

综述

稳态及衰老情况下骨髓微环境对造血干细胞的调控作用

张沛雯 马小彤*

(中国医学科学院血液病医院(中国医学科学院血液学研究所), 实验血液学国家重点实验室,
国家血液系统疾病临床医学研究中心, 天津 300020)

摘要 稳态下, 骨髓微环境(bone marrow microenvironment)被证实能通过多种信号通路和细胞因子调控造血干细胞(hematopoietic stem cells, HSCs)的自我更新、增殖、分化和迁移能力以维持造血系统的稳定。在衰老过程中, HSCs功能受损会导致造血系统功能的退化以及年龄相关的免疫应答的改变, 增加机体对贫血、自身免疫性和骨髓增生性疾病的易感性。HSCs的衰老最初被认为是一种细胞内在调控机制, 但近年来, 随着对骨髓造血微环境研究的深入, 人们发现骨髓微环境不但能在稳态下调控HSCs的功能, 而且在HSCs衰老的过程中也发挥着重要作用。该文将对稳态及衰老情况下骨髓微环境对HSCs的调控作用作一综述。

关键词 造血干细胞; 骨髓微环境; 稳态; 衰老

Regulation of Bone Marrow Microenvironment on Hematopoietic Stem Cells under Steady State and Aging

ZHANG Peiwen, MA Xiaotong*

(State Key Laboratory of Experimental Hematology, National Clinical Research Center for Blood Diseases, Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, Tianjin 300020, China)

Abstract Bone marrow microenvironment was proved to regulate the self-renewal, proliferation, differentiation and migration of HSCs (hematopoietic stem cells) via different signal pathways and cytokines under steady state. Upon aging, the defective function of HSCs leads to the deterioration of hematopoietic integrity and changes of the age-related immune response, as well as increased susceptibility to anemia, autoimmune and myeloproliferative disorders. HSCs aging was initially thought to be induced by cell-intrinsic dysregulation. However, current studies are revealing that the bone marrow microenvironment not only regulates HSCs function under homeostasis, but also makes contributions to HSCs aging. This review will cover our understanding of HSCs regulation by bone marrow microenvironment under steady state and aging.

Keywords hematopoietic stem cells; bone marrow microenvironment; steady state; aging

收稿日期: 2020-09-24 接受日期: 2020-12-07

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 82070113)资助的课题

*通讯作者。Tel: 022-23909405, E-mail: maxt@ihcams.ac.cn

Received: September 24, 2020 Accepted: December 7, 2020

The work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.82070113)

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-22-23909405, E-mail: maxt@ihcams.ac.cn

URL: <http://www.cjcb.org/arts.asp?id=5468>

1 骨髓微环境对造血干细胞(hematopoietic stem cells, HSCs)的调控

机体中的各种成熟血细胞多来源于HSCs, HSCs大多位于骨髓中, 具有自我更新以及多向分化的潜能, 并且有很大的异质性, 包含具有髓系、血小板或淋巴系分化偏向的亚群^[1]。在骨髓中, HSCs被多种细胞和细胞外基质包围, 从而形成特殊的微环境, 被称为“骨髓龛(niche)”。造血系统的动态平衡除了受造血细胞内在机制调控外, 也受特定骨髓微环境或骨髓龛的外在调控^[2]。骨髓微环境中存在多种基质细胞, 如间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)、内皮细胞(endothelial cells, ECs)、成骨细胞(osteoblasts, OBCs)、脂肪细胞(adipocytes, ADPs)、神经纤维和各种成熟的造血细胞, 这些细胞之间形成复杂的动态调控网络。骨髓龛通过细胞间相互作用、各种信号通路以及释放细胞因子和趋化因子来调控HSCs命运, 维持造血系统的稳定^[3-5](表1)。

在骨髓腔中, 根据位置和细胞成分的不同, 主要存在两种骨髓龛。(1) 骨内膜龛: 主要由成骨细胞、Nestin-高表达的间充质干细胞、交感神经纤维和小动脉血管等组成。(2) 血窦血管龛: 主要由高表达CXC-趋化因子配体12(CXC-chemokine ligand 12, CXCL12)的基质细胞、LeptinR⁺MSCs间充质干细胞、内皮细胞和血窦血管组成^[6]。这两种骨髓龛对HSCs发挥着不同的调控作用, 研究发现骨内膜龛的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平较低, 能够使HSCs维持在静息状态, 而血窦血管龛ROS水平较高, 使位于其中的HSCs活化, 促进HSCs的分化和迁移^[4,7]。另外, HSCs的谱系分化也和其在骨髓腔中的定位有关, 淋巴系细胞主要在骨内膜龛生成, 而髓系/红系/巨核系细胞则主要存在于非骨内膜区^[8]。

