

# 硫化氢在肝脏脂代谢中的生物学功能

郭晓华, 张迁, 李敏艳, 梁琨, 房宇, 安焕平, 成伟 (汉中职业技术学院 药学与医学技术系, 陕西 汉中 723002)

**摘要:** 肝脏是人体内最大的代谢器官, 参与脂类、糖类和蛋白质等物质的合成与分解代谢。硫化氢 (hydrogen sulfide,  $H_2S$ ) 是一种气体信号分子, 参与调控多种病理生理过程。内源性 $H_2S$ 主要由胱硫醚 $\beta$ -合成酶 (cystathionine  $\beta$ -synthase, CBS)、胱硫醚 $\gamma$ -裂解酶 (cystathionine  $\gamma$ -lyase, CTH) 和3-巯基丙酮酸硫基转移酶 (3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase, MST) 催化合成, 上述3种酶均存在于肝细胞中, 通过催化产生的 $H_2S$ 参与调控肝脏功能。近年来大量研究表明肝脏中 $H_2S$ 的代谢影响脂蛋白合成, 肝脏中 $H_2S$ 代谢紊乱与脂肪肝和肝硬化的发生发展密切相关。本文主要对 $H_2S$ 在肝脏脂代谢的生物学功能进行综述。

**关键词:** 硫化氢; 肝脏; 脂代谢; 胱硫醚 $\beta$ -合成酶; 胱硫醚 $\gamma$ -裂解酶

## Progress on biological function of hydrogen sulfide in liver lipid metabolism

GUO Xiao-hua, ZHANG Qian, LI Min-yan, LIANG Kun, FANG Yu, AN Huan-ping, CHENG Wei  
(Department of Pharmacy and Medical Technology, Hanzhong Vocational and Technical College, Hanzhong 723002, Shan'xi Province, China)

**Abstract:** Liver is the largest organ in the body and is involved in regulating the synthesis and catabolism of lipids, sugars and proteins. Hydrogen sulfide ( $H_2S$ ) has been recognized as an important signaling molecule, regulating many physiological and pathological processes.  $H_2S$  is synthesized from cysteine by cystathionine  $\beta$ -synthase (CBS), cystathionine  $\gamma$ -lyase (CTH), and 3-mercapto-pyruvate sulfurtransferase (MST). All of the above enzymes are present in liver cells, and involved in regulating liver function through catalytic production of  $H_2S$ . Many studies have suggested the metabolism of  $H_2S$  in liver affects the synthesis of lipoprotein. The disorder of  $H_2S$  metabolism is closely related to the occurrence and development of fatty liver and liver cirrhosis. This review focused on the biological function of  $H_2S$  in lipid metabolism of liver.

**Key words:** Hydrogen sulfide; Liver; Lipid metabolism; Cystathionine  $\beta$ -synthase; Cystathionine  $\gamma$ -lyase

硫化氢 (hydrogen sulfide,  $H_2S$ ) 是一种具有臭鸡蛋气味的小分子 (分子量为34.08) 物质, 是活性硫 (reactive sulfur species, RSS) 的重要成员<sup>[1]</sup>, 是继NO和CO后被发现的第3种气体信号分子<sup>[2]</sup>。 $H_2S$ 在动植物体内广泛存在, 对细胞具有重要保护作用<sup>[3,4]</sup>。事实上,  $H_2S$ 在5亿年前就存在于地球上且对生命的起源具有十分重要的作用<sup>[5]</sup>。近年来, 人们对多种细胞、组织和器官进行的大量研究表明 $H_2S$ 参与多种病理生理过程, 如低氧感知、细胞增殖、细胞衰老、心功能衰竭、哮喘、高血压、血管舒张、缺血再灌注损伤、动脉粥样硬化、急性胰腺炎、血管

生成、疼痛、抗病毒作用以及肿瘤细胞侵袭与迁移等<sup>[6-20]</sup>。目前用于疾病治疗的 $H_2S$ 相关供体药物 GYY4137 和 AP39 已进入关键临床试验阶段<sup>[21]</sup>。随着对 $H_2S$ 研究的深入, 其在人体内的功能将逐渐被了解。

