

基于“命门动气”理论探讨中药干预线粒体质量控制 对慢性心衰的影响

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[摘要] 慢性心力衰竭(CHF)作为各类心血管疾病的终末阶段,具有病程迁延、致死率高等特点,严重威胁人类生命健康。该文基于明代医家孙一奎“命门动气”学说,结合现代医学线粒体质量控制(MQC),系统探讨CHF的病机演变规律及其与微观结构稳态之间的内在联系,进一步提出中药干预策略。CHF初期多因心气受损,随病程迁延,“久病及肾”致命门动气衰微;动气衰微致“维系固摄”失职则形体离散,对应线粒体动力学紊乱;“原动力”匮乏则气化无力,对应线粒体自噬异常,形成“命门-线粒体”病理传导链,最终导致心肌结构崩解与能量代谢衰竭。现代研究表明,CHF患者存在显著的MQC失衡,线粒体动力学紊乱致网络碎片化、自噬障碍致代谢受阻,构成其心室重构与泵功能衰竭的关键微观环节。温补肾阳、益气扶正等各类中药可通过多靶点干预PTEN诱导激酶1/帕金蛋白(PINK1/Parkin)、腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶/动力相关蛋白1(AMPK/Drp1)等信号通路,调节线粒体动力学平衡与自噬活性,进而修复受损的MQC网络,改善心肌能量代谢微环境。该干预策略与中医“温补命门、益气活血”治法高度契合,体现了从肾论治、以线粒体为靶点的整体调节优势。该文通过整合“命门动气”理论与MQC机制,构建中西医结合防治CHF的理论框架,为临床实践与后续研究提供了新视角与思路。

[关键词] 慢性心衰; 命门动气; 线粒体质量控制; 线粒体动力学; 线粒体自噬

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Exploring Effect of Traditional Chinese Medicine Interventions on Mitochondrial Quality Control in Chronic Heart Failure Based on Theory of "Mingmen Dongqi"

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[Abstract] Chronic heart failure (CHF), as the terminal stage of various cardiovascular diseases, is characterized by a prolonged course and a high mortality rate, posing a serious threat to human health and life. According to physician Sun Yikui's theory of "Mingmen Dongqi" (dynamic Qi of life gate) in the Ming Dynasty and the modern medicine concept of mitochondrial quality control (MQC), this paper systematically explores the pathogenic mechanisms and evolutionary patterns of CHF, as well as its intrinsic connection with microstructural homeostasis, and further proposes potential traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) intervention strategies. CHF is often caused by damage to the heart Qi at the early stage. As the disease progresses, prolonged illness affects the kidneys, leading to the dynamic Qi decline of life gate. Further, it results in the failure of the functions of sustaining and consolidating, causing the disintegration of the physical form, which corresponds to mitochondrial kinetic disorders. The deficiency in primary driving force results in impaired Qi transformation, corresponding to mitochondrial autophagy dysfunction, forming a pathological transmission chain of "life gate-mitochondrion" that ultimately leads to myocardial structural disintegration and energy metabolism failure. Modern research indicates that patients with CHF exhibit significant MQC imbalance. Disrupted mitochondrial dynamics lead to network fragmentation, and impaired autophagy causes metabolic blockage, constituting the key microscopic mechanisms underlying ventricular remodeling and pump failure. Chinese herbal medicines, such as those with

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the effects of warming and tonifying kidney Yang or reinforcing healthy Qi, can intervene in multiple signaling pathways-including PTEN-inducible kinase 1 (PINK1)/Parkin and AMP-activated protein kinase/dynamin-related protein 1 (AMPK/Drp1)-to regulate mitochondrial dynamics and autophagy activity. This repairs damaged MQC networks and improves the microenvironment of myocardial energy metabolism. These intervention strategies align closely with the TCM therapeutic principles of warming and tonifying life gate, replenishing Qi, and activating blood, demonstrating the advantages of holistic regulation based on kidney-centered treatment and mitochondrial-targeted approaches. By integrating the "Mingmen Dongqi" theory with the MQC mechanism, this paper establishes a theoretical framework for the integrated prevention and treatment of CHF, offering new perspectives and insights for clinical practice and future research.

[Keywords] chronic heart failure; Mingmen DongQi; mitochondrial quality control; mitochondrial dynamics; mitochondrial autophagy

慢性心衰(CHF)作为各类心脏病发展的最终归宿,以发病率高、致死风险大及症状负担沉重为显著特征^[1]。最新数据显示,我国心血管疾病现患人数已攀升至3.3亿左右,其中CHF患者超过890万,防控形势异常严峻^[2]。现代医学认为,心肌能量代谢障碍是CHF发生发展的核心机制之一,而线粒体作为心肌细胞能量代谢的主场所,其质量控制失衡被认为是导致心功能恶化的重要病理基础^[3]。线粒体质量控制(MQC)涵盖线粒体动力学、线粒体自噬及生物合成等过程,其稳态维持对于保障心肌细胞能量供应及存活至关重要^[4]。其中,线粒体动力学紊乱导致的线粒体网络结构碎片化,以及线粒体自噬异常引起的受损线粒体堆积或过度降解,均是驱动CHF心室重构与泵功能衰竭的关键微观机制^[5-7]。

