

综述

生物钟紊乱防治策略的研究进展

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摘要: 生物钟是机体为适应环境周期性变化而进化出的一种内在机制。保持体内时钟与外界时钟步调一致对健康至关重要, 二者不同步(比如作息不规律、时差、分子时钟机制被破坏等)可能导致生物钟紊乱, 可表现为睡眠-觉醒周期异常, 激素分泌、血压、心率、体温等节律或水平异常, 长期紊乱还与代谢性疾病、心血管疾病、肿瘤等常见重大疾病密切相关。为解决长久以来生物钟紊乱无药可医的局面, 科学家们在细胞和动物水平对生物钟基因的功能及其在疾病发生、发展中的作用进行了大量的研究, 并对数十万计的小分子化合物进行筛选以探索药物调整生物钟的可行性。此外, 褪黑素、光照疗法、运动疗法、调整摄食时间、改变食物营养成分等也对生物钟紊乱起到一定的缓解作用。本文将从药物干预和非药物干预两个角度对生物钟紊乱防治策略的研究进展进行综述。

关键词: 生物节律; 生物钟紊乱; 药物治疗; 非药物干预

Research progress in control strategies of biological clock disorder

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Abstract: Circadian clock is an internal mechanism evolved to adapt to cyclic environmental changes, especially diurnal changes. Keeping the internal clock in synchronization with the external clock is essential for health. Mismatch of the clocks due to phase shift or disruption of molecular clocks may lead to circadian disorders, including abnormal sleep-wake cycles, as well as disrupted rhythms in hormone secretion, blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature, *etc.* Long-term circadian disorders are risk factors for various common critical diseases such as metabolic diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and tumor. To prevent or treat the circadian disorders, scientists have conducted extensive research on the function of circadian clocks and their roles in the development of diseases, and screened hundreds of thousands of compounds to find candidates to regulate circadian rhythms. In addition, melatonin, light therapy, exercise therapy, timing and composition of food also play a certain role in relieving associated symptoms. Here, we summarized the progress of both drug- and non-drug-based approaches to prevent and treat circadian clock disorders.

Key words: biological rhythm; circadian disorder; drug therapy; non-drug intervention

生物钟是生命活动的内在节律, 是生物体对周期性变化的环境所做出的适应性反应。生物钟包括日、月、年等不同周期的节律; 其中, 周期约为 24 h 的近日节律 (circadian rhythm) 研究得最为广泛和深入, 与人类健康的关系也最为密切, 通常所说的生物钟主要就是指这一节律。该节律广泛存在于动植

物体内, 某些细菌, 甚至体外培养的细胞中^[1,2]。在哺乳动物, 生物钟存在于绝大多数组织脏器, 其中枢位于下丘脑视交叉上核 (suprachiasmatic nucleus, SCN), 该核团将眼和视神经传来的光电信号进行处理并传递到外周组织, 同步化外周组织生物钟。

在分子水平, 哺乳动物生物钟主要由一组时钟

蛋白来驱动, 包括 BMAL1、CLOCK、PER (1~3)、CRY (1~2)、ROR (α, β, γ)、REV-ERB (α, β) 等^[3]。BMAL1 和 CLOCK 或 NPAS2 形成异源二聚体, 结合在 *per* 和 *cry* 基因启动子区的 E-Box 元件上, 促进它们的转录, 当 PER 和 CRY 在胞质中聚集达到一定浓度时, 形成二聚体, 进入细胞核并抑制 BMAL1/CLOCK 的转录活性, 从而抑制 *per* 和 *cry* 基因自身的转录。另外, 核受体 ROR 和 REV-ERB 可以结合到 *bmal1* 启动子区的 ROR 反应元件 (ROR response element, RORE) 上, 分别促进和抑制 *bmal1* 的转录。在这些基因中, *bmal1* 是唯一的单基因敲除即可导致昼夜节律完全消失的基因。除转录水平的调控外, 核心生物钟蛋白的翻译后修饰也起着重要的调节作用, 如 PER 蛋白的活性和降解受到酪蛋白激酶 1 (casein kinase 1, CK1) 对其磷酸化的调节^[4]。此外, 这些蛋白还调控着上千种基因, 即钟控基因 (clock-controlled gene, CCG) 有节律的表达, 进而影响体内纷繁的生理生化过程, 这套机制的正常运转对健康至关重要。除上述经典的转录水平及翻译后调控外, 哺乳动物生物钟的运行还存在非核依赖的机制, 比如成熟红细胞因缺少细胞核而无法进行转录, 但某些过氧化物酶的氧化还原状态^[5]、以及胞内钾离子水平和膜的导电性却维持着大约 24 h 周期的节律变化^[6]。

