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花生四烯酸CYP450代谢与非酒精性脂肪肝 及其运动干预研究进展

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摘 要: 非酒精性脂肪肝病 (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 是一种常见的慢性代谢性肝病, 是代谢综合征在肝脏的疾病表现, 其发病率在全球范围内逐年增加。花生四烯酸 (arachidonic acid, AA) 是一种 ω -6 多不饱和脂肪酸, 主要以磷脂的形式存在于细胞膜上, 在肝脏中发挥重要的生物学作用。AA 的细胞色素 P450 (cytochrome P450, CYP450) 代谢及其代谢产物广泛参与脂质代谢紊乱、炎症反应、氧化应激、内质网应激等病理过程, 在 NAFLD 发生发展中的作用逐渐引起关注。运动是防治 NAFLD 的有效方法, 可能通过改善 AA 的 CYP450 代谢发挥作用, 但尚缺乏直接证据。

关键词: 花生四烯酸; CYP450; 非酒精性脂肪肝; 炎症; 氧化应激; 内质网应激; 运动

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Research progress on the role of arachidonic acid CYP450 metabolism in nonalcoholic fatty liver and the exercise intervention

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Abstract: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a common chronic metabolic liver disease, which is a manifestation of metabolic syndrome in the liver. The incidence of NAFLD is increasing globally. Arachidonic acid (AA) belongs to ω -6 polyunsaturated fatty acid, which mainly exists on the cell membrane in the form of phospholipids and plays an important biological role in the liver. The CYP450 metabolism of AA is widely involved in the pathological processes of NAFLD, such as lipid metabolic disorders, inflammatory reactions, oxidative stress, endoplasmic reticulum stress. Exercise is an effective strategy for the prevention and treatment of NAFLD. Although there is no direct evidence, some studies indicate that exercise may play a role in improving the CYP450 metabolism of AA.

Key words: arachidonic acid; CYP450; nonalcoholic fatty liver; inflammation; oxidative stress; endoplasmic reticulum stress; exercise

非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 是指除酒精外的其他因素所致的, 以肝细胞内脂肪过度沉积为主要特征的临床病理综合征, 包括单纯性脂肪肝、非酒精性脂肪肝炎 (nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)、脂肪性肝纤维化、肝硬化和肝细胞癌等几个病理阶段^[1]。关于 NAFLD 的发病机制, 较为常见的有经典的“二次打击”学说、脂毒性学说、氧化应激学说等, 近年来

逐渐倾向“多重打击”学说^[2], 在遗传易感人群中, 多个平行因素共同作用于机体推动疾病的发生发展^[3]。细胞色素 P450 (cytochrome P450, CYP450) 是

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人体内重要的酶系,在其催化下,花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)可经 ω -羟化生成20-羟-二十烷四烯酸(20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid, 20-HETE)或经表氧化代谢生成环氧二十碳三烯酸(epoxyeicosatrienoic acids, EETs),对脂质代谢紊乱、炎症反应、氧化应激和内质网应激等NAFLD发展的重要驱动因素产生影响。

1 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢途径

花生四烯酸是一种 ω -6多不饱和脂肪酸,在动物界广泛存在。AA在体内主要以磷脂的形式存在于细胞膜上,磷脂酶家族有三个主要酶可以作用于细胞膜磷脂,来释放酯化的AA。磷脂酶A₂(phospholipase A₂, PLA₂)介导磷脂骨架上sn-2位的水解,产生游离的AA分子,磷脂酶C(phospholipase C, PLC)和磷脂酶D(phospholipase D, PLD)则需要更多的步骤以产生AA^[4]。AA通过PLA₂从细胞膜水解释放后有三种代谢途径:(1)环氧酶(cyclooxygenase, COX)途径;(2)脂氧酶(lipoxygenases, LOXs)途径;(3)CYP450途径。其中,CYP450代谢途径是AA在肝脏和肾脏中的主要代谢途径,它又分为 ω -羟化代谢途径和表氧化代谢途径(图1)。

