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· 文献综述 ·

前蛋白转化酶枯草溶菌素9在慢性肝病的作用与机制研究进展

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摘要

前蛋白转化酶枯草溶菌素9 (PCSK9) 是一种主要由肝脏合成的丝氨酸蛋白酶, 在胃肠道、胰腺、肾脏和中枢神经系统中也有表达。PCSK9参与脂质代谢调节的肝细胞内外分子靶点众多, 在肝脏中主要通过肝细胞膜表面低密度脂蛋白受体 (LDLR) 结合靶向溶酶体降解, 升高血浆低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平。既往PCSK9在家族性遗传性高胆固醇血症、动脉粥样硬化、心肌梗死、肿瘤等疾病中得到广泛关注, 并促进PCSK9抑制剂的快速研发, 在治疗高胆固醇血症、降低心血管疾病风险中发挥重要作用。随着PCSK9研究的深入及慢性肝病发病率的逐渐提高, PCSK9与慢性肝病发生发展的关系也逐渐被揭示。基于上述背景, 本文阐述PCSK9在多种临床常见慢性肝脏疾病 (酒精性肝病、非酒精性脂肪肝、非酒精性脂肪性肝炎、病毒性肝炎以及肝癌) 中所发挥的作用, 以期慢性肝脏疾病的临床诊疗提供新思路。

关键词

肝疾病; 前蛋白转化酶9; 脂类代谢; 综述

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Research progress in action and mechanism of proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 in chronic liver diseases

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Abstract

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) is a serine protease predominantly synthesized by the liver, with expression also found in the gastrointestinal tract, pancreas, kidneys, and central nervous system. PCSK9 is involved in regulating lipid metabolism with numerous molecular targets both inside and outside hepatocytes. In the liver, it mainly targets lysosomal degradation through binding to low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) on the cell membrane surface, thereby increasing plasma levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. PCSK9 has garnered widespread attention in familial hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, cancer, and other diseases, which has

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accelerated the rapid development of PCSK9 inhibitors, and played a significant role in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases. As research on PCSK9 deepens and the prevalence of chronic liver diseases increases, the relationship between PCSK9 and the development of chronic liver diseases is gradually being revealed. Given the aforementioned background, this article elaborates on the role of PCSK9 in various common chronic liver diseases in clinical practice, including alcoholic liver disease, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, viral hepatitis, and liver cancer, aiming to offer new perspectives for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of chronic liver diseases.

Key words

Liver Diseases; Proprotein Convertase 9; Lipid Metabolism; Review

CLC number: R657.3

前蛋白转化酶枯草溶菌素9 (proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9, PCSK9) 是前蛋白转化酶家族第九个成员, 属于丝氨酸蛋白酶^[1]。PCSK9通过降解肝细胞膜表面低密度脂蛋白受体 (low-density lipoprotein receptor, LDLR) 而升高血浆低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C), 促进慢性肝脏疾病的发生发展^[2-3]。近年来, 越来越多的研究表明, PCSK9在脂质代谢及肿瘤免疫中发挥关键作用, 包括家族性遗传性高胆固醇血症 (familial hypercholesterolemia, FH)^[4]、肝癌^[5]、肺癌^[6]、乳腺癌^[7]等。通过使用PCSK9抑制剂可有效减少高胆固醇血症所致的慢性肝脏疾病的发生, 并且参与抑制多种肿瘤的作用^[8]。本综述重点阐述PCSK9在慢性肝脏疾病进展中的作用与机制, 探索靶向PCSK9在慢性肝脏疾病治疗中的潜在价值。

1 PCSK9概述

1.1 PCSK9结构与作用

PCSK9蛋白由前结构域、信号肽、催化结构域和C端结构域组成, 主要在肝脏中合成与分泌, 在胃肠道、胰腺、肾脏和中枢神经系统中也有表达^[9]。PCSK9基因位于人类染色体1p32.3上, 其基因突变分为两种类型: 功能获得性突变 (gain of function, GOF) 和功能丧失性突变 (loss of function, LOF), 其中PCSK9的GOF突变体与LDLR亲和力较强。在循环系统中, 血浆LDL-C主要通过肝细胞膜表面LDLR转运至肝细胞内, 小部分参与肝细胞的生理活动, 大部分靶向溶酶体降解。其中携带胆固醇的LDLR在肝细胞内与胆固醇解聚,

