

# miRNA对股骨头坏死微血管损伤的作用机制研究进展

刘雪君<sup>1</sup> 张纪平<sup>2</sup> 周明旺<sup>1,3\*</sup> 王晓萍<sup>1</sup> 高海源<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>甘肃省中医院风湿骨病科, 兰州 730050; <sup>2</sup>甘肃中医药大学中医临床学院, 兰州 730030;

<sup>3</sup>甘肃省中医药研究院骨伤病研究所, 兰州 730050)

**摘要** 股骨头坏死(osteonecrosis of the femoral head, ONFH)是临床常见的一种多因素破坏性骨病, ONFH的发病机制尚不完全明确, 其中微血管损伤学说是较为关键的假说之一。在ONFH病变早期, 机体脂质代谢失衡, 诱发股骨头内血管炎症反应, 进而损害血管壁弹性纤维, 血管脆性增强, 相继出现血管闭塞甚至破裂引发股骨头内多病灶、多阶段出血或凝血, 最终股骨头血供完全中断出现坏死。越来越多研究证据表明, 部分miRNA在ONFH患者骨组织和血液中异常表达, miRNA通过调控血管再生、管腔形成等营养骨细胞并促进骨组织增长, 进而发挥防治ONFH的作用。该文以近年已发表的相关文献为研究基础, 阐述miRNA通过减轻血管损伤与破坏、减少血栓形成和促进成血管分化等多方面发挥防治ONFH的作用。

**关键词** 股骨头坏死; 微血管损伤; miRNA; 炎症反应; 血管钙化

## Research Progress on the Mechanisms of miRNA in Microvascular Injury of Osteonecrosis of the Femoral Head

LIU Xuejun<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Jiping<sup>2</sup>, ZHOU Mingwang<sup>1,3\*</sup>, WANG Xiaoping<sup>1</sup>, GAO Haiyuan<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Rheumatology and Bone Diseases, Gansu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730050, China; <sup>2</sup>College of Clinical Chinese Medicine, Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730030, China;

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Orthopedic Injuries, Gansu Provincial Academy of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730050, China)

**Abstract** ONFH (osteonecrosis of the femoral head) is a common destructive bone disease in clinical practice caused by multiple factors, but its pathogenesis remains not fully understood. Among the hypotheses, microvascular injury is considered as one of the more crucial theories. In the early stages of ONFH lesions, due to the body's lipid metabolism imbalance, inflammation occurs in the blood vessels inside the femoral head, leading to damage to the elastic fibers of the vascular walls, increased vascular fragility, followed by vascular occlusion or even rupture, causing multiple lesions and multi-stage bleeding or coagulation within the femoral head, ultimately resulting in complete interruption of blood supply to the femoralhead and necrosis. Increasing research evidence shows that some miRNAs are abnormally expressed in the bone tissues and blood of patients with ONFH. miRNAs nourish bone cells by regulating angiogenesis and lumen formation, promote bone tissue growth, and play a role in the prevention and treatment of ONFH. Based on the recently published relevant lit-

收稿日期: 2025-12-01 接受日期: 2026-01-27

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 82460944、82360942)和甘肃省骨关节退行性疾病临床医学研究中心项目(批准号: 18JR2FA009)资助的课题

\*通信作者。Tel: 0931-2687393, E-mail: zmw2006@126.com

Received: December 1, 2025 Accepted: January 27, 2026

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.82460944, 82360942) and the Project of Gansu Province Clinical Medical Research Center for Degenerative Bone and Joint Diseases (Grant No.18JR2FA009)

\*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-931-2687393, E-mail: zmw2006@126.com

eratures, this paper explains that miRNAs exert preventive and therapeutic effects on ONFH in multiple ways, including alleviating vascular injury and damage, reducing thrombosis, and promoting angiogenic differentiation.

**Keywords** osteonecrosis of the femoral head; microvascular injury; miRNA; inflammatory response; vascular calcification

股骨头坏死(osteonecrosis of the femoral head, ONFH)是一种常见的由多种因素引起的破坏性骨病,在骨科疾病范畴中,属于治疗颇为棘手的病症类型。ONFH多为双侧同时发病,任何年龄段均可见,以30~50岁为高发,男性患病率(1.02%)高于女性(0.51%)。美国每年新增1~2万例ONFH患者,中国每年增长则更多,约为10~20万例<sup>[1]</sup>。ONFH发病原因很多,除创伤之外,主要为激素、酗酒等的过度摄入<sup>[2]</sup>。因其发病隐秘,早期较难得到及时诊断与治疗,70%的患者最终需要行手术治疗<sup>[3]</sup>。股骨头塌陷导致微血管损伤,血运不畅使局部血管出现内栓塞和血管外压迫,骨组织内微血管循环受阻影响股骨头周围骨组织的营养供给,最终造成ONFH的发生。

近期研究发现,部分微小RNA(microRNA, miRNA)在ONFH患者的血液中异常表达,miRNA通过调控血管再生、炎症反应和血管钙化等减轻微血管损伤,进而影响局部骨组织增殖分化修复股骨头局部塌陷。通过TargetScan、miRDB、DIANA Tools在线数据库进行靶基因预测及生物信息学分析,结果显示非创伤性股骨头坏死(non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head, NONFH)患者与健康志愿者存在差异miRNA,其中miR-365a-3p在NONFH中明显表达下调<sup>[4]</sup>。此外,同一miRNA在不同细胞类型或不同病程阶段可能呈现出保护与损伤并存的“双向调控”特征,其作用具有明显的情景依赖性。本文以近年已发表相关论文为研究基础,阐述miRNA改善血管损伤情况以及干预ONFH的机制,为防治ONFH提供科学理论依据。

