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综 述

# 胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂对心力衰竭心肌的保护作用及机制研究进展

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**【摘要】** 胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂(GLP-1RA)已被广泛用于 2 型糖尿病和肥胖症管理,多项临床试验研究证实其在心力衰竭(HF)患者中存在心肌保护作用。司美格鲁肽作为 GLP-1RA 的代表性药物,在多项大型心血管结局试验(CVOT)中展现出多种心血管事件获益,文章系统综述司美格鲁肽对心力衰竭心肌保护机制的临床试验及基础研究证据,旨在为心力衰竭患者探索新的治疗方式提供参考。

**【关键词】** 心力衰竭; 胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂; 司美格鲁肽; 心肌保护

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**【Abstract】** Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RAs) have been widely used in the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and obesity. Numerous clinical trials have confirmed their cardioprotective effects in patients with heart failure (HF). As a representative GLP-1RA, semaglutide has demonstrated benefits in various cardiovascular events in multiple large-scale cardiovascular outcome trials (CVOTs). Therefore, this study systematically summarizes the clinical trial and basic research evidence regarding the cardioprotective mechanisms of semaglutide in heart failure, aiming to provide a reference for exploring new therapeutic approaches in patients with heart failure.

**【Key words】** Heart Failure; Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists; Semaglutide; Cardioprotection

心肌代谢异常在心力衰竭(heart failure, HF)进展中扮演核心角色。《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南 2024》指出,心肌病变常由于心肌梗死、冠状动脉病变、冠状动脉微循环异常、血管内皮功能障碍等缺血性心脏病导致,是心力衰竭发生的主要病因<sup>[1]</sup>。心力衰竭是全球范围内的重大公共卫生问题,据中国高血压调查数据显示,中国≥35 岁的成人中约有 1 370 万例 HF 患者,其患病率已达到 1.3%<sup>[1]</sup>。流行病学数据显示,其患病率持续攀升且预后不良,在我国一项 13 687 例 HF 患者的队列研究中,住院 HF 患者病死率为 4.1%,生存率甚至低于多种恶性肿瘤,严重影响患者的生活质量和预期寿命<sup>[2-4]</sup>,给社会和家庭带来沉重的经济负担,尽管现有治疗手段不断进步,但心力衰竭患者的残余风险仍居高不下,亟需探索针对心力衰竭的新型治疗策略<sup>[5]</sup>。

临床上,心力衰竭与糖尿病常同时存在,相互增加发生风

险,《2023 心血管病合并糖尿病管理指南》指出恰当地使用降糖药物可以降低心力衰竭患者的全因死亡率和心力衰竭住院率<sup>[6]</sup>。司美格鲁肽是一种胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂(glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists, GLP-1RA),早期研究主要聚焦于其在 2 型糖尿病治疗中的血糖控制效果,而近年来多项大规模临床试验发现其在心力衰竭患者中存在基于心肌改善的心血管获益。因此文章以司美格鲁肽为 GLP-1RA 的代表性药物,对 GLP-1RA 在 HF 治疗中心肌保护作用的研究进展作一总结。

## 1 司美格鲁肽概述

司美格鲁肽最初用于治疗 2 型糖尿病和肥胖,通过模拟 GLP-1 作用与典型的 7 次跨膜结构域,依靠胞外 N 端区域含有的配体结合位点特异性识别 GLP-1 及其类似物的 GLP-1 受体结合,促进胰岛素分泌、抑制食欲并改善血糖控制<sup>[7-10]</sup>。

随着近年来各项研究的不断深入,关于司美格鲁肽对心力衰竭患者的心肌改善效果及其相关分子生物学机制的认识不断加深,McLean 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究证实,Tie2 内皮细胞表达的 GLP-1 受体是 GLP-1RA 心脏保护作用的关键靶点。司美格鲁肽可以通过 GLP-1 受体依赖的方式直接调节心肌细胞钙离子稳态,减少舒张期肌浆网钙渗漏,改善收缩期钙瞬变和收缩功能,这种作用在主动脉狭窄和心力衰竭心肌组织中表现尤为显著<sup>[12-14]</sup>。同时《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南 2024》与《2025ADA 糖尿病管理指南》均推荐合并高风险急性心血管事件的 T2DM 患者,选择具有心血管获益的 GLP-1RA。因此,从临床研究和基础研究两个层面认识司美格鲁肽在心力衰竭治疗中的作用具有重要意义。

