

## 研究论文

# CD36基因缺失改善高脂饮食诱导的糖代谢异常并促进肝脏脂质积聚

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**摘要:** 本研究旨在探讨在高脂饮食状态下CD36基因缺失对小鼠糖脂代谢的影响及作用机制。根据基因型将小鼠分为野生型小鼠(wild type, WT)及CD36基因敲除( $CD36^{-/-}$ )小鼠, 给予高脂饮食喂养14周。小鼠腹腔注射葡萄糖(1 g/kg)或胰岛素(5 units/kg)进行葡萄糖耐量或胰岛素耐量测试。HE染色观察肝脏脂质变性, 全自动生化分析仪测定小鼠血清甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、血清游离脂肪酸(free fatty acid, FFA)、天门冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)和丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)浓度。Real-time PCR和Western blot检测小鼠肝脏、肌肉组织胰岛素信号通路。Real-time PCR检测小鼠原代肝细胞中磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶(phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, PEPCK)的mRNA水平, 葡萄糖检测试剂盒检测糖异生能力。免疫共沉淀(co-immunoprecipitation, Co-IP)及ELISA检测肌肉胰岛素受体 $\beta$  (insulin receptor  $\beta$ , IR $\beta$ )酪氨酸磷酸化水平。Real-time PCR和免疫荧光染色检测小鼠肌肉葡萄糖转运蛋白4 (glucose transporter 4, GLUT4)的表达和定位。结果显示, 在高脂喂养后,  $CD36^{-/-}$ 小鼠血清FFA、TG、AST及ALT水平较WT小鼠明显升高( $P < 0.05$ ),  $CD36^{-/-}$ 小鼠肝脏外观呈脂肪样变性, HE染色结果显示肝脏脂质积聚加重, 提示CD36缺失促进脂肪肝的发生。然而, 相对于WT小鼠,  $CD36^{-/-}$ 小鼠的空腹血糖水平降低、糖耐量升高, 胰岛素耐量降低( $P < 0.05$ ), 提示在高脂饮食喂养条件下, CD36缺失并不会损害小鼠的糖耐量和胰岛素耐量。与WT小鼠相比,  $CD36^{-/-}$ 小鼠肝脏IR/IRS/AKT胰岛素信号通路无显著差异, 两组小鼠原代肝细胞PEPCK表达水平及糖异生能力均无显著差异。而在 $CD36^{-/-}$ 小鼠肌肉组织中, Co-IP及ELISA实验显示IR $\beta$ 酪氨酸磷酸化水平显著升高, p-AKT水平显著升高( $P < 0.05$ )。免疫荧光染色实验提示肌肉GLUT4在细胞膜的定位增强, 表明 $CD36^{-/-}$ 小鼠肌肉胰岛素敏感性及葡萄糖利用能力增强。以上结果提示, CD36基因缺失加重高脂饮食诱导的肝脏脂质积聚, 对高脂饮食诱导的肝脏糖代谢无显著影响; CD36缺失主要通过提高肌肉组织胰岛素敏感性, 促进GLUT4介导的葡萄糖利用以改善高脂饮食诱导的小鼠糖代谢异常。

**关键词:** CD36; 脂肪肝; 胰岛素敏感性; 葡萄糖代谢

**中图分类号:** R363.2; Q995; Q493; R589

## Deletion of CD36 gene ameliorates glucose metabolism abnormality induced by high-fat diet and promotes liver lipid accumulation

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**Abstract:** This study aimed to investigate the effects and the underlying mechanism of CD36 gene on glucose and lipid metabolism disorder induced by high-fat diet in mice. Wild type (WT) mice and systemic CD36 knockout ( $CD36^{-/-}$ ) mice were fed with high-fat diet for 14 weeks ( $n = 12$ ). Mice were intraperitoneally injected with glucose (1 g/kg) or insulin (5 units/kg) to perform glucose tolerance test (GTT) or insulin tolerance test (ITT). Liver lipid deposition was observed by HE staining, and the contents of total triglyceride

