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AMPK——运动调控骨骼肌糖脂代谢的重要激酶

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摘 要: AMPK (5'AMP-activated protein kinase) 是 AMP 激活的, 由催化亚基 α ($\alpha 1/\alpha 2$)、调节亚基 β ($\beta 1/\beta 2$) 和 γ ($\gamma 1/\gamma 2/\gamma 3$) 构成的异源三聚体蛋白激酶。营养物质缺乏(无糖或低氧)、二甲双胍、AMPK 激活剂 AICAR 和运动皆能激活骨骼肌 AMPK, 而 AMPK 主要促进骨骼肌分解代谢, 抑制其合成代谢。其中, 运动主要通过上调骨骼肌 [AMP]/[ATP] 或 [ADP]/[ATP] 比率促进 AMPK α Thr172 位点磷酸化, 从而激活骨骼肌 AMPK 介导的糖脂代谢信号通路, 包括 AMPK/TBC1D1/TBC1D4 信号通路调控的 GLUT4 转位以促进葡萄糖摄取, 以及 AMPK/ACC (乙酰辅酶 A 羧化酶) 信号通路结合线粒体蛋白转移酶 CPT1/2 和脂肪酸转运蛋白 FAT/CD36、FABPpm 和 FATP1/4 共同促进的骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化。为突出 AMPK 调控运动中骨骼肌糖脂代谢的重要性, 本文分别阐述了运动对骨骼肌 AMPK 的调控作用, 运动在骨骼肌 AMPK 介导糖、脂代谢中的调控作用。深度理解运动过程中 AMPK 调控骨骼肌糖脂代谢的细胞分子机制有助于将 AMPK 开发成治疗代谢类疾病的潜在有效靶向因子。

关键词: AMPK; 运动; 骨骼肌; 糖脂代谢

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AMPK is an important kinase regulating exercise-induced glucose and fat metabolism in skeletal muscle

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Abstract: AMPK (5'AMP-activated protein kinase) is a heterotrimeric complex composed of catalytic α ($\alpha 1/\alpha 2$) subunit, regulatory β ($\beta 1/\beta 2$) and γ ($\gamma 1/\gamma 2/\gamma 3$) subunits. Nutrient starvation (no glucose and/or hypoxia), metformin and AICAR (5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide- β -D-ribofuranoside) and exercise can activate AMPK, which promotes catabolism and inhibits anabolism in skeletal muscle. Exercise-induced elevation of [AMP]/[ATP] or [ADP]/[ATP] increases the phosphorylation of AMPK α Thr172, thus regulating glucose uptake through AMPK/TBC1D1/TBC1D4 signaling pathway (promoting GLUT4 translocation to plasma membrane) and fatty acid oxidation through AMPK/ACC signaling pathway (in combination with mitochondrial proteins CPT1/2, fatty acid transporter proteins FAT/CD36, FABPpm and FATP1/4). To point out the significance of AMPK in the regulation of glucose and fat metabolism in exercised skeletal muscle, this review elucidates the regulation of exercise on AMPK in skeletal muscle, and the role of exercise in AMPK-induced glucose and fat metabolism. Therefore, understanding

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the molecular mechanisms of AMPK regulating glucose and fat metabolism in exercised skeletal muscle would accelerate AMPK as a potential and effective target molecule for treating metabolic diseases.

Key words: AMPK; exercise; skeletal muscle; glucose and fat metabolism

生命离不开运动,运动通过无氧代谢和有氧代谢调控骨骼肌的能量代谢。骨骼肌收缩是运动的先决条件,肌细胞内、外底物生成的ATP促进骨骼肌收缩,这些底物包括磷酸肌酸(CP)、肌糖原、血液中的葡萄糖、乳酸和游离脂肪酸(源于脂肪组织和肌细胞内储存的甘油三酯)。高强度短时间运动,如抗阻运动能诱导骨骼肌无氧代谢,磷酸肌酸的分解和肌糖原糖酵解生成乳酸为骨骼肌收缩提供能量;而低强度长时间运动,如耐力运动可诱导骨骼肌有氧代谢——葡萄糖和脂肪有氧代谢,表现为肌糖原分解、血液中葡萄糖摄取和游离脂肪酸摄取和氧化。骨骼肌收缩离不开ATP生成,AMPK调控ATP的合成与分解。因此,本文揭示并探讨AMPK如何调控运动中骨骼肌糖脂代谢及其细胞分子机制,以及运动如何诱导AMPK的激活从而促进骨骼肌能量代谢,为骨骼肌收缩和运动状态的维持提供充足的ATP。AMPK作为蛋白激酶直接感受AMP、ADP和ATP浓度变化,感应细胞能量变化。外界刺激因素如运动上调骨骼肌或肌细胞内[AMP]/[ATP]和[ADP]/[ATP]比率以激活AMPK^[1],并且AMPK的激活受上游激酶LKB1和CaMKK II(钙/钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶II)的调控。通常,运动激活AMPK的形式表现为AMPK α Thr172(苏氨酸172位点)磷酸化,而胰岛素主要通过PKB/Akt磷酸化AMPK α Ser485/491位点抑制AMPK的激活。

运动强度和运动量决定代谢底物的多样化,低强度长时间运动主要以骨骼肌甘油三酯为代谢底物,中等强度长时间运动主要以肌糖原、骨骼肌甘油三酯和血浆游离脂肪酸为代谢底物,高强度短时间运动以ATP-CP磷酸原供能系统为主,高强度长时间运动主要以肌糖原和血糖为代谢底物。骨骼肌葡萄糖的摄取和利用主要通过GLUT4(葡萄糖转运蛋白家族成员4)将葡萄糖转运至肌细胞膜内,进而氧化分解利用。研究表明运动促进肌细胞内TBC1D1(tre-2/USP6, BUB2, cdc16 domain family member 1, TBC1 Rab-GAP家族蛋白成员之一)和TBC1D4(AS160, 分子量为160 kDa的Akt底物)调控的GLUT4囊泡转位至肌膜,并且TBC1D1和TBC1D4的激活离不开AMPK和Akt信号通路的联

