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糖尿病专题·综述

2型糖尿病肠黏膜屏障损伤研究及治疗进展*

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摘要: 2型糖尿病(T2DM)的发病率较高, 但其病因和发病机制尚未完全阐明。随着微生态技术的发展, 肠道屏障功能与T2DM的联系受到越来越多的关注。肠黏膜屏障在维持机体内环境和抵御外来病原菌入侵等生理功能方面具有重要作用。因此, 肠黏膜屏障很可能是治疗T2DM的重要位点, 该文将综述肠黏膜屏障损伤在T2DM中的发生、发展及治疗方面的作用, 旨在为T2DM的治疗提供新的思路。

关键词: 2型糖尿病; 肠黏膜屏障; 损伤; 防治

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Research progress in the dysfunction of the intestinal mucosal barrier in type 2 diabetes mellitus and its treatment advances

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Abstract: The incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) has been on the rise, yet its etiology and pathogenesis have not been fully elucidated. With the development of intestinal microecology, more and more attentions have been paid to the relationship between the intestinal barrier and T2DM. Intestinal mucosal barrier plays important roles in maintaining the internal homeostasis and defending against the invasion of external pathogens. Thus, this article reviews the roles of the dysfunction of the intestinal mucosal barrier in the occurrence, development and treatment of T2DM, which may provide novel insights for treating T2DM.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes mellitus; intestinal mucosal barrier; dysfunction; prevention and treatment

有学者发现胃肠道不只发挥单纯的消化、吸收作用, 其分泌激素、屏障作用是保证机体稳态的前提^[1-2]。肠黏膜屏障(intestinal mucosal barrier, IMB)是肠内容物与宿主血液循环的重要屏障, 一旦受损可能加速病原菌及其代谢毒素通过血液循环, 引发多种疾病, 如炎症性肠病^[3]和心血管疾病^[4]。研究发现, T2DM的发生、发展伴随着IMB的病理改变和功能障碍, 其潜在的机制尚未明确^[5]。鉴于此, 修复肠道黏膜损伤很可能成为改善T2DM生理学机制研究的新靶点。本文主要论述肠

黏膜屏障受损与T2DM的关系及其治疗的研究进展。

1 IMB的结构与功能

IMB是对抗外源因素的生理屏障系统, 主要由物理、生物、化学及免疫4个屏障共同维持肠黏膜完整性, 对维持宿主内环境稳态具有重要作用。肠上皮细胞由若干上皮细胞亚群组成, 通过与细胞间连接复合物结合, 共同构成了肠黏膜物理屏障, 细胞间连接复合物包括紧密连接(TJs)、黏附

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连接、桥粒和间隙连接。TJs由闭锁蛋白(Occludin)、闭合蛋白(Claudin)和外周膜蛋白(ZO)等构成,可通过自发移位阻止病原菌侵入,避免肠黏膜受损,是决定肠黏膜通透性的关键因素^[6-7];肠黏膜免疫屏障主要由位于肠壁中的肠黏膜相关淋巴组织、免疫细胞如巨噬细胞、T细胞和其分泌的分子如抗菌肽、免疫球蛋白等构成,在抵御细菌移位和内毒素血症等方面起重要作用^[8]。肠黏膜微生物屏障是肠道共生菌在肠内形成的生物膜和代谢产物,正常情况下,肠内益生菌可抑制致病微生物的增殖,有助于维持肠道微生物稳态^[9]。肠化学屏障的主要成分为黏蛋白,其次包括胃肠道分泌的胃酸、胆汁、各类消化酶、分泌性免疫球蛋白sIgA等化学物质,主要起对外来病菌的杀伤作用和保护上皮细胞的作用^[10-11]。

