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## Toll 样受体 4 与 Nod 样受体蛋白 3 炎性小体在糖尿病肾脏疾病中的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 慢性肾脏病发病率逐年上升, 现已成为威胁全世界公共健康的主要疾病之一。导致慢性肾脏病的基本病因众多, 主要包括原发性与继发性肾小球肾炎、糖尿病肾脏疾病、高血压肾损害、肾小管间质病变、遗传性疾病等。而糖尿病肾脏疾病作为慢性肾脏病的病因之一, 是糖尿病引起的肾脏微血管病变的并发症, 不加以控制可进展为终末期肾病。糖尿病肾脏疾病的具体发病机制尚不完全清晰, 主要以高糖等代谢因素导致的免疫介导性炎症对肾脏破坏为主, 而近年来发现免疫介导性炎症因素是糖尿病肾脏疾病发生的重要原因之一。在糖尿病肾脏疾病中, 机体处在高糖状态下募集如白介素、肿瘤坏死因子等炎症反应细胞在肾脏浸润, 从而刺激肾脏微血管病变的发生, 这一过程涉及多种信号通路的发生。在天然免疫应答系统中, Toll 样受体 4 (toll like receptor 4, TLR4) 以及 Nod 样受体蛋白 3 (nod-like receptor family pyrin domain-containing protein 3, NLRP3) 炎性小体在肾脏相关免疫炎症疾病中扮演着重要角色。近来研究发现, TLR4 以及 NLRP3 炎性小体与糖尿病肾脏疾病的发病机制密切相关。在高糖条件下可检测到 TLR4 水平的增高, 而 TLR4 通过识别特异性配体激活核因子  $\kappa$ B (nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B, NF- $\kappa$ B) 从而激活下游炎症因子的成熟与释放, 进一步促进肾脏病变。NLRP3 炎性小体在糖尿病患者肾脏的足细胞、系膜细胞等少量存在, NF- $\kappa$ B 的活化激活炎性小体的组装与成熟, 从而促进炎症因子的释放。因此, TLR4、NLRP3 在糖尿病肾脏疾病的发生、发展中发挥着重要作用, 本文就这一研究展开相关的阐述。

**【关键词】** 慢性肾脏病; 糖尿病肾脏疾病; Toll 样受体 4; Nod 样受体蛋白 3 炎性小体

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### Research advances of role of TLR4/NLRP3 inflammasome in diabetic nephropathy

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**【Abstract】** The incidence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) has been rising yearly. And it has become one of the major hazards to public health in the world. The underlying causes of CKD include primary/secondary glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, hypertensive renal damage, renal tubulointerstitial lesions and genetic disorder, etc. Diabetic kidney disease (DKD), one of the causes of CKD, is a complication of diabetic renal microangiopathy and end-stage renal disease ensues if left unchecked. The specific pathogenesis of DKD has remained elusive. Hyperglycemia causes immune-mediated inflammation and renal injuries. However, immune-mediated inflammatory factors are one of the important causes of DKD. During hyperglycemia, such inflammatory response cells as interleukin and tumor necrosis factors are mobilized to infiltrate kidney and stimulate the development of renal microangiopathy through a large variety of signaling pathways. In recent years, Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and NoD-like receptor family pyrin domain-containing protein 3 (NLRP3) play an important role in renal-related immune inflammatory diseases. And TLR4/NLRP3 inflammatory bodies are closely correlated with the pathogenesis of DKD. Elevated TLR4 level has been detected under hyperglycemia. However, TLR4 stimulates the

maturation and release of downstream inflammatory factors by activating NF- $\kappa$ B through recognizing specific ligands and NLRP3 inflammatory bodies exist sparsely in mesangial cells of DKD. The activation of NF- $\kappa$ B activates the assembly and maturation of inflammatory bodies, thus promoting the release of inflammatory cytokines. Thus TLR4 and NLRP3 play some important roles in the development of diabetic nephropathy.

