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糖代谢重编程对动脉粥样硬化斑块炎症反应影响的研究进展

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【摘要】 动脉粥样硬化(AS)是一种慢性炎症性疾病,其中免疫细胞和致炎因子在斑块的形成过程中发挥着重要作用。代谢重编程是细胞代谢发生变化的统称,其反映了细胞对环境变化的适应性调节。代谢重编程涉及糖、脂、氨基酸等多种代谢途径的变化,其中糖代谢改变是重编程的能量基础和物质核心。在AS的病理过程中,大量的细胞需要通过糖代谢重编程来满足急剧增加的能量需求,而该过程产生的中间代谢物质诱导了局部细胞的适应性调节并分泌大量的活性因子,从而加剧AS的炎症反应。本文就糖代谢重编程对AS斑块炎症反应的影响进行综述,以期为AS的研究提供新的思路 and 方向。

【关键词】 动脉粥样硬化; 糖代谢重编程; 柠檬酸循环; 磷酸戊糖途径; 综述

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Research Progress of the Effect of Glycometabolic Reprogramming on Inflammatory Response of Atherosclerotic Plaque

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【Abstract】 Atherosclerosis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory disease. Immune cells and inflammatory factors play important role in plaque formation. Metabolic reprogramming is a general term for the changes in cell metabolism, which reflects the adaptive regulation of cells to environmental changes. Metabolic reprogramming involves the changes of various metabolic pathways such as sugars, lipids and amino acids, among which the changes of sugars metabolism are the energy base and material core of reprogramming. In the pathological process of AS, a large number of cells need to meet the dramatically increased energy demand through the reprogramming of glucose metabolism. The intermediate metabolic substances generated in this process induce the adaptive regulation of local cells and secrete a large number of active factors, and aggravate the inflammatory response of AS. In this paper, the effect of glycometabolic reprogramming on inflammatory response of AS plaques was reviewed so as to provide new ideas and directions for the study of AS.

【Key words】 Atherosclerosis; Glycometabolic reprogramming; Citric acid cycle; Pentose phosphate pathway; Review

动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)是以动脉内膜局部脂质蓄积、免疫细胞聚集和平滑肌细胞(vascular smooth muscle cell, VSMC)增殖、凋亡、坏死、纤维化及局部炎症为特征的慢性炎症性疾病^[1],其病理表现为大中动脉内膜(动脉内皮和内弹力层之间)形成富含脂质、胶原纤维、血液成分和免疫细胞的粥样斑块^[2]。研究证实,免疫细胞介导的炎症反应加剧了粥样斑块形成,进而推动了AS的进展^[3]。

在此过程中,局部病灶细胞不断分化、增殖和变形,当氧化磷酸化不能满足细胞骤然增加的能耗需求时其内部演变出适应性的能量代谢重编程^[4]。

代谢重编程是机体代谢异常的统称,最早发现于肿瘤细胞,急速增殖的肿瘤细胞即使在氧供充足的情况下,仍需要摄取大量细胞外的葡萄糖,此时细胞主要通过更为直接的有氧糖酵解途径为自身供能,即Warburg现象^[5]。能量代谢包括糖、脂、氨基酸代谢等,而代谢重编程涉及糖、脂、氨基酸等多种代谢途径的变化。葡萄糖是免疫细胞维持活性、分裂、分化和发挥生物学功能不可或缺的供能物质,其存在于

