

NAFLD相关肝细胞癌的发病机制

冯胜虎¹, 成军^{2,3} (1. 北京大学北京地坛医院教学医院, 北京 100015; 2. 首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院传染病研究所, 北京 100015; 3. 新发突发传染病研究北京市重点实验室, 北京 100015)

摘要: 越来越多的研究证实, 非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 是肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 的独立危险因素, 揭示NAFLD发生机制及其向HCC转变的可能机制对于NAFLD及HCC的预防和治疗具有重要意义。本文对NAFLD相关HCC发病机制的相关研究进行综述, 便于进一步探索。

关键词: 脂肪肝, 非酒精性; 肝细胞癌

Pathogenesis of NAFLD associated hepatocellular carcinoma

FENG Sheng-hu¹, CHENG Jun^{2,3} (1. Peking University Ditan Teaching Hospital, Beijing 100015, China; 2. Institute of Infectious Diseases, Beijing Ditan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100015, China; 3. Beijing Key Laboratory of Emerging Infectious Diseases, Beijing 100015, China)

Abstract: More and more studies have proved that non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is an independent risk factor for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In view of this, it is important to reveal the mechanism of NAFLD and the possible mechanism of transformation from NAFLD to HCC. In this paper, the related research on the pathogenesis of NAFLD related HCC is summarized, which is convenient for further exploration.

Key words: Fatty liver, non-alcoholic; Hepatocellular carcinoma

肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 是最常见的肝脏恶性肿瘤, 发病率较高, 据全球癌症统计报告显示全世界2012年新发肝癌78.2万人, 其恶性程度高, 易转移、易复发, 是致死率仅次于肺癌的全球第2大肿瘤^[1]。目前, 外科的肝切除术、肝移植术和肝脏肿瘤射频消融治疗仍是肝癌治疗的首选方法, 对于不能进行外科手术治疗的患者, 索拉菲尼是被证明的唯一有效的全身化疗药物^[2]。

目前, 已知的HCC诱发因素有多种, 除了常见的乙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis B virus, HBV) 和丙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis C virus, HCV) 外, 黄曲霉素、酗酒以及多种免疫相关性疾病 (如原发性胆汁性肝硬化和自身免疫性肝炎) 也可诱发HCC^[3]。此外, 非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)、2型糖尿病和代谢综合征等近年来也被认为是HCC的诱发因素^[4,5]。本文现就NAFLD向HCC进展机制的相关研究以及肝脏的脂代谢异常在肝癌发生发展中的作用进行综述。

1 NAFLD 相关 HCC 的流行病学

由于抗病毒治疗的普及, 各类慢性病毒性肝炎已逐渐被控制, 相关肝癌的发病率逐渐降低, 然而, 随着人们生活条件的提高和生活习惯的改变, 代谢相关HCC的数量逐年升高, 而NAFLD被认为是主要原因^[6,7]。Seto等对目前亚洲人群NAFLD的发病情况进行了分析, 发现与西方国家24%~46%的发病率^[8]相比, 亚洲NAFLD的发病率存在地域差异, 如印度尼西亚为7.9%, 中国台湾老年女性为54.0%。在中国, 2014年的汇总分析显示女性NAFLD的发病率为24.8%, 男性为13.1%; 2016年数据显示上海男性人群的发病率高达43.3%^[9]。一般情况下, NAFLD的进展过程需经历脂肪性肝炎 (non-alcoholic fatty hepatitis, NASH)、肝纤维化、肝硬化, 最终发展为HCC。但研究证实NAFLD的每个发展阶段均有发生HCC的可能, 一项长达19.5年的随访研究显示, 单纯性NAFLD患者HCC的患病率为0~0.5%, 当疾病进展为NASH时HCC的患病率增加至0~2.8%, 而当发展为肝硬化时HCC的患病率可达到4%~27%^[10]。

2 NAFLD 引起 HCC 的生物学机制

HCC的发生涉及多个信号转导通路的参与, 其

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7380.2017.03.002

基金项目: 北京市医管局扬帆计划和登峰计划 (ZYLX201402, DFL20151701); 北京市自然科学基金重点项目 (7161006)

通讯作者: 成军 Email: chengj0817@sina.cn

中Wnt/ β -catenin、p53、Ras、MAPK以及Jak/STAT是主要的信号转导通路^[11]。而NAFLD作为一种以肝细胞内脂肪过度沉积为主要特征的疾病,其对HCC发生发展过程的作用机制包括以下几个方面。

