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**Effect of hemodialysis on the biotransformation of oxo-eicosatetraenoic  
acids in peripheral tissues [血液透析对外周组织中氧代二十碳四烯酸生物转  
化的影响]**

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## 血液透析对外周组织中氧代二十碳四烯酸生物转化的影响

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· 短篇论著 ·

## 血液透析对外周组织中氧代二十碳四烯酸生物转化的影响

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**〔摘要〕** **目的** 分析血液透析 (hemodialysis, HD) 患者血细胞和血浆中不同酯化状态氧代二十碳四烯酸 (oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids, oxo-ETEs) 的动静脉含量差异。**方法** 收集 2020 年 6 月至 12 月德国柏林夏里特医院 12 例终末期肾病 (end-stage renal disease, ESRD) 患者接受 HD 治疗前后的外周动脉血和静脉血样本。采用高效液相色谱-串联质谱 (high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, HPLC-MS/MS) 法测量血细胞和血浆中花生四烯酸衍生的酯化和游离 oxo-ETEs 的丰度。**结果** HD 治疗前后, 血细胞中酯化和游离 oxo-ETEs 均未显示明显的动静脉含量差异。HD 主要影响血浆中酯化和游离 oxo-ETEs 的代谢水平。HD 缩小了血浆中酯化 12-oxo-EETE、游离 15-oxo-EETE 和游离 5-oxo-EETE 的动静脉含量差异, 增加了酯化 15-oxo-EETE 的动静脉含量差异。**结论** 血细胞中 oxo-ETEs 对 HD 的反应相对稳定, 血浆中游离和酯化 oxo-ETEs 受到 HD 影响, 这可能会对 HD 患者心血管事件的发生产生不利影响。

**〔关键词〕** 血液透析; 类二十烷酸; 氧代二十碳四烯酸; 生物转化; 动静脉差异**〔中图分类号〕** R 692.5 **〔文献标志码〕** A

## Effect of hemodialysis on the biotransformation of oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in peripheral tissues

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**〔Abstract〕** **Objective** To analyze the differences of free and esterified oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids (oxo-ETEs) in blood cells and plasma from arterial and venous blood in hemodialysis (HD) patients. **Methods** Arterial and venous blood samples from 12 patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) before and after HD treatment at Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany, from June to December 2020 were collected. The esterified and free oxo-ETEs derived from arachidonic acid in blood cells and plasma were measured by high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS). **Results** Neither esterified nor free oxo-ETEs in blood cells displayed significant arteriovenous differences before and after HD. HD predominantly affected the metabolic levels of esterified and free oxo-ETEs in plasma. HD reduced the arteriovenous differences of esterified 12-oxo-EETE, free 15-oxo-EETE, and free 5-oxo-EETE in plasma, while raised the arteriovenous differences of esterified 15-oxo-EETE. **Conclusions** The oxo-ETEs in blood cells are relatively well-stabilized responding to HD treatment, whereas arteriovenous differences of free and esterified oxo-ETEs in plasma are present and active in response to HD treatment, potentially contributing to the cardiovascular disease.

**〔Key Words〕** hemodialysis; eicosanoids; oxo-eicosatetraenoic acid; biotransformation; arteriovenous difference

最新全球疾病负担 (global burden of disease, GBD) 调查<sup>[1]</sup>表明, 心血管并发症仍是维持性血液透析 (hemodialysis, HD) 患者的首要死因。类

二十烷酸是具有自分泌和旁分泌功能的花生四烯酸 (arachidonic acid, AA) 氧化代谢物的统称, 参与心血管疾病的多种病理生理过程<sup>[2]</sup>。大规模

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的脂质组学研究<sup>[2]</sup>致力于阐明类二十烷酸类物质在体内的复杂作用。但是,氧化脂质(氧脂)的化学结构存在不稳定性和多样性,目前仅小部分氧脂在HD相关心血管事件中的作用被阐明,鲜见针对氧代氧脂的研究。

