

钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂相关心血管益处的可能潜在机制

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【摘要】 心血管疾病是糖尿病患者致死致残的主要原因, 最近指南建议2型糖尿病合并心血管疾病的患者优先选用具有心血管保护作用的药物。钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂是一种新型降糖药, 其降糖效果肯定, 且被临床试验证实具有心血管保护作用。迄今为止, 此类药物产生心血管获益的机制仍不清楚, 笔者结合现有研究对此进行讨论。

【关键词】 心血管疾病; 2型糖尿病; 钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂

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Potential Mechanisms of Sodium-glucose Co-transporter 2 Inhibitor-related Cardiovascular Benefits

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【Abstract】 Cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death and disability in patients with diabetes mellitus. Recently, the guideline suggests that the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus combined with cardiovascular disease should choose the drugs with cardiovascular protective effect preferentially. Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor is a new type of hypoglycemic drug, which has a definite hypoglycemic effect and has been proved to have cardiovascular protective effect by clinical trials. But until now, the mechanism of cardiovascular benefits of these drugs is still unclear. In this paper, the existing research is discussed.

【Key words】 Cardiovascular disease; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor

1 前言

随着中国人口老龄化与生活方式的改变, 糖尿病患病率呈快速增长趋势, 1980年为0.67%, 2013年为10.9%, 更为严重的是中国约有60%的糖尿病患者未被诊断^[1]。糖尿病与心血管疾病 (cardiovascular disease, CVD) 密不可分, 糖尿病使CVD风险增加2~7倍, CVD是糖尿病患者致死致残的主要原因, 因此关注糖尿病患者的血管保护及改善合并心力衰竭 (心衰) 患者的远期预后至关重要^[2]。近年来新型降糖药不断问世, 为2型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 的药物治疗提供了更多选择。

钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2抑制剂 (sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor, SGLT2i) 是近年来广受关注的一种新型降糖药, 通过抑制近段肾小管管腔侧细胞膜上的钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白2作用抑制葡萄糖的重吸收,

降低肾糖阈、增加尿葡萄糖排泄而发挥降糖作用。此外, 还具有降压、降尿酸、减轻体重和减少尿蛋白排泄等作用。多项研究表明SGLT2i可显著地降低主要不良心血管事件和心衰住院风险, 其中影响力最大的是有关恩格列净的心血管安全试验 (CVOT) -EMPA-REG OUTCOME研究^[3], 该研究结果表明恩格列净可降低合并CVD的T2DM患者的全因死亡率和心血管病死亡率。随着多项有关SGLT2i的CVOT的进展, 其在T2DM药物治疗中的地位越来越高。2019年欧洲心脏病学会联合欧洲糖尿病研究协会发布的指南^[4]建议将SGLT2i作为降低心衰住院治疗的一级推荐用药和T2DM合并CVD或有心血管风险高危甚至极高危人群的推荐用药。

2 SGLT2i保护心血管的潜在机制

基于现有研究, SGLT2i的心脏保护作用得益于其降糖之外的作用机制。有关SGLT2i的CVOT^[3,5-6]提示,

应用SGLT2i治疗可较早降低CVD风险, EMPA-REG OUTCOME研究表明治疗组的心血管保护作用从随访期第1个月就开始显现。这一结果提示其心血管获益不是通过降糖作用实现的。基础与临床研究提示, SGLT2i的获益机制可能涉及以下几个方面。

2.1 减少前负荷——利钠和渗透性利尿

SGLT2i减少心脏前负荷是其利钠和渗透性利尿的作用结果。T2DM患者的钠代谢异常且组织钠含量有所增加, 进而造成体液潴留, 心脏前负荷增加^[7]。Karg等^[7]研究表明达格列净治疗6周后能减少组织钠含量, 但未检测到尿钠水平的增高, 该机制仍需进一步阐明。SGLT2i选择性作用于肾脏近曲小管, 促进尿糖排泄, 随后的渗透性利尿在Frank-Starling机制中发挥作用^[3]。心衰时, 机体通常出现容量负荷过重, 组织间隙液体增多。SGLT2i能选择性地减少组织间液, 其利尿作用不同于经典利尿剂。一项比较达格列净与布美他尼的研究^[8]显示, 两种药物均能减少组织间液和钠含量, 但达格列净在循环血量变化很小或无变化的情况下即表现出该效果, 而布美他尼则与循环血量的减少有关。由此可见, SGLT2i几乎不改变循环血容量, 并增加红细胞压积。此外, 选择性利尿也会限制心血管组织内神经内分泌的激活。