2.1 胰岛素抵抗 胰岛素抵抗是指机体外周组织对胰岛素作用的敏感性和(或)反应性降低,是NAFLD相关HCC中代谢综合征的基本特征^[12,13]。胰岛素抵抗时,机体出现代偿性高胰岛素血症,进而从多个环节参与HCC的发生。胰岛素抵抗一方面激活胰岛素受体底物1(insulin receptor substrate-1, IRS-1)信号转导通路,另一方面胰岛素的过度分泌可以激活胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like growth factors, IGFs)如IGF1和IGF2及其受体IGF1R和IGF2R等。而上述分子均在调节肝细胞稳态和肿瘤的生成方面发挥一定作用^[14,15]。此外,同源性磷酸酶-张力蛋白(phosphatase and tensin homolog, PTEN)基因作为一个抑癌基因,被认为是肝脏内胰岛素信号的负性调控因素。研究显示,肝脏特异性敲除PTEN后,PI3K/AKT信号转导通路被激活,胰岛素作用增强,肝脏脂肪生成增加,甘油三酯聚集,肝脏肿大,出现NASH,进而形成肝脏腺瘤,部分出现HCC^[16]。

除此之外,c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)信号转导通路是丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)信号转导通路中的一个重要分支。研究显示JNK会因胰岛素抵抗和高胰岛素血症而激活,其中JNK1促进肝脏的脂肪变和炎症,JNK2则可抑制肝细胞死亡^[17]。腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)是另外一个感受胰岛素抵抗的分子,胰岛素抵抗时,AMPK的表达受抑制,进而减少细胞自噬,增加了致癌的mTOR通路的活性^[18]。

2.2 炎症因子和脂肪细胞因子 肝脏过度的脂滴聚集具有一定的脂毒性,可激活细胞内的炎症信号转导通路并分泌大量的炎症介质,其中细胞因子TNF- α 和IL-6能促进肝脏的慢性炎症,同时分别激活JNK1、核因子- κ B(nuclear factor-kappa B, NF- κ B)和信号传导与转录激活因子3(signal transducers and activators of transcription 3, STAT3)等肿瘤形成信号转导通路,诱导肿瘤并促进肿瘤的形成^[19]。

另一方面,NAFLD患者脂肪组织的扩张会引起脂肪来源的激素或细胞因子异常分泌,其中研究最多的是瘦素和脂联素。脂联素是脂肪组织产生的抗炎细胞因子,NAFLD患者脂联素的表达减少,减少程度与

NAFLD严重程度呈负相关。研究显示,脂联素的低表达可分别通过上调AMPK和IL-6/STAT3信号转导通路调节脂肪酸的合成及细胞的周期和生长^[20,21]。瘦素是一类在NAFLD患者中高表达的脂肪细胞因子,其可通过激活JAK/STAT3、AKT及MAPK信号转导通路促进癌细胞的生长、转移和侵袭^[22]。

2.3 脂代谢相关基因 1956年提出的“Warburg效应”提示肿瘤细胞主要是通过糖酵解途径供能^[23],而另外一条非常重要的途径是通过增加脂代谢供能。脂代谢的异常可能导致动脉粥样硬化、糖尿病及肝癌的发生。多种脂代谢相关基因的异常表达与肿瘤发生发展、侵袭和转移等密切相关^[24]。

脂肪酸合酶(fatty acid synthase, FASN)是脂肪生成的关键酶,被认为是一个肿瘤相关的分子,在多种人类肿瘤的发展和转移中发挥重要作用^[25]。研究显示,FASN参与了HCC的发生和转移,抑制FASN可以治疗性阻滞HCC的进展^[26]。固醇调节元件结合蛋白(sterol regulatory element binding protein, SREBP)是肝脏脂肪生成的主要调节分子。研究表明SERBPIc在HCC组织中表达增加,SREBPI的过表达可促进肿瘤细胞的生长和转移^[27,28]。乙酰辅酶A羧化酶 α (acetyl coenzyme carboxylase, ACC α)是脂肪酸合成的限速酶,研究显示ACC α 在多种人类肿瘤中高表达,促进脂质合成,进而为肿瘤细胞的快速增长提供能量^[29]。硬脂酰辅酶A去饱和酶-1(stearoyl coenzyme A desaturase-1, SCD-1),在人类和啮齿类动物中发挥着促进肿瘤细胞生长和恶性转化的作用,与正常肝组织相比,肝癌组织中SCD-1的mRNA和蛋白表达均增加^[30,31]。单脂酰甘油脂酶(monoacylglycerol lipase, MAGL)的表达水平和HCC的恶性程度相关^[32],其可通过诱导上皮细胞-间质细胞的转化进而促进HCC的进展^[33]。