肝脏是体内最大的代谢器官, 在消化、吸收、排泄、生物转化及各类物质的代谢中发挥重要功能<sup>[22]</sup>。肝脏通过体内储存的糖类和蛋白质合成脂肪酸和甘油三酯, 大量胆固醇、磷脂及载脂蛋白也在肝脏中合成<sup>[23]</sup>, 肝脏中合成的脂类被转运到血液中维持机体脂类平衡。肝功能紊乱会导致脂代谢水平降低, 影响脂肪酸合成、 $\beta$ -氧化和极低密度脂蛋白 (very low density lipoprotein, VLDL) 的分泌, 造成血脂水平改变并最终引起高脂蛋白血症等脂代谢紊乱相关疾病<sup>[24]</sup>。近年来, 人们越来越关注 $H_2S$ 在肝脏物质代谢中的重要作

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通讯作者: 成伟 Email: chengwei5256@126.com

以硫酸盐、硫代硫酸盐或硫等形式随尿液排出体外,也可经呼吸道呼出<sup>[4]</sup>。

## 2 H<sub>2</sub>S 参与调控肝脏脂代谢

肝脏是体内合成和清除H<sub>2</sub>S的重要器官，通过生物信息学网站<https://www.proteinatlas.org/>输入H<sub>2</sub>S代谢途径的关键基因CBS、CTH和MST进行查询，结果表明上述基因在人体各组织细胞中均有分布，在肝脏中表达量最高（图2）。许多研究也证实CBS、CTH和MST在肝细胞中的表达丰度较高<sup>[23]</sup>。值得重视的是，临床数据显示先天性缺陷CBS或CTH基因者常伴随脂肪肝和高同型半胱氨酸血症（hyperhomocysteinemia, HHcy）等并发症<sup>[4]</sup>。Watanabe等于1995年发现CBS基因敲除小鼠会出现类似人CBS基因缺陷造成的HHcy症状<sup>[28]</sup>。HHcy是一种临床常见疾病<sup>[29]</sup>，大量临床研究表明HHcy与妊娠期高血压<sup>[30]</sup>、心血管疾病<sup>[31]</sup>、脑梗死<sup>[32]</sup>、动脉粥样硬化<sup>[33]</sup>、抑郁症<sup>[34]</sup>及非酒精性脂肪性肝病<sup>[35]</sup>等的发生发展密切相关。值得重视的是，Jain等研究表明，人体血浆中H<sub>2</sub>S水平与高密度脂蛋白（high-density lipoprotein, HDL）呈正相关，与LDL/HDL比值呈负相关<sup>[36]</sup>。

目前,关于CBS和H<sub>2</sub>S参与调控人HHCY发生发展的机制尚未见报道。但Namekata等研究表明,CBS基因敲除小鼠正常饮食后,会出现血清和肝脏中的甘油三酯及非必需脂肪酸含量显著增加的异常脂代谢现象<sup>[37]</sup>。Robert等研究表明,小鼠敲除CBS

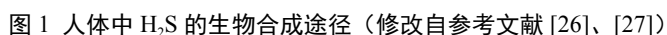


图1 人体中  $H_2S$  的生物合成途径 (修改自参考文献 [26]、[27])