合作用^[2]。类似地,运动促进囊泡相关膜蛋白2(vesicle-associated membrane protein 2, VAMP-2)转位至肌浆网,暗示运动诱导GLUT4囊泡转位至肌膜的分子机制可能依赖突触囊泡和膜蛋白的运输^[3],同时血浆或肌浆网中游离脂肪酸转运至肌细胞线粒体进行 β -氧化。禁食和中等强度运动促进血液和骨骼肌中脂肪酸氧化,并且此过程中游离脂肪酸浓度不受脂肪酸氧化速率的影响;相反,高强度运动抑制脂解作用(同时包括尼克酸的摄入和碳水化合物分解),游离脂肪酸浓度的增高下调脂肪酸氧化速率^[4]。经典的脂肪酸氧化信号通路在运动激活骨骼肌AMPK/ACC(乙酰辅酶A羧化酶)信号通路中体现^[5]。FAT(fatty acid translocase)/CD36不仅是骨骼肌脂肪酸转运蛋白,也可能是调控AMPK活性的上游蛋白,能促进AMPK/ACC调控的骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[6]。尽管AMPK是调控运动中骨骼肌腺嘌呤核苷酸总量(AMP、ADP和ATP)动态平衡的重要激酶,但AMPK不一定是运动中调控骨骼肌糖脂代谢的关键因子^[7]。有趣的是,SIRT1通过激活骨骼肌AMPK来调控PGC-1 α 去乙酰化过程,该过程依赖NAD⁺浓度的增加或[NAD⁺]/[NADH]比率的升高,进而促进骨骼肌能量代谢^[8],表明SIRT1是调控AMPK/PGC-1 α 信号通路的重要去乙酰化酶,运动上调SIRT1蛋白表达为骨骼肌提供更多的能量。所以,运动调控AMPK介导的骨骼肌糖脂代谢的信号通路仍不明确,变量的多样性和实验结果的不确定性使得不能确证AMPK是调控运动中骨骼肌糖脂代谢的关键激酶,需进一步研究和探索。

1 运动对骨骼肌AMPK的调控作用

不同方式的运动干预对骨骼肌AMPK的激活程度不同。不同强度和时间的运动干预诱导骨骼肌收缩中腺苷酸池(AMP+ADP+ATP)总含量下降,同时肌细胞内[AMP]/[ATP]和[ADP]/[ATP]比率升高,进而激活AMPK^[9]。但低葡萄糖水平和果糖-1,6-二磷酸含量的下降促进AMPK的激活,不依赖[AMP]或[ADP]浓度的变化^[10]。最新研究通过光活性二甲双胍探针鉴定了PEN2(一种 γ 分泌酶的亚基),低剂量的二甲双胍结合PEN2形成复合物ATP6AP1

(v-ATP 酶的亚基) 联合调控溶酶体 AMPK 信号通路的激活^[11]。与此同时, 低剂量和高剂量的二甲双胍皆可激活 AMPK, AMPK/TET2 信号通路的激活抑制糖尿病小鼠异种移植肿瘤的生长^[12]。LKB1 是 AMPK 的上游蛋白激酶, 在小鼠骨骼肌收缩和 AMPK 激活剂的共同作用下显著增加 AMPK α 2 活性^[13]。相比于 AMPK α 1 活性的增加, 高频率短时间电刺激模拟的高强度抗阻运动更显著地增加小鼠快肌纤维趾长伸肌 (extensor digitorum longus, EDL) AMPK α 2 活性^[14]。不同时长高强度的急性运动显著增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 1 和 α 2 β 2 γ 3 复合物活性, 并且 AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 1 复合物活性与 TBC1D4 磷酸化显著相关, 不同时长高强度运动亦激活人体骨骼肌 Akt, 进一步促进 TBC1D4 磷酸化^[15], 进而调控骨骼肌糖代谢。除了细胞内 [AMP]/[ATP] 或 [ADP]/[ATP] 比率的升高、AMPK 上游激酶 LKB1、CaMKK I / II 和 AMPK 激活剂 AICAR、二甲双胍等, 固定时长高频率电刺激模拟的高强度运动亦显著增加大鼠快肌纤维 AMPK α Thr172 磷酸化和 AMPK α 2 活性^[16]。值得一提的是, 相比于 CaMKK I, CaMKK II 对 AMPK 的激活作用更依赖细胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度的增加^[17]。半小时高强度跑台运动促进大鼠骨骼肌 AMPK α 磷酸化, 尤其是骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 活性明显增加^[18]。人体实验亦表明类似的结果, 相比于 50% VO_{2max} 中等强度运动, 75% VO_{2max} 高强度运动显著增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 活性, 但未显著改变 AMPK α 1 活性; 50% VO_{2max} 中等强度运动未显著改变 AMPK α 1 和 α 2 活性^[19]。80% VO_{2max} 高强度运动显著增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α Thr172 磷酸化和 AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 3 复合物活性, 促进 ACC2 Ser212 磷酸化^[20]。一小时高强度运动显著增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 1 和 α 2 β 2 γ 3 复合物活性, 高频率短时间电刺激模拟的高强度运动显著增加小鼠骨骼肌 α 2 β 2 γ 1 和 α 2 β 2 γ 3 复合物活性^[21]。60%~65% VO_{2max} 中等强度和 80% VO_{2max} 高强度运动皆显著增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 1 和 α 2 活性, 尤其是激活骨骼肌 AMPK α 2/ACC2 信号通路^[22-23]。这表明高强度不同时间的运动显著增加啮齿类动物和人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 活性。

由前文可知, 急性运动干预显著增加人体或啮齿类动物骨骼肌 AMPK α Thr172 磷酸化和 AMPK α 1/ α 2 活性。然而, 高强度短时间运动不能有效增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 1/ α 2 活性, 却一定程度上抑制 AMPK 活性的增加和 AMPK/ACC 信号通路的激活^[22, 24]。

