

· 临床研究 ·

奶酪摄入与健康寿命终止风险的关联及其代谢机制研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨奶酪摄入量与健康寿命之间的关联, 并进一步探索其潜在的代谢机制。方法: 采用巢式病例对照设计, 基于英国生物样本库(UK Biobank, UKB)中8项健康寿命终止(healthspan terminated, HST)子事件来定义健康寿命终止, 共纳入93 214例HST个体, 并按性别、年龄以1:3匹配279 642例对照者。采用条件逻辑回归评估奶酪摄入量与HST之间的关联, 采用孟德尔随机化(mendelian randomization, MR)评估因果关联, 并通过两步MR和观察性中介分析探讨代谢物在其中的中介效应。结果: 奶酪摄入量与健康寿命呈正相关($P_{\text{trend}} < 0.05$)。与从不摄入奶酪的个体相比, 高频次奶酪摄入(≥ 5 次/周)的个体HST风险较低($OR=0.93, 95\%CI: 0.89\sim 0.98$)。这一发现通过MR分析得到了进一步验证。此外, 中介分析显示, 奶酪摄入对健康寿命的保护作用可能部分通过调节血浆高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)和葡萄糖水平实现, 其中HDL-C和葡萄糖分别介导了6.33%和14.82%的效应。结论: 奶酪摄入可能通过降低血浆葡萄糖水平和提高血浆HDL-C水平来改善健康寿命。作为健康饮食的重要组成部分, 建议将奶酪纳入日常饮食结构中。

[关键词] 健康寿命; 奶酪; 代谢; 孟德尔随机化分析

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Cheese intake and the risk of healthspan terminated: association and metabolic mechanisms

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To clarify the association between cheese intake and healthspan, and further explore the underlying metabolic mechanisms. **Methods:** This study employed a nested case-control design and defined healthspan terminated (HST) based on eight reported sub-events of HST in UK Biobank (UKB). 93 214 HST participants and 279 642 controls were included. Conditional logistic regression was used to evaluate the association between cheese intake and HST, and Mendelian randomization (MR) was used to assess the causal effect. Furthermore, we explored the mediating role of metabolites in this relationship by Two-step MR and observational analysis. **Results:** Cheese intake is a protective factor for healthspan ($P_{\text{trend}} < 0.05$). Specifically, participants with high cheese intake (≥ 5 times/week) had a lower risk of HST ($OR=0.93, 95\% CI: 0.89\sim 0.98$) compared to those who never intake cheese. MR analysis confirmed this protective effect. Mediation analysis suggested that plasma high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and glucose

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mediated 6.33% and 14.82% of this effect, respectively. **Conclusion:** These findings suggested that cheese intake might improve the healthspan by decreasing plasma glucose and increasing plasma HDL-C. As an important component of healthy diet, cheese intake might be recommended in our daily diet structure.

[Key words] healthspan; cheese; metabolism; Mendelian randomization analysis

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随着全球人口预期寿命持续增长,人口老龄化已成为普遍的社会现象。在此背景下,健康老龄化对于提升老年群体生活质量至关重要,因而受到越来越多的关注。然而,当前多数医学干预措施主要聚焦于降低死亡率和延长预期寿命^[1],但这种方式可能会导致不健康的寿命延长,这不仅会降低老年群体的生活质量,还会加重社会经济负担。因此,迫切需要开发旨在延长健康寿命的干预措施,以推动健康老龄化的实现^[2-3]。

健康寿命指的是无疾病生存期,作为一种新兴表型,它与老龄生活质量的提升直接相关^[4]。在老年科学研究领域,健康寿命这一概念逐渐受到重视,相关研究主要围绕揭示衰老的生物学机制^[5]。目前在健康寿命终止(healthspan terminated, HST)的界定方面,仍面临诸多挑战^[6]。近期,一项基于英国生物样本库(UK Biobank, UKB)中超过30万样本的前瞻性队列研究提出了一种HST的界定方法^[7],该研究根据经验性Gompertz死亡率定律^[8-9],确定了8种与40岁后死亡率密切相关的HST子事件,并将其中任一事件的首次发生定义为健康寿命终止;此外,研究还进一步证实,健康寿命与全因死亡率、生命史及生活方式特征之间存在显著的遗传相关性,为大规模样本的健康寿命研究提供了可靠的表型支持。

