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# 慢性内脏痛的 5-羟色胺受体-TRP 通道互作机制

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**摘要:** 慢性内脏痛是胃肠道疾病的重要表征, 长期的疼痛伴随患者出现焦虑、抑郁等心理问题, 目前仍缺乏有效的治疗手段。5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)受体亚型多, 分布广, 广泛参与疼痛发生和镇痛作用。瞬时受体电位通道(transient receptor potential channels, TRP channels)激活和传递神经信号, 在伤害感觉产生、传递发挥作用。该综述旨在阐述5-HT受体及TRP通道在不同组织动态分布组合的稳态互作机制在慢性内脏痛中的研究, 以期建立5-HT受体-TRP通道亚型稳态互作靶向的慢性内脏痛诊疗新策略。

**关键词:** 5-羟色胺; 5-羟色胺受体; 瞬时受体电位通道; 慢性内脏痛

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## Mechanisms of 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor-TRP channel interactions in chronic visceral pain

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**Abstract:** Chronic visceral pain (CVP), characterized by visceral hypersensitivity and frequently comorbid with affective disorders, represents a significant clinical challenge with limited therapeutic options. This review aims to summarize the research progress on the interaction mechanism between 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)/its receptors and Transient Receptor Potential (TRP) channels in chronic visceral pain (CVP) to provide a theoretical basis for understanding its mechanisms and developing treatments. The article systematically reviews the complex pathogenesis of CVP, associated with chief conditions like irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). It details the peripheral and central nervous system mechanisms involving dorsal root ganglia, spinal sensitization, and specific brain circuits (e.g., PVH, PVT). A core focus is the synthesis, release, and receptor classification (5-HT<sub>1R</sub>-5-HT<sub>7R</sub>) of 5-HT, and the expression and function of key TRP channels (e.g., TRPA1, TRPV1) in CVP. Crucially, it synthesizes emerging evidence of their functional crosstalk, such as TRP channel-mediated 5-HT release from enterochromaffin cells (TRPA1/TRPM2) and the collaborative role of 5-HT receptors and TRP channels in modulating neuronal excitability and pain signaling of visceral hypersensitivity by 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and TRPV1. We propose that the interaction between 5-HT/its receptors and TRP channels is crucial in CVP pathogenesis. Targeting this crosstalk, particularly in peripheral and central sensitization pathways, represents a promising therapeutic strategy. Future research should further elucidate the precise molecular and circuit-level mechanisms to facilitate the development of novel, effective analgesics for CVP.

**Key words:** 5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor; transient receptor potential channels; chronic visceral pain

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慢性内脏痛是胃肠道疾病的核心临床表现之一,患者常因长期疼痛而并发焦虑、抑郁等心理障碍,目前临床干预手段仍十分有限。五羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)受体家族亚型多样、分布广泛,在疼痛发生与镇痛调控中发挥双向作用;瞬时受体电位(transient receptor potential, TRP)通道作为伤害性信号转导的关键分子,介导神经信号的激活与传递,参与痛觉的产生与传导过程。本文旨在综述5-HT受体与TRP通道在不同组织中的动态分布特征及其稳态互作机制在慢性内脏痛中的研究进展,以期构建以“5-HT受体-TRP通道亚型稳态互作”为靶点的慢性内脏痛诊疗新策略提供理论依据。

疼痛是机体对实际或潜在组织损伤所产生的一种本能防御反应。慢性内脏痛(chronic visceral pain, CVP)常由机械性牵拉、痉挛、缺血及炎症等多种内外源性因素刺激诱发,严重影响患者生活质量。TRP通道超家族广泛分布于外周及中枢神经系统,在信息素信号传导、味觉感知、伤害性感受及温度感应等感觉调控过程,以及阳离子稳态维持、肌肉收缩与血管舒缩等生理活动中发挥关键作用,同时参与肠道及神经系统的发育调控<sup>[1]</sup>。5-HT最初发现于外周组织,广泛调节体温、摄食行为、睡眠节律、情绪记忆等多种生理功能<sup>[2]</sup>,本文旨在综述5-HT及其受体与TRP通道在慢性内脏痛发生发展中的相互作用机制,以期深入阐明慢性内脏痛的病理机制及其临床防治提供新的理论依据。

