

基于“脾不散精”理论探讨巨噬细胞糖酵解调控急性肺损伤的机制及中医药干预策略

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【摘要】 急性肺损伤(ALI)是由严重肺内外感染、肺挫伤、脓毒血症等多种非心源性因素导致的呼吸系统急危重症,其病理特征以肺泡-毛细血管屏障功能障碍、失控性炎症反应及肺泡液体清除障碍为核心,表现为难治性低氧血症和呼吸窘迫,临床预后较差。现代研究揭示,线粒体功能障碍,巨噬细胞发生糖代谢重编程,表现为糖酵解亢进,驱动其促炎极化,是导致ALI过度炎症反应并引发病程进展的关键机制。因此,靶向巨噬细胞糖酵解可能是未来治疗ALI的潜在策略。《黄帝内经·素问·经脉别论》言:“脾气散精,上归于肺”,若脾失健运,则精微输布失常,浊邪内生壅滞肺络,致肺失宣降而发喘逆,形成“本虚标实”的动态病理格局,提出ALI“脾虚失运-浊邪壅肺”核心病机,此过程与巨噬细胞糖代谢紊乱引发的炎症级联存在内在关联。笔者试以“脾不散精”理论为切入点,从“脾虚-浊壅”病机与巨噬细胞糖酵解-促炎极化的角度,系统阐释ALI“能量代谢障碍-炎症因子风暴”的递进式病理机制,并梳理“复脾运、祛浊邪”中药复方及单体成分,通过调控巨噬细胞代谢表型改善“脾不散精”以治疗ALI的潜在机制,为解析“脾肺”能量代谢对话提供了一定的分子基础,深化方药多靶点调控机制,推动经典理论与现代医学的深度融合。

【关键词】 急性肺损伤; 脾不散精; 浊邪; 巨噬细胞; 糖酵解

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Mechanisms of Macrophage Glycolysis in Regulating Acute Lung Injury and TCM Intervention Strategies Based on Theory of "Spleen Failing to Disperse Essence"

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[Abstract] Acute lung injury (ALI) is a critical respiratory emergency caused by various non-cardiogenic factors, including severe pulmonary and extrapulmonary infections, lung contusion, and sepsis. Its pathological features are centered on alveolar-capillary barrier dysfunction, uncontrolled inflammatory responses, and impaired alveolar fluid clearance, manifesting as refractory hypoxemia and respiratory distress, with a poor clinical prognosis. Modern studies have revealed that mitochondrial dysfunction and glucose metabolic reprogramming in macrophages, characterized by hyperactivated glycolysis, drive pro-inflammatory polarization and represent a key mechanism leading to excessive inflammatory responses and disease progression in ALI. Therefore, targeting macrophage glycolysis may be a potential therapeutic strategy for ALI. The *Plain Questions; Special Discussion on Channels and Vessels in Huangdi's Internal Classic* states that "The spleen disseminates essence upward to the lungs". When the spleen fails in transport and transformation, the distribution of refined nutrients becomes disordered, resulting in the endogenous generation of turbid pathogens that obstruct the pulmonary collaterals, causing failure of lung dispersion and descent and leading to dyspneic reversal. This forms the dynamic pathological pattern of "deficiency in the root with excess in the manifestation", thereby proposing the core pathogenesis of ALI as "spleen deficiency with transport dysfunction and turbid pathogens obstructing the lungs". This process is intrinsically associated with the inflammatory cascade triggered by disordered macrophage glucose metabolism. Taking the theory of "spleen failing to disperse essence" as the entry point, the present study systematically elucidates the progressive pathological mechanism of "energy metabolism disorder-cytokine storm" in ALI from the perspectives of the "spleen deficiency-turbid obstruction" pathogenesis and macrophage glycolysis-pro-inflammatory polarization. In addition, we summarize Chinese medicine compound formulas and monomeric components that "restore spleen transport and eliminate turbid pathogens", and explore their potential mechanisms in the treatment of ALI by regulating macrophage metabolic phenotypes to improve the state of "spleen failing to disperse essence". This provides a molecular basis for elucidating the "spleen-lung" energy metabolism dialogue, deepens understanding of the multi-target regulatory mechanisms of herbal prescriptions, and promotes the deep integration of classical theory with modern medicine.

[Keywords] acute lung injury; spleen failing to disperse essence; turbid pathogens; macrophages; glycolysis

急性肺损伤(ALI)是由严重肺内外感染、肺挫伤、胃内容物误吸等因素引起的呼吸系统急危重症,临床以呼吸窘迫和难治性低氧血症为主,极易进展为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,诱发呼吸衰竭甚至死亡^[1-2]。ALI的病理生理机制复杂,涉及炎症、凝血及损伤等多个复杂且相互影响机制的失调,因此治疗药物的选择明显受限,总体死亡率高达43%^[3]。巨噬细胞是肺稳态条件下最丰富的免疫细胞,在环境刺激下的促炎、抑炎极化平衡变化,贯穿了ALI疾病的始终^[4-5]。发生以糖酵解亢进为主的糖代谢重编程,诱发巨噬细胞促炎极化,驱动过度炎症反应,从而导致ALI病程演变的关键^[6]。因此,靶向巨噬细胞糖酵解成为治疗ALI的重要策略及研究热点^[7]。