奶酪和发酵乳制品是地中海饮食的重要组成部分,已有研究证实它们有助于延长预期寿命^[10]。多项研究表明,摄入奶酪可显著降低II型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes, T2DM)、心血管疾病等年龄相关疾病的风险^[11-14],这些疾病与健康寿命的延长密切相关。然而,奶酪摄入与健康寿命之间的关联尚未得到充分研究。此外,摄入奶酪延长预期寿命,究竟是延长了健康寿命,还是仅仅延长了不健康寿命时间,至今尚无定论。值得关注的是,有研究显示,摄入奶酪会影响代谢物水平^[15-16],这可能是奶酪发挥健康效应的中介因素。然而,中介分析对暴露因素、中介变量和结果变量之间的时间顺序有着严格要求,所以目前在人群层面,还无法确定摄入奶酪

是否通过代谢物途径影响健康状态^[17]。

因此,本研究采用孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)这一方法,将遗传工具变量(instrumental variable, IV)作为暴露因素,利用IV与结果之间的自然时间顺序,分析因果关系及中介效应^[18-19],系统探讨奶酪摄入量与健康寿命之间的关联,以及其潜在的代谢物中介机制,为制定膳食干预策略和推动健康老龄化进程提供理论支撑。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

UKB开展了一项大规模的前瞻性队列研究。2006—2010年,UKB招募了约50万例40~69岁的受试者^[20]。在基线调查阶段,参与者需完成触摸屏问卷、面对面访谈、身体检查以及样本采集。本研究排除了基线招募时已发生HST事件或自我报告了HST子事件的参与者,筛选出93 226例发生HST的研究对象。随后,按照性别、年龄进行1:3匹配,剔除那些无法匹配到3个对照的健康寿命终止参与者后,最终纳入93 214例HST参与者和279 642例对照进入后续分析。本研究在UKB的申请编号为79151,已获得西北多中心研究伦理委员会的批准(批准号:21/NW/0157)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 变量定义

依据Zenin等^[7]的研究,确定8种HST子事件,其对应的国际疾病分类第10次修订本(international classification of diseases, tenth revision, ICD-10)编码分别为:死亡、癌症(C00-C97)、充血性心力衰竭(I50)、心肌梗死(myocardial infarction, MI)(I21-I25)、慢性阻塞性肺病(J44)、中风(I60-I64)、痴呆(F00-F05)和T2DM(E10-E14)。当上述任一疾病发生或个体死亡时,即定义为HST,首次发生的此类事件被视作HST标志性事件。

奶酪摄入量数据借助触摸屏食物频率问卷收集。根据奶酪摄入频率的分布,将其分为5个维度:从不食用、低频率(每周0~1次)、中等频率(每周2~

4次)、高频率(每周 ≥ 4 次)和未知。

1.2.2 代谢物测量

本研究中使用的代谢物数据来自UKB首批代谢生物标志物数据^[21]。借助高通量核磁共振(nuclear magnetic resonance, NMR)技术的代谢生物标志物分析平台,测定随机选择的120 000个EDTA血浆样本,最终获得了249种代谢生物标志物,相关测量方法在其他文献中有详细描述^[22]。本研究基于218 916例既有健康寿命终止数据又有代谢物数据的参与者开展观察性中介分析,以此作为对已鉴定中介代谢物的敏感性分析。

1.2.3 其他变量的定义

在UKB中,基线时收集了年龄、性别、种族(白人/非白人)、汤森剥夺指数、教育程度(有/无大学学位)、吸烟状态(从未吸烟/曾经吸烟/当前吸烟)、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、酒精摄入量(轻度/中度/重度)、国际体力活动量表(international physical activity questionnaire, IPAQ)活动水平(低/中/高)、药物使用史(从未使用/曾使用)等信息。若父亲、母亲或直系兄弟姐妹有癌症或心血管病史,则视为具有癌症或心血管疾病的家族史^[23]。

三大营养素(碳水化合物、蛋白质、脂肪)和纤维的摄入量根据《麦肯斯和威多森食品成分表》^[24]计算得出。2009年4月—2010年9月,UKB通过24 h回顾性食物频率问卷Oxford WebQ进行5轮数据收集,并于2011年2月—2012年6月开展4轮跟踪评估。本研究将多轮数据进行平均处理,并将这些营养素值划分为3组。健康饮食的遵循情况根据美国心脏协会(American Heart Association, AHA)指南评估^[19],具体标准如下:①每周蔬菜和水果摄入量 ≥ 4.5 份;②每周鱼类摄入量 ≥ 2 次;③加工肉类 \leq 每周2次,红肉 \leq 每周5次。每满足1个条件得1分,若3项评分之和 ≥ 2 ,则视为健康饮食模式;否则为不健康饮食模式。

所有缺失的分类变量数据都被定义为“未知”,缺失的连续变量数据根据性别分层后通过均值估算^[25]。

1.3 统计学方法

所有统计学分析均借助R软件(版本4.3.1)完成。连续性变量的组间比较采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验,分类变量比较采用卡方检验。采用条件逻辑回归评估奶酪摄入与健康寿命终止之间的关联,通过调整教育水平、种族、汤森剥夺指数、BMI、身体活动水平、健康饮食、吸烟状况、饮酒量、癌症家族史、

