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胆汁淤积发生机制的研究进展*

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[摘要] 胆汁淤积是一种临床常见的症候群, 根据发病部位不同可分为肝外胆汁淤积(EHC)及肝内胆汁淤积(IHC)。EHC 主要由炎性水肿、结石、肿瘤及蛔虫等因素所致的胆道梗阻引起, 而 IHC 的发生机制较为复杂, 具体的发病机制尚不清楚, IHC 包括原发性胆汁性胆管炎(PBC)、原发性硬化性胆管炎(PSC)、妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(ICP)、IgG4 相关硬化性胆管炎、进行性家族性肝内胆汁淤积症在内的原发性 IHC, 以及由酒精性肝病、慢性病毒性肝炎、药物性肝损伤等引起的继发性 IHC。本文主要总结胆汁淤积的发病机制研究新进展, 旨在为该病的科研及临床工作者提供参考。

[关键词] 胆汁淤积; 肝内胆汁淤积; 胆汁淤积性肝病; 综述

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Research progress on occurrence mechanism of cholestasis*

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[Abstract] Cholestasis is a common clinical syndrome and can be divided into extrahepatic cholestasis (EHC) and intrahepatic cholestasis (IHC) depending on the site of disease. EHC is mainly caused by biliary obstruction due to inflammatory edema, stones, tumors and roundworms, while the IHC occurrence is more complex and the specific pathogenesis is unclear, including primary cholestatic cholangitis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP), IgG4-related sclerosing cholangitis, progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis and secondary intrahepatic cholestasis caused by alcoholic liver disease, chronic viral hepatitis, drug-related liver injury, etc. This article mainly summarizes the new developments in the pathogenesis studies of cholestasis and aims to provide a reference for scientific research and clinical workers in this disease.

[Key words] cholestasis; intrahepatic cholestasis; cholestatic liver disease; review

胆汁淤积是指在各种因素的影响下, 胆汁形成、分泌和排出过程出现障碍, 导致胆汁无法顺畅进入十二指肠, 从而进入血液中的状态。其早期阶段一般无特异的临床表现, 可能只表现为血清中的碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)及 γ -谷氨酰转氨酶(γ -glutamyl transferase, GGT)的水平升高, 部分患者可伴有乏力、恶心、纳差及上腹不适等非特异表现, 逐步进展后还可出现黄疸、皮肤瘙痒、疲劳、脂肪泻、黄色瘤和肝性骨营养不良、脂溶性维生素缺乏等^[1-2]。慢性胆汁淤积可导致胆汁性肝纤维化, 甚至胆汁性肝硬化, 例如: 以持续存在的胆汁淤积、胆管的慢性炎症性损伤为主要特点的原发性胆汁性胆管炎(primary biliary cholangitis, PBC)和原发性硬化性胆管炎(primary sclerosing cholangitis, PSC), 疾病发展过程中可造

成汇管区的胆管周围发生纤维化, 并且逐渐扩展到肝实质^[3]。胆汁淤积可分为肝外胆汁淤积(extrahepatic cholestasis, EHC)和肝内胆汁淤积(intrahepatic cholestasis, IHC), IHC 可由肝细胞、肝内胆管细胞或者两者均涉及的疾病引起, 进一步又可分为小叶内(肝细胞和转运分子疾病)和小叶外(肝内胆管细胞疾病)的胆汁淤积, 以及原发性和继发性 IHC^[4], 其发病机制尚不清楚。

1 胆汁“HCO₃⁻保护伞”学说

通过对人体胆管细胞的体外研究表明, 胆汁“HCO₃⁻保护伞”可以防止诱导的胆管细胞损伤和细胞凋亡, Cl⁻/HCO₃⁻阴离子交换蛋白 2 (anion exchanger 2, AE2)对胆管的稳定性至关重要^[5], 以 PBC 为代表的胆管病变可能与维持胆道“HCO₃⁻保护伞”

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的基因的遗传和获得性功能缺陷有关^[6]。胆汁中 HCO_3^- 的分泌使肝细胞及胆管细胞的顶端表面保持碱性,与甘氨酸结合且具有细胞毒性的胆汁盐就无法通过顶端膜渗透入肝细胞,进而可避免其引发的细胞凋亡、自噬和衰老^[7-9]。