AA是一种 $\omega$ -6多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acid, PUFA),在细胞膜上主要以酯化磷脂的形式存在。当细胞受到刺激时,磷脂酶A2(phospholipase A2, PLA2)和磷脂酶C(phospholipase C, PLC)将酯化AA水解为游离AA发挥生物学效应<sup>[3]</sup>。AA主要被3种酶氧化,即环氧合酶(cyclooxygenase, COX)、脂氧合酶(lipoxygenase, LOX)和细胞色素P450(cytochrome P450, CYP450)<sup>[4]</sup>。前期研究<sup>[5-6]</sup>已证实,COX代谢物前列腺素(prostaglandins, PGs)和血栓素(thromboxanes, TXs)对炎症形成有介导作用,CYP450代谢物环二十碳三烯酸(epoxyeicosatrienoic acids, EETs)在心血管疾病和代谢性疾病患者中有抗炎作用,LOX代谢物羟基二十碳四烯酸(hydroxy eicosatetraenoic acids, HETEs)有抗血栓和促血栓形成的双重作用。课题组前期研究<sup>[7-8]</sup>发现,HD过程中血浆和血细胞EETs和HETEs的动态生物转化模式可能与透析患者心功能差的代偿机制有关。然而,目前鲜见关于氧代二十碳四烯酸(oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids, oxo-ETEs)的研究。

oxo-ETEs主要在烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADP<sup>+</sup>)辅因子的参与下,通过多种区域选择性脱氢酶氧化为HETEs而形成<sup>[9]</sup>。细胞和动物实验<sup>[10]</sup>初步发现,不同亚型和亚细胞定位的oxo-ETEs在血管内皮炎症、氧化应激、过敏反应等病理生理状态下发挥正向或负向生物效应。本研究假设HD影响oxo-ETEs的生物转化,且该转化与终末期肾病(end-stage renal disease, ESRD)相关性心血管疾病有关。本研究基于肾脏替代疗法会导致氧化应激、慢性炎症和血管-内皮相互作用等理论基础,探讨HD过程中oxo-ETEs的生物转化状态,以及HD对这些状态的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究在美国临床试验注册平台(*ClinicalTrials.gov*)上注册(注册号:NCT03857984)。纳入2020年6月至12月在德国柏林夏里特医院诊治的12例ESRD患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄大于18岁;(2)定期接受每周3次HD治疗,且HD处方稳定;(3)透析通路为自体动静脉内瘘或Gore-Tex半永久导管。排除标准:患者依从性差,血红蛋白水平低于80 g/L,存在活动性感染。

1.2 透析方法及样本采集、处理 所有患者均采取坐位接受治疗。采用Polyflux 170H透析器及PAES膜(Gambro公司)。透析参数:血流量>250 mL/min,透析液流量500 mL/min,双针穿刺,透析时间平均为4 h 15 min。分别在透析开始前和结束前5~15 min从动静脉瘘或Gore-Tex半永久导管处采集动脉血样本,同时采集同侧肢体的外周静脉血。所有血液样本均采用4℃预冷EDTA真空管采集。

参照文献<sup>[11-12]</sup>中的方法进行样品制备、预处理、标准化、高效液相色谱-串联质谱(high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, HPLC-MS/MS)检测和数据处理等。游离和酯化氧代氧脂的检测参考既往文献<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS 25统计软件(IBM Corporation)进行分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,非正态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,治疗前后比较采用配对 $t$ 检验或配对Wilcoxon检验。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结果

2.1 患者基线特征 12例患者均为白种人,包括9例男性和3例非妊娠女性,平均年龄( $72 \pm 12$ )岁,平均体质量指数( $27 \pm 3.3$ ) kg/m<sup>2</sup>。疾病类型:局灶节段性肾小球硬化症6例、IgA肾病1例、肾淀粉样变性1例、高血压肾病1例、常染色体显性多囊肾病(autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, ADPKD)2例、药物性肾损伤1例。所有患者均有心血管疾病,如心脑血管事件、外周动脉疾病。

