

天然产物和营养补剂在糖尿病肌萎缩中的应用

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摘要 骨骼肌是人的重要部分, 糖代谢中大部分的葡萄糖代谢是由骨骼肌通过胰岛素介导完成的。骨骼肌代谢紊乱会影响机体葡萄糖的代谢稳态和胰岛素的敏感性, 而糖尿病肌萎缩是由糖尿病引发的肌组织继发性病变。近年来研究发现, 除了主流的西药与中西医联合治疗方案以外, 天然产物和营养补剂在防治糖尿病肌萎缩中也起到重要的作用。为此, 该文将从糖尿病肌萎缩的定义、发病机制, 以及部分天然产物与营养补剂对糖尿病肌萎缩的防治机制进行论述和探讨, 以期为其非药物靶向治疗提供更多理论参考依据。

关键词 糖尿病肌萎缩; 天然产物; 营养补剂

Application of Natural Products and Nutritional Supplements in Diabetic Muscular Atrophy

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Abstract Skeletal muscle as an important part of the body, most of the glucose metabolism in carbohydrate metabolism are induced by insulin through skeletal muscle. Skeletal muscle metabolic disorders affect the glucose metabolic homeostasis of the body and the sensitivity of insulin, while diabetic muscular atrophy is a secondary disorder of muscle tissue caused by diabetes. At present, besides routine treatments of diabetic muscular atrophy with the combination of Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, some non-drug (such as natural products) and nutritional supplements also play an important role in the prevention and treatment of diabetic muscular dystrophy. This article will discuss the definition, pathogenesis and signaling pathway of diabetic muscular atrophy, as well as some natural products and nutritional supplements for the prevention and treatment of it. This article is expected to provide more theoretical references for the non-drug targeted therapy of diabetic muscular atrophy.

Keywords diabetic muscular atrophy; natural products; nutritional supplements

预计到2045年, 全球2型糖尿病患者数量将达到6.93亿^[1], 与此伴随的糖尿病肌萎缩也逐步成为其不可忽视的并发症之一。1995年, GALRAND教授^[2]正

式将由糖尿病引起的肌肉萎缩统一命名为糖尿病肌萎缩。糖尿病肌萎缩发生在糖尿病所造成的周围神经病变中, 周围神经病变可致使患者运动单位丧失

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增多, 导致肌肉纤维的神经支配及补偿性神经再支配不足, 进一步诱发肌纤维萎缩, 最终造成骨骼肌质量、力量及耐力的丧失^[3]。

而骨骼肌作为人体重要的代谢组织, 骨骼肌萎缩会影响葡萄糖吸收进而加重胰岛素抵抗, 这又进一步加剧了骨骼肌萎缩, 由此形成恶性循环, 对2型糖尿病患者的生活产生严重负面影响。因此, 糖尿病肌萎缩愈发得到人们重视。近年来研究发现, 除了主流的西药与中西医联合治疗方案以外, 饮食疗法手段可作用于其致病机制起到缓解和防治糖尿病肌萎缩的作用。其中, 天然产物如小檗碱(berberine, BBR)、茶多糖(tea polysaccharides, TPS)、红景天苷(salidroside, Sal)等可抑制炎症、降低氧自由基(reactive oxygen species, ROS)活性、减轻周围神经损伤程度; 而亮氨酸(leucine, Leu)、肌酸(creatine, Cr)、 ω -3脂肪酸(omega-3 fatty acids, omega-3 FAs)等营养补剂则可促进骨骼肌内蛋白质合成, 缓解因糖尿病引起的骨骼肌萎缩症状。为此, 本文主要从补充天然产物或补给调节蛋白质代谢平衡等角度来阐述缓解或预防糖尿病引起的肌萎缩, 探究营养干预在糖尿病肌萎缩中的作用与靶向分子机制, 从而为其预防或干预策略的多样性选择提供理论参考依据。