心血管疾病家族史以及心血管和降胆固醇药物使用情况校正模型。单样本MR分析^[26]用于确定奶酪摄入与健康寿命终止之间的因果关系,IV的筛选标准和敏感性分析策略见图1A。既往研究认为代谢物是奶酪摄入影响健康寿命终止的潜在中介变量^[27-29],结合可用的全基因组关联研究(genome-wide association studies, GWAS)数据,共筛选出45种潜在的中介变量,进一步采用两步MR^[30]确定代谢物的中介作用,具体设计见图1B。奶酪和代谢物的GWAS统计数据来自“MR base”平台^[31],健康寿命终止的GWAS数据来自Zenin等^[7]的研究,MR分析通过“TwoSampleMR”、“ieugwasr”和“meta”包实现。使用“mediation”包进行观察性中介分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 奶酪摄入与HST风险的关联

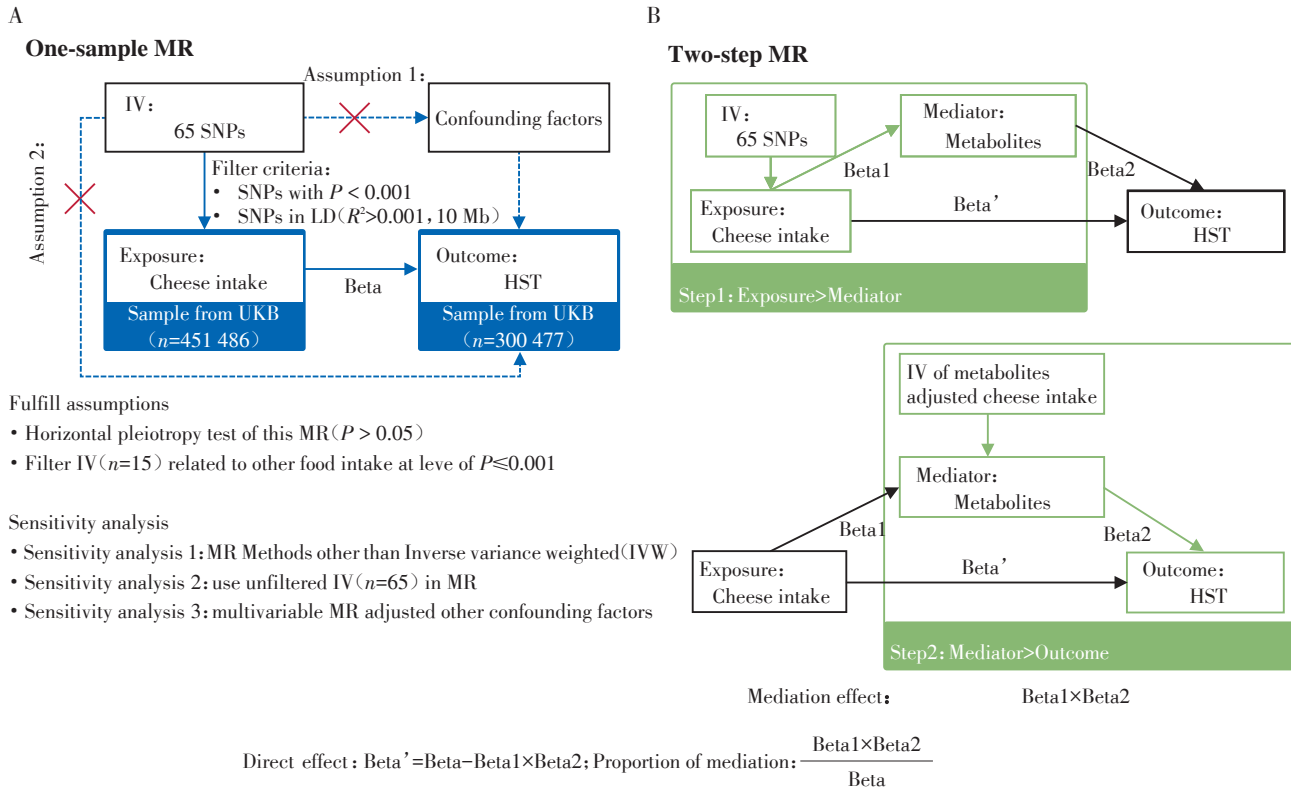
本研究共纳入93 214例HST参与者和279 642例对照个体。HST组和对照组在年龄和性别分布上差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但在奶酪摄入频率中存在显著差异,表明奶酪摄入可能是健康寿命的影响因素之一(表1)。