中医虽无CHF之病名,但据其临床表现多归属于“心衰”“水肿”“胸痹”等范畴^[8]。现有研究多侧重于阐述心气、心阳亏虚致血脉瘀阻、水饮内停的病理机制,治疗多聚焦于益气活血、温阳利水。然而,随CHF病程迁延,常规益气活血之法往往难以阻断病情进展,提示存在更深层次的病机演变。明代医家孙一奎提出的“命门动气”学说,有助于突破传统从心论治CHF的局限,为从“命门动气”论治CHF提供了全新的理论切入点。更有研究从线粒体结构稳态角度,阐释了“久病及肾”的微观机制,佐证了该学说的科学内涵。因此,本文立足于“命门动气”理论,主要探讨CHF病程中线粒体动力学与自噬的异常演变规律,系统梳理中药干预动力学与自噬相关通路调控MQC的药理机制,以期为中医药防治CHF提供更微观的理论依据与精准的用药参考。

1 “命门动气”与CHF

1.1 “命门动气”的源流及内涵 “命门”一词最早见于《黄帝内经》,随后被《黄庭经》转化为“肾间动气”加以采纳。该书将其视为生命活力的本源,明确了其作为精气通道的作用,并将具体位置界定在脐部周围或脐下^[9]。“命门动气”学说是明代医家孙一奎所创,孙氏在《医旨绪余》中提出“命门乃两肾中间之动气,非水非火,乃造化之枢纽,阴阳之根蒂,即先天之太极。”说明“命门动气”既非阴精也非阳气,而是介于水火之间的动态生命能量,是先天太极在人体的具体体现。孙氏以“太极之本体”来形象地比喻命门在人体的重要地位和作用,动气属阳,以“动”为用;两肾属阴主静,为太极之体所立的物质基础,形成“肾为体、命门为用”的动态关系^[10-11]。其认为动气是五脏六腑之“主宰”,具有维系经络、

固摄形体的作用,强调“命门动气”是人体生命的原动力^[12]。

心脏作为“君主之官”,主血脉而藏神,其搏动虽源于心气,但心气之根基实则依赖于命门动气的温煦与激发。命门动气为“元气之根”,心气为“元气之用”,二者构成“根基滋养枝叶”的体用关系,命门动气作为深层的原动力,通过三焦通达全身,温养心阳,使心气充沛;心气则作为表层的运行力,在命门动气的支撑下,推动血液在脉管中循环不息。由此可见,动气是心脏搏动和血液运行的原始推动力。

1.2 “命门动气”与CHF的联系 动气具有原动力和维系固摄2种属性,与CHF的病理联系主要表现在2个方面。其一,动气衰微导致“原动力”匮乏,心脉失去温煦,心脏搏动减弱,泵血无力,血液运行不畅,临床表现为心悸气短、肢冷乏力等症状。其二,CHF状态下动气衰微导致维系固摄的功能失常,无力维系心肌结构,导致心体松散、脉络离散,在微观病理上表现为心肌细胞内部MQC失衡与心室重构。因此,CHF不仅是动力不足的功能性疾病,也是维系固摄失常的结构异常性疾病。两者互为因果,共同推动CHF的恶化进展。

CHF作为一种病程漫长、迁延难愈的进行性疾病,在其病程演变中,病机呈现由轻转重、由单一到复杂、由心及肾的阶梯式特征。笔者认为,命门动气不仅是心脏搏动的原动力,更是一身元气的根基。一旦疾病发展至命门动气衰微阶段,病机的性质便发生了转变。CHF初期多由于心气心阳受损,鼓动无力;随着病情迁延不愈,久病及肾,病损由心累及命门,导致命门动气衰微。动气作为“生生不息之根”,其衰微不仅意味着动力源枯竭,更标志着维持心脏形体的功能(主要为MQC)异常^[13],在CHF中具体表现为线粒体自噬故障与融合/分裂异常,而MQC的异常又会进一步加重CHF。此时,命门动气衰微已不再是病理的终末产物,而是导致CHF进行性加重的核心驱动力。相关病程发展见图1。

2 “命门动气”与MQC

2.1 “命门动气”与MQC的关系 MQC贯穿于蛋白质、细胞器及细胞等各个维度,其运作方式主要包括5种,分别为线粒体动力学、线粒体自噬、线粒体生物合成、线粒体蛋白降解及衍生囊泡^[14-15]。“气”与线粒体在物质和功能上具有显著的统一性,故线粒体可视为“气”的微观生物学基础^[16]。

笔者认为,动气的原动力与维系固摄属性高度契合MQC的生物学本质,主要体现在线粒体动力学的融合分裂平衡与线粒体自噬的更新代谢。虽然MQC中还包括线粒体生物合成等机制,但线粒体动力学作为“维系”心脏形体的微

