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糖尿病溃疡线粒体自噬紊乱的“心火湿热”病机及中药干预策略

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[摘要] 糖尿病溃疡(DU)是糖尿病严重并发症之一,影响患者生活质量。研究表明,线粒体自噬在维持细胞代谢稳态及损伤修复中发挥关键作用,其功能紊乱与DU发生发展密切相关。中医将DU归属于“浸淫疮”范畴,其核心病机为“心火亢盛,下移小肠,湿热蕴结肌肤”,该理论历经《黄帝内经》奠基、《金匮要略》临床转化及后世医家完善,形成了“心火亢盛-下移小肠-湿热蕴蒸-毒壅肌肤”的动态传变体系,且与现代医学线粒体自噬调控网络存在高度机制契合性。文章梳理了“心火湿热”病机的理论源流及其在糖尿病溃疡中的演变规律,深入阐释了二者的内在关联:“心火亢盛”对应高糖诱导的活性氧过量产生与氧化应激加剧,是线粒体自噬障碍的主要诱因;“小肠湿热”关联肠道菌群紊乱、“皮-肠轴”失衡及能量代谢障碍,是自噬流阻断的衍生因素,二者协同导致线粒体质量控制系统崩溃,最终引发DU愈合障碍。在此基础上,治疗策略以“清心泻火、利湿解毒”为核心的中医药干预,通过中药单体及复方调控线粒体自噬相关通路促进创面愈合,为DU的中西医结合精准诊疗提供了新的理论依据与研究思路,未来需进一步开展多中心临床研究及机制验证,推动经典中医理论的现代转化。

[关键词] 糖尿病溃疡; 浸淫疮; 心火湿热; 线粒体自噬; 肠道菌群

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Dysregulation of Mitophagy in Diabetic Ulcers: The "Heart fire and damp-heat" Pathogenesis and Chinese Herbal Medicine Intervention Strategies

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[Abstract] Diabetic ulcer (DU) is one of the severe complications of diabetes and affects patients' quality of life. Studies have demonstrated that mitochondrial autophagy plays a critical role in maintaining cellular metabolic homeostasis and injury repair, and its dysfunction is closely associated with the occurrence and progression of DU. In traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), DU is classified into the category of immersion sores, and its core pathogenesis is "excessive heart fire transferring to the small intestine, leading to damp-heat accumulation in the skin". This theory was founded in *Huangdi Neijing*, clinically transformed in *Jingui Yaolue* and further improved by physicians of later generations, forming a dynamic transmission system of "excessive heart fire - transferring to the small intestine - damp-heat steaming - toxin stagnation in the skin", which is highly consistent with the modern medical regulatory network of mitochondrial autophagy in mechanism. This paper reviews the theoretical origin of the pathogenesis of heart fire and damp-heat and its evolution in diabetic ulcer, and deeply elucidates the internal correlation between them: "excessive heart fire" corresponds to excessive reactive oxygen species production and aggravated oxidative stress induced by high glucose, which is the main inducement of mitochondrial autophagy disorder; "damp-heat in the small intestine" is related to Gut microbiota dysbiosis, skin-gut axis imbalance and energy metabolism disorder, which is a derivative factor blocking autophagic flux. The two factors synergistically lead to the collapse of the mitochondrial quality control system and ultimately result in impaired healing of DU. On this basis, TCM intervention with "clearing heart fire and draining

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dampness-toxicity" as the core can promote wound healing by regulating mitochondrial autophagy-related pathways through Chinese herbal monomers and compound prescriptions. It provides a new theoretical basis and research idea for the precise integrated diagnosis and treatment of DU with traditional Chinese and western medicine. Further multi-center clinical studies and mechanistic verification are needed to promote the modern transformation of classic TCM theories.