1 糖尿病肌萎缩诱导因素及机制

糖尿病肌萎缩作为一种多因素性慢性疾病, 其发病机制主要是骨骼肌蛋白质合成和降解的信号通路受损^[4]、周围神经病变、氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍、细胞自噬和细胞凋亡功能失调等, 究其本质是蛋白质代谢紊乱、合成低下、分解加剧, 从而导致骨骼肌代谢负平衡, 造成骨骼肌萎缩和质量丢失^[5]。其中, 蛋白质分解主要受泛素-蛋白酶体途径(ubiquitin protein system, UPS)和自噬溶酶体系统调控。同时, UPS主要由泛素活化酶E1、泛素结合酶E2、和泛素蛋白连接酶E3等构成^[6], 一方面, E3中包含肌肉萎缩盒F蛋白(muscle atrophy F-box, MAFbx/atrogen-1)和蛋白肌肉环状指蛋白1(muscle ring finger protein 1, MuRF1)两种肌肉萎缩基因中的关键调控因子; 另一方面, 蛋白质合成主要受磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase, PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, AKT)/靶标哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白敏感型复合体1(mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1)通路调控^[7]。然而, 胰岛素抵抗状态则会打

破上述蛋白质合成平衡, 导致蛋白质分解加剧^[8]。

机体在正常生理状态下, 胰岛素与胰岛素受体结合可激活胰岛素受体底物1/2(insulin receptor substrate 1/2, IRS1/2), 进而激活下游PI3K、3-磷酸肌醇依赖性蛋白激酶1(phosphoinositide dependent kinase 1, PDK1)和AKT, 活化的AKT进一步激活下游mTORC1等, 进而增加机体蛋白质合成。其中, mTORC1不仅调控蛋白合成, 在细胞自噬中扮演着负向调控因子的角色, 还影响着骨骼肌内环境稳态及质量控制^[9]。与此同时, 活化的AKT可促进葡萄糖转运蛋白4(glucose transporter 4, GLUT4)表达, 加速血液中的葡萄糖摄取, 从而降低血糖浓度。

胰岛素抵抗是指各种原因使胰岛素促进葡萄糖摄取和利用的效率下降, 机体代偿性的分泌过多胰岛素产生高胰岛素血症, 以维持血糖的稳定^[10]。其中, *IRS1*基因突变、GLUT4表达减少都会导致组织对葡萄糖摄取的异常, 从而加速胰岛素抵抗的发生和发展^[11]。机体能量摄入不足引发饥饿, 促使AMP/ATP值上升, 激活腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)促进Beclin1表达, 可诱导自噬发生和蛋白质降解; 同时, 可激活下游的组蛋白去乙酰化酶(sirtuin1, SIRT1)/过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 辅激活因子1 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ coactivator-1 α , PGC-1 α)通路, 增强机体线粒体功能和抗氧化能力^[12]。

肥胖作为糖尿病中一种常见慢性代谢性疾病, 同样影响着糖尿病肌萎缩的发生。其中, I κ B激酶 β (inhibitor kappa B kinase β , IKK1 β)/核转录因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)作为胰岛素抵抗和炎症的共同通路, 可影响糖尿病肌萎缩的进程^[13]。脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)可激活IKK1 β 、c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)的表达, 激活NF- κ B及下游活化蛋白-1(activator protein-1, AP-1), 可增加炎症因子如肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-1 β 的表达水平, 促进细胞信号分子SOC-3与IRS结合, 抑制AKT的激活, 从而加重胰岛素抵抗^[14]。与此同时, 胰岛素也是一种血管紧张素, 发生抵抗时则会导致血流减缓, 骨骼肌代谢减慢, 这加速了骨骼肌的蛋白质分解^[15]。而脂肪酶(lipase)则可导致血管合成、分泌内皮素-1(endothelin-1, END1)及一氧化氮的水平增加而诱发血管收缩舒张功能紊乱^[16]。此外,

糖尿病并发的周围神经病变,如周围神经轴突变性、脱髓鞘等损伤,可影响周围神经的功能和结构,降低雪旺细胞存活率和周围神经再生能力,从而影响骨骼肌微循环^[17]。

综上所述,由于糖尿病中IRS功能受阻,导致胰岛素敏感性降低,继而引起氧化应激的积累造成自噬功能失调、微循环减弱,血管内皮功能和周围神经受损,进一步加速蛋白质的分解,导致糖尿病肌肉萎缩发生。

