

姜黄素治疗肾间质纤维化分子机制研究进展

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摘要: 姜黄素是一种脂溶性多酚类化合物, 目前有多项姜黄素治疗慢性肾脏病的临床试验。检索了姜黄素治疗肾脏纤维化的研究, 从抑制炎症反应、抗氧化应激和抑制肾小管上皮细胞-间充质转变等分子机制方面归纳总结了姜黄素治疗肾间质纤维化的重要信号通路, 以期为其进一步研究和开发提供借鉴。

关键词: 姜黄素; 慢性肾脏病; 肾间质纤维化; 抗炎; 氧化应激; 上皮细胞-间充质转变

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Research progress on molecular mechanism of curcumin in treatment of renal interstitial fibrosis

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Abstract: Curcumin is a fat-soluble polyphenolic compound. At present, there are several clinical trials of curcumin in treatment of chronic kidney disease. Relevant researches on curcumin in treatment of renal fibrosis were searched, the important signaling pathways of curcumin in treatment of renal interstitial fibrosis were summarized from the molecular mechanisms of inhibiting inflammatory response, anti-oxidative stress and inhibiting renal tubular epithelial-mesenchymal transition in this paper, in order to provide reference for its further research and development.

Key words: curcumin; chronic kidney disease; renal interstitial fibrosis; anti-inflammation; oxidative stress; epithelial-mesenchymal transition

慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 的患病率逐年递增, 如今已成为一个重大公共卫生问题。CKD 的预后不佳, 给患者和社会带来沉重负担^[1]。

目前尚没有特异性药物能够阻止 CKD 向终末期肾病 (end stage renal disease, ESRD) 的演变^[2]。肾脏纤维化是 CKD 和 ESRD 的主要病理特征, 包括肾小球纤维化和肾小管间质纤维化 [肾间质纤维化 (renal interstitial fibrosis, RIF)]。RIF 的病理表现有肾小管萎缩或扩张、胶原蛋白和细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 沉积^[3]。RIF 的发病机

制极为复杂, 其过程涉及多条信号通路, 目前认为肌成纤维细胞过度产生 ECM 是纤维化发生和进展的主要原因。

姜黄 *Curcuma longa* L. 是一种药食两用的传统药材, 已有几千年广泛应用的历史, 是常用的调味品和天然色素^[4]。我国传统医学典籍中关于姜黄的记载最早可追溯到唐代的《新修本草》^[5]。《本草经疏》中记载: “姜黄其味苦, 辛香燥烈然苦能泄热, 辛可散结, 可破血除风热, 消痈肿, 郁金之药也”。姜黄素约占姜黄主要提取物的 70%^[6], 是姜黄发挥

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药理作用的主要活性成分^[7], 具有抗炎^[8-11]、抗菌、抗纤维化^[12-14]和免疫调节^[15-16]等作用。姜黄素可用于治疗多种慢性疾病包括自身免疫性疾病^[17-18]、心血管疾病^[19-21]、神经系统疾病^[22-23]及肿瘤^[24]。目前有多项与姜黄素相关的临床研究, 包括慢性肾脏病^[25]、囊性纤维化^[26]、口腔黏膜纤维化^[27]、骨关节炎^[28]和炎症性肠病^[29]等。本文从抑制炎症反应、抗氧化应激和抑制肾小管上皮细胞-间充质转变(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 等分子机制方面归纳总结了姜黄素治疗 RIF 的重要信号通路, 为治疗 CKD 提供新视角。

1 抑制炎症反应

炎症因子是纤维化启动和发展的重要因素^[30], 持续的炎症刺激会触发肾小管上皮细胞活化和炎症细胞浸润^[31]。已有多种肾脏纤维化的动物研究提示, 姜黄素具有调节多种炎症因子的表达, 减少炎症性巨噬细胞募集的作用。