2.2 血浆及血细胞 oxo-ETEs 的分布 结果 (图 1) 显示: 4 种酯化 oxo-ETEs 在血细胞中的含量高于其血浆含量, 从大到小依次为: 5-oxo-ETE>15-oxo-ETE>17-oxo-DHA>12-oxo-ETE; 同样的,

4 种游离 oxo-ETEs 在血细胞中含量更高, 含量从大到小依次为: 12-oxo-ETE>5-oxo-ETE>15-oxo-ETE>17-oxo-DHA。此外, 血细胞中 12-oxo-ETE 主要以游离形式存在。

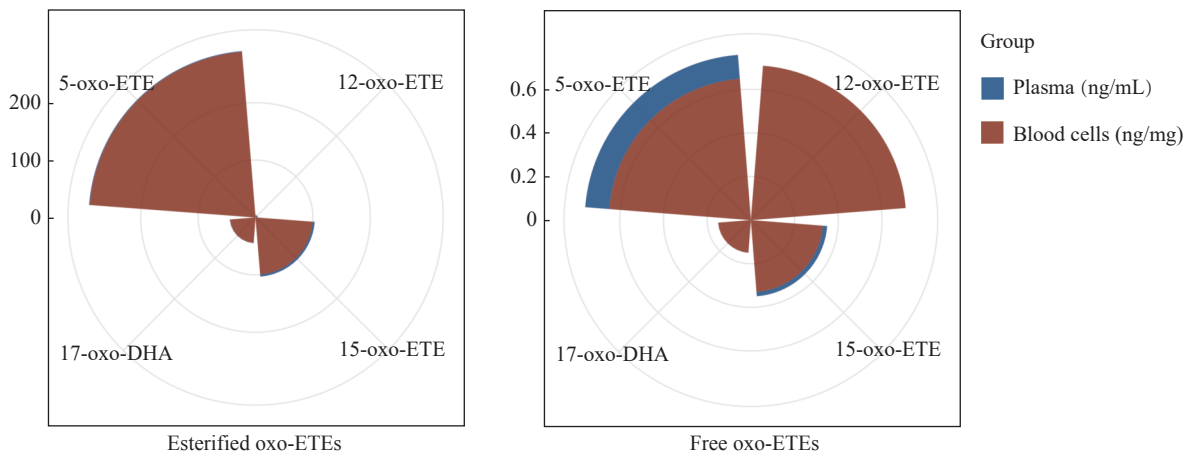


图 1 4 种氧代二十碳四烯酸在血浆和血细胞中的含量分布

Figure 1 Distribution of 4 types of oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in plasma and blood cells

2.3 HD 对 oxo-ETEs 生物转化的影响

2.3.1 HD 中酯化 oxo-ETEs 的生物转化 结果 (表 1、表 2) 显示: HD 治疗前后, 血细胞中 4 种酯化 oxo-ETEs 未显示明显的动静脉含量差异。HD 治疗前, 血浆中酯化 12-oxo-ETE 和 15-

oxo-ETE 呈现正向动静脉含量差异 ( $P<0.05$ ); HD 治疗后, 血浆酯化 12-oxo-ETE 未显示动静脉含量差异, 而 15-oxo-ETE 动静脉含量差异增大 ( $P<0.05$ )。HD 治疗前后, 血浆中酯化 17-oxo-DHA 与 5-oxo-ETE 均未显示动静脉含量差异。

