

• 综述 •

过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α 在肾损伤中的作用机制及其治疗意义

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【摘要】 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α (PPAR- α) 在肝脏、肾脏、心肌、骨骼肌等多种组织中均有显著表达, 可通过调控能量稳态、氧化还原平衡、炎症反应、铁死亡等关键生理过程, 在多种疾病发展机制中发挥核心作用。作为机体重要的代谢与排泄器官, 肾脏功能障碍可导致水电解质紊乱、毒素蓄积及多系统并发症。肾脏损伤的病因复杂多样, 包括急性损伤因素 (如缺血/再灌注、肾毒性药物、感染性休克和免疫性肾小球病变), 也涵盖慢性进展性病因 [如代谢性疾病相关肾病、高血压肾病 (HN)], 还包括酒精滥用、肥胖、衰老等危险因素。本次综述针对 PPAR- α 的结构、功能及活性调节机制进行了简要描述; 同时, 基于 PPAR- α 的广泛生物学功能, 系统阐述了 PPAR- α 在肾缺血/再灌注损伤 (IRI)、药物导致的 AKI、脓毒症相关性急性肾损伤 (SA-AKI)、肾小球肾炎等急性肾损伤 (AKI)、糖尿病肾病 (DN)、HN 等慢性肾脏病 (CKD), 以及其他肾损伤病理过程中的分子调控网络, 总结了 PPAR- α 调控肾损伤的相关机制, 包括调控代谢、抗氧化、抗炎、抗纤维化、抗铁死亡等, 评估了其作为新型治疗靶点的医学价值, 旨在为开发基于 PPAR- α 靶向干预的肾脏保护策略提供理论依据。

【关键词】 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α ; 急性肾损伤; 慢性肾脏病

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Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor- α in renal injury: mechanisms and therapeutic implications

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【Abstract】 Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor- α (PPAR- α) is significantly expressed in various tissues such as the liver, kidney, myocardium, and skeletal muscle, which plays a central role in the development of various diseases by regulating key physiological processes such as energy homeostasis, redox balance, inflammatory response, and ferroptosis. As an important metabolic and excretory organ of the body, renal dysfunction can lead to water and electrolyte imbalance, toxin accumulation, and multiple system complications. The causes of kidney injury are complex and diverse, including acute injury factors (such as ischemia/reperfusion, nephrotoxic drugs, septic shock, and immune glomerulopathy), as well as chronic progressive causes [such as metabolic disease-related nephropathy, hypertensive nephropathy (HN)], and risk factors such as alcohol abuse, obesity, and aging. This review briefly describes the structure, function, and activity regulation mechanism of PPAR- α , systematically elucidates the molecular regulatory network of PPAR- α in the pathological process of kidney injury including acute kidney injury (AKI) such as renal ischemia/reperfusion injury (IRI), drug-induced AKI, sepsis-associated acute kidney injury (SA-AKI), glomerulonephritis, chronic kidney disease (CKD) such as diabetic nephropathy (DN), HN, and other kidney injury, and summarizes the mechanisms related to PPAR- α regulation of kidney injury, including regulation of metabolism, antioxidation, anti-inflammation, anti-fibrosis, and anti-ferroptosis. This review also evaluates PPAR- α 's medical value as a novel therapeutic target, and aims to provide theoretical basis for the development of kidney protection strategies based on PPAR- α targeted intervention.

【Key words】 Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor- α ; Acute kidney injury; Chronic kidney injury

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肾脏损伤是导致全球疾病负担和死亡的重要原因, 其病理机制复杂, 涉及代谢紊乱、炎症反应、氧化应激、纤维化进程、铁死亡等多种因素。流行病学研究表明, 糖尿病^[1]、高血压^[2]、衰老^[3-4]、肥胖^[5]及酒精摄入^[6]是肾脏损伤的主要诱因; 而糖尿病肾病 (diabetic nephropathy, DN) 和高血压肾病 (hypertensive nephropathy, HN) 是导致终末期肾病 (end-stage renal disease, ESRD) 的主要病因, 肥胖相关肾病和酒精性肾