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(TG), free fatty acid (FFA), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) in the serum were determined by automatic biochemical analyzer. Real-time PCR and Western blot were used to detect insulin signaling pathways in liver and muscle tissues of mice. The mRNA levels of genes encoding phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK) in primary hepatocytes of mice were detected by real-time PCR, and glucose detection kit was used to detect gluconeogenesis. Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) and ELISA were used to detect insulin receptor  $\beta$  (IR $\beta$ ) tyrosine phosphorylation in mouse muscle. Real-time PCR and immunofluorescence staining (IF) were used to detect the expression and location of glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) in muscle of mice. After high-fat diet feeding, serum FFA, TG, AST and ALT levels of *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were significantly higher than WT mice ( $P < 0.05$ ). The appearance of *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mouse liver presented fatty degeneration, and HE staining results showed increased lipid accumulation in the liver, suggesting that *CD36* knockout promoted the occurrence of fatty liver. However, *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mice showed decreased fasting glucose levels, increased glucose tolerance, and decreased insulin tolerance compared with WT mice ( $P < 0.05$ ), suggesting that *CD36* knockout protects against the abnormal glucose metabolism induced by high-fat diet. Compared with WT mice, there was no significant difference in insulin signaling pathway in *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mouse liver, and there were no significant differences in PEPCK expression and gluconeogenesis between the two groups of primary hepatocytes. In muscle tissue, Co-IP and ELISA experiments showed that the phosphorylation level of IR $\beta$  tyrosine was significantly increased in *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mice compared with that in WT mice. Besides, the levels of p-AKT in *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mouse muscle were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). At the same time, IF experiment indicated that GLUT4 localization in cell membrane was enhanced in the muscle of *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mice, indicating that insulin sensitivity and glucose utilization ability were enhanced in *CD36*<sup>-/-</sup> mouse muscle. The results suggested that deletion of *CD36* gene increased lipid accumulation in liver of mice with high-fat diet, but had no significant effect on liver gluconeogenesis. *CD36* deficiency improves the abnormal glucose metabolism in mice with high-fat diet mainly through improving insulin sensitivity of muscle tissue and promoting GLUT4-mediated glucose utilization.

**Key words:** *CD36*; fatty liver; insulin sensitivity; glucose metabolism

随着生活水平的提高, 肥胖相关的代谢性疾病的发生率不断增加, 如 2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 和非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD), 导致肝脏糖、脂肪代谢紊乱, 促进肝脏疾病如肝硬化和脂肪肝的发生与发展<sup>[1,2]</sup>。

脂肪酸转运蛋白 (fatty acid translocase, cluster of differentiation 36, FAT/CD36) 是一种促进长链脂肪酸 (long-chain fatty acids, LCFAs) 摄取的跨膜糖蛋白, 属于 B 族清道夫受体, 与不同的配体结合可发挥不同的作用, 在糖脂代谢、动脉粥样硬化、T2DM 和 NAFLD 等的发病过程中扮演重要角色<sup>[3]</sup>。既往研究表明, 高脂饮食可诱导 *CD36* 表达显著增加, 促进肝脏脂肪的积累, 同时降低肝脏对胰岛素的敏感性, 引发肝脏糖代谢紊乱<sup>[4-6]</sup>。也有研究显示, 当给予高糖或高脂肪饮食时, 缺乏 *CD36* 的小鼠表现出游离脂肪酸 (free fatty acid, FFA) 和甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG) 水平升高, 并降低了肝胰岛素敏感性<sup>[7,8]</sup>。同时, 也有研究报道, *CD36* 基因缺乏症患者 (在亚洲和非洲人群中较为常见) 出现高脂血症、胰岛素抵抗, 并倾向于出现代谢综合征症状, 包括脂肪肝和糖尿病<sup>[9,10]</sup>。由此可见, *CD36* 基因的高表达或者缺失可能都会引起肝脏糖、脂肪代谢紊乱, 然而相关的机制尚不完全清楚。有学者认

为 *CD36* 与糖脂代谢之间相互矛盾的关系可能与组织特异性和营养状态有关<sup>[7,11]</sup>。因此, 本研究主要讨论在高脂饮食喂养条件下 *CD36* 基因缺失对小鼠肝脏糖脂代谢的影响及机制。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 动物** 野生型 (wild type, WT) 小鼠为 C57BL/6J 小鼠, 购自重庆医科大学动物中心, 许可证号为 SYXK(渝)2012-0001。全身性 *CD36* 敲除 (*CD36*<sup>-/-</sup>) 小鼠由美国 Maria Febbraio 教授 (Lerner Research Institute, U.S.) 惠赠。所有的动物实验均符合实验动物伦理委员会规定的标准。

**1.2 主要试剂** 高脂饲料 (D12492) 购自 Research Diets; TRIzol RNA 提取试剂、逆转录试剂盒和 SYBR Green PCR Master Mix 均购自 TaKaRa; 细胞总蛋白提取试剂购自凯基公司; BCA 蛋白含量检测试剂盒购于北京鼎国公司; 抗蛋白激酶 B (AKT)、p-AKT (Ser473)、胰岛素受体  $\beta$  (insulin receptor  $\beta$ , IR $\beta$ )、胰岛素受体底物 1 (insulin receptor substrate 1, IRS1)、胰岛素受体底物 2 (insulin receptor substrate 2, IRS2) 抗体购自 CST; 抗  $\beta$ -actin 抗体购自北京博奥森公司; 免疫共沉淀 (co-immunoprecipitation, Co-IP) 试剂 (LSKMAGG02)、PVDF 膜购自 Millipore 公司; 抗葡萄糖转运蛋白 4 (glucose transporter 4, GLUT4)