2 T2DM IMB 完整性的改变

有研究发现,T2DM患者胃肠道症状如胃痛、腹泻等发病率较高,甚至增加发生胃溃疡等胃肠黏膜损伤的风险^[12-13]。COX等^[14]基于脂多糖(LPS)、脂多糖结合蛋白和肠道脂肪酸结合蛋白(iFABP)评分后发现,T2DM患者的肠黏膜通透性风险评分增加;ZHONG等^[15]发现,T2DM患者的小肠黏膜病变严重,Lewis评分(基于肠道绒毛水肿、溃疡及狭窄)与胰岛素抵抗呈正相关,提示肠黏膜损伤随着T2DM的进展而发生、发展。高糖状态可直接破坏肠上皮完整性,减少肠绒毛高度和面积,促进肠上皮细胞和细胞间TJs受损和脱落,增加炎症细胞浸润,导致肠道致病菌和细菌产物异常流入血液循环,诱发慢性氧化应激反应和炎症反应,诱导T2DM的发生、发展^[16-17],因此,IMB受损与T2DM可能存在因果关系。此外,高糖状态还可促进肠道致病菌的生长和移位,菌群失调会改变肠黏膜通透性^[17]。尽管目前缺乏关于T2DM改变的细菌种类的相关研究,但有证据表明,丁酸盐产生菌的减少和致病菌的增加是其重要的致病因素^[18-19]。

3 T2DM IMB 损伤的可能机制

3.1 菌群失调

肠道病原菌具有直接破坏黏液屏障的能力,肠道共生菌如多形芽孢杆菌和粪肠球菌可通过增

强杯状细胞分化和诱导黏蛋白糖基化相关基因的表达来调节黏液的产生^[20]。一些病原菌还可通过分泌酶或直接介导肠道黏蛋白分泌及紧密连接损伤,有研究发现,T2DM患者感染艰难梭菌的风险较高,艰难梭菌可分泌毒素A和毒素B破坏细胞肌动蛋白细胞骨架,影响其与紧密连接蛋白Claudin和Occludin间的相互作用^[21-22]。鼠类柠檬酸杆菌和大肠杆菌通过Ⅲ型分泌系统附着在肠上皮细胞,重新组织细胞骨架,损坏紧密连接蛋白的结构和IMB的完整性^[23-24]。菌群失调可直接触发NLRP3炎症小体通路,激活效应蛋白Caspase-1,促进白细胞介素β释放,导致上皮屏障的严重破坏^[25]。因此,肠道菌群的组成会影响肠黏膜通透性,但大部分条件致病菌对IMB的损伤作用尚未阐明,未来需进一步探讨该方面的机制。

3.2 内毒素血症

机体炎症反应是T2DM胰岛素抵抗的重要因素,主要为代谢性内毒素血症。LPS位于革兰阴性杆菌细胞壁上并具有毒性作用,在正常情况下,肠道内仅少量LPS通过肠黏膜进入门静脉,在逃逸肝脏Kupffer细胞吞噬后才能进入循环系统。LPS可通过阻断TJs的磷酸化和去磷酸化过程,降低ZO-1在上皮细胞间的表达^[26]。LPS特异性识别上皮细胞表面的CD14/TLR4特异性受体,激活髓样分化分子88或信号分子TIRF来诱导炎症反应,激活髓样分化分子88可通过激活核因子NF-κB,促白细胞介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)等促炎因子的释放,加快肠上皮细胞的凋亡^[27-28]。TNF-α通过下调Claudin-1的表达和增加Occludin和Claudin-4的内化进一步提高肠黏膜通透性^[29-30]。此外,LPS可通过调控JAK/STAT信号通路加重肠上皮Caco-2细胞炎症反应,JAK/STAT途径是肠道炎症的主要信号通路,在调控急慢性炎症反应方面具有重要作用^[31]。

3.3 氧化应激反应

肠道氧化应激反应可增强肠黏膜通透性,机体氧化应激损伤会加重T2DM的发生、发展。LPS通过特异性结合TLR4激活NF-κB与AP-1信号通路诱导炎症因子和活性氧(ROS)的产生。NADPH氧化酶(Nox)是ROS产生的主要来源,主要存在于肠上皮细胞的是Nox2和Nox4两种亚型,过量的ROS可对IMB产生损伤^[32]。WU等^[33]发现,Nox的表达水平与LPS诱导的肠黏膜损伤程度有关,采用

