

· 综 述 ·

酒精性股骨头坏死发病机制和基因学研究进展



陈伟，卿黎明，吴攀峰，唐举玉

中南大学湘雅医院手显微外科(长沙 410008)

【摘要】目的 综述酒精性股骨头坏死(alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head, AIONFH)发病机制和基因学研究进展。**方法** 广泛查阅国内外相关文献,阐述AIONFH的发病机制以及基因多态性与其易感性之间的关系,并总结疾病进展的相关因素以及近年研究的潜在药物和治疗靶点。**结果** AIONFH是由过量饮酒引起的一种难治性骨科疾病,致残率高,严重影响患者日常生活。AIONFH发病机制包括脂质代谢紊乱、内皮功能障碍、骨稳态失衡等,基因多态性以及非编码RNA等也参与其中。AIONFH发生过程中涉及的血液学指标及分子改变,可能作为疾病早期诊断标志物及潜在治疗靶点。**结论** AIONFH发病机制尚未完全阐明,基于遗传学的研究包括基因多态性、非编码RNA等,结合二代测序技术,有望为将来进行机制研究以及发现潜在治疗靶点提供方向。

【关键词】 酒精性股骨头坏死; 发病机制; 基因学

Progress of pathogenesis and genetics of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head

CHEN Wei, QING Liming, WU Panfeng, TANG Juyu

Department of Hand and Microsurgery, Xiangya Hospital Central South University, Changsha Hunan, 410008, P. R. China

Corresponding author: TANG Juyu, Email: tangjuyu@csu.edu.cn

【Abstract】Objective To review the research progress of pathogenesis and genetics of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head (AIONFH). **Methods** The relevant domestic and foreign literature in recent years was extensively reviewed. The pathogenesis, the relationship between gene polymorphism and susceptibility, the related factors of disease progression, and the potential therapeutic targets of AIONFH were summarized. **Results** AIONFH is a refractory orthopedic disease caused by excessive drinking, seriously affecting the daily life of patients due to its high disability rate. The pathogenesis of AIONFH includes lipid metabolism disorder, endothelial dysfunction, bone homeostasis imbalance, and *et al.* Gene polymorphism and non-coding RNA are also involved. The hematological and molecular changes involved in AIONFH may be used as early diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic targets of the disease. **Conclusion** The pathogenesis of AIONFH has not been fully elucidated. Research based on genetics, including gene polymorphism and non-coding RNA, combined with next-generation sequencing technology, may provide directions for future research on the mechanism and discovery of potential therapeutic targets.

【Key words】 Alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head; pathogenesis; genetics

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (81871577)

股骨头坏死(osteonecrosis of the femoral head, ONFH)是一种临床常见的关节疾病,根据致病原因可分为激素性、创伤性、酒精性和特发性。基于中国人群的流行病学调查显示,酒精性ONFH(alcohol-induced ONFH, AIONFH)患者约占所有

患者的37%,其中86%为男性;与其他类型ONFH患者相比,AIONFH患者更年轻、对侧发病率更高、进展快、预后差^[1-2],且饮酒量与ONFH风险成非线性正相关^[3-4]。但AIONFH具体病因和发生机制目前尚未明确。

激素性ONFH的发病机制包括血管损伤、机械应力、骨内压力升高、脂肪细胞功能障碍、细胞凋亡缺陷和凝血功能障碍等^[5]。有研究显示与激素诱

DOI: 10.7507/1002-1892.202206072

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(81871577)
通信作者:唐举玉,Email:tangjuyu@csu.edu.cn

导骨坏死作用相似，酒精可以促进脂肪生成，从而增加骨内压力，导致股骨头血流中断，同时抑制成骨和血管生成^[6]。现针对 AIONFH 的发病机制、基因多态性、诊断标志物以及潜在的治疗药物进行综述，以期为后续该病的机制研究提供新思路。

1 AIONFH 发病机制、基因多态性与相关性因素

1.1 脂质代谢紊乱

1.1.1 脂质代谢相关基因多态性 ApoB 和 ApoA1 基因多态性已明确与 AIONFH 相关，Wang 等^[7]发现 ApoB 基因 rs1042034、rs676210 和 rs673548 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成负相关，而 ApoA1 基因 rs632153 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成正相关。有研究表明，RAB40C 是一种与脂滴相关的 Rab 家族蛋白，与前脂肪细胞分化为脂肪细胞相关^[8]。Liu 等^[9]发现 RAB40C 基因多态性与 AIONFH 相关，揭示了该基因的成脂功能在 AIONFH 发生中发挥作用。RETN 基因的多态性对血浆抵抗素浓度有显著影响，而抵抗素含量与骨密度、高密度脂蛋白之间存在负相关^[10-12]。Liu 等^[13]发现，RETN 基因 rs7408174 和 rs3745369 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成正相关，而 rs34861192 和 rs3219175 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成负相关。此外，Lee 等^[14]也发现固醇调节元件结合因子 1 的 IVS7+117A>G 基因型与韩国人 AIONFH 风险成正相关。而 Guo 等^[15]发现 MIR137HG 基因多态性与中国男性 AIONFH 易感性有关，其中 rs7549905 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成负相关，rs17371457 位点多态性与低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平成正相关。

1.1.2 脂质组学 代谢组学逐渐成为研究热点，脂质组学为其中一个分支，已有研究从其入手探索 ONFH 的疾病标志物，以期揭示 ONFH 的病理生理过程。Yan 等^[16]通过对不同类型 ONFH 患者血浆样品进行超高效液相色谱-三重四级杆质谱分析，发现 AIONFH 患者血浆中差异表达的脂质种类比其他类型 ONFH 患者更多，且一半属于三酰甘油类化合物亚类，提示 AIONFH 的发生与脂质代谢紊乱更为密切。

1.2 血液循环系统紊乱

1.2.1 内皮细胞与血管新生异常 高剂量酒精通过调节 VEGF、bFGF 和缺氧诱导因子等血管生成相关基因的表达，对血管生成产生不利影响^[17-18]。Ma 等^[19]发现 VEGFA 基因 rs2010963 位点多态性仅存在于 AIONFH 患者中，激素性 ONFH 患者中没

