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# CMKLR1与抑郁障碍相关的研究进展

唐思嘉<sup>1</sup>, 陈俊<sup>1</sup>, 方贻儒<sup>2,1\*</sup>

(1 上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心临床研究中心, 上海 200032;

2 上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院精神心理科&情感障碍中心, 上海 200025)

**摘要:** 抑郁障碍作为一种广泛影响全球人口的心理健康问题, 引起了研究人员对其潜在生物学基础的兴趣。近年来, 神经递质、神经回路和免疫系统在抑郁障碍中的作用研究不断增多。在这一背景下, CMKLR1 (chemokine-like receptor 1) 作为一个新兴的研究方向引起了研究人员的关注。CMKLR1 最初被认为在免疫系统中发挥重要作用, 然而最近的研究表明, 它也可能与神经炎症的调节密切相关。本综述旨在深入探讨CMKLR1与抑郁障碍之间的潜在关联, 揭示其在疾病发生和发展中的可能机制, 以及作为潜在治疗靶点的可能性。

**关键词:** CMKLR1; 抑郁障碍; 神经炎症; 小胶质细胞

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## Research progress on the association between CMKLR1 and depression

TANG Si-Jia<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Jun<sup>1</sup>, FANG Yi-Ru<sup>2,1\*</sup>

(1 Clinical Research Center, Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200032, China; 2 Department of Psychiatry & Affective Disorders Center,

Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200025, China)

**Abstract:** Depression, as a widespread mental health issue affecting the global population, has sparked interest among researchers in understanding its potential biological basis. In recent years, there has been a growing body of research on the roles of neurotransmitters, neural circuits, and the immune system in depression. Against this backdrop, CMKLR1 (chemokine-like receptor 1) emerged as a novel research focus. It was initially thought to play a crucial role in the immune system, but recent studies suggested a potential close connection between CMKLR1 and the regulation of neuroinflammation. This review aims to delve into the potential association between CMKLR1 and depression, uncovering its possible mechanisms in the onset and development of the disorder, as well as its potential as a therapeutic target.

**Key words:** CMKLR1; depression; neuroinflammation; microglia

抑郁障碍是以显著而持久的心境低落为主要临床症状的一种精神疾病, 是严重危害人类身心健康的精神疾病与公共卫生问题, 具有高复发、高致残、高疾病负担等临床特点, 并伴有日常功能方面的缺陷<sup>[1]</sup>。既往研究发现抑郁障碍发病的生物学机制涉及遗传、神经生化、神经免疫、生物节律等多方面<sup>[2]</sup>。基于神经递质/受体学说研发的抗抑郁药物仅对50%左右的患者有效, 且起效缓慢、易复发<sup>[3]</sup>, 这说明其药理作用并非缓解抑郁障碍的直接靶点或唯

一途径。

近年来, 越来越多的证据支持炎症反应参与抑郁障碍的发病<sup>[4]</sup>。荟萃分析显示抑郁患者外周血肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、白细胞介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-10、IL-13等炎

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\*通信作者: E-mail: yirufang@aliyun.com

症因子显著升高<sup>[5]</sup>。研究发现,炎症系统的激活是抗抑郁药耐药的基础<sup>[6]</sup>,而抗炎治疗能够产生抗抑郁效果<sup>[7]</sup>。因此,炎症是抑郁障碍的潜在发病机制,调节炎症是治疗抑郁的可能方法。CMKLR1 (chemokine-like receptor 1, 别名 ChemR23) 及其内源性配体趋化素 (chemerin) 被证实具有诱导免疫细胞炎症和趋化性的功能,并且 chemerin 和 CMKLR1 也同时在人类大脑中表达<sup>[8-9]</sup>。本文对 CMKLR1 在抑郁相关疾病中发挥的作用展开综述, 以期对抑郁障碍相关机制研究及未来可能的治疗方向提供参考。

