

· 综述 ·

瞬时外向钾电流及通道异常致心力衰竭心律失常的研究进展

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【摘要】慢性心力衰竭恶性心律失常发病率、致死率高,严重影响心力衰竭患者生活质量。心肌细胞离子通道异常导致动作电位时程(APD)延长,进而诱发异常触发活动是心力衰竭心律失常发生的主要机制。瞬时外向钾电流(I_{to})主要参与心肌细胞动作电位(AP)的1期复极,对心力衰竭时APD延长具有重要作用;钾通道相互作用蛋白2(KChIP₂)是 I_{to} 通道上的重要功能亚单位,对 I_{to} 具有关键性调控作用,KChIP₂基因敲除大鼠心肌细胞 I_{to} 几乎完全消失,心律失常易感性显著增加。本文对慢性心力衰竭心律失常的钾离子通道机制研究进展进行综述,以期为心力衰竭心律失常的治疗靶点提供思路。

【关键词】心力衰竭;钾通道相互作用蛋白2;瞬时外向钾电流;心律失常

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Progress in arrhythmia in heart failure caused by transient outward potassium current and channel abnormalities

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【Abstract】 Chronic heart failure (CHF) has a high incidence rate and mortality rate, seriously affecting the quality of life of patients with heart failure. Prolonged action potential duration (APD) resulting from abnormal ion channels and consequent abnormal triggering activity constitutes the main mechanism of arrhythmia in heart failure. Transient outward potassium current (I_{to}) is mainly involved in the repolarization of AP in cardiomyocytes and plays an important role in prolonging APD in heart failure. Potassium channel interacting protein 2 (KChIP₂) is an important functional subunit of I_{to} channel and plays a key role in regulating I_{to} . I_{to} almost completely disappears in cardiomyocytes in KChIP₂-knockout rats, and the susceptibility to arrhythmia increases significantly. This article reviews the progress in potassium channel mechanism of arrhythmia in chronic heart failure with a view to providing new pathways for the treatment targets of arrhythmia in heart failure.

【Key words】 heart failure; Kv channel interacting protein 2; transient outward potassium current; arrhythmia

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慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)是一种因心室充盈和射血能力降低而使循环血容量不能满足机体代谢需要的病理生理综合征,是多种心脏疾病的终末期表现,严重影响人类生活质量。《中国心血管病报告2018》显示心血管病死亡率居首位,高于肿瘤及其他疾病,占居民疾病死亡构成的40%以上;心血管病患病人数达2.9亿,其中心力衰竭患者为450万^[1]。心力衰竭患病率高、死亡率高,近50%患者死于恶性心律失常所致的心源性猝死,已成为重大

社会卫生问题^[2]。现对瞬时外向钾电流(transient outward potassium current, I_{to})及钾通道相互作用蛋白2(Kv channel interacting protein 2, KChIP2)在心力衰竭心律失常发生发展中的作用机制进行综述。

1 瞬时外向钾电流及通道蛋白功能对维持心肌细胞正常功能至关重要

电压门控钾通道(voltage-gated potassium channels, Kv)家族中瞬时外向钾通道是参与心肌细胞

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复极化的一种主要钾通道,由它形成的 I_{to} 是心肌细胞膜上广泛存在的电压依赖性的快速激活/快速失活 K^+ 电流,对心肌细胞动作电位(action potential, AP)复极化尤为重要,在维持心肌细胞膜兴奋性、复极速率等方面起到关键作用^[3]。 I_{to} 通道由 KCND 基因编码,由功能 α 亚单位(Kv4.2 和 Kv4.3)和调节 β 亚单位(KChIP、Kv、Mink 等)组成,其中调节亚单位能够促进 α 亚单位在细胞膜上的表达并调节其功能。Kv4.3 钾通道是构成人心脏 I_{to} 的 α 亚单位的主要组成部分^[4]。

钾通道相互作用蛋白是钙结合蛋白超家族的成员,目前发现有 4 个亚型(KChIP1~4),其中 KChIP2 广泛存在于心肌细胞上,是 Kv4.3 通道上的重要功能亚单位,能调节 Kv4.3 蛋白表达、促进 I_{to} 通道蛋白由内质网向细胞膜的运输和在细胞膜的表达^[5,6],KChIP2 对 I_{to} 具有关键性调控作用,是心脏离子电流的多模式调节器,生理条件下与 Kv4 相互作用调控 I_{to} ^[7,8]。KChIP2 能通过增强 I_{to} 通道电流密度、减慢通道失活和加速失活后恢复以维持心肌细胞电活动稳定^[9]。