2 天然产物对糖尿病肌萎缩的作用机制

2.1 小檗碱

小檗碱又称黄连素、小檗碱、小檗硷,化学式为 $C_{20}H_{18}NO_4$ 中文名为(S)-5,8,13,13A-四氢-6H-二苯并[A,G]喹啉;其属于异喹啉类季铵生物碱,是黄连、三颗针、黄柏等传统中药药效的主要部分^[18]。药用部分主要从小檗属植物的皮、根、茎中提取^[19]。目前研究发现,BBR在抗炎、抗氧化、降血糖、改善胰岛素抵抗和脂质代谢紊乱等方面有一定的疗效。作为临床上常见抗炎药,BBR可通过抑制炎症,起到抗炎作用^[20]。有研究通过对182例糖尿病患者进行随机对照实验,对照组服用复方黄连素片和小檗碱后,发现在3T3-L1脂肪细胞中TNF- α 、IL-6、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、IL-1 β 等炎症因子均显著降低^[21]。当上述炎症因子被抑制后,可降低NF- κ B、AP-1活性进而缓解对IRS的抑制,促进PI3K/AKT通路激活来加速GLUT4膜转位,增加肌细胞摄取葡萄糖,从而降低胰岛素抵抗,起到降血糖的功效^[14]。此外,BBR可以提高AMP/ATP值,激活AMPK/PGC-1 α 通路来增强骨骼肌线粒体的功能,达到抗氧化的作用;而AMPK的激活又可能增加GLUT4的转录促进降糖效益的发生^[22]。与此同时,小檗属(*Berberis*)的果实也有相似的功效,如分布在伊朗地区的全缘小檗,具有抗炎、降脂等功效;而国内的巴东小檗、异果小檗、粉叶小檗等果实均可食用,有缓解高血压、祛风火等作用^[19]。综上可知,BBR可抑制炎症因子表达,减弱对IRS的抑制作用,增加胰岛素的敏感性,促进糖尿病肌萎缩中的蛋白质合成(图1)。

2.2 茶多糖

茶是中国传统的饮品,其中富含茶多糖、茶多酚等,TPS是一种与蛋白质结合的杂多糖,在抗炎、抗氧化、抗肿瘤、免疫修饰等方面存在广泛的生物

学活性^[23]。多糖广泛分布于植物中,是由至少10个单糖链接而成的高分子量的聚合物^[24]。TPS主要从叶子、花、树皮中提取^[25]。已有人发现其在抗氧化和IR(insulin resistance)方面有一定的生物活性^[26]。实验研究发现,TPS可通过激活PI3K/AKT/GLUT4通路,促使糖尿病小鼠血糖降低,增加体重。此外,有研究发现小鼠口服TPS可增强超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)清除1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼(1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl, DPPH)、OH $^{\cdot}$ 和O $^{2\cdot}$ 等自由基的能力,从而表现出良好的抗氧化作用^[27]。由于不同质量的TPS抗氧化效果不同,在HK-2细胞模拟的损伤细胞实验中发现中等分子量的TPS抗氧化活性最强,且对线粒体、溶酶体、细胞内DNA均有抗氧化活性和修复作用^[28],对ROS引起的血管内皮损伤也有治疗作用^[23]。TPS可显著降低TNF- α 等细胞促炎因子的表达,还能提高血清免疫球蛋白A(immunoglobulin A, IgA)、IL-4、IL-2、IgG、IgM、IL-10^[29]等抗炎因子的水平。与此同时,TPS广泛分布于绿茶、红茶等茶类饮品中,适度饮用茶类饮品,尤其是粗茶、老茶,可增加TPS的摄入量,从而清除机体内的ROS,减少细胞组织的损伤。

2.3 红景天苷

红景天苷又名红景天甙;红景天,是一种从植物中提取的苯丙糖苷。苏联学者以红景天的主要成分而命名的,红景天苷存在于女贞、越桔属、柳属等植物中,具有神经修复和再生、抗氧化、抗肌萎缩等功效^[30]。由于糖尿病肌萎缩诱因之一为神经周围微循环差导致神经细胞缺氧、营养供应不足、ROS积累等引起周围神经损伤引发,从而加重骨骼肌萎缩^[31]。Sal在对抗ROS和缺氧状态的神经中起到明显的保护作用^[32],在缺氧诱导的模型中,Sal可激活SIRT1/FoxO3 α 通路从而改善缺氧诱导的血管平滑肌损伤和神经损伤减少细胞凋亡,而且对SIRT1相关通路的干预可有效改善2型糖尿病^[33]。在神经修复方面,Sal在体外对RSC96雪旺细胞的增殖和生长具有调节作用,对神经营养因子如脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)、胶质细胞源性神经营养因子(glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor, GDNF)、大脑多巴胺神经影响因子(cerebral dopamine neurotrophic factor, CDNF)等表达