2 衰老造血干细胞的特征

在稳态下, HSCs保持在静息状态以维持造血干细胞池功能。然而在应激条件下, 如感染、辐射或化疗等, HSCs将被激活, 迅速进入细胞周期进行分化, 以补充机体损失的各种成熟血细胞。

在衰老过程中, HSCs的功能退化导致造血功能受损。衰老的HSCs大量扩增的同时自我更新能力受损, 归巢和移植重建能力降低, 偏髓分化, 细胞极性丧失以及表观遗传发生改变^[9-10]。除此之外, 研

究发现骨髓中衰老的HSCs离骨内膜、动脉血管和巨核细胞的距离增加, 表明HSCs在骨髓中的位置变化也是其衰老的重要特征之一^[11-12]。最初的研究认为, HSCs的衰老是一种和基因组不稳定相关的细胞内在调控机制, 比如DNA损伤积累、DNA损伤修复功能受损以及衰老相关的复制应激^[3]。另外, 衰老HSCs表现出异常的线粒体功能和代谢紊乱, 细胞氧化代谢增强, ROS堆积, 细胞自噬能力受损, 这些代谢变化可能进一步促进HSCs衰老^[10,13-14]。但是近年来有研究发现, 当将年轻小鼠(2月龄)的HSCs移植到衰老受体鼠(17~18月龄)中后, HSCs的重建能力降低, 说明骨髓微环境在造血系统衰老中也发挥着重要作用^[15]。

另外, 有研究对小鼠股骨进行免疫荧光染色, 发现在衰老小鼠中, 骨髓龛结构发生重建, HSCs的分布和定位也发生变化。衰老小鼠骨髓中骨内膜龛缩小, 伴随着骨内膜血管和过渡带血管的显著减少, 而骨髓中间区域的毛细血管和Nestin-高表达MSCs数量相比年轻小鼠则增多了4倍。同时, 衰老的HSCs离骨内膜、动脉血管和巨核细胞的距离变远, 而与血窦血管的距离变化没有统计学意义^[11-12]。因此, 骨髓龛的变化可能会直接影响HSCs的命运, 导致HSCs分化平衡被打破, 引起HSCs功能的改变, 从而调控HSCs的衰老。下面将总结阐述在稳态及衰老情况下, 骨髓微环境对HSCs的调控作用和机制。

3 稳态及衰老情况下骨髓微环境对造血系统的调控

3.1 间充质干细胞

MSCs是骨髓造血干细胞龛的重要组成部分, 具有多向分化的潜能, 能够分化为脂肪细胞、成骨细胞和软骨细胞, 同时也是CXCL12、干细胞因子(stem cell factor, SCF)和血管生成素1(angiopoietin 1, ANGPT1)等重要造血支持因子的主要来源^[16]。MSCs具有很大的异质性, 不同亚群的MSCs在骨髓腔中的位置可能不同, 并且具有不同的分化潜能, 对HSCs的调控作用也存在差别。比如, Nestin-高表达MSCs数量较少, 主要分布在小动脉周围, 并且细胞周围存在能调控HSCs静息的交感神经纤维和施万细胞; 另外, 处于静息状态的HSCs也主要定植在骨内膜小动脉附近, 离Nestin-高表达MSCs的距离更近, 体内

表1 稳态及衰老情况下骨髓微环境对HSCs的调控(根据参考文献[4,32]修改)
Table 1 Regulation of bone marrow microenvironment on hematopoietic stem cells under steady state and aging (modified from references [4,32])