在调整列出的所有变量后,与从不摄入奶酪的参与者相比,中等频率(OR=0.95, 95% CI: 0.90~0.99)或高频率(OR=0.93, 95% CI: 0.89~0.98)奶酪摄入均与HST风险降低显著相关(表2),HST风险随奶酪摄入频率增加而降低($P_{trend} < 0.05$,图2)。进一步调整3大营养素和膳食纤维摄入量后,中频(OR=0.95, 95% CI: 0.91~1.00)和高频(OR=0.94, 95% CI: 0.90~0.99)奶酪摄入仍与HST风险降低显著相关。当排除随访2年内发生HST的个体或随访期间内搬家的个体后,高频率奶酪摄入对健康寿命的保护效应具有稳定性(表3)。

本研究进一步对奶酪摄入与HST子事件进行关联分析(图3),结果显示,与不摄入奶酪的个体相比,中频率奶酪摄入(OR=0.86, 95% CI: 0.77~0.96)以及高频率奶酪摄入(OR=0.79, 95% CI: 0.70~0.99)的个体发生MI的风险显著增加。此外,高频率奶酪摄入可能与T2DM风险降低相关(OR=0.83, 95% CI: 0.70~0.99, $P=0.039$)。

2.2 奶酪摄入与HST风险的MR分析

本研究最终筛选出65个与奶酪相关的位点作为IV纳入后续MR分析。基于固定效应逆方差加权(inverse-variance weighted method, IVW)法的主要



A: The assumptions for Mendelian randomization and sensitivity analyses of one-sample MR. B: Flow diagram of the Mediation analysis by two-step MR. SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; LD: linkage disequilibrium; HST: healthspan terminated; UKB: UK Biobank; MR: Mendelian randomization; IV: instrumental variable.

图1 单样本和两步孟德尔随机化研究设计

Figure 1 One-sample and two-step MR study designs

表1 研究对象的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the study participants

Characteristics	HST ($n=93\ 214$)	Control ($n=279\ 642$)	P
Age [years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	61 (55, 65)	61 (55, 65)	> 0.999
Sex [$n(\%)$]			> 0.999
Female	43 986 (47.19)	131 958 (47.19)	
Male	49 228 (52.81)	147 684 (52.81)	
Cheese intake frequency [$n(\%)$]			< 0.001
Never	2 630 (2.82)	7 129 (2.55)	
Low	35 478 (38.06)	101 908 (36.44)	
Moderate	40 921 (43.90)	126 242 (45.14)	
High	11 348 (12.17)	36 937 (13.21)	
BMI [kg/m^2 , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	27.18 (24.55, 30.35)	26.62 (24.19, 29.44)	< 0.001
Townsend [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	-2.11 (-3.63, 0.66)	-2.35 (-3.75, 0.10)	< 0.001
White people [$n(\%)$]	88 716 (95.17)	266 419 (95.27)	0.166
College degree [$n(\%)$]	25 779 (27.66)	89 995 (32.18)	< 0.001
Smoking status [$n(\%)$]			< 0.001
Never	45 257 (48.55)	152 681 (54.60)	
Previous	34 495 (37.01)	101 011 (36.12)	
Current	12 834 (13.77)	24 476 (8.75)	
Alcohol intake [$n(\%)$]			< 0.001
Low	18 809 (20.18)	48 015 (17.17)	

(续表 1)

