

脓毒症代谢中丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体调控机制的研究进展

吴洁¹ 张伟金² 赵淑灿² 林建群² 胡仕建² 毛亮烽¹ 安胜¹

¹南方医科大学南方医院重症医学科,广东广州 510515; ²汕头市中心医院内科综合病区,广东汕头 515000

通信作者:张伟金, Email: i799077533@126.com

【摘要】 脓毒症是一种高发病率和高病死率的临床危重症,无氧糖酵解在脓毒症的发病过程中有重要意义。丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体(PDHC)是脓毒症时机体损伤的调节因子,PDHC的去磷酸化或去乙酰化可上调其活性,使丙酮酸进入线粒体,促进乙酰辅酶A(CoA)的生成及氧化磷酸化的进程。PDHC的活化参与调节脓毒症时乳酸的平衡、炎症因子的释放和能量代谢,从而改善脓毒症患者预后。多种药物可通过上调PDHC的活性来改善脓毒症患者预后,包括二氯乙酸盐(DCA)、维生素B1、米力农、肿瘤坏死因子结合蛋白和环丙沙星等。本文通过对PDHC及其信号通路在脓毒症代谢中的作用和调控机制进行综述,以期对脓毒症多器官功能损伤的治疗提供新的思路。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体; 代谢; 药物

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Research of progress of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex in sepsis metabolism

Wu Jie¹, Zhang Weijin², Zhao Shucan², Lin Jianqun², Hu Shijian², Mao Liangfeng¹, An Sheng¹

¹Department of Critical Care Medicine, Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510515, Guangdong, China; ²Department of Internal Medicine General Ward, Shantou Central Hospital, Shantou 515000, Guangdong, China
Corresponding author: Zhang Weijin, Email: i799077533@126.com

【Abstract】 Sepsis is a critical illness with high morbidity and mortality. Anaerobic glycolysis plays an important role in the pathogenesis of sepsis. Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDHC) serves as a key regulator during sepsis. With PDHC dephosphorylation and deacetylation, PDHC activity is upregulated, allowing pyruvate translocate to mitochondria in aerobic condition, preceding the production of acetyl-CoA to accelerate aerobic oxidation. Activation of PDHC improves the prognosis of sepsis through regulating the balance of lactate, release of inflammatory factors and energy metabolism. A variety of remedies can improve the prognosis of patients with sepsis by up-regulating the activity of PDHC, including dichloroacetate (DCA), vitamin B1, milrinone, tumor necrosis factor binding protein, and ciprofloxacin. This article reviews the role and the regulatory mechanism of PDHC and signal pathway in the sepsis metabolism, in order to innovate treatment for sepsis and multiple organ dysfunction.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex; Metabolism; Drug

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脓毒症是指宿主对感染产生的失控反应,并出现危及生命的器官功能障碍,表现为乳酸堆积、大量炎性介质的释放以及能量代谢失衡等,易合并多器官功能障碍综合征(multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)^[1-4],且乳酸水平可用于评价脓毒症患者的预后^[5]。脓毒症的发病机制非常复杂,涉及炎症、免疫、代谢等多种通路。尽管目前针对脓毒症的治疗措施如机械通气的管理、抗菌药物的使用、血液滤过、液体复苏等已取得了较大进展,但脓毒症的发病率和病死率仍居高不下^[6]。因此,亟需寻找新的治疗脓毒症的方向。近年来,学术界开始更关注代谢在脓毒症病理生理机制中的意义,其中丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体(pyruvate dehydrogenase complex, PDHC)尤为突出。本文就PDHC在脓毒症代谢中的调控机制进行综述,从而为脓毒症的防治提供更多可能。

1 脓毒症与PDHC

1.1 无氧糖酵解参与脓毒症多器官功能损伤的过程:无

氧糖酵解即是在无氧条件下,1 mol葡萄糖裂解为2 mol丙酮酸和2 mol三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)的过程,其中丙酮酸还原为乳酸;而在有氧条件下丙酮酸可进入线粒体经PDHC作用生成乙酰辅酶A(coenzyme A, acetyl-CoA),通过三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA)促进葡萄糖的有氧氧化^[7]。尽管有氧氧化产生的ATP较无氧糖酵解多,但产生的速度较无氧糖酵解明显减慢。因此,在脓毒症初期,细胞倾向于无氧糖酵解供能^[8]。然而,无氧糖酵解可诱发乳酸过度堆积、大量炎性介质如肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)的释放以及能量失衡,进而诱导多器官功能损伤。而应用无氧糖酵解抑制剂2-脱氧-D-葡萄糖(2-deoxy-D-glucose, 2-DG)可显著改善脓毒症小鼠的肝肾功能损伤,提高存活率^[9]。因此,无氧糖酵解在脓毒症早期介导的多器官功能损伤中发挥着重要作用,通过抑制无氧

