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乙醛脱氢酶2与心血管疾病研究进展

费娟娟, 张英梅, 任 骏*

(复旦大学附属中山医院心内科, 上海市心血管病研究所, 上海 200032)

摘要: 尽管目前心血管疾病的诊疗技术快速发展, 但心血管疾病的发病率却逐年升高。如何尽早有效预防和精准化治疗心血管疾病成为目前关注的重点。乙醛脱氢酶 2 (aldehyde dehydrogenase-2, ALDH2) 是位于线粒体基质, 对机体醛类物质的代谢起关键作用的催化酶类。近年来发现 ALDH2 受多种因素影响及调控, 尤其是东亚人群 ALDH2 突变发生率高, 其改变在心血管疾病发生发展中起着重要的作用。该文就 ALDH2 的影响因素及其在心血管疾病中的保护作用及主要机制进行综述。

关键词: 乙醛脱氢酶 2; 基因多态性; 心血管疾病; 心肌保护

中图分类号: Q55; R363.2; R54 **文献标志码:** A

Aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 and cardiovascular disease

FEI Juan-Juan, ZHANG Ying-Mei, REN Jun*

(Department of Cardiology, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University,
Shanghai Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Shanghai 200032, China)

Abstract: Despite the rapid development of cardiovascular diagnosis and treatment technology, the incidence of cardiovascular disease keeps on increasing. The effective prevention and accurate treatment of cardiovascular disease have become the current focus of attention. Aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH2), a catalytic enzyme located in the mitochondrial matrix, plays a crucial role in the metabolism of aldehydes. It has been recently reported that ALDH2 is regulated by various factors. ALDH2 mutation, especially in East Asian population, plays an important role in the progression of cardiovascular disease. In this review, we summarize the regulating factors of ALDH2, as well as its protective role and the underlying mechanisms in cardiovascular disease.

Key words: ALDH2; gene polymorphism; cardiovascular disease; heart protection

随着人口老龄化及饮食习惯、生活方式等的变化, 心血管疾病的发病率逐年升高, 严重影响了人类的健康, 增加了社会负担。众所周知, 心肌损伤是各种心血管疾病发生发展的共同环节, 当发展至终末期心力衰竭阶段时, 患者生活质量严重下降, 治疗难度显著增高。因此, 如何有效预防及早期治疗成为改善心血管疾病预后的重点, 也是研究的难点。

生理情况下, 心肌细胞在损伤刺激下的表现取决于机体的抵抗力与外界力量抗衡的结果。若自身抵抗力强于外力则存活或适应; 若自身抵抗力弱于外力则发生损伤, 甚至死亡。研究表明, 乙醛脱氢酶 2 (aldehyde dehydrogenase-2, ALDH2) 基因多态性与心血管疾病的发生密切相关, 其中氧化应激作

为主要机制参与了疾病的发生发展。在应激下机体产生大量活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS), 使线粒体多不饱和脂肪酸的过氧化作用加剧, 继而产生有毒的醛, 如丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 和 4-羟基壬烯醛 (4-hydro- xynonenal, 4-HNE)^[1], 过量的 4-HNE 加合物形成会损害线粒体生物能, 影响心肌收缩性, 并形成恶性循环^[2-4]。但是, 通过激活线粒体 ALDH2 既可减少 ROS 所产生的毒性, 也可减轻醛类超载对线粒体生物能的损伤, 进而改善心血管疾病的结局; 并且 ALDH2 激活剂 (如醛脱氢酶

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*通信作者: E-mail: jren_aldh2@outlook.com

活化剂 -1, Alda-1) 具有特异性增强或修复酶活性的能力, 提示 ALDH2 激活剂具有心血管疾病治疗的潜在价值, 激发了人们对该酶的研究兴趣。此外, 随着近年来对 ALDH2 与心血管疾病关系的不断深入研究, 学者们也发现 ALDH2 不仅可以通过清除 ROS 和醛类, 还可以通过调节自噬、凋亡、内质网应激等方式预防和治疗心血管疾病。

