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骨源性因子在运动改善抑郁中的作用机制

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摘要 抑郁症的器官交互作用机制研究是当前神经科学领域的热点。骨骼作为机体重要的内分泌器官, 其分泌的骨源性因子——羧化不全骨钙素(ucOCN)、脂质运载蛋白 2(LCN2)、Dickkopf 相关蛋白 1(DKK-1)等释放入血后, 不仅能够通过血液循环作用于肾上腺和下丘脑等器官, 还可穿透血脑屏障进入脑部, 通过调节神经内分泌(糖皮质激素、促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素等)的水平、各脑区神经递质(5-羟色胺、多巴胺等)合成与释放、血液金属离子(铁离子、镁离子等)的浓度, 以及 PGC-1 α /IIFNDC5/BDNF 和 GSK-3 β / β -catenin 等信号通路的传导, 影响海马和前额叶等脑区的结构发生重塑、功能可塑性改变, 从而参与抑郁的发病或症状的改善。研究证实, 运动可显著改善抑郁, 其机制与骨源性因子 ucOCN、LCN2、DKK-1 等表达增加, 进而调节神经内分泌、神经递质和相关基因表达等密切相关。当前研究多聚焦部分因子单独作用机制, 缺少较为全面的综述分析。因此, 本文通过梳理现有研究成果总结关键问题, 对骨源性因子促进运动改善抑郁症的机制进行分析与探讨, 从而对骨内分泌功能进一步阐明, 以期探究抑郁症的发病机制及探索运动抗抑郁干预措施提供新的理论视角。

关键词 骨源性因子; 内分泌; 运动; 抑郁

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Mechanism of bone-derived factors in exercise-induced depression improvement

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Abstract Research on organ-interaction depression mechanisms is a current hotspot in neuroscience. As a vital endocrine organ, the skeleton secretes bone-derived factors into the bloodstream, including uncarboxylated osteocalcin (ucOCN), lipocalin-2 (LCN2), and Dickkopf-related protein 1 (DKK-1). These factors then act on tissues and organs such as the adrenal glands and hypothalamus, and can cross the blood-brain barrier to enter the brain; there, they influence neuroendocrine systems (such as glucocorticoids and corticotropin-releasing hormone), modulate neurotransmitter secretion (such as serotonin and dopamine), affect blood metal ion concentrations (such as iron and magnesium), and mediate core signaling pathways such as PGC-1 α /IIFNDC5/BDNF, and GSK-3 β / β -catenin. These changes affect brain structures such as the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex, regulating depression onset or improvement. Exercise significantly improves depression, with mechanisms closely linked to increased expression of osteogenic factors such as ucOCN, LCN2, and DKK-1, which regulate neuroendocrine, neurotransmitter, and gene expression. While current research mostly focuses on the mechanisms of individual factors acting alone, comprehensive reviews remain scarce. This review explores the mechanisms by which osteogenic factors promote exercise-induced depression improvement by assessing existing research findings and identifying key issues. These findings contribute to further elucidating the functions of osteoendocrine signaling and open new theoretical perspectives and research pathways for investigating depression pathogenesis and exploring exercise-based interventions.

Key words Bone-derived factors; Endocrine; Exercise; Depression

传统观念上, 骨是主要承担支持、保护和运动等功能的器官, 虽然是一种相对“惰性”的结构, 但也靶向身体其他部位产生激素^[1-5]。近年研究证实, 骨骼具备内分泌功能, 能够通过成骨细胞

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(osteoblast, OB) 释放多种骨调节蛋白和生物活性肽等信号分子, 这不仅精密调控了局部骨代谢, 还对全身多系统生理功能进行广泛的调节^[6,7]。研究发现, 骨源性因子在调控抑郁上还具有重要的作用^[8-12]。

羧化不全骨钙素 (undercarboxylated osteocalcin, ucOCN) 是一种由 OB 合成的特异性蛋白, 具有穿透血脑屏障 (blood brain barrier, BBB) 的能力, 并在葡萄糖代谢中发挥关键作用^[13,14]。有研究表明 ucOCN 可能是抗抑郁的关键上游靶点, 一方面, 其可促进多巴胺 (dopamine, DA) 和 5-羟色胺 (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) 等单胺类神经递质的分泌和释放, 抑制 γ -氨基丁酸 (γ -aminobutyric acid, GABA) 合成来改善抑郁症状; 另一方面, ucOCN 可通过改善胰岛素抵抗 (insulin resistance, IR) 激活 Ca^{2+} 通道并上调 Ezrin 蛋白的表达, 恢复海马 CA3 区和颞横回等脑区神经元细胞功能稳态, 从而改善抑郁症状^[15-19]。此外, 神经免疫也是 ucOCN 调控抑郁症状的重要机制, 研究发现, ucOCN 显著上调了蛋白激酶 B (protein kinase B, Akt) 水平, 通过激活哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 通路间接抑制核因子 κB (nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κB) 等炎性标志物的表达, 调节突触后钙电流来改善抑郁的突触重塑^[20-23]。不仅如此, ucOCN 还可上调内源性三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP) 水平, 通过激活内侧前额叶皮层 (medial prefrontal cortex, mPFC) ATP 受体 (adenosine triphosphate receptor, P2X2), 促进海马 CA3 区、扣带回等脑区神经再生, 进一步改善抑郁症状, 实现“骨”调控“脑”^[24,25]。