## 1 慢性内脏痛

内脏痛的诱因复杂多样,常由中空脏器的过度收缩、牵拉、缺血或炎症等刺激所致。值得注意的是,内脏痛并非孤立的生理事件,而与多种情绪及行为障碍密切共存,如睡眠障碍、焦虑、易怒、社会孤立及抑郁等<sup>[3]</sup>。在此复杂背景下,内脏痛的临床表现形式多样,涵盖多种慢性综合征,包括神经性疼痛、非心源性胸痛、功能性腹痛、子宫内膜异位症、胰腺炎,以及源于膀胱、肠易激综合征(irritable bowel syndrome, IBS)和炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD)的相关疼痛<sup>[4]</sup>。其中,IBS作为全球范围内高发的胃肠功能紊乱性疾病之一,发病率约为12%<sup>[5]</sup>,其中女性患病率高于男性,且患病年龄越来越趋于年轻化<sup>[6]</sup>。其核心病理特征为内脏

超敏反应,临床上主要表现为反复腹痛、便秘、排便疼痛及排便习惯紊乱,常伴有情绪异常等应激相关症状,多归类于功能性躯体综合征<sup>[7]</sup>。IBD是一种以胃肠道慢性炎症为特征的复发性疾病,主要包括克罗恩病和溃疡性结肠炎两种亚型,其发病机制与环境因素、遗传易感性和肠道微生物等多种因素密切相关<sup>[8]</sup>。近年来随着社会老龄化加剧,老年IBD患者群体数量逐年增加,占IBD患者总数的1/3以上<sup>[9]</sup>,提示未来IBD治疗需对研发药效的安全性和并发症等进行全面考虑。

目前慢性内脏痛的治疗缺乏根本高效的策略,亟需寻求安全有效的药物靶点。当前主要依赖止痛药物进行症状缓解,如非甾体抗炎药和阿片类药物,然而传统镇痛药物对内脏痛的疗效有限,且易引发耐受、呼吸抑制、严重瘙痒等副作用,甚至可能加重部分炎症性疾病<sup>[10]</sup>。以阿片类药物为例,长期使用不仅会导致镇痛效能下降和依赖性成瘾倾向<sup>[11]</sup>,还可诱发便秘,进而加重肠易激综合征患者的原有临床症状。此外,焦虑、睡眠障碍及躯体化症状已被证实是慢性疼痛发病的独立预测因子。研究表明,躯体化本身对患者后续治疗依从性与疗效的影响甚至超过了慢性疼痛本身<sup>[12]</sup>,三环抗抑郁药(TCA)被称为神经调节剂(阿米替林、去甲替林、丙咪嗪和地昔帕明),通过调节体内5-HT的释放改善内脏痛和中枢性疼痛,除镇痛外还具有抗胆碱能作用。以上提示5-HT相关机制在内脏痛治疗中显示出潜在的应用价值,为后续深入挖掘其作用靶点与干预策略提供了重要研究方向。

## 2 慢性内脏痛的5-HT和TRP通道的外周和中枢神经机制

### 2.1 慢性内脏痛的外周和中枢神经机制研究进展

内脏感觉输入由位于背根神经节(dorsal root ganglion, DRG)的初级感觉神经元传导至脊髓。内脏敏化的维持不仅依赖于原始损伤部位持续的外周输入,更取决于伤害感受性神经元内部及细胞间分子与细胞对话的动态重构<sup>[13]</sup>。作为痛觉信息传递的初级门户,DRG神经元承担着将外周刺激信号向中枢传导的关键功能。在肠易激综合征及炎症性肠病等相关疾病中,内脏痛信号主要起源于结肠远端及直肠区域<sup>[14]</sup>。支配这些区域的传入神经元

