

从实验到模型:星形胶质细胞调控神经动力学的 研究进展*

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摘要 大脑神经元放电活动的复杂动力学特性,为高级认知功能的实现与病理状态的转变提供了重要基础.星形胶质细胞在调控神经活动中扮演关键角色,可在秒级时间尺度通过包括调节神经递质、离子浓度、能量代谢以及应对温度、噪声等外源性干扰在内的多种机制影响神经系统功能.本文结合星形胶质细胞相关生物学实验研究,综述了其调控神经放电的动力学建模研究最新进展,阐述了星形胶质细胞在神经网络层面对突触信息传递和突触可塑性的贡献,为深入理解其在记忆、注意力等认知功能中的作用提供了理论支撑.同时,文章还介绍了癫痫等神经性疾病中,星形胶质细胞对神经异常放电动力学行为的影响,为相关神经性疾病的预防与治疗提供了潜在临床应用价值.最后,结合当前人工智能技术发展,展望了通过融合实验数据与动力学建模,更全面揭示星形胶质细胞调控神经系统动力学行为的未来方向.

关键词 星形胶质细胞, 动力学模型, 突触传递与可塑性, 脑电生理数据, 机器学习

中图分类号:O313;O193;O231.2;R742

文献标志码:A

From Experiments to Models: Advances in Modeling Astrocytes' Regulation of Neural Dynamics*

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Abstract The complex dynamics of neuronal firing in the brain provide a crucial basis for high-order cognitive functions and the emergence of pathological states. Astrocytes play a key role in regulating neural activity on a timescale of seconds, influencing nervous system function through multiple mechanisms such as modulating neurotransmitter levels, ion concentrations, and energy metabolism, as well as responding to exogenous disturbances (e. g., temperature fluctuations and noise). Based on recent biological experimental studies on astrocytes, this paper reviews the latest progress in dynamic modeling of astrocyte-regulated neural firing and elaborates on the contributions of astrocytes to synaptic information transmission and synaptic plasticity at the neural network level. This study offers theoretical support for an in-depth understanding of astrocytes' roles in cognitive functions such as memory and attention. Additionally, the paper discusses the influence of astrocytes on the dynamic behavior of abnormal neural firing in neurological diseases (e. g., epilepsy), thereby providing potential clinical value for the

prevention and treatment of related neurological diseases. Finally, considering current developments in artificial intelligence (AI) technology, the paper outlines future research directions for more comprehensively uncovering the regulatory role of astrocytes in nervous system dynamics through the integration of experimental data and dynamic modeling.

Key words astrocytes, dynamic models, synaptic transmission and plasticity, brain electrophysiological data, machine learning

引言

脑神经系统是一个高度复杂且精密的信息处理系统,以动作电位产生和传递来完成各类认知任务,系统表现出类似机械系统的振荡现象,且兼具动力学系统所具备的刚度与阻尼特性^[1].神经元作为神经系统的基本功能单元,通过突触实现相互耦合,进而形成复杂网络拓扑结构,最终涌现出生物体的各类智能行为.早在20世纪50年代,Hodgkin等人基于电生理实验数据,首次将神经元放电活动模拟为膜电位振荡过程,建立了经典的Hodgkin-Huxley(H-H)神经元动力学模型^[2],该模型为神经系统工作机理分析奠定了基础,基于此研究发现了神经元周期放电、簇放电、混沌放电等丰富的放电模式^[3].为深入解析脑神经系统放电的内在机制,研究者逐步引入非线性动力学理论与方法展开系统研究,催生了“神经动力学”这一交叉学科^[4-7],目前该学科已成为国际上极具活力的前沿研究领域.

胶质细胞也称神经胶质细胞,广泛分布于中枢神经系统,其数量是神经细胞的10~50倍^[8],其亚类星形胶质细胞(astrocyte)和神经元相互协调来维系大脑正常信号处理功能.1991年,*Neuron*报道的研究发现,星形胶质细胞不再仅仅对神经元起支撑和营养的从属作用,它们还积极参与神经元信号的产生与传导过程^[9].1994年*Nature*杂志发表的论文指出:星形胶质细胞同样能感知外界刺激,反应甚至高于相邻神经元^[10].2000年,Parpura首次从生理水平揭示星形胶质细胞钙信号可刺激谷氨酸释放,进而调节相邻神经元活动^[11].星形胶质细胞对神经元活动的动力学调控机制成为近年来研究的焦点问题.

星形胶质细胞附近分布着各种神经递质(比如谷氨酸盐、ATP等)受体,通过这些受体,星形胶质

细胞能够调节突触间隙的神经递质或离子浓度^[12],同时星形胶质细胞通过内在钙离子浓度振荡调控神经元间的动作电位传递^[12-14].文献^[15]实验证明了星形胶质细胞中存在自发钙离子振荡,进一步说明星形胶质细胞与神经元放电存在紧密的动力学耦合关系.

