

• 综述 •

脂滴-线粒体接触点在肝脏代谢障碍与缺血再灌注损伤中的研究进展

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[摘要] 脂滴-线粒体接触点是连接脂质储存、脂肪酸氧化与线粒体稳态的膜接触位点。肝脏因同时承担脂质合成、储存、氧化和输出功能,是观察该接触点在生理适应和病理重塑中作用的理想场所。越来越多研究表明,在慢性脂质过载导致的肝脏代谢损伤及急性缺血再灌注损伤中,该接触点均处于“脂质流量调控-线粒体应激阈值-炎症损伤放大”的交汇点。代谢应激早期,适度脂滴形成和脂滴-线粒体耦联有助于脂质封存、脂肪酸分流和能量适应;而在持续脂质负荷或再灌注氧化打击下,脂滴动员与线粒体摄取/氧化能力失衡,可导致脂毒性放大、活性氧爆发、线粒体DNA外泄及无菌性炎症。近年来,超分辨成像、邻近标记、空间蛋白质组学等技术推动该领域从形态学共定位研究转向结构-组成-功能闭环解析。文章围绕脂滴-线粒体接触点的结构基础、功能异质性及其在肝脏代谢损伤和缺血再灌注损伤中的作用进行综述,并探讨其作为疾病分层指标和潜在干预靶点的转化前景。

[关键词] 脂滴;线粒体;膜接触位点;肝脏代谢损伤;肝脏缺血再灌注损伤;脂毒性;线粒体稳态

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Research advances in the lipid droplet-mitochondria contact interface in hepatic metabolic injury and ischemia-reperfusion injury

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[Abstract] Lipid droplet-mitochondria contact sites are important membrane contact sites that connect lipid storage, fatty acid oxidation, and mitochondrial homeostasis. As the liver is responsible for lipid synthesis, storage, oxidation, and export, it provides an ideal setting for investigating the roles of these contact sites in physiological adaptation and pathological remodeling. Growing evidence suggests that, both in chronic lipid overload-induced hepatic metabolic injury and in acute hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury, lipid droplet-mitochondria contact sites are positioned at the intersection of lipid flux regulation, mitochondrial stress thresholds, and inflammatory injury amplification. During the early stage of metabolic stress, moderate lipid droplet formation and lipid droplet-mitochondrial coupling may facilitate lipid sequestration, fatty acid partitioning, and energy adaptation. However, under persistent lipid burden or reperfusion-associated oxidative stress, a mismatch between lipid droplet mobilization and mitochondrial uptake/oxidative capacity may lead to amplified lipotoxicity, reactive oxygen species bursts, mitochondrial DNA leakage, and sterile inflammation. In recent years, advances in super-resolution imaging, proximity labeling and spatial proteomics have promoted a shift in this field from morphological colocalization studies toward closed-loop analysis of structure, composition, and function. This review summarizes the structural basis and functional heterogeneity of lipid droplet-mitochondria contact sites, as well as their roles in hepatic metabolic injury and ischemia-reperfusion injury, and discusses their translational potential as disease stratification markers and therapeutic targets.

[Key words] lipid droplet; mitochondria; membrane contact site; hepatic metabolic injury; hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury; lipotoxicity; mitochondrial homeostasis

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近年来,真核细胞内的膜性细胞器不再被视为彼此孤立、独立运作的功能单元,而是通过膜接触位点构成一个高度动态的互作网络。研究表明,细胞器之间的接触并非随机发生,而是具有特定时空组织特征和功能指向性的精细调控过程。这一认识推动细胞生物学研究从“单个细胞器功能解析”逐步迈向“细胞器互作网络重构”^[1]。作为由中性脂质核心和磷脂单层膜包裹形成的动态细胞器,脂滴的生物学功能也已突破传统“静态能量储存库”的认知框架。越来越多的证据表明,脂滴不仅参与能量储存与脂质动员,还广泛介导脂质转运、应激适应及细胞信号调控等关键过程^[2]。在此背景下,脂滴与线粒体之间的接触点逐渐成为代谢调控和细胞器互作研究的前沿热点。

现有研究揭示,脂滴并非被动附着于线粒体表面,而是依赖特定蛋白分子形成具有结构和功能特异性的接触微区。Wang等^[3]研究发现,脂滴包被蛋白 Perilipin 5 (PLIN5)能够介导脂滴与线粒体之间的物理连接及代谢耦联,并调控局部脂肪酸流向。Benador等^[4]进一步提出,与脂滴结合的线粒体在蛋白组成、动力学行为及底物利用方式上均不同于胞质游离线粒体,提示脂滴-线粒体接触点并非单纯的形态学邻近现象,而是连接脂滴动员、脂肪酸 β -氧化及氧化还原稳态的关键代谢平台。因此,该接触点的完整性及其动态重塑,可能直接影响细胞对能量底物的分配效率、脂质流向以及代谢应激的响应方式。

肝脏作为机体脂质合成、储存、氧化与输出的核心器官,是观察脂滴-线粒体接触点生理功能及病理重塑的理想场所。脂滴异常积聚是脂肪性肝病的重要形态学特征,而脂毒性、线粒体功能障碍及炎症放大共同推动疾病由单纯脂肪变性向进行性肝损伤演进^[5-6]。Koliaki等^[7]在人群研究中发现,肝脏线粒体呼吸功能在单纯脂肪肝阶段可表现为代偿性增强,但在脂肪性肝炎阶段这种适应能力明显丧失。这一现象提示,在持续脂质负荷背景下,肝细胞脂滴与线粒体之间的功能耦联可能存在由代偿走向失衡的关键转折点。换言之,脂滴-线粒体接触点的稳定性与功能状态,很可能决定肝细胞面对脂质过载时究竟是维持代谢适应,还是产生脂毒性损伤和炎症放大。

值得注意的是,脂滴-线粒体接触点的病理意义并不局限于慢性肝脏代谢损伤。肝脏缺血再灌注损伤 (hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury, HIRI) 是肝移植和肝切除术后早期功能障碍的重要机制,其本

质涉及缺血期能量缺乏与再灌注期活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 爆发、线粒体损伤及无菌性炎症的级联放大^[8]。虽然肝脏代谢损伤与 HIRI 在病程、诱因和临床场景上存在明显差异,前者多表现为慢性脂质过载背景下的代谢重塑,后者则表现为急性能量耗竭和再灌注氧化打击,但二者在细胞层面共享若干关键病理环节,包括脂肪酸储存与动员失衡、线粒体氧化能力下降、ROS 生成增加以及线粒体来源危险信号释放。脂滴-线粒体接触点正位于这些过程的交汇处,既可在早期通过脂质封存和底物分流发挥代谢适应作用,也可在持续应激下因脂质动员与线粒体利用失衡而使损伤放大。

因此,将慢性肝脏代谢损伤与急性 HIRI 置于同一接触点框架下讨论,有助于揭示肝细胞从代谢适应转向线粒体失稳、脂毒性放大和炎症损伤的共同机制。基于此,文章围绕脂滴-线粒体接触点的结构基础与生理功能,重点综述其在肝脏代谢损伤和 HIRI 中的阶段性作用,并结合当前研究技术进展探讨其转化意义。

1 脂滴-线粒体接触点的结构基础与生理功能

脂滴已不再被视为传统意义上的“脂肪仓库”,而是被认为具有特定脂质组成、蛋白包被谱及动态生命周期的真性细胞器。近年来,随着对膜接触位点研究的深入,人们逐渐认识到,脂滴与线粒体之间存在稳定且可调控的空间联系。现有研究提示,这种接触至少包括短暂、可逆的动态接触以及相对稳定的锚定样接触两种基本形式,其形成与维持受到细胞营养状态、组织类型及代谢需求的共同调控。因此,脂滴-线粒体接触点不应被简单理解为形态学上的邻近,而应被视为脂质转运、能量分配和应激响应高度集成的功能微区^[9-10]。