1.1 抑制核因子-κB (nuclear factor-κB, NF-κB) 信号通路

NF-κB 通路激活能够诱导一系列促炎介质的表达, 参与慢性炎症的发展, 进而促进纤维化进展^[32]。研究者在糖尿病肾病(diabetic nephropathy, DN) 模型中发现, 姜黄素通过减少 NF-κB 抑制因子 α (inhibitor α of NF-κB, IκBα) 的降解抑制 NF-κB 活性, 阻断巨噬细胞中 NF-κB p65 亚基的磷酸化, 降低了细胞间黏附因子-1 (intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1) 蛋白的表达, 从而抑制炎症细胞的浸润, 减轻纤维化^[33-34], 这一结果也在脂多糖诱导的脓毒症小鼠模型中得到印证^[35]。在大鼠急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI) 模型中, 姜黄素能够抑制 IκBα 的降解, 使 NF-κB 表达及肿瘤坏死因子-α (tumour necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素-1β (interleukin-1β, IL-1β)、IL-6 等炎症因子生成减少, 进而延缓 CKD 的进展^[36]。在转化生长因子-β1 (transforming growth factor-β1, TGF-β1) 诱导的人源肾小管上皮 HK-2 细胞体外实验中, TGF-β1 促使 p65 从细胞质到细胞核的磷酸化和核易位变化, 同时 IκBα 在细胞质中发生降解, 姜黄素能够部分抑制上述过程^[37]。

1.2 抑制 NOD 样受体热蛋白结构域相关蛋白 3 (NOD-like receptor thermal protein domain associated protein 3, NLRP3) 信号通路

NLRP3 是一种炎症小体, 能够调控促炎因子

IL-1β 和 IL-18 的产生^[38]。NLRP3^{-/-} 小鼠在进行单侧输尿管梗阻术(unilateral ureteral obstruction, UUO) 后相较于野生型小鼠表现出肾小管损伤、炎症和纤维化程度减轻的现象^[39]; 当受到 NLRP3 激动剂的刺激时, 肾脏线粒体功能受到影响, 导致线粒体产生大量的活性氧, 进而触发 NLRP3 炎性小体的形成并促进炎性介质(IL-1β 和 IL-18) 的释放^[40], 这表明 NLRP3 对于肾脏疾病发展有重要影响。在由草酸盐或腺嘌呤通过饮食诱导的结晶性肾病小鼠模型中, 药理性抑制 NLRP3, 能够达到与遗传性 NLRP3 缺陷一样的减轻肾脏炎症和纤维化的效果^[41]。NLRP3 缺乏将抑制糖尿病小鼠中 TGF-β1 和结缔组织生长因子(connective tissue growth factor, CTGF) 的表达及 Smad3 的激活, 减轻 RIF^[42]。在 UUO 大鼠模型中, 姜黄素通过维持线粒体功能, 减少线粒体活性氧的产生和 mt DNA 的释放, 使蛋白磷酸化水平升高, 抑制 NLRP3 炎性小体的活性, 下调 IL-1β, 抑制炎症反应, 缓解 RIF^[43], 这一结果也反映在 DN 小鼠模型中^[44]。

1.3 抑制单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 (monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, MCP-1)/趋化因子受体 2 (CC-chemokine receptor 2, CCR2) 信号通路