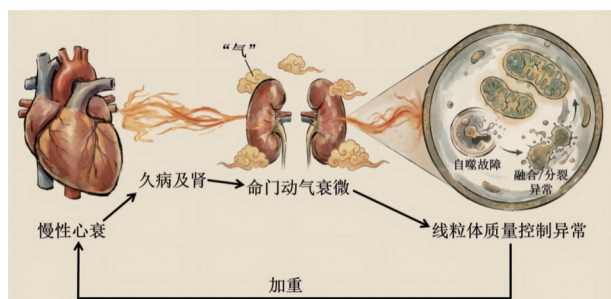


图1 命门动气与线粒体质量控制在CHF病程中的影响

Fig. 1 Influence of Mingmen Qi movement and mitochondrial quality control on progression of CHF

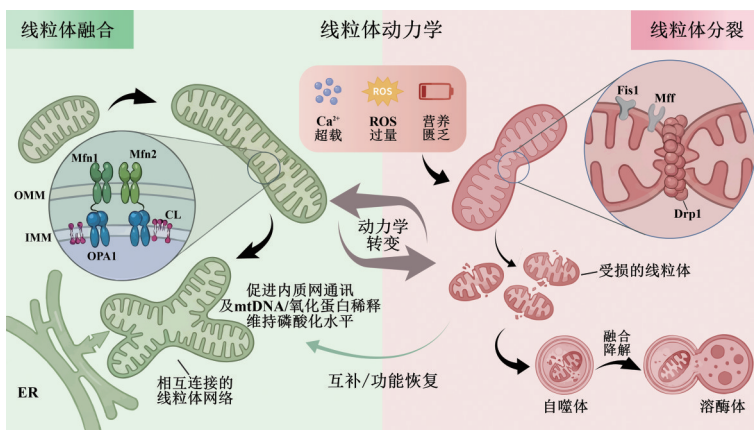
观基础,自噬作为“推陈出新”的气化途径,与“命门动气”理论内涵更为贴切。

“命门动气”理论与MQC的关联并非仅停留于宏观类比,现代研究已揭示了其深层的分子基础。具体而言,生理状态下,融合机制借由视神经萎缩蛋白1(OPA1)、线粒体融合蛋白(Mfn)1与Mfn2构建线粒体网络,促进物质互补以维持能量稳态。其中,Mfn2不仅介导融合,更是线粒体-内质网接触位点(MAMs)的核心骨架,维系着钙稳态与脂质传输^[17-18],这与动气“维系经络、固摄形体”的结构功能高度对应;Mfn2表达缺失导致的MAMs解体与钙超载^[18],实质上即是“维系固摄失职”致“形体离散”的微观病理实质。分裂机制则通过动力蛋白相关蛋白1(Drp1)精准分选受损线粒体,配合PTEN诱导激酶1/帕金蛋白(PINK1/Parkin)等自噬途径实现“去腐生肌”^[19-20],体现动气作为“造化之枢”推动气化之能。更有研究表明,过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 共激活因子-1 α (PGC-1 α)作为线粒体生物合成的“总开关”,其调控线粒体生成与呼吸功能的作用^[21-22],正契合“命门”作为“元气之根”与生命原动力的内涵。进一步而言,线粒体氧化磷酸化系统(OXPHOS)包括呼吸链复合物I~IV与三磷酸腺苷(ATP)合酶(复合物V),其通过电子传递与质子梯度偶联机

制协同驱动ATP合成,这一处于细胞代谢中枢的能量转换过程即是“原动力”的分子实质^[23];而OPA1介导的嵴连接点结构完整性与ATP合酶二聚化之间存在互为因果的结构功能串扰,这种精细的超微结构稳态不仅决定了嵴的形态,更确保了氧化磷酸化高效偶联的结构基础,从而构成了“维系固摄”更深层的细胞生物学实质^[24]。当“维系固摄”失职时,形体离散,微观表现为线粒体融合分裂失衡,进而导致线粒体网络结构异常,呈现碎片化与网络断裂;当“原动力”不足时,气化无力,更新代谢能力受损,代谢产物堆积,引起线粒体自噬功能障碍,导致受损线粒体无法及时清除,进而释放促凋亡因子,加重心肌损伤。

2.2 线粒体动力学 线粒体动力学主要通过规律的融合和分裂2个相互对立的过程来维持线粒体正常的形态与功能^[25]。线粒体融合主要由具有三磷酸鸟苷(GTP)酶活性的OPA1及Mfn1/2等调控^[26]。其中,OPA1与涉及线粒体定位的心磷脂(CL)是介导线粒体内膜融合的两个重要因素^[27];而线粒体外膜融合则主要由位于该膜上的Mfn1/2所调控^[28]。生理状态下,融合作用构建相互连接的线粒体网络,促进与内质网的通讯及mtDNA、氧化蛋白的稀释,从而维持细胞磷酸化水平^[29]。此外,该过程通过物质交换实现受损线粒体与完整线粒体的互补,有助于轻微功能障碍线粒体的功能恢复并免于降解,对维持线粒体稳态至关重要^[30]。