Nox相关抑制剂可上调肠道紧密连接蛋白ZO-1和Occludin蛋白的表达,降低Nox2和Nox4蛋白表达。此外,过量的ROS可导致细胞线粒体出现功能障碍,当体内无法及时清除ROS时,即可能破坏线粒体膜和内质网的完整性而导致细胞内Ca²⁺超载和膜通透性转换孔开放,引起线粒体膜去极化,影响信号传导系统,激发相关调控基因来破坏线粒体的正常功能,导致上皮细胞凋亡^[34-35]。因此,氧化应激反应的失调会对肠黏膜造成氧化损伤,导致肠黏膜通透性增加,加重全身炎症反应。

3.4 激素分泌

内分泌细胞是肠上皮细胞的重要组成部分,其分泌的激素对维持肠道屏障稳态具有重要作用。胰高血糖素样肽2(GLP-2)是一种肠内分泌肽,可通过促进隐窝细胞增殖、促进绒毛伸长等来增强肠屏障功能,减少炎症反应。有研究发现,益生元可改变肠道菌群结构以增加GLP-2浓度,采用GLP-2拮抗剂可消除益生菌对高脂诱导肥胖小鼠的肠道TJs和胰高血糖素原mRNA的积极作用,这进一步提示对肠道微生物群进行特异性调节可提高GLP-2的内源性的产生,并通过GLP-2依赖性机制增强肠道屏障功能,减少肠道炎症,改善代谢紊乱^[36]。此外,L型细胞分泌的一种特异性胃肠激素酪酪肽除具有调节食欲和葡萄糖稳态作用,还可促进肠隐窝细胞的增殖,进一步增殖和分化为肠上皮细胞,其机制可能与MAPK信号通路有关^[37-38]。

4 T2DM IMB受损的相关治疗

4.1 短链脂肪酸

短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs)是肠道菌群酵解纤维的主要终产物,主要包括乙酸、丙酸、丁酸、异丁酸等。大部分SCFAs存在于结肠,可影响上皮细胞的运输,加速上皮细胞的增殖与分化。SCFAs通过结合G蛋白耦联受体或抑制组蛋白去乙酰化酶调控下游反应,在调节IMB中发挥重要作用。其中,SCFAs与GPR43结合通过mTOR/STAT3诱导抗菌肽的表达^[39];乙酸通过与GPR43结合,促进B细胞和杯状细胞分泌免疫球蛋白和IgA黏液素,增强屏障功能^[40]。丁酸盐通过抑制组蛋白去乙酰化酶3来促进肠上皮视黄酸的生

成,可上调紧密连接蛋白Occludin以及ZO-1的表达,增加肠上皮屏障功能^[41]。因此,T2DM可通过补充SCFAs改善肠道免疫稳态功能,调节能量代谢以改善T2DM症状。

4.2 益生菌

益生菌是一类对宿主健康具有积极作用的活性微生物,乳酸杆菌和双歧杆菌是人类肠道微生物群中的重要菌属,HUNG等^[42]用副干酪乳杆菌亚种NTU101对高脂高糖诱导的T2DM大鼠进行9周的喂养,发现该菌可恢复结肠中紧密连接蛋白Occludin的表达和肝脏GLUT2 mRNA的表达,降低血清LPS和空腹血糖水平。WU等^[43]证实罗伊乳杆菌可通过增加R-spondins的表达,激活Wnt/β-catenin通路,进而驱动肠上皮细胞的增殖并修复上皮损伤,降低LPS浓度和炎症反应。罗伊乳杆菌还可诱导肠道干细胞向Paneth细胞分化,增加抗微生物肽的表达,抑制病原菌的定植。将Caco-2细胞与特定的植物乳杆菌和鼠李糖乳杆菌预孵育可削弱病原体介导的肠上皮屏障破坏^[44-45];在体内和体外模型中,嗜酸乳杆菌和植物乳杆菌增加了Occludin的表达,植物乳杆菌还通过刺激TLR2诱导ZO-1和Occludin的重新定位^[44-46]。

