

· 综述 ·

DOI: 10.12449/JCH251125

NOD样受体蛋白3(NLRP3)炎症小体对非酒精性脂肪性肝炎发生发展的影响及中医药的干预作用

张金雪¹, 刘俊宏², 陈佳乐¹, 王丹¹, 苏李宁¹, 陈雅洁¹, 赖学倩³, 王森蕾², 李亚静²

1 甘肃中医药大学中西医结合学院, 兰州 730000

2 甘肃中医药大学附属医院脾胃病科, 兰州 730000

3 甘肃省中心医院儿童急救中心二部, 兰州 730000

通信作者: 刘俊宏, lhz8686@163.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-5784-5296)

摘要: 非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH)是一种以肝脂肪变性、炎性细胞浸润或伴有间质纤维增生为主要病理特征的慢性肝脏疾病,是肝纤维化、肝硬化和肝癌的重要风险阶段。NOD样受体蛋白3(NLRP3)炎症小体是先天免疫系统的核心,其异常激活与NASH的发生发展密切相关,涉及炎症反应与氧化应激等多个环节。大量研究表明,中药活性成分及中药复方可通过调节NLRP3炎症小体达到改善氧化应激、调节脂质代谢和减轻肝脏炎症的作用。临床上运用中医药治疗NASH已取得良好疗效,而炎症小体是部分中药改善NASH的关键途径或靶点之一。本文综述NLRP3炎症小体在NASH中的作用机制及中医药干预NLRP3炎症小体的研究进展,以期对NASH的中医药临床治疗提供思路,并为中药新药研发提供参考靶点及研究方向。

关键词: 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; NLR家族,热蛋白结构域包含蛋白3; 中草药; 药物治疗

基金项目: 2022年青年岐黄学者基金项目(国中医药人教函[2022]256号); 甘肃省中医药管理局重点项目(GZKZ-2021-6); 2022年甘肃省科技厅重点研发计划(22YFTFA100); 甘肃省科学技术厅创新基地和人才计划(21JR7RA682); 2022年省级重点人才项目和陇原青年创新创业人才项目(2022RCXM020)

Influence of NOD-like receptor protein 3 inflammasome on the development and progression of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and the interventional effect of traditional Chinese medicine

ZHANG Jinxue¹, LIU Junhong², CHEN Jiale¹, WANG Dan¹, SU Lining¹, CHEN Yajie¹, LAI Xueqian³, WANG Miaolei², LI Yajing²

1. School of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730000, China;

2. Department of Spleen and Stomach Diseases, The Affiliated Hospital of Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730000, China;

3. Pediatric Emergency Center Branch II, Gansu Provincial Central Hospital, Lanzhou 730000, China

Corresponding author: LIU Junhong, lhz8686@163.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-5784-5296)

Abstract: Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a chronic liver disease with the main pathological features of hepatic steatosis, inflammatory cell infiltration, and interstitial fibroplasia, and it is an important risk factor for liver fibrosis, liver cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. NOD-like receptor protein 3 (NLRP3) inflammasome is the core of innate immunity, and the abnormal activation of NLRP3 inflammasome is closely associated with the development and progression of NASH, which involves multiple links such as inflammatory response and oxidative stress. A large number of studies have shown that the active ingredients of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and TCM compound prescriptions can improve oxidative stress, regulate lipid metabolism, and alleviate liver inflammation by regulating NLRP3 inflammasome. TCM treatment applied in clinical practice has achieved a good therapeutic effect, while inflammasome is one of the key pathways or targets for TCM in improving NASH. This article reviews the mechanism of action of NLRP3 inflammasome in NASH and the research advances in TCM intervention of NLRP3 inflammasome, in order to provide ideas for the clinical TCM treatment of NASH, as well as reference targets and research directions for the research and development of new TCM drugs.

Key words: Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; NLR Family, Pyrin Domain-Containing 3 Protein; Drugs, Chinese Herbal; Drug Therapy

Research funding: Young Qihuang Scholars Fund Project ([2022] No. 256); Key Project of Gansu Provincial Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (GZKZ-2021-6); Key Research and Development Program of Gansu Provincial Department of Science and Technology (22YFTFA100); Innovation Base and Talent Program of Gansu Provincial Department of Science and Technology (21JR7RA682); Provincial Key Talent Project and Longyuan Young Innovation Entrepreneurship Talent Project (2022RCXM020)

非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)的特征是肝脂肪变性、炎症、肝细胞损伤和不同程度的肝纤维化^[1]。近年研究表明,NASH与炎症和纤维化有关,可进一步发展为肝硬化和肝细胞癌^[2]。NASH的全球发病率为5.27%,且呈逐年上升趋势,给全球医疗保健系统带来沉重负担^[3]。研究表明,炎症小体参与慢性肝病的发生发展,脂质代谢、氧化应激及肝脏炎症反应在NASH进展中起着至关重要的作用。核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域(nucleotide binding oligomerization domain, NOD)样受体蛋白3(NOD like receptor family pyrin domain containing 3, NLRP3)炎症小体是目前研究较深入、全面的炎症小体亚型之一,能识别各种外源性微生物和内源性危险信号,激活caspase-1(半胱天冬酶-1),促进白细胞介素18(interleukin-18, IL-18)、白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)等炎性因子的产生,加剧炎症反应。当肝脏中产生炎性细胞因子时,单纯性脂肪变性可进展为NASH,从而促进肝脏炎症、纤维化及肝功能损伤^[4-5]。本文聚焦参与NASH病程的NLRP3炎症小体,综述近年来中药单体及复方调控NLRP3炎症小体对NASH的治疗作用及机制,以期为中医药防治NASH提供参考和依据。