人们早就知道长期生物钟紊乱会降低免疫力, 增加感染性疾病、代谢性疾病、心血管疾病、神经退行性病变等常见疾病的发生、发展, 并最终影响寿命^[7, 8]。但是现代社会人们越来越频繁地受到生物钟紊乱的影响。尤其是随着我国经济飞速发展, 人们生活水平不断提高, 新的健康问题日益增多, 以前主要在发达国家常见的病症, 如代谢综合征、心血管疾病的发病率逐年攀升。高能量的饮食及不规律的生活习惯是诱发这些疾病极其重要的因素。近些年, 国人普遍认识到饮食结构的重要性, 但丰富多彩的生活, 工作学习的压力, 国际间的频繁交流, 智能手机的普及和过度使用等, 使越来越多的人主动或被动地形成了不规律的作息习惯并难以改正; 另外, 两年多来的新冠肺炎疫情导致的生活方式的改变对生物钟的影响也不能忽视^[9]。除外源性因素外, 生物钟基因的遗传突变也会对昼夜节律造成影响, 比如大多数核心生物钟基因突变小鼠均有行为节律的异常^[10], 人 *per2* 基因突变或基因多态性与睡眠时相前移综合征密切相关^[11–13]。总之, 生

物钟紊乱已经严重地影响到国人的身心健康, 然而时至今日, 即使在发达国家, 针对频受昼夜紊乱影响的医护人员、远程国际航班的空乘人员等人群也没有应对生物钟紊乱的指导方案。

为解决长久以来生物钟紊乱无药可医的局面, 科学家们对生物钟基因的生理、生化功能和在疾病发生、发展中的作用进行了大量的研究, 同时对具有潜在的调整生物钟的小分子化合物进行了筛选^[14–18], 但这些研究主要在细胞或动物水平开展, 临床试验较少见诸报道。鉴于生物钟基因功能的复杂性, 包括不同种属、不同脏器、不同生长阶段、体内与体外等的差异, 生物钟蛋白的靶向药物研发尚任重道远。与此同时, 科学家们也从非药物干预的角度出发, 对缓解生物钟紊乱的措施进行了大量探索。除常见的光照疗法和服用褪黑素外, 运动干预、调整摄食时间、改变食物营养成分等也在一定程度上表现出调节生物钟的作用, 成为潜在的缓解生物钟紊乱的新型干预措施。本综述从药物干预和非药物干预两个角度出发, 对生物钟紊乱防治策略的研究进展进行总结。

1 药物干预方法

目前, 临床上还没有得到广泛认可的缓解生物钟紊乱的药物, 尽管促睡眠药能够起到一定的效果, 但补足睡眠并不能够完全缓解生物钟紊乱。近些年, 调整生物节律化合物的高通量筛选以及核心生物钟蛋白靶向药物研发成为主要的研究思路^[19, 20]。另外, 在非人灵长类动物进行的全基因组表达谱研究表明, 大多数美国食品药品监督管理局批准药物的靶标在 mRNA 水平上表现出一定的昼夜节律^[21], 这意味着, 部分药物的治疗作用可能与调节生物节律有关, 尤其是与核心生物钟密切相关的药物, 可能在一定程度上存在缓解昼夜紊乱的功效 (图 1)。