抗体购自 Santa Cruz 公司; 免疫荧光二抗购置中杉金桥公司。ECL 化学发光试剂购 Bio-Rad; 引物由擎科引物公司合成; 苏木素-伊红 (hematoxylin and eosin, HE) 染色试剂盒购自上海碧云天公司; ELISA 试剂盒购自上海酶研生物; 血糖检测仪 (ACCU-CHEK Advantage glucometer) 购自罗氏诊断公司; 葡萄糖检测试剂盒购自北京普利莱基因技术公司; 胰岛素购自诺和诺德公司。

**1.3 动物选择与分组** 根据基因型将小鼠分为 WT 组和  $CD36^{-/-}$  组, 每组 12 只, 高脂饮食喂养 14 周。

**1.4 原代肝细胞的分离和培养** 剖开腹腔, 并在下腔静脉内置入导管。然后打开胸腔, 在心脏下方结扎下腔静脉。启动蠕动泵后, 切开门静脉, 使血液充分流出。以 10~12 mL/min 的速度灌注肝脏, 首先用缓冲液 A [2.5 mmol/L EGTA, 0.1% 葡萄糖, 2% 青霉素和链霉素 (PS)] 灌注 2~3 min, 然后用缓冲液 B (5 mmol/L  $CaCl_2$  和 0.5 mg/mL IV 胶原酶) 灌注 5~10 min。灌注后, 肝脏被转移到无菌培养皿中, 轻轻摇动使肝细胞在培养皿中均匀分布。将分离的肝细胞用 100  $\mu$ m 的尼龙网过滤, 200 r/min 离心 2 次, 每次 5 min, 然后回收肝细胞。肝细胞密度调至  $5 \times 10^5$  个/mL, 与促进贴壁的 DMEM 培养基 (10% FBS, 1% PS, 100 nmol/L 地塞米松, 100 nmol/L 胰岛素) 孵育 4 h, 最后在常规的 DMEM 培养基 (10% FBS, 1% PS) 中培养。

**1.5 血糖检测** 小鼠喂养 14 周后, 取组织前收集心脏血, 室温静置 30 min。4  $^{\circ}C$  条件下, 12 000 r/min 离心 15 min, 收集上清。用葡萄糖检测试剂盒测定小鼠血清葡萄糖浓度。

**1.6 全自动生化分析仪检测血清 ALT、AST、FFA、TG** 小鼠血样于 4  $^{\circ}C$  条件下, 12 000 r/min 离心 15 min, 吸取上清, 全自动生化分析仪检测血清中丙氨酸转氨酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸转氨酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、FFA、TG 含量。

**1.7 葡萄糖耐量实验 (glucose tolerance test, GTT) 和胰岛素耐量实验 (insulin tolerance test, ITT)**

高脂饮食喂养 12 周时, 所有小鼠禁食 12 h, 尾静脉取血, 用血糖检测仪测定此时血糖浓度, 计为 0 min 的血糖浓度。然后腹腔注射 1 g/kg 的 D-葡萄糖, 分别在 15、30、60、120 min 后测定所有小鼠的血糖浓度, 即为 GTT 实验。ITT 实验则将小鼠禁食 4 h, 腹腔注射 5 units/kg 的胰岛素, 同样取尾静脉血,

用血糖仪测定 0、15、30、60、120 min 的血糖浓度。

**1.8 Western blot 检测蛋白表达** 高脂饮食喂养结束后, 所有小鼠禁食过夜, 每组各选 6 只腹腔注射 5 units/kg 的胰岛素, 10 min 后收集肝脏、骨骼肌, -80  $^{\circ}C$  保存备用。用总蛋白提取试剂盒提取肝脏、肌肉总蛋白, BCA 试剂盒测定蛋白浓度。SDS-PAGE 电泳分离蛋白, PVDF 膜转膜, 37  $^{\circ}C$  条件下 3% BSA 封闭 1.5 h, 4  $^{\circ}C$  条件下孵育一抗 (抗 AKT、p-AKT、IR $\beta$ 、IRS1、IRS2 和  $\beta$ -actin 抗体) 过夜, TBST 洗 3 次, 每次 15 min, HRP 标记的二抗室温孵育 1 h, TBST 清洗 3 次, 每次 15 min, 利用化学发光剂 ECL 显影, 条带的强度用 ImageJ 软件 (灰度  $\times$  面积) 进行定量分析。