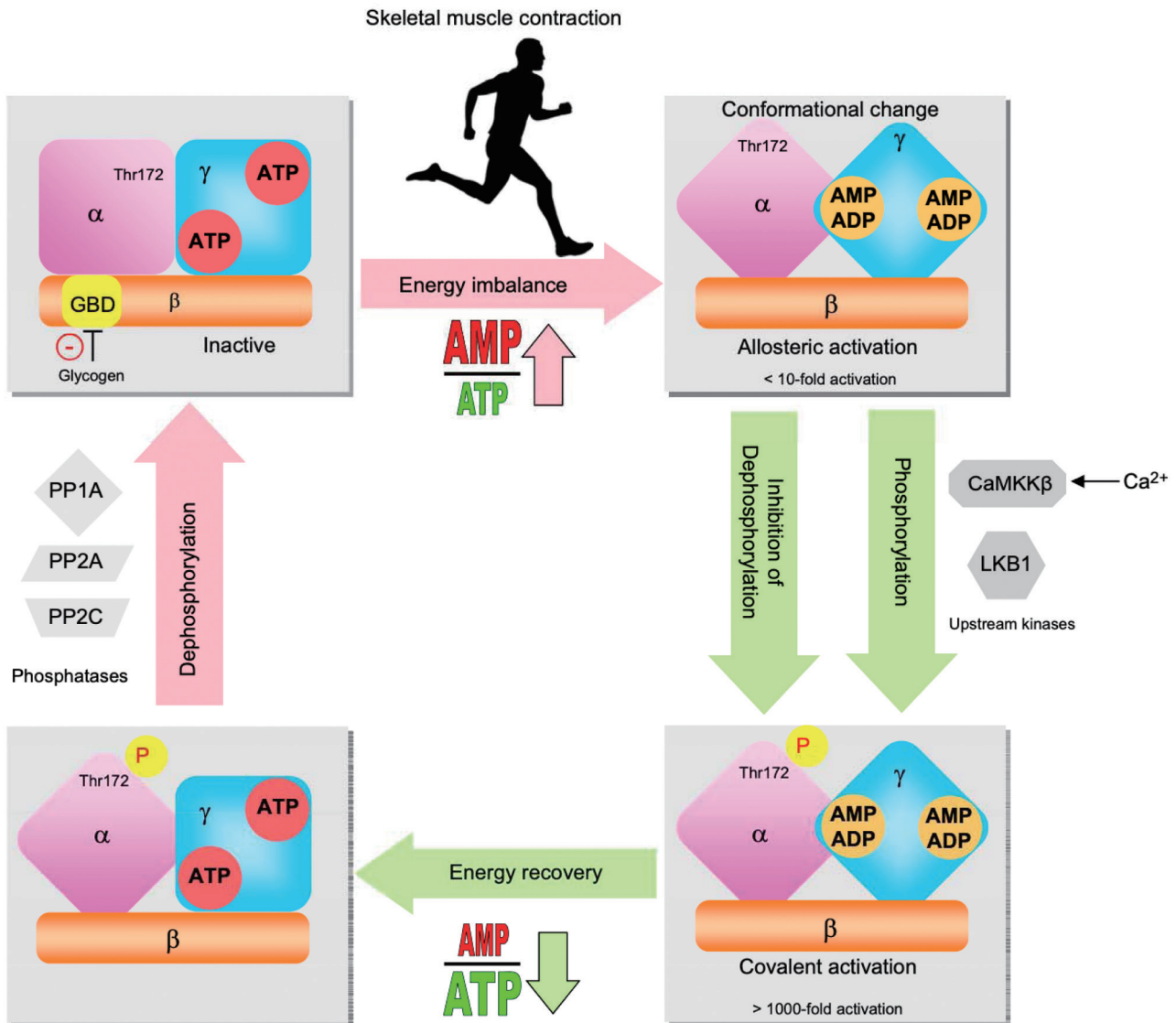
有训练基础的人体骨骼肌安静状态下 AMPK α 1 和 α 2 活性显著高于没有训练基础的人体骨骼肌^[25], 但中高强度运动训练显著增加人体骨骼肌 AMPK α 1 蛋白表达^[24, 26]。由此推断, 运动训练后增加的肌肉收缩能力维持特定状态和能量稳态, 对营养物质或 ATP 缺乏的急性刺激不敏感, 同时运动训练弱化急性运动对骨骼肌能量应激的刺激作用。有研究表明运动训练致使骨骼肌 AMPK γ 3 蛋白表达下降 10%~60%^[27-28]。急性运动上调骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 3 复合物活性, 但长期运动训练抑制 AMPK γ 3 蛋白表达。尽管缺乏基因层面的数据, 仍存在骨骼肌 AMPK γ 3 蛋白表达降低激活 PPAR β 信号通路的可能性, 从而一定程度上促进骨骼肌脂肪酸合成^[29]。AMPK 的激活对运动诱导的骨骼肌收缩具有重要的调控作用, 因 AMP 和 ADP 浓度升高, ATP 浓度降低, AMPK 上游激酶 LKB1 和 CaMKK 的作用以及蛋白磷酸酶 PP1A、PP2A 和 PP2C 的作用, 使 AMPK 得以激活与失活, 证明运动通过改变 AMPK 活性调控能量平衡和骨骼肌收缩 (图 1)^[30]。因而, AMPK 对能量代谢的调控作用具有多样性和广泛性, 调控骨骼肌线粒体氧化功能、骨骼肌完整性和基于二者之上的运动耐力。

2 AMPK对骨骼肌糖代谢的调控作用

骨骼肌是体内葡萄糖处理的主要场所。AMPK 通过促进葡萄糖转运蛋白 GLUT4 转位作用增加骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取^[31]。胰岛素增加骨骼肌 Akt 介导的 GLUT4 转位至肌细胞膜, 进而促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取。运动或 AMPK 激活剂 AICAR 促进骨骼肌 AMPK 的激活, 联用胰岛素共同提高葡萄糖摄取。在 2 型糖尿病患者中, AICAR 有效增加其骨骼肌 GLUT4 转位调控的葡萄糖转运^[32]。运动诱导葡萄糖摄取增加是通过诱导 AMPK 下游效应物磷酸化, 即 TBC1D1 Ser237 位点磷酸化, 进而加速 GLUT4 转位至细胞膜^[33-34]。类似的研究发现, TBC1D1 促进骨骼肌 GLUT4 转位以增加骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取和氧化, 同时抑制 β -羟酰基辅酶 A 脱氢酶 (β -hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase, β -HAD) 活性, 抑制脂肪酸氧化^[35]。因而, AMPK 激活骨骼肌 TBC1D1 和 TBC1D4, 同时 TBC1D1 和 TBC1D4 的激活促进非活性状态的 Rab GDP 转化为活性状态的 Rab GTP, 从而诱导 GLUT4 转位至肌细胞膜中, 调控骨骼肌糖代谢。