[Keywords] diabetic ulcer; immersion sores; heart fire and damp-heat; mitophagy; gut microbiota

糖尿病(DM)是慢性代谢紊乱病症,以持续性高血糖状态为典型标志^[1]。据全球疾病负担研究报道,2022年全球18岁以上的糖尿病患者已逾8亿,女性年龄标准化患病率为13.9%,男性为14.3%^[2],且呈年轻化发病趋势^[3]。糖尿病溃疡(DU)是糖尿病发展过程中的一种严重并发症,发病率持续攀升^[4]。其临床特征包括糖尿病周围神经病变、足部感染^[5]和溃疡及组织损毁等^[6],甚至面临截肢的风险^[7]。该疾病不仅造成社会经济压力,还严重影响患者生活质量^[8]。尽管有各种防治措施,但DU的复杂性使有效的治疗具有挑战性^[9]。因此,更深入地了解其发病机制对于制定有针对性的治疗策略,来管理DU至关重要。近年研究揭示,线粒体自噬在病理生理学进程中发挥核心调控作用^[10-12]。该过程通过特异性清除受损线粒体,经溶酶体依赖性降解途径实现细胞稳态重建,其功能异常可导致线粒体质量控制系统的崩溃^[13]。最近研究表明,线粒体自噬的适当调节对于DM的代谢平衡至关重要,其功能障碍可能是DU发生和发展的一个促成因素^[14-16],并将其定位为有前途的生物标志物和潜在的治疗靶点。

中医对DU的认识可追溯至《金匱要略》“浸淫疮”范畴,其“皮肤溃烂渗液、蔓延难愈”的核心特征与DU临床表现高度契合。经典理论认为,浸淫疮病机关键为“心火亢盛,下移小肠,湿热蕴结肌肤”。临床观察亦显示^[17],DU患者伴创面红肿渗液、舌红苔黄腻等湿热证候,提示“心火湿热”是DU发生发展的重要中医病理基础。值得关注的是,中医“心火湿热”与线粒体自噬存在潜在关联:心火湿热或对应高糖诱导的氧化应激损伤、线粒体代谢废物堆积及炎症微环境失衡等,而线粒体自噬作为连接细胞损伤与修复的核心环节,或为“心火湿热”病机在分子层面的重要生物学靶点。然而,二者在DU中的交互作用机制尚未明确,成为中西医结合研究的关键科学问题。以下基于经典“心火湿热”理论,结合线粒体自噬最新研究成果,拟阐明中医病机与分子调控网络的内在联系,为揭示DU发病机制、开发靶向治疗策略提供新思路。见增强出版附加材料。

1 “心火湿热”源流与糖尿病溃疡

1.1 “心火湿热”的源流与内涵 浸淫疮作为中医经典病证,其病机理论体系的构建历经千年学术沉淀,形成以“心火湿热”为核心,贯穿脏腑、经络、气血的多层次病理模型。此理论体系的演进可划分为三大阶段:《黄帝内经》奠立生理病理根基,《金匱要略》构建临床辨治框架,后世医家完善传变路径,共同铸就“心火亢盛-下移小肠-湿热蕴蒸-毒壅肌肤”的动态病机体系,彰显中医理论“源于经典,成于临床”的学术特质。《黄帝内经》首次系统阐释心火与皮肤病变的内在关联,从脉象学、运气学说、经络理论三维度奠定学术根基。《素

问·玉机真藏论》以“夏脉太过与不及,其病皆何如?太过则令人身热而肤痛,为浸淫。”指出心脉应夏、其气通火的生理特性。心火亢盛则脉象洪大而数,燔灼营血,外不得宣发而郁于肌表。《素问·六微旨大论》以五运六气阐释外感与内伤的交互作用:“岁火太过……甚则胸中痛,胁支满,胁痛,膈背肩胛间痛,两臂内痛,身热肤痛而为浸淫。”此与心火热毒相关,亦指火运太过年份,易致“浸淫”,为火热邪气侵袭肌肤的病变。《素问识·气交变大论篇第六十九》载“浸淫。肤受之疮。火热盛也。此据金匱浸淫疮为解。”表明浸淫疮形成与火热之邪相关。《灵枢·经脉》详述手少阴心经“起于心中,出属心系,下膈,络小肠”的循行路线,奠定“心火循经传变”的解剖基础。《黄帝内经素问吴注·玉机真藏论篇第十九》中注解“浸淫”为“热不得去,浸溃而淫,邪热渐深之名”,指出病机为邪热在体内留滞且逐步深入,与经络传变相呼应。《素问·至真要大论》云“诸痛痒疮,皆属于心”,阐述皮肤上疼痛、疮疡、痒症诸般症状,皆与心相关联。