有，提示 VEGFA 基因多态性与 AIONFH 的发生有关。沈莹姗等^[20]发现激素性 ONFH 股骨头内坏死区、硬化区和正常区的骨组织以及血清中 VEGF 蛋白水平均高于 AIONFH 患者，提示 AIONFH 病理过程中的血管生成减少。饥饿素能抑制血管内皮细胞 (endothelial cells, ECs) 凋亡，改善受损的内皮功能，促进血管生成^[21]。而 Li 等^[22]发现在非创伤性 ONFH 患者血清中，饥饿素水平明显低于正常对照组，且与血管性血友病因子 (von Willebrand factor, vWF) 成负相关，证实了饥饿素联合 vWF 可能参与了非创伤性 ONFH 的发病过程。

ACKR1/DARC 是一种非特异性炎症趋化因子受体，广泛表达于 ECs，不仅可以增加白细胞外渗，还具有抑制血管新生的作用^[23-25]。Liao 等^[26]发现在 AIONFH 患者股骨头血窦和微小静脉中的 ECs，根据 ACKR1 表达水平，可以分为高表达 ACKR1 的 ECs (ACKR1+ECs) 和低表达 ACKR1 的 ECs (ACKR1-ECs)，并发现 ACKR1+ECs 具有更强的免疫细胞招募能力和较弱的血管形成能力。选择素 E 可调节造血干细胞的休眠和增殖，当发生血管损伤时可在 ACKR1+ECs 与基质细胞之间发挥通讯作用^[27]。因此，当酒精滥用等致病因素造成血管损伤后，ACKR1+ECs 可通过选择素 E 途径与 BMSCs 接触，从而改变其分化趋势，促进 AIONFH 的发生。S100 钙结合蛋白 A9 可调节内皮祖细胞的管状形成，增加 ECs 的通透性并促进凋亡，造成动脉功能障碍^[28-30]；而其对于血管的这种影响促进了 ONFH 的发生，且表达水平与激素性 ONFH 及 AIONFH 进展密切相关^[31]。

有研究表明，基质金属蛋白酶 20 (matrix metalloproteinase 20, MMP-20) 基因可以调控老年性黄斑变性的血管新生^[32]。An 等^[33]探讨了 MMP-20 的基因多态性与中国汉族男性 AIONFH 发病风险的关系，发现 rs1711423 和 rs1784418 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成负相关，而 rs10895322、rs1784424、rs3781788、rs7126560、rs1573954、rs1711399 和 rs2292730 位点多态性与 AIONFH 遗传易感性密切相关。

1.2.2 凝血与造血功能紊乱 饮酒可造成内皮损伤，导致血管内凝血，股骨头血供减少，这可能是 AIONFH 的发病机制^[34-35]。研究发现，内皮激活相关标志物 (如 vWF) 与 ONFH 的进展成正相关，非创伤性 ONFH 患者血清 vWF、PAI-1 水平显著高于正常人群，而韩国人群中 TFPI 基因的单倍型 “GAAT” 与 AIONFH 显著相关，这些都表明凝血



异常在 ONFH 发生发展中的复杂作用^[22, 36-37]。Notch 信号通路在调节骨稳态过程中起着重要作用, 然而 L3MBTL3 作为 Notch 的竞争性抑制因子会抑制 Notch 信号通路, 参与骨代谢相关疾病的发生^[38-39]。PTPN9 作为蛋白酪氨酸激酶亚家族成员之一, 通过抑制 VEGF 受体信号和 ECs 功能, 与血管内血栓形成密切相关^[40]。Xiong 等^[41]探讨了 L3MBTL3 和 PTPN9 基因多态性与中国汉族人群 AIONFH 易感性之间的关系, 结果表明 L3MBTL3 基因 rs2068957 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成正相关, 而 PTPN9 基因 rs75393192 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成负相关, PTPN9 基因的单倍型“GC”可显著降低 AIONFH 的易感性。

1.3 骨代谢紊乱

1.3.1 破骨细胞 骨保护素 (osteoprotegerin, OPG) 具有多种功能, 包括抑制破骨细胞成熟、抑制血管钙化、促进肿瘤生长和转移等。Wang 等^[42]研究发现, AIONFH 患者外周血白细胞 OPG、RANK 和 RANKL 基因的多个 CpG 位点处于异常甲基化状态, 提示 OPG/RANKL/RANK 基因甲基化水平可能作为 AIONFH 的潜在预测因子, 同时揭示了表观遗传机制可能参与破骨细胞分化过程。Li 等^[43-44]认为中国北方地区男性 OPG 和 RANKL 基因多态性与 AIONFH 密切相关, 其中 OPG 基因 rs1032128、rs11573828 位点多态性和 RANKL 基因 rs2200287 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成正相关, 而 OPG 基因 rs11573856、rs3134056 和 rs1564861 位点多态性与 AIONFH 风险成负相关。MMP-2 可促进破骨细胞迁移、附着和骨基质降解^[45-46]。Yu 等^[47]发现 MMP-2 基因多态性与 AIONFH 风险相关, 其中 rs243849 位点的“T”等位基因增加了 AIONFH 的风险, 而 rs7201 和 rs243832 位点的“CC”可降低风险。

1.3.2 成骨细胞 Visfatin/Nampt 是人体广泛存在的酶, 具有分解代谢和促炎作用^[48-49]。Liao 等^[26]发现 AIONFH 患者股骨头中的 ACKR1+ECs 可能通过 Visfatin 途径与软骨细胞、成骨细胞、纤维软骨细胞进行通讯, 参与的主要受体 ITGA5 和 ITGB1 与成骨标志基因表达成负相关, 与成软骨标志基因表达成正相关。此外, 也有研究表明饥饿素对成骨细胞的增殖和分化具有促进作用, 并可以抑制 TNF-α 诱导的破骨细胞分化和成骨细胞凋亡, 但是 AIONFH 患者饥饿素水平降低, 提示饥饿素可能参与了 AIONFH 的发生过程^[22, 50-51]。

近年研究发现, Piezo 家族机械敏感通道是与

骨发育和成骨细胞分化相关的关键机械刺激传感蛋白, 能感应骨骼机械应力并将其转化为细胞内信号, 从而调控成骨细胞的功能和骨形成^[52]。魏腾飞等^[53]发现 AIONFH 患者股骨头内 Piezo1 蛋白表达水平低于激素性 ONFH 患者, 提示 AIONFH 患者的成骨细胞活性更低, 揭示了其不同于激素性 ONFH 的骨修复特点, 同时也为进一步研究股骨头坏死骨组织细胞中的生物力学信号转导机制奠定了基础。