并被分选经LDLR内循环重新回到肝细胞膜表面, 以供重复使用, 或被分选至溶酶体降解^[10]。

PCSK9作用靶点众多, 常见参与脂质代谢调节的分子靶点包括LDLR、低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白1 (low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1, LRP1)、载脂蛋白E受体2 (apolipoprotein E receptor-2, ApoER2)、极低密度脂蛋白受体 (very low density lipoprotein receptor, VLDLR)、载脂蛋白B (apolipoprotein B, ApoB) 和白细胞分化抗原36 (cluster of differentiation 36, CD36) 等^[11-12]。PCSK9结合靶点发挥作用分为胞外和胞内两种途径, 胞外途径指PCSK9竞争性地与肝细胞表面LDLR、VLDLR、LRP1、ApoER2和CD36结合形成复合物, 并以囊泡的形式定位溶酶体降解, 减少LDLR内循环及肝细胞表面LDLR、VLDLR、LRP1、ApoER2和CD36的数量, 并升高外周血LDL-C水平^[13]; 胞内途径是指已成熟的PCSK9在分泌至胞外之前, 从内质网进入高尔基体与新生成的LDLR、ApoER2和CD36结合为复合物靶向溶酶体降解^[12-13]。细胞内PCSK9还直接与ApoB蛋白和微粒体甘油三酯转运蛋白 (microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, MTP) 酶相互作用, 并抑制B细胞淋巴瘤-2蛋白相互作用中心卷曲螺旋蛋白1 (B-cell lymphoma-2-interacting myosin-like coiled-coil protein 1, Beclin1) / 自噬相关蛋白 (autophagy related proteins, ATG) 14L复合物介导的自噬过程, 最终上调肝细胞ApoB的含量和稳定性, 增加VLDL、低密度脂蛋白 (low density lipoprotein, LDL) 水平^[14]。在单个LDLR或LDLR/PCSK9双基因敲除小鼠表现出相似的胆固醇变化, 表明PCSK9主要通过LDLR调节肝脏胆固醇动态平衡^[15], 并且PCSK9抑制剂的药理作

用着重于 PCSK9 与 LDLR 之间的关系，本文将着重介绍 PCSK9 与 LDLR 在慢性肝病中的研究。

PCSK9 抑制剂已在临床用于治疗 PCSK9 过表达所致的高胆固醇血症，通过竞争性地结合 PCSK9，减少 LDLR 的降解，维持正常的血浆胆固醇水平^[16]。目前临床上使用的阿利西尤单抗 (alirocumab)、依洛尤单抗 (evolocumab) 已被用于治疗 FH、他汀类药物不耐受或需要额外降低 LDL-C 的高危动脉粥样硬化相关心血管疾病的患者^[17-18]。有文献^[19]报道，虽然 PCSK9 抑制剂可使遗传性和获得性高胆固醇血症患者的血浆 LDL-C 浓度平均下降 50%~60%，但因肝细胞内感应回路反馈性增加 PCSK9 分泌，却使血浆 PCSK9 浓度上升约 10 倍。高浓度的血浆 PCSK9 是否会在停用 PCSK9 抑制剂后诱导更高水平的血浆 LDL-C，导致患者病情复发甚至加重？这需要对 PCSK9 抑制剂进行更深入的研究，也将对临床使用 PCSK9 抑制剂的剂量、不良反应及停药方式具有重要指导意义。