脂质运载蛋白 2 (lipoprotein 2, LCN2) 由 OB 分泌, 其通过调节下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 (hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA) 轴, 降低血清皮质酮 (corticosterone, CORT) 基础水平, 进而抑制焦虑和改善抑郁行为^[26]。此外, LCN2 可通过其神经元受体 24p3R 调节神经元铁水平^[27], 通过介导铁稳态失衡抑制中枢神经系统小胶质细胞的激活, 进而导致腹侧海马颗粒细胞及锥体神经元肥大、背侧海马 (与记忆和认知功能密切相关的脑区) 神经元萎缩, 最终介导慢性应激诱导的抑郁样行为的发生。^[26,28] OB 分泌的 Dickkopf 相关蛋白 1 (dickkopf-related protein 1, DKK-1) 作为 Wnt 通路的拮抗剂, 入血后可作用于中枢系统, 显著下调海马组织中 β -连环蛋白 (β -catenin) 的表达水平和 GSK-3 β (Ser9 位点) 的磷酸化水平, 进而导致海马体损伤及抑郁样行为的发生^[29]。此外, 阻断 DKK-1 对 Wnt 通路的抑制效应, 可激活转录共因子介导的转录过程, 上调核内靶基因的表达水平, 改善抑郁样行为^[30,31]。成纤维细胞生长因子 (fibroblast growth factor 23, FGF23) 是由成熟骨细胞和 OB 分泌的骨源性因子, 据报道, FGF23 过表达会降低血清 klotho 水平, 抑制 N-甲基天冬氨酸 (N-methyl-D-aspartic acid, NMDA) 受体功能, 并减少海马和皮层中 NMDA 受体的 GluN2B 亚基的突触后富集, 进而导致抑郁发生^[32]。同时, FGF23 亦会降低 II 型钠磷协同转运蛋白表达, 抑制磷吸收来降低血磷浓度, 使得海马突触可塑性、基底前脑胆碱能神经元分化延迟, 进而导致抑郁发生, 并引起空间学习记忆能力下降^[10,33]。而抑制 FGF23 可通过调节金属离子 (铁离子、镁离子等) 浓度来改善抑郁症状^[34-38]。

运动对于抑郁的改善是有效且重要的^[15,16]。ucOCN 对力学刺激较为敏感, 运动能有效促进 OB 中 ucOCN 的表达, ucOCN 入血穿过 BBB 后与海马神经元细胞膜上受体 G 蛋白偶联受体 158 (G protein-coupled receptor 158, Gpr158) 结合, 上调脑源性神经营养因子 (brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 表达^[17], 进而调控 5-HT、DA 等神经递质的分泌, 从而改善抑郁。此外, ucOCN 还可通过调控促肾上腺皮质激素 (adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH)、糖皮质激素 (glucocorticoid, GC) 等神经内分泌激素和白介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 等神经免疫因子的表达来缓解抑郁, 但具体机制仍需进一步研究。运动还可上调 OB 分泌的骨源性因子 LCN2 的表达。LCN2 进入血液循环穿透 BBB 后, 不仅可与下丘脑黑色素皮质激素受体 4 (melanocortin4-receptor, MC4R) 结合, 促进神经细胞发生并改善星形胶质细胞功能, 还能够通过提高神经干细胞的抗氧化能力, 改善海马、杏仁核等脑区的神经元结构或功能来缓解抑郁^[39]。相反, 运动会抑制 DKK-1 表达, 解除其对下游信号通路 Wnt/ β -catenin 和 PI3K/Akt 的抑制, 从而改善大鼠的抑郁样行为^[40]。而关于 FGF23, 运动可能通过下调其表达来实现改善抑郁的目的, 但相关分子机制研究