表 1 血液透析治疗对患者血细胞中酯化 oxo-ETEs 的影响

Table 1 Effects of hemodialysis on esterified oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in blood cells of patients

| N=12, ng/mg    |                     |            |                      |                        |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Type           | 17-oxo-DHA          | 12-oxo-ETE | 15-oxo-ETE           | 5-oxo-ETE              |
| Pre-HD         |                     |            |                      |                        |
| Artery         | 36.051±21.53        | 1.34±5.46  | 90.64±18.51          | 254.33±108.52          |
| Vein           | 44.54±21.79         | 2.71±3.76  | 99.74±19.19          | 289.37±120.03          |
| A-V difference | -0.21±9.61          | -0.56±7.15 | -5.95±23.63          | 0.41±57.46             |
| Post-HD        |                     |            |                      |                        |
| Artery         | 36.69(14.89, 49.48) | 2.72±2.01  | 89.48(81.38, 111.25) | 196.97(50.45, 252.94)  |
| Vein           | 40.74(26.39, 61.11) | 2.30±2.24  | 88.87(72.92, 103.06) | 207.67(146.2, 240.82)  |
| A-V difference | 0.10(-7.97, 7.12)   | -0.18±3.01 | 7.53(-10.59, 12.18)  | 14.57(-72.43, 39.4)    |
| Vein           |                     |            |                      |                        |
| Pre-HD         | 44.54±21.79         | 2.71±3.76  | 99.74±19.19          | 289.37±120.03          |
| Post-HD        | 40.74±23.34         | 2.30±2.24  | 88.87±21.14          | 207.67±108.21*         |
| Artery         |                     |            |                      |                        |
| Pre-HD         | 36.05(25.51, 56.48) | 1.34±5.46  | 90.64±18.51          | 254.33(141.77, 285.67) |
| Post-HD        | 36.69(14.89, 49.48) | 2.72±2.01  | 89.48±26.44          | 196.97(50.45, 252.94)* |

HD: hemodialysis; A-V difference: arteriovenous difference. \* $P<0.05$  vs Pre-HD.

2.3.2 HD 中游离 oxo-ETEs 的生物转化 结果 (表 3) 显示: 与酯化 oxo-ETEs 类似, HD 治疗

前后血细胞中 4 种游离 oxo-ETEs 未显示动静脉含量差异。HD 治疗前, 血浆游离 15-oxo-ETE 和 5-

oxo-E TE 显示明显的正向动静脉差异 (  $P < 0.05$  ) ; HD 治疗后, 血浆游离 15-oxo-E TE 和 5-oxo-E TE 未显示动静脉含量差异。血浆中游离 17-oxo-DHA 和 12-oxo-E TE 未被测得。

表 2 血液透析治疗对患者血浆中酯化 oxo-E TE s 的影响  
Table 2 Effects of hemodialysis on esterified oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in plasma of patients

| N=12, ng/mL    |                  |                        |                    |                   |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Type           | 17-oxo-DHA       | 12-oxo-E TE            | 15-oxo-E TE        | 5-oxo-E TE        |
| Pre-HD         |                  |                        |                    |                   |
| Artery         | 0.39±0.11        | 2.72±1.02              | 4.27±1.41          | 1.18±0.34         |
| Vein           | 0.39±0.15        | 1.99±0.72*             | 3.56±1.16*         | 1.28±0.57         |
| A-V difference | -0.02±0.10       | 0.63±1.03              | 0.88±0.92          | -0.06±0.35        |
| Post-HD        |                  |                        |                    |                   |
| Artery         | 0.33±0.24        | 2.45±0.69              | 3.89(3.15, 5.41)   | 1.14(0.97, 1.64)  |
| Vein           | 0.31±0.19        | 2.55±0.87              | 3.54(3.23, 5.04)** | 0.96(0.79, 1.26)  |
| A-V difference | 0.01±0.23        | -0.27±0.60             | 0.05(-0.51, 0.68)  | 0.14(-0.06, 0.31) |
| Vein           |                  |                        |                    |                   |
| Pre-HD         | 0.39(0.35, 0.52) | 1.99±0.72              | 3.56(3.36, 3.99)   | 1.28(0.97, 1.39)  |
| Post-HD        | 0.31(0.27, 0.43) | 2.55±0.87              | 3.54(3.23, 5.04)   | 0.96(0.79, 1.26)  |
| Artery         |                  |                        |                    |                   |
| Pre-HD         | 0.39(0.31, 0.45) | 2.72±1.02              | 4.27±1.41          | 1.18(0.88, 1.28)  |
| Post-HD        | 0.33(0.28, 0.39) | 2.45±0.69 <sup>△</sup> | 3.89±1.49          | 1.14(0.97, 1.64)  |

HD: hemodialysis; A-V difference: arteriovenous difference. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  vs Artery; <sup>△</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs Pre-HD.