1.3.3 BMSCs 分化失衡 酒精可以直接诱导脂肪生成, 减少 BMSCs 的成骨效应, 并产生细胞内脂质沉积, 导致骨细胞死亡^[54]。在这一过程中, mTOR 信号通路可能是骨稳态的重要中介, 酒精可激活 mTOR 信号通路导致 BMSCs 成骨-成脂分化异常, 下调骨钙素、I 型胶原和成骨细胞特异性转录因子 2 (runt-related transcription factor 2, RUNX2) 的表达^[55-58]。有研究发现, 酒精可以诱导氧化应激和内质网应激抑制 Wnt/β-catenin 信号通路, 还可以调节 PETN/Akt/Gsk3β/β-catenin 信号通路, 从而抑制 BMSCs 的增殖和成骨分化, 抑制血管生成, 并促进 BMSCs 成脂分化^[59-61]。Dkk1 作为一种 Wnt 抑制剂, 可以阻碍 Wnt、卷曲受体和低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白 5 共受体复合体的形成^[62]。Ko 等^[63]发现 AIONFH 患者骨组织 Bad 和 Dkk1 基因表达及血清 Dkk1 丰度均显著高于股骨颈骨折患者, 提示骨细胞凋亡与 Dkk1 表达增强相关。这些研究结果表明, Wnt 信号通路在 AIONFH 发病机制中发挥重要作用。还有研究表明, 酒精可通过调节 AMPK 途径影响胆固醇和血脂的稳态, 并通过 AMPK 和 PI3K/AKT/HIF-1α 信号通路影响 BMSCs 的分化方向^[64-67]。此外, 多种间接途径, 包括雌激素、生长激素-IGF、甲状旁腺素-维生素 D 轴, 都可能介导长期饮酒对骨组织的有害影响^[68-69]。

COUP-TF II 是核受体超家族成员之一, 抑制 Wnt 和 RUNX2 的活性, 激活 PPARγ 和 Sox9 的表达, 从而促进 BMSCs 向脂肪细胞和软骨细胞谱系分化^[70-71]。相反的, miR-194 作为 COUP-TF II 的关键负调节因子也参与了 BMSCs 的成骨过程^[72]。而 Wang 等^[73]的研究首次证实了 COUP-TF II 表达增加介导了 BMSCs 分化失衡并向 ONFH 发展, 可能为 ONFH 的治疗提供新靶点。Li 等^[74]发现通过下调 PPARγ 和上调降钙素基因相关肽表达, 可有效抑制 BMSCs 成脂分化, 促进成骨分化, 降低 AIONFH 发生率。因此, 我们认为酒精可通过刺激 COUP-TF II /PPARγ/Wnt 轴造成 BMSCs 的成骨-成脂分化紊乱, 从而促进 AIONFH 的发生。



1.4 非编码 RNA 的作用

miRNA 通过参与破骨细胞、成骨细胞和骨细胞的增殖、分化和凋亡，影响血管生成及 BMSCs 成脂分化等途径，在 ONFH 等骨相关疾病中发挥重要作用^[75]。Hong 等^[76]利用基因芯片技术研究了 AIONFH 患者血清中差异表达的 miRNA，发现 AIONFH 患者血清和骨组织中 miR-127-3p、miR-628-3p 和 miR-1 表达下调，而 miR-885-5p、miR-483-3p 和 miR-483-5p 表达上调，且相关的预测靶基因 IGF-2、PDGFA、RUNX2、PTEN 和 VEGF 等也可能发生了改变，提示 miRNA 的变化可作为 AIONFH 早期诊断标志物和潜在治疗靶点。

在非创伤性 ONFH 患者中，环状 RNA (circular RNA, circRNA) 在血浆和股骨头局部表达增加与影像学进展和髋关节功能变差有关，因此 circRNA 可以作为潜在的生物标志物，反映疾病严重程度和预测预后^[77]。Guo 等^[78]通过对 AIONFH 患者与正常人群血液中 Carmen 基因差异，发现 Carmen 基因多态性与 45 岁以下人群 AIONFH 风险成负相关。而 Li 等^[79]通过全基因组转录组分析发现，长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA) 的表达特征可以区分 AIONFH 与其他类型的 ONFH，提示 lncRNA 可能成为 AIONFH 诊断和治疗的潜在生物标志物。

钱晓芬等^[80]通过对 AIONFH 患者外周血进行基因测序，筛选出具有差异表达的 mRNA 和 lncRNA，构建了包含 3 个 lncRNA (SNHG3、MUC19、LINC00476)、5 个 miRNA (hsa-miR-146b-5p、hsa-miR-139-5p、hsa-miR-126-3p、hsa-miR-193a-3p、hsa-miR-135a-5p) 和 11 个 mRNA (PEX5、ACTR3B、CHMP4B、CSMD1、MTRF1、ZNF3、HTR7、NR5A2、SYT14、CASK、ING5) 的竞争性内源 RNA 网络，涉及干细胞分化、炎症反应、神经内分泌、基因多态性等多种生物学过程，为进一步研究 AIONFH 分子机制及治疗靶点提供了新思路。

1.5 酒精代谢相关生化指标

研究表明，外周血和器官中的乙醇脱氢酶 (alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH) 和乙醛脱氢酶 (acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, ALDH) 的遗传变异会导致 AIONFH^[81]。Li 等^[79]通过对晚期 AIONFH 患者全基因组进行测序，发现一种编码 ADH 的 ADH1B 基因显著上调，且 ADH1B 蛋白主要在 AIONFH 患者股骨头的血管平滑肌细胞、基质细胞和脂肪细胞中表达，而 ALDH 的表达没有明显改变。ALDH2 作为酒精代谢过程中的关键酶，能将

乙醛氧化成无毒乙酸，而只存在于东亚人群中的 ALDH2*504Lys 变异使 ALDH2 活力降低，增加了酒精的有害作用^[82]。上述研究提示过量饮酒人群的股骨头局部可能积累了过量乙醛，而乙醛蓄积的细胞毒性可以直接影响血管和细胞外基质，导致血管平滑肌细胞结构损伤和功能障碍，从而导致 AIONFH 发生。因此，降低局部过量乙醛引起的细胞毒性可能是一种有前景的 AIONFH 治疗措施。

