

· 综述 ·

运动改善糖尿病心肌病的机制

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【摘要】 糖尿病心肌病是糖尿病严重的并发症之一,也是糖尿病患者发生猝死的主要原因之一。目前研究显示,运动是改善糖尿病心肌损害的重要的非药物干预措施。它可以通过改善心肌代谢、增强 Ca^{2+} 调控、保护细胞内线粒体功能等,实现抑制心肌细胞凋亡、心肌微血管病变、心肌纤维化等作用,最终缓解糖尿病并发症的发生、发展。阐述运动对糖尿病心肌的作用机制,可为延缓甚至逆转糖尿病心肌病进展及心肌重构,防止其转变为心功能不全甚至心力衰竭提供新的理论依据。

【关键词】 运动;糖尿病;糖尿病心肌病

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【Abstract】 Diabetic cardiomyopathy is one of the most serious complications of diabetes and the main causes of sudden death in diabetics. Current studies showed that, exercise has been regarded as an efficient non-pharmacological treatment for diabetes, it can inhibit the pathological processes of myocardial apoptosis, myocardial microvascular disease, and myocardial fibrosis through improving myocardial metabolism, enhancing the regulation of Ca^{2+} , and protecting the function of mitochondria in cells, and eventually, alleviating the occurrence and development of diabetic complication. Describing the mechanisms of exercise on diabetic myocardium may provide new theory for alleviating, or even reversing the development of diabetic cardiomyopathy, and prevent it develop to heart failure.

【Key words】 Exercise; Diabetes mellitus; Diabetic cardiomyopathy

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糖尿病心肌病是指在排除高血压性心脏病、冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病、心脏瓣膜疾病及其他心脏病变后的一类独立的特异性心肌疾病。

作为治疗糖尿病的基本措施之一,运动在心血管保护方面发挥重要作用。研究显示,运动可以改善心肌代谢,减少炎性反应及氧化应激,降低心血管疾病发生的风险,最终延缓甚至逆转心肌损伤^[1]。目前,运动已被视为防治糖尿病及其并发症重要的非药物治疗措施。高糖所致的心肌凋亡、心肌纤维化、血流动力学障碍等均可被运动所改善甚至逆转。

研究显示,运动在糖尿病心肌病的早期防治中发挥重要作用。适量的运动可以降低血糖,提高胰岛素敏感性,抑制心肌纤维化,改善氧化应激,最终改善心功能^[2]。本文就运动对糖尿病心肌病保护

机制的研究现状进行综述。

1 运动改善心肌细胞代谢

1.1 增加能量代谢 心肌糖、脂代谢紊乱导致心肌能量代谢途径改变,产生心脏结构和功能的异常现象称为“心脏代谢性重构”,这种重构最终会导致心肌病的发生。葡萄糖转运蛋白-4(GLUT-4)是细胞内的一种蛋白质,在胰岛素的诱导下可转位至细胞膜上,参与机体对葡萄糖的摄取利用。糖尿病状态下GLUT-4表达降低且分布异常,导致葡萄糖转运降低,心肌内能量利用障碍^[3]。研究发现,适量的运动可以增加GLUT-4表达,即使在缺乏胰岛素的情况下仍能增加细胞中葡萄糖的转运,激活丙酮酸脱氢酶复合物^[4]。说明运动可弥补胰岛素缺乏状态下的能量代谢缺陷,该作用可能与增加具有胰岛素敏感性的AMP活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)表达,进而保护β细胞相关,此外也可能是通过增加蛋白激酶C-δ的表达而增强胰岛素介导的葡萄糖转运^[5-6]。运动

还可以增加肥胖大鼠体内胰岛素及其下游蛋白表达,以及胰岛 β 细胞的关键调控因子Foxo1等含量,激活胰岛素信号通路^[7]。综上所述,运动可以保护胰岛 β 细胞,促进胰岛素的分泌,激活胰岛素信号通路,同时增加GLUT-4表达,使细胞内能量代谢得到改善,最终保护心肌细胞。

1.2 增强 Ca^{2+} 调控 细胞内 Ca^{2+} 稳态失衡是糖尿病心肌病的主要标志之一,可影响心肌收缩功能,直接导致糖尿病心肌病的发生、发展,尤其在肌浆网内 Ca^{2+} 摄取率改变伴有 Ca^{2+} -ATP 酶(SERCA)功能降低的情况下更甚^[8]。2型糖尿病患者心肌细胞 $\text{Na}^+ \text{-Ca}^{2+}$ 交换受抑制,而肌浆网 Ca^{2+} 泵正常,使 Ca^{2+} 逐渐浓聚于肌浆网内,心肌内 Ca^{2+} 浓度变化幅度和衰减速率降低。相反,运动可以改善心肌内调控 Ca^{2+} 释放和重吸收的SERCA2a的表达及活性,增加 Ca^{2+} -钙调素依赖性蛋白激酶磷酸化而降低 Ca^{2+} 外流,增强 Ca^{2+} 调控能力,最终改善心肌的收缩和舒张功能^[9-10]。Stølen等^[10]研究发现,高强度的间歇运动还可以通过恢复L型 Ca^{2+} 通道,增加T-横小管的密度,增加 Ca^{2+} 释放与兴奋收缩耦联同步性,从而改善心肌收缩性。