尚未见报道。

基于此, 本文通过对骨源性因子在抑郁发生及运动改善抑郁中的作用机制进行综述、分析, 以期揭示骨骼内分泌功能在运动改善抑郁中的作用提供理论依据和研究方向。

1 骨源性因子在抑郁发生中的作用机制

1.1 ucOCN

ucOCN 可穿过 BBB 促进右侧额下回、纹状体、脑干、海马齿状回等脑区分泌 DA 和 5-HT 等单胺类神经递质, 从而改善抑郁症状^[20]。研究表明, 在鼠 OB 上特异性敲除 ucOCN 后, ucOCN^{-/-}小鼠表现出抑郁样行为, 而外源性 ucOCN 补充, 不仅可跨越 BBB, 与中脑腹侧 A11 细胞群、海马颞横回及脑干中的神经元结合, 通过促进 DA 和 5-HT 等单胺类神经递质的分泌和抑制 GABA 的合成发挥抗抑郁作用^[41]; 还可通过改善 IR, 抑制海马炎症反应, 激活 Ca²⁺通道, 进而上调蛋白 Ezrin 的表达, 促进神经元再生, 并维持星型胶质细胞和小胶质细胞的功能稳态, 从而改善 ucOCN^{-/-}小鼠的抑郁样行为^[42]。此外, ucOCN 通过抑制 NMDA 受体的过度激活, 下调钙调蛋白激酶 III (calmodulin-dependent protein kinases III, CaMKIII) 活性, 上调谷氨酸受体 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异唑受体 (α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor, AMPAR) 表达, 介导真核细胞延长因子 2 (eukaryotic elongation factor 2, eEF2) 的去磷酸化, 增加海马皮层中 BDNF 的表达, 此过程通过恢复谷氨酸与 GABA 递质的平衡, 发挥“骨-脑”串扰的抗抑郁调控作用^[43]。ucOCN 特异性结合海马 CA3 区的 Gpr158 受体, 激活胞内信号级联反应, 促进 BDNF 的翻译与转录, 并上调下游三磷酸肌醇受体 (inositol-1, 4, 5-trisphosphate receptors, IP3Rs) 的表达, 从而促进 5-HT 等单胺类神经递质的合成与释放, 发挥抗抑郁作用^[44]。注射 GC 或促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素 (corticotropin releasing hormone, CRH) 可导致小鼠抑郁样行为。而 ucOCN 可作用于肾上腺皮质束状带细胞内质网, 抑制 GC 分泌, 从而改善抑郁状态^[45,46]。研究发现, 抑郁症患者血清 ucOCN 浓度降低后, HPA 轴被激活, 导致皮质醇与 ACTH 分泌异常, 进而引起脑可塑性下降与神经元损伤, 并抑制海马体对 HPA 轴的负反馈调节^[47]。

此外, ucOCN 不仅能够通过抑制前额叶皮层 (prefrontal cortex, PFC) 和海马区的 NF- κ B 信号活性来改善抑郁样行为。还可抑制白介素-10 (interleukin-10, IL-10) 和白介素-1 β (Interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β) 等炎症因子的表达, 靶向 Akt/mTOR 信号通路, 进一步抑制 NF- κ B 介导的炎症反应, 改善海马和扣带回星形胶质细胞功能, 从而以神经免疫调节的方式影响抑郁的发生发展^[20,21]。研究发现, ucOCN 可增加 mPFC 中星形胶质细胞内源性 ATP 释放, 并通过 P2X2 途径发挥抗抑郁作用^[48]。此外, 体外实验还表明, ucOCN 可通过 Akt/mTOR 途径对 PC12 细胞发挥神经保护作用^[49]。以上研究表明, 骨源性 ucOCN 通过调节神经内分泌、神经炎症、胶质细胞功、中枢神经递质稳态及神经元可塑性, 介导骨-脑串扰, 参与抑郁症的病理调控。然而, 运动是否可通过调控 ucOCN 及其下游信号发挥抗抑郁作用, 目前仍尚不明确, 有待进一步深入探究。

1.2 LCN2

LCN2 是由 OB 分泌的特异性铁相关蛋白, 亦被称为 24p3 和中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂蛋白^[50,51]。研究发现, LCN2 在调控抑郁上具有重要作用, 其穿过 BBB 与 MC4R 结合, 在下丘脑室旁核 (paraventricular nucleus of hypothalamus, PVN) 中可引起 Ca²⁺内流并激活环磷酸腺苷 (cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP) 促进促甲状腺素释放激素 (thyrotropin-releasing hormone, TRH) 和 CRH 分泌, 进而促进抑郁样行为^[52]。OB 上特异性敲除 LCN2 后, LCN2^{-/-}小鼠表现出焦虑和抑郁样行为且伴有轻度空间记忆障碍, 进一步机制研究发现: 海马神经元形态与情绪行为有关的区域-海马腹侧中的颗粒和锥体神经元显著肥大^[53], 而海马背侧的神经元萎缩变小^[54], 这表明神经元形态变化在抑郁不同脑区呈现显著异质性。机制分析表明, 不同脑区神经元细胞表达的 LCN2 可能通过调控铁离子转运和细胞焦亡途径发挥作用, 铁离子浓度降低, 细胞焦亡水平下降会提高单胺氧化酶 (monoamine oxidase, MAO) 和醛氧化酶 (aldehyde oxidase, AO) 活性, 导致 5-HT 等单胺类神经递