1.1 ω -羟化代谢途径

CYP450 ω -羟化酶CYP4A和CYP4F可催化AA产生20-HETE。CYP4A和CYP4F有多种亚型,人体内主要有4A11、4F2、4F3、4F11、4F12,大鼠体内主要分布4A1、4A2、4A3和4A8,小鼠体内的则主要是4A10、4A12、4A14、4F14、4A15、4A16等亚型^[5]。20-HETE有3种代谢途径,不仅可通过COX转化为血管收缩剂前列腺素(prostaglandin, PG)H₂类似物,后者经不同的前列腺素合成酶生成各种前列腺素,还可与尿苷-二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶(uridine diphosphate glucuronic acid transferase, UGT)结合形成20-HETE-葡萄糖苷酸(20-HETE-glucuronide),以及通过乙醇脱氢酶(alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH)代谢为20-羧基-花生四烯酸(20-carboxy-arachidonic acid, 20-COOH-AA)^[6-7]。

1.2 表氧化代谢途径

AA可通过CYP450表氧化代谢产生EETs,哺乳动物常见的CYP450表氧化酶包括CYP1A、CYP2B、CYP2C、CYP2D、CYP2G、CYP2J、CYP2N亚家族,其中CYP2C和CYP2J亚型在人肝脏、心脏和肾脏中高表达^[8]。AA在CYP2C和CYP2J家族成员的作用下生成5,6-EET、8,9-EET、11,12-EET、14,15-