## 1 ONFH的微血管损伤机制

### 1.1 脂代谢失衡启动血管炎症反应

微血管损伤是ONFH的重要病理机制之一。长期过度饮酒或激素应用不当可使机体脂质代谢稳态失衡<sup>[5]</sup>。在脂质代谢紊乱之初,体内血脂水平即呈现显著上升趋势,血浆中游离脂肪酸、前列腺素E2等含量相应增多,脂代谢失衡启动股骨头内血管的炎症级联反应,在极端情形下可引发血管栓塞,伴随着

血管炎症的持续发展,股骨头内血管壁的弹性纤维遭受损害,其脆性显著增强,进而引发股骨头内多灶性、多阶段的出血,反复出血过程逐渐累积,最终致使股骨头血供完全中断。此外,脂质代谢紊乱还可刺激机体生成大量血栓相关因子,导致血液纤维蛋白原等的含量显著增加,血液黏稠度大幅提升,血液进入高凝状态。脂肪代谢过程中所产生的甘油三酯与游离脂肪酸再借助氧化应激等生物学机制,直接对血管内皮细胞造成损伤,破坏血管壁的完整性<sup>[6]</sup>。与此同时,脂肪组织过度增生,脂肪细胞体积增大且大量聚集,对周围毛细血管内皮细胞造成机械性压迫,不仅阻碍血液的正常流动,且使内皮细胞肿胀或破裂,激活凝血酶原并触发凝血瀑布效应,继而引起凝血功能亢进导致血管内血栓形成。再者,坏死细胞释放大量高反应活性的氧自由基,它们引发血管内皮细胞膜上的不饱和脂肪酸出现脂质过氧化,破坏细胞膜的结构与功能,同时还能够降解骨间质中的胶原蛋白和黏蛋白,降低骨组织微环境的稳定性,进一步加剧骨缺血与加快骨坏死的病理进展<sup>[7]</sup>。

在糖皮质激素(glucocorticoids, GCs)联合马血清构建的ONFH动物模型中<sup>[8]</sup>,血管壁上的免疫复合物沉积导致血管炎,炎症反应使血管狭窄和血流减少,诱发III型变态反应。因此,GCs不仅可诱发免疫反应,还可抑制胶原纤维、弹性纤维合成,并使二者的水平降低,进而使小动脉壁变薄和脆弱,引发小动脉断裂或栓塞使髓内出血显著增加,加剧股骨头的缺血和缺氧,最终导致骨细胞坏死和骨质塌陷。此外,GCs还会诱导骨髓脂肪化,使成骨细胞的合成数量减少,在此过程中,股骨头髓内压不断升高,脂肪细胞对血管产生持续性压迫,且异常增生的脂肪细胞对血管内皮造成不良影响并促使局部血栓形成,严重时甚至引发脂肪栓塞加快骨坏死进程。

### 1.2 骨微血管内皮细胞功能障碍诱发股骨头缺血坏死

骨微血管内皮细胞(bone microvascular endothelial cells, BMECs)是构成股骨头微血管壁的核心成分,具有屏障功能和物质转运作用,也是维持微

循环物质交换和血流稳定的重要基础<sup>[9]</sup>。BMECs分布于血窦和血管内层,在维持血管内稳态及血管生成过程中扮演关键角色,其对血管生成和骨内微环境调节具有重要影响,参与ONFH发病。BMECs是骨微血管内壁的主要组成部分,易受到GCs等物质的直接损伤<sup>[10]</sup>,BMECs损伤可能是缺血性病变的起始环节,当激素及其代谢产物进入微循环后,会促使BMECs内活性氧自由基增多,引发氧化应激反应,进而导致BMECs功能异常。BMECs功能障碍引发的微循环障碍可能在糖皮质激素诱导的ONFH中起到重要作用。

血管生成能力、血管壁完整性与细胞凋亡水平呈负相关,因此抑制内皮细胞凋亡是维持血管完整性和促进血管新生的关键环节<sup>[11]</sup>。研究表明山萘酚干预后的BMECs凋亡率显著降低,增殖和迁移能力增强,管腔形成能力提高,山萘酚通过上调血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)的表达提升BMECs的成血管能力<sup>[12]</sup>。长期接触GCs会诱导局部内皮细胞凋亡,使得血管生成能力下降和凋亡活性升高,这可能是激素性股骨头坏死(steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head, SONFH)发病及进展的重要原因。激素也可直接损伤BMECs,导致血管内皮功能紊乱,使血管内皮生长因子受体抗体增多而阻断血管生成,引起股骨头缺血性坏死的发生和发展。此外,激素还可导致BMECs发生氧化应激损害,大剂量激素(如地塞米松)会显著上调黄嘌呤氧化酶的表达,同时氧化应激反应被触发,大量活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生,引发血管脂质过氧化、DNA损伤等一系列病理过程,最终诱导BMECs出现凋亡和功能障碍<sup>[13]</sup>。

### 1.3 活性氧参与氧化应激影响骨代谢

骨的病理生理过程与氧化还原平衡密切相关,而ROS是调控骨代谢的关键因子<sup>[14]</sup>。ROS在衰老和退行性疾病中扮演重要角色,能够破坏线粒体和DNA的完整性,引发细胞凋亡或坏死<sup>[15]</sup>。氧化应激的发生源于ROS生成与其清除之间的失衡,后者主要由抗氧化酶、过氧化氢酶和 $\gamma$ -谷氨酰半胱氨酸合成酶催化完成<sup>[16]</sup>。ROS参与了激素诱导的ONFH的发生与发展,而抑制氧化应激可能对ONFH具有潜在的治疗作用<sup>[17]</sup>。CHEN等<sup>[18]</sup>通过分析患者和大鼠ONFH模型中激素诱导的ONFH内ROS水平的变化及破骨细胞的改变,发现股骨头坏死区域的抗氧化

酶活性较健康区域显著降低,坏死区域氧化还原功能低下且ROS水平较高;此外,与健康骨组织相比,坏死区域中破骨细胞相关蛋白的表达显著上调。亦有研究发现,ROS通过调控核因子 $\kappa$ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B ligand, RANKL)抑制破骨细胞分化<sup>[19]</sup>。