1 NLRP3炎症小体的结构及其激活机制

炎症是一种防御机制,其特征是通过信号传导,激活先天免疫系统应对病原体、坏死细胞、创伤或化学诱导的损伤^[6]。模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor, PRR)在识别促炎刺激并启动先天免疫反应中发挥关键作用,PRR的参与会激活免疫反应以应对有害刺激,PRR能够识别由内源性应激产生的独特微生物成分,分为病原体相关分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular pattern, PAMP)或损伤相关分子模式(damage-associated molecular pattern, DAMP),触发下游炎症途径以消除微生物感染并修复受损组织^[7-8]。PAMP或DAMP对PRR的激活可触发信号级联反应,促使胞质PRR和包含三联基序的蛋白质(如pyrin)形成一类称为“炎症小体”的多聚体蛋白复合物,炎症小体是一类能够激活炎性caspase-1的细胞内多聚体蛋白复合物,其激活是主要的炎症途径,目前研究最多的是

NLRP3炎症小体,其能够被多种刺激激活,导致caspase-1成熟并释放炎性细胞因子IL-1 β 和IL-18,继而引起细胞焦亡^[9-10]。

NLRP3是由传感器NLRP3、接头ASC和效应子caspase-1组成的三联蛋白,由1个氨基末端pyrin结构域(PYD)、1个中央NOD(又名NACHT结构域)以及1个C端富含亮氨酸重复序列(LRR)结构域组成^[11]。其激活介导促炎细胞因子分泌和caspase-1激活,经典的NLRP3激活需要启动和激活两个步骤^[12-13]。在启动步骤中,细胞表面的PRR,包括TLR4、肿瘤坏死因子受体或IL-1受体(IL-1R),分别与其相应的信号配体脂多糖、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)或IL-1家族成员结合,通过NF- κ B通路上调NLRP3和pro-IL-1 β 的表达^[14]。启动信号通过转录依赖性和非依赖性途径调节NLRP3炎症小体激活。在激活阶段,NLRP3感知多种细胞内或细胞外信号,包括来自真菌、病毒以及细菌的蛋白(如成孔毒素)、PAMP或DAMP。这些信号促进NLRP3炎症小体的组装,并诱导pro-caspase-1活化。活化的caspase-1进一步切割细胞因子前体pro-IL-1 β 和pro-IL-18,生成具有生物活性的IL-1 β 和IL-18;同时切割焦孔素D(gasdermin D, GSDMD),释放其N端结构域。该结构域易位至细胞膜并形成孔道,从而促进成熟炎性细胞因子的释放并诱发细胞焦亡^[15-17]。

2 NLRP3炎症小体与NASH

目前,NASH致病机制尚未完全明确,较为公认发病学说是肝细胞的“多重打击”学说。该学说认为通过胰岛素抵抗、脂毒性、内质网应激、氧化应激、炎症因子、脂肪因子紊乱、肠道菌群失调等一系列因素同时发挥作用,推动非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)向NASH及肝纤维化进展^[18-19]。NLRP3炎症小体是炎症反应的核心部分,在诸多研究领域广受关注。已有研究证明,肝脏免疫细胞[如自然杀伤细胞(NK细胞)、自然杀伤T细胞(NKT)及巨噬细胞]和薄壁细胞共同参与NLRP3炎症小体激活^[20]。

2.1 NLRP3炎症小体与细胞焦亡 在NASH的发生发展过程中,存在一种区别于凋亡、坏死和自噬等形式的细

胞死亡方式,即细胞焦亡,其通过裂解释放炎症介质^[21]。细胞焦亡是一种由GSDM家族蛋白(例如GSDMD和GSDME)介导的细胞死亡形式,其通过激活NLRP3炎症小体、形成细胞膜孔,诱导细胞焦亡和IL-1 β 、IL-18的分泌,导致炎症的发生,加剧肝脏炎症反应和肝纤维化的进程^[22-23]。潘学胜^[24]在NASH小鼠肝脏中提取Kupffer细胞,检测该细胞中焦亡相关蛋白的变化,发现NLRP3、Cle-GSDMD、Cle-caspase-1以及Cle-IL-1 β 在Kupffer细胞中都有明显的高表达,表明肝脏Kupffer细胞发生了细胞焦亡,可能与NASH的发生发展相关,提示细胞焦亡会放大炎症反应信号,加重肝组织损伤,促进NASH进展。因此,抑制NLRP3炎症小体激活介导的细胞焦亡是治疗NASH的一种有效途径。

2.2 NLRP3炎症小体与氧化应激 氧化应激是NASH发展的核心环节,当活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平高于组织中抗氧化防御能力时,会导致过氧化细胞损伤,即膜磷脂(如多不饱和脂肪酸)、蛋白质和DNA的过氧化,由此发生氧化应激细胞损伤^[25]。肝细胞中蓄积的游离脂肪酸促进线粒体氧化,产生的ROS超过抗氧化系统清除能力,导致氧化应激。氧化应激的过度诱导,可能会激活NLRP3炎症小体信号通路,同时NLRP3炎症小体激活导致线粒体功能紊乱,进一步增强ROS产生。ROS是激活NLRP3炎症小体的中间触发因素,NLRP3炎症小体可被ROS的过量产生激活,从而增加炎症损伤,进而加剧氧化应激,形成正反馈循环^[26-29]。Zhang等^[30]研究发现,氧化应激是NASH代谢炎症的关键驱动因素,cAMP反应元件结合蛋白H(CREBH)是肝细胞对抗线粒体氧化应激的潜在治疗靶点,其潜在机制在于调节锰超