2.2 减少后负荷——降低血压和改善血管功能

心脏后负荷与血压、主动脉顺应性和外周血管阻力有关。多项研究提示SGLT2i具有降压作用, 这种作用被认为有助于心脏保护。Baker等^[9]进行的荟萃分析, 包含27项有关SGLT2i在T2DM患者应用的随机化临床试验, 结果表明SGLT2i可显著地降低T2DM患者的血压, 使收缩压降低5 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 3 kPa), 舒张压降低2 mm Hg。非糖尿病患者应用SGLT2i治疗也呈现出降压作用^[10]。对T2DM患者进行的24小时动态血压监测的研究^[11]表明, 恩格列净的降压作用在晚上比白天明显。其他研究^[12-13]表明, SGLT2i可改善内皮功能和主动脉弹性, 并可通过激活电压门控钾通道和蛋白激酶G来诱导血管扩张。

2.3 心脏代谢和生物能量的改善

心肌代谢重构对心衰的发展至关重要。心衰时心肌代谢模式会从游离脂肪酸代谢向葡萄糖的无氧糖酵解转变。以往的研究只关注游离脂肪酸和葡萄糖这两种代谢底物, 但心脏具有代谢灵活性, 能利用酮体、支链氨基酸和乳酸等作为其能量代谢底物。此外, 恩格列净通过促进尿糖排泄降低血糖和胰岛素水平, 增加脂解和血浆胰高血糖素浓度, 从而导致生酮作用发生和高酮血症。因此, Santos-Gallego等^[14]推测, 恩格列净对心脏的保护作用是通过将心肌代谢底物从葡萄糖转向酮体, 进而增

加心肌产能, 缓解左心室不良重塑, 改善心功能。为验证该假设, Santos-Gallego等对非糖尿病心衰猪模型进行研究, 发现恩格列净治疗的心肌燃料从葡萄糖转移到了酮体、游离脂肪酸和支链氨基酸, 这种转变也伴随着不良心脏重构的改善。Yurista等^[15]研究利用非糖尿病心肌梗死大鼠模型发现恩格列净可增加ATP合成以及增加心肌对酮体的利用来改善心脏重构、心脏纤维化以及左心室功能, 并进一步发现其可减轻线粒体DNA损伤。

在一项评估患者代谢特征的前瞻性研究^[16]中, 对25例经恩格列净治疗的伴CVD的T2DM患者进行代谢组学分析, 评估1 269种代谢产物, 发现有162种被恩格列净改变。尤其是源自支链氨基酸(缬氨酸、异亮氨酸和亮氨酸)分解的短链酰基肉碱增加, 而 β -羟基丁酰肉碱的水平也增加, 这表明恩格列净可增加人体内酮体和支链氨基酸的利用。这些发现表明, 给予恩格列净治疗可导致循环酮水平升高, 可能由此为心脏提供额外的能量来源。前述研究只是初步发现, 目前仍缺乏将心肌能量学与SGLT2i使心血管获益相联系的确切证据。

2.4 钠氢交换的抑制

心肌钠氢交换体($\text{Na}^+\text{-H}^+$ exchanger, NHE) 1的直接抑制可能是SGLT2i心脏保护作用的另一个途径^[17-19]。研究^[19]证实, 在心衰的实验模型中, NHE1激活和基因高表达能增加细胞质中钠和钙水平, 导致心肌细胞损伤和心肌病。抑制NHE1可减轻心肌损伤和心肌肥大, 延缓心肌纤维化和心室重塑, 且已在多种动物实验模型中得到证实。例如, Baartscheer等^[17]将恩格列净作用于兔子和大鼠分离的心室肌细胞, 发现细胞内钠和钙水平减少, 同时线粒体钙水平增加。Uthman等^[18]利用小鼠离体心脏进行NHE1对接模拟研究, 旨在寻找SGLT2i与NHE1的潜在结合位点, 并判断SGLT2i是否能抑制NHE1的活性。结果证明恩格列净、达格列净和卡格列净可能通过与NHE1的 Na^+ 结合位点结合, 直接抑制心肌NHE1的激活并降低细胞内 Na^+ 浓度, 可见抑制钠氢交换是SGLT2i的共同作用。

