

· 综述 ·

肠道微生物群对糖尿病肾病患者胰岛素分泌及炎症通路影响的研究进展

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【摘要】 目前,糖尿病肾病(DN)已成为我国主要的公共卫生问题之一,多数患者最终走向终末期肾病。近年来,在“肠-肾轴”的研究背景下,越来越多证据支持肠道微生物与肾脏的双重影响。本文将具体阐述肠道微生物群及其代谢产物(短链脂肪酸轴、胆汁酸轴、内毒素轴)在DN不同时期对胰岛素分泌及炎症反应的影响,总结肠道微生物群在DN早期、中晚期的不同作用路径,为DN多靶点治疗提供新的研究思路。

【关键词】 糖尿病肾病; 肠道微生物群; 短链脂肪酸; 胆汁酸; 内毒素

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Research progress in influence of gut microbiota on insulin secretion and inflammatory pathways in patients with diabetic nephropathy

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【Abstract】 Diabetic nephropathy (DN) has been one of the major public health problems in China, and most patients eventually develop end-stage renal disease. In the context of research in "gut-kidney axis" in recent years, increasing evidence supports the dual influence of gut microbiota and kidney. This article elaborates the effects of gut microbiota of its metabolites (short-chain fatty acids axis, bile acids axis, and endotoxin axis) on insulin secretion and inflammatory response in different DN stages, and summarizes the different pathways of gut microbiota in early and middle/late DN stages in a view to providing new research orientations for multi-target therapy of DN.

【Key words】 diabetic nephropathy; intestinal microecology; short-chain fatty acids; bile acids; endotoxins

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糖尿病肾病(diabetic nephropathy, DN)作为2型糖尿病最常见的微血管并发症之一,不仅导致糖尿病患者罹患慢性肾脏病并进展为终末期肾病,亦是导致患者死亡的重要原因。流行病学调查显示,中国人群近14年来糖尿病发病率由9.7%上升至11.2%,约有30%~40%终将进展为DN^[1]。研究表明^[2],胰高血糖素样肽1(glucagon-like peptide-1, GLP-1)受体激动剂、钠-葡萄糖协同转运体抑制剂(sodium-glucose cotransporter2, SGLT 2)等药物能够减缓糖尿病血管相关并发症的出现,从而减缓糖尿

病进展为DN。而DN进展为终末期肾病仍存在巨大风险,故探索新靶点防治DN具有重要现实意义。

DN的确切发病机制目前尚不明确,多数学者认为DN的发病机制与氧化应激反应刺激促炎细胞因子产生,导致血管纤维化、胰岛素抵抗有关。研究表明肠道微生物可增加胰岛素敏感性、平衡能量代谢、缓解机体炎症反应,已证实肠道微生物群的代谢平衡是影响肾衰竭进展及全身炎症反应的关键因素^[3]。因此,本文将肠道微生物群对DN的影响及相关治疗进行综述。

1 肠道微生物

人体内最大微生物群落为肠道微生物，主要由6个菌门组成，包含拟杆菌门、厚壁菌门、变形菌门、放线菌门、梭杆菌门等万亿细菌在内^[4]。肠道菌群在2型糖尿病与非糖尿病患者中存在显著差异，2型糖尿病病情进展与肠道微生物群密切相关，大型基因组研究发现DN肠道环境属于中度生态失衡，此失衡状态可促进糖相关膜转运与黏蛋白降解，增强氧化应激反应与硫酸盐的还原。

DN早期变形菌门、放线菌门和后壁菌门微生物生长过度，肠道微生物代谢失衡，蓄积的硫酸吲哚酚、对甲酚硫酸盐等毒素物质增加，加速细胞老化，触发肾脏炎症反应，导致肾脏纤维化^[5]。肾素血管紧张素系统与肾小球硬化、间质纤维增生有关，丁酸钠（肠道菌群发酵碳水化合物）可减弱前肾素受体和肾素表达，因此抑制此系统可减少硫酸吲哚酚等毒素物质，从而改善肾脏损伤。同时DN人群肠道菌群有益菌减少，酵母菌、肠杆菌等有害菌增多，革兰阴性菌增加，其中拟杆菌增多产生大量丙酸、琥珀酸和醋酸盐，这些酸性物质通过改变肠黏液影响肠道通透性。

DN中晚期肾脏功能受损，肾小球滤过率下降、病原菌入侵等原因导致毒素蓄积、肠道微生态失调，短链脂肪酸（short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs）水平降低^[6]，因此，肠道微生物与DN具有互相反馈的作用，基于此本文将详细阐述SCFAs、内毒素理论、胆汁酸理论等肠道菌群代谢产物对DN进展的作用机制。

2 短链脂肪酸理论

2.1 DN早期——胰岛素分泌

DN早期，发酵的SCFAs与G蛋白偶联受体（G protein-coupled receptors, GPRs）41与GPR43结合，产生肠内分泌因子，增强饱腹感，参与肠道糖异生表达，调节胰岛素分泌；丙酸盐与丁酸盐作为结肠黏膜上皮细胞的材料进入机体循环影响宿主健康，通过GPRs刺激GLP-1和GLP-2的分泌^[7]，增加胰岛素敏感性和胰腺细胞的增殖，同时增加脂联素与胰岛素表达。综上，SCFAs-GPR通路在DN早期胰岛素代谢中发挥作用。

2.2 DN中晚期——微炎症

在DN中晚期，机体处于微炎症状态^[8]，SCFAs可抑制脂多糖（lipopolysaccharide, LPS）诱导的白细胞介素-6（interleukin-6, IL-6）、IL-12在人成熟树突