已有研究表明,癫痫、脑卒中等神经系统异常放电与星形胶质细胞功能紊乱密切相关^[16,17].目前,研究表明星形胶质细胞谷氨酸过表达,可以增加后突触神经元的兴奋性^[18,19],从而诱发癫痫放电.Jung等人通过三向突触动力学模型研究发现,星形胶质细胞三磷酸肌醇(IP₃)受体的过度表达也会引起癫痫放电现象,并利用混沌分岔理论给出诱发癫痫产生的星形胶质细胞反馈强度范围^[20-22];另一方面,Bechstein等人^[23]对小鼠大脑神经组织进行实验研究,发现神经元通过兴奋性中毒处理后会呈现癫痫症状,但是通过激活大脑星形胶质细胞组织,癫痫的严重程度被减弱,证明了星形胶质细胞具有增强神经细胞抵抗疾病伤害的能力.关于星形胶质细胞如何参与癫痫等神经异常放电过程的动力学机理也是非常值得探讨的科学问题.

本文首先介绍了星形胶质细胞在神经系统正常生理功能中的动力学作用,包括在噪声、温度等外部环境因素影响下,星形胶质细胞如何调节神经系统的动力学行为,揭示其在维持神经系统稳态中的关键角色.第二部分重点聚焦于星形胶质细胞在癫痫、脑卒中等神经异常放电动力学调控领域的前沿研究成果,详细阐述了星形胶质细胞通过调节谷氨酸代谢和K⁺浓度参与癫痫放电、脑卒中等异常放电过程的动力学机制.最后,结合现代AI技术发展,展望了星形胶质细胞调控神经系统信息处理动力学过程值得深入探索的前瞻性问题.

1 星形胶质细胞调控神经元放电动力学研究

基于已有的实验研究数据,1999年,Araque等

人^[24]最早提出星形胶质细胞调控神经元放电的“三项突触”(tripartite synapses)动力学模型,刻画了通过调控谷氨酸、钙离子浓度等实现神经元与星形胶质细胞相互影响的动力学过程. 1994年, Rinzel 教授等人根据 Hodgkin-Huxley 神经元模型建立了刻画星形胶质细胞钙离子浓度振荡的慢变动力学模型——Li-Rinzel 模型^[16]. 基于此模型,其他科学家又发展出无量纲化的星形胶质细胞动力学模型^[25,26]. 2003年, Nadkarni 和 Jung 在《物理评论快报》(*Physical Review Letters*, PRL)报道了基于 HH 神经元模型与 Li-Rinzel 钙离子振荡模型构建的星形胶质细胞—神经元耦合模型^[17],研究了星形胶质细胞调控神经元放电的动力学分岔特征,结果表明星形胶质细胞的反馈调控可以降低神经元放电阈值. 如公式(1)所示,参数 r_{ip3} 的升高可上调细胞内兴奋性因子 IP_3 浓度,增强钙离子振荡并强化星形胶质细胞对神经元放电的正向反馈. 该过程已被证实可降低 Hodgkin-Huxley 神经元的放电阈值,从理论层面验证了星形胶质细胞通过促进神经元自发性放电诱发癫痫的核心假说.

$$\frac{d[IP_3]_o}{dt} = \frac{([IP_3]_* - [IP_3]_o)}{\tau_{ip3}} + r_{ip3}\Theta(V - 35mV) \quad (1)$$

国内外许多学者基于 Jung 等人在 PRL 中的工作对三项突触模型进行了发展和修正^[27-32]. 随着研究的不断深入,针对不同功能脑区发展出不同的星形胶质细胞动力学模型^[33-50]. 其中, Chan 等人研究发现星形胶质细胞有利于特殊放电模式——超慢振荡模式的形成,表明其在调控大脑神经振荡模式多样性中发挥着关键作用^[34].

1994年 *Nature* 报道体外实验发现星形胶质细胞可以释放谷氨酸并参与神经元放电^[10],让我们了解到星形胶质细胞通过释放递质参与神经元放电动力学过程. 李佳佳等人构建了刻画星形胶质细胞谷氨酸的动态变化模型,揭示了星形胶质细胞谷氨酸调控神经元放电的内在规律^[51],其中,胶质谷氨酸浓度变化的动力学方程如下:

$$\frac{d[AGlu]_o}{dt} = \frac{([AGlu]_* - [AGlu]_o)}{\tau_{ip3}} + r_{ip3}\Theta([Ca^{2+}] - 0.2\mu M) \quad (2)$$

星形胶质细胞还通过释放其他胶质递质参与神经元放电活动,其中包括 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)以及 D-丝氨酸(D-serine)等^[52-54]. 文献^[53]研究表明

星形胶质细胞通过释放 GABA 调控中间神经元,中间神经元产生反馈作用到临近星形胶质细胞,诱发星形胶质细胞的钙离子振荡,形成更加复杂的神经调控环路. 李佳佳等人^[55]通过动力学模型研究了 GABA 递质对星形胶质细胞的长时程钙离子振荡的内在动力学调控作用,结果揭示了 GABA 能星形胶质细胞通过钙离子动力学调控癫痫发作的复杂机制.

