

# 葡萄糖诱导的线粒体蛋白氧化应激及 调控机制概述

马维兴<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 雷质文<sup>1</sup>, 唐静<sup>1\*</sup>, 马云<sup>1</sup>, 贾俊涛<sup>1</sup>, 赵丽青<sup>1</sup>, 林超<sup>1</sup>,  
晏良军<sup>2</sup>, 刘均洪<sup>3</sup>

(1. 青岛海关技术中心, 青岛 266002; 2. 北得州大学健康科学中心药学院, 得克萨斯州, 沃兹堡 76107;  
3. 青岛科技大学化工学院, 青岛 266042)

**摘要:** 食品中的葡萄糖是人体细胞获取能量的重要来源, 细胞中的线粒体是重要的能量代谢场所, 在维持人体正常生理代谢功能中起重要作用。但葡萄糖代谢异常会导致线粒体功能紊乱, 这是通过葡萄糖诱导的氧化应激导致的线粒体蛋白功能异常, 进而引发相关疾病, 例如糖尿病、阿尔茨海默症和脑中风。所以维持线粒体生理功能, 研究氧化应激调控机制, 探究相关疾病更有效的治疗手段至关重要。本文综述了氧化应激涉及的主要线粒体蛋白(包括顺乌头酸酶、腺嘌呤核苷酸转位酶、二氢硫辛酰胺脱氢酶、线粒体蛋白复合物 I、雌激素受体  $\beta$ 、热休克转录因子 1 和缺氧诱导因子 2 $\alpha$ )、氧化应激调控机制(包括丙酮酸调节、线粒体蛋白之间的协同调节)和人工干预过程(包括乙醇戒断、亚甲基作电子受体和 5-甲氧基咪唑-2-羧酸预处理)。

**关键词:** 能量代谢; 葡萄糖; 线粒体; 氧化应激; 蛋白质

## Overview of regulation mechanism of mitochondrial proteins on glucose-induced oxidative stress

MA Wei-Xing<sup>1,2,3</sup>, LEI Zhi-Wen<sup>1</sup>, TANG Jing<sup>1\*</sup>, MA Yun<sup>1</sup>, JIA Jun-Tao<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Li-Qing<sup>1</sup>, LIN Chao<sup>1</sup>,  
YAN Liang-Jun<sup>2</sup>, LIU Jun-Hong<sup>3</sup>

(1. Technical Center of Qingdao Customs, Qingdao 266002, China; 2. Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, UNT System College of Pharmacy, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, TX 76107, USA; 3. College of Chemical Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, China)

**ABSTRACT:** The glucose ingested from food is the critical resource of energy acquisition for human cells. Mitochondria, as a vital organelle for energy metabolism in cells, plays an important role in maintaining normal metabolic processes. However, aberrant glucose metabolism can lead to mitochondrial dysfunction, which is a mitochondrial proteins dysfunction caused by glucose-induced oxidative stress and then contributes to related diseases such as diabetes mellitus, Alzheimer's disease and stroke. Therefore, maintaining mitochondrial metabolic processes and investigating the regulation mechanism on oxidative stress is crucial to exploring more efficient approaches to treatment of related diseases. This paper summarized the major mitochondrial proteins (including aconitase, adenine nucleotide translocase, dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase, mitochondrial complex I, estrogen

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\*通讯作者: 唐静, 高级工程师, 主要研究方向为微生物检测。E-mail: sigebaby@163.com

\*Corresponding author: TANG Jing, Senior Engineer, Technology Center for Shandong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Qingdao 266002, China. E-mail: sigebaby@163.com

receptor  $\beta$ , heat shock transcription factor 1 and hypoxia-inducible factor 2 $\alpha$ ), and elaborated the regulation mechanism on oxidative stress (including pyruvate regulation and synergistic regulation of related mitochondrial proteins) as well as manual intervention process (including Ethanol Withdrawal, methylene blue as an electron acceptor and 5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylic acid pre-conditioning).

