

自噬在脓毒症急性肾损伤发病机制及治疗中的研究进展

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【摘要】 脓毒症是宿主对感染反应失调所致的致命性器官功能障碍综合征。脓毒症急性肾损伤(SAKI)是脓毒症较常见的并发症之一,急性肾损伤(AKI)的出现提示患者病情危重、预后不良。传统观点认为,SAKI的主要机制是脓毒症导致肾血流量减少、肾灌注不足、炎症反应、微循环障碍,进而导致肾小管细胞缺血和坏死。最新的研究结果表明,自噬等程序性细胞死亡发挥着日益重要的作用。自噬是一种程序化细胞内降解过程,属于程序性细胞死亡。细胞通过溶酶体降解自身胞质成分,将胞内组分拆解回收,实现细胞自身代谢需要,维持细胞内环境稳态及细胞器更新。自噬在SAKI期间通过调控炎症和免疫反应,清理损伤的细胞器,以及维持细胞内环境稳定等多方面发挥重要保护作用。近年来,自噬在SAKI发病机制及治疗中的作用受到广泛关注。研究证实,多种靶向自噬的细胞内信号通路和分子,如哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路、腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)信号通路、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号通路,以及去乙酰化酶(SIRT)、自噬相关因子Beclin-1、Toll样受体(TLR)参与SAKI的发生发展。由于SAKI发病机制复杂,目前SAKI的治疗方案包括液体管理、抗感染、维持内环境平衡和肾脏替代治疗等,但病死率仍居高不下。近年已发现自噬在脓毒症介导的AKI中具有关键的细胞保护作用,并且有越来越多的药物可通过调控自噬缓解SAKI。本文针对自噬在SAKI发病机制及治疗中的最新进展进行综述,以期SAKI患者的新药研发提供见解。

【关键词】 自噬; 脓毒症; 脓毒症急性肾损伤; 发病机制; 治疗

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The advances on autophagy the pathogenesis and treatment in septic acute kidney injury

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【Abstract】 Sepsis is a life-threatening organ dysfunction syndrome caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. Septic acute kidney injury (SAKI) is one of the most common complications of sepsis, and the occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) indicates that the patient's condition is critical with a poor prognosis. The traditional view holds that the main mechanism of SAKI is the reduction of renal blood flow, inadequate renal perfusion, inflammatory response, and microcirculatory dysfunction caused by sepsis, which subsequently leads to ischemia and necrosis of renal tubular cells. Recent research findings indicate that processes such as autophagy and other forms of programmed cell death play an increasingly important role. Autophagy is a programmed intracellular degradation process and is a form of programmed cell death. Cells degrade their cytoplasmic components via lysosomes, breaking down and recycling intracellular constituents to meet their metabolic needs, maintain intracellular homeostasis, and renew organelles. During SAKI, autophagy plays a crucial protective role through various mechanisms, including regulating inflammation and immune responses, clearing damaged organelles, and maintaining stability in the intracellular environment. In recent years, the role of autophagy in the pathogenesis and treatment of SAKI has received widespread attention. Research has confirmed that various intracellular signaling pathways and signaling molecules targeting autophagy [such as mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling pathway, AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) signaling pathway, nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) signaling pathway, and Sirtuins (SIRT), autophagy associated factor Beclin-1, and Toll-like receptor (TLR)] are involved in the development of SAKI. Due to the complex pathogenesis of SAKI, current treatment strategies include fluid management, infection control, maintenance of internal environment balance, and renal replacement therapy; however, the mortality remains high. In recent years, it has been found that autophagy plays a critical protective role in sepsis-mediated AKI. As a result, an increasing number of drugs are being developed to alleviate SAKI by regulating autophagy. This article reviews the latest advances in the role of autophagy in the pathogenesis and treatment of SAKI, with the aim of providing insights for the development of new drugs for SAKI patients.

