

DOI:10.16781/j.0258-879x.2016.01.0072

• 综述 •

Irisin与老年2型糖尿病

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[摘要] Irisin是一种新发现的肌源性糖基化多肽,能促使白色脂肪细胞解偶联蛋白表达,诱导脂肪小滴形成,增加线粒体密度,增加脂肪细胞耗氧,导致白色脂肪细胞棕色样变,促进β细胞再生,从而抑制肥胖和胰岛素抵抗的发生; Irisin还能增加脑源性神经营养因子,激活参与学习和记忆的基因,从而改善认知;还能延长端粒从而延缓衰老等。本文综述了 Irisin与老年2型糖尿病的关系,以期为老年2型糖尿病的有效防治提供参考。

[关键词] 老年人;鸢尾素;2型糖尿病;Ⅲ型纤维蛋白域包含蛋白5;米色脂肪;脑源性神经营养因子;端粒

[中图分类号] R 587.1 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2016)01-0072-05

Irisin and type 2 diabetes mellitus in the elderly

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[Abstract] Irisin is a newly discovered myogenic glycosylation of peptide which can promote expression of uncoupling protein in white fat cells, facilitate lipid droplet formation, increase mitochondrial density and oxygen consumption of fat cells, and results in the shift from white fat cells to brown fat cells and promotion of β cells regeneration, thus inhibiting the occurrence of obesity and insulin resistance. Meanwhile, Irisin can also increase brain-derived neurotrophic factor, activate genes involved in learning and memorizing, so as to improve cognition function. Furthermore, Irisin is also reported to mitigate aging by extending the length of telomeres. This paper reviewed the relationship between Irisin and type 2 diabetes in the elderly, hoping to provide reference for prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes in the elderly.

[Key words] irisin aged; type 2 diabetes mellitus; fibronectin type Ⅲ domain containing protein 5; beige fat; brain-derived neurotrophic factor; telomere

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2016, 37(1):72-76]

Irisin是2012年美国哈佛大学Spiegelman教授研究发现的,并以希腊女神“*Iris*”命名,是一种可以诱导脂肪细胞转化,即调控白色脂肪组织“棕色化”的肌肉因子(myokines)^[1]。研究发现Irisin从骨骼肌合成分泌后释放到血液中,能诱导白色脂肪细胞转变为具有分解代谢脂肪特征的棕色脂肪细胞,后者利用氧化呼吸链以消耗氢离子和热能形式释放能量^[1-3]。另有多项研究发现,肌细胞在运动中能增加Irisin的合成和分泌。Irisin能上调解偶联蛋白(uncoupling protein 1, UCP-1)的表达,从而参与改善糖脂代谢和降低体质量;同时能促进betatrophin表达,提高胰岛素敏感性,其结果可能会阻止肥胖和2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus,

T2DM)的发生^[4-5]。基于Irisin的临床作用,本研究对Irisin与老年T2DM的有关研究进展进行了综述,旨在为老年2型糖尿病的有效防治提供参考。

1 Irisin的生物合成与分泌

运动能经神经和内分泌通路调节糖脂代谢,故骨骼肌一直被认为仅是人体最大的运动器官。激素Irisin的发现,提示骨骼肌还是一种活跃的内分泌器官,能释放肌肉因子^[3]。研究表明肌肉因子如Irisin可通过骨骼肌与脂肪组织、肝脏、大脑及其他外周组织相联系而发挥关键作用^[6]。

运动可以通过Ca²⁺依赖信号通路和促分裂原活化的蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase,

[收稿日期] 2015-04-21 [接受日期] 2015-08-13

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MAPK) p38通路诱导肌肉组织中过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 辅助激活因子1 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ coactivator-1 α , PGC-1 α)表达增加^[7],后者能促使Ⅲ型纤维蛋白域包含蛋白5(fibronectin type III domain containing protein 5, FNDC5)的表达。研究表明FNDC5的N端是一个信号肽,中间是Ⅲ型纤连蛋白结构域(FND),其后为疏水氨基酸区(H)和C末端(C)^[2]。FNDC5被蛋白水解酶剪切后形成的可分泌多肽片段即为Irisin。Irisin可诱导脂肪细胞激活,调节UCP-1的表达,引起线粒体氧化呼吸的电子传递和脂肪细胞耗氧量的增加,导致白色脂肪细胞转化为棕色脂肪细胞^[8]。而棕色脂肪组织(brown adipose tissue, BAT)则可通过氧化脂肪酸产热,促进能量的消耗。