MCP-1 是一种高效的趋化因子, 在多种肾脏疾病的发病机制中扮演着关键角色^[45]。MCP-1 能够激活单核细胞和巨噬细胞释放 IL-1 和 IL-6, 并通过自分泌和旁分泌方式促进趋化因子和促炎因子的产生^[46]。CCR2 是 MCP-1 的同源受体, 巨噬细胞能够在 MCP-1 和 CCR2 作用下, 迁移到损伤部位, 通过阻断 MCP-1/CCR2 途径, 抑制 M1 型炎性巨噬细胞的募集, 延缓肾脏纤维化的进展^[47-48]; 通过调节体内 MCP-1 水平, 可促进 CCR2 前期的促纤维化和炎症状态, 进而加快 AKI 向 CKD 转变^[49]。在慢性血清病模型(chronic serum sickness, CSS) 中, 使用姜黄素(30 mg/kg)治疗 CSS 模型小鼠 5 周后, 肾脏组织用定量逆转录-聚合酶链式扩增反应分析表明姜黄素阻止了 TGF-β1、巨噬细胞炎症蛋白-2 (macrophage inflammatory protein-2, MIP-2) 和 MCP-1 表达的增加, 改善了肾功能, 减轻肾小球硬化^[50]。Jones 等^[51]研究发现, 在 UUO 模型中, 姜黄素显著抑制了梗阻肾中 MCP-1 mRNA 的过表达, 减缓了 RIF 的发展。

2 抗氧化应激

研究表明氧化应激会加速肾脏疾病的进展^[52]。线

粒体形态改变和功能丧失会导致大量活性氧的产生，从而引发氧化应激和炎症反应，加速肾脏纤维化进程^[53]。活性氧的增多会导致促纤维化生长因子，包括TGF-β和CTGF的激活，ECM积聚增加，从而加快RIF和肾脏硬化的进展^[54]。在结构上，姜黄素的抗氧化机制有2个方面：一是失去质子导致苯氧基自由基的形成，二是其羟基残基易受到自由基攻击而直接获得氢^[55-56]。

2.1 还原型辅酶 II (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH) 氧化酶途径

在DN大鼠模型中，姜黄素可有效改善蛋白尿、多尿症状，改善血清肌酐和血尿素氮清除率，提高肾脏超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和过氧化氢酶活性，逆转脂质过氧化增加和还原型谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)降低的趋势，进而减轻RIF和肾小球病变^[57]。在体内外细胞实验中，姜黄素通过将gp91^{PHOX}、p67^{PHOX}、p47^{PHOX}、和p22^{PHOX}特定亚基蛋白的表达降低至正常水平以抑制NADPH氧化酶途径^[58]，而NADPH氧化酶正是产生氧化应激相关分子的主要酶类之一，研究证明，NADPH氧化酶催化产生的活性氧能够促进TGF-β1介导的生物学效应^[59]。在高糖刺激HK-2细胞体外模型中，姜黄素预处理能够明显抑制活性氧的产生以及肾小管上皮细胞向间质的转化^[60]。

2.2 抑制Wnt/β-连环蛋白(β-catenin)信号通路

Wnt/β-catenin信号通路在器官发育、组织稳态和多种疾病过程中发挥重要作用^[61]。在器官纤维化的发展中，Wnt蛋白诱导未定型的间充质细胞分化为上皮细胞^[62]。在UUO模型中，肾小管上皮细胞胞质和细胞核中β-catenin大量积累，并诱导Wnt/β-catenin靶基因，包括基质金属蛋白酶-7(matrix metalloproteinase-7, MMP-7)、Twist1、纤维连接蛋白基因(fibronectin1, FN1)和c-Myc高度表达。在DN大鼠模型中^[63]，姜黄素可部分抵消糖尿病对肾小球Wnt5a基因表达的抑制，显著降低高糖诱导的肾小球系膜细胞中TGF-β1和FN1表达，减轻氧化应激反应。此外，姜黄素不仅通过阻止高糖介导的超氧化物合成，而且通过下调Wnt/β-catenin信号，减轻ECM的积累和RIF^[63]。抑制β-catenin表达也能够减弱TGF-β1诱导的肌成纤维细胞转化过程^[64]。在DN小鼠模型和高浓度葡萄糖诱导的足细胞体外模型中，观测到β-catenin蛋白和caveolin-1蛋白的明显解离，这表明caveolin-1蛋白对β-catenin信号