质的降解, 诱导抑郁样行为^[55,56]。LCN2 作为细菌铁载体螯合剂, 其与 24p3R 结合被内化后降低铁离子浓度, 引起单胺类神经递质 (5-HT、DA 等) 的代谢紊乱, 并伴随其受体密度及活性的下降^[57]; 脑中异常的 MAO 堆积和酶活性升高, 导致儿茶酚胺类递质减少, 进而导致单胺类神经递质功能紊乱和抑郁^[58,59]。综上所述, LCN2 通过影响单胺类神经递质和铁离子浓度调控抑郁, 提示这可能是运动抗抑郁的关键机制。

1.3 DKK-1

骨源性 DKK-1 是抑郁发生和发展的关键调控因子。慢性约束应激可提高 CORT 水平诱导 DKK-1 表达上调, 通过降低丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶 (glycogen synthase kinase-3 β , GSK-3 β) Ser 位点的 3 磷酸化水平, 诱导小鼠突触功能障碍及学习记忆能力受损, 及抑郁样行为^[60,61]。研究发现, DKK-1 表达下调, 可解除 GC 对 GSK-3 β / β -catenin 途径的抑制作用, 此信号轴的重新激活能够有效改善小鼠抑郁样表现及认知功能损伤^[30], 提示 GSK-3 β / β -catenin 途径可以调控海马神经元的突触神经传递。此外, DKK-1 靶基因 β -catenin 还能够激活 T 细胞因子 (T-cell factor, TCF) /淋巴增强因子 (lymphoid enhancing factor, LEF) 的靶基因表达来促进神经发生^[62,63]。研究证实, 抑郁与认知障碍密切相关, 大鼠的慢性不可预知性温和应激 (chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS) 暴露不仅导致其抑郁亦会损害其空间认知能力^[64], 这一改变与 CUMS 暴露抑制海马中 GSK-3 β Ser9 和 β -catenin 磷酸化密切相关。DKK-1 作为 Wnt 拮抗剂, 可通过阻断 Wnt 配体与受体结合, 解除 Wnt 对下游 GSK-3 β 通路的抑制, 进而抑制 β -catenin/TCF 介导的下游靶基因转录。相反, DKK-1 失活则可激活 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路, 改善抑郁样行为^[65]。说明, 骨源性因子 DKK-1 可介导 GSK-3 β / β -catenin 途径来调控抑郁。GSK-3 β 还在复发性抑郁症患者右侧海马和双侧颞上回区域灰质体积差异方面起决定性作用, 在抑郁自杀者死后的前额皮质中发现 GSK-3 β 活性显著增加^[65,66]。综上, DKK-1 可负向调控 Wnt/GSK-3 β / β -catenin 信号通路, 抑制海马神经发生、破坏突触传递、诱发认知损伤, 进而参与抑郁的发生发展, 是调控抑郁病理进程的关键靶点, 也为阐释运动抗抑郁的作用机制提供了新的研究视角。

1.4 FGF23

FGF23 是一种存在于大脑特定部位的含量较低的骨源性蛋白质, 可参与海马神经发生介导抗抑郁药物发挥作用, 据报道, 重度抑郁患者血清 FGF23 浓度显著升高^[67], 血清铁离子、镁离子等金属离子浓度下降^[68], 这表明抑郁患者 FGF23 水平与铁、镁等多种金属离子含量变化相关。尽管, 现有研究多为临床横断面相关性研究, 尚缺乏体内外直接实验直接证据来支持 FGF23、金属离子和抑郁间的调控网络关系和分子关联。但这仍为运动靶向 FGF23 改善抑郁提供了潜在的支持。

表1 骨源性因子调控抑郁的作用机制
Table 1 Mechanisms of bone-derived factors in modulating depression