1 ALDH2及基因多态性

乙醛脱氢酶 (ALDH) 由烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (磷酸) (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NAD(P)⁺) 依赖的酶组成, 催化醛氧化, 对机体代谢产生的醛类物质进行解毒^[5]。目前发现人类基因组编码 19 个 ALDH, 其中 ALDH2 是活性最强的醛脱氢酶, 它位于线粒体基质中, 是一个含 517 个氨基酸的多肽, 由位于染色体 12q24 的核基因编码^[6]。ALDH2 失活突变 (称为 *ALDH2*2*) 是人类中最常见的单点突变。流行病学研究表明, 这种失活突变与人类许多疾病之间存在相关性, 如心血管疾病、酒精相关性疾病、卒中、神经退行性疾病、肿瘤相关性疾病及范可尼贫血等^[7]。这可能与 ALDH2 突变导致酶活性降低引起醛类的聚积有关, 系 *ALDH2*2* 个体中单个 G 到 A 核苷酸变化导致谷氨酸被赖氨酸取代 (*Glu504Lys*, 也称 *rs671*), 使酶的氧化能力降低^[7]。机体摄入乙醇后, 乙醛在全身积累, 毒性醛的产生增加^[8]。流行病学调查显示, 部分东亚人食用酒精饮料后可出现典型的面部潮红、头痛、恶心、头晕等表现, 与突变型 *ALDH2*2* 所致的 ALDH2 酶活性下降有关。近年来的研究发现, ALDH2 功能障碍与心血管疾病, 如心力衰竭、心肌梗死、缺血再灌注损伤等发生密切相关。

2 ALDH2与硝酸甘油耐受

硝酸甘油 (nitroglycerin, GTN) 作为一种血管扩张剂被广泛地应用于心血管疾病, 包括心绞痛、心肌梗死和心力衰竭, 其主要通过释放一氧化氮 (nitrite oxide, NO) 来介导血管扩张作用。然而, 持续使用硝酸甘油, 产生的扩血管作用会减弱, 甚至消失, 即产生硝酸甘油耐受。目前对硝酸甘油耐受的机制并不完全清楚, 可能与 ALDH2 缺失或功能异常有关^[9]。在动物实验中发现, ALDH2 基因敲除的小鼠与野生型相比, 硝酸甘油的敏感性降低, 其扩血管作用明显减弱, 更易产生耐受^[10]。流行病学研究也发现, 东亚人群中携带 ALDH2 突变位点

的冠心病患者与 ALDH2 野生型相比, 使用硝酸甘油的有效率及起效速度均下降, 其心血管保护作用更弱^[11]。ALDH2 可催化硝酸甘油水解生成 1,2-二硝酸甘油、亚硝酸盐和 NO, 通过环磷酸鸟苷 (cyclic guanosine monophosphate, cGMP) 介导血管舒张。研究显示持续使用硝酸盐产生耐受性可能与内皮功能障碍^[12]、氧化应激增加^[13-14]、ALDH2 受抑制^[15]及其介导的 GTN 生物转化过程受损等相关^[14,16]。长时间 GTN 治疗可增强呼吸链复合体 I 处线粒体内的氧化应激作用, 产生硝酸甘油耐受^[17]。ALDH2 抑制剂 (如氰胺、水合氯醛和乙醛) 可通过阻断 GTN 诱导的 cGMP 和前列环素合酶的增加^[15,18]来降低 GTN 血管扩张药的效力^[19]。ALDH2 缺失或下调可导致 GTN 生物转化被抑制, 且在 ALDH2 对 GTN 的生物转化过程中, ALDH2 催化的关键氨基酸半胱氨酸 302 (Cys302) 直接被氧化, 导致酶失活^[16,20]。同时, ALDH2 的抑制和下调可导致内皮功能障碍^[21]。然而, 动物实验显示, 线粒体靶向抗氧化剂和 ALDH2 小分子激活剂可恢复 ALDH2 活性, 可作为长时间使用硝酸盐产生耐受性的治疗工具^[17]。同时, 东亚人群 *ALDH2*2* 存在饮酒面红, 可通过该表型来推测 ALDH2 基因型, 预测硝酸甘油使用的疗效及心血管疾病发生的风险, 作为一项预警指标。

