

• 综述 •

KDM6B通过表观遗传调节巨噬细胞功能的研究进展

王海燕^{1,2}, 徐婧雯¹, 贾立周^{1,3*}

¹内蒙古医科大学巴彦淖尔临床医学院, 内蒙古 巴彦淖尔 015000; ²巴彦淖尔市医院儿科, ³中心实验室, 内蒙古 巴彦淖尔 015000

[摘要] 赖氨酸特异性去甲基化酶 6B(lysine-specific demethylase 6B, KDM6B)是含Jumonji C结构域蛋白家族(Jumonji C domain-containing protein family, JmjC)中的一种重要表观遗传因子,不仅在细胞分化、炎症反应、组织稳态和神经性疾病中发挥表观遗传调控作用,还对巨噬细胞的功能、免疫反应等具有关键调控意义。作为JmjC家族中唯一能响应类Toll受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)信号的成员, KDM6B可在TLR信号刺激下被激活从而发挥功能。研究发现, KDM6B可以通过调节巨噬细胞的极化、影响细胞因子的表达水平以及参与肿瘤微环境调控等方式影响巨噬细胞,因此, KDM6B在免疫反应、炎症反应以及肿瘤等病理生理过程中发挥重要作用。KDM6B作为关键的表观遗传因子对巨噬细胞的功能具有调控作用,包括调节巨噬细胞的极化、炎症反应以及促纤维化等,有望成为研究免疫、炎症及肿瘤等相关疾病的潜在靶点。

[关键词] KDM6B; 巨噬细胞; 表观遗传因子

[中图分类号] R392.12

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)02-289-10

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251040

Research progress on the epigenetic regulation of macrophage function by KDM6B

WANG Haiyan^{1,2}, XU Jingwen¹, JIA Lizhou^{1,3*}

¹Bayannur Clinical College, Inner Mongolia Medical University, Bayannur 015000; ²Department of Pediatrics, ³Central Laboratory, Bayannur Hospital, Bayannur 015000, China

[Abstract] Lysine-specific demethylase 6B(KDM6B) is an important epigenetic factor in the Jumonji C domain-containing protein family(JmjC). It not only plays an epigenetic role in cell differentiation, inflammatory response, tissue homeostasis, and neurological diseases, but also plays an important role in macrophage function and immune response. KDM6B is the sole member of the JmjC family that can respond to Toll-like receptor(TLR) signals. It is activated under the stimulation of TLR signals and thereby fulfills its function. Studies have found that KDM6B can affect macrophages by regulating the polarization of macrophages, affecting the expression of cytokines and participating in the regulation of tumor microenvironment. Therefore, KDM6B plays an important role in the physiological and pathological processes such as immune response, inflammatory response, and tumor. As a key epigenetic factor, KDM6B regulates the functions of macrophages, including the polarization, inflammatory response, and pro-fibrotic activities of macrophages, and is expected to become a potential target for the study of immune, inflammatory, and tumor-related diseases.

[Key words] KDM6B; macrophage; epigenetic factor

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(02): 289-298]

赖氨酸特异性去甲基化酶 6B(lysine-specific demethylase 6B, KDM6B),又名含Jumonji结构域蛋白

[基金项目] 内蒙古自治区中央引导地方科技发展项目(2024ZY0121)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: jlz@immu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0003-0645-1868)

3(Jumonji domain containing-3, JMJD3),属于Jumonji C结构域蛋白家族(Jumonji C domain-containing protein family, JmjC)组蛋白去甲基化酶家族的成员,是组蛋白H3第27位赖氨酸三甲基化(trimethylated histone H3 at lysine 27, H3K27me3)去甲基化酶^[1],该基因位于人类17p13.1位点,编码包含1682个氨基酸的多

肽,平均分子量为176 632 Da,其包含1个Jumonji结构域和1个嵌入GATA型锌指结构域的C端片段,可通过改变染色质的构型来调节基因表达^[2],KDM6B的亚细胞定位是动态的,受到核输入和核输出平衡的严格调节^[3]。

KDM6B作为去甲基化酶,对人类正常生理发育和疾病发生发展过程中关键基因的表达具有调控作用。例如,KDM6B通过调控组蛋白甲基化修饰,影响成骨相关基因和成脂相关基因的表达,进而调控骨髓基质细胞的成骨-成脂分化平衡,以维持骨组织稳态^[4];在癌症发生发展过程中,KDM6B作为关键的组蛋白去甲基化酶,能通过特异性去除H3K27me3上的甲基基团调控靶基因的重新表达,进而发挥双重功能:一方面,它可通过调控相关靶基因的表达,促进癌细胞的增殖与迁移;另一方面,又能通过改变另一类靶基因的表达模式,抑制癌细胞的分化和凋亡^[5]。这种双重功能使得KDM6B既可能与良好临床预后和生存率相关^[6],又可能充当致癌因子。目前,KDM6B作为去甲基化酶的作用仍在进一步的探索中。

巨噬细胞广泛存在于体内几乎所有组织中,在器官发育、体内平衡、免疫和组织修复过程中发挥核心作用^[7]。巨噬细胞是免疫反应的“第一组织者”,发挥着免疫应答中的核心功能^[8];巨噬细胞也是协调慢性炎症以及相关病理的关键细胞^[9],骨髓中的单核细胞可分化为巨噬细胞,在感染或损伤部位迅速发挥效应子功能与前哨监测作用,而组织中驻留的肺泡巨噬细胞、腹膜巨噬细胞和肝脏的Kupffer细胞等也能在感知病原体后各司其职,启动针对性的生理反应^[10]。此外,来源于胚胎的卵黄囊、造血干细胞及胎儿肝脏的巨噬细胞在机体发育过程起关键作用,可以为邻近实质组织提供重要的营养信号^[11]。在肿瘤微环境中,巨噬细胞又可通过代谢重编程及不同形式的极化等方式,影响肿瘤的发生发展^[12]。研究发现,组蛋白修饰酶可调控巨噬细胞的生物学功能^[13],如通过调节巨噬细胞的分化、调控特定基因表达程序,维持巨噬细胞的特定功能表型^[14],而KDM6B作为表观遗传因子,是影响巨噬细胞分化、激活和极化等的关键调控分子^[15]。