## 2 miRNA对ONFH的影响

miRNA具有高度保守性、时间和空间的有序性、组织特异性等特点,可调控人类20%~30%基因的表达,参与成骨细胞及破骨细胞的分化形成、凋亡和吸收<sup>[20]</sup>,在骨骼发育、代谢、血管生成、成骨成脂分化等方面具有不可替代的作用;如表达失调,其调控的相关信号通路则会被激活,可导致NONFH等骨代谢疾病的发生<sup>[21]</sup>。造成微血管损伤的原因很多,其中血管内炎性反应、血管钙化、血栓的形成和血管的氧化应激反应是主要原因<sup>[22]</sup>。现有研究表明,同一条miRNA在不同细胞类型、不同病程阶段甚至不同病理环境下,其作用方向并非恒定一致,而是具有明显的“双向调控”或“情景依赖性”。

### 2.1 miRNA对炎症反应的影响

miR-126-3p在炎症与血管稳态调控中具有双重作用:其一,通过靶向抑制血管细胞黏附分子-1(vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, VCAM-1)的表达与释放,抑制白细胞与血管内皮细胞的黏附及浸润,减轻血管内皮炎症;其二,在动脉粥样硬化进展期,可通过调控PI3K/Akt/eNOS信号通路及CD34<sup>+</sup>造血前体细胞功能,促进内皮细胞存活与迁移,参与受损血管的重塑过程<sup>[23]</sup>。这一发现为理解动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)的分子调控机制提供了重要线索,而在抑制内皮细胞炎症的miRNA研究领域,除miR-126-3p外,还有多种具有类似功能的miRNA,例如miR-181b、miR-146、miR-31以及miR-17-3p。在复杂的炎症环境下,这些miRNA各自呈现出独特的表达变化,其中miR-181b的表达呈下调趋势,而miR-146的表达则出现反馈性上调,这两种miRNA均能对核因子 $\kappa$ B(nuclear factor  $\kappa$ B, NF- $\kappa$ B)信号通路产生抑制作用,通过这一关键机制,它们显著降低VCAM-1、细胞间黏附分子-1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)及白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ 等的表达水平,以此减轻血管炎症反应,进而对AS的发展产生抑制作用<sup>[24]</sup>。

从作用方式上来看, miR-31和miR-17-3p与上述miRNA有所区别,二者通过直接靶向抑制E选择素、ICAM-1的表达,减少单核细胞在内皮细胞上的黏附以减轻炎症<sup>[25]</sup>。miR-155与内皮功能关联紧密,其在内皮细胞层面展现出显著的抗炎特性。血管紧张素II(angiotensin II, Ang II)能够激活内皮细胞内的*ETS-1*,推动VCAM-1、ICAM-1以及单核细胞趋化蛋白1等黏附分子的表达上调。miR-155通过靶向调控内皮细胞中NF- $\kappa$ B p65的表达水平,抑制VCAM-1、ICAM-1等炎症因子的表达<sup>[26]</sup>。miRNA具备多靶点调控机制,加之AS在不同阶段呈现出极为复杂的病理变化,这就使得miRNA在其中可能呈现出多样的甚至相互矛盾的生物学效应。

## 2.2 miRNA调控血管钙化

血管钙化(vascular calcification, VC)是指由于钙磷代谢失衡,导致磷酸钙盐在血管壁异常沉积的病理现象<sup>[27]</sup>。VC是心血管疾病的重要危险因素,例如在动脉粥样硬化、糖尿病和慢性肾病患者中,血管钙化的发生率显著升高。VC的本质是血管中的多种细胞成分向成骨样细胞表型转化,涉及多种信号通路。血管平滑肌细胞(vascular smooth muscle cells, VSMCs)与血管壁内的间充质干细胞具备向成骨样细胞表型转化的潜力,成骨样细胞的来源、转化机制及其在VC中的作用均已成为当前研究的重点方向。miRNA能够通过调控VC过程中的关键环节参与其细胞学过程<sup>[28]</sup>。

miRNA功能失调能够影响多种基因表达,因为钙化VSMCs中的miRNA表达量在细胞基质囊泡内显著升高,这些携带miRNA的基质囊泡可以在细胞间转运并发挥作用。

在ONFH早期,低水平miR-223可通过抑制血小板衍生生长因子受体 $\beta$ (platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta, PDGFR $\beta$ )通路,减少VSMCs向成骨样细胞转化,延缓微血管钙化<sup>[29]</sup>,但在慢性期,股骨头内无机磷酸盐蓄积及持续炎症会诱导miR-223高表达,且动脉粥样硬化样炎症斑块中的炎症细胞可释放miR-223并使PDGFR $\beta$ 迁移至VSMCs内,这反而显著促进其表型转换,加速磷酸钙盐在微血管壁的沉积<sup>[30]</sup>。这一过程与VSMCs内肌细胞增强因子2C(myocyte enhancer factor 2C, *Mef2c*)、Ras同系物家族成员B(Ras homolog family member B, *RhoB*)等靶基因的下调密切相关。另有研究发现,miR-30b、

miR-30c在已发生钙化的冠状动脉VSMCs中的表达量明显降低<sup>[31]</sup>, Runt相关转录因子2(Runt-related transcription factor 2, *Runx2*)能够对骨钙蛋白(osteocalcin, OCN)、RANKL以及骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)的表达进行调控<sup>[32]</sup>,而miR-30b和miR-30c通过与*Runx2*的3'非翻译区(untranslated region, UTR)相结合,抑制其表达,进而降低碱性磷酸酶的活性,减少OPN和OCN的分泌。研究表明,VC受到多种miRNA构成的复杂网络调控<sup>[33]</sup>,该过程既复杂又具备可调控性。基于此,miRNA有潜力成为早期VC的生物学标志物,通过检测相关miRNA,并及时采取干预措施,或许能够阻止血管钙化的进一步发展。不过,鉴于VC调控机制具有复杂性和多重性,目前仍需开展更深入的研究,以筛选出最适宜用于靶向治疗的miRNA。