2.1 运动激活骨骼肌AMPK调控的糖代谢信号通路

葡萄糖主要来自于肌糖原和肝糖原的分解, 运



运动诱导骨骼肌能量不平衡，导致肌细胞内AMP和ADP浓度的升高，AMP和ADP与 γ 亚基Bateman结构域结合导致构象变化，通过变构机制使AMPK激活超过10倍。同时该构象变化导致AMPK上游激酶LKB1促进AMPK α Thr172位点磷酸化(α 亚基为催化亚基)，并抑制蛋白磷酸酶去磷酸化，进而提高AMPK活性100倍。变构效应和AMPK α Thr172磷酸化共同导致AMPK的激活高于1 000倍。同时CaMKK β 促进AMPK α Thr172磷酸化，细胞内Ca²⁺浓度升高会亦激活AMPK。运动和能量补给后，AMPK通过蛋白磷酸酶(PP1A、PP2A和PP2C)催化的去磷酸化转化为无活性形式，糖原通过抑制 β 亚基GBD区域进而使AMPK失活。

图1 运动中骨骼肌收缩对AMPK活性的调控作用^[30]

运动或 AICAR 通过增加骨骼肌 AMPK α Thr172 磷酸化促进肌糖原分解和葡萄糖摄取。研究表明 AICAR 可显著增加 2 型糖尿病患者骨骼肌 GLUT4 转位调控的葡萄糖摄取^[32]。TBC1D1 和 TBC1D4 是 Rab-GTPase 激活蛋白 (Rab-GTPase-activating proteins, GAPs)，是 AMPK 和 Akt 的磷酸化底物，协助胰岛素诱导的 Akt 激活促进 GLUT4 转位，同时骨骼肌收缩促进 AMPK α 磷酸化，诱导 TBC1D1/TBC1D4 调控的 Rab-GTPase 活化，进而促进 GLUT4 转位以增加骨

骼肌葡萄糖摄取^[2, 36-37]。骨骼肌收缩体外实验证实 AMPK 激活 TBC1D1，表现为显著增加 TBC1D1 Ser237 和 Ser660 位点磷酸化^[21, 38-39]。急性高强度运动激活人体骨骼肌 TBC1D1 Ser237 磷酸化，主要受 AMPK α 2 蛋白和 AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 3 复合物活性的调控^[38, 40-41]。与此同时，急性跑台运动激活小鼠骨骼肌 AMPK α Thr172、ACC Ser212 和 TBC1D1 Ser237 磷酸化，促进 GLUT4 转位至细胞膜以增加骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取^[42]。然而，AMPK 和 TBC1D1 调控骨骼

肌葡萄糖摄取发生于运动后恢复阶段,而不是在运动中^[43]。在高葡萄糖情况下,ROS(氧自由基)的释放抑制Akt调控的AMPK α Ser485/491磷酸化,促进MG53蛋白(骨骼肌富集的E3泛素化连接酶)募集以诱导蛋白质泛素化进而使AMPK α 降解,同时抑制LKB1对AMPK α Thr172的磷酸化使AMPK α 活性下降^[44]。运动诱导AMPK激活,促进新的线粒体AMPK底物AKAP1 p-S103位点磷酸化,调控线粒体呼吸交换率,促进骨骼肌ATP合成^[45]。这从另一角度解释了能量过剩诱导代谢类疾病中AMPK α 降解和失活与运动诱导AMPK激活之间存在阴阳平衡关系,进一步揭示了AMPK介导的信号通路在维持细胞能量稳态中的重要性。

基于他莫昔芬诱导的骨骼肌AMPK α 1/ α 2基因双敲除(AMPK α imDKO)小鼠模型,研究者发现TBC1D1是AMPK下游磷酸化效应物,且半小时60%VO_{2max}跑台运动激活骨骼肌AMPK Thr172和TBC1D1 Ser237位点磷酸化,从而促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取和氧化^[7]。骨骼肌收缩中AMPK/TBC1D1信号通路的激活促进GLUT4调控的骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取,但未显著增加Akt调控的TBC1D4磷酸化^[46]。TBC1D1基因敲除或敲入小鼠模型的骨骼肌糖酵解受损,表现为运动或电刺激引起的骨骼肌收缩和AICAR刺激下的葡萄糖摄取受损,表明AMPK/TBC1D1信号通路对骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取有重要调控作用^[47-48]。小鼠胫骨前肌AMPK通过磷酸化TBC1D1 Ser237、Ser499、Ser660和Ser700使其过表达,促进GLUT4蛋白表达和转位^[39]。但电刺激和运动诱导的TBC1D1 Ser231A KI(knock in,基因敲入)小鼠骨骼肌收缩中葡萄糖摄取未显著下降^[49-50],可能原因是TBC1D4磷酸化补偿TBC1D1功能缺失,促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取。急性高强度运动促进人体骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取和显著增加AMPK Thr172和TBC1D4 Ser704、Thr642和Ser588位点磷酸化,而12周高强度运动训练抑制AMPK α Thr172和TBC1D4 Thr642/Ser588位点磷酸化,但提高骨骼肌Akt调控的胰岛素敏感性^[51]。此外,抗阻运动有效促进人体骨骼肌Akt底物磷酸化,运动时骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取的增加可能归因于Akt底物AS160/TBC1D4磷酸化^[52]。然而基于AS160 Thr649Ala KI基因敲入小鼠模型的研究发现,骨骼肌收缩或AICAR不能激活TBC1D4 Thr649(也是Thr642)磷酸化位点^[53]。由此推断,激活AS160/TBC1D4 Thr642位点磷酸化更大程度上依赖Akt介导的胰岛素信号通路。综上所述,在