神经系统所处的复杂化学环境中,温度和噪声都是主要影响因素. 实验研究表明,温度的变化会大大影响神经元离子通道的动力学行为,包括膜离子通道激活和失活,动作电位传导速度等^[56],从而进一步影响神经元放电特性. 暂时性发烧昏迷是一个很普遍的症状, *Cell Calcium* 期刊的实验研究报道,温度对星形胶质细胞钙离子活动具有决定性影响,相比于人体体温 37°C,更低的温度会导致星形胶质细胞钙离子浓度振荡频率降低^[57]. 温度对星形胶质细胞调控 K^+ 稳态平衡也起着至关重要的作用,更高的温度会引起星形胶质细胞主要摄取 K^+ 的 Kir4.1 蛋白通道功能障碍,导致调控细胞外空间 K^+ 能力减弱. 独盟盟等人基于已有实验数据,构建了星形胶质细胞 Kir4.1 蛋白通道的电压门控动力学模型,基于此模型验证了温度改变对星形胶质细胞、神经元动力学调控的实验现象,为进一步揭示温度对神经系统放电动力学行为的影响奠定了基础^[58,59]. 热惊厥常伴有血管收缩和大脑缺氧等现象,星形胶质细胞通过终足结构与血管相连,可摄取营养供给神经元,为进一步揭示温度变化对神经—星形胶质细胞—血管功能耦合体系的综合影响,袁志轩等人通过构建包含 Kir2.1 蛋白通道的内皮细胞动力学模型,耦合了神经元、星形胶质细胞和平滑肌细胞,形成神经胶质血管单元模型. 该模型可以模拟不同温度下神经元放电及血管半径变化,证实了温度诱导的血管伸缩现象,进一步阐明热惊厥引发癫痫的内在机制^[60]. 这一研究不仅为神经血管耦合单元的作用机制提供了新见解,也为未来研究外太空等极端环境导致颅压改变、血管半径伸缩对神经系统信息处理功能的影响奠定了基础. 同时,文献^[61]的研究通过构建星形胶质细胞与电磁辐射联合调控 Hodgkin-Huxley 神经元放电的数学模型,系统探究了二者的协同作用机制,结果发现:星形胶质细胞的过兴奋性可显

著促进电磁辐射对神经元高频簇发放电的诱发效应,为揭示电磁辐射调控神经电活动的细胞间协同机制提供了理论依据。

神经系统所处环境的随机性也是不争的事实,离子通道的随机打开和关闭、神经元突触连接中神经递质的随机释放等都会引起随机噪声^[62]。噪声同样影响着星形胶质细胞调控神经系统放电动力学。唐军等人通过在神经元-星形胶质细胞耦合模型基础上引入星形胶质细胞的钙通道噪声,研究了噪声如何改变神经元的兴奋性以及神经元之间的信息传递^[63]。李佳佳等人针对星形胶质细胞 IP_3 浓度变化过程,探究了随机噪声对神经元高频放电转迁过程的影响。研究发现,随机噪声可显著提升神经元向高频放电转迁的阈值;这一结果明确了星形胶质细胞 IP_3 噪声对神经动力学转迁行为的调控作用,进而为揭示相关病理机制,开发靶向星形胶质细胞 IP_3 信号通路的干预策略提供了关键理论支撑^[64]。

星形胶质细胞能够依托神经网络拓扑结构的特性,调控神经元集群的动力学行为。Verisokin 等人结合脑神经影像数据,构建了基于真实脑网络拓扑结构的皮层神经元-星形胶质细胞网络动力学模型,通过改变模型拓扑结构参数得到了与实验结果相近的星形胶质细胞钙离子浓度动态变化规律^[65]。李佳佳与耶鲁大学 Blumenfeld 教授团队合作实验,发现了基于长时程视觉刺激的持续注意力后激活现象^[66]。基于此实验结果,进一步遵循大脑皮质中兴奋性与抑制性神经元适当的比例关系,提出了一种神经元-星形胶质细胞-血管耦合网络模型,探讨了神经网络持续受迫条件下的 Gamma 振荡转迁动力学过程,结果表明星形胶质细胞在持续注意力后激活动力学中的主导作用(如图 1 所示),而血管稳定的能量供应对于维持整个系统状态转换至关重要^[67]。

星形胶质细胞通过影响神经元间突触传递效率调控神经集群动力学行为^[68-71]。Tang 等人的研究表明,星形胶质细胞及其代谢性谷氨酸受体表达增加,有利于神经网络簇发式神经信号传导^[69],从而影响信息在神经网络中的传播效率和模式。Lalouette 等人通过构建 3D 星形胶质细胞网络模型,研究不同网络拓扑结构变化对网络中星形胶质细胞钙离子振荡的影响^[70],该研究进一步强调,星形

