

· 综述 ·

姜黄素对非酒精性脂肪性肝病的调控作用

杜苏苏 李晓南

南京医科大学附属儿童医院儿童保健科 210008

通信作者:李晓南,Email:xiaonan6189@163.com

【摘要】 非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是以肝脏脂质堆积为特征的一系列临床病理综合征。随着肥胖及代谢综合征患病率的升高,NAFLD已成为慢性肝脏疾病的首位病因。姜黄素是从姜黄根中提取的天然多酚类物质,具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗肿瘤等作用,并已在多种疾病中得到应用。近年来研究发现,姜黄素在肥胖及相关代谢紊乱中具有重要的调控作用,可抑制脂质生成,促进分解氧化,增强胰岛素敏感性,改善肝脏糖、脂代谢。同时,姜黄素可改善肝脏线粒体功能,增加线粒体生物合成,降低细胞内氧化应激水平,抑制细胞凋亡等。此外,姜黄素通过调控循环及组织中细胞因子的含量,改善肝脏脂质水平及损伤。因此,姜黄素可能成为NAFLD的潜在治疗药物。

【关键词】 姜黄素;非酒精性脂肪性肝病;糖脂代谢;线粒体;炎症;细胞因子

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Regulatory effects of curcumin on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease Du Susu, Li Xiaonan. Department of Child Health Care, Children's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210008, China

Corresponding author: Li Xiaonan, Email: xiaonan6189@163.com

【Abstract】 Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is a series of clinical pathological syndrome characterized by accumulation of lipids in the liver. With the increasing prevalence of obesity and metabolic syndrome, it has become the leading cause of chronic liver diseases. Curcumin is a natural polyphenolic substance extracted from turmeric. It has been used in a variety of diseases for the anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant and anti-tumor effects. In recent years, studies have found that curcumin has an important role in obesity and related metabolic diseases. Curcumin can inhibit fatty acid synthesis, promote lipolysis and oxidation, enhance insulin sensitivity, improve liver glucose and lipid metabolism. Curcumin can also improve liver mitochondrial function by reducing mitochondrial oxidative stress, increasing biosynthesis and inhibiting apoptosis. In addition, curcumin improves liver metabolism by regulating the expression of cytokines in circulation and tissues. Therefore, curcumin may be a potential therapeutic drug for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

【Key words】 Curcumin; Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; Glucose and lipid metabolism; Mitochondria; Inflammation; Cytokines

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迄今为止,尚无被批准的可用于非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)的治疗药物,临床管理策略主要依赖于调整饮食、改变生活方式及纠正NAFLD相关的代谢紊乱,如胰岛素抵抗和高脂血症等。近年来,营养素对于NAFLD的调控作用受到越来越多的关注。姜黄素是一种从姜黄中提取的多酚类物质,大量研究显示其具有抗炎、抗氧化、调脂等作用,有望成为NAFLD治疗的一种新手段。本文主要就姜黄素对

NAFLD的调控作用和机制作一综述。

1 姜黄素概述

姜黄素是一种从姜黄根中提取的天然多酚类物质,生长于热带、亚热带地区,常用作香料、食用色素和传统草药。目前,姜黄素已被美国食品和药物管理局认定为安全、可耐受的物质,每日最高剂量可达12 g^[1]。因具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗肿瘤等作用,姜黄素已在多种疾病如肿瘤、免疫系统疾病及炎性疾病

等中得到应用。姜黄素主要在肝脏中代谢,通过还原和结合反应进行生物转化:NADPH依赖性还原酶、醇脱氢酶和微粒体酶等作用于姜黄素的双键结构产生二氢姜黄素、四氢姜黄素、六氢姜黄素和八氢姜黄素,进一步与葡萄糖醛酸及硫酸结合,以共轭物(姜黄素葡糖苷和硫酸姜黄素)的形式存在体内^[2]。