1 KDM6B对巨噬细胞极化的调控作用

研究证实,KDM6B通过表观遗传修饰驱动巨噬细胞向M1或M2型极化^[16],具有双向性和环境依赖性(表1)。

1.1 KDM6B在辅助性T细胞2型(T helper cell 2, Th2)免疫应答及寄生虫相关免疫反应中的作用

在Th2细胞因子主导的免疫反应中,白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-4/信号转导和转录激活因子(signal transduction and activator of transcription, STAT)6信号通路介导KDM6B的表达增加,通过表观遗传重塑(H3K27去甲基化)驱动M2型巨噬细胞的分化与表型的维持,使巨噬细胞向M2型极化^[17];在寄生虫如多氏利什曼原虫感染相关的免疫反应中,KDM6B是调控巨噬细胞表观遗传重编程的核心分子,通过特异性调控H3K27me3标记,促进巨噬细胞向M2型极化并抑制M1型免疫反应,从而帮助寄生虫实现免疫逃逸。作为缺氧诱导因子1 α 信号下游的关键效应因子,KDM6B与其他组蛋白修饰酶协同作用,共同构成寄生虫-宿主互作的表观遗传调控网络,靶向KDM6B及其相关通路有望为内脏利什曼病的治疗提供新思路^[18];肺部的巨噬细胞也可通过KDM6B作用于靶基因干扰素调节因子4(interferon regulatory factor 4, IRF4),指导巨噬细胞向M2型极化,进而启动对寄生虫感染的免疫反应^[19]。

1.2 KDM6B在调控慢性疾病进展与损伤修复中的作用

在慢性肾病向肾脏纤维化的进展过程中,M2型巨噬细胞发挥着重要作用^[20]。KDM6B/IRF4轴可介导骨髓来源的单核细胞向M2型巨噬细胞极化,促进肾纤维化进展^[21];肺纤维化中KDM6B可通过H3K27去甲基化介导巨噬细胞向促纤维化M2表型极化,其表达受氧化还原信号的严格调控^[22];在动脉粥样硬化中,降低巨噬细胞中的胆固醇水平可使KDM6B表达增强,不同刺激如脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)刺激时,他汀或甲基- β -环糊精处理的巨噬细胞中M1型促炎因子表达水平降低,而抗炎因子IL-10水平升高,而在IL-4刺激下,他汀类药物处理的巨噬细胞中M2型标志物表达显著增加,且这些基因启动子区的H3K27me3水平降低,表明KDM6B通过去甲基化作用激活M2型极化相关基因^[23];在腹膜透析过程中,KDM6B通过髓样分化因子88(myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88)依赖的信号通路,在腹膜导管植入诱导的巨噬细胞中高表达,通过去甲基化H3K27抑制核因子 κ B(nuclear factor κ B, NF- κ B)促炎信号,并促进IL-10的转录,从而驱动巨噬细胞向免疫抑制表型M2型极化^[24];KDM6B也可通过表观遗传调控促使巨噬细胞向M2型极化,从而减轻颅内出血后的继发性脑损伤^[25]。

1.3 KDM6B在免疫逃逸和肿瘤微环境中的作用

在肿瘤微环境中,巨噬细胞含量非常丰富,其中M2型巨噬细胞对肿瘤侵袭和免疫逃逸至关重要^[26]。结肠癌、肺癌和乳腺癌的相关研究证实,凋亡的肿瘤细胞与巨噬细胞共定位,磷脂酰胆碱可诱导这些巨噬细胞向M2型极化,且KDM6B在这个过程中发挥着关键作用^[27];在多发性骨髓瘤中,KDM6B/IRF4信号通路介导巨噬细胞向M2型极化,继而促进肿瘤的增殖、迁移和侵袭,并抑制肿瘤细胞的凋亡^[28];在乳腺癌细胞中,外泌体来源的微小核糖核酸(microRNA, miR)-138-5p可通过抑制巨噬细胞中KDM6B的表达,促进巨噬细胞向M2型极化,并抑制其向M1型极化,产生促肿瘤效应^[29],而KDM6B又可通过促进 β -连环蛋白的核内降解来抑制巨噬细胞向M2型极化,从而抑制乳腺癌的进展^[30];在宫颈鳞状细胞癌中,M2型巨噬细胞可通过趋化因子上调KDM6B的表达,进而调节宫颈鳞状细胞癌的葡萄糖代谢,促进癌细胞的迁移和侵袭^[31];在人类胶质母细胞瘤中,KDM6B在髓系细胞亚群中高表达并使H3K27me3去甲基化,抑制了干扰素反应、吞噬作用及抗原提呈,使巨噬细胞向M2型极化,促进了肿瘤的进展^[32]。

1.4 KDM6B在感染性疾病中的作用

KDM6B在多种感染性疾病中也发挥着重要作用。例如,在牙周炎中,脂联素可通过KDM6B/IRF4轴调控巨噬细胞向M2型极化,进而调节牙周炎的免疫反应,并改善牙周骨质流失^[33];另有研究证实,通过抑制NF- κ B/KDM6B信号轴,能够抑制巨噬细胞向M1型极化,从而发挥治疗牙周炎的作用^[34];在结肠炎小鼠模型中,KDM6B可通过表观遗传调控机制促进巨噬细胞分泌IL-1 β 、IL-6等促炎因子,使其向M1极化^[35]。此外,巨噬细胞也可募集到分枝杆菌感染部位,并分化为含有脂滴的泡沫巨噬细胞^[36],KDM6B通过使H3K27me3去甲基化,驱动巨噬细胞向M2型极化^[37]。

1.5 KDM6B在组织稳态中的作用

在调节组织稳态的过程中,巨噬细胞同样发挥重要作用^[38]。例如,在常氧条件下,IL-4可激活STAT6信号通路,诱导KDM6B表达,去除C-C基序趋化因子配体(C-C motif chemokine ligand, CCL)18启动子区域的H3K27me3修饰,从而促进CCL18转录,进而促进M2型巨噬细胞招募和极化;而在缺氧条件下,KDM6B活性因氧浓度降低而受抑制,导致CCL18基因增强子区域的H3K27me3抑制性修饰无

法被去除,使CCL18转录受阻,导致M2型极化相关的免疫调节功能受损,这为干预缺氧相关疾病中的巨噬细胞极化提供了潜在靶点^[39];在骨形成的骨微环境中,KDM6B作为骨髓间充质干细胞与巨噬细胞交互的桥梁,通过KDM6B-TLR2/NF- κ B信号轴调控巨噬细胞向M2型极化,营造抗炎微环境,进而为骨形成提供支持^[40]。