| 细胞类型 Cell type | 在骨髓中的定位 Location in bone marrow | 稳态下的调控作用 Role under steady state | 在衰老过程中的变化 Changes under aging | 衰老情况下的调控作用 Functions during aging |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| MSCs | Periarteriolar-MSCs (Nestin-high, α SMA $^+$, NG2 $^+$); perisinusoidal-MSCs (Nestin-low; CAR; LeptinR $^+$) | Produce HSCs-supporting factors, including CXCL12, SCF, AN-GPT1; promote HSCs quiescence; regulate HSCs maintenance and differentiation | Enlarged morphology; impaired clonogenic potential; reduced proliferation ability; decreased endosteal MSCs; increased non-endosteal MSCs; increased adipogenesis and decreased osteogenic differentiation | Decreased expression of niche factors; secretion of inflammatory factors; aged HSCs closer to non-endosteal niches, away from endosteal niches |
| OBCs | Located at the endosteum | Indirect role on HSCs maintenance; osteoblastic lineage cells (pre-osteoblasts, skeletal stem cells) are important for HSCs maintenance and lymphoid differentiation | Decreased numbers | Inhibit vascular growth; the reduction of endosteal niche promote the expansion of myeloid progenitors; decreased production of OPN |
| ADPs | Throughout bone marrow | Negative regulation of HSCs function; promote myeloid differentiation; promote hematopoietic regeneration after irradiation via secreting SCF | Increased numbers | Inhibit osteogenesis; inhibit HSCs self-renewal and quiescence; promote HSCs myeloid-biased differentiation |
| ECs | Perivascular (arterioles, sinusoids, type-H capillaries) | Produce HSCs-supporting factors, including CXCL12, SCF; regulate HSCs maintenance; regulate lineage differentiation through Notch ligands; AECs promote HSCs quiescence; SECs activate HSCs to enter cell cycle | Increased overall vascular density; decreased arterioles; preserved sinusoids; decreased type-H vessels; increased capillaries | Decreased expression of niche factors; impaired angiogenic potential; increased vascular leakiness; decreased Notch activity |
| Sympathetic nervous system | Located at endosteal and central marrow; associated with arterioles | Regulate HSCs maintenance, quiescence and migration | Increased numbers | β 2-AR promotes HSCs myeloid differentiation and facilitates platelet production; β 3-AR contributes to balance HSCs lineagebias toward lymphoid production, inhibit HSCs aging |
| Megakaryocytes | Close to bone marrow vasculature | Regulate HSCs quiescence and differentiation via secreting TGF- β , TPO, CXCL4 | Increased numbers; closer to sinusoids | Aged HSCs away from megakaryocytes |
| Macrophages | Non-endosteal and endosteal niches | Promote HSCs retention in BM via regulating osteoblastic lineage cells and MSCs | Impaired phagocytosis | Promote HSC myeloid differentiation |

清除Nestin-高表达MSCs会导致HSCs和小动脉的距离变远, 并且脱离静息态, 说明Nestin-高表达MSCs能调控HSCs的静息。Nestin-低表达MSCs则主要位于血窦周围, 数量较多。除此之外, NG2 $^+$ MSCs和

PDGFR α $^+$ MSCs分布在小动脉周围, 并表达CXCL12和SCF等, 促进HSCs的定植和静息; 高表达CXCL12的CAR-MSCs和LeptinR $^+$ MSCs则定位在血窦周围, 具有较高的成骨和成脂分化潜能, 并通过释放各种

造血支持因子调控HSCs的功能^[17-18]。

正是由于其异质性, 衰老过程中不同亚群MSCs的变化不同, 如定位在骨内膜龛的Nestin-高表达MSCs、 α SMA⁺MSCs、PDGFR β ⁺MSCs和NG2⁺MSCs数量减少, 而在骨髓中间区域的MSCs数量保持不变或有所扩增^[11-12, 19-20], 但是MSCs的造血支持因子, 如CXCL12、SCF和ANGPT1的表达水平均下降^[11], 直接导致衰老HSCs功能受损。衰老过程中, MSCs形状变大, 增殖和克隆形成能力受损, 并通过分泌炎症因子导致造血干祖细胞(hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, HSPCs)的克隆形成能力下降^[21], MSCs的分化也会产生偏向性, 表现为成脂分化增加, 成骨分化抑制^[22]。另外, 衰老的HSCs离Nestin-高表达的MSCs距离增加, 但是和Nestin-低表达MSCs的距离基本不变^[19], 可见不同亚群的MSCs对衰老HSCs的调控作用不同, 而具体的功能及机制还有待深入研究。

3.2 成骨细胞

稳态下OBCs对HSCs的调控作用存在争议。有研究发现, OBCs表达血小板生成素(thrombopoietin, THPO)和ANGPT1, 能调控HSCs的静息状态^[23-24]。体内清除OBCs后, 会导致淋系、红系和髓系祖细胞数量减少^[25]。而通过甲状旁腺素刺激或敲除骨形态发生蛋白受体IA诱导成骨细胞增多后, 会导致HSCs的扩增^[26]。有的研究结果则显示, OBCs对HSCs的调控作用不大, 当利用Col2.3-Cre、Bglap-Cre或Osx-Cre工具鼠在体内特异性敲除OBCs中的重要造血支持因子如CXCL12和SCF后, HSCs的数量和功能并未受到显著影响^[27-28]。另外, 影像学证据也显示, HSCs和成骨细胞在位置分布上没有显著的相关性^[17]。目前的研究认为, 成骨系细胞(成骨细胞前体细胞、骨骼肌干细胞等), 而不是成熟成骨细胞, 对HSCs具有直接的调控作用^[29]。

随着年龄的增长, OBCs沉积形成的骨无法完全弥补被破骨细胞吸收的骨量, 从而导致整体骨量的减少^[30]。另外, 衰老小鼠骨髓MSCs成骨分化能力的减弱进一步促进了OBCs数量的减少^[22]。骨内膜龛的缩小直接促进了衰老HSCs的偏髓分化, 破坏HSCs的静息状态^[31]。MSCs成骨分化的抑制伴随着骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)分泌的减少^[32], 而OPN对HSCs的增殖起着负向调控作用^[18], 因此在衰老小鼠骨髓中, OPN水平的降低可能进一步促进HSCs的

