

· 综述 ·

氨基酸代谢紊乱在冠心病发生发展中的作用机制及临床意义

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[摘要] 鉴于氨基酸代谢紊乱与冠心病(coronary heart disease, CHD)发生发展密切相关, 文章旨在系统梳理相关氨基酸代谢异常与CHD的关联、作用机制及临床应用前景。采用系统综述的方法, 围绕同型半胱氨酸、支链氨基酸、芳香族氨基酸等, 分析其代谢异常在CHD相关病理过程中的作用, 同时探讨氨基酸代谢产物及肠道菌群的潜在影响。明确了多种氨基酸代谢异常与CHD风险存在关联, 其通过参与动脉粥样硬化、血栓形成及内皮功能障碍等病理过程影响疾病进展; 氨基酸代谢指标在CHD风险预测、辅助诊断及治疗干预中展现出临床应用潜力。因此, 氨基酸代谢紊乱作为CHD防治的新靶点, 尽管相关研究仍有矛盾与不足, 但具临床价值和研究潜力, 为心血管疾病研究提供了新的方向。

[关键词] 氨基酸代谢紊乱; 冠心病; 同型半胱氨酸; 支链氨基酸; 芳香族氨基酸; 动脉粥样硬化; 风险预测

[中图分类号] R541.4

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)05-725-14

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251206

The role of amino acid metabolism disorders in the pathogenesis and clinical significance of coronary heart disease

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[Abstract] Given the close association between amino acid metabolism disorders and the occurrence and progression of coronary heart disease (CHD), this article aims to systematically summarize the correlations, mechanisms of action, and clinical application prospects of relevant amino acid metabolic abnormalities with CHD. A systematic review approach was adopted to analyze the role of metabolic abnormalities of homocysteine, branched-chain amino acids, aromatic amino acids, and other amino acids in CHD-related pathological processes. Meanwhile, the potential impacts of amino acid metabolites and gut microbiota on CHD were explored. Multiple amino acid metabolic abnormalities were confirmed to be associated with CHD risk, which influence disease progression by participating in pathological processes such as atherosclerosis, thrombosis, and endothelial dysfunction. Amino acid metabolism indicators have shown promising clinical application potential in CHD risk prediction, auxiliary diagnosis, and therapeutic intervention. Despite existing contradictions and limitations in current research, amino acid metabolism disorders, as a new target for CHD prevention and treatment, hold clinical value and research potential, providing a new direction for cardiovascular disease research.

[Key words] amino acid metabolism disorder; coronary heart disease; homocysteine; branched-chain amino acid; aromatic amino acid; atherosclerosis; risk prediction

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(05): 725-738]

[基金项目] 国家科技重大专项(2024ZD0522000); 河南省重点研发专项(23111310200); 国家中医药高层次人才-岐黄学者支持项目(CZ0277)

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冠心病(coronary heart disease, CHD)目前仍是全球范围内导致死亡和残疾的主要疾病之一,严重威胁着人类的健康与生命。国外相关研究数据显示,每年约有1 761万人死于CHD^[1];而《中国心血管健康与疾病报告2023》的最新数据显示,近年来我国CHD的患病率持续上升,推算目前全国CHD患者已达到1 139万例^[2]。从发病机制来看,CHD的核心病理基础是动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS),其形成主要涉及3个关键环节:首先是脂质在血管壁的异常沉积(尤其是低密度脂蛋白胆固醇的积聚);其次是慢性炎症反应的激活,炎症细胞和细胞因子参与并加速了斑块形成;最后是血管内皮功能障碍,导致血管舒缩功能受损、通透性增加,进一步促进脂质和炎症细胞浸润^[3]。这3个过程相互作用,最终导致冠状动脉管腔狭窄甚至闭塞,引发心肌缺血缺氧,进而导致CHD相关的严重心血管事件的发生与发展。生物体的生理功能主要由蛋白质及氨基酸执行和调节,异常的蛋白质或氨基酸相互作用会导致细胞毒性乃至疾病发生^[4]。

目前研究已明确,心血管病危险因素可能促进AS的发展,进而增加CHD发生风险^[5]。CHD的发生与多种危险因素密切相关,其中代谢相关危险因素,包括营养不良、超重或肥胖、高胆固醇(cholesterol, Chol)^[6]或血脂异常^[7]、高血压(hypertension, HTN)、糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)、代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MetS)等^[1]。这些因素并非孤立作用,而是通过干扰机体代谢稳态(包括脂质代谢、糖代谢及氨基酸代谢等),间接加剧AS病理进程,例如营养不良可能直接影响氨基酸的摄入与代谢平衡, MetS则常伴随多种氨基酸代谢通路的异常激活,这为后续探讨氨基酸代谢紊乱与CHD的关联奠定了病理生理基础。因此,深入明确CHD的流行特征、核心病理机制及代谢相关危险因素,可为聚焦分析氨基酸代谢紊乱在疾病中的作用提供必要背景,对优化CHD的预防与治疗策略具有重要意义。

氨基酸作为构成蛋白质的基本单位,在人体生命活动中发挥着至关重要的作用。人体中的氨基酸不仅参与蛋白质合成,还广泛参与机体的代谢调节、能量供应、信号转导等多种生理过程。在氧化还原反应、三羧酸循环、尿素循环等关键代谢通路中,氨基酸均占核心地位,调控着机体正常的生理功能和内环境稳态^[8]。近年来,越来越多的研究表明,氨基酸代谢紊乱与多种慢性疾病的发生发展密切相关,其中包括CHD。已有学者指出,CHD的发

生发展过程可能伴随特定氨基酸代谢途径的异常,这些代谢紊乱可能通过影响能量代谢、氧化应激、炎症反应、脂质代谢等多种机制,直接或间接地参与CHD的病理过程。然而,已有的研究多聚焦单一氨基酸或单一机制,缺乏多类氨基酸及其代谢产物的系统性整合;对氨基酸代谢指标的风险预测或干预治疗靶点总结较为零散;对氨基酸代谢网络与脂质、糖代谢的交叉调控机制总结不充分。这些空白导致氨基酸代谢紊乱在CHD中的整体作用仍不明确,难以有效指导临床实践。

