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二氢杨梅素与糖尿病肾病的研究进展

吕慧婕^{1*}, 许拓^{1*} 综述 何剑琴¹, 杨丝丝¹, 奉水东², 凌宏艳¹ 审校

(南华大学 1. 生理学教研室; 2. 社会医学与卫生管理教研室, 湖南 衡阳 421000)

[摘要] 二氢杨梅素(dihydromyricetin, DHM)是一种葡萄科属的植物, 主要活性成分是黄酮类化合物。黄酮类化合物在藤茶中含量丰富, 又称长寿藤, 因是蛇葡萄科植物的提取物, 所以又将其称为蛇葡萄素。近年来, DHM具有的降血糖、抗氧化、抗炎、抗肿瘤及护肝等作用已被科学家们用多种方式证实。其中一些研究证明DHM在糖尿病肾病的发生发展过程中也发挥一定的作用, 但其具体机制还未完全阐述清楚。

[关键词] 二氢杨梅素; 糖尿病肾病; 中药

Progress of dihydromyricetin in diabetic nephropathy

LÜ Huijie^{1*}, XU Tuo^{1*}, HE Jianqin¹, YANG Sisi¹, FENG Shuidong², LING Hongyan¹

(1. Department of Physiology; 2. Department of Social Medicine and Health Service Management, University of South China, Hengyang Hunan 421000, China)

Abstract Dihydromyricetin (DHM) is a genus of the genus Vitis. The main active ingredient is flavonoids. It is rich in vine tea, also known as longevity vine. Because it is an extract of the snake grape family, it is called snake vine. In recent years, DHM has been used by scientists to confirm blood sugar, anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and liver protection. Some studies have shown that dihydromyricetin also plays a certain role in the development of diabetic nephropathy, but its specific mechanism has not been fully elucidated. This article reviews the biological characteristics of dihydromyricetin and its recent research progress in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy, and provides new ideas for the treatment of patients.

Keywords dihydromyricetin; diabetic nephropathy; Chinese herb

随着社会的进步和人类疾病谱的变化, 医学模式发生了巨大的变化, 人们不是简单地寻求疾病治疗方法, 而是集中于疾病预防、治疗和健康

保护的综合管理^[1]。由于化学药物有明显的毒副作用, 人们倾向于用天然药物来治疗疾病, 而中医药与这种发展趋势相一致^[2]。中药二氢杨梅素

* 为共同第一作者

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 凌宏艳, Email: linghongyan0203@126.com

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(dihydromyricetin, DHM)在民间被广泛应用,其提取方法已被申请专利。DHM具有抗炎及调节血糖和血脂的作用,对糖尿病及其并发症的治疗具有一定的效果,能延缓其疾病进程,提高患者的生活质量,因此越来越受到重视^[3]。糖尿病肾病是发达国家终末期肾病的主要病症。40%的1型或2型糖尿病患者会发展为糖尿病肾病^[4]。现阶段治疗糖尿病的药物毒副作用大,而DHM的抗氧化能力强,毒副作用小,对糖尿病患者长期血糖过高造成的机体过氧化有一定的作用^[5]。

1 概述

糖尿病肾病是由于糖尿病后全身性微血管病变,在我国发病率呈现逐年上升的趋势,是导致终末期肾病的主要病因之一,仅次于肾小球肾炎。糖尿病肾病也是糖尿病致死的首要原因。糖尿病长期的血糖过高导致身体代谢异常。DHM是一种双黄酮类化合物,作为一种中药,其广泛分布于华南地区,已在中国广泛使用了数百年。Wang等^[6]用SO-CO₂在显齿蛇葡萄茎中提取出该生物活性物质,并将其命名为DHM。一些广泛存在于蔬菜水果中的黄酮类化合物如木犀、槲皮素等已被发现可通过降低血糖,增加胰岛素敏感性而调节糖代谢。

2 DHM与糖尿病肾病

2.1 激活 AMPK 通路

机体内的葡萄糖代谢主要通过以下2个系统进行:胰岛素依赖的磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3-kinases, PI3K)-蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, AKT)信号通路和非胰岛素依赖的AMP激活的蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)信号通路。当机体出现胰岛素抵抗时,胰岛素依赖的PI3K-AKT信号通路就会受到抑制,胰岛素作用发生障碍。这时候只有依赖非胰岛素依赖的通路。一般而言,AMPK的激活有利于细胞储存能量。AMPK的激活能增强氧化代谢和线粒体的活动,同时关闭消耗ATP的合成代谢活动,减少肝葡萄糖输出、抑制TG合成和脂肪的生成,从而对血糖的控制起到一定作用。且Shi等^[7]通过实验发现DHM能通过增加AMPK从而激活AMPK-PGC-1 α -Sirt3信号通路,改善机体的胰岛素敏感性。Jiang等^[8]发现DMY不仅一方面能够激活细胞中的AMPK信号通路从而促进葡萄糖摄取来刺激葡

萄糖转运受体从细胞溶质转移到膜上,另一方面通过激活IRS/PI3K/Akt途径,促进表达G6Pase和PEPCK以减少葡萄糖的产生,使血糖得到控制。从而延缓糖尿病肾病的进程,使糖尿病肾病的发生发展得到控制。