1.1 核心生物钟蛋白靶向药物

PER 与 CRY 通过与二聚体 BMAL1:CLOCK 相互作用或者促进其磷酸化的方式抑制它们的转录活性。在抑制阶段的末期, PER 与 CRY 的磷酸化促进其自身进入泛素-蛋白酶体降解途径, 从而解除对 BMAL1:CLOCK 转录的抑制, 开启新一轮循环。磷酸化是决定 PER 和 CRY 蛋白降解速率的主要因素, 也是决定生物钟周期长短的重要因素。PER 磷酸化的启动需要 CK1 的激活, 通过控制 CK1 的量, 就达到了控制 PER 降解速度的目的。CK1 δ 抑制剂

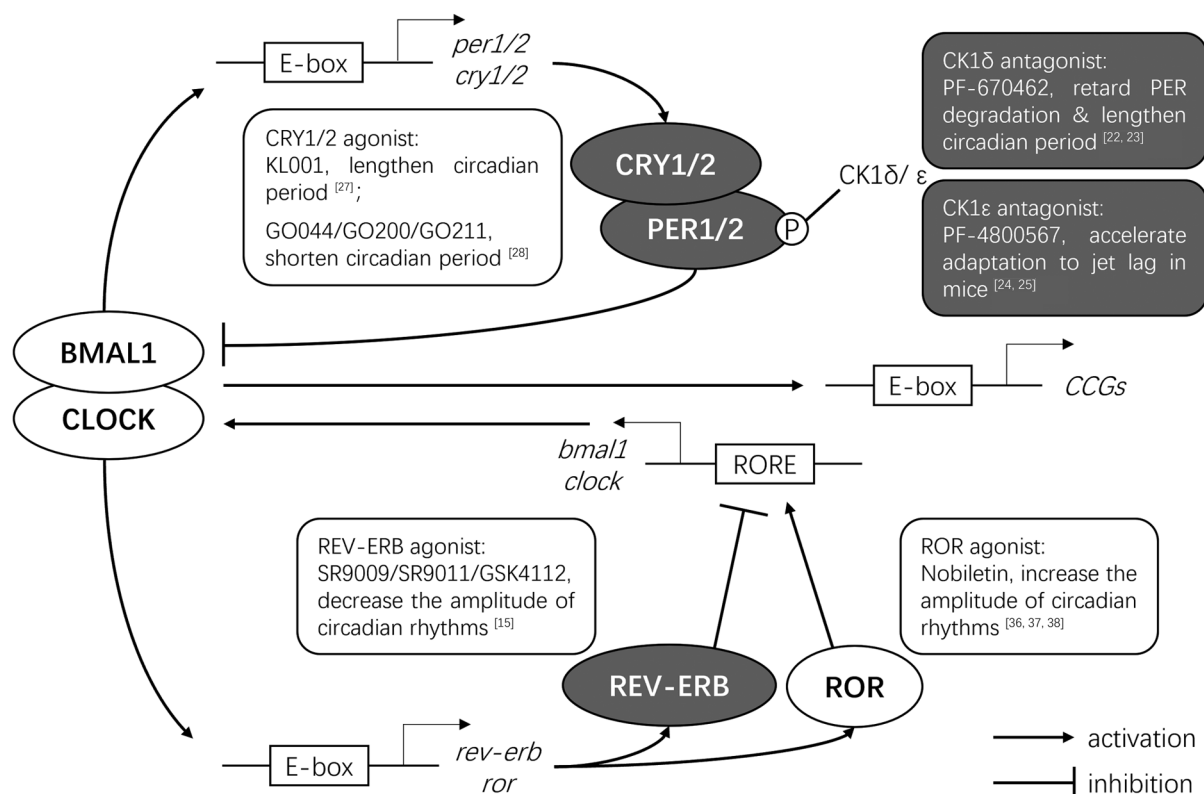


图 1. 哺乳动物核心生物钟反馈环路及代表性靶向小分子调节剂

Fig. 1. Transcriptional feedback loops of the mammalian circadian clock and representative small-molecule clock modulators. BMAL1/CLOCK heterodimer activates transcription of other core clock genes and clock-controlled genes (CCGs) via binding to the E-box elements in their promoter regions. The resulting PER and CRY proteins inhibit the activity of BMAL1/CLOCK complex, thus inhibiting their own transcription. In addition, ROR activates, and REV-ERB represses *bmal1* transcription by binding to ROR response element (RORE), forming the secondary feedback loops. Besides, the level and activity of PER are regulated by casein kinase 1 (CK1)-mediated phosphorylation. The compounds that target these clock proteins may play important roles in regulating biological rhythms, and are potential candidates for alleviating circadian rhythm disorders.

PF-670462 可通过延缓 PER2 降解, 延长生物钟周期^[22, 23]。CK1 ϵ 抑制剂 PF-4800567 能加速小鼠适应向前 6 h 的时差, 但对生物钟基因表达的影响较小^[24, 25]。因此, CK1 δ/ϵ 的靶向小分子药物为昼夜节律的治疗提供了新途径。

