

综述

心肌缺血再灌注损伤与代谢重编程

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摘要: 代谢重编程是指细胞为了满足能量需求, 通过改变代谢模式对各种刺激压力做出适应性改变。心肌缺血再灌注损伤是心肌梗死恢复血供后引起的组织损伤, 在此过程中心肌细胞发生糖、脂肪酸、氨基酸代谢重编程。运动作为预防疾病的常见方式, 可以调控代谢减少心肌缺血再灌注损伤。本文就心肌缺血再灌注期间代谢重编程和运动提供心肌保护的机制及研究进展进行综述。

关键词: 心肌缺血再灌注损伤; 代谢组学; 代谢重编程; 运动

Myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury and metabolic reprogramming

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Abstract: Metabolic reprogramming refers to the adaptive changes that cells make to various stimulus stresses by altering their metabolic patterns in order to meet their energy demands. Myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury is tissue damage caused by restoration of blood supply after myocardial infarction, during which cardiomyocytes undergo metabolic reprogramming of sugars, fatty acids, and amino acids. Exercise, as a common way to prevent disease, has been found to modulate metabolism to reduce myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury, and this paper provides a review of the mechanisms and research progress in metabolic reprogramming and exercise to provide myocardial protection during myocardial ischemia-reperfusion.

Key Words: myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury; metabolism; metabolic reprogramme; exercise

急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是冠状动脉急性、持续性缺血、缺氧引起的心肌坏死, 具有发病急、并发症多、死亡率高的特点^[1,2]。随着我国经济的发展和人民生活方式的改变, AMI死亡率近年来在我国总体呈上升的趋势^[3]。在许多临床实践中发现, AMI患者在通过经皮冠状动脉介入治疗恢复血流再灌注后, 并没有完全逆转AMI的病理过程, 反而进一步加重了心肌

损伤和心肌细胞死亡, 出现梗死面积扩大^[4]、心律失常^[5]等现象, 临床将其定义为心肌缺血再灌注损伤(myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury, MIRI)。因此, 在经皮冠状动脉介入治疗基础上逆转MIRI造成的心肌损伤将有可能显著改善患者的预后。

生理状态下的心肌细胞主要通过获取全身游离脂肪酸(free fatty acids, FFA), 经转运蛋白将FFA转运至心肌细胞内, 在线粒体进行 β 氧化及葡

收稿日期: 2023-11-10

基金项目: 浙江省自然科学基金项目(LY20H020001); 宁波市自然科学基金项目(2022J038)

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葡萄糖的有氧氧化,产生三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)为心肌供能^[6]。AMI及缺血再灌注状态下,心肌处于缺血缺氧状态,心肌细胞能量代谢的紊乱、心肌无氧糖酵解增强,心肌FFA摄取和氧化能力逐渐丧失,脂质代谢紊乱,导致心肌细胞死亡、线粒体结构和功能障碍,造成心肌细胞死亡^[7-9]。现有研究表明,MIRI与氧化应激、炎症细胞浸润和炎症因子释放、线粒体功能障碍、心肌细胞死亡等因素有密切关联^[10-14]。其中,心肌细胞死亡不仅参与了再灌注损伤的形成,也是再灌注损伤在细胞水平的表现形式。心肌细胞能量代谢的紊乱造成心肌细胞的死亡,调节心肌细胞能量代谢能减少MIRI^[15]。运动作为预防疾病的常见方式,能调节机体细胞能量代谢^[16]。近年来有研究表明,运动可以改善缺血心肌能量代谢紊乱,减轻心肌损伤^[17],因此,可以从心肌细胞能量代谢的角度出发,寻找防治AMI后心肌再灌注损伤的干预策略。本文将围绕MIRI代谢重编程机制、代谢组学及探讨相关治疗进行综述。