胞体集中于胸腰段DRG内,因此,DRG神经元信号转导特性的改变直接影响内脏痛觉的敏感度。研究表明,内脏伤害感受器的敏化受ATP及TRP等多种分子的协同调控。例如,辣椒素通过激活TRPV1通道诱发DRG神经元内Ca<sup>2+</sup>稳态变化,从而参与内脏痛感知的形成<sup>[13]</sup>;此外,miR-1306-3p可激活DRG神经元上的P2X3受体,诱发内向电流并改变神经元兴奋性,进而参与内脏痛调节<sup>[15]</sup>。上述研究表明,离子通道活性的动态变化是外周敏化的重要基础。例如,miR-711可直接与DRG神经元上TRPA1受体的胞外片段结合,激活该通道并触发下游信号级联反应,最终介导瘙痒或疼痛的发生<sup>[16]</sup>。综上,肠道及DRG组织中疼痛相关基因的表达谱变化,以及关键离子通道激活或失活特性的改变,共同构成了慢性内脏痛发生与演进的核心机制。

中枢神经系统在内脏痛的形成与维持中发挥核心整合作用。脊髓作为接收内脏和躯体传入信息的初级中枢,是超敏反应发生的首要部位<sup>[17]</sup>。病理状态下,肠道炎症可诱导外源性内脏传入神经元过度兴奋,进而引起脊髓神经元膜电位的可塑性变化,表现为河鲀毒素抗性钠电流增强及TRPV1通道表达上调,致使脊髓兴奋性升高,最终引发中枢敏化。此外,脊髓胶质细胞,特别是小胶质细胞,通过分泌促炎细胞因子和趋化因子,积极参与内脏痛信号的放大与传递<sup>[18]</sup>。源于脊髓的过度兴奋信号可沿上行传导通路扩散至高位脑中枢,导致脑干及丘脑核团的持续性过度兴奋,并进一步诱发杏仁核、海马及前扣带皮质等情绪相关脑区的敏化。感觉神经元一方面直接投射至丘脑,另一方面亦可经由杏仁核间接投射至前扣带皮质。同时,中脑导水管周围灰质和延髓头端腹内侧区构成下行调控系统,通过对传入感觉信息的双向调节,精细调控内脏痛信号的传导<sup>[19]</sup>。近年来,研究进一步揭示了内脏痛相关的中枢神经环路精细图谱。下丘脑室旁核被证实可作为“疼痛分拣中心”,其内不同神经元亚群承担着分拣不同模式疼痛信号的功能:P2X3R阳性神经元投射至外侧隔核腹侧部,特异响应内脏痛;而VIPR2阳性神经元则投射至中间带尾端部,介导体体痛感知。此外,丘脑室旁核内部也存在功能分区,其前部Cacna1e阳性神经元特异介导内脏痛行为,后部Grin2a阳性神经元则主要调控焦虑样行为<sup>[20,21]</sup>。在胃部疼痛信号传导方面,迷走神经-孤束核-外侧

臂旁核-丘脑室旁核-前边缘皮层构成的谷氨酸能神经环路发挥关键作用<sup>[22]</sup>。上述研究表明,从脊髓到皮层下核团及皮层,中枢神经系统的多层次、多核团协同参与内脏痛信息的编码与整合,其功能可塑性变化与情绪认知障碍密切相关,共同构成了慢性内脏痛的复杂中枢机制。

肠道与大脑之间的双向信号交流构成了内脏痛感知的神经生物学基础。研究表明,肠-脑轴的稳态失衡可诱发外周及中枢层面的功能障碍,进而导致内脏高警觉性和内脏高敏感性的发生<sup>[17]</sup>。在外周,肠道中的肠嗜铬细胞(enterochromaffin cells, EC细胞)作为5-HT的主要来源,通过释放色氨酸(5-HT的前体)影响中枢神经系统的血清素能神经传递<sup>[23]</sup>。脑成像研究进一步证实,中枢神经系统5-HT能信号的活性在IBS患者中发挥抑制情绪唤醒的作用。临床证据表明,5-HT3受体拮抗剂不仅对IBS患者具有治疗效应,还表现出明确的抗焦虑效果。此外,遗传学研究显示,5-HT信号通路相关基因的多态性与IBS患者的焦虑严重程度及杏仁核的情绪激活模式密切相关<sup>[24]</sup>。上述发现提示,5-HT信号系统不仅在外周和中枢水平参与痛觉调控,更在肠-脑双向互动及情感行为调节中发挥核心作用。然而,目前关于5-HT系统参与内脏痛的具体分子机制,及其在临床诊断与靶向治疗中的应用价值,仍有待进一步深入探究。