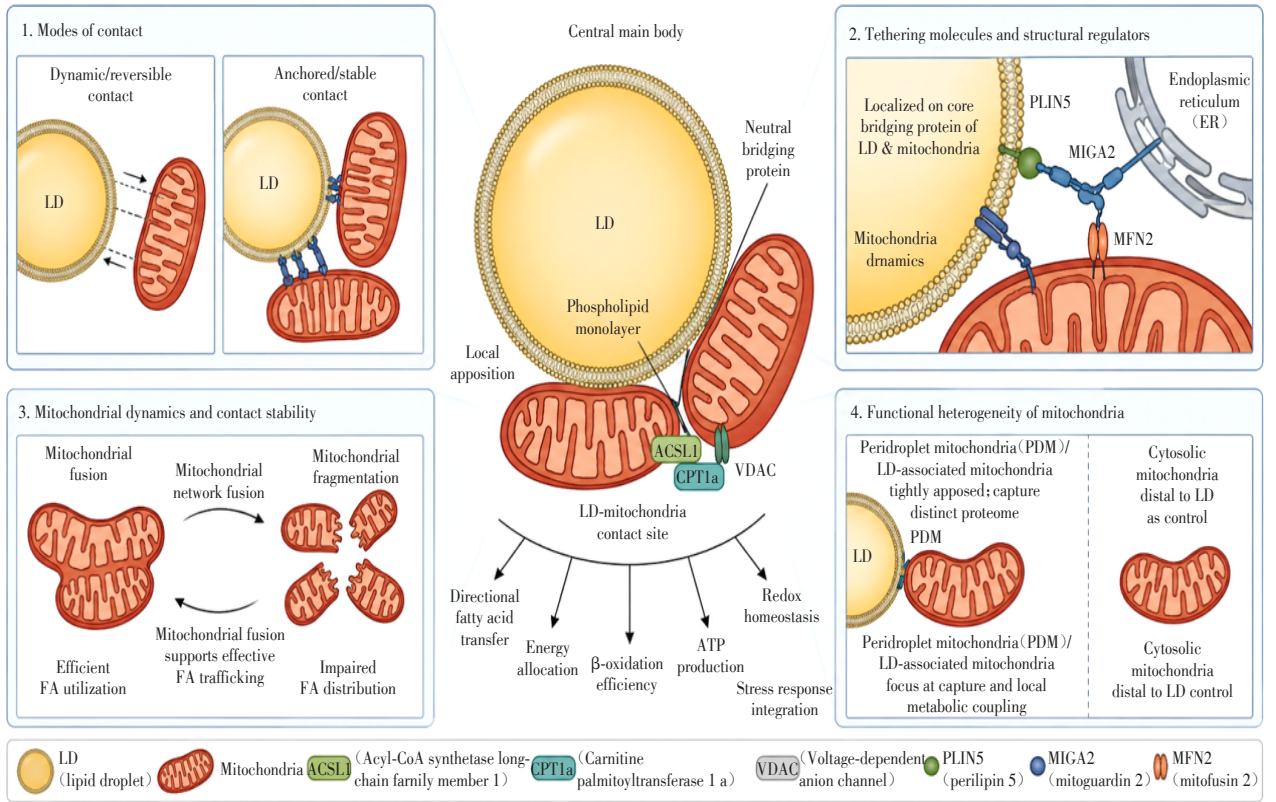
从结构基础来看,脂滴-线粒体接触点的形成依赖于具有“栓系-转运-代谢耦联”作用的关键分子。其中 PLIN5 是目前证据最充分的核心连接蛋白。Wang等^[3]研究证实,PLIN5 定位于脂滴表面,可促进脂滴与线粒体的物理邻近,并同时增强两者之间的代谢耦联,因此被认为是连接脂滴脂解与线粒体底物利用的重要桥梁。除 PLIN5 外,对有丝分裂蛋白 2 (mitoguardin 2, MIGA2) 的研究则提示,该接触点并非孤立的二元结构。Freyre等^[11]发现,MIGA2 能够同时连接线粒体、内质网和脂滴,促进脂代谢活跃细胞中的脂质合成,这说明在某些情况下,脂滴-线粒体接触位点也介入到更大的“线粒体-内质网-脂滴”

三元互作网络中(图1)。

线粒体动力学状态也是决定接触点稳定性的关键因素。Boutant 等^[12]在棕色脂肪组织中的研究证实,线粒体融合蛋白2(mitofusin 2, MFN2)可直接与脂滴包被蛋白相互作用,促进线粒体与脂滴之间的贴附,从而影响脂解产物的利用效率。Rambold 等^[13]进一步指出,在饥饿状态下,脂滴来源脂肪酸向线粒体的有效转运依赖于线粒体保持较高的融合状态;当融合受损时,脂肪酸难以被线粒体均匀利用,反而可能重新回流至脂滴或转运至邻近细胞器。上述结果提示,脂滴-线粒体接触点的形成并非单纯由某一个“桥接蛋白”决定,而是蛋白栓系、线

粒体融合-分裂平衡及细胞代谢状态共同形成的动态结构。

这一接触点的生理意义,首先体现在脂肪酸的利用上。长链脂肪酸自脂滴动员后,需要在线粒体外膜附近迅速被活化并导入 β -氧化通路。Coleman 等^[14]提出,长链脂酰辅酶 A 合成酶 1 (acyl-CoA synthetase long-chain family member 1, ACSL1)并非孤立发挥作用,而是处于由线粒体外膜、脂滴和相关栓系蛋白共同构成的代谢互作网络中,从而提高脂酰辅酶 A 生成及后续代谢效率。Lee 等^[15]进一步证实,肝线粒体外膜上的肉碱棕榈酰转移酶 1a (carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a, CPT1a)可与 ACSL 和



The diagram illustrates the main structural pattern, molecular composition, and functional output of the lipid droplet mitochondria contact point. Lipid droplets can form dynamic reversible contact or relatively stable anchoring contact with mitochondria, and their stability is regulated by mitochondrial fusion/fission status and local tethering molecules. PLIN5, MIGA2, MFN2, and other molecules participate in the structural connections between lipid droplets, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum, while ACSL1, CPT1a, and VDAC participate in fatty acid activation, transport and mitochondrial uptake. Different mitochondrial subgroups exhibit heterogeneity in function, with lipid droplet associated mitochondria more inclined to participate in local fatty acid oxidation and metabolic coupling, while cytoplasmic mitochondria can serve as a control group relatively distant from lipid droplets. Overall, the lipid droplet mitochondria contact point forms an important structural basis for regulating lipid fate and mitochondrial stress response by coordinating fatty acid transport, beta oxidation, ATP generation, and redox homeostasis. LD: lipid droplet; ER: endoplasmic reticulum; PLIN5: perilipin 5; MIGA2: mitoguardin 2; MFN2: mitofusin 2; ACSL1: acyl CoA synthetase long chain family member 1; CPT1a: carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a; VDAC: voltage dependent anion channel; PDM: peridroplet mitochondria; CM: cytoplasmic mitochondria; FA: fatty acids; ATP: adenosine triphosphate.