虽然 PER 和 CRY 都是哺乳动物负反馈调控环路的必需组分, 但研究发现仅 CRY 也可抑制 BMAL1:CLOCK 的转录活性^[26]。因此, CRY 的周期性表达和降解速度也能够影响昼夜节律的周期。唑啉类化合物 KL001 是一种与 CRY 特异性作用的小分子, 抑制 CRY 的泛素依赖性降解, 从而延长昼夜节律周期^[27]。而 KL001 的三种衍生物 GO044、GO200 和 GO211 可以加速 CRY 的降解, 使周期缩短^[28]。因此, 通过调节 CRY 的降解速度, 也是缓解生物钟紊乱的可能手段之一。

核受体 REV-ERB 通过与启动子区的 RORE 结合来抑制 *bmal1*^[29-31]、*clock*^[32] 和 *npas2*^[33] 的转录。有研究显示, 在正常 12 h 光照/12 h 黑暗条件下的正午时分 (ZT6, 开灯后 6 h), 即 *rev-erb* 表达最高点, 给予小鼠腹腔注射 100 mg/kg 的 REV-ERB 激动剂 SR9009 或 SR9011, 能够使行为活动延迟 1~3 h^[15]; 在恒定黑暗条件下, 于 CT0 时注射这两种药物, 会使小鼠下丘脑中的时钟基因 *per2* 和 *clock* 的振幅增强, *cry2* 的振幅减弱; *bmal1* 相位左移; *npas2* 节律消失^[15]。因此, SR9009 和 SR9011 可调节节律的变化, 成为潜在治疗节律紊乱的药物。

核受体 ROR 与 REV-ERB 直接竞争 RORE 结合来增强 *bmal1* 转录, 在免疫和代谢中都发挥着重要的作用^[34, 35]。ROR 的激动剂天然多甲氧基黄酮类化合物川陈皮素 (Nobiletin) 可以增强培养的成纤维

细胞的生物钟节律的振幅^[36]。在饮食诱导肥胖的小鼠及自发性 II 型糖尿病 (db/db) 小鼠中, 川陈皮素不仅增强昼夜节律振幅, 对代谢综合征也有一定的缓解作用^[37, 38], 但是否有助于机体调整节律有待进一步研究。

1.2 褪黑素

褪黑素的分泌是检测哺乳动物昼夜节律的金标准之一, 昼夜节律紊乱常常伴随着褪黑素分泌紊乱^[39]。褪黑素主要由神经内分泌器官松果体合成^[40, 41], 并快速分泌到血液循环中, 到达中枢和外周靶器官^[42]。黑暗环境可以促进褪黑素的合成与分泌; 反之, 光照抑制这一过程^[43]。褪黑素通过作用于两种 G 蛋白偶联受体 (MT1 和 MT2) 来增强困意, 促进睡眠, 调节神经内分泌、体温等节律^[44, 45]。刚出生的婴儿尚未建立完整的生物钟节律, 大约 3 月龄时褪黑素开始分泌, 并伴随着规律的夜间睡眠^[46]。在成年人, 褪黑素在凌晨 2 点到 4 点间达到峰值, 随后逐渐减少^[45]。昼夜节律紊乱时常引起褪黑素分泌下降, 造成神经功能紊乱、发育障碍等健康问题^[47, 48]。保持强健的生物钟振荡有助于维持内源性褪黑素的分泌节律, 保护机体健康。