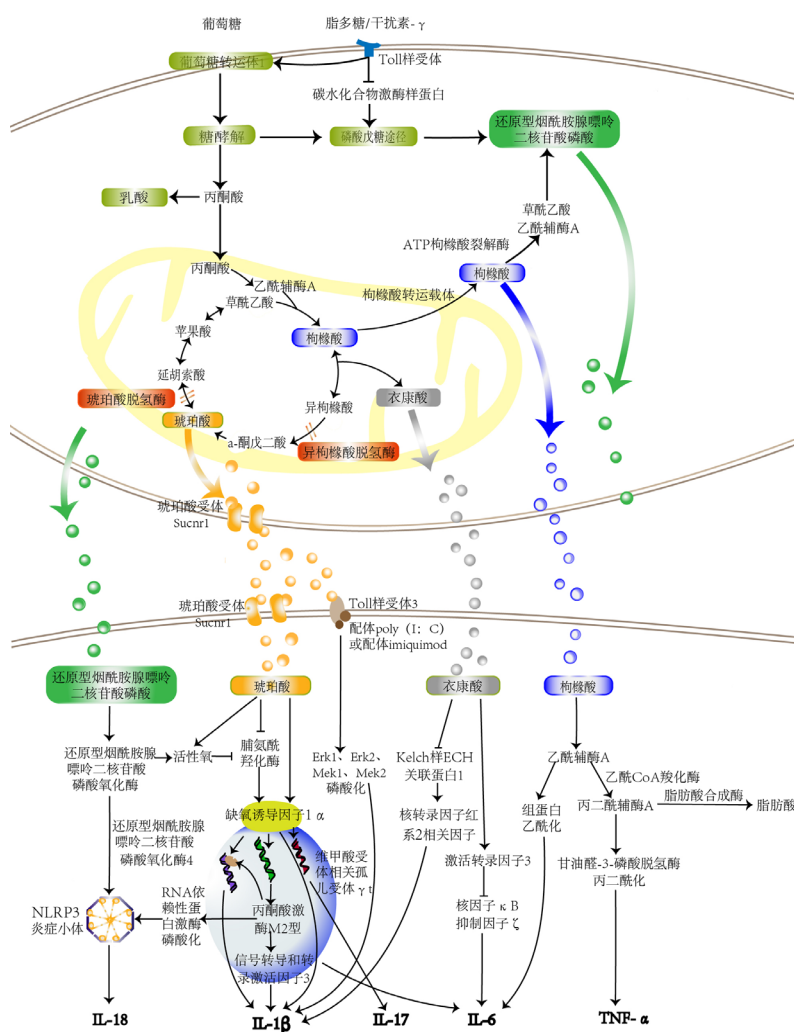
胞质的糖酵解和磷酸戊糖途径, 依赖线粒体内膜的氧化磷酸化和线粒体的三羧酸循环是细胞主要的ATP合成途径^[6]。AS发生过程中细胞代谢过程与先天性免疫细胞及适应性免疫细胞的功能特性相互影响, 导致适应性代谢改变, 引发糖代谢重编程, 进而导致下游物质发生改变, 最终影响斑块炎症反应^[7]。目前, 糖代谢重编程后物质的改变和积累如何影响AS斑块炎症反应尚不清楚。本文就AS斑块炎症反应中的糖代谢重编程及其中的三羧酸循环异常、磷酸戊糖途径异常对AS斑块炎症反应的作用作一综述。

1 AS炎症斑块中的糖代谢重编程

在AS进展过程中, 脂代谢紊乱和血管内皮细胞损伤是始动因素, 氧化型低密度脂蛋白 (oxidized low density lipoprotein, ox-LDL) 导致血管内皮细胞损伤, 引起细胞间黏附分子1 (intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)、血管细胞黏附分子1 (vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, VCAM-1)、单核细胞趋化蛋白1 (monocyte chemotactic protein-1, MCP-1) 分泌增多, 进而介导血液中的单核细胞、树突细胞、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞和纤维蛋白、血小板黏附在受损

的血管内皮, 构成斑块雏形^[2, 8]。免疫细胞, 如巨噬细胞、树突细胞、T淋巴细胞, 为适应局部环境开始不断分化、增殖、变形, 并为满足骤然增长的能量需求而发生糖代谢重编程^[9-10]。在糖代谢重编程过程中细胞对葡萄糖的摄取增加, 从而激活有氧糖酵解和磷酸戊糖途径, 减少三羧酸循环和氧化磷酸化, 最终导致异常中间代谢产物的积累^[11], 见图1。

研究表明, 脂多糖/干扰素 γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ) 刺激常氧状态下的巨噬细胞或树突细胞后, 葡萄糖转运体1和糖酵解关键酶表达上调, 细胞供能方式转换为有氧糖酵解^[12]。该过程中三羧酸循环的物质基础丙酮酸大量生成, 但线粒体呼吸作用减弱, 导致三羧酸循环中间物质异柠檬酸脱氢酶 (isocitric dehydrogenase, IDH) 和琥珀酸脱氢酶 (succinate dehydrogenase, SDH) 表达下调, 引起三羧酸循环周期受损, 蓄积的丙酮酸进入线粒体可导致IDH和SDH的底物枸橼酸、琥珀酸不断积累, 进而使促炎因子肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、IL-1 β 表达水平增加^[13-14]。同时, 磷酸戊糖途径代谢增强, 生成大量的还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 (reduced form of nicotinamide