2.3.3 HD 前后游离/酯化 oxo-E TE 比值变化 结 计学意义; HD 治疗后, 血浆游离/酯化 5-oxo-E TE 比值降低。  
果 (表 4) 显示: HD 治疗前后, 血细胞中, 动脉和静脉中 4 种游离/酯化 oxo-E TE 比值差异均无统

表 3 血液透析治疗对患者体内游离 oxo-E TE s 的影响  
Table 3 Effects of hemodialysis on free oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in patients

| N=12           |                                                     |                         |                   |                   |                                                 |                    |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Type           | Free oxylipins in blood cell/(ng•mg <sup>-1</sup> ) |                         |                   |                   | Free oxylipins in plasma/(ng•mL <sup>-1</sup> ) |                    |
|                | 17-oxo-DHA                                          | 12-oxo-E TE             | 15-oxo-E TE       | 5-oxo-E TE        | 15-oxo-E TE                                     | 5-oxo-E TE         |
| Pre-HD         |                                                     |                         |                   |                   |                                                 |                    |
| Artery         | 0.16±0.09                                           | 0.71±0.42               | 0.45±0.29         | 0.90(0.55, 1.38)  | 0.03(0.02, 0.06)                                | 0.13(0.09, 0.21)   |
| Vein           | 0.15±0.11                                           | 0.71±0.49               | 0.33±0.27         | 0.65(0.35, 0.95)  | 0.02(0.01, 0.02)*                               | 0.11(0.08, 0.11)** |
| A-V difference | 0.02±0.08                                           | -0.16±0.44              | 0.05±0.24         | 0.21(-0.07, 0.49) | 0.01(0, 0.03)                                   | 0.03(0.01, 0.06)   |
| Post-HD        |                                                     |                         |                   |                   |                                                 |                    |
| Artery         | 0.16±0.10                                           | 0.36±0.36               | 0.40(0.35, 0.47)  | 1.15±0.58         | 0.03(0.01, 0.04)                                | 0.08(0.08, 0.08)   |
| Vein           | 0.11±0.07                                           | 0.21±0.36               | 0.36(0.31, 0.45)  | 0.51±0.64         | 0.03(0.01, 0.04)                                | 0.08(0.08, 0.11)   |
| A-V difference | 0.05±0.11                                           | 0.09±0.30               | 0.03(-0.02, 0.10) | 0.69±0.98         | 0(-0.01, 0)                                     | -0.01(-0.01, 0)    |
| Vein           |                                                     |                         |                   |                   |                                                 |                    |
| Pre-HD         | 0.15±0.11                                           | 0.71±0.49               | 0.33±0.27         | 0.65±0.43         | 0.02±0.01                                       | 0.11±0.04          |
| Post-HD        | 0.11±0.07                                           | 0.21±0.36 <sup>△</sup>  | 0.36±0.29         | 0.51±0.64         | 0.03±0.02                                       | 0.08±0.03          |
| Artery         |                                                     |                         |                   |                   |                                                 |                    |
| Pre-HD         | 0.16±0.09                                           | 0.71±0.42               | 0.45±0.29         | 0.90±0.73         | 0.03±0.04                                       | 0.13±0.06          |
| Post-HD        | 0.16±0.10                                           | 0.36±0.36 <sup>△△</sup> | 0.40±0.42         | 1.15±0.58         | 0.03±0.01                                       | 0.08±0.02          |

The free 17-oxo-DHA and 12-oxo-E TE in plasma were not be tested. HD: hemodialysis; A-V difference: arteriovenous difference. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  vs Artery; <sup>△</sup> $P < 0.05$ , <sup>△△</sup> $P < 0.01$  vs Pre-HD.