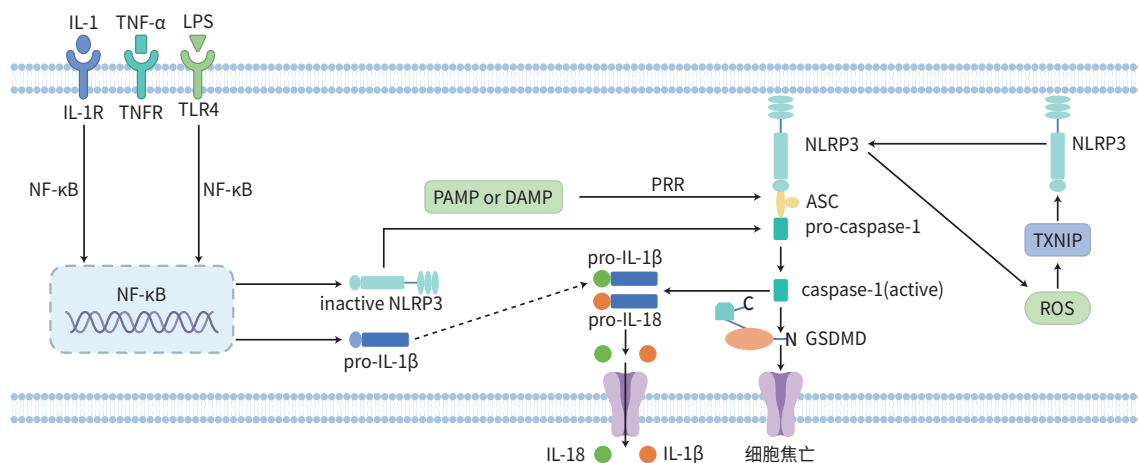
氧化物歧化酶(MnSOD)乙酰化和通过SIRT3激活NLRP3炎症小体。ROS是激活NLRP3炎症小体的关键介质,其与NLRP3炎症小体之间存在错综复杂的相互作用关系,通过清除ROS、抑制炎症对改善NASH患者肝损伤至关重要。因此,靶向NLRP3炎症小体介导的氧化应激以延缓NASH进展,是一个值得研究的方向(图1)。

3 中药通过NLRP3炎症小体靶向干预NASH

在中医理论体系中,NASH无相对应特异性病名,根据其临床表现为可归属于“胁痛”“肝癖”等范畴,其发病多因嗜食肥甘厚味,致脾失健运,痰湿内生,壅滞肝络,肝气郁结,肝郁气滞,疏泄失司,致气血津液运行停滞,水谷运化失调,精微不布,化为脂膏,停滞于肝脏^[31]。目前,多数中医学者认为NASH病性属本虚标实、虚实夹杂,病位在肝,与脾、肾关系密切,主要分为“肝郁脾虚”“痰湿内停”“湿热内蕴”“痰瘀互结”及“脾肾两虚”5种证型。总体而言,其病理因素多为痰、瘀、虚。因个人体质及饮食习惯的不同,在NASH发病过程中,各种病因病机可相互影响、相互兼夹,故临床应辨证论治^[32]。近年来,利用中医药干预NLRP3炎症小体以防治NASH的研究逐渐丰富^[33],中药有效成分及联合用药具有多靶点、多功效的优势。

3.1 中药单体对NLRP3炎症小体的影响

3.1.1 黄酮类化合物 黄酮类化合物可以通过调控NLRP3炎症小体活性,抑制氧化应激的发生,从而减轻肝细胞损伤。黄芩苷是黄芩的一种提取物,对肝脏和肠道疾病具有多种保护作用。研究发现,黄芩苷在肝病中发挥抗炎和抗氧化作用^[34]。Zhang等^[35]在细胞实验中



注:LPS,脂多糖;TNFR,肿瘤坏死因子受体;inactive NLRP3,非活化NOD样受体蛋白3;pro-IL-1 β 、IL-1 β 前体;ASC,凋亡相关斑点样蛋白;pro-caspase-1,半胱天冬酶-1前体;caspase-1(active),半胱天冬酶-1(活化);TXNIP,硫氧还蛋白相互作用蛋白。

图1 NLRP3炎症小体在NASH中的作用机制

Figure 1 Mechanism of action of NLRP3 inflammatory vesicles in NASH

发现,黄芩苷可以通过抑制TXNIP/NLRP3信号通路,减轻棕榈酸诱导的AML-12肝细胞的内质网应激及氧化应激,从而减轻肝细胞损伤。

柚皮素是一种广泛存在于柑橘类水果及药用植物中的天然黄酮类化合物,具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗纤维化和调节脂质代谢等多种药理活性,可对消化系统产生保护作用^[36]。Wang等^[37]研究发现,柚皮素可通过下调Kupffer细胞和肝细胞中的NLRP3/NF- κ B信号通路来预防NAFLD,减轻胆碱蛋氨酸缺乏(methionine-choline-deficient, MCD)饮食诱导的NAFLD模型小鼠的肝脏炎症。

新橙皮苷是厚朴中的一种提取物,在研究中被证实具有抗炎、抗氧化、降血脂及免疫调节等作用^[38]。陆一慧等^[39]研究发现,高脂高胆固醇(high-fat and high-cholesterol diet, HFHC)饮食诱导的NASH小鼠模型中NLRP3基因及蛋白水平明显升高,新橙皮苷组小鼠肝组织NLRP3相关基因和蛋白水平明显降低,说明新橙皮苷可能通过抑制NLRP3的表达缓解代谢性炎症,从而发挥治疗NASH的作用。

综上所述,黄芩苷、柚皮素和新橙皮苷等黄酮类化合物可抑制NLRP3炎症小体活性,降低炎症因子表达,减轻肝脏炎症,从而改善NASH。

3.1.2 醌类化合物 隐丹参酮是从丹参中提取的一种亲脂性化合物,具有改善NAFLD炎症反应和平衡氧化应激的作用,进而保护肝脏^[40]。Liu等^[41]通过实验发现,隐丹参酮能够抑制MCD饮食诱导的NASH小鼠模型中NLRP3炎症小体介导的caspase-1激活和IL-1 β 分泌,提示隐丹参酮抗NASH的作用可能与调控NLRP3炎症小体、抑制炎症反应密切相关。

大黄的有效成分是大黄蒽醌类物质,该类化合物因具有显著的抗炎活性和对炎症疾病的治疗作用而受到重视^[42]。Wu等^[43]通过动物实验发现,大黄蒽醌类化合物可通过抑制NLRP3炎症小体,改善MCD饮食诱导的NAFLD模型小鼠的肝功能,降低血清炎症因子水平,减轻组织病理学炎症评分及肝纤维化程度,提示该类化合物可能是NAFLD的潜在治疗剂。

3.1.3 多元醇类 肉桂醇是肉桂提取物之一,研究证明肉桂醇对前脂肪细胞分化有抑制作用,同时具有抗炎和抗氧化活性^[44]。Dai等^[45]认为肉桂醇可显著降低HFHC饮食诱导的NAFLD小鼠肝组织中NLRP3、ASC1和caspase-1蛋白表达,抑制NLRP3炎症小体激活导致的促炎细胞因子蛋白表达,减轻肝脏炎症反应