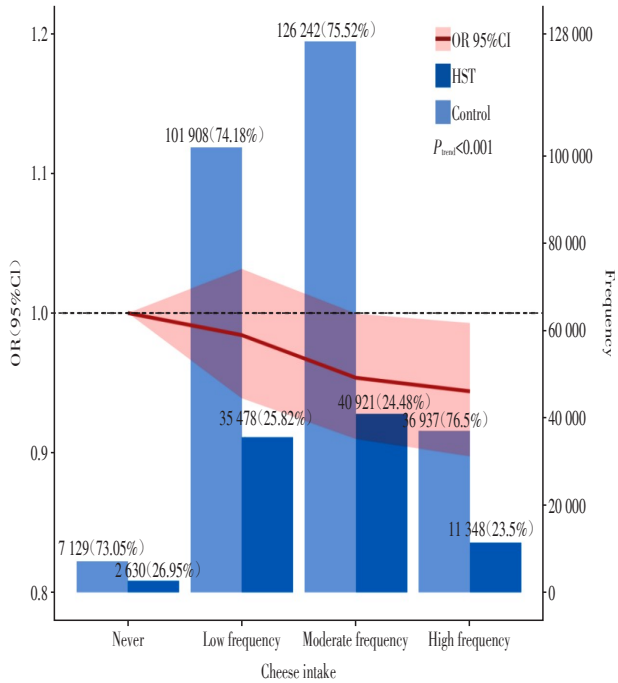
Characteristics	HST(<i>n</i> =93 214)	Control(<i>n</i> =279 642)	<i>P</i>
Moderate	32 533(34.90)	98 489(35.22)	
Heavy	41 561(44.59)	132 407(47.35)	
IPAQ activity group[<i>n</i> (%)]			< 0.001
Low	14 176(15.21)	37 965(13.58)	
Moderate	29 531(31.68)	93 131(33.30)	
High	29 581(31.73)	94 503(33.79)	
Healthy diet[<i>n</i> (%)]	58 070(62.30)	181 581(64.93)	< 0.001
Carbohydrate intake[<i>n</i> (%)]			< 0.001
Low	11 400(12.23)	38 796(13.87)	
Moderate	11 680(12.53)	40 836(14.60)	
High	12 292(13.19)	41 873(14.97)	
Protein intake[<i>n</i> (%)]			< 0.001
Low	11 354(12.18)	39 131(13.99)	
Moderate	11 745(12.60)	41 181(14.73)	
High	12 273(13.17)	41 193(14.73)	
Fat intake[<i>n</i> (%)]			< 0.001
Low	11 551(12.39)	39 537(14.14)	
Moderate	11 713(12.57)	41 077(14.69)	
High	12 108(12.99)	40 891(14.62)	
Unknown	57 842(62.05)	158 137(56.55)	
Fiber intake[<i>n</i> (%)]			< 0.001
Low	11 495(12.33)	38 406(13.73)	
Moderate	11 654(12.50)	40 740(14.57)	
High	12 223(13.11)	42 359(15.15)	
Aspirin/ibuprofen used[<i>n</i> (%)]	23 375(25.08)	63 393(22.67)	< 0.001
CLM used[<i>n</i> (%)]	6 272(6.73)	14 388(5.15)	< 0.001
Have family cancer[<i>n</i> (%)]	34 667(37.19)	100 693(36.01)	< 0.001
Have family CCVD[<i>n</i> (%)]	54 753(58.74)	160 357(57.34)	< 0.001

HST: healthspan terminated; BMI: body mass index; Townsend: Townsend deprivation index; IPAQ: international physical activity questionnaire; CCVD: Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases; CLM: Cholesterol lowering medication. The Mann-Whitney test was used to calculate whether the distribution of continuous variables was statistically different between the two groups. The Chi-squared test was used to calculate whether the distribution of categorical variables was statistically different between the two groups.

表 2 奶酪摄入量 and HST 风险的关联
Table 2 Association of cheese intake with HST

Cheese intake	Crude model		Fully adjusted model	
	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i> _{trend}	OR(95%CI)	<i>P</i> _{trend}
Never	Ref.	–	Ref.	–
Low frequency	0.94(0.90–0.99)	0.015	0.98(0.94–1.03)	0.431
Moderate frequency	0.88(0.84–0.92)	< 0.001	0.95(0.90–0.99)	0.026
High frequency	0.83(0.79–0.87)	< 0.001	0.93(0.89–0.98)	< 0.001
<i>P</i> _{trend}		< 0.001		< 0.001