以降低促炎因子的表达水平, 增强卫星细胞增殖的刺激, 以及促进蛋白质合成和细胞修复基因的表达上调等, 从而提高运动时间和强度^[52]。其机制一方面可能是激活AMPK, 改变葡萄糖代谢氧化, 减少乳酸生产和线粒体ROS生成^[53]。另一方面可能是Cr的补充可激活如AMPK/IGF-1/mTOR合成代谢通路, 调控GLUT4进而增加肌纤维的蛋白合成^[54]。此外, 在为期16周的Cr联合抗阻运动实验中, 发现训练诱导的肌卫星和肌核数量增加, 且可强化肌纤维对力量训练的反应, 提高次最大力量功能任务的执行能力, 从而提升最大肌力^[55]。为此, Cr结合运动训练可起到叠加效应, 有效促进和改善骨骼肌质量及运动功能。

3.3 ω -3脂肪酸

ω -3脂肪酸又称n-3脂肪酸, 是一种人体必需脂肪酸的多不饱和脂肪酸, 由二十碳五烯酸和二十二碳六烯酸构成。鱼、鱼油和部分植物油是其丰富来源, 在疾病预防和身体健康和扮演着越来越重要的角色, 缺乏必需脂肪酸的摄入可导致一系列如糖尿病、高血压、婴儿发育、癌症等疾病的发生^[56]。另外, ω -3脂肪酸还可减轻骨骼肌萎缩、抗炎、改善血脂等^[57]。有关于高脂饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠的研究发现, 20周的共轭亚油酸/ ω -3结合运动干预后可抑制蛋白降解而提高肌肉力量和质量, 增强肌肉蛋白合成速度^[58]。有研究以16名老年人分为两组分别食用 ω -3脂肪酸或玉米油8周来观察蛋白合成代谢通路关键元素的磷酸化程度, 发现 ω -3脂肪酸可通过mTOR/p70S6K信号通路增加肌肉蛋白的表达量, 调节肌卫星细胞增值, 提高骨骼肌蛋白合成^[57]。同样, 在饮食中增加鱼类的摄入也被证实可以通过激活mTORC1/p70S6K相关通路来促进蛋白质的合成^[59]。同时, 在青少年增加 ω -3的摄取会改善其葡萄糖耐量和胰岛素敏感性^[60], 此外, 在90天渐进抗阻运动中, 配合补充每天2 g的 ω -3脂肪酸, 其肌肉力量和神经肌肉功能均得到显著改善, 提示抗阻运动结合 ω -3脂肪酸对肌肉的增加的叠加效果为显著^[61]。与此同时, 文献还发现, ω -3脂肪酸不仅能增加肌肉内蛋白合成, 还可以调节血脂和降低对葡萄糖的摄取等, 减少肥胖的形成^[62]。

4 结论与展望

随着糖尿病人口的急剧增多, 糖尿病肌萎缩也

逐渐成为影响糖尿病患者健康和生活质量的一个因素, 所以在控制糖尿病并发症和诱导因素上格外引人注目。为此, 本文从茶多糖、肌酸、 ω -3脂肪酸等天然产物和营养补给的角度去阐述其作用机制。其中, 天然产物BBR通过对炎症因子的抑制、胰岛素分泌增加和激活AMPK来减少蛋白质的降解和增加其合成, TPS通过增强抗氧化因子减少体内ROS, Sal则通过促进雪旺细胞的修复来减少周围神经的损伤; 营养补剂中的Leu、Cr和 ω -3脂肪酸通过作用于mTOR/p70S6K通路来增加机体蛋白质合成, 也可通过激活AMPK/GLUT4通路来促进葡萄糖的摄取, 从而达到调节蛋白稳态的作用。

天然产物和营养补剂在应对糖尿病肌萎缩分子机制中均有潜在的治疗价值, 因而在搭配食物营养时可有目的地选取含有效天然产物量较高的食物或饮品, 或应对糖尿病诱发的肌萎缩可考虑天然产物和营养补剂两者联合。另外, 营养补剂联合运动干预效果可能更佳, 这些可作为防治糖尿病肌萎缩的预防与干预策略的进一步研究点。

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