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# 针刺通过多靶点调控信号通路网络治疗肥胖症的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 肥胖症是一种由遗传、环境及生活方式等多因素共同引发的复杂代谢性疾病, 发生机制涉及糖脂代谢紊乱、胰岛素与瘦素抵抗、慢性低度炎症反应、氧化应激及异常脂肪蓄积等病理过程, 这些改变与腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)、Janus激酶2/信号转导与转录激活因子3(JAK2/STAT3)、Toll样受体4/核因子κB(TLR4/NF-κB)等关键信号通路及沉默信息调节因子1(SIRT1)信号网络的异常调控密切相关。针刺疗法作为一种多靶点干预手段, 近年来在改善肥胖相关病理状态和信号通路失衡方面的研究取得较大进展。本文围绕针刺对AMPK、JAK2/STAT3、TLR4/NF-κB等信号通路与SIRT1信号网络的调控作用进行综述, 探讨其改善肥胖的分子作用机制, 为针刺疗法的临床应用及个体减重方案的优化提供科学理论依据。

**【关键词】** 针刺; 信号通路; 肥胖症; 分子机制; 研究进展

## Research progress on the multi-target modulation of signaling pathways by acupuncture in the treatment of obesity

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**【ABSTRACT】** Obesity is a complex metabolic disorder induced by multiple factors including genetics, environment, and lifestyle. The pathogenesis involves dysregulated glucose and lipid metabolism, insulin and leptin resistance, chronic low-grade inflammation, oxidative stress, and abnormal fat accumulation. These alterations are closely associated with aberrant regulation of key signaling pathways such as adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (AMPK), Janus kinase 2/signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (JAK2/STAT3), Toll-like receptor 4/nuclear factor κB (TLR4/NF-κB), and silent information regulator 1 (SIRT1) signaling network. As a multi-target intervention method, acupuncture therapy has made significant progress in recent years in improving obesity-related pathological conditions and signaling pathway imbalances. This article reviews the regulatory effects of acupuncture on signaling pathways such as AMPK, JAK2/STAT3, TLR4/NF-κB, and SIRT1 signaling network, explores its molecular mechanism of action in improving obesity, and provides a scientific theoretical basis for the clinical application of acupuncture therapy and the optimization of individual weight-loss strategies.

**【KEYWORDS】** Acupuncture; Signaling pathway; Obesity; Molecular mechanism; Research progress

肥胖症以机体总脂肪含量过度蓄积和/或局部脂肪分布异常为特征<sup>[1]</sup>, 体质指数 $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>则被定义为肥胖。截至2022年, 全球肥胖人口已超过10亿, 并呈持续上升趋势<sup>[2]</sup>; 目前中国已成为全球超重/肥胖人口最多的国家, 预计到2030年, 成人超重/肥胖合并患病率将达到65.3%<sup>[3]</sup>。这一状况不

仅加剧了我国医疗卫生体系负担, 同时肥胖所致的多种并发症也严重影响国民的整体健康水平和生活质量。肥胖症的发生和进展与胰岛素抵抗(IR)、瘦素抵抗(LR)、糖脂代谢紊乱、慢性低度炎症反应及氧化应激等病理过程密切相关。现有药物和手术治疗手段虽然在一定程度上可以改善肥

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胖状态,但多存在疗效有限、不良反应突出及风险较高等不足<sup>[4]</sup>,因此,寻找安全有效的替代疗法意义重大。

传统针刺疗法作为一种多靶点、多环节的干预方式,在改善肥胖状态方面展现出安全性高、疗效持久、副作用较少等优势,其作用机制逐渐成为研究焦点。肥胖的发生发展与多条信号通路的异常密切相关,本综述聚焦于腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)、Janus激酶2/信号转导与转录激活因子3(JAK2/STAT3)、Toll样受体4/核因子 $\kappa$ B(TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B)等关键信号通路及沉默信息调节因子1(SIRT1)信号网络,是鉴于它们在肥胖病理生理中的核心地位。其中,AMPK是细胞能量代谢的核心调控因子<sup>[5]</sup>;JAK2/STAT3是瘦素(LP)信号转导的关键通路,其功能障碍是诱发IR的关键环节<sup>[6]</sup>;而TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B通路在启动和维持肥胖相关的慢性低度炎症反应中发挥关键作用<sup>[7-8]</sup>;SIRT1则整合了营养感知、代谢、炎症反应、自噬与脂肪生成等多个关键生物学过程<sup>[9-10]</sup>。这些通路相互交织,共同构成了肥胖复杂的分子调控网络,深入解析这一网络已成为揭示肥胖发病机制和发掘潜在治疗策略的关键方向。因此,本文旨在系统综述肥胖发生发展过程中的关键信号通路及其调控机制,并进一步探讨针刺通过调节这些核心通路改善肥胖的潜在分子机制,以期为针刺治疗肥胖的临床应用提供理论支撑。