褪黑素同时是一种膳食补充剂, 睡前服用可以有效地促进睡眠, 减轻可能存在的生物钟紊乱^[49–51]。对健康成人来说, 短期服用褪黑素且剂量 ≤ 10 mg/d 通常是安全的; 但在儿童、青少年, 以及育龄妇女中需慎用, 主要因为褪黑素可能对生长激素的合成以及生殖系统的发育存在不良影响^[52]。另外, 服用褪黑素后可能出现嗜睡、头痛、易激动症状^[53]。因此, 在使用褪黑素治疗昼夜节律紊乱、失眠, 以及改善其他疾病风险同时, 也需要考虑其副作用的影响^[54]。另外, 青光眼与视网膜神经节细胞 (retinal ganglion cell, RGC) 受损及昼夜节律紊乱有关, 服用褪黑素可改善晚期青光眼患者 RGC 功能^[55, 56], 这或许与褪黑素调节生物钟的功能有关。

除调节生物钟, 促进睡眠外, 褪黑素还通过多种机制来缓解其他某些生物钟紊乱相关疾病。研究显示, 褪黑素能够通过减少大肠杆菌源性脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 改善时差诱导的小鼠肠道和脂肪组织脂质代谢障碍^[57], 并通过改善肝脏生物钟基因重编程缓解时差诱导的小鼠非酒精性脂肪肝的症状^[58]。另外, 褪黑素抑制乳腺癌及前列腺癌细胞增殖或侵袭等作用也与其在细胞水平调节生物钟系统有关^[59, 60]。这些证据表明, 外源性的褪黑素是

治疗昼夜节律紊乱及其相关疾病风险的有效手段。

1.3 其他药物

血管活性肠肽 (vasoactive intestinal peptide, VIP) 是一种神经递质, 存在于中枢神经和肠神经系统中, 其合成和分泌具有显著的节律性。VIP 的表达随光强增加而增强, 并通过 ERK1/2 和 DUSP4 信号通路调控中枢生物钟^[61–64]。在啮齿类动物, VIP 对昼夜节律的调节具有时间和剂量依赖性。将 VIP 在 CT12~14 显微注射到 SCN 中, 会使叙利亚仓鼠相位延迟, 而在 CT20~24 注射会使相位提前^[65]。VIP 的剂量依赖性主要是通过 SCN 同步化和去同步化发挥作用。低浓度的 VIP 促进 SCN 的节律的同步化^[66], 高浓度 VIP 使 SCN 去同步化^[67]。虽然动物水平实验结果显示 VIP 在一定程度上能够缓解生物钟紊乱, 但临床应用还需进一步研究。

脱氢表雄酮 (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA) 是一种在肾上腺、性腺和大脑中产生的类固醇激素, 也存在于米、面、红薯等食物中, 在肥胖、糖尿病、心血管疾病、癌症等众多常见疾病中有保护作用, 可作为一种口服的膳食补充剂^[68]。DHEA 对昼夜节律也有影响, 但其作用机制和靶点仍需进一步探索。研究显示, 在小鼠食物中添加 1% DHEA 可以使昼夜节律周期缩短, 并更快地适应向前 6 h 的时差; 在细胞水平上, DHEA 对细胞的生物钟节律表现出剂量依赖性, 20 和 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ DHEA 使细胞节律周期缩短, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ DHEA 能够延长周期, 同时降低生物钟的振幅^[69]。然而由于 DHEA 在小鼠和人体中分泌的差异, 是否可以运用到人体中改善生物钟还需进一步研究。