损伤也逐渐成为临床关注的焦点。

过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α , PPAR- α) 作为核受体超家族重要成员, 在调控代谢稳态和器官功能中发挥核心作用。PPAR- α 广泛表达于肝脏、肾脏、肺脏、脂肪组织、肠道、骨骼肌、血管壁、心脏等多种组织^[7], 通过结合脂肪酸及其衍生物等内源性配体调控下游靶基因转录, 进而影响脂质代谢、炎症反应、氧

化应激、细胞死亡等关键生物学过程。在肾脏中, PPAR- α 主要分布于近端小管上皮细胞和髓祥升支粗段^[8], 可通过调节脂肪酸 β -氧化(fatty acid β -oxidation, FAO)、抑制炎症信号通路[如核转录因子- κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)、NOD 样受体蛋白 3 (NOD-like receptor protein 3, NLRP3) 炎症小体通路]^[9]、增强抗氧化防御[核转录因子 E2 相关因子 2/血红素加氧酶-1 (nuclear factor-E2-related factor 2/heme oxygenase-1, Nrf2/HO-1) 通路]^[10] 发挥肾保护作用。20 世纪 70 年代以来, PPAR- α 激动剂已广泛应用于临床治疗高甘油三酯血症和混合型血脂异常^[11], 并且在多种肾脏疾病模型中表现出显著的肾保护作用。现对 PPAR- α 在急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)、慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD) 等常见肾脏疾病中的调控功能及其分子机制进行系统综述, 并探讨靶向 PPAR- α 的新型治疗策略, 旨在为开发更有效的肾保护药物提供理论依据和转化研究方向。

1 PPAR- α 概述

1.1 PPAR- α 的结构与功能: PPAR- α 是 PPAR 家族的一员, 其他两位成员分别为 PPAR- β/δ 和 PPAR- γ ^[12]。PPAR- α 在肝脏、肾脏、心脏、肌肉等 β 氧化活性较高的组织中表达, 主要参与能量代谢; PPAR- β/δ 在许多组织中都有表达, 参与葡萄糖和脂质代谢调控; PPAR- γ 在脂肪组织中高度表达, 是参与白色和棕色脂肪组织终末分化的关键转录因子^[13]。PPAR- α 的编码基因分别位于人类 22 号染色体及小鼠 15 号染色体^[14]。PPAR- α 是一种核转录因子, 通过激活配体调控下游基因表达; 它与传统核受体结构相似, 拥有 6 个结构域(A~F), 这些结构域可整合细胞内信号, 控制多个靶基因的转录活性。A/B 结构域与 N 端连接, 至少包含 1 种具有自身活性的配体非依赖性的转录激活域-1 (activation function-1, AF-1), 故能够特异性激活靶基因; C 结构域又称为 DNA 结合区, 具有高度保守性, 可以促进 PPAR 与靶基因启动子区域中的过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体反应元件(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor response element, PPRE) 结合; D 结构域负责核转录因子结构稳定性及核受体协同抑制因子(nuclear receptor corepressor, NCoR) 招募; E 结构域又称配体结合区, 含有 1 个配体依赖性的 AF-2, 故主要负责配体的特异性识别; F 结构域与 E 结构域相连, 位于 C 端, 序列不稳定, 其结构与功能较复杂^[13, 15-17]。

1.2 PPAR- α 活性的调节: PPAR- α 作为核受体超家族成员, 在被某些天然或人工合成的配体激活时, 会与视黄酸 X 受体结合, 形成异源二聚体结构, 参与诸多生理过程的基因信号转导, 如维持体内平衡及脂质、葡萄糖代谢。研究表明, 尽管 PPAR- α 主要出现在细胞核中, 但可在细胞核与细胞质之间动态穿梭, 这种穿梭方式主要受 PPAR 配体和 Ca^{2+} 水平的调节^[18]。PPAR- α 的天然配体主要包括饱和、单不饱和、多不饱和脂肪酸及其代谢产物, 合成配体主要包括贝特类药物, 如吉非罗奇、氯贝特、非诺贝特、苯扎贝特等。