2 心力衰竭心律失常触发机制及 I_{to} 和 KChIP2 的调控作用

心力衰竭时心肌细胞的电生理特点是离子通道异常所致动作电位时程(action potential duration, APD)延长,心肌细胞离子通道异常导致的异常触发活动是心力衰竭心律失常发生的主要机制。触发活动是心肌纤维接受一系列冲动刺激后出现的后除极现象所致的非刺激性冲动,包括早后除极(early after-depolarization, EAD)和晚后除极(delayed after-depolarization, DAD),当两种后除极的幅度达到一定阈值就会引发一次动作电位产生,即触发活动^[10]。EAD 多由心肌细胞复极相关电流变化引起的 APD 延长所诱发,DAD 常发生在心肌细胞肌浆网钙储备降低及细胞内钙超载状态下,EAD 或 DAD 触发活动使心力衰竭恶性心律失常发生率增加^[11,12]。

I_{to} 主要参与心肌细胞动作电位(action potential, AP)的 1 期复极, I_{to} 异常对心力衰竭时 APD 延长具有重要作用^[13]。大量研究发现,人类及动物心力衰竭模型中 I_{to} 下调[包括通道动力学的改变和(或)通道蛋白 Kv4.3 表达的降低]使心肌细胞复极延迟、病理性 APD 延长,同时细胞内钙离子浓度增加引起钙超载,心脏易发生 EAD 或 DAD 产生触发活动,导致室性心律失常和心脏性猝死易感性增加^[14,15]。近年来研究发现,以 I_{to} 为干预靶点能有

效防治心力衰竭后心律失常,Zhao 等^[16]发现大蒜素能通过加快通道激活和缩短失活恢复时间来增强心力衰竭大鼠心肌细胞 I_{to} ,降低心力衰竭大鼠心肌细胞电重构。应用 I_{to} 小分子激动剂 NS5806 可使心力衰竭时心肌细胞动作电位的形态得以恢复,可能为心力衰竭、房颤等提供治疗药物^[17]。

心力衰竭时 KChIP2 降低,KChIP2 基因敲除大鼠心肌细胞 I_{to} 几乎完全消失,心律失常易感性显著增加^[18],KChIP2 还决定 I_{to} 的发育变化特性和在心室壁的跨壁梯度,对维持心脏电稳态至关重要,是心肌细胞兴奋性的核心转录调控者,KChIP2 表达下降参与很多心脏病理过程^[19]。研究发现主动脉缩窄所致心功能不全心肌细胞 APD 变异与 I_{to} 、Kv4.2 和 KChIP2 蛋白表达下降有关,引起触发活动发生率较高,药物的心脏保护作用包括调控 I_{to} 和 KChIP2 以恢复动作电位时程^[20]。

因此,心力衰竭时 I_{to} 电流减小、通道蛋白 Kv4.3 和 KChIP2 表达降低使心肌细胞 APD 延长而诱发 EAD,进而增加心力衰竭时恶性心律失常的发生。

3 I_{to} 及 KChIP2 可能是心力衰竭恶性心律失常的作用靶点

慢性心力衰竭是心血管疾病的终末期阶段,心力衰竭后心律失常猝死率高,是现代医学难题之一。现代医学治疗心力衰竭后心律失常药物多种多样,但几乎所有抗心律失常西药都会增加心力衰竭患者的死亡率,有的还会产生负性肌力及致心律失常作用。非药物治疗包括埋藏式心律转复除颤器、心脏再同步化治疗、射频导管消融等,被证实能减少心力衰竭恶性心律失常猝死的发生,但因为手术创伤且价格昂贵,多数患者不易接受^[21]。因此,心力衰竭后恶性心律失常的防治成为心血管领域面临的难题之一。KChIP2 调控 I_{to} 电流是维持心肌细胞正常电生理功能的主要机制,心力衰竭时心肌细胞 I_{to} 通道相互作用蛋白 KChIP2 下调,进而引起 I_{to} 下调、心肌细胞 APD 延长,诱发恶性心律失常。通过 KChIP2 调控 I_{to} 是心力衰竭电重构的关键。中医药治疗心力衰竭后抗心律失常从整体出发,从多靶点、多层次、多环节起作用,且副作用小,研究证明,稳心颗粒可以抑制 EAD,延迟 DAD,通过选择性抑制 $I_{\text{Na,L}}$ 抑制室性心律失常^[22]。中药可能通过 KChIP2 上调 I_{to} 、增强通道蛋白 Kv4.3 表达以缩短受损心肌细胞 APD,改善心肌细胞电重构,抑制 EAD 或 DAD 异常触发活动,防治心力衰竭时恶性心律失常的发生,改善心力衰竭预后。

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