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2型糖尿病胰岛素抵抗与阿尔茨海默病

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[摘要] 2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)是一种复杂而异质的代谢紊乱，可导致不同程度的胰岛素抵抗和B细胞功能障碍。胰岛素抵抗与认知功能障碍之间存在明确的联系，而认知功能障的终点为阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)。因此，AD和T2DM之间的关键交叉点可能是胰岛素抵抗。胰岛素抵抗显著影响海马可塑性，改变淀粉样蛋白前体蛋白(amyloid precursor protein, APP)代谢，增加tau蛋白浓度，并改变脑组织结构。

[关键词] 2型糖尿病；阿尔茨海默症；中枢胰岛素抵抗；海马胰岛素抵抗

Insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes mellitus and Alzheimer's disease

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Abstract Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a complex and heterogeneous metabolic disorder that leads to varying degrees of insulin resistance and B cell dysfunction. There is a clear link between insulin resistance and cognitive impairment, which ends in Alzheimer's disease (AD). Therefore, the key crossover point between AD and T2DM may be insulin resistance. Insulin resistance significantly affects hippocampal plasticity, changes amyloid precursor protein (APP) metabolism, increases tau protein concentration, and changes brain tissue structure.

Keywords type 2 diabetes mellitus; Alzheimer's disease; central insulin resistance; hippocampal insulin resistance

糖尿病是21世纪的主要公共卫生问题之一。根据国际糖尿病联合会的最新数据，到2040年全球糖尿病人口预计将增加到6.42亿^[1]。除了引起一些微血管和大血管并发症，例如糖尿病视网膜病变，心血管疾病和肾脏疾病等^[2]，糖尿病还可以影响中枢神经系统，引起认知功能障碍。研究^[3]证实：糖尿病人群患痴呆的风险增加，相对危险度(relative risk, RR)为1.51，而且超过1/5的痴呆患者患有2

型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)。这些数据表明T2DM增加了痴呆的风险，可能通过多个方面参与神经退行性疾病的发病机制，增加神经退行性疾病发病率^[4]。因此，对糖尿病引起的认知功能障碍的机制的研究至关重要。T2DM是一种复杂的异质性代谢疾病，其中遗传因素和环境因素之间的相互作用导致不同程度的胰岛素抵抗和B细胞功能异常^[5]。胰岛素抵抗是引起T2DM认

知障碍的危险因素之一^[6-7]。目前已有部分学者将T2DM和胰岛素抵抗与认知功能障碍联系起来。

1 T2DM 患者的认知功能障碍

T2DM患者在不同认知领域存在缺陷。流行病学证据^[8]显示：与普通人群相比，成人T2DM认知功能障碍的发生率更高，患痴呆的风险是普通人群的1.5~2.5倍。与没有糖尿病的成人相比，患有T2DM患者的运动功能、执行功能、处理速度、语言记忆和视觉记忆方面的损害较大，并且增加了痴呆的风险^[9-10]。T2DM加速了大脑衰老，加速神经细胞的衰老^[11]。MRI显示：T2DM与脑萎缩密切相关。代谢减少首先发现于顶颞区、后扣带回皮层和颞中叶，最终发展为额叶、皮层下和小脑。进一步观察到，在T2DM患者中，内侧颞叶、前叶、扣带回和内侧额叶中灰质的减少最为明显，这可能受T2DM和阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)的影响较大^[12-14]。无论脑白质或脑灰质体积都明显减少，表明脑连接性丧失，这可能是导致认知障碍的关键。Reijmer等^[15]使用弥散MRI证实了与对照组相比，T2DM患者白质网络中微结构异常破坏，连接额叶、顶叶和颞叶区域的白质束的破坏与与年龄无关的信息处理速度减慢有关。Garcia-Casares等^[16]认为执行功能和记忆受损与眼眶和前额叶皮质、颞叶皮质(中回、副海马和钩叶)和小脑区的灰质密度降低和葡萄糖代谢减少有关。den Heijer等^[17]通过实验证实：患有T2DM胰岛素抵抗的个体表现出更多的颞叶内侧萎缩，特别是在没有痴呆症的老年人的海马和杏仁核。显然，T2DM患者存在大脑结构改变的风险，并可能加重认知功能障碍。但是，它们之间的病理生理联系尚未得到充分阐明。