**KEY WORDS:** energy metabolism; glucose; mitochondria; oxidative stress; proteins

## 1 引言

食品中获取的糖(主要是多糖,例如淀粉)经过消化酶解后会分解成单糖被人体吸收利用,其中葡萄糖是非常重要的单糖。葡萄糖是人体重要的能量来源,同时也是重要的底物或者前体参与人体内各种生物化学反应。但葡萄糖存在代谢异常会导致线粒体功能紊乱,这称之为“葡萄糖毒性”<sup>[1]</sup>。葡萄糖代谢异常对线粒体的损伤主要通过诱导产生氧化应激作用(oxidative stress)<sup>[2,3]</sup>,氧化应激会破坏线粒体正常的氧化还原平衡环境(redox balance)<sup>[4]</sup>,最终导致线粒体蛋白功能异常引发疾病。线粒体是细胞中重要的细胞器并拥有自己独立的基因组<sup>[5]</sup>,线粒体 DNA (mtDNA)含有氧化磷酸化所必须的功能基因<sup>[6]</sup>,并在生物体的许多疾病中参与重要的代谢调控并编码一些重要的功能蛋白。据研究表明,线粒体的蛋白质组有超过 1000 个功能性蛋白,这些功能蛋白与氨基酸代谢、核苷酸代谢、脂肪酸分解、脂质合成、醌类和类固醇类合成、蛋白质合成、铁-硫簇合成、细胞凋亡以及离子平衡都有密切关系,这使得线粒体生物学一直是研究热点<sup>[7,8]</sup>。线粒体是细胞内重要的能量代谢场所<sup>[9]</sup>,也是调控应激反应和生物合成的场所,在细胞凋亡信号传导中也起着重要作用,一些线粒体蛋白同时具有细胞能量代谢和细胞凋亡双向调节功能<sup>[10]</sup>。任何线粒体功能上的损伤都有可能对人体出现严重的后果,当线粒体出现功能障碍时,无论是与外源性损伤还是人体自身的一些疾病,都有非常密切的联系。与线粒体功能障碍相关的常见疾病有糖尿病<sup>[11,12]</sup>、阿尔茨海默症<sup>[13]</sup>和脑中风等<sup>[14]</sup>。所以从某种意义上讲,研究抑制葡萄糖毒性,保护线粒体,维持其正常的生理功能,是相关疾病治疗的有效手段之一<sup>[15]</sup>。目前氧化应激是导致线粒体损伤、功能异常并引发疾病的重要原因之一<sup>[16-18]</sup>,即氧化与抗氧化作用失衡,倾向于氧化的情况。因此研究降低葡萄糖氧化应激损伤机制,维持线粒体氧化还原平衡十分重要<sup>[19-23]</sup>,且两者关系密切。

本文将对葡萄糖诱导的氧化应激损伤相关的主要线粒体蛋白(酶)和调控机制研究进行阐述,归纳了线粒体蛋白氧化应激调控中的关键蛋白、调控机制及方法的相关文献,为后续研究能更多地精准定位致病因子、阐明致病原理,实现调控的人工可控性,提供研究导向和思路

参考。

## 2 葡萄糖诱导氧化应激相关的线粒体蛋白

### 2.1 顺乌头酸酶

顺乌头酸酶作为线粒体内三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA cycle)重要的能量代谢调节酶,在高氧环境下或有氟乙酸(顺乌头酸酶抑制剂)存在时会发生羰基修饰(carbonyl modifications),这是蛋白质氧化损伤的特征,会导致该酶活性降低<sup>[24-26]</sup>。

### 2.2 腺嘌呤核苷酸转位酶

腺嘌呤核苷酸转位酶(adenine nucleotide translocase, ANT)催化线粒体中 ATP 与胞质溶胶中 ADP 之间的转化<sup>[27,28]</sup>,同样会因葡萄糖氧化应激损伤发生羰基修饰, Yan 等<sup>[26]</sup>通过抗二硝基苯抗体免疫化学法对家蝇的飞行肌肉进行分析,发现 ANT 是唯一出现羰基修饰线粒体膜蛋白,说明膜蛋白发生氧化修饰具有选择性。

