

· 综述 ·

DOI: 10.13865/j.cnki.cjbmb.2022.06.1117

干细胞外泌体在衰老和衰老相关疾病中的作用

王建辉¹⁾*, 吴东颖¹⁾, 郭小刚²⁾

(¹⁾山东荆卫生物科技有限公司潍坊市抗衰老重点实验室, 山东, 潍坊 261000; ²⁾潍坊市第五人民医院医美中心, 山东, 潍坊 261045)

摘要 随着人口老龄化加剧, 衰老及其衰老相关疾病已成为影响生活质量的关键问题。近年来, 研究发现干细胞具有抑制炎症、调节免疫反应、预防细胞凋亡、替换和促进受损部位修复等功能。但证据表明, 干细胞治疗的效果主要来自干细胞分泌的外泌体。外泌体是由内吞膜衍生而来的纳米级囊泡, 包含脂质、蛋白质、核酸和代谢产物等活性物质, 是细胞与细胞间通讯的主要参与者。外泌体可以将生物活性物质转移至靶细胞, 从而引起靶细胞的表型改变, 进而调节器官的修复和再生。表型改变包括防止受体细胞凋亡、诱导靶细胞增殖、刺激免疫调节反应、减小靶细胞氧化应激以及增强氧供应。本文简述了外泌体的生物发生、分泌以及信号传导过程, 并重点讨论了在基础研究和临床应用中, 不同干细胞来源的外泌体对皮肤衰老和衰老相关疾病(例如心血管疾病、骨关节炎、骨质疏松、阿尔兹海默症)的影响。尽管干细胞外泌体的临床应用仍然存在问题, 但它从基础研究到临床应用的前景仍然值得探索, 这对于延缓衰老和治疗衰老相关疾病具有重要意义。

关键词 干细胞; 细胞外囊泡; 外泌体; 抗衰老; 年龄相关疾病

中图分类号 R339.3; Q28

Roles of Stem Cell-Derived Exosomes in Ageing and Age-related Diseases

WANG Jian-Hui¹⁾*, WU Dong-Ying¹⁾, GUO Xiao-Gang²⁾

(¹⁾Shandong Jingwei Biotechnology Co. Ltd., Weifang Key Laboratory of Anti-Aging, Weifang 261000, Shandong, China; ²⁾Weifang Fifth People's Hospital Medical Beauty Center, Weifang 261045, Shandong, China)

Abstract Along with the social structure of population aging, aging and age-related diseases have become an urgent issue. In recent years, researchers have found that stem cells can inhibit inflammation, regulate immune responses, prevent apoptosis of target cells, replace and promote restoration of the damaged parts. Accumulating evidence suggests that the beneficial effects of stem cell therapy are predominantly stem cell-derived exosomes. Exosomes are nano-sized vesicles derived from endocytic membranes and contain biomolecules such as proteins, lipids, RNAs, and DNAs regulating cell-to-cell communications. Exosomes may transfer bioactive molecules to target cells, which in turn cause phenotypic changes and then modulate repair and regenerative programs of various organs. These phenotypic changes arise from several mechanisms, ranging from prevention of apoptosis in recipient cells, induction of target cell proliferation, stimulation of immunomodulatory responses, and reduction of oxidative stresses in target cells to the enhancement of oxygen supply. This review gives a brief introduction to biogenesis, release and signaling of exosomes, and focuses on analysis of the effects of exosomes from different stem cells on skin aging and aging-related diseases (such as cardiovascular diseases, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, and Alzheimer's disease) in basic research and clinical applications. Although many problems with exosomes in the clinical setting exist, the prospects of basic research to clinical applications are worthy of exploration, which is of great significance for anti-ageing treatment.

Key words stem cells(SC); extracellular vesicles; exosomes; anti-ageing; age-related diseases

收稿日期: 2022-03-09; 修回日期: 2022-04-21; 接受日期: 2022-05-22

* 通讯作者 Tel: 0536-7730056; E-mail: jianhui.wang@vigoent.com

Received: March 9, 2022; Revised: April 21, 2022; Accepted: May 22, 2022

* Corresponding author Tel: 0536-7730056; E-mail: jianhui.wang@vigoent.com

世界人口老龄化日益加重,人口结构的变化将不可避免的增加年龄相关性疾病的发病率。而衰老细胞的积累是导致个体组织功能受损和引发慢性病的重要因素^[1]。细胞衰老在整个生命周期中都可发生,其特征是稳定的细胞周期阻滞和衰老相关分泌表型(senescence associated secretory phenotype, SASP)^[2]。在衰老的组织中,慢性 SASP 因子会诱导周围细胞衰老,从而导致年龄相关的组织功能障碍^[3-5]。

近年来,以干细胞为基础的疗法证明,干细胞具有抑制炎症、调节免疫反应、预防细胞凋亡、替换和促进受损部位修复等功能。同时研究表明,主要的有益作用不是通过回输干细胞在损伤部位的“归巢”并增殖和分化,而是由它们的旁分泌作用介导的^[6-8]。细胞在生命活动中,可以合成并分泌广泛的可溶性因子(细胞生长因子和趋化因子等),也可以分泌形成细胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicles, EVs)。可溶性因子可以对周边的细胞产生一定的影响,而细胞外囊泡则通过旁分泌或内分泌作用影响多种信号通路。外泌体作为研究最广泛的细胞外

