



# 运动和营养素的细胞内作用靶点

## ——线粒体：阿尔茨海默病防治的新思路

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**摘要：**阿尔茨海默病（Alzheimer Disease, AD）是一种与年龄相关的神经退行性疾病，目前缺乏有效的防治方法。研究表明，适量的运动和营养素，可以通过改善脑内线粒体的功能，延缓认知功能衰退和阿尔茨海默病的发生和发展。我们将这类靶向于线粒体的营养素或天然产物定义为线粒体营养素。本文从线粒体角度，综述了运动和线粒体营养素对阿尔茨海默病中神经元的作用机制，为阿尔茨海默病的防治提供新的思路。

**关键词：**阿尔茨海默病；线粒体；运动；营养素

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### Targeting Mitochondria with Exercise and Nutrients: A New Strategy for the Prevention of Alzheimer Disease

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**Abstract:** Alzheimer disease (AD) is an age-related neurodegeneration disease and there is no effective way of treatment at present. Previous studies reported that moderate exercise and nutrients, which promote brain mitochondrial function, could delay or slow down cognitive decline and the progression of AD. Such nutrients or natural products, which are targeted at mitochondria, are defined as mitochondrial nutrients. The paper summarizes the effects of exercise and mitochondrial nutrients on the neurons in AD in order to provide new strategy for the treatment and prevention of AD.

**Key words:** Alzheimer disease; mitochondrion; exercise; nutrient

阿尔茨海默病（Alzheimer's Disease, AD）是一种渐进式的神经退行性疾病，主要表现为认知障碍、行动迟缓和记忆力减退等<sup>[1-4]</sup>。其主要原因为脑部与记忆有关的区域出现大量的淀粉样蛋白（A $\beta$ ）沉淀和纤维缠绕<sup>[3]</sup>。线粒体作为细胞的能量“供给站”，供给神经元几乎全部能量需求。AD中，脑部神经元的线粒体出现功能障碍，加速神经元凋亡。

我们和其他一些实验室研究发现，适量的运动是改善线粒体功能及动态变化的有效方式；而一些营养素或天然产物，如硫辛酸（lipoic acid, LA）、左旋乙酰胺肉碱（acetyl-L carnitine, ALCAR）、表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯（epigallo catechin gallate, EGCG）和白藜芦醇（resveratrol, RES）等，通过改善神经元线粒体功能，如产能率提高和抗氧化体系提升等，减少神经元的凋亡，延缓AD发生发展或减轻其症状。我们将这一类能够相对靶向于线粒体、改善线粒体功能的营养素和天然产物定义为线粒体营养素。采用运动和线粒体营养素干预的方法，协同改善线粒体功能，可能

为AD防治提供新的策略。

### 1 AD中脑内线粒体的损伤

#### 1.1 线粒体动态变化异常

线粒体融合分裂的动态平衡为线粒体功能正常的标志之一，AD中，神经元中线粒体出现动态失衡。Manczak等报道，线粒体外膜分裂蛋白，动态相关蛋白1（Drp1）和线粒体分裂蛋白1（Fis1），随着早期、中期和晚期AD发展<sup>[5]</sup>，表达逐渐上升。与此同时，线粒体融合蛋白、线粒体融合蛋白1/2（Mfn1/2）和视萎缩因子1（OPA1）、表达水平逐渐下降。然而Drp1表达升高与A $\beta$ 堆积有关<sup>[6]</sup>。在A $\beta$ 诱导的N2a细胞模型中，Drp1和Fis1表达上升，线粒体出现片段化，这也是细胞凋亡的诱因之一<sup>[7]</sup>。与此不同的是，淀粉样蛋白前体蛋白（APP）过表达的M17细胞系中，Drp1和OPA1表达下降，Fis1表达上升，同时线粒体的分布出现异常，主要在核周聚集<sup>[8]</sup>。但在家族性的AD鼠中，40周龄老鼠的脑部线粒体融合分裂蛋白并未出现明显变化<sup>[9]</sup>，Tg2576

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鼠系 (APP 过表达), Fis1 mRNA 水平上升, Mfn1 mRNA 水平下降, 但 Drp1、Mfn2 和 OPA1 无明显变化, 其线粒体变得少且短, 胞体和突触间的线粒体的移动受到损害<sup>[10]</sup>。在 Tg4510 鼠系 (Tau 过表达) 和果蝇 (人源 Tau R406W 突变体过表达) 中, 线粒体定位的 Drp1 减少, 但 Drp1 总量无明显变化, 因为被 Tau 修饰的肌动蛋白 (actin) 异常稳定, 进而抑制 Drp1 与线粒体的结合, 使线粒体变长, 进而导致神经退行性疾病<sup>[11]</sup>。