## 1 AMPK信号通路

### 1.1 AMPK信号通路与肥胖的关系

AMPK是由催化性 $\alpha$ 亚基和调节性 $\beta$ 、 $\gamma$ 亚基组成的异三聚体复合物<sup>[11]</sup>,被认为是重要的细胞能量感应器,对腺苷酸/腺苷三磷酸(AMP/ATP)比值变化高度敏感<sup>[12]</sup>。当能量供应不足时,AMP/ATP比值的升高可进一步激活AMPK信号通路;相反,在肥胖状态下,能量过剩会抑制AMPK活性<sup>[13]</sup>。AMPK活性受损则影响全身能量代谢功能:在外周层面,可导致肝脏和骨骼肌中的葡萄糖摄取及脂肪酸氧化能力下降<sup>[14]</sup>,由此引发胰岛素敏感性降低并加剧糖脂代谢紊乱;同时,脂肪组织产热功能受抑,并伴随炎症反应加剧,共同促进了脂肪的异常堆积<sup>[15]</sup>。在中枢层面,其活性受损导致的下丘脑能量稳态调控遭破坏<sup>[16]</sup>,也是肥胖发生的核心机制。鉴于其在多重病理生理过程中的核心地位,通过激活AMPK来抑制机体炎症反应<sup>[17]</sup>、改善IR及糖脂代谢

紊乱<sup>[18]</sup>及增强棕色脂肪组织产热<sup>[19]</sup>,已成为干预肥胖的一个极具潜力的治疗靶点。

### 1.2 针刺调控AMPK信号通路治疗肥胖的机制

针刺通过激活AMPK相关信号通路发挥多靶点抗肥胖作用,主要机制包括改善外周组织(如肝脏、骨骼肌、白色脂肪组织)的能量代谢及调节下丘脑中枢功能。

首先,在改善外周组织糖脂代谢和胰岛素敏感性方面,电针(15 Hz,连续波)干预可显著提升大鼠血清脂联素(ADP)水平,进而有效改善外周组织的糖脂代谢及胰岛素敏感性<sup>[20]</sup>。ADP作为脂肪细胞合成与分泌的蛋白质激素,在调节脂质代谢、能量平衡和胰岛素信号转导中起核心调控作用<sup>[21]</sup>。ADP通过与其受体(AdipoR)结合,激活上游肝激酶B1(LKB1),从而启动AMPK信号通路<sup>[22]</sup>。活化的AMPK通过多重机制协调糖脂代谢:一方面,通过增加乙酰辅酶A羧化酶磷酸化水平,进一步上调了肉碱棕榈酰转移酶1的活性,促进了脂肪酸氧化过程<sup>[23-24]</sup>;另一方面,过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 辅激活因子1 $\alpha$ (PGC-1 $\alpha$ )作为线粒体生物合成中的核心调控因子,在AMPK激活后,其表达进一步上调<sup>[23]</sup>,进而可调节线粒体氧化磷酸化来影响骨骼肌和脂肪代谢<sup>[25]</sup>。上述机制的协同促进了葡萄糖与脂质代谢,在显著降低血糖、血脂的同时,也有效改善IR。其次,在外周能量代谢中,白色脂肪(WAT)棕色化是针刺调节能量消耗的重要机制。电针(2 Hz/15 Hz,2 Hz,2 Hz/10 Hz)可通过调节下丘脑LKB1/AMPK、激活孤束核中的胰高血糖素样肽-1神经元及AMPK $\alpha$ -PGC-1 $\alpha$ -纤维连接蛋白III型结构域包含蛋白5(FNDC5)-鸢尾素(Irisin)等多种信号通路,激活脂肪组织交感神经活性,促进Irisin分泌并上调PGC-1 $\alpha$ 、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 及解偶联蛋白1等WAT棕色化关键因子表达,从而诱导WAT棕色化,降低肥胖大鼠体质量及调节血脂<sup>[26-28]</sup>。最后,在调节下丘脑能量代谢中枢功能方面,电针(3 Hz)治疗后,AMPK磷酸化水平及上游LKB1表达水平升高,进而加强下丘脑AMPK信号通路活性,促进其对葡萄糖的摄取及脂肪酸氧化,改善糖脂代谢<sup>[29]</sup>。