中医根据ALI的喘息鼻张、肩息咳等症状,将其归属于“喘证”“暴喘”等范畴^[8]。脾土生肺金,脾主运化,“脾气散精,上归于肺”,通过水谷精微的正常输布与运化协调,使肺脏得以濡养,从而维持其宣发肃降的正常功能;若脾失健运,精微不布,则浊邪内生,导致“贮痰之器”肺脏失于宣降,发为咳喘。因此“脾虚浊壅”是ALI的重要病机,治疗当以“复脾运、祛浊邪”为核心。已有一些研究探讨了健脾、化浊类中药单体调控巨噬细胞代谢极化对ALI的影响^[9-10]。基于此,笔者试从巨噬细胞糖酵解角度,探索“脾不散精”的生物学本质,为中西医结合治疗ALI提供理论联系的桥梁。

1 ALI“脾虚浊壅”病机的理论内涵

1.1 脾主运化是精微布散的生理基础 脾胃作为“后天之本”与“气血生化之源”,其理论建构贯穿中医学术发展史。历经《黄帝内经》《伤寒论》奠基,至金元时期臻于鼎盛——从易水学派张元素创制脏腑辨证体系,到金元李东垣确立“脾胃学说”理论框架,历代医家通过临床实践不断深化对脾胃

核心地位的认识,使之成为指导中医诊疗的重要范式^[11]。《黄帝内经·素问·灵兰秘典论》以“仓廪之官,五味出焉”揭示脾胃运化之职,其功能机制集中体现于精微物质的转输与代谢,《黄帝内经·灵枢·营卫生会》曰:“谷入于胃,以传与肺,五脏六腑,皆以受气”揭示“谷气传肺”机制,与《黄帝内经·素问·阴阳应象大论》中“清阳实四肢,浊阴归六腑”的气化理论相互印证,构成“脾主升清-肺司宣发”的协同模式。脾土运化水谷生成精微物质,经三焦通路“上归于肺”,再通过肺脏“朝百脉”之功敷布全身,此过程既实现“清阳实四肢”的营养输送,又完成“浊阴归六腑”的代谢调节,构建了升清降浊的气机运行模型。当脾气健运,水谷精微输布有序,脏腑得养则气机调畅,肺金得土气资生而宣降如常;若脾运失司,精微不化反生痰浊,上贮于肺则致气机逆乱,形成“脾为生痰之源,肺为贮痰之器”的病理机制,发为咳喘诸证。

1.2 脾虚失运是精微不布的病机核心 《脾胃论·脾胃虚实传变论》云:“脾胃之气既伤,而元气亦不能充,而诸病之所由生也。”脾虚失运,则水谷不化,精微不升,清浊相干,壅滞中焦,此乃“脾不散精”之病机枢要。明李中梓《医宗必读》言:“惟脾土虚湿,清者难升,浊者难降,留中滞鬲,痰而成痰。”其病机演化可分两途,其一,精微失布,肺络失养:脾虚无力散精,肺失濡润,卫外不固,外邪乘虚犯肺。《脾胃论》详阐“胃虚则五脏、六腑、十二经、十五络、四肢,皆不得营运之气,而百病生焉”,致肺金失养、玄府不固,正合《黄帝内经·灵枢·本神》“脾气虚则四肢不用,五脏不安”之论。其二,浊邪内生,痰饮结聚:脾失健运,水谷不归正化,反聚为湿浊痰饮。《金匱要略·痰饮咳嗽病脉证并治》曰:“其人素盛今瘦,水走肠间,沥沥有声,谓之痰饮。”张仲景以“病痰饮者,当以温药和之”立法,盖因痰饮属阴邪,非温不化。脾虚湿滞,痰浊上泛,贮

于肺络,则肺气膈郁,发为喘逆,此即《黄帝内经·素问·至真要大论》“诸气膈郁,皆属于肺”之旨。纵观历代医论,脾失健运致“水精四布”失常,乃生“外邪直犯肺络”(《脾胃论》)与“浊邪壅滞胸阳”(《医宗金鉴》)两大变端,终成喘逆危候。因而脾虚失运、精微不布,此乃ALI发病之根。

1.3 浊邪壅肺是ALI的病理枢纽 《诸病源候论·痰饮病诸候》曰:“痰饮者,由气脉闭塞,津液不通,水饮气停在胸膈,结而成痰。”脾虚所生痰浊,上贮于肺,痹阻肺络,致肺失宣肃,气逆而喘。《黄帝内经·素问·痹论》云:“肺痹者,烦满喘而呕。”痰浊壅肺,玄府闭塞(金元时期刘完素《素问玄机原病式》),气机出入受阻,故见暴喘急迫、鼻张肩息。ALI之暴喘,初起多属实证,然其本在脾虚失运,标在浊邪壅肺,虚实夹杂,缠绵难愈。《景岳全书·喘促》言:“喘有夙根,遇寒即发,或遇劳即发者,亦名哮喘”,提示脾虚浊伏为宿根,外邪引动则痰浊上涌,发为喘逆。