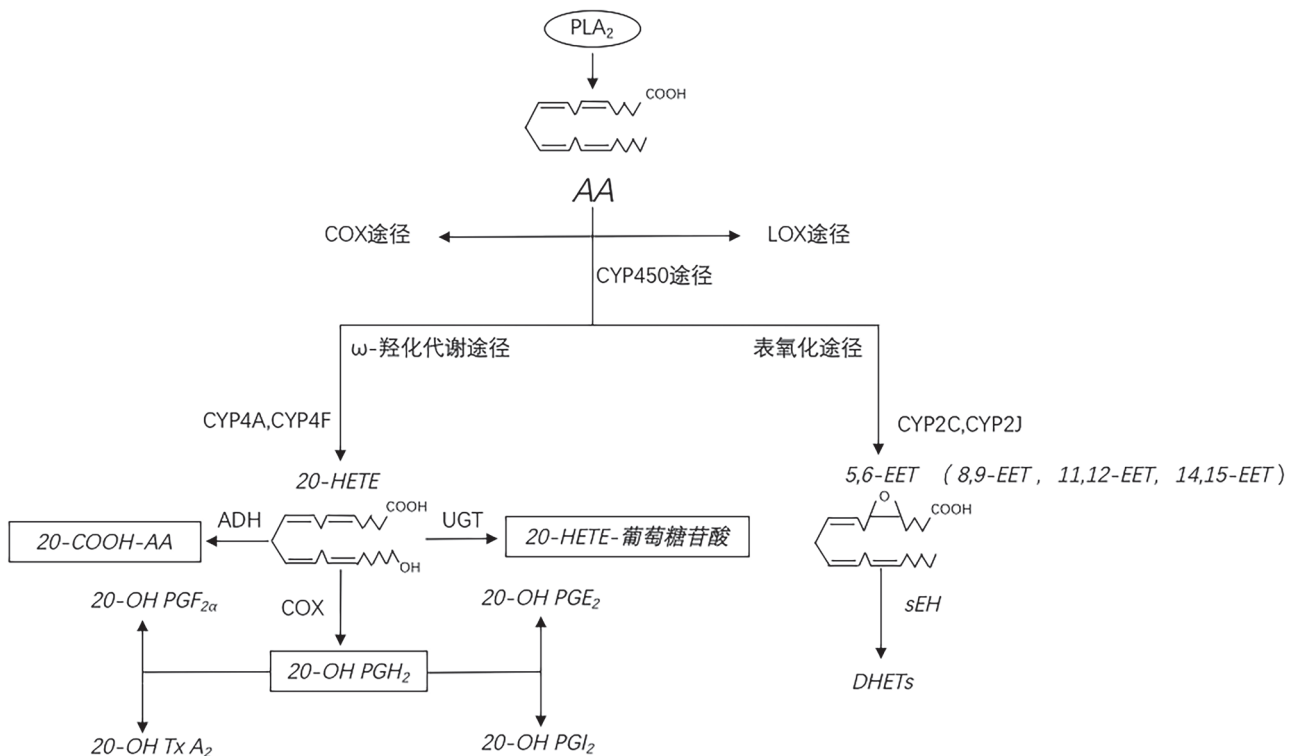


图1 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢途径

EET 等 4 种异构体, EETs 容易被可溶性表氧化物水解酶 (soluble epoxide hydrolase, sEH) 水解为生物活性较低的双羧二十碳三烯酸 (dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acids, DHETs)^[9]。

1.3 CYP450代谢异常与疾病

CYP450 ω -羟化代谢产物 20-HETE 与表氧化代谢产物 EETs 在人体生理和病理生理过程中发挥着重要的作用。20-HETE 和 EETs 参与心血管系统功能的调节。20-HETE 是强效血管收缩剂, 可通过增加血管紧张素水平, 诱导血管收缩, 升高血压; EETs 是重要血管扩张剂, 可作用于邻近的血管平滑肌细胞, 引起血管舒张, 此外还有促进血管生成和内皮细胞增殖的作用^[10-11]。

20-HETE 的几种代谢产物, 如前列腺素、20-HETE-葡萄糖苷酸等主要参与心血管和肾脏慢性代谢性疾病, 目前尚无针对其与 NAFLD 关系的研究报道。EETs 的代谢产物 DHETs 尽管生物活性较 EETs 低, 但在慢性代谢性疾病中仍能发挥重要的作用。

除了调节血管收缩和舒张, 20-HETE 和 EETs 在脂质代谢、炎症反应、氧化应激和内质网应激方面均发挥重要作用。维持 20-HETE 与 EETs 代谢平衡对于改善 NAFLD 等慢性代谢性疾病有重要作用。

2 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢在NAFLD发生发展中的作用

2.1 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢与脂质代谢紊乱

CYP4A 是重要的花生四烯酸 ω -羟化酶, 与过氧化物酶体 β -氧化密切相关, 在脂质代谢过程中起关键中介作用^[12]。NAFLD 患者 CYP4A 和 CYP4F 明显升高, 在高脂饮食 (high-fat diet, HFD) 或胆碱-蛋氨酸缺乏饮食 (methionine and choline-deficient diet, MCD) 诱导的 NAFLD 模型小鼠, 以及瘦素受体基因缺陷 *db/db* 小鼠 NAFLD 模型中, 均发现肝脏 ω -羟化酶 CYP4A 表达增加^[13]。*CYP4A14* 基因的敲除能阻止 HFD 和 MCD 诱导的 NAFLD 小鼠向 NASH 发展, 这可能与脂肪酸移位酶 FAT/CD36 介导的肝脏脂质摄取减少有关^[13-14]。在 *CYP4A14* 基因敲除的小鼠中, 肝脏 FAT/CD36 表达几乎完全消失, 而在 *CYP4A14* 基因过表达的小鼠中, 肝 FAT/CD36 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平表达显著增加^[13]。非甾体类抗炎药 (non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs) 可降低小鼠肝脏中 20-HETE 含量并减轻肝脏脂质蓄积^[15]。20-HETE 的特异性抑制剂 HET0016 也可有