综上,针刺激活AMPK通路主要通过提高胰岛素敏感性、改善糖脂代谢、调节下丘脑能量代谢中枢功能,以及促进WAT棕色化增加能量消耗等多重协同机制干预肥胖,最终实现体质量减轻及代谢稳态的恢复。

## 2 JAK2/STAT3信号通路

### 2.1 JAK2/STAT3信号通路与肥胖的关系

下丘脑瘦素受体(LepR)介导的JAK2/STAT3通路在肥胖相关的代谢紊乱及炎症反应中发挥核心调控作用<sup>[30]</sup>。LP是由脂肪细胞分泌的,主要作用于下丘脑以抑制食欲和增加能量消耗的肽激素<sup>[31]</sup>,其正常生物学效应与JAK2/STAT3通路活性呈正相关<sup>[32]</sup>。LP经血液循环进入中枢并穿过血脑屏障后,与下丘脑长型LepR结合并激活JAK2,诱导受体酪氨酸残基磷酸化,STAT3被招募并发生磷酸化,形成二聚体并转位入核,从而调控能量稳态与代谢相关基因的转录,完成LP生理功能<sup>[33]</sup>。因此,JAK2/STAT3信号通路已被视为肥胖及其代谢并发症干预的重要潜在靶点。

### 2.2 针刺调控JAK2/STAT3信号通路治疗肥胖的机制

针刺可以通过调节JAK2/STAT3信号通路改善肥胖表型及相关代谢异常。研究表明,电针(20 Hz, 15 Hz, 2 Hz / 100 Hz)可以增加LepR蛋白与p-STAT3蛋白表达,同时上调JAK2、STAT3蛋白磷酸化水平,激活JAK2/STAT3等相关信号通路,降低肥胖大鼠血清LP、总胆固醇、甘油三酯及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平,并且抑制脂质合成并促进脂肪分解,从而促进胆固醇逆转运,恢复能量平衡与血脂稳态<sup>[34-36]</sup>。同时,穴位埋线作为传统针刺疗法的延伸,同样通过JAK2/STAT3通路改善肥胖。张荣等<sup>[32]</sup>研究表明,在食源性肥胖(DIO)大鼠“水道”“天枢”等穴行穴位埋线,可通过中枢及外周机制上调下丘脑LepR、JAK2、STAT3的mRNA表达,降低血清LP水平并改善其信号转导,从而有效控制体质量。细胞因子信号转导抑制因子3(SOCS3)是JAK2/STAT3通路的关键负反馈调节因子,其过度表达会诱发LR<sup>[37-38]</sup>。伍先明<sup>[39]</sup>实验进一步证实,穴位埋线能下调肥胖大鼠下丘脑SOCS3 mRNA及血清LP表达水平,同时上调LepR、JAK2、STAT3的mRNA表达,协同改善LR。郑宇皓等<sup>[40]</sup>比较了不同层次穴位埋线,发现其均能在下调SOCS3表达的同时上调LepR、JAK2、STAT3的mRNA表达,调节外周脂肪代谢。

## 3 TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路

### 3.1 TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路

TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路在肥胖相关的炎症反应应答和脂质代谢异常中发挥重要调控作用。