2 Irisin对白色脂肪组织的棕色化作用

相关研究发现运动可诱导骨骼肌表达PGC-1 α ,从而促进FNDC5表达,导致循环中Irisin水平升高,并作用于白色脂肪细胞,引起与白色脂肪棕色样改变相关的一系列组织反应,最终增加脂肪组织分解代谢,能量消耗增多^[1],进而改善与肥胖、T2DM密切相关的胰岛素抵抗状态。脂肪组织贮存体内富余的能量是导致肥胖症的根本病因。目前认为哺乳动物体内有两种脂肪组织,即白色脂肪组织(white adipose tissue, WAT)和BAT^[9]。WAT主要以三酰甘油形式贮存多余能量,而BAT则以热能形式消耗贮存的能量。以往研究认为BAT主要分布于新生儿及冬眠动物,以助其御寒。但多项研究表明在小鼠及成人体内也存在BAT,主要分布于颈部、锁骨附近及脊柱旁等部位^[10-13]。BAT通过线粒体的氧化磷酸化解偶联作用将能量转化为热能,消耗大量脂肪和葡萄糖,故BAT在能量调节中起重要作用^[14-16]。在某些因素诱导下,啮齿类动物WAT内会出现棕色样脂肪细胞,将此细胞命名为“米色脂肪细胞”。成人体内的棕色脂肪就是主要以米色脂肪形式存在^[17-18],它起源于非Myf5 $^+$ 的细胞系,有别于经典的BAT,具有棕色脂肪和白色脂肪的双重属性。米色脂肪在Irisin等因素诱导下可高表达UCP-1,引起白色脂肪细胞棕色样变,从而明显促进机体能量消耗、减轻体质量、改善糖脂代谢。

3 Irisin与老年T2DM

T2DM是以一系列代谢紊乱,如胰岛素抵抗、胰岛素分泌减少和葡萄糖产生增加为特征的异质性疾病,长期静坐、缺乏运动等静止性生活方式是T2DM、肥胖和心血管疾病的主要危险因素。多项

研究证实,Irisin可以增强骨骼肌、脂肪组织及肝脏等对胰岛素的敏感性,因此研究体外合成Irisin的模拟运动,对缺少一定强度锻炼的老年T2DM患者进行疾病防治有着重要意义^[19-20]。

运动能诱导Irisin分泌,Boström等^[1]发现小鼠经过长期耐力运动,Irisin水平显著升高;健康成人进行10周的耐力性训练后,相比不运动者其Irisin水平增加了2倍。故有规律的中等强度运动不仅是T2DM的基础治疗方法,而且还可能延缓或阻止肥胖和T2DM的发生。老年T2DM患者多伴有心脑血管疾病、周围神经病变、骨关节退行性变等多种并发症或合并症,因而不适合首选中等强度的运动,也无法长期坚持,故现有的运动不能有效促进Irisin分泌。此外,BAT在人体组织中具有明显的年龄和个体差异,随着年龄增长,BAT明显减少。所以,激活米色脂肪细胞、诱导WAT转变BAT或提供外源性Irisin等方式^[21-22],可能会给肥胖和T2DM,尤其是老年T2DM患者的治疗提供新思路和新方法。

3.1 Irisin是老年患者糖代谢的关键调节激素 老年患者体力活动相对较少、心脑血管等共存疾病多、年龄相关胰岛素抵抗及胰岛 β 细胞分泌功能减退等是其糖代谢异常的易感因素。研究证实,生活方式干预和适当增加运动是预防老年T2DM和糖调节受损发生的有效措施^[23]。静止性生活方式是代谢综合征的高危因素,活动量减少会使胰岛素刺激的葡萄糖摄取及葡萄糖转运蛋白4(glucose transporter 4,GLUT4)的量减少,导致胰岛素敏感性下降^[24]。运动不仅可以促进骨骼肌细胞内的自噬作用,增加骨骼肌胰岛素敏感性,提高葡萄糖代谢能力,有效防治代谢性疾病发生^[25];同时还可以诱导肌肉组织表达PGC-1 α ,最终促使骨骼肌、心脏、肝脏、肾脏和外周神经鞘等组织分泌Irisin,再通过PGC-1 α -Irisin-UCP1通路促进能量消耗、刺激线粒体生物合成、促进胰岛 β 细胞增殖和提高葡萄糖耐量,减轻胰岛素抵抗^[1]。故经常运动对增加能量消耗、改善能量平衡具有积极作用。

Wu等^[17]给高脂饮食小鼠导入含FNDC5腺病毒后,发现其糖耐量得到明显改善,空腹胰岛素水平降低,表明Irisin可改善胰岛素抵抗。Stengel等^[26]报道,肥胖并胰岛素抵抗患者血浆Irisin水平与血浆胰岛素水平呈正相关。Park等^[27]研究显示Irisin水平与肥胖患者的胰岛素抵抗程度密切相关,提示肥胖和代谢综合征也可能导致与胰岛素抵抗和瘦素抵抗相似的Irisin抵抗。Sesti等^[28]观察发现,192名白种成年人的循环Irisin水平与胰岛素敏感性呈负相关,这可能与胰岛素敏感性减退,反应性刺激脂肪及肌肉组织释放Irisin以代偿潜在的胰岛素