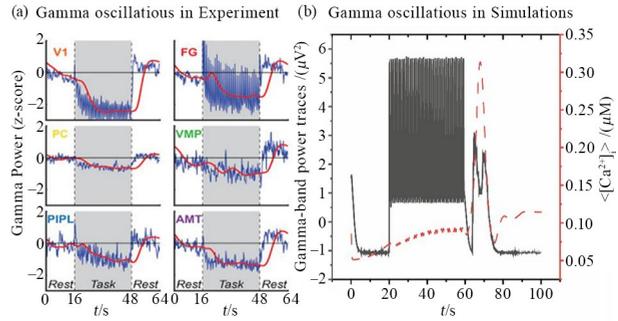


图 1 长时程激活刺激诱导的 Gamma 振荡的刺激后效应现象:(a) 实验发现的长时程视觉刺激后的 Gamma 振荡持续激活现象^[66];(b) 在模型研究中长时程刺激后 Gamma 振荡持续激活与星形胶质细胞钙离子振荡同步^[67]

Fig. 1 Post-stimulus effects of Gamma oscillations induced by long-term activation stimuli:(a) The sustained activation of Gamma oscillations observed experimentally following long-term visual stimulation^[66];(b) The synchronization between the sustained activation of Gamma oscillations and glial calcium oscillations in model-based studies^[67]

胶质细胞缝隙连接的拓扑特征优化,可显著提升星形胶质细胞网络时空波的长距离高效传播能力,进而促进局部信息的远距离辐射与跨区域调控,为网络功能协同提供结构基础。李佳佳等人提出胶质递质谷氨酸($[Glu]_{o,i}$)在细胞外液中扩散的动力学方程,研究了胶质递质在三向突触(前突触神经元-星形胶质细胞-后突触神经元耦合单元)中动态扩散过程及其对网络信息处理的影响,结果显示,星形胶质细胞谷氨酸扩散强度的增强,有利于兴奋性神经网络中行波型时空斑图的形成,而该类斑图可助力神经元电信号在大脑皮质的信息传导^[31]。

大脑认知功能的实现主要依赖神经突触可塑性,已有学者从突触可塑性视角出发,探究了星形胶质细胞对神经集群信号处理动力学过程的调控作用^[72-75]。其中,Zhou 等人的研究发现,星形胶质细胞可通过释放蛋白合成酶 cAMP 参与神经突触可塑性的调控^[72];De 等人则通过构建星形胶质细胞与突触前后神经元的耦合动力学模型,证实星形胶质细胞能够同时诱导神经突触的短时程可塑性与长时程可塑性^[73,74];Manninen 等人进一步通过建立体感知皮层动力学模型,揭示星形胶质细胞对神经突触脉冲时间依赖可塑性具有促进作用^[75]。综上所述,星形胶质细胞对神经突触可塑性的调控发挥着关键作用。

2 星形胶质细胞参与神经元异常放电动力学行为研究

大量实验研究表明,神经递质表达、离子代谢

紊乱是神经系统疾病产生的根本原因。例如,神经系统 Na^+ 、 K^+ 代谢异常可以直接诱发神经癫痫放电^[76-83]。2004年,Bazhenov等人构建了星形胶质细胞摄取细胞外空间 K^+ 的动力学模型,发现星形胶质细胞摄取细胞外空间 K^+ 功能受损会导致神经元从随机放电状态转迁为周期簇放电癫痫活动^[76]。2011年,Krishnan团队通过构建包含离子浓度动态变化的神经元-星形胶质细胞耦合网络模型,发现自发性癫痫的产生与细胞外 K^+ 浓度的快速升高有关,而癫痫的终止与细胞内 Na^+ 浓度升高有关^[77,78]。实验研究发现,星形胶质细胞 Kir4.1 蛋白通道受损导致“三项突触”处细胞间隙 K^+ 和谷氨酸浓度升高,会增加神经元兴奋性,甚至诱发神经元癫痫放电^[79]。随后,Cressman等人通过构建星形胶质细胞摄取细胞外空间 K^+ 的简化模型,重点强调了星形胶质细胞对 K^+ 的摄取过程异常可能是导致细胞外“高钾状态”和引发癫痫的重要原因^[81]。Sibille等人研究发现星形胶质细胞通过调节胞外 K^+ 浓度可以改变神经元的兴奋性突触后电流,从而增强或减弱神经信号传递,这在突触可塑性和神经元通信中具有重要作用^[84]。假设神经元、细胞外空间和星形胶质细胞的体积总和为固定常数,根据离子守恒,Oyehaug等人构建单个神经元、细胞外空间和星形胶质细胞的 K^+ 和 Na^+ 守恒方程,通过分岔分析进一步验证了神经元放电时细胞外空间收缩导致的细胞外 K^+ 浓度升高会诱发神经元产生癫痫放电^[82]。2023年,吴莹教授团队在其专著中,从 K^+ 、谷氨酸调控等多维度展开总结,重点强调了星形胶质细胞功能紊乱对癫痫动力学的调控作用^[85]。2011年,《美国国家科学院院刊》(*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, *PNAS*)报道高温时神经元电压门控 K^+ 通道突变会增加神经元发放类癫痫放电的概率^[86]。独盟盟等人基于已有的生理实验数据,构建了首个星形胶质细胞电压门控 Kir4.1 通道动力学模型,基于此建立神经元-细胞外空间-星形胶质细胞耦合模型,探讨了温度变化对星形胶质细胞 Kir4.1 通道摄取胞外 K^+ 功能的影响。研究发现有高温引起的星形胶质细胞 Kir4.1 通道摄取 K^+ 功能受损会导致细胞外 K^+ 浓度迅速升高,诱发神经元产生高频放电热惊厥活动,为神经系统产生热惊厥活动提