TLR4被激活后可诱导NF- $\kappa$ B活化,进而促进下游炎症因子基因的转录。活化的NF- $\kappa$ B可作用于胰岛素靶细胞,激活I $\kappa$ B激酶 $\beta$ (IKK $\beta$ )等炎症反应因子,从而激活胰岛素受体底物的丝氨酸磷酸化,阻断胰岛素信号转导与葡萄糖摄取,最终导致IR的发生<sup>[41-42]</sup>。相关研究证实,在高脂饮食诱导的肥胖动物下丘脑中,TLR4的表达显著升高,且其水平与IR程度呈正相关<sup>[43]</sup>。基因干预研究进一步证实当TLR4表达受到抑制时,DIO小鼠的炎症反应明显减轻,IR状态亦得到改善<sup>[44]</sup>。

### 3.2 针刺调控TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路治疗肥胖的机制

电针(2 Hz/5 Hz,连续波)对肥胖及其代谢紊乱的改善效应与TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B通路的调控密切相关,可通过抑制下丘脑、肝脏及脂肪组织中TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路活性及相关蛋白(TLR4、IKK $\beta$ )表达,减少白细胞介素6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )等炎症反应因子分泌,从而改善胰岛素敏感性,降低血糖并控制代谢指标<sup>[45-48]</sup>。

## 4 SIRT1信号网络

### 4.1 SIRT1信号网络与肥胖的关系

SIRT1是调控机体能量代谢、炎症反应、自噬及细胞分化的重要调节因子,其信号网络功能紊乱在肥胖及其相关代谢并发症发生发展中起关键作用。肥胖状态下,SIRT1的表达水平和/或活性在多组织中下降,导致其下游通路失衡并诱发一系列相互关联的病理过程。

SIRT1功能受损首先表现为对脂肪生成与分化的调控能力减弱。SIRT1活性下降会降低其对Wnt/ $\beta$ -连环蛋白( $\beta$ -catenin)信号通路的正向调控,减少 $\beta$ -catenin的去乙酰化水平<sup>[49]</sup>,从而破坏脂肪细胞分化的正常平衡<sup>[50-51]</sup>;其次,SIRT1活性下降显著削弱了其对PGC-1 $\alpha$ 的激活,造成线粒体生物合成不足及氧化磷酸化水平降低,使骨骼肌等代谢活跃组织的能量代谢效率下降,进一步加剧糖脂代谢异常和IR<sup>[52-54]</sup>;此外,SIRT1表达不足也导致自噬相关蛋白7(ATG7)去乙酰化作用减弱<sup>[55]</sup>,致使ATG7乙酰化水平升高,进而导致肝脏自噬流受阻<sup>[56]</sup>,脂滴清除能力下降并造成脂质异常沉积。

在中枢调控方面,SIRT1活性降低减弱了对叉头框蛋白O1(FoxO1)转录活性的负调节<sup>[57]</sup>,进而破坏下丘脑神经肽Y(NPY)和前阿黑皮素原(POMC)等关键摄食调节神经肽的平衡<sup>[58]</sup>,表现

为摄食行为紊乱和抗氧化防御不足,增加了对氧化应激的易感性。最后,SIRT1表达下调削弱了对NF- $\kappa$ B转录活性的拮抗作用<sup>[59]</sup>,导致脂肪和肝脏中TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6等促炎因子过度释放<sup>[60]</sup>,诱导并维持慢性低度炎症反应状态,加速肥胖和IR进展。