**1.9 Real-time PCR (RT-PCR) 检测 mRNA 表达**

TRIzol 试剂提取肝脏和肌肉总 RNA, 并检测其含量和纯度, 用逆转录试剂盒在 37  $^{\circ}C$  5 min、85  $^{\circ}C$  5 s、4  $^{\circ}C$  5 min 条件下将 1  $\mu$ g 总 RNA 逆转录成 cDNA, 并保存于 -20  $^{\circ}C$ 。取 2  $\mu$ L cDNA 进行 RT-PCR,  $\beta$ -actin 作为内参, 反应总体积为 25  $\mu$ L, 设置扩增条件为: 94  $^{\circ}C$  预变性 1 min; 94  $^{\circ}C$  变性 10 s、54  $^{\circ}C$  退火 10 s、72  $^{\circ}C$  延伸 10 s, 共 39 个循环。记录每个标本和内参的 Ct 值, 根据  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  计算目的基因的表达水平。引物序列见表 1。

**1.10 肝脏 HE 染色** 小鼠肝脏石蜡组织切片脱蜡后, 苏木素染色 5 min, 自来水冲洗 10 min, 伊红染色 2 min, 脱水、透明、封片。

**1.11 免疫共沉淀** 将等量的小鼠肌肉蛋白裂解物与抗体在 4  $^{\circ}C$  条件下孵育过夜, 然后添加 G 蛋白

表 1. Real-time PCR 引物序列

Table 1. The primer sequences for real-time PCR

Name	The sequences of the primers (5'-3')
IR $\beta$	Forward: TCTACACCCGAGACGAACACT Reverse: TGGGCCTTTGCCCCGATTATG
IRS1	Forward: TCCCGTAGCTCTCCTTC Reverse: TCTGCCCAACTCAACTCC
IRS2	Forward: GCACCTCCAAAGCCAGA Reverse: GCACGGATGACCTTAGCA
GLUT4	Forward: ACACTGGTCCTAGCTGTATTCT Reverse: CCAGCCACGTTGCATTGTA
$\beta$ -actin	Forward: CGATGCCCTGAGGCTCTTT Reverse: TGGATGCCACAGGATTCCAT
PEPCK	Forward: CGAGAGTCACCCCTTCC Reverse: TTATTTGCCCTAGCCTGT

磁珠 (LSKMAGG02) 孵育 2 h, 冷裂解缓冲液洗涤 3 次后, 将结合的蛋白质在 SDS 样品缓冲液中煮沸 5 min 以洗脱, SDS-PAGE 电泳分离上清液蛋白, 并用抗 IR $\beta$  酪氨酸磷酸化的抗体免疫印迹。

**1.12 ELISA** 按照双抗体夹心法的原理检测小鼠肌肉中 IR $\beta$  (1150/1151) 的酪氨酸磷酸化水平, 具体步骤见 ELISA 试剂盒说明书。

**1.13 免疫荧光染色** 按照免疫荧光试剂盒说明书, 小鼠肌肉组织切片用山羊血清封闭 15 min, 抗 GLUT4 抗体 4 °C 条件下孵育过夜 (放在湿盒中), 室温下避光加入山羊抗兔 IgG-FITC 孵育 30 min, DAPI 染液作用 10 min, PBS 冲洗, 黑暗条件下防荧光淬灭剂封片, 共聚焦荧光显微镜下观察。

**1.14 统计学处理** 所有 Western blot 和 RT-PCR 实验生物学重复 3 次以上。数据均以 mean  $\pm$  SEM, 采用 *t*-test 对两样本进行比较检验, 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 CD36基因缺失加重小鼠肝脏脂质积聚

高脂饮食喂养结束后, 与 WT 小鼠相比, CD36<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠的肝脏外观呈明显的脂肪样变性 (图 1A), HE

染色也观察到 CD36<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠肝脏有明显的气球样变性 (图 1B)。全自动生化分析仪检测了小鼠血清中 ALT、AST、FFA、TG 的含量。结果表明, 在 CD36<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠血清中 ALT、AST 明显升高, 表明肝脏受损严重 (图 1C 和 D), FFA、TG 指标明显升高, 说明小鼠肝脏脂质积聚加重 (图 1E 和 F)。

### 2.2 CD36基因缺失可以改善高脂饮食诱导的小鼠糖代谢异常

高脂饮食喂养 14 周后, 与 WT 小鼠相比较, CD36<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠的体重缓慢增加, 无明显统计学差异 (图 2A), 但是空腹血糖浓度显著降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ) (图 2B)。注射 1g/kg 的葡萄糖或 5 units/kg 的胰岛素, 检测所有小鼠 0、15、30、60、120 min 的血糖水平, 并分析糖耐量差异或对胰岛素敏感性的差异。结果表明, 与 WT 小鼠相比, CD36<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠糖耐量明显升高 (图 2C), 糖耐量曲线下面积显著降低 (图 2D), 并且 CD36<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠对胰岛素的敏感性明显增强 (图 2E), 胰岛素耐量曲线下面积显著降低 (图 2F)。以上结果表明, CD36 基因缺失可以改善高脂饮食诱导的小鼠糖代谢异常。