## 2.3 miRNA对血栓形成的影响

血栓形成指的是在特定条件下,循环血液内的有形成分,诸如血小板、红细胞以及纤维蛋白等,在血管内聚集并形成栓子,这一过程会致使血管出现部分乃至完全堵塞的状况,进而引发相应部位血供受阻的病理现象<sup>[34]</sup>。研究发现miRNA在血栓形成中具有重要的调控作用,miR-126、miR-21和miR-663与血管内皮损伤有关<sup>[35]</sup>,而miR-143、miR-145、miR-153和miR-223等可以反映血管内皮增生的情况<sup>[36]</sup>。在血管内皮修复进程中,血管内皮祖细胞(endothelial progenitor cell, EPC)扮演着极为关键的角色。当机体处于缺血状态时,EPC能够从骨髓中被动员至外周循环系统,继之发生迁移,并特异性地结合到内皮剥脱区域或者新生血管的位点,以此助力缺血器官的修复过程<sup>[37]</sup>。

LAFFONT等<sup>[38]</sup>发现,miR-223在血小板活化过程中高表达,其通过调控血小板活化和聚集,促进血栓的形成,可以作为凝血因子激活的指标。亦有研究表明,miR-223在某些炎症环境下还能通过抑制白细胞黏附、减轻内皮炎症而发挥抗血栓作用,这提示其在不同来源细胞和疾病阶段中可能兼具促栓与抗栓双重作用<sup>[39]</sup>。对小鼠静脉血栓模型的研究结果表明,miR-150可凭借靶向作用于SRC激酶信号抑制剂1(SRC kinase signaling inhibitor 1, *SRCIN1*)精准调控EPC的血管生成能力及增殖活性,最终达到改善血栓性疾病预后状况的效果<sup>[40]</sup>。miR-126作为血管内皮细胞内极为常见的一种miRNA,在维持内

皮细胞的增殖、迁移以及管腔形成等关键生理活动中扮演着至关重要的角色<sup>[41]</sup>。在斑马鱼与小鼠模型实验体系中,一旦将miR-126敲除,就会立即引发血管完整性受损,使小鼠血管损伤出血,严重时甚至可导致胚胎死亡。然而在慢性损伤或病程后期,miR-126持续高表达又可能参与异常血管重构及易损血管形成,其对血栓形成和血管再通的影响呈现出复杂的双向性<sup>[42]</sup>。这些研究有力地揭示了miR-126在血管发育进程以及血管稳态维持方面具有不可或缺的作用。此外,miR-424通过靶向作用于成纤维细胞生长因子受体-1(fibroblast growth factor receptor-1, *FGFR-1*)以及血管内皮生长因子受体-2(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2, *VEGFR-2*),对内皮细胞的促血管生成功能进行调节<sup>[43]</sup>,由此对血管生成这一复杂的生物学进程产生影响。

#### 2.4 miRNA对氧化应激反应的影响

氧化应激是指机体在有害刺激下,产生过多的ROS和活性氮(reactive nitrogen species, RNS),导致氧化与抗氧化系统失衡的一种病理状态<sup>[44]</sup>;在缺血再灌注损伤中,线粒体电子传递链的异常导致ROS的大量产生,ROS可以氧化细胞膜上的不饱和脂肪酸,导致脂质过氧化和细胞膜通透性增加。股骨头缺血性坏死的发病机制中有氧化应激参与<sup>[45]</sup>,长期大剂量使用GCs可导致血管内皮细胞、骨髓间充质干细胞、成骨细胞、破骨细胞等发生氧化应激反应,其中ROS过表达的作用最显著,ROS通过与脂质、蛋白质等物质反应,并与糖皮质激素受体结合,对线粒体和细胞膜造成损伤,诱导细胞发生凋亡<sup>[46]</sup>,引发骨质大量流失,最终导致NONFH的发生。

miRNA是机体内重要的基因调控因子,广泛参与细胞增殖、迁移以及血管生成等生物学过程<sup>[47]</sup>。现已发现多种miRNA直接或间接参与GCs相关性股骨头坏死的发病机制,miRNA主要通过调控脂肪生成、细胞凋亡、成骨分化及血管生成等发挥作用<sup>[48]</sup>。在正常生理水平下,GCs通过调节基因表达,对机体的发育、代谢、成骨细胞分化及骨形成发挥重要作用。GCs可以促进BMSCs向成骨细胞分化,并抑制破骨细胞的活性,从而维持骨代谢平衡<sup>[49]</sup>。然而,过量的GCs会导致ROS积累,引发氧化应激,进而影响骨代谢相关细胞以及血管内皮细胞的功能,在SONFH模型中,早期即可观察到氧化应激的存在<sup>[50]</sup>。氧化应激通过破坏细胞内环境,导致骨组织内环境失衡,

并诱发内质网应激和线粒体功能损伤<sup>[51]</sup>。缺氧与血管生成密切相关,缺氧诱导因子-1(hypoxia inducible factor-1, HIF-1)与VEGF协同作用,在低氧和低灌注条件下促进血管新生,从而减轻局部缺血<sup>[52]</sup>,在股骨头坏死区域,HIF-1和VEGF的表达水平显著升高,促进新生血管的形成和局部血供的改善。在早期轻度缺氧阶段,miR-18a适度表达可通过靶向*HIF-1 $\alpha$* 的3'UTR,避免其过度激活导致的血管异常增生,维持微血管稳态;但在重度持续缺氧状态下,miR-18a过表达会显著抑制HIF-1 $\alpha$ /VEGF通路,阻碍新生血管形成<sup>[53]</sup>。miR-20a、miR-20b等miRNA也参与了细胞内HIF-1的调控,进而影响血管生成过程<sup>[54]</sup>。miRNA在股骨头坏死微血管损伤中的具体作用见表1。