张仲景承《黄帝内经》之旨,于《金匱要略·疮痍痈浸淫病脉证并治第十八》完成理论向临床的创造性转化。首次确立浸淫疮的辨治纲领,并指出“浸淫疮,从口流向四肢者,可治;从四肢流来入口者,不可治。浸淫疮,黄连粉主之。”通过观察皮损传变方向判断预后,其病机思想为:口为脾窍,四肢属阳,疮疡自阴位(口)向阳位(四肢)扩散,示心火随三焦气机外达,符合“火郁发之”的治疗原则;反之则为邪毒内陷心营,亦符合“外达为顺,内陷为逆”的热病传变规律^[18]。创制“黄连粉”为主治方剂,因黄连入心经,其性苦寒,胜湿热,故主之。为“心火湿热”病机提供方剂论证,亦为后世完善理论预留接口。后世医家基于临床实践,逐步补全“心火湿热”病机的传变枢纽与病理层次,形成立体化理论模型。《诸病源候论·疮疡诸候》提出“心家有风热,发于肌肤”,确立心火外发肌表的直接路径;《医宗金鉴·删补名方论》则完善内传路径:“心与小肠为表里也。然所见口舌生疮,小便赤黄……皆心移热于小肠之证。”《伤寒论评话》亦记载“心火亢盛,下移小肠”^[19]。随着“心与小肠相表里”理论的愈发成熟^[20],心火下移小肠的病机演变路径逐渐清晰。此过程中,心火亢盛下移小肠,致小肠热毒蕴结。因心主血脉,热毒之邪易侵入血分,随血分循行,充斥周身。另一方面,小肠受邪,其“泌别清浊”功能失常,清浊不分使部分湿热毒邪被吸收,并入营血。邪无出路,则随气血循行外蒸于皮肤,发为红斑、灼热,甚则疮疡等症。正如《圣济总录》所云“热毒之气,暴发于皮肤间,不得外泄”。此外,小肠热毒亦可沿本经经气上逆,或通过手少阴心经表里经关系、传注于同名经足太阳膀胱经等,其经气相通,使热毒滞于该经。膀胱经行于体表,则更易外泛肌肤,加重皮损。与《金匱要略广注·卷下·疮痍痈浸淫病脉

证第十八》记载“浸淫者，湿渍之状，脓水流处，即溃烂成疮，故名浸淫疮，是湿热蕴蓄而发者”相呼应，共同完善“心火湿热”传变链。

综上，浸淫疮病机以“心火湿热”为纲，涵盖“心火亢盛-下移小肠-湿热蕴蒸-毒壅肌肤”的动态传变过程。治疗当以清心泻火、利湿解毒为法，“黄连粉”主之，正合“苦寒燥湿、直折心火”之旨。该理论体系贯穿经典与现代临床，为湿热类皮肤病的辨治提供了重要范式。

1.2 糖尿病溃疡的“心火湿热”演变 浸淫疮作为一种中医经典病证，涵盖了多种慢性皮肤溃疡病变，包括DU、湿疹等。浸淫疮以皮肤溃烂渗液、持续扩大、蔓延难愈为特征，而DU的临床表现，如慢性溃疡、持续扩大和愈合障碍，与此高度契合。古籍《备急千金要方·卷第二十八·平脉》记载“脉直前而中散绝者，病消渴，一云病浸淫疮”，从脉象揭示了消渴（即糖尿病）与浸淫疮的内在关联，为“异病同治”提供了理论基础。因此，DU被视为浸淫疮的现代临床表现形式之一，其病机演变以“心火湿热”为核心，源于糖尿病基础病理的延续和加重。糖尿病溃疡的病机演变始于糖尿病的阴虚燥热基础，久病可致气阴两虚，正气日益匮乏。正气亏虚，一方面卫外不固，易感邪毒；另一方面推动无力，津液输布失常，进一步生痰湿化热，最终演变为“心火湿热”主导的湿热蕴结状态。糖尿病初期多为阴虚燥热，表现为津液亏耗、血脉失养；随着病程迁延，气阴两虚进一步损耗心气，虚火循经上扰心经。且糖尿病患者常伴心理压力、焦虑、烦躁等，诸多情志因素诱发心火。《灵枢·本神》云：“心者，君主之官，神明出焉”，说明心神受损可致心火上炎。心火循经下移小肠，致小肠功能紊乱，清浊不分，气化失司，水液聚湿，湿热搏结，蕴蒸肌肤；小肠主泌别清浊，病理状态下功能失司，易生湿热，湿热毒盛则腐肉成脓，灼伤气血，疮疡浸淫难愈。形成“心火亢盛下移小肠，湿热蕴结肌肤”的动态病理过程。心火亢盛可灼伤脉络，致血热妄行，表现为局部红肿热痛、溃疡难愈；研究发现DU患者常伴焦虑、舌红苔黄腻、脉滑数等湿热证候^[17,21]，表明心火湿热是DU迁延难愈的关键病机。这一演变过程体现了中医“由内及外”的传变规律：“正气匮乏”是病机演变的内在动因。正如《黄帝内经·素问·评热病论》云：“邪之所凑，其气必虚”。从糖尿病的正气匮乏，逐步发展为心火下移小肠所致的湿热毒邪壅滞，最终导致创面微环境失衡和愈合障碍。

