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(上接第 377 页)

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· 专论与综述 ·

生物肽降压作用机制及定量构效关系的研究*

李 斌^{1,2} 李玲玲^{1,2} 冀会方^{1,2} 林宏英² 张小华² 王灵芝^{1△}

(1 北京中医药大学生命科学院 北京 100102; 2 北京中医药大学中药学院 北京 100102)

摘要:高血压是心脑血管疾病的首要危险因素,严重威胁着人类的生命健康。生物肽能有效预防和治疗高血压,并且具有安全可靠、作用多靶点等特点。大量的研究表明生物肽存在多种降压作用机制,深入研究降压机制可为中药治疗高血压提供新思路。本文综述了近年来生物肽潜在的降压机制,并探索其定量构效关系,旨在为中药药效组分的研究以及相关药物设计和筛选提供理论指导。

关键词:生物肽;血管紧张素转化酶;高血压;定量构效关系

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Research on the Antihypertensive Mechanisms and Quantitative Structure-activity Relationship of Bioactive Peptides*

LI Bin^{1,2}, LI Ling-ling^{1,2}, JI Hui-fang^{1,2}, LIN Hong-ying², ZHANG Xiao-hua², WANG Ling-zhi^{1△}

(1 School of Life Science, Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, 100102, China;

2 School of Chinese Materia Medica, Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, 100102, China)

ABSTRACT: Hypertension is the most dangerous factor that causes cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, and a great threat to human's life and health. Bioactive peptides, which can effectively prevent or treat hypertension, have the characteristics of high safety and reliability, multiple action targets, etc. A lot of researches have shown that bioactive peptides have various mechanisms that can explain their anti-hypertensive effects. Thorough studies on bioactive peptides can further illustrate the antihypertensive mechanisms of herbs. This paper reviewed the potential anti-hypertensive mechanism of bioactive peptides and explored its quantitative structure-activity relationship, which could provide guidance for the studies of the effective components in traditional Chinese medicines and the related drug design and drug screening.

Key words: Bioactive peptides; Angiotensin converting enzyme; Hypertension; Quantitative structure-activity relationship

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R544.1; Q73; R28 **Document code:** A

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前言

高血压是一种常见的高发性慢性疾病,也是导致中风、冠心病、心力衰竭和慢性肾病的主要危险因素,严重威胁着人类的健康,其发病率呈逐年上升趋势^[1]。中医学将高血压分为肝火亢盛、阴虚阳亢、阴阳两虚、痰湿壅盛等证类,常用平肝潜阳、活血化瘀、清利肝胆湿热等方法进行治疗^[2]。中药具有降压疗效确切、副作用小等特点,有些中药还能降低心血管并发症,改善肾功能,因此被广泛应用于临床。

生物肽是对生物体的生命活动有益或具有一定生理作用的肽类化合物,是氨基酸以不同组成和排列方式通过肽键构成的一类化合物。多数生物肽以非活性状态存在于蛋白质长链中,通常是蛋白的主要结构片段,经适当的蛋白酶水解释放后,显示出广泛的生物学特性^[3]。这些功能是原蛋白质或组成氨基

酸所不具备的独特的生理机能。随着人们对多肽研究的不断深入,发现茜草、罂粟、水蛭、阿胶、云芝、冬虫夏草等多种中药材中存在生物肽^[4]。生物肽安全可靠,且具有作用多途径、多靶点等特点。下文主要对生物肽的降压机制及其定量构效关系进行综述,旨在为阐明中药降压作用机理及中药开发提供新思路。

1 降压肽的作用机制

1.1 肾素-血管紧张素系统(RAS)降压肽

RAS是由肾素、血管紧张素及其受体构成的重要体液系统,在维持心血管系统的正常生理功能及高血压、心肌肥大、充血性心力衰竭等病理过程中发挥着重要作用。RAS系统包括从血管紧张素原(AGT)生成血管紧张素Ⅱ(AngⅡ)的一系列酶促反应。AGT由肝脏产生,在肾脏产生的肾素作用下转化成血管紧张素Ⅰ(AngⅠ),AngⅠ在血管紧张素转化酶(ACE)的作用下

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作者简介:李斌(1988-),男,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:中药活性蛋白及多肽分离与功能研究,E-mail: libinzzy@163.com