效抑制小鼠肝脂肪变性^[16]。

表氧化代谢酶 sEH (soluble epoxide hydrolase) 过表达会加速 EETs 代谢, 可溶性表氧化酶抑制剂 (soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitor, sEHI) 通过抑制 EETs 的水解, 增加 EETs 水平发挥多种作用^[17]。研究发现, 长期 HFD 喂养会使小鼠肝脏中 sEH 蛋白的水平增加。肝中 *sEH* 基因过表达增加了甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG) 和促炎细胞因子的积累, 加速肝脏损伤。采用药物抑制 sEH 表达可改善长期 HFD 喂养引起的肝脂肪变性^[18]。有证据表明, 使用 sEHI 增加内源性 11,12-EET 可激活肝中过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors, PPAR), 促进肝脂肪酸 β 氧化, 从而改善肝脂质沉积^[19]。此外, 在 HFD 喂养的条件下, 与野生型小鼠相比, 表氧化酶 *CYP2J2* 基因过表达小鼠体内腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK) 和 PPAR α 信号通路增强, 脂质代谢明显改善, NAFLD 病理改变有所减轻。这些改变除了与肝脂肪酸 β 氧化相关, 还与乙酰辅酶 A 羧化酶磷酸化以及肉毒碱棕榈酰转移酶表达增加有关^[20]。

2.2 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢与炎症反应

炎症反应是机体对内外环境的有害刺激所产生的一种防御反应, 肝脏的炎症反应在 NAFLD 的病理过程中不仅扮演着启动因素, 还贯穿整个病程。CYP450 ω -羟化酶 CYP4A 和 CYP4F 在 NAFLD 病程中对肝脏细胞炎症反应可产生重要作用^[12]。研究表明, 在 MCD 诱导的 NASH 小鼠中, *CYP4A14* 基因的敲除不仅显著减弱了肝脏的脂质蓄积, 还减轻了白细胞介素 (interleukin, IL)-1、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 (monocyte chemotactic protein 1, MCP-1) 等促炎细胞因子的 mRNA 水平^[13]。有趣的是, 在大鼠的原代肝细胞中发现, 促炎细胞因子 IL-1 β 、IL-6 和 TNF- α 可诱导 *CYP4F* 基因的表达, 而抗炎细胞因子 IL-10 则抑制 *CYP4F* 的表达^[21]。这提示 CYP4 家族与炎症反应存在相互调控的关系。

20-HETE 在炎症反应中起重要作用^[22]。核因子 κ B (nuclear factor κ B, NF- κ B) 是调节促炎基因的关键转录因子。早在 2008 年, Ishizuka 等^[23]的研究就表明, 20-HETE 是内皮细胞激活剂, 可通过激活 NF- κ B 和 MAPK/ERK 激酶信号转导途径, 产生前列腺素 E2 (prostaglandin E2, PGE2) 和 IL-8 等促炎介质, 在炎症反应中发挥作用。值得注意的是,

20-HETE 的代谢物 20-COOH-AA 对炎症有抑制作用, 20-COOH-AA 是 PPAR α 和 PPAR γ 的内源性双重活化剂, 其激活 PPAR γ 的效率是 20-HETE 的 2 倍^[24]。PPAR γ 在人和鼠巨噬细胞中具有抗炎作用, 可抑制 *IL-6*、*TNF- α* 等促炎基因的表达^[25], 改善由 HFD 诱导的 NAFLD 小鼠巨噬细胞 M1 型极化, 减轻肝脏的炎症和肝脂肪变性^[26]。

与 20-HETE 的促炎作用相反, EETs 表现出抗炎特性。与此同时, 保持促炎脂质代谢物 20-HETE 与抗炎脂质代谢物 EETs 间的平衡, 有利于减轻炎症反应^[27-28]。在脂肪肝模型动物肝脏中, CYP450 表氧化酶表达减少, 肝脏和循环中的 EETs 水平也有所下降^[29]。通过诱导 CYP450 表氧化酶表达, 增加内源性 EETs 水平或外源性 EETs 干预, 均可降低促炎细胞因子表达和巨噬细胞浸润^[30]。研究表明, EETs 合成酶 CYP2J2 通过增加 PPAR γ 的表达并抑制 NF- κ B 的活化, 减少肝脏中促炎细胞因子的产生^[31]。施用 sEHI 或有针对性破坏小鼠的 *Ephx2* (编码 sEH 的基因), 减少 EETs 水解, 增加 EETs 体内含量也能改善小鼠肝脏炎症等损伤。除此之外, 外源性 11,12-EET 可在体外显著抑制 HepG2 细胞和 THP-1 细胞中游离脂肪酸 (free fat acid, FFA) 诱导的促炎细胞因子的释放^[29,32]。