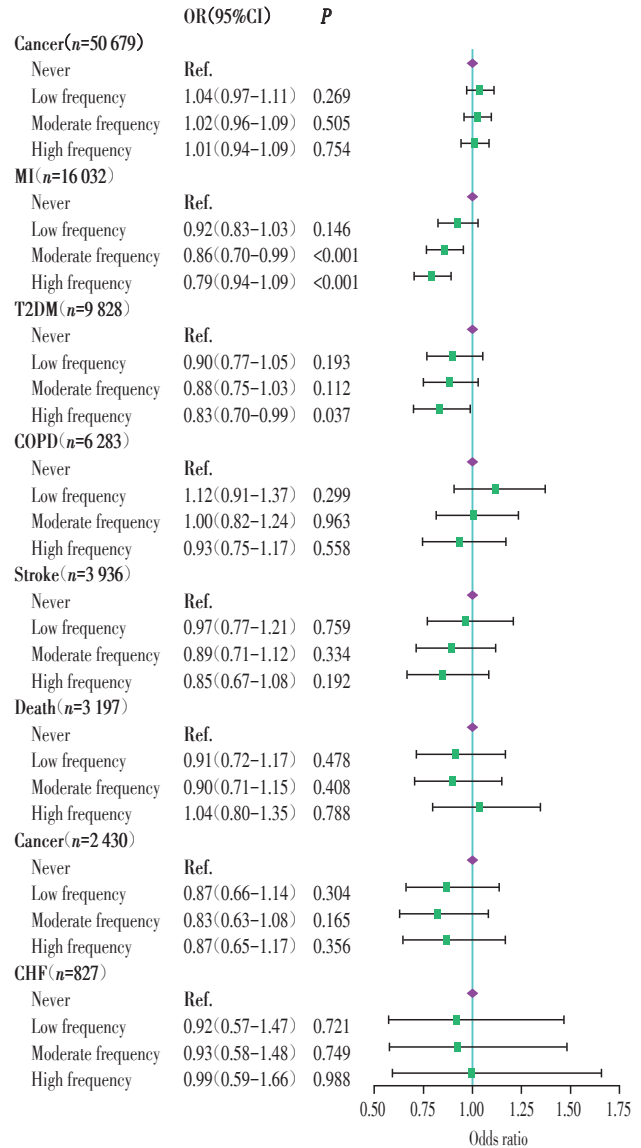
OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; *P*_{trend}: *P* value for trend. Conditional logistic regression was used to estimate the odds ratios and corresponding 95% confidence intervals of cheese intake related to HST. We established two model. Crude model: unadjusted model. Fully adjusted model: adjusted for BMI, townsend, ethnic, education, smoking status, alcohol intake, IPAQ activity group, family cancer, family CCVD, aspirin/ibuprofen used, cholesterol lowering medication used, healthy diet.



The number and HST proportion of each cheese intake group are presented by a grouped bar plot. The OR and 95% CI from fully adjusted model are presented by a solid line and two broken lines. Left axis: OR (95% CI) of cheese intake related to HST. Right axis: frequency of each cheese intake group. Lateral axis: cheese intake group.

图2 奶酪摄入量 and HST 的限制立方样条图和分组柱状图
Figure 2 Restricted cubic spline plot and grouped bar plot of cheese intake and HST

MR 分析结果显示(图 4A), 奶酪摄入可显著降低 HST 风险(OR=0.83, 95% CI: 0.75~0.92)。此外, 加权中位数法、简单中位数法和 MR-Egger 检验结果相似, 而 MR-Egger 检验表现出更宽的置信区间(OR=0.92, 95% CI: 0.52~1.61)。不过, 没有发现水平多效性的证据(截距 $P=0.713$)。此外, Cochran's Q 检验结果表明存在异质性($P < 0.05$), 因此, 为了更稳健地评估奶酪摄入与 HST 之间的因果关联, 进一步采用随机效应 IVW 法进行分析。结果显示, 奶酪摄入与 HST 风险降低存在显著因果关联(OR=0.83,



Ref: reference; MI: myocardial infarction; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CHF: congestive heart failure.

图3 奶酪摄入量 and HST 子事件关联的森林图
Figure 3 The forest plots for the association of Cheese intake and HST sub-events