2 胆汁酸代谢障碍

2.1 胆汁酸转运蛋白功能障碍

转运蛋白的先天性或获得性功能缺陷及障碍均可导致胆汁酸的蓄积,从而引起胆汁淤积^[10]。在使用四氯化碳诱导的小鼠药物性肝损伤模型中发现钠离子-牛磺胆酸钠共转运多肽(Na^+ -taurocholate co-transporting polypeptide, NTCP)被下调,同时伴有多耐药相关蛋白 4(multidrug resistance associated proteins, MRP4)上调,说明肝毒性期间转运蛋白表达改变不仅能阻碍胆汁酸代谢,也能代偿性地增加部分转运蛋白的表达以减轻肝损害^[11]。胆汁盐出口泵(bile salt export pump, BSEP)参与胆汁盐的排出,在药物诱发的胆汁淤积、妊娠期肝内胆汁淤积症(intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, ICP)及良性复发性肝内胆汁淤积(benign recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis, BRIC)2 型等多种疾病中均能发现其基因突变^[12-13]。多耐药相关蛋白(multi-drug resistance-associated proteins, MDRs)能将结合胆红素由肝细胞转送到毛细胆管里,其基因的突变或缺失可引起 Dubin-Johnson 综合征的发生^[14]。此外,有机溶质转运蛋白(organic solute transporter, OST)、顶端钠依赖性胆汁酸转运蛋白(apical sodium dependent bile acid, ASBT)、有机阳离子转运蛋白(organic cation transporters, OCT)有机阴离子转运多肽(organic anion transporting polypeptides, OATPs)、ATP 结合盒式蛋白 G 型(ATP-binding cassette transporter G type, ABCG)等多种转运蛋白的功能障碍,都被证明与胆汁淤积的发生有关^[15-17]。胆汁酸运载体循环见图 1。

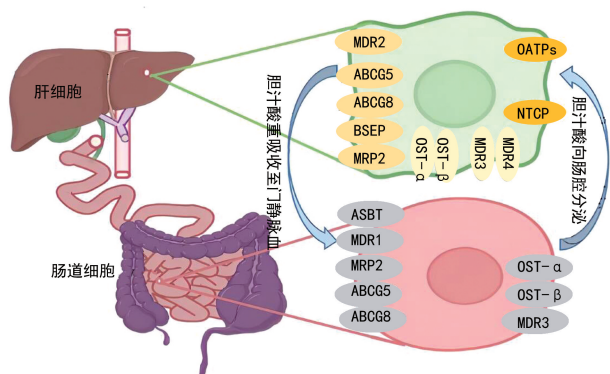


图 1 胆汁酸循环有关运载体

2.2 胆汁酸激活受体的功能障碍

胆汁酸激活受体目前主要包括法尼醇 X 受体(farnesoid X receptor, FXR)和 G 蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体 1(G protein coupled bile acid receptor 1,

GPBAR1)。FXR 在调节胆汁酸转运、合成代谢、胆汁磷脂分泌方面至关重要,同时还可能在肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cells, HSC)活性、炎症、肠道屏障功能和预防肠道细菌易位方面起着关键调控作用^[18-19]。GPBAR1 在与胆汁酸结合后发生活化,通过激活下游信号通路来调节细胞因子并参与炎症小体形成,从而具有抗胆汁淤积、抗炎、抗细胞凋亡的作用^[20-21]。同时,GPBAR1 会导致 HCO_3^- 分泌的增加,进而促进上述胆汁“ HCO_3^- 保护伞”的形成^[22]。