通路的抑制得到了部分解除，导致β-catenin信号通路上调；使用姜黄素预处理足细胞后，高浓度葡萄糖诱导的β-catenin和caveolin-1的解离现象受到抑制，导致β-catenin活性蛋白减少，进而导致EMT过程受到抑制。caveolin-1是小窝膜的主要成分，caveolin-1能够将β-catenin蛋白招募到小窝膜上，进而抑制β-catenin的转录激活^[65]。研究表明，Wnt/β-catenin信号途径可能是姜黄素治疗RIF的重要途径。此外，在肥胖相关肾小球疾病的体内外实验中发现，姜黄素还能够下调Wnt1、Wnt2b、Wnt6和β-catenin的mRNA和蛋白的高表达，上调β-catenin蛋白磷酸化水平，进而减轻足细胞损伤^[66]。

2.3 激活核因子-E2相关因子2(nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)/血红素加氧酶1(hemeoxygenase-1, HO-1)信号通路

HO-1是一种细胞保护分子，具有抗氧化和调节补体活化能力^[67-69]。HO-1^{-/-}小鼠的UUO模型中，肾脏TGF-β1表达升高，巨噬细胞数量增多，同时EMT标志物α-平滑肌动蛋白的表达量也升高，提示HO-1的缺失将促进EMT的RIF进程^[69]。HO-1的过表达可减轻肾小管周围毛细血管缺失和巨噬细胞向肾小管间质浸润，抑制成纤维细胞的活化和增殖，调节炎性细胞因子分泌，同时抑制Wnt/β-catenin通路中Wnt4、Wnt5b、Wnt7b、Wnt10a和Wnt10b基因的激活，调节下游基因β-catenin的表达^[70]。姜黄素在成纤维细胞和肌成纤维细胞中均能诱导HO-1基因的转录^[71]。在UUO大鼠模型中，姜黄素可使HO-1表达增加4倍，进而减轻RIF程度^[51]。

Nrf2是一种转录因子，能够调节一系列细胞保护性基因在基线状态下的激活以及应激诱导性的激活状态^[72]。正常情况下，Nrf2被其抑制性胞质蛋白Keap1灭活，当细胞出现氧化应激时，Nrf2从Keap1中释放并转位到细胞核中^[73]。Nrf2上调能够激活HO-1，降低细胞内活性氧的表达^[74]。在5/6肾切除诱导的大鼠CKD模型中，肾组织中Nrf2的核表达下降，Keap1胞质表达上升，同时作为Nrf2靶基因的HO-1蛋白丰度下降，姜黄素能够显著减轻上述改变，证实姜黄素通过提高氧化酶活性调节Nrf2-Keap1途径，可有效减轻氧化应激、炎症和RIF^[75]。此外，姜黄素也能够通过激活Nrf2-Keap1通路降低巨噬细胞系中的氧化应激水平^[76]。在临床研究中，使用Nrf2诱导剂bardoxolone后，通过恢复肾脏内皮细胞功能，使得DN和CKD患者的肾小球滤过率增加^[77]。

