

二甲双胍干预认知障碍相关疾病的作用机制研究进展[△]

刘 源^{1,2*},许玉珉^{1,2,3#},刘诗雨^{1,2},闫化雨^{1,2},杨 鑫^{1,2},徐红彩^{1,2},吴亚博^{1,2}(1.河南中医药大学第一附属医院脑病科,郑州 450003;2.河南中医药大学第一临床医学院,郑州 450046;3.中西医防治重大疾病河南省协同创新中心,郑州 450046)

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摘要 认知障碍是以记忆、思维、判断等高级认知功能进行性减退为特征的临床综合征,其病因病机复杂,尚缺乏特效药物干预。二甲双胍作为2型糖尿病的一线降糖药物,除可降低血糖外,其还可改善认知障碍。研究显示,二甲双胍干预CI的作用机制主要包括调节 β 淀粉样蛋白与tau蛋白代谢、降低胰岛素抵抗、抑制神经炎症、提高突触可塑性、改善线粒体功能障碍、调节肠道菌群及脂质代谢等。未来研究需通过多学科交叉协作,充分整合多组学数据,结合先进技术进一步揭示其效应机制。

关键词 二甲双胍;认知障碍;阿尔茨海默病;糖尿病认知障碍;药理作用;机制研究

Research progress on the mechanism of metformin in the intervention of cognitive impairment-related diseases

LIU Yuan^{1,2}, XU Yumin^{1,2,3}, LIU Shiyu^{1,2}, YAN Huayu^{1,2}, YANG Xin^{1,2}, XU Hongcai^{1,2}, WU Yabo^{1,2}(1. Dept. of Encephalopathy, the First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450003, China; 2. The First Clinical Medical College, Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450046, China; 3. Henan Province Collaborative Innovation Center of Prevention and Treatment of Major Diseases by Chinese and Western Medicine, Zhengzhou 450046, China)

ABSTRACT Cognitive impairment (CI) is a clinical syndrome characterized by progressive decline in advanced cognitive functions such as memory, thinking, and judgment. Its etiology and pathogenesis are complex, and there is currently a lack of specific drug interventions. Metformin, as a first-line hypoglycemic drug for type 2 diabetes, not only lowers blood glucose levels but also improves CI. This article reviews and summarizes the pharmacological effects and mechanisms of metformin in improving Alzheimer's disease, diabetes cognitive impairment, cognitive impairment after chemotherapy, in order to provide novel insights and approaches for the treatment of CI-related diseases. Studies have shown that the mechanism by which MET intervenes in CI mainly includes regulating β -amyloid protein and tau protein metabolism, reducing insulin resistance, inhibiting neuroinflammation, improving synaptic plasticity, improving mitochondrial dysfunction, regulating gut microbiota and lipid metabolism, etc. Future research needs to be conducted through interdisciplinary collaboration, fully integrating multiple omics data, and combining advanced technologies to further reveal their mechanisms of effect.

KEYWORDS metformin; cognitive impairment; Alzheimer's disease; diabetes cognitive impairment; pharmacological action; mechanism research

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*第一作者 硕士研究生。研究方向:中医药防治脑病研究。
E-mail:878150949@qq.com

#通信作者 副主任医师,硕士生导师,博士。研究方向:中医药防治脑病研究。E-mail:xuyumin6688@163.com

认知障碍(cognitive impairment, CI)是以认知功能下降为核心症状的获得性认知功能障碍综合征,主要包括神经退行性疾病如阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)和非神经退行性疾病如糖尿病认知障碍、化疗后CI、颅脑损伤及药物因素等诱发的认知损伤^[1]。据统计,2021年我国现存的AD及其他类型痴呆患者总数达1 699万例,约占全球患病人数的29.8%,且随着我国步