由于SGLT2受体不在心脏中表达, 因此这些有关心肌NHE1的作用机制仍有待阐明。值得注意的是, SGLT2i通过下调近端小管中NHE3的活性来促进尿钠排泄, 并且NHE3的表达在心衰状态下增加^[19], 尚待进一步证实。抑制NHE1和NHE3可恢复钠稳态, 并有助于SGLT2i在心衰中发挥有益作用。诸多研究表明, 心脏纤维化可引起心室顺应性障碍并加速心衰的发展, 被认为是心衰发展的常见终末通路。心肌纤维化发病机制目前并未确定。Fedak等^[20]认为心肌纤维化机制是心肌成纤维细胞分泌的细胞外基质过度沉积造成的心脏间质重构引起。有人^[21-23]认为, SGLT2i可能有抑制心肌成纤维

细胞的表型转化和分泌细胞外基质的功能,抑制心肌纤维化进而使心脏获益。

2.5 减轻心肌纤维化和心肌细胞坏死

最近有关心肌梗死后大鼠模型的实验数据^[21]表明,达格列净通过增加M2巨噬细胞的活化,抑制心肌成纤维细胞向肌成纤维细胞转化和抑制胶原蛋白生成,发挥抗心肌纤维化作用。使用人类心肌成纤维细胞的初步研究^[22]发现,恩格列净可显著地降低转化生长因子- β_1 诱导的心肌成纤维细胞激活,并减轻细胞介导的细胞外基质重塑。同时,还证明恩格列净可抑制促纤维化关键标志物的表达,如I型胶原、 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白、结缔组织生长因子和基质金属蛋白酶-2。达格列净被证明在心脏压力超负荷的小鼠模型中具有心脏保护作用,可改善心脏的收缩功能并抑制心肌纤维化和心肌细胞凋亡^[23]。

2.6 脂肪组织抗炎细胞因子增高和心外膜脂肪组织含量减少

健康人的脂肪组织会分泌促炎细胞因子和抗炎细胞因子,二者处于动态平衡。而肥胖、胰岛素抵抗和T2DM患者体内脂肪组织炎性细胞因子的产生发生变化,易发生炎症疾病。

脂肪在血管周围和心外膜的异位沉积与心衰的发生有关。因此,有人提出SGLT2i使心血管获益可能与其介导促炎和抗炎脂肪因子之间的动态平衡和减少心外膜脂肪组织含量有关^[24-26]。

在肥胖状态中,脂肪因子瘦素水平的升高会导致水钠潴留、肾脏和心脏的炎症及纤维化,因此,Packer等^[24]推测,SGLT2i的利钠作用可改善瘦素诱导的水钠潴留。同时减少内脏脂肪的沉积,进而抑制瘦素分泌。有研究^[25]证实,与格列美脲相比,卡格列净使血清瘦素水平降低25%,抗炎脂肪因子脂联素水平提高17%。心外膜脂肪细胞产生炎性因子可影响心脏功能并导致冠状动脉疾病。最近的一项研究^[26]比较了达格列净与常规冠状动脉疾病治疗对40例合并CVD的T2DM患者心外膜脂肪组织体积的影响。与常规治疗组相比,达格列净治疗组治疗6个月后,心外膜脂肪组织体积明显减少,肿瘤坏死因子- α 和纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1水平也明显降低。因此,SGLT2i和脂肪组织细胞因子之间的因果关系现被认为是假设产生的。

3 结论

近年临床研究表明,SGLT2i不仅具有降血糖的作用,还具有心血管保护的作用,无论T2DM患者是否伴有CVD均可观察到此作用。本文概述了SGLT2i使心血管获益的几种潜在机制,包括利钠和渗透性利尿、心肌代谢及脂肪因子的影响,减轻心肌纤维化和心肌炎症,抑制钠氢交换等,因此,不能用单一机制解释SGLT2i

的心脏保护作用。随着相关研究的不断深入,SGLT2i的心血管保护机制将会被逐渐阐明。

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