3 ALDH2与心血管疾病

近年来关于 ALDH2 与心血管疾病的研究越来越多, ALDH2 第 12 外显子单核苷酸多态性与冠心病风险增加有关^[22-23]。流行病学调查显示, 东亚人群 *ALDH2*2* 基因突变发生率高, 占 35%~45%。*ALDH2*2* 是日本冠心病发病的危险因素^[24], 特别是在矫正传统的心血管危险因素饮酒之后发现, *ALDH2*2* 基因突变是日本人群心肌梗死发生的独立危险因素。Mizuno 等^[25]在对 202 例怀疑冠脉痉挛性心绞痛 (coronary spastic angina, CSA) 患者的研究中发现, *ALDH2*2* 基因突变型缺乏 ALDH2 活性与日本人 CSA 相关, 提出通过干预活性醛来治疗 CSA。2012 年, 一项日本人群全基因组关联研究发现, *ALDH2 Glu504Lys* 是冠心病的一个遗传易感基因位点^[23]。然而, 早在 2010 年研究也报道了 *ALDH2 Glu504Lys* 等位基因是汉族人群急性冠状动脉综合征 (acute coronary syndrome, ACS) 或冠心病的危险因素^[22]。

3.1 ALDH2与动脉粥样硬化

研究表明, ALDH2 和低密度脂蛋白受体 (LDL

receptor, LDLR) 在动脉粥样硬化的发展中发挥了重要的作用, *ALDH2 rs671* 突变体增加冠心病发生的风险^[26]。同时, Zhong 等^[27] 研究表明, 人类巨噬细胞中的 *ALDH2 rs671* 突变体减弱了胞质 LDLR C 末端与 AMP 依赖的蛋白激酶 (AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK) 的相互作用, 使 *ALDH2 rs671* 突变体被 AMPK 磷酸化并转移到细胞核, 与组蛋白去乙酰化酶 3 (histone deacetylase 3, HDAC3) 相互作用抑制溶酶体质子泵蛋白表达, 导致溶酶体功能受损、自噬和氧化低密度脂蛋白降解障碍, 促进泡沫细胞的形成^[26-29]。此外, ALDH2 激活剂 (Alda-1) 及 ALDH2 过表达也可能通过减弱内质网应激和平滑肌细胞凋亡来减缓动脉粥样硬化的发展^[30]。一项荟萃分析也显示, *ALDH2 Glu504Lys* 基因多态性与冠心病呈正相关性^[31], 因此, ALDH2 突变基因可能成为冠心病的遗传风险标志, 而调节 ALDH2 及其代谢水平可能成为预防及治疗冠心病的方法之一。