2 姜黄素对 NAFLD 的影响

2.1 姜黄素与脂代谢 肝脏是机体进行脂代谢的重要场所。脂肪酸流入(摄入、合成)与流出(氧化、输出)失衡,可造成肝组织中甘油三酯的堆积。动物研究显示,姜黄素可下调肝组织中脂肪摄入及合成相关基因如人类白细胞分化抗原 36(CD36)、固醇调节元件结合蛋白-1c(SREBP-1c)及脂肪酸合成酶(FAS)表达,减轻高脂高糖喂养小鼠的肝脏脂肪变性,改善血脂、肝功能^[3]。在宫内生长受限模型大鼠研究中,生后 6 周龄给予姜黄素干预,可促进肝脏脂肪分解氧化,改善肝脏脂代谢^[4]。体外实验亦显示,姜黄素可降低肝细胞中甘油三酯含量,下调脂肪从头合成调控基因蛋白表达^[5]。姜黄素诱导组织中 cAMP 水平上调可能是其改善脂代谢的基础,cAMP/蛋白激酶 A 通过增加脂解及脂肪酸 β 氧化作用,在调节脂质稳态、能量消耗和产热中起着重要作用^[6]。此外,AMP 活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)是细胞能量代谢和脂肪酸氧化的关键转换器,姜黄素亦可通过激活 AMPK,改善肝脏脂肪变性^[7]。姜黄素也可调控过氧化物酶体增殖物活化受体 α(PPARα)的甲基化,增加其表达水平,促进脂肪酸氧化^[8]。因此,姜黄素可通过抑制脂质生成,促进分解氧化,降低肝细胞中脂质堆积。

2.2 姜黄素与胰岛素抵抗 胰岛素抵抗被认为是 NAFLD 发生的第一次打击,与 NAFLD 发生、发展密切相关。动物研究发现,姜黄素可通过降低胰岛素受体底物 1 磷酸化水平,抑制糖原分解、促进肝糖原合成,降低大鼠的血糖、胰岛素水平^[4]。在糖尿病大鼠模型中,姜黄素通过上调葡萄糖转运蛋白 4(GLUT4)的基因表达,增加肝脏及肌肉中糖原含量,改善胰岛素抵抗^[9]。在姜黄素干预胰岛素抵抗肝细胞模型中也得到类似的结果^[10]。同时,姜黄素可恢复肥胖小鼠肝组织中胰岛素降解酶活性,提高胰岛素清除率,降低胰岛素水平;并可维持胰岛正常的大小和表型,降低 α 细胞/β 细胞的比例,改善 β 细胞稳态^[11]。有研究显示,姜黄素可能是通过抑制蛋白酶体,促进胰岛 β 细胞的增殖,并增强其功能。

蛋白酶体与标记蛋白泛素协同形成的泛素-蛋白酶体途径,是真核生物的主要蛋白水解途径,可以控制多种蛋白的胞内水平^[12]。因此,姜黄素具有改善 NAFLD 患者胰岛素敏感性的作用。

2.3 姜黄素与线粒体 线粒体在机体各器官代谢中发挥着核心作用,包括产生能量(ATP)、调节脂代谢、维持机体氧化还原平衡及调控细胞凋亡等。越来越多的研究表明,线粒体功能障碍是 NAFLD 发生、发展的重要机制。

2.3.1 氧化应激 线粒体氧化应激和脂质过氧化的增加是 NAFLD 的重要特征,姜黄素因具有较强的抗氧化性能,有助于改善肝脏损伤。研究显示,姜黄素可降低 NAFLD 大鼠肝脏丙二醛水平,增强抗氧化酶如超氧化物歧化酶及谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性,恢复机体氧化还原平衡^[13]。丙二醛是脂质过氧化的重要产物之一,其在体内积累会对细胞结构和功能造成损伤;谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶和超氧化物歧化酶是机体重要的抗氧化剂和自由基清除剂,能减轻机体氧化损伤、阻止自由基连锁反应的作用。激活 Kelch 样环氧氯丙烷相关蛋白-1(KEAP1)-核因子 E2 相关因子 2(Nrf2)-抗氧化反应元件(ARE)通路,可能是姜黄素抑制氧化应激的重要途径。姜黄素通过巯基与 KEAP1 结合,KEAP1 发生构像变化,从而使 KEAP1 与 Nrf2 之间断裂,磷酸化的 Nrf2 释放并易位至核,上调抗氧化酶的水平,诱导抗氧化反应^[14]。此外,姜黄素可通过 AMPK/过氧化物酶体增殖物活化受体 γ 协同刺激因子 1(PGC-1α)轴,增加超氧化物歧化酶 2 的转录及活性^[15]。亦有研究显示,姜黄素通过阻断己糖胺途径,抑制 O-乙酰氨基葡萄糖修饰,发挥抗氧化作用,降低肝组织的活性氧水平^[16]。