骨源性因子 Osteogenic factor	影响机制 Influence Mechanism
	通过 BBB 与中脑腹侧 A11 细胞群、海马颞横回和脑中干中神经元结合, DA $\uparrow$, 5-HT $\uparrow$, GABA $\downarrow$, 抑郁水平 $\downarrow$ ^[41] 。 Through BBB-mediated coupling with the ventral midbrain A11 cell group, hippocampal transverse temporal gyrus, and brainstem neurons, DA $\uparrow$, 5-HT $\uparrow$, GABA $\downarrow$, depression level $\downarrow$ 。
	NMDA $\downarrow$, CaMKIII $\downarrow$, AMPAR $\uparrow$, HP 皮层中 BDNF $\uparrow$, 谷氨酸 $\uparrow$, GABA $\downarrow$, 抗抑郁作用 $\uparrow$ ^[43] 。 NMDA $\downarrow$, CaMKIII $\downarrow$, AMPAR $\uparrow$, BDNF $\uparrow$ in HP cortex, glutamate $\uparrow$, GABA $\downarrow$, antidepressant effect $\uparrow$ 。
	与海马 CA3 区神经元膜上 Gpr158 结合并激活靶基因 BDNF, 进而上调 IP3Rs, 5-HT $\uparrow$, 抗抑郁作用 $\uparrow$ ^[44] 。 Binds to Gpr158 on the membrane of hippocampal CA3 neurons, activates the target gene BDNF, and then upregulates IP3Rs, leading to increased 5-HT levels, antidepressant effect $\uparrow$ 。
ucOCN	注射 GC 或 CRH, ucOCN 作用于肾上腺皮质束状带细胞内质网, GC $\downarrow$, 抑郁水平 $\downarrow$ ^[45,46] 。 Injection of GC or CRH, ucOCN acts on the endoplasmic reticulum of the fasciculata zone cells in the adrenal cortex, resulting in decreased GC levels and reduced depression level。
	抑郁症患者血清 ucOCN $\downarrow$, HPA 轴激活, 皮质醇与 ACTH 异常分泌, 脑部可塑性 $\downarrow$ 、神经元受损, 同时抑制海马负反馈调节 HPA 轴 ^[47] 。而外源性 ucOCN 通过胰岛素分泌 $\uparrow$, IR 水平 $\downarrow$, 海马炎症反应 $\downarrow$, Ca ²⁺ 通道 $\uparrow$, 蛋白 Ezrin 表达 $\uparrow$, 神经元细胞再生 $\uparrow$ 和维持星型胶质细胞、小胶质细胞等功能的稳态, 改善 ucOCN ^{-/-} 小鼠的抑郁行为 ^[42] 。 Depressed patients exhibit decreased serum ucOCN levels, which activate the HPA axis, leading to abnormal cortisol and ACTH secretion, reduce plasticity, neuronal damage, and concurrent inhibition of hippocampal negative feedback regulation of the HPA axis. Exogenous ucOCN, however, increases insulin secretion, thereby reducing insulin resistance levels, decreasing hippocampal inflammatory responses, enhancing Ca ²⁺ channel activity, increasing Ezrin protein expression, promoting neuronal cell regeneration, and maintaining the functional homeostasis of astrocytes and microglia. This improves depressive behaviors in ucOCN ^{-/-} mice。
	星型胶质细胞的内源性 ATP $\uparrow$, 内侧 PFC 中的 P2X2 通过 ATP 起到抗抑郁样作用 ^[48] 。 Endogenous ATP $\uparrow$ in astrocytes, and the P2X2 adenosine triphosphate receptor in the medial prefrontal cortex exerts antidepressant-like effects via ATP。
LCN2	穿过 BBB 与 MC4R 结合, 在 PVN 中可引起 Ca ²⁺ 内流并激活 cAMP, TRH $\uparrow$ 和 CRH $\uparrow$, 促进抑郁样行为 ^[52] 。 Through the interaction between BBB and MC4R, it can induce Ca ²⁺ influx and activate cAMP, TRH $\uparrow$, and CRH $\uparrow$ in the PVN, promote depression-like behavior。
	与 24p3R 结合后, 铁离子浓度 $\downarrow$, 单胺类神经递质 5-HT 和 DA 等代谢紊乱 (受体密度及活性 $\downarrow$) ^[57] ; 而脑中单胺类的神经递质死亡致使 MAO 在脑中堆积, 儿茶酚胺类递质 $\downarrow$, 抑郁水平 $\uparrow$ ^[58,59] 。 Following binding to 24p3R, iron concentration $\downarrow$, monoamine neurotransmitters (5-HT, DA, etc.) exhibit metabolic disruption (with reduced receptor density and activity); meanwhile, the depletion of monoamine neurotransmitters in the brain leads to MAO accumulation, catecholamine neurotransmitters $\downarrow$, and depression level $\uparrow$ 。
	慢性约束应激使小鼠学习记忆与认知能力 $\downarrow$, CORT 使 DKK-1 $\uparrow$, GSK-3 β Ser3 磷酸化 $\downarrow$ ^[60,61] , 抑郁水平 $\uparrow$ 。 Chronic restraint stress impairs learning, memory, and cognitive function in mice. CORT increases DKK-1 expression while decreasing GSK-3 β Ser3 phosphorylation, thereby promoting depression level。
DKK-1	DKK-1 $\downarrow$ 时, GC 介导的 GSK-3 β /catenin 途径被激活, 小鼠抑郁水平 $\downarrow$, 学习记忆能力 $\uparrow$ ^[30] 。 When DKK-1 $\downarrow$, the GC-mediated GSK-3 β /catenin pathway is activated, resulting in $\downarrow$ depression level and $\uparrow$ learning and memory abilities in mice。
	DKK-1 失活, 激活 Wnt/ β -catenin 途径, 抑郁水平 $\downarrow$ ^[30,65] 。 DKK-1 inactivation activates the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway and reduces depression level。
FGF23	FGF23 $\uparrow$ ^[67] , 铁离子浓度 $\downarrow$, 镁离子浓度 $\downarrow$ ^[68] , 抑郁水平 $\uparrow$ 。 FGF23 $\uparrow$, iron ion concentration $\downarrow$, magnesium ion concentration $\downarrow$, depression levels $\uparrow$ 。