《医宗必读》言:“虽咳嗽不宁,但以补脾为急……脾有生肺之能”。故而调养脾胃,助运脾气,则水谷精微得以运化布散,气血运行有度,痰浊得祛,而咳嗽自愈。肺部感染是ALI的重要诱因,李丽丽等^[12]在多年临床工作中发现,继发于肺炎支原体肺炎的反复呼吸道感染患儿,多表现为脾虚湿滞证,采用健脾化浊治法为代表的“健脾导滞方”临证加减进行治疗,每获良效。ALI是严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒2(SARS-CoV-2)感染的常见并发症^[13],冯颖等^[14]进行了为期2年的中医药治疗重症的临床实践,认为“解毒凉血法、通腑泻肺法和健脾化湿法”为该病的核心治则,其中健脾化湿贯穿治疗始终,健脾化湿类方药能有效改善患者症状、促进病情康复。综上,“脾虚浊壅”是ALI的重要病机之一,为ALI病理机制的进一步理解及临床治疗提供了新的视角和思路。

2 巨噬细胞糖酵解驱动ALI炎症反应的分子机制

2.1 线粒体作为能量枢纽调控生命活动 能量代谢作为生命活动的能量转换中枢,自1847年冯·亥姆霍兹确立能量守恒定律以来便成为生命科学研究的焦点^[15]。其本质是通过多层级酶促反应将营养物质转化为三磷酸腺苷(ATP)分子,该过程包含三大代谢轴心:糖酵解在缺氧环境或特殊细胞(如红细胞)中通过丙酮酸还原为乳酸实现快速ATP合成^[16];三羧酸(TCA)循环通过氧化乙酰辅酶A生成大量还原当量,还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NADH)与还原型黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸(FADH₂),同时为生物合成提供前体物质^[17];氧化磷酸化(OXPHOS)则依托线粒体内膜电子传递链,将NADH/FADH₂的氧化还原势能转化为质子梯度,最终通过ATP合酶实现二磷酸腺苷(ADP)磷酸化^[18]。其中,线粒体作为代谢枢纽,其基质内的TCA循环与内膜的电子传递链系统形成空间分隔的能量转化体系:前者产生还原当量,后者通过复合体I~IV的质子泵送建立跨膜电势(ΔΨ),最终通过ATP合酶将质子回流势能转化为ATP的γ-磷酸键能^[19]。研究显示,线粒体膜电位动态调控机制(如腺苷酸转运体介导的质子泄漏)可精准匹配细胞能量需求与ATP产出效率^[18]。这种层级式能量转换体系不仅保障了机体90%以上的ATP供给,更通过代谢中间产物的双向流动

实现合成代谢与分解代谢的动态平衡^[20-22],充分诠释了生物能量学的精密性与适应性特征^[23]。

葡萄糖作为核心能量底物,承担机体50%~70%的ATP生成量。生理状态下,细胞通过OXPHOS实现高效产能,细胞质糖酵解产物丙酮酸进入线粒体转化为乙酰辅酶A,经TCA循环彻底氧化生成大量ATP^[17]。在缺氧、病毒感染、肿瘤发生等病理条件下,线粒体功能受损触发代谢表型切换,丙酮酸在胞质经乳酸脱氢酶催化生成乳酸,该过程虽ATP产出率仅为OXPHOS的1/18,却能实现百倍速率的能量供应^[24-26]。值得注意的是,部分细胞在氧充足时仍维持活跃糖酵解并伴随乳酸堆积,此代谢异质性被定义为“瓦博格(Warburg)效应”,其分子机制涉及缺氧诱导因子-1α(HIF-1α)信号激活及丙酮酸激酶亚型转换等多个方面^[27-28]。近年研究揭示,巨噬细胞通过糖代谢重编程调控炎症进程:促炎M1型以糖酵解主导促进白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)等炎症因子分泌,而抑炎M2型则依赖OXPHOS维持抗炎功能。靶向糖酵解关键酶(如丙酮酸激酶M2型、己糖激酶2、乳酸脱氢酶等)可显著改善ALI等炎症性疾病的病理损伤,为代谢干预治疗提供了新策略^[29]。