从现代医学看，心火亢盛对应神经内分泌应激导致糖尿病代谢紊乱及炎症因子过度表达，湿热蕴结则与体内炎症^[22]、代谢产物积聚及肠道菌群紊乱相关，二者共同构成“代谢-炎症-微环境”交互网络。代谢紊乱层面，慢性高血糖状态引发糖脂代谢异常，导致晚期糖基化终末产物蓄积，诱发代谢紊乱，使皮肤组织修复能力显著下降；神经病理层面，高糖毒性引发神经病变，皮肤感觉减退，对损伤感知迟钝，易致感染^[23]。炎症调控层面，糖尿病患者体内肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素(IL)-6等促炎因子水平升高，持续炎症阻碍溃疡愈合^[24]。微环境层面，心火循经下移小肠引发的“泌别清浊”功能障碍，与肠道菌群稳态密切相关^[25]。研究发现，肠道菌群的改变会降低皮肤菌群多样性，延缓了创面愈

合，菌群代谢产物通过直接或间接的因素干预宿主的氧化水平、炎症、免疫系统等对创面产生影响，因此肠道菌群失调可通过“皮-肠轴”介导DU创面菌群生态失衡^[26]。综上，研究证据表明，“心火湿热”病机在分子和生理层面与代谢炎症网络交互，共同驱动DU的发生发展，治疗应以清心泻火、解毒利湿为法。

2 线粒体自噬在糖尿病溃疡的作用机制

2.1 线粒体自噬概述 线粒体自噬是细胞稳态所必需的过程，可分为两个主要途径：泛素和非泛素依赖性途径^[27-28]。泛素依赖性途径通过泛素分子对线粒体表面蛋白进行翻译后修饰，介导受损线粒体的特异性识别与降解^[29]。该途径包含两大调控模式：经典PTEN诱导激酶1(PINK1)/帕金森蛋白(Parkin)通路与非经典Parkin非依赖性通路，其中前者是哺乳动物细胞线粒体质量控制(MQC)的核心机制^[30-32]。PINK1是一种高度保守的线粒体蛋白，包含激酶结构域和线粒体定位序列，而Parkin是一种在胞质溶胶中发现的E3泛素连接酶。Parkin负责识别和泛素化受损线粒体上的靶蛋白^[33]。PINK1/Parkin介导的线粒体自噬中的事件序列在线粒体受损时开始。线粒体膜电位(MMP)缺失会阻止PINK1进入线粒体内膜，导致其在外膜上积累。这种积累充当信号，将Parkin从胞质溶胶募集到受损的线粒体。招募后，Parkin发生构象变化，激活其E3连接酶活性。这种激活导致线粒体外膜蛋白的泛素化，导致蛋白质聚集体的形成，然后被自噬受体蛋白Sequestosome 1(p62)识别^[34]。p62蛋白与微管相关蛋白1轻链3(LC3)相互作用，促进自噬溶酶体的产生，从而降解受损的线粒体。这个过程是高度协调的，PINK1和Parkin共同协调MQC并确保线粒体稳态^[35]。除了经典的PINK1/Parkin轴外，还有越来越多的证据表明存在Parkin非依赖泛素依赖性通路。该途径涉及其他E3连接酶，如线粒体E3泛素连接酶1(MUL1)、糖蛋白78(Gp78)、Smad泛素化调节因子1(SMURF1)、无顶端同源物1(ARIH1)、七缺同源物1(SIAH1)、环指蛋白185(RNF185)^[36-39]。这些自噬受体与泛素化蛋白结合并以不依赖Parkin的方式启动线粒体自噬^[40]。非泛素依赖性线粒体自噬通过特定受体蛋白介导，其调控机制与线粒体动力学密切相关。根据结构特征相关受体可分为2类：泛素结合型受体如p62、视神经蛋白(OPTN)、核点蛋白52(NDP52)，非泛素结合型受体如Casitas B系淋巴瘤原癌基因蛋白(C-cbl)、核受体辅激活因子4(NCOA4)、Bcl-2/腺病毒E1B 19kDa相互作用蛋白3样蛋白/线粒体自噬受体NIX(BNIP3L/NIX)、FUN14结构域蛋白1(FUNDC1)、淀粉结合结构域蛋白1(STBD1)、抑制素2(PHB2)等^[41-43]。这些受体通过其LC3相互作用区(LIR)直接结合自噬体膜LC3蛋白，绕过泛素化修饰实现线粒体靶向清除。