1.6 KDM6B在组织驻留巨噬细胞中的作用

组织驻留巨噬细胞中,蜕膜巨噬细胞是巨噬细胞在母胎界面蜕膜组织中的特异性分化亚群。KDM6B作为关键表观遗传调控因子,可通过去除H3K27me3标记激活蜕膜巨噬细胞M2型基因(如IL-10、IRF4),并协同STAT6/IRF4信号轴驱动蜕膜巨噬细胞向免疫抑制表型极化,从而维持母胎耐受;KDM6B表达异常可导致蜕膜巨噬细胞M2型极化障碍和母胎免疫失衡,这与自然流产等妊娠并发症密切相关^[41]。Kupffer细胞是肝脏中特有的组织驻留型巨噬细胞,定居于肝血窦内表面,是机体单核巨噬细胞系统的重要组成部分^[42]。在肝移植后缺血再灌注损伤中,KDM6B通过去除H3K27me3修饰,将细胞外信号(如IL-4)转化为表观遗传变化,驱动巨噬细胞向抗炎的M2型极化,从而发挥保护作用^[43]。小胶质细胞为中枢神经系统常驻巨噬细胞^[44],帕金森病发病机制的研究证实,KDM6B通过H3K27me3去甲基化直接促进M2表型关键基因的表达,同时抑制M1型促炎通路,从而维持小胶质细胞的M2型极化倾向^[45];在神经性炎症中,KDM6B通过“上游信号激活 \rightarrow 自身表达上调 \rightarrow 表观遗传修饰 \rightarrow 极化表型调控”的级联机制,以H3K27me3去甲基化酶活性为核心,促进小胶质细胞向M2表型极化并抑制M1表型,从而减轻神经炎症^[46];而在2型糖尿病相关的神经炎症和认知损伤中,KDM6B则通过磷酸化STAT3介导的表达上调,以H3K27me3去甲基化活性为核心,激活M2表型基因并抑制M1促炎基因,从而调控小胶质细胞极化平衡,达到减轻神经炎症和认知损伤的效果^[47]。

2 KDM6B在巨噬细胞炎症反应中的作用

KDM6B参与多种生理功能,包括炎症反应^[48],其在巨噬细胞的炎症响应及基因表达调控中扮演着重要角色,而且参与巨噬细胞的诱导与定位,影响免疫效应的平衡。KDM6B作为连接炎症信号与表观遗传调控的关键分子,在巨噬细胞中的保守表达模式,为炎症性疾病的干预提供了理论基础^[49]。

表1 KDM6B 调控巨噬细胞极化的功能与机制

Table 1 Function and mechanism of KDM6B in regulating macrophage polarization

Disease	Macrophage phenotype	Mechanism of KDM6B action	Functional outcome
Parasitic infection	M2	Demethylates H3K27me3 to activate IRF4, promoting M2 polarization	Immune evasion; enhanced parasite survival
Chronic kidney fibrosis	M2	KDM6B/IRF4 axis mediates M2 polarization	Promotion of renal fibrosis progression
Pulmonary fibrosis	M2	Regulated by Cu, Zn-SOD/H ₂ O ₂ -STAT6 signaling; mediates H3K27 demethylation	Promoted M2 polarization; alleviates fibrosis
Atherosclerosis	M2	Statins upregulate KDM6B, removing H3K27me3 to activate M2 genes	Anti-inflammatory factors ↑ ; pro-inflammatory factors ↓
Breast cancer	M2/M1	miR-138-5p inhibits KDM6B→M2 polarization ↑ ; KDM6B degrades β-catenin→M2 polarization ↓	Dual role: pro-tumor or anti-tumor effects
Glioblastoma	M2	Activates Mafb/Socs3/Sirpa axis, inhibiting phagocytosis and antigen presentation	Immunosuppression; enhanced tumor progression
Periodontitis	M2	Adiponectin promotes M2 polarization via KDM6B-IRF4 axis	Reduced alveolar bone loss
Colitis	M1	Activates NLRP3 inflammasome, promoting IL-1β and IL-6 secretion	Exacerbates intestinal inflammation and barrier injury
Acute lung injury	M1	Upregulates ADORA2A, inhibiting macrophage apoptosis and sustaining pro-inflammatory state	Sustained inflammation; increased tissue injury
Parkinson's disease	M2	Demethylates H3K27me3 to promote M2 gene expression	Neuroprotection; reduced neuroinflammation
Multiple myeloma	M2	KDM6B-IRF4 axis promotes M2 polarization	Enhanced tumor proliferation, migration, and invasion
Spinal cord injury	M1	Gallic acid inhibits KDM6B, reducing macrophage infiltration and cytokine release	Protected blood-spinal cord barrier
Liver ischemia-reperfusion	M2	IL-4-STAT6-JMJD3 axis drives M2 polarization	Anti-inflammatory; tissue protection
Pregnancy maintenance	M2	RANKL induces KDM6B expression, driving M2 polarization of decidual macrophages	Maintained maternal - fetal immune tolerance
Diabetic wound healing	M1	Activates NLRP3, leading to impaired phagocytosis and sustained inflammation	Delayed wound healing

2.1 KDM6B在NF-κB通路与炎症反应中的调节作用

NF-κB通路在KDM6B调节巨噬细胞炎症反应的过程中发挥重要作用。在类风湿性关节炎等炎症性疾病中，KDM6B的催化活性是巨噬细胞炎症应答的必要条件，其可通过NF-κB依赖性机制在巨噬细胞中表达增加，从而参与炎症反应^[50]；KDM6B也是参与腹主动脉瘤发育的关键调节因子，通过与NF-κB共定位到炎症基因的启动子结合区域，使炎症细胞因子的产生增多，从而可能导致不良的预后^[51]。在动脉粥样硬化的发生发展中，巨噬细胞充当重要角色，LPS和干扰素-γ刺激巨噬细胞后，KDM6B通过持续去除IL-1β启动子区的H3K27me3修饰，维持染色质开放状态，使巨噬细胞在刺激停止后仍保持IL-1β的高表达，驱动炎症反应的长期维持^[52]；在早