## 2.2 5-HT受体与慢性内脏痛

### 2.2.1 5-HT的释放

五羟色胺是一种广泛分布于动物体内的吲哚类神经递质,特别是在胃肠道、血小板及神经系统中含量较高。由于5-HT无法直接透过血脑屏障,外周与中枢5-HT系统在功能上可视为两个相对独立的单元。其中,约95%的5-HT由肠道中的EC细胞产生,仅有5%源于中枢神经元。EC细胞作为一种多模态刺激感受器,直接偶联感觉神经纤维,通过监测黏膜微环境变化,在肠道内外传递信号<sup>[25]</sup>。在5-HT的合成调控方面,哺乳动物5-HT的生成依赖于限速酶色氨酸羟化酶(TPH)的两种亚型:TPH1主要由EC细胞及脂肪细胞等非神经元细胞表达;TPH2则特异性表达于神经元。研究证实,白介素-33可被EC细胞感知,通过其受体ST2触发5-HT释放,且该过程可能与TRPA1通道介导的Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流有关<sup>[26]</sup>。此外,脂质介导的恒定自然杀伤T细胞通过与EC细胞表面的

CD1d分子结合,以CD1d依赖性方式激活酪氨酸激酶信号通路,抑制K<sup>+</sup>电流并诱导Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流,进而促进5-HT分泌,参与肠道及系统稳态调节<sup>[27]</sup>。基于上述调控机制,我们推测肠道微生物群及其衍生的信号分子(如细菌代谢物、免疫细胞因子等)以及DRG来源的神经活性物质(如TRPA1通道、神经递质等),可能通过协同促进5-HT释放,激活相应的5-HT受体亚型,进而参与慢性内脏痛的病理过程。

### 2.2.2 5-HT受体的分类及功能

5-HT受体分为7大类(5-HT1R~5-HT7R),由14个已知亚型组成,除了5-HT3为配体门控通道外,其余的6类均为G蛋白偶联受体,通过不同的胞内信号级联发挥生理功能。在分布特征方面,5-HT受体广泛表达于外周组织及神经系统。在肥大细胞、血小板等参与组织损伤反应的细胞中检测到多个外周源性5-HT受体,在背根神经节大、中、小神经元中检测到5-HT1B、5-HT1D、5-HT2A、5-HT2B、5-HT3、5-HT4和5-HT7受体的mRNA,经炎症处理后其mRNA表达明显上调<sup>[28]</sup>。在信号转导及功能调控层面,不同受体亚型呈现出显著的异质性:5-HT1受体家族主要偶联Gi/o蛋白,通过抑制腺苷酸环化酶活性、减少cAMP生成,促进疼痛超敏反应<sup>[29,30]</sup>;5-HT2受体家族包括5-HT2A、5-HT2B和5-HT2C 3种受体亚型,可激活磷脂酶C,促进肌醇三磷酸和二酰基甘油生成,触发胞内第二信使级联反应,该家族主要在脑区发挥作用,并参与钠通道活性的调控;5-HT3受体作为配体门控离子通道,在海马部位介导快速兴奋性传递,研究表明其与运动功能增强及抗抑郁效应密切相关<sup>[31]</sup>;5-HT4受体在中枢和外周神经系统中发挥多种生理功能,其中精神分裂症患者血浆5-HT4R浓度显著低于健康受试者<sup>[32]</sup>;5-HT5受体家族包括5-HT5A和5-HT5B两种亚型,研究发现皮质神经元中的5-HT5A受体可介导超极化<sup>[33]</sup>;在脑切片记录中,5-HT6受体对特定神经元类型(纹状体胆碱能中间神经元、海马GABA中间神经元)发挥兴奋作用<sup>[34]</sup>;5-HT7受体通过选择性剪接产生三种异构体,主要在大脑的离散区域以及血管和胃肠平滑肌表达,中枢神经系统5-HT7受体可能对情绪和睡眠障碍有影响<sup>[35]</sup>。综上所述,5-HT受体各亚型广泛分布于神经系统,通过直接或间接调控胞内信号通路及神经元兴奋性,参与多种病理生理进程。然而,尽管其在疼痛调控中的潜在作用备受关注,不同5-HT受体亚