线粒体通过持续的分裂与融合维持动态平衡。当线粒体损伤导致动力学失衡时，受损的线粒体会通过线粒体自噬选择性地去除，而健康线粒体通过融合实现成分互补，维持细胞能量代谢稳态。这个过程被称为线粒体动力学介导的线粒体自噬，对于确保细胞能量供应和功能至关重要^[44-46]。

以FUN14结构域蛋白1通路为例,作为线粒体外膜受体,FUNDC1通过其LIR结构域与LC3相互作用协调缺氧诱导的线粒体自噬,作为应激反应性线粒体质量控制的关键调节节点^[47]。FUNDC1通路在缺氧条件下被特异性激活,其核心机制涉及受体介导的线粒体自噬体靶向及磷酸化级联调控,其中FUNDC1与LC3结合,促进线粒体-自噬体复合物的形成,加速受损线粒体清除。此外,丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶1(STK1)通过磷酸化调节FUNDC1,这对于在线粒体自噬过程中FUNDC1靶向受损的线粒体至关重要^[48]。同时,AMP活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)-哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)轴充当此过程的中心能量传感调节器:在营养丰富的条件下,mTOR复合物1(mTORC1)在Ser757位点磷酸化UNC-51样激酶1(ULK1),通过破坏其与AMPK的相互作用来抑制线粒体自噬^[49];相反,能量消耗通过升高的AMP/ATP比例激活AMPK,同时在Ser317/Ser777位点磷酸化ULK1以触发自噬体组装,并通过结节性硬化复合物2(TSC2)-Rheb信号传导灭活mTORC1,从而减轻ULK1的功能抑制^[50-52]。总之,线粒体自噬的调节是一个复杂的过程,由生理机制网络控制,包括泛素和非泛素依赖性途径。这些错综复杂的途径对于调节线粒体自噬来确保最佳细胞功能至关重要。

2.2 线粒体自噬对糖尿病溃疡的影响 DU作为DM严重并发症,其病理机制涉及神经病变、血管新生障碍和生物力学异常等多因素交互作用。DU修复过程呈现四阶段动态演进:凝血期、炎症期、增殖期和重塑期^[53-54]。高糖(HG)环境下,晚期糖基化终末产物的产生和线粒体自噬功能障碍会导致病理变化,例如炎症反应不平衡、活性氧(ROS)升高、血管内皮细胞(VECs)再生受损和成纤维细胞修复受损^[55-56]。在炎症期,基础线粒体自噬下调会增加炎症因子进而加剧炎症。研究发现促进线粒体自噬,能降低IL-6和TNF- α 水平,促进Ⅲ型胶原蛋白(COL3)表达,减轻炎症反应从而加快DU创面愈合^[57-59]。在增殖期,适度调节线粒体自噬,通常响应伤口部位的局部缺氧,通过减轻细胞凋亡、促进胶原蛋白合成和促进新生血管形成来促进修复过程。XIANG等^[60]报道,HG干预导致VECs中线粒体自噬蛋白(Beclin1、PINK1/Parkin和LC3 II/I)的表达降低。这导致线粒体功能障碍、内皮细胞凋亡增加以及细胞迁移和活性降低。在重塑阶段,过度激活的线粒体自噬导致线粒体过度清除及ATP耗竭,这可能会加剧成纤维细胞凋亡并阻碍糖尿病皮肤溃疡中的疤痕形成^[61]。LUO等^[62]发现HG降低了DU大鼠的细胞活力,ROS、衰老相关 β -半乳糖苷酶(SA- β -gal)、p21、p62蛋白升高,但LC3 II/I水平降低。HG通过抑制PINK1/Parkin轴加速真皮成纤维细胞衰老,从而抑制线粒体自噬。综上,线粒体自噬通过特异性调控深度参与DU病理进程,其双向调控特性发现:针对不同修复阶段精准干预自噬水平,可能成为改善DU预后的新型治疗策略。线粒体自噬对糖尿病的影响见增强出版附加材料。