## 2 司美格鲁肽对心力衰竭心肌保护的临床研究

近年来,司美格鲁肽在心血管疾病中的作用受到广泛关注,其与心力衰竭的潜在关联逐渐被人们认可<sup>[15]</sup>。荟萃分析显示,与传统 GLP-1 受体激动剂相比,由于司美格鲁肽降糖和减重效果优于其他同类药物,并具有显著的肾脏保护作用,使其成为治疗合并 T2DM 或肥胖的心血管疾病患者的首选 GLP-1RA 药物<sup>[16-17]</sup>。

### 2.1 基于 GLP-1 受体保护心肌和心血管内皮功能

GLP-1 受体不仅表达于胰岛  $\beta$  细胞,还广泛分布于心肌细胞、血管内皮细胞、平滑肌细胞及心肌成纤维细胞中<sup>[11]</sup>。司美格鲁肽通过与 GLP-1 受体结合,促进 NO 合成与释放,改善血管内皮功能,降低血管舒张压力,减轻冠状动脉微循环障碍<sup>[18]</sup>。STRIDE 试验对 20 个国家的 1 363 例患者的研究结果证明了司美格鲁肽对周围血管的改善作用,减轻了心脏负荷压力<sup>[19]</sup>。

司美格鲁肽作为高选择性的 GLP-1 受体激动剂,与 GLP-1 受体结合还可以激活下游 PI3K/Akt 信号通路,改善心肌能量代谢,抑制 TGF- $\beta_1$ /Smad 信号通路,减少成纤维细胞活化,减轻心肌纤维化,使心力衰竭患者的心肌得到保护<sup>[20-22]</sup>。

SELECT、FLOW、STEP-HFpEF 和 STEP-HFpEF DM 四个大型队列的荟萃分析也提供证据证明,司美格鲁肽通过抑制心肌纤维化和肥厚来实现心脏结构的改善,降低 HF 住院风险和心血管事件发生率。司美格鲁肽治疗组与安慰剂组相比,心血管死亡或心力衰竭事件复合终点的风险显著降低(5.4% vs. 7.5%,  $HR=0.69$ ,  $95\%CI$  0.53~0.89,  $P=0.005$ )。特别值得注意的是,司美格鲁肽显著减少了心力衰竭恶化事件的发生风险(2.8% vs. 4.7%,  $HR=0.59$ ,  $95\%CI$  0.41~0.82,  $P=0.002$ )<sup>[15, 23]</sup>。

### 2.2 降低体质量改善脂质紊乱

脂质代谢的改变被认为与心力衰竭有关。脂毒性可激活 STING 通路诱导心肌细胞铁死亡,从而导致心肌损伤,并通过内质网降解增强蛋白 EDEM2 的机制加重心脏功能障碍<sup>[24-25]</sup>。司美格鲁肽通过激活中枢 GLP-1 受体,抑制食欲,增加饱腹感,同时促进白色脂肪转化为棕色脂肪,减少内脏脂肪堆积,降低脂毒性的影响<sup>[8]</sup>。多项随机对照研究发现,在射血分数保留的心力衰竭患者中,司美格鲁肽治疗可显著改善症状评分、运动耐量和体质量控制<sup>[26-28]</sup>。其中 STEP-HFpEF 试验以心力衰竭相关症状、身体功能变化和体质量减轻为主要终点,结果表明肥胖相关的 HF 患者在使用司美

格鲁肽后,心力衰竭相关症状和体征发生显著改善,在基线和 52 周之间,与安慰剂组相比,司美格鲁肽减弱了左心房(LA)重塑的进展(LA 体积的估计平均差: -6.13 ml,  $95\%CI$  -9.85~-2.41 ml,  $P=0.001$ )和右心室(RV)扩大(右心室舒张末期区域的估计平均差: -1.99  $cm^2$ ,  $95\%CI$  -3.60~-0.38  $cm^2$ ,  $P=0.016$ ; RV 收缩末期区域的估计平均差: -1.41  $cm^2$ ,  $95\%CI$  -2.42~-0.40  $cm^2$ ,  $P=0.006$ )。其中左心房容积的变化与体质量减轻的程度直接相关<sup>[26-27]</sup>。