虫草素 (Cordycepin), 即 3'-脱氧腺苷, 是从蛹虫草中提取出来一种具有抗炎、抗氧化等作用的天然核苷衍生物^[70, 71]。最近有报道显示, 虫草素能够穿透血脑屏障, 通过与 ATP 酶类家族成员 RU-VBL2 结合影响生物钟基因的表达, 并促进小鼠调整时差, 在培养的人源细胞中也发现虫草素能够显著改变细胞水平生物钟的相位^[72], 提示其具有潜在的缓解生物钟紊乱的功效。

其他一些激酶抑制剂包括 p38 MAPK 的抑制剂 SB203580 和 PD169316、c-Jun 氨基末端激酶 (JNK) 抑制剂 SP600125、CLK 抑制剂 TG003 等, 均在 NIH-3T3 或 U2OS 细胞中被鉴定为可以延长生物钟周期的小分子化合物^[73], 为调整生物钟紊乱提供了新的靶点和可行性。

2 非药物干预方法

除药物干预外,光照、饮食、运动等也可以在一定程度上调节生物钟的振荡,如何利用这些非药物手段来预防或治疗生物钟紊乱也是目前研究的重要方向。

2.1 光照疗法

光是对昼夜节律最有效的刺激因子。视网膜的感光细胞接收到外界光信号,信号通过视神经传递给 SCN,然后同步化外周组织的生物钟。光照时间的改变、光照强度以及光的颜色都会不同程度影响到生物钟,促进或扰乱生物钟的正常运行。一般来说,在正常昼夜交替环境下,生物钟节律振荡越强,机体越表现出更好的健康状况,所以如何保持或恢复强健的昼夜节律非常重要。

在白天提高光照强度,可以增加昼行性啮齿动物纹鼠(*Rhabdomys pumilio*)行为活动节律的振幅^[74]。人群样本本研究显示,无论是老年人还是年轻人,都可以通过增加白天在户外逗留的时间或者适当的运动,使视网膜细胞接收到更多更强的光,来提前夜间入睡时间,以此恢复或维持健康的节律^[75, 76]。但是,在睡眠障碍较严重的人群,强光治疗未必奏效,比如肝硬化患者经常表现出睡眠-觉醒异常,夜间睡眠质量差,白天嗜睡,在白天使用强光对这类患者的睡眠质量和昼夜节律并没有显著改善^[77],此时或许可以考虑同时使用其他非药物干预的方式缓解生物钟紊乱。

除光照的强度,不同颜色的光对生物钟的影响也不同。人们对蓝光最为敏感^[78]。对老年人来说,日间接收蓝光照射有助于改善认知能力^[79],由于昼夜节律紊乱与神经退行性疾病密切相关^[80],蓝光的这一作用是否是通过调节生物钟来实现有待进一步研究。研究显示,与红光或白光相比,明亮的蓝光有助于减少肝脏、肾脏缺血再灌注损伤,这种保护作用蓝光信号通过视觉通路和交感神经通路,进而抑制炎症细胞迁移至病灶处实现的^[81]。然而,在夜间蓝光会扰乱生物钟,受试者在使用电子产品时如佩戴特殊的可以阻挡蓝光的眼镜,可以显著减轻屏幕对褪黑素分泌的抑制作用,降低睡前的警惕性和注意力,促进入睡^[82, 83]。因此,对于夜间需在电子设备前加班工作的人群来说,可以考虑工作时佩戴蓝光阻滞眼镜,或将电子设备的屏幕调节为暖色模式,以减轻夜间蓝光对生物钟的不利影响^[84]。根据光照强度和颜色对生物钟的影响,我们可以白天

多接受户外光照或强光照射,晚上尽量减少蓝光干扰来维持良好的昼夜节律。

此外,光照疗法还成为多种临床疾病的辅助治疗手段,尤其是一些精神神经类疾病。比如,日间强光照射可能通过延长白天时间,增强先前被抑制的生物钟的振荡水平来治疗抑郁症^[85, 86]和季节性情感障碍^[87]。在阿尔茨海默症小鼠模型上,神经病变伴随昼夜节律紊乱,表现为行为节律与昼夜环境不同步^[88, 89],给予一定规律的光照治疗有利于重新恢复正常的行为节律,并减轻病情及阿尔茨海默症的重要指标——脑内 β -淀粉样蛋白的含量^[89]。