## 1 CMKLR1介绍

### 1.1 生物学特征

CMKLR1 是一种七次跨膜 G 蛋白偶联受体,其编码基因位于染色体 12q23.3, 目前确定具有两个内源性配体, 分别是趋化素 (chemerin) 和消退素 E1 (resolvin E1, RvE1)<sup>[10]</sup>; 此外, 一些 chemerin 衍生的多肽, 包括 chemerin-9 (C9)、chemerin-13 (C13)、chemerin-15 (C15) 等也可作为 CMKLR1 的人工配体<sup>[8]</sup>。在人体中, *CMKLR1* 基因已确定主要在树突状细胞、单核细胞和巨噬细胞中表达, 在脂肪组织、肺、皮肤、血管平滑肌细胞、内皮细胞以及负责免疫的脾脏、淋巴结和自然杀伤细胞等中也存在高表达<sup>[8]</sup>。

### 1.2 生理作用

#### 1.2.1 免疫系统

CMKLR1 在树突状细胞和巨噬细胞中的特异表达模式突显了该受体在免疫系统中的关键功能, 且与炎症性疾病密切相关<sup>[11]</sup>。Chemerin 刺激抗原呈递细胞的招募表明该受体能够启动早期免疫反应。Chemerin 作为促炎趋化因子, 通过激活 CMKLR1 引起树突状细胞和巨噬细胞的迁移<sup>[12]</sup>。Chemerin 与 CMKLR1 结合可以使 Akt 磷酸化, 进一步激活核因子- $\kappa$ B (nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B, NF- $\kappa$ B) 信号通路并触发炎症反应<sup>[13]</sup>。也有些研究发现, chemerin 通过 CMKLR1 表现出抗炎效应。C15 增强了巨噬细胞的吞噬作用, 促进了微生物颗粒清除和凋亡中性粒细胞摄取<sup>[14]</sup>, 并提高了巨噬细胞的黏附能力<sup>[15]</sup>。而 CMKLR1 的另一个内源性配体 RvE1 也能通过 CMKLR1 增强人类巨噬细胞的吞噬作用<sup>[16]</sup>。研究发现 CMKLR1 被激活后, 肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的表面标志物、细胞因子分泌、免疫功能等被调节并发挥抗炎作用, 抑制了肿瘤的进展<sup>[17]</sup>。CMKLR1 不同的促炎和抗炎效应可能是由于该受体被 chemerin

的不同亚型激活, 或者是 chemerin/CMKLR1 信号通路可被环境激活或抑制<sup>[18]</sup>。

#### 1.2.2 脂质和葡萄糖代谢

目前已发现 chemerin 和 CMKLR1 是脂肪生成的重要调节因子, 且具有中央调节能量稳态的功能<sup>[19]</sup>。这两者在脂肪前细胞成熟过程中表达均增加, 且 chemerin 能够刺激脂肪生成并促进脂质积累<sup>[20]</sup>。研究发现, RvE1 和 chemerin 能通过 CMKLR1 调节米色脂肪生物发生<sup>[21]</sup>。RvE1 诱导米色脂肪激活脂肪产热程序并促进代谢稳态<sup>[21]</sup>, chemerin 则对产热米色脂肪的发生进行负调节, 促进能量保存, 并通过中断脂肪-免疫通信导致肥胖<sup>[22]</sup>。

Chemerin 还可以调节胰岛素的产生、胰岛素敏感性和葡萄糖摄取<sup>[23]</sup>。CMKLR1 的激活使得脂肪细胞胰岛素刺激的葡萄糖摄取增加<sup>[24]</sup>, 而 CMKLR1 被抑制的小鼠则出现葡萄糖刺激的胰岛素分泌减少以及骨骼肌和白色脂肪组织葡萄糖摄取减少<sup>[25]</sup>, 通过激动 CMKLR1 也能缓解胰腺性糖尿病模型小鼠的葡萄糖不耐受和胰岛素抵抗<sup>[26]</sup>。相反, 有研究发现 chemerin 削弱了人类骨骼肌细胞的胰岛素信号转导和葡萄糖摄取<sup>[27]</sup>, 且能诱导大鼠心肌细胞胰岛素抵抗<sup>[28]</sup>。此外, 也有研究发现, CMKLR1 的沉默对高脂肪高胆固醇饮食小鼠的胰岛素抵抗没有影响<sup>[29]</sup>。因此, 需要进一步研究确定 CMKLR1 与能量代谢变化的关系。