抵抗有关。而老年人与年龄呈正相关的胰岛素抵抗是体内血糖调节失衡的一个主要原因,因此,Irisin在老年糖尿病患者血糖调节失衡中起着重要作用。Choi等^[29]研究发现,T2DM患者血清Irisin水平明显低于糖耐量正常者,提示Irisin可能在糖代谢和T2DM发生中起重要作用,Irisin水平降低增加了T2DM的发病风险。Liu等^[30]的研究也得出同样结论。Moreno-Navarrete等^[5]研究证实,肥胖和T2DM患者肌肉内FNDC5基因表达、循环和脂肪组织中Irisin水平均明显降低。T2DM伴胰岛素抵抗者循环Irisin水平明显降低的原因可能与肌因子p38MAPK-PGC-1 α -Irisin-UCP1通路异常有关,也可能与胰岛素抵抗进行性加重及糖稳态受损程度相关。因此,在糖尿病治疗中,Irisin在降低胰岛素抵抗方面可能发挥重要的调节作用。但是,目前的研究不能排除种族、性别及样本大小对试验结果的影响,故Irisin生物学机制仍有待进一步明确。

3.2 Irisin刺激神经细胞生长及改善老年T2DM患者认知功能 Wrann等^[31]研究发现,运动不仅能够促使Irisin分泌,还能刺激神经细胞新生,从而改善认知和减缓大脑退化。相关研究也显示FNDC5和PGC-1 α 除存在于肌肉组织外,也存在于大脑,两者在神经发育方面可能具有一定作用^[32-34]。脑源性神经营养因子(brain derived neurotrophic factor,BDNF)是中枢神经系统分泌的一种碱性蛋白,在神经元的生长、分化、存活和修复中起重要作用。研究提示BDNF与学习和记忆功能密切相关^[35-36]。

老年人是认知功能障碍的高发人群,高龄又是糖尿病的危险因素。T2DM患者痴呆的风险比正常人高出2倍,是血管性痴呆的重要危险因子,也是阿尔茨海默病的主要致病因素。大量研究表明T2DM患者存在不同程度的认知功能减退或障碍。Gregg等^[37]通过对老年人群的前瞻性研究发现,糖尿病患者存在记忆等各种认知障碍,而且病程越长认知评分越低。王想^[38]的研究也证实,老年T2DM患者认知功能明显低于正常人群,并推测BDNF水平与认知功能减退有关。BDNF的减少是老年T2DM患者认知功能下降的主要原因之一。而Irisin水平的升高则能增加BDNF,激活学习和记忆相关基因的表达,提示Irisin水平的升高可能对老年T2DM合并抑郁症、阿尔茨海默病等神经精神性疾病患者的大脑功能具有改善作用^[39-42]。

3.3 Irisin减缓老年T2DM患者老化 新陈代谢紊乱会造成老年T2DM患者老龄化进程加速,而能量限制(calorie restriction,CR)或经常运动能延缓老化,并逆转代谢异常^[43]。Song等^[44]研究证实,老龄化和不健康生活方式会加重DNA损伤。端粒

(telomere)是位于染色体两极的特殊重复片段,细胞每次复制时其端粒的长度均会变短,故端粒长度和细胞寿命成反比,端粒缩短是细胞衰老的特征。端粒越短,其结构完整性就越弱,易导致染色体末端的脱帽(即端粒功能紊乱)和DNA损伤应答的激活,从而导致细胞衰老和寿命缩短。研究表明端粒缩短会诱导端粒酶等血清标志物即衰老基因相关标志物的增加,糖尿病患者循环中这些标志物表达明显升高^[45-46]。已有许多研究报道较短的端粒与糖尿病相关,并推测端粒缩短程度的加重会加速 β 细胞衰竭而最终导致糖尿病发生^[47-48]。还有研究表明,端粒缩短与糖尿病并发症如糖尿病肾病、微量白蛋白尿和上皮癌症等密切相关。Rana等^[49]研究显示,营养失衡明显影响到老龄化进程,适度的CR可延长哺乳动物寿命;而运动后骨骼肌释放的Irisin可诱发类似CR样作用。此外,有研究显示血浆Irisin水平与端粒长度明显相关,推测Irisin可通过延长端粒而延缓衰老^[45,49]。但是,Irisin在外周抗老化功能的确切机制仍未阐明,可能与减轻或阻止氧化应激及炎症状态^[50]、调节端粒酶反转录酶表达^[51],激活p38 MAPK和细胞外相关信号通路^[52]或通过WAT发挥作用有关。总之,Irisin可能在T2DM、代谢性疾病和衰老的有效防治中发挥重要作用^[53]。

4 结 论

Irisin是一种新的肌源性激素,可模拟运动诱导棕色脂肪细胞形成,以增加能量消耗,并促进 β 细胞再生从而阻止糖尿病和肥胖等代谢性疾病发生;FNDC5/Irisin能增加BDNF,激活学习及记忆基因的功能,从而改善老年糖尿病患者认知功能和延缓大脑退化;能通过延长端粒进而延缓衰老。因此,对于很难实现生活方式改变或无法进行中等强度有氧运动的人群,尤其是老年人,补充外源性Irisin可能有效防治T2DM等代谢性疾病,但确切疗效及Irisin的作用机制等仍有待进一步研究。

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