3.1.4 萜类化合物 龙胆苦苷是龙胆的主要成分,具有多种生物活性,可通过调节炎症信号通路在全身性疾病

中发挥抗炎、抗凋亡和抗纤维化作用^[46]。Yong等^[47]通过体内外实验发现,龙胆苦苷通过抑制TLR4和NLRP3信号通路,改善HFHC饮食诱导的NASH小鼠的肝脏炎症及肝纤维化,提示龙胆苦苷通过抑制巨噬细胞介导的炎症反应减少肝细胞焦亡和肝星状细胞活化。

3.1.5 生物碱类化合物 氧化苦参碱是植物苦参的主要有效成分之一,可通过抑制促炎细胞因子的表达和促进IL-10、IL-1 β 等抗炎因子的释放,减轻肝纤维化^[48]。Lou等^[49]研究发现,氧化苦参碱可通过下调NLRP3和IL-1 β 蛋白表达,减轻高脂饮食+链脲佐菌素诱导的NAFLD合并2型糖尿病小鼠模型的肝脏炎症,抑制保护肝细胞并促进肝脏代谢功能。综上,氧化苦参碱可通过氧化应激,增强抗氧化能力、抑制NLRP3/IL-1 β 炎症通路和抑制肝纤维化等机制,发挥治疗NAFLD的作用。

3.1.6 酚类化合物 姜黄素是从姜黄属植物姜黄、郁金等根茎中提取的一种多酚类化合物,具有抗氧化、抗炎等多种药理作用^[50]。研究表明,姜黄素可以通过调节氧化应激、抑制炎症因子释放、调节肝细胞凋亡等途径,对多种肝损伤产生良好的预防及治疗作用^[51]。姜黄素通过调控NLRP3/caspase-1/GSDMD焦亡信号通路来改善肝脏炎症,并减少促炎因子IL-1 β 和IL-18的释放^[52]。Li等^[53]通过细胞实验发现,姜黄素可减少脂多糖+油酸诱导的NAFLD细胞模型中的脂质沉积,并抑制ROS的产生,显著降低caspase-1和TNF- α 基因的表达,并调节NF- κ B/NLRP3信号通路中的其他相关蛋白。以上证据表明,姜黄素在治疗NASH方面具有潜在应用价值。

综上所述,清热燥湿类中药(如黄芩、龙胆、厚朴、大黄和苦参)主要通过减轻肝脏炎症反应、抑制细胞焦亡及改善肝纤维化等途径发挥治疗NASH的作用;具有温经活血作用的丹参、肉桂、姜黄等中药主要通过改善脂质沉积与氧化应激来改善NASH。

3.2 中药复方/中成药对NLRP3炎症小体的影响

3.2.1 清热祛湿类 祛湿活血方由虎杖、茵陈、绞股蓝和干荷叶等组成,全方以祛湿活血为主,辅以疏肝清热之效。吴铁雄等^[54]通过MCD饮食诱导的NASH小鼠模型证实,祛湿活血方可能通过减少NLRP3的表达,抑制NLRP3炎症小体活化,阻止caspase-1的裂解活化及GSDMD的剪切,进一步减少GSDMD-N的产生,达到抑制肝细胞焦亡、进而减轻肝脏炎症的作用。

清热祛浊胶囊由桑白皮、黄连、知母和泽泻等中草药组成,具有清热利湿、涤痰祛瘀之效。实验发现清热祛浊胶囊干预MCD诱导的NASH小鼠后,增强了肝组织中超氧化物歧化酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性,降低了丙二醛

水平,下调了NLRP3、IL-6、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 等炎症因子的表达,抑制了NF- κ B与P65的磷酸化水平,提示清热祛浊胶囊可以通过抑制NF- κ B/NLRP3信号通路介导的氧化应激和炎症反应缓解NASH小鼠肝脂肪变性^[55]。

3.2.2 祛湿活血类 加味芩茎汤由芩茎汤加减化裁而来,是全国名中医赵文霞教授根据NASH病机创立的自拟方,全方以涤浊祛湿活血为主要功效,临床疗效显著。研究发现加味芩茎汤可能通过抑制巨噬细胞NLRP3/caspase-1/GSDMD焦亡通路,减少细胞损伤和炎症因子释放,发挥治疗NASH的作用,为加味芩茎汤治疗NASH提供了理论基础^[56]。

3.2.3 益气健脾类 芪参汤为临床治疗NAFLD的经验方,由《博爱心鉴》保元汤化裁而来,具有益气健脾、祛瘀化痰功效^[57]。高山等^[58]研究发现,芪参汤能够通过抑制巨噬细胞NLRP3炎症小体的活化,从而抑制巨噬细胞M1型极化,改善炎症反应。而芪参汤抑制巨噬细胞NLRP3炎症小体活化的主要机制与抑制TGR5/STAT1/STAT6信号通路有关。

去脂软肝方为苏涟教授的自拟方,由莪术、白术、山楂、菊花、三七、青皮和兰花参7味中药组成,具有健脾柔肝、活血祛瘀的功效。实验表明,去脂软肝方可明显下调高脂饲料诱导的NASH大鼠肝脏中NLRP3、caspase-1的表达及IL-1 β 、IL-18的含量,表明去脂软肝方对NLRP3炎症小体的激活有抑制作用^[59]。

降脂颗粒由绞股蓝、虎杖、茵陈、丹参和荷叶组成,具有抑制肝脂肪变性和改善炎症的作用。在MCD诱导的NASH小鼠肝脏中,NLRP3炎症小体的关键功能分子NLRP3和caspase-1及其下游IL-1 β 、IL-18的表达均显著增加,降脂颗粒可下调上述分子表达,抑制NLRP3活化以改善NASH^[60]。

综上所述,中药复方或制剂可通过调控NLRP3炎症小体及其相关信号通路的激活,减轻炎症反应、氧化应激和细胞焦亡,发挥清热祛湿、活血化瘀和益气健脾的功效,从而有效抑制NASH的发生发展。