钙离子(Ca^{2+})超载、活性氧(ROS)过多及营养匮乏等环境因素是诱导线粒体动力学转变的关键诱因,他们促使细胞中的线粒体转为分裂状态,进而导致膜电位与ATP生成效率下降^[16]。线粒体分裂主要依赖于Drp1^[31]。在生理状态下,线粒体分裂负责分选那些发生不可逆mtDNA损伤或膜电位丧失的受损线粒体,进而通过自噬途径清除以实现线粒体更新;当膜电位下降,Drp1被募集并与线粒体分裂蛋白1(Fis1)及裂变因子(Mff)等受体结合,于外膜处组装成环状结构,随后的GTP水解驱动该环收缩,从而介导线粒体分裂^[32-33]。见图2。



注:OMM.线粒体外膜;IMM.线粒体内膜;ER.内质网

图2 线粒体动力学机制

Fig. 2 Mitochondrial dynamic mechanisms

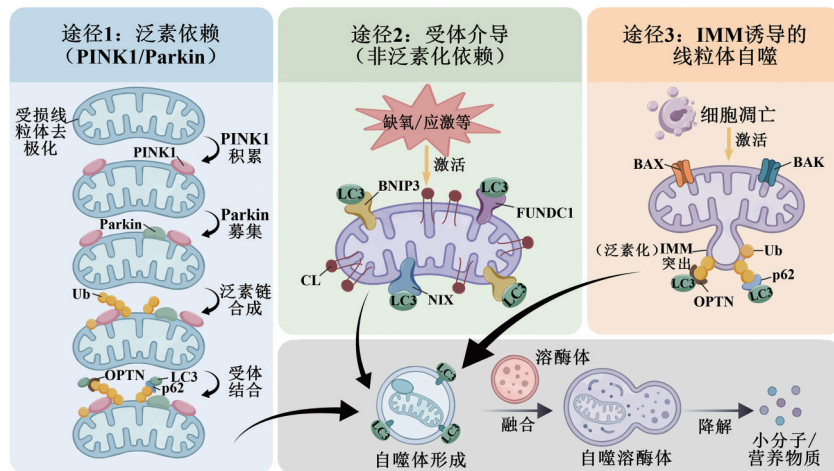
2.3 线粒体自噬 线粒体自噬是细胞通过吞噬囊泡识别并包裹功能异常的线粒体,将其输送至溶酶体进行选择性降解

的过程^[34-35]。该过程不仅能及时清除衰老、受损及功能障碍的线粒体,还能有效阻断线粒体凋亡前蛋白、氧自由基等有

害物质的释放,对MQC与防止细胞氧化应激起着重要作用,从而维持细胞内环境稳态。当线粒体损伤严重时,常诱发分裂反应,并伴随ROS过量产生与膜电位下降,这种分裂呈不对称性,致使低膜电位部分从正常线粒体中分离;随后,低电位线粒体经自噬途径降解,实现营养物质的循环利用^[36]。

线粒体自噬主要分为泛素依赖与非泛素依赖途径。前者以PINK1/Parkin信号通路为代表,受损线粒体去极化导致外膜上的PINK1积累并募集Parkin介导蛋白泛素化,随后选择性自噬接头蛋白1(p62)等受体识别并结合微管相关蛋白1轻链3(LC3)形成自噬体,最终与溶酶体融合降解^[37]。有研究表明,即使线粒体在非去极化状态下,基质中的未折叠

蛋白的应激反应也能有效激活该通路^[38]。受体介导通路则由B细胞淋巴瘤-2(Bcl-2)/腺病毒E1B 19 kDa相互作用蛋白3(BNIP3)、NIP3样蛋白X(NIX)、含FUN14结构域蛋白1(FUNDC1)及CL等直接结合LC3触发,多响应缺氧或氧化应激等刺激^[39-40]。此外,最新研究揭示了凋亡过程中发生的一种依赖Bcl-2相关X蛋白/Bcl-2同源拮抗杀伤蛋白(Bax/Bak)、由线粒体内膜暴露相关蛋白泛素化介导的自噬新机制,独立于经典PINK1/Parkin信号通路,该机制有助于清除受损线粒体并限制促炎因子的释放^[41]。然而,线粒体内膜泛素化的特异性连接酶与底物蛋白尚未阐明,需更多的实验验证。线粒体自噬途径见图3。



注:Ub.泛素;OPTN.视神经病变诱导蛋白;IMM.线粒体内膜

图3 线粒体自噬途径

Fig. 3 Mitochondrial autophagy pathway

3 MQC异常对CHF的影响

CHF的发生发展与MQC的严重受损密切相关。MQC作为一个精密的多层级调控网络,其任何环节异常都可能导致线粒体稳态的崩塌,进而诱发心肌结构重塑与功能衰竭^[42]。现有研究普遍认为,在MQC涵盖的多种调控机制中,线粒体动力学与自噬的紊乱是推动CHF进展的关键节点^[43-45]。线粒体动力学与自噬通过“结构重塑-质量清除”的机制协同影响心肌能量代谢。二者存在紧密的交互作用:适度的线粒体分裂与自噬激活相互配合,前者分离受损部分,后者执行清除,共同维持线粒体网络的稳态;然而,当动力学紊乱时,常伴随自噬过度激活或功能不足,均会反过来加剧线粒体网络的碎片化。特别是当自噬清除受阻时,受损线粒体堆积产生的ROS环境,会进一步加剧动力学紊乱,形成恶性循环,共同驱动CHF。所以深入分析这2个环节的异常改变对于理解CHF的微观病理机制具有重要意义。