注: TNF- α = 肿瘤坏死因子 α 。

图1 糖代谢重编程促进炎症因子的生成

Figure 1 Glycometabolic reprogramming promotes the production of inflammatory factors

adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH), 进而促进促炎因子IL-18表达水平增加^[15]。

2 三羧酸循环异常对AS斑块炎症反应的作用

2.1 枸橼酸循环异常

在正常的三羧酸循环中, 乙酰辅酶A和草酰乙酸进入线粒体后在枸橼酸合酶催化作用下单向生成枸橼酸, 枸橼酸变构为异枸橼酸, 后者在IDH催化作用下氧化脱羧、单向不可逆地形成 α -酮戊二酸。而脂多糖、IFN- γ 刺激巨噬细胞或树突细胞后, 其IDH表达减少, 加之氨基酸代谢中回补反应增强, 导致IDH底物枸橼酸不断积累^[15]。巨噬细胞中枸橼酸载体、ATP枸橼酸裂解酶(ATP citrate lyase, ACLY)表达上调, 线粒体中的枸橼酸由枸橼酸载体转运至胞质中并被ACLY裂解成乙酰辅酶A和草酰乙酸^[16]。乙酰辅酶A通过乙酰CoA羧化酶转化为丙二酰辅酶A, 后者在脂肪酸合成酶(fatty acid synthase, FAS)催化下合成脂肪酸, 而脂质是巨噬细胞炎症递质合成的关键^[13]。此外, 丙二酰辅酶A还可修饰甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶的赖氨酸213残基, 使其与TNF- α 信使RNA分离, 促进后者翻译, 使TNF- α 的生成增加^[17]。同时, 乙酰辅酶A修饰组蛋白乙酰化可促进HAT p300与IL-6启动子区的结合, 从而从基因水平调控IL-6的转录及翻译, 进而导致IL-6水平升高^[18]。

TNF- α 可以直接损伤血管内皮细胞, 增加内皮细胞通透性, 并增强白细胞趋化作用, 诱导脂质沉淀, 增加血液中单核细胞及低密度脂蛋白在内膜下的沉积; 还可以促进黏附分子的表达, 导致病灶周围的免疫细胞、纤维蛋白、血小板黏附、聚集并渗透到损伤部位, 从而引起AS血管细胞异常增殖; TNF- α 通过GAPB α /Runx1/CEBP α /c-Myb信号通路上调嗜中性弹性蛋白酶, 导致VSMC的平移、增殖并吞噬脂质形成泡沫细胞, 分泌胶原蛋白、弹力蛋白等细胞外基质, 最终使AS斑块炎症反应范围扩大^[19]。而IL-6是AS斑块炎症反应中的关键促炎因子, 可诱导肝脏中C反应蛋白的产生以促进白细胞募集, 刺激中性粒细胞向受损部位迁移, 加重内皮细胞的炎症反应, IL-6从受损内皮分泌黏附分子促进单核细胞、血液纤维蛋白和其他免疫细胞黏附、聚集并渗透到损伤部位; IL-6还可提高低密度脂蛋白受体表达水平, 进而刺激巨噬细胞摄取低密度脂蛋白, 促进脂质沉积及泡沫细胞形成; 此外, IL-6还可诱导血浆纤维蛋白原激活剂和肝细胞中纤维蛋白原的产生, 增加纤维蛋白在斑块中的含量, 扩大AS斑块炎症反应范围^[20-21]。

2.2 琥珀酸循环异常

脂多糖、IFN- γ 刺激免疫细胞后, 细胞内氨基酸回补反应增强, 同时SDH表达下调, 导致三羧酸循环异常, 琥珀酸出现积蓄并向外周释放, 其作为新发现的炎症信号, 与细胞表面的特异性受体Succr 1结合并激活下游信号轴, 从而引发炎症反应^[22]。