Hamada 等^[83]通过检测 AIONFH 患者血液，发现血清 γ -谷氨酰转移酶 (γ -glutamyltransferase, GGT) 显著升高，以临界值 36.5 U/L 作为 AIONFH 的诊断标准，灵敏度为 76%，特异度为 80%。研究表明，持续酗酒可导致单侧 ONFH 患者对侧股骨头受累^[84]。因此，在患有单侧 ONFH 且伴有高“GGT”水平的情况下，无论患者自述饮酒行为是否达到 AIONFH 诊断标准，都应嘱其戒酒，以预防对侧股骨头发生坏死。

1.6 免疫细胞

Wang 等^[61]的研究揭示了酒精与骨免疫的关系，即酒精通过激活 T 淋巴细胞来促进破骨细胞因子 (如 IL-17、RANKL) 的分泌，通过减少 B 淋巴细胞下调 OPG。而 Ma 等^[85]通过对 ONFH 患者外周血 T、B 淋巴细胞亚群分析，发现 AIONFH 患者的淋巴细胞总数和 T 淋巴细胞均显著低于特发性 ONFH 患者，且 T 淋巴细胞百分比降低与骨坏死分期进展相关，提示 T、B 淋巴细胞等免疫调节细胞在 AIONFH 发病机制中起重要作用。

2 疾病进展相关因素

Yang 等^[86]的一项病例对照研究发现，ABO 血型与 ONFH 发生无相关性，但与 ONFH 的进展密切相关，其中 A 型血患者进展最快，O 型血患者进展最慢。Liu 等^[87]发现非创伤性 ONFH 患者血浆血管活性肠肽浓度明显低于正常人，且与 Ficat 分期、疼痛视觉模拟评分 (VAS)、TNF- α 及 IL-1 β 水平成负相关，与 Harris 评分成正相关，这提示血浆血管活性肠肽浓度降低与影像学进展和临床严重程度相关，可作为 ONFH 早期诊断标志物。Wu 等^[31]发现 S100 钙结合蛋白 A9 水平随着 ONFH 的 Ficat 和 Arlet 分期进展而升高，并与患者激素用药史和饮酒史相关。Ma 等^[85]发现在不同分期 AIONFH 患者外周血中，国际骨循环研究协会 (ARCO) IV 期者的 T 淋巴细胞百分比明显低于 II、III 期患者。郑小龙等^[88]比较了 AIONFH 患者和正常人血液中骨转换标志物的差异，发现 AIONFH 患者骨转换标志



物均明显升高,其中I型胶原氨基端延长肽与分期进展成正相关,提示其在一定程度上可以反映AIONFH发展进程。

相关研究报道,低氧相关转录因子BHLHE40和CREB3L1及其调控子在纤维软骨细胞中具有特异性活性^[89-90]。Liao等^[26]发现AIONFH患者股骨头中存在大量纤维软骨细胞以及ACKR1+ECs,并且随着疾病进展而增加,提示骨髓微环境中低氧程度加剧及内皮细胞ACKR1表达水平增加与AIONFH进展密切相关。

Liu等^[13]发现RETN基因rs3745368位点多态性与AIONFH的临床分期相关。Guo等^[15]发现MIR137HG基因rs9440302和rs7554283位点多态性可以显著增加ARCOⅢ、Ⅳ期AIONFH患者易感性。Yan等^[16]通过脂质组学分析发现3,4-二羟基苯甲酸可能是疾病进展的预测因子。

3 潜在药物及治疗靶点

阿仑膦酸钠等双磷酸盐类药物已被证明对于ONFH有效^[91-93]。普伐他汀作为常见的降脂药物,临床尚未用于ONFH患者,但基于AIONFH动物模型中的研究已证实其有益作用^[94-97]。此外,辛伐他汀联合阿仑膦酸钠可抑制TLR4/NF-κB信号通路,抑制炎症反应,上调脂联素和骨钙素表达水平,对AIONFH有治疗作用^[98]。

研究表明,甜菜碱可促进成骨细胞胞质钙内流、ERK激活和IGF-1产生,抑制mTOR信号通路,从而促进成骨基因表达,减轻AIONFH大鼠股骨头的骨坏死性损害^[58,99]。而大黄酸、蛇床子素、虫草素以及新型Akt激活剂SC-79可作用于Wnt/β-catenin信号通路,逆转酒精不利影响,可以作为预防AIONFH进展的潜在治疗方法^[60,100-102]。Wang等^[103]发现葛根素可以抑制BMSCs向成脂细胞分化,降低PPARγ基因表达,从而预防AIONFH。有研究报道,麝香酮具有血管扩张和血管生成作用,可诱导CYP450、CYP1A2和CYP3A11酶的表达^[104-107],提高这些酶的水平有利于酒精代谢,也有助于降低AIONFH发生率。此外,Guo等^[108]的研究还证实了麝香酮可通过促进ALP活性和I型胶原、骨钙素基因的表达,发挥对AIONFH的保护作用。

Chen等^[109]的细胞和动物实验发现敲除DKK1基因可促进BMSCs成骨并抑制脂肪生成,且在大鼠股骨头注射DKK1基因敲除的慢病毒可有效延缓AIONFH进展,因此靶向DKK1激活Wnt/β-Catenin通路可能是一种预防AIONFH的潜在治疗

策略。杜振宁等^[110]的细胞实验探讨了血红素氧化酶1(heme oxygenase 1, HO-1)和BMP-2对酒精作用下成骨细胞凋亡的影响,结果发现成骨细胞中过表达HO-1可降低酒精作用后成骨细胞凋亡率,同时上调HO-1和BMP-2表达后上述作用更明显,提示联合使用HO-1和BMP-2可能对AIONFH的骨修复具有有益作用。

4 结语与展望

过量饮酒可导致ONFH,其中涉及的机制复杂,目前还未完全阐明。脂质代谢紊乱、内皮功能障碍、骨稳态失衡等参与的发病机制是近年来主要研究方向,其中遗传学层面,包括基因多态性以及非编码RNA等,也被证明参与了AIONFH发生发展。