糖酵解水平对脓毒症预后改善有重要意义。

1.2 PDHC 在脓毒症无氧糖酵解中的调节作用: PDHC 是能量代谢的重要节点,是由丙酮酸脱氢酶(pyruvate dehydrogenases, PDH E1~E3)这3种酶合成的多酶复合体。PDHC 催化丙酮酸生成 CoA 的完成需要烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NAD⁺)和 CoA 的存在,同时依赖于 PDHC 的活性。而 PDHC 活性的高低除了受还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NADH)和乙酰 CoA 的负反馈调节外,还受多种酶的影响。其中,丙酮酸脱氢酶(pyruvate dehydrogenase, PDH)激酶(PDH kinase, PDK)是 PDH 的上游产物,它可以将 PDH 磷酸化,使其发生变构而失活,从而抑制了 TCA,造成丙酮酸的堆积、乳酸的大量生成及多器官功能的受损。而 PDH 磷酸酶则可将磷酸化的 PDH 去磷酸化而恢复其活性^[10]。

目前,已有较多研究证明,PDHC 在脓毒症无氧糖酵解中起调节作用。Vary^[11]研究显示,在脓毒症大鼠骨骼肌细胞中可观察到 PDHC 磷酸化水平升高,并导致 PDHC 的活性下降 70% 和机体高乳酸血症及细胞功能障碍。同样,亦有研究证实,用脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)刺激小鼠指伸肌细胞后,PDK mRNA 的表达水平上调 24 倍,PDHC 的活性下降 65%,并介导了乳酸水平的增加^[12]。在临床研究方面,Nuzzo 等^[13]通过分离脓毒症与健康对照者外周血单核细胞,并检测细胞中 PDHC 的活性,结果显示,与健康对照组比较,脓毒症组 PDHC 活性明显下降,且活性的高低可能影响脓症患者预后。因此,PDHC 的活性可能可作为衡量脓症患者预后的标志物。

关于 PDHC 的磷酸化对其活性的影响已有较多文献报道。近年来,学术界越来越多地关注到乙酰化水平对 PDHC 活性的调节作用。在饥饿模型中,PDH E1 α 的乙酰化水平升高,使 PDHC 活性下降,骨骼肌的能量代谢从有氧化转为无氧糖酵解,导致乳酸堆积和能量失调。提示通过 PDHC 乙酰化有潜在调控其活性的可能^[14]。在肥胖小鼠心肌重构模型中亦发现,PDH E3 的乙酰化水平明显升高,因此认为其乙酰化水平可能介导了肥胖导致的心肌损伤^[15]。而脓毒症中 PDHC 的乙酰化水平改变目前鲜见报告。

2 PDHC 在脓毒症机体损伤中的调节机制

PDHC 是脓毒症时机体损伤的调节因子,PDHC 不仅参与调节脓毒症时乳酸的平衡,而且对炎症因子的释放和能量代谢也有重要调控作用。

2.1 乳酸: 脓毒症时 PDHC 活性下降,葡萄糖代谢方式由有氧化转为无氧糖酵解,导致大量乳酸形成,造成细胞内酸中毒,酸中毒可导致细胞内 Ca²⁺ 超载,线粒体膜受损,进一步损伤线粒体的功能^[16-17]。若高乳酸血症无法纠正,可出现高血钾症甚至心律失常、肾衰竭、呼吸衰竭、中枢神经系统功能障碍等多器官受损^[18]。Bakker 等^[19]研究表明,在脓毒症初期降低乳酸水平可改善患者不良预后。有关脓毒症大鼠模型的研究已显示,抑制 PDHC 的活性可导致乳酸水平明显升高,表明 PDHC 活性对乳酸水平有负向调控作