1.3 改善线粒体功能 线粒体功能障碍是糖尿病心肌病发生机制的中心环节,能量供需不平衡,直接导致心肌工作能力下降,诱导糖尿病心肌病^[11]。糖尿病心肌病状态下线粒体在超微结构上表现为密度降低,线粒体肿胀,内膜、外膜遭受破坏,线粒体内基质增加^[12]。适度的运动干预具有保护作用。一方面,运动可以通过作用于线粒体代谢过程中的关键调控因子过氧化物酶体增殖物活化受体 γ 协同刺激因子-1 α 而激活其下游转录因子,增强线粒体DNA的复制及转录,增加线粒体的生物合成^[13]。另一方面,运动改善线粒体功能的机制可能与线粒体内 Ca^{2+} 的调节有关: Ca^{2+} 是线粒体内关键的代谢酶激活剂,线粒体内 Ca^{2+} 循环平衡很容易受细胞质内 Ca^{2+} 稳态影响。如前所述,运动可以调节 Ca^{2+} 稳态,所以运动亦可以间接调节线粒体内 Ca^{2+} 平衡^[9-10]。但研究显示,高强度运动可增加心肌线粒体内容物,中等强度运动却无改变,说明心肌线粒体生物合成与运动强度相关^[14-15]。

2 运动抑制细胞凋亡

糖尿病诱导的心肌细胞凋亡是糖尿病心肌病的典型特征。高血糖可直接通过激活线粒体内细胞色素C,促进细胞色素C释放至细胞质,引发caspase-3级联活化,导致心肌细胞内源性凋亡,这种改变在糖

尿病心肌肥厚、心肌重塑及心力衰竭的发生中起重要作用。c-Jun氨基末端激酶属丝裂原活化蛋白激酶家族成员,活化后可激活caspase-8和凋亡蛋白bax,释放细胞色素等促进细胞凋亡^[16]。多项研究显示,运动可以降低肥胖大鼠体内c-Jun氨基末端激酶磷酸化,阻断其下游凋亡信号的传递,运动亦可以增加糖尿病小鼠心肌内B细胞淋巴因子2表达,后者通过与前凋亡蛋白结合,影响前凋亡蛋白活化,最终起到抗凋亡作用^[17]。Veeranki等^[2]研究发现,运动还可以通过增加线粒体跨膜电位而降低细胞色素C外漏至细胞质内,防止心肌细胞凋亡。

3 运动缓解氧化应激损害

氧化应激被视为糖尿病心肌病发生的关键环节。生理状态下,机体内存在氧自由基与自由基清除的平衡系统。氧原子在氧化还原信号通路中发挥重要作用,适度的氧化可以增加蛋白质的活性,但持续过多的活性氧簇可通过与脂质、蛋白质和DNA的相互作用引起病理改变^[18]。高血糖可直接促进氧自由基的产生,诱导氧化应激,促进心肌细胞凋亡。运动对抗氧化应激的机制较为复杂,包括:(1)降低活性氧簇生成。运动可以改善糖尿病心肌及胰腺内过度的氧化应激导致的损害,从而改善糖代谢,降低活性氧簇导致的损伤^[19]。长期运动也可以通过降低2型糖尿病大鼠体内NADPH氧化酶家族活性,直接降低机体内活性氧簇水平^[20]。(2)增强抗氧化应激能力。运动可以增加一氧化氮合酶表达及一氧化氮含量,最终增强内皮细胞内抗氧化功能^[20]。核因子E2相关因子2(Nrf2)调控抗氧化反应元件介导的抗氧化物质的表达,是细胞内防御活性氧簇的重要转录因子^[21-22]。研究显示,急性运动可以促进Nrf2功能的发挥,激活下游的抗氧化反应元件,最终增强组织抗氧化应激的作用。此外,敲除Nrf2基因会增加心肌细胞对氧化应激的敏感性,导致细胞氧化损伤加重^[21]。

4 运动改善心肌纤维化

心肌纤维化是糖尿病心肌病最突出的病理组织学变化,主要表现为心肌细胞胶原沉积,间质纤维化,血管周围纤维化,最终导致心脏结构和功能的重构^[23]。目前多项研究发现,适量的运动可以降低血糖,减少心肌纤维化,促使糖尿病大鼠心肌反向重构,改善心功能^[2, 23]。其机制可能是运动通过改善血压达到降低心脏压力负荷作用,进而缓解心肌纤维化^[2]。运动可以增加肥胖大鼠内基质金属蛋白酶-2含量,增加间质胶原降解,抑制心肌纤维化形

成^[15]。胶原蛋白与葡萄糖相互作用导致糖化的胶原发生进一步的化学修饰,形成晚期糖基化终末产物,该物质可促进动脉和心肌硬化,以及血管内皮功能障碍等^[24]。而运动改善心肌纤维化的另一个机制可能与其改善能量代谢,降低机体血糖和心肌内糖元沉积相关^[25]。

5 运动改善微血管障碍

微血管病变亦属于糖尿病心肌病的病理改变之一。在高血糖的影响下,微小血管的功能和结构会发生病理改变,表现为血管内皮缺损、内皮细胞功能失调、部分血管内皮炎性反应加重,影响了葡萄糖和胰岛素等物质运输至机体其他组织内,可导致组织功能异常。运动保护微血管的机制主要包括两方面:首先,如前所述,运动可以保护血管内皮细胞,增加一氧化氮表达,增强微血管的舒张功能,增加血流灌注^[24]。其次,运动可以增强微血管对胰岛素的反应而改善胰岛素信号,增加的胰岛素可以通过激活两条通路(胰岛素受体底物-1/磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶/蛋白激酶 B 和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶通路)而使得舒缩血管的物质一氧化氮/内皮素-1 达到平衡状态,保证了血管舒缩功能正常^[26]。

综上,运动可通过改善心肌细胞代谢,抑制细胞凋亡,缓解氧化应激损害,改善心肌纤维化及微血管障碍而达到保护心肌的作用。目前研究一致认为运动是防治糖尿病及其并发症有效而经济的一种方式。此外,运动的益处亦取决于不同的运动强度。所以,建议在相关医务人员的指导下进行适量的运动,以保证获得最大的运动效益。

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