1.3 PPAR- α 与肾脏生理功能: PPAR- α 在肾脏中主要分布于近端小管和髓祥升支粗段, 这些区域代谢活跃, 主要依

FAO 提供能量^[8]。在肾脏中, PPAR- α 通过调控脂肪酸氧化、能量代谢和炎症反应维持肾脏正常生理功能。研究表明, 在 AKI 和 CKD 模型中, PPAR- α 激动剂可减少氧化应激和细胞凋亡, 具有潜在的肾脏保护价值^[19-20]。PPAR- α 激活可上调脂肪酸转运蛋白和代谢酶, 促进游离脂肪酸的摄取和氧化, 减少脂质沉积, 维持肾小管细胞能量供应, 防止脂毒性^[21]; PPAR- α 基因敲除小鼠在能量应激状态下容易出现肾功能异常, 证实了其在肾脏能量代谢中的重要性。然而, PPAR- α 的过度激活也可能导致肾脏代谢紊乱^[22], 因此其调控机制仍需进一步研究。

2 PPAR- α 调控肾损伤

2.1 PPAR- α 调控 AKI: AKI 是指短期内(1~7 d) 发生肾功能急剧减退且持续时间超过 24 h 的一种临床综合征。AKI 的主要特征为肾小球滤过能力显著降低, 导致体内代谢废物无法有效排出, 进而引发电解质紊乱、酸碱平衡失调等一系列病理生理变化。临床常见 AKI 病因包括肾缺血/再灌注、药物、脓毒症、肾小球肾炎等^[4]。

2.1.1 肾缺血/再灌注损伤(ischemia/reperfusion injury, IRI): IRI 通常由大出血、造影剂、严重外伤等因素导致肾脏血流灌注不足引发, 典型表现为血肌酐和血尿素氮水平短期内显著上升, 伴尿量明显减少甚至无尿。研究表明, PPAR- α 参与了 IRI, PPAR- α 激动剂可显著改善 IRI 导致的 AKI^[23-24]; 肠道微生物丁酸钠可通过促进 PPAR- α 转录缓解肾 IRI^[25]。

2.1.2 药物导致的 AKI: 抗肿瘤药、非甾体抗炎药、氨基糖苷类抗菌药物等会对肾脏产生直接毒性作用, 导致肾小管损伤、肾小球滤过率下降等, 造成 AKI。抗肿瘤药在临床使用过程中往往受肾毒性作用阻碍。研究表明, PPAR- α 激活可抑制阿霉素诱导的肾损伤, 抑制 PPAR- α 能促进阿霉素诱导的足细胞病、肾小球硬化、肾小管损伤^[26-27]; 褪黑素可通过上调 PPAR- α /FAO 抑制细胞凋亡减轻顺铂诱导的肾损伤^[28]。

2.1.3 脓毒症相关性急性肾损伤(sepsis-associated acute kidney injury, SA-AKI): 脓毒症常继发 AKI 等严重并发症^[29-30]。研究表明, PPAR- α 表达与脓毒症时器官衰竭密切相关, 通过靶向 PPAR- α 激活可改善脓症患者血清诱导的人肾小管上皮细胞 HK-2 损伤^[31]; 盲肠结扎穿孔术(cecal ligation and puncture, CLP) 模型证明, PPAR- α 缺陷小鼠肾功能较差, 电镜下超微结构观察显示肾近曲小管受到特异性损伤^[32]。