#### 1.2.3 心血管系统

Chemerin/CMKLR1 轴可以介导血管内皮细胞、血管周围脂肪组织、血管平滑肌细胞的功能及其障碍, 参与血管炎症、血管生成和血压调节<sup>[30-31]</sup>。Chemerin 激活 CMKLR1 后, 可诱导人脐静脉内皮细胞分化为毛细血管样结构, 并促进细胞增殖, 从而诱导血管生成<sup>[32]</sup>; 也可以在大鼠原发性视网膜微血管内皮细胞中诱导细胞间黏附分子-1 表达和血管内皮生长因子分泌<sup>[33]</sup>。

Chemerin 还与血压调节密切相关<sup>[34]</sup>。在大鼠的下丘脑室旁核中注射 C9, 发现 CMKLR1 被激活后可导致交感神经活性增加及血压升高<sup>[35]</sup>。体外实验发现, chemerin 通过激活血管平滑肌细胞上的 CMKLR1 诱导小鼠血管平滑肌细胞增殖和迁移, 可能是导致小鼠血管结构重塑和血压升高的原因<sup>[36]</sup>; 其在人类和大鼠阻力血管中可引起强烈收缩, 并导致健康大鼠血压升高<sup>[37]</sup>。同样, 在自发性高血压大鼠中也发现, CMKLR1 可介导系统性高血压<sup>[38]</sup>。

## 2 CMKLR1和精神神经系统

实验性自身免疫脑脊髓炎 (experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, EAE) 模型被广泛用于多发性硬化症研究。研究发现, 在 EAE 诱导过程中, 小胶质细胞和中枢神经系统浸润的髓样树突状细胞均表达 CMKLR1, 且 chemerin 在患有 EAE 的小鼠中表达上调, 而在 CMKLR1 缺乏的小鼠中诱导 EAE 后临床症状和组织学病变更轻微<sup>[39]</sup>。研究证实, EAE 小鼠浆细胞样树突状细胞被募集到脊髓是通过 chemerin/CMKLR1 轴介导的<sup>[40]</sup>。

阿尔茨海默病 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 被认为与神经炎症密切相关。在 AD 尸脑样本中 CMKLR1 表达水平明显高于健康对照, 且在基底前脑、扣带回和海马区的表达较高, 因此 AD 的发生发展被认为与消退素 (resolvin E1, RvE1) 消退炎症失败有关<sup>[41]</sup>。Zhang 等<sup>[42]</sup> 提出 CMKLR1 是淀粉样蛋白  $\beta$  (amyloid beta, A $\beta$ ) 的功能性受体, 并有助于 A $\beta_{42}$  的摄取; CMKLR1 缺陷或抑制减轻了 AD 小鼠大脑和体外神经细胞中 tau 的过度磷酸化, AD 小鼠死亡率降低且认知缺陷得到改善。也有研究发现, C9 可以通过激活 CMKLR1 改善 A $\beta_{42}$  引起的神经炎症和记忆障碍<sup>[43]</sup>。