1 代谢组学简介

近年来,活性代谢组学概念拓宽了人们过去的认知:代谢组学分析已经不再是一个简单的生物标志物鉴定工具,而被认为是一种能够挖掘生理病理过程中活性驱动因素的新颖技术。代谢物不仅是机体表型的标志物,还可通过调节其他组学(基因组、表观基因组、转录组和蛋白质组)来影响细胞的生理功能^[18]。近年来在*Cell*杂志上率先发表的、基于现有“组学”的新概念——“蛋白质-代谢小分子相互作用组学”,为研发和拓展内源性代谢物的临床应用提供了全新的思路^[19]。(1)活性代谢组理论的提出,让研究者逐渐意识到,运动代谢物同样是生命活动的重要调控者,可通过表观修饰、构象调节和信号转导等多种方式调控蛋白质的功能,且存在复杂的相互作用网络^[19];(2)代谢组学手段为差异代谢物的寻找、潜在生物学功能的预测提供了可能;(3)心血管系统的研究中,已有代谢物调节平滑肌细胞、心肌细胞、内皮细胞等的研究报道^[20];(4)心肌梗死致心肌细胞死亡及心室重构过程中存在代谢重编程的现象^[21]。上述研究启发我们:可以借助代谢组学手

段,从运动保护心脏的视角切入,探索发现改善心肌梗死缺血再灌注损伤的新型活性代谢物。

2 代谢重编程简介

代谢重编程是指为细胞应对病理状态,原有的代谢模式发生改变,进而满足能量供应的需求。当细胞代谢改变时能部分减少细胞损伤,但当病理状态持续时间过长,细胞代谢适应无法逆转,会造成细胞损伤坏死。正常心脏能代谢FFA、碳水化合物、酮体和氨基酸,产生ATP,为收缩供能。线粒体氧化磷酸化产生大于95%的ATP,其余由糖酵解产生。在有氧条件下,心肌细胞的主要能量来源是脂肪酸氧化(fatty acid oxidation, FAO)提供40%~60%的总ATP,三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA cycle)产生20%~40%的总ATP,酮体或支链氨基酸(branched chain amino acids, BCAAs)被少量利用(10%~15%)。与其他器官相比,心脏是最耗能的器官,其线粒体含量占细胞体积的30%。线粒体是细胞能量代谢的主要场所,因而对缺血再灌注后代谢变化也最敏感,近年来许多学者对心肌缺血再灌注代谢重编程进行了广泛的研究。

3 缺血再灌注与代谢重编程

3.1 缺血再灌注与糖代谢

在心脏缺血期间,心肌能量代谢从氧化磷酸化转变为厌氧糖酵解,胰岛素激活组织糖原分解和外源性葡萄糖跨细胞膜转运,使乳酸和葡萄糖-6-磷酸浓度显著增加^[22]。线粒体活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的产生是MIRI的关键早期驱动因素,被认为是再灌注期间功能失调的呼吸链与氧气相互作用的结果。通过液相色谱-质谱联用(liquid chromatograph mass spectrometer, LC-MS/MS)对体内缺血小鼠脑、肾、肝和心脏代谢组学分析发现,缺血时心肌中TCA循环的中间代谢产物琥珀酸积累,再灌注后,积累的琥珀酸被琥珀酸脱氢酶迅速再氧化,通过线粒体复合物1的反向电子传输驱动大量ROS的产生从而加重MIRI^[23]。因此,在再灌注过程中调节琥珀酸代谢可能是减少再灌注损伤的一种治疗方法。然而对于缺血期间琥珀酸的积累及再灌注时的释放机制存在不少争议。此前有研究表明,缺血时的琥珀酸积累的来

源主要是由TCA循环而不是线粒体复合体2逆转,再灌注时三分之一积累的琥珀酸通过线粒体复合体2途径,驱动ROS的产生^[24]。Prag等^[25]通过体内实验LC-MS/MS分析发现,心肌缺血时积累的琥珀酸约60%于再灌注时释放,由单羧酸转运蛋白1(monocarboxylate transporters 1, MCT1)介导,且释放量易受到pH值影响,抑制琥珀酸释放会增强MIRI。此观点也被另一项研究支持,通过抑制MCT1阻断琥珀酸释放会增加心肌再灌注时ROS的产生,加重MIRI,而线粒体复合体2抑制剂可以减少MIRI^[26]。此外,通过LC-MS/MS分析在缺血再灌注期使用琥珀酸脱氢酶竞争性抑制剂丙二酸后的心肌细胞琥珀酸和丙二酸水平,证明丙二酸由MCT1选择性将丙二酸摄入心肌,可减少再灌注时积累的琥珀酸氧化及ROS的生成,减少心肌损伤,且摄入量与缺血时间成正比,同时应用酸制剂可以增强丙二酸的心肌保护作用^[27]。