3 抑制 EMT

3.1 抑制 TGF- β /Smads 信号通路

在 RIF 进程中, TGF- β /Smads 信号传导扮演重要角色^[78]。TGF- β 1 是 RIF 的主要驱动因素, 通过诱导肾间质成纤维细胞活化和过量的 ECM 沉积导致肾功能受损, 最终进展为 ESRD^[37]。TGF- β 1 能够诱导成纤维细胞增殖、迁移和活化, 促进胶原蛋白、纤溶酶原激活物抑制物-1 (plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1) 等促纤维化分子的转录^[79], 也能够通过 Smad3 和 Smad 依赖性机制调节 ECM 的合成与降解, 诱导促纤维化细胞因子表达, 促进 RIF 的进展^[80]。此外, TGF- β 1 还可以在肾小管上皮细胞中诱导 EMT, 导致细胞外基质过度产生和降解减少^[81]。TGF- β 1 信号传导的第一步是与 TGF- β II 型受体 (TGF- β II receptor, T β RII) 结合, 同时 T β RII 磷酸化 T β RI^[82]。在 HK-2 细胞系中, 姜黄素预处理能够显著降低 TGF- β 1 诱导的 T β RI 和 T β RII 蛋白表达, 提示姜黄素能够通过 TGF- β 1 信号通路抑制 EMT^[83]。在 TGF- β 1 诱导 HK-2 细胞和肾成纤维细胞 NRK-49F 体外模型中, 姜黄素也可抑制 Smad2 和 Smad3 核转位, 减少 Smad2 和 Smad3 磷酸化, 抑制 TGF- β 1 mRNA 表达, 进而减少成纤维细胞增殖和细胞外基质的积累, 并改善 RIF^[84-85]。姜黄素能够阻断肾小球系膜细胞中 TGF- β 1 对 PAI-1 和 FNI mRNA 的诱导。同时, 延长姜黄素处理时间能使系膜细胞中 T β RII 蛋白水平降低^[86]。由此可见, 姜黄素能够在多种肾脏细胞类型中抑制 TGF- β 信号通路。肾脏分泌的 Klotho 蛋白能够抑制 TGF- β 1 信号传导, 是一种具有肾脏保护作用的蛋白质。在 NRK-49F 细胞体外模型和 UUO 诱导的体内模型中, 姜黄素能够抑制 Klotho 基因启动子中的 CpG 甲基化, 从而诱导 Klotho 基因表达, 进而抑制 TGF- β 信号传导, 减轻 RIF^[87]。

3.2 上调过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ , PPAR- γ) 信号通路

PPAR- γ 在许多器官中具有抗炎和抗纤维化作用^[88], PPAR- γ 在肾髓质间质细胞、肾小球旁器官和肾小球等多种类型肾脏细胞中活跃表达, 能够抑制系膜细胞增殖, 减少系膜基质积累, 以及促进肾小球内皮细胞存活^[89]。在体外研究中, 相较单用脂多糖处理的小鼠巨噬细胞 RAW264.7, 姜黄素预处理后的 RAW264.7 细胞中 PPAR- γ mRNA 表达水平显

著升高^[90]。在 TGF- β 1 刺激的肾小管上皮细胞 (人源 HK-2 细胞和大鼠源 NRK-52E 细胞) 中, 姜黄素 (10 μ mol/L) 能够促进 PPAR- γ 的核转位, 抑制 PPAR- γ 磷酸化, 使总 PPAR- γ 蛋白表达升高抑制 EMT^[83]。TNF- α 能够抑制 PPAR- γ 的 DNA 结合和转录活性^[91]。在 5/6 肾切除大鼠 CKD 模型中, 姜黄素组的血清和肾脏组织中 TNF- α 蛋白表达量分别降低了 2、2.5 倍; 肾脏组织中 PPAR- γ 的蛋白表达量和 PPAR- γ mRNA 表达量分别升高了 5、2 倍; 同时, 姜黄素 (5~20 μ mol/L) 能够在系膜细胞中显著逆转 TNF- α 诱导的 PPAR- γ mRNA 和蛋白表达降低^[36]。在 UUO 小鼠模型中, 姜黄素可抑制 TGF- β 1 刺激的成纤维细胞增殖, 减少肌成纤维细胞的来源, 并能通过 PPAR- γ 和 Smad2/3 途径抑制成纤维细胞增殖和 ECM 积累, 从而改善 RIF^[84]。