图1 脂滴-线粒体接触点的结构基础与关键分子网络

Figure 1 Structural basis and key molecular network of lipid droplet-mitochondria contact sites

电压依赖性阴离子通道(voltage-dependent anion channel, VDAC)形成蛋白复合体,为活化脂肪酸跨越外膜并进入线粒体氧化提供了分子基础。由此可见,脂滴-线粒体接触点并不仅仅缩短了两种细胞器的物理距离,更通过形成局部代谢复合体,使脂滴动员、脂肪酸活化与线粒体摄取在空间上实现高效耦联。

除促进底物转运外,脂滴-线粒体接触点还表现出明显的功能异质性和组织特异性^[10]。Benador等^[4]在棕色脂肪组织中发现,贴附于脂滴表面的线粒体具有不同于胞质游离线粒体的蛋白质组成、嵴结构和生物能特征,更倾向于支持脂滴扩增和甘油三酯再合成。与此不同,Talari等^[16]在雄性Wistar大鼠肝脏中分离得到的脂滴相关线粒体,表现出更高的脂肪酸氧化能力,并伴随更高的CPT1活性和特征性蛋白表达。这两项研究说明,脂滴-线粒体接触点的功能受组织代谢需求、底物状态、线粒体亚群和局部调控蛋白共同影响,而非仅由接触数量决定。棕色脂肪组织中的接触更偏向于支持甘油三酯合成、脂滴扩增和产热相关脂质周转;肝细胞中则更可能参与脂肪酸捕获、氧化分流、脂毒性缓冲和脂质重分配;骨骼肌和心肌中的接触则偏向稳定供能。因此,接触点增多并不等同于氧化增强,也可能反映脂质封存、重酯化或应激适应,需结合底物追踪、氧耗检测、脂质组学和线粒体功能指标综合判断。

2 脂滴-线粒体接触点在肝脏代谢损伤中的作用

肝脏代谢损伤并非单纯源于脂质的过度堆积,其更关键的病理基础在于脂质输入、储存、动员与氧化之间协调性的失衡。目前普遍认为,脂肪性肝病是一个由单纯脂肪变性逐步进展为炎症、纤维化乃至终末期肝病的连续过程;而在线粒体功能的适应与失代偿之间,脂滴-线粒体接触点构成了一个决定脂质命运的潜在重要节点^[6]。Koliaki等^[7]在人群研究发现,在单纯脂肪肝阶段,肝线粒体呼吸功能可呈现代偿性增强;但进入脂肪性肝炎阶段后,这种代偿能力明显减弱甚至丧失,提示肝细胞对脂质过载的初始应答并非完全失败,而是在持续应激下逐渐由“适应性耦联”转向“病理性失衡”。近期围绕肝脏脂滴旁线粒体(peridroplet mitochondria, PDM)的研究也提示,脂滴-线粒体接触模式会随代谢功能障碍相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease, MASLD)的严重程度发生重

塑,说明这一接触点的变化可能并非继发现象,而是疾病进展的重要组成部分。

从病理生理过程来看,脂滴-线粒体接触点首先参与了肝细胞对脂质过载的缓冲。在营养过剩和游离脂肪酸持续升高的背景下,肝细胞通过将脂肪酸重新酯化并储存于脂滴中,短期内可减少游离脂肪酸及毒性脂质中间产物对膜系统和线粒体的直接损伤^[6]。在这一阶段,PLIN5等接触点蛋白可能发挥双重作用:一方面促进脂滴与线粒体的功能耦联,使脂滴动员与脂肪酸氧化相协调;另一方面又帮助细胞将过量脂质暂时“封存”为相对惰性的甘油三酯。Keenan等^[17]在肝细胞特异性PLIN5缺失模型中发现,PLIN5缺失会减少脂滴与线粒体接触,降低脂肪酸氧化,并导致高脂饮食下肝内甘油三酯积聚和胰岛素抵抗。但Trevino等^[18]则发现,肝脏PLIN5过表达虽可进一步加重肝脂肪变性,却并未同步恶化炎症和胰岛素抵抗。这提示PLIN5及其介导的接触点更像一种在储脂保护与代谢输出之间维持平衡的应激结构。

当脂质负荷持续存在时,这种原本具有保护意义的接触点可进一步演变为脂毒性放大的平台。脂滴-线粒体耦联失衡后,脂肪酸不能被有效捕获并导入 β -氧化,导致胞质中游离脂肪酸、二酰甘油、神经酰胺及脂质过氧化产物累积,进而损伤线粒体电子传递链并增加ROS生成^[6-7]。与此同时,线粒体受损又会削弱脂肪酸氧化能力,形成“脂质过载-氧化障碍-进一步脂滴积聚”的恶性循环。Sun等^[19]在MASLD模型中观察到,PDM特征与疾病严重程度相关,提示脂滴-线粒体接触点在疾病不同阶段可能承担不同代谢功能:早期更倾向于缓冲和分流,晚期则可能转变为维持异常脂质重分配和细胞应激的结构基础。因此,在肝脏代谢损伤中,脂滴-线粒体接触点的异常并不只是形态变化,而是脂质安全储存机制向脂毒性放大机制转化的关键拐点。

同时,接触点异常还可通过线粒体损伤相关的炎症通路,推动单纯脂肪变性向脂肪性肝炎演进。Csak等^[20]多年前即证实,脂肪酸和内毒素可在肝细胞中激活炎性小体并释放危险信号,从而刺激免疫细胞反应。随后,Pan等^[21]进一步发现,棕榈酸诱导的线粒体DNA(mitochondrial DNA, mtDNA)释放可促进NLRP3炎性小体激活,为“线粒体损伤-mtDNA外泄-炎症放大”这一通路提供了更直接的证据。在非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)向非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(non-

alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)进展过程中,受损线粒体清除不足会触发NOD样受体热蛋白结构域相关蛋白3(NOD-like receptor thermal protein domain associated protein 3, NLRP3)的持续激活,提示线粒体质量控制失败是炎症慢性化的重要基础^[22]。从脂滴-线粒体接触点的角度看,这意味着一旦接触点不能有效完成脂肪酸转运与线粒体稳态维持,其后果不仅是代谢效率下降,更会通过线粒体ROS(mitochondrial ROS, mtROS)、mtDNA释放和炎性小体活化,将代谢应激转化为持续性的肝脏炎症。

在炎症持续存在的背景下,脂滴-线粒体接触点异常还可能进一步参与肝纤维化的进程。Luo等^[23]报道,干扰素基因刺激因子(stimulator of interferon genes, STING)在NAFLD患者肝组织及高脂饮食小鼠中表达升高,且巨噬细胞来源的STING可促进肝脏炎症和纤维化;Wang等^[24]进一步发现,单核来源巨噬细胞中STING表达与NAFLD患者肝脏炎症和纤维化程度相关。更值得注意的是,Arumugam等^[25]证明,mtDNA及STING信号对肝星状细胞活化是必需的,提示线粒体损伤信号不仅驱动炎症,还可直接参与纤维化效应细胞的重编程。这些证据虽然并非都直接定位于脂滴-线粒体接触位点,但从机制上高度支持这样一个逻辑:当脂滴-线粒体接触点失去对脂质流向和线粒体稳态的协调能力时,肝细胞便更容易从单纯脂肪储存状态转向“脂毒性-炎症-纤维化”的级联反应。换言之,该接触点异常很可能是连接肝细胞代谢失衡与肝脏微环境重塑的重要桥梁。