期脓毒症中，KDM6B通过H3K27me3去甲基化抑制miR-146a表达，进而激活NF-κB，促进巨噬细胞促炎反应，而抑制KDM6B可恢复miR-146a的抗炎功能，减轻早期脓毒症的炎症^[53]；在炭疽致死毒素的相关研究中证实，NF-κB-KDM6B信号通路形成正反馈，维持巨噬细胞对毒素的耐受性^[54]；研究证实，在LPS处理的骨髓巨噬细胞和败血症小鼠中，miR-27b通过抑制KDM6B/NF-κB/p65轴，降低促炎基因的表达^[55]。

2.2 KDM6B在无菌/有菌性炎症和代谢疾病中的作用

血清淀粉样蛋白A (serum amyloid A, SAA)诱导的小鼠炎症模型中，KDM6B参与调控SAA诱导的中性粒细胞增多，同时，KDM6B可促进SAA刺激的巨噬细胞中IL-1β、IL-8和肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)-α等炎症因子的表达，且参与SAA增强

氧化型低密度脂蛋白诱导的巨噬细胞泡沫细胞形成^[56];感染性休克小鼠的胱硫醚 γ -裂解酶/内源性硫化氢通过抑制KDM6B继而维持H3K27me3的抑制状态,从而抑制巨噬细胞的过度活化,发挥减轻炎症的作用^[57];在结肠炎小鼠中也证实,骨髓来源的巨噬细胞中KDM6B的表达与NOD样受体蛋白3(nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor protein 3, NLRP3)炎症小体的激活呈正相关,加剧肠黏膜炎症和屏障损伤^[55];在糖尿病患者伤口的修复过程中,巨噬细胞中KDM6B通过NLRP3表达的增加和炎症小体的激活导致伤口愈合受损^[58];在2型糖尿病的炎症反应中,棕榈酸通过TLR4/MyD88-KDM6B-H3K27me3途径激活巨噬细胞促炎基因,驱动2型糖尿病的慢性炎症^[59];在动脉粥样硬化中,KDM6B作为组蛋白H3K27去甲基化酶,通过去除H3K27me3转录抑制标记,激活巨噬细胞中炎症相关基因的表达,在维持巨噬细胞炎症状态的平衡中起关键作用^[60]。

2.3 KDM6B在神经性疾病与关节炎中的作用

在关节炎和疼痛小鼠模型中,粒细胞巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, GM-CSF)通过KDM6B-IRF4信号通路促进CCL17的转录和分泌,而CCL17可介导炎症和疼痛反应^[61]。另有研究证实,TNF- α 也可通过诱导GM-CSF分泌,间接激活巨噬细胞中的KDM6B,进而通过表观遗传修饰调控IRF4和CCL17等基因的表达,形成“TNF- α →GM-CSF→KDM6B→炎症效应”的级联反应,参与调控炎症疼痛的出现与维持,同时促进相关疾病(如类风湿关节炎)的病程进展和病理损伤^[62];KDM6B通过调节基质金属蛋白酶2和基质金属蛋白酶9的表达影响巨噬细胞的浸润和活化,最终导致马尾受压后神经性疼痛的持续存在^[63]。

2.4 KDM6B在急性损伤与器官损伤中的作用

在急性肺损伤期间,LPS刺激巨噬细胞,使其KDM6B表达增加,可导致炎症细胞和趋化因子增加^[64],KDM6B可以通过下调IL-4诱导蛋白1,使巨噬细胞M1/M2比例升高,诱导急性肺损伤炎症反应^[65],也可通过下调H3K27me3强化对巨噬细胞凋亡的抑制,维持其促炎表型^[66];抑制KDM6B的表达后,巨噬细胞凋亡增加可减少促炎因子的持续释放,从而缓解急性肺损伤的炎症级联反应^[67]。在急性肝损伤中,下调KDM6B的表达可抑制NF- κ B的激活,减少促炎因子和趋化因子分泌,从而减轻巨噬细胞浸润^[68];没食子酸可通过抑制KDM6B的表达

与活性,减少巨噬细胞浸润及炎症因子释放,从而保护脊髓损伤后血-脊髓屏障^[69]。

2.5 KDM6B在骨代谢与免疫调节中的作用

双膦酸盐具有抗骨吸收作用,广泛用于骨转移性癌症、多发性骨髓瘤、骨质疏松症、成骨不全症和佩吉特病等疾病的治疗。在含氮双膦酸盐,例如唑来膦酸导致的双膦酸盐相关颌骨坏死中,KDM6B通过去甲基化H3K27me3,表观遗传激活半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶1和IL-1 β ,促发巨噬细胞的炎症反应和焦亡^[70];KDM6B还可调节巨噬细胞中骨形态发生蛋白2的表达,该蛋白不仅参与骨折愈合,还可影响炎症关节中的异位骨形成等病理生理过程^[71]。在抗病毒先天免疫中,KDM6B通过表观遗传机制促进巨噬细胞中干扰素- β 的表达,从而增强抗病毒的免疫应答^[72],这些研究均表明KDM6B对巨噬细胞炎症反应的调控至关重要。

3 KDM6B对巨噬细胞促纤维化作用的影响

器官纤维化是以组织内纤维结缔组织异常增多、实质细胞减少为特征的病理改变^[73]。巨噬细胞是器官纤维化的重要调节因子^[74],研究证实,KDM6B作为巨噬细胞重要的表观遗传因子,可通过调节巨噬细胞发挥促纤维化作用。

巨噬细胞吞噬脂蛋白后可形成泡沫细胞,研究表明,KDM6B可诱导腹膜泡沫细胞发生促纤维化改变^[75];进一步研究发现,在动脉粥样硬化病变中,KDM6B通过组蛋白H3K27me3去甲基化这一表观遗传机制,直接激活巨噬细胞中的促纤维化基因(如转化生长因子- β 1、基质金属蛋白酶2及促纤维化通路基因簇),重塑病变的微环境,进而间接调控巨噬细胞的促纤维化能力^[76]。

在器官纤维化过程中,KDM6B的作用机制存在组织特异性。如在肾纤维化中,KDM6B缺失可抑制M2型巨噬细胞向肌成纤维细胞分化^[21];而在肺纤维化中KDM6B可通过H3K27去甲基化作用介导巨噬细胞向M2型极化,从而有助于缓解肺纤维化进程^[22]。