可见, ω -羟化酶和代谢物 20-HETE 在动物体内和细胞培养中主要体现出了对炎症反应的促进作用, 而表氧化代谢物 EETs 则能够减弱促炎细胞因子的活化, 降低巨噬细胞的浸润, 减少肝脏的炎症反应。不过, 也有证据表明 ω -羟化代谢对炎症反应可能存在双向调控。因此, ω -羟化代谢对炎症反应的影响和作用机制, 还有待进一步的探究。

2.3 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢与氧化应激

氧化应激是指机体遭受有害刺激时, 活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 和活性氮 (reactive nitrogen species, RNS) 过度产生, 体内氧化与抗氧化作用失衡, 倾向于氧化。ROS 主要包括超氧阴离子 (O_2^-)、羟自由基 (OH) 和过氧化氢 (H_2O_2) 等^[33], 其主要来源是线粒体呼吸链和 NADPH 氧化酶。此外, NOS 解偶联、CYP450 酶也可以产生 ROS^[34-35]。氧化应激作为非酒精性脂肪性肝炎的病理生理机制的一部分至关重要, 当脂质过氧化物升高和抗氧化系统损伤时, 过量的 ROS 会损害细胞和 DNA, 使蛋白质稳定性改变, 引发脂质过氧化作用并释放促炎细胞因子。促炎细胞进入肝脏后会产生一系列负面作用, 可能直接诱发与 NASH 相关的肝细胞死亡、坏死、

炎症和纤维化, 进一步加重肝细胞的损伤^[36]。

在肝脏, CYP4A 酶除了代谢 AA, 还是中链脂肪酸的重要代谢酶, 为了代谢肝内过多的脂肪酸, CYP4A 的表达会在 HFD 饮食和脂肪性肝炎期间代偿性增加, 这可能是防止脂毒性的一种机制, 但是与此同时, CYP4A 会催化循环解偶联并产生过多的 ROS, 促进疾病的发展^[12]。除此之外, CYP450 ω -羟化代谢途径产生的关键的脂质介质 20-HETE 可诱导 ROS 的产生, 同时使脂质过氧化物丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 水平明显上升, 而超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 水平明显降低, 促进 NAFLD 发展^[37]。上调内源性 CYP4A-20-HETE 系统或外源性 20-HETE 的添加都会增加氧化应激指数^[23,38-39]; 而 20-HETE 合成酶抑制剂 HET0016 则可以显著抑制 ROS 的产生和氧化应激反应^[39-40]。

在脂肪组织中, EETs 具有抗氧化和调节细胞代谢与分化的作用。研究发现, 与瘦小鼠相比, HFD 喂养小鼠的内脏脂肪的线粒体活力和融合受损, 而 EET-A (EET 类似物) 可以逆转线粒体损伤, 这种表现与过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 辅激活因子 1 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ coactivator-1 α , PGC-1 α) 及其下游血红素加氧酶 -1 (heme oxygenase-1, HO-1) 增加有关^[41]。研究发现, 上调 EET-PGC-1 α -HO-1 轴可减少炎症和氧化应激, 恢复线粒体功能以及调节血管内皮功能^[42], 重新编程脂肪细胞表型, 使健康的小型脂肪细胞增多增大, 终末分化减少^[43]。此外, *CYP2J2* 基因内皮细胞特异性过表达也可使脂联素水平升高, 脂肪细胞 HO-1 表达增加和巨噬细胞浸润减少^[44]。