**【Key words】** Chronic kidney disease; Diabetic kidney disease; Toll-Like Receptor 4; Nod-like receptor family pyrin domain-containing protein 3

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糖尿病是一种通过临床上的异常高血糖水平诊断的内分泌系统疾病,是目前世界上广泛流行并快速增长的慢性疾病之一。在一项对中国中年人糖尿病横断面调查的研究中发现代谢综合征与糖尿病息息相关,血液中高葡萄糖水平作为糖尿病的直观临床表现为糖尿病的监测和治疗提供参考依据。大血管系统如心血管事件、微血管系统如糖尿病患者的眼底改变和糖尿病肾脏疾病的血管并发症是糖尿病患者发病和死亡的主要原因<sup>[1-2]</sup>。而糖尿病肾脏疾病是1型或者2型糖尿病引发的严重和危害性较大的慢性并发症之一,是糖尿病最主要的微血管并发症,也是导致终末期肾病的重要原因之一。糖尿病肾脏疾病的典型病理变化是肾小球系膜细胞增殖扩张,细胞外基质积聚和肾小球毛细血管壁增厚,到后期的糖尿病肾脏疾病则伴有肾小球结节性硬化<sup>[3-4]</sup>。但其中间的具体发生机制尚不完全清晰,近年来研究发现糖尿病肾脏疾病是多因素结合所产生的,主要是在高糖条件下发生的微血管病变,在此过程中会有各种炎症反应细胞的浸润如转化生长因子- $\beta$ 1(transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 1)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )和白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)等炎症因子<sup>[5]</sup>,这些炎症因子介导的各种信号通路为评估糖尿病肾脏疾病的发病风险、病情进展及预后提供一定依据<sup>[6-8]</sup>。近些年来有研究发现Toll样受体4(toll like receptor 4, TLR4)与Nod样受体蛋白3(nod-like receptor family pyrin domain-containing protein 3, NLRP3)炎性小体作为细胞炎症因子可以通过启动天然免疫,刺激相应的信号通路途径产生细胞因子和趋化因子,诱导获得性免疫诱发炎症因子的表达与释放进而诱导糖尿病肾脏疾病的发生<sup>[9-10]</sup>,其中TLR4可激活核因子- $\kappa$ B(nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B, NF- $\kappa$ B)从而直接激活炎症因子的释放,亦可通过TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B激活NLRP3从而活化炎症因子<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究的目的在于探讨TLR4与NLRP3炎性小体在糖尿病肾脏疾病中的作用机制并为后续的治疗提供相应的理论依据。

### 一、TLR4和糖尿病肾脏疾病的关系

#### (一)TLR4的概念与机制

Toll样受体(toll-like receptors, TLRs)在天然免疫系统是模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor, PRR)里保守的一大家族,作为一类特定受体在人体免疫系统中扮演着重要作用,而TLR4是最早发现的TLRs家族成员,在参与天然免疫中发挥重要作用,属于富含亮氨酸的受体家族,参与模式识别、信号转导和细胞周期的调节。按其配体来源可分

为外源性病原相关分子模式(pathogen associated molecular patterns, PAMPs)和内源性损伤相关分子模式(damage associated molecular patterns, DAMPs)<sup>[12-13]</sup>。在微生物引起的机体损伤的机制中TLR4通过PRR识别PAMPs如脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)、脂肽、细菌DNA、病毒双链RNA<sup>[14]</sup>以及内源DAMP,进而通过细胞内信号转导途径激活先天免疫防御,最终释放促炎细胞因子和趋化因子<sup>[15]</sup>。

TLR4活化既能通过髓样分化蛋白88(myeloid differentiation protein 88, MyD88)依赖性通路诱导炎症细胞因子的释放,又能通过非MyD88依赖通路诱导干扰素样因子发挥作用。IL-1家族细胞因子受体和TLRs都需要衔接蛋白MyD88来进行信号转导<sup>[16-17]</sup>。在MyD88依赖通路中TLR4识别PAMPs如革兰阴性菌细胞膜表面的LPS并与其结合,将信号转导至细胞内部,在Toll/IL-1受体相关蛋白/MyD88连接蛋白的作用下招募MyD88,MyD88羧基端与TLR4同源结合,氨基端与IL-1受体相关激酶(interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase, IRAK)结合,导致IRAK4自身磷酸化,进而激活IRAK4和肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子-6(TNF-receptor associated factor-6, TRAF-6),其中TRAF-6作为E3泛素连接酶,自身泛素化招募子转化生长因子- $\beta$ 激活激酶1(transforming growth factor- $\beta$  activated kinase 1, TAK1)<sup>[18]</sup>。TAK1是启动有丝分裂原激活蛋白激酶级联并启动典型I $\kappa$ B激酶复合物激活的主激酶<sup>[19]</sup>,随后经过一系列的泛素化修饰降解释放活化的NF- $\kappa$ B并激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPK)通路,进入细胞核启动多种炎症介质的转录和表达进而激活促炎性细胞因子如IL-1、IL-6、IL-8等的释放<sup>[20-21]</sup>。在非MyD88依赖通路中LPS-TLR4复合体激活 $\beta$ 干扰素TIR结构域衔接蛋白(TIR-domain-containing adapter-inducing interferon- $\beta$ , TRIF),经过一系列反应募集干扰素调节因子3随后激活I型干扰素基因,对I型干扰素的转录表达起作用并激活其他炎症因子<sup>[22-23]</sup>。

