

• 专家述评 •

妊娠期糖尿病孕妇血脂变化与胎盘脂质转运

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【摘要】 正常妊娠时,为了满足胎儿生长发育需要,妊娠期脂代谢将发生巨大变化。这些变化包括早、中孕期脂肪生成增加,晚孕期脂肪分解增加,主要表现为甘油三酯(TG)升高,磷脂和胆固醇也轻度升高。妊娠期糖尿病(GDM)孕妇因胰岛素抵抗(IR),抑制脂肪氧化和分解作用减弱,血脂较正常妊娠更高,并且TG水平与新生儿体重呈正相关。胎盘不能直接转运脂蛋白,TG需水解成脂肪酸才能通过胎盘。胎盘中脂肪酸转运蛋白(FATPs)、胎盘膜脂肪酸结合蛋白(pFABPpm)、脂蛋白脂酶(LPL)和内皮脂肪酶(EL)在脂肪酸转运中起重要作用,GDM孕妇通过增强其表达而影响胎儿生长发育。

【关键题】 妊娠期糖尿病; 血脂; 胎盘; 转运

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【Abstract】 In order to meet the needs of fetal growth and development, dramatic change happened in lipid metabolism in normal pregnancy. The lipogenesis increased in the early as well as second trimester and the lipolysis increased in the last trimester. Compared with that in the early trimester, triglycerides (TG) elevated markedly, phospholipids and cholesterol also increased slightly. Due to insulin resistance (IR), the role of inhibiting fat oxidation and lipolysis decreased in women with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), and the level of lipoids was higher. TG of women with GDM were positively correlated with newborn weight. The lipoprotein can not be directly transported across the placenta, but TG can be hydrolyzed into fatty acids and cross through the placenta. Fatty acid transport proteins, placenta specific membrane bound fatty acid binding protein, lipoprotein lipase (LPL) and endothelial lipase (EL) played an important role in fatty acid transfer, and their roles were enhanced in women with GDM.

【Key words】 gestational diabetes mellitus; blood-lipoids; placenta; transfer

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妊娠期糖尿病(gestational diabetes mellitus, GDM)是妊娠期发生的不同程度的糖代谢异常。以往各国报道的GDM发病率为1%~14%^[1],采用国际糖尿病与妊娠研究组(The International Association of Diabetes and Pregnancy Study Groups, IADPSG)对GDM的诊断标准,采取回顾性分析法对本院临床病历资料的分析显示,GDM发病率为14.7%^[2]。胎儿过度生长是GDM的常见并发症^[3]。研究认为,孕妇高血糖可通过胎盘进入胎儿体内形成高糖血症和高胰岛素血症导致胎儿过度生长^[4]。但亦有研究表明,即使在GDM孕妇血糖控制良好,空腹血糖<5.3 mmol/L,

餐后2 h血糖<6.7 mmol/L时,仍有较高几率分娩大于胎龄儿(11.1%)和巨大儿(9.3%)^[5]。这说明在GDM孕妇中,除血糖外,胎儿生长发育还可能与其他因素相关。研究发现,GDM孕妇血脂是影响胎儿生长发育的重要因素^[6-7]。而孕妇血脂对胎儿的影响离不开胎盘的转运。笔者拟就GDM孕妇血脂变化与胎盘脂质转运的研究进展进行阐述,以探讨其对胎儿的影响。

1 正常妊娠血脂变化

正常妊娠时,为了满足胎儿生长发育需要,妊娠期脂代谢发生巨大变化。

1.1 早、中孕期脂肪生成增加

一方面,孕妇肠道吸收脂肪能力增强,同时早孕期胰岛素水平升高、胰岛素敏感性增强^[8],它通过抑制脂

表 1 正常孕妇血脂水平参考范围(mg/dL)

Table 1 Reference range of serum lipid levels of normal pregnancy(mg/dL)

Items	Nonpregnancy	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester
TC	<200	141~210	176~299	219~349
HDL-C	40~60	40~78	52~87	48~87
LDL-C	<100	60~153	77~184	101~224
VLDL-C	6~40	10~18	13~23	21~36
TG	<150	40~159	75~382	131~453
Apolipoprotein A1	119~240	111~150	142~253	145~262
Apolipoprotein B	52~63	58~81	66~188	85~238

