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· 前沿进展 ·

2 型糖尿病合并高同型半胱氨酸血症与动脉硬化性脑梗死的关系研究进展

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【摘要】 脑梗死是2型糖尿病(T2DM)的大血管病变之一,占糖尿病性脑血管病的89%,已成为T2DM患者致死、致残的主要原因。高同型半胱氨酸血症(Hhcy)指血清中同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)水平增高达 $10\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ 以上,Hhcy与糖尿病、动脉粥样硬化(AS)、脑卒中等疾病密切相关。T2DM、Hhcy同为脑梗死的危险因素,本文旨在简述Hcy的代谢、T2DM与Hhcy的关系、T2DM合并Hhcy与动脉硬化性脑梗死的关系及相关机制。

【关键词】 2型糖尿病;脑梗死;高同型半胱氨酸血症;同型半胱氨酸;动脉粥样硬化;综述

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Research Progress of the Relationship between Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Combined with Hyper Homocysteinemia and Atherosclerotic Cerebral Infarction LI Xiaqing

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【Abstract】 Cerebral infarction is one of the major vascular diseases of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), accounting for 89% of diabetic cerebrovascular disease, and it has become the main cause of death and disability in T2DM patients. Hyper homocysteinemia (Hhcy) refers to the increase in serum homocysteine (Hcy) up to $10\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ or more. Stroke diseases are closely related. T2DM and Hhcy are both risk factors for cerebral infarction, so this article aims to briefly describe the metabolism of homocysteine (Hcy), the relationship between T2DM and Hcy, the relationship between T2DM combined with Hhcy and atherosclerotic cerebral infarction.

【Key words】 Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Brain infarction; Hyper homocysteine; Homocysteine; Atherosclerosis; Review

2019年世界糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)成年病例数高达4.63亿,预测到2045年有可能达7亿^[1]。国内流行病学调查显示,近30多年来,国内成年人DM患病率明显增加,1980年我国成年人DM患病率为0.67%,而2017年上升至11.2%^[2]。脑梗死在T2DM患者中发病率高,是非T2DM人群的2~4倍,已成为T2DM患者致死、致残的主要原因^[3]。高同型半胱氨酸血症(Hhcy)与糖尿病、动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)、脑卒中等疾病有着密切的联系。本文对同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)的代谢、T2DM与Hhcy的关系、T2DM合并Hhcy与动脉硬化性脑梗死的关系及相关机制进行综述。

1 Hcy的代谢

甲硫氨酸在甲硫氨酸腺苷转移酶的催化下,与三磷酸腺苷相互作用生成S-腺苷甲硫氨酸(S-adenosylmethionine, SAM),再去甲基化后生成S-腺苷同型半胱氨酸(S-adenosine homocysteine, SAH),最后脱去腺苷变成Hcy。Hcy代谢途径:

(1) Hcy由维生素B₆依赖的胱硫醚β合成酶催化,通过转硫途径转化为半胱氨酸,被用于蛋白质合成或以尿无机硫酸盐的形式排出^[4-5]; (2) 通过甜菜碱同型半胱氨酸甲基转移酶,以甜菜碱作为甲基供体,将Hcy再甲基化成为甲硫氨酸; (3) 在甲硫氨酸合酶的作用下,Hcy被催化成甲硫氨酸,其中5-甲基四氢叶酸是底物,维生素B₁₂是该酶的辅酶; (4) 在细胞内,Hcy水平受到严格控制^[5],细胞会输出Hcy来维持其最佳细胞内水平,然而,调控Hcy出口的机制尚不完全清楚^[6]。在以上代谢过程中的1个或多个环节出现问题均可导致Hcy水平升高,如维生素B₁₂、叶酸缺乏的患者Hcy水平升高。

2 T2DM与Hhcy的关系

一项尼日利亚的横断面研究显示,T2DM组Hcy水平高于对照组,T2DM通过增加胰岛素抵抗、血脂异常和血糖控制不佳而使Hcy水平升高^[7]。国内也有数据显示,T2DM患者Hcy水平高于非DM人群^[8]。一项纳入了4 011例DM患者和4 303例正常对照个体的荟萃分析表明,Hcy水平升高与