表 4 血液透析治疗对患者体内游离/酯化 oxo-ETEs 比值的影响  
Table 4 Effects of hemodialysis on ratio of free/esterified oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in patients

| Type       | Vein             |                  |       | Artery            |                    |       |
|------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
|            | Pre-HD           | Post-HD          | P     | Pre-HD            | Post-HD            | P     |
| Blood cell |                  |                  |       |                   |                    |       |
| 17-oxo-DHA | 0.34(0.16, 0.77) | 0.27(0.20, 0.64) | 0.480 | 0.43±0.41         | 0.43±0.43          | 0.301 |
| 12-oxo-ETE | 26.33±12.93      | 9.27±16.30       | 0.518 | 52.6(0.23, 93.27) | 13.16(4.86, 2, 32) | 0.347 |
| 15-oxo-ETE | 0.33(0.26, 0.50) | 0.41(0.32, 0.55) | 0.583 | 0.50±1.57         | 0.44±1.60          | 0.339 |
| 5-oxo-ETE  | 0.22±0.36        | 0.24±0.59        | 0.874 | 0.35(0.27, 1.08)  | 0.58(0.49, 1.76)   | 0.084 |
| Plasma     |                  |                  |       |                   |                    |       |
| 15-oxo-ETE | 0.54±0.78        | 0.80±0.63        | 0.584 | 0.62(0.37, 1.09)  | 0.70(0.28, 0.92)   | 0.433 |
| 5-oxo-ETE  | 8.33±6.19        | 8.39±3.58        | 0.688 | 10.66±19.08       | 6.95±2.99*         | 0.011 |

The free 17-oxo-DHA and 12-oxo-ETE in plasma were not be tested. \*P<0.05 vs Pre-HD.

3 讨 论

动静脉代谢物梯度能通过某靶器官或组织的代谢物净吸收或释放量来反映该器官或组织的特定代谢通量<sup>[15]</sup>。O'Donovan 等<sup>[16]</sup>测量了人体脂肪组织中非酯化脂肪酸（non-esterified fatty acid, NEFA）、葡萄糖和甘油的动静脉差异，显示脂肪组织中 NEFA 的释放与胰岛素抵抗的发生密切相关。Murashige 等<sup>[17]</sup>比较了 110 例患者心脏和下肢的 300 余种代谢物的动静脉差异，发现与射血分数保留的心脏相比，射血分数小于 50% 的心脏吸收的酮体和乳酸明显更多。课题组前期研究<sup>[7-8, 18]</sup>已证实，在 HD 和体外心肺循环治疗中，患者血浆和红细胞中大部分氧脂生物代谢发生了动态改变。本研究采用相同方法<sup>[7-8]</sup>测量了 HD 治疗前后上肢肌肉组织 oxo-ETEs 的变化，进一步表明外周组织对 oxo-ETEs 的生物转化受肾脏替代疗法影响，与 Watkins 等<sup>[19]</sup>的透析治疗期间血液灌注刺激外周组织细胞释放或摄取脂肪酸代谢物的观点一致，提示 oxo-ETEs 可能在 HD 期间对外周循环血流反应产生应答。

12-oxo-ETE 主要由 12-HETE 被 12-羟基二十烷酸脱氢酶（12-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase, 12-HEDH）氧化产生<sup>[20]</sup>（图 2）。目前，12-oxo-ETE 研究还处在起始阶段。有研究<sup>[21]</sup>认为，12-oxo-ETE 可诱导胎盘成纤维细胞脱落，促进奶牛胎盘剥离；另有研究<sup>[22]</sup>发现，12-oxo-ETE 对中性粒细胞的钙动员和聚集有微弱作用。目前尚鲜见