### 2.3 CD36基因缺失对肝脏糖代谢无显著影响

胰岛素受体 (insulin receptor, IR) 属于酪氨酸激

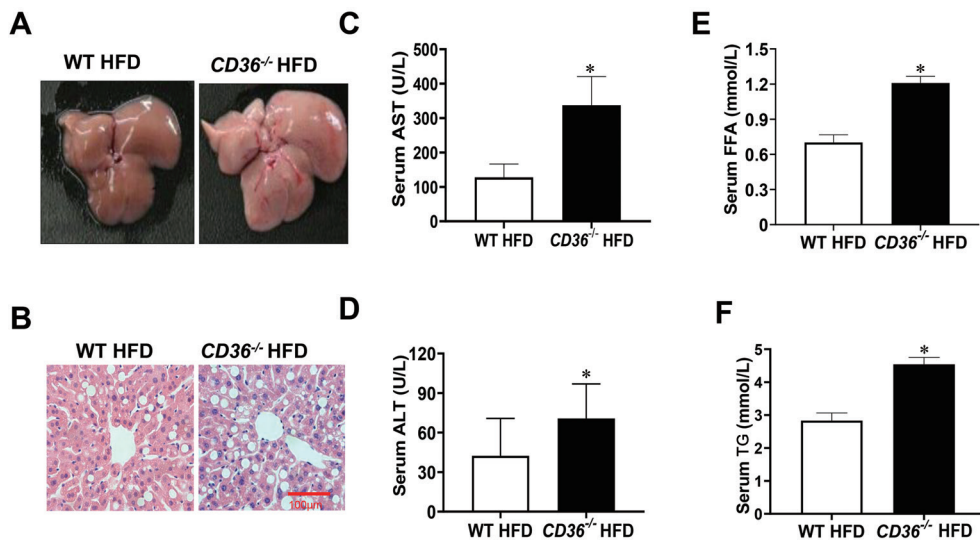


图 1. CD36基因缺失加重小鼠肝脏脂质积聚

Fig. 1. Deletion of CD36 gene increased lipid accumulation in mouse liver. *A*: The representative image of the appearance of mouse liver. *B*: The accumulation of lipids in mouse liver was observed by HE staining. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m. *C* and *D*: Automatic biochemical analyzer was used to detect aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) in serum of mice to evaluate liver damage. *E* and *F*: The contents of free fatty acid (FFA) and triglyceride (TG) in serum of mice were measured by automatic biochemical analyzer to evaluate the lipid metabolism function of liver. Mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n = 5$ . \* $P < 0.05$  compared with WT HFD. WT: wild type; HFD: high-fat diet.