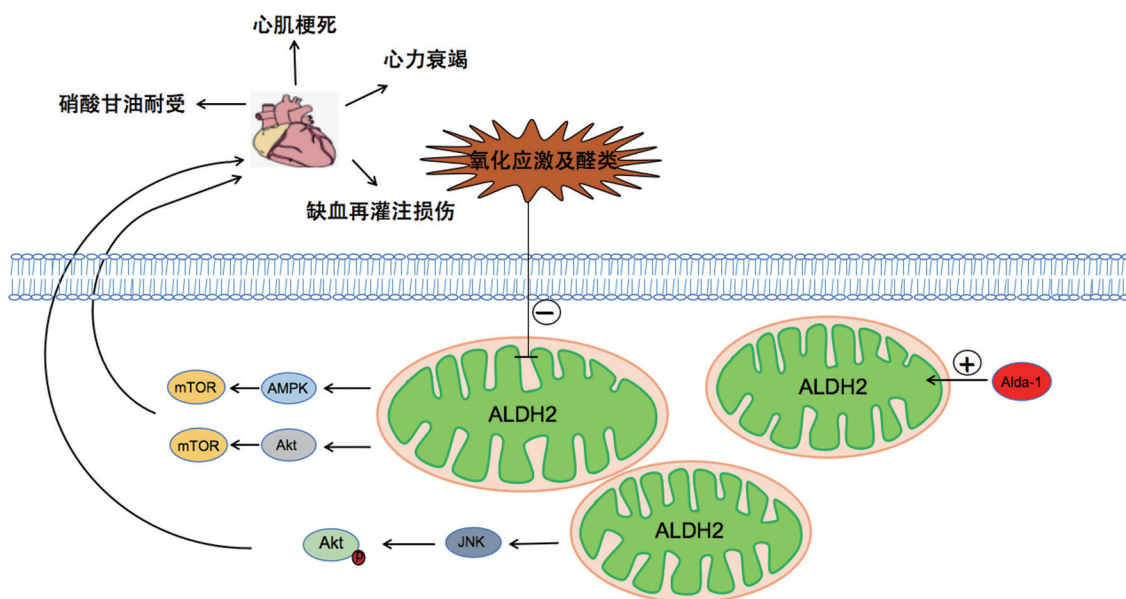
3.2 ALDH2与心力衰竭

Dickinson 和 Chang^[32] 研究表明, 内源性和外源性醛在心力衰竭的发展中起着很大的作用^[32]。在心力衰竭的发展过程中, 线粒体代谢被破坏, ALDH2 介导醛清除不足^[4], 诱导细胞周期停滞和凋亡信号通路的激活^[33]。在心肌损伤小鼠模型中, ALDH2 功能受损会导致活性氧和 4-HNE 水平升高, 下调热休克蛋白 70 (heat shock protein 70, HSP70),

激活 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶 (c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK) 和 p53, 增强心肌细胞凋亡, 引起心力衰竭^[34] (图 1)。活性氧的过量产生加剧了线粒体多不饱和脂肪酸的过氧化, 继而产生有毒的醛, 如丙二醛和 4-HNE^[1]; 过量的 4-HNE 加合物形成会进一步损害线粒体生物能^[2] 和心肌收缩性^[2,4]。离体实验也显示心肌细胞暴露于 4-HNE 会使细胞内钙超载, 从而影响其收缩性^[35-36]。激活线粒体 ALDH2 既可以减少活性氧所产生的毒性作用, 也可以减少醛类超载对线粒体生物能的损伤, 从而改善心力衰竭结局, 有望成为治疗心力衰竭的策略之一^[2,37]。此外, 压力负荷所致的心力衰竭受 AMPK-mTOR 信号通路的调节^[38] (图 1)。经主动脉弓缩窄 (transverse aortic arch constriction, TAC) 的小鼠显示出心肌肥大和心脏功能障碍, 可能与 ALDH2 的表达和活性降低有关。但是, 过表达 ALDH2 后, 在压力超负荷作用下, 出现心肌细胞肥大及毛细血管稀疏, 提示 ALDH2 的下调可能是心脏对压力超负荷的病理的适应性反应^[39]。同时, ALDH2 缺失可降低患者和小鼠主动脉瘤或夹层的风险^[40]。尽管不同疾病及不同阶段的 ALDH2 表现存在差异, 但许多证据均提示 ALDH2 基因突变型是心力衰竭的危险因素之一。

3.3 ALDH2与心肌梗死

在急性心肌梗死的在体动物模型中, ALDH2 过表达显著减小了梗死面积, 改善了心脏功能障



氧化应激及醛类物质的产生可抑制ALDH2活性, 通过对AMPK-mTOR、Akt-mTOR等信号通路的调节使心肌梗死、心力衰竭、缺血再灌注损伤加重及产生硝酸甘油耐受。Alda-1可激活ALDH2产生心肌保护作用。