型在慢性内脏痛发生发展中的具体作用机制仍有待系统阐明。

### 2.2.3 5-HT受体与慢性内脏痛

5-HT受体在内脏痛中起关键作用。在外周神经系统中,动物实验研究表明将IBS患者粪便上清给药于正常小鼠,会使小鼠结肠段5-HT水平升高,IBS动物模型中肠道黏膜的5-HT水平同样升高,小鼠肠道运动能力增强并产生内脏超敏反应<sup>[36]</sup>;5-HT2A受体在胃肠道的肌间神经元和黏膜下神经元中高表达,行为学及体外细胞实验表明肠道5-HT2A受体的激活可以缓减左旋多巴诱导的内脏痛<sup>[37]</sup>。电针干预天枢穴可降低结肠组织中的5-HT浓度,致使5-HT4R的表达增加,提高内脏痛阈<sup>[38]</sup>。研究证实迷走传入神经通过5-HT3受体通路对慢性内脏痛觉过敏具有时间依赖性调节作用<sup>[39]</sup>,5-HT3拮抗剂格拉司琼可逆转慢性内脏痛小鼠的膀胱传入高敏感性<sup>[40]</sup>,5-HT3/5-HT4受体拮抗剂逆转由3%葡聚糖硫酸钠诱导的内脏痛<sup>[41]</sup>。在脊髓水平,5-HT1A受体激动剂DPAT(8-羟基-二正丙氨基四氢萘)通过激活GABA能神经元上的突触前5-HT1A受体限制GABA释放,从而解除对脊髓兴奋性谷氨酸能神经元的抑制,诱发内脏痛敏反应<sup>[42]</sup>。丙戊酸钠通过恢复脊髓中下调的5-HT2C受体功能,缓解强迫游泳应激诱导的内脏高敏感<sup>[43]</sup>。延髓尾端腹外侧区(CVLM)作为处理经脊髓通路上行的内脏痛觉信号的首个节点,是内源性疼痛调节系统的重要组成部分。研究表明经延髓尾端的内脏痛觉传递受到下行5-HT4依赖性机制的负向调控<sup>[44]</sup>。以上结果提示结肠5-HT浓度变化影响内脏痛,外周和中枢神经系统5-HT不同亚型受体的激活或抑制参与内脏痛的机制调节。

### 2.3 TRP通道与慢性内脏痛

伤害性神经元作为外周与中枢神经系统之间的关键中介,负责将伤害性信号从外周经传入纤维传递至内脏、三叉神经及躯体区域,并向上传至脊髓与大脑,完成伤害性刺激的跨系统传导。该类神经元的膜表面富集多种受体和离子通道,能够识别伤害性刺激并将其转化为电信号,向中枢神经系统传导。在众多伤害感知相关分子中,瞬时受体电位通道家族是最为关键的伤害性刺激检测与传导离子通道群。该家族包含28种阳离子通道,广泛分布于外周和中枢神经系统,依据结构特征可分为六个主要亚

家族:TRPA、TRPC、TRPV、TRPM、TRPML和TRPP<sup>[45]</sup>。大多数TRP通道定位于质膜,作为阳离子(如Na<sup>+</sup>、Ca<sup>2+</sup>、Mg<sup>2+</sup>及微量金属离子)进入细胞的通道,在调节离子跨膜流动、维持细胞电活动及介导痛觉信号转导中发挥核心作用,构成哺乳动物伤害感受系统中分布最广、功能最重要的离子通道类群。