除了脂肪合成的相关基因外,脂肪分解的相关基因在肿瘤的进展过程发挥的作用也有报道。脂蛋白脂肪酶(lipoprotein lipase, LPL)在HCC癌组织中异常高表达,进一步的细胞实验发现,LPL以脂质依赖性方式促进肝癌细胞的生长^[34]。脂肪甘油三酯脂肪酶(adipose triglyceride lipase, ATGL)和激素敏感性脂肪酶(hormone-sensitive triglyceride lipase, HSL)在产生癌症相关性恶病质中起关键作用^[35]。

长链酰基辅酶A脱氢酶(acyl-CoA dehydrogenase long chain, ACADL)和肉毒碱棕榈酰转移酶-1(carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1, CPT-1)是参与脂肪酸氧化的重要酶。研究表明ACADL在前列腺癌癌组织中高表达,与肿瘤的恶性程度呈正相关^[36]。

CPT-1在肿瘤中过表达,参与调节能量平衡,且在能量缺乏状态下维持肿瘤细胞生长和存活^[37]。

此外,过氧化物酶体增植物激活受体(peroxisome proliferators activated receptors, PPARs)作为脂肪传感器可调节脂肪代谢酶的转录,是细胞核内由配体激活的脂代谢信号转导中的关键调控因子。研究显示PPAR α 和PPAR γ 的激活可以引起肝癌细胞增殖加快并诱导肝癌发生^[38,39]。

2.4 内质网应激和氧化应激的作用 肝脏的“二次打击”是指NAFLD线粒体氧化产生大量活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS),当超过肝细胞本身清除ROS的能力时会产生氧化应激,造成肝细胞的“第二次打击”。在肿瘤的发生发展中ROS具有两面性。一方面,有研究认为ROS通过造成DNA损伤和激活癌基因(oncogene)的方式促进癌症产生^[40],研究显示在NAFLD中,ROS的产生可损伤细胞周期G₂/M检查点功能,从而促进肝细胞病理性多倍体化,提示这是NAFLD发展为HCC的早期事件^[41]。但也有研究显示随着HCC的进展、ROS的过度产生和长期的氧化应激应答可造成肝细胞的死亡^[42]。而发表在*Nature*杂志上的研究也表明ROS实际上可能抑制肿瘤生长^[43]。

内质网(endoplasmic reticulum, ER)作为细胞器,除了参与蛋白质的折叠和组装外,脂质和固醇类物质的合成也在此完成。在单纯性肝脏脂肪变和NASH发展进程中内质网的平衡受到破坏,出现内质网应激。PERK-ATF4、IRE1 α -XBP1和ATF6是3条维持肝脏脂代谢稳态的关键信号转导通路,DNA损伤诱导转录本3(DNA damage inducible transcript 3, DDIT3)是其下游的促凋亡因子,也称为CHOP。CHOP的激活促进细胞的死亡和组织损伤^[44]。DeZwaan-McCabe的研究显示CHOP通过肝脏的炎症、纤维化以及细胞代偿性增殖促进肝癌的形成^[45]。

2.5 肠道微生物 随着微生物宏基因组测序平台和组学技术的不断发展,越来越多的研究显示肠道微生物的失衡与NAFLD的发病、进展和严重程度相关^[46]。近年来研究显示,肠道微生物与NAFLD患者肝细胞癌发生之间也存在一定联系。Yoshimoto等研究发现XI群梭杆菌在7,12-二甲基苯丙萘处理的高脂饮食的小鼠粪便中显著增加,进而影响胆汁酸代谢,使肠道的去氧胆酸(deoxycholic acid, DCA)增加,刺激肝星状细胞分泌炎症因子和肿瘤生长因子,促进肝细胞癌的发生^[47]。