【Key words】 Autophagy; Sepsis; Septic acute kidney injury; Pathogenesis; Treatment

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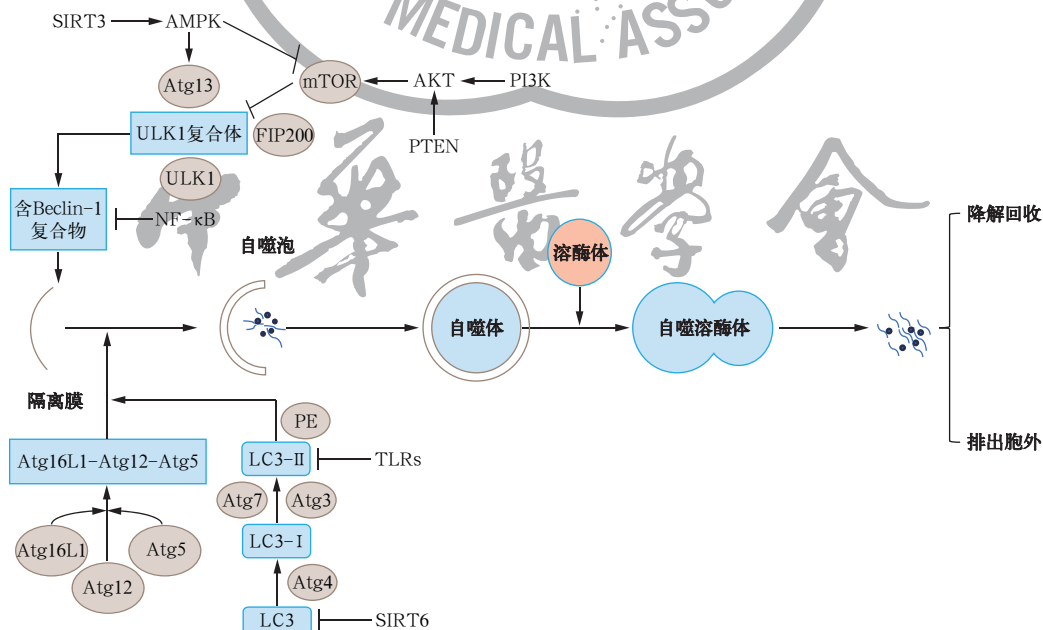
脓毒症(Sepsis)是宿主对感染反应失调所致的致命性器官功能障碍综合征,是急危重症患者主要死亡原因之一^[1]。肾脏是脓毒症重要的靶器官之一。脓毒症急性肾损伤(septic acute kidney injury, SAKI)是危重症患者的常见并发症。研究显示,51%的脓症患者合并急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI),其病死率达41%^[2]。传统观点认为,SAKI的主要机制是脓毒症导致肾血流量减少、肾灌注不足,进而造成肾小管细胞缺血和坏死^[3];而最新的研究结果表明,细胞凋亡、铁死亡、焦亡和自噬等程序性细胞死亡发挥着日益重要的作用^[4]。自噬在SAKI期间通过调控炎症和免疫反应,清理损伤的细胞器,以及维持细胞内环境的稳定等多方面发挥重要作用。自噬可以由自噬相关蛋白组成的复杂信号网络调节,这些信号通路和分子的失调可能导致自噬受损,这与SAKI的发生发展密切相关。目前临床上针对SAKI的有效治疗方案仍然欠缺。因此,深入分析自噬在SAKI中的发病机制可以促进靶向药物的研发。现就自噬在SAKI发病机制及治疗中的研究进展进行综述,旨在提高SAKI患者的预后。

1 自噬

自噬是一种程序化细胞内降解过程。细胞通过溶酶体降解自身胞质成分,将胞内组分拆解回收,实现细胞自身代谢需要,维持细胞内环境稳态。在哺乳动物细胞内,根据自噬诱导刺激物和降解产物,自噬可分为选择性自噬和非选择性自噬两种类型。选择性自噬是选择性识别和降解特定细胞成分的过程,包括线粒体自噬及核糖体自噬等。非选择性自噬是由双层膜的吞噬体将细胞质成分随机性地包裹,形成自噬体并转运至溶酶体降解的过程,如雷帕霉素处理引发的