值得指出的是,PLIN5及相关接触点分子在肝脏代谢损伤中的作用与疾病发展阶段密切相关。一些研究提示,PLIN5缺失可改善高脂饮食相关的脂肪变性和纤维化。但也有研究表明,PLIN5过表达可减轻NASH模型中的脂质过氧化和铁死亡,进而抑制炎症和纤维化进展^[17-18, 26]。这类看似矛盾的结果恰恰说明,脂滴-线粒体接触点并非单向促进疾病进展或单向实施保护,而更可能在疾病不同阶段承担不同功能:在早期偏向维持脂质封存和代谢缓冲,在中后期则可能因持续重塑而维持病理状态。因而,未来对该接触点的研究不应仅停留在“接触增多或减少”的静态描述上,而应进一步区分其在脂滴扩增、脂肪酸氧化、氧化应激和炎症反应中的阶段性功能。

3 脂滴-线粒体接触点在HIRI中的作用

HIRI是肝移植、肝切除及失血性休克后肝功能障碍的重要病理基础。其本质并非单一时间点的

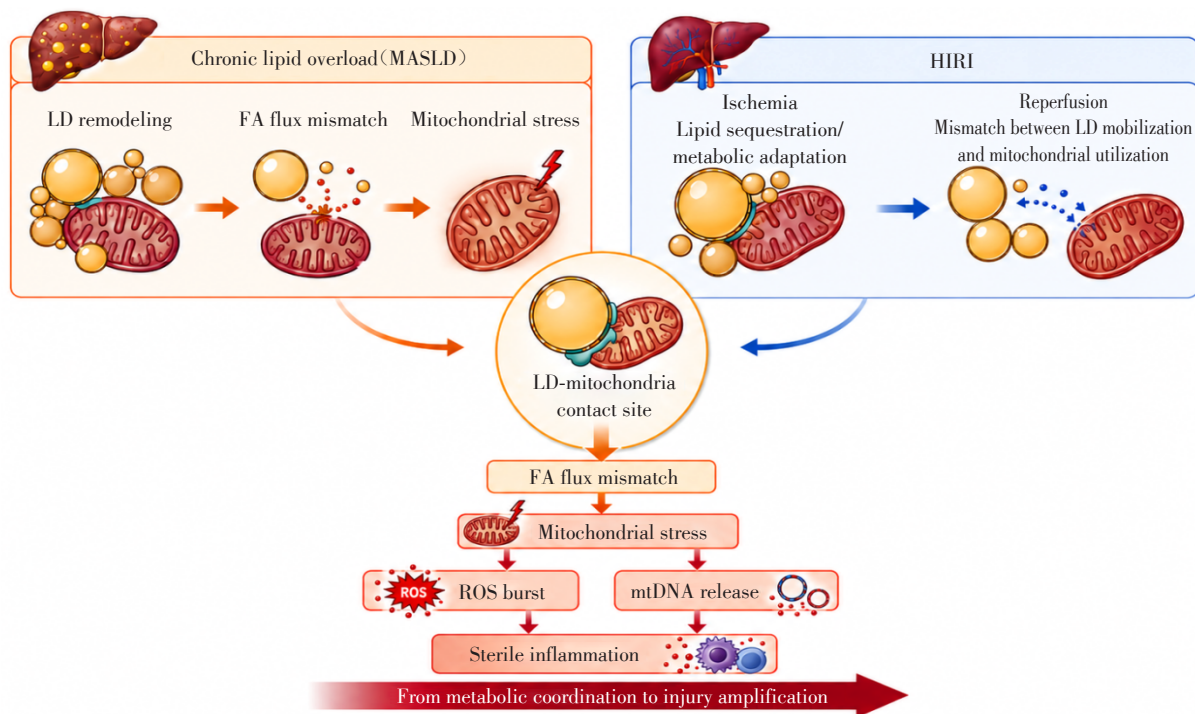
“缺血损伤”,而是由缺血期能量耗竭与再灌注期氧化应激、炎症反应和线粒体崩溃共同构成的连续损伤过程。线粒体在这一过程中居于中心位置:缺血阶段氧化磷酸化受阻、三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)快速下降,代谢底物利用方式被迫改变;再灌注后大量氧进入受损线粒体,诱发ROS爆发、线粒体通透性转换孔(mitochondrial permeability transition pore, mPTP)开放、膜电位丧失以及细胞死亡信号级联放大^[19, 27-29]。从这一点出发,脂滴-线粒体接触点值得特别关注,因为它恰好位于“脂质动员-线粒体底物利用-氧化还原稳态”三者交汇处,理论上可决定肝细胞在缺血应激下是进入代谢缓冲,还是在再灌注后转向脂毒性发生和线粒体失控(图2)。

3.1 缺血期的代谢适应

在缺血阶段,肝细胞面临的最直接压力是氧供应中断所致的氧化代谢停滞。此时脂肪酸 β -氧化受限,细胞若继续大量释放游离脂肪酸,反而可能加重膜系统损伤和线粒体应激。因此,从病理生理角度推测,脂滴在缺血早期并不仅是“脂肪堆积”的形态学表现,更可能作为一类暂时性的脂质缓冲库,将潜在有毒的游离脂肪酸重新酯化并封存,从而降低其对线粒体和细胞膜的直接冲击。尽管目前针对HIRI中脂滴锚定线粒体(lipid droplet-anchored mitochondria, LDAM)原位动态变化的直接研究仍有限,但与之相符的间接证据已逐渐增多。Gupta等^[30]在HIRI模型中发现,胰高血糖素样肽-1(glucagon-like peptide-1, GLP-1)受体激动剂exendin-4可显著减轻正常和脂肪样变肝脏细胞的坏死与凋亡,且在脂肪肝中保护更明显;其保护作用伴随着脂滴裂变增加以及脂滴包被蛋白和激素敏感性脂酶磷酸化增强,提示脂滴重塑和脂解程序参与了缺血应激下的肝细胞保护。与此同时,Nativ等^[31]利用大泡性脂肪变性肝细胞缺氧/复氧(hypoxia/reoxygenation, H/R)模型证明,脂肪变性肝细胞对H/R的敏感性显著升高,而“去脂化”处理可降低细胞内ROS水平、同时提高ATP水平,并显著改善细胞存活。这些结果共同提示:缺血期及复氧早期,脂滴的数量、形态及其与线粒体的代谢耦联状态,可能并非单纯伴随现象,而是影响细胞是否跨过损伤阈值的重要因素。

3.2 再灌注期的脂滴-线粒体结合点失衡

真正决定HIRI严重程度的往往是再灌注阶段。再灌注后,大量氧重新进入受损肝细胞,原本



Chronic lipid overload can lead to lipid droplet remodeling, fatty acid flux mismatch, and mitochondrial stress; in liver ischemia-reperfusion injury, lipid sequestration during the ischemic phase may have a metabolic adaptive role, while the mismatch between lipid droplet mobilization and mitochondrial utilization during the reperfusion phase can further amplify the injury. These two types of pathological stress converge at the lipid droplet-mitochondrial contact point and drive the transition of hepatocytes from metabolic coordination to injury amplification through fatty acid flux imbalance, mitochondrial stress, reactive oxygen species burst, mitochondrial DNA release, and sterile inflammation. MASLD: metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease; HIRI: hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury; LD: lipid droplet; FA: fatty acid; ROS: reactive oxygen species; mtDNA: mitochondrial DNA.