95% CI: 0.73~0.95)。通过调整 3 大营养素和膳食纤维

表3 奶酪摄入量 and HST 风险关联的敏感性分析

Table 3 Sensitivity analysis of cheese intake and healthspan terminated

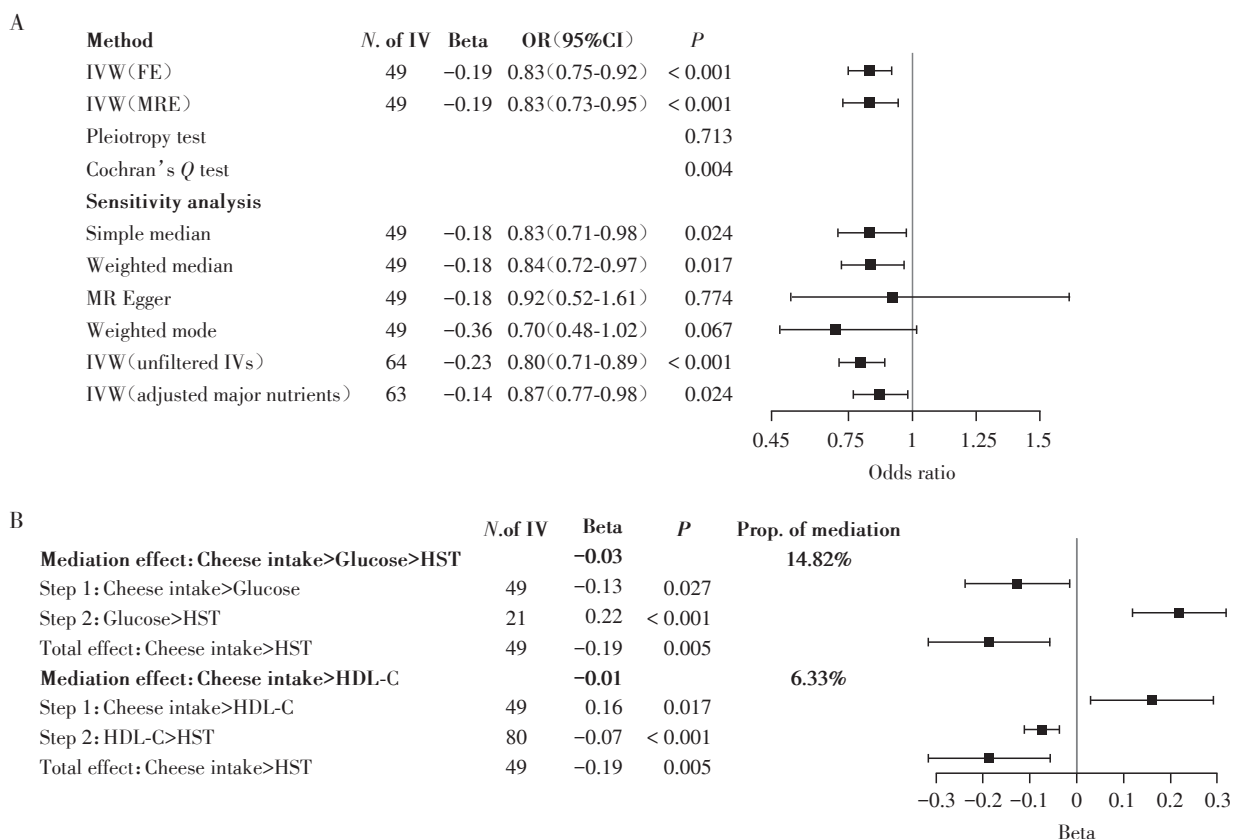
Cheese intake	Before matched (n=400 894)		Adjusted major nutrients intake (n=372 856)		Follow-up ≥ 2 years (n=319 344)		Never moved home (n=270 720)	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Never	Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
Low frequency	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.608	0.98 (0.94-1.03)	0.051	0.99 (0.94-1.04)	0.741	0.98 (0.93-1.03)	0.442
Moderate frequency	0.95 (0.91-1.00)	0.051	0.95 (0.91-1.00)	0.048	0.95 (0.91-1.00)	0.074	0.95 (0.90-1.01)	0.079
High frequency	0.93 (0.88-0.97)	< 0.001	0.94 (0.90-0.99)	0.025	0.93 (0.89-0.99)	0.016	0.93 (0.87-0.98)	0.011
P_{trend}		< 0.001		< 0.001		0.741		0.442

维摄入量进行多变量MR敏感性分析,结果显示奶酪摄入对健康寿命的保护效应具有稳定性(OR=0.87, 95%CI: 0.77~0.98)。

2.3 奶酪摄入、代谢物与HST风险的中介效应分析

为了探究代谢物在奶酪摄入与HST之间的中介作用,本研究进行了两步MR分析,以奶酪摄入为自变量,HST为因变量,并筛选了45种潜在的代谢物作为中介变量。结果显示,血浆葡萄糖($P_{\text{step1}}=0.027, P_{\text{step2}}<0.001$)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high

density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C) ($P_{\text{step1}}=0.017, P_{\text{step2}}<0.001$)被鉴定为奶酪摄入影响HST的代谢中介物。如图4B所示,奶酪摄入可通过降低血浆葡萄糖水平($\beta_{\text{step1}}=-0.13, \beta_{\text{step2}}=0.22$)和提高HDL-C水平($\beta_{\text{step1}}=0.16, \beta_{\text{step2}}=-0.07$)来降低HST风险。血浆葡萄糖和HDL-C的中介效应分别为-0.03(中介比例: 14.83%)和-0.01(中介比例: 6.33%)。观察性中介分析结果进一步验证了两步MR法鉴定的两种代谢物的中介效应(表4)。



A: MR results for the causal effect of cheese intake on HST. B: Mediation effects of plasma glucose and HDL-C. Prop: proportion; IVW: inverse-variance weighted method; HST: healthspan terminated; HDL-C: high density lipoprotein cholesterol.