图1 ALDH2与心血管疾病的发生机制

碍^[41],但在ALDH2基因敲除小鼠中则表现出较明显的心脏损害,这与氧化应激增加和4-HNE蛋白加合物增加有关^[41-42]。此外,ALDH2的缺乏会加剧乙醇介导的心脏毒性^[43]。与醛类心脏毒性相关的分子机制包括GSK-3 β (glycogen synthase kinase-3 β)、ASK-1 (apoptosis signal regulating kinase-1)、GATA结合蛋白4 (GATA binding protein 4, GATA4)和cAMP反应元件结合蛋白 (cAMP-response element binding protein, CREB)过度磷酸化导致的生物功能障碍、氧化应激和细胞死亡^[44]。在心肌梗死期间,ROS不仅直接引起细胞损伤,而且还诱导引起细胞功能障碍的凋亡信号通路的激活,包括膜损伤和细胞外基质成分降解,导致结构改变而引起左心室重塑及扩张^[33]。研究表明在心肌梗死模型中,通过激活AMPK-mTOR通路可促进自噬^[45]。ALDH2过表达产生的对急性心肌梗死心脏的保护作用似乎与丝氨酸-苏氨酸蛋白激酶 (protein kinase B, Akt/PKB)和AMPK有关^[41](图1),提示调控ALDH2的表达在心肌损伤后的心脏疾病发展过程中可能具有潜在的治疗价值。

3.4 ALDH2与缺血再灌注

ALDH2对缺血再灌注 (ischemia/reperfusion, I/R) 损伤的心脏具有保护作用^[46]。缺血再灌注期间ROS介导的信号转导事件失调,触发心肌细胞凋亡和坏死^[47]。同时,缺血再灌注期间有毒的醛类,如4-HNE会使ALDH2失活。4-HNE可以作为信号分子调节转录调控^[46],引起细胞周期停滞和凋亡的激活^[48-49]。ALDH2对I/R损伤的心肌的保护作用可能是通过对毒性醛的解毒以及在缺血和再灌注期间分别通过AMPK-mTOR和Akt-mTOR信号介导的自噬的差异调控来实现的^[50]。ALDH2在缺血期间促进自噬,伴随AMPK激活和mTOR的抑制;而在再灌注过程中抑制自噬,同时激活Akt和mTOR(图1)。也就是说,ALDH2在缺血再灌注的不同时期,可以对自噬进行双重调节,进而改善损害的心脏功能。同时,ALDH2对内源性4-HNE的清除,减少了心肌细胞功能障碍和蛋白质损伤^[41]。ALDH2的激活和过表达还抑制了动力蛋白相关蛋白1 (dynamin-related protein 1, Drp1)的磷酸化 (Ser616),以此抑制线粒体过度分裂,从而减少心肌细胞的凋亡^[51]。ALDH2特异性小分子活化剂Alda-1可直接激活ALDH2酶活性,降低心肌梗死的I/R损伤^[46];心脏线粒体醛应激可引起代谢重塑,导致谷胱甘肽-氧化还原循环的激活,从而抵抗由线粒体醛应激引