融合分裂蛋白变化不一致可能是不同模型不同细胞系的原因, 但 AD 中, 确实存在线粒体动态失衡, 但它是因果仍存争议。

### 1.2 线粒体生物合成功能紊乱

AD 中, 线粒体功能障碍导致能量供应减少, 氧化应激升高, 以至神经元凋亡。大量的研究报道, 神经元中线粒体出现 ATP 合成减少、活性氧 (ROS) 升高、细胞色素 c 氧化酶 (COX) 活性降低、膜电位 (MMP) 降低等<sup>[7, 10, 12]</sup>。其一, 可能为 A $\beta$  跨膜进入到线粒体<sup>[13]</sup>, 引起线粒体内环境的紊乱, 影响线粒体功能和代谢。另外, Prep $\beta$  存在于线粒体的基质中, 能清除 A $\beta$ , 在 AD 病人的脑中, 其活性下降, 不能有效清除 A $\beta$ , 加速疾病恶化<sup>[14]</sup>。

PGC-1 通过活化核呼吸因子 (Nrf) 和线粒体转录因子 (Tfam), 进而调节核编码线粒体基因的表达。近来报道, 细胞受到应激时, PGC-1 进入线粒内部, 但进入之后会发挥何作用仍需要进一步确认。但是 AD 模型的 N2a 细胞系中, PGC-1 表达上调<sup>[7]</sup>, 其可能为线粒体功能障碍的补偿效应, 只存在于一定的阶段, 最后神经元仍会降低。

### 1.3 线粒体 DNA (mtDNA) 损伤

哺乳动物线粒体基因组编码 37 个基因, 是一个环状的, 且无内含子<sup>[15]</sup>, 22 个基因编码转运 RNA, 2 个基因编码核糖体 RNA, 13 个基因编码电子传递链 (ETC) 亚基, 同时线粒体基因组的密码子与核基因组的密码子有一定区别<sup>[16]</sup>。

Gredilla 等报道, 随着年龄的增长, 碱基切除修复 (BER) 能力下降, 这会导致 mtDNA 稳定性下降及神经元线粒体功能障碍, 可能引发衰老带来的神经退行性疾病<sup>[17]</sup>。不同种族有其基因特点, 汉族人群中, Tfam 突变与散发的 AD 病有关 (LOAD)<sup>[18]</sup>。芬兰北博滕区的人口中, 有两个常见的 mtDNA 突变 (m.3243 A>G, m.8344 A>G) 与 AD 有关<sup>[19]</sup>。

## 2 运动与 AD

运动作为代谢性疾病的有效改善手段, 同样可以提高神经元能量代谢及改善 AD。适量的运动提高脑部神经元线粒体工作效率并减少氧化应激<sup>[20]</sup>, 自主跑轮运动能增加大脑海马中线粒体的生物合成, 包括 ATP 生成、线粒体呼吸和 MMP 等<sup>[21]</sup>。研究报道, 耐力运动主要通过活化 Sirt1 和 PGC-1, 并增加 mtDNA 拷贝数<sup>[22, 23]</sup>, 提升三羧酸循环 (TCA) 中所需酶的活性<sup>[24]</sup>, 来加强脑部神经元线粒体生物合成。

大量研究报道, 适当的运动延缓 AD 的发生或发展。例如, 急性有氧运动通过改善脑源性神经营养因子 (BDNF) 水平, 以缓解 AD<sup>[25]</sup>。长期自主跑轮运动可缓解 AD 模型鼠

认知障碍<sup>[26]</sup>。其中, Um 等报道, 运动提升 AD 模型鼠的抗氧化体系, 包括定位于线粒体的 MnSOD<sup>[27]</sup>。Garcia 等报道, 运动改善症状的同时, mtDNA 拷贝数目出现显著性增加<sup>[28]</sup>。

以上研究证据显示, 运动在改善 AD 的同时, 线粒体的功能也会得到提升。另外, 运动同样能提升正常老鼠神经元的线粒体功能。提示: 运动可能通过改善 AD 模型鼠线粒体功能, 以改善其症状。

## 3 线粒体营养素与 AD

线粒体营养素是刘健康教授定义的一类能靶向作用于线粒体, 促进线粒体生成并改善线粒体功能的营养素及天然产物, 包括硫辛酸、乙酰肉碱、B 族维生素、羟基酪醇 (HT)、表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯等。线粒体营养素可通过清除自由基、提高线粒体酶的底物与辅因子水平、增强线粒体酶活性、促进线粒体的损伤修复与自噬以及诱导二相酶防御系统来减少氧化损伤, 预防和治疗衰老相关相关疾病<sup>[29, 30]</sup>。以下对部分线粒体营养素对 AD 及相关的认知功能改善进行简介。