2.3 胆汁酸代谢酶的异常

胆汁酸由胆固醇通过两种合成途径生成,包括细胞色素 P450 酶中的胆固醇 7 α -羟化酶(cholesterol 7 α -hydroxylase, CYP7A1)参与的经典途径,以及甾醇 27-羟化酶(sterol-27-hydroxylase, CYP27A1)参与的替代途径^[23-24]。胆汁酸合成酶基因的缺乏会导致脂肪、类固醇和营养物质的吸收不良,以及有毒类固醇中间体的积累,从而导致肝损伤和胆汁淤积性肝病^[25]。胆汁酸合成酶基因的突变也能导致胆汁淤积,如 CYP7A1 基因突变增加了婴儿胆汁淤积的发病率^[26]。生长激素、胰岛素样生长因子-1(insulin-like growth factor-1, IGF-1)和地塞米松可增加人体 CYP27A1 合成,而甲状腺激素 T4 会降低 CYP27A1 基因启动子活性^[27-28],从而抑制 CYP7A1 合成。

3 血液-胆汁屏障(blood bile barrier, BBIB)与胆汁淤积

正常情况下,完整的肝细胞紧密连接结构(tight junction structure, TJs)形成 BBIB,能够将胆汁封闭在毛细胆管的管腔内,防止胆汁反流发生^[29]。多种毒素、炎性细胞因子、病原体均可通过破坏肝细胞的 TJs,导致胆管结构变化,促使胆汁反流从而导致胆汁淤积^[30]。此外,黏附连接结构(adherens junction structure, AJs)中的 β -连环蛋白的缺失会导致胆汁分泌减少和胆管形态缺陷,其特征在于胆管扩张,胆管曲折和小管小静脉丢失,而间隙连接结构(gap junction structure, GJs)通过其细胞间通信功能可促进胆管的有序收缩,从而促进胆汁流动和分泌^[31]。

4 肠道微生物与胆汁淤积

在人和动物体内,肠道微生物与胆汁酸代谢间有着密不可分的关系,可相互影响和调控,胆汁酸能重塑肠道微生物群落,肠道微生物也能够影响胆汁酸的合成与代谢^[32]。一项动物实验结果提示,传统饲养小鼠与无菌饲养小鼠相比,传统饲养小鼠胆汁酸池较小并且 CYP7A1 的表达水平更低,故肠道菌群可能通过抑制 CYP7A1 的活性进而抑制胆汁酸的合成和分泌^[33]。研究表明,肠道内的厌氧菌属拟杆菌、真细菌和梭状芽孢杆菌等参与了胆汁酸的转化过程,在胆酸盐水解酶影响下,胆汁酸与牛磺酸及甘氨酸结合,形

成游离胆汁酸^[34],而游离胆汁酸能作为肠道细菌的碳、氮和能量来源,维持肠道菌群的存活^[35]。既往多项研究表明,PBC 和 PSC 患者肠道菌群的组成与健康人相比存在差异,PBC 患者肠道内的嗜血杆菌、梭状芽孢杆菌、乳酸菌、链球菌、假单胞菌及克雷伯氏菌等较健康人丰度增加,而 PSC 患者肠道内的梭状菌群数量较健康人降低近一半^[36-38],提示肠道菌群与胆汁淤积及炎症免疫反应间可能存在联系。

5 免疫机制

多种免疫细胞及免疫因子参与 PBC 的发生,机制目前尚未完全明了。其中,抗线粒体抗体(anti-mitochondrial antibody,AMA)和自身反应性 T 细胞的产生可能与 PBC 发病有关,它们通过破坏小胆管上皮细胞,造成胆汁淤积和肝硬化发生^[39]。胆汁酸在免疫调节中发挥了重要作用,与胆汁淤积时肝脏炎症密切相关,例如胆汁酸能通过激活转录因子活化 T 细胞核因子 1(nuclear factor activated T cell 1,NFATc1),刺激肝细胞中炎症基因的表达来诱导肝损伤,而阻断 NFATc1 的激活,可降低炎症基因表达,并缓解肝损伤^[40-41]。近期研究表明,选择性地敲除巨噬细胞可以干预胆汁酸的代谢过程,可能是通过降低 CYP7A1 表达水平,从而下调初级胆汁酸的生成^[42]。还有其他因子也参与胆汁酸生成调控,趋化因子和 CD40-CD40L 轴的上调、人类白细胞抗原-F(human leukocyte antigen-F,HLA-F)的下调可触发胆汁淤积性肝损伤期间的免疫反应^[43]。