供了一种机制解释,其中星形胶质细胞膜电压门控 Kir4.1 通道 K^+ 电流模型和考虑该通道的细胞外 K^+ 浓度动力学表达式如下^[59]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[\text{K}^+]_o}{dt} &= J_{\text{IK}} + 2J_{\text{pump,N}} + 2J_{\text{pump,A}} - \\ & I_{\text{Kir}} / (C * \gamma) - J_{\text{diff}} \\ I_{\text{kir}} &= g_{\text{kir}} \sqrt{[\text{K}^+]_o} m [V_{\text{ast}} - (v_{\text{Kir},1} \log[\text{K}^+]_o) - \\ & v_{\text{Kir},2}] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

细胞外空间 K^+ 浓度异常振荡和扩散是诱发神经网络癫痫放电和传播的一个主要因素^[87-89]。Fröhlich团队通过生物实验与动力学建模相结合的方法,解释了细胞外高钾环境诱发神经网络产生癫痫活动的内在机理^[90]。Park团队通过构建神经网络动力学模型,发现在零钙非突触连接的神经网络中, K^+ 横向扩散异常不仅可以诱发神经网络产生癫痫放电,而且在癫痫的同步放电和传播中都起着关键性作用^[91]。2012年,Brender等人在 *Brain* 期刊中报道了星形胶质细胞缝隙连接阻塞会导致癫痫放电^[92]。Witthoft等人发现,因条件性敲除大鼠星形胶质细胞缝隙连接蛋白 Cx43 和 Cx30 会导致细胞外空间 K^+ 局部大量积累,从而诱发自发性癫痫放电活动^[93]。独盟盟等人提出 K^+ 驱动的星形胶质细胞网络非线性缝隙连接模型,结合细胞外 K^+ 动力学模型,构建了神经元-星形胶质细胞网络模型。研究星形胶质细胞网络缝隙连接对胞外 K^+ 浓度的调控机制,结果表明星形胶质细胞缝隙连接功能损伤会直接导致胞外 K^+ 浓度稳态失衡并异常升高,进而诱发神经元自发性癫痫放电,且损伤程度与神经元向癫痫放电的转迁速率呈显著正相关,该结果提示缝隙连接功能状态可作为预判癫痫发作风险及进展速度的潜在生物学标志物。图2展示了随缝隙连接 K^+ 缓冲能力(F)梯度衰减时,神经元放电模式从正常生理状态向周期性癫痫放电模式渐进演化过程,为精准识别疾病进展提供了可视化参考^[68]。这一发现为开发以保护缝隙连接功能、维持 K^+ 稳态为核心的新型抗癫痫疗法奠定了理论基础,有望为癫痫的早期预警、病情监测及靶向治疗开辟新路径。

同时,星形胶质细胞表面的水通道 AQP4 通过吸收细胞外空间水分子,导致星形胶质细胞肿胀和细胞外空间体积减小,间接引起细胞外空间谷氨酸和 K^+ 浓度升高,也能引起神经癫痫活动产

生^[83,94-96]. Hübner 等人通过构建神经胶质单元体积变化的动力学模型,解释了神经元与星形胶质细胞的体积变化对神经系统放电过程的影响规律^[97]. Jin 等人基于假设“水通道蛋白 AQP4 缺失可以减少细胞外空间体积变化”,构建了神经元-胞外空间-星形胶质细胞三房室体积动态变化模型,数值模拟了细胞外空间减小诱发胞外空间 K^+ 浓度迅速升高的过程,研究结果为 AQP4 蛋白减少诱发神经元癫痫放电提供了动力学机理解释^[98].