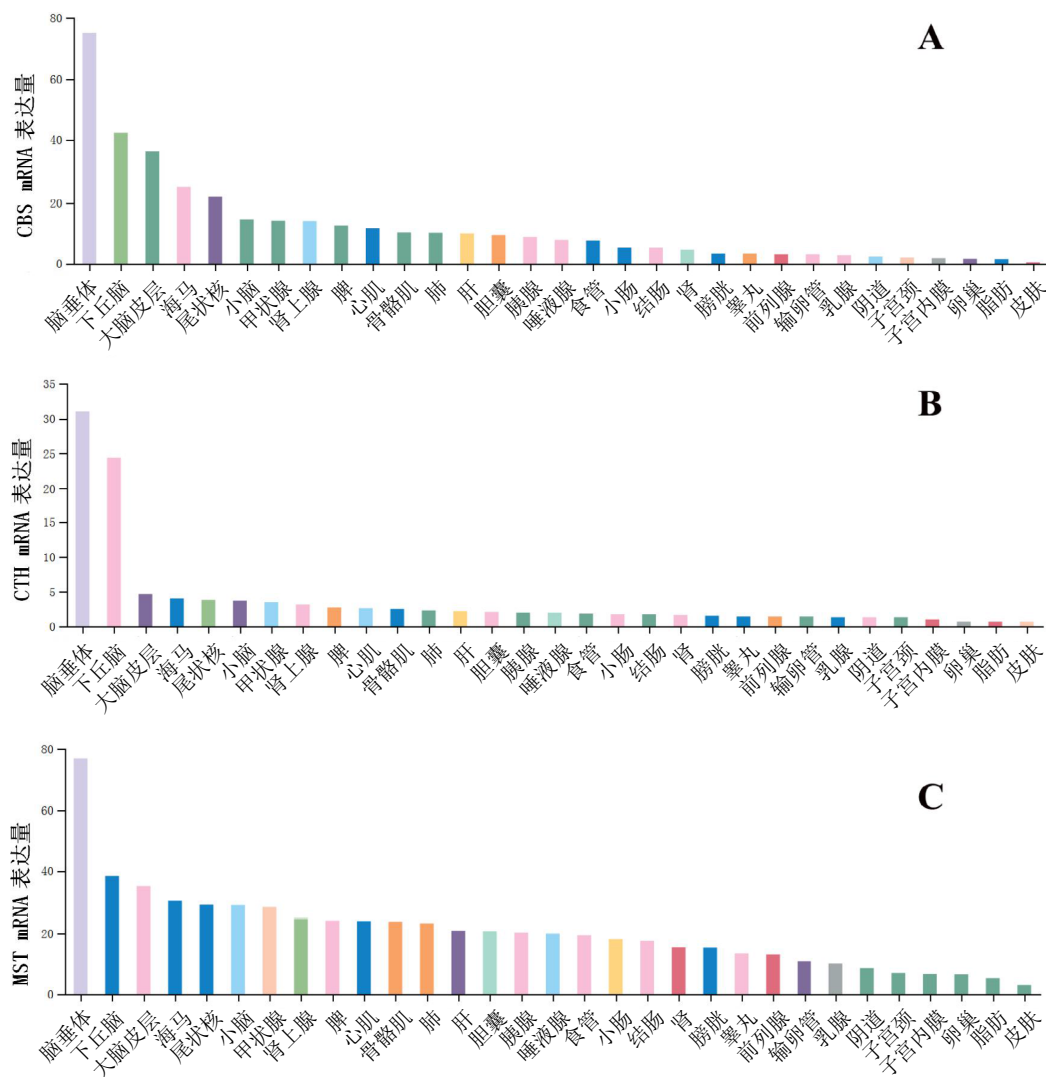


图2 GTEx dataset 数据库中 CBS、CTH 和 MST 在人体各组织的 mRNA 表达 (引自 <https://www.proteinatlas.org/>)

基因后, 肝脏中氧化应激、肝纤维化和脂肪肝的发生增加, 最终导致肝功能损伤<sup>[38]</sup>。Hamelet 等研究进一步表明, 小鼠 CBS 基因敲除后可显著增加胆固醇和脂肪酸合成相关基因的表达<sup>[39]</sup>。

临床数据表明, CTH 基因缺陷与胱氨酸尿症 (cystinuria) 的发生有关, 该疾病主要发生于婴儿和儿童, 是由近端肾小管上皮细胞及空肠黏膜对二碱基氨基酸及胱氨酸等转运障碍所致。如图1所示, CTH 与 CBS 均为参与 H<sub>2</sub>S 和同型半胱氨酸代谢途径的关键酶。在小鼠中进行的大量研究表明 CTH 基因突变也可引起 HHCY 的发生。值得一提的是, CTH 基因敲除小鼠模型由 Yang 等于 2008 年建立, 该小鼠模型可表现出与年龄相关的高血压和 HHCY 等症<sup>[40]</sup>。此外, 多项利用该小鼠模型进行的研究结果表明, H<sub>2</sub>S 参与了多种病理生理过程, 如细

胞增殖和抗病毒等<sup>[6]</sup>。Yang 等研究表明, 生理条件下 CTH 酶活性由钙-钙调蛋白激活, CTH 催化产生的 H<sub>2</sub>S 具有调节血压和舒张血管的作用<sup>[40]</sup>。截至目前, 关于 CTH 及 MST 参与肝脏脂代谢的报道较少, 仍需进一步研究。

### 3 降脂药物对 H<sub>2</sub>S 水平的影响

过量高脂饮食易引起高脂血症<sup>[41]</sup>, 脂肪堆积会导致肝功能损伤及炎症反应, 引发非酒精性脂肪性肝病<sup>[42]</sup>。高脂血症也是动脉粥样硬化的主要发病原因, 是心脑血管疾病的重要危险因素<sup>[43]</sup>, 有效调控血脂水平是预防心脑血管疾病的关键。目前他汀类药物 (Statins) 是国际上公认的降脂首选药物, 可有效抑制胆固醇生物合成途径限速酶——HMG-CoA 还原酶的活性<sup>[44]</sup>。Wójcicka 等在雄性大鼠研究中发现, 普伐他汀 (pravastatin) 和阿托伐