DM 的发生、发展呈因果关系^[9]。近年来关于 Hhey 与胰岛素抵抗之间具体机制的研究较多,如下:(1) Hhey 通过诱导脂肪细胞和脂肪组织巨噬细胞内的 Nod 样受体蛋白 3 炎性小体引发胰岛素抵抗^[10]; (2) Hhey 通过诱导内质网应激,激活 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶 (JNK) 信号通路以促进促炎细胞因子的产生和促进巨噬细胞浸润,进一步抑制脂肪组织中的胰岛素敏感性^[11]; (3) 同型半胱氨酸硫代内酯通过氧化应激来干扰胰岛素信号传导,进而导致胰岛素细胞生长和增殖缺陷^[12]。叶酸治疗后可降低高脂饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠的 Hcy,改善胰岛素抵抗,进而改善血糖波动^[13],这从治疗效果进一步证明了两者的关联。SHAIKH 等^[14]研究指出,合并有 Hhey 的 DM 患者其糖化血红蛋白 (HbA_{1c}) 水平升高,HbA_{1c} 水平升高的 DM 患者其 Hhey 发生率也越高,可见,Hhey 与 T2DM 之间有着密切的关联。

3 T2DM 合并 Hhey 与 AS

急性脑梗死主要类型为 TOAST 分型中的大动脉粥样硬化性脑梗死,主要的病理基础是 AS^[15]。颅内外动脉粥样硬化是脑梗死重要的发病机制。在我国,30%~70%缺血性脑卒中患者的发病与颅内血管狭窄有关^[16]。颈动脉斑块形成及破裂是急性脑梗死重要病因,也是其致死、致残的重要因素^[17]。研究表明,T2DM 患者比非 DM 患者更可能合并颈部血管斑块^[18]。Hcy 水平与颈部血管斑块的性质及稳定性相关,合并 Hhey 患者更有可能合并颈部血管斑块,且更有可能合并不稳定斑块^[19]。

AS 病因包括血脂异常、DM、Hhey、高血压等,AS 的发病机制复杂,其机制包括脂质浸润学说、平滑肌细胞学说、血栓形成学说等。以下就 T2DM 合并 Hhey 在 AS 形成的相关机制中所起作用进行讨论。

3.1 T2DM 合并 Hhey 与血管内皮损伤 国内一项关于新诊断的 T2DM 患者血清 Hcy 与血管内皮关系的研究采用反应性充血指数 (reactive hyperemia index, RHI) 评估血管内皮功能,结果显示:血清 Hcy 水平与 RHI 呈负相关,Hcy 水平越高,T2DM 合并 Hhey 患者内皮功能较差,T2DM 患者甚至是糖耐量异常的患者均可出现血管内皮功能受损^[20]。荷兰的一项研究表明,Hcy 可增加内皮细胞中的还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 (NADPH) 氧化酶,诱导组织因子的表达及减弱二肽基肽酶 IV 的表达,从而启动血栓的形成^[21]。Hcy 可诱发血管内皮细胞线粒体功能障碍和内质网应激^[22-23],也可以促进单核细胞趋化蛋白 1、血管细胞黏附分子 1、E-选择蛋白的表达来促使单核细胞黏附到血管内皮^[24]。胰岛素抵抗会导致磷酸肌醇-3-激酶/蛋白激酶 B 信号通路受损,内皮细胞一氧化氮 (NO) 合酶表达受损,NO 生物利用度下降,可能导致 T2DM 合并 Hhey 患者的内皮功能障碍更严重^[25]。在 Hhey 和高血糖的联合代谢状态下,血管内皮细胞中内皮素 1 的合成增多,并且产生线粒体活性氧^[26]。另外,Hcy 增加羟甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 的活性,从而增加胆固醇的合成,低密度脂蛋白胆固醇通过增加氧化应激,损伤内皮细胞 NO 合酶的活性,进而导致血管内皮功能障碍^[27]。

3.2 T2DM 合并 Hhey 与血管平滑肌细胞 (vascular smooth

muscle cell, VSMC) 损伤 VSMC 的增殖和迁移是进行性血管内膜增厚和动脉壁硬化发展过程中的一些最关键的过程,VSMC 损伤在 T2DM 合并 Hhey 患者血管病变的发病机制中起重要作用^[28]。具体机制如下:(1) 钙化:机体的高糖状态会刺激 VSMC 中的内质网应激,也会促进成骨细胞分化,进而诱导 VSMC 钙化^[29]; (2) 细胞内钙离子水平增加:T2DM 患者 VSMC 中经典瞬时受体 I 型电位通道的表达增加,从而增加细胞内钙离子水平,这会导致血管收缩及功能障碍^[30-31]; (3) 诱导 VSMC 迁移和增殖:①诱导增殖:一方面 Hcy 引起 VSMC 基因组 DNA 去甲基化^[32],另一方面,Hcy 可使 SAH 表达下调致使 SAM/SAH 降低^[33]; ② Hcy 可促进细胞膜穴样内陷 1 表达,使得磷酸肌醇-3-激酶/蛋白激酶 B 信号通路被激活,最后诱导 VSMC 迁移和增殖,促进 As 的发生^[34]。