### 3 小结与展望

miRNA在骨代谢、骨细胞分化凋亡以及血管生成等过程中发挥重要调控作用,是联系骨组织与微循环的关键环节。与ONFH相关的miRNA通过影响BMECs功能、血管平滑肌细胞表型、血小板活化及BMSCs分化等,参与炎症反应、血管钙化、血栓形成和氧化应激,从而促进股骨头微循环障碍和骨坏死的发生发展,为认识ONFH发病机制和寻找新的干预靶点提供了重要线索。

miRNA研究成果临床转化应用是未来SONFH的重要研究方向之一。研究发现外泌体来源的miRNA对血管生成具有显著的促进作用,miRNA通过外泌体内循环分泌并递送到远端或局部组织和细胞中<sup>[55]</sup>,间充质干细胞、平滑肌细胞、肿瘤细胞、白血病细胞和巨噬细胞来源的外泌体可以介导血管生成<sup>[56]</sup>,外泌体来源的miRNA在血管生成和骨修复中发挥作用,从过表达miR-126的BMSCs中提取高含量的间充质干细胞外泌体(MSC-Exo)能显著促进人脐静脉内皮细胞的增殖、迁移以及VEGF的表达,改善股骨头内的血供,从而促进骨质沉积,减缓激素性股骨头坏死的进展<sup>[57]</sup>。因此,通过外泌体的传递能够同时促进血管生成和成骨分化,从而改善股骨头的血供和骨修复能力,这种双重作用机制使得外泌体来源的miRNA成为治疗SONFH的潜在策略。

多数与ONFH相关的miRNA具有明显的双向调控特性和情景依赖性。同一miRNA在不同细胞类型、不同病程阶段可通过不同靶基因网络产生相

表1 miRNA在股骨头坏死微血管损伤过程中的作用

Table 1 Mechanisms of miRNA in microvascular injury of ONFH

损伤原因 Cause of damage	miRNA名称 miRNA name	病理过程 Pathological process	研究对象 Objects of study	参考文献 References
Inflammatory re- sponse	miR-126-3p	Dual action: alleviates vascular endothelial inflammation and participates in the remodeling of damaged blood vessels	Human	[23]
	miR-181b, miR-146	Inhibit the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway, reduce the expression levels of inflammatory factors, and alleviate vascular inflammatory response	Human	[24]
	miR-31, miR-17-3p	Directly target and inhibit the expression of E-selectin and ICAM-1, reduce the adhesion of monocytes to endothelial cells, in order to alleviate inflammation	Human	[25]
	miR-155	Targeted regulation of NF- $\kappa$ B p65 expression levels in endothelial cells, inhibiting the expression of inflammatory factors such as VCAM-1 and ICAM-1	Animal (mouse)	[26]
Vascular calcifica- tion	miR-223	Low levels slow down microvascular calcification, high expression accelerates the deposition of calcium phosphate salts in the microvascular walls	Animal (mouse)	[30]
	miR-30b, miR-30c	Inhibit <i>Runx2</i> expression, reduce alkaline phosphatase activity, and decrease the secretion of OPN and OCN	Cell	[32]
Thrombosis	miR-223	Dual pro-thrombotic and anti-thrombotic effects: regulates platelet activation and aggregation to promote thrombosis; inhibits leukocyte adhesion and reduces endothelial inflammation to exert anti-thrombotic effects	Human and cell	[38-39]
	miR-150	Acts on <i>SRCIN1</i> to precisely regulate the angiogenic ability and proliferative activity of EPCs, improving thrombus prognosis	Animal (mouse)	[40]
	miR-126	Affect vascular development and homeostasis maintenance: its loss damages vascular integrity leading to bleeding; continuous high expression is involved in abnormal vascular remodeling and the formation of fragile neovessels	Animal (zebrafish and mouse)	[42]
	miR-424	Targets <i>FGFR-1</i> and <i>VEGFR-2</i> , regulating the pro-angiogenic function of endothelial cells	Cell	[43]
Oxidative stress response	miR-18a	Moderate expression can prevent abnormal vascular proliferation caused by excessive activation of <i>HIF-1<math>\alpha</math></i> , maintaining microvascular homeostasis; overexpression inhibits the HIF-1 $\alpha$ /VEGF pathway, hindering the formation of new blood vessels	Animal and cell	[53]
	miR-20a, miR-20b	Participates in the regulation of intracellular HIF-1, affecting the process of angiogenesis	Human	[54]

反的效应: 既可能抑制炎症、维持内皮稳态、促进血管及骨修复, 也可能在持续缺血、慢性炎症或代谢紊乱状态下促进血管钙化、血栓形成或骨吸收。以 miR-135b 为例, 一方面, miR-135b 通过靶向上调 *FOXO1* (forkhead box O1) 的表达, 促进内皮细胞的增殖、迁移和血管新生, 同时抑制细胞凋亡, 促进新生血管形成<sup>[58]</sup>; 另一方面, miR-135b 通过直接靶向抑制 *FIH-1* 表达, 减少 HIF-1 $\alpha$  和 VEGF 生成, 导致血管生成障碍<sup>[59-60]</sup>。

因此, 在理解 miRNA 与 ONFH 的关系及其临床

应用前景时, 应充分考虑其双向调控特性和作用环境。目前相关研究仍存在样本量小、时间序列和细胞特异性资料不足、调控网络整合不够以及临床转化证据有限等问题。未来有必要结合高通量测序、多组学和单细胞等技术, 进一步明确关键 miRNA 在不同细胞和病程阶段中的表达模式及靶基因网络, 优化递送系统和干预方案, 在充分认识其双向调控本质的基础上, 寻找更安全、精准的早期诊断标志物和靶向治疗策略, 为 ONFH 的早期预防和个体化治疗提供依据。