1.2 PCSK9 相关调控因子

甾醇调节元件结合蛋白 2 (sterol regulatory element binding protein 2, SREBP-2) 与维持胆固醇稳态密切相关^[20]。细胞内胆固醇减少和内质网钙离子丢失激活 SREBP-2，触发其向细胞核的移位，并诱导胆固醇调节基因的激活，包括 PCSK9、LDLR 和三羟基三甲基戊二酰辅酶 A (3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A, HMG-CoA) 基因^[21]。研究^[22]发现，硫化氢气体处理降低了高脂饮食喂养小鼠升高的血液胆固醇水平。在肝细胞中，硫化氢气体以时间和浓度依赖的方式激活磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶 (phosphatidylinositol-3-kinases, PI3K) /蛋白质丝氨酸苏氨酸激酶 (protein-serine-threonine kinase, Akt) 信号通路下调 SREBP-2 转录，抑制 PCSK9 的表达，从而调节肝癌 HepG2 细胞的脂质代谢^[23]。有趣的是咖啡因能够提高肝细胞内质网钙离子水平，阻断负责调节 PCSK9 的 SREBP-2 基因的转录激活，增加 LDLR 的表达和 LDL-C 的清除^[24]。

2 PCSK9 与慢性肝病的相关性

既往 PCSK9 在脂质代谢、动脉粥样硬化领域得到广泛关注，PCSK9 抑制剂在治疗家族性高胆固醇血症、减轻动脉粥样硬化疾病中取得了良好成效。肝脏在维持机体胆固醇代谢平衡中发挥关键

作用，PCSK9 在肝细胞中大量合成，参与肝细胞的胆固醇代谢。这一作用失调将导致一系列肝脏疾病的发生发展。着眼于 PCSK9 与肝脏疾病之间相关性的研究日益增多，深入研究 PCSK9 在肝脏疾病中的作用机制及靶向 PCSK9 治疗肝脏疾病具有重要临床意义。

2.1 酒精性肝病 (alcoholic liver disease, ALD)

2.1.1 PCSK9 与 ALD ALD 是指因长期过量饮酒导致的肝脏代谢性疾病，疾病早期表现为肝细胞脂肪变性，继而可进展为脂肪性肝炎、肝纤维化、肝硬化、肝癌^[25]。肝脏脂质代谢紊乱是 ALD 的一个关键特征，慢性酒精暴露促进肝细胞 PCSK9 转录和翻译，降低肝细胞对血浆 LDL-C 的摄取，导致高胆固醇血症^[26]。同时慢性酒精喂养不仅可以增加小鼠促炎细胞因子 (TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-22、IL-33、IL-17 α 、IL-2) 和趋化因子 (巨噬细胞炎性蛋白 2、血清单核细胞趋化蛋白 1 等) 的表达，还可通过增加 PCSK9 表达增强肝脏髓过氧化物酶 (myeloperoxidase, MPO) 活性，共同促进肝脏氧化应激和炎症反应^[27]。

2.1.2 PCSK9 抑制剂与 ALD PCSK9 单克隆抗体治疗可以抑制 SREBP-2 基因的转录而显著降低肝脏 PCSK9 表达，改善 ALD 所致的高胆固醇血症；同时 PCSK9 单克隆抗体能够抑制脂肪酸合酶活性，恢复酒精导致的脂肪酸分解代谢调节因子过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α 和肉碱棕榈酰转移酶 I 的表达下调，从合成和分解两方面减少肝细胞的脂质积累，减轻酒精诱导的肝脏脂肪变性。PCSK9 单克隆抗体抑制 PCSK9 介导的 MPO 活性，改善 ALD 的炎症、氧化应激和肝细胞损伤^[28]。综上所述，抗 PCSK9 治疗可能为 ALD 的治疗提供一种新的治疗思路，但仍需大规模临床试验来评估抗 PCSK9 治疗在 ALD 治疗中的有效性和安全性。

2.2 非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases, NAFLD)

NAFLD 是最常见的肝病之一，与肥胖、糖尿病、代谢综合征、胰岛素抵抗和高脂血症有关^[29]。其疾病谱包括非酒精性单纯性脂肪肝 (nonalcoholic fatty liver, NAFL)、非酒精性脂肪性肝炎 (nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH) 和肝硬化，部分患者会进展为肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) ^[30-31]。