2.6 其他 除了上述主要的机制外,表观遗传学、基因多态性、肝脏的铁沉积和星状细胞衰老等因素也

参与了NAFLD相关HCC的发生和进展过程。

表观遗传调控主要包括基因甲基化、组蛋白修饰以及非编码RNA等多种方式。目前的研究显示部分表观遗传学的改变可能参与了NAFLD向HCC的演进。S-腺苷蛋氨酸(S-adenosylmethionine, SAM)是蛋氨酸的代谢产物,是DNA甲基转移酶和组蛋白甲基转移酶的高能供体,近年来关于SAM的研究为DNA和组蛋白甲基化在NAFLD相关HCC中的作用提供了新思路^[48,49]。P300、组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase 3, HDAC3)、Sirt1及Sirt6等基因表达和活性的改变可影响组蛋白乙酰化,进而影响细胞的代谢和恶性转化^[50]。此外,microRNA是一类长度约为22个核苷酸的非编码小分子RNA。研究表明MiR-21、MiR-23a、MiR-122、MiR-143及MiR-155等多种microRNA参与了NAFLD相关肝癌的进程^[50]。

肝脏中含有丰富的网状内皮系统,是体内铁贮藏的主要部位。Hokid等研究表明,由于铁调节蛋白1(iron regulatory protein, IRP1)的激活,NASH患者的二价金属转运体1(divalent metal transporter 1, DMT1)表达增加,胃肠道铁吸收增加^[51]。意大利的一项大样本NAFLD的组织学研究发现,进展为肝癌的患者肝脏中,铁沉积多且范围广,主要沉积在肝脏的非实质细胞中,这与其诱发肿瘤的形成有一定关联性^[52]。Sorrentino等的一项针对非酒精性脂肪肝-肝硬化患者的回顾性研究发现,铁沉积与NASH相关肝癌的发展存在一定关系^[53]。

基因多态性在NAFLD相关肝癌的发展中也可能发挥一定的作用。其中,patatin样磷脂酶域3(patatin-like phospholipase domain containing protein 3, PNPLA3)又称脂肪营养素,常见的该基因突变致148位异亮氨酸被蛋氨酸取代(I148M)的多态性是肝脏脂肪含量的一个强决定因素,并且是代谢相关肝癌的触发因素^[54,55]。Pirazzi等进一步研究发现PNPLA3对肝星状细胞内视黄醇代谢的调节作用是PNPLA3多态性参与肝癌发展的可能机制^[56]。载脂蛋白B(apolipoprotein B, APOB)和端粒酶逆转录酶(elomerase reverse transcriptase, TERT)基因罕见的变异均可以影响NAFLD患者肝癌的发生^[57,58]。Anty等研究发现携带FND-5 rs3480 g等位基因与欧洲白种人患者的轻度脂肪变性和纤维化有关,具体的保护机制尚未明确^[59]。

细胞衰老是细胞在应激情况下出现的正常反应。衰老的肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cell, HSC)被活化,出现衰老相关的分泌表型(senescence-

associated secretory phenotype, SASP) 并分泌大量的炎症因子、细胞因子和蛋白酶, 进而促进肝癌的发生^[60]。在动物实验模型中, 饮食或遗传性肥胖可诱导肠道微生物群的变化, 微生物代谢物(如脱氧胆酸)水平升高, 肠肝循环可将这些代谢物引入肝脏, 在活化的HSC中诱导SASP表型, 其又分泌促肿瘤因子, 即使在无纤维化的情况下也有利于HCC的发展。上述结果提示炎症是衰老星状细胞而不是纤维化的特征, 这个理论阐明了NASH相关的非纤维化状态下肝癌的发生机制^[61]。

此外, 免疫反应也参与NAFLD相关肝癌的进展。Wolf等通过对长期喂养胆碱缺乏的高脂肪饮食建立的NASH和HCC小鼠模型的进一步研究发现, CD8⁺T细胞和NKT细胞协同诱导肝损伤, 这两种细胞通过与肝细胞的相互作用促进NASH和HCC的发生^[62]。

综上所述, 随着人们生活习惯的改变, NAFLD相关HCC的数量逐年升高, 有关NAFLD引起HCC的可能机制是近几年的研究热点。越来越多的研究表明, NAFLD可通过胰岛素抵抗、细胞因子、脂肪沉积、氧化应激和炎症反应等参与HCC的发生发展。但由于NAFLD相关的HCC一部分可发生于无肝硬化阶段且具有特殊的发病机制, 研究人员需转变对肝细胞癌的监测模式, 对NAFLD相关HCC确切发病机制的基础和临床研究仍有待进一步深入和加强, 以期对肝细胞癌的预防、诊断和治疗提供更多的理论依据。