综上所述,SIRT1信号网络功能受损通过影响脂肪生成、线粒体代谢、自噬、摄食行为及炎症反应等多个关键生物学过程,共同构成了肥胖发生与进展的重要分子机制。

#### 4.2 针刺调控SIRT1信号网络治疗肥胖的机制

大量研究证实,针刺可通过激活SIRT1信号网络,在不同组织层面协同改善肥胖及相关代谢紊乱。首先,在脂肪组织中,采用电针(2 Hz)刺激肥胖大鼠“关元”“中脘”“足三里”“丰隆”四穴,WAT中SIRT1蛋白表达显著上调,进而可激活其介导的Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin信号通路,抑制关键成脂基因的转录,从而减少脂质沉积与脂肪细胞肥大<sup>[51]</sup>。其次,在骨骼肌中,使用电针(2 Hz/15 Hz)或手针干预可显著上调SIRT1及下游靶点PGC-1 $\alpha$ 的表达,通过激活SIRT1/PGC-1 $\alpha$ 轴促进线粒体生物合成与氧化磷酸化,改善骨骼肌线粒体形态和能量代谢效率,从而缓解IR与糖脂代谢失衡<sup>[52,61-62]</sup>;再者,在肝脏脂质代谢方面,研究表明电针(2 Hz)干预可上调肝脏SIRT1和ATG7蛋白表达,增强SIRT1对ATG7的去乙酰化以激活自噬流,同时抑制脂肪合成关键转录因子甾醇调控元件结合蛋白-1c,从而减少脂质生成,降低肝脏脂质沉积并提高胰岛素敏感性<sup>[63-65]</sup>;同时,在中枢调控层面,电针(2 Hz)可通过上调下丘脑SIRT1表达并降低FoxO1乙酰化水平,激活下丘脑SIRT1/FoxO1信号轴,进而调节NPY/POMC神经肽平衡以抑制食欲,并增强抗氧化防御能力,促进ADP表达,多途径改善IR<sup>[58,66-67]</sup>;最后,在系统炎症反应层面,电针(2 Hz/15 Hz, 2 Hz)可通过上调IR肥胖模型小肠、WAT及下丘脑等多个组织中SIRT1水平,抑制NF- $\kappa$ B转录活性及其下游TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6等促炎因子的释放,并通过调控SIRT1/NF- $\kappa$ B通路表观遗传修饰、降低NF- $\kappa$ B基因启动子区组蛋白H3K9乙酰化水平,减弱其与DNA结合能力,从而协同缓解肠道屏障损伤、脂肪组织及中枢神经炎症反应,最终促进体质量降低并显著改善整体胰岛素敏感性<sup>[60,68-69]</sup>。