2.2 食物疗法

周期性的进食行为作为重要的非光照授时因子,对昼夜节律的影响在近些年越来越受到关注。与光照不同,摄食行为主要影响外周生物钟,尤其是肝脏生物钟^[90, 91]。由于这一影响的存在,使得在特定的时间段进食(或称为时间限制性摄食, time-restricted feeding, TRF)以达到营养摄入与光信号步调一致对健康很重要。而在错误的时间摄入食物会扰乱生物钟,比如限制小鼠只在白天进食(小鼠的休息期),行为及核心体温等生理指标的节律会出现昼夜颠倒现象^[92],长此以往可引发肥胖。因此,健康的饮食习惯是预防昼夜节律紊乱的重要手段之一。

肥胖是一个全球性的健康问题,在中国,越来越多的人受其困扰。肥胖与生物钟紊乱密切相关,二者互为因果。长期生物钟紊乱是肥胖等代谢性疾病的危险因素。长期高脂饮食会减弱小鼠肝脏和脂肪组织生物钟的基因的振荡,同时伴随肝脂肪变性和行为节律的紊乱^[93-95]。有研究表明将摄食时间严格限定在夜间,即小鼠的活动期,能够防止高脂饮食诱导的代谢综合征^[96],对于先前已存在的肥胖、糖耐量异常等病症甚至还有治疗作用^[97]。这一保护作用可能是由于夜间 TRF 恢复了小鼠能量代谢的昼夜稳态,通常这一稳态易被自由摄食条件下的高脂饮食所破坏^[98]。

常规食物的 TRF 在特定条件下也对小鼠有一定的保护作用。研究显示,TRF 可以通过抑制交感神经活动来维持糖尿病小鼠血压的正常昼夜节律^[99]。本研究组和其他人的研究还显示,在夜间特定时间段给予小鼠 TRF 可以有效地促进机体调整时差^[100, 101],并改善生物钟紊乱对健康造成的不良影响^[100]。人群研究也表明,日间 TRF 方案通过维持或恢复机

体强健的昼夜节律^[102], 改善诸多代谢问题, 包括减轻体重、降低血压、预防心血管疾病等^[103, 104]。

除摄食时间外, 摄入食物的热量与生物钟紊乱也有一定关系。卡路里限制 (caloric restriction, CR) 是一种将每日热量摄入减少到低于标准或习惯的水平, 而不会出现营养不良的饮食模式。与正常饮食相比, CR 的能量摄入减少 30%, 可以将 C57BL/6 小鼠的寿命延长约 10%^[105, 106], 这可能与 CR 能够使衰老肝脏中减弱的生物钟节律重新恢复振荡有关^[107]。

此外, 食物的营养成分对节律也有一定的调节作用。如早餐摄入高蛋白饮食可促进清晨的觉醒, 而晚餐摄入高碳水能促进夜间睡眠^[108]。某些食物中含有可以影响神经递质合成的营养成分, 包括可以转化为褪黑素的 5-羟色胺。5-羟色胺的合成取决于其前体氨基酸色氨酸在大脑中的含量, 增加色氨酸的摄入能够增加体内褪黑素的产生, 促进睡眠, 调节机体节律。增加色氨酸水平可以通过以下几种方式实现: (1) 摄入高色氨酸食物, 如核桃、花生、黑豆、香蕉等; (2) 摄入高碳水化合物, 以促进胰岛素刺激的支链氨基酸进入肌肉, 并增加游离色氨酸与支链氨基酸的比例; (3) 适量摄入高脂餐, 这可能会增加游离脂肪酸并导致游离色氨酸的增加^[109]。