囊泡亚型,可以作为免疫调节、促进细胞增殖迁移和抗衰老性生物材料用于组织的修复和再生,在再生医学中引起了极大兴趣^[9]。同时,外泌体具有重复给药、低免疫原性和无伦理限制等优点^[10]。

尽管衰老是一个不可避免的生理过程,但衰老细胞仍具有很大的可塑性,通过不同的途径调节可以减缓甚至逆转部分衰老表型^[11, 12]。本文梳理了不同来源的外泌体对衰老及其衰老相关疾病的影响,以期为外泌体抗衰老的临床推进提供参考。

1 外泌体的生物发生、分泌及信号传递

1983 年,Johnstone 等^[13]人发现 EVs 可以促进哺乳动物的红细胞分化和成熟,而随着研究的进展,人们发现,EVs 可作为一种新颖的无细胞疗法。细胞外囊泡根据国际细胞外囊泡学会(ISEV)通常被分为 3 大类:微囊泡(microvesicles)、外泌体(exosomes)和凋亡小体(apoptotic bodies),具体分类及特点正如 Table 1 所示^[14-16]。外泌体是直径在 30 ~ 150 nm 之间双层脂膜结构的微型胞外囊泡,囊泡内包裹着脂质、蛋白质、核酸和代谢物等活性物质。

Table 1 Classification and characteristics of extracellular vesicles

| | Microvesicles | Exosomes | Apoptotic bodies |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Intracellular origin | Plasma membrane budding | Multivesicular body | Blebbing |
| Size | 100-1 000 nm | 30-150 nm | 1 000-5 000 nm |
| Density | 1.04-1.07 g/mL | 1.13-1.19 g/mL | 1.16-1.28 g/mL |
| Morphology | Irregular | Spheroid | Variable |
| Composition | Proteins, nucleic acids, lipids and metabolites | Proteins, nucleic acids, lipids and metabolites | DNA fragments and histone, chromatin remnants, cytosol portions, degraded proteins |
| Markers | Nonspecific markers including Integrins, selectins, and CD40 | Tetraspanins, TSG101, Alix, flotillin, ESCRT components | Elevated PS |
| Function | Cell-cell communication | Cell-cell communication | Product of programmed cell death. Facilitate clearance of apoptotic cells |

外泌体的生物发生过程主要包括 3 个阶段:(1)质膜内陷形成早期核内体(early endosomes);(2)早期核内体膜内陷,通过转运所需的核内体分选复合体(endosomal sorting complex required for transport, ESCRT)依赖/独立机制形成多泡体(multivesicular bodies, MVBs);(3)MVBs 最终和细胞膜相融合,并将其中的管腔内囊泡(intraluminal vesicles, ILVs)释放到细胞外基质中,即外泌体^[17, 18],发生过程正如 Fig. 1 所示。

外泌体在大小、含量、功能和细胞起源类型具有高度的异质性^[19]。衰老干细胞外泌体的生物发生、其内含物与正常干细胞均有不同,来自衰老干细胞的外泌体失去再生的能力,并且可能对受体细胞产生负面影响,所以研究中选用年轻的干细胞作为外泌体的来源^[20]。其次囊泡边界内陷程度的不同也会导致其大小不均匀,进而导致外泌体内含物的差异^[16]。外泌体的膜富含胆固醇、鞘磷脂、神经酰胺、脂质蛋白质和其他跨膜蛋白质聚集形成具有功能活

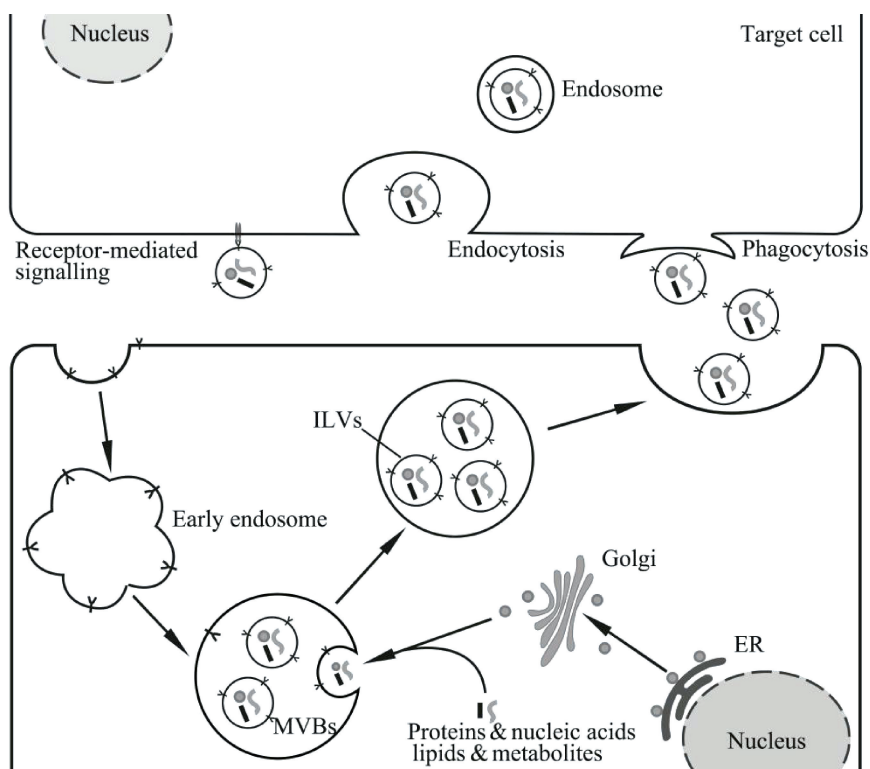


Fig. 1 Schematic demonstration of the biogenesis, release and signaling of exosomes ER, endoplasmic reticulum; MVBs, multivesicular bodies; ILVs, intraluminal vesicles