△通讯作者:王灵芝,女,副研究员,硕士生导师,E-mail: wanglz@bucm.edu.cn

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转化为 Ang II^[9]。Ang II 是 RAS 的主要效应分子,也是细胞增殖和心血管重构的调节器,其受体有 1 型(AT1)和 2 型(AT2)两种主要亚型,但 Ang II 的大多生物学作用都是由 AT1 介导的。Ang II 作用于 AT1,产生收缩血管、钠离子重吸收、促进细胞增殖和炎症等病理过程;作用于 AT2,产生血管舒张、利尿、利钠和抗炎作用等^[5]。2000 年,Donoghue 等^[6]发现了一种新的血管紧张素转化酶 2(ACE2),能将 Ang II 转化为 Ang-(1-7)。大量的研究证明 Ang-(1-7)作用于 Mas 受体,具有调节血管舒张、抗恶性细胞扩散、抗心律失常、抗纤维化和抗血栓等作用^[7]。另外,ACE2 作用于 Ang I 产生的 Ang-(1-9)具有保护高血压或心力衰竭病人的心脏和血管等作用^[8]。

1.1.1 血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(ACEI) ACEI 类药物是第一个应用于临床的高血压药物。如今,ACEI 类生物肽备受人们的关注,在药物合成及新药开发方面具有广阔的前景。目前,已有大量 ACEI 降压肽序列被识别。1995 年,Nakamura 等从酸奶中分离得到两种 ACE 抑制肽 VPP 和 IPP,其 IC₅₀ 分别是 9 μM 和 5 μM,长期摄入 IPP 和 VPP 能降低自发性高血压大鼠(SHR)的血压^[9,10]。Ruiz-Gimenez 等^[11]从牛乳铁蛋白水解液中分离得到 3 种具有 ACEI 活性的降压肽 LIWKL、RPYL 和 LNNSRAP,其 IC₅₀ 分别为 0.47 μM、56.5 μM 和 105.3 μM,LIWKL 的持续显著降压时间可达 24 h。Chen 等^[12]从马奶酒中分离得到四种 ACE 抑制肽,分别由 28、7、7、11 个氨基酸组成。Memarpoor-Yazdi 等^[13]用反相高效液相色谱法从鸡卵清溶菌酶的木瓜蛋白酶-胰蛋白酶复合水解液中分离得到 2 种新型 ACE 抑制活性肽 NTDGSTDYGILQINSR 和 VFGR。王硕^[14]研究发现甘薯蛋白的胃蛋白酶水解液中小于 3 KDa 的组分具有 ACEI 活性,其 IC₅₀ 值为 0.666 mg·mL⁻¹。此外,已从鸭皮、火腿、小麦胚芽等多种动植物蛋白中分离到 ACE 抑制肽^[15-17]。

1.1.2 肾素抑制剂 肾素是 RAS 催化的第一步,将 AGT 转化成 Ang I,也是该系统的限速步骤。抑制肾素的释放或者拮抗肾素活性,均可达到降压作用^[18]。Udenigwe 等^[19]研究发现亚麻仁酶解多肽片段具有一定的肾素抑制活性(IC₅₀ = 0.028-0.151 mg·mL⁻¹)。Li 和 Aluko 从豌豆蛋白的水解液中得到生物活性肽 IR、KF 和 EF,这 3 个二肽均表现出强烈的 ACE 抑制活性和肾素抑制活性^[20]。Fitagerald 等^[21]从掌叶类红藻中分离得到具有肾素抑制剂活性的多肽 IRLIIVLMPILMA。He 等^[22,23]从油菜籽蛋白酶解液中分离得到具有肾素抑制活性的生物活性肽 LY、TF、RALP 和 GHS,其 IC₅₀ 值分别为 1.87 mM、3.1 mM、0.97 mM 和 0.32 mg·mL⁻¹,SHR 灌胃给药(30 mg·kg⁻¹)后血压降低的最大值分别为 26 mmHg、12 mmHg、16 mmHg 和 17.29 mmHg。

1.1.3 Ang II 受体阻断剂 一些生物肽可作为直接的 Ang II 受体阻断剂而发挥降压作用^[19]。鸡卵来源的多肽 RVPSL 可以降低肾脏 Ang II 受体 mRNA 的表达^[24]。乳铁蛋白来源的降压肽 RRWQWR、LIWKL、RPYL 通过阻断 AT1 受体,选择性的抑制 Ang II 诱导的血管收缩^[25]。合成多肽 RPLKPW 以 0.03 mg·kg⁻¹ 和 0.1 mg·kg⁻¹ 的剂量分别静脉注射和灌胃给予 SHR,能显著降低 SHR 的收缩压,这种降压活性能被 AT2 受体拮抗剂阻断;同时,该肽对于 AT2 受体缺陷的大鼠没有降压作用,这说明 RPLKPW 的降压活性是通过 AT2 受体来调控的^[26]。