3 “心火湿热”与线粒体自噬的相关性及其在糖尿病溃疡中的作用机制

DU“心火湿热证”以心火亢盛为主要因素、小肠湿热为

衍生因素,对线粒体自噬具有指导意义。慢性HG是DU的始发因素,ROS蓄积、氧化应激及肠道菌群紊乱是贯穿DU全过程的重要因素,其诱导的线粒体功能障碍触发代偿性自噬需求,而自噬流受阻则导致受损线粒体清除障碍,致使能量代谢障碍、炎症级联放大及组织修复失败,致使慢性难愈性溃疡形成。该过程本质上是心火亢盛循经下移小肠,湿热蕴蒸肌肤的过程,即“心火亢盛”不断加重的过程,而“小肠湿热”是溃疡难愈性的重要因素。

3.1 心火亢盛是导致线粒体自噬的主要因素 在DU中晚期,患者因过食肥甘、情志失调或年老体虚等原因,导致心火亢盛,热毒内生,侵入营血,致气血失调,形成心火亢盛的基本病机。该过程与线粒体自噬障碍密切相关。热毒浊邪即是ROS,心火亢盛产生热毒浊邪即是ROS过量、氧化应激加剧导致线粒体自噬紊乱的过程,是线粒体自噬的主要因素。心火亢盛造成DU线粒体自噬障碍的具体表现如下:心主血脉与神志,心火亢盛导致火热内炽,热毒内生,热毒之邪侵入营血,迫血妄行,气血失调,络脉受灼,形成心火亢盛的病机。从线粒体自噬角度,由于氧化应激、ROS过量、营养不良等,引起线粒体DNA和蛋白受损,线粒体自噬功能紊乱,进而导致能量供应障碍,细胞代谢失调,影响组织修复。并且过量ROS引起氧化应激,是造成DU的重要因素,在此过程中ROS至关重要。在线粒体氧化磷酸化生成ATP的过程中,1%~4%的氧转化为ROS,ROS在细胞信号传导和体内平衡中具有重要作用^[63]。ROS过量可诱发氧化应激反应,从而导致氧化损伤,诱发线粒体功能的下降^[64-65],且线粒体自噬活性被上调的程度与ROS含量呈正相关^[66]。活性氧(热毒浊邪)既是“心火湿热”的病理产物,又是诱导线粒体损伤与功能障碍的新致病因素。病理产物活性氧的积累会导致机体代谢阻滞加重,DU慢性状态持续。研究表明,在DU状态下,ROS异常增加,DU大鼠创面组织中氧化应激因子表达上升,进而加剧氧化应激反应,最终延缓DU愈合进程^[67-69]。综上,在高糖环境下,ROS过量、氧化应激加剧导致线粒体自噬紊乱,可能作为心火亢盛循经下移、扰乱小肠功能的分子病理基础之一。

3.2 小肠湿热是导致线粒体自噬的衍生因素 小肠湿热的机制涉及肠道功能紊乱、氧化应激加剧及能量代谢失衡,是影响DU线粒体自噬的衍生因素。《素问·灵兰秘典论》云:“小肠者,受盛之官,化物出焉”,心火亢盛循经下移小肠,致其受盛化物、分清泌浊之功失司,水谷精微输布受阻,机体正气供应匮乏,形成“湿热郁阻”与“正气匮乏”并存的病理状态。具体表现如下。