在缺氧缺血性脑病研究中, 对大脑缺氧缺血小鼠经鼻腔注入人类重组 chemerin (rh-chemerin), 发现 rh-chemerin 可减少凋亡标志物, 预防神经元凋亡和变性; 研究证实, rh-chemerin 通过激活 CMKLR1/CAMKK2/AMPK 信号通路部分缓解了神经元的凋亡<sup>[44]</sup>。血管性痴呆可能是由慢性脑部缺血 (chronic cerebral hypoperfusion, CCH) 引发神经炎症导致的, 通过永久性双侧颈总动脉闭塞手术建立 CCH 大鼠模型发现, 大鼠 CMKLR1 表达水平降低, 并伴随明显的认知损伤; 腹腔注射 RvE1 或 C9 可缓解 CCH 引起的海马神经元和突触损伤以及与 NLRP3 相关的焦亡, 即炎症程序性细胞死亡; 体外实验也验证了 CMKLR1 激活可通过 PI3K/AKT/Nrf2 信号通路抑制 NLRP3 炎症小体诱导的神经元焦亡, 从而改善模型认知功能<sup>[45]</sup>。

以上研究表明, CMKLR1 在精神神经系统中作用广泛, 涉及中枢免疫细胞募集、炎症消退、炎症小体诱导神经元凋亡变性等, 参与多种疾病的发生发展, 是疾病治疗的潜在靶点。

## 3 潜在机制

### 3.1 既往抑郁障碍发生机制假说

先前对抑郁障碍发生机制的研究涵盖了神经生

化、神经内分泌和神经可塑性等多个方面。

许多研究认为抑郁障碍的病因主要在于中枢神经系统神经递质水平的降低及其受体功能的减弱, 特别是单胺类神经递质及其受体<sup>[1]</sup>。早期的抗抑郁药阻止突触前神经元对 5-羟色胺 (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) 和去甲肾上腺素 (norepinephrine, NE) 的再摄取, 通过提高其利用率来发挥作用, 单胺氧化酶的抑制剂也被发现具有抗抑郁特性。也有研究发现神经运动迟缓的抑郁障碍患者存在多巴胺 (dopamine, DA) 功能受损, 一些 DA 激动剂和 DA 再摄取抑制剂具有抗抑郁效果。此外,  $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸系统和谷氨酸系统也被证实与抑郁障碍相关。

与神经内分泌相关的下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 (hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA) 轴功能障碍也是抑郁障碍发生的一个可能机制<sup>[46]</sup>。抑郁患者血浆皮质醇水平升高, 昼夜节律发生改变, 脑脊液中促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素水平升高, 并且 HPA 轴改变与抑郁患者的认知功能受损相关; 此外, 也有证据表明抑郁障碍与促甲状腺激素、性激素、生长激素有关。

抑郁障碍的神经可塑性假说认为, 在抑郁发生发展过程中, 海马等脑结构将经历显著的功能和形态变化<sup>[47]</sup>。在应激条件下, 脑源性神经营养因子 (brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 表达下降, 可能导致海马、前额叶和杏仁核等脑边缘区的神经元萎缩或凋亡, 进而导致抑郁发生。抗抑郁药的神经营养作用可以促进成年海马神经再生以及 BDNF 表达, 从而提高治疗效果。

双生子遗传学研究提示, 重性抑郁障碍的遗传度为 37%; 家系研究发现, 重度抑郁障碍不是由任何单一基因引起的, 而是一种具有复杂遗传特征的疾病; 其中, 基因关联分析主要涉及单胺系统相关基因, 如 5-HT 转运体启动子区基因多态性 (5-hydroxytryptamine transporter length polymorphic region, 5-HTTLPR) 等, 也有研究发现了抑郁障碍中基因与环境相互作用下的表观遗传调控<sup>[48]</sup>。

此外, 还有大脑结构改变、神经回路功能障碍等机制假说, 各种因素相互影响共同参与了抑郁障碍的发生发展。

### 3.2 抑郁障碍的神经炎症机制

近年来, 大量的证据表明免疫炎症反应与抑郁障碍存在密切关联<sup>[49-50]</sup>。抑郁障碍常伴有血清促炎细胞因子水平升高, 如在使用常规抗抑郁药无效的患者中发现 C 反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 水