同样地, EETs 在肝脏中也具有相似作用, 14,15-EET 可保护 HepG2 细胞免受棕榈酸诱导的炎症和氧化应激, 减弱 NF- κ B/ JNK 信号通路, 以及 NADPH 氧化酶的表达, 增强抗氧化能力^[45]。EETs 干预可通过上调 PGC-1 α 和 HO-1 来减轻肝脏氧化应激和炎症反应, 最终明显减轻了 NAFLD^[46]。

2.4 花生四烯酸CYP450代谢与内质网应激

内质网 (endoplasmic reticulum, ER) 是细胞中合成蛋白质和脂类的重要场所, 它的稳定状态决定了细胞的正常生理功能。多个应激源可能会改变内质网的动态平衡, 影响内质网自身的加工能力, 引起未折叠的蛋白质产生或积累, 从而产生内质网应激 (endoplasmic reticulum stress, ERS)^[47-48]。多种 CYP450 ω -羟化酶可在 HFD 诱导的 *db/db* 小鼠肝脏中高表达,

加重小鼠肝脏的ERS、胰岛素抵抗和细胞凋亡。施用CYP4A抑制剂HET0016时,会降低小鼠肝脏蛋白激酶R样内质网激酶(PKR-like ER kinase, PERK)的表达和PERK下游信号,以及ERS标志物的水平。此外,体外实验表明,抑制CYP4A还能降低高糖处理的人肝细胞^[16]和3D人类细胞肝模型中的ERS^[49]。

相反,CYP450表氧化酶CYP2J的过表达可以阻止HFD诱导的大鼠脂肪组织ERS,并且有效提高了脂联素的表达和分泌。同时,在ERS的3T3-L1脂肪细胞中,施用EETs(8,9-EET、11,12-EET和14,15-EET)可显著抑制脂联素的下调,并减轻了内质网应激标志物的表达^[50]。除此之外,sEH与ERS可能存在相互调控的作用,慢性ERS会增加肝脏和脂肪组织中sEH蛋白水平,施用sEH抑制剂t-TUCB或TUPS可降低ERS^[51-52]。与细胞中其他部位相比,内质网中的抗氧化物水平较低,发生在内质网中的氧化应激会干扰正常的蛋白质折叠,促进ERS^[53]。EETs和sEHI通过稳定线粒体-ROS-ER轴,可减少线粒体和NADPH氧化酶产生的ROS,阻止未折叠蛋白反应的激活^[54]。

3 运动通过花生四烯酸CYP450代谢改善NAFLD

NAFLD与脂质代谢紊乱关系密切。越来越多的研究表明,肝细胞内中性脂质TG的蓄积与细胞损伤无关,并不是脂肪毒性的主要决定因素。相反,脂毒性脂质鞘脂类(神经酰胺)、FFA、游离胆固醇等通过在肝脏蓄积,引发胰岛素抵抗,造成线粒体功能紊乱,改变细胞内的信号通路,促进ERS和氧化应激,产生有毒代谢产物等,引起肝脏炎症和纤维化,加重肝细胞损伤^[55-57]。肝脏中这些有毒脂质积累与肝损害的进展和严重程度密切相关。同时,脂质代谢相关酶活性的改变使得肝脏内脂质构成比失衡。抗炎类多不饱和脂肪酸 ω -3含量下降^[58],促炎类AA代谢产物前列腺素、血栓素含量上升^[58-59]。高比例的 ω -6: ω -3会破坏肝内脂质的调节、促进炎症环境,介导ROS产生氧化应激,引起脂毒性并促进脂肪变性^[60]。保持细胞中抗炎脂质与促炎脂质的构成比,对改善NAFLD有重要作用。

运动可以减少肝脏内脂质含量已为人们所熟知。多项研究表明,无论是有氧运动还是抗阻运动都可以降低肝脏脂肪含量,调节脂质代谢相关基因和脂肪酸合成酶的表达,减少胰岛素抵抗和炎症反应,从而改善NAFLD^[61-63]。近年也有研究证明,运