2.2.1 Succr 1

细胞磷脂双分子层中存在一种特殊的G蛋白偶联受体——Succr 1, 细胞外的琥珀酸作为特异性配体与Succr 1结合并进入细胞内才能激发下游生物信号传导^[23]。在巨噬细胞或树突

细胞中, 经由Succr 1呈递进入细胞内的琥珀酸主要通过激活琥珀酸/缺氧诱导因子1 α (hypoxia inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)/IL-1 β 信号轴而引发炎症因子的大量释放, 进而导致促炎反应^[24]。另外在树突细胞中, 呈递的琥珀酸与TLR3的配体poly(I:C)或TLR3的配体imiquimod产生协同作用, 从而诱导信号调节激酶Erk1、Erk2、Mek1、Mek2的磷酸化, 促进树突细胞中TNF- α 、IL-1 β 的转录和表达^[25]。除了促炎作用外, Succr 1还具有信号传导作用。研究发现, 琥珀酸与Succr 1特异性结合后可增强树突细胞作为抗原呈递细胞的能力, 诱导适应性免疫反应, 从而加剧炎症反应; 当同时用琥珀酸和抗原启动树突细胞时, 抗原特异性T淋巴细胞被活化并产生TNF- α 和IFN- γ ; 这种效应在缺乏Succr 1的树突细胞中消失, 证实琥珀酸信号传导是增强树突细胞抗原提呈功能所必需的^[26]。上述研究结果表明, 琥珀酸积累和Succr 1信号传导可通过增加炎症递质的产生和激活适应性免疫应答来影响炎症和免疫反应。

2.2.2 HIF-1 α

琥珀酸可以通过直接抑制脯氨酰羟化酶(proline hydroxylase, PHD)结构域的活性而稳定HIF-1 α , 此外琥珀酸还抑制线粒体呼吸链复合体I的活性, 导致活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生增加, 从而间接抑制PHD结构域的活性并稳定HIF-1 α ^[27-28]。稳定的HIF-1 α 与低氧反应元件结合后可促进炎症相关靶基因的转录, 从而加剧炎症反应。

HIF-1 α 可上调糖代谢重编程关键酶丙酮酸激酶M2型(pyruvate kinase M2, PKM2)的表达, 增加糖酵解通量。而PKM2二聚体具有磷酸酶活性, 可转移入细胞核并与具有调控活性的蛋白相互作用, 从而促进靶基因的转录。PKM2二聚体还可与HIF-1 α 形成复合物, 从而结合IL-1 β 启动子并诱导IL-1 β 表达^[29]。

转移入细胞核的PKM2二聚体还可以通过磷酸化信号传导和转录激活因子3促进下游促炎因子IL-1 β 、IL-6的分泌^[30]。最后, PKM2还可依赖糖酵解而促进RNA依赖性蛋白激酶的磷酸化, 诱导NLRP3炎症小体活化, 促进IL-1 β 、IL-18的分泌和高迁移率族蛋白B1的释放^[31-32]。IL-1 β 作为主要的促炎因子, 一方面, 可诱导内皮释放更多黏附因子和趋化因子, 导致更多的巨噬细胞聚集, 形成免疫细胞与内皮共同参与的炎症反应^[33-34]; 另一方面, IL-1 β 可以促进VSMC增殖及AS血栓的诱导因子IL-6的产生, 促进急性期反应物如C反应蛋白、纤维蛋白原和纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂的释放, 加速血栓形成^[35-38]。致炎因子IL-18可诱导内皮细胞生成一氧化氮, 舒张血管, 导致内皮细胞发生缺血、坏死、通透性增加, 促进ox-LDL及单核细胞在内皮下的黏附、聚集, 从而促进斑块形成; IL-18还可诱导内皮细胞表达VCAM-1, 促进血液中单核细胞和其他免疫细胞、纤维蛋白、血细胞成分黏附并渗透到损伤部位; 此外, IL-18还可诱导VSMC的增殖和迁移, 促进泡沫细胞的形成, 扩大AS炎症斑块。