图2 脂滴-线粒体接触点作为肝脏代谢损伤与肝脏缺血再灌注损伤的共同代谢-应激界面枢纽

Figure 2 The lipid droplet-mitochondria contact point serves as a common metabolic-stress hub for both liver metabolic injury and liver ischemia-reperfusion injury

处于能量缺乏和还原态失衡状态的线粒体迅速成为ROS的主要来源。对于脂肪肝或已有脂质代谢异常的肝脏而言,这一过程尤为危险。Llacuna等^[32]在多种脂肪肝模型中比较发现,并非所有脂质积聚对HIRI的影响相同;相比以甘油三酯/游离脂肪酸积聚为主的模型,线粒体胆固醇负荷增加的肝脏对I/R更敏感,并表现出更明显的线粒体去极化和ROS生成,提示脂质并非只是数量问题,更取决于其在线粒体相关区域的分布和性质。Reiniers等^[33]也指出,发生脂肪变的肝细胞在基础状态下已存在较高的氧化/硝化应激背景;再灌注时这一脆弱性被进一步放大,因此脂肪肝对缺血再灌注(ischemia-reperfusion, I/R)的易损性本质上与线粒体氧化还原缓冲能力下降密切相关。从脂滴-线粒体接触点的角度理解,这意味着:一旦再灌注阶段脂滴动员与线粒体摄取/氧化之间失去协调,脂滴来源脂肪酸就可能从“可利用底物”转化为“损伤放大器”,表现为脂

质过氧化增强、线粒体膜稳定性下降以及mPTP开放倾向增加。也就是说,HIRI中真正危险的并不是脂滴本身,而是脂滴动员与线粒体利用之间的失衡。

3.3 接触点失衡与炎症放大

再灌注造成的线粒体损伤并不仅限于代谢衰竭,它还会通过释放危险信号把代谢应激转化为无菌性炎症。近年来越来越多的研究表明,mtDNA是HIRI中极具代表性的线粒体来源损伤相关分子。Hu等^[34]报道,肝脏I/R后体内外均可检测到明显升高的线粒体损伤相关分子模式,且其与肝细胞共培养可呈浓度依赖性降低细胞活力,提示线粒体破坏产物本身就是HIRI的致伤介质之一。更直接的证据来自Xiong等^[35]2024年的研究:该团队证明,肝脏I/R中cGAS-STING通路的激活主要由mtDNA而非核DNA释放所驱动,阻断mtDNA释放可显著减轻肝损伤;同时,清除巨噬细胞后cGAS-STING活化明显减弱,提示肝脏细胞线粒体损伤与巨噬细胞

固有免疫之间存在明确关联。因此在 HIRI 中,脂滴-线粒体接触点异常的潜在意义不仅在于脂肪酸代谢障碍,更在于它是否维持了线粒体完整性并阻止危险信号外泄,一旦失败,肝细胞便可能同时经历脂毒性、线粒体崩溃和免疫放大三重打击。

3.4 新兴调控线索

与传统强调 ROS、钙超载和炎症细胞浸润的 HIRI 研究相比,近年的一个明显趋势是,研究者开始把注意力转向脂滴相关蛋白和自噬/脂解通路。Gupta 等^[36]进一步发现,在高脂饮食小鼠 HIRI 模型中,exendin-4 不仅减轻肝细胞损伤,还可降低微管相关蛋白 1 轻链 3-Ⅱ (microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3-Ⅱ, LC3-Ⅱ)、泛素结合蛋白 p62、高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group box 1 protein, HMGB1)、自噬相关蛋白 beclin-1 (BECN1) 和自噬相关蛋白 7 (autophagy-related protein 7, ATG7) 等自噬相关分子水平,同时改善线粒体结构和功能,提示脂滴代谢与线粒体质量控制并非彼此独立。更值得注意的是, Wang 等^[37]研究报道,肝细胞中的脑和肌肉芳香烃受体核转运样蛋白 1 (brain and muscle ARNT-like protein 1, BMAL1) 通过直接调控羟基类固醇 17 β -脱氢酶 13 (hydroxysteroid 17-beta dehydrogenase 13, HSD17B13) 转录,参与 HIRI 的昼夜节律差异;敲低 HSD17B13 会削弱 HIRI 的昼夜波动,而 BMAL1/HSD17B13 轴受损可因阻断自噬通量、抑制脂质降解并导致脂质过载而加重 HIRI。由于 HSD17B13 是典型的脂滴相关蛋白,这一研究实际上为“脂滴状态决定 HIRI 易损性”提供了更直接的新证据,也提示脂滴-线粒体接触点的研究不能只停留在结构层面,而应纳入自噬、脂解和昼夜节律等更高层次的调控网络中。

总的来看,脂滴-线粒体接触点在 HIRI 中很可能具有明显的“双相性”特征:缺血期适度的脂滴形成和脂质封存有助于缓冲游离脂肪酸毒性,维持短期代谢稳定;而再灌注期一旦脂滴动员、线粒体摄取和氧化能力之间发生失衡,该结合点就可能从代谢缓冲平台转变为脂毒性、ROS 爆发和无菌性炎症的放大节点。需要强调的是,PLIN5 的“双相性”可能源于模型、疾病阶段和观察终点的差异。脂质负荷早期,适度 PLIN5 表达可促进脂滴-线粒体耦联,帮助脂肪酸封存或氧化分流,从而减轻脂毒性;而在持续脂质过载或线粒体氧化受限时,异常接触重塑则可能导致脂滴动员与线粒体利用失配,加重氧化应激和损伤。不同研究终点也不同,PLIN5 上调

虽可增加甘油三酯储存,但未必同步加重炎症、胰岛素抵抗或纤维化,部分 NASH 背景下还可能通过减少脂质过氧化和铁死亡发挥保护作用^[17-18, 25]。因此,PLIN5 更应被视为状态依赖性调控因子。近期研究进一步提示,PLIN5 介导的脂滴-线粒体耦联不仅取决于表达量,也受到磷酸化状态和营养背景调控;这一发现为解释 PLIN5 在不同模型中呈现保护或损伤相关表型提供了新的机制依据(表 1)^[38]。

4 脂滴-线粒体接触点研究的技术进展

脂滴-线粒体接触点的研究之所以进展相对缓慢,核心原因在于其兼具“动态性”与“脆弱性”:一方面,该界面仅存在于纳米尺度的近距离接触区域;另一方面,样本固定、机械匀浆及分离纯化等过程极易破坏原位接触状态。因此,当前该领域的证据体系通常不依赖单一技术,而是建立在形态学观察、分离富集、邻近标记及功能验证等多层证据的相互印证之上。近年来,随着多细胞器活细胞成像、超分辨显微、接触位点特异性标记及空间蛋白质组学的发展,脂滴-线粒体接触点的研究已逐渐从“可视性接触”到“解析动态并评估功能”的新阶段(图 3)。

4.1 形态学与动态成像:从“可视性接触”到“定量接触”

透射电镜 (transmission electron microscopy, TEM) 仍是识别脂滴-线粒体接触点的经典方法,因为它能直接显示两种细胞器的空间关系,为判断是否存在真实接触提供超微结构依据。近年来,相关研究进一步引入光电联合显微镜 (correlative light and electron microscopy, CLEM) 和冷冻电子断层扫描 (cryo-electron tomography, cryo-ET),以弥补传统电镜难以关联动态行为与近天然状态结构的不足。与此同时,超分辨荧光显微镜显著提高了对接触位点分子定位的分辨率。例如, Gemmink 等^[39]利用超分辨显微证实, PLIN5 主要定位于脂滴-线粒体相互作用位点,而非均匀分布于整个脂滴表面,这为“接触点是特化膜域”这一观点提供了直接证据。对于需要提高通量的实验设计, Martin 等^[40]开发的工具可在荧光图像中自动识别并量化脂滴-线粒体接触区域,从而可重复分析“接触面积、接触频率和接触持续性”。2024 年建立的 FABCON 工具则进一步将可逆荧光互补策略应用于脂滴-细胞器接触检测,使在活细胞中长期动态追踪接触位点成为可能^[39-41]。