4 小结与展望

NLRP3炎症小体通过介导炎症反应、细胞焦亡以及氧化应激等过程参与NASH的发生发展,深入研究其在NASH病理生理机制中的作用,有助于进一步阐明肝纤维化、免疫性肝损伤和肝细胞癌等疾病的发病机制。尽管现代医学对NASH的病因病机的认识在不断深化,但目前仍缺乏有效的药物治疗。中医药在治疗NASH时更加注重患者的整体,已在临床实践中取得良好疗效,

可为消化系统疾病的诊断和治疗提供新的分子靶点。但目前仍存在一定的問題:(1)虽然中医药对NLRP3的调控已被证实,但中药种类繁多,难以确定中药复方调控NLRP3治疗NASH的核心药效成分,故需探究不同环节的发生机制,才能更加准确地寻找药物治疗的靶点,以实现多途径治疗NASH;(2)目前研究多集中在动物实验或细胞实验,尚未进行临床大样本验证,临床用药安全性及有效性仍缺乏证据支撑。因此,未来应当进行多因素干预,同时推进中医药临床治疗NASH的高质量、大样本临床试验,以验证其疗效和安全性。

本文通过综述NLRP3炎症小体与NASH发病机制的联系,以及当前中药活性成分、中药复方调控NLRP3干预NASH的进展,表明具有清热燥湿、活血化痰以及益气健脾作用的中药及中药复方可通过调控NLRP3炎症小体发挥治疗NASH的作用。综上所述,NLRP3炎症小体作为一个新的治疗靶点,中医药通过调控其活性以改善NASH具有广阔的研究前景与应用潜力,可为NASH的药物研发提供新的思路和方法。

利益冲突声明: 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

作者贡献声明: 张金雪负责撰写论文;陈佳乐负责制图;王丹、苏李宁、赖学倩负责资料分析;陈雅洁、王森蕾、李亚静参与收集数据,修改论文;刘俊宏负责拟定写作思路,指导撰写文章并最后定稿。

参考文献:

- [1] WEI SL, WANG L, EVANS PC, et al. NAFLD and NASH: Etiology, targets and emerging therapies[J]. Drug Discov Today, 2024, 29(3): 103910. DOI: 10.1016/j.drudis.2024.103910.
- [2] XU XH, POULSEN KL, WU LJ, et al. Targeted therapeutics and novel signaling pathways in non-alcohol-associated fatty liver/steatohepatitis (NAFL/NASH) [J]. Signal Transduct Target Ther, 2022, 7(1): 287. DOI: 10.1038/s41392-022-01119-3.
- [3] YOUNOSSI ZM, GOLABI P, PAIK JM, et al. The global epidemiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH): A systematic review[J]. Hepatology, 2023, 77(4): 1335-1347. DOI: 10.1097/HEP.0000000000000004.
- [4] MRIDHA AR, WREE A, ROBERTSON AAB, et al. NLRP3 inflammasome blockade reduces liver inflammation and fibrosis in experimental NASH in mice[J]. J Hepatol, 2017, 66(5): 1037-1046. DOI: 10.1016/j.jhep.2017.01.022.
- [5] COLL RC, SCHRODER K, PELEGRÍN P. NLRP3 and pyroptosis blockers for treating inflammatory diseases[J]. Trends Pharmacol Sci, 2022, 43(8): 653-668. DOI: 10.1016/j.tips.2022.04.003.
- [6] BLEVINS HM, XU YM, BIBY S, et al. The NLRP3 inflammasome pathway: A review of mechanisms and inhibitors for the treatment of inflammatory diseases[J]. Front Aging Neurosci, 2022, 14: 879021. DOI: 10.3389/fnagi.2022.879021.
- [7] TAKEUCHI O, AKIRA S. Pattern recognition receptors and inflammation [J]. Cell, 2010, 140(6): 805-820. DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2010.01.022.
- [8] FRANCHI L, EIGENBROD T, MUÑOZ-PLANILLO R, et al. The inflammasome: A caspase-1-activation platform that regulates immune responses and disease pathogenesis[J]. Nat Immunol, 2009, 10(3):