性的膜结构,此外,另有一些参与细胞识别和结合的蛋白质,例如肿瘤易感基因 101 (tumor susceptibility gene 101, TSG101)、ALG-2-interacting protein X (Alix)、flotilin 1、tetraspanins (CD9、CD63 和 CD81)、整合素和细胞黏附分子^[8, 21]。外泌体在细胞间通讯时扮演者信使的角色,当外泌体的特定细胞结合位点遇到靶细胞时,外泌体会与细胞外受体-配体相互作用触发信号,也可以通过吞噬作用或内吞作用完成细胞间通讯^[22-24],图示见 Fig. 1 所示。

外泌体可以将活性分子转移至附近的受体细胞进行通讯,也能通过血液循环到身体的远端靶点,然后引起功能反应并促进表型改变,这种机制被称为外泌体信号^[25, 26]。外泌体会防止受体细胞凋亡、诱导靶细胞增殖、刺激免疫调节反应、减小靶细胞氧化应激以及增强氧供应^[27]。研究发现,细胞旁分泌因子在抗衰老领域发挥着重要作用,旁分泌作用中携带的“年轻信号”能使衰老的细胞“返老还童”^[28]。Yoshida 等人^[29]发现,年轻小鼠(4~12 月龄)血浆中的外泌体会显著延长衰老(26 月龄)小鼠的寿命,中位寿命延长 10.2% (延长 86 d),最长寿命延长 15.8% (对照组 4 只寿命最长小鼠平均寿命 881 ± 63.6 d, Exo 注射组 4 只寿命最长小鼠平均寿命 1020 ± 62 d),且 Exo 注射组小鼠运动能力增强,外观

表现更健康。

2 干细胞外泌体在衰老皮肤中的作用

皮肤作为人体最大的器官,约占人体重的 16%。与个体相似,随着时间推移,皮肤老化不可避免地发生,即内源性老化(细胞和激素变化);由于皮肤暴露在空气中,也会受到外源性因素(紫外线、空气、吸烟)影响^[30]。外源性衰老的特点是皮肤色素沉积、出现深层和粗糙皱纹、皮肤干燥等;内源性衰老的特点是细纹萎缩、皮肤弹性下降和代谢活动减慢等。

自古以来,人们就致力于通过抗衰老治疗来改善皮肤的质量。而皮肤老化是由内源性因素和外源性因素决定的,这些因素会导致皮肤功能障碍和再生能力的丧失。例如随着年龄的增长,皮肤会出现毛细血管网组织紊乱、I 型胶原减少和弹性纤维变性等各种变化,这些退行性改变将影响皮肤的健康。适当的血管量能为皮肤提供营养,维持其活动,所以增加血管量可能是缓解皮肤衰老的一个办法。外泌体可以通过抑制早期炎症反应,促进血管生成和细胞增殖^[31]。研究发现,人脂肪间充质干细胞外泌体(human adipose mesenchymal stem cells-derived exosomes, hADSCs-Exo)中的 miR-126-3p 可以通过靶向 *PIK3R2* 促进皮肤伤口愈合、胶原沉积和血管生

成^[32]。同样, hADSCs-Exo 中 miR-486-5p 通过结合 Sp5 调节 *CCND2* 表达, 继而促进血管的生成^[33]。另有文献报道, 骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体在 20~40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 时能显著诱导内皮细胞形成血管^[34]。

皮肤老化导致成纤维细胞失去了增殖和合成胶原的能力, 胶原蛋白是皮肤真皮层主要的细胞外基质成分, 具有防止皮肤脱水, 保持皮肤弹性、紧致, 减少皮肤皱纹等作用。并且成纤维细胞衰老导致各种基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metalloproteinase, MMP) 在老年成纤维细胞中表达上调, 降低了皮肤的再生能力^[35]。因此, 重建皮肤结构会减缓皮肤衰老。Kim 等人^[36]发现, 人脐血来源的间充质干细胞外泌体 (USC-Exo) 可以促进人真皮成纤维细胞 (human dermal fibroblast, HDF) 迁移, 并上调了 I 型胶原和弹性蛋白质的表达。同样, Go 等人^[37]发现, 胎盘滋养层外泌体不仅能增加 HDFs 的迁移能力, 降低 MMP-1 和 MMP-3 的表达, 而且胶原蛋白、弹性蛋白质和纤维蛋白质的表达水平显著增加。Myeongsik 等人^[38]使用诱导全能干细胞的外泌体 (induced pluripotent stem cells-derived exosomes, iPSCs-Exo) 孵育 UVB 照射的 HDFs 也得出了相同的结论。