虽然关于AIONFH发生机制的研究呈增多趋势,但目前依然缺乏延缓疾病进展的有效手段。研究表明,持续酗酒可导致单侧ONFH患者对侧股骨头受累^[84]。因此,戒酒是防止疾病发生发展的有效手段。目前对于AIONFH的早期诊断主要基于影像学改变,缺乏先于影像学改变的诊断方法,饮酒人群的血液学指标变化是否可以预测AIONFH发生值得继续探讨。

利益冲突 在课题研究和文章撰写过程中不存在利益冲突;经费支持没有影响文章观点及其报道

作者贡献声明 陈伟:文献收集、分析总结、撰写文章;卿黎明、唐举玉:综述构思设计;卿黎明、吴攀峰:文章校对

参考文献

- Tan B, Li W, Zeng P, et al. Epidemiological study based on China osteonecrosis of the femoral head database. Orthop Surg, 2021, 13(1): 153-160.
- Tsai SW, Wu PK, Chen CF, et al. Etiologies and outcome of osteonecrosis of the femoral head: Etiology and outcome study in a Taiwan population. J Chin Med Assoc, 2016, 79(1): 39-45.
- Yoon BH, Kim TY, Shin IS, et al. Alcohol intake and the risk of osteonecrosis of the femoral head in Japanese populations: a dose-response meta-analysis of case-control studies. Clin Rheumatol, 2017, 36(11): 2517-2524.
- Maurel DB, Boisseau N, Benhamou CL, et al. Alcohol and bone: review of dose effects and mechanisms. Osteoporos Int, 2012, 23(1): 1-16.
- Chang C, Greenspan A, Gershwin ME. The pathogenesis, diagnosis and clinical manifestations of steroid-induced osteonecrosis. J Autoimmun, 2020, 110: 102460. doi: 10.1016/j.jaut.2020.102460.
- Chen X, Li M, Yan J, et al. Alcohol induces cellular senescence

- and impairs osteogenic potential in bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells. *Alcohol Alcohol*, 2017, 52(3): 289-297.
- 7 Wang Y, Cao Y, Li Y, et al. Genetic association of the ApoB and ApoA1 gene polymorphisms with the risk for alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*, 2015, 8(9): 11332-11339.
 - 8 Tan R, Wang W, Wang S, et al. Small GTPase Rab40c associates with lipid droplets and modulates the biogenesis of lipid droplets. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(4): e63213. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0063213.
 - 9 Liu C, Liu X, Li X. RAB40C gene polymorphisms were associated with alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Int J Gen Med*, 2021, 14: 3583-3591.
 - 10 Oh KW, Lee WY, Rhee EJ, et al. The relationship between serum resistin, leptin, adiponectin, ghrelin levels and bone mineral density in middle-aged men. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)*, 2005, 63(2): 131-138.
 - 11 Asano H, Izawa H, Nagata K, et al. Plasma resistin concentration determined by common variants in the resistin gene and associated with metabolic traits in an aged Japanese population. *Diabetologia*, 2010, 53(2): 234-246.
 - 12 Osawa H, Tabara Y, Kawamoto R, et al. Plasma resistin, associated with single nucleotide polymorphism-420, is correlated with insulin resistance, lower HDL cholesterol, and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein in the Japanese general population. *Diabetes Care*, 2007, 30(6): 1501-1506.
 - 13 Liu C, An F, Cao Y, et al. Significant association between RETN genetic polymorphisms and alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head. *Mol Genet Genomic Med*, 2019, 7(8): e822. doi: 10.1002/mgg3.822.
 - 14 Lee HJ, Choi SJ, Hong JM, et al. Association of a polymorphism in the intron 7 of the SREBF1 gene with osteonecrosis of the femoral head in Koreans. *Ann Hum Genet*, 2009, 73(1): 34-41.
 - 15 Guo Y, Cao Y, Feng X, et al. The effects of MIR137HG genetic polymorphisms on the susceptibility of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in a Chinese male population. *Gene*, 2021, 804: 145902. doi: 10.1016/j.gene.2021.145902.
 - 16 Yan Y, Wang J, Huang D, et al. Plasma lipidomics analysis reveals altered lipids signature in patients with osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Metabolomics*, 2022, 18(2): 14. doi: 10.1007/s11306-022-01872-0.
 - 17 Zhang Y, Yuan H, Sun Y, et al. The effects of ethanol on angiogenesis after myocardial infarction, and preservation of angiogenesis with rosuvastatin after heavy drinking. *Alcohol*, 2016, 54: 27-32.
 - 18 Wang G, Zhong S, Zhang SY, et al. Angiogenesis is repressed by ethanol exposure during chick embryonic development. *J Appl Toxicol*, 2016, 36(5): 692-701.
 - 19 Ma W, Xin K, Chen K, et al. Relationship of common variants in VEGFA gene with osteonecrosis of the femoral head: A Han Chinese population based association study. *Sci Rep*, 2018, 8(1): 16221. doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-34352-4.