- 241-247. DOI: 10.1038/nr.1703.
- [9] LAMKANFI M, DIXIT VM. Mechanisms and functions of inflammasomes [J]. *Cell*, 2014, 157(5): 1013-1022. DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2014.04.007.
- [10] WANG LX, REN W, WU QJ, et al. NLRP3 inflammasome activation: A therapeutic target for cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury[J]. *Front Mol Neurosci*, 2022, 15: 847440. DOI: 10.3389/fnmol.2022.847440.
- [11] FRANCHI L, WARNER N, VIANI K, et al. Function of Nod-like receptors in microbial recognition and host defense[J]. *Immunol Rev*, 2009, 227(1): 106-128. DOI: 10.1111/j.1600-065X.2008.00734.x.
- [12] ODURO PK, ZHENG XX, WEI JN, et al. The cGAS-STING signaling in cardiovascular and metabolic diseases: Future novel target option for pharmacotherapy[J]. *Acta Pharm Sin B*, 2022, 12(1): 50-75. DOI: 10.1016/j.apsb.2021.05.011.
- [13] FU JN, WU H. Structural mechanisms of NLRP3 inflammasome assembly and activation[J]. *Annu Rev Immunol*, 2023, 41: 301-316. DOI: 10.1146/annurev-immunol-081022-021207.
- [14] QUE XY, ZHENG SH, SONG QB, et al. Fantastic voyage: The journey of NLRP3 inflammasome activation[J]. *Genes Dis*, 2024, 11(2): 819-829. DOI: 10.1016/j.gendis.2023.01.009.
- [15] TOURKOCHRISTOU E, AGGELETOPOULOU I, KONSTANTAKIS C, et al. Role of NLRP3 inflammasome in inflammatory bowel diseases[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2019, 25(33): 4796-4804. DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v25.i33.4796.
- [16] SHARIF H, WANG L, WANG WL, et al. Structural mechanism for NEK7-licensed activation of NLRP3 inflammasome[J]. *Nature*, 2019, 570(7761): 338-343. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-019-1295-z.
- [17] SEOANE PI, LEE BL, HOYLE C, et al. The NLRP3-inflammasome as a sensor of organelle dysfunction[J]. *J Cell Biol*, 2020, 219(12): e202006194. DOI: 10.1083/jcb.202006194.
- [18] COBBINA E, AKHLAGHI F. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) - pathogenesis, classification, and effect on drug metabolizing enzymes and transporters[J]. *Drug Metab Rev*, 2017, 49(2): 197-211. DOI: 10.1080/03602532.2017.1293683.
- [19] POWWELS S, SAKRAN N, GRAHAM Y, et al. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD): A review of pathophysiology, clinical management and effects of weight loss[J]. *BMC Endocr Disord*, 2022, 22(1): 63. DOI: 10.1186/s12902-022-00980-1.
- [20] RAMOS-TOVAR E, MURIEL P. NLRP3 inflammasome in hepatic diseases: A pharmacological target[J]. *Biochem Pharmacol*, 2023, 217: 115861. DOI: 10.1016/j.bcp.2023.115861.
- [21] SONG YJ, LIU MH, ZHAO WX. Application of pyroptosis in treating non-alcoholic steatohepatitis caused by phlegm, dampness and stasis[J]. *World Chin Med*, 2023, 18(17): 2480-2483. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-7202.2023.17.012.
- 宋艺佳, 刘鸣昊, 赵文霞. 细胞焦亡与非酒精性脂肪性肝炎“痰湿瘀”病机的微观联系与治疗[J]. *世界中医药*, 2023, 18(17): 2480-2483. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1673-7202.2023.17.012.
- [22] HSU SK, LI CY, LIN IL, et al. Inflammation-related pyroptosis, a novel programmed cell death pathway, and its crosstalk with immune therapy in cancer treatment[J]. *Theranostics*, 2021, 11(18): 8813-8835. DOI: 10.7150/thno.62521.
- [23] LI SS, SUN YM, SONG MM, et al. NLRP3/caspase-1/GSDMD-mediated pyroptosis exerts a crucial role in astrocyte pathological injury in mouse model of depression[J]. *JCI Insight*, 2021, 6(23): e146852. DOI: 10.1172/jci.insight.146852.
- [24] PAN XS. METTL3 promotes macrophage pyroptosis in alcoholic steatohepatitis via miR-34a-5p/SIRT1 axis[D]. Hefei: Anhui Medical University, 2021.
- 潘学胜. METTL3通过miR-34a-5p/SIRT1轴在酒精性脂肪性肝炎中促进巨噬细胞焦亡[D]. 合肥: 安徽医科大学, 2021.
- [25] HOU YW, ZHANG RJ, JI LS, et al. Protective effect of Zhizi Dahuang decoction in a mouse model of alcoholic liver disease[J]. *J Clin Hepatol*, 2023, 39(12): 2873-2884. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.12.019.
- 侯逸文, 张荣杰, 纪龙珊, 等. 栀子大黄汤在酒精性肝病小鼠模型中的保护作用[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2023, 39(12): 2873-2884. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.12.019.
- [26] JIN YY, SHI JW, CHEN JJ, et al. Effects of Jianpi liqi Huashi prescription on hepatocellular damage, oxidative stress and nitrate stress in mice with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *Chin J Inf Tradit Chin Med*, 2024, 31(4): 94-99. DOI: 10.19879/j.cnki.1005-5304.202309151.