起的急性氧化应激^[52]。

4 ALDH2影响心血管疾病的可能机制

4.1 饮酒

乙醇在肝脏由乙醇脱氢酶 (alcohol dehydrogenases, ADH) 氧化为乙醛后经线粒体ALDH2氧化为乙酸,排泄到血液中转化为二氧化碳(CO₂)^[53]。ALDH2是乙醇代谢途径的关键酶之一,为机体产生的醛类物质提供解毒作用^[54]。亚洲人ALDH2*2基因突变发生率高^[55],且ALDH2基因可影响人类的饮酒行为。Glu504Lys突变携带者的ALDH2酶活性降低,饮酒导致乙醛在体内蓄积,引起面部潮红、心动过速、恶心、出汗和头痛等不适,从而对饮酒产生排斥^[7]。ALDH2*2个体饮酒后通过增加ROS累积,促进凋亡以及受体相互作用蛋白1 (receptor-interacting protein1, RIP1)/RIP3/混合系列蛋白激酶结构域蛋白 (mixed lineage kinase domain-like, MLKL) 途径介导的坏死,导致心脏功能障碍^[56]。然而,适量饮酒有助于降低心脑血管事件的发生,这与适量乙醇可增加血浆中高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density liprotein cholesterol, HDL-C) 水平、降低胰岛素抵抗、减少内质网应激、改善心脏能量代谢、增强心肌收缩性等因素有关^[57-59]。ALDH2可通过多种途径发挥心脏保护作用,如ALDH2通过调节去乙酰化酶1 (sirtuin1, SIRT1)/p53依赖性内皮细胞的衰老来介导适当的乙醇保护作用^[60]。ALDH2的过量表达可能通过改善胰岛素信号转导来拮抗长期酒精摄入引起的心脏胰岛素抵抗和收缩障碍^[58]。在动物实验中,ALDH2基因敲除后小鼠乙醛水平升高,表现出镇静、低活动、嗜睡及在瘦棒上平衡时间缩短。体内腺相关病毒介导的ALDH2治疗可以逆转ALDH2*2个体的缺乏状态,消除亚洲红晕综合征并降低发生相关疾病的风险^[61],但ALDH2对心脑血管疾病发生发展的影响仍存在独立于饮酒之外的其他机制。ALDH2的心肌保护作用可能与解毒活性醛、抑制氧化应激、调节自噬凋亡信号通路等方式有关^[62-63]。

4.2 醛类物质

ALDH2对内源性和外源性醛类均具有解毒作用,特别是对缺血或氧化应激下脂质过氧化产生的内源性醛产物,如4-HNE、MDA和丙烯醛等的氧化起关键作用^[54,64]。乙醛和其他脂肪族醛等有害醛类易透过细胞膜与细胞内蛋白质、DNA和脂类等大分子物质结合形成加合物,产生细胞毒性作用。ALDH2酶活性降低可引起有害醛类大量聚积,

ALDH2 过表达可减轻乙醛诱导的心肌细胞损伤^[51]。激活 ALDH2 可通过激活蛋白磷酸酶, 使 Akt 和 AMPK 磷酸化, 减少线粒体功能损伤, 抑制细胞凋亡, 从而对急性乙醇所致的心脏毒性具有保护作用^[43,50](图 1)。Ohsawa 等^[65]的研究发现, PC12 细胞转染突变型 ALDH2 基因后, 对抗霉素 A 诱导的氧化损伤敏感, 并伴有 4-HNE 修饰的蛋白质的累积^[66]。Alda-1 是 ALDH2 的小分子激活剂, 也是分子伴侣分子, 能促进 ALDH2 蛋白正确折叠, 加速底物的催化作用, 还能够修复由 *Glu504Lys* 突变引起的 ALDH2 结构缺陷^[67]。Alda-1 既能增加野生型 ALDH2 的活性, 又可以增加突变型 ALDH2 的活性^[46,67]。此外, 在小鼠心脏 I/R 损伤模型中, 缺血前预先给予 Alda-1 可显著减少心肌梗死面积^[46,50]。因此, 减少醛类摄入来源及调控 ALDH2 可预防和减少心肌损伤。

4.3 炎症和氧化应激

斑块破裂和表浅斑块侵蚀是 ACS 形成的主要形成机制, 炎症和氧化应激参与了 ACS 的发展。炎症及氧化应激水平受 ALDH2 的调节。动物实验显示, ALDH2 活性和蛋白表达的增加能使心肌成纤维细胞增殖和 ROS 释放降低, 进而抑制氧化应激以及减少高糖诱导的细胞凋亡和纤维化^[68]。研究显示 ALDH2 对内质网应激诱导的细胞死亡具有保护作用, 可能是 Akt 通过 p47(phox)NADPH 氧化酶依赖性方式介导的^[69-70]。ALDH2 活性受蛋白激酶 C ϵ (protein kinase C ϵ , PKC ϵ) 激动剂及乙醇调节, 乙醇可通过 PKC ϵ 引起 ALDH2 磷酸化使其激活^[71], 以及在 I/R 期间从各种细胞中释放的腺苷激活心脏细胞表面的 A2b 和 A3 受体, 激活或转移 PKC, 从而增加线粒体 ALDH2 的催化活性^[72], 发挥心肌保护作用。在体内和离体心脏 I/R 模型中, 雌性小鼠与雄性小鼠相比, 其心脏 ALDH2 磷酸化水平及活性增加, 可通过减少氧化应激来改善 I/R 所致的心脏损伤^[73]。ALDH2 激活通过减少氧化应激、激活核因子 κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B) 及调节钙稳态来抑制 NLRP3 (NACHT, LRR, and PYD domains-containing protein 3) 炎症小体的启动和激活^[74], 可能是动脉粥样硬化治疗中抗炎治疗的潜在靶点^[75-76]。这些结果均显示, ALDH2 基因多态性可能通过调节机体炎症及氧化应激水平影响斑块稳定性, 从而影响 ACS 事件的发生。