 - 20 沈莹姗, 乌日莎娜, 庄至坤, 等. 基于病理表型辨析激素性与酒精性股骨头坏死的血瘀证特点. 中华中医药杂志, 2021, 36(8): 4868-4872.
 - 21 Hedayati N, Annambhotla S, Jiang J, et al. Growth hormone-releasing peptide ghrelin inhibits homocysteine-induced endothelial dysfunction in porcine coronary arteries and human endothelial cells. *J Vasc Surg*, 2009, 49(1): 199-207.
 - 22 Li C, Shen L, Yang Y, et al. Plasma ghrelin and von Willebrand factor levels in patients with non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *HIP International*, 2018, 25(1): 76-81.
 - 23 Xu L, Ashkenazi A, Chaudhuri A. Duffy antigen/receptor for chemokines (DARC) attenuates angiogenesis by causing senescence in endothelial cells. *Angiogenesis*, 2007, 10(4): 307-318.
 - 24 Davis MB, Walens A, Hire R, et al. Distinct transcript isoforms of the atypical chemokine receptor 1 (ACKR1)/duffy antigen receptor for chemokines (DARC) gene are expressed in lymphoblasts and altered isoform levels are associated with genetic ancestry and the duffy-null allele. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10(10): e0140098. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0140098.
 - 25 Pruenster M, Mudde L, Bombosi P, et al. The Duffy antigen receptor for chemokines transports chemokines and supports their promigratory activity. *Nat Immunol*, 2009, 10(1): 101-108.
 - 26 Liao Z, Jin Y, Chu Y, et al. Single-cell transcriptome analysis reveals aberrant stromal cells and heterogeneous endothelial cells in alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Commun Biol*, 2022, 5(1): 324. doi: 10.1038/s42003-022-03271-6.
 - 27 Winkler IG, Barbier V, Nowlan B, et al. Vascular niche E-selectin regulates hematopoietic stem cell dormancy, self renewal and chemoresistance. *Nat Med*, 2012, 18(11): 1651-1657.
 - 28 Wang L, Luo H, Chen X, et al. Functional characterization of S100A8 and S100A9 in altering monolayer permeability of human umbilical endothelial cells. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(3): e90472. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0090472.
 - 29 Bornfeldt KE. 2013 Russell Ross memorial lecture in vascular biology: cellular and molecular mechanisms of diabetes mellitus-accelerated atherosclerosis. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*, 2014, 34(4): 705-714.
 - 30 Landers-Ramos RQ, Sapp RM, Jenkins NT, et al. Chronic endurance exercise affects paracrine action of CD31+ and CD34+ cells on endothelial tube formation. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2015, 309(3): H407-H420.
 - 31 Wu RW, Lian WS, Kuo CW, et al. S100 calcium binding protein A9 represses angiogenic activity and aggravates osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2019, 20(22): 5786. doi: 10.3390/ijms20225786.
 - 32 Akagi-Kurashige Y, Yamashiro K, Gotoh N, et al. MMP20 and ARMS2/HTRA1 are associated with neovascular lesion size in age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology*, 2015, 122(11): 2295-2302.
 - 33 An F, Du J, Wang J, et al. MMP20 single-nucleotide polymorphisms correlate with susceptibility to alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in Chinese males. *Med Sci Monit*, 2019, 25: 3750-3761.
 - 34 Jones JP Jr. Fat embolism, intravascular coagulation, and osteonecrosis. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 1993, (292): 294-308.
 - 35 Zalavras C, Dailiana Z, Elisaf M, et al. Potential aetiological factors concerning the development of osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Eur J Clin Invest*, 2000, 30(3): 215-221.
 - 36 Séguin C, Kassis J, Busque L, et al. Non-traumatic necrosis of bone (osteonecrosis) is associated with endothelial cell activation but not thrombophilia. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*, 2008, 47(8): 1151-1155.
 - 37 Dai XL, Hong JM, Oh B, et al. Association analysis of tissue factor pathway inhibitor polymorphisms and haplotypes with osteonecrosis of the femoral head in the Korean population. *Mol Cells*, 2008, 26(5): 490-495.
 - 38 Zanotti S, Canalis E. Notch signaling and the skeleton. *Endocr Rev*, 2016, 37(3): 223-253.
 - 39 Xu T, Park SS, Giaimo BD, et al. RBPJ/CBF1 interacts with L3MBTL3/MBT1 to promote repression of Notch signaling via histone demethylase KDM1A/LSD1. *EMBO J*, 2017, 36(21): 3232-3249.