(1) 湿热郁阻。心火下移可破坏小肠“受盛化物、分清泌浊”之功,导致水谷精微输布失常,肠道菌群紊乱。若湿热内生,浊邪蓄积,可加剧肠道屏障功能损害,诱导局部炎症、氧化应激及菌群紊乱。有证据支持,肠道菌群紊乱会导致皮肤菌群的变化及皮肤稳态失衡^[70]。肠道微生物对创面的影响可能是通过干预宿主的氧化水平、炎症等^[71]。临床亦证实,湿热证患者C-反应蛋白水平较非湿热证显著升高^[72],与《丹溪心法》“湿热相火,为病甚多”所述病机契合。调整肠道

菌群对湿热证DM具有改善作用^[73],现代研究揭示^[74],湿热证与线粒体功能障碍密切相关,高糖环境通过抑制 Parkin 介导的线粒体自噬,导致线粒体DNA(mtDNA)损伤、氧化应激加剧(8-羟基脱氧鸟苷升高),并进一步激活 NOD 样受体热蛋白结构域相关蛋白3(NLRP3)炎症小体,加剧炎症反应,形成“炎症-自噬”恶性循环。该研究提示,湿热证的缠绵难愈可能与肠道菌群紊乱启动的 NLRP3 炎症小体与线粒体自噬的相互作用有关。因此,小肠湿热通过湿热浊邪、肠道菌群紊乱放大氧化应激,阻断线粒体自噬流,致使能量代谢障碍和组织修复失败。

(2)正气匮乏。小肠湿热可通过湿浊内生、热毒蕴结及肠道菌群,干扰全身能量代谢。《素问·灵兰秘典论》强调小肠在“化物出焉”的生理功能,与现代生物学中线粒体通过三羧酸循环和氧化磷酸化生成能量的过程相呼应。能量物质耗竭是导致糖尿病发生的重要因素,与机体组织、器官的能量代谢障碍密切相关^[75]。能量物质耗竭在糖尿病溃疡的发生发展中起关键作用,亦是糖尿病溃疡小肠湿热的具体表现。现代研究亦表明,小肠在能量代谢调控中发挥重要作用^[76]。而细胞层面的能量代谢核心是线粒体,其通过三羧酸循环和氧化磷酸化将营养物质转化为能量。小肠能量代谢障碍和肠道菌群紊乱,反过来又可加剧湿热蕴结,导致心火湿热状态的持续。从功能上看,心主血脉、小肠主泌别清浊的生理功能,与现代生物学中能量生成、物质转运及代谢稳态调控的过程存在功能层面的关联。线粒体自噬作为细胞层面的能量工厂、线粒体质量控制的重要机制,其功能失调导致的能量代谢障碍与前述心主推动、小肠主分清泌浊等脏腑功能失调导致的能量代谢障碍状态,在病理后果上具有一致性,共同加剧糖尿病溃疡的发生发展。综上,小肠湿热作为内在因素,通过肠道功能紊乱、氧化应激加剧及能量代谢失衡等加重线粒体自噬障碍,形成慢性溃疡的病理基础。“糖尿病溃疡-心火湿热-线粒体自噬”理论框架见增强出版附加材料。

4 基于“心火湿热-线粒体自噬”轴的中医药治疗策略探讨

上述初步构建的“糖尿病溃疡-心火湿热-线粒体自噬”理论框架,为中医药干预DU提供了新的分子机制解释与治疗靶点。根据“心火湿热”的核心病机,中医药治疗DU当以“清心泻火、解毒利湿”为主要治法,旨在恢复机体稳态,进而调控线粒体自噬功能,促进创面愈合。

(1)“心火亢盛”是DU重要诱因之一。清心泻火类治法通过调控高糖环境诱导的氧化应激、炎症反应过度激活以及神经内分泌失衡延缓DU进展并改善其预后。清心泻火类中药,如黄连,富含生物碱、黄酮等活性成分^[77],其主要活性成分小檗碱,具有显著的抗氧化、抗炎、调节葡萄糖等作用^[78-79]。研究发现,小檗碱能抑制细胞氧化应激,促进了核因子E₂相关因子2(Nrf2)的核表达和DNA结合活性,可通过调节线粒体自噬保护胰岛β细胞免受棕榈酸酯诱导的损伤^[80]。亦有多种中药复方及单体成分通过调节线粒体功能和炎症反应促进糖尿病创面愈合:如丹黄散通过促进线粒体自噬,加速血管新生及肉芽组织的生长,推进DM小鼠溃疡的愈合^[81-83]。冲和膏凭借促进线粒体自噬,降低IL-6和