运动或AMPK激活剂的作用下,AMPK激活骨骼肌TBC1D1,但TBC1D4的激活需要有胰岛素的刺激,TBC1D1和TBC1D4同时作用促进GLUT4转位以提高骨骼肌葡萄糖的摄取和氧化;急性中等强度运动不能有效激活肥胖患者和肥胖2型糖尿病患者骨骼肌AMPK和增加 α 1/ α 2活性,但却上调健康受试者骨骼肌AMPK α Thr172、PAS(phospho-Akt substrate)/AS160和Akt Ser473/Thr308磷酸化水平和增加AMPK α 2活性^[54-55],暗示肥胖和2型糖尿病自身抑制骨骼肌AMPK α Thr172磷酸化。

2.2 AMPK激活剂对骨骼肌糖代谢的调控作用

随着代谢类疾病治疗药物的快速研发,多数AMPK激活剂被用于治疗如肥胖、2型糖尿病、炎症、癌症等慢性疾病,其分子机制主要是通过增加骨骼肌糖脂代谢改善组织、器官代谢紊乱和提高机体能量代谢率。除了药物对AMPK的激活,长期间歇性低氧刺激促进小鼠骨骼肌AMPK α Thr172、ACC Ser79、TBC1D1 Ser237和PAS-160kDa(TBC1D4)磷酸化以改善机体葡萄糖耐量^[56]。研究表明AMPK激活剂PF-739通过显著增加骨骼肌ACC2 Ser212和TBC1D1 Ser237磷酸化提高其葡萄糖利用率,降低小鼠血糖水平,同时基于肌肉特异性AMPK α 1/ α 2双敲除小鼠,证明骨骼肌AMPK是ACC2 Ser212和TBC1D1 Ser237的上游激酶^[57]。另一种AMPK激活剂MK-8722亦能激活哺乳动物骨骼肌AMPK,改善2型糖尿病恒河猴血糖稳态,但存在一定的副作用,即可能诱导心脏肥大和心肌糖原储备增加^[58]。与此同时,苯并咪唑衍生物991也被证明能促进肌细胞AMPK α Thr172磷酸化和葡萄糖摄取^[59]。线粒体呼吸链复合物I抑制剂——R419可迅速激活肌管细胞AMPK,同时改善肥胖小鼠运动能力和依赖AMPK调控的骨骼肌线粒体功能,这表明R419是改善机体血糖稳态和运动能力的潜在治疗手段^[60]。几丁质酶3样蛋白1(chitinase-3-like protein 1, CHI3L1)通过促进肌细胞CaMKK II/AMPK/TBC1D4信号通路调控骨骼肌GLUT4转位,增强葡萄糖代谢^[61]。相反地,SBI-0206965是骨骼肌葡萄糖转运的非特异性抑制剂,能非特异性抑制骨骼肌AMPK/Ulk1信号通路^[62]。另外一种变构激活剂SC4作为小分子 β 2-AMPK激活剂,可有效增加骨骼肌AMPK α 2 β 2 γ 1复合物活性^[63]。除了实验室常用的AMPK药物激活剂,临床和动物实验表明异戊内酯衍生物通过激活AMPK促进肌细胞GLUT4转位,从而调控肌细胞葡萄糖摄取,改善db/db小鼠血糖稳态和

提高能量代谢^[64]。胡椒碱不仅促进小鼠 C2C12 肌管细胞 Ca^{2+} 和 ROS 的释放,而且通过激活骨骼肌 CaMKK β /AMPK 信号通路促进骨骼肌 GLUT4 转位^[65]。甲氨蝶呤 (methotrexate, MTX) 是一种广泛使用的抗癌和抗风湿药,通过抑制 ATIC (5-氨基咪唑-4-羧酰胺核糖核苷酸甲酰转移酶/肌苷单磷酸环水解酶) 活性减缓 ZMP (5-氨基咪唑-4-羧酰胺-1- β -D-呋喃核糖基-5'-单磷酸) 及其前体 AICAR 代谢,还可通过结合 AICAR 诱导能量应激促使肌细胞 [AMP]/[ATP] 比率升高,因而 MTX 间接激活肌细胞 AMPK 以促进葡萄糖摄取^[66]。Alisol A-24-乙酸盐 (AA-24-a) 的作用是降血糖,同时通过激活 C2C12 肌细胞 CaMKK β -AMPK-p38 MAPK/AS160 信号通路促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取^[67]。迷迭香提取物通过激活肌细胞 AMPK 以促进葡萄糖摄取^[68-69]。中草药委陵菜通过激活 AMPK/TBC1D4 信号通路促进 L6 肌细胞 GLUT4 转位以提高葡萄糖摄取^[70]。有意思的是,摄入羊奶通过激活骨骼肌 AMPK 改善高脂膳食情况下大鼠血糖水平^[71]。综上所述,不同分子量大小和功效的 AMPK 激活剂可作为临床治疗代谢类疾病,如肥胖、2 型糖尿病的潜在治疗手段。

肌肉分泌因子 Irisin (鸢尾素) 激活骨骼肌 AMPK 调控的 GLUT4 转位至细胞膜,以促进葡萄糖摄取^[72]。另一种肌肉分泌因子 IL-15 (白细胞介素-15) 的过表达促进肌细胞 AMPK α Thr172、TBC1D4 Thr642 和 Ser660 位点磷酸化,从而促进 GLUT4 转位至细胞膜^[73]。在体外细胞实验培养中添加 IL-15 可主要通过激活肌细胞 AMPK 促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取,同时改善骨骼肌线粒体氧化功能和增加线粒体电子传递链 ETC 超负荷物的形成^[74]。Rac1 (Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate) 是 Rho 家族 GTPase,通过调控运动中骨骼肌 GLUT4 转位促进其葡萄糖摄取^[75]。T 淋巴瘤侵袭转移诱导蛋白 1 (T-lymphoma invasion and metastasis-inducing protein-1, Tiam1) 调控 Rac1 活性, Rac1 活性的增加促进肌细胞 GLUT4 转位; 1 h、1 Hz 电刺激诱导的 C2C12 肌细胞收缩通过激活 AMPK/Tiam1/Rac1 信号通路促进其葡萄糖摄取^[76]。另一个 AMPK 调控因子 Axin1 在营养匮乏条件下结合 LKB1 激活溶酶体 AMPK,促进溶酶体感知能量变化,从而促进其葡萄糖摄取和氧化;在葡萄糖充足环境中, mTORC1 通过与 Rag 紧密结合的 Regulator 蛋白抑制 AMPK 的激活^[77]。但是,肌肉 Axin1 基因敲除不影响 AMPK/mTOR 信号通