他汀(atorvastatin)可引起大鼠主动脉及主动脉旁脂肪组织(periaortic adipose tissue, PAAT)和肝脏中H<sub>2</sub>S水平的增加,同时还显著降低了H<sub>2</sub>S的氧化<sup>[45]</sup>,表明他汀类药物不仅可降低血浆低密度脂蛋白水平,还可通过增加血浆中H<sub>2</sub>S水平维持肝脏脂代谢的正常。此外,许多研究表明大蒜素可降低血脂<sup>[46]</sup>,针对人肝上皮细胞L02和小鼠的一项研究证实,大蒜素可有效治疗酒精性脂肪肝<sup>[47]</sup>。进一步研究发现大蒜素中含有31.1%的二烯丙基二硫化物(diallyl disulfide)和29.3%的二烯丙基三硫化物(diallyl trisulfide),这些硫化物通过调控脂类代谢途径3个关键基因SREBP1、PPARα和CYP2E1的表达缓解酒精引起的肝脏脂肪变<sup>[47]</sup>。但大蒜素及其他含硫化物用于治疗脂肪肝或作为降脂药的细胞学机制目前尚未明确,还需更多临床数据支持。

#### 4 H<sub>2</sub>S 相关药物研发及临床试验进展

随着人们对H<sub>2</sub>S生理学和病理学的深入研究,目前已有家公司致力于H<sub>2</sub>S相关临床药物的研发<sup>[4]</sup>。由于H<sub>2</sub>S能够抑制线粒体复合体IV即细胞色素C氧化酶的活性,Blackstone等发现通过吸入生理安全浓度范围内的H<sub>2</sub>S(80 ppm)可诱导实验小鼠出现假死状态<sup>[48]</sup>,推测这种假死状态引起的代谢速率降低及低体温状态在手术中有利于减少器官的生理损伤。随后,Ikaria Therapeutics公司试图将Na<sub>2</sub>S(水解后可释放H<sub>2</sub>S)用于急救护理,如开展了缓解心肌梗塞引起的心肌损伤等两项临床研究(批号NCT01007461和NCT00858936),但这两项临床研究于2011年被终止,至今未见该公司对H<sub>2</sub>S相关药物在临床治疗的报道<sup>[4]</sup>。近年来,其他公司也致力于研发H<sub>2</sub>S在抗炎和细胞保护方面的药物。如加拿大Antibe制药公司研发的H<sub>2</sub>S-释放衍生物ATB-338、ATB-346、ATB-352分别在骨关节炎、急性痛及血栓治疗方面开始了临床I期或前期试验<sup>[4,49]</sup>;意大利CTG制药公司研发的H<sub>2</sub>S-释放西地那非(ACS6)可有效抑制同型半胱氨酸引起的细胞毒性及细胞凋亡<sup>[50]</sup>;英国埃克塞特大学研发的AP39能够定位于线粒体并释放H<sub>2</sub>S,已在线粒体功能紊乱<sup>[51]</sup>和老年痴呆症<sup>[52]</sup>等疾病中有深入研究。值得一提的是,新加坡国立大学研发的GYY4137能够模拟机体细胞缓慢释放H<sub>2</sub>S,目前已在心肌纤维化<sup>[53]</sup>、缺血再灌注引起的心肌损伤<sup>[54]</sup>、成骨细胞增殖与分化<sup>[55]</sup>、神经元损伤<sup>[56]</sup>、肿瘤治疗<sup>[57]</sup>及高血压<sup>[58]</sup>等方面进行了大量研究。此外,美国Sova制药公司于2013年研发的CTH抑制剂有望用于疼痛和代谢性紊乱疾病的治疗<sup>[4]</sup>。

#### 5 展望

由于H<sub>2</sub>S在病理生理过程中作用广泛,加之近年来开展的大量临床前期和早期试验,以及许多基于H<sub>2</sub>S疗法的快速发展,H<sub>2</sub>S的临床应用价值越来越引起重视。随着CTH抑制剂药物的研发和临床试验的开展,将会出现更多针对H<sub>2</sub>S产生途径中关键酶CBS和MST特异性抑制剂的研究,这些抑制剂有望在疾病诊断和治疗中发挥重要作用。同时,准确测定血液循环、组织和细胞内源性H<sub>2</sub>S的含量对其生物学功能非常重要,因此希望在H<sub>2</sub>S相关释放剂和特异性抑制剂药物研发的同时,有更多的科研人员致力于研发精确检测体内H<sub>2</sub>S含量的试剂并优化测定方法。

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