氧化应激会损伤线粒体 DNA,降低线粒体生物合成及数目。姜黄素干预可上调肥胖小鼠肝组织中线粒体 DNA、核呼吸因子 1 及线粒体转录因子 A 等多种线粒体生物合成基因的表达;同时恢复线粒体呼吸链复合物 I 活力并增加 ATP 水平^[17]。细胞实验亦显示,姜黄素可抑制游离脂肪酸诱导的原代肝细胞中活性氧生成、恢复线粒体膜电位水平,同时上调线粒体生物合成^[5]。

2.3.2 凋亡 线粒体调控的细胞凋亡参与了 NAFLD 的进展。当线粒体受损或诱导线粒体外膜透化时,细胞色素 C(Cyt-C)被释放到细胞质,进一步激活 caspases 级联通路并最终导致细胞凋亡。研究发现,姜黄素具有调控细胞凋亡的作用。姜黄素

可下调非酒精脂肪性肝炎大鼠肝组织 Cyt-C、caspase 3、caspase 8 和 caspase 9 的表达,上调 Bcl-2 表达^[13,18]。姜黄素可降低高游离脂肪酸诱导的肝细胞凋亡比例,下调 Cyt-C、Bax 胞质释放水平^[5]。Bax 主要存在于正常细胞的细胞质中,可转移至线粒体,促进 Cyt-C 释放入细胞质;而 Bcl-2 是一种抗凋亡蛋白,具有稳定线粒体膜,阻止线粒体释放凋亡因子的作用。研究显示,抑制磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶/蛋白激酶 B 信号通路,可能是姜黄素调控细胞凋亡的重要途径^[19]。

2.4 姜黄素与炎性反应 炎性反应是推动单纯性脂肪肝进展为脂肪性肝炎的重要因素。循环高水平游离脂肪酸、胰岛素抵抗及线粒体氧化应激会激活炎性反应信号通路,促进炎性细胞分泌趋化因子和细胞因子。大量研究显示,姜黄素具有抗炎活性,可下调炎性相关因子水平。姜黄素干预 ob/ob 鼠 8 周后,血清中促炎因子水平降低,肝组织巨噬细胞浸润明显减轻,核因子-κB 活性降低,肿瘤坏死因子-α、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 及白细胞介素-6 的 mRNA 表达下调^[17]。单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 是一个关键的趋化因子,最先启动炎性部位单核细胞和巨噬细胞的招募。肿瘤坏死因子-α 是一种促炎细胞因子,触发细胞毒性免疫应答,可造成肝组织损伤,是非酒精脂肪性肝炎的预测指标^[20]。有研究显示,TLR 样受体 4 (TLR4)/核因子-κB 介导的炎性信号通路,可能参与了姜黄素降低肝脏炎性反应的过程。TLR4 是先天免疫系统的模式识别受体,在不同饮食诱导下的 NAFLD 动物模型中均可被激活;TLR4 与下游分子髓样分化因子 88 相互作用,激活核因子-κB,导致促炎细胞因子的产生^[21]。

