

综述

原发性膜性肾病发病机制的研究进展

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摘要 本文对近年来原发性膜性肾病(PMN)的发病机制进行了阐述,包括遗传因素、抗原、环境因素、肠道菌群等方面的最新发现,旨在为深入理解PMN的病理生理过程及潜在治疗靶点提供参考依据。在遗传因素方面,研究发现了与PMN的发病风险及预后相关的基因位点,如磷脂酶A2受体(PLA2R)和人类白细胞抗原(HLA)。关于PMN抗原,本文主要阐述了PLA2R、抗血小板反应蛋白1型结构域7A(THSD7A)、中性内肽酶(NEP)、PMN新抗原和外源性抗原在膜性肾病诊断及治疗中的作用。此外,环境因素如空气污染、重金属和有机污染物暴露、肠道菌群的变化等也可能与PMN的发病密切相关。综合研究结果为PMN的诊断和治疗提供了新思路。

关键词 膜性肾病;遗传;抗原;环境;肠道菌群

中图分类号:R692 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1005-930X(2024)12-1671-06

DOI:10.16190/j.cnki.45-1211/r.2024.12.013

Research progress on the pathogenesis of primary membranous nephropathy

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Abstract This article reviews the pathogenesis of primary membranous nephropathy (PMN) in recent years, encompassing the latest findings of genetic, antigenic, environmental factors, and intestinal flora, etc., so as to provide a reference for further comprehension of the pathophysiological process and potential therapeutic targets associated with PMN. In terms of genetic factors, the study identifies gene loci associated with the risk and prognosis of PMN, such as phospholipase A2 receptor (PLA2R) and human leukocyte antigen (HLA). Regarding PMN antigens, this paper elaborates on PLA2R, thrombospondin type 1 domain-containing 7A (THSD7A), neutral endopeptidase (NEP), PMN neoantigen, and exogenous antigens in the diagnosis and treatment for membranous nephropathy. In addition, environmental factors such as air pollution, exposure to heavy metals and organic pollutants, and changes in gut microbiota may also be closely related to the incidence of PMN. The findings from this study offer innovative insights for the diagnosis and treatment of PMN.

Keywords membranous nephropathy; genetics; antigens; environment; gut microbiota

膜性肾病(membranous nephropathy, MN)是一种慢性肾小球疾病,其特征为免疫复合物沉积于肾小球基底膜上,导致毛细血管壁增厚,并最终引发蛋白尿等肾脏损害^[1]。MN分为原发性膜性肾病(primary membranous nephropathy, PMN)和继发性

膜性肾病两种类型,其中PMN占MN病例的80%^[1],已成为我国原发性肾小球疾病第2位的病理类型^[2]。目前认为PMN的发病机制是自身抗体与肾小球基底膜上的抗原结合,激活补体系统,进而导致炎症反应和肾小球损伤^[3]。随着研究的深入,越来越多

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金资助项目(No. 42367063);广西自然基金资助项目(No. 2023GXNSFBA026109);国家级大学生创新创业训练计划资助项目(No. 202210598037)

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[收稿日期] 2024-10-28

的证据表明,基因、环境因素和肠道菌群的变化在PMN的发生和发展中也起着至关重要的作用。本文旨在总结和阐述对该病病因及发病机制相关研究的进展,主要涉及遗传因素、抗原、环境因素以及肠道菌群等方面(图1)。