2.2.1 PCSK9 与 NAFL 呈正相关 高脂饮食加重

C57BL/6J小鼠肝脏脂肪变性导致内质网应激发生,诱导肝脏PCSK9表达和循环PCSK9水平升高^[32]。高胆固醇饮食饲养的PCSK9基因敲除小鼠较野生型小鼠肝脏游离胆固醇明显增加,进展为脂肪性肝纤维化、肝癌的风险更高^[33]。究其原因,PCSK9可以通过甾醇调节元件(sterol regulatory element, SRE)及非SRE途径调控NAFL中肝细胞的脂质代谢。在脂肪生成的SRE途径方面,PCSK9减少肝细胞表面LDLR的表达,降低细胞内胆固醇水平,导致肝细胞内参与SRE途径和胆固醇合成的关键物质增加,包括甾醇调节元件结合蛋白1(sterol regulatory element binding protein 1, SREBP1)和HMG-CoA还原酶的转录调控,以及脂肪酸合成酶的转录后调控,脂肪酸合成酶是新生脂肪生成的限速酶^[14]。在脂肪生成的非SRE途径方面,PCSK9诱导ApoB/ApoE和MTP蛋白的表达增加,促进脂肪生成^[34]。最近对中国人群的一项临床研究^[35]表明,PCSK9的LOF突变体与NAFLD风险降低相关。

总之,在NAFL中,PCSK9通过诱导脂质生成,加重NAFL的疾病进程,PCSK9与NAFL呈正相关。

2.2.2 PCSK9与NASH呈负相关 在合并NASH的C57BL/6J小鼠体内,循环PCSK9水平及肝脏PCSK9基因和蛋白的表达均显著降低^[36],提示在NASH疾病进展中PCSK9表达水平被显著抑制。一项动物实验^[37]显示,PCSK9基因敲除的C57BL/6J小鼠的NASH与PCSK9基因过表达组相比,能诱导更多甘油三酯和胆固醇积累,导致更严重的脂肪性肝炎并加剧肝纤维化进程。研究^[38]表明,NASH诱导的炎症反应可以通过抑制E2F转录因子1(E2F transcription factor 1, E2F1)和激活哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物1(mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1)下调PCSK9的表达,从而导致胆固醇在肝细胞中积聚,加速NASH的进展。

PCSK9抑制小鼠肝细胞CD36的表达,减轻肝细胞的脂质蓄积,在PCSK9基因敲除小鼠中,表达增加的CD36介导脂肪酸和三酰甘油(triacylglycerol, TAG)储存于肝细胞,促进NASH进展^[39-40]。既往研究^[41]表明,PCSK9在肝再生过程中转录及翻译水平显著上调,并在肝再生中发挥重要作用。由此可以推测,PCSK9缺乏在NASH进展中的有害影响可能是由于PCSK9下调抑制肝细胞再生所致。

综上所述,NASH抑制PCSK9表达,加重肝细胞的胆固醇负荷,而低表达的PCSK9诱导CD36表达上调并干扰肝细胞再生,进一步加重NASH进展。

2.2.3 PCSK9抑制剂与NAFLD 炎症反应在肝细胞由NAFL演变为NASH、肝纤维化及肝硬化的过程中起重要作用^[42]。抑制PCSK9可以减轻NAFL大鼠肝脏病理损伤,减少肝细胞凋亡,同时还可减少Toll样受体4(toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)/核因子 κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)信号通路的激活及炎症因子TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6水平,表明PCSK9调控TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路加重大鼠NAFLD严重程度^[43-44]。对于临床上常见的胆源性肝硬化,使用PCSK9抑制剂可以降低胆源性肝硬化小鼠的血浆胆固醇水平,减轻胆源性肝硬化并发的全身炎症反应,但不影响小鼠的肝功能、侧支循环的建立及肝性脑病的发生率^[45]。一项临床研究^[46]表明,11例肥胖糖尿病患者经过大约18个月的PCSK9抑制剂治疗后,肝脏脂肪变性得到完全缓解,肝功能情况得到改善。