### 2.3 调节血糖与炎性反应

炎性因子与代谢的交互是心力衰竭的核心机制<sup>[29]</sup>。高血糖通过胰岛素抵抗、活性氧生成、晚期糖基化终末产物积累、脂毒性和炎性反应通路直接损害心肌细胞,促进全身炎性反应加重心血管不良事件。在急性失代偿性心力衰竭合并糖尿病患者中,应激性高血糖与更高的病死率和再住院率相关,是不良的预后因素<sup>[30]</sup>。

在 SUSTAIN 系列试验中,司美格鲁肽使 hs-CRP 降低 45%,炎性反应程度明显减轻,同时基于糖化血红蛋白(HbA<sub>1c</sub>)的中介效应降低心血管病风险,降低了主要不良心血管事件(MACE)的发生率<sup>[31]</sup>。FLOW 试验通过纳入 3 533 例随机分组的受试者,展示了应用司美格鲁肽可以使体质量、收缩压和糖化血红蛋白显著降低,延长 2 型糖尿病和慢性肾脏病患者首次发生心力衰竭事件或心血管死亡的时间( $HR=0.73$ ,  $95\%CI$  0.62~0.87,  $P<0.001$ ),单独发生心力衰竭事件的时间( $HR=0.73$ ,  $95\%CI$  0.58~0.92,  $P=0.007$ ),以及单独发生心血管死亡的时间( $HR=0.71$ ,  $95\%CI$  0.56~0.89,  $P=0.004$ ),证明了司美格鲁肽具有显著的心血管保护作用<sup>[32]</sup>。

## 3 司美格鲁肽对心力衰竭心肌细胞保护的基础研究

### 3.1 抑制氧化应激与炎性反应

衰竭的心肌细胞代谢结构发生明显改变,主要表现为以脂肪酸氧化为主的能量代谢模式向利用酮体供能的模式转变<sup>[33-34]</sup>。这种代谢底物利用的异常改变导致 ATP 生成减少,造成心脏能量供需失衡<sup>[35]</sup>。同时,线粒体功能障碍使氧化磷酸化效率降低和活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)生成增加,过量的 ROS 增加造成氧化应激,使得 NF- $\kappa$ B 等炎性反应通路被激活,进而促进胶原沉积和心肌细胞凋亡,促进心肌纤维化和心室扩张,导致结构改变进一步恶化代谢效率的恶性循环<sup>[36-39]</sup>。

Li 等<sup>[40]</sup>在 H9c2 细胞模型中发现,司美格鲁肽显著抑制 LPS 诱导的氧化应激损伤和炎性反应,提高细胞存活率并抑制心肌细胞凋亡。其作用机制涉及 AMPK 通路激活,通过增强自噬功能减少 ROS 产生。组织病理学证实,司美格鲁肽能显著降低心肌组织中 NF- $\kappa$ B、TNF- $\alpha$  和 IL-1 $\beta$  等促炎因子的表达水平, Pan 等<sup>[41]</sup>在构建的小鼠模型中,证明司美格鲁肽可以通过抑制中性粒细胞中 S100a8、S100a9 和 Cxcl2 的表达发挥抗炎和抗氧化作用。

### 3.2 保护血管内皮

内皮细胞与心肌细胞通过旁分泌信号形成动态交互,调控心脏发育和功能。减轻内皮和心肌细胞的氧化损伤,可以改善心力衰竭。临床研究显示,司美格鲁肽治疗可显著降低甘油三酯、VLDL 和 ApoB48 等致动脉粥样硬化脂蛋白水平,改善内皮细胞以降低心血管不良事件的发生率<sup>[42]</sup>。

Withaar 等<sup>[43]</sup>通过转录组和蛋白质组分析表明,司美格鲁肽能显著改善左心室细胞骨架功能和内皮功能。另有学者<sup>[44-45]</sup>发现,司美格鲁肽可增加心外膜脂肪的内分泌活性,具有抗血栓形成的特性,同时调节脂肪因子 FABP4 诱导的促炎和促动脉粥样硬化作用,促进内皮细胞与心肌细胞的协同再生,可加速心肌功能恢复。基于 STRIDE 试验近期研究结果显示<sup>[46]</sup>,司美格鲁肽可以增加血管祖细胞募集增加,促进血管生成,改善内皮功能,使线粒体生物能量和微血管募集增加。而 Cho 等<sup>[47]</sup>通过建立小鼠模型,证实了血管祖细胞可双向分化为心肌细胞和祖细胞,提示祖细胞与内皮细胞和心肌细胞之间的关系可能成为促进心脏修复的新策略,使司美格鲁肽通过改善血管内皮进一步保护心力衰竭心肌细胞的机制愈发得到重视。