2 T2DM 中的胰岛素抵抗和 AD

胰岛素抵抗是葡萄糖对正常浓度胰岛素的异常生物学反应，这降低了葡萄糖摄取和利用的效率，从而导致高胰岛素血症^[18]。越来越多的证据支持胰岛素抵抗在认知障碍和神经退行性疾病的发展机制中起重要作用的观点。有证据表明胰岛素抵抗是灰质萎缩和认知能力的预测因子^[19]。Sims-Robinson等^[20-21]证明胰岛素抵抗可使AD的风险增加至少两倍。这种有害作用可能是由于脑血管功能的破坏和/或对 β -淀粉样蛋白聚集或tau磷酸化的直接影响。胰岛素抵抗可能是认知功能障碍的

最初因素，但潜在机制尚不清楚。文献报道的机制包括：胰岛素抵抗显著影响海马可塑性，改变淀粉样前体蛋白代谢，提高tau蛋白浓度，改变脑组织炎症反应和ApoE ϵ 等位基因的参与等^[22]。在对乌普萨拉成年男性纵向研究的前瞻性分析^[23]显示：胰岛素反应低与AD风险较高相关，危险比为1.31。由此可见，胰岛素代谢异常可使神经元变性或导致不可逆的认知损害。

2.1 脑胰岛素抵抗

胰岛素是一种主要的多肽激素，在大脑中起至关重要的作用，包括调节食物摄入量和体重，释放和再摄取神经递质，改善学习和记忆能力以及激活导致长期记忆巩固的信号转导级联反应^[24]。其通过转移和激活细胞膜上的葡萄糖转运蛋白来促进血液循环中的葡萄糖吸收^[25]。研究^[26]发现：大脑中的葡萄糖转运蛋白4(glucose transporter 4, GLUT4)是一种胰岛素依赖的转运蛋白，提示胰岛素可能对大脑具有代谢作用。大脑中的GLUT4缺乏会导致葡萄糖耐量下降和肝胰岛素抵抗，并减少大脑中的葡萄糖摄取^[27]。此外，胰岛素跨血脑屏障转移至脑脊液与全身胰岛素敏感性相关。胰腺来源的胰岛素经血流进入大脑，通过胰岛素受体介导的信号转导途径转运到大脑^[28]。急性高胰岛素血症对血糖升高的反应是促进胰岛素通过血脑屏障转运到大脑。但是，脑胰岛素抵抗中的慢性高胰岛素血症会导致胰岛素信号转导受损，并通过减少血脑屏障的胰岛素转运蛋白来限制可利用的胰岛素^[29-30]。显然，慢性高胰岛素血症影响认知功能障碍的发展。然而，目前尚无法在体内完全测量人脑中的胰岛素信号转导。因此，中枢胰岛素信号转导在认知表现中的作用仍有待研究。

目前，许多研究者关注于胰岛素与海马神经生理学之间的关系。海马是学习和记忆发育以及饮食行为的重要领域^[31]。在中枢神经系统中，胰岛素和胰岛素受体选择性地分布在海马、小脑和其他区域，胰岛素具有重要的神经保护作用并可以促进海马的神经可塑性。事实上，海马中的胰岛素抵抗已被证明会损害空间学习和突触的可塑性，它可能是独立于血糖控制的认知缺陷的关键介质^[32]。研究^[33]表明：认知功能障碍大鼠海马的突触重组和突触完整性降低。T2DM动物模型^[34]显示：GLUT4的海马移位受损，海马的突触可塑性降低和下丘脑对胰岛素的反应降低，颞叶的胰岛素信号降低。海马萎缩是AD的一种形态特征，在糖

尿病患者中更为多见^[35]。Hirabayashi等^[36]使用MRI扫描日本老年糖尿病患者,认为糖尿病是脑萎缩,尤其是海马萎缩的危险因素。对于不同的研究结论,需要进一步验证以推断糖尿病与海马萎缩之间的关系。