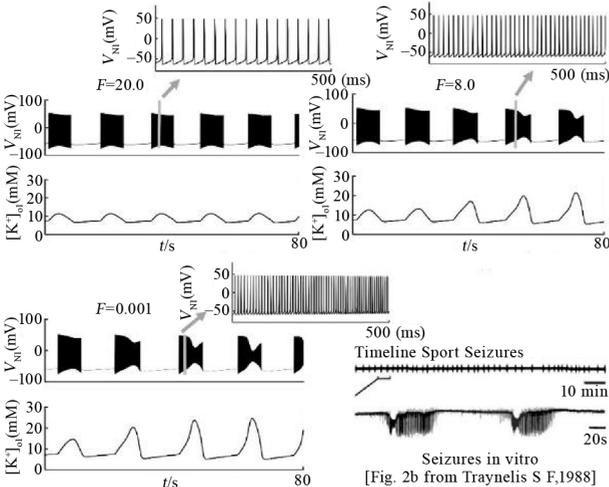


图2 无外部刺激输入时,缝隙连接缓冲 K^+ 强度(F)减小,胞外 K^+ 浓度升高,诱发神经元产生自发的周期性癫痫放电演化过程^[68]

Fig. 2 Evolution process of spontaneous periodic epileptic discharges induced in neurons when gap junction-mediated K^+ buffering strength; (F) decreases and extracellular K^+ concentration increases without external stimulus input^[68]

星形胶质细胞谷氨酸转运体可以吸收细胞外环境多余的谷氨酸,研究表明星形胶质细胞吸收谷氨酸过程受阻会直接导致星形胶质细胞谷氨酸积累,引发癫痫放电^[51]. Flanagan 等人通过构建星形胶质细胞谷氨酸转运体的动力学模型,更详细地分析了谷氨酸衰减机制受阻与癫痫发放的动力学关系^[99]. 国内许多学者也做了大量相关的研究工作^[100-104],例如,张红慧等人围绕癫痫放电的动力学模式展开研究,系统阐明了星形胶质细胞功能障碍在癫痫发生与传播过程中的关键作用^[103,104].

在大脑内部,大量的星形胶质细胞终足包裹着毛细血管,并从血管内吸收葡萄糖转化为乳酸等作为能量供给神经元. 葡萄糖从血管进入星形胶质细胞的跨膜运输动态过程是脑能量供给最关键的一步. 星形胶质细胞摄取的葡萄糖通过星形胶质细胞网络缝隙连接传输至远端神经元^[105],支持神经系

统产生正常的电生理活动. 缺血性脑卒中血管堵塞导致血流量减少,使得星形胶质细胞的葡萄糖供应过程受阻,这导致星形胶质细胞对神经元的葡萄糖供应量大幅降低,进而引发缺血性脑卒中病灶区扩展,最终导致全脑动态功能网络信息处理时空波动模式异常^[106,107]. 因此,揭示脑内多种离子及葡萄糖的传递与扩散动力学机制,也是阐明缺血性脑卒中发病、扩散及其引发认知障碍内在机理的关键. 脑卒中是致残率最高的脑神经性疾病,近年来结合神经生物实验,通过动力学建模展开研究已经成为非常重要的研究手段^[108,109]. Rose 等人研究了葡萄糖剥夺、化学缺氧和模拟缺血对培养的星形胶质细胞内 Na^+ 浓度的影响,结果表明,星形胶质细胞可能通过载体逆转运 K^+ 离子或谷氨酸释放到细胞外空间而加剧神经元损伤,这对于我们从星形胶质细胞调控离子动力学理解脑卒中并具有重要意义^[110].

Louw 等人通过实验证明激活星形胶质细胞对缺血损伤的神经元具有保护作用^[111]. 许多学者通过建模手段研究了星形胶质细胞的神经保护作用. Kalia 等人通过建立谷氨酸能突触的综合生物物理学模型,研究了星形胶质细胞调控胞外离子及维持自身体积对神经元保护的重要作用^[112]. Chapuisat 等人建立了包括细胞外空间、神经元和星形胶质细胞耦合模型,研究脑卒中状态下星形胶质细胞网络内钙离子传播动态过程对抑制异常放电的影响^[113]. Swanson 等人的研究指出,在不完全能量剥夺阶段,若星形胶质细胞维持相对正常的功能状态,则能够保护神经元免受缺血诱发的神经损伤^[114]. 于洋洋等人通过建立神经元-星形胶质细胞-血管网络耦合动力学模型,证明了缺血性脑卒中后,星形胶质细胞对神经元癫痫传播具有较强的抑制作用^[115].

缺血性脑卒中发生后,星形胶质细胞缝隙连接也直接影响神经元的健康. Nakase 等人利用星形胶质细胞间隙连接蛋白 Cx43 受损的脑卒中动物模型,探讨了星形细胞缝隙连接的神经保护作用,星形胶质细胞缝隙连接可减少缺血性损伤后半暗带的细胞凋亡和炎症,表明星形胶质细胞在缺血性脑卒中状态可以发挥神经保护作用^[116]. Dronne 等人通过动力学模型研究了星形胶质细胞对灰质缺血性脑卒中的影响,结果表明星形胶质细胞通过其离子通道和转运蛋白调节细胞外的 K^+ 浓度,对于

维持神经元的正常功能和防止过度兴奋至关重要^[117].