2.5 姜黄素与细胞因子

2.5.1 脂肪因子 脂肪组织不仅是机体储存脂质的器官,而且是一个内分泌器官,可分泌脂源性细胞因子,调控机体代谢,参与 NAFLD 的发生、发展。瘦素由白色脂肪组织分泌,参与调节摄食,增加能量消耗。NAFLD 患者中瘦素水平升高,表现为瘦素抵抗,且与脂肪变性程度相关。在高糖饮食诱导代谢综合征大鼠模型中,姜黄素可降低血清瘦素水平^[22]。脂联素可改善肝脏和外周胰岛素抵抗,减少炎性反应^[23]。脂联素 DNA 甲基化的水平会影响其基因的转录与表达,而姜黄素可下调 NAFLD 大鼠肝组织脂联素 DNA 甲基化水平,增加脂联素的表达^[24]。此外,姜黄素可通过降低大鼠肝组织中内脂

素水平并增加锌 α-2 糖蛋白水平,减少肝脏脂质含量^[25]。其中,内脂素由内脏脂肪细胞分泌,可诱导脂肪酸合成酶表达,并增加活性氧及炎性因子的水平;而锌 α-2 糖蛋白可上调脂氧化,维持脂代谢的平衡。

2.5.2 肝脏因子 近年来发现,肝脏自身可分泌一系列生物活性蛋白,参与 NAFLD 的病理生理进程。研究显示,肥胖患者血清及肝组织中胎球蛋白 A 水平上调,并与肝脏脂质堆积有强相关性^[26]。姜黄素可通过激活 AMPK 通路,降低高脂饮食诱导 NAFLD 大鼠肝脏脂质和血清中胎球蛋白 A 水平^[27]。成纤维生长因子(FGF)21 可抑制脂质分解,改善胰岛素敏感性,降低循环及肝组织脂质含量^[28]。NAFLD 患者血清中 FGF21 水平明显升高,呈抵抗状态。姜黄素干预可上调 FGF 受体 1 和 βKlotho 表达。而 βKlotho 是一种单次跨膜蛋白,与 FGF 受体相互作用,可增强 FGF21 与其受体结合的能力^[29]。

3 临床应用

目前,NAFLD 的一线治疗方案仍是生活方式干预,然而研究显示,仅少数脂肪肝患者可通过饮食及运动方式缓解。姜黄素是来源于姜黄的天然多酚类物质,目前,已有较多姜黄素应用于 NAFLD 治疗的临床研究,因姜黄素具有较低生物利用度,临床研究中大多采用姜黄素复合制剂如姜黄素聚合物奈米颗粒制剂、姜黄素-磷脂复合物等进行干预。研究显示,口服含 50 mg/d 姜黄素的磷脂类制剂 12 周后,NAFLD 患者血脂水平显著降低,但血糖、胰岛素水平无明显改善^[30]。另一含磷脂酰胆碱及胡椒碱的姜黄素-磷脂复合物干预研究显示,NAFLD 患者的腰围、血糖、胰岛素、血脂及肝功能均明显改善^[31]。口服 500 mg/d 姜黄素类制剂 8 周可显著降低患者 NAFLD 程度及血清中炎性因子肿瘤坏死因子-α、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 及表皮生长因子水平^[32]。同时,姜黄素可降低 NAFLD 患者血清瘦素水平,提高脂联素水平^[33]。然而,Saadati 等^[34]研究发现,1 500 mg/d 姜黄素干预 12 周在改善血糖、血脂、胰岛素抵抗等方面与单纯生活方式干预无明显差异。亦有研究显示,姜黄素干预对 NAFLD 患者的体重、体重指数及腰围无明显影响^[35]。这些研究的差异可能与姜黄素的干预剂量及药物制剂不一相关。

综上所述,大量体内外研究显示,姜黄素可调节肝脏糖脂代谢、线粒体功能、炎性反应及细胞因子水平,是 NAFLD 潜在治疗药物。然而,姜黄素的低生

物利用度限制了其临床应用,同时姜黄素临床应用于NAFLD患者的研究结果不一。因此,未来将需要寻求提高姜黄素生物利用度的方法并进行大样本临床试验,研究姜黄素的剂量效应及安全性;同时,深入探讨姜黄素作用的分子机制,为姜黄素应用于NAFLD患者的治疗提供依据。

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