表1 脂滴-线粒体接触点在肝脏代谢损伤与缺血再灌注损伤中的重要研究成果归纳

Table 1 Summary of important research results on lipid droplet mitochondrial contact points in liver metabolic injury and ischemia-reperfusion injury

Research topic	Key molecules/ phenomena	Main research conclusion	Significance related to liver disease	Main references
Basic structural pat- tern of contact points	Dynamic contact, anchoring sample contact	Lipid droplet mitochondrial contact is not randomly adjacent, but a functional microdo- main regulated by nutritional status, tissue type, and metabolic needs	Provide structural basis for subsequent lipid transport, en- ergy allocation, and stress res- ponse	[9-10]
Core tethering pro- tein	PLIN5	PLIN5 is located on the surface of lipid drop- lets, promoting physical and metabolic cou- pling between lipid droplets and mitochon- dria, and is currently the most extensively supported key bridging molecule	It is the core entry point for un- derstanding the coupling be- tween lipid droplet lipolysis and mitochondrial substrate utilization	[3]
Ternary interactive network	MIGA2	MIGA2 can simultaneously connect mito- chondria, endoplasmic reticulum, and lipid droplets, indicating that lipid droplet mito- chondrial contact is not an isolated binary structure, but can be incorporated into larger organelle interaction networks	Expanded the mechanism hier- archy of liver cell lipid droplet contact research	[12]
Contact points are regulated by mito- chondrial dynamics	Mfn2 and mito- chondrial fusion state	The attachment of mitochondria to lipid drop- lets and the effective transport of fatty acids from lipid droplets depend on the dynamic state of mitochondria, and impaired fusion can lead to an imbalance in fatty acid utiliza- tion	The function of the contact point is not only determined by the tethering protein, but also controlled by the mitochondrial state	[13-14]
Local metabolic com- plex promotes fatty acid utilization	ACSL1, CPT1a, VDAC	A local metabolic complex is formed near the contact site for fatty acid activation and mito- chondrial uptake, which enhances the spatial efficiency of β -oxidation	Explained why contact points can determine lipid fate and energy allocation	[15-16]
Organizational het- erogeneity of con- tact points	PDM/LD related mitochondria	Mitochondria attached to lipid droplets in brown adipose tissue tend to support lipid droplet amplification and reesterification; mitochondria related to lipid droplets in the liver are more inclined towards fatty acid oxi- dation	Supported the contact point in the liver to be closer to the “li- droplet amplification and reesterification; pototoxicity buffer oxidative shunt platform”	[4, 17]
Early compensation of MASLD	Mitochondrial res- piratory compen- sation	The compensatory enhancement of liver mito- chondrial function during the stage of simple fatty liver suggests that lipid droplet mito- chondrial coupling may have adaptive signifi- cance in the early stages	Supported a phased framework of “early compensation and lat- er imbalance”	[6, 20]
Contact reshaping in the progress of MASLD	PDM features are related to the se- verity of the dis- ease	The correlation between contact patterns and the severity of MASLD suggests that its changes may not be accompanying phenome- na, but rather an important component of dis- ease progression	The value of strengthening touchpoints as nodes for dis- ease stratification and mecha- nism stratification	[7, 29]

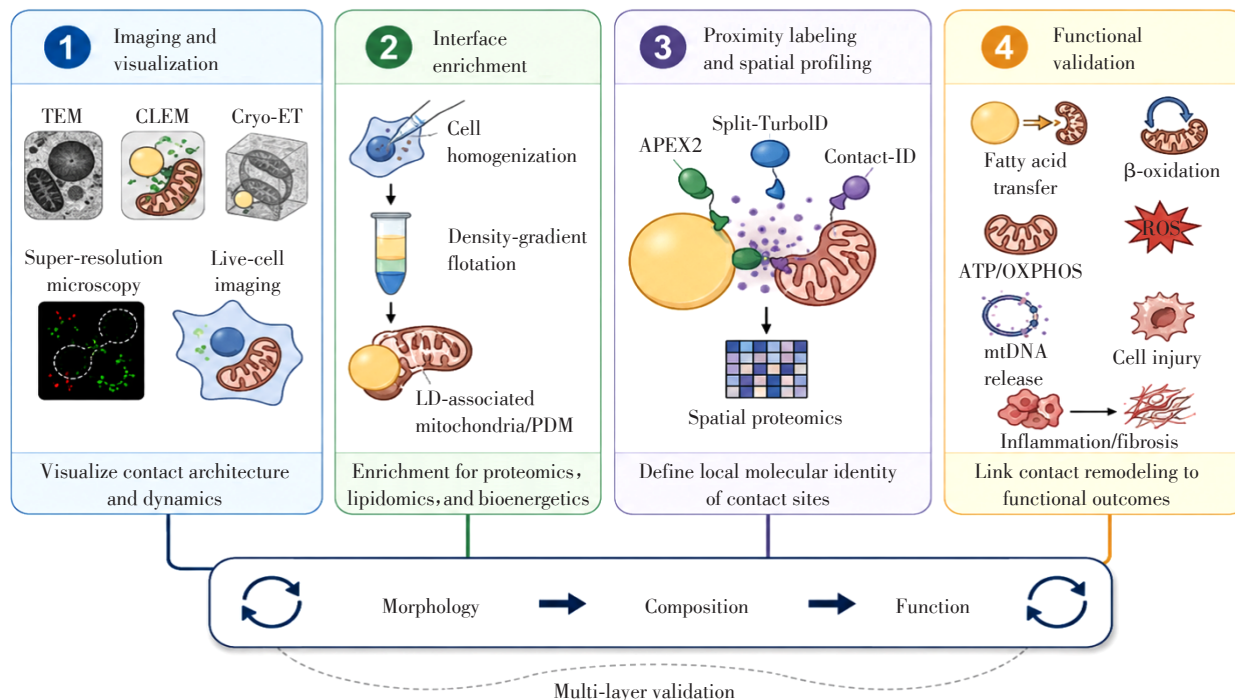
(续表 1)

Research topic	Key molecules/ phenomena	Main research conclusion	Significance related to liver disease	Main references
Dual phase interac- tion of PLIN5	PLIN5 deficiency/ overexpression	PLIN5 deficiency can reduce exposure, de- crease fatty acid oxidation, and exacerbate lipid deposition; however, overexpression of PLIN5 in some models can alleviate lipid per- oxidation, iron death, and inflammation	It is indicated that the contact point is not unidirectional pro- tection or unidirectional patho- genicity, but exhibits stage-de- pendent characteristics	[22–23, 28]
Contact imbalance and lipotoxicity am- plification	Fatty acid oxida- tion disorder, lipid peroxidation	When there is a mismatch between lipid droplet mobilization and mitochondrial utili- zation, free fatty acids, diacylglycerols, ce- ramides, and lipid peroxidation products ac- cumulate, forming a vicious cycle	It is an important mechanism connection point for the pro- gression from steatosis to stea- tohepatitis	[6–7, 29]
Contact imbalance and inflammation amplification	mtROS, mtDNA, NLRP3	Mitochondrial damage and mtDNA leakage can activate the NLRP3 inflammasome, trans- lating metabolic stress into persistent liver in- flammation	A mechanistic bridge connect- ing “metabolic imbalance - in- flammation amplification” has been established	[23–25]
Contact abnormali- ties and fibrosis progression	STING, hepatic stellate cell activa- tion	Mitochondrial DNA/STING signaling not only drives inflammation, but also promotes the activation of hepatic stellate cells and fibrotic reprogramming	Supported abnormal contact points connecting hepatocyte metabolic imbalance with liver microenvironment remodeling	[19, 26– 27]
Protective adapta- tion during the ischemic phase of HIRI	Lipid droplet for- mation, lipid se- questration, and degreasing	Moderate lipid droplet formation during ische- mia can buffer the toxicity of free fatty acids; lipolysis can reduce ROS, increase ATP, and improve cell survival	Supported contact points to lean towards the “metabolic buffering platform” during the ische-mic phase	[34–35]
Injury amplifica- tion during HIRI reperfusion period	Lipid droplet mo- bilization - mito- chondrial utiliza- tion mismatch, cholesterol load	If there is a mismatch between lipid droplet mobilization and mitochondrial uptake/oxida- tion after reperfusion, the lipid droplets de- rived from lipid droplets can be converted into damage amplifiers, promoting ROS gen- eration, mitochondrial depolarization, and an increased tendency for mPTP opening	It is an important mechanism node that explains why fatty liver is more prone to IRI	[30–36]
Aseptic inflamma- tory pathway in HIRI	mtDNA - cGAS - STING	Mitochondrial damage releases mtDNA, acti- vates cGAS STING, and amplifies aseptic inflammation	Abnormal contact points not only affect metabolism, but also determine the leakage of dan- ger signals	[38–39]
Emerging regulatory networks in HIRI	HSD17B13, BMAL1, autophagy/ lipolysis	BMAL1/HSD17B13 axis regulates HIRI diurn- al differences by affecting autophagy flux and lipid degradation	The lipid droplet mitochondrial contact point should be includ- ed in the higher-level regulatory network of rhythm, autophagy, and lipolysis	[37, 40]