入深度老龄化社会,AD及其他类型痴呆患病率及死亡率逐年攀升^[2]。由于现有改善认知的药物选择范围小且疗效有限,CI已成为我国重大的公共卫生问题。二甲双胍(metformin,MET)是2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes,T2DM)的一线用药,已广泛应用于临床60余年^[3]。相关研究发现,MET除了可以降血糖、减重、抗衰老、抗肿瘤,还可通过减少β淀粉样蛋白(β-amyloid protein,Aβ)聚集、提高突触可塑性、改善线粒体能量代谢、调节肠道菌群及脂质代谢等改善CI^[4-5]。基于此,本文综述了MET干预CI相关疾病的作用机制,以期为该类疾病的治疗提供新思路、新方法。

1 MET 调节 Aβ 和 tau 蛋白代谢干预 CI

Aβ在细胞外聚集形成的斑块与tau蛋白过度磷酸化形成神经元纤维缠结,是AD典型的病理特征,其不仅会干扰神经细胞间正常通信,还可激活免疫系统引发炎症反应,进一步损伤神经细胞,导致神经元凋亡^[6]。研究表明,脑内Aβ和tau蛋白高表达的人群较正常人群会出现神经活动速度减慢、注意力和记忆力减退的情况^[6]。MET能减轻小胶质细胞的自噬损伤,促进病理性Aβ和tau蛋白被吞噬,减少Aβ沉积^[7]。分子伴侣介导的自噬(chaperone-mediated autophagy,CMA)是溶酶体降解机制之一,与AD发病机制有关。相关研究发现,在AD小鼠中,MET可通过CMA途径,激活转化生长因子β激活酶1/核因子κB(nuclear factor κB,NF-κB),抑制蛋白激酶α/热休克同源蛋白70信号通路,降低Aβ细胞毒性,减少Aβ斑块沉积^[8]。

2 MET 降低胰岛素抵抗干预 CI

胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance,IR)是指机体对胰岛素的敏感性减弱,可影响脑内葡萄糖代谢,引发血管舒张功能障碍、Aβ沉积与tau蛋白过度磷酸化、海马神经元可塑性损伤、炎症与氧化应激,从而导致CI^[9]。研究表明,MET和沙格列汀联用可提高胰岛素受体水平,改善炎症和氧化应激,降低Aβ沉积和Tau蛋白磷酸化,提高乙酰胆碱和谷氨酸水平,改善D-半乳糖诱导的AD大鼠学习和记忆障碍^[10]。另外,MET还可激活磷酸化腺苷一磷酸活化的蛋白质激酶(phosphorylated adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase,p-AMPK)信号通路,促进突触素、脑源性神经营养因子(brain derived neurotrophic factor,BDNF)以及信使核糖核酸(messenger RNA,mRNA)表达,降低氧化应激和神经炎症因子水平,升高胰岛素降解酶水平,改善葡萄糖代谢,促进Aβ降解,改善AD小鼠神经病理^[11]。研究发现,蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B,AKT)可参与胰岛素信号传导、调

节胰岛素敏感性;MET经鼻腔给予AD小鼠后,可促进小鼠海马和大脑皮层中AKT磷酸化,改善小鼠学习记忆障碍^[12]。

研究发现,MET可通过调控沉默信息调节因子1/NOD样受体蛋白3介导的神经炎症及氧化应激损伤,改善糖尿病小鼠IR,促进糖脂代谢,进而改善小鼠的学习记忆能力^[13]。另有研究发现,MET可抑制晚期糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end product,AGE)/AGE受体/NF-κB信号通路,上调葡萄糖依赖性促胰岛素多肽和胰高血糖素样肽1水平,改善糖尿病小鼠海马组织损伤和空间记忆障碍^[14]。

3 MET 抑制神经炎症干预 CI

神经炎症主要由星形胶质细胞与小胶质细胞异常活化、炎症介质释放、外周免疫细胞浸润等介导,是CI发病的重要机制之一。研究发现,在CI患者或者CI动物及细胞模型中均可观察到炎症因子白细胞介素1β(interleukin-1,IL-1β)、IL-6、IL-18、肿瘤坏死因子α(tumor necrosis factor α,TNF-α)以及氧化应激因子丙二醛(malondialdehyde,MDA)、F2异前列烷等表达升高^[15]。