此外, 由于皮肤暴露在空气中, 会接触不同种类的环境应激源, 例如紫外线辐射会引起“光老化”^[39]。光老化是外源性老化的主要原因, 表皮细胞吸收紫外辐射会导致 DNA 损伤, 增加氧化应激和活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS), 并导致皮肤细胞过早衰老^[40]。人脐带间充质干细胞来源的外泌体 (human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells-derived exosomes, hUC-Exo) 可以抑制 UVB 对细胞的损伤, 并能增强光衰老人类永生表皮细胞的增殖和迁移, 同时增加了 I 型胶原的表达, 降低了 MMP-1 的表达与 ROS 的聚集^[41, 42]。同样, Fafian-Labora 等人^[43]发现, 健康年轻人的成纤维细胞外囊泡中的谷胱甘肽-s-转移酶能解除衰老细胞周期阻滞, 并且降低了衰老细胞中 p16^{INK4A} 和 p21^{CIP1} 的阳性染色率, 降低衰老相关 β -半乳糖苷酶 (SA- β -Gal) 活性和 IL-8 的表达水平, 逆转 ROS 积累和防止脂质过氧化的作用, 改善衰老相关的组织损伤。吴佩佩等人^[44]研究发现, hUC-Exo 中传递的 14-3-3 ζ 蛋白质可以调节 Sirtuin 1 依赖的抗氧化通路, 显著减弱紫外线诱导引起的细胞毒性损伤, 表明 hUC-Exo 是一种潜在的预防或者治疗紫外线引起的皮肤光衰老的药物。

糖尿病作为一种以高血糖为特征的代谢性疾病, 其长期高血糖会损害皮肤屏障功能, 会加速皮肤的老化过程^[45]。边晓玮等人^[46]使用胎盘间充质干

细胞分离的外泌体孵育高糖老化 HDFs 细胞, 并探究了外泌体的剂量, 结果显示: 高糖+高浓度外泌体组 (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) 可以明显增加衰老成纤维细胞的增殖和迁移, 缓解细胞的氧化应激和衰老状态, 其机制可能与衰老相关蛋白质 p53 和 p21 表达下调相关。

3 干细胞外泌体在骨再生中的作用

随着人口老龄化, 骨质疏松症患者的数量将成指数增长。骨质疏松的发生受骨质量和骨密度的影响, 而微损伤积累是影响骨质量的重要因素。随着年龄增长, 衰老的骨髓间充质干细胞数量保持不变, 但是成熟的成骨细胞数量减少, 使得骨髓间充质干细胞 (bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, BMSCs) 的成骨分化能力受损, 骨重塑和微损伤修复能力下降, 造成骨丢失, 发生骨折的概率上升^[47]。提高老年骨质疏松症患者 BMSCs 的成骨分化能力可以为骨骼微损伤修复, 以及骨折预防提供一种新的治疗策略。

正如上面所述, 随着年龄增长, 老年人的 BMSCs 的成骨分化能力受损, 与年轻人相比, 老年人血浆 EVs 中的半乳糖凝集素-3 (galectin-3) 含量减少, 抑制成骨分化^[48]。而幼鼠血清外泌体中, 高表达的 miRNA-19b-3p 可以改善衰老 BMSCs 的成骨能力下降, 并降低 *P TEN* (phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten) 的表达^[49]。从干细胞条件培养基中分离出来的外泌体中, 同样发现了丰富的抗衰老信号。2021 年, Lei 等人^[50]研究发现, 使用 hUC-Exo 孵育衰老 BMSCs 后, 衰老 BMSCs^{EV+} 中处于 S 期细胞的比例远远高于对照组, 并且与剂量成正比; 集落形成能力增强; 衰老相关 SA- β -Gal 活性降低; 白介素-6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、白介素-8 (interleukin-8, IL-8)、单核细胞趋化蛋白质-1 (Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, MCP-1)、H2AX 组蛋白异型的磷酸化形式 (phosphorylated form of H2AX histone variant, γ -H2AX) 等蛋白质丰度降低, 且动物研究发现, 衰老 BMSCs^{EV+} 在体内具有更高的成骨能力。糖尿病作为老年人中常见病, 其炎症也是诱发骨质疏松的病因之一。过表达 hADSCs 中的 miR-146a-Exo, 发现 miR-146a-Exo 对促炎因子具有抑制作用, 并修复糖尿病导致的骨质疏松症大鼠的骨丢失^[51]。

骨关节炎 (osteoarthritis, OA) 是一种老年人发病率极高的退行性疾病, 其特点是软骨细胞与细胞外基质的合成和分解代谢失衡, 导致关节软骨的损伤, 而软骨细胞衰老是引起 OA 的重要因素之一。软骨

细胞的衰老表现为增殖减少和凋亡增加,干细胞来源的外泌体可以促进软骨细胞的增殖并抑制细胞凋亡^[42, 52]。外泌体有望成为延缓软骨细胞衰老,治疗OA的一种有效手段。

在有关软骨修复的基础和临床研究中,外泌体已取得重大进展。例如,在兔子关节腔内注射透明质酸钠和外泌体的混合液,可以增强软骨修复功能^[53]。II型胶原作为软骨组织中的主要透明蛋白质类型,影响关节软骨的稳定性和生物学功能,hADSC-Exo可以有效提高软骨标志物(II型胶原、蛋白聚糖)的表达和促进软骨的形成^[54]。外泌体中含有各种类型的RNA,例如miRNA, mRNA, tRNA, LncRNA和rRNA等^[55]。RNA在细胞外环境中容易被核酸酶降解,而外泌体的膜结构可以有效保护RNA在细胞间的运输^[56]。人骨髓间充质干细胞的外泌体(BMSC-Exo)中含有miR-92a-3q,直接靶向*Mnt5a*基因,增加软骨细胞标志物(例如II型胶原、SOX9)的表达,减少分解代谢标志物(例如MMP-13、RUNT相关转录因子2)的表达,从而增加软骨细胞的增殖并抑制软骨细胞的凋亡^[57]。通过低氧预处理BMSCs获得的外泌体可能通过miRNA-18-3P/JAK/STAT或者miRNA-181c-5P/MAPK信号通路刺激软骨的增殖和迁移,抑制软骨细胞的凋亡,促进软骨的修复。同样,Rong等人^[58]也发现,低氧预处理BMSCs获得的外泌体通过miR-216a-5P介导软骨修复。LncRNA参与细胞的生长、增殖、分化和凋亡等过程的调控。研究表明,MSC来源的外泌体中LncRNA可以抑制mRNA的翻译,能作为各种疾病的新型生物标志和治疗靶点。例如,BMSC-Exo中的LncRNA KLF3-AS1, hUC-Exo中的LncRNA H19都可以通过促进细胞增殖、迁移和抑制细胞凋亡来促进软骨修复^[59, 60]。