肪酶活性、促进脂肪酸再酯化等途径促进脂肪酸及脂肪合成，并抑制脂肪组织释放游离脂肪酸(free fatty acids, FFAs)使脂肪生成增加。另一方面，因为早孕期脂蛋白脂酶(lipoprotein lipase, LPL)和甘油激酶活性增加，利用甘油合成3-磷酸甘油和甘油三酯(triglycerides, TG)增加^[9]，脂肪合成增加。早、中孕期脂肪存储增加并非病理现象，而是一种生理性适应措施，为晚孕期脂肪加速分解、胎儿快速生长发育及产后哺乳提供丰富原料。

1.2 晚孕期血脂变化

晚孕期主要表现为TG升高，磷脂和胆固醇也轻度升高。TG在孕龄为8孕周前降低，之后持续升高，足月时甚至达到早孕期TG的3倍；总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)水平在早孕期轻度降低，中、晚孕期上升，TC, LDL-C和载脂蛋白(apolipoprotein)B在孕龄为34~36孕周时达高峰，足月时轻度下降，TC和LDL-C在晚孕期较早孕期增加50%，载脂蛋白B增加60%；高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)在雌激素作用下从孕龄为12孕周时开始逐渐增加，孕龄为21孕周后HDL与其主要的载脂蛋白A1浓度无明显变化^[10]。Mazurkiewicz等^[11]对178例正常孕妇和58例非孕妇血脂水平的对比研究发现，63%晚孕期孕妇TC>6.5 mmol/L, 44%晚孕期孕妇LDL-C>4.0 mmol/L，这提示晚孕期孕妇存在高脂血症。正常孕妇血脂水平参考范围(表1)(《威廉姆斯产科学》，23版)。

2 妊娠期糖尿病血脂变化

GDM孕妇常合并血脂代谢改变。Pantelakis等^[12]早在1964年就发现GDM孕妇的平均血脂水平显著高于正常对照组，未用胰岛素治疗的GDM组孕妇更高。杨慧霞等^[13]对GDM孕妇进行动态血脂测定发现，经饮食及胰岛素治疗后血糖控制满意，而血脂及脂蛋白水平并未下降而呈现升高，GDM组TG及极低

密度脂蛋白胆固醇(very low density lipoprotein cholesterol, VLDL-C)明显高于正常妊娠组。Schaefer-graf等^[14]认为，血糖控制理想的GDM孕妇和非GDM孕妇血脂、脂蛋白和载脂蛋白水平比较，差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，而FFAs显著增加。这些不同研究间的偏差，可能是因为小样本和不同方法设计间的假阴性所致，今后应组织大样本前瞻性研究进一步探讨GDM孕妇脂质变化及其对胎儿发育的影响。

研究表明，妊娠期脂肪酸增加与胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)和β细胞功能缺陷有关，在正常人群采用高胰岛素正葡萄糖钳夹试验、²H-甘油与¹³C-十六酯酸试验发现，胰岛素可将脂肪酸氧化降低55%，脂解作用降低71%，并完全抑制细胞外脂肪酸再酯化作用^[15]。Akbay等^[16]采用持续静脉输注葡萄糖的方法模拟体内葡萄糖生理性刺激评价胰岛素反应发现，GDM孕妇IR高于正常糖耐量组。Chen等^[17]发现，中、晚孕期时GDM孕妇较正常孕妇脂肪酸浓度(肉豆蔻酸、软脂酸、棕榈油酸、不饱和脂肪酸、饱和脂肪酸和总脂肪酸)显著上升。这提示，GDM孕妇与非GDM孕妇比较，存在更严重IR，使胰岛素抑制脂肪氧化和分解作用减弱，脂肪酸增加，血脂升高，而体重减轻。增加多不饱和脂肪摄入与减少饱和脂肪摄入可能减少血循环中脂肪酸，减轻IR和炎症，降低糖尿病和心血管疾病的发生风险。