#### (二)TLR4在糖尿病肾脏疾病的作用

糖尿病是一种由高血糖引起的代谢紊乱炎症性疾病,分为1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetic mellitus, T1DM)和2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetic mellitus, T2DM),T1DM主要是由于胰腺 $\beta$ 细胞被选择性损伤和破坏,而T2DM主要与胰岛素的分泌不足或胰岛素抵抗有关<sup>[24-25]</sup>,胰岛素抵抗在慢性炎症早期影响着T2DM的发生发展,慢性炎症可诱发胰岛素抵抗和

T2DM, TLRs介导的天然免疫反应是胰岛素抵抗的重要环节<sup>[14,26]</sup>。而糖尿病肾脏疾病作为糖尿病微血管病变严重的并发症之一,其具体的发病机制尚未完全清晰。有明确的证据表明,肾小管损伤在糖尿病肾脏疾病的发病机制中起着关键作用<sup>[27]</sup>,高血糖引起的肾小管损伤归因于许多机制,如细胞外基质表达增加、糖基化产物生成、Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin活性上调以及线粒体活性氧(mitochondrial reactive oxygen species, mtROS)的过量产生等<sup>[28]</sup>。TLR4在糖尿病的形成中发挥一定的作用,或许在糖尿病的血管病变的肾脏中也存在一些相关性<sup>[29]</sup>。有研究表明TLR4在肾组织中主要表达于肾小球系膜细胞、肾小管上皮细胞血管和内皮细胞<sup>[30]</sup>。在大鼠模型中,高糖状态下肾小球系膜细胞TLR4表达升高,且随剂量浓度升高而上升<sup>[31]</sup>。

1. 直接抑制TLR4信号通路 近年来越来越多研究表明,通过直接抑制TLR4信号通路从而抑制下游炎症因子的成熟在糖尿病肾脏疾病中发挥重要作用。Li等<sup>[32]</sup>研究发现使用高脂饮食喂养的链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)诱导的糖尿病大鼠建立的T2DM动物模型中,糖尿病组较正常对照组及加用冬凌草组的尿素氮,血肌酐和24h尿蛋白定量也显著增加,TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6和单核细胞趋化蛋白-1等几种促炎细胞因子的mRNA和蛋白表达水平显著增加,免疫组化技术分析显示糖尿病组肾小球和肾小管细胞的细胞膜均显示TLR4信号较正常对照组和冬凌草对照组的信号更强。而且在蛋白质印迹法检测所得结果中,经过冬凌草处理的小鼠NF- $\kappa$ B蛋白表达及p38的磷酸化水平降低,因此说明经冬凌草处理的糖尿病大鼠肾脏组织和高糖诱导的大鼠肾小球系膜的细胞中TLR4表达下降并抑制了NF- $\kappa$ B和p38-MAPK激活的炎症反应,此外盐酸小檗碱、黄葵胶囊等药物可减轻STZ诱导的糖尿病肾脏疾病大鼠和高糖诱导的足细胞的全身和肾皮质炎症反应,并抑制TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B通路,TLR4抑制剂(TAK-242)阻断这一通路,使得药物对高糖诱导的肾小球足细胞炎症反应和凋亡的抑制作用加强<sup>[33-34]</sup>。在一项对野生型小鼠和TLR4-/-小鼠进行STZ诱导形成的糖尿病小鼠的模型中,在体内实验中TLR4-/-小鼠对糖尿病肾脏疾病的发生有保护作用,而在体外高糖诱导形成的肾脏组织中TLR4及其内源性配体和下游细胞因子、趋化因子等高表达,激活NF- $\kappa$ B导致接下来的炎症和纤维化反应<sup>[35]</sup>。