4 干细胞外泌体在年龄相关疾病中的作用

衰老是一个渐进的过程,减缓衰老的进程有助于延长个体的健康寿命。阿尔兹海默症(Alzheimer's disease, AD)、心血管疾病等疾病也与衰老相关,这些年龄相关疾病使患者晚年生活更具有挑战性。

阿尔兹海默症(AD)是一种常见神经退行性疾病,临床上表现为记忆丧失、认知能力渐进性下降,日常活动受阻,直到个体完全丧失自主性^[61]。AD组织病理学特征是AD患者脑中老年斑(senile plaques, SPs)积聚、神经突触萎缩和神经纤维缠结。老年斑主要由细胞外不溶性 β 淀粉样蛋白(amyloid β -protein, A β)沉积组成。研究发现,干细胞外泌体

中含有的活性物质在控制AD病情的发展上,具有较好的治疗潜力。例如:从低氧间充质干细胞培养基中分离的外泌体可以减少小鼠脑内A β 的积累,并改善小鼠的记忆能力和学习能力^[62]。hUC-Exo降低皮层和海马体中SPs的数量,并上调A β 降解酶尼泊尔溶素和胰岛素降解酶的表达。低氧处理hADSCs获得hADSCs-Exo通过传递circ-Epc1和改变小胶质细胞M1/M2极化改善AD小鼠的认知能力^[63]。另有报道,BMSC-Exo中miR-146a被星形胶质细胞吸收,使星形胶质细胞中miR-146a水平升高,抑制NF- κ B表达,改善了AD模型星形胶质细胞的炎症,使星形胶质细胞的功能恢复,突触密度增加,纠正了AD小鼠的认知障碍^[64]。2022年,刘森等人^[65]也发现,BMSC-Exo通过侧脑室给药,可以改善小鼠AD的认知衰退,其机制可能涉及调控海马胶质细胞激活及其相关的神经炎症和BDNF相关的神经病理学的调节。

虽然使用药物控制心血管疾病已取得重大进展,但诱导衰老心肌细胞分化与增殖仍然很困难。研究表明,来源于胚胎干细胞(ESCs), iPSCs和MSCs的外泌体具有诱导心肌细胞增殖、促进血管生成、减少凋亡和抑制纤维化的作用^[66]。心肌重塑是心血管疾病的代偿方法,研究表明,BMSC-Exo可以通过旁分泌机制,促进内源性心肌修复和改善心肌重塑^[67]。在衰老小鼠尾椎注射hUC-Exo,可以显著改善衰老小鼠的心血管功能,提高小鼠的运动能力并且抑制衰老相关基因的表达^[68]。其原理可能是hUC-Exo中衰老相关的LncRNA MALAT1能显著抑制NF- κ B信号通路的活性,通过与p65蛋白结合,并通过抑制TNF- α 的表达来延缓细胞衰老的发生。Zhu等人^[69]研究发现,hUC-Exo中含有长链非编码RNA转移相关肺腺癌转录本1(LncRNA MALAT1),可以抑制NF- κ B/TNF- α 信号通路,从而预防半乳糖诱导的心肌细胞衰老。

5 问题与展望

干细胞外泌体由细胞通过旁分泌产生而来,不仅具有干细胞相同的作用,而且具有靶向传递、免疫原性低和修复性高等优点,这为外泌体治疗疾病提供了更广阔的应用前景。目前,干细胞外泌体已经证实可以延缓衰老,改善和修复衰老相关疾病引起的症状。虽然该领域已经取得了令人兴奋的进展,但是仍有许多问题需要深入研究。一方面,不同干细胞来源的外泌体成分具有高度异质性,生物活性也不尽相同,并且外泌体制剂针对各种疾病的作用