扩增。

3.3 脂肪细胞

稳态下, ADPs负调控HSCs功能。研究发现, 成体骨髓中ADPs的数量和造血活性呈负相关。在小鼠中, 与无ADPs的胸椎骨相比, 富含ADPs的尾椎骨中HSCs的数量减少。体内清除ADPs或利用药物抑制ADPs的形成能提高HSCs移植重建能力^[33-34]。另外, ADPs产生的脂联素在体外会抑制HSPCs的增殖能力^[35]。

骨髓ADPs的堆积是衰老最重要的特征之一。衰老过程中, MSCs的成脂分化能力增强, 导致衰老小鼠骨髓中ADPs增多, OBCs减少, 长骨骨髓腔被大量黄髓占据, 伴随骨形成能力和造血功能的下降^[36]。这一过程受多种转录因子和信号通路的调控, 比如在MSCs中敲除转录因子FOXC1会导致ADPs的增多, 严重影响HSCs的维持, 损伤造血功能^[37]; 表观调控因子BMI1则能抑制衰老MSCs的成脂分化, 从而对HSCs的功能产生正向调控^[38]。另外, ADPs的增多会促进髓系细胞的扩增, 从而促进HSCs衰老^[36]。

3.4 内皮细胞和血管

骨髓是一个高度血管化的组织。骨髓ECs分布在血管内壁, 并通过产生CXCL12、SCF等细胞因子来调控HSCs的功能。利用Tie2-Cre、Cdh5-Cre工具鼠特异性敲除ECs中的CXCL1或SCF后, HSCs的维持及功能受到损伤, 进一步证明了ECs对HSCs有重要的调控作用^[27-28]。骨髓中ECs主要分为动脉内皮细胞(arteriolar endothelial cells, AECs)和血窦内皮细胞(sinusoïd endothelial cells, SECs)。研究证明AECs, 而不是SECs产生的SCF对HSCs有支持作用^[39], 另外AECs的ROS水平较低, 能够使HSCs维持在静息状态, 而SECs的ROS水平较高, 使位于其中的HSCs活化, 促进HSCs的分化和迁移^[4, 7]。可见ECs也存在很大异质性, 不同亚群ECs的差异和对HSCs的调控作用还有待深入研究。

研究发现, 衰老小鼠和老年人骨髓中都出现了血管系统的改变, 说明血管结构的重建在衰老过程中也发挥着重要作用。衰老小鼠的血管密度在总体上有所增加^[11], 但不同部位和不同类型的血管变化不同。骨内膜龛中, 小动脉血管数量减少, 长度缩短; 位于骨小梁附近的, 具有支持骨生长作用的过渡带血管数量也显著降低。而骨髓中间区域的血窦数量

没有显著变化,但毛细血管数量较年轻小鼠增多了4倍^[11-12]。

衰老小鼠的骨髓ECs功能也受到损伤,CXCL12、SCF等细胞因子表达水平降低,成血管潜能降低,血管渗漏性和ROS水平增加^[40]。体外实验发现,与衰老的ECs共培养的年轻HSCs的多系分化和长期重建能力受损,且HSCs偏髓分化;而年轻的ECs能使衰老HSCs自我更新能力恢复,但不能逆转其偏髓分化的倾向^[40]。有研究发现,衰老小鼠血窦血管以及血窦周Nestin-低表达MSCs的Jag2表达升高,而骨内膜龛小动脉血管及周围Nestin-高表达MSCs的Jag2表达则显著降低。阻断Jag2信号通路能促进衰老HSCs的增殖,并使其聚集在骨髓中央的血窦血管龛^[19]。KUSUMBE等^[41]发现,在衰老小鼠骨髓中激活ECs的Notch信号通路能够逆转骨内膜小动脉和过渡带血管的减少,抑制HSPCs的偏髓分化,但不能完全挽救HSCs的衰老。另外Notch1/Dll4信号通路能调控血管出芽,在发生骨髓抑制性损伤后,Notch信号通路的激活能促进血管和HSCs的重建^[42]。这些研究成果说明,ECs的Notch信号通路在HSCs的衰老过程中发挥重要调控作用,但由于ECs的异质性,不同骨髓龛ECs的Notch信号作用可能不同,具体机制还需进一步研究。

3.5 交感神经纤维

交感神经纤维释放去甲肾上腺素作为它们的神经递质,再通过肾上腺素能受体(adrenergic receptor, AR)发出信号。在骨髓中,交感神经纤维通过β3-AR信号通路调控Nes-高表达MSCs的增殖和CXCL12的表达水平^[43],影响HSCs的功能。与交感神经相关的GFAP⁺施万细胞表达高水平转化生长因子-β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β),能直接促进HSCs的静息^[44]。另外,人CD34⁺细胞表达的β2-AR信号能增强细胞的增殖和移植后重建能力^[45]。因此,交感神经系统可能通过靶向不同的细胞成分,维持骨髓稳态。