2.2 巨噬细胞促炎极化诱发ALI过度炎症反应 ALI的发病机制复杂,与过度炎症反应、氧化应激、自噬、铁死亡、焦亡等密切相关^[30-31],其中巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞等免疫细胞激活导致的过度炎症反应是其病程演变的关键^[32]。巨噬细胞是肺稳态条件下最丰富的免疫细胞,也是贯穿ALI疾病始终的重要效应细胞,具有显著可塑性和功能异质性,通过调节促炎表型(M1型)或抗炎/组织重塑表型(M2型)转化,在ALI的发生发展中具有重要意义^[4-5]。在ALI发病初期的渗出期,巨噬细胞在病原体等的刺激下极化为M1型,大量释放促炎介质和趋化因子,导致中性粒细胞、单核细胞等免疫细胞过度募集,诱发过度炎症反应,破坏了肺泡毛细血管屏障的完整性^[33-34]。增殖期与渗出期无明显界限,以具有干性的II型肺泡上皮细胞快速增殖分化,促进受损肺泡结构和功能恢复^[35-36]。在此阶段,炎症逐渐消退,促炎信号传导得到抑制,巨噬细胞从促炎M1型逐渐转化为抗炎M2型,减少炎症因子产生的同时,清除了肺泡腔中坏死细胞和碎片^[37]。但过度的M2极化可能导致病理性纤维增生反应,诱发ALI的严重并发症肺纤维化^[38]。综上,M1巨噬细胞通过分泌各种促炎细胞因子并募集中性粒细胞等免疫细胞,参与ALI的急性炎症反应和渗出期,导致炎症进展和肺损伤加剧。而M2巨噬细胞主要通过产生抗炎细胞因子来缓解炎症反应并促进肺组织修复,从而与ALI的炎症消退和损伤恢复有关^[38-39]。因此,巨噬细胞极化失衡而以M1型为主,是诱发过度炎症反应,导致ALI持续进展的关键。如何有效调节巨噬细胞的极化和抑制炎症级联反应是ALI治疗中的热点问题^[40]。

2.3 以糖酵解亢进为主的糖代谢重编程驱动巨噬细胞促炎极化 M1巨噬细胞以糖酵解为主要代谢方式,相反M2巨噬细胞很大程度上依赖于TCA循环和OXPHOS^[41]。ALI期间,糖酵解驱动巨噬细胞的激活,导致巨噬细胞极化失衡而以M1型为主,诱发过度炎症反应^[42-43]。丙酮酸激酶M2型

(PKM2)是糖酵解的关键限速酶,可通过调节具有丙酮酸激酶活性的四聚体转变为无酶活性的二聚体,以诱导糖代谢重编程,并促进炎症反应^[44]。LI等^[45]的研究发现,活性氧自由基(ROS)作为起始信号能够激活细胞周期检查点激酶2(CHK2),随后CHK2在T95和T195位点磷酸化PKM2,导致糖酵解通量升高并促进巨噬细胞的M1型极化,脂多糖(LPS)是诱导ALI肺部损伤的关键。磷酸甘油酸激酶1(PGK1)是糖酵解过程中催化1,3-二磷酸甘油酸产生ATP的关键反应酶^[46]。研究发现,LPS刺激后巨噬细胞糖酵解水平升高,高表达的PGK1磷酸化修饰NLR家族Pyrin域蛋白3(NLRP3),导致M1极化及焦亡水平升高,加剧了ALI的炎症级联反应^[47]。相反,抑制糖酵解可以部分改善LPS诱导ALI中巨噬细胞相关性炎症反应。6-磷酸果糖激酶-2/2,6二磷酸激酶同工酶3(PFKFB3)是糖酵解的关键驱动因素之一,其调节糖酵解通量并产生果糖-2,6-二磷酸,从而激活磷酸果糖激酶1(PFK1)促进糖酵解^[48]。Apelin-13通过调节尼克酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶4(NOX4)依赖性ROS,下调PFKFB3驱动的糖酵解,来减轻巨噬细胞炎症并改善ALI^[49]。JIANG等^[50]的研究发现,人脐带间充质干细胞释放的凋亡小体,通过程序性死亡受体-1(PD-1)及程序性死亡受体-配体1(PD-L1)相互作用,巨噬细胞以细胞外调节蛋白激酶(ERK)依赖性途径进行了糖酵解到OXPHOS的代谢转换,并诱导其极化水平由促炎转化为抑炎,从而改善了ALI。

综上,巨噬细胞糖酵解促进其M1极化,驱动过度炎症反应,是导致ALI持续进展及损伤加重的重要机制;聚焦于调节巨噬细胞糖酵解水平,抑制其促炎极化,成为改善ALI的潜在治疗策略。