通过代谢组学分析发现,缺血预处理可减少心脏MIRI,而不影响缺血期琥珀酸积累或再灌注时氧化^[28]。一项关于兔和小鼠的代谢组学研究表明,在缺血期间诱导低体温(32℃)具有心肌保护作用,这种保护与缺血期间琥珀酸的积累或再灌注时琥珀酸的氧化无关,同时加入丙二酸能累加减少AMI面积。在急性心肌缺血期间,因为血流受限,治疗性药物无法有效到达心肌,因此在经皮冠状动脉介入治疗前用治疗性低温等物理干预与药物相结合的治疗方法能够有效改善AMI患者的预后^[29]。

糖尿病最具特征的改变是糖代谢紊乱,导致MIRI的易感性升高。胰岛素抵抗是指各种原因使胰岛素促进葡萄糖摄取和利用的效率下降,是引发糖尿病的主要机制。腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK)是细胞能量代谢的调节器,磷酸化的AMPK(p-AMPK)是其中一种活性形式,在心肌缺血和再灌注期间的心脏能量代谢稳态中起关键作用^[30]。葡萄糖转运蛋白(glucose transporter, GLUT)转运葡萄糖到细胞中是葡萄糖利用的限速步骤。Ji等^[31]报道了在缺血再灌注心肌中,蛋白激酶B和AMPK磷酸化启动GLUT4向质膜易位,增加葡萄糖摄取,有助于减少MIRI。过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferator-activated

receptors, PPAR)是核激素受体家族中的配体激活转录因子,分为PPAR α 、PPAR β/δ 及PPAR γ 三种亚型,参与多种能量代谢途径。积雪草酸被发现通过激活蛋白激酶B抑制缺血大鼠心肌中的糖原分解并维持葡萄糖稳态,促进PPAR γ mRNA的表达,使缺血再灌注后GLUT4从胞质向质膜易位,减轻MIRI^[32]。此外,关于狗的体外循环期间心肌缺血再灌注的研究发现,胰岛素抵抗是由于p-AMPK蛋白和AMPK mRNA表达的降低,导致GLUT4蛋白表达减少,从而影响心肌葡萄糖摄取利用,而通过使用AMPK激活剂可以缓解这种不良影响^[33]。

还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)是参与多种代谢过程的递氢体,大鼠缺血再灌注时外源性给予NADPH,其通过激活AMPK/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)通路,抑制线粒体损伤和心肌细胞凋亡,对MIRI起到心脏保护作用^[34]。核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体X1(nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain like receptor X1, NLRX1)是细胞内免疫反应的重要调节因子,一项对*Nlrp1*基因敲除小鼠的缺血再灌注研究及LC-MS/MS分析表明,*Nlrp1*基因敲除增加了乳酸生成,激活丙酮酸脱氢酶、增强葡萄糖氧化,加重心肌耗氧量,同时在早期再灌注时减弱Akt通路信号传导,加重MIRI,因此对于*NLRX1*基因的激活可能是缺血再灌注治疗的有效方法^[35]。

然而,一些蛋白质的表观修饰受不同代谢产物的调节,琥珀酸作为TCA循环的中间代谢产物,在M1巨噬细胞中激活低氧诱导因子1表达,驱动白细胞介素1 β 的持续产生^[36,37]。同时,缺氧也能促进低氧诱导因子1 α 表达,改善心肌能量代谢^[38]。乳酸作为糖酵解的最终产物,通过组蛋白乳酸化,可以调控巨噬细胞代谢重编程^[39,40]。此外,线粒体离子肽酶1是由核DNA编码的ATP依赖的蛋白质,在急性缺血和早期再灌注过程中,过表达线粒体离子肽酶1的转基因小鼠心肌细胞中线粒体顺乌头酸酶活性显著增加,促进心肌细胞代谢重编程^[41]。AMI后早期糖酵解重编程以及MCT1介导的细胞外乳酸转运促进单核细胞组蛋白乳酸化,能改善AMI后心功能^[42],提示代谢重编程存在时间异