顺乌头酸酶和 ANT 也是细胞因葡萄糖诱导的氧化应激而衰老过程中,线粒体蛋白中仅有的 2 种出现羰基修饰明显升高的蛋白质<sup>[25]</sup>。

### 2.3 二氢硫辛酰胺脱氢酶

二氢硫辛酰胺脱氢酶(dihydropyridinyl dehydrogenase, DLDH)是能量代谢重要调节酶,作为黄素蛋白氧化还原酶,以黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸(flavin adenine dinucleotide, FAD)辅基接受质子催化生成二硫键,也是线粒体 $\alpha$ -酮酸脱氢酶和甘氨酸脱羧酶等多酶复合物的常见组分<sup>[29,30]</sup>。 $H_2O_2$ 可使 DLDH 发生可逆失活<sup>[31]</sup>。

### 2.4 线粒体蛋白复合物 I

线粒体蛋白复合物 I (complex I)又称烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸的还原态(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NADH)-泛醌氧化还原酶,至少含 45 个亚基<sup>[32]</sup>,作为线粒体电子传递链的第一环,是唯一催化 NADH 氧化和  $NAD^+$ (氧化态)再生的酶,葡萄糖氧化应激会严重干扰 NADH/ $NAD^+$ 氧化还原平衡,进而影响该酶正常功能<sup>[33]</sup>。

### 2.5 雌激素受体 $\beta$

雌激素受体  $\beta$  (estrogen receptor  $\beta$ , ER $\beta$ )是线粒体中的一个容易受到葡萄糖氧化应激损伤的蛋白<sup>[34]</sup>,是雌二醇

(E2)介导的细胞保护的关键调节因子<sup>[35]</sup>,并能促进抗细胞凋亡过程<sup>[36]</sup>和抗肿瘤作用<sup>[37]</sup>。

## 2.6 热休克转录因子 1 和热休克蛋白

热休克转录因子 1(heat shock transcription factor 1, HSF-1)作为主要的应激反应调节因子<sup>[38]</sup> 其活性与维持氧化还原平衡和抗氧化防御有直接关系<sup>[39]</sup>,而热休克蛋白(heat shock proteins, HSP)主要受 HSF-1 调控<sup>[40,41]</sup>。

## 2.7 缺氧诱导因子 2 $\alpha$

缺氧诱导因子 2 $\alpha$  (hypoxia-inducible factor 2 $\alpha$ , HIF-2 $\alpha$ )调控线粒体中顺乌头酸酶伴侣蛋白 Frataxin 的表达,如果缺少 *Epas1* 基因(编码 HIF-2 $\alpha$ ),线粒体就会功能异常<sup>[42]</sup>。

# 3 葡萄糖诱导的氧化应激调控机制

## 3.1 丙酮酸可以减小葡萄糖氧化应激对线粒体造成的损伤

丙酮酸可以缓解 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 的损伤(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 对细胞的致死率可达 85%),当丙酮酸浓度大于 1 mmol/L,即使细胞已经被 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 损伤超过 2 h,也可使 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 毒性彻底消失<sup>[43]</sup>。丙酮酸作为活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的清除剂,也会抑制 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 生成 ROS,丙酮酸抑制过氧化物生成是借助亚线粒体(submitochondrial particles),减小因葡萄糖诱导的氧化应激引起的线粒体膜电位崩溃现象(collaps of the mitochondrial membrane potential)<sup>[43,44]</sup>。