3.3 T2DM 合并 Hhey 与凝血功能 T2DM 患者体内血栓通透性降低和纤维蛋白原溶解效率降低^[35],这可归因于多种变化,包括:(1) 刺激纤维蛋白原激活物抑制剂 1 和凝血酶激活纤维蛋白溶解抑制剂;(2) 增加纤维蛋白原和血小板糖基化;(3) 增强凝血酶生成,这与低度全身炎症^[36]、高凝状态和增加的中性粒细胞胞外陷阱形成相关^[37]。而波兰的一项体外研究结果显示,Hcy 可增强蛋白水解和纤维蛋白原溶解过程,从而破坏血管壁^[38]。Hcy 诱导人血小板内源性活性氧种类生成,这可能导致钙离子的活化,进而导致血小板聚集^[39]。可见 T2DM、Hhey 均促进血栓形成。

4 T2DM 合并 Hhey 与脑梗死

多项研究表明,T2DM 合并脑梗死患者 Hcy 水平高于无脑梗死的 T2DM 患者,且明显高于正常对照组,T2DM 及 Hhey 均为脑梗死的独立危险因素,血糖控制不佳、Hcy 水平升高者脑梗死的发生率越高^[40-42]。

T2DM 合并急性脑梗死患者神经功能缺损程度比非 DM 合并急性脑梗死患者严重^[43],且 T2DM 合并急性脑梗死患者 HbA_{1c} 水平越高、血糖波动越大,神经功能缺损更严重,患者预后越差^[44]。一篇发表在《柳叶刀》的研究显示,排除应激性高血糖的影响后,血糖控制不佳的 T2DM 患者入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 (NIHSS) 评分更高,神经功能缺损更严重,研究者推测这可能与高血糖所致梗死面积扩大、病情恶化,随后导致死亡率增加和神经功能恢复不良相关^[45]。在脑梗死的急性期,患者中约有一半会出现高血糖,导致梗死面积扩大、脑梗死初期症状恶化,进而引起死亡率增加和神经功能恢复不良^[46]。脑梗死面积的大小与患者血糖水平相关,其可能机制与高血糖导致缺血半暗带挽救减少有关,一项法国巴黎的动物研究显示,高血糖脑梗死组织的缺血半暗带挽救减少,缺血半暗带细胞凋亡增加,脑梗死面积增大^[47]。另外,高血糖环境下,缺血性脑组织乳酸中毒以及静脉内 (IV) 溶栓后出血性转化,进而导致更大面积的梗死^[48]。

Hcy 水平与急性脑梗死患者预后和复发相关,可作为预测急性脑梗死的预后和复发的指标^[49-50]。Hcy 水平影响急性脑梗死患者病情的严重程度及预后的具体机制尚不明确。有研究提示,Hcy 减少内皮中 NO 的产生,NO 减少导致血管收缩,这不仅增加了脑梗死的风险,并且可以破坏急性脑梗死患者

脑组织的缺血半暗带, 进而恶化其已经发生的脑梗死^[51-53]。目前关于 T2DM 合并 Hhcy 患者并发急性脑梗死时的神经功能缺损症状与 Hcy 水平的关系研究国内外暂未开展, 还需相关研究提供数据分析。

5 小结

综上所述, T2DM 与 Hhcy 密切相关。T2DM、Hhcy 参与脑梗死的 AS 机制主要表现在血管内皮损伤、VSMC 损伤以及凝血功能紊乱。T2DM 及 Hhcy 均为脑梗死的独立危险因素, 血糖控制不佳、Hcy 水平越高者脑梗死的发生率越高。对于脑梗死患者, 血糖控制不佳、合并 Hhcy 与神经功能缺损严重程度呈正相关。

本文无利益冲突。

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