TRPA1作为一种非选择性Ca<sup>2+</sup>渗透性阳离子通道,主要表达于感觉神经元和上皮细胞,在急慢性疼痛调节中发挥重要作用。临床研究发现,与健康人群相比,老年IBS患者肠道组织中TRPA1 mRNA水平及TRPA1、TRPV1免疫反应性均显著降低<sup>[46]</sup>;而在葡聚糖硫酸钠处理后,体外培养的DRG神经元中TRPA1 mRNA表达则有所增加。近期研究表明,多结构域支架蛋白IQGAP1可与跨膜受体等蛋白相互作用,通过与DRG神经元中的TRPA1通道结合,促进其转运与敏化,进而介导慢性疼痛、神经性疼痛及冷超敏反应的发生<sup>[47]</sup>。TRPC通道的激活可增强神经元兴奋性,放大并延长疼痛信号。研究者在手术疼痛、化疗所致周围神经病变及偏头痛等多种慢性疼痛动物模型中证实,TRPC5通道作为机械超敏反应和自发性疼痛的关键分子效应物,在DRG神经元及非神经元细胞中均呈低水平表达<sup>[48]</sup>。TRPV1于1997年首次从大鼠DRG中克隆获得<sup>[49]</sup>,其结构特征在于具有大量N末端锚蛋白重复序列。在胃肠道炎症、克罗恩病及溃疡性结肠炎等多种疾病状态下,TRPV1表达呈上调趋势,并对躯体及内脏炎症伤害性输入发挥整合调节作用。例如,TRPV1拮抗剂可减轻肠道肥大细胞释放的组胺对IBS的致敏效应,从而缓解内脏痛<sup>[50]</sup>;此外,溶血磷脂酸可与TRPV1结合,产生更高电导的单通道开口,有效激活TRPV1阳性神经元,导致去极化增强,进而诱发急慢性疼痛<sup>[51]</sup>。TRPM2通道作为活性氧水平传感器,在炎症免疫细胞及DRG神经元中均有表达,参与慢性痛调控<sup>[52]</sup>。TRPM3通道表达于啮齿类及人类感觉神经元,可被内源性神经类固醇孕烯醇酮硫酸盐及硝苯地平合成激动剂激活,参与炎症反应<sup>[53]</sup>。TRPM8则可通过其激动剂冰素的激活,抑制信号传递通路,产生镇痛效应。综上,TRP通道家族在神经病理性疼痛、炎症性疼痛及内脏痛等多种慢性疼痛类型中均发挥关键作用。这些通道不仅独立介导伤害性信号传导,还可与其他离子通道及受体协同作用,形成功能性复合物,从而放大并维持疼痛信号的传递与

感知。值得关注的是,TRP通道与5-HT受体在外周及中枢神经系统中的交互作用,可能是内脏痛敏化的重要机制之一。深入阐明这一互作网络,不仅有助于揭示慢性疼痛的多靶点调控机制,也为IBS等内脏痛相关疾病的治疗干预提供了新的策略。

### 3 5-HT、5-HT受体、TRP通道与慢性内脏痛

通过小鼠模型研究发现,肠道隐窝处与TRP通道相关的EC细胞存在两种不同的5-HT释放模式:一是TRPA1依赖的5-HT释放,主要调控基础离子分泌,通过释放5-HT激活肠道感觉神经元;二是TRPM2介导的氧化应激响应,当EC细胞通过TRPM2通道检测到氧化应激信号时,可协同释放5-HT和ATP,共同参与内脏感觉调控。值得进一步探究的是,TRP通道与5-HT的表达是否在感知内脏痛相关有害刺激的过程中存在功能性关联。肠神经系统由复杂的细胞网络构成,包括多种内在及外在传入神经纤维,后者分别支配胃肠道不同区域的背根神经节和结节神经节。已有共识指出,内脏痛患者结肠微环境中释放的生物活性介质可激活感觉神经元,进而增强内脏痛感知<sup>[54]</sup>;环境毒物或某些化疗药物的代谢副产物可作为TRPA1激动剂,激活EC细胞及肠内分泌细胞,诱导胞内Ca<sup>2+</sup>升高,促进5-HT及胆囊收缩素的释放,最终增强肌间神经丛神经元及DRG神经元的兴奋性<sup>[55]</sup>。EC单细胞电压钳记录显示,自发性细胞膜去极化可驱动重复性动作电位产生,进而触发EC细胞的补偿性5-HT释放;当5-HT释放至肠道类器官时,可激活G蛋白信号通路,诱导液体分泌致类器官肿胀,进而产生疼痛样反应。值得关注的是,当类器官与TRPA1拮抗剂或5-HT4拮抗剂共孵育时,基底肿胀显著减轻<sup>[56]</sup>。综上,5-HT的释放与TRP通道在肠道及背根神经节中的表达及功能密切相关,二者协同参与内脏痛信号的接收与传递过程。