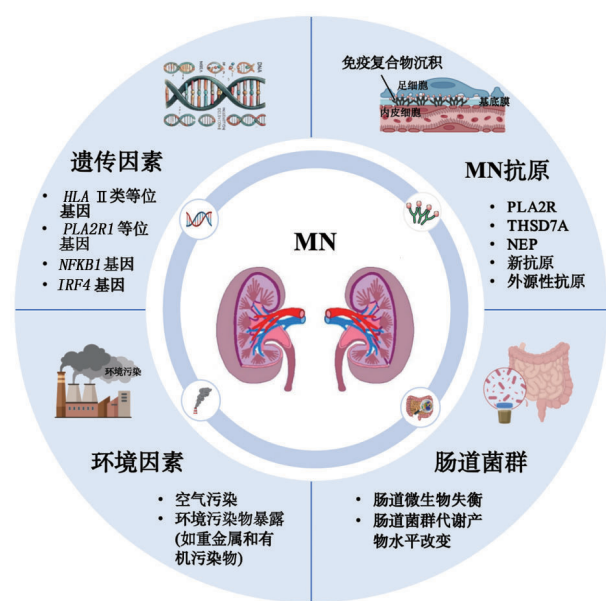


图1 MN发病机制模式图

1 遗传因素

在孟德尔遗传理论中,PMN并不是一种典型的遗传性疾病,但越来越多的研究表明PMN具有很强的遗传性。已有研究显示,PMN的发病机制与自身免疫反应密切相关。如某些特定的人类白细胞抗原(human leukocyte antigen, HLA)的Ⅱ类等位基因可能会增加个体对某些自身抗原的免疫反应,导致自身抗体的产生并沉积于肾小球基底膜,从而引发PMN。有研究报道在高加索人群中,PMN与HLA-DRB3和HLA-DQA1等位基因具有密切关系^[4]。此外,在一项欧洲人群队列中进行的全基因组关联研究分析中发现,成人PMN的发病风险与位于6号染色体上的HLA-DQA1和2号染色体上的磷脂酶A2受体(phospholipase A2 receptor, PLA2R)的等位基因密切相关。在那些纯合子携带主要风险等位基因的个体中,患PMN的风险比不携带任何风险等位基因的个体高出近80倍。与PMN最显著相关的风险等位基因位于基因的内含子区域,因此推测这些

等位基因并不会直接改变PLA2R抗原的自身反应性。进一步的研究结果显示,并发现PLA2R1基因序列和剪接位点的突变或罕见变异^[5]。因此,PMN的免疫反应不太可能是由抗原序列或其构成变化引发的,更有可能是由于足细胞或其他细胞中PLA2R抗原的翻译后修饰或其表达水平增加所导致,在PMN的发病机制中起着更为关键的作用。在一项涉及1 112名PMN患者和1 020名健康个体的中国大型队列研究中发现,PLA2R1和HLA-DQA1的风险等位基因与PMN发病风险之间存在显著相关性^[6]。携带这两种风险等位基因的人群患PMN的风险增加了约11倍。

此外,风险等位基因的存在与PLA2R抗体的出现相关。两项中国人群队列研究显示,不同的HLAⅡ类等位基因也与PMN发病风险增加相关,并且HLA基因与PMN的关联在不同种族人群中可能存在差异^[7-8]。在迄今为止规模最大的PMN遗传研究也发现,HLA基因位点的风险等位基因在种族间存在显著差异,东亚人群主要关联DRB1*1501,欧洲人群主要关联DQA1*0501,而DRB1*0301在两个人群中均表现出显著关联^[9]。此外,在该项遗传研究中还发现了两个先前未报道的与PMN相关的基因位点—核因子κB亚基(nuclear factor kappa B subunit 1, NFκB1)和干扰素调节因子4(interferon regulatory factor 4, IRF4),这两个基因位点分别解释了东亚和欧洲个体中32%和25%的疾病风险。这些发现进一步深化了我们对PMN遗传易感性的理解,并凸显了种族差异在疾病发病机制中的重要性^[10]。

2 PMN抗原

2.1 PLA2R

PLA2R是PMN中最常见的靶向自身抗原,约占PMN病例的80%^[4]。它是一种在足细胞中高度表达的跨膜糖蛋白,主要存在于足突和足尖表面。在疾病进展过程中,PLA2R可以通过囊泡结构进入尿液^[11]。PLA2R的细胞外结构域包含10个结构域,其主要抗体为免疫球蛋白G4(immunoglobulin G4, IgG4)亚类,而其他亚类如免疫球蛋白G1(immunoglobulin G1, IgG1)和免疫球蛋白G3(Immunoglobulin G3, IgG3)等含量较低^[12-13]。