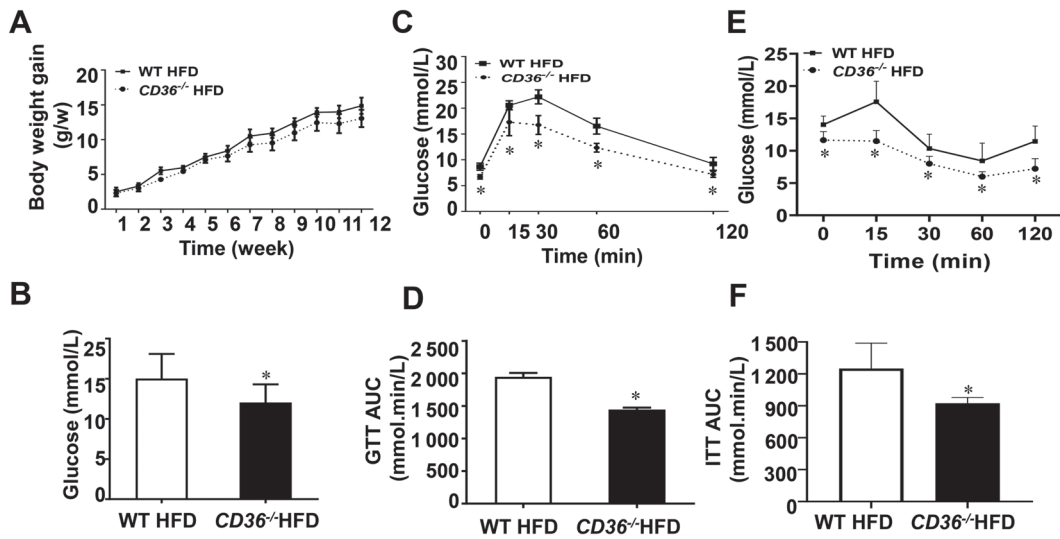


图 2. CD36基因缺失可以改善高脂饮食诱导的小鼠糖代谢异常

Fig. 2. Deletion of CD36 gene improved glucose metabolism in mice with high-fat diet (HFD). *A*: Body weight of mice.  $n = 12$ . *B*: Serum glucose concentration of mice.  $n = 5$ . *C* and *D*: After fasting for 12 h, 1 g/kg of glucose was injected intraperitoneally, and the glucose tolerance (GTT) was measured in the WT and  $CD36^{-/-}$  mice. The area under the curve (AUC) was used to quantify the GTT results.  $n = 5$ . *E* and *F*: After fasting for 4 h, 5 units/kg of insulin was injected intraperitoneally, and the insulin tolerance (ITT) was measured in the WT and  $CD36^{-/-}$  mice. The AUC was used to quantify the ITT results.  $n = 5$ . Mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$  compared with WT HFD group. WT: wild type.

酶家族, 由  $\alpha$  亚基和  $\beta$  亚基组成, 胰岛素发挥生物学作用首先与细胞膜上的  $IR\alpha$  结合, 使  $IR\beta$  自身磷酸化, 随后通过 IRS1、IRS2、AKT 引起一系列生物学效应。因此, 我们利用 RT-PCR 和 Western blot 检测高脂喂养条件下 WT 和  $CD36^{-/-}$  小鼠肝脏中  $IR\beta$ 、IRS1 和 IRS2 的 mRNA 和蛋白表达情况, 结果表明两组小鼠  $IR\beta$ 、IRS1 和 IRS2 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平均没有显著差异 (图 3A、B), 并且两组小鼠的 AKT、p-AKT 水平也没有差异 (图 3C), 该结果提示  $CD36^{-/-}$  小鼠的肝脏胰岛素信号通路没有发生改变。提取小鼠的原代肝细胞, 加 0.2 mmol/L 的棕榈酸 (palmitic acid, PA) 处理 6 h, 以模拟体外高脂环境, RT-PCR 检测肝脏糖异生途径关键酶磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶 (phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, PEPCK) 的 mRNA 水平, 结果显示该关键酶的 mRNA 水平在 WT 和  $CD36^{-/-}$  两组细胞间没有显著差异 (图 3D)。收集原代细胞的上清, 葡萄糖检测试剂盒检测糖异生能力, 结果显示 WT 和  $CD36^{-/-}$  两组细胞没有差异 (图 3E)。综上所述, CD36 基因缺失对小鼠肝脏糖代谢无显著影响。

#### 2.4 CD36基因缺失增强肌肉糖代谢通路

通过上述研究发现, CD36 基因缺失小鼠对高

脂饮食诱导糖代谢紊乱的保护作用并不是通过改善肝脏糖代谢来实现的。接下来我们探讨 CD36 基因缺失是否通过增强肌肉胰岛素信号通路改善高脂饮食诱导的糖代谢紊乱。采用免疫共沉淀实验和 ELISA 检测试剂盒检测了肌肉组织中  $IR\beta$  的酪氨酸磷酸化水平, 结果显示, 与 WT 小鼠相比,  $CD36^{-/-}$  小鼠肌肉组织中  $IR\beta$  的酪氨酸磷酸化水平明显升高 (图 4A、B), 并且 Western blot 结果也显示 p-AKT 的水平明显升高 (图 4C)。细胞对葡萄糖的摄取需要借助 GLUT4, 采用 RT-PCR 和免疫荧光染色检测两组小鼠肌肉中 GLUT4 的表达情况。RT-PCR 结果表明两组小鼠肌肉 GLUT4 的 mRNA 水平没有显著差异 (图 4D), 但免疫荧光染色显示  $CD36^{-/-}$  小鼠肌肉中 GLUT4 细胞膜定位显著增加, 表明膜转位增强。综合以上研究提示, CD36 基因缺失小鼠肌肉胰岛素信号通路增强, 且葡萄糖利用能力增强。

### 3 讨论

在本研究中, 我们通过给予 WT 和  $CD36^{-/-}$  小鼠 14 周的高脂饮食喂养, 观察小鼠肝脏糖脂代谢的情况。肝脏 HE 染色、血浆中 FFA 和 TG 升高表明  $CD36^{-/-}$  小鼠肝脏脂质积聚增加; 同时通过检测