2.1.4 肾小球肾炎: 肾小球肾炎是一种自身免疫性疾病, 其特点是肾小球毛细血管壁的免疫复合物沉积, 导致肾小球滤过率下降、肾小管功能受损, 引起 AKI^[33]。在抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体相关性小血管炎性肾炎中, 中性粒细胞 PPAR- α 激活能够上调 FAO, 减少血尿、蛋白尿、新月体形成, 减轻肾损伤^[34]; 在抗肾小球基底膜肾小球肾炎(anti-glomerular basement membrane glomerulonephritis, anti-GBM) 中, PPAR- α 激动剂可降低先天淋巴细胞相关细胞因子 γ -干扰素(interferon- γ , IFN- γ)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 和趋化因子 CXC 配体(chemokine CXC ligands, CXCL9、CXCL10、CXCL11) 的 mRNA 表达, 改善肾损伤^[35]; 此外, PPAR- α 激动

剂也可通过减少巨噬细胞浸润、蛋白尿和肾组织巨噬细胞金属弹性蛋白酶(macrophage metalloelastase, MME)的 mRNA 表达,抑制 anti-GBM 新月体肾炎^[36]。

2.2 PPAR- α 调控 CKD:CKD 是由多种病因引起的肾脏持续性损害,其特征为肾实质的渐进性破坏。CKD 不仅会引起肾脏形态学改变(如囊肿、占位性病变、发育异常及体积缩小),还会引发功能异常,临床可表现为血压升高、体液潴留、尿量或尿液成分异常,以及儿童生长发育障碍;实验室诊断主要依据血肌酐、胱抑素 C 或血尿素氮异常升高,肾组织纤维化是 CKD 最具代表性的特征^[37]。

2.2.1 DN:作为糖尿病最常见的微血管并发症, DN 以持续性蛋白尿和肾小球滤过功能渐进性减退为主要特征,是我国 ESRD 的首要致病因素。DN 发生机制涉及糖代谢紊乱、细胞因子激活、肾血流动力学异常、遗传易感性等多重因素。研究表明,丹参提取物能激活 PPAR- α ,抑制糖尿病小鼠促炎因子、细胞外基质积聚,减轻肾肥大、蛋白尿和纤维化^[38];多组学分析表明,胃旁路手术联合 PPAR- α 激动剂能刺激肾脏 FAO,改善 DN^[39];小檗碱可通过增加 PPAR- α 和脂肪酸氧化酶表达减少糖尿病小鼠肾小管上皮细胞内脂质积累,改善肾脏线粒体形态及功能^[40]。

2.2.2 HN:长期高血压如未有效控制可导致肾小动脉硬化,引发肾单位逐渐萎缩甚至消失,最终造成肾脏结构和功能的持续性损害。高血压是世界范围内导致 ESRD 的第二大原因。研究表明,胃泌素能够促进小鼠肾脏胆囊收缩素受体 B (cholecystokinin B receptor, CCKBR) 与 PPAR- α 启动子区域结合,增加 PPAR- α 基因转录,从而改善 HN 中肾小管细胞凋亡^[41]; PPAR- α 激动剂可显著抑制 HN 的氧化应激,降低肾脏还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)活性,增加铜锌超氧化物歧化酶活性,并降低 p38 丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, p38MAPK)和 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)磷酸化^[42]; PPAR- α 表达增加是一氧化氮戒断/高盐饮食诱导 HN 的保护机制,靶向 PPAR- α 基因小干扰 RNA (small interfering RNA, siRNA) 能够显著加重肾损伤^[43]。

2.3 PPAR- α 调控其他肾损伤:在高脂肪饮食(high fat diet, HFD)诱导的肥胖模型小鼠中,使用 PPAR- α 激动剂可以通过 AMP 活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)/PPAR- α 依赖途径减轻 HFD 诱导肥胖条件下的肾损伤^[44]。研究表明,长期酗酒可诱发肾脏损害,影响其正常功能^[45]。在酒精相关肾损伤过程中,酒精可通过肥胖相关蛋白 FTO 调控的 YTH 结构域家族蛋白 2 表观遗传机制,促使 PPAR- α mRNA 的 N6-甲基腺嘌呤(N6-methyladenine, m⁶A)甲基化水平升高,激活 NLRP3 炎症小体及 NF- κ B 信号通路,引发肾脏炎症反应,造成肾损伤^[46]。随着年龄增长,肾脏衰老速度加快,并逐渐萎缩,质量减轻,激活 PPAR- α 能够改善衰老小鼠的肾功能、蛋白尿、组织学变化(肾小球硬化和肾小管间质纤维化)、炎症及细胞凋亡^[47]。