- 40 Hao Q, Samten B, Ji HL, et al. Tyrosine phosphatase PTP-MEG2 negatively regulates vascular endothelial growth factor receptor signaling and function in endothelial cells. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol*, 2012, 303(5): C548-C553.
- 41 Xiong J, Niu Y, Liu W, et al. Effect of L3MBTL3/PTPN9 polymorphisms on risk to alcohol-induced ONFH in Chinese Han population. *Neurol Sci*, 2022, 43(4): 2823-2830.
- 42 Wang T, Wang F, Liu T, et al. OPG/RANKL/RANK gene methylation among alcohol-induced femoral head necrosis in northern Chinese men. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2021, 16(1): 223. doi: 10.1186/s13018-021-02356-y.
- 43 Li Y, Wang Y, Guo Y, et al. OPG and RANKL polymorphisms are associated with alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in the north area of China population in men. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2016, 95(25): e3981. doi: 10.1097/MD.00000000000003981.
- 44 Li Y, Guo Y, Wang Q, et al. Osteoprotegerin polymorphisms are associated with alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head in Chinese Han population from Henan province. *J Genet*, 2016, 95(4): 983-989.
- 45 Andersen TL, del Carmen Ovejero M, Kirkegaard T, et al. A scrutiny of matrix metalloproteinases in osteoclasts: evidence for heterogeneity and for the presence of MMPs synthesized by other cells. *Bone*, 2004, 35(5): 1107-1119.
- 46 Gou WL, Lu Q, Wang X, et al. Key pathway to prevent the collapse of femoral head in osteonecrosis. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2015, 19(15): 2766-2774.
- 47 Yu Y, Xie Z, Wang J, et al. Single-nucleotide polymorphisms of MMP2 in MMP/TIMP pathways associated with the risk of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in Chinese males: A case-control study. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2016, 95(49): e5407. doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000005407.
- 48 Cheleschi S, Tenti S, Mondanelli N, et al. MicroRNA-34a and microRNA-181a mediate visfatin-induced apoptosis and oxidative stress via NF- κ B pathway in human osteoarthritic chondrocytes. *Cells*, 2019, 8(8): 874. doi: 10.3390/cells8080874.
- 49 Liu C, Cheng P, Liang J, et al. Circular RNA circ_0128846 promotes the progression of osteoarthritis by regulating miR-127-5p/NAMPT axis. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2021, 16(1): 307. doi: 10.1186/s13018-021-02428-z.
- 50 Maccarinelli G, Sibilia V, Torsello A, et al. Ghrelin regulates proliferation and differentiation of osteoblastic cells. *J Endocrinol*, 2005, 184(1): 249-256.
- 51 Kim SW, Her SJ, Park SJ, et al. Ghrelin stimulates proliferation and differentiation and inhibits apoptosis in osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells. *Bone*, 2005, 37(3): 359-369.
- 52 Zhou T, Gao B, Fan Y, et al. Piezo1/2 mediate mechanotransduction essential for bone formation through concerted activation of NFAT-YAP1- β -catenin. *Elife*, 2020, 9: e52779. doi: 10.7554/elife.52779.
- 53 魏腾飞, 何晓铭, 韦雨柔, 等. Piezo1 在激素性和酒精性股骨头坏死骨组织中的差异表达. *中国组织工程研究*, 2023, 27(2): 270-275.
- 54 Wang Y, Li Y, Mao K, et al. Alcohol-induced adipogenesis in bone and marrow: a possible mechanism for osteonecrosis. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2003, (410): 213-224.
- 55 Chen C, Akiyama K, Wang D, et al. mTOR inhibition rescues osteopenia in mice with systemic sclerosis. *J Exp Med*, 2015, 212(1): 73-91.
- 56 Hadji P, Coleman R, Gnani M. Bone effects of mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibition with everolimus. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*, 2013, 87(2): 101-111.
- 57 Liu Y, Kou X, Chen C, et al. Chronic high dose alcohol induces osteopenia via activation of mTOR signaling in bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. *Stem Cells*, 2016, 34(8): 2157-2168.
- 58 Yang Q, Yin W, Chen Y, et al. Betaine alleviates alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head via mTOR signaling pathway regulation. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2019, 120: 109486. doi: 10.1016/j.bioph.2019.109486.
- 59 Chen YX, Zhu DY, Gao J, et al. Diminished membrane recruitment of Akt is instrumental in alcohol-associated osteopenia via the PTEN/Akt/GSK-3 β / β -catenin axis. *FEBS J*, 2019, 286(6): 1101-1119.
- 60 Chen JR, Lazarenko OP, Shankar K, et al. A role for ethanol-induced oxidative stress in controlling lineage commitment of mesenchymal stromal cells through inhibition of Wnt/beta-catenin signaling. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2010, 25(5): 1117-1127.
- 61 Wang X, Chen X, Lu L, et al. Alcoholism and osteoimmunology. *Curr Med Chem*, 2021, 28(9): 1815-1828.
- 62 Zeng CM, Chen Z, Fu L. Frizzled receptors as potential therapeutic targets in human cancers. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2018, 19(5): 1543. doi: 10.3390/ijms19051543.
- 63 Ko JY, Wang FS, Wang CJ, et al. Increased Dickkopf-1 expression accelerates bone cell apoptosis in femoral head osteonecrosis. *Bone*, 2010, 46(3): 584-591.
- 64 Yang C, Liu X, Zhao K, et al. miRNA-21 promotes osteogenesis via the PTEN/PI3K/Akt/HIF-1 α pathway and enhances bone regeneration in critical size defects. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2019, 10(1): 65. doi: 10.1186/s13287-019-1168-2.
- 65 Elkenani M, Nyamsuren G, Raju P, et al. Pelota regulates epidermal differentiation by modulating BMP and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways. *J Invest Dermatol*, 2016, 136(8): 1664-1671.
- 66 Luo J. Autophagy and ethanol neurotoxicity. *Autophagy*, 2014, 10(12): 2099-2108.
- 67 Yu H, Liu P, Zhu D, et al. Chrysophanic acid shifts the differentiation tendency of BMSCs to prevent alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Cell Prolif*, 2020, 53(8): e12871. doi: 10.1111/cpr.12871.
- 68 Luo Z, Liu Y, Liu Y, et al. Cellular and molecular mechanisms of alcohol-induced osteopenia. *Cell Mol Life Sci*, 2017, 74(24): 4443-4453.
- 69 Howe KS, Iwaniec UT, Turner RT. The effects of low dose parathyroid hormone on lumbar vertebrae in a rat model for chronic alcohol abuse. *Osteoporos Int*, 2011, 22(4): 1175-1181.
- 70 Okamura M, Kudo H, Wakabayashi K, et al. COUP-TF II acts downstream of Wnt/beta-catenin signal to silence PPARgamma gene expression and repress adipogenesis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2009, 106(14): 5819-5824.
- 71 Xie X, Qin J, Lin SH, et al. Nuclear receptor chicken ovalbumin upstream promoter-transcription factor II (COUP-TF II) modulates mesenchymal cell commitment and differentiation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2011, 108(36): 14843-14848.
- 72 Jeong BC, Kang IH, Hwang YC, et al. MicroRNA-194 reciprocally stimulates osteogenesis and inhibits adipogenesis via regulating COUP-TF II expression. *Cell Death Dis*, 2014, 5(11): e1532. doi: 10.1038/cddis.2014.485.
- 73 Wang SH, Gou GH, Wu CC, et al. Increased COUP-TF II expression mediates the differentiation imbalance of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells in femoral head osteonecrosis. *Biomed Res Int*, 2019, 2019: 9262430. doi: 10.1155/2019/9262430.
- 74 Li J, Wang Y, Li Y, et al. The effect of combined regulation of the expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ and calcitonin gene-related peptide on alcohol-induced adipogenic