随着人口老龄化加剧,阿尔茨海默病(AD)也越来越受到人们的关注.文献[118]系统阐述了神经炎症在 AD 发病机制中的核心作用,强调小星形胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞的异常激活是关键驱动因素.同样,文献[119]聚焦星形胶质细胞在 AD 中的复杂作用,强调星形胶质细胞的双重特性.研究表明星形胶质细胞既可以通过携带病理物质促进 A β 蛋白沉积、tau 磷酸化和神经炎症,加剧神经退行性损伤,又具有神经保护潜力,可携带营养因子维持神经元健康,提出调节星形胶质细胞的极化状态可能成为 AD 新的治疗策略.

随着计算神经科学的发展,动力学模型已成为研究 AD 发病机制的重要工具,尤其是解析星形胶质细胞与神经环路的相互影响.动力学建模研究揭示了星形胶质细胞通过吞噬 A β 和释放炎症因子的双重作用.Pal 等人聚焦于神经元-星形胶质细胞耦合动力学过程,探讨星形胶质细胞在 AD 中的多重作用,发现星形胶质细胞参与 A β 清除、神经递质调节及神经炎症反应,其功能异常会促进 AD 发展,且与神经元相互作用会进一步影响疾病进程,可作为潜在治疗靶点^[120].Parhizkar 等人通过小星形胶质细胞上跨膜蛋白 TREM2 依赖性模型证明,小星形胶质细胞功能缺失会同时增加 A β 沉积和减少斑块相关的脂蛋白 ApoE 代谢紊乱,解释了 TREM2 基因变异如何双向影响 AD 风险^[121].这些研究为靶向小星形胶质细胞的免疫调节疗法提供了理论依据.

在星形胶质细胞-突触调控领域,动力学模型研究强调了星形胶质细胞通过钙信号和谷氨酸递质影响突触可塑性的动态过程.De 等人建模研究表明星形胶质细胞释放的 D-丝氨酸可调节 NMDA 受体功能,而 AD 中这一机制的紊乱可能导致记忆障碍^[122].Lawal 等人进一步提出,星形胶质细胞的结构可塑性如何调控神经回路功能改变,会促进 AD 进一步发展^[123].Rajendran 等人研究报告,小星形胶质细胞介导的突触缺失是 AD 早期阶段突触丢失的关键因素^[124].Xu 等人利用多尺度动力学模型,阐释了 AD 中淀粉样蛋白 A β 和 tau 蛋白病理变化在时空上的进展过程,这一模型为深入理解 A β 的发病机制,以及疾病的早期诊断和治疗

靶点的开发提供了新的视角和理论支持^[125].杨晓丽等人以 AD 相关神经放电力学建模为核心,通过系统分析,阐明了星形胶质细胞在 AD 不同状态调控中的关键作用机制^[126,127].例如,文献[126]通过明确与 AD 调控相关的 Ryanodine 受体(RyR)表达与星形胶质细胞钙离子振荡的关联,从理论上揭示了星形胶质细胞参与 AD 发病调控的过程.RyR 表达水平与细胞内钙离子浓度的关系如公式(4)所示.

$$J_{RyR} = \{k_0 + k_2 [Ca^{2+}]_{cyt}^3 / ((k_d + k_{RyR} a)^3 + [Ca^{2+}]_{cyt}^3)\} ([Ca^{2+}]_{ER} - [Ca^{2+}]_{cyt}) \quad (4)$$

近年来,星形胶质细胞如何调控神经系统功能的研究取得了显著进展.康利军团首次揭示了 AMsh 星形胶质细胞通过两条 GABA 通路实现实时调控与延缓衰老的机制^[128];周海波团队发现星形胶质细胞通过 mTOR 通路调控神经保护-神经毒性转换,为神经退行性疾病提供了干预策略^[129];胡海岚团队通过对自由活动小鼠进行多脑区钙光度记录,研究外侧缰核(lateral habenula, LHb)中神经元和星形胶质细胞在应激条件下的活动变化,阐明了神经元与星形胶质细胞的耦合过程对抑郁症的关键影响,可能为压力管理和抑郁症预防提供新的思路^[130].在星形胶质细胞异质性研究领域,解云礼团队揭示了转录因子 4(TCF4)调控星形胶质细胞定位的机制,阐释了孤独症发病机理^[131];何杰团队通过单细胞测序构建了斑马鱼星形胶质细胞时空动态图谱,揭示其年龄依赖异质性及创伤响应机制^[132].这些研究为星形胶质细胞的动态特性及其在疾病中的复杂角色提供了新视角.