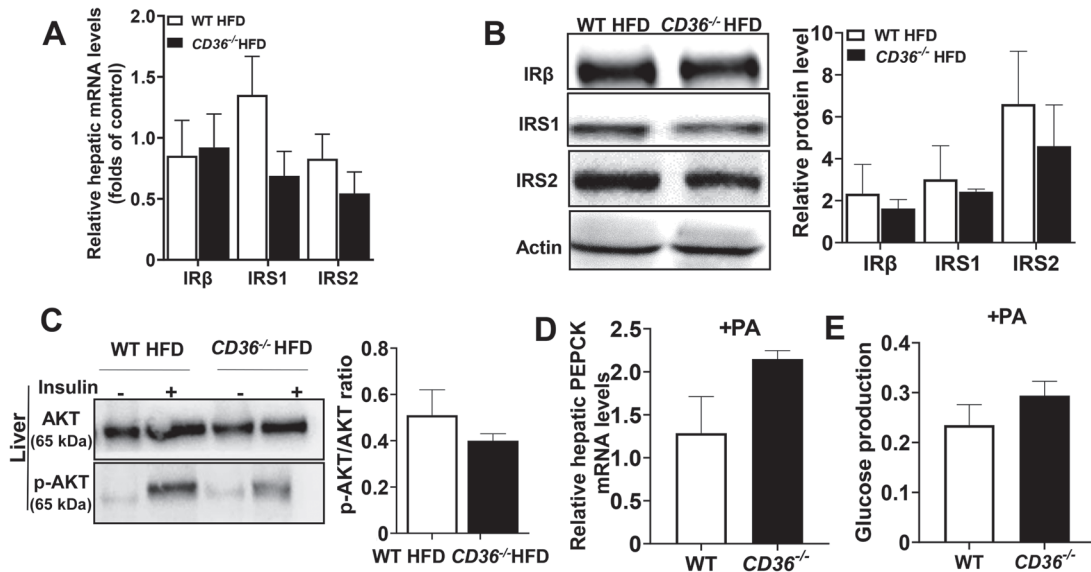


图 3. CD36基因缺失对肝脏糖代谢无显著影响

Fig. 3. CD36 gene deletion had no significant effect on glucose metabolism in liver. *A*: The mRNA levels of insulin receptor  $\beta$  (IR $\beta$ ), insulin receptor substrate 1 (IRS1) and 2 (IRS2) in the liver of mice were detected by RT-PCR.  $n = 5$ . *B*: The protein levels of IR, IRS1 and IRS2 in the liver of mice were detected by Western blot. The relative protein level was quantified on the right.  $n = 3$ . *C*: The protein levels of AKT and p-AKT in the liver of mice were measured by Western blot. The relative ratio of p-AKT and AKT are shown on the right.  $n = 3$ . *D*: The mRNA levels of PEPCK in primary hepatocytes of mice were detected by RT-PCR.  $n = 3$ . *E*: The glucose detection kit detected glucose production in primary hepatocytes of mice.  $n = 7$ . Mean  $\pm$  SEM. WT: wild type; HFD: high-fat diet; PA: palmitic acid; PEPCK: phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase.

