

· 综述 ·

胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂治疗多囊卵巢综合征的研究进展

乔冠华 李强

【摘要】 多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)是育龄期女性常见的一类内分泌紊乱疾病,可导致不孕。目前其病因尚未完全明确。高雄激素血症、胰岛素抵抗(IR)及高胰岛素血症等内分泌激素紊乱是其重要特征。现已证实,胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂(GLP-1Ra)能够改善PCOS患者IR,减轻体重,并能影响其睾酮、黄体生成素、卵泡刺激素的分泌,因而可能干预PCOS的发生、发展。与此同时,GLP-1Ra还能对PCOS伴发2型糖尿病、心血管系统疾病、非酒精性脂肪性肝病发挥作用。

【关键词】 多囊卵巢综合征;胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂;胰岛素抵抗;体重;性激素

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Glucagon like peptide-1 receptor agonist in the treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome Qiao Guanhua, Li Qiang. Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150086, China

Corresponding author: Li Qiang, Email: QiangLi26@126.com

【Abstract】 Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the common endocrine disorders in reproductive-aged women, which is associated with a serious consequence to infertility. The etiology is not yet clear at present. Hyperandrogenism, insulin resistance (IR) and hyperinsulinemia and other endocrine hormone disorders are the most important characteristics. It has been showed that glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist (GLP-1Ra) can improve IR, lose weight, and have effects on the secretion of testosterone, luteinizing hormone and follicle stimulating hormone, and thus likely to make it possible that GLP-1Ra be used to interfere with the occurrence and development of PCOS. At the same time, GLP-1Ra can also play a role in the development of PCOS associated with type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

【Key words】 Polycystic ovary syndrome; Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; Insulin resistance; Weight; Sex hormones

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多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)是一种常见的以雄激素分泌过多、排卵功能障碍、卵巢形态多囊性改变为特征的女性内分泌疾病^[1]。根据不同的诊断标准,其发病率约为6%~10%。目前临幊上针对PCOS的治疗多采用减重、改善胰岛素抵抗(IR)、降雄激素、促排卵等方法,其中减重及改善IR是PCOS治疗的关键。

胰高血糖素样肽(GLP)-1受体激动剂(GLP-1Ra)是一类能够与胰腺、肺、胃肠道、中枢神经系统、卵巢

等组织广泛表达的特异性受体相结合而发挥作用的药物。由于GLP-1受体分布广泛,目前GLP-1Ra可能用于其他内分泌代谢性疾病的治疗。Aydin等^[2]研究发现,PCOS患者在空腹及口服葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)后,GLP-1水平均较健康对照组明显下降,且二甲双胍能提高PCOS患者GLP-1水平。因此,GLP-1亦可用于PCOS患者的治疗。本文通过阐述PCOS的发病机制以及GLP-1Ra对PCOS及其慢性并发症的影响,了解GLP-1Ra治疗PCOS的潜在临床价值。

1 PCOS 的发病机制

1.1 低度炎性反应与脂肪组织功能障碍 脂肪组织功能障碍和低度炎性反应可能参与PCOS代谢异常和生殖功能障碍的发生与发展^[3]。低度炎性反

应的特点是循环和脂肪组织中存在炎性介质,包括高水平的白细胞介素-6 (IL-6) 和肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF)- α ^[4]。除了这些经典的炎性介质,由脂肪细胞分泌的能够对碳水化合物和脂质代谢产生巨大影响的脂肪因子似乎也参与 PCOS 的发生与发展^[3]。内脂素是由脂肪组织产生的蛋白质分子,能与胰岛素受体相结合产生类胰岛素样作用,从而发挥降血糖作用^[5]。血浆内脂素水平或内脏脂肪组织中内脂素mRNA水平升高与PCOS患者的IR相关,同时发现在相似年龄和体重指数PCOS患者中,内脂素水平较高者其IR更明显^[5-6]。另外,Seow等^[7]发现,与正常对照组相比,大网膜脂肪组织中的内脂素mRNA水平与IR和体重指数呈正相关。以上研究表明,内脂素可能是胰岛素敏感性的重要标志,且其可能参与PCOS的病理生理学过程。色素上皮衍生因子(PEDF)是丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂家族中的一员,是一种多功能蛋白质,大量数据表明 PEDF 与糖尿病、肥胖和代谢综合征相关^[8]。此外,Yang等^[9]发现,血清PEDF水平在PCOS患者升高,且与IR有关,提示PEDF可能也参与了PCOS患者IR的发病机制。