4 KDM6B调控巨噬细胞的吞噬和浸润功能

在胶质母细胞瘤中,KDM6B通过H3K27去甲基化直接激活吞噬抑制基因信号调节蛋白 α ,同时抑制吞噬促进基因(如Fc γ 受体家族)的染色质可及性,通过这一双重机制削弱巨噬细胞的吞噬能力,参与胶质母细胞瘤的进展并影响其免疫治疗的敏

感性^[32]；在糖尿病伤口修复过程中，KDM6B通过H3K27去甲基化直接调控NLRP3转录，导致巨噬细胞吞噬功能异常^[58]。

在黑色素瘤中，KDM6B以H3K27去甲基化为核心，通过激活骨形态发生蛋白/NF- κ B信号通路调控靶基因表达，上调趋化因子CCL2，同时通过促进血管生成、激活磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶信号通路改善肿瘤微环境的趋化条件，最终显著促进巨噬细胞向黑色素瘤肿瘤微环境浸润，影响黑色素瘤的生长、自我更新和转移^[77]。

5 KDM6B对巨噬细胞分化的影响

细胞分化不仅能够维持组织稳态^[78]，还与纤维化、癌症等疾病的发生发展密切相关^[79]。研究证实，KDM6B对巨噬细胞的分化具有重要调控作用。

KDM6B作为表观遗传枢纽，通过去甲基化活化T细胞核因子胞质1启动子的H3K27me3，驱动巨噬细胞向破骨细胞分化^[80]；在乙型肝炎相关性肾炎中，乙型肝炎病毒X基因可诱导KDM6B在肾小球和足细胞中高表达，通过介导H3K27me3去甲基化驱动足细胞-巨噬细胞转分化，导致细胞损伤和免疫微环境紊乱^[81]。

在混合谱系白血病-AF9驱动的急性髓系白血病中，KDM6B作为分化开关，通过去甲基化激活细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂1A，通过表观遗传调控级联和细胞周期调控的双重机制，驱动人单核细胞白血病细胞向单核细胞/巨噬细胞分化，从而抑制白血病进展^[82]。

6 总结与展望

巨噬细胞作为连接先天免疫与获得性免疫的关键枢纽，其表型可塑性与功能多样性深刻依赖于表观遗传调控网络的动态平衡。组蛋白去甲基化酶KDM6B作为关键表观遗传调控枢纽，通过催化H3K27me3去甲基化动态重塑染色质景观，在调控巨噬细胞极化、炎症反应、促纤维化、吞噬与分化等生物学过程中发挥重要作用。KDM6B对巨噬细胞的调控具有疾病特异性：如在寄生虫感染、肿瘤等疾病中，KDM6B可驱动巨噬细胞向M2型极化，促进免疫抑制及肿瘤进展；而在结肠炎等其他疾病中，其又可诱导巨噬细胞向M1型极化，加剧炎症反应。这种功能的复杂性凸显了KDM6B在免疫稳态维持及疾病发生发展中的重要地位。靶向KDM6B的表观遗传干预策略为炎症性疾病与肿瘤治疗提

供了崭新思路。然而，目前KDM6B在不同组织微环境（如肿瘤、关节、脂肪组织等）中调控巨噬细胞功能的特异性机制、巨噬细胞中KDM6B在炎症和肿瘤中呈现的功能双面性，以及如何将基础研究发现向临床转化等问题仍需进一步深入研究和探索。

利益冲突声明：

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明：

王海燕负责文献检索、文献阅读及论文撰写和修改；徐婧雯参与论文撰写；贾立周负责研究的整体规划和设计，对全文进行了审阅和修改。

Author's Contributions:

WANG Haiyan was responsible for literature searching, literature reading, and manuscript writing and revision; XU Jingwen participated in paper writing; JIA Lizhou was responsible for overall planning and design of the research, reviewing and revising the manuscript.

[参考文献]

- [1] JIANG Y H, LI F F, GAO B W, et al. KDM6B-mediated histone demethylation of LDHA promotes lung metastasis of osteosarcoma [J]. *Theranostics*, 2021, 11 (8): 3868–3881
- [2] DING Y J, YAO Y C, GONG X M, et al. JMJD3: a critical epigenetic regulator in stem cell fate [J]. *Cell Commun Signal*, 2021, 19(1): 72
- [3] KAMIKAWA Y F, DONOHOE M E. The localization of histone H3K27me3 demethylase Jmjd3 is dynamically regulated [J]. *Epigenetics*, 2014, 9(6): 834–841
- [4] 石 琰. Acvr1介导的bmp信号通过KDM6B影响骨髓基质细胞成骨——成脂分化的研究[D]. 长春: 吉林大学, 2024
- [5] SHI Y. Study on the effect of BMP signaling mediated by Acvr1 on osteogenic and adipogenic differentiation of bone marrow stromal cells *via* KDM6B [D]. Changchun: Jilin University, 2024
- [5] LAGUNAS-RANGEL F A. KDM6B(JMJD3) and its dual role in cancer [J]. *Biochimie*, 2021, 184: 63–71
- [6] CHANG W H, FORDE D, LAI A G. Dual prognostic role of 2-oxoglutarate-dependent oxygenases in ten cancer types: implications for cell cycle regulation and cell adhesion maintenance [J]. *Cancer Commun (Lond)*, 2019, 39 (1): 23
- [7] SREEJIT G, FLEETWOOD A J, MURPHY A J, et al. Origins and diversity of macrophages in health and disease [J]. *Clin Transl Immunology*, 2020, 9(12): e1222