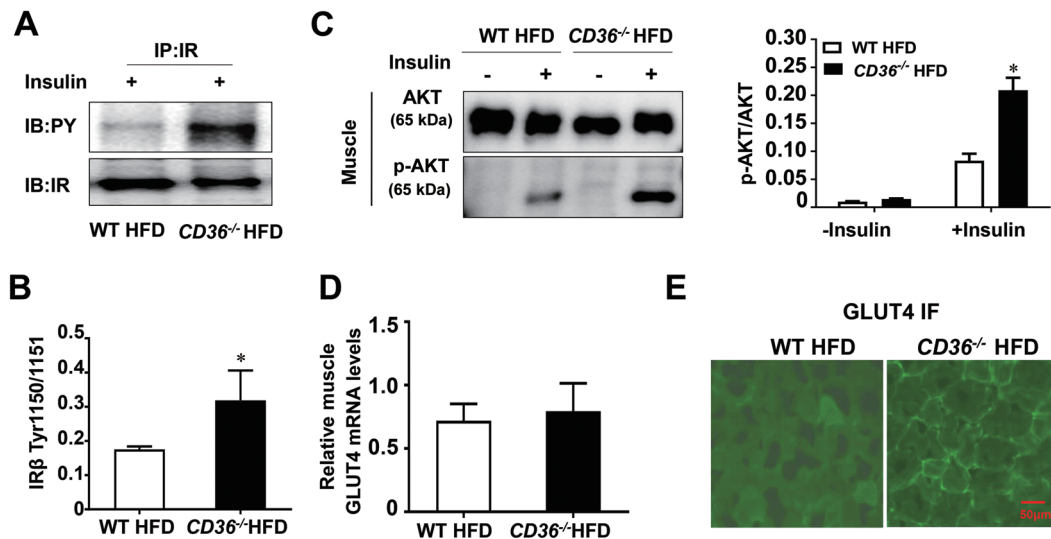


图 4. CD36基因缺失增强肌肉糖代谢通路

Fig. 4. Deletion of CD36 gene enhances muscle glucose metabolic pathways. *A*: Equal amounts of lysate protein from muscles of the WT and CD36<sup>-/-</sup> mice were used for co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) with anti-insulin receptor (IR $\beta$ ) and immunoblotting to determine the levels of tyrosine phosphorylation of IR $\beta$ . *B*: The level of IR $\beta$ (Tyr1150/1151) phosphorylation from muscles of WT and CD36<sup>-/-</sup> mice were measured by ELISA.  $n = 3$ . \* $P < 0.05$  compared with the WT HFD group with insulin. *C*: The protein levels of AKT and p-AKT in muscles of the WT and CD36<sup>-/-</sup> mice were measured by Western blot. The relative ratio of p-AKT and AKT are shown on the right.  $n = 3$ . \* $P < 0.05$  compared with the WT HFD group. *D*: The muscle mRNA expression of GLUT4 in the WT and CD36<sup>-/-</sup> mice.  $n = 5$ . *E*: The immunofluorescence (IF) staining of muscle sections from the WT and CD36<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. Mean  $\pm$  SEM. WT: wild type; HFD: high-fat diet; GLUT4: glucose transporter 4.

小鼠血清中的葡萄糖、GTT实验和ITT实验,发现CD36基因缺失改善了高脂饮食诱导的小鼠糖代谢异常。我们前期研究已经阐述了在高脂饮食喂养条件下,CD36基因缺失通过组蛋白去乙酰化酶2(histone deacetylase 2, HDAC2)依赖性途径上调肝细胞单核趋化蛋白-1(monocyte chemotactic protein-1, MCP-1)的表达,促进巨噬细胞浸润,导致小鼠肝脏脂质积聚增加,扰乱了小鼠肝脏的正常脂代谢,进而促进NAFLD的发展<sup>[12]</sup>。因此本研究将主要讨论CD36基因缺失改善高脂饮食诱导小鼠糖代谢紊乱的分子机制。

在本实验中,我们首先检测了CD36基因缺失小鼠肝脏糖代谢是否发生改变。胰岛素是体内唯一降低血糖的激素,通过刺激GLUT4从细胞内转运到质膜来增加脂肪和肌肉细胞中的葡萄糖转运,从而促进脂肪和肌肉组织对葡萄糖的利用<sup>[13]</sup>。经典的胰岛素信号通路包括IR、IRS、磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶(PI3K)和AKT<sup>[14]</sup>。研究结果表明,CD36<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠肝脏IR、IRS1和IRS2的mRNA和蛋白水平相对于WT小鼠没有显著差异,p-AKT的蛋白水平也没有显著差异。此外,两组小鼠原代肝细胞中肝脏糖异生途径关键酶PEPCK的mRNA水平无显著差异。以上结果表明两组小鼠的肝脏糖代谢无显著差异,CD36<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠可能通过肝外途径改善高脂饮食诱导的糖代谢紊乱。接下来的实验结果显示,CD36<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠肌肉组织中IR $\beta$ 酪氨酸磷酸化水平增加,同时其p-AKT的水平也显著增加,提示CD36<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠肌肉胰岛素信号通路增强。随后我们发现尽管GLUT4的mRNA水平没有增加,但GLUT4在肌肉组织细胞膜上的定位却有所增加,这些结果表明CD36<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠通过增强肌肉中IR $\beta$ 酪氨酸磷酸化,使肌肉中AKT在Ser473位点的磷酸化水平增加,从而促进肌肉GLUT4在细胞膜上的定位,导致肌肉对葡萄糖的摄取和利用增加,从而改善高脂饮食诱导的糖代谢紊乱。

综上所述,小鼠CD36基因缺失对病理状态下糖脂代谢的影响是十分复杂的。一方面,通过促进肝脏脂质积聚加重脂质代谢紊乱;另一方面,通过肝外组织——肌肉,促进葡萄糖的利用,改善机体的糖代谢紊乱。本研究结果提示,CD36对糖脂代谢的影响可能具有组织器官差异性,未来需要利用组织特异性CD36敲除小鼠进行进一步的研究取证。目前,CD36已经成为预防和治疗脂肪性肝病

和肥胖相关糖尿病的潜在靶点,对于全身系统性的FAT/CD36干预,尽管可以改善肌肉等组织的胰岛素敏感性,但可能对肝脏带来不利的影响,这是学者们在考虑将FAT/CD36作为治疗临床多种代谢性疾病新型靶点时必须面临和解决的问题。

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