GDM孕妇高脂血症可显著影响胎儿的正常生长发育，GDM孕妇TG水平与新生儿体重呈正相关^[18]。体外试验证明，胎盘摄取TG来源于脂肪酸，较FFAs高10倍，母体高TG可影响胎儿脂肪合成和存储，故胎盘脂质转运在胎儿生长发育过程中起重要作用。

3 胎盘脂质转运

3.1 脂肪酸

脂肪酸在胎儿发育过程中起重要作用，可维持细胞膜流动性、渗透性和构象，是其能量来源。胎儿脂肪积累随着孕龄呈指数增长，足月前达到满意的代谢速

率。胎儿脂肪组织内的脂肪酸部分由胎儿自身合成,如饱和脂肪酸和单不饱和脂肪酸,所以母体非酯化脂肪酸(nonesterified fatty acid, NEFA)水平与胎儿出生体重不相关可能与胎盘对 NEFA 转运少有关^[19]。胎盘转运脂肪酸对胎儿的生长发育非常重要。长链多不饱和脂肪酸 (long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids, LCPUFAs), 特别是花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)和二十二碳六烯酸(docosahexaenoic acid, DHA)尤其重要。宫内 DHA 不足可导致个体永久性视网膜功能缺陷和学习能力低下。AA 是磷脂的主要结构成分,在细胞分裂、信号传递等过程中起重要作用。胎儿由于去饱和酶活性低,不能合成大量的LCPUFAs,需经胎盘转运满足其生理需要^[20]。研究表明,正常孕妇 TG 与胎儿 TG 水平无线性关系,故胎盘不能直接转运脂蛋白,但必需脂肪酸因不能在人体内合成,必须从饮食中摄取,经胎盘从母体转运给胎儿。胎盘的转运上皮是合体滋养细胞层,母面微绒毛浸于母血中,子面基底膜紧邻胎儿毛细血管,所有营养、微量元素和水通过此膜转运给胎儿,母体 TG 需水解成 NEFA 才能通过胎盘。

人类胎盘表达 5 种脂肪酸转运蛋白(fatty acid transport proteins, FATPs)(FATP1~4,6),其中只有 FATP4 mRNA 表达与胎儿 DHA 水平相关。因此,FATP4 对胎盘转运 LCPUFA 至关重要^[21]。Campbell 等^[22]发现 2 种与脂肪酸转运有关的膜相关蛋白:胎盘膜 FABPs(pFABPpm)和脂肪酸移位酶(FAT; CD₃₆)。其中,pFABPpm 对 LCPUFAs 有高亲和性,可优先摄取 LCPUFAs 通过胎盘。

关于脂质转运,在合体滋养层的微绒毛还发现 2 种特异性水解酶:LPL 和内皮脂肪酶(endothelial lipase, EL)^[23]。EL 主要水解含 HDL-C 的磷脂,晚孕期 EL 表达水平高于早孕期,肥胖 GDM 孕妇 EL 表达显著增加^[24]。LPL 将富含 TG 的脂蛋白(如乳糜微粒、VLDL)水解,水解产物脂肪酸、甘油被周围组织利用,而脂肪组织主要通过该途径吸收循环中的 TG。合体滋养层细胞表达脂肪酸结合蛋白(fatty acid binding proteins, FABPs)的 4 种异构体:FABP1, 3, 4, 5。FFA 从 VLDL 中释放后,与胎盘微绒毛膜 FABPs 结合,将脂肪酸转运至酯化和 β -氧化位点或通过胎盘基底膜转运到胎儿循环中,与高亲和力的饱和白蛋白结合,运输到胎儿肝脏后酯化形成 TG 和磷脂,合成胎儿 VLDL(图 1)^[4]。胎盘 LPL 活性随着孕龄增加而增加,GDM 孕妇胎儿生长过度时,胎盘 LPL 活性更高。Magnusson 等^[25]发现微绒毛膜上 LPL 活性在胰岛素依赖性糖尿病较对照组 GDM 孕妇增加 39%,