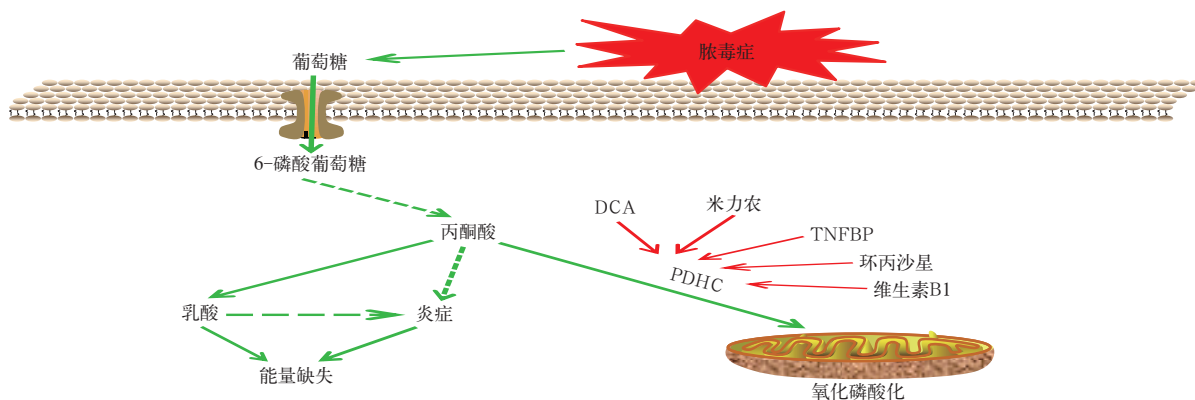
用^[20]。另有研究显示,应用 PDHC 激动剂可降低乳酸水平,进而纠正脓毒症小鼠紊乱的体温调节中枢^[21]。Bakalov 等^[22]同样证实,脓毒症可导致果蝇大体组织中 PDHC 活性下降,乳酸水平升高,而上调 PDHC 的活性则可降低乳酸水平,改善果蝇的存活率。因此,PDHC 介导的乳酸水平改变在脓毒症代谢变化中起关键作用,可作为临床上监测脓毒症发生的生物标志物和疗效观察的指标。

2.2 炎症: 有研究显示,无氧糖酵解可促进单核细胞、树突状细胞和巨噬细胞等多种炎症细胞的活化^[23-24]。也有研究证实,PDK 参与了巨噬细胞的分化及糖代谢调节,敲除 PDK1 可减少 PDH E1 α 的磷酸化水平,并上调 PDHC 的活性,进而抑制 LPS 诱导的无氧糖酵解的进程和巨噬细胞向 M1 分化,并促进其向 M2 分化,从而抑制炎症介质 IL-6、IL-12、IL-1 β 的释放^[25-26]。提示脓毒症时,PDK 可通过 PDHC 途径调节糖酵解的代谢方式,使 M2 型巨噬细胞诱导极化为 M1 型,促进炎症因子的释放。Bakalov 等^[22]的研究已证实,抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptide, AMP)物质产生的菌肽 A 和防御素可作为脓毒症时炎症因子释放的标志物,并与脓毒症果蝇的低生存率呈正相关。而 PDHC 激活则可下调 AMP 水平,进而延长脓毒症果蝇的寿命;另外,无氧糖酵解生成的乳酸也能激活 Toll 样受体 4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)通路,促进核转录因子- κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)的活化和炎症介质的释放^[27]。因此,PDHC 可通过调节炎症通路进而改善脓毒症患者的预后。

2.3 能量: 在脓毒症初期,尽管无氧糖酵解产生的 ATP 较有氧化快,但 1 mol 葡萄糖仅能生成 2 mol ATP,而经有氧化彻底分解则可净生成 30 或 32 mol ATP,故脓毒症的细胞处于能量缺乏状态。在脓毒症的能量代谢机制中,线粒体供能障碍是其中的关键环节,而 PDHC 的活性正是调控该环节的重要节点。PDHC 的活化可使细胞的糖酵解途径转化为氧化磷酸化途径,并催化丙酮酸氧化脱羧,产生 NADH 和乙酰 CoA,促进 ATP 的合成。有研究表明,在脓毒症大鼠肝脏中,大量炎症介质可引起细胞 DNA 断裂,激活 DNA 修复酶,导致 NAD⁺ 的大量消耗,使线粒体的产能减少,而 PDHC 的活化则可改善线粒体的呼吸功能,对脓毒症大鼠有明显的保护作用^[28]。PDHC 激动剂二氯乙酸盐(dichloroacetate, DCA)还可改善单核细胞的能量代谢,同时增加 TCA 的中间产物和支链氨基酸的分解代谢,从而促进 TCA 驱动的能量代谢,逆转炎症性单核细胞的损伤。此外,在脓毒症小鼠中应用 DCA 还可以逆转脂质紊乱和线粒体功能障碍,表明 PDHC 对脓毒症脂质代谢亦有调节作用^[29]。糖代谢、氨基酸和脂肪代谢等都参与了脓毒症的发生发展过程,其作用机制十分复杂,不同细胞代谢的途径亦不尽相同,特别是 PDHC 参与的能量调节机制尚未完全明确,有待进一步研究。