2 骨源性因子在运动改善抑郁中的作用机制

2.1 ucOCN

运动是改善抑郁的重要手段, 其可通过 ucOCN 调节神经递质分泌来改善抑郁^[16,69]。临床研究指出, 规律的有氧运动 (3~5 次/周, 35 min/次) 能降低抑郁症成年患者血清 GABA 水平并提升谷氨酸浓度以缓解抑郁^[70]; 且此过程伴随的血清 ucOCN 升高, 与上述神经递质变化呈显著正相关^[71]。动物研究证实, 在 2 型糖尿病合并抑郁小鼠中, 跑台运动可通过上调骨 ucOCN 表达, 改善小鼠抑郁样行为^[72]。在 CUMS 暴露诱导的抑郁大鼠模型中, 8 周的跑台运动同样可以提高骨 ucOCN 的分泌, 并改善其抑郁样行为, 研究进一步发现, 这种改善效益与 ucOCN 诱导的 5-HT 水平升高和 GABA 水平降低有关^[73]。这表明, 运动通过上调 ucOCN 表达后促进神经递质的分泌, 进而发挥了关键的抗抑郁作用。值得注意的是, 运动对 5-HT、DA 和 GABA 等神经递质的调控作用, 可能依赖于 ucOCN 靶向激活 Gpr158/BDNF 信号通路^[74,75], 以及上调 IL-6 表达进而促进胰岛素穿入脑等关键环节^[76,77]。运动上调 ucOCN 表达后, 还可通过多种方式改善抑郁症状, 包括促进盐皮质激素、ACTH 和 GC 的分泌^[78-81]。HPA 轴是调控抑郁的关键机制之一^[82], 研究发现, 6 周游泳运动 (6 d/周, 50 min/d) 通过上调 ucOCN 表达, 激活 HPA 轴, 进一步促进血清 CRH、GC 和 ACTH 的水平, 显著改善了酒精戒断诱导的小鼠抑郁样行为^[83]。总之, 这些证据表明, 骨源性 ucOCN 介导的神经递质分泌在运动发挥抗抑

郁效应的过程中扮演着核心角色。

不仅如此, ucOCN 还可介导神经免疫调节抑郁症状。人体研究发现, 8 周的有氧运动干预显著改善了抑郁大学生的抑郁状态, 表现为血清 ucOCN 水平升高, 以及 C 反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 和 TNF- α 等免疫炎症因子水平降低^[84,85]。动物研究表明, 运动还可通过上调 ucOCN 表达, 抑制 IL-6、IL-8、TNF- α 等炎症因子水平, 改善抑郁样行为^[86]。其机制与 ucOCN 表达上调来激活信号传导及转录激活蛋白 (signal transducer and activator of transcription, STAT) 途径和细胞外调节蛋白激酶 (extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK) 途径来抑制海马中 IL-6 和 IL-8 mRNA 及蛋白表达有关。此外, 激活核因子类红细胞衍生的 Nrf2/HO1 信号通路诱导的氧化应激反应, 可激活促进神经生长因子诱导型 (nerve growth factor inducible, VGF) 和 BDNF 表达, 进而促进神经细胞再生来改善抑郁症状^[87,88]。此外, ucOCN 还可通过调节 PFC 中多个神经免疫通路发挥抗抑郁的作用, 例如, NGF-TrkA^[89]、PGC-1 α /FND5/BDNF^[90]和 miRNAs/PGC-1 α /KATs^[91]等信号通路。以上研究表明, 运动上调 ucOCN 表达后, 可通过介导神经递质 (促进 5-HT、DA 等)、神经内分泌 (促进盐皮质激素、ACTH 等)、神经免疫 (抑制 IL-6、TNF- α 等, 促进 VGF、BDNF 等及激活 NGF-TrkA、PGC-1 α /FND5/BDNF 等) 多个途径来改善抑郁。因此, 这些证据共同支持, ucOCN 是运动发挥抗抑郁效应的核心骨源性因子之一, 其可通过调控神经递质分泌、神经内分泌 (HPA 轴功能)、神经免疫三大关键通路, 并靶向激活 Gpr158/BDNF、STAT/ERK、Nrf2/HO1、NGF-TrkA 等多条下游信号途径协同改善抑郁症状。