2.2 脑内胰岛素信号通路

胰岛素和胰岛素受体分布在大脑的不同区域,其转运速率几乎相同。胰岛素受体遍布整个大脑,在大鼠的嗅球、大脑皮层、下丘脑、海马和小脑中含量最高。胰岛素在细胞内主要激活丝裂原激活蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPKs)和3-磷酸肌醇激酶(3-phosphoinositide kinase, PI3K)两条信号通路,而控制细胞生长、代谢和存活。具体来说,胰岛素信号转导级联始于胰岛素受体,一旦胰岛素与胰岛素受体结合,磷酸化的酪氨酸残基就会自动激活,酪氨酸残基又通过磷脂酰激活胰岛素受体底物(insulin receptor substrate, IRS)。其中,IRS-1/2与胰岛素受体的结合对于调节胰岛素信号和功能至关重要,而IRS-3/4被认为是IRS-1/2的负调控或可能的补充^[37]。PI3K发射了大量下游信号级联反应,然后募集蛋白质激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB)到细胞膜上,使Akt磷酸化并使其蛋白激酶活性被激活^[38]。Akt磷酸化许多下游信号分子,包括磷酸化糖原合酶激酶(glycogen synthase kinase-3β, GSK-3β),该磷酸化丝氨酸残基上的GSK-3β分支,从而抑制其活性并导致糖原合成^[39]。脑/神经元特异性IR敲除小鼠模型(neuron-specific IR knockout mouse model, NIRKO)显示Akt和GSK3β磷酸化减少,证明了胰岛素受体在细胞存活中的作用^[40-42]。该途径每个部分出现异常都可能导致胰岛素反应性降低^[43-44]。一些人提出脑中的胰岛素抵抗是新陈代谢与认知功能障碍之间的潜在联系^[45]。因此,胰岛素信号转导在认知功能障碍中起重要的调节作用。将胰岛素抵抗与AD的发展联系起来的证据是令人信服的,然而,治疗胰岛素抵抗是否能延缓或防止认知衰退的关键问题仍然没有答案。在胰岛素信号转导中干预治疗,或许可成为有效的治疗方式。

2.3 胰岛素抵抗与AD的病理学联系

已有研究^[46]表明:T2DM患者大脑中的β-淀粉样蛋白沉积和神经原纤维缠结是认知功能下降的主要原因,这也是AD的重要病理过程。其中,神经原纤维缠结包含聚集和泛素化不溶性纤维tau。实验^[47]证实胰岛素可调节β-淀粉样蛋白和Tau的代

谢。Gasparini等^[48]发现胰岛素代谢异常可通过影响β-淀粉样蛋白的合成和分解,间接导致认知功能损害。胰岛素抵抗可以加重β-淀粉样蛋白在脑中的沉积,加速AD的进程^[49]。胰岛素降解酶(insulin degrading enzyme, IDE)是β-淀粉样蛋白清除过程中的关键酶,胰岛素抵抗可以通过下调IDE的表达并通过竞争抑制,降低β-淀粉样蛋白的清除率,导致β-淀粉样蛋白沉积,故而加重认知功能障碍。最近一项对患有AD风险的中年参与者的横断面研究^[50]显示:正常血糖中的胰岛素抵抗与额叶和颞叶β-淀粉样蛋白沉积之间呈正相关。另一方面,胰岛素抵抗,胰岛素信号转导途径障碍可导致tau蛋白的重要磷酸激酶糖原合成激酶3(GSK-3)活性升高,导致tau蛋白的过度磷酸化,过度磷酸化的tau蛋白在脑内形成各种沉积物,沉积在神经元细胞内,形成神经原纤维缠结,这是AD的主要病理特征之一^[51]。在一项研究中, Schubert等^[52]模拟IRS2基因敲除(KO)小鼠的外周胰岛素抵抗,发现了由过度磷酸化的tau聚集物组成的神经原纤维缠结,验证了糖尿病胰岛素抵抗和AD之间的直接分子联系。因此,在胰岛素抵抗情况下脑内β-淀粉样蛋白、tau和胰岛素信号间的相互作用加速了AD的病理进程。

3 结语

随着T2DM的广泛流行,糖尿病患者患AD的风险增加。越来越多的证据表明在存在过量胰岛素或胰岛素抵抗的情况下,T2DM会损害中枢神经系统的结构和功能完整性。胰岛素抵抗会异常调节PI3K/AKT/GSK-3β信号级联反应并生成过度磷酸化的tau蛋白,导致突触丧失和神经元凋亡增加,最终导致AD。目前最重要的目标是确定其个体危险因素,并预防合并AD患者的糖尿病的发生。因此,应在可靠的科学证据的基础上制定有效的干预策略。

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