- 金源源, 石杰文, 陈建杰, 等. 健脾理气化湿方对非酒精性脂肪性肝炎小鼠肝细胞损伤、氧化应激和硝化应激的影响[J]. *中国中医药信息杂志*, 2024, 31(4): 94-99. DOI: 10.19879/j.cnki.1005-5304.202309151.
- [27] SUN LB, MA W, GAO WL, et al. Propofol directly induces caspase-1-dependent macrophage pyroptosis through the NLRP3-ASC inflammasome [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2019, 10(8): 542. DOI: 10.1038/s41419-019-1761-4.
- [28] PENG ML, FU Y, WU CW, et al. Signaling pathways related to oxidative stress in diabetic cardiomyopathy[J]. *Front Endocrinol*, 2022, 13: 907757. DOI: 10.3389/fendo.2022.907757.
- [29] BAI BC, YANG YY, WANG Q, et al. NLRP3 inflammasome in endothelial dysfunction[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2020, 11: 776. DOI: 10.1038/s41419-020-02985-x.
- [30] ZHANG JL, ZHAO YJ, WANG SH, et al. CREBH alleviates mitochondrial oxidative stress through SIRT3 mediating deacetylation of MnSOD and suppression of Nlrp3 inflammasome in NASH[J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 2022, 190: 28-41. DOI: 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2022.07.018.
- [31] Branch of Hepatobiliary Diseases, Chinese Association of Chinese Medicine. Diagnosis and treatment guideline for Chinese medicine on non-alcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *J Clin Hepatol*, 2023, 39(5): 1041-1048. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.05.007.
- 中华中医药学会肝胆病分会. 非酒精性脂肪性肝炎中医诊疗指南[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2023, 39(5): 1041-1048. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.05.007.
- [32] LI KY, YANG M, ZHAO Q, et al. Discussion on TCM treatment of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis from the pathogenesis of deficiency, depression and blood stasis[J]. *Chin J Integr Tradit West Med Liver Dis*, 2023, 33(8): 745-747. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-0264.2023.008.016.
- 李开棚, 杨梅, 赵琦, 等. 从虚、郁、瘀病机探讨非酒精性脂肪性肝炎的中医治疗[J]. *中西医结合肝病杂志*, 2023, 33(8): 745-747. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1005-0264.2023.008.016.
- [33] LIU J, HOU K, ZHANG L. Improvement of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis by Butein and research on its mechanism[J]. *Chin J Clin Pharmacol Ther*, 2025, 30(3): 355-365. DOI: 10.12092/j.issn.1009-2501.2025.03.008.
- 刘静, 侯凯, 张丽. 紫铆因改善非酒精性脂肪性肝炎及作用机制研究[J]. *中国临床药理学与治疗学*, 2025, 30(3): 355-365. DOI: 10.12092/j.issn.1009-2501.2025.03.008.
- [34] HU QC, ZHANG WW, WU Z, et al. Baicalin and the liver-gut system: Pharmacological bases explaining its therapeutic effects[J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2021, 165: 105444. DOI: 10.1016/j.phrs.2021.105444.
- [35] ZHANG JL, ZHANG HM, DENG XL, et al. Baicalin protects AML-12 cells from lipotoxicity via the suppression of ER stress and TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation[J]. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2017, 278: 189-196. DOI: 10.1016/j.cbi.2017.10.010.
- [36] CHEN MY, YUE YZ, YAN S. Advances in studies on pharmacological effects and mechanisms of naringenin in treatment of digestive system diseases[J]. *Chin Tradit Herb Drugs*, 2024, 55(13): 4622-4632. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2024.13.033.
- 陈孟瑶, 乐音子, 颜帅. 柚皮素治疗消化系统疾病的药理作用及机制研究进展[J]. *中草药*, 2024, 55(13): 4622-4632. DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2024.13.033.
- [37] WANG QY, OU YJ, HU GM, et al. Naringenin attenuates non-alcoholic fatty liver disease by down-regulating the NLRP3/NF- κ B pathway in mice[J]. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2020, 177(8): 1806-1821. DOI: 10.1111/bph.14938.
- [38] WANG XH, DAI C, WANG J, et al. Therapeutic effect of neohesperidin on TNF- α -stimulated human rheumatoid arthritis fibroblast-like synoviocytes[J]. *Chin J Nat Med*, 2021, 19(10): 741-749. DOI: 10.1016/S1875-5364(21)60107-3.
- [39] LU YH, HUANG CY, WANG KJ, et al. Effect of neohesperidin on NLRP3/NF- κ B signaling pathway on mice with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res*, 2024, 35(3): 602-607. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-0805.2024.03.21.
- 陆一慧, 黄超原, 王恺婵, 等. 新橙皮苷对非酒精性脂肪性肝炎小鼠 NLRP3/NF- κ B 信号通路的影响[J]. *时珍国医国药*, 2024, 35(3): 602-607. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-0805.2024.03.21.
- [40] ZHAO MX, LUO B, LYU JR, et al. Effect and mechanism of cryptotanshi-