机制是复杂的,现阶段仍然难以阐明。另一方面,外泌体的制备方案、质量控制仍需要大量的临床资料。临床上想使用外泌体,需在体外大规模扩增干细胞,但体外培养的干细胞会在增殖几代后导致遗传物质和形态的改变,其分泌的外泌体也会发生变化,所以需要制定成熟的制备方案来控制外泌体的质量。此外,必须指定适当的安全性指标,以评估外泌体给药潜在副作用,尽管在治疗疾病的研究中未发现外泌体的危害性,但在肿瘤中,干细胞外泌体在体内具有双重调节作用,既可以促进肿瘤生长,也能抑制肿瘤的增殖并促进癌细胞凋亡^[70, 71],这都将影响临床应用的转化。未来需要更深入的分析来解决外泌体的临床的问题,从外泌体的制备到临床应用建立一套完整的操作程序。并且有望通过临床上的大量应用完善外泌体对相关疾病的作用机制,为外泌体干预衰老和治疗衰老相关疾病提供科学的干预措施。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] Di Micco R, Krizhanovsky V, Baker D, *et al.* Cellular senescence in ageing: From mechanisms to therapeutic opportunities [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2021, **22**(2): 75-95
- [2] Basisty N, Kale A, Jeon O H, *et al.* A proteomic atlas of senescence-associated secretomes for aging biomarker development [J]. *PLoS Biol*, 2020, **18**(1): e3000599
- [3] Borghesan M, Fafian-Labora J, Eleftheriadou O, *et al.* Small extracellular vesicles are key regulators of non-cell autonomous intercellular communication in senescence via the interferon protein ifitm3[J]. *Cell Rep*, 2019, **27**(13): 3956-3971. e6
- [4] Victorelli S, Passos J F. Telomeres: beacons of autocrine and paracrine DNA damage during skin aging[J]. *Cell Cycle*, 2020, **19**(5): 532-540
- [5] Ohtani N. The roles and mechanisms of senescence-associated secretory phenotype (sasp): Can it be controlled by senolysis? [J]. *Inflamm Regen*, 2022, **42**(1): 11
- [6] Lai R C, Yeo R, Lim S K. Mesenchymal stem cell exosomes [J]. *Semin Cell Dev Biol*, 2015, **40**: 82-88
- [7] Nina, Heldring, Imre, *et al.* Therapeutic potential of multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells and their extracellular vesicles [J]. *Hum Gene Ther*, 2015, **26**(8): 506-517
- [8] Giron J, Maurmann N, Pranke P. The role of stem cell-derived exosomes in the repair of cutaneous and bone tissue[J]. *J Cell Biochem*, 2022, **123**(2): 183-201
- [9] Hassanzadeh A, Rahman H S, Markov A, *et al.* Mesenchymal stem/stromal cell-derived exosomes in regenerative medicine and cancer; overview of development, challenges, and opportunities [J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2021, **12**(1): 297
- [10] Ankrum J A, Ong J F, Karp J M. Mesenchymal stem cells: Immune evasive, not immune privileged [J]. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2014, **32**(3): 252-260
- [11] Shetty A K, Kodali M, Upadhy R, *et al.* Emerging anti-aging strategies - scientific basis and efficacy[J]. *Aging Dis*, 2018, **9**(6): 1165-1184
- [12] Mahmoudi S, Brunet A. Aging and reprogramming: A two-way street[J]. *Curr Opin Cell Biol*, 2012, **24**(6): 744-756
- [13] Pan B T, Johnstone R M. Fate of the transferrin receptor during maturation of sheep reticulocytes in vitro: Selective externalization of the receptor[J]. *Cell*, 1983, **33**(3): 967-978
- [14] Kalluri R, Lebleu V S. The biology, function, and biomedical applications of exosomes [J]. *Science*, 2020, **367**(6478): eaau6977
- [15] Qiu G, Zheng G, Ge M, *et al.* Functional proteins of mesenchymal stem cell-derived extracellular vesicles[J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2019, **10**(1): 359
- [16] Royo F, Thery C, Falcon-Perez J M, *et al.* Methods for separation and characterization of extracellular vesicles; Results of a worldwide survey performed by the isev rigor and standardization subcommittee[J]. *Cells*, 2020, **9**(9): 1955
- [17] Van Niel G, D'angelo G, Raposo G. Shedding light on the cell biology of extracellular vesicles [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2018, **19**(4): 213-228
- [18] Meldolesi J. Exosomes and ectosomes in intercellular communication[J]. *Curr Biol*, 2018, **28**(8): R435-R444
- [19] Mathilde, Mathieu, Lorena, *et al.* Specificities of secretion and uptake of exosomes and other extracellular vesicles for cell-to-cell communication[J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2019, **21**(1): 9-17
- [20] Ahmadi M, Rezaie J. Ageing and mesenchymal stem cells derived exosomes: molecular insight and challenges[J]. *Cell Biochem Funct*, 2021, **39**(1): 60-66
- [21] Harrell C R, Jankovic M G, Fellabaum C, *et al.* Molecular mechanisms responsible for anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects of mesenchymal stem cell-derived factors [J]. *Adv Exp Med Biol*, 2019, **1084**: 187-206
- [22] Kusuma G D, Barabadi M, Tan J L, *et al.* To protect and to preserve: Novel preservation strategies for extracellular vesicles[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2018, **9**: 1199
- [23] Mulcahy L A, Pink R C, Carter D R. Routes and mechanisms of extracellular vesicle uptake[J]. *J Extracell Vesicles*, 2014, **3**
- [24] Weng Y, Sui Z, Shan Y, *et al.* Effective isolation of exosomes with polyethylene glycol from cell culture supernatant for in-depth proteome profiling[J]. *Analyst*, 2016, **141**(15): 4640-4646
- [25] Harrell C R, Jovicic N, Djonov V, *et al.* Mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes and other extracellular vesicles as new remedies in the therapy of inflammatory diseases[J]. *Cells*, 2019, **8**(12): 1605
- [26] Acosta J C, Banito A, Wuestefeld T, *et al.* A complex secretory program orchestrated by the inflammasome controls paracrine senescence[J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2013, **15**(8): 978-990
- [27] Motavaf M, Pakravan K, Babashah S, *et al.* Therapeutic application of mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes: A promising cell-free therapeutic strategy in regenerative medicine [J]. *Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-grand)*, 2016, **62**(7): 74-79
- [28] Lutz C T, Quinn L S. Sarcopenia, obesity, and natural killer cell immune senescence in aging: altered cytokine levels as a common mechanism[J]. *Aging*, 2012, **4**(8): 535-546
- [29] Yoshida M, Satoh A, Lin J B, *et al.* Extracellular vesicle-contained enapt delays aging and extends lifespan in mice[J]. *Cell Metab*, 2019, **30**(2): 329-342. e5
- [30] Durai P C, Thappa D M, Kumari R, *et al.* Aging in elderly: chronological versus photoaging [J]. *Indian J Dermatol*, 2012, **57**(5): 343-352
- [31] 史敏, 毕芳芳, 张明雨, 等. 外泌体在组织修复及抗瘢痕治疗中的研究进展 [J]. *中国美容医学* (Shi M, Bi FF, Zhang MY, *et al.* Advance in research on exosomes in tissue repair and anti-scarring treating [J]. *Chin J Aesthetic Med*), 2021, **30**(11): 4
- [32] Ma J, Zhang Z, Wang Y, *et al.* Investigation of mir-126-3p loaded on adipose stem cell-derived exosomes for wound healing of full-thickness skin defects[J]. *Exp Dermatol*, 2022, **31**(3): 362-374
- [33] 卢颖洁. 人脂肪干细胞来源的外泌体通过 miR-486-5p 介导促进皮肤创面愈合的机制研究 [D]. 南昌大学 (Lu YJ, Research on the mechanism of exosomes derived from human adipose stem cells to promote skin wound healing mediated by miR-486-5p [D]. Nanchang University), 2020
- [34] 柳鑫, 肖燕, 江川, 等. 牙髓干细胞来源外泌体诱导内皮细胞血管生成能力的研究 [J]. *牙体牙髓牙周病学杂志* (Liu X, Xiao Y, Jiang C, *et al.* Exosomes from dental pulp stem cells enhance the angiogenesis of endothelial cells [J]. *China J Conserv Dent*), 2018, **28**(4): 187-196