3 巨噬细胞糖酵解是连接“脾不散精”与浊邪内生的生物学纽带

3.1 糖代谢重编程是脾虚失运的微观映射 《黄帝内经·素问·经脉别论》言:“饮入于胃,游溢精气,上输于脾,脾气散精,上归于肺”。脾气充足,运化水谷,布散精微,脏腑功能正常,营卫相和,内外协调,机体康健。线粒体是“动力工厂”,将糖、脂、氨基酸三大营养物质(水谷精微)通过TCA循环生成ATP(气)的过程,与“脾气散精”的作用机制呈现显著的类同性^[51]。有研究表明,机体辨为脾虚时,线粒体存在明显的能量代谢降低及氧化应激反应,证明了脾虚与线粒体能量代谢障碍的一致性^[52]。葡萄糖是细胞能量合成的主要底物,其代谢依赖于“脾气”推动作用,脾气充足,葡萄糖在线粒体内代谢生成ATP,为巨噬细胞提供充足的能量去调节机体免疫,体现了“脾主运化”的生物学内涵。巨噬细胞在ALI中由OXPHOS向糖酵解代谢转换(Warburg效应),消耗大量葡萄糖来低效产能,同时诱发促炎极化,驱动过度炎症反应;恰如“脾不散精”致精微不布,细胞能量代谢失衡,机体失于濡养而功能障碍,内生痰湿,聚而成浊^[53]。李晓方等^[54]认为,脾虚是胃“炎癌转化”的内在因素。若脾胃亏虚,脾失健运,则脾不散精,营养物质消化吸收障碍,能量供给不足,导致“瘀、毒”等病理产物积聚。机体脾虚血瘀导致肿瘤微环境形成,诱导巨噬细胞糖代谢重编程及功能改变,促进肿瘤进展。

YUAN等^[55]的研究表明,改良健脾养正方可通过调节磷酸肌醇3-激酶 γ (PI3K γ)依赖的巨噬细胞糖酵解,促进巨噬细胞从M2型向M1型的转化,并抑制胃癌的生长与转移。因此,巨噬细胞糖酵解与“脾虚失运”病机相呼应。

3.2 巨噬细胞促炎极化是浊邪壅肺的分子表征 《黄帝内经·素问·咳论》言:“五脏六腑皆令人咳,非独肺也”,揭示咳嗽之疾虽病位在肺,然与中焦运化密切相关。《格致余论》曰:“或因厚味……气腾血沸,清化为浊”。中焦脾胃亏虚,水谷精微运化失常,清气不升而产生的病理产物即为浊邪^[56]。脾胃为生痰之源,若中焦失于健运,水谷不归正化,则清阳不升而浊阴内聚,酿生痰浊之邪。此浊邪上犯于肺,一则阻滞气机,致肺失宣肃而气逆作喘,《医宗金鉴》谓之“痰壅气促”;二则胶结气道,形成《临证指南医案》所载“浊凝滞络”之态,浊随气逆,上犯肺络则发为喘咳。现代研究揭示,这一过程与免疫代谢紊乱存在密切关联^[57]。当外源性病原体激活巨噬细胞表面模式识别受体[如Toll样受体4(TLR4)]后,细胞能量代谢模式由氧化磷酸化向糖酵解转换,导致ATP生成速率下降而乳酸分泌量增加,并诱导巨噬细胞的促炎极化^[6]。虽可短暂增强吞噬功能,但持续激活会引发核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)/NLRP3炎症小体轴过度活化,促使白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、TNF- α 等促炎因子大量释放^[58]。此外,促炎因子将激活免疫反应并将单核细胞和中性粒细胞等免疫细胞募集到炎症组织,进一步释放ROS和髓过氧化物酶等炎症介质,驱动炎症风暴的发生^[32],形成“脾不散精-浊邪内生”的递进式病理机制。炎症介质及免疫细胞相互作用,破坏肺泡上皮和血管内皮的屏障功能,增加肺泡毛细血管膜的通透性,导致富含蛋白质的水肿液积聚到肺间质中,最终导致肺水肿和组织损伤^[59],与“浊邪痹阻肺络”导致喘咳痰壅的临床表现高度一致。高芳芳等^[60]结合中医学浊毒理论,提出“湿浊”是ALI的重要病理产物,发现具有清热解毒、化浊化痰兼宣降肺气之效的化浊解毒颗粒,可显著降低CD86⁺M1型肺泡及肺间质巨噬细胞比例,增加CD206⁺M2型肺泡及肺间质巨噬细胞百分比,从而缓解肺组织损伤。综上,巨噬细胞M1极化介导的炎症风暴与“浊邪壅肺”病机存在病理耦合。见图1。

4 基于“脾不散精”理论的中医药调控策略

脾虚失运,精微不布,肺络失养,外邪乘虚犯肺;水谷不归正化,痰饮结聚,浊邪内生。内外合邪,终致肺络痹阻,失于宣降而生喘咳。基于“脾虚浊壅”的病机关键,治疗当以“复脾运、祛浊邪”为核心。健脾助运以培其本,通过温中阳、醒脾滞、升清阳,重建精微输布之动力;化浊通络以治其标,以涤痰、逐瘀、利湿之法疏通肺络壅滞,解浊邪胶结之态。最终浊邪祛,肺脾调,以阻滞ALI的病理演变进程。

4.1 健脾助运以培其本 针对脾虚失运之本虚病机,治疗宜以辛温、甘缓之品为主,直入中焦脾土,通过温阳、行气、固摄等,复其运化水谷、升清散精之能,使脾土健运,精微得以上归于肺。荆防颗粒是明代《摄生众妙方》中荆防败毒散的现代中药制剂,组方中风药(防风、羌活)和荆芥共为君药,风药辛温升散,直入太阴脾经,借“风能胜湿”之力驱散中焦湿