## 3.2 HSF-1、HSP 与 ANT 的协同调节

HSF-1 缺失会改变心脏细胞和肾脏细胞的氧化还原平衡并且增加线粒体的氧化损伤并减少了 HSP25、 $\alpha$ B 晶状体蛋白和 HSP70 的表达(不影响 HSP60 和 HSP90 表达),另外,谷胱甘肽 GSH(还原态)/GSSG(氧化态)比值<sup>[45]</sup>显著降低(这与 6-磷酸葡萄糖脱氢酶活性降低有关,而与蛋白质含量无关),并造成过氧化物升高,在 HSF-1 缺失的情况下,ANT 会被氧化,造成线粒体膜通透性转换孔(mitochondrial permeability transition pore, mPTP)的酶活性降低并且促进了 mPTP 开放。37 °C 条件下, HSP Chaperones 依赖 HSF-1 活性,并且 HSF-1 活性与维持氧化还原平衡和抗氧化防御都有直接关系<sup>[39]</sup>。

## 3.3 DLDH、complex I 和 NADH 的协同调节

通过研究线粒体 ROS 对 DLDH 失活机制发现, DLDH 不能被 complex I 衍生的 ROS 失活,失活是因为 complex III 衍生的 ROS,并可被半胱氨酸和谷胱甘肽恢复<sup>[31]</sup>。通过使用过氧化氢酶发现,导致 DLDH 失活的是 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 而不是超氧阴离子,并且 DLDH 失活与形成蛋白质亚硫酸(也称硫化 sulfenation)有关<sup>[31,46,47]</sup>。葡萄糖氧化应激存在时,醛

糖还原酶和多聚 ADP 核糖聚合酶 I(PAPR-I)活性都升高而导致 NAD<sup>+</sup>和 NADPH 都降低,谷胱甘肽倾向于还原态,6-磷酸葡萄糖脱氢酶的活性降低。对线粒体电子传递链的 complex I-V 和 DLDH 的含量和活性进行测量,同时还测量 NAD<sup>+</sup>依赖性酶的含量,例如依赖 NAD<sup>+</sup>的脱乙酰基酶(sirtuin3, SIRT3, )<sup>[48,49]</sup>和 complex I,当 NADH/NAD<sup>+</sup>氧化还原失衡时,发现 complex I-IV 出现活性增加,唯独不包括 V,与此同时 DLDH 和 SIRT3 都减少<sup>[50]</sup>。

## 3.4 人工干预调节

### 3.4.1 乙醇戒断

乙醇戒断(ethanol withdrawal, EW)会氧化线粒体蛋白质降低过氧化氢酶活性<sup>[51]</sup>。以雌性小鼠切除卵巢后为例,雌性激素缺失引起线粒体损伤,导致线粒体膜的膨胀,表现在 540 nm 处出现吸收峰。切除卵巢的雌性小鼠,无论是否进行 E2 灌注,用每升中含有乙醇 6.5%(w/v)的饮食进行饲喂,5 周后小鼠都死亡。经羰基含量测定和免疫化学方法测定,相比卵巢切除并进行 E2 灌注的雌性小鼠(对照组),卵巢切除并没有 E2 灌注的雌性小鼠,出现线粒体蛋白质羰基化升高和线粒体膜肿胀的现象,肿胀程度与同样进行 EW 的雄性小鼠相当,这表明以 EW 引起线粒体膜的氧化损伤<sup>[52]</sup>,膜发生肿胀,若没有雌激素存在,这种膨胀现象会愈加严重<sup>[53,54]</sup>。

### 3.4.2 亚甲蓝作为电子受体

亚甲蓝(methylene blue, MB)可以作为电子受体,接受来自 NADH 的电子并将其传递给细胞色素 c,同时可以绕过 complex I/III 的阻断。合成的 MB 衍生物,用 N-乙酰化对 MB 的氧化还原中心进行破坏,这样就不会影响线粒体蛋白复合物的活性了。MB 增加了细胞耗氧量,降低糖酵解,减缓 EW 损伤<sup>[55]</sup>。MB 不同于传统的抗氧化因子,它能明显减轻帕金森动物的行为损伤、神经化学性损伤和神经病理学损伤,尽管鱼藤酮(rotenone, 一种帕金森造模剂)可以导致纹状体(striatum)中多巴胺的严重损耗(损耗达 50%)<sup>[56]</sup>,但 MB 几乎可以完全修复。MB 可以修复鱼藤酮和自由基过量导致的线粒体 complex I-III 的损伤<sup>[57]</sup>。