参考文献

- [1] Mazzanti R, Arena U, Tassi R. Hepatocellular carcinoma: Where are we?[J]. *World J Exp Med*, 2016, 6(1): 21-36.
- [2] Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Dikshit R, et al. Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide: sources, methods and major patterns in GLOBOCAN 2012[J]. *Int J Cancer*, 2015, 136(5): E359-E386.
- [3] Regimbeau JM, Colombat M, Mognol P, et al. Obesity and diabetes as a risk factor for hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Liver Transpl*, 2004, 10(2 Suppl 1): S69-S73.
- [4] McGlynn KA, London WT. The global epidemiology of hepatocellular carcinoma: present and future[J]. *Clin Liver Dis*, 2011, 15(2): 223-243, vii-x.
- [5] Perumpail RB, Liu A, Wong RJ, et al. Pathogenesis of hepatocarcinogenesis in non-cirrhotic nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: potential mechanistic pathways[J]. *World J Hepatol*, 2015, 7(22): 2384-2388.
- [6] Nagaoki Y, Hyogo H, Aikata H, et al. Recent trend of clinical features in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Hepatol Res*, 2012, 42(4): 368-375.
- [7] Tateishi R, Okanoue T, Fujiwara N, et al. Clinical characteristics, treatment, and prognosis of non-B, non-C hepatocellular carcinoma: a large retrospective multicenter cohort study[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2015, 50(3): 350-360.
- [8] Seto WK, Yuen MF. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in Asia: emerging perspectives[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2017, 52(2): 164-174.
- [9] Watanabe S, Hashimoto E, Ikejima K, et al. Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease/nonalcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2015, 50(4): 364-377.
- [10] Duan XY, Zhang L, Fan JG, et al. NAFLD leads to liver cancer: do we have sufficient evidence?[J]. *Cancer Lett*, 2014, 345(2): 230-234.
- [11] De Minicis S, Marziani M, Benedetti A, et al. New insights in hepatocellular carcinoma: from bench to bedside[J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2013, 1(2): 15.
- [12] Siegel AB, Zhu AX. Metabolic syndrome and hepatocellular carcinoma: two growing epidemics with a potential link[J]. *Cancer*, 2009, 115(24): 5651-5661.
- [13] Baffy G, Brunt EM, Caldwell SH. Hepatocellular carcinoma in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: an emerging menace[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2012, 56(6): 1384-1391.
- [14] Tanaka S, Wands JR. Insulin receptor substrate 1 overexpression in human hepatocellular carcinoma cells prevents transforming growth factor beta1-induced apoptosis[J]. *Cancer Res*, 1996, 56(15): 3391-3394.
- [15] Siddique A, Kowdley KV. Insulin resistance and other metabolic risk factors in the pathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Clin Liver Dis*, 2011, 15(2): 281-96, vii-x.
- [16] Horie Y, Suzuki A, Kataoka E, et al. Hepatocyte-specific Pten deficiency results in steatohepatitis and hepatocellular carcinomas[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2004, 113(12): 1774-1783.
- [17] Hirosumi J, Tuncman G, Chang L, et al. A central role for JNK in obesity and insulin resistance[J]. *Nature*, 2002, 420(6913): 333-336.
- [18] Chan EY. mTORC1 phosphorylates the ULK1-mAtg13-FIP200 autophagy regulatory complex[J]. *Sci Signal*, 2009, 2(84): pe51.
- [19] Sun B, Karin M. Obesity, inflammation, and liver cancer[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2012, 56(3): 704-713.
- [20] Awazawa M, Ueki K, Inabe K, et al. Adiponectin suppresses hepatic SREBP1c expression in an AdipoR1/LKB1/AMPK dependent pathway[J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2009, 382(1): 51-56.
- [21] Awazawa M, Ueki K, Inabe K, et al. Adiponectin enhances insulin sensitivity by increasing hepatic IRS-2 expression via a macrophage-derived IL-6-dependent pathway[J]. *Cell Metab*, 2011, 13(4): 401-412.
- [22] Saxena NK, Sharma D, Ding X, et al. Concomitant activation of the JAK/STAT, PI3K/AKT, and ERK signaling is involved in leptin-mediated promotion of invasion and migration of hepatocellular carcinoma cells[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2007, 67(6): 2497-2507.
- [23] Warburg O. On the origin of cancer cells[J]. *Science*, 1956, 123(3191): 309-314.
- [24] Kuemmerle NB, Rysman E, Lombardo PS, et al. Lipoprotein lipase links dietary fat to solid tumor cell proliferation[J]. *Mol Cancer Ther*, 2011, 10(3): 427-436.
- [25] Menendez JA, Lupu R. Fatty acid synthase and the lipogenic phenotype in cancer pathogenesis[J]. *Nat Rev Cancer*, 2007, 7(10): 763-777.
- [26] Hao Q, Li T, Zhang X, et al. Expression and roles of fatty acid synthase in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2014, 32(6): 2471-2476.
- [27] Yamashita T, Honda M, Takatori H, et al. Activation of lipogenic pathway correlates with cell proliferation and poor prognosis in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2009, 50(1): 100-110.
- [28] Li C, Yang W, Zhang J, et al. SREBP-1 has a prognostic role and contributes to invasion and metastasis in human hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2014, 15(5): 7124-7138.