自噬、氮源饥饿引发的自噬等。根据底物进入溶酶体的方式不同,自噬可分为大自噬、小自噬和伴侣介导的自噬,其中大自噬是最常见也是研究最深入的细胞自噬。

自噬在脓毒症发展中是一把“双刃剑”。在生理条件下,自噬处于较低水平,以维持细胞稳态。但在病理条件下,大量的细胞应激,包括缺氧、细胞饥饿、破坏性损伤,会诱发自噬。虽然自噬在应激反应中起保护作用,但自噬活性过强或自噬不足都可能导致细胞死亡。当细胞受到饥饿、氧化应激等刺激时,哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)被抑制,unc-51样蛋白酶1(unc-51 like kinase 1, ULK1)去磷酸化,并与FAK家族相互作用蛋白200kDa(FAK-family interacting protein of 200 kDa, FIP200)和自噬相关基因13(autophagy-related gene 13, Atg13)组成ULK1复合物,并激活下游自噬效应蛋白Beclin-1形成复合物,启动自噬。在自噬体的形成阶段,微管相关蛋白1轻链3(microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3, LC3)发挥重要作用,同时还是其重要标志蛋白。细胞中有两种形式的LC3蛋白,即LC3-I和LC3-II,LC3的羧基末端被Atg4蛋白酶切割形成LC3-I,然后通过E1样连接酶Atg7和E2样连接酶Atg3的共同作用形成LC3-II。LC3-II/I比值可以反映自噬的水平^[5-6]。LC3-II与磷脂酰乙醇胺(phosphatidyl ethanolamine, PE)结合形成复合物,然后作用于Atg16L1-Atg12-Atg5复合物参与自噬体的延伸过程,形成成熟的自噬体,最后,成熟的自噬体与溶酶体融合形成自噬溶酶体。自噬溶酶体中的物质被溶酶体降解^[7],其产物一部分被送至“废品回收站”回收利用,另一部分残渣被送至“垃圾站”排出胞外。自噬主要信号分子及过程见图1。



注: SIRT为去乙酰化酶, AMPK为腺苷活化蛋白激酶, mTOR为哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白, AKT为蛋白激酶B, PI3K为磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶, ULK1为unc-51样蛋白酶1, FIP200为FAK家族相互作用蛋白200kDa, PTEN为磷酸酶及张力蛋白同源基因, NF-κB为核转录因子-κB, PE为磷脂酰乙醇胺, LC3为微管相关蛋白1轻链3, TLR为Toll样受体, Atg13、Atg16L1、Atg12、Atg5、Atg7、Atg3、Atg4、Beclin-1为自噬相关因子

图1 自噬主要信号分子及过程

2 自噬在 SAKI 中的机制

研究显示,在SAKI小鼠模型中,自噬相关蛋白LC3-II/I的表达显著升高,自噬底物p62的表达显著降低^[8]。另有研究报道,给肾近端肾小管上皮细胞(renal tubular epithelial cell, RTEC)Atg7基因敲除小鼠和野生型小鼠腹腔注射脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)后发现,Atg7基因敲除小鼠具有更严重的肾功能不全和实质损伤^[9]。由此可见,自噬在SAKI中发挥着至关重要的作用。研究证实,多种靶向自噬的细胞内信号通路和分子,如mTOR信号通路、腺苷活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)信号通路、核转录因子- κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)信号通路,以及去乙酰化酶(Sirtuins, SIRT)、Beclin-1、Toll样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)参与SAKI的发生发展,这些信号通路和分子失调可能导致自噬受损,这与SAKI的发生和进展密切相关^[10]。