平升高。纵向研究发现, IL-6、CRP 升高会增加未来罹患抑郁障碍的风险, 并且较高的 IL-6 水平可以预测抑郁障碍的慢性病程, 一些引起免疫激活的干预措施也被发现增加了抑郁的发生率, 这为免疫反应导致抑郁障碍发病提供了依据。表观遗传学研究发现了免疫相关基因与抑郁障碍存在因果关系的证据, 一些临床试验也证明抗炎治疗能够产生抗抑郁的效果。这些研究为开展针对抑郁障碍的独特免疫学机制研究提供了必要的前提条件。抑郁患者外周与中枢免疫系统之间存在着复杂的相互作用, 起源于外周的炎症可能通过各种途径传递到中枢神经系统, 例如炎症细胞因子穿过血脑屏障的“体液途径”、细胞因子刺激外周神经(如迷走神经)传入中枢的“神经通路”、活化免疫细胞募集到中枢的“细胞途径”, 最终引起神经免疫反应, 进而出现抑郁症状<sup>[50]</sup>。

神经炎症是由于应激或者感染外伤等所导致的促炎细胞因子升高的状态, 可引起神经递质/受体、神经内分泌、神经发育、神经可塑性等异常, 进而导致疾病发生发展。小胶质细胞是中枢神经系统发育、健康和疾病状态时重要的效应器和调节器, 它的激活是神经炎症的重要组成部分<sup>[51]</sup>。小胶质细胞在正常生理条件下处于静息状态, 但当中枢神经系统发生损伤或感染时, 小胶质细胞将极化为 M1 和 M2 两种表型: M1 小胶质细胞促进促炎细胞因子释放; M2 小胶质细胞倾向于表达抗炎细胞因子, 具有神经保护作用; 它们在中枢神经系统功能不同, 但都围绕着促炎和抗炎的调控和平衡<sup>[52]</sup>。

小胶质细胞的激活与抑郁障碍密切相关<sup>[52-53]</sup>。动物抑郁模型研究发现, 慢性应激能够导致外周细胞因子水平升高和应激敏感脑区域(如海马、前额叶皮质和杏仁核)小胶质细胞活化<sup>[54]</sup>。慢性社会击败性应激(chronic social defeat stress, CSDS)小鼠 M1 型小胶质细胞标志物表达更高, 包括诱导型一氧化氮合成酶(iNOS)、CD16、CD86 等, 而海马区 M2 标志物[如精氨酸酶-1(Arg-1)、CD206]的表达没有显著变化<sup>[55]</sup>。另一项研究发现, 在慢性不可预测温和应激(chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS)诱导的抑郁小鼠海马的多个区域中检测到了更多表达 M1 标志物 CD68 的活化小胶质细胞, 而 M2 标志物 CD206 较少, 表明 M1 极化在抑郁发病机制中发挥重要作用<sup>[56]</sup>。而在抑郁自杀的患者尸脑中发现了炎症细胞因子和小胶质细胞活化标志物<sup>[57]</sup>, 并且发现 M1 型小胶质细胞产生的喹啉酸在前扣带回中增加<sup>[58]</sup>。Setiawan 等<sup>[59]</sup>以作为小胶质细胞激活标

志的转运蛋白(translocator protein, TSPO)总体分布体积为评价指标, 发现与 9 年或者以下的患者相比, 10 年或者更长时间未治疗的抑郁症患者前额叶、前扣带回和岛叶 TSPO 总体积增加 29%~33%; 长期未治疗的抑郁障碍患者在三个主要灰质区域的 TSPO 总体积比健康人群大 31%~39%, 而抗抑郁治疗能改变这种逐年增加的小胶质细胞激活。尸脑研究主要发现了海马、前额叶皮质中的小胶质细胞激活, PET 成像以及脑脊液、血清/血浆分析也为小胶质细胞在自杀中的作用提供了证据, 因此, 小胶质细胞是可用于预防自杀的新治疗靶标<sup>[60]</sup>。