1.2 激肽释放酶-激肽系统(KKS)降压肽

KKS 是调节血管紧张度的另一重要系统,参与心血管疾病的诸多环节,并在多种病理过程中发挥重要作用。KKS 由激肽原、激肽释放酶和激肽组成^[27]。激肽原主要在肝脏中合成,由血浆激肽释放酶催化转化成缓激肽,缓激肽可与 B1 和 B2 受体结合,二者均为 G 蛋白耦联受体。缓激肽主要通过 B2 受体结合,引发细胞内 Ca²⁺、前列腺素、NO 等增加进而发挥血管扩张和降压作用;B1 受体也参与血压的调节,但其在血管和中枢神经系统的作用有所不同,在外周器官 B1 受体介导降压效应,而在中枢神经系统 B1 受体介导升压效应;同时缓激肽产生后,迅速被 ACE 水解成无生物活性的代谢产物^[27]。

从卵清蛋白的胃蛋白酶水解液中分离得到的八肽 FRADHPFL 在离体的犬肠系膜动脉中发挥血管舒张作用,但是这种血管舒张作用能被缓激肽 B1 受体拮抗剂阻断,表明该肽通过激活缓激肽 B1 受体发挥血管舒张作用^[28]。Miguel 等^[29]报道蛋清酶解来源的多肽 IVF、RADHPFL、YAEERYPIIL 通过激活缓激肽受体 B1 调节 NO 的生成量来诱导血管舒张。

1.3 环氧合酶(COX)和一氧化氮合酶(eNOS)基因表达促进剂

血管内皮功能与许多心血管疾病的发生发展有关,NO 是血管内皮细胞产生的重要血管舒张因子,主要通过 eNOS 催化 L-精氨酸的胍基氮合成^[3],介导内皮依赖的血管扩张。前列腺素(PGs)是花生四烯酸在 COX 及前列腺素合成酶家族的共同作用下的代谢产物,其中 PGA1 和 PGA2 是有效的血管扩张剂,能扩张外周小动脉、降低外周阻力;PGD2 与前列腺素 D 型受体(DP)结合,偶联 Gs 蛋白,激活腺苷酸环化酶,升高细胞内的 cAMP,使得平滑肌松弛,血管舒张^[30]。Majumder 等^[31]报道卵铁传递蛋白来源的降压活性肽 IRW 通过修复 SHR 大鼠的肠系膜动脉和主动脉的 eNOS 的表达而发挥降压作用。Yamaguchi 等^[32]用 DNA 微阵列分析降压肽 VPP 和 IPP 作用于 SHR 的降压机制,结果表明 VPP 和 IPP 不仅能促进 COX 基因的表达,降低核因子 κB 亚基基因表达,同时促进 eNOS 基因显著表达。Sanchez 等^[33]通过动物实验表明 RYLGY 和 AIFYPEL 不仅能改善由高血压引起的左心室肥大,还能够促进动物主动脉内皮细胞 eNOS 基因的表达。

1.4 其他

内皮素(ET)是具有强收缩血管作用的小分子活性物质,为由内皮素转化酶裂解前内皮素肽所得的含 21 个氨基酸的多肽,ET 通过与选择性(ETA)和非选择性(ETB)受体结合发挥广泛的生理学功能。ET 主要包括 ET-1、ET-2、ET-3 三个家族成员,对心血管起主要作用的是 ET-1。Mase 等^[34]研究发现牛乳蛋白来源的多肽 ALPMHIR 可通过内皮细胞调节 ET-1 的释放调节血压。Ca²⁺ 的跨膜流动与维持心脏的自主性、收缩性和传导性及血管张力紧密相关,Ca²⁺ 通道阻滞剂通过阻断心脏和血管组织细胞膜上的 L 型钙离子通道、抑制细胞外 Ca²⁺ 内流而发挥降压作用。Tanaka 等^[35]研究发现二肽 WH 在 KCl 诱导的去极化的主动脉环中,通过抑制细胞外 Ca²⁺ 内流发挥舒张血管活性。另外,IPP 能加强 Ang(1-7)的血管舒张作用,增强 RAS 在调节血管紧张度和血压方面的重要性^[36]。