1.2 性激素分泌节律紊乱 下丘脑-垂体-卵巢轴受损导致促性腺激素释放激素(GnRH)和黄体生成素(LH)脉冲式分泌的频率和幅度均增加是PCOS的重要特征之一。高水平的GnRH和LH诱导卵巢卵泡膜细胞合成更多的雄激素,同时,高雄激素血症负反馈引起雌二醇及孕酮分泌减少并且诱导GnRH和LH水平升高,说明激素分泌周期紊乱在PCOS发生、发展中有重要作用^[10]。IR直接导致高胰岛素血症,IR和(或)高胰岛素血症通过对下丘脑的直接作用使促性腺激素分泌紊乱。一方面,胰岛素通过增强丝裂原活化蛋白激酶通路增强GnRH基因的转录,使下丘脑GnRH分泌增加,从而引起高水平的雄激素、LH的分泌。相关研究表明,选择性敲除中枢胰岛素受体基因的肥胖小鼠促性腺激素分泌脉冲可恢复正常,生育力也得到明显改善,证明胰岛素对PCOS中枢系统有直接作用^[11-12]。另一方面,胰岛素通过抑制卵巢及肝脏中胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白(IGFBP)-1的表达来提高胰岛素样生长因子-1(IGF-1)的利用度。IGF-1在提高肝脏和卵巢胰岛素生物活性的同时降低肝脏性激素结合球蛋白(SHBG)水平,使体内游离雄激素增多^[10,12]。

1.3 肥胖 PCOS 妇女中 IR 患病率约为 60% ~

80%,而在肥胖PCOS女性中IR患病率高达95%^[13]。IR在PCOS中的细胞及分子生物学机制与代谢性疾病(如糖尿病、肥胖)有所差异,但其在PCOS和肥胖中的协同负效应是公认的。Ebrahimi-Mamaghani等^[14]研究发现,PCOS患者IR程度与血清脱氢表雄酮(DEHAS)浓度呈负相关,与非肥胖PCOS女性患者相比,肥胖PCOS患者血清DHEAS水平更低,同时Lerchbaum等^[15]研究显示,肥胖PCOS女性患者血清DHEAS和胆固醇水平亦呈负相关,缺血性心肌病的发病率随之增加。此外,Ebrahimi-Mamaghani等^[14]也发现,IR在高脂血症发病过程中也起重要作用,70%的PCOS患者至少有一项脂质异常,而肥胖PCOS患者高脂血症患病率较非肥胖PCOS患者更高,主要表现为甘油三酯水平升高及高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇水平降低。

2 GLP-1Ra 对 PCOS 的影响

2.1 改善 IR GLP-1Ra通过与胰岛 β 细胞上的GLP-1受体特异性结合,启动细胞内信号转导并激活cAMP,促使离子通道大量开放,引起胞内钙离子浓度增加,增强胰岛 β 细胞的胞吐作用使血浆胰岛素水平升高^[16]。GLP-1Ra通过增加胰岛 β 细胞膜上葡萄糖转运蛋白-2并提高葡萄糖激酶的作用,增加其葡萄糖依赖的胰岛素分泌^[17]。艾塞那肽通过抑制炎性细胞因子和脂肪细胞因子发挥抗炎作用。Lee等^[18]研究发现,GLP-1可通过减少巨噬细胞浸润,直接抑制脂肪细胞和脂肪组织巨噬细胞的炎性反应通路改善胰岛素敏感性。肥胖PCOS患者应用艾塞那肽后不仅可促进其葡萄糖的摄取,而且可提高外周组织对胰岛素的敏感性,这一作用是通过激活磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶信号转导系统实现的^[19]。有研究表明,用二肽基肽酶-IV抑制剂或GLP-1Ra干预后的IR小鼠体内GLP-1受体水平升高,其通过激活G蛋白耦联受体引起大量GLP-1的释放,GLP-1通过增强肌肉、脂肪等组织的胰岛素信号转导增加胰岛素敏感性,从而改善IR^[20]。Niafar等^[21]进行的一项荟萃分析显示,在PCOS患者中应用GLP-1干预3个月后,其空腹胰岛素水平无明显下降,但其胰岛素抵抗指数较前显著下降。

2.2 减轻患者体重 PCOS患者大多数伴有超重或肥胖,在非药物治疗方面,减重起重要作用,随着体重减轻,不仅能改善IR,而且卵巢功能也会得到明显改善^[22]。GLP-1可通过中枢及外周信号转导通路抑制食欲,增加饱腹感、延缓胃排空、减少能量摄

人等减轻体重。有动物研究表明,当胃受到因进食而引起的牵拉性刺激时,饱食信号通过迷走神经传递至脑干孤束核(NST),GLP-1与NST局部GLP-1受体结合构成一个局部反馈回路;同时GLP-1与促进食欲的神经元上的GLP-1受体结合抑制食欲,二者协同减少食物摄入^[23]。GLP-1受体也存在于下丘脑的室旁核(PVN)、弓状核及腹内侧核,使GLP-1可以调节由NST及PVN之间的相互连接构成的一系列食欲信号^[24]。有研究表明,二甲双胍可能部分通过GLP-1的刺激性效应,调节肠促胰岛素轴,继而通过依赖过氧化物酶体增殖物活化受体α的机制增加GLP-1受体的表达发挥作用^[24-25]。Jensterle等^[26]研究显示,GLP-1Ra联合二甲双胍较GLP-1Ra或二甲双胍单药可以显著降低PCOS患者的体重。同时,Jensterle等^[27]对新诊断肥胖PCOS患者(体重指数>30 kg/m²)进行一项为期12周随机、对照、前瞻性研究发现,利拉鲁肽单药组与二甲双胍单药组在体重、腰围、体脂含量方面并无明显差异,但在合并IR(稳态模型评估-胰岛素抵抗指数>2)、严重肥胖及高代谢综合征风险的PCOS亚组中,利拉鲁肽单药组较二甲双胍单药组体重显著下降。