文章希望通过整合现有研究成果为进一步阐明CHD的发病机制提供新的视角,并为CHD的早期诊断、风险预测及个体化治疗提供理论依据。

1 特定氨基酸代谢紊乱与CHD风险

1.1 同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine, Hcy)与CHD

Hcy是一种含巯基的氨基酸,并非直接来源于饮食,而是蛋氨酸(methionine, Met)代谢过程中的重要中间产物, Met是Hcy的唯一来源。众多流行病学研究已经确定,导致高同型半胱氨酸血症(hyperhomocysteinemia, Hhcy)的Hcy代谢失调与心血管疾病有关^[9]。Hcy水平升高可能通过多种机制影响心血管健康,包括促进血管炎症^[10]、内皮功能障碍^[11]、血栓形成和AS^[12]。日本学者也指出相比Hcy正常的CHD患者, Hcy升高患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)术后远期死亡率更高^[13]。这可能解释了为什么高Hcy水平与心血管疾病风险增加相关。空腹血浆Hcy水平 $>15 \mu\text{mol/L}$,即可诊断为Hhcy。当Hcy浓度 $>15\sim 30 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 时为轻度升高; $>30\sim 100 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 为中度升高; $>100 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 则为重度升高^[9]。在人群中高龄、男性更易出现Hhcy^[14]。已经证实Hhcy是CHD的独立危险因素, Hcy可多途径诱导氧化应激反应的发生,诱导脂蛋白代谢紊乱,激活抗凝途径,促进血栓形成^[15]。包括增加脂质过氧化,抗氧化活性受损,使高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)介导胆固醇逆转运输能力受损^[16],可使HDL相关的对氧磷脂酶1活性降低,还通过脂肪酸结合蛋白4的过度表达来促进泡沫细胞的形成^[17],此外Hcy可通过甲硫氨酰-tRNA合成酶代谢为同型半胱氨酸硫内酯(homocysteine-thiolactone, Hcy-thiolactone), Hcy-thiolactone是一种具有化学反应活性的硫酯,能修饰蛋白质的赖氨酸(lysine, Lys)残基,生成N-同型半胱氨酸化蛋白质,导致蛋白质丧失原有的正常功能,具有细胞毒性、

自身免疫原性、促炎、促血栓形成和促AS特性^[18]。叶酸(folic acid, FA)别名维生素B9,是维生素B类的必需营养素,天然存在于水果、绿叶蔬菜、肾脏和肝脏等食物中^[19]。FA通过二氢叶酸还原酶生成二氢叶酸和四氢叶酸(tetrahydrofolate, THF)。THF形成后,在丝氨酸(serine, Ser)羟甲基转移酶介导的反应中,1个一碳基团从Ser转移至THF,同时生成5,10-亚甲基四氢叶酸(5,10-methylene-THF)和甘氨酸(glycine, Gly),参与Hcy、Met循环代谢^[20]。因此,FA在Hcy平衡中起着重要作用。遗传性Hhcy最常见的病因是胱硫醚 β -合成酶(cystathionine β -synthase, CBS)活性降低,而CBS是一种维生素B6依赖性酶。在正常生理条件下,CBS催化Hcy与Ser缩合生成胱硫醚,从而有效降低体内Hcy水平^[21]。故遗传相关CBS功能丧失或维生素B6缺乏均可引起Hhcy。每日补充0.5~5.0 mg FA可使Hcy降低25%,进而可能降低心血管疾病的发病风险,比补充维生素B12和B6更能降低Hcy水平^[22]。与此一致,我国《高同型半胱氨酸血症诊疗专家共识》指出,每日补充0.8 mg的FA是降低血浆Hcy的最佳剂量^[23]。

综上,Hhcy作为CHD的独立危险因素,其核心致病机制可归纳为“氧化应激损伤-蛋白质功能异常-脂质代谢紊乱-血栓形成促进”的协同作用链,通过多靶点、多通路共同加剧血管内皮损伤、AS进展及血栓形成,最终推动CHD的发生与恶化,这也为后续针对性干预策略的探索提供了明确方向。

1.2 半胱氨酸(cysteine, Cys)、Met与CHD

Met在体内通过两条主要途径代谢:甲基化途径和转硫途径。在甲基化途径中,首先生成S-腺苷甲硫氨酸(S-adenosylmethionine, SAM)并提供甲基,后续经S-腺苷同型半胱氨酸(S-adenosylhomocysteine, SAH)水解生成Hcy,最终Hcy可在Met合成酶作用下通过维生素B12、FA途径,催化Hcy利用5,10-methylene-THF,Hcy接受甲基重新合成Met,完成代谢循环^[24];在转硫途径中,Hcy在CBS和辅酶维生素B6的作用下可转化为Cys,而Cys进一步参与谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)的合成,帮助细胞抗氧化。在动物实验中,Met可诱导实验动物出现Hhcy,继而加速AS进展^[16]。值得注意的是,有学者在动物实验中发现,高Met饮食但血浆Hcy水平正常的小鼠也存在明显的AS病变;缺乏B族维生素饮食的小鼠可发展为严重的Hhcy,但AS斑块面积没有任何增加^[25]。这进一步证明了高Met饮食在AS中起关键作用,而Hhcy不会引起AS,这一结论和其他研究存在矛盾,

还需进一步完善相关研究,但可以证明Met是独立于Hcy导致AS的原因^[17,25]。一方面,可能是因为高Met状态可在甲基化途径中生成过量SAM而导致血管平滑肌细胞DNA甲基转移酶过度激活,导致其相关增殖基因甲基化异常,促进血管平滑肌细胞异常增殖并转移至血管内膜,加速AS斑块形成;另一方面,SAM代谢产物SAH可抑制一氧化氮合酶(nitric oxide synthase, NOS)生成一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO),故即使Hcy未升高,SAH的蓄积仍会直接损伤内皮功能,引发AS。近期研究发现,其他与Met代谢相关的化合物也参与AS的发病风险调控^[26]。Met等含硫氨基酸代谢会影响磷脂酰胆碱代谢,而因整体甲基化不足导致的磷脂酰胆碱合成异常,会引发脂质代谢紊乱,且补充甜菜碱(一种可促进Hcy甲基化为Met的化合物),可降低Met诱导的Hhcy,但会反向升高血浆总Chol及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平。因此未来AS的防治研究需关注Met代谢的非Hcy分支。关于Cys与CHD的关系,现有研究结果不一致,一些研究表明Cys水平升高可能与CHD风险增加相关,而另一些研究则未发现显著关联。这可能是因为Cys是Hcy转硫途径的产物,其水平变化可能间接反映Hcy代谢状态,而非直接参与CHD的病理过程。已有抗生素清除实验表明,某些对氨基青霉素或新霉素敏感的肠道微生物群丧失会导致小鼠结肠中Met减少^[24],即肠道微生物群可介导宿主体内的Met代谢,是治疗Met代谢相关疾病的潜在靶点。