## 参考文献 (References)

- [1] QUAN H Y, REN C C, HE Y W, et al. Application of biomaterials in treating early osteonecrosis of the femoral head: research progress and future perspectives [J]. *Acta Biomater*, 2023, 164: 15-73.
- [2] HUANG C X, QING L M, XIAO Y, et al. Insight into steroid-induced ONFH: the molecular mechanism and function of epigenetic modification in mesenchymal stem cells [J]. *Biomolecules*, 2023, 14(1): 4.
- [3] 王勇, 李宏宇, 刘雨航, 等. 股骨头坏死手术治疗知识图谱: 2005-2024数据的文献计量学分析 [J]. *中国组织工程研究* (WANG Y, LI H Y, LIU Y H, et al. Knowledge map of surgical treatment for osteonecrosis of the femoral head: a bibliometric analysis of data from 2005 to 2024 [J]. *Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research*), 2025, 29(33): 7250-60.
- [4] HUANG C, WEN Z Q, NIU J J, et al. Steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head: novel insight into the roles of bone endothelial cells in pathogenesis and treatment [J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2021, 9: 777697.
- [5] 路玉峰, 郭万首, 程立明. 骨微循环内皮细胞在激素性股骨头坏死发病机制的作用研究进展 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志* (LU Y F, GUO W S, CHENG L M. Advance in effect of bone microvascular endothelial cells on pathogenesis of corticosteroid induced osteonecrosis of femoral head [J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*), 2015, 23(1): 47-51.
- [6] 宋子凯, 李忠乐, 赵亚明, 等. 脂代谢紊乱破坏线粒体功能导致大鼠动脉粥样硬化形成 [J]. *中国实验诊断学* (SONG Z K, LI Z L, ZHAO Y M, et al. Lipid metabolism disorders destroy mitochondrial function and lead to atherosclerosis in rats [J]. *Chinese Journal of Laboratory Diagnosis*), 2024, 28(10): 1218-24.
- [7] 张杰, 曹建泽, 刘永飞, 等. 激素性股骨头坏死发病机制的研究进展 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志* (ZHANG J, CAO J Z, LIU Y F, et al. Research progress on pathogenesis of steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head [J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*), 2024, 32(7): 620-4,630.
- [8] 雷阳, 李慧英, 孟东方, 等. 激素性股骨头坏死动物模型构建的研究进展 [J]. *中国实验动物学报* (LEI Y, LI H Y, MENG D F, et al. Research progress in constructing animal models of steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head [J]. *Acta Laboratorium Animalis Scientia Sinica*), 2024, 32(10): 1352-60.
- [9] MA J H, SHEN M R, YUE D B, et al. Extracellular vesicles from BMSCs prevent glucocorticoid-induced BMSCs injury by regulating autophagy via the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway [J]. *Cells*, 2022, 11(13): 2104.
- [10] LU Y F, YU Q S, GUO W S, et al. Effect of glucocorticoids on the function of microvascular endothelial cells in the human femoral head bone [J]. *Adv Clin Exp Med*, 2020, 29(3): 345-53.
- [11] 徐鑫, 范晓宇, 吴鑫杰, 等. 山奈酚对激素诱导的股骨头坏死中内皮细胞的保护作用研究 [J]. *中国修复重建外科杂志* (XU X, FAN X Y, WU X J, et al. Protective effect of kaempferol on endothelial cell injury in glucocorticoid induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head [J]. *Chinese Journal of Reparative and Reconstructive Surgery*), 2022, 36(10): 1277-87.
- [12] 陈明健, 李婷, 候鹏程, 等. 自噬介导运动改善心血管疾病的研究进展 [J]. *生命科学* (CHEN M J, LI T, HOU P C, et al. The research progress on the amelioration of cardiovascular disease through autophagy-mediated exercise [J]. *Chinese Bulletin of Life Sciences*), 2021, 33(11): 1382-91.
- [13] 卢非凡, 王卫国, 郭万首, 等. 糖皮质激素通过PI3K-Akt-mTOR信号通路诱导股骨头骨微血管内皮细胞凋亡的研究 [J]. *中国骨质疏松杂志* (LU F F, WANG W G, GUO W S, et al. Glucocorticoids induce apoptosis of bone microvascular endothelial cells in human femoral head by inhibiting PI3K-Akt-mTOR signal pathway [J]. *Chinese Journal of Osteoporosis*), 2022, 28(5): 631-6,669.
- [14] WU Z K, YUAN K, ZHANG Q, et al. Antioxidant PDA-PEG nanoparticles alleviate early osteoarthritis by inhibiting osteoclastogenesis and angiogenesis in subchondral bone [J]. *J Nanobiotechnology*, 2022, 20(1): 479.
- [15] YANG N, SUN H Y, XUE Y, et al. Inhibition of MAGL activates the Keap1/Nrf2 pathway to attenuate glucocorticoid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head [J]. *Clin Transl Med*, 2021, 11(6): e447.
- [16] CHEUNG E C, VOUSDEN K H. The role of ROS in tumour development and progression [J]. *Nat Rev Cancer*, 2022, 22(5): 280-97.
- [17] PENG P J, NIE Z G, SUN F, et al. Glucocorticoids induce femoral head necrosis in rats through the ROS/JNK/c-Jun pathway [J]. *FEBS Open Bio*, 2021, 11(1): 312-21.
- [18] CHEN K, LIU Y H, HE J B, et al. Steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head reveals enhanced reactive oxygen species and hyperactive osteoclasts [J]. *Int J Biol Sci*, 2020, 16(11): 1888-900.
- [19] YANG Y, LIU Z Y, WU J Z, et al. Nrf2 mitigates RANKL and M-CSF induced osteoclast differentiation via ROS-dependent mechanisms [J]. *Antioxidants*, 2023, 12(12): 2094.
- [20] LU T X, ROTHENBERG M E. MicroRNA [J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2018, 141(4): 1202-7.
- [21] WEI B F, WEI W, ZHAO B X, et al. Long non-coding RNA HO-TAIR inhibits miR-17-5p to regulate osteogenic differentiation and proliferation in non-traumatic osteonecrosis of femoral head [J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12(2): e0169097.
- [22] 蒋昇源, 张亚奇, 毕境新, 等. 糖痹康减轻糖尿病周围神经病变大鼠坐骨神经的氧化应激损伤 [J]. *中国组织工程研究* (JIANG S Y, ZHANG Y Q, BI J X, et al. Tangbikang reduces sciatic nerve oxidative stress injury in a rat model of diabetic peripheral neuropathy [J]. *Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research*), 2023, 27(32): 5162-7.
- [23] MANCUSO R, AGOSTINI S, HERNIS A, et al. Alterations of the miR-126-3p/POU2AF1/Spi-B axis and JCPyV reactivation in multiple sclerosis patients receiving natalizumab [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2022, 13: 819911.
- [24] HAVELANGE V, STAUFFER N, HEAPHY C C, et al. Functional implications of microRNAs in acute myeloid leukemia by integrating microRNA and messenger RNA expression profiling [J]. *Cancer*, 2011, 117(20): 4696-706.
- [25] FUJIMORI K, YONEDA T, TOMOFUJI T, et al. Detection of salivary miRNAs that predict chronic periodontitis progression: a cohort study [J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2021, 18(15): 8010.
- [26] CAO Y Y, WANG Z, WANG Z H, et al. Inhibition of miR-155 alleviates sepsis-induced inflammation and intestinal barrier dysfunction by inactivating NF- $\kappa$ B signaling [J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2021, 90: 107218.