4.3 运动训练

运动通过调节肠道菌群结构和代谢产物来改善T2DM患者的IMB。有研究表明,对T2DM患者进行90 min/次,每周3次,共6个月的混合训练(有氧、抗阻和柔韧性训练)可减少T2DM患者肠内致病菌的定植,降低粪便ZO-1和血清LPS、C反应蛋白浓度^[5]。运动训练可增加产丁酸盐细菌丰度,丁酸通过促进TJs基因的表达,诱导Treg细胞释放白细胞介素10,发挥维持肠道上皮屏障的功能^[47]。有研究发现,6周的轮式跑步训练未能改变Muc2-/-小鼠的肠道炎症状态,而在健康小鼠中却发现了较为积极的生理效应,包括下调促炎因子的表达,提高SCFAs水平和菌群多样性,这提示运动训练可能对已存在严重肠黏膜损伤个体的改善作用不大^[48]。

4.4 降糖药物

降糖药对T2DM的降糖作用与肠道微环境的改变有关。ZHANG等^[49]发现,阿卡波糖可增加瘤胃球菌属和双歧杆菌属数量,而二甲双胍和西格列

汀增加了乳酸菌的相对丰度，这进一步提示降糖药对T2DM的有益作用是通过肠道菌群介导的。阿克曼菌是肠内的正常定植菌，通过释放细胞外囊泡激活上皮中的腺苷酸激活蛋白激酶，加强肠道紧密连接。二甲双胍能显著恢复T2DM患者肠道阿克曼菌丰度，提高GLP-2以增强肠上皮屏障功能，减轻内毒素血症^[50]。此外，二甲双胍可减轻TNF-α对间隙连接的破坏作用，上调TJs相关蛋白的表达，减轻炎症反应，增强肠道屏障功能^[51]。因此，降糖药用于治疗T2DM的机制之一是通过降低肠黏膜通透性和调节紊乱的肠道微生态来强化IMB，

4.5 中药治疗

中药在T2DM的治疗中发挥重要作用。目前，国内外对中药的降血糖作用做了大量研究，中药通过修复IMB及调节肠道菌群治疗T2DM表现出了潜在的优势，其中包括一些中草药单体、化合物和活性成分，以及中药复方制剂等。小檗碱是从中草药黄连中分离出来的天然植物生物碱，有研究发现小檗碱可升高T2DM大鼠的GLP-2浓度来增加绒毛高度，抑制炎症细胞浸润和上皮细胞的脱落，有效地修复受损的肠黏膜，缓解T2DM^[52]。姜黄素为中药材姜黄根茎中提取出来的多酚类天然活性成分，WANG等^[53]研究发现用一定剂量的姜黄素可促进LPS诱导的ZO-1、Claudin-1、Claudin-7以及肌动蛋白丝相关蛋白的解体，抑制白细胞介素1β诱导的肠上皮细胞中p38-MAPK的表达，从而减轻肠黏膜的损伤。羟基红花黄色素A是中草药红花主要的药效成分之一，可显著恢复小肠绒毛高度和隐窝深度，增加ZO-1的表达，维持IMB完整性^[54]。ZHANG等^[55]采用黄芩-黄连药灌胃T2DM大鼠，发现黄芩-黄连药可降低大鼠肠内致病菌如变形菌门和大肠杆菌的丰度，促产丁酸盐细菌如毛螺菌科和普雷沃菌科的增殖，上调TJs的表达，减轻LPS诱导的炎症反应，改善糖脂代谢，这进一步证明黄芩-黄连药可能通过抑制有关肠道炎症和调节肠道菌群来改善糖代谢。广西甜茶又名甜叶悬钩子属，ZHANG等^[56]研究发现其提取物可上调TJs表达来维持肠黏膜完整性，调节过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体-γ和胰岛素受体的表达，防止全身炎症的激活。

5 展望

综上所述，多项研究支持IMB功能在T2DM病理生理中的重要性，肠黏膜损伤不仅直接影响到肠道内分泌及免疫作用，还可增加LPS引起的一系列炎症反应和氧化应激反应。因此，以胃肠道为靶点的治疗很可能成为改善T2DM生物学机制的新方向，但这一领域仍处于早期阶段。未来的研究应进一步探究不同治疗方式对改善IMB的作用，为防治T2DM提供理论和实践依据。

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