3 PPAR- α 调控肾损伤的机制

3.1 调控代谢:正常的脂质代谢是肾脏生理学不可或缺的一部分。FAO 是肾小管上皮细胞的重要能量来源, PPAR- α 被认为是 FAO 的主要调节因子。有研究表明,在顺铂引起的 AKI 中, PPAR- α 及 FAO 相关基因表达均显著降低^[28];此外,贝特类 PPAR- α 激动剂可通过防止 FAO 抑制和近端小管细胞死亡改善肾功能^[48]。血清代谢组学分析表明, PPAR- α 缺陷 SA-AKI 小鼠存在色氨酸-犬尿氨酸-氧化型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NAD⁺)通路和泛酸途径代谢通路紊乱,且肾功能显著受损^[32]。还有研究表明,近端小管 PPAR- α 活性可作为代谢传感器,改善顺铂或缺血/再灌注诱导的 FAO 受制,抑制线粒体的氧化磷酸化、脂肪酸代谢和三羧酸循环,进而保护肾脏正常功能^[49]。肾脏脂质代谢紊乱越来越多地被发现与 CKD 有关,包括纤维化。研究者发现,大黄酸可通过激活 FAO 途径改善脂质代谢,减轻肾纤维化^[50]。因此, PPAR- α 是重要的调节肾脏脂质代谢稳态的参与者,对多种肾损伤具有改善作用。

3.2 抗氧化:近端小管细胞容易受氧化应激的影响,诱导细胞稳态失调,通过凋亡途径损伤细胞, PPAR- α 具有抗氧化作用。IRI 和草酸盐饮食诱导结晶性肾损伤模型都证明,激活 PPAR- α 可减少近端小管上皮细胞活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的产生,抑制细胞凋亡^[51];埃拉菲布诺可通过激活 HFD 诱导的脂肪性肝炎小鼠肾脏 PPAR- α ,减少氧化应激和凋亡,抑制其向 CKD 进展^[52]; PPAR- α 激动剂非诺贝特可通过抑制氧化应激和 MAPK 活性减轻炎症与纤维化,改善 HN^[42]。因此,氧化应激已被证明在肾损伤发展中起着重要作用, PPAR- α 作为肾脏中高表达的转录因子,具有抗氧化作用,激活后能够改善多种原因诱导的肾脏氧化应激。

3.3 抗炎:PPAR- α 作为抗炎特性的脂质代谢调节因子正受到越来越多的关注。使用 PPAR- α 激活剂二十二碳六烯酸(docosahexaenoic acid, DHA)或甲基莲心碱预处理肾 IRI 小鼠,可通过抗炎途径激活 NF- κ B 通路,抑制细胞凋亡,保护肾功能^[53-54];在 SA-AKI 体外模型及临床脓毒症患者血清中,激活 PPAR- α 可显著抑制炎症因子表达^[31]; PPAR- α 激动剂油酰乙醇酰胺可通过控制炎症和纤维化对抗肾损伤,成为限制 AKI 向 CKD 进展的有效工具^[55];脂肪酸乙醇胺家族成员棕榈酰乙醇酰胺能通过激活 PPAR- α 发挥抗炎作用及调节肾素-血管紧张素系统控制血压,预防 HN^[56]。因此, PPAR- α 激活能够抑制肾脏免疫炎症反应,维持机体肾脏正常功能。