目前,对衰老骨髓中交感神经纤维的研究结果存在争议。有研究发现,在与年龄相关的骨髓增殖性肿瘤小鼠模型中,疾病小鼠骨髓神经纤维减少^[46],MARYANOVICH等^[11]也发现,骨髓肾上腺素神经功能的降低促进了HSCs的衰老。手术切除年轻小鼠骨神经后,HSCs表现出明显的衰老特征,如大量扩增、偏髓分化、重建能力降低等。去神经术还诱导

了骨髓微环境的重建,如动脉血管长度缩短,MSCs克隆形成能力降低和造血支持因子(CXCL12、SCF)表达水平降低,而这些正是衰老骨髓微环境的典型特点。CHARTIER等^[47]却发现,在整个生命周期中,骨髓交感神经纤维的总体密度/单位面积基本保持不变。在最新的一项研究中,利用共聚焦成像技术对小鼠颅骨和胫骨进行酪氨酸羟化酶(tyrosine hydroxylase, TH)免疫荧光染色,发现在衰老小鼠中,TH⁺交感神经纤维增多了2.5倍^[12]。与这一结果一致的是,老年人的交感神经活动增加,表现为随着年龄的增长,人血浆去甲肾上腺素浓度升高^[48]。

在应激条件下,α-AR能直接调控巨核细胞的迁移、黏附和血小板的形成,但对早期祖细胞向巨核系细胞的分化没有影响^[49],而β-AR的激活能促进粒细胞集落刺激因子诱导的HSCs的动员^[50],促进衰老HSCs的髓系分化和血小板的形成^[12]。因此,HSPCs向巨核系细胞分化的不同时期,可能会有不同的AR被激活,发挥相应的调节作用。利用Adrb2^{-/-}和Adrb3^{-/-}两种敲除鼠研究β2-AR和β3-AR功能时发现,β2-AR的激活能通过促进骨髓基质细胞分泌白细胞介素6从而增强巨核系细胞的分化,而β3-AR则通过促进淋系分化来维持HSCs的分化平衡。在衰老小鼠骨髓中,β2-AR的作用超过β3-AR,从而促进髓系细胞的扩增和HSCs的衰老。另外,在早衰小鼠模型中,β3-AR激动剂能有效提高HSCs的淋系分化潜能,减少功能异常HSCs的数量^[12]。因此,骨髓微环境可能成为临床改善造血系统衰老的新的治疗靶点。但是AR具体是通过哪一群骨髓基质细胞发挥调控作用的以及其下游机制是什么,还需要进一步的研究。

3.6 成熟血细胞

越来越多的研究表明,巨核系细胞和HSCs之间存在密切关系。有一群HSCs具有直接向巨核系细胞分化的潜能,并表达血小板表面蛋白标记,如CD41和血管性血友病因子(von Willebrand factor, vWF)^[51-52]。稳态下,巨核细胞被证实能直接调控HSCs的增殖和静息。骨髓中,具有血小板和髓系分化偏向的HSCs(vWF⁺HSCs)定位在巨核细胞附近,并受巨核细胞的调控,清除巨核细胞会导致vWF⁺HSCs的增殖^[8]。研究表明,巨核细胞可能通过多种机制调控HSCs的静息状态,包括释放血小板因子、TGF-β等^[53-54]。在衰老小鼠骨髓中,HSCs和巨

核细胞数量均增多, 巨核细胞向血窦血管靠近, 但衰老HSCs离巨核细胞的距离增大。利用 β 3-AR激动剂处理衰老小鼠后, 能够挽救HSCs的偏髓分化, 恢复HSCs与巨核细胞间的距离, 说明HSCs和巨核细胞相互作用的减弱可能促进了造血系统的衰老^[11-12]。但具体的调控机制还需进一步研究。

除了巨核细胞外, 巨噬细胞也能通过环氧化酶诱导的前列腺素E2或趋化因子受体(DARC、CD234)介导CD82的稳定, 直接调控HSCs的维持^[55-56]。体内清除巨噬细胞会导致HSPCs向外周的动员^[57]。另外, 巨噬细胞还能通过调控成骨系细胞和MSCs从而促进HSCs在骨髓中的定植^[57-58]。衰老过程中, 巨噬细胞出现吞噬功能障碍, 导致衰老的中性粒细胞无法被及时清除, 从而通过白细胞介素1 β 信号通路诱导偏血小板分化的HSCs的大量扩增, 促进造血系统衰老^[59]。