路和骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取,提示 Axin2 可能调控骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取和氧化^[78]。由此可知, Irisin、IL-15、Rac1 和 Tiam1 都是骨骼肌收缩中调控 AMPK 介导的葡萄糖摄取的重要调控因子; Axin1 可能通过结合 AMPK 上游激酶 LKB1 激活溶酶体 AMPK,从而调控葡萄糖摄取相关的重要调控因子,但其功能特性有待进一步研究。

此外,不同频率和时长的电刺激模拟不同强度的骨骼肌收缩对 AMPK 介导的葡萄糖摄取具有重要的调控作用。低频率长时间电刺激模拟耐力运动激活骨骼肌 AMPK/Axin1-Rac1 信号通路,进而促进小鼠骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取^[79]。相比于低频率长时间电刺激,高频率短时间电刺激模拟抗阻运动激活骨骼肌 AMPK/TBC1D1/TBC1D4 信号通路,更能促进小鼠骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取^[80-81]。该过程离不开胰岛素介导的 Akt 信号通路的激活作用。

3 AMPK对骨骼肌脂代谢的调控作用

AMPK 磷酸化 ACC2 Ser212 能促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化,同时 ACC2 Ser212 磷酸化调控胰岛素敏感性^[82]。研究证实,脯氨酰羟化酶 3 (prolyl hydroxylase 3, PHD3) 基因敲除激活小鼠骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC2 信号通路,促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化,从而提高小鼠耐力运动能力^[83]。长时间中高强度运动激活骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路,增加骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 活性。一些 AMPK 激活剂,如 MTX、SIRT6 都可通过激活骨骼肌 AMPK 促进脂肪酸氧化。同时,一些抑制因子如神经节苷脂诱导的分化相关蛋白 1 (ganglioside-induced differentiation associated protein 1, GDAP1)、黏着斑激酶 (focal adhesion kinase, FAK) 和硬脂酰辅酶 A 去饱和酶 (stearoyl-CoA desaturase, SCD1) 抑制 AMPK 活性,进而抑制骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化。除此之外,AMPK 调控因子和电刺激皆可激活骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路以促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化。

3.1 运动应激

研究表明,2 h 的 65% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ 强度运动激活没有训练基础的受试者的骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路,从而促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[84]。急性运动显著激活大鼠骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路,同时增加骨骼肌 AMPK γ 3 亚基的活性^[85]。6 周自由转轮运动训练显著增加小鼠骨骼肌 AMPK α 2 活性,同时激活骨骼肌 ACC,促进小鼠骨骼肌脂肪酸摄取和氧化^[86]。一方面,在跑台运动中骨骼肌 AMPK α 1/ α 2

基因双敲除小鼠的骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路受损, 导致机体脂肪酸氧化显著下降, 并伴随运动中呼吸商 (respiratory exchange rate, RER) 的升高以及摄氧量水平和耐力运动能力的下降^[87]; 另一方面, 运动诱导骨骼肌 AMPK β 1/ β 2 基因双敲除小鼠脂肪酸氧化增加^[88], 提示 AMPK 不是调控运动中骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化的关键激酶。其他体外骨骼肌收缩研究亦表明, 在 AMPK 基因敲除的小鼠模型中骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取未显著增加^[89]或部分下降^[88]。这从侧面反映在体外骨骼肌收缩中 AMPK 调控脂肪酸氧化的作用不明确。因而, 中高强度急性运动或耐力运动训练皆可激活人体或啮齿类动物的骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路以促进脂肪酸氧化, 但 AMPK/ACC 介导的脂肪酸氧化信号通路是否在运动或骨骼肌收缩中发挥关键作用, 仍有待进一步研究。同时, 研究表明运动激活骨骼肌 AMPK/ULK1 信号通路以促进骨骼肌细胞自噬^[90]或线粒体自噬^[91], 而骨骼肌自噬水平的增加对骨骼肌质量和脂肪酸氧化都有重要的调控作用^[92]。

3.2 AMPK调控剂对骨骼肌脂代谢的调控作用

前文提及, MTX 不仅促进 AMPK 调控的骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取, 同时激活 AMPK/ACC 信号通路, 调控骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[66]。研究表明 SIRT6 激活骨骼肌 AMPK 调控的脂肪酸氧化, 同时 SIRT6 调控 FAT/CD36 信号通路和 PPAR α 蛋白表达促进骨骼肌线粒体中的脂肪酸 β -氧化^[93]。乳酸作为运动中骨骼肌葡萄糖无氧氧化的代谢产物, 一定程度上激活小鼠骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路, 提示一定浓度的乳酸促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[94], 从而解释了机体葡萄糖不完全氧化的代谢产物对骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化的促进作用。AMPK 的激活抑制 GDAP1 活性, GDAP1 基因沉默促进肌细胞脂肪酸氧化分解, 一定程度上反映 AMPK 通过抑制 GDAP1 蛋白表达促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[95]。AICAR 诱导 AMPK 的激活抑制 FAK Tyr397 位点磷酸化, 通过抑制 FAK 蛋白磷酸化激活人体肌细胞 AMPK/ACC 信号通路可以促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[96]。因此, AMPK 激活剂对骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化整体起到促进的作用, 而削弱 AMPK 抑制剂亦起到促进的作用。除此之外, 成纤维生长因子 19 (fibroblast growth factor 19, FGF19) 通过激活骨骼肌 AMPK/PGC-1 α 信号通路改善肥胖诱导的骨骼肌线粒体功能障碍和氧化应激^[97]。FGF21 亦可调控骨骼肌线粒体自噬, 从而调控肌肉质量和脂代谢^[92]。SCD1 是催化单不饱和脂肪酸合