有关 12-oxo-ETE 在人体中作用的研究。本研究发现，HD 治疗前，血细胞中 12-oxo-ETE 含量大于血浆，主要以游离形式存在，且血浆酯化形式存在动静脉差异；HD 治疗后，血浆酯化 12-oxo-ETE 动静脉差异被消除，表明 HD 过程减弱了周围组织对血浆酯化 12-oxo-ETE 的积累能力，具体机制尚有待明确。

15-oxo-ETE 首次发现于兔肺，是 15-HETE 被 15-羟基前列腺素脱氢酶（15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase, 15-PGDH）氧化的产物<sup>[23]</sup>（图 2）。15-oxo-ETE 能保护肺动脉平滑肌细胞免受血清匮乏诱导的细胞凋亡，表明 15-oxo-ETE 对肺动脉高压有潜在的治疗作用<sup>[24]</sup>。但是，Ma 等<sup>[25]</sup>发现，15-oxo-ETE 可以促进 E 选择素的表达和 PKC 依赖性单核细胞黏附，可能是动脉粥样硬化的潜在危险因素。HD 会导致炎症、血管内皮损伤和动脉中膜硬化等不良结局<sup>[1, 19]</sup>。本研究发现，HD 治疗前血浆中酯化及游离 15-oxo-ETE 含量均存在动静脉差异；HD 治疗后，酯化 15-oxo-ETE 动静脉差异进一步增大，但游离 15-oxo-ETE 动静脉差异不再存在，表明 HD 影响周围组织对血浆酯化及游离 15-oxo-ETE 的摄取，可能提示不良心血管事件结局。

5-oxo-ETE 由 5-LOX 产物 5-HETE 在 NADP<sup>+</sup> 依赖 5-羟基二十碳四烯酸脱氢酶（5-hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase, 5-HEDH）作用下合成（图 2）。在炎症过程中，炎症细胞呼吸

爆发、氧化应激和细胞死亡均促进 5-oxo-ETE 合成，其通过氧化二十碳类固醇受体（oxoeicosanoid, OXE）介导细胞内炎症，导致长期慢性炎症状态<sup>[26]</sup>。近期研究<sup>[10, 27-28]</sup>显示，5-oxo-ETE 参与风湿性疾病、癌症和急性心肌梗死的发生，但鲜见其在 HD 过程中变化的相关研究。本

研究发现，酯化 5-oxo-ETE 惰性应答于 HD 刺激；HD 治疗前游离 5-oxo-ETE 存在的动静脉差异在 HD 治疗后消失，表明外周组织接受 HD 刺激后减少了对游离 5-oxo-ETE 的生物利用，这可能会对心血管预后产生不利影响。