6 炎症与胆汁淤积

肝外感染或炎症过程中常发生胆汁淤积,通常也被称为脓毒症相关性胆汁淤积。胆道梗阻引起的胆汁淤积是患者出现黄疸的第一大常见病因,而感染因素紧随其后^[44]。病原菌经胆管逆行到肝脏,细菌毒素及细菌代谢物对肝细胞的直接损害,可直接影响胆汁分泌和排泄^[45],例如由革兰阴性菌释放的脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides,LPS)可以通过降低肝细胞小管、基底外侧膜中 NTCP 和 BSEP 的表达水平,导致胆汁酸输出减少,损害胆汁的形成和循环过程^[46]。此外,多种炎症因子如核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体蛋白 3(nod like receptor protein 3,NLRP3)、凋亡相关斑点样蛋白(apoptosis associated speck like protein,ASC)、半胱天冬酶-1(caspase-1)和白细胞介素-1(interleukin-1,IL-1)、IL-6 等被发现在 PBC 患者的肝组织中水平上调^[47],这些炎症因子能够直接降低胆汁酸转运蛋白的水平,从而促使胆汁淤积^[48]。

7 性激素作用与胆汁淤积

胎儿娩出后,随着孕产妇体内雌激素的减少,胆汁淤积相关的皮肤瘙痒、黄疸等症状的消失与血清胆汁酸水平的降低呈一致性^[49]。雌激素可抑制 NTCP

的表达从而减少 Na^+ 依赖性的胆汁酸摄入,并且雌激素可抑制 $\text{Na}^+-\text{K}^+-\text{ATP}$ 酶的活性,从而抑制胆汁进入肝细胞中^[50]。有研究表明,大量雌激素作用下的孕鼠,在肝细胞的窦状隙,细胞膜的结构会发生变化,细胞膜的流动性及蛋白酶活性的降低均可导致肝细胞摄取、转送胆汁盐的能力下降^[51]。雌二醇可以通过雌激素受体- α (estrogen receptor- α ,ER- α)和 FXR 的相互作用抑制 BSEP,从而促进胆汁淤积^[52]。与雌激素相比,孕酮在胆汁淤积发病机制中的作用研究较少。与正常妊娠相比,ICP 胎儿生成的二硫酸化孕酮代谢物增加,类固醇硫酸盐水平降低,提示母体出现胆汁淤积与胎儿类固醇的合成受损存在联系^[53]。

8 非编码 RNA 与胆汁淤积

胆管细胞来源的长链非编码 RNA(long noncoding RNAs,lncRNA)在胆汁淤积性肝病的发展过程中发挥了重要作用,例如 lncRNA-H19 可通过促使肝星状细胞(hematopoietic stem cell,HSC)的分化和激活进而导致胆汁淤积性肝纤维化恶化^[54],同时也能明显诱导库普弗(Kupffer)细胞中趋化因子(C-C 基序)配体 2 和 IL-6 的表达和分泌,并通过抑制肝细胞中小异二聚体配体(small heterodimer partner,SHP)的表达来打破胆汁酸的稳态平衡^[55]。许多微 RNA(miRNA,miRNA)也可以调节肝脏中某些基因的表达,但导致胆汁淤积的机制尚不清楚。例如 has-miR-4271、has-miR-1275 和 has-miR-6891-5 这 3 种外泌体 miRNA 的表达水平均与胆汁酸水平呈负相关,且与脂质代谢、细胞凋亡、氧化应激和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activates protein kinases,MAPK)信号通路有关^[56]。

9 总结和展望

胆汁淤积为一种临床常见的症状,发病机制多样,无法用单一的机制解释,上述机制相互联系、彼此影响,共同促使胆汁淤积的发生、发展。目前认为胆汁淤积的主要机制是胆汁酸的代谢障碍,在胆汁酸循环过程中,以肝细胞结构功能完整为前提,各个载体、转运酶、转运受体发挥积极作用,同时肠道菌群、免疫与炎症、性激素等众多因素共同作用下才能完成胆汁的正常代谢。目前胆汁淤积相关发病机制有待进一步深入研究,并有望将各个发病机制串联整合起来,展示胆汁淤积发生、发展的全貌。

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