Met可独立于Hcy通过SAM/SAH通路诱导AS,Cys通过参与GSH合成发挥抗氧化作用且依赖Hcy代谢状态,目前Met与Hcy的致病优先级及Cys与CHD的关联结论存在争议,缺乏Met非Hcy分支的分子靶点解析及Cys的大样本前瞻性研究,未来需明确SAM/SAH的独立作用并探索联合干预策略。

1.3 支链氨基酸(branched-chain amino acid, BCAA)、芳香族氨基酸(aromatic amino acid, AAA)与CHD

BCAA与AAA作为机体代谢稳态的关键调控因子,其代谢失衡、转运竞争及部分成员双向作用的核心特征,通过串联胰岛素抵抗、炎症激活、脂质代谢紊乱等病理环节,深度参与CHD的发生发展,且两者的比例平衡与特定成员的代谢产物功能,是解析其致病或保护效应的关键。

BCAA包括亮氨酸(leucine, Leu)、异亮氨酸(isoleucine, Ile)、缬氨酸(valine, Val);AAA包括酪氨酸(tyrosine, Tyr)、苯丙氨酸(phenylalanine, Phe)、

色氨酸(tryptophan, Trp)、组氨酸(histidine, His), 两类氨基酸均通过特定代谢通路参与机体稳态调控, 其代谢失衡与CHD的发生发展密切相关。

1.3.1 BCAA代谢紊乱与胰岛素抵抗-AS通路

BCAA代谢异常是诱发代谢紊乱、加速CHD发展的核心机制之一。一方面, 分化脂肪细胞可通过增强BCAA分解代谢, 为脂肪生成提供30%的乙酰辅酶A, 且BCAA代谢与维生素B12调控共同影响脂肪细胞分化和脂质合成, 导致异位脂质沉积^[27]; 另一方面, BCAA的高氨基酸血症可导致胰岛素分泌功能紊乱, 通过诱发高胰岛素血症造成胰岛细胞耗竭, 进而增加DM风险^[28], 而DM作为CHD的重要危险因素, 会进一步加剧血管损伤。饮食干预研究也证实, 高脂饮食背景下增加BCAA摄入可导致糖耐量异常^[29], 反之低BCAA饮食则能显著改善葡萄糖耐量和胰岛素抵抗^[30], 且胰岛素抵抗又会进一步升高血清BCAA水平, 形成恶性循环^[31]。此外, 胰岛素抵抗还与系统性炎症生物标志物糖胺聚糖A(glycoprotein acetyls, GlycA)升高相关联^[32], 而GlycA可损害HDL的抗炎、抗氧化作用, 同时与CHD患者病死率及冠脉AS程度密切相关^[33], 进一步放大了BCAA代谢紊乱的致病效应。

1.3.2 BCAA的双向作用: 损伤效应与保护潜力

BCAA对CHD的影响并非单一, 而是呈现双向作用特性。除上述促AS机制外, 血清BCAA升高还会导致Gly水平下降, 两者呈负相关^[29], 而Gly作为具有血管保护作用的氨基酸, 其减少会间接削弱机体对血管的保护能力, 相关机制下文将进一步阐述。但另一方面, 部分研究也发现BCAA及其代谢产物具有潜在保护作用: 给AS模型(ApoE^{-/-})小鼠补充Leu后, 可通过降低低密度脂蛋白、极低密度脂蛋白水平, 升高HDL, 同时下调肝脏Chol排泄相关的ATP结合转运蛋白G5和G8, 显著缩小AS病灶面积^[17]; Leu还能放大烟酸对脂质代谢、高脂血症和AS的改善作用, 其机制与激活腺苷活化蛋白激酶/沉默信息调节因子1信号轴相关^[34]。此外, BCAA的代谢产物支链 α -酮酸(branched-chain α -keto acid, BCKA)在心肌缺血再灌注损伤中展现出明确保护作用, 动物实验证实, 心肌缺血再灌注期间给予BCKA, 可显著减轻心脏损伤^[35]。

1.3.3 BCAA与AAA的转运竞争及疾病关联

BCAA与AAA均通过L型氨基酸转运体进入细胞, 两者对转运体存在竞争关系, 这一特性直接影响血清中两类氨基酸的比例^[36]。氨基酸谱系, 特别是

BCAA的代谢失衡不仅与HTN有显著相关性, 还与2型DM、胰岛素抵抗、MetS等密切相关^[37], 提示BCAA有望成为评估AS发病风险、早期检测及病情监测的新型生物标志物, 进而为CHD的风险预判提供参考。

目前CHD风险的临界BCAA/AAA比值尚未明确, 也缺乏对两类氨基酸相互作用的深入研究, 未来需找出适合不同人群CHD风险的该比值判断标准, 并针对性调节相关代谢酶, 平衡BCAA的双向作用。

1.3.4 部分AAA的特殊病理影响

部分AAA的代谢异常可通过特异性机制影响CHD风险: 高Phe血症被证实可引起心肌细胞氧化应激, 激活成纤维细胞, 导致心脏收缩及舒张功能下降^[38], 且血清Phe升高与人群心血管事件发生风险显著相关^[39], 但这一结论与先前部分研究存在矛盾^[40], 其对心血管系统的具体影响仍需进一步验证; Tyr作为5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)合成的唯一前体, 而5-HT可调节血压^[41]、改善糖耐量^[42]、加速血脂摄取及血小板聚集, 因此Tyr摄入不足导致的外周5-HT合成减少, 会通过代谢异常加速AS进程。此外, Val的代谢产物 β -氨基异丁酸(β -aminoisobutyric acid, β -AIB)可通过一磷酸腺苷(adenosine monophosphate, AMP)激活的蛋白激酶介导途径, 减轻脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)诱导的脂肪炎症反应^[43]。