4.4 血脂和血糖

长期高脂饮食摄入会产生多种代谢异常, 包括

肥胖、糖耐量下降和甘油三酯水平升高^[77], 这与活性氧产生增加并诱发氧化应激相关^[78]。动物研究显示, 暴露于中低度酒精环境的野生型小鼠的血浆 HDL-C 水平显著高于 ALDH2 突变基因携带者^[56]。在日本心肌梗死的男性患者中, 通过回归分析显示 ALDH2 基因型对 HDL 胆固醇水平有影响, 是日本男性心肌梗死的危险因素^[24]。ALDH2 是参与心脏保护的关键酶, 参与多种通路调节, 包括 JNK/AP-1 (activator protein 1) 信号通路、胰岛素受体底物 -1 (insulin receptor substrate 1, IRS-1)/Akt 信号通路等。ALDH2 可能通过抑制 AP-1 和 JNK 的活化并增强 Akt 的磷酸化来减轻长期高脂饮食引起的心脏功能障碍、细胞凋亡、氧化应激和线粒体损伤^[79-80](图 1)。但是, ALDH2 基因多态性与 HDL-C 的关系仍有待进一步开展更大样本的人群研究进行探讨。

ALDH2 基因多态性和血糖关系的研究显示, *ALDH2*504Lys* 突变携带者的血糖水平显著高于野生型基因携带者^[81]。研究发现 *ALDH2*2* 突变体通过翻译后调控 LKB1 (liver kinase B1) 增强了糖尿病引起的氧化应激和 AMPK 磷酸化, 触发早期糖尿病心脏的代谢储备和能量代谢紊乱的代偿失调, 导致舒张功能障碍^[82]。在高糖导致的心肌损伤模型中发现, 激活 ALDH2 可以抑制氧化应激和炎症, 促进基质金属蛋白酶 14 (matrix metalloproteinase 14, MMP14) 和抑制金属蛋白酶抑制因子 4 (metalloproteinase-4, TIMP4) 的表达, 改善高血糖引起的心肌纤维化^[81]; 也可通过降低 Bax/Bcl-2 (Bcl-2 associated X protein, and B cell lymphoma 2) 的比例, 激活磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 (phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)/Akt 信号通路, 并抑制线粒体开放和抗凋亡而发挥心脏保护作用^[83]。上述研究提示, ALDH2 活性降低与血糖升高之间可形成恶性循环, 导致 *ALDH2*504Lys* 突变携带者更易发生糖尿病及冠心病。抗氧化剂 α -硫辛酸 (α -lipoic acid, α -LA) 在硝酸盐耐受和糖尿病动物模型中具有激活 ALDH2 的活性, 可显著降低 TAC 诱导的左心室肥大和功能障碍的程度; α -LA 也可显著恢复 ALDH2 表达, 并增加野生型 TAC 小鼠中新型线粒体受体蛋白 FUNDC1 (FUN14 domain-containing 1) 的表达, 具有潜在的治疗意义^[84]。

4.5 内皮功能

内皮的结构及功能完整性在抗动脉粥样硬化中发挥着重要的保护作用。NO 是体内重要的内皮舒张因子, 由硝酸甘油水解而来, 并通过 cGMP 信号通路介导血管舒张。NO 生成减少可引起血管内皮