2.1 mTOR 信号通路: mTOR属于磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶(phosphoinositide-3-kinase, PI3K)家族成员, mTOR信号通路是在多种疾病(包括SAKI)中具有生物学功能的关键信号转导通路之一。mTOR包括雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合体1(mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1)和mTORC2两种形式: mTORC1对雷帕霉素敏感,主要在能量代谢和细胞自噬中发挥作用; mTORC2对雷帕霉素不敏感,主要参与调控细胞蛋白骨架的形成。据报道, mTOR在自噬调节中发挥核心作用,其在不缺乏生长因子和营养物质的情况下抑制自噬;当细胞遭受缺血缺氧、能量短缺、衰老、破损的细胞器等刺激后, mTOR被磷酸化修饰并致其活性下降,促进自噬^[11]。钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶(calmodulin-dependent protein kinase, CaMK)可调节脓毒症。Zhang等^[12]证明, CaMK IV通过抑制糖原合酶激酶3 β (glycogen synthase kinase-3 β , GSK3 β)和含F-框WD重复域蛋白7(F-box and WD repeat domain containing 7, FBXW7)表达并维持mTOR水平,促进LPS诱导AKI中的自噬。Beclin-1、Bcl-2和LC3-II是关键自噬相关蛋白。SAKI时LC3-II和Beclin-1的表达增加,表明脓毒症期间自噬状态增强。Zhao等^[13]研究表明, SAKI中自噬通量升高,而高水平的SIRT3可以通过调节AMPK/mTOR通路介导的自噬来预防AKI。在盲肠结扎穿孔术建立的SAKI小鼠模型中, Sang等^[14]也通过关键自噬相关蛋白证实了SAKI期间肾脏自噬水平升高,且进一步发现磷酸酶及张力蛋白同源物(phosphatase and tensin homologue, PTEN)/蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, AKT)/mTOR信号通路参与了这一过程。Zhao等^[15]研究发现,在LPS诱导的AKI小鼠模型中,右美托咪定通过抑制PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路增强自噬,缓解AKI。上述研究提示, mTOR信号通路是SAKI时期与自噬相关的重要通路。

2.2 AMPK 信号通路: AMPK是一种参与能量代谢调节的关键激酶,能表达于各种与代谢相关的组织器官中^[16]。AMPK一旦激活,主要调控哺乳动物的蛋白质代谢、脂质代谢、糖代谢、自噬和线粒体稳态,几乎包含生命体的整个生理代谢活动。AMPK信号通路主要通过抑制mTORC1活性

和直接磷酸化ULK1促进自噬。据报道,右美托咪定通过AMPK/mTOR通路增强自噬,抑制LPS诱导的NOD样受体蛋白3(NOD-like receptor protein 3, NLRP3)炎症小体激活,缓解脓毒症诱导的肾损伤^[17]。Tan等^[18]研究表明,脓毒症增加了需氧糖酵解,2-脱氧-D-葡萄糖通过抑制需氧糖酵解促进自噬,缓解SAKI,并发现乳酸/SIRT3/AMPK信号通路参与整个过程。Li等^[19]在LPS诱导的体外细胞以及体内动物模型中发现,重组人促红细胞生成素(recombinant human erythropoietin, rhEPO)通过激活自噬防止细胞凋亡,缓解SAKI,并发现AMPK/SIRT1通路参与调控。以上结果表明, AMPK信号通路在脓毒症诱导的AKI自噬调节中起着至关重要的作用。

2.3 NF- κ B 信号通路: NF- κ B是从B淋巴细胞核提取物中检测到的一种蛋白质,能与B淋巴细胞 κ 轻链基因的增强子 κ B序列特异性结合。哺乳动物NF- κ B家族由5个成员组成,即RelA、RelB、c-Rel、p50、p52,他们可以形成各种异源二聚体或者同源二聚体,并通过与启动子的 κ B位点结合来激活大量基因。NF- κ B信号通路促进炎症因子分泌,进而介导自噬的发生,是炎症与自噬之间的主要激活途径。Feng等^[20]在LPS刺激的人肾小管上皮细胞(human kidney-2, HK-2)中发现自噬增加,长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)NEAT1的敲低通过调节微小RNA-22-3p(microRNA-22-3p, miR-22-3p)/NF- κ B通路减少了细胞凋亡。髓样细胞触发受体-1(triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cell-1, TREM-1)是感染诱导的炎症反应的放大器。Pan等^[21]证明, TREM-1在LPS暴露的背景下可能通过NF- κ B通路促进HK-2细胞凋亡并抑制自噬。Yu等^[22]研究表明,在LPS腹腔注射建立的SAKI小鼠模型中, NF- κ B抑制剂270可阻断NF- κ B和c-Jun氨基酸末端激酶(c-jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)通路的激活,逆转对肾、肺组织自噬的抑制作用,缓解AKI。因此, NF- κ B信号通路参与并调控SAKI中的自噬水平,但其具体机制还需进一步研究。