2. 间接抑制TLR4信号通路 有研究发现可通过间接抑制TLR4信号通路从而影响糖尿病肾脏疾病的进展。TLR4是miR-124的目标下游因子,Zhang等<sup>[36]</sup>在STZ诱导的糖尿病小鼠模型和高糖诱导的人近曲小管上皮细胞(human renal proximal tubular epithelial cells, HK-2)模型中发现,黄芩苷这种药物可通过上调HK-2人细胞的miR-124水平,从而抑制TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B通路的活化,这一通路的失活阻碍了高糖刺激的HK-2细胞中纤维连接蛋白等的表达,表明黄芩苷可抑制高糖诱导的miR-124/TLR4通路从而保护肾脏。一项研究发现一种由脂肪间充质干细胞(adipose-

derived mesenchymal stem cells, ADSC)释放的细胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicles, EV)所携带的microRNA即miR-26a-5p能抑制糖尿病肾脏疾病的进展,而使用双重荧光素酶报告基因检测证实TLR4是miR-26a-5p的靶标,通过ADSCs衍生的EV将miR-26a-5p传递到小鼠肾小球足细胞MP5细胞时,能靶向下调TLR4,从而使NF- $\kappa$ B/血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGFA)信号通路失活并调节MP5细胞损伤。我们的发现表明,ADSCs衍生的EV所传递的miR-26a-5p/TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B/VEGFA信号通路失活<sup>[37]</sup>,同样的,在实时荧光定量PCR检测下的糖尿病肾脏疾病小鼠的细胞中microRNA-203表达降低,相反TLR4的表达显著增加,体外实验结果表明,miR-203的抑制剂的表达可显著降低TLR4 mRNA和蛋白水平<sup>[38]</sup>。而在另外一项研究中显示经过荧光定量PCR结果表明MEG3作为一种长链非编码RNA在糖尿病大鼠的肾小球系膜细胞显著表达,Egr-1是miR-181a的直接靶基因,TLR4是Egr-1下游的一个基因,在糖尿病肾脏疾病大鼠模型中,高糖刺激MEG3上调表达增加,使得miR-181a表达下调,miR-181a表达的抑制增加Egr-1和TLR4表达,肾脏炎症反应加重,MEG3通过miR-181a/Egr-1/TLR4轴在糖尿病肾脏疾病进展中发挥重要作用<sup>[39]</sup>。当然还有其他的miRNA如miR-520h<sup>[40]</sup>、miR-874<sup>[41]</sup>等靶向调节TLR4从而在糖尿病肾脏疾病中发挥重要作用。同样的,在许多研究中发现高糖可激活TLR4的内源性配体如高迁移率族蛋白1(high mobility group box 1 protein, HMGB1)、热休克蛋白70(heat shock protein, HSP70)释放,增加TLR4表达,因此抑制HMGB1-TLR轴或HSP70-TLR4轴的表达可调节糖尿病肾脏疾病的炎症反应<sup>[42-43]</sup>。

3. TLR4与体内的系统轴相互作用 有研究发现TLR4可与体内的系统轴相互作用从而影响糖尿病肾脏疾病的进展。肾素-血管紧张素系统(renin-angiotensin system, RAS)是重要的内分泌级联,在维持机体内环境稳态中发挥重要作用,有研究发现RAS激活是糖尿病肾脏疾病肾损伤的主要原因之一,也被认为可引起肾脏的一系列炎症过程,血管紧张素II(angiotensin II, Ang II)是RAS的主要效应肽,长期升高的Ang II能促进血管氧化应激的产生、ROS的合成以及烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶的活化,ROS还可以通过TLR4-MyD88信号通路进行调节,从而进一步诱导NF- $\kappa$ B的活化和促炎性细胞因子的分泌。各种证据表明,Ang II通过刺激各种器官和细胞类型中TLR4介导的信号通路,其中部分通过增加TLR4表达来发挥促炎作用。Ang II除了可能密切调节糖尿病肾脏疾病中TLR4信号传导途径,还有研究发现高糖诱导的TLR4过表达也可以调节Ang II的表达<sup>[44]</sup>。具体的交叉调节作用方式仍在探索中。