舒张功能障碍、血管痉挛和诱发 ACS。长期 GTN 治疗可诱发血管的耐受性和内皮功能障碍, 与 ALDH2 的抑制和下调有关^[21,85], 并且内皮功能障碍与氧化应激及炎症有关^[86-87]。研究显示通过限盐饮食可增强 NO 的生物利用度并减少氧化应激, 在很大程度上逆转内皮功能障碍^[88]。进一步的动物实验显示, ALDH2 基因敲除的小鼠表现出明显的血管内皮损伤及血管功能障碍^[89-90]。对中国人群的研究发现, *ALDH2*504Lys* 等位基因携带者的血浆中非对称性二甲基精氨酸水平显著高于 ALDH2 野生型携带者, 提示 ALDH2 基因 *rs671* 的多态性与汉族人的 CAD 相关, 可能与内皮功能障碍有关^[22]。AMPK 可以作为内皮细胞中 NAD(P)H 氧化酶和 ROS 产生的生理抑制剂, 维持内皮细胞的非动脉粥样硬化和非炎症表型^[91], 但目前为止 ALDH2 基因突变后引起内皮功能障碍并影响冠心病发生的依据不足, 有待进一步深入研究。

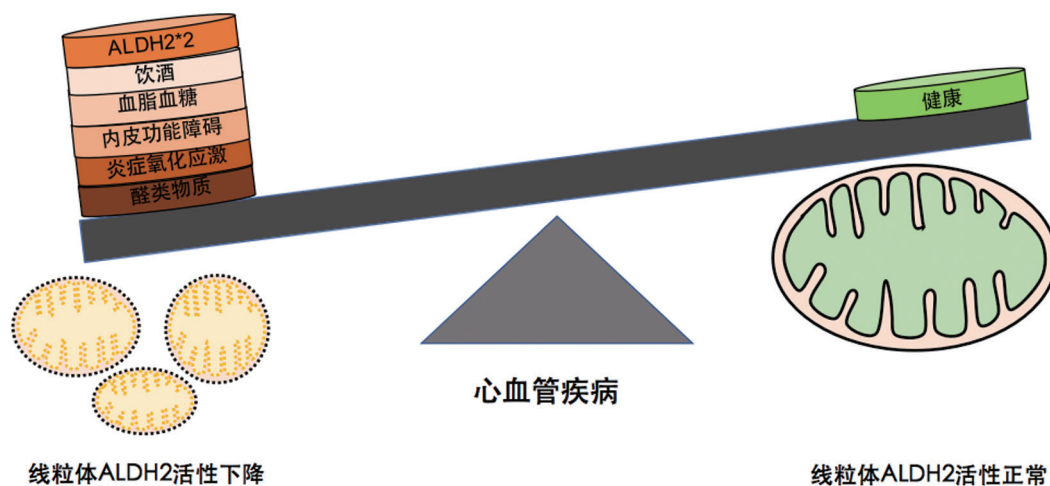
5 结论与展望

在精准医学时代, 随着科研技术的进步和发展, 实现疾病早期预防、个体化治疗和改善预后是医学界一直致力解决的重大课题。目前发现, ALDH2 与心血管疾病密切相关: 从遗传流行病学、临床研究、动物实验及产生机制等方面观察, ALDH2 与饮酒、醛类物质、炎症、氧化应激、血脂、血糖水平及内皮功能等有关(图 2), 可通过改善以上因素及调节 ALDH2 水平, 影响心血管疾病的发生发展。对 ALDH2 不断深入的研究, 将有助于促

进我国心血管疾病易患人群的早期筛选、早期预防以及个体化治疗。

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心血管疾病受线粒体ALDH2活性的影响, 且ALDH2的活性与ALDH2*2、饮酒、血脂血糖、内皮功能障碍、炎症氧化应激及醛类物质等有关。

图2 线粒体ALDH2活性改变的影响因素

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