2.2 LCN2

LCN2 是力学刺激敏感因子^[92], 利用微重力对 OB 进行干预发现, 力学刺激可促进体外培养 OB 中 LCN2 的蛋白表达^[93]。近来发现, LCN2 是神经干细胞 (neural stem cells, NSCs) 增殖的关键调节因子, 在运动改善抑郁中具有重要调节作用^[94]。动物研究证实, 跳跃运动和下坡跑可增强小鼠 OB 的形成能力并提高 OB 中 LCN2 表达, 进一步 LCN2 与 MC4R 结合形成复合基团, 促进抑郁小鼠海马齿状区的神经细胞发生和星型胶质细胞功能增强, 改善抑郁样行为^[95]。此外, 氧化应激也是调节抑郁的重要机制之一^[96], 研究发现, 自主跑轮运动可通过发挥抗氧化、抗细胞周期阻滞和焦亡的方式改善 LCN2^{-/-}小鼠的抑郁样行为, 表现为抗氧化酶 Gpx4 的表达提高、Sox2 细胞数量增加和 NSCs 的抗氧化调节增强^[26]。另外, 4 周自愿跑步运动可以促进海马齿状回中 Calb BrdU 新生神经元的增加和海马神经发生^[97]。综上, 运动能够通过 LCN2 介导的神经细胞发生、星形胶质细胞功能增强, 以及发挥抗氧化、抗细胞周期组织和焦亡的多途径整合机制改善抑郁症状或行为。值得注意的是, 由于下坡跑过程中骨组织中的 OB 更易受到较大的地面反作用力和肌肉牵拉力^[98-100], 所以下坡跑可能是提高 LCN2 的更优运动方式。总之, 这些研究表明 LCN2 有望成为运动改善抑郁的潜在靶点。

2.3 DKK-1

Wnt/ β -catenin 是海马神经发生的关键调节通路之一, 对体内神经元的存活至关重要。据报道, Wnt 通路拮抗剂 DKK-1 可通过提高 Tau 蛋白的磷酸化水平, 减少突触数量, 导致海马神经元退化, 加剧认知功能的衰退和抑郁发生的风险^[101], 同时, 已有大量研究证实, 高表达的 DKK-1 会导致抑郁发生^[102-104]。因此, 骨源性 DKK-1 可能是运动改善抑郁的关键靶点。值得注意的是, 跑台运动和交替爬梯运动通过降低骨中 DKK-1 表达水平, 显著提高 B 细胞淋巴瘤-2 (b-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)/Bcl-2 相关 X 蛋白 (bcl-2 associated X protein, Bax) 比值, 进一步通过激活 Wnt 通路, 诱导靶基因 β -catenin 在 Ser33、Ser37 和 Thr41 三个位点磷酸化, 实现对大鼠抑郁样行为的改善^[40,105]。此外, 久坐可能会使 DKK-1 表达上调进而诱发神经退行性疾病和抑郁发生^[106,107], 而运动可通过下调 DKK-1 表达, 从而激活 Wnt/ β -catenin 途径进而活化 PI3K/Akt 途径, 改善抑郁症状^[108]。因此, 上述研究表明, 运动通过抑制骨源性 DKK-1 表达、进而激活其下游 Wnt/ β -catenin 通路, 可能是运动发挥抗抑郁作用的关键途径之一。

2.4 FGF23

FGF23 可能是连接运动、骨骼肌/骨代谢与中枢功能的潜在外周—中枢因子。研究显示, FGF23 及其共受体 α Klotho 蛋白可定位于下丘脑、第三脑室等中枢区域, 然而, FGF23 对中枢功能的影响具有

双向性：遗传性 FGF23 绝对缺乏可损害海马依赖性认知功能，但慢性应激或代谢紊乱状态下的 FGF23 病理性升高，则可通过降低 BDNF、加重神经炎症及氧化应激等途径促进抑郁样行为。同时，抑郁患者药物治疗过程中血清 FGF23 浓度亦可发生变化，提示 FGF23 可能与中枢功能及情绪障碍存在一定关联^[109-111]。运动方面，动物实验显示，运动可刺激骨骼肌 FGF23 表达，并通过降低过量活性氧、改善线粒体功能提高运动表现^[112]。在上游调控方面，瘦素可通过 STAT3 相关机制刺激骨细胞 FGF23 表达，而慢性运动训练可降低循环瘦素水平，提示脂肪—骨轴可能参与运动状态下 FGF23 的调节^[113,114]。此外，骨代谢相关信号亦可影响 FGF23 表达，PTH 受体信号可上调骨细胞 FGF23，FGF23 也可通过诱导 DKK1 抑制 Wnt/ β -catenin 通路；鉴于病理性 FGF23 升高可抑制 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号，而运动可恢复脑内该通路活性，运动可能通过防止 FGF23 过度升高、减轻其对 Wnt 信号及成人海马神经发生的抑制，从而间接发挥抗抑郁效应^[115-117]。另一方面，运动训练可改善胰岛素敏感性，而胰岛素/IGF1-PI3K/Akt/FOXO1 信号可抑制 FGF23 产生，提示代谢改善可能是运动降低病理性 FGF23，进而保护中枢功能的潜在途径^[118-119]。目前，直接探讨运动通过调节 FGF23 改善抑郁的机制研究仍较少，未来可进一步围绕“运动—FGF23—神经保护/代谢稳态—抑郁改善”轴线开展机制验证。