- [8] FANG X H, LI Z J, LIU C Y, et al. Macrophage memory: types, mechanisms, and its role in health and disease[J]. *Immunology*, 2024, 171(1): 18-30
- [9] LOCATI M, CURTALE G, MANTOVANI A. Diversity, mechanisms, and significance of macrophage plasticity[J]. *Annu Rev Pathol*, 2020, 15: 123-147
- [10] SHEU K M, HOFFMANN A. Functional hallmarks of healthy macrophage responses: their regulatory basis and disease relevance [J]. *Annu Rev Immunol*, 2022, 40: 295-321
- [11] WYNN T A, VANNELLA K M. Macrophages in tissue repair, regeneration, and fibrosis[J]. *Immunity*, 2016, 44(3): 450-462
- [12] MEHLA K, SINGH P K. Metabolic regulation of macrophage polarization in cancer[J]. *Trends Cancer*, 2019, 5(12): 822-834
- [13] SMALE S T, TARAKHOVSKY A, NATOLI G. Chromatin contributions to the regulation of innate immunity [J]. *Annu Rev Immunol*, 2014, 32: 489-511
- [14] ZHANG K L, JAGANNATH C. Crosstalk between metabolism and epigenetics during macrophage polarization [J]. *Epigenetics Chromatin*, 2025, 18(1): 16
- [15] VAN DEN BOSSCHE J, NEELE A E, HOEKSEMA M A, et al. Macrophage polarization: the epigenetic point of view[J]. *Curr Opin Lipidol*, 2014, 25(5): 367-373
- [16] YILDIRIM-BUHARALIOĞLU G, BOND M, SALA-NEWBY G B, et al. Regulation of epigenetic modifiers, including KDM6B, by interferon- γ and interleukin-4 in human macrophages[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2017, 8: 92
- [17] ISHII M, WEN H T, CORSA C A S, et al. Epigenetic regulation of the alternatively activated macrophage phenotype[J]. *Blood*, 2009, 114(15): 3244-3254
- [18] PARMAR N, CHANDRAKAR P, KAR S. Leishmania donovani subverts host immune response by epigenetic reprogramming of macrophage M (lipopolysaccharides + IFN- γ)/M(IL-10) polarization[J]. *J Immunol*, 2020, 204(10): 2762-2778
- [19] SATOH T, TAKEUCHI O, VANDENBON A, et al. The Jmjd3-Irf4 axis regulates M2 macrophage polarization and host responses against helminth infection[J]. *Nat Immunol*, 2010, 11(10): 936-944
- [20] TANG P M, NIKOLIC-PATERSON D J, LAN H Y. Macrophages: versatile players in renal inflammation and fibrosis[J]. *Nat Rev Nephrol*, 2019, 15(3): 144-158
- [21] LIANG H, LIU B Q, GAO Y, et al. Jmjd3/IRF4 axis aggravates myeloid fibroblast activation and m2 macrophage to myofibroblast transition in renal fibrosis[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2022, 13: 978262
- [22] HE C, LARSON-CASEY J L, GU L L, et al. Cu, Zn-superoxide dismutase - mediated redox regulation of jumonji domain containing 3 modulates macrophage polarization and pulmonary fibrosis [J]. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol*, 2016, 55(1): 58-71
- [23] SALLOUM Z, DAUNER K, LI Y F, et al. Statin-mediated reduction in mitochondrial cholesterol primes an anti-inflammatory response in macrophages by upregulating Jmjd3[J]. *Elife*, 2024, 13: e85964
- [24] MIN S Y, FU Y Y, HUTCHESON J, et al. Peritoneal catheter implantation elicits IL-10-producing immune-suppressor macrophages through a MyD88 - dependent pathway [J]. *Clin Immunol*, 2012, 143(1): 59-72
- [25] CHEN M H, CHEN X X, HU X Z, et al. Androgen receptor contributes to microglial/macrophage activation in rats with intracranial hemorrhage by mediating the JMJD3/Botch/Notch1 axis[J]. *Neurosci Lett*, 2021, 765: 136283
- [26] YANG M, MCKAY D, POLLARD J W, et al. Diverse functions of macrophages in different tumor microenvironments[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2018, 78(19): 5492-5503
- [27] LIANG X, LUO M, SHAO B, et al. Phosphatidylserine released from apoptotic cells in tumor induces M2-like macrophage polarization through the PSR-STAT3-JMJD3 axis[J]. *Cancer Commun(Lond)*, 2022, 42(3): 205-222
- [28] 张宇杰, 曹启辉, 杨永红. JMJD3-IRF4 信号通路介导的巨噬细胞极化对多发性骨髓瘤细胞恶性生物学行为的影响[J]. *中国实验血液学杂志*, 2024, 32(5): 1455-1462
- ZHANG Y J, CAO Q H, YANG Y H. Effect of JMJD3-IRF4 signaling pathway - mediated macrophage polarization on the malignant biological behavior of multiple myeloma cells[J]. *Chinese Journal of Experimental Hematology*, 2024, 32(5): 1455-1462
- [29] XUN J, DU L F, GAO R F, et al. Cancer-derived exosomal miR-138-5p modulates polarization of tumor-associated macrophages through inhibition of KDM6B[J]. *Theranostics*, 2021, 11(14): 6847-6859
- [30] DU L F, DAI B, LIU X, et al. KDM6B regulates M2 polarization of macrophages by modulating the stability of nuclear β -catenin [J]. *Biochim Biophys Acta Mol Basis Dis*, 2023, 1869(2): 166611
- [31] YU J, HUANG L Z, CAO L H. M2 macrophages regulate KDM6B/PFKFB2 metabolic reprogramming of cervical squamous cell carcinoma through CXCL1 [J]. *Cell Mol Biol(Noisy-le-grand)*, 2024, 70(6): 78-84
- [32] GOSWAMI S, RAYCHAUDHURI D, SINGH P, et al. Myeloid-specific KDM6B inhibition sensitizes glioblastoma to PD1 blockade [J]. *Nat Cancer*, 2023, 4(10): 1455-