2.2 降低 MEK/ERK 的活性

糖尿病肾病的出现往往伴随炎症的存在。炎症反应过程在糖尿病肾病的发生发展中发挥非常重要的作用。炎症与糖尿病肾病相辅相成,糖尿病肾病的发生发展主要由炎症反应过程介导,两者关系十分密切^[9]。TNF- α 在最初被认为是导致移植性肿瘤发生出血性坏死的一个原因^[10],但后来被发现是一种多功能细胞因子,能在多种疾病状态中发挥作用,如炎症和肥胖^[11-12]。已有研究^[13]表明:TNF- α 水平与肾病的发展有关。在2型糖尿病患者中,血清和尿TNF- α 水平随着蛋白尿程度而显著增加^[14]。已有研究^[15]表明过氧化物酶体增生激活受体 γ (peroxisome proliferative activated receptor gamma, PPAR γ)在丝氨酸273(Ser273)上的磷酸化增加了致糖尿病性脂肪因子的表达,包括TNF- α 以及胰岛素敏化激素脂联素的表达降低。TNF- α 可以促进炎症,诱导氧化应激和调节细胞凋亡^[16]。而研究^[17]发现DHM增加脂肪细胞中脂联素的分泌,并降低MEK(MAPK/Erk kinase)/细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK)的活性,抑制Ser273上PPAR γ 的磷酸化,减少TNF- α ,从而减轻糖尿病肾病所出现的炎症。

2.3 抑制 TGF- β 的表达

TGF- β /Smads信号通路是肾纤维化的一个经典的信号通路,在糖尿病的刺激下,系膜细胞中该通路异常激活,导致肾纤维化。Smad2是TGF- β /Smads通路下游非常重要的一个信号分子,TGF- β 的激活促进其下游的Smad2的磷酸化^[18]。陈红等^[19]研究发现DHM通过激活AMPK/mTOR信号通路,促使细胞自噬和使TGF- β 的表达受到抑制,从而抑制Smad2的使细胞外基质的合成减少和分解增加,减少肾小球细胞外基质的沉积,对DN达到治疗效果,并且延缓DN的发展。并且TGF- β 1是体内调节细胞生长分化的细胞因子,能促进细胞外基质的增多,还可导致肾处于静止状态的成纤维细胞转化为肌成纤维细胞,表达为 α -SMA, α -SMA是一个反应肾纤维化的程度的指标^[20-21]。而研究^[22-23]发现:AMPK可以使转录因子上游刺激因子1(upstream stimulatory factor 1, USF1)发生核

易位, USF1是TGF β -1的上游, 通过降低USF1的含量可使TGF β -1的生成减少, 达到抑制 α -SMA的表达的目的, 最终使肾脏细胞外基质减少和纤维化程度降低。陈红等^[19]通过实验证明了DHM能通过激活AMPK抑制TGF β -1的表达, 与此同时下调 α -SMA的表达, 使细胞外基质合成减少而分解增加, 减缓肾小球硬化和肾脏纤维化的发生和发展。

2.4 升高SOD的水平

郭丽娜等^[24]对糖耐量异常大鼠模型应用DHM, 并测定各大鼠的血糖及血清胰岛素及肾超氧化物(SOD)等水平, 发现加入DHM后, 糖耐量异常大鼠的血糖及血清胰岛素水平明显降低, SOD明显升高。且在糖耐量降低(impaired glucose tolerance, IGT)阶段的肾损伤是可逆的。提示DHM在早期肾损伤时即具有保护作用, 可以很好地阻止糖尿病肾病的发生发展。说明天然抗氧化剂DHM可作为防治糖尿病及其并发症的辅助药物。

2.5 增强自噬作用

有研究^[25]发现糖尿病肾病的发生可能是因为肾脏细胞的自噬功能被抑制及细胞外基质的异常沉积, 并且糖尿病肾病与细胞外基质的关系已经得到了验证。自噬及细胞的自我吞噬作用, 为维持细胞及机体的正常生理结构及功能, 机体通过溶酶体来清除受损的细胞或者细胞器^[26]。高糖环境下, 细胞的自噬功能受到抑制, 受损的细胞及细胞器不能得到有效的清除, 大量的堆积使细胞或机体的正常生理功能受损, 引起肾损伤^[27-28]。研究^[29-30]表明: AMPK除增加机体代谢外还能增加细胞的自噬水平。有学者^[31]证实糖尿病肾病中的AMPK活性降低, 故可以通过激活AMPK来抑制mTOR, 从而增强自噬, 减轻肾受到的损害。DHM是AMPK的天然激活剂, 能增强骨骼肌细胞的AMPK活性, 提高小鼠的运动能力。并能增强血管内皮细胞的自噬水平, 减轻糖尿病时对血管内皮的伤害^[32-33]。

3 结语

由于生物制药研发成本高、医疗成本高等问题, 许多国家政府逐渐接受并重视中草药和天然草药, 国际社会对天然药物市场的需求将继续增长。90多个国家和地区正在制定中草药注册法律

法规^[1]。DHM具有多个方面的作用, 例如抗氧化、抗肿瘤, 降血糖、降血脂、抗炎抑菌等, 是药用价值很高的物质^[3,34-35]。

糖尿病这种慢性疾病目前影响全球超过415万人^[36]。对于这样严峻的形势, 研究糖尿病的治疗方法刻不容缓。而当前临床上用于治疗糖尿病的药物有很多不良反应。即使很多学者及专家已经通过实验证实DHM对糖尿病肾病有一定的作用, 但DHM对其他糖尿病并发症, 如糖尿病神经病变、糖尿病皮肤病变、感染等是否有效尚待进一步研究。目前很多关于DHM的作用还仅仅停留在动物试验阶段, 没有进行临床试验及分析, 因此在成为普及大众的药物之前还有很长的一段路要走。希望有朝一日DHM能正式应用于临床上, 为人类做贡献。

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