4 结语和展望

随着研究手段和方法的进步, 人们对造血系统和骨髓微环境之间的相互作用有了更深入的认识。目前的研究结果证明, 稳态及衰老情况下, HSCs的功能不但受细胞内在机制的调控, 还受骨髓微环境的外在调控。稳态下, 多种基质细胞形成了复杂的调控网络, 通过各种信号通路和细胞因子共同维持造血系统的稳定; 在衰老过程中, 骨髓微环境中多种重要基质细胞都发生了显著变化, 从而对HSCs的功能产生影响。但是, 由于受细胞异质性和敲除鼠模型的限制, 各群基质细胞具体的调控作用和机制还有待进一步研究, 如肾上腺素能受体是通过哪群基质细胞发挥作用的; 巨核细胞和HSCs之间的相互作用机制是什么。另外, 也有文章报道, HSCs能够调控微环境细胞, 如照射清髓后, HSCs的缺失会引起ECs的增殖和血管扩张; HSCs表达的ANGPT1负向调控血管再生^[60], 那么衰老的HSCs是否也会导致骨髓微环境的重建, 这一问题有待更深入的研究。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] CARRELHA J, MENG Y, KETTYLE L M, et al. Hierarchically related lineage-restricted fates of multipotent haematopoietic stem cells [J]. *Nature*, 2018, 554(7690): 106-11.
- [2] SCHEPERS K, CAMPBELL T B, PASSEGUE E. Normal and leukemic stem cell niches: insights and therapeutic opportunities [J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2015, 16(3): 254-67.
- [3] FLACH J, BAKKER S T, MOHRIN M, et al. Replication stress is a potent driver of functional decline in ageing haematopoietic stem cells [J]. *Nature*, 2014, 512(7513): 198-202.
- [4] HO Y H, MENDEZ-FERRER S. Microenvironmental contributions to hematopoietic stem cell aging [J]. *Haematologica*, 2020, 105(1): 38-46.
- [5] CRANE G M, JEFFERY E, MORRISON S J. Adult haematopoietic stem cell niches [J]. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2017, 17(9): 573-90.
- [6] BOULAIS P E, FRENETTE P S. Making sense of hematopoietic stem cell niches [J]. *Blood*, 2015, 125(17): 2621-9.
- [7] ITKIN T, GUR-COHEN S, SPENCER J A, et al. Distinct bone marrow blood vessels differentially regulate haematopoiesis [J]. *Nature*, 2016, 532(7599): 323-8.
- [8] PINHO S, MARCHAND T, YANG E, et al. Lineage-biased hematopoietic stem cells are regulated by distinct niches [J]. *Developmental cell*, 2018, 44(5): 634-41.e4.
- [9] GEIGER H, DE HAAN G, FLORIAN M C. The ageing haematopoietic stem cell compartment [J]. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2013, 13(5): 376-89.
- [10] MOHRIN M, SHIN J, LIU Y, et al. Stem cell aging. A mitochondrial UPR-mediated metabolic checkpoint regulates hematopoietic stem cell aging [J]. *Science*, 2015, 347(6228): 1374-7.
- [11] MARYANOVICH M, ZAHALKA A H, PIERCE H, et al. Adrenergic nerve degeneration in bone marrow drives aging of the hematopoietic stem cell niche [J]. *Nat Med*, 2018, 24(6): 782-91.
- [12] HO Y H, DEL TORO R, RIVERA-TORRES J, et al. Remodeling of bone marrow hematopoietic stem cell niches promotes myeloid cell expansion during premature or physiological aging [J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2019, 25(3): 407-18.e6.
- [13] HO T T, WARR M R, ADELMAN E R, et al. Autophagy maintains the metabolism and function of young and old stem cells [J]. *Nature*, 2017, 543(7644): 205-10.
- [14] BROWN K, XIE S, QIU X, et al. SIRT3 reverses aging-associated degeneration [J]. *Cell Rep*, 2013, 3(2): 319-27.
- [15] ERGEN A V, BOLES N C, GOODELL M A. Rantes/Ccl5 influences hematopoietic stem cell subtypes and causes myeloid skewing [J]. *Blood*, 2012, 119(11): 2500-9.
- [16] DING L, MORRISON S J. Haematopoietic stem cells and early lymphoid progenitors occupy distinct bone marrow niches [J]. *Nature*, 2013, 495(7440): 231-5.
- [17] KUNISAKI Y, BRUNS I, SCHEIERMANN C, et al. Arteriolar niches maintain haematopoietic stem cell quiescence [J]. *Nature*, 2013, 502(7473): 637-43.
- [18] PINHO S, FRENETTE P S. Haematopoietic stem cell activity and interactions with the niche [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2019, 20(5): 303-20.
- [19] SACMA M, POSPIECH J, BOGESKA R, et al. Haematopoietic stem cells in perisinusoidal niches are protected from ageing [J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2019, 21(11): 1309-20.
- [20] GOMARIZ A, HELBLING P M, ISRINGHAUSEN S, et al. Quantitative spatial analysis of haematopoiesis-regulating stromal cells in the bone marrow microenvironment by 3D microscopy [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1): 2532.
- [21] GNANI D, CRIPPA S, DELLA VOLPE L, et al. An early-senescence state in aged mesenchymal stromal cells contributes to hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell clonogenic impairment