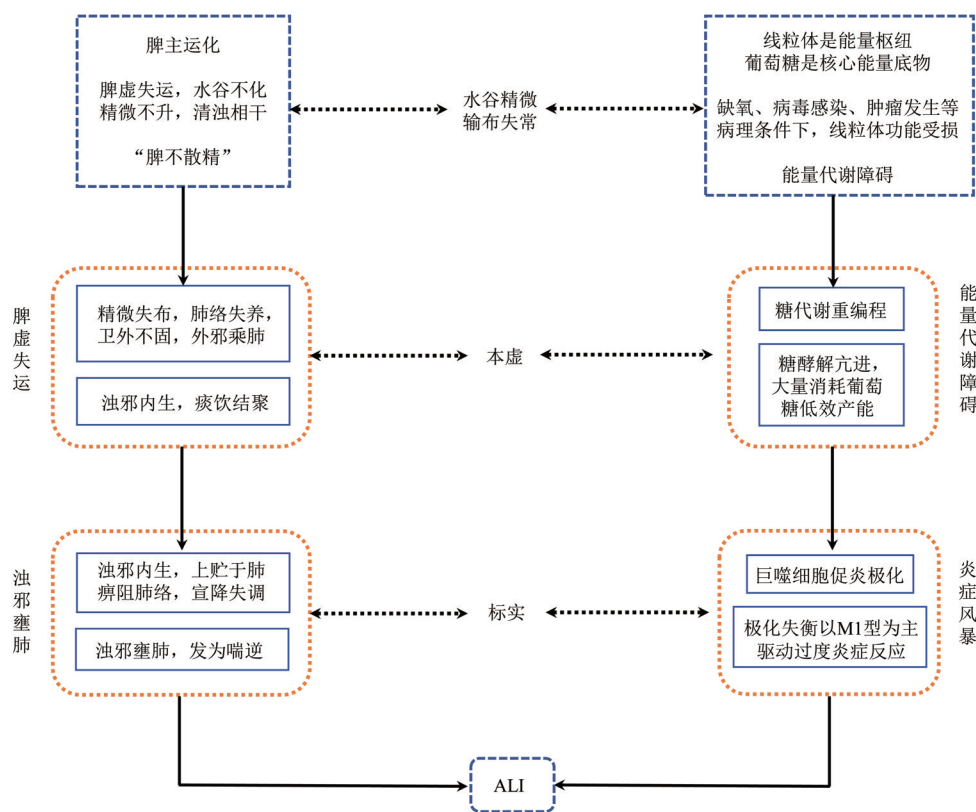


图1 巨噬细胞糖代谢重编程驱动促炎极化与ALI“脾虚失运-浊邪壅肺”机制示意

Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of macrophage glucose metabolic reprogramming-driven pro-inflammatory polarization and "spleen deficiency with transport dysfunction - turbid pathogen obstructing the lungs" mechanism in ALI

浊,解除“湿困脾阳”之壅滞;荆芥轻扬上行,宣发肺气,与风药配伍形成“脾升肺降”的气机循环,重建“脾气散精”的输布通道。该药广泛用于治疗甲型流感证属风寒犯肺证、急性喉炎和支气管炎等,此外实验研究表明其可通过抑制博莱霉素诱导的巨噬细胞募集及促炎极化,改善ALI小鼠的肺部炎症^[61]。SUN等^[62]在此基础上,采用蛋白质组学、代谢组学联合网络药理学分析,发现荆防颗粒具有抑制PI3K/蛋白激酶B(Akt)/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路调节糖酵解、丙酮酸代谢的作用,这可能是抑制博莱霉素诱导ALI小鼠肺组织中巨噬细胞激活的关键,为荆防颗粒调节巨噬细胞糖酵解抑制促炎极化,改善ALI提供了一定的数据支持。“脾得温则运”,乌药“辛开温运”,既顺气畅中以助精微输布,又温肾阳以助气化,针对“脾不散精”之根本(脾肾阳气不足),通过“釜底添薪”增强脾运化之力,使水谷精微上归于肺;艾草辛温补脾阳,苦燥祛脾湿,阳气振奋则湿浊自化,恢复脾主升清、散精于肺的功能。去甲异波尔多定作为中药乌药的关键活性成分,在调节巨噬细胞极化方向中展现出显著作用。CHEN等^[9]研究表明,该成分可通过诱导巨噬细胞向M2抗炎表型极化,有效改善LPS诱导的ALI小鼠模型中的肺部炎症反应。深入研究发现,去甲异波尔多定通过靶向调控PKM2/HIF-1 α /过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 辅激活子-1 α (PGC-1 α)信号通路,促使巨噬细胞发生代谢重编程——从糖酵解主导的M1促炎代谢模式向OXPHOS依赖的M2修复