3.1 线粒体动力学在CHF中的作用 为了保持线粒体稳态并使心肌细胞功能得以正常运转,线粒体动力学的平衡显得尤为关键^[46]。在CHF的病理环境下,线粒体动力学平衡遭到严重破坏,表现为融合抑制和分裂过度,这种动力学紊乱直接驱动了心肌结构与功能的恶化^[47-48]。一方面,负责线粒

体融合的关键蛋白表达在衰竭心肌中显著下调。WAI等^[49]发现,在扩张型心肌病和心力衰竭的病理过程中,OPA1的缺失会导致线粒体发生碎片化并伴随代谢改变。同时,Mfn1/2的减少阻断了外膜的融合过程,导致线粒体之间无法进行物质互补,使得受损线粒体在细胞内累积,加剧了能量代谢障碍。有研究表明,在阿霉素诱导的CHF大鼠模型中,大鼠左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)和收缩末期内径(LVESD)均显著增加,而左室短轴缩短率(FS)和射血分数(EF)明显降低,同时血清二磷酸腺苷(ADP)水平升高,ATP水平降低,并伴有Mfn1/2的mRNA及蛋白表达下调,说明Mfn1/2的缺失会严重损害线粒体融合功能及能量代谢,进而导致心室重构和心脏泵血功能减退^[50]。

另一方面,介导线粒体分裂的机制则呈现出病理性激活。在CHF的病理进程中,分裂过度会导致线粒体发生严重的碎片化,产生大量短棒状或颗粒状线粒体,引起膜电位降低及线粒体DNA断裂,进而阻碍ATP的合成,从而损害心脏功能^[51-52]。有研究指出,在CHF进展中,线粒体融合酶的活性显著受抑,表现为OPA1和Mfn2表达下调,而Drp1、Fis1及Mff表达则呈上升趋势,这种蛋白表达的改变导致心肌细胞内线粒体形态发生异常,呈现为碎片化、圆形或细颗粒状,同时线粒体功能障碍也随之显现,包括呼吸能力减弱、基因

组完整性破坏及DNA缺失,最终造成ATP合成不足^[53]。随着受损线粒体分裂增多,内在凋亡途径被激活,致使线粒体及心肌细胞凋亡加剧^[54-55]。这是因为碎片化线粒体对线粒体通透性转换孔的开放更加敏感,极易释放细胞色素C(Cyt C)等促凋亡因子,进而诱发心肌细胞坏死及心脏纤维化,最终导致心室重构与泵功能衰竭。

此外,线粒体动力学紊乱还通过加剧氧化应激反应损害心肌细胞。Drp1介导的过度分裂通常伴随ROS爆发式产生,高水平ROS不仅氧化损伤线粒体DNA及膜脂质,更进一步促进Drp1的活化,驱动线粒体持续分裂。这种“ROS-Drp1”互为因果的恶性循环,加剧了线粒体网络的碎片化,严重破坏MQC。研究表明,恢复线粒体融合/分裂的平衡,如上调OPA1的表达或抑制Drp1的过度激活,能够有效减少心肌细胞死亡并改善心脏功能,延缓CHF^[56-57]。

3.2 线粒体自噬在CHF中的作用 在CHF病程从代偿期向失代偿期演变的动态过程中,线粒体自噬的生物学效应呈现出显著的“阶段性差异”。在代偿期,适度的自噬激活通过清除受损线粒体发挥心肌保护作用,可以有效避免细胞内部环境失衡;而进入失代偿期后,线粒体自噬由适度转为过度激活,过量的线粒体被降解,线粒体总量和功能骤降,导致能量供应严重匮乏,加重了细胞损伤,促使细胞启动死亡程序^[58-60]。除过度激活外,失代偿期线粒体自噬还可能存在功能不足的情况,这导致受损线粒体无法被及时清除,在细胞内堆积并产生大量ROS,进而引发氧化应激和线粒体DNA损伤,同样加速了心肌细胞的凋亡与CHF进展。动物研究表明,在主动脉弓缩窄(TAC)造模CHF小鼠模型中,线粒体自噬于TAC术后3~7 d短暂激活,随后下调,介导线粒体功能障碍及心衰进展^[61]。从分子机制上看,腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 $\alpha 2$ 催化亚基(AMPK $\alpha 2$)磷酸化PINK1的Ser495位点,该修饰对维持高效线粒体自噬、阻断CHF进展至关重要^[62]。在具体的通路时序方面,传统LC3依赖性自噬通路在术后1 d即激活并诱导线粒体自噬;而术后3 d则通过Unc-51样自噬激活激酶1(ULK1)依赖的替代途径维持线粒体质量与心功能^[63]。