4.2 分离富集策略:从“漂浮的脂滴”到“界面相关线粒体”

如果说成像技术回答的是“是否存在接触”的问题,那么分离富集技术回答的则是“哪些分子位于接触点”的问题。传统脂滴分离主要依赖密度梯

度离心。Brasaemle 和 Wolins 的经典方案指出,脂滴因密度高于大多数细胞器而易于上浮,但他们也特别强调:线粒体和内质网等膜结构常与脂滴紧密贴附,因此完全获得脂滴组分而不被污染并不现实,这恰恰是脂滴接触位点研究的技术难点^[42]。此后,Benador



This figure summarizes the main technical pathways and evidence integration ideas for the study of lipid droplet mitochondrial contact points. Imaging and visualization techniques are used to observe contact structures, dynamic changes, and contact areas. The interface enrichment strategy is used to separate lipid droplet related mitochondria and conduct proteomics, lipidomics, and bioenergetics analyses. Neighbor labeling and spatial omics techniques help to analyze the local molecular composition and spatial features of contact sites. Functional validation is used to evaluate the effects of contact remodeling on fatty acid transport, beta oxidation, mitochondrial function, reactive oxygen species generation, mitochondrial DNA release, and cellular damage outcomes. Overall, the figure emphasizes the need to establish a reliable evidence chain for the study of lipid droplet mitochondrial contact points through the integration of multiple layers of evidence from “morphology composition function”. TEM: transmission electron microscopy; CLEM: correlative light and electron microscopy; Cryo-ET: Cryo electron tomography; PDM: peridroplet mitochondria; APEX2: engineered ascorbate peroxidase 2; ATP: adenosine triphosphate; OXPHOS: oxidative phosphorylation; ROS: reactive oxygen species; mtDNA: mitochondrial DNA.

图3 脂滴-线粒体接触点的研究技术

Figure 3 Research technology for lipid droplet mitochondrial contact points

等^[43]在棕色脂肪组织中通过温和匀浆和低速浮选保留了PDM,并证明其在生物能学和蛋白组成上不同于胞质线粒体。Talarì等^[16]则首次在大鼠肝脏中分离出脂滴相关线粒体,显示该类线粒体具有更高的脂肪酸氧化能力和特征性酶学特征。上述研究说明,合理控制匀浆强度、离心条件和分层策略,能够在一定程度上保留界面相关线粒体,为后续蛋白质组学、脂质组学和呼吸功能分析提供物质基础。不过,这类方法的局限同样明显:机械剪切可能造成接触点的人工解离,而残留黏附又可能带来“假阳性共富集”,因此分离效果必须结合成像和功能数据共同解释^[42-44]。

4.3 邻近标记与空间组学:从“共定位”走向“界面组分”

为克服传统分离纯化带来的污染和解离问题,邻近标记技术已成为研究膜接触位点的关键工具。Bersuker等^[44]将工程抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(engineered ascorbate peroxidase 2, APEX2)靶向脂

滴表面,建立了活细胞中脂滴蛋白组的邻近标记策略,显著提高了脂滴蛋白组鉴定的可信度,也为后续界面蛋白筛选提供了技术范式。虽然Contact-ID和split-TurboID最初主要用于线粒体-内质网接触位点,但其核心优势在于:只有当两个细胞器在近距离接触时,分裂酶才会重组并完成局部生物素化,因此特别适合膜接触位点的原位蛋白谱分析^[45]。进一步地,CsFiND等新工具开始将“可视化接触”与“接触位点蛋白捕获”整合到同一平台上,为未来直接解析脂滴-线粒体接触点的局部蛋白组提供了可借鉴的路径^[46]。2026年报道的LipoID方法进一步拓展了脂滴邻近标记技术,可在原位捕获脂滴互作蛋白组,并识别脂滴与线粒体等细胞器互作相关调控因子,为解析脂滴-线粒体接触点的动态调控网络提供了新的技术工具^[47]。近期邻近蛋白组学研究进一步发现,延伸突触蛋白1、延伸突触蛋白2、囊泡相关膜蛋白相关蛋白B等分子可参与脂滴-线粒体-内质网三

元界面的脂肪酸转运,提示脂滴-线粒体接触点可能嵌入更广泛的多细胞器代谢网络^[48]。可以预见,随着邻近标记与定量蛋白质组学、脂质组学及单细胞空间分析的结合,未来该领域的重点将从“有没有接触”转向“接触位点具体传递什么分子信息”^[44-46]。

4.4 证据整合与结果解释:建立“结构-组成-功能”闭环

当前脂滴-线粒体接触点的研究,最需避免的是将“共定位”直接等同于“功能耦联”,或将“组分共富集”直接等同于“界面特异性分子”。因此,一个更可靠的证据体系应至少同时满足3类条件:其一,在形态学上能证明脂滴与线粒体稳定存在或可诱导的近距离贴附;其二,在生化或组学层面能证明该接触点具有相对特异的蛋白/脂质组成;其三,在功能层面能证明接触变化伴随脂肪酸转运、氧化磷酸化、ROS生成或细胞损伤表型的改变。未来应建立多层证据整合策略:以TEM、CLEM、cryo-ET和超分辨成像定量接触距离、面积和频率;结合PDM/LDAM富集及APEX2、TurboID、split-TurboID等邻近标记捕获界面蛋白组;再整合脂质组学、代谢流分析、氧耗检测和候选分子干预,验证接触点变化是否真正影响脂肪酸氧化、线粒体功能和细胞损伤表型,从而建立“形态-组成-功能”的因果链。

5 转化前景

尽管脂滴-线粒体接触点已被视为连接脂质储存、脂肪酸氧化与应激反应的重要枢纽,但该领域目前仍处于由“现象发现”向“机制探寻”过渡的阶段。近年的膜接触位点综述和专家共识均强调,未来研究的关键不再仅仅是证明细胞器之间“存在接触”,而是要进一步界定接触位点的分子组成、动态属性、持续时间以及在不同病理背景下的功能输出;换言之,需要从静态的“接触面积”分析,转向动态的“接触组”解析与标准化定义。对脂滴-线粒体接触点而言,这一点尤为重要,因其既受营养状态和细胞类型影响,又容易在样本制备过程中发生人工解离或重排,因此建立统一、可重复的判定标准,将是推动该领域真正进入机制研究和临床转化阶段的前提^[49-50]。