- [29] Wang C, Rajput S, Watabe K, et al. Acetyl-CoA carboxylase- α as a novel target for cancer therapy[J]. *Front Biosci (Schol Ed)*, 2010, 2: 515-526.
- [30] Yahagi N, Shimano H, Hasegawa K, et al. Co-ordinate activation of lipogenic enzymes in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2005, 41(9): 1316-1322.
- [31] Igal RA. Stearoyl-CoA desaturase-1: a novel key player in the mechanisms of cell proliferation, programmed cell death and transformation to cancer[J]. *Carcinogenesis*, 2010, 31(9): 1509-1515.
- [32] Zhang J, Liu Z, Lian Z, et al. Monoacylglycerol lipase: a novel potential therapeutic target and prognostic indicator for hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2016, 6: 35784.
- [33] Zhu W, Zhao Y, Zhou J, et al. Monoacylglycerol lipase promotes progression of hepatocellular carcinoma via NF- κ B-mediated epithelial-mesenchymal transition[J]. *J Hematol Oncol*, 2016, 9(1): 127.
- [34] 马洪鑫. ZHX2调控脂蛋白脂酶参与脂肪肝及肝细胞肝癌的作用及机制研究[D]. 济南: 山东大学, 2015.
- [35] Das SK, Eder S, Schauer S, et al. Adipose triglyceride lipase contributes to cancer-associated cachexia[J]. *Science*, 2011, 333(6039): 233-238.
- [36] Xie BX, Zhang H, Wang J, et al. Analysis of differentially expressed genes in LNCaP prostate cancer progression model[J]. *J Androl*, 2011, 32(2): 170-182.
- [37] Zaugg K, Yao Y, Reilly PT, et al. Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1C promotes cell survival and tumor growth under conditions of metabolic stress[J]. *Genes Dev*, 2011, 25(10): 1041-1051.
- [38] Toyoda M, Takagi H, Horiguchi N, et al. A ligand for peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma inhibits cell growth and induces apoptosis in human liver cancer cells[J]. *Gut*, 2002, 50(4): 563-567.
- [39] Shah YM, Morimura K, Yang Q, et al. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha regulates a microRNA-mediated signaling cascade responsible for hepatocellular proliferation[J]. *Mol Cell Biol*, 2007, 27(12): 4238-4247.
- [40] Storz P. Reactive oxygen species in tumor progression[J]. *Front Biosci*, 2005, 10: 1881-1896.
- [41] Gentric G, Mailliet V, Paradis V, et al. Oxidative stress promotes pathologic polyploidization in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2015, 125(3): 981-992.
- [42] Liao YJ, Bai HY, Li ZH, et al. Longikaurin A, a natural ent-kaurane, induces G2/M phase arrest via downregulation of Skp2 and apoptosis induction through ROS/JNK/c-Jun pathway in hepatocellular carcinoma cells[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2014, 5: e1137.
- [43] Ron D, Walter P. Signal integration in the endoplasmic reticulum unfolded protein response[J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2007, 8(7): 519-529.
- [44] Schafer ZT, Grassian AR, Song L, et al. Antioxidant and oncogene rescue of metabolic defects caused by loss of matrix attachment[J]. *Nature*, 2009, 461(7260): 109-113.
- [45] DeZwaan-McCabe D, Riordan JD, Arensdorf AM, et al. The stress-regulated transcription factor CHOP promotes hepatic inflammatory gene expression, fibrosis, and oncogenesis[J]. *PLoS Genet*, 2013, 9(12): e1003937.
- [46] Shanab AA, Scully P, Crosbie O, et al. Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: association with toll-like receptor 4 expression and plasma levels of interleukin 8[J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2011, 56(5): 1524-1534.