- differentiation of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. *Mol Cell Biochem*, 2014, 392(1-2): 39-48.
- 75 Li Z, Yang B, Weng X, et al. Emerging roles of MicroRNAs in osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Cell Prolif*, 2018, 51(1): e12405. doi: 10.1111/cpr.12405.
- 76 Hong G, Han X, He W, et al. Analysis of circulating microRNAs aberrantly expressed in alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9(1): 18926. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-55188-6.
- 77 Jiang B, Zhu SH, Zeng JY, et al. Plasma and local expressions of CircRNA CDR1as are linked with disease severity in patients with non-traumatic osteonecrosis of femoral head. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2020, 15(1): 592. doi: 10.1186/s13018-020-02129-z.
- 78 Guo Y, Cao Y, Gong S, et al. Correlation analysis between CARMEN variants and alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in the Chinese population. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2020, 21(1): 547. doi: 10.1186/s12891-020-03553-2.
- 79 Li L, Ding Y, Liu B, et al. Transcriptome landscape of the late-stage alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the human femoral head. *Bone*, 2021, 150: 116012. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2021.116012.
- 80 钱晓芬, 曾平, 刘金富, 等. 酒精性股骨头坏死竞争性内源 RNA 网络及潜在生物标志物的综合分析. 中国组织工程研究, 2022, 26(23): 3670-3675.
- 81 Chao YC, Wang SJ, Chu HC, et al. Investigation of alcohol metabolizing enzyme genes in Chinese alcoholics with avascular necrosis of hip joint, pancreatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. *Alcohol Alcohol*, 2003, 38(5): 431-436.
- 82 Li H, Borinskaya S, Yoshimura K, et al. Refined geographic distribution of the oriental ALDH2*504Lys (ne487Lys) variant. *Ann Hum Genet*, 2009, 73(Pt 3): 335-345.
- 83 Hamada H, Ando W, Takao M, et al. Gamma-glutamyl transferase: A useful marker of habitual drinking in cases of alcohol-associated osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Alcohol Alcohol*, 2021, 56(2): 175-180.
- 84 Sugano N, Nishii T, Shibuya T, et al. Contralateral hip in patients with unilateral nontraumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 1997, (334): 85-90.
- 85 Ma J, Ge J, Gao F, et al. The role of immune regulatory cells in nontraumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head: A retrospective clinical study. *Biomed Res Int*, 2019, 2019: 1302015. doi: 10.1155/2019/1302015.
- 86 Yang SY, Zeng LY, Li C, et al. Correlation between an ABO blood group and primary femoral head necrosis: A case-control study. *Orthop Surg*, 2020, 12(2): 450-456.
- 87 Liu M, Zhao G, Wei BF. Attenuated serum vasoactive intestinal peptide concentrations are correlated with disease severity of non-traumatic osteonecrosis of femoral head. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2021, 16(1): 325. doi: 10.1186/s13018-021-02486-3.
- 88 郑小龙, 何晓铭, 龚水帝, 等. 酒精性股骨头坏死患者的骨转换特点. 中国组织工程研究, 2021, 25(5): 657-661.
- 89 Wang C, Liu W, Liu Z, et al. Hypoxia inhibits myogenic differentiation through p53 protein-dependent induction of Blhhe40 protein. *J Biol Chem*, 2015, 290(50): 29707-29716.
- 90 Cui M, Kanemoto S, Cui X, et al. OASIS modulates hypoxia pathway activity to regulate bone angiogenesis. *Sci Rep*, 2015, 5: 16455. doi: 10.1038/srep16455.
- 91 Nishii T, Sugano N, Miki H, et al. Does alendronate prevent collapse in osteonecrosis of the femoral head? *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2006, 443: 273-279.
- 92 Lai KA, Shen WJ, Yang CY, et al. The use of alendronate to prevent early collapse of the femoral head in patients with nontraumatic osteonecrosis. A randomized clinical study. *J Bone Joint Surg (Am)*, 2005, 87(10): 2155-2159.
- 93 Kang P, Pei F, Shen B, et al. Are the results of multiple drilling and alendronate for osteonecrosis of the femoral head better than those of multiple drilling? A pilot study. *Joint Bone Spine*, 2012, 79(1): 67-72.
- 94 Nozaki Y, Kumagai K, Miyata N, et al. Pravastatin reduces steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in SHRSP rats. *Acta Orthop*, 2012, 83(1): 87-92.
- 95 Jiang Y, Zhang Y, Zhang H, et al. Pravastatin prevents steroid-induced osteonecrosis in rats by suppressing PPAR γ expression and activating Wnt signaling pathway. *Exp Biol Med (Maywood)*, 2014, 239(3): 347-355.
- 96 谢克恭, 唐毓金, 黄可, 等. 普伐他汀对酒精性股骨头坏死早期干预作用的实验研究. 实用临床医药杂志, 2015, 19(1): 65-67, 71.
- 97 黄可. 普伐他汀钠对兔酒精性股骨头坏死干预作用的实验研究. 桂林: 桂林医学院, 2013.
- 98 陆咨儒, 谢林, 相萍萍, 等. 辛伐他汀治疗酒精性股骨头坏死的效果及机制初步探讨. 实用临床医药杂志, 2021, 25(8): 96-100.
- 99 Villa I, Senesi P, Montesano A, et al. Betaine promotes cell differentiation of human osteoblasts in primary culture. *J Transl Med*, 2017, 15(1): 132. doi: 10.1186/s12967-017-1233-5.
- 100 Tang DZ, Hou W, Zhou Q, et al. Osthole stimulates osteoblast differentiation and bone formation by activation of beta-catenin-BMP signaling. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2010, 25(6): 1234-1245.
- 101 Chen YX, Tao SC, Xu ZL, et al. Novel Akt activator SC-79 is a potential treatment for alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(19): 31065-31078.
- 102 Chen YX, Zhu DY, Xu ZL, et al. The protective effect of cordycepin on alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Cell Physiol Biochem*, 2017, 42(6): 2391-2403.
- 103 Wang Y, Yin L, Li Y, et al. Preventive effects of puerarin on alcohol-induced osteonecrosis. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2008, 466(5): 1059-1067.
- 104 Liu S, Cheng Y, Rao M, et al. Muscone induces CYP1A2 and CYP3A4 enzyme expression in L02 human liver cells and CYP1A2 and CYP3A11 enzyme expression in Kunming mice. *Pharmacology*, 2017, 99(5-6): 205-215.
- 105 Wang X, Meng H, Chen P, et al. Beneficial effects of muscone on cardiac remodeling in a mouse model of myocardial infarction. *Int J Mol Med*, 2014, 34(1): 103-111.
- 106 Tanaka E, Funae Y, Imaoka S, et al. Characterization of liver microsomal cytochrome P450 from rats treated with muscone (3-methylcyclopentadecanone). *Biochem Pharmacol*, 1991, 41(3): 472-473.
- 107 Peng R, Zhu XY, Yang CS. Induction of rat liver microsomal cytochrome P-450 by muscone (3-methylcyclopentadecanone). *Biochem Pharmacol*, 1986, 35(8): 1391-1394.
- 108 Guo YJ, Luo SH, Tang MJ, et al. Muscone exerts protective roles on alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2018, 97: 825-832.
- 109 Chen J, Yang C, Yang Y, et al. Targeting DKK1 prevents development of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in rats. *Am J Transl Res*, 2021, 13(4): 2320-2330.
- 110 杜振宁, 王冰一, 高强, 等. 血红素氧合酶 1 和骨形态发生蛋白 2 共表达腺病毒载体构建及其对酒精性股骨头坏死治疗的研究. 中华实验外科杂志, 2022, 39(3): 535-537.

收稿日期: 2022-06-20 修回日期: 2022-09-03

本文编辑: 刘丹