状细胞中的表达，抑制炎症途径，影响宿主代谢^[9]。动物实验表明SCFAs可通过保护肾小管细胞，增加线粒体物合成，减轻小鼠肾脏缺血及再灌注损伤，降低炎症反应^[10]，而SCFAs亦能通过降低肠道通透性、减少循环内毒素而抑制炎症，延缓肾脏纤维化进程^[11]。

3 胆汁酸理论

3.1 DN早期——胰岛素分泌

大量研究证实，胆汁酸（bile acids, BA）通过类法尼醇X受体（farnesoid X receptor, FXR）介导的信号通路对改善胰岛素的敏感性发挥重要作用。肠道菌群中双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌产生G蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体，将初级胆盐转化为次级BA，次级BA激活胆汁酸受体诱导GLP-1的产生，GLP-1通过胰腺β细胞促进胰岛素的分泌^[12]。

同时，FXR可调节细胞内胰岛素水平，FXR通过激活葡萄糖诱导的磷酸化，在此代谢过程中提高三磷酸腺苷/二磷酸腺苷比例，进而增加细胞耗氧量，导致细胞膜敏感的K_{ATP}通道关闭，细胞内钾离子增多，钙离子内流诱发胰岛素出胞，由此维持机体内胰岛素稳态^[13]。Wang等^[14]通过992例临床试验发现血清总胆汁酸的增加与全身胰岛素敏感性减弱、胰岛β细胞功能受损及胰高血糖素水平升高有关，因此胆汁酸轴在DN前期影响胰岛素稳态。

3.2 DN中晚期——微炎症

在正常人类和动物模型中，FXR和胆汁酸受体5（Takeda G protein-coupled receptor, TGR5）在肾小管和肾小球细胞中均高表达，而在DN肾脏中表达下调^[15]。Wang等^[16]证实FXR和TGR5在DN中具有肾脏保护作用：FXR通过脂质代谢、氧化应激、炎症细胞因子和纤维化生长因子协同作用改善蛋白尿，防止足细胞损伤、系膜扩张和肾小管间质纤维化；TGR5通过增加线粒体生物发生调节因子、氧化应激抑制剂和脂肪酸B氧化诱导剂的肾脏表达，达到肾脏保护作用。

4 内毒素理论

DN早期肠道菌群代谢紊乱，益生菌减少增加了DN患者罹患内毒素血症的风险。肠道菌群失调导致肠道黏膜屏障完整性被破坏，毒素蓄积，pH值升高，肠腔内有毒代谢物质经损伤的肠道黏膜屏障进入人体循环，引起全身炎性反应，出现内毒素血症，导致终末期肾脏病发展^[17]。菌群失调肠道增加

的LPS触发免疫细胞中toll样受体介导的促炎症级联反应,导致下游的核因子κB信号通路的激活,造成肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)和IL-6等细胞因子驱动的炎症。

5 肠道微生物在DN中的应用

5.1 改变饮食结构,口服益生菌

研究表明含有益生元纤维的功能性食品可调节肠道微生物的生成及代谢,增加粪便中SCFAs的水平,而SCFAs能够通过调节肠道激素、影响饱腹感、增加肠道通透性,改变患者食物摄入^[18]。益生元能降低慢性肾脏病尿素氮水平、改变表皮生长因子、增加粪便氮的排泄率、调节DN患者血糖水平,对抗DN患者的微炎症状态。

5.2 新型降糖药物

SCFAs通过激活GPR43能够缓解炎症,刺激GLP-1,因此GLP-1类新型降糖药能抑制胰高血糖分泌,避免高糖状态下的氧化应激反应,降低尿蛋白^[19]。SGLT-2通过促进肠道碳水化合物发酵,减少尿毒素中对甲酚硫酸酯和吲哚硫酸盐含量,进一步保护肾脏,预防肾脏纤维化^[20]。

5.3 中医药治疗

近年来研究证实中医药可通过改善肠道菌群治疗DN,陈志雄等^[21]发现黄连素可从黄柏等中药提取,其主要成分小檗碱能改善肠道双歧杆菌,影响LPS、TNF-α代谢,增加肠道通透性并刺激GLP-1分泌。杜小梅等^[22]发现中药复方参芪地黄汤可调节肠道菌群,增加双歧杆菌、拟杆菌等有益菌,减轻慢性炎症及肾脏纤维化的过程。王慧娟等^[23]使用补肾化瘀汤,证实其能够减少尿毒症毒素(硫酸吲哚酚)和尿素氮的含量,调节肠道微生物的结构,降低炎性反应及肾损伤。

5.4 粪便菌群移植

粪便菌群移植可使紊乱的肠道微生态恢复平衡,实现对疾病的治疗^[24]。有研究报道DN患者通过粪便菌群移植后血糖控制良好,神经病变症状明显改善^[25];粪菌移植能够通过影响SCFAs含量从而对大鼠肠道菌群发挥作用。

6 小结

综上,目前针对DN的临床治疗方式仍不能满足患者的远期生存需求,本文探讨通过SCFAs、BA、内毒素为靶点影响肠道菌群,有助于降低毒素、提高胰岛素敏感性、降低机体炎症反应,进而延缓DN进入终末期肾脏病,证实了中医药在调控肠道菌群上

的优势。随着现代科学技术及临床诊疗水平的不断提升,未来希望学者进一步明确肠道微生物及相关代谢产物对DN影响的具体作用靶点,为DN的诊断与治疗提供新思路。

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