2 中药源生物肽的研究

近年来,中药源多肽类物质引起了人们的广泛关注,并尝

试从该角度揭示中药的药效物质基础和作用机理。1979年,人们从明胶的细菌胶原酶水解物中首次获得了ACE抑制肽,随后发现阿胶、龟板胶、鳖甲胶、鹿角胶等药材来源的多肽也具有降压作用^[7]。张帆等^[38]研究表明杏仁蛋白木瓜蛋白酶水解液是ACEI抑制肽的理想来源。宋晶等^[39]从人参粉中提取分离得到具有较高ACE抑制活性的人参蛋白。阮海英等^[40]研究发现鹰嘴豆蛋白的碱性蛋白酶水解液ACE抑制率可达58.84%。贾俊强等^[7]探讨了小麦胚芽中清蛋白、球蛋白、醇溶蛋白和谷蛋白的碱性蛋白酶水解液的ACE抑制活性,其 IC_{50} 分别为 $3.98\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 、 $2.64\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 、 $5.53\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 、 $3.62\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 。周红丽等^[41]从南瓜籽的中性蛋白酶水解液中分离得到一种新的ACE抑制肽L(I)L(I)L(I)SHDL(I)V。本课题组研究发现薏苡仁^[42]、蜈蚣^[43]蛋白的酶解液富含ACE抑制肽。

3 定量结构 - 活性关系

定量构效关系(QSAR)是化学计量学的一个重要领域,主要研究化学结构和生物活性之间关系的相关信息^[44],对于药物设计和药物筛选以及阐明药物的作用机理等具有指导作用,因而确定降压肽的分子结构与其活性之间的关系对于设计及开发高效降压肽具有重要意义。目前,对于降压肽的构效关系研究较多的靶点为ACE。

生物肽主要通过竞争模式、非竞争模式和反竞争模式抑制ACE的活性,当氨基酸组成发生改变、甚至同分异构体之间的ACE抑制活性都会表现出较大差异。氨基酸残基的键长、疏水性、分子电荷和侧链蓬松度等均对生物肽活性产生一定的影响。Lunow等^[45]报道ACE包含C端和N端2个活性位点,其中C端在血压调节方面发挥重要作用,是最有前景而无副作用的降压药理学靶点,含有Trp的二肽能选择性抑制ACE的C端。Wu等^[46]用基于偏最小二乘回归分析生物肽和ACE抑制活性之间的构效关系,结果表明C端包含芳香族、脯氨酸或疏水性氨基酸,以及N端含有带正电荷官能团的生物肽是潜在的ACE抑制剂;包含4-10个氨基酸残基的多肽其C端4个氨基酸是影响ACE抑制活性的关键结构。Huang等^[47]通过研究ACE抑制三肽的定量构效关系发现C端的Pro决定着其ACE抑制活性。最近的研究表明五肽的氨基酸组成为C1(Gly, Leu, Ala, Val, Ile), C2(Arg, Val, Thr), C3(Asp, Asn, Lys), C4(Trp, Tyr, Cys), C5(Val, Ile)具有较高的ACE抑制活性^[48]。Wu等^[49]基于文献已报道的168个二肽和140个三肽组成的多肽数据库研究ACE抑制肽的定量构效关系,结果显示对于三肽来说,最有利抑制活性的是C端为芳香族氨基酸,带正电荷的氨基酸在中间位置,疏水性氨基酸在N末端。孔静静^[49]以天然ACE抑制肽KVLVPV和YKSFYKYPVM为肽骨架设计了17种类似物,以研究ACE抑制肽的构效关系,结果发现:(1)肽的C端或N端为芳香性的氨基酸残基、疏水性的氨基酸残基;(2)具有相似氨基酸残基序列的多肽,随着肽链的缩短,ACE抑制活性会有一定程度的降低;(3)C端连有带电荷的氨基酸残基会增强ACE抑制活性;(4)多肽的ACE抑制活性与Pro残基位于多肽的C端的不同位置有关。

4 结语

生物降压肽除了具有ACE抑制活性外,还存在许多其他的作用机制,主要包括肾素抑制剂、血管紧张素II受体阻断剂、促进COX和eNOS基因的表达、通过激活缓激肽受体促进NO的释放、内皮素转化酶抑制剂等。降压肽的体内降压效果可能是多个途径协同作用的结果,阐明这些生物肽的降压机制,对研究中药多肽类物质及揭示中药降压作用机制具有重要指导意义。

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