### 3.3 CMKLR1与小胶质细胞

Chemerin/CMKLR1 轴可能与神经炎症密切相关。研究发现全身脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)给药可以上调 CMKLR1 的表达,  $\text{A}\beta_{42}$  可以激活 CMKLR1 并导致小胶质细胞迁移, 进而调节神经炎症<sup>[9]</sup>。Chen 等<sup>[61]</sup>通过体外研究发现, chemerin/CMKLR1 通过调节肌动蛋白和微管的重塑来促进小胶质细胞的极化, 并确认 p38/MAPK 途径参与诱导小胶质细胞极化。在使用慢性缺血后疼痛(chronic post-ischemia pain, CPIP)小鼠模型来模拟具有神经损伤的慢性复杂区域疼痛综合征(complex regional pain syndrome, CRPS)时, 发现 RvE1 发挥了明显的抗神经炎作用, 如可诱导双侧脊髓中小胶质细胞激活减少和促炎细胞因子 TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$  和 IL-6 水平下降<sup>[62]</sup>。Zhang 等<sup>[63]</sup>报道, 人类重组 chemerin 通过激活 CMKLR1/CAMKK2/AMPK 通路来减轻新生大鼠生发基质出血(germinal matrix hemorrhage, GMH)诱导的神经炎症, 而 M2 小胶质细胞可能正是这种效应的主要媒介。在年龄相关性黄斑变性动物模型中, 接受光损伤的大鼠视网膜存在小胶质细胞的激活, 同时所有视网膜层发现 CMKLR1 表达上调, 尤其在外层视网膜的极化小胶质细胞中观察到 CMKLR1 的广泛表达<sup>[64]</sup>。

### 3.4 CMKLR1与肠道微生物

不少证据表明肠道微生物在各类神经精神疾病中发挥一定的作用<sup>[65]</sup>, 其中包括抑郁障碍<sup>[66]</sup>。肠道微生物群能够通过产生代谢物刺激中枢神经系统和肠道来影响机体神经递质水平, 肠道屏障受损导致的肠道微生物群改变也与炎症反应和 HPA 轴的激活有关, 中枢神经系统与肠道微生物群之间的双向通讯也受多种因素影响, 最终可能导致抑郁的发生。

对 300 多名炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease,

IBD) 患者的临床研究发现, CMKLR1 在治疗耐受的 IBD 患者发炎的结肠组织中过表达, 使用人工受体激动剂可以促进炎症消退<sup>[67]</sup>。动物研究发现, 小鼠结肠上皮细胞中 chemerin/CMKLR1 信号转导的缺失可导致乳过氧化物酶 (lactoperoxidase, LPO) 表达特异性降低, 从而加重因微生物引起的结肠炎<sup>[68]</sup>。此外, Dranse 等<sup>[69]</sup> 也发现 CMKLR1 敲除小鼠中阿克曼菌和普氏菌丰度显著低于野生型小鼠, 并且与体重相关。有趣的是, 既往多项研究在抑郁患者中也发现了阿克曼菌和普氏菌的丰度下降<sup>[70-72]</sup>, 并且阿克曼菌的丰度与抑郁症状的严重程度呈负相关<sup>[73]</sup>。而在动物研究中, 抑郁模型小鼠存在阿克曼氏菌的相对丰度下降, 且与海马 5-HT 浓度负相关<sup>[74]</sup>; 在接受应激小鼠粪便微生物移植的动物中还观察到, 海马齿状回中小胶质细胞被激活<sup>[75]</sup>。此外, 抑郁模型小鼠在接受嗜黏蛋白阿克曼菌治疗后症状得到了改善<sup>[76-78]</sup>, 同时海马 BDNF 水平得到恢复<sup>[76]</sup>。这表明 CMKLR1 或许通过影响肠道微生物群调节免疫炎症反应, 参与影响抑郁障碍的发生发展, 但目前仍需要进一步研究验证。