3.4 抗纤维化:肾纤维化是各种慢性肾脏疾病进展至终末期的共同病理特征,表现为细胞外基质过度沉积和正常肾组织结构破坏。 PPAR- α 可通过多重机制发挥抗纤维化作用,在抑制肾损伤过程中具有重要保护价值。在草酸钙结石小鼠模型中,信号转导及转录活化因子 6(signal transducer and activator of transcription 6, STAT6)通过位于基因启动子区域的顺式诱导元件转录抑制 PPAR- α 和 FAO,从而促进肾纤维化^[57];在 0.2% 腺嘌呤饮食诱导的肾纤维化小鼠模型中,达格列净可通过活化 PPAR- α 提高脂肪酸氧化水平,保护肾功

能,并缓解肾纤维化^[58];在单侧肾 IRI 小鼠模型中,PPAR- α 激动剂非诺贝特减少了肾小管间质纤维化^[23];抑制脂肪分解限速酶脂肪甘油三酯脂肪酶(adipose triglyceride lipase, ATGL)表达可导致小鼠肾脏 PPAR- α 通路下调,这种代谢调控紊乱会引发肾脏脂肪酸代谢障碍,具体表现为近端小管上皮细胞内脂质异常沉积和细胞凋亡增加,最终促进肾纤维化进程,并导致肾功能损伤^[59]。因此,PPAR- α 在多种肾纤维化模型中发挥关键调控作用。

3.5 抗铁死亡:铁死亡是一种新发现的重要细胞死亡形式,其特征是细胞膜上脂质过氧化物积累,参与各种肾脏疾病的发病机制,包括 AKI、DN 等。PPAR- α 对铁死亡的影响具有双向性。肾结石机制研究表明,脂质代谢产物棕榈酸可以诱导 PPAR- α 上调,进而上调脂肪酸去饱和酶(recombinant fatty acid desaturases, FADS1、FADS2),导致下游多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acid, PUFA)形成,最终 PUFA 失调导致肾小管上皮细胞铁死亡,促进了肾结石形成^[60];而在探索免疫球蛋白 A 肾病(immunoglobulin A nephropathy, IgAN)发病机制时,研究者发现 PPAR- α 通路下调可降低脂肪酸结合蛋白 1(fatty acid-binding protein 1, FABP1)表达,影响谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 4(glutathione peroxidase 4, GPX4)和酰基辅酶 A 合成酶长链家族成员 4(acyl-CoA synthetase long-chain family member 4, ACSL4)水平,促进细胞铁死亡^[61];在探讨淫羊藿苷肾毒性机制时,研究者发现该化合物通过双重途径诱导肾损伤:① 下调 PPAR- α 蛋白表达,导致肾脏脂质代谢紊乱;② 促进铁离子蓄积和脂质过氧化物生成,同时抑制 GPX4 活性,从而激活铁死亡途径。这两种机制协同作用,最终导致肾功能损伤^[62]。鉴于 PPAR- α 对铁死亡存在不同机制的影响,其在铁死亡参与的肾脏疾病中的作用尚有待进一步研究。

4 总结与展望

综上所述,PPAR- α 在多种肾损伤病理过程中发挥核心调控作用。在 AKI 中,PPAR- α 激活可通过减轻氧化应激损伤和细胞凋亡,发挥肾功能保护作用;在 CKD 中,PPAR- α 激活可通过活化 FAO 途径和改善脂质代谢来减轻肾纤维化;此外,PPAR- α 激活可通过纠正代谢紊乱和抑制氧化应激,减轻酒精、肥胖、衰老导致的肾损伤。尽管 PPAR- α 的肾保护作用已得到广泛验证,但其调控网络具有复杂性。最新研究表明,PPAR- α 可能通过调控铁死亡相关蛋白,对铁死亡过程产生双重影响^[63-64],提示 PPAR- α 在不同病理阶段可能有“双刃剑”效应。这种特性使全面解析 PPAR- α 的作用机制显得尤为重要。未来研究应结合单细胞测序和类器官模型,阐明 PPAR- α 在不同肾细胞亚群中的特异性作用,探索其激动剂/拮抗剂的精准给药策略,推动 PPAR- α 靶向治疗从基础研究向临床应用转化,为肾脏疾病精准医疗提供新策略。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

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