代谢模式转变。这种代谢转换不仅显著抑制M1型巨噬细胞的过度活化,还通过降低促炎因子释放,最终减轻巨噬细胞介导的炎症级联反应。异断短舌匹菊内酯作为艾草中具有显著抗炎活性的倍半萜内酯成分,其调控巨噬细胞代谢极化的机制已被KONG等^[63]系统阐明。研究首先通过构建LPS诱导的RAW264.7巨噬细胞系和骨髓来源巨噬细胞(BMDM)体外炎症模型,揭示该成分可通过靶向抑制糖酵解限速酶PFKFB3的表达,进而阻断信号转导因子和转录激活因子3(STAT3)/NF- κ B信号通路的活化,抑制巨噬细胞糖酵解及促炎极化。后续的动物实验进一步证实,异断短舌匹菊内酯在体内同样通过PFKFB3-STAT3/NF- κ B信号级联反应,有效改善急性肺损伤模型的炎症病理特征。广藿香芳香醒脾,化中焦秽浊,恢复脾之运化枢机,且“辛香入肺”,助肺宣发精微。青蒿芳香透散,辛能行气,苦能燥湿,具“轻清透达”之性,可化解脾被湿浊困遏之态,使“脾醒则精散”。XU等^[64]发现广藿香提取物香叶木素-7-O-葡萄糖苷能够抑制SARS-CoV-2病毒诱导巨噬细胞M1极化所致的炎症反应,进一步通过分子对接和细胞热位移实验确定YTH m6A RNA结合蛋白1(YTHDF1)是其发挥作用的关键靶点,香叶木素-7-O-葡萄糖苷通过抑制YTHDF1,下调己糖激酶3(HK3)及下游糖酵解关键蛋白,从而改善SARS-CoV-2病毒导致的肺部炎症。LI等^[65]探讨了青蒿素衍生物米替林内酯(MCL)对脓毒症相关ALI的机制及保护效应。研究表明,

MCL通过靶向调控糖酵解限速酶PFKFB3,抑制下游糖酵解关键蛋白HK2和PKM2的表达,显著降低乳酸生成并抑制糖酵解代谢流,进而减少M1型巨噬细胞极化及促炎因子释放。进一步发现,MCL通过激活线粒体未折叠蛋白反应以修复线粒体功能,上调线粒体离子肽酶1(LONP1)和酪蛋白水解肽酶(ClpP)的表达,缓解线粒体氧化应激损伤,并阻断糖酵解-氧化应激的正反馈环路,最终减轻脓毒症ALI的病理损伤。中药覆盆子酸收甘补,固摄下焦精微,防清阳下陷,间接助脾升清,“节流”以增强脾散精效能。根皮素作为中药覆盆子的核心活性成分,在调控ALI代谢炎症失衡中展现出显著疗效。SONGYANG等^[66]通过构建LPS诱导的ALI小鼠模型,揭示根皮素可通过抑制肺部糖酵解关键限速酶葡萄糖转运蛋白1(GLUT1)的表达,显著降低乳酸生成并改善肺部炎症浸润。为深入阐明其机制,研究者构建了GLUT1过表达的原代腹膜巨噬细胞模型,证实根皮素通过靶向GLUT1依赖性糖酵解通路,抑制巨噬细胞向M1促炎表型极化,进而阻断NF- κ B等炎症信号激活,最终缓解ALI的病理进程。“健脾助运”法防治ALI的作用机制总结表见增强出版附加材料。

4.2 化浊通络以治其标 针对浊邪壅肺之标实证,通过涤痰、逐瘀、清热利湿等,疏通肺络壅滞,复肺气宣肃之常。阳明腑实壅滞,则脾气被遏而失升清之职。峻下热结之大承气汤中,君药大黄“推陈致新,通利水谷”,臣药芒硝“软坚散结,荡涤肠胃”,二者通腑泻浊,使“六腑以通为用”,腑气通则脾气自健,精微输布复常。此外,厚朴“宽中下气”,枳实“破气消积”,共为佐使,疏利中焦气机,使三焦气化得行,水谷精微得以“散精”归肺。SHANG等^[67]通过网络药理学分析表明,大承气汤中有34种成分对应570个潜在靶点,并从中筛选出199个可能发挥治疗作用的关键靶点;随后通过LPS诱导的ALI小鼠模型证明,大承气汤可能通过抑制HIF-1 α ,减少下游GLUT1、PKM2等糖酵解相关蛋白,发挥改善ALI的作用。文献研究表明,在LPS诱导的ALI模型中,HIF-1 α 诱导的糖酵解途径上调,是促进巨噬细胞促炎极化并导致炎症风暴的关键^[7]。因而为大承气汤调节巨噬细胞中HIF-1 α 诱导的糖酵解途径,从而改善巨噬细胞促炎极化诱导的ALI,提供了一定的支持。枳实“破滞气,消痰水”,疏利中焦气机,使脾散精之道路通畅,痰浊无以壅肺。LI等^[10]采用LPS诱导的ALI小鼠及原代腹膜巨噬细胞体外模型,表明其提取物圣草次苷剂量依赖性地增加了丝裂原活化蛋白激酶磷酸酶1(MKP1)的表达,抑制丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)通路,下调糖酵解相关基因的表达,减弱巨噬细胞的促炎极化及氧化应激,从而发挥治疗ALI的作用。射干苦寒直折肺中痰热,消痰散结,专攻“浊邪壅肺”之标急,破除肺络痰浊胶结,为精微布散扫清障碍。野鸢尾苷是中药射干的提取物,YING等^[29]的研究发现,野鸢尾苷可以下调LPS活化巨噬细胞的糖酵解,并将其从炎性M1极化表型重编程为抗炎M2表型。随后采用分子对接结合靶向亲和性实验表面等离子共振实验,证明PKM2是野鸢尾苷发挥作用的关键靶点,通过下游JAK/STAT和NF- κ B信号通路发挥调控作用。“脾不散精”日久,精