FATPs 的表达水平在依赖性糖尿病孕妇增加 112%,GDM 孕妇增加 64%。LPL 活性增加,可致微绒毛膜表面乳糜微粒、TG 与 VLDL 中分离的脂肪酸增加,母体、胎儿的 FFAs 梯度水平增加。FFAs 上调 FABPs 基因,FABPs 表达增加,胎盘脂肪酸结合能力增强,FFAs 转运增加。TG 水平越高,穿过胎盘进入胎儿体内的 FFAs 越多。FFAs 可增加胰岛素分泌和胰岛细胞增殖,降低胰岛素对葡萄糖的敏感性,是 IR 的主要因素之一,进而导致胎儿 IR 增强。IR 一方面使胎盘对脂质转运和分解加强,另一方面使氨基酸转移系统活化加速,从而促进蛋白质合成,降低脂肪分解,促进脂肪及葡萄糖在胎儿体内沉积,导致巨大儿的发生。

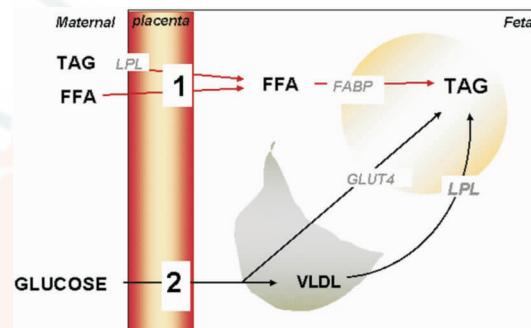


图 1 胎儿脂肪细胞内脂质生成的物质来源

Figure 1 Material source of production of lipid in adipocyte of fetus

3.2 胆固醇

胎儿胆固醇需要量相对较多,因为胆固醇是细胞膜的必需成分,可影响细胞膜的流动性和被动运输,也是合成胆汁酸和类固醇激素的前体,并参与细胞增殖分化和细胞间联络。母体与脐血血浆胆固醇浓度呈正相关^[26],亦有研究的结论相反^[27]。这可能与孕龄有关,小于 6 个月的胎儿血浆胆固醇水平与母体胆固醇水平呈显著正相关,孕早期母体胆固醇影响胎儿胆固醇。目前认为,胎儿自身可合成胆固醇,特别是脑组织,在胎儿组织中可检测到合成胆固醇的酶的基因。近年人体和动物模型数据显示,母体高胆固醇可增加胎盘的转运,主要机制是胎盘内皮细胞可转运大量胆固醇至胎儿循环,肝脏 X 受体可增强胎盘的转运功能,并上调 ATP 结合转运子-ABCA1 与 ABCG1^[28]。即使胎儿可自身合成胆固醇,母体胆固醇仍然影响胎儿胆固醇,包括孕晚期。

Radaelli 等^[29]发现,糖代谢异常孕妇存在胎盘能量代谢基因改变。在 49 个被修饰的糖脂代谢基因中,45 个基因上调,4 个基因下调。多数有活性的基因(67%)与脂代谢通路有关,仅 9% 基因与糖代谢相关。GDM 孕妇胎盘脂肪酸、胆固醇摄取与运输和激活通路的关键基因均上调,表明母体胎盘交界处可利用的脂

类物质增加。GDM 和肥胖孕妇胎盘 TG、胆固醇生物合成通路基因选择性激活,可导致 TG 蓄积。GDM 孕妇胎盘中存在脂类代谢基因的超表达,较糖代谢基因更活跃,这提示 GDM 孕妇脂类代谢在胎儿的生长发育中起重要作用。

因此,建议对所有 GDM 患者常规进行血脂检测。目前一致的观点认为,GDM 患者餐后血糖较餐前血糖升高与不良妊娠结局的相关性更显著^[30];餐后血脂较空腹血脂,特别是 TG,亦有明显升高。有学者指出糖尿病患者心血管疾病高风险与餐后 TG,而非空腹 TG 相关^[31],因此,监测餐后血脂可能对减少不良妊娠结局更有益。对 GDM 患者饮食指导时,应结合其血脂及脂蛋白水平,对于高脂血症患者应重点管理,并限制其食物中脂肪含量在总热量的 25% 以下,饱和脂肪酸含量在总能量的 7% 以内,适当提高饮食中多糖含量。对饮食控制后,血糖控制仍不满意的 GDM 患者,应及时加用胰岛素,减少妊娠合并症与并发症及胎源性成年人疾病的发生。

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