- [27] 杜恒志, 陈琛. 心肾代谢综合征发病机制的研究进展[J]. 中国心血管杂志(DU H Z, CHEN C. Research progress on the pathogenesis of cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic syndrome [J]. Chinese Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine), 2021, 90: 107218.
- [28] LI X Q, WANG J Y, WU C, et al. MicroRNAs involved in the TGF- $\beta$  signaling pathway in atherosclerosis [J]. Biomed Pharmacother, 2022, 146: 112499.
- [29] ZHANG Y, WANG Y F, ZHANG L, et al. Reduced platelet miR-223 induction in Kawasaki disease leads to severe coronary artery pathology through a miR-223/PDGFR $\beta$  vascular smooth muscle cell axis [J]. Circ Res, 2020, 127(7): 855-73.
- [30] ZENG Z, XIA L X, FAN X J, et al. Platelet-derived miR-223 promotes a phenotypic switch in arterial injury repair [J]. J Clin Invest, 2019, 129(3): 1372-86.
- [31] HUANG J M, LI Y, ZHU S Y, et al. MiR-30 family: a novel avenue for treating bone and joint diseases [J]? Int J Med Sci, 2023, 20(4): 493-504.
- [32] KANG T, YANG Z Y, ZHOU M Q, et al. The role of the Piezo1 channel in osteoblasts under cyclic stretching: a study on osteogenic and osteoclast factors [J]. Arch Oral Biol, 2024, 163: 105963.
- [33] ZHANG Q W, CANNAVICCI A, DAI S C, et al. MicroRNA signature of human blood mononuclear cells [J]. Mol Cell Biochem, 2019, 462(1/2): 167-72.
- [34] 柴畅, 秦合伟. 非编码RNA在动脉粥样硬化中对免疫细胞调控作用的研究进展[J]. 中国病理生理杂志(CHAI C, QIN H W. Progress in regulatory effect of noncoding RNA on immune cells in atherosclerosis [J]. Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology), 2025, 41(3): 593-9.
- [35] VURAL M G, TEMEL H Y, TURUNC E, et al. Transcoronary gradients of mechanosensitive microRNAs as predictors of collateral development in chronic total occlusion [J]. Medicina, 2024, 60(4): 590.
- [36] CHEN Y, YIN D, FENG X, et al. Bioinformatics-based construction of immune-related microRNA and mRNA prognostic models for hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Cancer Manag Res, 2024, 16: 1793-811.
- [37] XU X B, ZHANG H T, LI J H, et al. Combination of EPC-EXs and NPC-EXs with miR-126 and miR-210 overexpression produces better therapeutic effects on ischemic stroke by protecting neurons through the Nox2/ROS and BDNF/TrkB pathways [J]. Exp Neurol, 2023, 359: 114235.
- [38] BENMOUSSA A, LEE C H, LAFFONT B, et al. Commercial dairy cow milk microRNAs resist digestion under simulated gastrointestinal tract conditions [J]. J Nutr, 2016, 146(11): 2206-15.
- [39] ZHANG M W, SHEN Y J, SHI J, et al. MiR-223-3p in cardiovascular diseases: a biomarker and potential therapeutic target [J]. Front Cardiovasc Med, 2021, 7: 610561.
- [40] 田野, 李新喜, 白超, 等. microRNA-150对深静脉血栓形成大鼠模型炎症反应的调控作用[J]. 基因组学与应用生物学(TIAN Y, LI X X, BAI C. Regulation of microRNA-150 on inflammatory response in rat models of deep vein thrombosis [J]. Genomics and Applied Biology), 2020, 39(10): 4753-60.
- [41] WU H L, ZHANG J. MiR-126 in peripheral blood mononuclear cells negatively correlates with risk and severity and is associated with inflammatory cytokines as well as intercellular adhesion molecule-1 in patients with coronary artery disease [J]. Cardiol-ogy, 2018, 139(2): 110-8.
- [42] HU J Z, ZENG L, HUANG J H, et al. MiR-126 promotes angiogenesis and attenuates inflammation after contusion spinal cord injury in rats [J]. Brain Res, 2015, 1608: 191-202.
- [43] LIN M Q, ZHU L, WANG J R, et al. MiR-424-5p may be regulate blood-brain barrier permeability in a model *in vitro* with Abeta incubated endothelial cells [J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2019, 517(3): 525-31.
- [44] 赵久红, 童佳婷, 沈郅琨, 等. 环状RNA与氧化应激互作机制的研究进展[J]. 上海交通大学学报(医学版)(ZHAO J H, TONG J T, SHEN Z J, et al. Research progress in the mechanism of interactive regulation between circular RNA and oxidative stress [J]. Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Medical Science), 2022, 42(3): 393-9.
- [45] 李辉明, 邢涛, 李盛华, 等. 中药干预血管新生防治非创伤性股骨头缺血性坏死研究进展[J]. 中国中药杂志(LI H M, XING T, LI S H, et al. Research progress on mechanism of traditional Chinese medicine intervention in angiogenesis in prevention and treatment of nontraumatic avascular necrosis of femoral head [J]. China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica), 2024, 49(10): 2619-28.
- [46] 杨小瑞, 曹林忠, 胡康一, 等. 细胞焦亡在骨代谢异常疾病中的研究[J]. 中国骨质疏松杂志(YANG X R, CAO L Z, HU K Y, et al. Research of cell death in the abnormal bone metabolism diseases [J]. Chinese Journal of Osteoporosis), 2024, 30(1): 124-8.
- [47] HONG L, SUN H L, AMENDT B A. MicroRNA function in craniofacial bone formation, regeneration and repair [J]. Bone, 2021, 144: 115789.
- [48] DUAN P, YU Y L, CHENG Y N, et al. Exosomal miR-1a-3p derived from glucocorticoid-stimulated M1 macrophages promotes the adipogenic differentiation of BMSCs in glucocorticoid-associated osteonecrosis of the femoral head by targeting Cebpz [J]. J Nanobiotechnology, 2024, 22(1): 648.
- [49] TANG B Y, CHEN Y, ZHAO P, et al. MiR-601-induced BMSCs senescence accelerates steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head progression by targeting SIRT1 [J]. Cell Mol Life Sci, 2023, 80(9): 261.
- [50] 王丽丽, 李群, 胡智星, 等. 基于氧化脂质代谢组和转录组学整合策略探索健脾活骨方治疗早期大鼠激素性股骨头坏死的作用机制[J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志(WANG L L, LI Q, HU Z X, et al. Oxylipidomics combined with transcriptomics reveals mechanism of Jianpi Huogu prescription in treating steroid-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head in rats [J]. Chinese Journal of Experimental Traditional Medical Formulae), 2025, 31(11): 190-9.
- [51] LIU X Q, HUSSAIN R, MEHMOOD K, et al. Mitochondrial-endoplasmic reticulum communication-mediated oxidative stress and autophagy [J]. Biomed Res Int, 2022, 2022: 6459585.
- [52] SONG S, ZHANG G H, CHEN X T, et al. HIF-1 $\alpha$  increases the osteogenic capacity of ADSCs by coupling angiogenesis and osteogenesis via the HIF-1 $\alpha$ /VEGF/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway [J]. J Nanobiotechnology, 2023, 21(1): 257.
- [53] ZHANG W, XIA C L, QU Y D, et al. MicroRNA-18a regulates the pyroptosis, apoptosis, and necroptosis (PANoptosis) of osteoblasts induced by tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  via hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$  [J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2024, 128: 111453.
- [54] VAGELI D P, DOUKAS P G, GEORGIU D, et al. HIF-1 $\alpha$  and VEGF immunophenotypes as potential biomarkers in the prog-