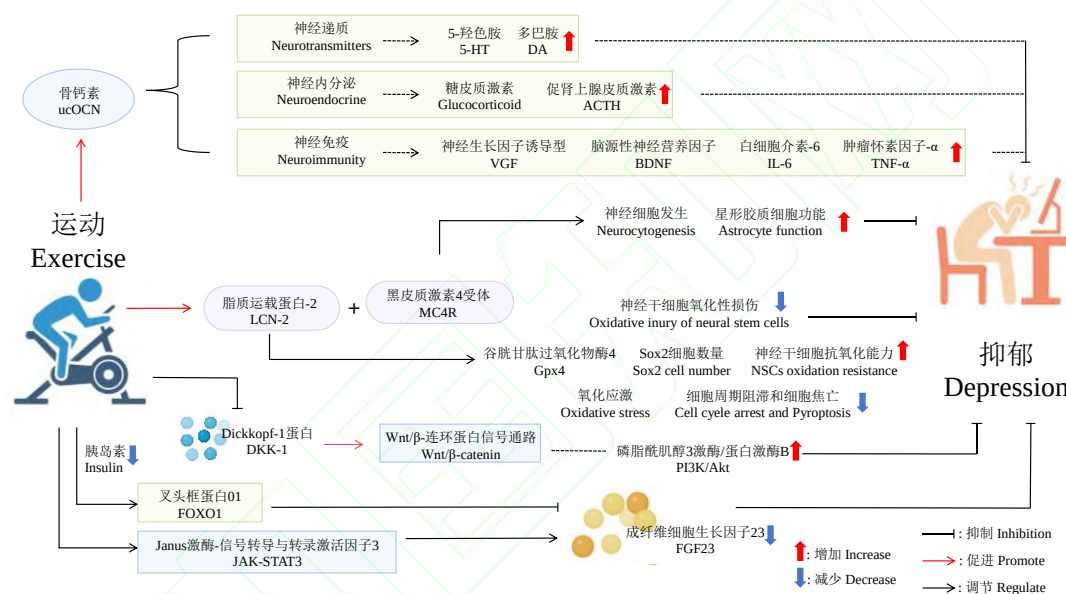


图1 骨源性因子介导的运动抗抑郁分子机制
Figure 1 Molecular mechanism of bone-derived factors mediating exercise antidepressant effect

3 总结与展望

本文围绕骨源性特异性因子在抑郁发生及运动改善抑郁中的作用机制，重点梳理了 ucOCN、LCN2、DKK-1 等因子的研究进展。现有证据表明，骨源性特异性因子可通过调节 HPA 轴功能、神经递质与神经营养因子水平、炎症反应及相关基因表达等多途径，参与抑郁样行为的发生发展，并介导运动的抗抑郁效应，构成运动诱导“骨-脑”通讯的重要分子基础。尽管，部分骨源性因子有望成为抑郁相关的潜在生物标志物和运动干预的候选靶点，具有一定的临床转化潜力。但仍有以下关键问题亟待解决：（1）拓展骨源性因子的挖掘与机制验证。目前研究主要局限于 ucOCN、LCN2 和 DKK-1 等少数因子。未来需进一步探索骨重塑因子、外泌体（miRNA/蛋白）等潜在新型介质在“骨-脑”通讯中的作用，并系统解析其分子靶点与信号通路。（2）解析多器官互作的网络调控机制。现有研究对运动介导的器官间通讯（如骨-肌-脑轴）与抑郁的探讨尚不充分。未来应利用多组学与系统生物学建模，构建抑郁背景下运动介导的跨器官信号交流网络图谱。进一步明确不同器官来源的运动因子（如肌因子鸢尾素、IL-6 等）与骨源性因子间的协同（共同上调 BDNF）或潜在拮抗效应及其核心调控节点。（3）推动临床转化。当前相关研究多局限于细胞与动物层面，人群实证数据仍较为匮乏。后续

需开展更多人体临床研究,进一步明确运动强度、干预时长等关键参数,以期为准运动干预提供合理的理论支持。

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