2.4 Beclin-1: Beclin-1是酵母Atg6在哺乳动物体内的同源物,在自噬调控中起关键作用,其表达水平可反映自噬水平。人Beclin-1蛋白由BH3同源结构域、中央卷曲螺旋结构域和进化保守C端结构域构成,他们在其他因子协同作用下调节自噬水平。Xu和Zhou^[23]研究报道, lncRNA MIAT下调后与聚嘧啶束结合蛋白1(poly pyrimidine tract binding protein 1, PTBP1)结合促进Beclin-1介导的自噬激活,减轻LPS刺激的HK-2细胞炎症性损伤。Liu等^[24]研究显示, LPS与HK-2细胞共培养后诱导了显著的自噬,蛋白质免疫印迹试验检测自噬相关蛋白,提示Beclin-1表达增加。Deng等^[25]研究证实,白藜芦醇通过增强Beclin-1去乙酰化介导的自噬,缓解脓毒症小鼠的AKI。Jia等^[26]研究发现, α -硫辛酸可以通过上调自噬相关因子(如Atg5、Atg7和Beclin-1)改善SAKI小鼠的肾功能。因此,可以寻求一种通过刺激Beclin-1的自噬兴奋剂,来寻找对抗SAKI的有益方法。

2.5 SIRT: SIRT是NAD⁺依赖性III类组蛋白脱乙酰酶,能

参与DNA损伤修复、免疫炎症、自噬和细胞凋亡等生物过程。SIRT(如SIRT3、SIRT6和SIRT1)与SAKI期间自噬的激活有关。Deng等^[27]发现,褪黑素通过SIRT3介导线粒体转录因子A(transcription factor A mitochondrial, TFAM)去乙酰化促进线粒体自噬,从而减轻SAKI。Zhang等^[28]在LPS诱导的SAKI模型中观察到自噬激活(LC3B-II/LC3B-I表达增加)和炎症增加,进一步指出SIRT6过表达可能会诱导HK-2细胞自噬。骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell, BMSC)在组织愈合与再生中发挥作用^[29]。据报道,BMSC通过上调SIRT1/帕金森病相关基因(Parkin)促进线粒体自噬来保护大鼠免受SAKI的侵害^[30]。Gao等^[31]表明,聚达丁可以通过上调SIRT1和抑制NLRP3炎症小体来激活线粒体自噬,从而防止SAKI时细胞线粒体功能障碍。这些研究表明,SIRT在SAKI期间的自噬变化中很重要,并且是SAKI的潜在治疗靶点。

2.6 TLR:TLR是一种模式识别受体,定位在细胞表面,可识别各种病原相关分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular pattern, PAMP),在先天性免疫中起核心作用,参与脓毒症期间自噬的调节。Liu等^[32]报道,在增强脂肪来源的间充质干细胞(adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cell, AMSC)外泌体中miR-342-5p的表达后,通过抑制TLR9来加速自噬,可改善脓毒症小鼠的AKI。Leventhal等^[33]从没有功能性TLR4的小鼠中分离出RTEC细胞,并将其与LPS一起孵育,结果发现与对照小鼠相比,其RTEC中没有诱导自噬。另一项研究表明,利沙特罗维(TAK242)通过下调TLR4后可抑制自噬,有效缓解LPS诱导的脓毒症小鼠AKI^[34]。以上研究表明,SAKI时期自噬与TLR存在相关性。