这些与TLR4信号通路相关的方式有利于我们进一步去探讨调节TLR4在糖尿病肾脏疾病中具体机制并为以后的治疗提供新的方案。

## 二、NLRP3炎性小体与糖尿病肾脏疾病的关系

### (一)NLRP3炎性小体的定义及信号传导

Nod样受体(nod-like receptors, NLRs)构成了另一组细胞内感测PRR,它们位于胞质溶胶中,对于感测入侵的病原体和促进先天性免疫应答至关重要。NLRP3炎性小体是由NLRP3、凋亡相关斑点样蛋白(apoptosis associated speckle-like protein, ASC)和半胱氨酸蛋白酶-1(cysteine protease-1, caspase-1)组成的相对分子质量为 $7 \times 10^6$ 的多蛋白复合物,它是炎症免疫反应的重要组成部分,其主要由巨噬细胞和树突状细胞产生<sup>[45]</sup>。有研究表明在肾脏中,一些免疫细胞及肾脏固有细胞如肾小管上皮细胞、足细胞、系膜细胞都有低表达量的NLRP3<sup>[46]</sup>。炎性小体的激活及其下游级联反应,包括炎症细胞因子的成熟和分泌,在先天性免疫防御中起着重要作用。NLRP3炎性小体的活化分为两步<sup>[47-49]</sup>:第一步是细胞表面的PAMPs和DAMPs受到暴露,TLRs被磷酸化,随后导致NF- $\kappa$ B介导信号的活化,在核内的NF- $\kappa$ B促进炎症相关因子的转录,这些炎症相关因子包括未活化的NLRP3, proIL-1 $\beta$ 和proIL-18,在经过转录翻译后以非活化形式保存在胞质;第二步是PAMPs和DAMPs的刺激促进非活化的NLRP3、ASC和前半胱天冬酶-1(procaspase-1)的寡聚来激活NLRP3,最终NLRP3、ASC和procaspase-1组装成一个复合物。这触发了procaspase-1向caspase-1的转化,以及触发成熟的IL-1 $\beta$ 和IL-18的分泌,这一步涉及多种模式如细胞外的ATP可通过一种P2X7依赖的通道来引起细胞内K<sup>+</sup>外流,从而激活NLRP3炎性小体,这一过程也涉及钙离子的变化。PAMPs和DAMPs的暴露触发ROS的生成,促进NLRP3的组装和激活。噬菌体形成细胞内晶体或颗粒结构,导致肌群等物质的破裂,促进NLRP3的激活<sup>[50]</sup>。

### (二)NLRP3炎性小体在糖尿病肾脏疾病中的作用

Shahzad等<sup>[45]</sup>研究发现在糖尿病小鼠模型中肾小球内皮细胞、足细胞和糖尿病患者肾小球内皮细胞、足细胞均有NLRP3炎性小体的活化。NLRP3炎性小体的活化诱导其下游因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-18等炎症相关因子的产生,促使免疫系统产生炎症反应而加重肾脏炎症和纤维化<sup>[51]</sup>。有报道表明,STZ诱导的糖尿病大鼠肾脏NLRP3被激活,而抑制其活性可显著减轻大鼠肾脏组织炎症,改善肾功能<sup>[52]</sup>。

1. 氧化物质和NLRP3炎性小体在糖尿病肾脏疾病中的作用 在糖尿病的情况下,各种因素可激活ROS,多项研究表明,线粒体是ROS的主要细胞内来源(90%),烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶系统也会产生细胞ROS,许多研究表明,源自烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶的ROS也可以激活NLRP3炎性小体<sup>[28,53]</sup>。ROS一方面可通过诱导PI3K下游因子或NF- $\kappa$ B激活NLRP3炎性小体,从而上调NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 $\beta$ 信号通路。根据NLRP3炎性小体的转导机制,可通过TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B激活在糖尿病肾脏疾病中发挥作用<sup>[54-55]</sup>。另一方面在一项通过糖尿病小鼠及人肾小管上皮细胞的研究表明暴露于高糖条件会增加mtROS水平。过多的mtROS产生导致硫氧蛋白从其结合蛋白硫氧蛋

白相互作用蛋白(thioredoxin interacting protein, TXNIP)解离, TXNIP随后与NLRP3结合并促进NLRP3炎性小体激活,从而导致NLRP3/IL-1 $\beta$ 信号通路激活<sup>[28]</sup>。

2. NLRP3通过负调节细胞自噬在糖尿病肾脏疾病中的作用 自噬是一种可参与由PRR介导的天然免疫应答细胞内降解系统,如TLRs和NLRs<sup>[56-57]</sup>。近年来的研究表明在正常肾组织足细胞及内皮细胞中表现出特别高的组成型自噬水平<sup>[58]</sup>。自噬参与了预防过度的炎症反应,并与NLRP3炎性小体相互作用,从而促进或者减缓疾病的发生发展。在一项应用高脂饮食和STZ诱导下的糖尿病肾脏疾病小鼠和人类糖尿病肾脏疾病肾皮质活检的研究中发现,透射电子显微镜分析表明,激活NLRP3炎性小体后自噬体的形成减少,肾素表达也相应降低,提示NLRP3炎性小体的激活能抑制足细胞自噬,从而加剧足细胞的损伤。NLRP3炎性小体可能是足细胞自噬的负调节剂,而自噬可以通过灭活NLRP3炎性小体来修复足细胞而恢复<sup>[59]</sup>。因此适当修饰自噬和NLRP3炎性小体有可能为糖尿病肾脏疾病的治疗提供一个新的思路。