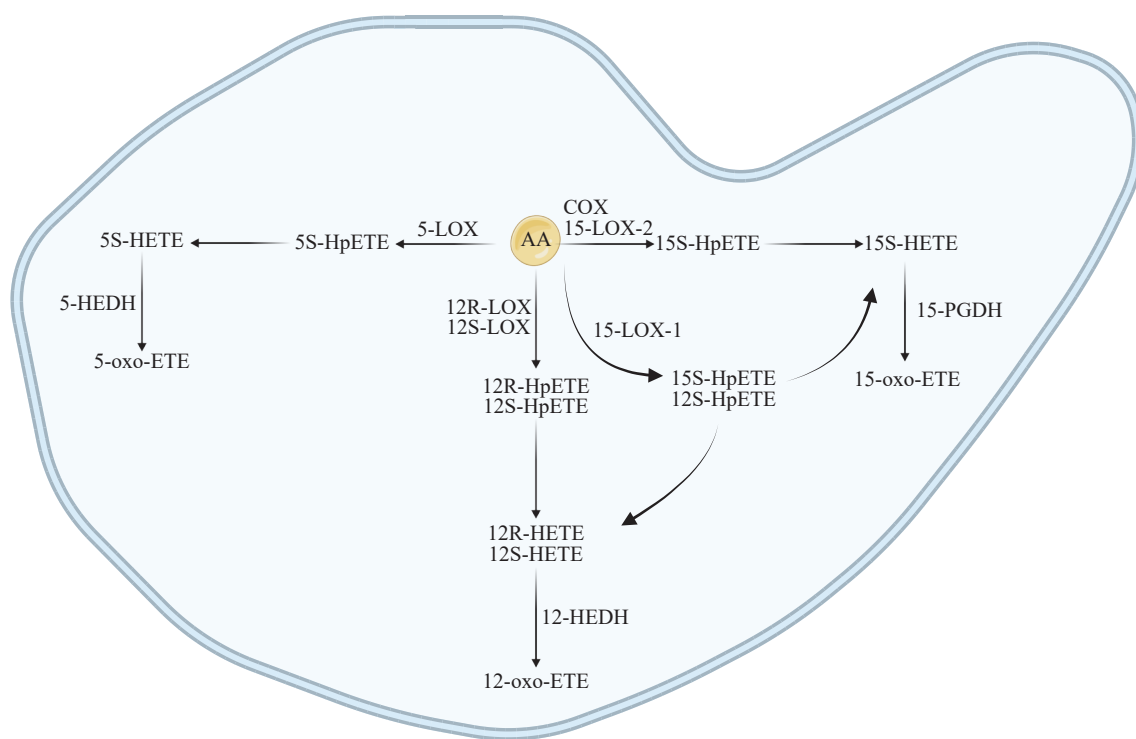


图2 氧代二十碳四烯酸在体内的代谢过程

Figure 2 Metabolic processes of oxo-eicosatetraenoic acids in vivo

Created in BioRender (<https://BioRender.com/y26z440>). AA generates 15-HETE in the presence of COX and 15-LOX, while 15-PGDH converts 15-HETE to 15-oxo-ETE. AA is converted to 12-HETE by 12-LOX, and 12-HEDH further metabolizes 12-HETE to 12-oxo-ETE. AA generates 5-HETE in the presence of 5-LOX, and 5-HEDH transforms 5-HETE to 5-oxo-ETE. AA: arachidonic acid; HETE: hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid; COX: cyclooxygenase; LOX: lipoxygenase; PGDH: hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase; oxo-ETE: oxo-eicosatetraenoic acid; HEDH: hydroxyeicosanoid dehydrogenase.

磷脂酯化的 HETEs 和 oxo-ETEs 是游离 HETEs 和 oxo-ETEs 的主要储存池<sup>[29]</sup>。不同的酯化和游离氧脂发挥相似或不同的生物学作用。目前，大部分氧脂的生物学功能以及同种氧脂不同酯化状态的差异性作用研究较少。5-HETE-PE 可以选择性地促进中性粒细胞产生白细胞介素 8（IL-8），但不产生肿瘤坏死因子  $\alpha$ （TNF- $\alpha$ ）<sup>[30]</sup>，而游离 5-HETE 可以抑制中性粒细胞产生 IL-8 和 TNF- $\alpha$ ，表明这些 LOX 代谢物的游离和酯化形式通过不同的机制发挥作用。本研究初步发现，

HD 降低了血浆中游离/酯化 5-oxo-ETE 比值，但产生的具体效应还需通过基础研究来进一步探讨。

综上所述，本研究初步发现，HD 影响外周组织对部分血浆酯化及游离 oxo-ETE 的净吸收，这可能与 HD 相关心血管事件的发生相关。此外，血细胞酯化和游离 oxo-ETEs 含量在 HD 治疗前后相对稳定。由于本研究仅检测单次 HD 治疗前后 oxo-ETEs 变化，未来须增加观测时间点及长期随访数据，并通过体外、体内研究进一步了解其详细生物学功能，探讨其应用于疾病诊疗的可能性。

**伦理声明** 本研究经夏里特医学院伦理委员会批准 (E2/113/08)。

**利益冲突** 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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#### 引用本文

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