- through the activation of a pro-inflammatory program [J]. *Aging Cell*, 2019, 18(3): e12933.
- [22] SINGH L, BRENNAN T A, RUSSELL E, et al. Aging alters bone-fat reciprocity by shifting *in vivo* mesenchymal precursor cell fate towards an adipogenic lineage [J]. *Bone*, 2016, 85: 29-36.
- [23] QIAN H, BUZA-VIDAS N, HYLAND C D, et al. Critical role of thrombopoietin in maintaining adult quiescent hematopoietic stem cells [J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2007, 1(6): 671-84.
- [24] ARAI F, HIRAO A, OHMURA M, et al. Tie2/angiopoietin-1 signaling regulates hematopoietic stem cell quiescence in the bone marrow niche [J]. *Cell*, 2004, 118(2): 149-61.
- [25] VISNJIC D, KALAJZIC Z, ROWE D W, et al. Hematopoiesis is severely altered in mice with an induced osteoblast deficiency [J]. *Blood*, 2004, 103(9): 3258-64.
- [26] CALVI L M, ADAMS G B, WEIBRECHT K W, et al. Osteoblastic cells regulate the haematopoietic stem cell niche [J]. *Nature*, 2003, 425(6960): 841-6.
- [27] DING L, SAUNDERS T L, ENIKOLOPOV G, et al. Endothelial and perivascular cells maintain haematopoietic stem cells [J]. *Nature*, 2012, 481(7382): 457-62.
- [28] GREENBAUM A, HSU Y M, DAY R B, et al. CXCL12 in early mesenchymal progenitors is required for haematopoietic stem-cell maintenance [J]. *Nature*, 2013, 495(7440): 227-30.
- [29] ASKMYR M, SIMS N A, MARTIN T J, et al. What is the true nature of the osteoblastic hematopoietic stem cell niche [J]? *Trends Endocrinol Metab*, 2009, 20(6): 303-9.
- [30] ALMEIDA M, O'BRIEN C A. Basic biology of skeletal aging: role of stress response pathways [J]. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci*, 2013, 68(10): 1197-208.
- [31] VEROVSKAYA E V, DELLORUSSO P V, PASSEGUE E. Losing sense of self and surroundings: hematopoietic stem cell aging and leukemic transformation [J]. *Trends Mol Med*, 2019, 25(6): 494-515.
- [32] GUIDI N, SACMA M, STANDKER L, et al. Osteopontin attenuates aging-associated phenotypes of hematopoietic stem cells [J]. *EMBO J*, 2017, 36(10): 1463.
- [33] NAVIERAS O, NARDI V, WENZEL P L, et al. Bone-marrow adipocytes as negative regulators of the haematopoietic microenvironment [J]. *Nature*, 2009, 460(7252): 259-63.
- [34] ZHU R J, WU M Q, LI Z J, et al. Hematopoietic recovery following chemotherapy is improved by BADGE-induced inhibition of adipogenesis [J]. *Int J Hematol*, 2013, 97(1): 58-72.
- [35] YOKOTA T, ORITANI K, TAKAHASHI I, et al. Adiponectin, a new member of the family of soluble defense collagens, negatively regulates the growth of myelomonocytic progenitors and the functions of macrophages [J]. *Blood*, 2000, 96(5): 1723-32.
- [36] AMBROSI T H, SCIALDONE A, GRAJA A, et al. Adipocyte accumulation in the bone marrow during obesity and aging impairs stem cell-based hematopoietic and bone regeneration [J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2017, 20(6): 771-84.e6.
- [37] OMATSU Y, SEIKE M, SUGIYAMA T, et al. Foxc1 is a critical regulator of haematopoietic stem/progenitor cell niche formation [J]. *Nature*, 2014, 508(7497): 536-40.
- [38] HU T Y, KITANO A, LUU V, et al. Bmi1 suppresses adipogenesis in the hematopoietic stem cell niche [J]. *Stem Cell Rep*, 2019, 13(3): 545-58.
- [39] XU C, GAO X, WEI Q, et al. Stem cell factor is selectively secreted by arterial endothelial cells in bone marrow [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1): 2449.
- [40] POULOS M G, RAMALINGAM P, GUTKIN M C, et al. Endothelial transplantation rejuvenates aged hematopoietic stem cell function [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2017, 127(11): 4163-78.
- [41] KUSUMBE A P, RAMASAMY S K, ITKIN T, et al. Age-dependent modulation of vascular niches for haematopoietic stem cells [J]. *Nature*, 2016, 532(7599): 380-4.