### 3.5 CMKLR1参与抑郁障碍的可能机制

在抑郁障碍中, 慢性束缚应激 (chronic restraint stress, CRS) 抑郁症模型大鼠前额叶皮质和海马体中的 CMKLR1 先上调后下调, 表明 CMKLR1 参与了抑郁症的病理生理学过程<sup>[79]</sup>。临床研究在首发精神病患者和复发性抑郁症患者中均发现, 抑郁的患者血清脂肪因子中 chemerin 的水平更低<sup>[80-81]</sup>。但目前抑郁障碍和 CMKLR1 相关研究大多基于动物实验, 需要更多的研究进一步验证其在人体中的作用。

根据以上研究结果猜测, 应激、感染等因素是抑郁障碍可能的发病机制之一, 例如肠道炎症等将外周炎症传递至中枢, 诱导神经系统中小胶质细胞的极化从而产生神经炎症, 而 CMKLR1 及其配体可通过激活 CMKLR1/CAMKK2/AMPK 通路或参与调节小胶质细胞极化, 进而调节、缓解炎症, 激活该受体或其信号通路或许能够起到一定的治疗作用, 但目前相关机制研究仍较有限。

## 4 治疗前景

Deyama 等<sup>[82]</sup> 对 LPS 诱导的抑郁症模型小鼠脑室内注入 chemerin, 发现可以引起抗抑郁作用; 同样, 将 RvE1 输注到内侧前额叶皮层 (medial prefrontal cortex, mPFC) 和海马齿状回 (dentate gyrus, DG) 也产生了由 mTORC1 信号介导的抗抑郁作用, 而

mTORC1 是氯胺酮和其他速效抗抑郁药抗抑郁作用的关键媒介<sup>[83-86]</sup>。在此基础上, Suzuki 等<sup>[87]</sup> 对慢性疼痛诱导的抑郁症模型小鼠脑室内输注 RvE1 或 chemerin, Aoki 等<sup>[88]</sup> 对重复泼尼松龙 (prednisolone, PSL) 诱导的抑郁症小鼠模型脑室或 mPFC 输注 RvE1, 也得到了同样的结果。此外, 上述团队在 LPS 和重复 PSL 诱导的抑郁模型小鼠中证实了 RvE1 鼻内给药的抗抑郁效果<sup>[89]</sup>。Omega-3 多不饱和脂肪酸 (omega-3 PUFAs) 长期以来一直被认为与减少炎症有关<sup>[90]</sup>, 也参与预防抑郁症<sup>[91]</sup>。在 omega-3 PUFA 中, 二十碳五烯酸 (eicosapentaenoic acid, EPA) 具有最有效的抗抑郁活性<sup>[92-94]</sup>。而 RvE1 作为 CMKLR1 的内源性配体, 是 EPA 的衍生物, 因此 EPA 的抗抑郁活性或许与 CMKLR1 的激活有关。

目前使用较为广泛的基于神经递质 / 受体学说研发的抗抑郁药物起效缓慢, 在接受治疗的患者中, 有高达 27% 的患者病情无法缓解并继续发展为慢性, 即使是经治疗后缓解的患者, 也有几乎 80% 在一生中至少要至少经历一次复发<sup>[3]</sup>, 开发新的抗抑郁剂迫在眉睫。以上研究提示, 利用配体给药激活 CMKLR1 可能是一种新的抗抑郁方式, 并且除了小鼠脑室内注药之外, 通过鼻内给药也能获得疗效, 这使得人体药物试验更具有可行性, 可能是开发新型速效抗抑郁药的一个重要途径。

## 5 小结

CMKLR1 受体在免疫和炎症中扮演重要的角色, 通过与配体结合激活下游信号通路, 实现对免疫的调节。CMKLR1 在神经系统中的表达使其能够参与调节神经炎症, 而抑郁障碍与神经炎症密不可分。近年来越来越多的研究深入发掘了 CMKLR1 对神经炎症的调节机制及其对抑郁障碍的作用, 发现了 CMKLR1 作为抑郁障碍治疗靶点的可能性, 进一步对其分子机制进行研究并开发新的治疗方法, 或许有助于提高抑郁障碍的治愈率, 在抑郁障碍预防和治疗方面取得新的突破。

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