质性。

3.2 缺血再灌注与脂代谢

高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)为血清蛋白之一,被公认为冠心病的保护因子。一项对自发性高血压大鼠的研究表明,HDL通过B族1型清道夫受体依赖性方式降低血压及抑制炎症反应和自噬,减少MIRI^[43]。同时,Durham等^[44]通过体外心肌细胞缺氧葡萄糖剥夺模型证实了HDL经B族1型清道夫受体和PI3K/AKT信号通路减少MIRI。

鞘氨醇-1-磷酸(sphingosine-1-phosphate, S1P)是HDL的成分之一,参与多种代谢过程,负责运送S1P的成分称为载脂蛋白M。关于载脂蛋白M转基因小鼠与野生型缺陷小鼠的再灌注实验证实,血浆中S1P增加可减少梗死面积,降低血清肌钙蛋白水平,减少心肌中性粒细胞浸润。S1P诱导的心脏保护作用涉及通过间隙连接蛋白Cx43发出的细胞间信号,再灌注开始时激活心肌细胞上的S1P2受体和S1P3受体,导致缝隙连接蛋白Cx43d的S368位点磷酸化,于缺血再灌注时提供心肌保护^[45]。

研究表明,激活PPAR β/δ 能维持心肌缺血再灌注时FAO依赖性线粒体呼吸并降低氧化磷酸化依赖状态下的ROS产生,增强PGC-1 α /NRF-1信号传导,同时减少梗死区面积^[46]。沉默信息调节子家族(silent information regulator 1-7, SIRT1-7)是一类烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸依赖性去乙酰酶,SIRT3能够调控细胞增殖、DNA修复、线粒体能量稳态和抗氧化活性。通过对禁食的野生型小鼠和Sirt3基因敲除小鼠缺血再灌注的代谢组学研究发现,代谢原料从葡萄糖转变为脂肪酸,增加了MIRI,而Sirt3基因敲除能够更好地适应这种代谢变化,证明有效的FAO对心脏尤为重要^[47]。因此,在缺血再灌注时期抑制FAO是一种有效的治疗方法。Justice等^[48]通过核磁共振分析显示,再灌注前低温型治疗通过抑制FAO,减少牛磺酸释放,以及增强PTEN/Akt/ERK通路信号传导,减少MIRI。

丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶4(pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4, PDK4)表达增强是FAO增强的敏感标志,在不同的刺激情况下,PDK4的功能状态改变使心肌的能量代谢发生转换^[49]。细胞非编码RNA miR-148过表达可靶向作用于PDK4,抑制其表

达,缓解未成熟小鼠心肌缺血再灌注后的心功能不全、免疫紊乱及细胞凋亡^[50]。

胆固醇代谢对于MIRI具有两面性,7-酮基胆固醇是胆固醇氧化后的产物。有研究表明,7-酮基胆固醇通过单核/巨噬细胞介导的炎症加重MIRI^[51]。然而,Lv等^[52]证实了25-羟基胆固醇通过抑制多聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶活性和减少心肌细胞凋亡来改善MIRI。对年轻和老年AMI病人血浆进行超高效液相色谱-质谱联用靶向代谢组学分析,提示青年患者存在脂肪酸代谢紊乱:短链脂肪酸减少,长链脂肪酸增加;同时, α -亚麻酸和亚油酸代谢途径代谢物增加^[53],针对此代谢紊乱的治疗策略被认为是一种潜在的治疗方法。