成的限速酶。SCD1 基因敲除小鼠通过上调骨骼肌 [AMP]/[ATP] 比率激活 AMPK/ACC 信号通路, 从而促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化并抑制骨骼肌游离脂肪酸、甘油二酯和甘油三酯的生成^[98]。染料木素激活肥胖受试者骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路, 同时改善胰岛素敏感性和促进肠道菌群重塑^[99]。长期黄连素治疗显著增加自然衰老大鼠骨骼肌 AMPK α 磷酸化和骨骼肌 SIRT1、PGC-1 α 蛋白的表达^[100]。白藜芦醇激活小鼠 C2C12 肌管细胞 AMPK/SIRT1/PGC-1 α 信号通路, 进而促进肌细胞由快肌纤维向慢肌纤维转变^[101]。有意思的是, 在非酒精性脂肪肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 情况下, 骨骼肌 miR-34a (一种促进细胞凋亡的小分子 RNAs, 在肝脏和血浆中亦有表达)/SIRT1:AMPK 信号通路激活, 导致正常人或 NAFLD 患者骨骼肌线粒体动力学功能障碍, 暗示代谢类疾病诱导的 AMPK 激活是抑制线粒体功能和促进脂质代谢异常的导火索, 同时 miR-34a/SIRT1:AMPK 信号通路可能是治疗代谢类疾病的有效靶点^[102]。FGF19、SCD1 和 miR-34a 这些小分子的 AMPK 调控因子和黄连素、白藜芦醇等化合物直接或间接促进骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路的激活, 从而提高人体或啮齿类动物骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化。

与此同时, 利用不同频率 (高/低频率)、不同时间的电刺激模拟不同方式的运动, 进一步阐明运动对 AMPK 介导的骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化具有重要的调控作用。低频率长时间和高频率短时间电刺激都能激活小鼠骨骼肌 AMPK/ACC 信号通路, 进而促进小鼠骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化, 同时显著增加 FABPpm 蛋白和 FAT/CD36 蛋白的表达以及膜转位^[103]。肌细胞离体实验、电刺激和运动诱导的骨骼肌收缩在体实验基本都证实, AMPK/ACC 信号通路激活和脂肪酸转运蛋白协同调控骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化。

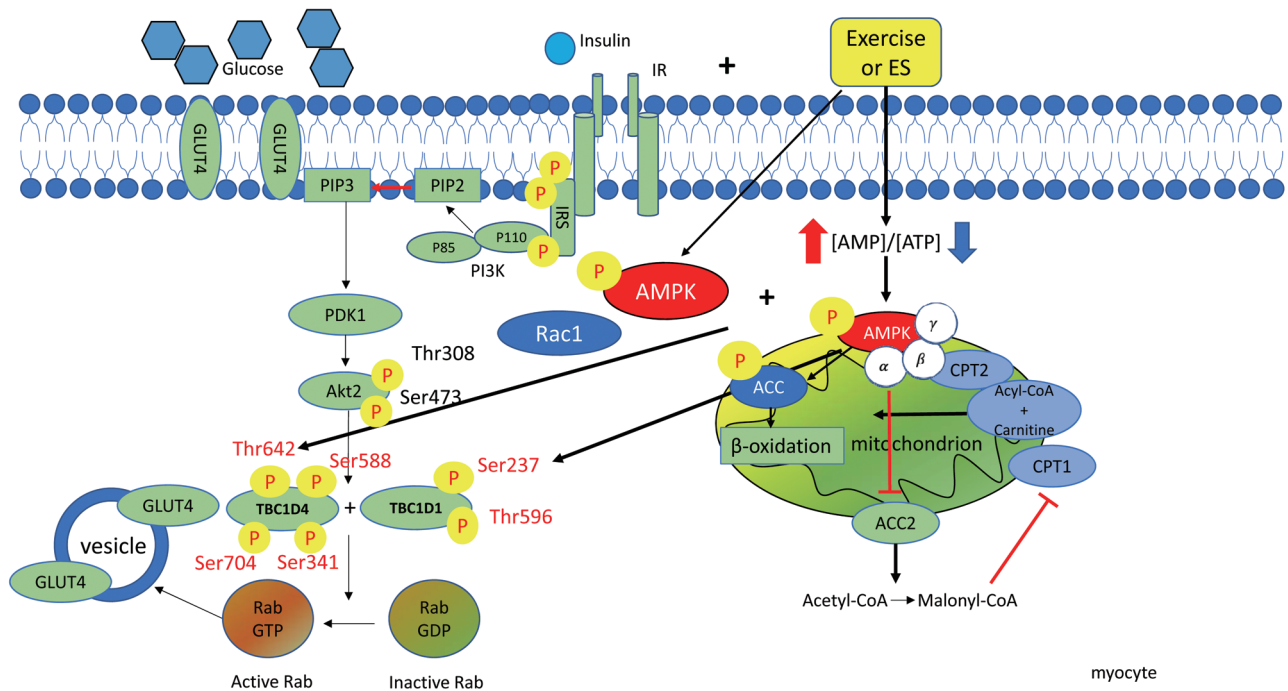
4 运动调控AMPK在2型糖尿病和衰老中的作用

许多 AMPK 激活剂, 如化合物 991^[59]、PF739^[57]、MK-8722^[58] 等促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取和降低肥胖小鼠或非人哺乳动物血糖水平, 可能减轻或逆转 2 型糖尿病的病理过程^[58]。其中, MK-8722 调控 2 型糖尿病中血糖稳态, 其作用与长期耐力运动训练结果一致^[58]。AMPK 激活剂 R419、GW1516 和 NDI-5033 能提高肥胖或正常小鼠耐力运动能力^[60, 104-105]。多项研究表明, AMPK 激活剂作为运动模拟剂对肥胖、2 型糖尿病等代谢类疾病具有治疗作用, 中等