5-HT受体及其合成酶(如色氨酸羟化酶)的遗传多态性与肠易激综合征易感性增加密切相关。研究表明,在人小肠上皮细胞中,5-HT<sub>2A</sub>受体激动剂可通过与TRP通道配体的协同作用,抑制TNF- $\alpha$ /IFN- $\gamma$ 诱导的炎症反应,从而发挥抗炎效应。然而,基于5-HT受体及TRP通道配体的抗炎策略在慢性内脏痛预防中的应用仍处于实验探索阶段,尚需进一步验证<sup>[57]</sup>。在腹泻型肠易激综合征(IBS-D)患者中,结肠黏膜5-HT<sub>2B</sub>受体表达显著高于健康对照

组。外源性5-HT<sub>2B</sub>受体激动剂可加重内脏高敏感状态,而连续给予TRPV1拮抗剂则可缓解该症状,提示5-HT<sub>2B</sub>受体可能通过上调TRPV1表达,介导内脏痛觉过敏的发生<sup>[58]</sup>。此外,在炎症状态下,TRPV4可被蛋白酶及5-HT等多种因子致敏,而其表达可能通过甲基化修饰被沉默,参与多种病理生理过程<sup>[59]</sup>。越来越多的证据表明,5-HT系统可通过影响抑郁患者的脑-肠轴,进而诱发或加重肠道疾病。例如,口服5-HT<sub>3</sub>受体拮抗剂阿洛司琼在1 mg/kg和10 mg/kg剂量下分别对应激诱导的排便异常及内脏痛模型有效,但该药在低于有效剂量时即对正常排便产生抑制作用,提示其治疗窗口较窄<sup>[60]</sup>。相比之下,5-HT<sub>4</sub>受体部分激动剂YKP10811在炎症及急性应激诱导的内脏高敏模型中表现出抗伤害活性,且在重复给药后仍能维持其效应,有望成为IBS-C的

候选治疗药物<sup>[61]</sup>。综上,5-HT及其受体与TRP通道在内脏痛的发生与发展过程中发挥关键作用。基于现有证据,本文提出如下机制模型(图1):肠道及脑组织中释放的5-HT可直接或间接激活传入神经元,并与TRP通道协同作用,共同调节神经元兴奋性,进而影响疼痛信号的传递,参与慢性内脏痛的调控。深入解析5-HT系统与TRP通道之间的交互网络,有望为内脏痛的治疗干预提供新的靶点与策略。

#### 4 总结与展望

慢性内脏痛是涉及多系统、多机制的复杂病理过程。在全球超4.5亿精神疾病患者中,50%~60%伴发肠道症状,凸显脑-肠互作的临床重要性。本文系统综述了5-HT系统与TRP通道在慢性内脏痛中的相互作用及其外周与中枢调控机制。在外周,肠道微