- 1473
- [33] XUAN D Y, HAN Q Q, TU Q S, et al. Epigenetic modulation in periodontitis: interaction of adiponectin and JMJD3-IRF4 axis in macrophages [J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2016, 231(5): 1090-1096
- [34] 方华龙, 郭菲, 章杰. 隐绿原酸通过NF- κ B/JMJD3信号轴介导巨噬细胞极化治疗牙周炎[D]. 南昌: 南昌大学, 2023
- FANG H L, GUO F, ZHANG J. Cryptochlorogenic acid mediates macrophage polarization through the NF- κ B/JMJD3 signal axis in the treatment of periodontitis[D]. Nanchang: Nanchang University, 2023
- [35] HUANG M W, WANG Q, LONG F, et al. Jmjd3 regulates inflammasome activation and aggravates DSS-induced colitis in mice [J]. *FASEB J*, 2020, 34(3): 4107-4119
- [36] MELO R C N, DVORAK A M. Lipid body-phagosome interaction in macrophages during infectious diseases: host defense or pathogen survival strategy? [J]. *PLoS Pathog*, 2012, 8(7): e1002729
- [37] HOLLA S, PRAKHAR P, SINGH V, et al. MUSASHI-mediated expression of JMJD3, a H3K27me3 demethylase, is involved in foamy macrophage generation during mycobacterial infection [J]. *PLoS Pathog*, 2016, 12(8): e1005814
- [38] MURRAY P J, ALLEN J E, BISWAS S K, et al. Macrophage activation and polarization: nomenclature and experimental guidelines [J]. *Immunity*, 2014, 41(1): 14-20
- [39] DEHNE N, BRÜNE B. Hypoxic inhibition of JMJD3 reduces H3K27me3 demethylation and induction of the STAT6 target gene CCL18 [J]. *Biochim Biophys Acta BBA Gene Regul Mech*, 2016, 1859(12): 1490-1501
- [40] CHEN L, YU C Y, XU W T, et al. Dual-targeted nanodiscs revealing the cross-talk between osteogenic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells and macrophages [J]. *ACS Nano*, 2023, 17(3): 3153-3167
- [41] MENG Y H, ZHOU W J, JIN L P, et al. RANKL-mediated harmonious dialogue between fetus and mother guarantees smooth gestation by inducing decidual M2 macrophage polarization [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2017, 8(10): e3105
- [42] CROFTON R W, DIESELHOFF-DEN DULK M M, VAN FURTH R. The origin, kinetics, and characteristics of the Kupffer cells in the normal steady state [J]. *J Exp Med*, 1978, 148(1): 1-17
- [43] DENG M H, WANG J Y, WU H, et al. IL-4 alleviates ischaemia-reperfusion injury by inducing kupffer cells M2 polarization *via* STAT6-JMJD3 pathway after rat liver transplantation [J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2020, 2020: 2953068
- [44] BORST K, DUMAS A A, PRINZ M. Microglia: immune and non-immune functions [J]. *Immunity*, 2021, 54(10): 2194-2208
- [45] TANG Y, LI T, LI J, et al. JMJD3 is essential for the epigenetic modulation of microglia phenotypes in the immune pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2014, 21(3): 369-380
- [46] ALEXAKI V I, FODELIANAKI G, NEUWIRTH A, et al. DHEA inhibits acute microglia-mediated inflammation through activation of the TrkA-Akt1/2-CREB-Jmjd3 pathway [J]. *Mol Psychiatry*, 2018, 23(6): 1410-1420
- [47] SOOD A, FERNANDES V, PREETI K, et al. Fingolimod alleviates cognitive deficit in type 2 diabetes by promoting microglial M2 polarization *via* the pSTAT3-jmjd3 axis [J]. *Mol Neurobiol*, 2023, 60(2): 901-922
- [48] LEE M, VILLA R, TROJER P, et al. Demethylation of H3K27 regulates polycomb recruitment and H2A ubiquitination [J]. *Science*, 2007, 318(5849): 447-450
- [49] LEE H T, KIM S K, KIM S H, et al. Transcription-related element gene expression pattern differs between microglia and macrophages during inflammation [J]. *Inflamm Res*, 2014, 63(5): 389-397
- [50] KRUIDENIER L, CHUNG C W, CHENG Z J, et al. A selective jumonji H3K27 demethylase inhibitor modulates the proinflammatory macrophage response [J]. *Nature*, 2012, 488(7411): 404-408
- [51] DAVIS F M, TSOI L C, MELVIN W J, et al. Inhibition of macrophage histone demethylase JMJD3 protects against abdominal aortic aneurysms [J]. *J Exp Med*, 2021, 218(6): e20201839
- [52] IMUTA H, FUJITA D, OBA S, et al. Histone methylation and demethylation are implicated in the transient and sustained activation of the interleukin-1 β gene in murine macrophages [J]. *Heart Vessels*, 2020, 35(12): 1746-1754
- [53] PAN Y C, WANG J L, XUE Y X, et al. GSKJ4 protects mice against early sepsis *via* reducing proinflammatory factors and up-regulating miR-146a [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2018, 9: 2272
- [54] DAS N D, JUNG K H, CHAI Y G. The role of NF-kappaB and H3K27me3 demethylase, JMJD3, on the anthrax lethal toxin tolerance of RAW 264.7 cells [J]. *PLoS One*, 2010, 5(3): e9913
- [55] SUN J, SUN X, CHEN J H, et al. microRNA-27b shuttled by mesenchymal stem cell-derived exosomes prevents sepsis by targeting JMJD3 and downregulating NF- κ B signaling pathway [J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2021, 12(1): 14
- [56] YAN Q, SUN L, ZHU Z Y, et al. JMJD3-mediated epigen-