- [35] Brennan M, Bhatti H, Nerusu K C, *et al.* Matrix metalloproteinase-1 is the major collagenolytic enzyme responsible for collagen damage in uv-irradiated human skin[J]. *Photochem Photobiol*, 2010, **78**(1): 43-48
- [36] Kim Y J, Yoo S M, Park H H, *et al.* Exosomes derived from human umbilical cord blood mesenchymal stem cells stimulates rejuvenation of human skin[J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2017, **493**(2): 1102-1108
- [37] Go Y Y, Lee C M, Ju W M, *et al.* Extracellular vesicles (secretomes) from human trophoblasts promote the regeneration of skin fibroblasts[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, **22**(13): 6959
- [38] Oh M, Lee J, Kim Y J, *et al.* Exosomes derived from human induced pluripotent stem cells ameliorate the aging of skin fibroblasts[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2018, **19**(6): 1715
- [39] Ansary T M, Hossain M R, Kamiya K, *et al.* Inflammatory molecules associated with ultraviolet radiation-mediated skin aging[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, **22**(8): 3974
- [40] Krutmann J, Morita A, Jin H C. Sun exposure: What molecular photodermatology tells us about its good and bad sides[J]. *J Invest Dermatol*, 2011, **132**(3 Pt 2): 976-984
- [41] Liu S J, Meng M Y, Han S, *et al.* Umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes ameliorate hacat cell photo-aging[J]. *Rejuvenation Res*, 2021, **24**(4): 283-293
- [42] Sz A, Shang J, Rel B, *et al.* Msc exosomes mediate cartilage repair by enhancing proliferation, attenuating apoptosis and modulating immune reactivity - sciencedirect[J]. *Biomaterials*, 2018, **156**: 16-27
- [43] Fafian-Labora J A, Rodriguez-Navarro J A, O'loghlen A. Small extracellular vesicles have gst activity and ameliorate senescence-related tissue damage[J]. *Cell Metab*, 2020, **32**(1): 71-86. e75
- [44] Wu P, Zhang B, Han X, *et al.* Hucmsc exosome-delivered 14-3-3 ζ alleviates ultraviolet radiation-induced photodamage via sirt1 pathway modulation[J]. *Aging (Albany NY)*, 2021, **13**(8): 11542-11563
- [45] Choi E H. Aging of the skin barrier[J]. *Clin Dermatol*, 2019, **37**(4): 336-345
- [46] 边晓玮, 张翠萍, 李炳炅, 等. 胎盘间充质干细胞外泌体对高糖培养的成纤维细胞衰老的影响[J]. *第三军医大学学报 (Bian XW, Zhang CP, Li BM, et al. Effects of exosomes derived from placental mesenchymal stem cells on high glucose-induced senescence in human dermal fibroblasts[J]. J Third Mil Med Univ)*, 2020, **42**(12): 11
- [47] Sims N A, Martin T. Coupling the activities of bone formation and resorption: a multitude of signals within the basic multicellular unit[J]. *Bonekey Rep*, 2014, **3**: 481
- [48] Weilner S, Keider V, Winter M, *et al.* Vesicular galectin-3 levels decrease with donor age and contribute to the reduced osteoinductive potential of human plasma derived extracellular vesicles[J]. *Aging*, 2016, **8**(5): 1156-1157
- [49] Xun J, Li C, Liu M, *et al.* Serum exosomes from young rats improve the reduced osteogenic differentiation of bmscs in aged rats with osteoporosis after fatigue loading in vivo[J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2021, **12**(1): 424
- [50] Lei Q, Gao F, Liu T, *et al.* Extracellular vesicles deposit pcna to rejuvenate aged bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells and slow age-related degeneration[J]. *Sci Transl Med*, 2021, **13**(578): eaaz8697
- [51] Zhang L, Wang Q, Su H, *et al.* Exosomes from adipose tissues derived mesenchymal stem cells overexpressing microrna-146a alleviate diabetic osteoporosis in rats[J]. *Cell Mol Bioeng*, 2022, **15**(1): 87-97
- [52] Gupta A, Maffulli N, Rodriguez H C, *et al.* Umbilical cord-derived wharton's jelly for treatment of knee osteoarthritis: Study protocol for a non-randomized, open-label, multi-center trial[J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2021, **16**(1): 143
- [53] Wong K L, Zhang S, Wang M, *et al.* Intra-articular injections of mesenchymal stem cell exosomes and hyaluronic acid improve structural and mechanical properties of repaired cartilage in a rabbit model[J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2020, **36**(8): 2215-2228. e2