- nosis and evaluation of treatment efficacy of atherosclerosis: a systematic review of the literature [J]. *Front Biosci*, 2025, 30(1): 27004.
- [55] BOUCHARAYCHAS L, DUONG P, COVARRUBIAS S, et al. Macrophage exosomes resolve atherosclerosis by regulating hematopoiesis and inflammation via microRNA cargo [J]. *Cell Rep*, 2020, 32(2): 107881.
- [56] ZHANG X N, DONG S Y, JIA Q J, et al. The microRNA in ventricular remodeling: the miR-30 family [J]. *Biosci Rep*, 2019, 39(8): BSR20190788.
- [57] 周山健, 李海乐, 肖大伟, 等. miR-126修饰的间质干细胞来源的外泌体对大鼠早期缺血性股骨头坏死的影响[J]. 西安交通大学学报(医学版)(ZHOU S J, LI H L, XIAO D W, et al. Influence of exosomes derived from mesenchymal stem cells modified by miR-126 on early avascular necrosis of the femoral head in rats [J]. *Journal of Xian Jiaotong University, Medical Sciences*), 2018, 39(3): 379-85,395.
- [58] WU X J, WANG Y L, FAN X Y, et al. Extracorporeal shockwave relieves endothelial injury and dysfunction in steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head via miR-135b targeting FOXO1: *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies [J]. *Aging*, 2022, 14(1): 410-29.
- [59] MAO Z, LIU G, XIAO G Y, et al. CircCDR1as suppresses bone microvascular endothelial cell activity and angiogenesis through targeting miR-135b/FIH-1 axis [J]. *Orthop Surg*, 2021, 13(2): 573-82.
- [60] 高海源, 周明旺, 王晓萍, 等. miRNA调控激素性股骨头坏死成骨-成血管耦联的机制及临床应用研究进展[J]. 中国病理生理杂志(GAO H Y, ZHOU M W, WANG X P, et al. Progress in mechanism and clinical application of miRNA regulating osteogenesis-angiogenesis coupling in SONFH [J]. *Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology*), 2025, 41(10): 2030-7.