3.3 抑制 Notch 信号通路

Notch 信号通路在肾脏发育过程中发挥着重要作用^[92]。在哺乳动物中有 4 种 Notch 受体, 分别是 Notch1、Notch2、Notch3、Notch4, 以及 5 种配体 Dll1、Dll3、Dll4、Jagged1 和 Jagged2^[93]。肾小管上皮细胞的 Notch 表达是 RIF 进展的充分且必要条件^[94]; 在肾小球中, Notch3 受体的激活将导致足细胞表型变化, 从而促进肾脏炎症和纤维化^[95]; 耗竭近端肾小管上皮细胞中 Notch4 分子, 能够干扰 TGF- β 信号传导, 进而抑制胶原蛋白的沉积^[96]; Notch 信号通路的激活, 还可通过诱导 Snail1 和 Snail2 表达, 下调 E-钙黏蛋白 (E-cadherin), 进而诱导 EMT^[97]。在小鼠 UUO 模型^[98]和人类纤维化病变^[98]中, 均发现 Notch 通路中的 Snail1 分子与 RIF 相关。而姜黄素能够抑制 Smad2 与 Snail 的启动子结合, 抑制 Snail 转录, 下调 Snail 的蛋白表达, 进而抑制 TGF- β 1 诱导的 EMT 进程^[99]。此外, 姜黄素还能够通过抑制 Notch 通路激活^[100-101], 抑制 NF- κ B 磷酸化, 进而抑制下游基因 IL-8、MMP-9 和血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 的表达, 减缓 RIF 的进展。

3.4 抑制 Hedgehog (Hh) 信号通路

Hh 信号通路在胚胎发育、组织稳态、修复损伤等生物学过程中起关键作用^[102]。哺乳动物中有 3 种 Hh 基因配体, 分别是 Shh、Ihh 和 Dhh。激活的 Shh 信号和肾脏纤维化之间存在密切关联^[103]。Hh 配体与跨膜蛋白受体补缀同源物 1 (Patched1, PTCH1) 的结合导致初级纤毛上 Smoothened (SMO) 的积累

和激活，促进 GLI 蛋白从蛋白水解复合物中解离，易位到细胞核中，激活 Hh 靶基因转录^[104]。在大鼠 UUO 模型中，SMO、SHH 和 GLI1 的蛋白表达上调，PTCH1 的蛋白表达下调，这表明 Shh 信号被激活；在体外实验中，激活的 SHH 信号通路与 TGF-β1 通路相互作用，使正常的成纤维细胞发生表型转化为肌成纤维细胞 EMT 和细胞外基质沉积，进而导致肾脏纤维化的发生^[105]。Hh 信号通路还能诱导周细胞和成纤维细胞增殖并分化为肌成纤维细胞^[106]。顺铂诱导的大鼠肾脏纤维化模型中，姜黄素能够抑制 Hh 信号传导，抑制肾组织内 GLI1 和 GLI2 的表达及其下游因子 *Ptch*、*Smo* 和 *Shh* 的 mRNA 表达，从而减缓 RIF 的进展^[107]。

3.5 抑制磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶（phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K）/蛋白激酶 B（protein kinase B, Akt）信号通路

PI3K/Akt 信号通路在细胞增殖、生长、存活等方面发挥重要作用^[108]。PI3K 可被多种物质（如络氨酸激酶、细胞黏附因子、G 蛋白偶连受体等）激活，在质膜中产生 3,4,5-三磷酸磷脂酰肌醇，与 Akt 相互作用，导致 Akt 在细胞膜上大量聚集；3-磷酸肌醇依赖性蛋白激酶 1 使 Akt 分子的 Thr308 位点发生磷酸化，导致 Akt 的激活。Akt 作用于多种底物并使之磷酸化，包括 Snail、Twist 和整合素连接激酶等，这些变化均能诱导 EMT 过程。在 UUO 模型中，在近曲小管细胞中能观察到 p-Akt 蛋白高表达；梗阻肾组织中的 p-Akt 及总 Akt 蛋白表达量均高于正常肾组织；在 PI3K 抑制剂治疗后能够抑制梗阻肾中的 Akt 激活，且肾脏组织中细胞增殖和细胞外基质积聚减少，进一步证明了 PI3K-Akt 信号通路参与 RIF 的发生与发展^[109]。在 UUO 大鼠模型中，Akt-哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白（mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR）信号通路介导自噬激活过程，自噬激活能够减少肾小管上皮细胞凋亡和 RIF 进程^[110]，姜黄素（200 mg/kg）能降低肾组织中 PI3K、Akt 和 mTOR 的蛋白磷酸化水平，增加 LC3B/LC3A 值和 Beclin-1 蛋白表达水平，表明姜黄素能够抑制 PI3K/Akt 信号通路的激活，调节自噬过程，从而减轻肾脏纤维化^[43]。此外，在 TGF-β1 诱导的 HK-2 细胞体外模型中，姜黄素也能降低 PI3K 和 Akt 的蛋白磷酸化水平^[37,111]。