综上所述,PCSK9抑制剂在NAFLD中的作用是双重而又矛盾的,抑制PCSK9能缓解NAFL病情,却对NASH起促进作用。因此,临床上PCSK9抑制剂对NAFLD的综合影响仍存在争议,需要更为准确诊断患者属于NAFL还是NASH,同时也需要更多的基础实验和大量临床数据分析来探讨其中的机制,这也将对未来使用PCSK9抑制剂治疗NAFLD提供理论依据。

2.3 PCSK9与丙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis C virus, HCV)

慢性HCV感染是肝硬化和肝癌的重要病因^[47-48]。HCV的生命周期与宿主的脂质代谢密切相关,HCV通过载脂蛋白进入宿主细胞,引起宿主细胞膜脂质组成变化,从而为HCV复制提供适宜环境。成熟的病毒以脂蛋白样颗粒的形式释放到循环中,称为脂蛋白-病毒颗粒(LVP),LVP中包含不同的肝细胞合成的载脂蛋白。目前认为LVP颗粒相关载脂蛋白参与脂蛋白受体介导的病毒感染,并对HCV病毒颗粒的细胞内成熟起关键作用^[49]。PCSK9可抑制HCV进入肝细胞的四种表面蛋白,包括LDLR、VLDLR、白细胞分化抗原81(cluster of differentiation 81, CD81)和B型1类清道夫受体(scavenger receptor class B type1, SR-B1)。

细胞实验^[50]证明, PCSK9在超生理浓度(7 μg/mL)时,可减少肝癌HU-7细胞表面LDLR和CD81的表达,从而阻止HCV病毒的感染。另一实验^[45]表明, HCV感染的肝细胞中甾醇调节元件结合蛋白(sterol regulatory element binding protein, SREBP)和肝细胞核因子1(hepatocyte nuclear factor 1, HNF1)表达增加,促进PCSK9翻译而增加血浆PCSK9浓度,但对HCV感染患者血浆总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、LDL-C和TAG水平无明显影响,其机制为HCV已被证明可刺激肝癌Huh7细胞和HCV患者的肝组织中的LDLR表达而中和PCSK9诱导的LDLR降解。

由此可见,通过外源性补充重组PCSK9特异性降解肝细胞膜表面LDLR水平似乎对HCV感染患者的治疗具有积极意义。但仍需深入研究HCV病毒和PCSK9之间错综复杂的联系及PCSK9特异性靶向肝脏的治疗方法,以期正确使用靶向PCSK9的治疗方法提供理论依据。

2.4 HCC

2.4.1 PCSK9与HCC 肝癌是全球常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其中HCC是主要的原发性肝癌,高侵袭性、易转移和复发是预后差的主要原因^[51]。PCSK9调控肿瘤细胞内质网应激、线粒体死亡、肿瘤微环境等参与肿瘤进展,识别PCSK9在肿瘤中的作用机制及靶向PCSK9在肿瘤治疗中具有重要临床价值。

文献^[52]报道, PCSK9在结直肠癌、黑色素瘤、乳腺癌中高表达,通过与肿瘤细胞膜表面的主要组织相容性复合体I(the major histocompatibility complex class-I, MHC-I)结合形成PCSK9-MHC-I复合物,该复合物靶向肿瘤细胞溶酶体降解,降低肿瘤细胞膜表面MHC-I含量,导致CD8⁺T淋巴细胞表面T细胞受体(T cell receptor, TCR)特异性识别肿瘤细胞膜表面MHC-I位点减少,引发肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸。PCSK9在肝癌中的高表达,不仅与患者的预后不良有关,而且在体外促进肝癌细胞的增殖与迁移,在体内也促进了肝癌的进展。抑制PCSK9导致肝癌细胞内脂质的过度积累及明显的脂毒性,可抑制肝癌细胞增殖^[5,53]。相反,有学者^[54-55]报道, PCSK9在肝癌组织中的表达水平明显低于癌旁非肿瘤样本,且恶性度越高的肝癌细胞表达的PCSK9水平越低,PCSK9促进谷胱甘肽硫-转移酶P1(glutathione S-transferase P1, GSTP1)与c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)