TNF-α水平,促进COL3表达,减轻炎症反应从而加快DU创面愈合^[59]。复方蛋黄油膏通过调节BNIP3/NIX信号通路激活线粒体自噬,加速血管新生和肉芽组织生成,从而促进糖尿病溃疡创面愈合^[84]。

(2)“湿热蕴结”是DU迁延难愈的重要病理环节之一。利湿解毒类治法通过调控肠道菌群紊乱、代谢废物堆积以及炎症反应延缓DU进展并改善其预后。利湿解毒类中药,如虎杖、黄蜀葵等,可通过多途径改善这些病理状态^[85-86]。研究发现,采用黄连素和黄芩苷配比治疗,能降低肠道组织中TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-6的水平,其可通过调整肠道菌群发挥对湿热证DM的改善作用^[73]。实验证实含黄连等清心导湿中药的复方,能显著回调氧化应激相关代谢通路^[87]。肉桂醛通过激活PINK1/Parkin通路增强线粒体自噬,降低IL-6/TNF-α,提升血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)和胶原蛋白,遏制炎症反应,促进血管新生与胶原合成,进而促进创面愈合^[88]。柚皮素在低浓度通过调节蛋白激酶B1(Akt1)、核转录因子-κB亚基p65(RELA)和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶1/3(MAPK1/3)通路抑制ROS和炎症因子,并通过双链脱氧核糖核酸介导的线粒体自噬改善能量代谢(氧化磷酸化、糖酵解),从而促进DU创面愈合^[89]。丹酚酸B调控Pink1/Parkin通路,抑制人真皮微血管内皮细胞(HMEC-1)的过度线粒体自噬,来改善糖尿病创面修复^[60,90]。在肠道菌群方面,多项研究证实,益生菌干预或中药对肠道菌群的调节,可改善肠道屏障功能,减少内毒素入血,从而降低全身性炎症负荷^[91-92],间接减轻皮肤创面的湿热毒邪(如ROS、炎症因子)积累。健康的肠道微生态有利于维持“皮-肠轴”的稳态,减少促炎代谢产物的生成,从而减轻线粒体损伤,支持线粒体自噬的有效运行。

综上所述,“清心泻火”与“利湿解毒”并非孤立作用,而是通过调节氧化应激、炎症、能量代谢及肠道菌群稳态等关键环节,协同恢复线粒体自噬稳态。然而,其具体作用通路和剂量效应仍需通过严谨的临床前和临床研究加以验证,以期将“心火湿热”这一传统中医病机转化为可量化的现代生物学靶点,推动中西医结合治疗DU的新突破。中药干预糖尿病溃疡线粒体自噬的治疗方案总结见增强出版附加材料。

5 小结

上述基于“心火湿热”理论,结合线粒体自噬,系统阐释DU的病理机制,为中西医结合防治DU提供了新视角。“心火湿热”作为DU核心病机,源于经典,发展为“心火亢盛、下移小肠、湿热蕴蒸、毒壅肌肤”的病机模型。研究表明,线粒体自噬是连接“心火湿热”与DU修复的关键靶点:心火亢盛通过ROS过量、氧化应激加剧,导致线粒体自噬障碍,加剧损伤;小肠湿热借由肠道菌群紊乱、能量代谢失衡及“皮-肠轴”失衡,干扰自噬流,阻碍血管新生与胶原沉积。二者协同造成线粒体质量控制崩溃。针对上述机制,以“清心泻火-利湿解毒”为治则的中药复方及单体展现多靶点调控优势,前期实验证实,此类药物可通过调控线粒体自噬促进创面愈合,为临床研发调控线粒体自噬的中医药治疗策略提供了参考。未来需深化两方面研究:①解析经典方剂(黄连粉)多成分-多通路协同调控网络;②开展临床及实验研究验证其科

学性,完善“糖尿病溃疡-心火湿热-线粒体自噬”理论框架内容,推动DU中西医结合诊疗的精准化发展。

[利益冲突] 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

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