### 三、TLR4和NLRP3炎性小体的相互关系及在糖尿病肾脏疾病中的作用

在典型的炎症引发过程中,TLR4被LPS信号通过下游蛋白MyD88激活,激活NF- $\kappa$ B转录因子,在此过程中 $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白a(amyloid- $\beta$ , A $\beta$ )引起的炎症反应在多种疾病中起着重要作用,主要是因为NLRP3炎性小体参与A $\beta$ 介导的炎症反应,而TLR4作为A $\beta$ 的传感器共同与NLRP3在炎症反应中起着重要作用,尤其是神经系统方面,在一项用LPS刺激bv-2小胶质细胞和原代小胶质细胞的小鼠细胞中先用TLR4抑制剂CLI-095预处理,再用A $\beta$ 1-42刺激,最终发现TLR4介导了A $\beta$ 1-42诱导的小鼠小胶质细胞NLRP3炎症小体激活<sup>[60-61]</sup>。TLR4通过激活TLR4/MyD88/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路提高proIL-1 $\beta$ 和NLRP3的表达,组装形成NLRP3炎性小体。TLR4、NLRP3炎性小体与糖尿病肾脏疾病的疾病进展有关敲除TLR4后可通过TLR4/MyD88/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路抑制NLRP3炎性小体的活化和组装,抑制NLRP3/ASC/caspase-1信号通路,从而减轻高糖诱导的足细胞损伤。

### 四、期望与结语

糖尿病肾脏疾病是糖尿病的慢性并发症之一,是多种因素导致的慢性疾病,主要是高糖导致炎症通路的变化,TLR4和NLRP3炎性小体作为天然免疫中的重要成分,他们之间可相互联系并通过NF- $\kappa$ B信号途径以激活相应的炎症相关因子,促使在炎症因子高表达区域发挥炎症反应。因此对TLR4和NLRP3炎性小体的信号通路过程中的某些因子的抑制可对疾病治疗及预后发挥重要作用。针对于糖尿病肾脏疾病的预后问题的药物治疗越来越多,我们也期待更多经济有效的药物能发挥更大的作用。目前对基因表达及TLR4和NLRP3受体内是否存在负向调节因子了解较少,有待于以后的进一步研究及探讨。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明没有利益冲突

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## 中医药治疗腹膜透析相关性腹膜纤维化实验研究进展

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**【摘要】** 腹膜纤维化是腹膜透析患者腹膜病变最常见的一种类型, 主要以细胞外基质蛋白的异常产生、腹膜间质层结缔组织增厚、腹膜间皮细胞损伤以及新生血管形成为特点, 目前缺乏有效的防治措施。中医药防治腹膜纤维化具有独特的优势, 临床疗效较好, 在实验研究方面也取得了一定的进展。本文将从腹膜纤维化动物模型造模方法、单味中药、中药复方及针灸在腹膜纤维化治疗中的实验研究进展做一综述, 以期为临床上运用中医药防治腹膜透析相关性腹膜纤维化提供基础理论指导。

**【关键词】** 腹膜透析; 腹膜纤维化; 模型, 动物; 中医药治疗; 实验研究

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### Experimental research advances of treating peritoneal dialysis-related peritoneal fibrosis with traditional Chinese medicine

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**【Abstract】** Peritoneal fibrosis is the most common type of peritoneal lesions in peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients. It is characterized by abnormal production of extracellular matrix protein, thickening of peritoneal interstitial connective tissue, damage of peritoneal mesothelial cells and neovascularization. Currently there is no effective therapy. Traditional Chinese medicine offers unique advantages in the prevention and treatment of peritoneal fibrosis. With an excellent clinical efficacy, it has demonstrated some promising results of experimental research. This review summarized the latest advances of animal models, single/compound herbal medications and acupuncture in the treatment of PD. It provided basic theoretical guidance for clinical application of Chinese medicine in the prevention and treatment of PD-related peritoneal fibrosis.

**【Key words】** Peritoneal dialysis; Peritoneal fibrosis; Models, Animal; Traditional Chinese medicine treatment; Experimental study

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