4 结语与展望

姜黄素在 RIF 的不同发展阶段可作用于多种信

号途径。在肾脏纤维化初始阶段，持续的炎症刺激触发肾小管上皮细胞激活和炎症细胞浸润，姜黄素能够抑制炎症相关分子（MCP-1、NF-κB、TNF-α、IL-1β 和 caveolin-1）释放和诱导抗炎因子（HO-1）的表达；在肾脏纤维化激活阶段，促纤维化因子从受损的肾小管细胞中释放，刺激肌成纤维细胞产生细胞外基质，在此阶段，姜黄素能够抑制 EMT 和重建氧化还原平衡；此外，在纤维化进展阶段，姜黄素还能够调节 TGF-β/Smads、PI3K/Akt 和 PPAR-γ 等通路的活性。

尽管姜黄素具有多种药理活性，围绕姜黄素对 RIF 的治疗研究正在不断深入，但是姜黄素能否真正走向 RIF 的临床应用，仍有很多障碍有待解决。

(1) 长期安全性尚不明确：姜黄素被美国食品药品监督管理局定义为“一般安全”，一些研究证实姜黄素能够影响细胞色素 P450 酶的活性^[112]，并能与其他药物发生相互作用^[113]。目前尚未发现与姜黄素直接相关的严重不良反应。由于大多数评估姜黄素安全性的研究都是短期研究，姜黄素应用的长期安全性仍有待于进一步监测。(2) 临床有效性有待于进一步确认：鉴于姜黄素在体内外实验中良好的生物学效应，世界各地已陆续开展了 200 余项有关姜黄素的临床试验，其中，关于姜黄素治疗肾脏疾病的临床研究共有 14 项。然而，迄今为止，还没有双盲随机对照临床试验证实姜黄素治疗 RIF 的有效性。(3) 作用靶点尚不明确：根据已公开发表的文献，姜黄素作用的分子靶点多达几十种，且在多种疾病模型中均展现出有益的治疗作用，这种现象被一部分学者认为是姜黄素有效性的佐证，但也有学者认为这恰恰说明了姜黄素是一种“泛筛选干扰化合物”^[114]，也就是一种非特异性的能够与大多数靶点反应的化合物，其表现出的药理作用可能是由于其化学结构中含有高活性的基团，能够与蛋白质共价结合，从而使蛋白质失去活性而导致，或能够在溶液中形成包裹性聚集物阻止酶与底物结合而导致，却缺乏真正药物应具有的、与特定蛋白质特定位点结合的能力。针对这方面的问题，并不意味着姜黄素相关研究应该停止，相反这提示了姜黄素的治疗效果可能是多种生物活性成分协同作用，不一定是姜黄素单一成分所导致的结果。(4) 药物剂型改良与给药途径优化：姜黄素水溶性低、稳定性差，导致其生物利用度较低，进而限制了其应用。开发新的姜黄素药物剂型，以增强其溶解度和生物利用度，

将有望进一步提高姜黄素的药用价值^[115]。目前已有研究表明,通过热处理提取方法,可以将姜黄素的溶解度提高12倍^[116];制成2~40 nm姜黄素纳米颗粒后,可完全溶解并均匀分散在水中^[117]。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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