3 作用于 PDHC 的药物可改善脓毒症预后

目前已证明,有较多药物可作用于 PDHC 来改善脓毒症预后,包括 DCA、维生素 B1、米力农等。其主要机制包括直接或间接活化 PDHC 的活性。



注:PDHC为丙酮酸脱氢酶复合体,DCA为二氯乙酸盐,TNFBP为肿瘤坏死因子结合蛋白

图1 脓毒症代谢中PDHC的调控机制

3.1 DCA: DCA是一种小分子代谢调节药物,临床上主要应用于线粒体缺陷病和乳酸堆积症的治疗^[30]。DCA也是一种经典的PDK抑制剂,可通过抑制PDK的活性使PDHC的磷酸化水平降低,进而上调PDHC的活性,促进丙酮酸进入线粒体进行氧化磷酸化,抑制无氧糖酵解。已有多项研究证实,DCA可激活PDHC,改变脓毒症细胞的糖代谢方式及乳酸堆积^[22, 31]。另有研究证实,DCA可使脓毒症患者的糖代谢方式由无氧糖酵解转为氧化磷酸化,明显改善了脓毒症患者的高乳酸血症^[32]。以上研究提示,DCA有改善脓症患者预后的可能。然而,一项随机对照临床研究显示,注射DCA虽可显著降低患者的乳酸水平,但对患者血流动力学和病死率无明显影响^[33]。另外DCA也存在一定的不良反应^[34],因此DCA在临床上的应用仍有待进一步探讨。

3.2 维生素B1: 维生素B1是由嘧啶环和噻唑环结合形成的一种B族维生素,具有抗脚气因子及神经炎因子的作用。研究表明,维生素B1可作为PDHC的辅酶,在改善脓毒症PDHC活性中起重要作用^[35]。有统计显示,10%~20%成年人及28%的儿童缺乏维生素B1,且对于脓症患者来说,维生素B1的缺乏可导致丙酮酸聚集,诱导乳酸的大量生成,明显增加脓症患者病死率^[35]。通过注射维生素B1可明显降低脓毒症患者的乳酸水平,并显著改善脓症患者预后^[36-37]。鉴于维生素B1的潜在意义,目前指南推荐入住重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)且给予肠外营养的患者前3d静脉注射100~300 mg/d的维生素B1可改善脓毒症患者的预后^[38]。尽管硫酸胺在临床上有重要作用,但对于脓症患者而言,其剂量的调整仍有待更多的临床研究支持。

3.3 其他: 研究表明,给脓毒症大鼠持续注射 $5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 的米力农5d后,可诱导大鼠骨骼肌PDHC活化,并显著降低脓毒症大鼠的乳酸水平^[39],提示米力农有治疗脓症患者高乳酸血症的可能。另外,Burns等^[40]在脓毒性休克大鼠模型中发现,米力农可使脓毒性休克大鼠心肌细胞PDHC的活性上调2.5倍,并进一步增加ATP水平。然而,米力农对脓毒症患者的应用仍缺乏循证医学研究支持。另外,也有

研究证实,给脓毒症大鼠注射肿瘤坏死因子结合蛋白(tumor necrosis factor binding protein, TNFBP)可增加骨骼肌细胞中PDHC的活性,降低大鼠乳酸水平^[20]。

Swift等^[41]研究表明,环丙沙星可通过下调PDK1水平,进而激活PDHC活性,减少小鼠回肠组织ATP的丢失,可降低受电离辐射和外伤所致复合伤小鼠的病死率。而环丙沙星是喹诺酮家族的一员,是临床上治疗脓毒症的常用抗菌药物。但环丙沙星是否可通过PDHC通路改善脓症患者预后目前尚未明确。

4 总结和展望

PDHC在参与调节脓毒症代谢变化中起关键作用(图1)。目前针对PDHC的共价修饰大多数研究停留在其磷酸化上,而乙酰化的调控则鲜有涉及。另外,PDHC是否通过其他机制来调控脓毒症的发生发展也需要深入研究。治疗方面,虽然有多种药物被报告可作用于PDHC进而改善脓症患者预后,但仍缺乏循证医学的进一步验证。因此,进一步探索PDHC对脓毒症代谢的影响将使人们深入了解PDHC在其中的意义,为脓毒症多器官功能损伤发病机制的研究及治疗提供新的思路。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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