- [42] SHAO L, SOTTORIVA K, PALASIEWICZ K, et al. A Tie2-Notch1 signaling axis regulates regeneration of the endothelial bone marrow niche [J]. *Haematologica*, 2019, 104(11): 2164-77.
- [43] MENDEZ-FERRER S, MICHURINA T V, FERRARO F, et al. Mesenchymal and haematopoietic stem cells form a unique bone marrow niche [J]. *Nature*, 2010, 466(7308): 829-34.
- [44] YAMAZAKI S, EMA H, KARLSSON G, et al. Nonmyelinating Schwann cells maintain hematopoietic stem cell hibernation in the bone marrow niche [J]. *Cell*, 2011, 147(5): 1146-58.
- [45] SPIEGEL A, SHIVTIEL S, KALINKOVICH A, et al. Catecholaminergic neurotransmitters regulate migration and repopulation of immature human CD34⁺ cells through Wnt signaling [J]. *Nature Immunol*, 2007, 8(10): 1123-31.
- [46] ARRANZ L, SANCHEZ-AGUILERA A, MARTIN-PEREZ D, et al. Neuropathy of haematopoietic stem cell niche is essential for myeloproliferative neoplasms [J]. *Nature*, 2014, 512(7512): 78-81.
- [47] CHARTIER S R, MITCHELL S A T, MAJUTA L A, et al. The changing sensory and sympathetic innervation of the young, adult and aging mouse femur [J]. *Neuroscience*, 2018, 387: 178-90.
- [48] HART E C, CHARKOUDIAN N. Sympathetic neural regulation of blood pressure: influences of sex and aging [J]. *Physiology (Bethesda)*, 2014, 29(1): 8-15.
- [49] CHEN S, DU C, SHEN M, et al. Sympathetic stimulation facilitates thrombopoiesis by promoting megakaryocyte adhesion, migration, and proplatelet formation [J]. *Blood*, 2016, 127(8): 1024-35.
- [50] MENDEZ-FERRER S, BATTISTA M, FRENETTE P S. Cooperation of beta(2)- and beta(3)-adrenergic receptors in hematopoietic progenitor cell mobilization [J]. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*, 2010, 1192: 139-44.
- [51] YAMAMOTO R, MORITA Y, OOEHARA J, et al. Clonal analysis unveils self-renewing lineage-restricted progenitors generated directly from hematopoietic stem cells [J]. *Cell*, 2013, 154(5): 1112-26.
- [52] SANJUAN-PLA A, MACAULAY I C, JENSEN C T, et al. Platelet-biased stem cells reside at the apex of the haematopoietic stem-cell hierarchy [J]. *Nature*, 2013, 502(7470): 232-6.
- [53] BRUNS I, LUCAS D, PINHO S, et al. Megakaryocytes regulate hematopoietic stem cell quiescence through CXCL4 secretion [J]. *Nat Med*, 2014, 20(11): 1315-20.
- [54] JIANG L, HAN X, WANG J, et al. SHP-1 regulates hematopoietic stem cell quiescence by coordinating TGF-beta signaling [J]. *J Exp Med*, 2018, 215(5): 1337-47.
- [55] LUDIN A, ITKIN T, GUR-COHEN S, et al. Monocytes-macrophages that express alpha-smooth muscle actin preserve primi-

- tive hematopoietic cells in the bone marrow [J]. *Nature Immunol*, 2012, 13(11): 1072-82.
- [56] HUR J, CHOI J I, LEE H, et al. CD82/KAI1 Maintains the dormancy of long-term hematopoietic stem cells through interaction with DARC-expressing macrophages [J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2016, 18(4): 508-21.
- [57] WINKLER I G, SIMS N A, PETTIT A R, et al. Bone marrow macrophages maintain hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) niches and their depletion mobilizes HSCs [J]. *Blood*, 2010, 116(23): 4815-28.
- [58] CHOW A, LUCAS D, HIDALGO A, et al. Bone marrow CD169⁺ macrophages promote the retention of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells in the mesenchymal stem cell niche [J]. *J Exp Med*, 2011, 208(2): 261-71.
- [59] FRISCH B J, HOFFMAN C M, LATCHNEY S E, et al. Aged marrow macrophages expand platelet-biased hematopoietic stem cells via interleukin1B [J]. *JCI Insight*, 2019, 5(10): e124213.
- [60] CHEN Q, LIU Y, JEONG H W, et al. Apelin(+) endothelial niche cells control hematopoiesis and mediate vascular regeneration after myeloablative injury [J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2019, 25(6): 768-83.e6.