PLA2R的自身抗体最初靶向富含半胱氨酸结构域(cysteine-rich domain, CysR)区域,后期可扩散至C型凝集素样识别域(c-type lectin-like domain, CTLD)的1、7和8亚型。因此,定量监测PLA2R抗体总滴度是临床评估治疗免疫反应的有效工具^[14],抗体的减少和消失常预示着临床缓解。

2.2 抗血小板反应蛋白1型结构域7A(thrombospondin type 1 domain-containing 7A, THSD7A)

THSD7A是一种在足细胞上表达的多结构域跨膜糖蛋白,约2%~3%的PMN患者可能与THSD7A抗原表达有关^[15]。尽管在被确认为PMN靶抗原之前,尚未证实其存在于肾小球中,但普遍认同THSD7A是足细胞的保守基础成分,并且定位于狭缝隔膜和肾小球基底膜之间^[16]。THSD7A抗体似乎具有多个靶向区域^[17],并且在与恶性肿瘤相关的MN病例中,THSD7A可能引发免疫反应。虽然目前关于THSD7A抗体监测的数据有限,但类似于PLA2R抗体,免疫抑制治疗后通常会导致THSD7A抗体水平下降^[18-19],其消失与临床缓解相关。

2.3 低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白2(megalin, LRP2)

与中性内肽酶(neutral endopeptidase, NEP) 20世纪70年代的海曼肾炎大鼠模型不仅奠定了PMN的病理生理学基础,并揭示了LRP2作为抗体靶标能够在足细胞上原位诱导免疫复合物形成^[20]。2002年,NEP被确认为部分产前PMN患者的主要抗原之一。由于母体遗传性缺乏NEP,导致胎儿体内引发NEP免疫反应,进而诱发PMN。NEP抗体还可通过固定补体和抑制NEP酶活性,从而改变肾小球功能并促使疾病进展^[21]。

2.4 MN相关的新抗原

在MN的研究中,激光显微解剖和质谱技术被应用于新抗原的鉴定^[22]。与其他蛋白质相比,这些新抗原在肾小球中具有特异性积累,成为MN亚群的显著特征。近年来,已发现了6种候选新抗原:2019年,外源性肿瘤抑制因子1(extensins 1, EXT1)和外源性肿瘤抑制因子2(extensins 2, EXT2)首次在MN患者亚群中被鉴定出来,并且该类抗原阳性率在狼疮性MN中占30%~40%,并与患者的预后相关^[23-24]。2020年,发现了神经营养因子1(neurotrophin-1, NELL1)作为第二常见的抗原,存在于大多数无潜在疾病关联的MN患者中,并且在一些恶性肿瘤患者中也有发现^[25-26];同

年,分子引导素3B(semaphorin 3B, SEMA3B)被发现主要存在于儿童和年轻患者中,并与肾小管基底膜的IgG染色相关^[27-28]。在2021年,研究人员还发现了3种新抗原。其中,在PMN和狼疮性膜性肾病患者中鉴定出神经细胞黏附分子1(neural cell adhesion molecule 1, NCAM1),其与患者的年龄和狼疮病史有关。原钙粘蛋白7(protocadherin 7, PCDH7)存在于平均63岁的患者中,并且约20%的患者有恶性肿瘤史,在免疫荧光检查中缺乏补体沉积^[29]。此外,丝氨酸肽酶1(htrA serine peptidase 1, HTRA1)在平均67岁的患者中存在,以IgG4为主,并与临床活动相关^[30]。

2.5 外源性抗原

外源性抗原是指能够诱导产生同种抗体或异种抗体的外源蛋白。由于其特定的物理化学性质,这些蛋白可能会被困在肾小球基底膜中。最初的观察与阳离子牛血清白蛋白(cationic bovine serum albumin, cBSA)相关,并报告了儿童中出现与食品抗原相关的PMN^[31]。在一些PMN患者(主要是婴儿)的血清中,抗cBSA抗体滴度较高,并且与cBSA肽区呈现强烈的反应,而与人血清白蛋白的反应较弱^[32-33]。婴儿体内的cBSA可能与带负电荷的肾小球毛细血管壁发生相互作用。关于cBSA形成原因目前尚不明确,但可能与食品加工或肠道微生物群的差异有关。其他食物抗原或环境中的非饮食抗原也可能参与PMN的发生,例如在接受酶替代治疗的溶酶体贮积病患者中,治疗性蛋白可能成为潜在免疫触发的同种异体抗原^[34-35]。