1.4 L-精氨酸(L-arginine, L-Arg)、瓜氨酸(citrulline, Cit)与CHD

L-Arg、Cit及其代谢产物通过调控NO生成和血管内皮功能, 对CHD产生双向作用, 其代谢平衡直接关联冠脉AS进程。L-Arg的代谢以“NO生成”为核心, 形成两条关键通路, 且均与Cit紧密关联。主要通路: L-Arg在NOS催化下, 同步生成NO和Cit。NO是经典血管舒张剂和抗AS分子, 表现出血管扩张作用, 调节血压, 抑制血小板聚集, 并具有神经保护作用^[44]; 次要通路: L-Arg的代谢产物非对称性二甲基精氨酸(asymmetric dimethylarginine, ADMA), 经二甲基精氨酸二甲胺水解酶(dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase, DDAH)分解生成Cit, 而ADMA作为L-Arg类似物会竞争性抑制NOS活性, 间接减少NO产生^[45]。这一正负调控效应围绕NO生成平衡展开: 正常状态下, NO介导的保护效应占主导; ADMA蓄积会导致NO生成不足, NOS同工酶过度激活则会使过量NO转化为亚硝酸盐自由基, 两者均会损伤血管内壁、促进AS进展^[46-47]。

此外, Lys分解或L-Arg转氨过程中生成的高精

氨酸(L-homoarginine, H-Arg)^[48],可调节血管内皮功能、抑制损伤血管内膜增生^[49],此外,更多研究表明H-Arg可能不仅是预后情况的标志物^[50],还可能直接对心血管和脂质代谢起积极作用。一项纳入1 999例受试者的研究发现,高L-Arg水平或高对称二甲基精氨酸(symmetric dimethylarginine, SDMA)水平显著提高了AS斑块出现的概率,而ADMA浓度与AS无相关性^[51],这看似与“L-Arg生成NO抗AS,ADMA蓄积会促进AS”的核心机制矛盾,实则源于代谢通路的复杂性。关键原因在于,L-Arg对CHD的影响并非取决于单一浓度,而是依赖整个代谢网络的平衡:当ADMA蓄积、NOS活性异常等导致代谢失衡时,单纯的L-Arg水平升高无法有效转化为具有保护作用的NO,甚至可能因代谢紊乱间接参与斑块形成,还可能由SDMA通过某种途径促进AS进展。

综上,正常氨基酸代谢状态通过NO发挥血管保护作用,失衡状态则转向损伤效应。这一结论提示,未来针对该通路的干预需聚焦整个代谢网络(如调控L-Arg/ADMA比值、维持NOS活性),而非单纯补充L-Arg。

1.5 Gly与CHD

研究发现血浆Gly与疑似稳定型心绞痛患者发生急性心肌梗死的风险呈负相关^[52]。Gly可维持血管胶原蛋白结构稳定^[52-53],提高机体对胰岛素的敏感性^[54],降低血压水平^[55]。其还可以通过抗血管炎症反应与氧化应激^[56],预防代谢性疾病^[57]。且Gly是唯一被发现既能减少巨噬细胞吸收富含甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)的极低密度脂蛋白,又能降低TG合成速率的氨基酸^[58],这一发现与之前关于Gly对内皮细胞具有心血管保护作用的报道相符^[59]。Gly的血管保护作用部分是通过与Gly门控通道结合和氯化物流入巨噬细胞后产生的效应介导的^[58]。此外还有研究发现Gly转运RNA来源应激诱导RNA(tRNA-Gly-GCC)在血管平滑肌细胞表型转换和新生内膜形成中发挥关键调控作用,抑制其表达可显著减轻血管损伤后的新生内膜形成^[60],或可成为血管再狭窄等疾病的潜在治疗靶点。

Gly通过稳定血管胶原、抗氧化、抗炎发挥保护作用,与其他保护性氨基酸的协同作用尚未明确,未来需明确人群特异性及与其他氨基酸的相互作用。

2 其他氨基酸与CHD

2-氨基乙磺酸即牛磺酸(taurine, Tau)是一种非蛋白质氨基酸,为半必需微量营养素,是人类及其

他真核生物中最丰富的氨基酸之一^[61]。其主要由Met、Cys合成,大部分存在于心脏、大脑、肌肉中,虽然不是构成蛋白质的标准氨基酸之一,但在生物体内发挥抗氧化、中和自由基、保护细胞免受氧化损伤、调节BCAA分解代谢酶的表达、抑制Chol合成的作用^[62]。现已有大量文献表明: Tau可以减少血小板聚集,从而降低血栓形成的风险; Tau能够调节血脂血糖代谢^[63],缓解胰岛B细胞应激状态^[64],降低血液中的Chol和TG水平,减少脂质在血管壁的沉积^[65],从而减轻AS的进程; Tau能够对抗心肌缺血再灌注损伤,并减少心律失常的发生^[66],降低CHD恶化风险; Tau能够提高NO水平^[67],降低内皮素-1水平^[68],改善血管内皮功能。在一项筛选实验中研究者发现6种氨基酸[Gly、Cys、丙氨酸(alanine, Ala)、Leu、谷氨酸(glutamic acid, Glu)和谷氨酰胺(glutamine, Gln)]在安全剂量下能显著影响动脉细胞脂质积累^[69]。其中,对巨噬细胞TG代谢的保护作用尤为突出,具体表现为减少了巨噬细胞对富含TG的极低密度脂蛋白的吸收,并减缓了自身合成TG的速度。研究表明,Ala代谢与血糖控制有关,其机制可能是由于慢性糖皮质激素和胰高血糖素信号传导驱动的Ala分解代谢,进而促进高血糖的发生发展^[70]。关于Glu对冠脉AS的研究近年来较少,但可以公认的是,Glu和天冬氨酸通过补充能量底物、促进糖酵解、消除氨毒性、维持细胞膜稳定性以及减少自由基损伤等多种机制^[71],保护了左心室心肌结构的完整性和收缩/舒张效能,在动物实验中表现为血流动力学指标优化,在临床中表现为缺血耐受提升,术后恢复加快,心功能相关标志物改善。