综上所述,针刺可以通过激活SIRT1信号网络,进

而抑制脂肪生成和分化,改善线粒体功能和能量代谢,激活自噬流改善脂质代谢,调控摄食行为与中枢代谢稳态及抑制机体炎症反应,共同作用于肥胖的多个核心病理环节。

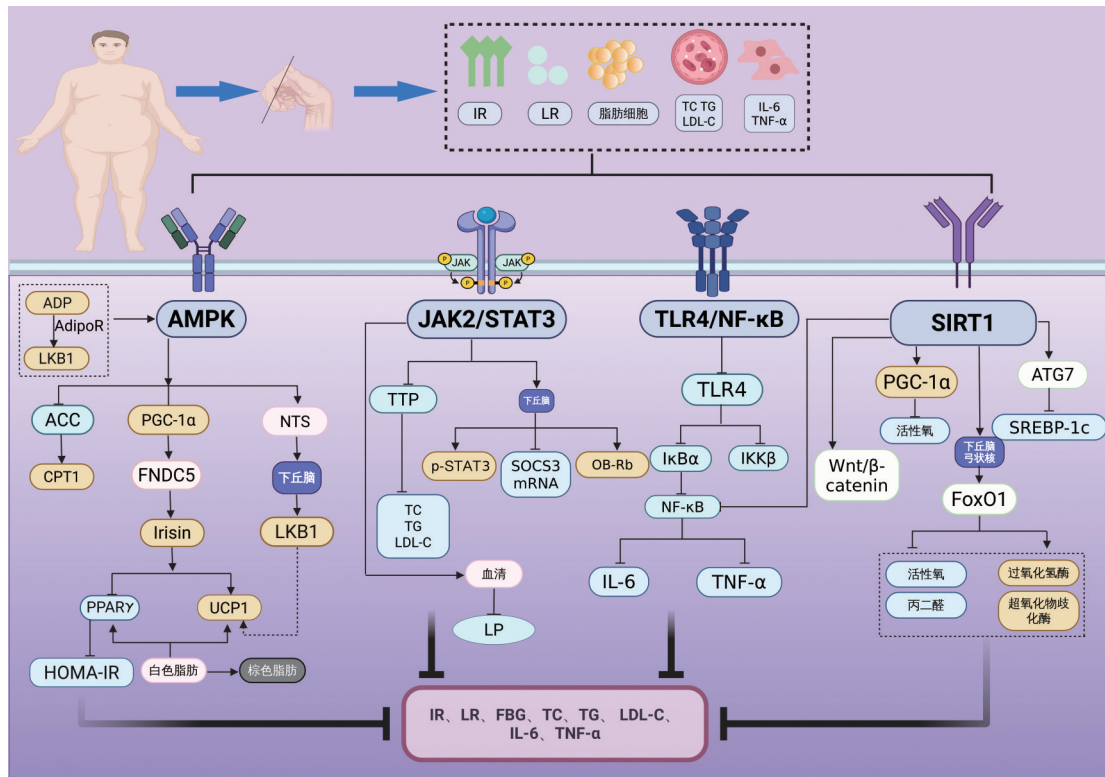
## 5 小结与展望

综上所述,针刺治疗肥胖症可以通过调控AMPK、JAK2/STAT3、TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B及SIRT1相关通路(包括Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin、PGC-1 $\alpha$ 、ATG7、FoxO1和NF- $\kappa$ B)显著改善胰岛素敏感性,调节LP水平,缓解糖脂代谢紊乱,抑制炎症反应并减轻氧化应激,同时促进WAT棕色化,从而实现多通路协同治疗以控制体质量。针刺多靶点调控信号通路网络治疗肥胖症的机制见图1。

尽管针刺治疗肥胖症具有多种优势,其作用机制的研究已取得一定进展,但目前研究仍存在一定局限:其一,针刺干预方式多样,如电针、手针、温针、穴位埋线等,但现有研究多集中于电针疗法,其他针刺方式调节信号通路的分子作用机制尚未系统阐明;其二,针刺干预的参数,如电针的频率、强度、波形、疗程等是影响疗效的关键因素,不同参数组合对特定信号通路激活之间的量效关系值得深入探讨,现有研究多集中于某一种固定参数,缺乏不同参数组合间的系统比较;其三,现有研究多聚焦单一通路调控,尚未深入揭示AMPK、JAK2/STAT3、TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B与SIRT1等信号网络之间的交互效应与协同机制;其四,目前的研究多以动物模型为主,缺乏基于人体的临床机制研究,其长期安全性评价与临床可推广性仍亟待加强。

故未来的研究应进一步规范针刺操作及选穴标准,明确不同针刺方式在信号通路调控中的特异性分子机制,建立电针刺激参数与通路激活效应的标准化参数体系,并阐明不同电针参数对AMPK、JAK2/STAT3、TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B与SIRT1等信号网络的特异性调控作用;同时,应整合代谢组学、转录组学、蛋白组学等现代组学技术,系统性解析通路交互网络;进一步开展大样本、多中心随机对照临床试验,结合生物标志物分析验证人体机制并评估长期安全性,为临床精准制定针刺治疗肥胖症的方案提供多维科学参考依据。

**利益冲突** 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。



注：→：提高/激活；⊥：降低/抑制。IR为胰岛素抵抗；LR为瘦素抵抗；TC为总胆固醇；TG为甘油三酯；LDL-C为低密度脂蛋白胆固醇；IL-6为白细胞介素6；TNF-α为肿瘤坏死因子-α；AMPK为腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶；JAK2/STAT3为Janus激酶2/信号转导与转录激活因子3；TLR4/NF-κB为Toll样受体4/核因子κB；SIRT1为沉默信息调节因子1；ADP为脂联素；AdipoR为ADP受体；LKB1为肝激酶B1；ACC为乙酰辅酶A羧化酶；CPT1为肉碱棕榈酰转移酶1；PGC-1α为过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ辅激活因子1α；FNDC5为纤维连接蛋白Ⅲ型结构域包含蛋白5；Irisin为鸢尾素；PPARγ为过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体；UCP1为解偶联蛋白1；HOMA-IR为胰素抵抗指数；NTS为孤束核；TTP为三结构域蛋白；p-STAT3为磷酸化信号转导与转录激活因子3；SOCS3为细胞因子信号转导抑制因子3；OB-Rb为瘦素受体蛋白；LP为瘦素；IκBα为核因子κB抑制蛋白α；IKKβ为IκB激酶β；ATG7为自噬相关蛋白7；β-catenin为β-连环蛋白；SREBP-1c为甾醇调控元件结合蛋白-1c；FoxO1为叉头框蛋白O1；FBG为空腹血糖。

图1 针刺多靶点调控信号通路网络治疗肥胖症的机制 (本图由bioRender绘制)

Fig. 1 Mechanism of acupuncture multi-target regulation of signaling pathway network in treating obesity (this figure was created with BioRender)

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