- etic regulation of inflammatory cytokine gene expression in serum amyloid A-stimulated macrophages[J]. *Cell Signal*, 2014, 26(9): 1783-1791
- [57] LIU S Y, WANG X L, PAN L L, et al. Endogenous hydrogen sulfide regulates histone demethylase JMJD3 - mediated inflammatory response in LPS - stimulated macrophages and in a mouse model of LPS-induced septic shock [J]. *Biochem Pharmacol*, 2018, 149: 153-162
- [58] WOLF S J, AUDU C O, MOON J Y, et al. Diabetic wound keratinocytes induce macrophage JMJD3-mediated Nlrp3 expression *via* IL - 1R signaling [J]. *Diabetes*, 2024, 73(9): 1462-1472
- [59] DAVIS F M, DENDEKKER A, JOSHI A D, et al. Palmitate - TLR4 signaling regulates the histone demethylase, JMJD3, in macrophages and impairs diabetic wound healing[J]. *Eur J Immunol*, 2020, 50(12): 1929-1940
- [60] NEELE A E, CHEN H J, GIJBELS M J J, et al. Myeloid Ezh2 deficiency limits atherosclerosis development [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2021, 11: 594603
- [61] ACHUTHAN A, COOK A D, LEE M C, et al. Granulocyte macrophage colony - stimulating factor induces CCL17 production *via* IRF4 to mediate inflammation [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2016, 126(9): 3453-3466
- [62] COOK A D, LEE M C, SALEH R, et al. TNF and granulocyte macrophage - colony stimulating factor interdependence mediates inflammation *via* CCL17[J]. *JCI Insight*, 2018, 3(6): e99249
- [63] LEE J, CHOI H, PARK C, et al. JMJD3 mediates neuropathic pain by inducing macrophage infiltration and activation in lumbar spinal stenosis animal model [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(24): 13426
- [64] SAMANTA S, ZHOU Z G, RAJASINGH S, et al. DNMT and HDAC inhibitors together abrogate endotoxemia mediated macrophage death by STAT3-JMJD3 signaling [J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2018, 102: 117-127
- [65] 贾冬,赵敏. JMJD3通过下调IL4i1诱导巨噬细胞M1M2比例升高在脂多糖诱导急性肺损伤中的机制探讨[D]. 沈阳:中国医科大学,2022
- JIA D, ZHAO M. Mechanism exploration of JMJD3 induced upregulation of macrophage M1M2 ratio by down-regulating IL4i1 in lipopolysaccharide induced acute lung injury [D]. Shenyang: China Medical University, 2022
- [66] 高懿卓,赵立. KDM6B上调巨噬细胞腺苷受体A2a促进脂多糖诱导急性肺损伤的机制研究[D]. 沈阳:中国医科大学,2023
- GAO Y Z, ZHAO L. Mechanism of upregulation of macrophage adenosine receptor A2a by KDM6B and promotion of lipopolysaccharide induced acute lung injury [D]. Shenyang: China Medical University, 2023
- [67] GAO Y Z, WANG N, JIA D. H3K27 tri - demethylase JMJD3 inhibits macrophage apoptosis by promoting ADO - RA2A in lipopolysaccharide - induced acute lung injury [J]. *Cell Death Discov*, 2022, 8(1): 475
- [68] BU C H, XIE Y Q, WENG J W, et al. Inhibition of JMJD3 attenuates acute liver injury by suppressing inflammation and oxidative stress in LPS/D - Gal - induced mice [J]. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2025, 418: 111576
- [69] PARK C S, LEE J Y, CHOI H Y, et al. Gallic acid attenuates blood-spinal cord barrier disruption by inhibiting JMJD3 expression and activation after spinal cord injury [J]. *Neurobiol Dis*, 2020, 145: 105077
- [70] YANG X J, XU X, CHEN J, et al. Zoledronic acid regulates the synthesis and secretion of IL-1 β through histone methylation in macrophages [J]. *Cell Death Discov*, 2020, 6: 47
- [71] DE SANTA F, TOTARO M G, PROSPERINI E, et al. The histone H3 lysine-27 demethylase JMJD3 links inflammation to inhibition of polycomb-mediated gene silencing [J]. *Cell*, 2007, 130(6): 1083-1094
- [72] SUN D H, CAO X T, WANG C M. Polycomb chromobox Cbx2 enhances antiviral innate immunity by promoting Jmjd3 - mediated demethylation of H3K27 at the IFN β promoter [J]. *Protein Cell*, 2019, 10(4): 285-294
- [73] XU Y H, LIU J, WANG J Z, et al. USP25 stabilizes STAT6 to promote IL-4-induced macrophage M2 polarization and fibrosis [J]. *Int J Biol Sci*, 2025, 21(2): 475-489
- [74] MURRAY P J, WYNN T A. Protective and pathogenic functions of macrophage subsets [J]. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2011, 11(11): 723-737
- [75] NEELE A E, PRANGE K H, HOEKSEMA M A, et al. Macrophage KDM6B controls the pro - fibrotic transcriptome signature of foam cells [J]. *Epigenomics*, 2017, 9(4): 383-391
- [76] NEELE A E, GIJBELS M J J, VAN DER VELDEN S, et al. Myeloid KDM6B deficiency results in advanced atherosclerosis [J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2018, 275: 156-165
- [77] PARK W Y, HONG B J, LEE J, et al. H3K27 demethylase JMJD3 employs the NF- κ B and BMP signaling pathways to modulate the tumor microenvironment and promote melanoma progression and metastasis [J]. *Cancer Res*, 2016, 76(1): 161-170
- [78] SNIPPERT H J, CLEVERS H. Tracking adult stem cells [J]. *EMBO Rep*, 2011, 12(2): 113-122
- [79] AYDIN B, MAZZONI E O. Cell reprogramming: the many roads to success [J]. *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol*, 2019, 35: 433-452

[80] YASUI T, HIROSE J, TSUTSUMI S, et al. Epigenetic regulation of osteoclast differentiation; possible involvement of JMJD3 in the histone demethylation of Nfatc1 [J]. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2011, 26(11): 2665-2671

[81] 杨以通, 杜 怡, 袁伟杰. KDM6B在乙型肝炎病毒X基因介导的足细胞-巨噬细胞转分化中的作用[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2021, 30(3): 866-871
YANG Y T, DU Y, YUAN W J. The role of KDM6B in podocyte macrophage transdifferentiation mediated by hepatitis B virus X gene [J]. *Chinese Journal of Medicine*, 2021, 30(3): 866-871

[82] PARK J W, CHO H, OH H, et al. AURKA suppresses leukemic THP-1 cell differentiation through inhibition of the KDM6B pathway[J]. *Mol Cells*, 2018, 41(5): 444-453
(收稿:2025-09-21;修回:2025-12-12;录用:2025-12-15)
(本文编辑:蒋 莉)

(上接第 269 页)

tology, 2021, 73(3): 881-883

[33] KIM B K, BERNSTEIN N, HUANG D Q, et al. Clinical and histologic factors associated with discordance between steatosis grade derived from histology vs. MRI-PDF in NAFLD[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2023, 58(2): 229-237

[34] RASTOGI A, SHASTHRY S M, AGARWAL A, et al. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease-histological scoring systems: a large cohort single-center, evaluation study [J]. *APMIS*, 2017, 125(11): 962-973

[35] TANG A, TAN J, SUN M, et al. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: MR imaging of liver proton density fat fraction to assess hepatic steatosis [J]. *Radiology*, 2013, 267 (2) : 422-431

[36] PARK S, KWON J H, KIM S Y, et al. Cutoff values for diagnosing hepatic steatosis using contemporary MRI -proton density fat fraction measuring methods [J]. *Korean J Radiol*, 2022, 23(12): 1260-1268

[37] QU Y L, LI M, HAMILTON G, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of hepatic proton density fat fraction measured by magnetic resonance imaging for the evaluation of liver steatosis with histology as reference standard: a meta-analysis [J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2019, 29(10): 5180-5189
(收稿:2024-11-16;修回:2025-04-14;录用:2025-07-08)
(本文编辑:蒋 莉)