Tau通过抗氧化、调节脂质代谢等发挥保护作用,Ala通过促进高血糖间接增加CHD风险,Glu与Gln可增强心肌缺血再灌注的耐受性,Ala与CHD的作用机制及Glu对冠脉AS的影响尚未明确,缺乏Tau的临床干预剂量及多氨基酸联合标志物的系统性验证,未来需开展Tau补充试验并构建联合标志物模型。

3 肠道菌群与氨基酸代谢

肠道菌群作为连接膳食营养与宿主代谢的关键桥梁,可通过代谢AAA、Trp等产生特定衍生物,调控炎症反应、脂质代谢及免疫稳态,进而影响MetS进展与CHD风险。

3.1 MetS与肠道菌群氨基酸代谢的关联

MetS是一组以中心型或腹型肥胖、全身性

HTN、胰岛素抵抗(或2型DM)、AS性血脂异常为核心特征的临床综合征。其本质是促血栓形成、促炎症状态,主要标志为炎症细胞因子活性增强,且其患者CHD发病风险较普通人群高2~3倍^[72]。肠道菌群通过调节氨基酸代谢,成为介导MetS与CHD关联的关键环节,小鼠经高脂饮食喂养4周后,结肠内丁酸盐(结肠细胞主要能量来源)减少,迫使结肠细胞转向长链/极长链脂肪酸 β -氧化供能(该过程产生大量活性氧),进而损伤结肠细胞线粒体的能量生成功能,并诱导代谢重编程,最终促进变形菌门扩张,其产生的LPS激活结肠免疫应答并上调吲哚胺2,3-双加氧酶1(indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1,IDO-1)介导的通路,最终导致血清Trp、犬尿氨酸(kynurenine, Kyn)代谢紊乱,Trp耗竭与Kyn蓄积,加速AS进程^[73]。

3.2 肠道菌群代谢AAA的关键产物与CHD风险

AAA(Phe、Tyr、Trp)经肠道菌群代谢生成的衍生物,对CHD风险具有双向作用,且部分产物与主要心血管不良事件(major adverse cardiovascular events, MACE)直接相关。

3.2.1 促血栓、促AS代谢产物

肠道菌群代谢Phe生成的苯乙酰谷氨酰胺(phenylacetylglutamine, PAGln)和苯乙酰甘氨酸(phenylacetyl glycine, PAG),可通过激活肾上腺素能受体增强血小板活性、促进血小板黏附,加速血栓形成并提高MACE发生率,且该关联独立于传统心血管危险因素^[74]。此外,美国与欧洲两项队列研究(共纳入4 833例)发现,Tyr代谢产物4-羟基苯甲酸、4-羟基马尿酸,以及Trp代谢产物硫酸吲哚酚(indoxyl sulfate, IS),同样与MACE风险、全因死亡率呈正相关,其机制与增强氧化应激、抑制血管内皮NOS功能有关^[75]。

3.2.2 抗AS代谢产物

在中国一项大型纵向队列中发现,肠道菌群代谢Tyr生成的4-羟基苯乙酸(4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, 4HPAA)及其类似物可作用于肠黏膜,调节先天免疫反应,抑制慢性炎症,抑制肠道脂质吸收,显著降低高脂饮食诱导的肥胖风险^[72],而肥胖作为MetS核心组分,其改善可间接减少CHD发病风险。此外,Trp代谢产物吲哚-3-丙酸(indole-3-propionic acid, IPA)水平在CHD患者血清中显著降低,动物实验证实补充IPA可通过调控miR-142-5p/ABCA1通路,促进巨噬细胞Chol逆向运输,减少泡沫细胞形成,缩小AS斑块面积^[76]。

3.3 Trp代谢通路的菌群调控与CHD的病理关联

Trp经肠道菌群代谢主要产生Kyn和吲哚两大类产物,其代谢平衡直接影响CHD进展。

3.3.1 Kyn通路:炎症放大效应

炎症状态下,肠道菌群紊乱可诱导IDO1过度激活,加速Trp向Kyn转化,导致Kyn/Trp比值升高,该比值在肥胖、MetS人群中显著升高^[77],且与CHD患者AS斑块程度呈正相关。Kyn及其下游代谢产物可通过激活炎症信号通路,促进冠状动脉斑块内炎症细胞浸润,增加心血管死亡风险^[75]。

3.3.2 吲哚通路:肠道屏障与免疫保护

肠道菌群(如乳酸菌、双歧杆菌)代谢Trp产生的吲哚-3-乳酸(indole-3-lactic acid, ILA)、吲哚-3-甲醛(indole-3-carbinol, I3C),可通过激活芳香烃受体(aryl hydrocarbon receptor, AhR)促进白介素-22分泌,增强肠道上皮屏障完整性^[78],这一效应可减少LPS入血引发的系统性炎症。体外发酵实验表明,褐藻多糖、茯苓多糖可通过增加乳酸菌属与双歧杆菌属细菌丰度,显著提升ILA、I3C水平^[78],提示通过膳食调控肠道菌群Trp代谢,或可成为CHD的辅助干预策略。

3.4 肠道菌群氨基酸代谢的临床启示

肠道菌群主要通过3种机制调控宿主氨基酸代谢,进而影响CHD的发生发展,核心机制包括3个方面^[79]:①竞争饮食来源氨基酸并通过从头合成途径补充宿主氨基酸库;②调控肠道水解酶与氨基酸转运体,精细调节氨基酸吸收与全身利用;③分泌代谢产物、胞外囊泡等因子重编程宿主氨基酸代谢通路。由于菌群组成与代谢能力存在个体差异,肠道菌群紊乱的治疗需个体化。