### 3.4.3 5-甲氧基吲哚-2-羧酸预处理

5-甲氧基吲哚-2-羧酸(5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylic acid, MICA)对脑组织进行预处理,可以抑制缺血性中风损伤。MICA 可以对 DLDH 进行可逆抑制<sup>[58,59]</sup>,通过对大鼠进行 4 周的 MICA 饲喂发现, MICA 保护大鼠抵御缺血性中风损伤<sup>[60]</sup>。MICA 处理过的大鼠,脑梗塞体积要明显小于对照组。MICA 组中, DLDH 酶活性比对照组要低, DLDH 酶活降低可能与 DLDH 蛋白质硫化有关<sup>[31]</sup>。另外,通过核因子相关因子 2(nuclear factor erythroid-2-related factor 2, Nrf2)信号途径, complex I 表达上调,细胞死亡过程减慢,线粒体 ATP 生成量增加<sup>[46]</sup>。

## 4 总 结

葡萄糖诱导氧化应激的核心是直接破坏了线粒体的氧化还原平衡,引起线粒体蛋白出现功能紊乱,导致一系列应激反应引发相关疾病(例如糖尿病、脑中风、帕金森病、阿尔茨海默症等)。然而线粒体蛋白的氧化应激调控机制是一个整体的、受诸多因素制约的精密调控过程,目前虽然很多环节尚未完全清楚,但葡萄糖毒性与人的日常饮食和机体健康息息相关。很多人存在这样的误解,认为少食用或者不食用所谓的“有甜味”的“含糖食品”,就可以控制糖对身体的伤害,但是忽略了没有甜味的食品可以经过消化酶解生成葡萄糖,或一些食品中所含有的成分,会通过体内糖异生途径转化成葡萄糖,比如乳酸、氨基酸等都可以作为糖异生的前体,这同样可以影响线粒体功能。综上所述,葡萄糖代谢依然是全球研究的热点,相关研究也越来越多地集中在调控机制的分析和推理,并通过各种实验手段,努力实现调控的人工可控性,更精确地找出相关疾病的致病因素,给出更高效的治疗方法,从而最大程度减轻病人痛苦、缩短治疗周期和降低治疗成本,助推现代医疗技术更好的发展。

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## 作者简介



马维兴, 博士, 高级工程师, 主要研究方向为微生物检测。

E-mail: mavxing8088@163.com

唐静, 高级工程师, 主要研究方向为微生物检测。

E-mail: sigebaby@163.com

## “水产品加工与检测分析”专题征稿函

水产品是海洋、江河、湖泊里出产的动物或藻类的总称, 是人们日常生活中重要的食物。为了保障人们的消费质量与食用安全, 水产品的质量安全与贮藏保鲜显得尤为重要。水产品的精深加工和安全研究有利于发展渔业经济, 促进我国水产食品质量安全水平, 降低食品安全风险, 保障消费者权益。

本刊特别策划了“水产品加工与检测分析”专题, 主要围绕水产品加工与研发、水产品贮藏与保鲜、水产品药物残留检测、水产品安全控制、水产品营养研究、海洋生物活性物质开发和利用、新型海洋食品与海洋功能食品开发技术、水产品的质量与标准等方面或您认为有意义的相关领域展开论述和研究, 综述及研究论文均可, 本专题计划在 2020 年 4 月出版。

本专题由**国家食品安全风险评估中心吴永宁研究员**担任专题主编。特邀请**有关食品领域研究人员**为本专题撰写稿件, 综述、研究论文和研究简报均可。请在**2020 年 3 月 1 日**前通过网站或 E-mail 投稿。我们将快速处理并经审稿合格后优先发表。

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