**3.3 改善心肌代谢** GLP-1RA 能够改善线粒体呼吸,同时改善线粒体膜电位稳定性<sup>[48]</sup>。这些变化显著提高了心肌细胞的氧化磷酸化效率和 ATP 生成能力。多项研究表明,使用改善心肌代谢的药物可以延缓心力衰竭患者心功能减退的过程,有助于心功能恢复。在压力超负荷诱导的心力衰竭小鼠模型中,司美格鲁肽通过促进丙酮酸进入三羧酸循环和增加脂肪酸氧化来改善心肌能量代谢,显著减少了线粒体损伤、脂质堆积和 ATP 缺乏,从而减轻脂毒性对心肌细胞的损伤。Ma 等<sup>[49]</sup>和 Tian 等<sup>[50]</sup>通过转录组分析均证实司美格鲁肽可以通过代谢调控作用共同改善心肌细胞的能量供应,为心脏功能恢复提供物质基础。其机制主要通过 PI3K/AKT 通路中的 Creb5/NR4a1 轴调节心肌能量代谢,降低 NR4a1 表达及其向线粒体的转位,证明心肌代谢是司美格鲁肽调节心肌细胞的关键途径之一。

**3.4 基于肠道菌群介导的心肌保护作用** 研究表明,司美格鲁肽能够显著改变肠道菌群的组成结构。Luo 等<sup>[51]</sup>以 C57BL/6 小鼠为实验对象,对高脂饮食和链脲佐菌素诱导的 2 型糖尿病小鼠模型持续 4 周施加司美格鲁肽(40 μg/kg),通过 16S rRNA 基因测序及短链脂肪酸含量分析,证明司美格鲁肽可增加肠道菌群中与短链脂肪酸的产生,增加密切相关的拟杆菌门和 Muribaculaceae 科的丰度,同时减少厚壁菌门、放线菌门和乳酸杆菌属的相对含量。短链脂肪酸可以在司美格鲁肽降低 *Erysipelatoclostridium* 等促炎菌属丰度的同时,调节血清中炎症反应相关代谢物的水平。

Chen 等<sup>[52]</sup>对 12 周龄 C57BL/6J 小鼠进行前降支结扎手术,建立心肌梗死模型,随后连续 14 d 施加 GIP/GLP-1 双重激动剂替尔泊肽进行治疗,基于非靶向代谢组学揭示了替尔泊肽与支链氨基酸(BCAA)分解的代谢途径,通过降低 S293 位点 BCKDHA 的磷酸化,增强 BCAA 的分解代谢,减弱了 BCAA/mTOR 信号通路,减少了梗死面积,并减轻了心肌细胞坏死,证明了 GLP-1RA 药物存在相应潜力。

近年来基于“肠-心”轴机制研究肠道菌群对心血管疾病的调控广泛受到关注,相关实验表明 GLP-1RA 类药物对肠道菌群及其代谢物有明显的调控,但是司美格鲁肽通过“肠-心”轴调控的具体分子机制尚不明确。对司美格鲁肽在“肠-心”轴调控的具体分子机制可以进一步展开实验探索,以更全面地认识司美格鲁肽对心肌组织的调控作用。

#### 4 总结与展望

综上所述,GLP-1RA 可基于能量代谢等多种途径对心力衰竭的心肌代谢进行调节。尽管司美格鲁肽在 GLP-1RA 中具有最为明显的心血管事件获益,但目前尚无有关司美格鲁肽对于心力衰竭心肌能量代谢、线粒体功能影响及肠道菌群介导机制的全方位研究报道,缺乏司美格鲁肽对心肌细胞调节途径是 GLP-1 受体依赖机制还是非 GLP-1 受体依赖机制的探索,故而仍需进一步探讨司美格鲁肽对心力衰竭患者心肌的影响,进一步明确司美格鲁肽对心血管系统保护作用 and 机制将会为心血管疾病的治疗提供新思路。

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