高脂饮食(high-fat diet,HFD)诱导的CI也与大脑慢性低度炎症状态有关,而MET可激活磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase,PI3K)/AKT信号通路,恢复垂体腺苷酸环化酶激活肽/血管活性肠肽(vasoactive intestinal peptide,VIP)系统稳态,抑制HFD引起的神经炎症及认知损伤^[16]。Wei等^[17]研究发现,MET可通过抑制NF-κB级联反应,下调促炎因子IL-8、TNF-α、IL-1β以及β-半乳糖苷酶表达,抑制神经炎症,进而提高短寿命鱼类的学习记忆能力。另外,MET还可调控AMPK/雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin,mTOR)信号通路,升高海马线粒体自噬水平,降低促炎因子水平,活化小胶质细胞M2表型,抑制星形胶质细胞肥大,从而缓解CI^[18]。相关研究发现,MET可通过调控NF-κB抑制蛋白、激活干扰素调节因子3,发挥保护海马神经元作用,从而减少神经炎症和DNA损伤,进而改善放疗导致的CI^[19]。而且,MET还可抑制小胶质细胞活化和神经炎症,从而改善创伤性脑损伤小鼠的CI^[20]。

4 MET 提高突触可塑性干预 CI

突触可塑性是学习记忆的基础,突触可塑性受损、突触丢失是AD的早期病理变化。研究表明,AD患者脑组织中突触蛋白密度降低、树突棘形态异常、突触靶向功能受损以及突触内线粒体数量减少^[21]。MET可通过调控核转录因子红系2相关因子2(nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2,Nrf2)/葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶

信号通路,减轻七氟醚诱导的大鼠侧脑室下区和齿状回颗粒下区的神经损伤^[22]。此外,长期服用MET可活化Nrf2信号通路,抵抗氧化应激损伤,延缓神经元和大脑皮层萎缩,从而提高食蟹猴的认知能力^[23]。MET与环境富集策略(即体育锻炼、认知刺激和社会互动的组合,是一种非药物治疗策略)联合可增强突触可塑性,改善T2DM大鼠海马依赖性记忆^[24]。

5 MET改善线粒体功能障碍干预CI

线粒体是细胞功能的重要支点,可参与能量代谢、调节氧化应激、介导细胞内信号通路等,其功能障碍极易引发神经元能量供应受阻、氧化应激损伤、神经炎症、神经元凋亡,从而驱动AD病程^[25]。研究发现,MET可调控AMPK/mTOR信号通路,抑制线粒体复合物1活性,减轻氧化应激损伤,从而改善线粒体功能障碍^[26]。另外,MET可调节星形胶质细胞-神经元-乳酸穿梭机制,减弱缺氧诱导因子1/丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶同工酶/丙酮酸脱氢酶信号通路传导,增加葡萄糖摄取,缓解亚慢性铝暴露诱导的线粒体能量代谢障碍,从而改善CI^[27]。MET可上调AKT磷酸化水平,减少线粒体中活性氧的产生,恢复线粒体形态,改善神经退行性疾病细胞模型的线粒体损伤,提高学习记忆能力^[28]。此外,相关研究发现,MET和苯丙氨酸联用可抑制线粒体复合物1活性,减少线粒体膜通透性转换孔开放,保护大脑神经元免受缺血、缺氧损害,从而提高认知功能^[29]。