这些发现提示,通过益生菌(如补充产IPA的双歧杆菌)、益生元(如褐藻多糖)或靶向菌群代谢酶(如抑制PAGln合成酶)调节肠道菌群-氨基酸代谢轴,有望成为CHD预防与辅助治疗的新方向,但需进一步开展大规模临床研究,验证其长期有效性与安全性。

4 氨基酸代谢紊乱在CHD中的临床意义

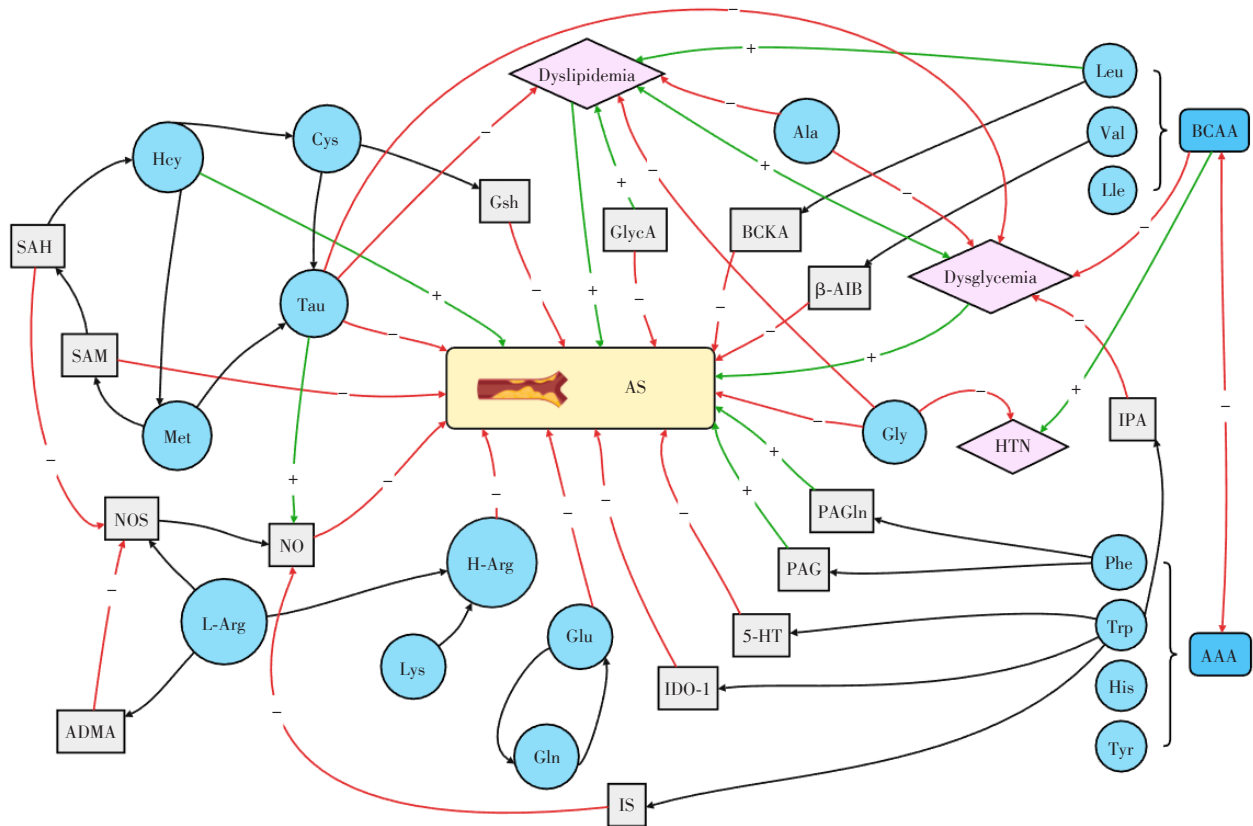
4.1 在CHD的风险预测中展现重要潜力

氨基酸代谢紊乱可通过多种路径直接或间接影响AS进程(图1),在CHD风险预测领域具有广阔的应用前景。随着代谢组学技术的发展,氨基酸及其代谢产物作为潜在的生物标志物,已显示出较高的敏感性和特异性,有望弥补传统风险预测模型的不足。

首先,Hhcy是CHD的独立危险因素,Hcy与传

统血脂指标联合检测时,能为疾病诊断、病情进展预测及疗效评估提供重要临床依据^[80]。其次,BCAA与AAA的代谢失衡与胰岛素抵抗、MetS等CHD危险因素密切相关。BCAA/AAA比值有望成为预测CHD风险的新型代谢标志物^[33],尤其适用于合并代

谢异常的患者群体。Gly、Tau等氨基酸的变化可反映血管内皮功能、氧化应激状态及心肌代谢状况^[56,62,66],其中Gly水平降低与急性心肌梗死风险升高显著相关^[52],可作为风险评估的补充指标。肠道菌群代谢产物(如IPA、PAGln、IS)能反映菌群与宿



“+”indicates a positive or promoting effect; “-” indicates a negative or inhibitory effect. SAH: S-adenosylhomocysteine; Hcy: homocysteine; SAM: S-adenosylmethionine; Met: methionine; Cys: cysteine; Tau: taurine; GSH: glutathione; GlycA: glycoprotein acetyls; Ala: alanine; BCKA: branched-chain α -keto acids; β -AIB: β -aminoisobutyric acid; Leu: leucine; Val: valine; Ile: isoleucine; BCAA: branched-chain amino acid; NOS: nitric oxide synthase; NO: nitric oxide; ADMA: asymmetric dimethylarginine; L-Arg: L-arginine; H-Arg: L-homoarginine; Lys: lysine; Gln: glutamine; Glu: glutamic acid; IS: indoxyl sulfate; Gly: glycine; HTN: hypertension; IPA: indole-3-propionic acid; PAG: phenylacetylglutamine; PAGln: phenylacetylglutamine; 5-HT: 5-hydroxytryptamine; IDO-1: indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1; Phe: phenylalanine; Tyr: tyrosine; Trp: tryptophan; His: histidine; AAA: aromatic amino acid.