强度急性运动或耐力运动训练通过激活 AMPK 改善 2 型糖尿病患者的骨骼肌、肝脏糖脂代谢以及血糖和血脂稳态, 其机制主要是增加 AMPK $\alpha 2\beta 2\gamma 3$ 复合物活性和激活 ACC2、TBC1D1 和 TBC1D4^[41, 55, 106]。耐力运动训练能显著激活 2 型糖尿病大鼠骨骼肌 AMPK 的上游激酶 LKB1 蛋白^[107]。除此之外, Yan 教授团队研究发现, 运动通过激活骨骼肌 AMPK/ Uik1 信号通路促进线粒体自噬^[91]; 还有研究表明运动通过激活 mitoAMPK (线粒体 AMPK) 诱导线粒体自噬进而改善内质网应激和线粒体质量控制^[108]。长期游泳训练通过激活 AMPK/SIRT1/PGC1 α 信号通路抑制衰老的小鼠海马体细胞凋亡和炎症反应^[109]。长期有氧运动训练通过激活 AMPK 信号通路平衡细胞凋亡和细胞自噬, 改善衰老大鼠的大脑纹状体功能^[110-111]。还有研究表明, 运动结合补充亚精胺 (天然多胺) 通过增强细胞自噬和激活 AMPK/ FOXO3a 信号通路减少细胞凋亡, 从而抑制衰老的大鼠骨骼肌萎缩^[112]。综上所述, 急性运动或耐力运动训练皆可通过激活骨骼肌和肝脏组织中 AMPK 介导的糖脂代谢和细胞 / 线粒体自噬信号通路来改善肥胖、2 型糖尿病、衰老等代谢类疾病。

5 小结与展望

AMPK 作为重要的经典蛋白激酶, 感受细胞能量的变化, 在运动或电刺激引起的骨骼肌收缩中起到重要的调控作用。运动通过激活骨骼肌 AMPK 促进糖脂代谢, 使其氧化分解, 为骨骼肌收缩提供 ATP。在糖代谢中 AMPK 介导的 TBC1D1/TBC1D4 信号通路调控 VAMP-2 囊泡相关膜蛋白转位以促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取, 同时联合胰岛素激活的 Akt 信号通路进一步促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取; 在脂代谢中, AMPK/ACC 信号通路的激活促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化, 在此过程中 CPT1/2 协助游离脂肪酸转运至线粒体进行 β 氧化 (图 2), 同时 FAT/CD36、FABPpm 和 FATP1/4 具有协助脂肪酸转运至膜内的协同作用。Rac1 和 AXIN 调控 AMPK 活性和磷酸化促进 TBC1D1/TBC1D4 介导的 GLUT4 转位至细胞膜, 以促进骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取, 但这两种蛋白不是 AMPK 的直接上游激酶, 故其调控的具体作用机制仍有待进一步研究。新发现的 AMPK 正向调控因子 FGF19、SCD1、SIRT1、MTX、SIRT6 和一些中药化合物 (染料木素、黄连素和白藜芦醇) 促进骨骼



运动或电刺激促进肌细胞内 [AMP]/[ATP] 浓度升高, 进而促进 AMPK α Thr172 磷酸化。AMPK 的激活一方面促进肌细胞内细胞质和线粒体 ACC1/2 磷酸化, 抑制其 ACC 酶的活性, 从而促进线粒体外膜和内膜 CPT1/2 转运的脂肪酸进行 β 氧化; 另一方面, AMPK 的激活促进肌细胞 TBC1D1 和 TBC1D4 磷酸化, 通过激活 Rab GTP 促进携带 GLUT4 的囊泡转运至肌细胞膜以促进葡萄糖的摄取和氧化。

图2 运动或电刺激对骨骼肌AMPK介导的糖脂代谢信号通路的调控作用

肌脂肪酸氧化, 而 AMPK 负向调控因子 GDAP1、FAK 和 miR-34a 抑制骨骼肌脂代谢。中高强度急性运动或高频率小鼠在体电刺激实验结果表明, 在运动或电刺激诱导的骨骼肌收缩中 AMPK/ACC 信号通路和 AMPK/TBC1D1 信号通路的激活分别促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化和葡萄糖摄取。运动或降糖类物质自身可积极调控肥胖、2 型糖尿病等代谢类疾病患者的血糖稳态和脂肪酸氧化, 但是运动结合药物能否有效改善骨骼肌或肝脏的糖脂代谢, 研究结果不尽相同, 且细胞分子作用机制具有多样性和系统性。因而, 何种运动方式结合适宜剂量的药物更有效提高骨骼肌糖脂代谢速率以及骨骼肌糖脂代谢在运动中占据的比例问题有待进一步探索。

(1) 运动本身激活小鼠骨骼肌 AMPK 介导的糖脂代谢信号通路, 能否结合常见的 AMPK 激活剂 (AICAR、二甲双胍、A-769662、复合物 991、PF739 和 MK8722) 或其他药物 (水杨酸、白藜芦醇、黄连素、吡格列酮和曲格列酮) 进一步促进骨骼肌糖脂代谢; 基于运动和药物单独作用的正向研究结果, 二者联合作用的正向结果研究甚少且分子作用机制不明确。

(2) 运动过程中是否存在骨骼肌脂代谢和糖代谢的竞争, 以及两者的主次关系、脂肪和葡萄糖供能的比例问题。基于 AMPK α 2 Thr172A KI 模式小鼠骨骼肌 (腓肠肌) 具有全细胞和线粒体 AMPK α Thr172 磷酸化蛋白表达显著下降的特性^[108], 中高强度长时间的运动模式或高频率一定时长的电刺激对骨骼肌脂代谢的促进作用可能强于对骨骼肌糖代谢的促进作用。

(3) 研究表明 AMPK 位于线粒体膜上, 调控运动和能量应激诱导的线粒体自噬过程^[108], 这表明线粒体 AMPK (mitoAMPK) 的激活对细胞能量代谢具有重要作用, 也是未来 AMPK 通过调控线粒体内相应信号通路以改变骨骼肌能量代谢的研究方向。

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