3 展望

随着人工智能技术,以及大脑神经检测技术的发展,大量的实验数据与医学数据的积累为我们认识星形胶质细胞参与脑神经系统动力学行为提供了新的视角和方法.例如,D'Elia 等人将深度学习与系统动力学建模相结合,创建了数据驱动的可解释动力学模型^[133].Feng 等人探索了使用深度神经网络(DNN)在非线性动力学求解过程中的应用,为基于数据驱动的星形胶质细胞模型的参数求解与校核提供有力保障^[134,135].这些结果显示,结合数据的动力学建模研究方法能够为相关研究工作提供更强支撑.如图 3 所示,展示了一种基于多模

态电生理数据驱动的大尺度神经元—星形胶质细胞网络模型构建技术框架。

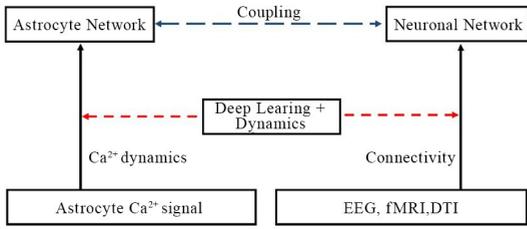


图3 多模态脑电生理数据驱动构建大尺度神经元—星形胶质细胞网络模型框架简图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of the framework for constructing a large-scale neuron-glia network model driven by multimodal electrophysiological data

根据最新研究技术的发展,科学家已经可以在活体中标记星形胶质细胞钙离子活动^[136-138]。例如, Musotto 等人开发了一种低功耗的星形胶质细胞荧光标记方法,用以探索星形胶质细胞钙离子动力学演化过程^[136]; Müller 等人开发了一种多阈值事件监测方法,能够监测星形胶质细胞钙离子时空动态变化^[137]。这些研究为未来进一步优化现有动力学模型参数,更好解释星形胶质细胞参与神经系统的动力学机制提供了保障。此外,开放资源如 Zebrafish Glia Atlas^[139] 和 GliaDB 平台^[140],为研究者提供了跨物种研究的数据支持和疾病关联分析工具。这些不仅推动了星形胶质细胞研究的快速发展,也为脑疾病的精准治疗和调控提供了重要理论基础和技术支撑。

此外,结合脑电 EEG 和功能核磁共振 fMRI 等大脑结构和功能数据,构建大尺度皮质神经网络模型的研究也得到不断发展。早期 Breakspear 指出,利用非线性动力学理论对大规模脑活动进行建模,可以将多模态实验数据整合到一个共同框架,从而实现真实生理及病理学测试和预测等目的^[141]。王荣等人基于功能磁共振数据构建大脑结构和功能网络,利用特征模态分析方法研究指出大脑具有分层模块化特征,正是这种分层组织使得大脑能够嵌套式地实现功能分离和整合,使大脑具有最大化信息处理能力和动态灵活性^[142]。同时利用所提出的方法,针对人类连接组计划(HCP)中近千名年轻人的脑影像数据展开研究,量化了大脑神经网络的分离与整合平衡,并揭示了它如何影响记忆力、智力等关键认知能力^[143]。郭大庆等人利用精神分裂症患者和健康对照组的神经影像数据构建大尺度计算脑模型,揭示了与精神分裂症相关的稳

态响应的动力学机制^[144]。近几年,我国在数据驱动的虚拟脑模型研究方面也取得显著成效^[145-147]。

在未来研究中,若将多模态脑电生理数据与非线性动力学模型深度融合,借助深度学习等机器学习技术,不仅能更系统、更深入地探究星形胶质细胞的动力学行为及大尺度神经系统的活动规律,还可进一步揭示二者在认知功能调控中的核心机制,最终为 AD 等神经退行性疾病的靶向干预策略研究,提供坚实的理论依据与高效的计算平台支撑。

同时,传统抗癫痫药物的中枢副作用已被早期临床证实^[148],在未来的研究中,结合对星形胶质细胞癫痫相关作用的重新认知,以其为靶点开发新型抗癫痫策略同样是重要研究方向^[149]。鉴于人体实验的伦理限制,依托模型的先验性开展探究极具潜力。未来,通过动力学建模解析药物对星形胶质细胞 K^+ 转运体功能、胶质递质释放及水通道介导的细胞间隙体积调节的调控机制,进而阐明其对癫痫发作的影响,是探究星形胶质细胞抗癫痫作用的有效路径。

目前星形胶质细胞建模研究仍存在不足:现有星形胶质细胞建模研究的核心侧重点可归为以微观调控机制为核心研究对象,以及基于场模型探究其在介观尺度对神经放电的调控作用。值得关注的是,结合微观机制与时空多尺度效应,系统探究星形胶质细胞跨微观—介观—宏观尺度调控神经放电的研究相对匮乏。这类跨尺度模型可衔接微观离子变化与介观(膜片钳)、宏观(EEG/fMRI)实验数据,且后者直接关联认知与行为活动。因此,基于实验数据构建跨尺度模型、解析微观因素对宏观认知行为的影响,是当前该领域的薄弱环节与亟待突破的方向。

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