3 环境因素

在全球气候变化背景下,我国肾脏疾病负担沉重,同时糖尿病、高血压等因素导致肾脏疾病呈增长趋势。因此,加强对肾脏疾病环境危险因素的相关研究是非常必要的。动物研究表明,暴露于细颗粒物(particulate matter, PM)会促进自身抗体和免疫复合物的产生,并导致免疫失调,而这与某些原发性肾小球疾病的发病机制有关^[36]。我国一项研究对来自282个城市938家医院11年间(2004—2014年)共计71 151名患者的肾活检样本数据进行了分析,结果显示,尽管其他肾炎类型在原发性肾小球疾病中的占比保持相对稳定,但PMN的发病风险平

均每年增加13%,特别是在PM2.5颗粒物污染严重的地区更为明显。在PM2.5浓度为70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 的地区,每增加10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$,PMN的发病风险增加14%^[37]。此外,空气污染还会提升循环中炎症因子如肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和纤溶酶原激活因子抑制剂-1的水平,并且这些炎症因子的遗传多态性与PMN的发生也具有相关性^[38-39]。

此外,还有研究发现MN患者比一般人群更频繁地暴露于某些职业毒性物质,如石棉(16% vs 5%, $P < 0.001$)、铅(9% vs 1%, $P < 0.001$)或有机溶剂(37% vs 15%, $P < 0.001$)。接触某些重金属如金和汞可能会导致对各种自身抗原产生免疫反应以及肾脏的自身免疫性疾病,如由免疫介导的MN^[40]。以上研究提示了环境污染物暴露(如重金属和有机物污染物)可促进PMN发病。

4 肠道菌群

肠道菌群及其代谢产物在全身炎症和疾病进程中起着关键作用。研究表明,肠道菌群代谢物氧化三甲胺可通过上调管状上皮细胞的氧化应激水平,从而促进急性肾损伤向慢性肾病的转变^[41]。这一发现引起了更多对于肠道菌群在PMN中作用的关注。如乳杆菌通过色氨酸代谢产物吲哚抑制芳烃受体途径,从而改善PMN^[42]。此外,差异肠道微生物组分析已被用于建立非侵入性诊断模型以探索肠道微生物组与PMN发病机制之间的关系。Shang等^[42]的研究收集了来自中国多个医疗中心的825份PMN患者和健康个体的粪便样本,并利用16S rRNA测序分析获得的关键操作分类单元以构建诊断模型,同时通过建立MN大鼠模型,他们的研究结果显示,PMN患者肠道微生物多样性和丰富度均显著低于健康个体,并且PMN的发生与自然定植的微生物组相关。早期干预肠道微生物群可能有助于降低尿蛋白水平并产生保护作用。这些发现为PMN的预防和诊断提供了新的潜在靶点。

综上所述,PMN是一种常见的自身免疫性肾小球疾病,其发病机制复杂且发病风险逐年增加。最新研究表明,遗传因素、抗原、环境因素以及肠道菌群的变化在PMN的发病中发挥重要作用。具体而

言,PLA2R和HLA等基因位点的变异显著增加了PMN的发病风险,空气污染和环境污染暴露也被认为是诱发PMN的重要环境因素;此外,肠道菌群及其代谢产物可能通过调节全身炎症水平影响该疾病的发生和发展。这些最新研究成果为PMN的诊断和治疗提供了新思路。

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本文引用格式:

刘佳宁,朱俊杰,刘云,等.原发性膜性肾病发病机制的研究进展[J].广西医科大学学报,2024,41(12): 1671-1676.DOI:10.16190/j.cnki.45-1211/r.2024.12.013

LIU J N, ZHU J J, LIU Y, et al. Research progress on the pathogenesis of primary membranous nephropathy[J].Journal of Guangxi medical university, 2024, 41(12): 1671-1676.DOI:10.16190/j.cnki.45-1211/r.2024.12.013