图1 氨基酸代谢紊乱参与AS的作用路径图

Figure 1 The action pathway diagram of abnormal amino acid metabolism disorders in AS

主代谢的交互状态,为CHD风险预测提供非侵入性新指标,其中IPA缺乏与AS风险增加直接相关,PAGln则与MACE密切关联^[74,76]。

未来研究应进一步明确其预测价值,优化检测方法,并探索将氨基酸代谢指标纳入多因素风险评估模型,以提高CHD早期识别的准确性和敏感性。

4.2 在CHD的临床治疗中提供思路

氨基酸代谢干预为CHD治疗提供了多种新思路。一方面,通过补充FA、维生素B6和B12等,可有效降低Hcy水平,改善AS,已广泛应用于临床辅

助治疗Hhcy。另一方面,调节BCAA和AAA代谢,限制BCAA摄入或增强其分解代谢,有助于改善胰岛素敏感性,延缓疾病进展。此外,补充Tau、Gly等保护性氨基酸,可发挥抗氧化、抗炎、调节血脂和改善血管功能的作用;Arg和Cit则通过NO通路改善血管舒张功能,缓解内皮功能障碍。同时,通过益生菌或饮食干预调节肠道菌群,也可间接改善氨基酸代谢,降低CHD风险。为系统整合前文所述各类氨基酸、代谢产物及肠道菌群衍生物在CHD发生发展中的核心作用特征,明确其作用差异、核心共性

机制及临床证据支撑强度,进一步分类归纳与横向对比,进行临床证据等级评价,形成整体性框架(表1),希望为后续临床转化及研究优先级设定提供一定参考。

4.2.1 机制共性与交叉调控

不同代谢轴的核心机制最终均聚焦于CHD的三大病理环节:血管内皮功能、炎症反应强度、脂质代谢稳态。例如,致病型代谢轴通过“氧化应激-炎

表1 不同氨基酸代谢轴与CHD关联的整合分析

Table 1 Integrated analysis of the association between different amino acid metabolic axes and CHD

Type	Key effector hub	Amino acids/Amino acid metabolites	Common mechanism	Clinical translation direction	Clinical evidence level
Pathogenic metabolic axis	Promote AS progression and exacerbate vascular injury	Hcy, Met, Phe, Ala, PAGln, IS, Kyn	Activate oxidative stress, amplify inflammatory response and dyslipidemia, promote thrombosis, and impair vascular endothelium	Routine screening(Hcy, PAGln); targeted inhibition (non - Hcy branch of Met metabolism, PAGln synthase); auxiliary index for risk stratification(Phe, IS)	Grade A
Protective metabolic axis	Inhibit injury and maintain vascular homeostasis	Gly, Tau, Cit, H-Arg, IPA, 4HPAA, β -AIB	Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory, stabilize vascular structure, regulate NO production, promote reverse cholesterol transport, and inhibit foam cell formation	Adjuvant intervention supplements (Tau, Gly); vascular function evaluation indicators (Cit, H-Arg); gut microbiota regulation(IPA-producing bacteria)	Grade B
Bidirectional-action metabolic axis	Switch effect based on metabolic balance	BCAA (Leu/Ile/Val) and L-Arg/Cit pathway	Pathogenic: insulin resistance and inflammatory activation; protective: lipid regulation, myocardial injury repair, and vasodilation regulation	Metabolic ratio monitoring (BCAA/AAA, L-Arg/ADMA); precision regulation (BCAA catabolism enhancers); endothelial function intervention targets (NOS activity regulation)	Grade B
Gut microbiota - amino acid cross-talk axis	Mediate diet-host metabolic association	Microbiota-metabolized AAA products (PAGln/IPA/IS/4HPAA), Trp metabolites (Kyn/ILA/I3C)	Regulate intestinal barrier and systemic inflammation, intervene in lipid absorption, and regulate platelet activity	Non-invasive risk prediction (PAGln/IPA ratio); precision probiotic/prebiotic intervention (IPA-producing <i>Bifidobacterium</i> , fucoidan); targeted inhibition of microbiota metabolic enzymes(PAGln synthase)	Grade A

Grade A: supported by multicenter large-sample cohort studies, randomized controlled trials, or authoritative clinical practice consensus; Grade B: validated by single-center cohort studies, clinical follow-up data, or sufficient animal experiments with clear underlying mechanisms.

症放大”破坏该稳态,保护型代谢轴则通过“抗氧化-屏障修复”维持稳态,而双向作用型代谢轴的效应切换本质是对该稳态的正向与负向调控。肠道菌群-氨基酸交互轴作为“上游调控者”,可通过代谢产物同时影响上述三大环节,形成“膳食-菌群-氨基酸-血管”调控通路。

4.2.2 临床转化及研究缺口

临床转化方面,致病型代谢轴聚焦风险筛查与靶点抑制,保护型代谢轴侧重辅助干预与功能评估,双向作用型代谢轴关注代谢比值监测与精准平

衡,肠道菌群-氨基酸交互轴主打非侵入性风险预测与菌群调控,形成差异化应用路径;而现有研究结论不一致的潜在原因包括研究设计差异、暴露与干预界定模糊、个体异质性、检测与评估标准不同及代谢网络复杂,核心研究缺口则体现在BCAA双向作用的浓度阈值、L-Arg/ADMA比值的临床临界值等平衡调控机制尚未明确,保护性氨基酸间的协同效应、肠道菌群代谢产物与宿主氨基酸代谢的相互影响等交互作用未阐明, Met与Hcy的致病作用优先级、Ala与CHD的直接因果证据等关键关联缺

乏明确结论,且Tau补充的剂量标准化、PAGln干预的长期安全性等多数干预策略仍缺乏大规模随机对照试验验证,未来需通过统一研究规范、强化因果验证、整合多组学技术、关注个体精准性、聚焦争议靶点等方式,完善“机制-靶点-转化”全链条体系,为CHD防治提供更坚实的理论依据与实践策略。