2.7 其他潜在机制:自噬在SAKI中的作用也可能由一些其他蛋白信号介导。有研究表明,miR-506-3p可通过靶向PI3K通路诱导脓毒症小鼠RTEC细胞自噬,减少细胞凋亡^[35]。Dai等^[36]发现,磷酸酶和张力蛋白同源物诱导的假定激酶1(phosphatase and tensin homolog-induced putative kinase 1, PINK1)-Parkin介导的线粒体自噬在SAKI大鼠中起保护作用,肾功能指标恢复, HK-2细胞凋亡减少。另有研究发现,线粒体自噬的PINK1/帕金森病蛋白2(Parkinson disease protein 2, PARK2)通路在SAKI小鼠中被激活,并缓解了SAKI^[37]。Han等^[38]研究报道,在LPS刺激的HK-2细胞中, lncRNA NKILA沉默后通过调节miR-140-5p/紧密连接蛋白2(claudin2, CLDN2)轴促进细胞活力,并抑制模型中的细胞凋亡、自噬和炎症。上述所有基因和物质都可能参与SAKI期间自噬的调控,靶向这些受影响的蛋白质可能是防治SAKI的有效方案之一。

3 自噬相关的SAKI治疗

由于SAKI发病机制复杂,目前SAKI的治疗方案包括液体管理、抗感染、维持内环境平衡和肾脏替代治疗等,但患者病死率仍居高不下^[39]。近年来已发现自噬在脓毒症介导的AKI中具有关键的细胞保护作用,因此激活自噬可能是SAKI的潜在治疗方法。王睿等^[40]研究显示,雷帕霉素

通过激活细胞自噬,改善肾脏病理损伤,降低肾损伤标志分子水平,从而缓解SAKI。硫化氢可在脓毒症相关肾综合征中通过PINK1/Parkin介导的线粒体自噬调节巨噬细胞表型变化,并减少小鼠心脏和肾脏组织中巨噬细胞的浸润^[41]。抗坏血酸是肉碱和儿茶酚胺合成的前体,它可以防止各种疾病中的氧化应激。Chen等^[42]研究表明,抗坏血酸通过增强PINK1-PARK2轴介导的线粒体自噬来预防SAKI。白藜芦醇是一种天然多酚类物质,具有保护血管内皮细胞、减轻器官损伤等作用^[43]。据报道,白藜芦醇通过诱导SIRT1的激活导致p53脱乙酰化,促进人RTEC细胞中的自噬并改善SAKI^[44]。Hu等^[45]研究显示,线粒体酸-5(mitochondrial acid-5, MA-5)可通过激活Bcl-2/腺病毒E1B相互作用蛋白3(Bcl-2/adenovirus E1B 19kDa protein-interacting protein 3, BNIP3)介导的线粒体自噬,有效缓解SAKI。Liu等^[24]发现,与对照组相比,用原花青素B2治疗的SAKI小鼠肾功能部分恢复,且进一步研究发现线粒体自噬受损得到恢复。最近的一项研究表明,硫酸氢钠水合物通过促进自噬来抑制RTEC细胞凋亡并减少炎症因子,从而预防SAKI^[46]。目前通过诱导自噬调节治疗SAKI的药物仍处于临床前阶段,因此还需要更多的研究来探索自噬调节SAKI的潜在机制。

4 展望

综上所述,近年来越来越多的基础研究表明,自噬参与了脓毒症所致肾损伤的病理生理过程。随着自噬分子机制研究的深入发展,靶向调控自噬激活以限制损伤扩散以及抑制自噬过度放大以避免细胞凋亡是备受瞩目的研究方向。细胞自噬在SAKI的器官保护中起着重要作用,但目前对于细胞自噬的具体机制还未完全阐明,且大部分研究停留在细胞、动物等基础实验层面,未来深入了解细胞自噬与SAKI的关系,靶向自噬相关蛋白和通路可能为SAKI危重症患者的治疗提供新的见解。

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