HIF-1 α 可通过增强维甲酸受体(retinoic acid receptor, RAR)相关孤儿受体 γ t的转录来增强T淋巴细胞向Th17细胞

的分化,而Th17细胞可产生IL-17,并进一步诱导IL-1 β 、TNF- α 、IL-6、粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子和ICAM-1的释放,上述因子协同作用可扩大局部的炎症反应;IL-17可以诱导趋化因子MCP-1和MIP-2参与AS炎症斑块中巨噬细胞的吸引、迁移;IL-17可能通过释放蛋白水解因子活化巨噬细胞,促进AS进展^[39-40]。WANG等^[41]研究证实了Th17细胞在高脂血症和AS不同阶段可发挥促进AS炎症进程的作用。

2.3 衣康酸循环异常

衣康酸是三羧酸循环的中间产物顺乌头酸在乌头酸脱羧酶1的催化下产生的代谢物质,被脂多糖激活的巨噬细胞中乌头酸脱羧酶1水平明显升高、衣康酸的水平迅速升高^[42]。衣康酸参与调节如巨噬细胞等免疫细胞的多种途径,包括转录、代谢和程序性细胞死亡等^[43]。研究显示,衣康酸通过修饰多个底物蛋白参与转录调控,Kelch样ECH关联蛋白1(Kelch-like ECH-associated protein, Keap 1)是首个被发现的衣康酸共价修饰蛋白,其是抗氧化反应过程中的关键调节蛋白。安静状态下,Keap 1将核转录因子红系2相关因子2(nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf 2)隔离在胞质中进行蛋白酶体的降解^[44]。当衣康酸共价修饰Keap 1的半胱氨酸烷基化后,蛋白发生变性,失去对Nrf 2的抑制作用并促进其向细胞核迁移,激发转录反应,从而实现多种Nrf 2依赖的抗氧化酶的表达和抗炎基因的转录、翻译^[45]。研究证实,Nrf 2可通过阻断脂多糖诱导的IL-6、IL-1 β 转录,抑制巨噬细胞炎症反应。除了修饰蛋白上的半胱氨酸外,细胞中大量的谷胱甘肽上的巯基也可以与衣康酸反应,从而有效地激活转录因子3的表达,抑制核因子 κ B抑制因子 ζ 的翻译,减少IL-6的产生,进而抑制炎症反应^[46]。

3 磷酸戊糖途径异常对AS斑块炎症反应的作用

有氧糖酵解代谢增强可促进6-磷酸葡萄糖的生成和积累,而6-磷酸葡萄糖可进入磷酸戊糖途径,生成磷酸核糖、NADPH和CO₂^[12]。研究显示,积累的枸橼酸转运至胞质后在ACLY催化下产生草酰乙酸,草酰乙酸也可通过胞质中苹果酸脱氢酶和苹果酶产生NADPH^[14]。此外,脂多糖能抑制碳水化合物代谢酶样蛋白的表达,上调磷酸戊糖途径,促进M1型巨噬细胞极化^[47]。

研究显示,NADPH在NADPH氧化酶的作用下生成ROS,进而稳定HIF-1 α ^[28]。同时,NADPH为脂肪酸的生物合成提供了物质基础。由于巨噬细胞中三羧酸循环中断,促炎巨噬细胞在脂滴中储存了更多的三酰甘油和胆固醇酯等脂肪酸,M1型巨噬细胞上调脂肪酸转运蛋白CD36表达,增加脂肪酸的摄取;同时其上调固醇调节元件结合蛋白1c,增加FAS基因的表达,促进脂肪酸合成^[48-49]。FAS的增加与促炎巨噬细胞密切相关^[50]。早期研究证实,FAS介导的脂肪酸合成参与了巨噬细胞NLRP3炎症小体的激活和炎症递质的释放^[51]。MOON等^[52]研究发现,巨噬细胞中的NADPH氧化酶4可上调FAO水平,参与NLRP3炎症小体的激活,促进IL-1 β 和IL-18的分泌,从而加剧AS斑块炎症反应。

4 小结

总之,AS血管局部存在能量代谢改变,其中糖代谢重编程在满足细胞能耗需求的同时也造成了中间代谢产物的积

累,而这些中间代谢产物可通过多种分子机制改变血管局部的炎症微环境,从而调控AS斑块的炎症反应。而深入理解糖代谢重编程及其在AS中的作用,有利于进一步探索AS的病理机制,为寻找AS及其相关心脑血管疾病的治疗新方案提供线索。

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本文无利益冲突。

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