6 MET调节肠道菌群干预CI

肠道菌群可参与调控脑功能及认知行为,肠道菌群失调或通透性增加,可诱导慢性炎症,从而导致血脑屏障损伤和神经退行性病变^[30]。研究表明,与正常人群相比,AD患者肠道菌群的多样性降低,变形杆菌、双歧杆菌和噬菌体的丰度升高,厚壁菌门、梭菌科、毛螺菌科表达水平降低^[31]。还有研究发现,MET可通过降低厚壁菌门和放线菌门丰度,升高拟杆菌属、乳杆菌属丰度,从而调节肥胖小鼠肠道菌群,抑制小胶质细胞活化和神经炎症,进而改善肥胖小鼠CI^[32]。Zhu等^[33]研究发现,MET可升高唾液乳杆菌、罗伊氏乳杆菌、双歧杆菌等的丰度,抑制促炎因子IL-6介导的炎症通路,从而改善衰老小鼠的CI。另外,有研究发现,MET可重塑衰老小鼠的肠道菌群,改变肠道干细胞分化倾向,促进杯状细胞和黏蛋白2形成,降低肠道通透性,从而改善衰老小鼠的CI^[34]。

7 MET调节脂质代谢干预CI

脑脂质过氧化是AD发病的早期表现,AD患者血液中脂肪酸水平异常升高,大脑胶质细胞中存在较多的脂肪包涵体,从而影响脑实质和脑血管内Aβ的生成和转

运以及tau蛋白的过度磷酸化和聚集,进而触发神经炎症、氧化应激等级联反应^[35]。研究表明,MET与花青素3-O-半乳糖昔联用可调节快速老化小鼠的脂肪酸代谢,修复肠道屏障,从而改善小鼠的CI^[36]。另有研究发现,MET联合阿托伐他汀钙片可显著改善T2DM和血脂异常患者的糖化血红蛋白和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平,从而降低患者发生CI的风险^[5]。

8 其他干预机制

化疗后CI是化疗给药后诱发的认知功能损伤,其潜在的病理机制与促炎细胞因子释放、皮质醇水平升高、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能失调、单胺类神经递质系统损伤、线粒体损伤及氧化应激过度等有关^[37]。研究发现,MET可通过上调海马和前额皮质中双皮质素、BDNF、Nrf2、过氧化氢酶、超氧化物歧化酶表达,降低脑内MDA水平,减弱神经元细胞凋亡,从而改善化疗后CI^[38]。尿毒症性脑病属于代谢性脑病的范畴,主要由营养障碍、代谢紊乱等诱发,主要表现为意识障碍及认知能力下降。研究发现,MET与低剂量辐射联合可减轻代谢毒素积聚、调节兴奋性和抑制性神经递质失衡,改善大鼠尿毒症性脑病,从而改善CI^[39]。

9 总结与展望

MET作为临床一线降糖药物,在CI相关疾病领域具有一定的研究基础和应用前景。本文梳理了MET干预CI的作用机制研究进展,发现其可通过调节Aβ与tau蛋白代谢、降低IR、抑制神经炎症、提高突触可塑性、改善线粒体功能障碍、调节肠道菌群及脂质代谢等途径减少神经元损伤,从而改善CI。由此可见,MET可通过多靶点调控机制发挥改善CI的作用,为CI相关疾病的治疗提供了新方法。尽管MET在干预CI方面已取得了一定进展,但仍面临以下困难与挑战:(1)大部分研究以基础研究为主,临床研究偏少,在临床试验过程中缺乏统一的客观评价指标及体系,这是未来研究需要关注的重点和难点。(2)现有研究并不完全支持MET在CI中的保护作用,甚至提示潜在风险,如在AD合并代谢综合征的人群中,MET对CI无疗效优势,且易引发消化道不良反应^[40]。基于此,后续仍需多维度的药理机制研究及大样本、多中心、随机、双盲、对照临床试验来验证其有效性和安全性。(3)MET代谢途径广泛,现有研究多聚焦于单靶点、单通路。鉴于CI为多因素、多病理、多环节的复杂疾病,未来研究需通过多学科交叉协作共建,依托人工智能、大数据、生物样本库、系统生物学整合多组学数据,利用单细胞测序等先进技术揭示其效应机制,为CI相关疾病的治疗提供理论支撑和应用依据。

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