图4 奶酪摄入量与健康寿命终止的MR分析以及代谢物的中介效应

Figure 4 MR analysis of the effects of cheese intake and HST and mediation effect of metabolites

表4 观察性中介分析

Table 4 Observational mediation analysis

Effect	β (95% CI)	P	Mediation(%)
Plasma glucose(n=213 097)			
Indirect	$-2.95 \times 10^4 (-4.43 \times 10^4 - 1.45 \times 10^4)$	< 0.001	5.27
Direct	$-5.26 \times 10^3 (-9.00 \times 10^3 - 1.63 \times 10^3)$	< 0.001	
Total	$-5.55 \times 10^3 (-9.33 \times 10^3 - 1.87 \times 10^3)$	< 0.001	
Plasma HDL-C(n=213 482)			
Indirect	$-2.37 \times 10^4 (-3.30 \times 10^4 - 1.55 \times 10^4)$	< 0.001	4.32
Direct	$-5.22 \times 10^3 (-8.82 \times 10^3 - 1.31 \times 10^3)$	< 0.001	
Total	$-5.45 \times 10^3 (-9.07 \times 10^3 - 1.62 \times 10^3)$	< 0.001	

3 讨论

本研究采用巢式病例对照设计,基于UKB队列的93 214例HST参与者和279 642例对照,阐明了奶酪摄入对健康寿命的保护作用。进一步的MR和中介效应分析表明,奶酪摄入可能通过提高血浆HDL-C水平和降低血浆葡萄糖水平来降低HST风险。

既往研究已证实奶酪摄入对健康有多种益处^[10, 32]。健康寿命作为衡量老年人生活质量的指标,也可能从奶酪摄入中获益。本研究同时采用观察性中介分析和MR分析,证实了奶酪摄入与HST风险降低之间存在因果关联。此外,奶酪摄入与8种HST子事件的关联分析表明,奶酪摄入可降低MI和T2DM的风险,这与既往研究中奶酪摄入对心血管疾病和T2DM的保护作用相一致^[11, 13, 33]。鉴于奶酪富含多种营养成分,推测其可能通过影响代谢过程来影响T2DM和心血管疾病。

为深入探讨奶酪摄入与健康寿命之间潜在的中介代谢物,本研究开展了两步MR分析和观察性分析。结果显示,奶酪摄入可以通过提高血浆HDL-C水平和降低血浆葡萄糖水平来降低HST风险。其中,HDL-C对健康寿命的保护作用可能归因于“胆固醇逆向转运”,这是促进多余胆固醇通过粪便排出的关键途径^[34, 35]。此外,HDL-C可以通过增加内皮型一氧化氮合酶活性诱导一氧化氮产生,从而预防内皮功能障碍,发挥抗动脉粥样硬化活性并改善内皮功能^[36-37]。值得注意的是,本研究中奶酪摄入的降血糖效应与既往动物研究结果相似,奶酪摄入的降血糖作用可能部分通过降低肝脏糖异生限速酶的表达以及改变磷脂酰胆碱代谢介导^[38]。

然而,本研究也存在一定局限性,有待后续研究进一步完善。一方面,本研究未对发酵奶酪与非发酵奶酪、高脂奶酪与低脂奶酪等不同类型进行区分探讨,而不同加工工艺和脂肪含量,可能导致奶酪的健康效应出现差异,后续研究有必要针对不同类型奶酪展开研究。另一方面,虽然血浆葡萄糖和HDL-C已被确定为奶酪摄入与HST之间的中介代谢物,但其中介比例相对较低,这表明奶酪摄入可能通过其他途径影响健康寿命。此外,本研究对奶酪影响健康寿命的生物学机制探索不够充分,未来需要结合多组学技术(如代谢组学、转录组学)深入解析其分子层面的作用路径,以更全面地揭示奶酪与健康寿命之间的内在联系。

综上所述,本研究表明奶酪摄入可以通过提高

血浆HDL-C水平、降低葡萄糖水平,降低HST风险。适量摄入奶酪,可能有助于延长健康寿命,尤其是对于心血管疾病和糖尿病高风险人群。因此,建议在日常饮食结构中,合理增加奶酪的摄入量,以期延长健康寿命,提升老年生活质量。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

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The authors declare no competing interests.

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戴俊程、江玥、秦娜和王一帆负责研究设计并项目管理。王一帆完成了数据分析。王潇补充数据分析并撰写、修改了文章。孙龙虎实施分析并修改文章。赵啸宇、梁爽、卜清音、王倩负责数据整理、结果可视化和解释。所有作者都审阅或修改了手稿。

Author's Contributions:

DAI Juncheng, JIANG Yue, QIN Na, and WANG Yifan contributed to the study design and project administration. WANG Yifan carried out the statistical analyses. WANG Xiaoyu supplemented the data analysis, drafted the initial manuscript, and participated in critical revisions. SUN Longhu implemented methods and revised the manuscript. ZHAO Xiaoyu, LIANG Shuang, BU Qingyin, and WANG Qian performed data presentation, visualization, and data interpretation. All of the authors reviewed or revised the manuscript.

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