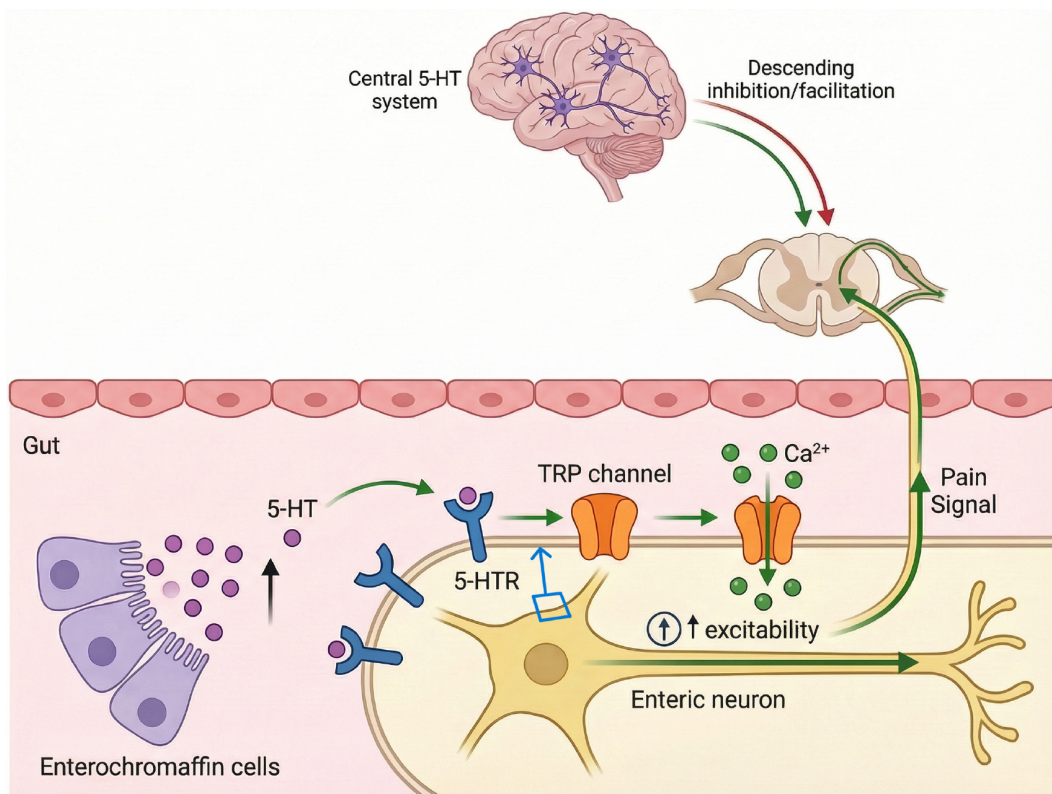


图1 慢性内脏痛的5-HT、5-HTR与TRP通道的互作机制假设图

肠道5-HT释放增加,激活外周神经元5-HT受体,敏化TRP通道;TRP通道(如TRPV1)开放引起Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流,使得神经元兴奋性增加,痛觉信号放大;中枢5-HT系统调控下行抑制/易化通路,间接影响内脏痛感知。Neuron cell,神经元;Enteric neuron,肠神经元;Enteric astrocyte,肠星形胶质细胞;Enteric glial cell,肠小胶质细胞;5-HTR,五羟色胺受体;EC cell,肠嗜铬细胞;TRP channel, TRP通道;5-HT,五羟色胺。

**Figure 1 Hypothetical mechanism of 5-HT, 5-HTR and TRP channel crosstalk in chronic visceral pain**

Increased intestinal 5-HT release activates peripheral neuronal 5-HT receptors, sensitizing TRP channels; the opening of TRP channels (e.g., TRPV1) induces Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx, leading to enhanced neuronal excitability and amplified pain signaling; the central 5-HT system modulates descending inhibitory/facilitatory pathways, indirectly influencing visceral pain perception. 5-HT, 5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HTR, 5-HT receptor; EC cell, Enterochromaffin cell; TRP channel, TRP channel.

环境变化(如炎症、菌群紊乱)可激活肠嗜铬细胞,通过TRPA1、TRPM2等通道释放5-HT,进而作用于外周感觉神经元上的5-HT<sub>3</sub>/5-HT<sub>4</sub>受体,并通过敏化TRPV1等TRP通道增强Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流,导致神经元兴奋性增加及疼痛信号放大;在中枢,脊髓及高位脑区(如PVH、PVT、ACC)构成的内脏痛调控网络受5-HT能下行通路精细调节,并与情绪、认知功能密切关联,揭示了慢性内脏痛常伴随焦虑、抑郁等精神症状的神经基础。综上,5-HT系统与TRP通道在外周及中枢层面的协同调控,构成了慢性内脏痛发生与发展的关键机制网络,也为理解脑-肠互作及开发新型干预策略提供了重要视角。

尽管已有研究揭示了5-HT与TRP系统在慢性内脏痛中的部分交互机制(如5-HT<sub>2B</sub>/TRPV1协同致敏、TRPA1介导的5-HT释放等),但仍有多项关键问题有待深入探索。未来研究可聚焦于以下方向:解析不同5-HT受体亚型与TRP通道亚型在特定细胞类型及神经环路中的特异性互作模式;探讨胶质细胞、免疫细胞等非神经元组分在该交互网络中的调控作用;开发靶向交互节点的多靶点药物及精准递送系统,并借助类器官、在体成像等技术构建更具临床相关性的研究模型;从“疼痛-情绪”整合视角阐明该网络在慢性内脏痛与焦虑、抑郁共病中的调控机制。综上所述,深入解析5-HT/TRP交互网络,将为理解慢性内脏痛的复杂机制及开发新型治疗策略提供关键理论基础。

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