- none on nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in mice[J]. *Shaanxi Med J*, 2023, 52(9): 1135-1139. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-7377.2023.09.005.
- 赵梦溪, 罗斌, 吕建瑞, 等. 隐丹参酮治疗小鼠非酒精性脂肪性肝病效果及机制研究[J]. *陕西医学杂志*, 2023, 52(9): 1135-1139. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-7377.2023.09.005.
- [41] LIU HB, ZHAN XY, XU G, et al. Cryptotanshinone specifically suppresses NLRP3 inflammasome activation and protects against inflammasome-mediated diseases[J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2021, 164: 105384. DOI: 10.1016/j.phrs.2020.105384.
- [42] LIU GY, LUO LY, LI X, et al. Research progress on anti-inflammatory effects of anthraquinone compounds from rhubarb[J]. *Chin Tradit Pat Med*, 2023, 45(11): 3693-3701. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-1528.2023.11.031.
- 刘桂元, 罗利亚, 李晓, 等. 大黄蒽醌类化合物抗炎作用研究进展[J]. *中成药*, 2023, 45(11): 3693-3701. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-1528.2023.11.031.
- [43] WU C, BIAN YQ, LU BJ, et al. Rhubarb free anthraquinones improved mice nonalcoholic fatty liver disease by inhibiting NLRP3 inflammasome[J]. *J Transl Med*, 2022, 20(1): 294. DOI: 10.1186/s12967-022-03495-4.
- [44] WANG J, ZHANG JW, ZHANG YR, et al. Syntheses and enhancing effect evaluation of the aromatic volatile oil stearate[J]. *Mod Tradit Chin Med Mater Med World Sci Technol*, 2023, 25(5): 1796-1802. DOI: 10.11842/wst.20220304006.
- 王晶, 张金伟, 张艺蓉, 等. 丁香酚酯及肉桂醇酯对氟比洛芬透皮吸收的影响[J]. *世界科学技术-中医药现代化*, 2023, 25(5): 1796-1802. DOI: 10.11842/wst.20220304006.
- [45] DAI Y, ZHANG XM, XU Y, et al. The protective effects of cinnamyl alcohol against hepatic steatosis, oxidative and inflammatory stress in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease induced by childhood obesity[J]. *Immunol Invest*, 2023, 52(8): 1008-1022. DOI: 10.1080/08820139.2023.2280248.
- [46] XU ZC, ZHANG M, WANG Y, et al. Gentiopicroside ameliorates diabetic renal tubulointerstitial fibrosis via inhibiting the AT1R/CK2/NF- κ B pathway[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2022, 13: 848915. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2022.848915.
- [47] YONG QH, HUANG CY, CHEN BN, et al. Gentiopicroside improves NASH and liver fibrosis by suppressing TLR4 and NLRP3 signaling pathways[J]. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2024, 177: 116952. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopha.2024.116952.
- [48] CHAN YT, WANG N, TAN HY, et al. Targeting hepatic stellate cells for the treatment of liver fibrosis by natural products: Is it the dawning of a new era?[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2020, 11: 548. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2020.00548.
- [49] LOU D, FANG Q, HE YH, et al. Oxymatrine alleviates high-fat diet/streptozotocin-induced non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in C57BL/6 J mice by modulating oxidative stress, inflammation and fibrosis[J]. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2024, 174: 116491. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopha.2024.116491.
- [50] TIAN WW, TANG BH, LIU L, et al. Research progress on curcumin improving chronic low-grade inflammation and related diseases[J]. *China J Chin Mater Med*, 2024, 49(10): 2607-2618. DOI: 10.19540/j.cnki.cjcmm.20240208.602.
- 田韦韦, 唐碧华, 刘俐, 等. 姜黄素改善慢性低度炎症及其相关疾病研究进展[J]. *中国中药杂志*, 2024, 49(10): 2607-2618. DOI: 10.19540/j.cnki.cjcmm.20240208.602.
- [51] ZHANG WJ, XIA J, WANG H, et al. Research progress in the effect of curcumin against liver injury and the underlying mechanisms[J]. *Chin J Hosp Pharm*, 2025, 45(1): 99-107. DOI: 10.13286/j.1001-5213.2025.01.15.
- 张文君, 夏江, 王昊, 等. 姜黄素对肝损伤的改善作用及其机制研究进展[J]. *中国医院药学杂志*, 2025, 45(1): 99-107. DOI: 10.13286/j.1001-5213.2025.01.15.
- [52] WANG YJ, LIU FJ, LIU MR, et al. Curcumin mitigates aflatoxin B1-induced liver injury via regulating the NLRP3 inflammasome and Nrf2 signaling pathway[J]. *Food Chem Toxicol*, 2022, 161: 112823. DOI: 10.1016/j.fct.2022.112823.
- [53] LI S, MA Y, CHEN W. Active ingredients of Erhuang Quzhi Granules for treating non-alcoholic fatty liver disease based on the NF- κ B/NLRP3 pathway[J]. *Fitoterapia*, 2023, 171: 105704. DOI: 10.1016/j.fitote.2023.105704.
- [54] WU TX, LIU XD, RAN XK, et al. Discussion on the mechanism of qushi Huoxue formula in treating NASH mice based on NLRP3/caspase-1/GSDMD pathway[J]. *Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res*, 2024, 35(4): 769-773. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-0805.2024.04.01.
- 吴铁雄, 刘旭东, 冉小柯, 等. 基于经典焦亡通路探讨祛湿活血方治疗NASH小鼠的作用机制[J]. *时珍国医国药*, 2024, 35(4): 769-773. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-0805.2024.04.01.
- [55] LIU AR, LI HJ, WANG LX, et al. Study on the regulatory mechanism of Qingre Quzhuo Capsule on NF- κ B/NLRP3 signaling pathway in mice with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *Tianjin J Tradit Chin Med*, 2024, 41(2): 214-221. DOI: 10.11656/j.issn.1672-1519.2024.02.14.
- 刘爱茹, 李华君, 王立新, 等. 清热祛浊胶囊对非酒精性脂肪性肝炎小鼠NF- κ B/NLRP3信号通路的调控机制研究[J]. *天津中医药*, 2024, 41(2): 214-221. DOI: 10.11656/j.issn.1672-1519.2024.02.14.
- [56] SHANG DF, ZHAO CL, WANG SY, et al. Modified weijingtang regulates pyroptosis of macrophages via caspase-1/GSDMD pathway[J]. *Chin J Exp Tradit Med Formulae*, 2024, 30(11): 27-33. DOI: 10.13422/j.cnki.syfjx.20232422.
- 尚东方, 赵晨露, 王思颖, 等. 基于Caspase-1/GSDMD通路探讨加味苇茎汤对巨噬细胞焦亡模型干预作用[J]. *中国实验方剂学杂志*, 2024, 30(11): 27-33. DOI: 10.13422/j.cnki.syfjx.20232422.
- [57] YUAN W, WANG BY, YANG L, et al. Clinical effect of Qishen decoction on nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and its influence on gut microbiota[J]. *Chin J Integr Tradit West Med Dig*, 2021, 29(6): 383-391. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-038X.2021.06.02.
- 袁维, 王炳予, 杨磊, 等. 芪参汤治疗非酒精性脂肪性肝炎的临床疗效观察及对肠道菌群的影响[J]. *中国中西医结合消化杂志*, 2021, 29(6): 383-391. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-038X.2021.06.02.
- [58] GAO S, GAO JW, YANG LX, et al. Mechanism of Qishen Decoction inhibition of macrophage M1 type polarization by targeting TGR5-mediated NLRP3 inflammasome[J]. *J Hainan Med Univ*, 2023, 29(20): 1531-1538. DOI: 10.13210/j.cnki.jhmu.20230829.001.
- 高山, 高佳杨, 杨柳欣, 等. 基于TGR5介导的NLRP3炎症小体探讨芪参汤抑制巨噬细胞M1型极化改善非酒精性脂肪性肝炎的机制[J]. *海南医学院学报*, 2023, 29(20): 1531-1538. DOI: 10.13210/j.cnki.jhmu.20230829.001.
- [59] ZHOU QL, SHI AH, CHEN WH, et al. Effect of Quzhi Ruangan formula on the expression of NLRP3 inflammatory corpuscles and related factors in NASH rats[J]. *China J Tradit Chin Med Pharm*, 2023, 38(4): 1828-1832.
- 周青丽, 石安华, 陈文慧, 等. 去脂软肝方对NASH大鼠NLRP3炎症小体及相关因子表达的影响[J]. *中华中医药杂志*, 2023, 38(4): 1828-1832.
- [60] XU JY, JIANG YW, YANG LL, et al. Jiangzhi Granule alleviates lipotoxic liver injury in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis mice through regulating UCP2 and JNK/c-Jun-mediated NLRP3 inflammasome activation[J]. *Acad J Shanghai Univ Tradit Chin Med*, 2021, 35(2): 43-49. DOI: 10.16306/j.1008-861x.2021.02.009.
- 徐娇雅, 蒋雨薇, 杨丽丽, 等. 降脂颗粒调控UCP2和JNK/c-Jun介导的NLRP3炎症小体活化减轻非酒精性脂肪性肝炎小鼠脂毒性肝损伤[J]. *上海中医药大学学报*, 2021, 35(2): 43-49. DOI: 10.16306/j.1008-861x.2021.02.009.

收稿日期: 2025-04-01; 录用日期: 2025-05-19

本文编辑: 朱晶

引证本文: ZHANG JX, LIU JH, CHEN JL, et al. Influence of NOD-like receptor protein 3 inflammasome on the development and progression of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and the interventional effect of traditional Chinese medicine[J]. *J Clin Hepatol*, 2025, 41(11): 2365-2371.

张金雪, 刘俊宏, 陈佳乐, 等. NOD样受体蛋白3(NLRP3)炎症小体对非酒精性脂肪性肝炎发生发展的影响及中医药的干预作用[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2025, 41(11): 2365-2371.