2.3 影响患者生殖激素水平 PCOS患者有较高的基础LH水平及缺乏周期性变化的卵泡刺激素(FSH)水平,LH/FSH比值升高提示卵母细胞的质量受到不良影响,是导致不育的原因之一^[28]。艾塞那肽与二甲双胍单药及联合用于PCOS治疗后,艾塞那肽单药组及联合用药组LH/FSH均明显下降,其机制可能是由于GLP-1与中枢GLP-1受体结合后,引起LH/FSH比值下降,而由于中枢无二甲双胍受体存在,故二甲双胍组无明显的LH/FSH变化^[29]。Jensterle等^[26]研究表明,PCOS患者应用利拉鲁肽与二甲双胍联合治疗6个月后,其雄烯二酮水平较利拉鲁肽单药组或二甲双胍单药组显著下降。Elkind-Hirsch等^[30]研究发现,艾塞那肽联合二甲双胍治疗PCOS患者24周后,其在改善月经周期、排卵率、雄激素、胰岛素敏感性指标,减重和减少腹部脂肪方面均优于二甲双胍单药组。在PCOS大鼠模型中发现,艾塞那肽可通过改善IR及生殖能力,降低胰岛素抵抗指数、LH/FSH比值和雄激素水平,从而对卵巢功能起到有益作用^[24]。

3 GLP-1Ra 对 PCOS 伴发慢性疾病的作用

3.1 对 PCOS 伴发 2 型糖尿病的作用 PCOS 是 2 型糖尿病发生、发展的独立危险因素,同时,肥胖

加速了PCOS伴发2型糖尿病的进程,研究者进行的一个体重指数配对研究显示,PCOS患2型糖尿病的可能性大约是正常无PCOS女性或体重指数小于25 kg/m²女性的3~4倍^[31-32]。GLP-1主要以葡萄糖依赖方式刺激胰岛素分泌,促进胰岛β细胞的增殖和分化并抑制其凋亡,保护胰岛β细胞的功能及抑制胰岛α细胞释放胰高血糖素等方式降低血糖^[33]。3.2 对PCOS伴发心血管系统疾病的作用 PCOS患者心血管疾病的患病风险增加,血清中可检测到多种心血管疾病风险标志物(如C反应蛋白、同型半胱氨酸、血管内皮生长因子和纤溶酶原激活物抑制因子)的浓度增加^[34]。GLP-1受体广泛分布于包括心肌组织在内的多种组织。Nikolaidis等^[35]给造模成功的扩张型心肌病的狗注射GLP-1后,其与心肌组织中的GLP-1受体结合,实验组心功能较对照组得到明显改善。GLP-1可以改善缺血后心功能,促进心肌细胞存活,防止氧化应激介导的细胞凋亡和直接的心肌保护作用,并能够间接降低心血管危险因素,如血压、胆固醇、餐后甘油三酯、餐后血糖及炎性反应因子等^[36-37]。Kahal等^[38]应用利拉鲁肽对肥胖PCOS女性干预6个月后,患者血清内皮黏附因子如P选择素、可溶性细胞黏附因子、可溶性血管细胞黏附因子等动脉血栓形成标志物均较正常年轻女性显著下降。

3.3 对PCOS伴发非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)的作用 NAFLD与PCOS之间存在着复杂因果关系,IR和高胰岛素血症是二者共同病理生理基础。目前PCOS合并NAFLD患者中约有50%~80%患IR^[39]。内脏脂肪堆积和脂肪组织功能障碍是PCOS合并NAFLD的重要发病机制^[40]。腹型肥胖已被证实与PCOS患者IR相关肝细胞脂肪变性有关。PCOS患者相比同龄健康女性有着更高的肥胖发生率和高内脏脂肪量,尤其是腹腔及肠系膜内脏的脂肪含量。此外,空腹胰岛素水平和肠系膜脂肪厚度分别可作为PCOS患者患脂肪肝的独立危险因素^[40-41]。Kahal等^[42]在中青年肥胖PCOS患者的年龄、体重配对病例对照研究中发现,GLP-1Ra——利拉鲁肽治疗后不仅可使患者体重有明显下降,而且也可明显改善IR、慢性炎性反应,显著减少肝脏纤维化标志物。然而,GLP-1Ra尚未得到美国食品药品监督管理局批准用于NAFLD的治疗,需要进一步研究。

综上所述,GLP-1Ra能够更好地改善IR,减轻体

重,促进排卵,为PCOS的治疗提供了新方法、新可能,具有潜在的临床价值,但由于其作用机制并未完全阐明,且目前尚无PCOS患者应用GLP-1Ra治疗后新生儿健康状态的随访报告,也未被批准单独用于PCOS的治疗,故需要更多基础研究及临床试验来验证。

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