3.3 缺血再灌注与氨基酸代谢

BCAAs包括亮氨酸、缬氨酸和异亮氨酸,通过研究缺血再灌注诱导的AMI猪模型中血清的代谢组学变化,发现BCAAs代谢物和酰基肉碱增加^[54]。BCAAs对于MIRI的保护存在争议,Satomi等^[55]证实,BCAAs治疗通过mTOR通路减轻MIRI,且与PI3K/Akt通路激活无关。此外,亮氨酸治疗可促进心肌细胞线粒体融合,增加mTOR表达,减少野生型及糖尿病前期小鼠心肌缺血再灌注后的梗死面积及ROS生成^[56]。然而,线粒体定位的2C型丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白磷酸酶(2C-type serine/threonine protein phosphatase, Pp2cm)基因敲除小鼠实验发现,BCAAs的慢性积累抑制了心肌细胞葡萄糖摄取,既可以直接抑制丙酮酸脱氢酶活性,也可通过减弱己糖胺生物合成途径,抑制氧连接的N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖糖基化修饰,降低线粒体中的丙酮酸脱氢酶活性,导致心肌葡萄糖氧化能力显著降低,加剧MIRI,而这种损伤可以通过增强葡萄糖代谢来挽救^[57]。Pp2cm过表达可以减轻糖尿病小鼠BCAAs分解代谢缺陷和氧化应激介导的MIRI^[58]。此外有研究表明,BCAAs及其对应的支链 α -酮酸通过GCN2/ATF6信号通路上调PPAR α 表达提高心脏FAO水平,加重脂质过氧化毒性和心脏对MIRI的易感性^[59]。

3.4 运动与心肌代谢变化

研究表明,高强度间歇训练可提高心肌Klotho蛋白水平,通过减弱心肌瞬时受体电位通道6表达和增加抗氧化防御减少MIRI^[60],同时能够提高

MIRI后的细胞活力和代谢活性^[61], 增加葡萄糖摄取和减少乳酸产生^[62], 但Klotho蛋白使心肌细胞代谢发生改变的具体机制尚未明确。

运动预处理是指运动锻炼能增强心脏对缺血再灌注刺激的耐受性。一项高脂饮食诱导的糖尿病大鼠游泳训练8周后诱导缺血再灌注的实验表明, 有氧运动不仅能降低糖尿病大鼠血糖、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)和抑制血栓形成, 减少炎性细胞浸润, 还能激活AMPK/Sirt1/PGC-1 α 通路, 减轻糖尿病大鼠MIRI^[63]。此外, Guo等^[64]发现, 运动预处理通过激活AMPK促进GLUT4向肌膜易位和重编心肌能量代谢诱导的自噬, 减轻了剧烈运动引起的心肌缺血/缺氧损伤。

线粒体是产生ATP的主要场所, 通过线粒体呼吸链, 经过一系列的递氢反应和递电子反应产生能量。4周的跑步机运动训练可以改善AMI后的心功能, 减轻AMI引起的心室病理重塑, 升高线粒体膜电位, 提高线粒体呼吸链组成部分的三种酶(还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸脱氢酶1、还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸脱氢酶6和细胞色素b)的mRNA表达, 同时可抑制AMI引发的氧化应激。运动显著激活了SIRT1/PGC-1 α /PI3K/Akt心脏保护信号通路, 从而改善线粒体生物发生/生物能量学^[65]。有氧运动8周后的大鼠心肌缺血再灌注实验发现, 运动组与久坐组相比AMI面积显著减小, 同时伴随线粒体融合蛋白1和线粒体融合蛋白2表达较高, 而线粒体动力蛋白表达量较低, 这证明运动诱导了线粒体融合和分裂调节, 线粒体动力学的改变参与了对MIRI的保护^[66]。此外, 8周游泳训练的小鼠AMI研究证实, 运动预处理通过上调Pp2cm表达, 促进心脏BCAAs分解代谢, 减轻心肌缺血损伤^[67]。

4 小结与展望

MIRI过程涉及糖、脂肪酸、氨基酸代谢重编程, 在代谢变化的过程中会对心肌产生有益或有害的影响, 因此通过运动及药物治疗、物理治疗、基因敲除等手段可以干预代谢重编程来产生心肌保护。运动可以改善心脏代谢, 减少MIRI。

近年来, 运动医学研究跃然成为当下炙手可热的话题之一, 但对此研究较少且停留于动物实验。未来深入探索发现运动改善AMI、MIRI的新型活性代谢物将会对患者的预防、治疗和预后有积极作用。然而, 目前对于代谢重编程的认识仍存在一些不足, 一些蛋白质的表观修饰受不同代谢产物的调节, 单一的代谢组学手段对揭示疾病复杂的细胞能量代谢调节机制存在不足。因此MIRI与代谢重编程发生发展机制的研究需要进一步深入研究, 以便为疾病的预防、治疗和预后提供可靠的理论依据。

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