的结合,抑制JNK磷酸化,起到抑制肝癌细胞增殖和转移。

在肿瘤杀伤细胞方面, PCSK9干扰T淋巴细胞摄取LDL,抑制T淋巴细胞克隆扩增成为细胞毒性T淋巴细胞,从而减少细胞毒性颗粒的产生及释放,减弱T淋巴细胞的抗肿瘤能力。同时, PCSK9减少CD8⁺T淋巴细胞膜表面LDLR,使得LDLR以膜蛋白形式与TCR的CD3亚基结合减少;并且PCSK9抑制TCR循环,减少CD8⁺T淋巴细胞膜表面TCR,进一步减弱CD8⁺T淋巴细胞抗原识别能力。二者共同作用使得CD3亚基及其下游通路磷酸化水平下降,抑制了细胞毒性T淋巴细胞的毒性颗粒释放,减弱对肝癌细胞的杀伤能力^[56]。

在肿瘤微环境方面, PCSK9调节肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophages, TAMs)表型转化,在肿瘤微环境中, M1型巨噬细胞促进炎症反应, M2型巨噬细胞能够分泌IL-4、IL-10、IL-13、转化生长因子β(transforming growth factor β, TGF-β)等多种免疫抑制因子促进肿瘤细胞生长,抑制TAMs向M2型巨噬细胞极化具有重要临床价值。最新的一项研究^[57]发现PCSK9在体外通过促进肝癌细胞表达OX40配体(OX40 ligand, OX40L)进而抑制人单核细胞白血病细胞(human monocyte leukemia cells, THP-1)来源巨噬细胞向M2型巨噬细胞极化,从而对肝癌细胞起抑制作用。

2.4.2 PCSK9抑制剂与HCC 近年来,免疫治疗已在临床抗肿瘤治疗中取得良好成效, PCSK9也显示出其在癌症免疫疗法中的潜在价值。使用PCSK9抑制剂能够:(1)抑制PCSK9对MHC-I降解,增加肿瘤细胞膜表面MHC-I,使肿瘤细胞更易被肿瘤杀伤细胞识别,减少肿瘤免疫逃逸。(2)抑制PCSK9对CD8⁺T淋巴细胞膜LDLR的降解,恢复CD8⁺T淋巴细胞膜LDLR的数量,进而恢复细胞毒性T淋巴细胞对肿瘤的杀伤能力。研究^[52]表明,程序性死亡蛋白1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)单克隆抗体联合PCSK9抑制剂治疗荷瘤小鼠,其疗效显著优于单用PD-1单克隆抗体或PCSK9抑制剂。

综上所述,是肝癌细胞内PCSK9抑制JNK信号通路磷酸化而减弱肝癌细胞的增殖与侵袭作用更强,还是肝癌细胞外PCSK9介导的肿瘤免疫逃逸作用更强?需要未来进一步研究PCSK9在肝癌患者中的表达水平,以评估针对肝癌治疗是外源性补充PCSK9还是使用PCSK9单克隆抗体。针对肝

癌现有的PD-1靶向免疫治疗^[58],未来联合使用PCSK9抑制剂有望加强肝癌的治疗效果。

3 小结与展望

综上所述,PCSK9参与肝细胞膜表面LDLR的降解并升高血浆胆固醇,间接介导肝细胞脂质蓄积,诱导肝脏病理改变,并且通过激活炎症通路,促进炎症因子释放,进一步增加肝脏负荷。同时PCSK9还可直接参与肝脏炎症反应、肝癌的发生发展。PCSK9抑制剂现已在临床上批准用于治疗家族性高胆固醇血症,靶向PCSK9有望成为治疗ALD、NAFLD、病毒性肝炎等慢性肝脏疾病的新疗法。此外,PCSK9影响肿瘤动物模型中巨噬细胞、T淋巴细胞、NK细胞、B淋巴细胞的浸润与功能,提示PCSK9在肿瘤免疫治疗中的潜在价值,靶向PCSK9对肝癌的治疗效果、给药剂量、对免疫细胞的影响以及联合现有的肿瘤靶向免疫药物是否能取得更好的治疗效果,有待进一步探索。PCSK9相关调控药物有望为慢性肝脏疾病的治疗提供新方向。

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