PINK1/Parkin信号通路主导的线粒体自噬是该调控机制中的关键一环,其在稳定心肌细胞内环境稳态及提升细胞存活率方面扮演着核心角色,因而被视为治疗心力衰竭的一个重要靶点^[64]。SONG等^[65]研究发现,MFN2基因突变会导致小鼠心肌细胞内Parkin介导的线粒体自噬受抑,进而诱发心肌肥厚与心衰。敲除PINK1或Parkin基因的小鼠表现出线粒体功能缺陷、心肌梗死范围扩大及心收缩力减弱,且对心肌缺血性损伤更为敏感;相反,上调PINK1和Parkin的表达则有助于减轻心肌损伤^[66]。LEACH等^[67]发现,心衰发生时Hippo信号通路表达升高,进而阻碍心肌细胞的再生与增殖,通过抑制该通路中的果蝇蛋白(Salvador)因子,显著改善了心梗模型小鼠的心功能,且这一保护效应与Parkin表达水平的上调息息相关。

此外,FUNDC1和NIX等自噬受体蛋白的表达调节,在CHF的病理过程中扮演着重要角色。LI等^[68]通过对心梗模

型小鼠和糖氧剥夺心肌细胞的相关研究发现,低氧适应(HA)能够上调心肌组织中FUNDC1及其相关蛋白LC3的表达,从而改善心梗后小鼠的心脏结构与功能,保护心肌线粒体形态与功能,并证实这一保护机制是通过调节FUNDC1介导的线粒体自噬实现的,表明靶向该途径可能是治疗CHF的有效策略。有研究发现,在TAC模型中, α -硫辛酸干预通过激活乙醛脱氢酶2(ALDH2)依赖性的FUNDC1信号轴并增强衰竭心肌的线粒体自噬水平,从而有效改善心功能,减轻TAC所导致的线粒体损伤,改善CHF^[69]。DU等^[70]研究表明,心肌特异性敲除NIX可缓解TAC小鼠的心脏纤维化,并遏制其收缩功能的衰退;反之,特异性过表达NIX则会诱导心肌细胞凋亡,进而加速CHF的病理进程。ULK1作为线粒体自噬的核心启动激酶,在CHF发展中同样占据重要的地位。研究表明,通过在正常小鼠和ULK1基因敲除小鼠上进行TAC压力超负荷研究,发现了ULK1/Ras相关蛋白Rab9A(Rab9)介导的非经典线粒体自噬是心脏应对压力超负荷的主要反应,并且这种反应在维持心脏功能方面起关键保护作用^[71]。

4 中药调控MQC治疗CHF

CHF以“命门动气”衰微为核心病机,线粒体动力学紊乱与自噬障碍是其关键的微观病理基础。现代药理研究表明,多种中药有效成分及复方在干预MQC方面表现出显著的调节活性。鉴于心肌缺血再灌注损伤及心肌梗死等是诱发CHF的关键始动环节,且该过程中的线粒体调控机制与CHF发生发展密切相关,基于中药对线粒体动力学及自噬通路的干预特点,本部分将重点围绕温补肾阳、益气扶正及活血通滞等各类常用中药有效成分和中药复方及中成药,系统梳理其在调控线粒体质量稳态、改善CHF方面的药理作用与机制,以期对中医药靶向治疗CHF研究和临床精准用药提供参考。

4.1 中药有效成分 中药有效成分作为药效物质基础,在干预MQC方面具有靶点明确、机制清晰的优势。现有研究表明,多种活性成分可通过干预线粒体动力学平衡与自噬相关通路,从而减轻心肌损伤,改善心功能,延缓CHF。贾伟伟等^[72]通过研究黄芪的有效成分黄芪甲苷对异丙肾上腺素(ISO)诱导的大鼠心肌损伤的保护作用及对线粒体动力学的影响,发现黄芪甲苷能够改善心功能、减轻心肌病理损伤和氧化应激,升高了左心室射血分数(LVEF)、FS和Mfn2蛋白表达水平,降低了心肌组织中丙二醛(MDA)含量、血清中乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)活性、Fis1和Drp1蛋白表达水平,说明黄芪甲苷可通过调控线粒体动力学平衡发挥对ISO诱导的心肌损伤的保护作用。李旭阳等^[73]研究黄芪甲苷干预缺血再灌注大鼠的心肌细胞及线粒体自噬的调节作用机制,发现其可上调血清中Bcl-2表达水平,下调LDH、肌酸激酶(CK)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)活性、心肌梗死范围、心肌细胞凋亡率、自噬体数目及Bax、PINK1、Parkin、p62等蛋白表达。说明黄芪甲苷亦可通过PINK1/Parkin信号通路协同调控自噬与凋亡相关蛋白,实现对线粒体自噬的调节及心肌细胞凋亡的抑制,改善CHF。有研究发现,人参皂苷Rg₁作为人参