EGCG 是绿茶中多酚类组分。我们组前期报道, EGCG 能增强二相抗氧化系统, 降低细胞内氧化应激, 改善线粒体功能障碍<sup>[31]</sup>。类似报道有, EGCG 可以改善衰老大鼠大脑线粒体 ETC 复合物活性, 提升抗氧化系统<sup>[32, 33]</sup>。

EGCG 能降低正常小鼠大脑海马神经元中 APP 水平<sup>[34]</sup>, 改善线粒体膜脂质过氧化水平<sup>[35]</sup>。ADAM10 通过上调 - 分泌酶, 减少 A $\beta$  沉淀, 在 Tg2576 鼠系中, EGCG 通过激活 ADAM10, 降低 Tau 磷酸化水平, 改善其认知功能<sup>[35-38]</sup>。APP/PS1 过表达 N2a 细胞系中, EGCG 提高其线粒体呼吸控制比 (RCR)、MMP 和 ATP 合成<sup>[39]</sup>。但 EGCG 存在一定剂量依赖性<sup>[40]</sup>, 同时纳米级的 EGCG 比普通 EGCG 作用效率高<sup>[41]</sup>。

RES 富含于葡萄籽和红酒, 有延年益寿之功效<sup>[42-45]</sup>, 它通过 Sirt1 和 PGC-1 影响线粒体功能<sup>[46]</sup>, 能改善神经元氧化应激<sup>[47-49]</sup>。另外 RES 通过 Sirt1 活化 AMPK 只需要两个小时<sup>[50]</sup>, 能在短时间内调控线粒体生物合成。

Tg19959 鼠系中, RES 减少 A $\beta$  沉降, 但 APP 表达水平上升<sup>[51]</sup>, 这与 Dasgupta 报道相反<sup>[50]</sup>, 这可能与 APP 后续剪切有关。值得注意的是, RES 并不能影响 A $\beta$  的生成, 只加速其清除速度<sup>[52]</sup>。RES 通过提升 OPA1、Mfn2 等减少 A $\beta$  诱导的线粒体片段化, 但同时 PGC-1 和 ETC 复合物表达下降<sup>[7]</sup>。RES 能两方面改善 AD: 一是通过改善线粒体功能; 二是通过加速 A $\beta$  的清除。

LA 为线粒体代谢的一种辅酶, 它的还原型二氢硫辛酸 (DHLA) 具有很强还原性<sup>[53, 54]</sup>。ALCAR 包含有肉碱和乙酰基, 肉碱对于线粒体 - 氧化至关重要, 乙酰基用于维持乙酰辅酶 A (Acetyl-CoA) 活性<sup>[55]</sup>。LA 和 ALCAR 能直接改善线粒体代谢, 抵抗衰老所引起的相关疾病, 包括 AD。

LA 和 ALCAR 能提高衰老大鼠脑神经元 Complex 表达水平及抗氧化酶体系<sup>[56]</sup>, 改善海马神经元线粒体紊乱无序的结构<sup>[57, 58]</sup>。Abdul 等报道 LA 和 ALCAR 通过激活



PI3K-AKT 通路, 提升抗氧化体系, 来延缓或改善 AD<sup>[59]</sup>。

#### 4 结论

运动或线粒体营养素可以通过调节线粒体复合物表达水平及活性、抗氧化水平、线粒体质量控制（主要为融合和分裂）以及线粒体生物合成等促进线粒体功能，改善阿尔茨海默病（图 1）。采用运动联合线粒体营养素干预的综合方案，可能是 AD 防治的新的有效策略。

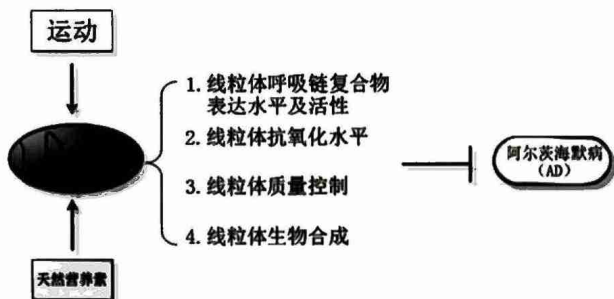


图 1 运动、天然营养素和阿尔茨海默病与线粒体关系示意图

Figure 1 Relations between Exercise, Natural Nutrients, AD and Mitochondria

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