微郁而化热,瘀毒壅阻肺络。丹参“活血而不伤正”,通肺络之瘀滞,使脾所散之精能畅达肺脏;紫草寒凉入血分,可清解血分热毒,使肺络中瘀热得散,精微输布之道通畅。YE等^[68]对从丹参中提取的隐丹参酮进行研究,发现其可通过激活单磷酸腺苷激活的蛋白激酶(AMPK)/HIF-1 α 信号通路,下调糖酵解相关基因表达,同时促进线粒体OXPHOS,诱导巨噬细胞向M2抗炎表型极化,最终重塑免疫微环境改善ALI的炎症损伤。HUANG等^[69]的研究表明,中药紫草的关键成分紫草素,具有抑制巨噬细胞促炎极化以改善LPS诱导ALI肺部炎症的作用,进一步机制研究发现,紫草素上调线粒体钙离子单向转运(MCU)蛋白水平,激活了线粒体Ca²⁺信号,驱动代谢从糖酵解转变为OXPHOS,从而抑制巨噬细胞的M1极化。湿热困脾则运化失司,精微不布,茵陈归脾胃肝胆经,苦泄下降,功专清利湿热。七叶亭是茵陈的关键成分,CHEN等^[70]的研究表明,其能够有效降低细胞外的酸化速率和糖酵解的流量,同时下调与糖酵解过程相关的基因的表达水平。此外,七叶亭还能促进M2型巨噬细胞的脂肪酸 β -氧化过程,上调肉碱棕榈酰转移酶1A(CPT1A)、酰基辅酶A氧化酶1(ACOX1),从而平衡巨噬细胞的极化状态,进而缓解ALI的肺部炎症。“化浊通络”法防治ALI的作用机制总结表见增强出版附加材料。

5 总结与展望

近年研究揭示,巨噬细胞通过Warburg效应实现糖代谢重编程,其过度激活的糖酵解途径不仅加速葡萄糖耗竭引发能量代谢紊乱,更通过乳酸堆积诱导微环境酸化,驱动M1型极化并释放IL-1 β 、TNF- α 等促炎因子^[42]。这一现象与中医“脾不散精”理论高度契合,脾气亏虚导致水谷精微输布障碍的“浊邪内生”病理过程,在细胞生物学层面体现为糖酵解关键酶异常活化,伴随线粒体OXPHOS功能抑制,造成巨噬细胞极化失衡介导的过度炎症反应,形成“能量代谢紊乱-炎症因子风暴”的递进式病理机制。该研究基于“脾不散精”理论框架,系统阐释了脾气亏虚-水谷运化失司-精微布散障碍的病理演变过程:脾虚状态下,巨噬细胞因能量代谢转向糖酵解途径,在消耗过量葡萄糖的同时产生ATP的效率显著降低,致使机体失于濡养而功能障碍;同时,M1型巨噬细胞极化优势促使促炎介质过度分泌,通过募集中性粒细胞等免疫细胞形成炎症级联反应,最终形成“浊邪壅肺”的病理结局。值得关注的是,现有研究已以“复脾运、祛浊邪”为核心。通过温中阳、醒脾滞、升清阳,重建精微输布之动力;以涤痰、逐瘀、清热利湿之法,疏通肺络壅滞之状态。从健脾类、清热类、化湿类等药物中筛选出调控糖酵解关键靶点的活性成分,为“脾不散精”理论指导下的干预策略提供了分子层面的诠释依据。

当前中医药防治ALI研究在彰显多靶向调控优势的同时,仍面临方法论与证据层级的双重瓶颈:一方面,现有机制研究多聚焦于中药单体化合物对离散靶点的作用,难以诠释经典复方通过“君臣佐使”配伍重构免疫代谢稳态的系统生物学效应;另一方面,基础研究成果向临床转化存在证据断层,缺乏符合SPIRIT声明的干预方案验证“方证对应”理论。

未来研究需立足系统生物学范式,构建病证结合模型,整合多组学策略解析复方的多维药效网络,并通过设计前瞻性真实世界研究,构建基于中医证候要素权重与代谢特征谱动态关联的疗效评价体系,最终实现“理-法-方-药”理论框架与“代谢-免疫微环境重构”现代医学认知的深度融合。为中医药防治ALI提供高级别循证依据,并为中医药现代化发展提供支持。

【利益冲突】 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

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