- [54] Fazaeli H, Kalhor N, Naserpour L, *et al.* A comparative study on the effect of exosomes secreted by mesenchymal stem cells derived from adipose and bone marrow tissues in the treatment of osteoarthritis-induced mouse model[J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2021, **2021**: 9688138
- [55] A L B, B G V A. Exosomes: therapy delivery tools and biomarkers of diseases[J]. *Pharmacol Ther*, 2017, **174**: 63-78
- [56] Shang X, Fang Y, Xin W, *et al.* The application of extracellular vesicles mediated mirnas in osteoarthritis: Current knowledge and perspective[J]. *J Inflamm Res*, 2022, **15**: 2583-2599
- [57] Mao G, Zhang Z, Hu S, *et al.* Exosomes derived from mir-92a-3p-overexpressing human mesenchymal stem cells enhance chondrogenesis and suppress cartilage degradation via targeting wnt5a[J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2018, **9**(1): 247
- [58] Rong Y, Zhang J, Jiang D, *et al.* Hypoxic pretreatment of small extracellular vesicles mediates cartilage repair in osteoarthritis by delivering mir-216a-5p[J]. *Acta Biomater*, 2021, **122**: 325-342
- [59] Yubao, Liu, Rui, *et al.* Exosomal klf3-as1 from hmscs promoted cartilage repair and chondrocyte proliferation in osteoarthritis[J]. *Biochem J*, 2018, **475**(22): 3629-3638
- [60] Yan L, Liu G, Wu X. The umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomal lncrna h19 improves osteochondral activity through mir-29b-3p/foxo3 axis[J]. *Clin Transl Med*, 2021, **11**(1): e255
- [61] Deture M A, Dickson D W. The neuropathological diagnosis of alzheimer's disease[J]. *Mol Neurodegener*, 2019, **14**(1): 32
- [62] Cui G H, Wu J, Mou F F, *et al.* Exosomes derived from hypoxia-preconditioned mesenchymal stromal cells ameliorate cognitive decline by rescuing synaptic dysfunction and regulating inflammatory responses in app/ps1 mice[J]. *FASEB J*, 2018, **32**(2): 654-668
- [63] Liu H, Jin M, Ji M, *et al.* Hypoxic pretreatment of adipose-derived stem cell exosomes improved cognition by delivery of circpep1 and shifting microglial m1/m2 polarization in an alzheimer's disease mice model[J]. *Aging (Albany NY)*, 2022, **14**(7): 3070-3083
- [64] Nakano M, Kubota K, Kobayashi E, *et al.* Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells improve cognitive impairment in an alzheimer's disease model by increasing the expression of microrna-146a in hippocampus[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, **10**(1): 10772
- [65] Liu S, Fan M, Xu J X, *et al.* Exosomes derived from bone-marrow mesenchymal stem cells alleviate cognitive decline in ad-like mice by improving bdnf-related neuropathology[J]. *J Neuroinflammation*, 2022, **19**(1): 35
- [66] Prathipati P, Nandi S S, Mishra P K. Stem cell-derived exosomes, autophagy, extracellular matrix turnover, and mirnas in cardiac regeneration during stem cell therapy[J]. *Stem Cell Rev Rep*, 2017, **13**(1): 79-91
- [67] Choo, Kleijn D, D. P, *et al.* Mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes increase atp levels, decrease oxidative stress and activate pi3k/akt pathway to enhance myocardial viability and prevent adverse remodeling after myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury[J]. *Stem Cell Res*, 2013, **10**(3): 301-312
- [68] 朱宝. 间充质干细胞来源的外泌体通过 MALAT1 延缓心脏衰老的机制研究[D]. 苏州大学 (Zhu B, Mechanisms of mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosome mediated delay of cardiac aging through MALAT1[D]. Suzhou University), 2019
- [69] Zhu B, Zhang L, Liang C, *et al.* Stem cell-derived exosomes prevent aging-induced cardiac dysfunction through a novel exosome/lncrna malat1/nf-kappab/tnf-alpha signaling pathway[J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2019, **2019**: 9739258
- [70] Lopez-Verrilli M A, Caviedes A, Cabrera A, *et al.* Mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes from different sources selectively promote neuritic outgrowth[J]. *Neuroscience*, 2016, **320**: 129-139
- [71] Tang Y, Zhou Y, Li H J. Advances in mesenchymal stem cell exosomes: a review[J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2021, **12**(1): 71