坏死区域缺乏血流和机械收缩,IONPs 更容易长久蓄积。我们前期研究将 IONPs 标记干细胞在大鼠和猪心肌梗死周边带内注射后显示,Fe 磁共振信号存在长达 6 个月以上^[30],而且已在急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死的患者中观察到,梗死灶和远端心肌组织会摄取更多的 IONPs^[31]。我们体外研究发现,IONPs 对缺氧复氧心肌细胞的氧化应激损伤显著大于正常心肌细胞^[32],提示缺血心肌组织比正常心肌组织更具易损性。IONPs 容易在缺血

心肌组织内长期大量沉积,很有可能导致局部铁过负荷性心肌细胞损伤。

IONPs 系统应用后可能诱导血流动力学障碍。Allancer 用 IONPs 悬液灌流大鼠离体心脏后发现了左心室压力上升的最大速率(+ dP / dt)和左心室压力下降的最大速率(-dP / dt)降低,同时发现主动脉环血管的舒张^[33];Iversen 等^[34]观测到了静脉输注 IONPs 后小鼠平均动脉血压的降低。

IONPs 可能诱导血管内皮细胞结构和功能损伤。多项研究发现,IONPs 会沉积到动脉粥样斑块内^[35],这使得评估 IONPs 对血管的损伤尤为重要。研究发现,在 IONPs 浓度为 400 μg/mL 时,人脐静脉内皮细胞(HUVEC)吞噬 IONPs 后通过诱导一氧化氮产量和内皮一氧化氮合酶活性增加,使细胞增殖受到抑制^[36];IONPs 通过干扰自噬,诱导血管内皮细胞功能障碍和炎症^[37]。小鼠实验发现了 IONPs 能使肠系膜动脉收缩力降低^[34];虽然近年来仍有研究提出“IONPs 通过增加自噬减轻 HUVEC 氧化应激损伤”等相悖观点与研究^[38],但大多数研究认为,IONPs 可诱导血管内皮的损伤,其作用是不良和有害的。

越来越多的证据表明,IONPs 对心血管系统具有潜在毒性。然而,迄今为止 IONPs 介导心血管毒性的主要分子机制尚未被深入细致地阐明。铁超负荷性心肌病的病理机制可以为 IONPs 的心肌毒性机制提供一定程度的借鉴和参考。先天性或继发性铁负荷过重(血色病,非 IONPs 介导的铁超负荷)研究表明,心血管疾病是血色病患者的主要死因,心肌是对铁超负荷十分敏感^[39]。细胞内 Fe²⁺ 浓度超过铁蛋白结合能力,游离铁通过芬顿反应生成大量自由基,引起脂质、蛋白质和 DNA 过氧化,导致心肌细胞动作电位降低、线粒体呼吸链和能量代谢障碍、心肌细胞凋亡、间质纤维化和局灶性钙化,最终可导致心脏扩大、心律失常和充血性心力衰竭(铁超负荷性心肌病)^[40-43],而铁螯合剂可减轻铁超负荷引起的心肌损害^[44]。另外,新近研究表明,铁不仅加重心肌缺血再灌注后的氧化应激损伤,而且心肌梗死后铁沉积也可诱发心律失常^[45],并且梗死区出血导致的铁沉积容易促进慢性炎症和纤维化形成加重心肌负性重构^[46-47]。由于心肌急性缺血本身可通过激活氧化应激系统产生 ROS,使心肌氧化与抗氧化系统严重失衡,引起细胞氧化应激损伤,诱导心肌细胞凋亡,而且心肌缺血后乳酸等代谢产物增多^[48],酸性环境促使铁由氧化态(Fe³⁺)还原为还原态(Fe²⁺),产生氧自由基,容易产生细胞毒性。梗死周边心肌缺血带是 IONPs 介导性治疗的常见靶部位,心肌急性缺血时,不仅缺血心肌自身可通过激活氧化应激系统产生 ROS,而且在此基础上铁沉积将进一步放大氧

化应激损害,导致心肌氧化与抗氧化系统严重失衡。IONPs 可能通过加重缺血心肌氧化应激损伤,诱导心肌细胞凋亡,加剧心肌梗后心室负性重构。

目前针对 IONPs 心血管毒性的动物实验研究较少,而且缺乏对心肌或血管内皮细胞的亚细胞器结构和功能评估,以及精细分子机制的研究,鉴于 IONPs 在心血管领域拥有广阔的应用前景和潜在的临床价值,IONPs 心血管毒性机制研究正成为一个亟待探索的领域。

3 如何改善 IONPs 的安全性

良好的生物相容性和安全性是生物材料临床转化的前提。Zhao 等^[1]在 IONPs 上结合了心脏归巢肽和褪黑素后发现,这种改造后的 IONPs 可以有效改善小鼠压力超负荷引起的心脏肥大。Nunes 等^[49]为 IONPs 增加了白蛋白涂层,与灌注没有涂层的裸 IONPs 相比,大鼠离体心脏的左心室舒张末期压力以及冠状动脉灌注情况等一系列心血管反应指标得到不同程度的改善。通过使用 HL-1 心脏细胞系和 SD 大鼠对掺杂磷酸钙的 IONPs 进行评估,发现细胞活力、caspase-3/7 活性、活性氧、心肌内钙离子浓度等指标均较传统 IONPs 有更好的生物相容性^[50]。但如以上研究所提到的,在改造 IONPs 后毒性得到改善的确切机制还没有被完整地揭示,因此需要进一步探究。

针对现有研究证实 IONPs 的主要毒性机制来源于游离铁介导的氧化应激,因此尝试通过抗氧化剂修饰 IONPs 有望成为减轻 IONPs 介导心血管毒性的新策略。Cochran 等^[51]的体外研究表明,通过 Trolox 修饰 IONPs 后可显著抑制其诱导血管内皮细胞的氧化应激损伤;本课题组前期体外研究提示,通过传统抗氧化剂 NAC 修饰 IONPs 可显著抑制 IONPs 诱导缺氧复氧心肌细胞的氧化应激损伤^[32],上述结果尚需动物实验进一步证实。未来的研究,只有充分认识 IONPs 心血管毒性的主要分子机制基础,才有可能找到较为理想的干预靶点,从而为改善 IONPs 的心血管安全性奠定实验基础。

4 小结和展望

随着 IONPs 在心血管领域研究应用的深入,其心血管毒性正成为阻碍其临床转化的瓶颈。未来需要进一步开展 IONPs 心血管毒性的分子机制研究,并在此基础上探索改善 IONPs 安全性的策略,才能有望促进 IONPs 在心血管领域的临床转化。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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