动可调节机体脂质的构成,通过增加肝脏多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFA)/单不饱和脂肪酸(MUFA)比值^[64],降低磷脂酰胆碱(PC)/磷脂酰乙醇胺(PE)比值^[65]和细胞磷脂膜中 ω -6: ω -3比值^[66-67],从而恢复细胞膜的完整性和线粒体活性,减少炎症介质的释放和改善机体脂质代谢^[60,68-70]。

AA和它的代谢产物在NAFLD中发挥重要作用。AA是生物膜的重要组成部分,通过对膜流动性的控制,参与细胞的生理功能^[71]。AA的代谢产物可通过调节脂质代谢、炎症反应、氧化应激、内质网应激等参与NAFLD。破坏产生AA的关键限速酶PLA₂或调节AA代谢途径,都能在不同程度上改善NAFLD^[59]。

已有少量研究提示运动可调节相关酶的表达,参与AA的合成和代谢。NAFLD患者的AA水平显著高于正常人群^[72]。内源性大麻素(anandamide, AEA)可作为AA的内源性来源,参与AA的生成^[59]。急性运动后血浆AEA水平会升高,但长期适度的有氧运动可降低AEA的循环水平^[73]。

AA有三条代谢途径,即COX途径、LOX途径和CYP450途径。急性运动会影响血浆中多种AA代谢产物的浓度^[74-75],COX途径代谢产物PGE2的浓度升高可持续2天^[76],尿液中LOX途径产生的抗炎脂质LXA4及其代谢物的排泄增多^[77]。力竭运动期间,CYP450途径表氧化物(EETs/DHETs)的水平可随运动量的增加而增加^[78]。这提示运动可调控COX途径、LOX途径以及CYP450途径代谢产物。

同时,运动也可调控CYP450酶的表达。长期有氧运动可通过骨骼肌IL-6的释放,调节动物模型中HFD诱导的CYP450酶mRNA表达^[79]。除此之外,运动还能激活肝脏中与脂质代谢有关的受体,调控CYP450通路的两个代谢途径。(1) ω -羟化途径:HFD可引起肝脏PPAR α 和PPAR γ 增加,以及PPAR α 依赖性靶基因CYP4A10、CYP4A14表达增加^[80]。长期运动可以提高肝脏中PPAR α 和PPAR γ 蛋白表达,改善糖脂代谢和NAFLD^[81-82]。(2)表氧化途径:法尼醇X受体(farnesoid x receptor, FXR)是一种胆汁酸激活的核受体,在肝脏中大量表达。FXR激活可调节AA代谢,上调CYP450表氧化酶的表达和EET的水平^[30]。运动可增加FXR α 2的表达,动态调节小鼠肝脏中FXR亚型之间的比值,对肝脏脂质代谢的调控有重要作用^[83]。

运动改善NAFLD的作用明显,已有研究表明运动可调控AA代谢,但具体的作用方式与机制还

不清楚,运动能否通过AA的CYP450代谢改善NAFLD有待进一步研究。

4 展望

AA的CYP450代谢在NAFLD的病理过程中发挥了重要作用。AA的CYP450 ω -羟化代谢途径和表氧化代谢途径广泛参与了脂质代谢紊乱、炎症反应、氧化应激以及内质网应激等NAFLD的主要病理过程。在NAFLD中,存在20-HETE与EETs代谢失衡,抑制CYP450 ω -羟化酶-20-HETE轴或上调CYP450表氧化-EETs轴可改善脂质代谢紊乱、炎症反应、氧化应激以及内质网应激,进而抑制NAFLD的发展。目前,关于20-HETE和EETs在NAFLD疾病中具体作用和机制的相关研究还较少。运动作为改善NAFLD的有效手段,已被广泛推荐。AA的CYP450代谢作为治疗NAFLD的潜在靶点,与运动之间的关系还不明确,值得深入研究。

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