的主要有效成分,其可通过激活沉默信息调节因子1(SIRT1)/PINK1/Parkin信号通路,增强线粒体自噬,提高心肌细胞存活率,减轻左心室扩张程度、心肌纤维化、线粒体损伤和细胞凋亡,从而改善心肌梗死后心脏重构,延缓CHF^[74]。此外,张东伟等^[75]发现人参皂苷Rg₁与黄芪甲苷两者合用干预线粒体自噬改善大鼠心肌缺血再灌注损伤,比两者单独使用作用效果更显著。

辛高杰等^[76]研究延胡索乙素对H9c2心肌细胞缺氧/复氧(H/R)损伤的作用机制,发现其可以通过抑制ULK1/FUNDC1信号通路介导的线粒体自噬,提高心肌细胞活性、线粒体膜电位和ATP含量,降低细胞内和线粒体内ROS水平、LDH漏出量、自噬小体生成、微管相关蛋白1轻链3 II/微管相关蛋白1轻链3 I(LC3 II/I)值、剪切型半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白水解酶-3(cleaved Caspase-3)表达水平及ULK1在Ser555位点和FUNDCl在Ser17位点的磷酸化程度,减轻心肌细胞H/R损伤,改善心功能。小檗碱作为黄连、黄柏等多种中药的主要有效成分,对线粒体自噬也有一定的调控作用。实验表明,小檗碱对横向TAC诱导的CHF具有一定的保护作用,其通过上调PINK1/Parkin介导的线粒体自噬水平,减轻心肌肥厚及纤维化等,从而延缓CHF^[77]。

中药活性成分干预MQC改善CHF的作用机制与靶点相关研究较丰富,关于其他中药有效成分的作用路径及主要机制,见增强出版附加材料^[78-85]。

4.2 中药复方及中成药 中药复方及中成药体现了中医整体观念与辨证论治的优势,通过多途径、多靶点的整合调节作用改善CHF。近年来,众多学者围绕经典复方及中成药开展了深入探索。YANG等^[86]研究发现,生脉散提取物ESMS(含有人参、麦冬和五味子的提取物)能够调控Ca²⁺稳态、抑制Ca²⁺-钙调磷酸酶介导的Drp1信号通路,提高心衰小鼠线粒体膜电位水平、ATP含量、Bcl-2/Bax、Drp1 Ser637位点磷酸化水平,降低LDH活性、肌酸激酶(CK)活性、脑钠肽(BNP)水平、细胞内Ca²⁺水平、细胞凋亡指数、Caspase-3表达、Drp1 Ser616位点磷酸化水平,抑制线粒体分裂和线粒体依赖性心肌细胞凋亡。

研究表明,参附益心颗粒(由人参、桂枝、附子、益母草、丹参、赤芍、泽泻、猪苓、砂仁、车前子、葶苈子、大腹皮、大枣组成)通过干预线粒体动力学治疗LAD结扎法制备的心梗后心衰大鼠,升高其LVEF,升高Mfn1、Mfn2和Opa1的mRNA及蛋白水平,降低BNP和可溶性生长刺激表达基因2蛋白(sST2)含量,降低Drp1和Fis1的mRNA及蛋白水平,降低心脏质量指数及心肌纤维化程度等,改善心功能^[87]。江佳林等^[88]采用冠状动脉结扎再灌注术制备MI/RI小鼠模型,证实暖心康(由红参、毛冬青组成)能通过抑制线粒体分裂,升高线粒体氧化磷酸化水平,降低Drp1的mRNA表达,减轻线粒体氧化应激,改善能量代谢,从而保护MI/RI致CHF小鼠的心功能。

参藜通脉颗粒(由炙黄芪、灵芝、淫羊藿、丹参、桂枝、黄蜀葵花、茯苓、陈皮组成)具有温阳益气、化瘀利水、安神等功效,可以通过调控AMPK/线粒体转录因子A(mtTFA)/

PINK1信号轴介导的线粒体自噬治疗腹主动脉缩窄术(AAC)制备的CHF大鼠,升高LVEF、FS,升高Ca²⁺-ATP酶与钠(Na⁺)-钾(K⁺)-ATP酶活性,升高核呼吸因子-1(NRF-1)、线粒体转录因子A(mtTFA)、磷酸化(p)-AMPK α /AMPK α 、PINK1、p-Parkin/Parkin的蛋白表达,降低LVEDD、LVESD,减轻心肌超微结构损伤程度等^[89]。曹程浩等^[90]提出温阳益气方(由附子、肉桂、黄芪、红参组成)能抑制AMPK介导的线粒体自噬,降低LC3 II/I、p-AMPK/AMPK、PINK1和Parkin的蛋白表达等,改善心梗后心衰大鼠的心功能。