2.3 运动疗法

运动可以重置机体生物钟, 从而可能起到防治生物钟紊乱及其引起的代谢紊乱等疾病的作用^[76, 110]。坚持运动能够增强健康老年人的生物钟的节律性, 进而对健康产生积极的影响^[111]; 在小鼠模型上的研究也显示, 运动可以增强老年小鼠昼夜节律的幅度^[112]。另外, 还有报道显示, 每周 5 天, 每次 30 min 的快走等中强度运动, 或每周 3 天, 每次 20 min 的慢跑等较高强度有氧运动, 能显著降低 18~65 岁的健康成年人心血管疾病发生概率^[113–115]。然而, 不同时间型的人, 运动调节生物钟的作用与运动选取的时间点存在一定关系。根据睡眠时间偏好, 时间型通常分为三种: 偏向早睡早起的早晨型即百灵鸟型、偏向晚睡晚起的夜晚型即猫头鹰型、以及没有明显偏好的中间型^[116]。时间型在身体、心理健康和轮班工作耐受性等方面都发挥着作用^[117]。Thomas 等让 52 名久坐的成年人进行为期 5 天的早上或晚间 30 min 高强度训练, 结果显示, 猫头鹰型的人, 早上或晚间运动都会诱发相位提前; 对于百灵鸟类型的人, 早上运动使相位提前, 而晚间运动使相位延迟^[118]。因此, 制定个性化的运动计划可能

有助于更好地维持生物钟稳态, 值得进一步研究。

在时差等昼夜紊乱的环境下, 特定时间的运动能够加速机体调整生物钟。Miyazaki 等人研究发现, 在暗光条件下, 分别于醒后 3 h 和 7 h 进行 2 h 的运动, 有利于褪黑素分泌前移, 生物钟周期缩短, 行为节律与强制调整的 23.6 h 睡眠觉醒周期同步, 而未运动人群的褪黑素节律出现相位延迟^[119]。另外, 有研究显示, 无论施加向前或向后的时差, 有规律的运动均能够加速生理节律与睡眠时间表的同步, 运动时间与前一次褪黑素分泌起始点越接近, 则运动后褪黑素发生的相移越大^[120, 121]。如在强光条件下, 无论模拟向前 8 h 还是向后 9 h 的时差, 运动后褪黑素的相移与时差相移的方向均一致^[122]。此外, 运动还有助于提高时差后的睡眠质量^[120]。因此, 运动从调节褪黑素分泌、调节睡眠-觉醒周期, 以及调节核心时钟基因的表达^[123, 124]等多个方面影响机体生物钟, 维持生物钟的强有力的振荡, 加速时差条件下生物钟的调整。作为一种非光照授时因子和非药物治疗手段, 运动疗法为生物钟紊乱及其相关疾病的防治提供了重要参考。

3 总结

本文从药物和非药物干预两个角度出发, 总结了关于药物、激素、光照、饮食、运动等防治生物钟紊乱的研究现状和进展。药物干预目前主要集中在一些核心生物钟蛋白靶向及非靶向的化合物, 这些药物具有延长或缩短昼夜节律周期, 或改变节律相位和振幅的作用, 但这部分工作几乎都是在动物或细胞水平的研究, 是否能够应用于人体尚有待深入研究。非药物干预手段不仅对昼夜节律紊乱有一定的防治作用, 对神经性退行性疾病、情感障碍、衰老等也有改善作用; 而且可能避免药物治疗引起的副作用。但是目前仍然缺乏一套完善的行之有效的缓解生物钟紊乱的方案。另外, 由于个体差异的存在, 特定方案在不同人群的效果可能大相径庭, 个性化的治疗方案有望成为未来生物钟紊乱研究的重要内容之一。事实上, 已经有很多研究团队在人体生物钟的监测方法方面做出了重要贡献, 包括检测表皮组织昼夜节律生物标记物^[125], 通过对血样中节律标记物的检测精准计算机体生物钟相位^[126], 以及利用临床使用的可穿戴设备实时监测心率昼夜节律等^[127], 这些监测将对个性化治疗生物钟紊乱提供重要的策略指导。

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