从肝脏疾病研究本身来看,未来最值得深入的问题之一,是脂滴-线粒体接触点的阶段异质性。现有证据提示,肝细胞中线粒体-脂滴接触并非固定结构,而会在生理与病理状态之间发生重塑;在单纯脂肪变、炎症性损伤和I/R等不同场景中,其可能分别承担脂质缓冲、底物分流、应激放大或危险信号

转导等不同功能。肝细胞内线粒体-脂滴相互接触很可能参与NAFLD/ALD的不同病理阶段,而近年关于PDM的研究也显示,这类线粒体特征与MASLD严重程度相关。由此推测,未来需要在更精细的时间维度和空间维度上回答:哪些接触属于代偿性适应,哪些则代表病理性重塑;哪些接触促进脂肪酸正确处置,哪些则转而维持脂毒性和线粒体脆弱状态。只有厘清这些问题,脂滴-线粒体接触点才可能真正从“形态学伴随现象”上升为“疾病分期与机制分层指标”^[51]。

另一方面,脂滴-线粒体接触点的研究不能孤立推进,而应纳入更广泛的代谢和质量控制网络中去理解。尤其在肝脏,脂噬已被认为是调节脂滴降解和脂质周转的重要机制,其异常可促进脂滴蓄积、脂毒性和炎症进展。已有研究和综述都提示,肝脏脂滴稳态并非只由细胞质脂解酶决定,还与自噬-溶酶体系统密切耦联;因此,未来应重点关注脂滴-线粒体接触与脂噬、线粒体动力学、线粒体自噬以及细胞死亡方式之间的交叉调控。对于肝脏代谢损伤和HIRI而言,这种“多通路耦联”可能比单一栓系蛋白表达量的高低更能解释疾病异质性,也更有希望揭示真正可干预的靶点^[52-53]。

脂滴-线粒体接触点最有前景的转化方向,不是直接作为“诊断标志物”,而更可能用于风险分层和靶点发现。目前尚无成熟的临床指标能够直接反映肝细胞内接触点的状态,但围绕脂滴相关基因的研究已为这一方向提供了启示。含Patatin样磷脂酶结构域蛋白3(patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3, PNPLA3)的I148M变异是最早被认为与肝脂肪沉积相关的常见遗传变异之一^[54]。而最新综述指出,PNPLA3基因型对当前疾病状态的直接诊断意义有限,但在高危人群中有望为长期风险评估和结局预测提供附加信息^[55]。与之相似,HSD17B13蛋白截短变异与慢性肝病风险降低及从脂肪变向脂肪性肝炎进展的风险下降相关,这使HSD17B13成为近年来极具吸引力的肝脏脂滴相关干预靶点^[56-57]。这些发现的意义在于:未来的临床转化未必是“检测某个接触面积”,而更可能是把脂滴-线粒体界面相关基因、影像特征、代谢指标和无创纤维化评分整合起来,形成风险预测模型。

如果立足长远,围绕脂滴-线粒体接触点的治疗开发,有望沿3条路径推进。其一,通过改善脂滴周转和脂噬恢复脂质正确处置;其二,通过维持线粒体稳态和减少mtDNA/mtROS相关炎症放大,阻断由

代谢应激向肝脏炎症和纤维化的转化;其三,在遗传易感人群中,将PNPLA3、HSD17B13等信息纳入精准分层和临床试验设计。总体而言,脂滴-线粒体接触点真正的转化价值,并非把它当作一个单独的治疗对象,而更可能在于把它作为连接脂滴生物学、线粒体生物学和肝脏精准医学的“机制平台”。未来随着活细胞成像、邻近标记、多组学整合和遗传分层研究的推进,这一脂滴-线粒体接触点有望从基础细胞器互作概念,逐步发展为肝脏代谢损伤和HIRI研究的关键转化入口(表2)。

6 结 语

脂滴-线粒体接触点并非单纯的超微结构,而是

调控肝细胞脂质命运、能量分配与应激响应的重要代谢枢纽。该结构通过协调脂滴动员、脂肪酸氧化及线粒体稳态,在肝脏代谢损伤和HIRI中均发挥关键作用:在代谢应激早期,其适度重塑有助于脂质缓冲和能量适应;而在持续脂质过载或再灌注氧化打击背景下,接触点耦联失衡则可能推动脂毒性放大、线粒体损伤及炎症-纤维化级联反应。

当前该领域仍面临若干关键挑战。其一,针对肝脏疾病尤其是HIRI中接触点动态变化的直接原位证据仍相对不足;其二,不同研究中对PDM及接触位点的界定尚未完全统一;其三,现有技术在保留原位结构、解析界面组成及建立因果功能联系方面仍存在局限。因此,未来研究需要进一步整合活

表2 脂滴-线粒体接触点研究的主要技术及其优势与局限
Table 2 Advantages and limitations of main technology on lipid droplet mitochondrial contact point research

Technical category	Represent technology	Main purpose	Advantage	Main limitation	Representative references
Ultrastructural observation	TEM, CLEM, cryo-ET	Directly observe the spatial proximity and contact morphology between lipid droplets and mitochondria	High resolution, providing morphological evidence of contact existence	Difficult to reflect dynamic processes; sample fixation may introduce artifacts	[42]
Living cells and super-resolution imaging	Super-resolution microscopy FABCON	Observation of contact formation, dissociation, and dynamic remodeling	Can track changes in contact sites in living cells, emphasizing temporal sequence	Resolution and quantitative standards are still limited, and the results are susceptible to labeling strategies	[42-44]
Quantitative analysis of images	ContactJ	Quantify contact area, frequency, and duration	Improve flux and repeatability to make the “contact phenotype” statistically analyzable	Dependent on image quality, threshold setting, and labeling accuracy	[43]
Separation and enrichment strategy	Density gradient centrifugation and PDM/LD related mitochondrial separation	Enrich interface related mitochondrial or lipid droplet components for subsequent proteomics, lipidomics, and respiratory function analysis	Interface related molecules can be studied from the perspectives of composition and function	Mechanical shearing can easily damage the in-situ contact; it may also cause false positive co-enrichment sets	[45-46]
Adjacent markers and interface protein capture	APEX2, Contact-ID, Split-TurboID, CsFiND	Capture protein profiles adjacent to contact sites under <i>in-situ</i> conditions	More suitable for analyzing “interface components”, which helps screen key tethering and regulatory molecules	Strict negative/spatial control is required, and individual results cannot replace functional validation	[47-50]
Multi-evidence integration verification	Imaging+separation and enrichment + adjacent labeling + functional detection	Establish a closed-loop evidence chain of “structure composition function”	The most effective way to enhance the strength of causal inference and avoid equating “co-localization” with “functional coupling”	Complex experimental design, high technical threshold, and high requirements for sample quality	[51-52]

细胞成像、界面富集、邻近标记、多组学分析及遗传学干预等策略,从“静态接触描述”迈向“动态互作网络解析”。

总体而言,脂滴-线粒体接触点为重新理解肝脏脂质稳态失衡、线粒体脆弱性及损伤放大机制提供了新的研究思路。随着该领域基础机制和技术体系的不断完善,围绕这一界面的风险分层、机制分型和靶向干预研究有望为肝脏代谢损伤及HIRI的精准防治提供新的方法。

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WANG Zhentao drafted the manuscript. ZHANG Kaini was responsible for data collection and manuscript revision. SU Dongming oversaw the overall study design and reviewed the content of the article.

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