- [47] Yoshimoto S, Loo TM, Atarashi K, et al. Obesity-induced gut microbial metabolite promotes liver cancer through senescence secretome[J]. *Nature*, 2013, 499(7456): 97-101.
- [48] Mato JM, Lu SC. Role of S-adenosyl-L-methionine in liver health and injury[J]. *Hepatology*, 2007, 45(5): 1306-1312.
- [49] Martínez-Chantar ML, Vázquez-Chantada M, Ariz U, et al. Loss of the glycine N-methyltransferase gene leads to steatosis and hepatocellular carcinoma in mice[J]. *Hepatology*, 2008, 47(4): 1191-1199.
- [50] Tian Y, Wong VW, Chan HL, et al. Epigenetic regulation of hepatocellular carcinoma in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Semin Cancer Biol*, 2013, 23(6 Pt B): 471-482.
- [51] Hoki T, Miyanishi K, Tanaka S, et al. Increased duodenal iron absorption through up-regulation of divalent metal transporter 1 from enhancement of iron regulatory protein 1 activity in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *Hepatology*, 2015, 62(3): 751-761.
- [52] Stål P, Hultcrantz R, Möller L, et al. The effects of dietary iron on initiation and promotion in chemical hepatocarcinogenesis[J]. *Hepatology*, 1995, 21(2): 521-528.
- [53] Sorrentino P, D'Angelo S, Ferbo U, et al. Liver iron excess in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma developed on non-alcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2009, 50(2): 351-357.
- [54] Romeo S, Kozlitina J, Xing C, et al. Genetic variation in PNPLA3 confers susceptibility to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Nat Genet*, 2008, 40(12): 1461-1465.
- [55] Liu YL, Patman GL, Leathart JB, et al. Carriage of the PNPLA3 rs738409 C > G polymorphism confers an increased risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease associated hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2014, 61(1): 75-81.
- [56] Pirazzi C, Valenti L, Motta BM, et al. PNPLA3 has retinyl-palmitate lipase activity in human hepatic stellate cells[J]. *Hum Mol Genet*, 2014, 23(15): 4077-4085.
- [57] Cefalù AB, Pirruccello JP, Noto D, et al. A novel APOB mutation identified by exome sequencing cosegregates with steatosis, liver cancer, and hypocholesterolemia[J]. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*, 2013, 33(8): 2021-2025.
- [58] Valenti L, Dongiovanni P, Maggioni M, et al. Liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma in a patient with a novel telomerase mutation and steatosis[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2013, 58(2): 399-401.
- [59] Margini C, Dufour JF. The story of HCC in NAFLD: from epidemiology, across pathogenesis, to prevention and treatment[J]. *Liver Int*, 2016, 36(3): 317-324.
- [60] Dongiovanni P, Romeo S, Valenti L. Hepatocellular carcinoma in nonalcoholic fatty liver: role of environmental and genetic factors[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2014, 20(36): 12945-12955.
- [61] Schnabl B, Purbeck CA, Choi YH, et al. Replicative senescence of activated human hepatic stellate cells is accompanied by a pronounced inflammatory but less fibrogenic phenotype[J]. *Hepatology*, 2003, 37(3): 653-664.
- [62] Wolf MJ, Adili A, Piotrowitz K, et al. Metabolic activation of intrahepatic CD8⁺ T cells and NKT cells causes nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and liver cancer via cross-talk with hepatocytes[J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2014, 26(4): 549-564.

收稿日期: 2017-03-30

冯胜虎, 成军. NAFLD相关肝细胞癌的发病机制[J/CD]. 中国肝脏病杂志(电子版), 2017, 9(3): 8-12.