5 小结与展望

核心代谢紊乱与CHD的病理关联:Hcy是CHD的独立危险因素,通过氧化应激、蛋白质功能异常等多通路推动AS;BCAA与AAA代谢失衡通过胰岛素抵抗、炎症激活加剧病情,且BCAA具有双向效应;L-Arg/Cit通路依赖NO生成平衡发挥血管双向作用,Met可独立于Hcy诱导AS。肠道菌群的关键介导作用:肠道菌群作为膳食营养与宿主代谢的桥梁,通过代谢AAA产生双向效应分子IPA、4HPAA等发挥抗AS作用,PAGln、IS等则促血栓、促炎症,直接关联CHD风险。临床转化的核心价值:Hcy可作为CHD常规筛查指标,BCAA/AAA比值、IPA等有望成为新型风险预测工具;靶向氨基酸代谢(如补充FA降低Hcy、补充保护性氨基酸)及肠道菌群-氨基酸代谢轴的干预策略,为CHD防治提供了新靶点。

尽管现有研究已明确氨基酸代谢紊乱在CHD中的重要作用,但仍存在诸多待解决的问题,未来需重点聚焦。解决研究矛盾:针对“Met诱导AS但Hcy水平正常”“BCAA既促病又保护”等争议,需结合代谢组学与多组学技术,明确不同代谢分支的具体作用,补充临床证据。解析代谢网络调控:现有研究多聚焦单一氨基酸或通路,需系统探索氨基酸代谢网络与脂质、糖代谢的交叉调控机制,明确不同氨基酸间的拮抗或协同作用。验证因果关系:当前多为观察性研究,需开展大规模前瞻性队列研究、随机对照试验及孟德尔随机化分析,确证氨基酸代谢紊乱与CHD的因果关联。开发精准干预策略:基于个体代谢特征、肠道菌群组成及遗传背景,制定个性化营养干预^[81]、益生菌与益生元精准补充方案,实现CHD的个体化防治。阐明肠道菌群-氨基酸代谢交互机制:深入探索特定菌群(如乳酸菌、双歧杆菌)调控Trp代谢的分子靶点,明确菌群代谢产物(如ILA、I3C)增强肠道屏障的具体通路,为靶向肠道微生态的干预提供理论支撑。

综上所述,结合文章内容对近期氨基酸代谢与CHD相关的科学发现进行总结(表2),未来研究应着力解决当前存在的矛盾与不足,完善“代谢标志物-机制-靶点”全链条体系,为CHD防治提供更坚实的理论依据与实践策略。

表2 氨基酸/代谢物与CHD核心相关发现

Table 2 Key findings of amino acids/metabolites associated with CHD

Biomarker name	Type	Association with CHD	Core mechanism	Clinical value
Hcy	Risk biomarker	Independent risk factor; increased long-term mortality after PCI	Oxidative stress, abnormal protein function, lipid metabolism disorder, and promotion of thrombosis	It serves as a routine screening indicator, and its combined detection with traditional blood lipid markers improves the accuracy of diagnosis and prognostic evaluation. The prevalence rate of Hcy in Chinese patients with CHD exceeds 80%
Met	Risk biomarker	Independently induce AS	Excessive production of SAM leads to abnormal proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, and SAH accumulation impairs endothelial function (independent of Hcy)	It suggests that dietary intake of Met should be controlled, providing a non-Hcy target for the prevention and treatment of AS
BCAA	Bi-directional metabolites	Positively correlated with and aggravates insulin resistance	Pathogenic effects: induce metabolic disorders and activate inflammation; protective effects: Leu improves lipid metabolism, and BCKA alleviates myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury	The BCAA/AAA ratio serves as a novel risk prediction tool, which is applicable to the high-risk population of CHD complicated with metabolic abnormalities

(续表2)

Biomarker name	Type	Association with CHD	Core mechanism	Clinical value
Phe	Risk biomarker	Elevated/increased risk of cardiovascular events	Induce oxidative stress in cardiac myocytes, activate cardiac fibroblasts, and impair cardiac function	Supplementary indicator for potential risk assessment
Gly	Protective biomarker	Independently negatively correlated with AMI risk	Stabilize vascular collagen structure, exert anti-oxidative effects, exert anti-inflammatory effects, and inhibit foam cell formation	Supplementary indicator for risk assessment
Tau	Protective biomarker	Reduce the risk of CHD progression	Exert antioxidant effects, regulate lipids and glucose, improve vascular endothelial function, and protect against myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury	A potential target for auxiliary intervention, which can exert protective effects <i>via</i> supplementation
Cit	Protective tabolite	Improve vascular vasodilation and enhance vascular vasodilation capacity	Act as a reservoir substrate of L-Arg to regulate NO production, and participate in ADMA catabolism to protect vascular endothelium	Assist in evaluating vascular endothelial function and provide a reference for NO pathway intervention
Ala	Risk biomarker	Indirectly increase the risk of CHD	Catabolism promotes hyperglycemia and is associated with insulin resistance	Auxiliary assessment indicator for CHD risk associated with metabolic disorders
PAGln	Risk biomarker	Elevate/increase the risk of MACE	Activate adrenergic receptors, enhance platelet activity, and accelerate thrombosis	Non-invasive risk prediction indicator independent of traditional risk factors
IS	Risk biomarker	Promote the progression of AS	Enhance oxidative stress and inhibit vascular endothelial NOS function	CHD risk indicator associated with gut microbiota-host metabolism cross-talk
IPA	Protective tabolite	Negatively correlated with AS risk	Regulate the miR-142-5p/ABCA1 pathway, promote cholesterol reverse transport, and reduce atherosclerotic plaque area	Novel risk prediction tool indicating the potential for gut microbiota intervention
BCAA/AAA ratio	Predictive biomarker	Decreased ratio indicates elevated CHD risk	Reflect insulin resistance and MetS status, and be associated with activation of vascular inflammation	Applicable to CHD risk stratification in populations with metabolic abnormalities, and compensating for the limitations of traditional biomarkers

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflicts of interest.

作者贡献声明:

崔入元负责文献收集、分析以及文章撰写;任琼迪负责本综述的框架设计;朱明军负责审核与修改。

Author's Contributions:

CUI Ruyuan was responsible for literature collection, analysis, and manuscript drafting; REN Qiongdi was responsible for the framework design of this review; ZHU Mingjun was responsible

for reviewing and revision.

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(收稿: 2025-11-03; 修回: 2026-01-13; 录用: 2026-01-23)
(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)