赵新军等^[91]采用LAD结扎法制备心梗后心衰大鼠模型,证实金安康颗粒(由人参、丹参、黄芪、桂枝、毛冬青等组成)可以通过调控线粒体自噬,升高LVEF、LVFS,升高Beclin-1和LC3 II/I的表达,降低 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)、I型胶原(Collagen I)和Collagen III的蛋白表达,减轻心肌纤维化程度等。ZHOU等^[92]采用体内外实验,证明芪苈强心胶囊(由人参、黄芪、葶苈子、附子、丹参、红花、泽泻、桂枝、香加皮、陈皮及玉竹组成)可以调控Pink1/Parkin介导线粒体自噬,升高EF、FS,升高Pink1、Parkin的蛋白表达与线粒体膜电位水平,降低ROS水平和心肌细胞凋亡率,改善心功能。

中药复方或中成药干预MQC治疗CHF的作用途径和主要调控机制见增强出版附加材料^[93-110]。

4.3 中药复方配伍规律 中药复方干预MQC的机制深刻体现了“君臣佐使”配伍规律在微观层面的协同增效作用。针对CHF“命门动气衰微”这一核心病机,不同复方依据病情标本缓急,展现出差异化的调控策略:针对“原动力”匮乏为主的阶段,如真武汤、参附注射液等,多以附子、人参为君,臣以白术、茯苓等温阳利水,机制侧重于调节PINK1/Parkin等信号通路以改善线粒体自噬,直补动力之源;针对“维系固摄”失职、形体离散明显的阶段,如芪参益气滴丸等,则以黄芪益气为君,丹参活血为臣,机制侧重于抑制Drp1介导的病理性分裂、上调Mfn2表达以纠正线粒体动力学紊乱,固护形质之基;针对标实水饮内停者,佐以葶苈子、泽泻等利水消肿,意在祛除病理产物,现代研究证实其有助于减轻心脏负荷、改善线粒体周围微环境;使以甘草等调和诸药。这种基于“命门动气”理论的“补虚、化瘀、利水”配伍策略,生动诠释了中药复方通过调节MQC网络以恢复“命门动气”的科学内涵。

5 小结与展望

本文立足于“命门动气”理论,深入剖析了CHF从“心气虚”向“命门动气衰微”发展的病机演变规律,揭示了MQC紊乱在这一过程中的核心驱动作用。CHF的病理进展并非单纯的功能减退,而是涉及微观结构崩解的复杂过程。命门动气作为生命活动的原始动力,其“维系固摄”功能在微观层面高度对应线粒体动力学的融合分裂平衡,决定了心肌细胞骨架与线粒体网络的完整性;其“原动力”属性则主宰着线粒体自噬的更新代谢效率,保障能量代谢的稳态。现有研究显示,温补肾阳、益气扶正等各类中药有效成分、中药复方及中成药能够通过多靶点干预PINK1/Parkin、AMPK、Drp1等信号通路,修复受损的MQC网络,改善CHF。特别值得指出的是,本文所探讨的中药干预策略,虽以“温补命门”直切病机

本质,但并未局限于单纯的温阳药物。鉴于CHF“本虚标实”的复杂性,单一温补恐难解微观“形质之乱”。本文中所列举的益气活血、利水消肿等非温阳类药物(如丹红注射液、心衰合剂等),虽传统治法各异,但其干预MQC的药理机制共同指向了线粒体网络的修复。以活血类药物为例,其通过抑制Drp1介导的线粒体过度分裂、减轻ROS氧化损伤,实质上发挥了“疏通脉络、维系形质”之功,为命门动气的恢复清除了微观病理障碍。这提示在命门动气主导线粒体病理演变的调控网络中,“补”可益其动力之源,“通”可护其结构之稳,二者最终都是为了恢复MQC的稳态。这一发现不仅拓宽了“命门动气”理论的临床适用范围,深刻体现了中医“标本兼治”“通补并用”的整体调节优势,验证了中医“久病及肾”“治病求本”理论的科学内涵,更确立了以调节线粒体稳态为核心的中医药干预策略在CHF治疗中的重要地位。

尽管现有研究在“命门动气”理论与MQC的关联阐释上取得了一定进展,但仍存在诸多不足与挑战。首先,理论研究的深度有待拓展,目前多数研究仅停留在“命门动气”与线粒体功能的宏观类比层面,缺乏对“动气”生物学实质的精准量化指标,中医宏观证候与微观生物学指标之间的具体映射关系尚未完全明确。其次,实验模型与临床实际存在脱节,现有研究多采用化学药物(如DOX)诱导或手术(如LAD)结扎制备CHF模型,虽然能够模拟心功能下降,但难以复刻中医“命门动气衰微”的动态演变过程,导致中药干预机制的解释力受限。此外,中药药理机制研究略显单一,虽然已发现多种中药有效成分及复方调控MQC,但现有研究多聚焦于单一或少数几个通路,缺乏对线粒体动力学与自噬等多维协同调控线粒体网络的整合分析,未能充分揭示中药复方“君臣佐使”配伍规律在干预MQC中的作用。基于此,未来应构建符合“命门动气衰微”动态演变的病证结合模型,精准阐释中医证候与MQC的映射机制。同时,整合多组学技术,深入解析中药复方多维协同调控MQC网络的作用特点,揭示其配伍规律,从而为中医药防治CHF提供更坚实的理论与实验依据。

【利益冲突】 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

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