

# 高盐饮食在系统性红斑狼疮中的研究进展

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## 摘要

系统性红斑狼疮(Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, SLE)是一种累及多系统的自身免疫性疾病, 其发病机制复杂, 涉及遗传、环境、内分泌和免疫调节紊乱等多种因素。目前的治疗手段主要依赖免疫抑制剂, 副作用较大。饮食干预作为一种低成本、非药物的辅助治疗策略, 具有重要的临床应用前景。探讨高盐饮食与SLE的关系, 有助于完善患者的生活方式指导指南。

## 关键词

高盐, 免疫调节, 肠道菌群, 系统性红斑狼疮

# Progress of Research on High-Salt Diet in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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## Abstract

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem autoimmune disease characterized by complex pathogenesis involving genetic predisposition, environmental triggers, endocrine dysregulation, and immune dysfunction. Current treatment approaches primarily rely on immunosuppressants, which are associated with significant side effects. Dietary intervention, as a low-cost, non-pharmacological adjunctive strategy, holds important promise for clinical application. Investigating the relationship between a high-salt diet and SLE may help refine lifestyle guidance for patients.

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## Keywords

### High-Salt, Immune Regulation, Gut Microbiota, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

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## 1. 引言

系统性红斑狼疮(Systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)是一种慢性系统性的自身免疫性疾病,因机体对自身抗原的免疫耐受被打破,导致自身抗体产生,引起多组织、器官的系统性炎症[1]。肾脏是主要的受累器官,大约40%的SLE患者发展为狼疮性肾炎[2][3]。该疾病主要影响育龄女性,男女患病率约为1比9。我国SLE发病率位居全球第四位,约8.57/10万人/年,给社会造成了严重的经济负担[4]。SLE的发病机制尚不清楚,目前认为是遗传、环境、免疫和激素效应共同作用的结果,也有研究表明,微生物也会影响人体免疫系统[5]。过去人们一直把重点放在药物的临床试验上。尽管取得了相当大的进展,但对新生药物的反应率仍然有限。近年来随着饮食因素成为自身免疫病中的新兴研究领域,非药物干预在欧洲风湿病学界越来越受到关注。盐与自身免疫性疾病之间的关系也逐渐被认识,其中多发性硬化[6]、类风湿性关节炎[7]均发现与高盐饮食密切相关。然而,高盐饮食在SLE中的研究相对较少。本文将对高盐饮食通过多重途径参与SLE进程的最新研究进行综述,旨在为SLE的饮食干预提供理论依据和实践指导。

## 2. SLE的发病机制

SLE是一种病因不明的自身免疫性疾病,其特征是T细胞功能障碍和产生自身抗体的B细胞活化,先天免疫系统也参与了SLE的发病,包括巨噬细胞的异常活化以及细胞因子微环境等[8]。SLE患者肠道中双歧杆菌减少、拟杆菌增多,故肠道菌群失调可能也参与了SLE的发病机制。最新的研究还发现免疫代谢失调也参与了SLE的发病机制[9][10]。

## 3. 高盐饮食对机体的影响

钠对人体健康至关重要,大多数膳食中的钠以食盐(氯化钠)的形式摄入。钠是维持水分平衡和细胞膜电位生成的关键元素,保持血清钠水平在一定范围内非常重要[11]。WHO建议每日钠摄入量 < 2000 mg (相当于 < 5 g/天盐),但世界上大多数人每天摄入 2300 至 4600 mg 钠[12]。高盐摄入是一个全球性的健康问题,高盐饮食不仅会增加高血压和心血管疾病的风险,而且还会导致免疫系统的异常变化,从而增加多发性硬化症和系统性红斑狼疮的风险[13]。钠的体内平衡受到严格调节,以前认为钠稳态由肾脏调节。然而,近年来的研究表明,大量的Na<sup>+</sup>还储存在肾外组织中,特别是皮肤和肌肉[14]。Na<sup>+</sup>摄入可通过直接作用于组织如皮肤和其他靶器官中的T辅助细胞亚群和先天免疫细胞来影响免疫系统的活化状态。此外,高Na<sup>+</sup>摄入已被证明会改变肠道微生物群的组成,对免疫细胞产生间接影响。在SLE、银屑病等组织中的Na<sup>+</sup>蓄积还可反映疾病的活动和进展[15]。且在SLE患者中,肌肉Na<sup>+</sup>含量与疾病的高活动度和IL-10浓度相关[16]。

## 4. 高盐饮食对免疫细胞的影响

高盐显著影响多种先天性和适应性免疫细胞的分化、活化和功能,并在微环境中诱导促炎状态,从

而影响各种免疫调节疾病的发展。

#### 4.1. NK 细胞(自然杀伤细胞)

高盐在不同疾病背景下对小鼠NK细胞的影响也不同。高盐通过 ROS 信号转导下调NK细胞中 CD122 的表达,从而降低了对 IL-15 的反应性,最终抑制了 NK 细胞的增殖、活化和功能[17]。但 Rizvi [18]等人发现小鼠中的高盐通过抑制 PD-1 表达和增加 IFN- $\gamma$  和血清马尿酸盐来增强 NK 细胞在肿瘤免疫中的功能。这两个不同的结论表明了疾病背景在高盐对小鼠 NK 细胞的影响中的重要性。在 SLE 发病机制中, NK 细胞在调节其他免疫细胞的活性并产生细胞因子(例如 IFN $\gamma$  和 IL-17)中起重要作用[19]。在 SLE 疾病的活动期, NK 细胞的细胞毒性活性下调[20],高盐是否在 SLE 中通过抑制 NK 细胞活化、增殖导致 SLE 活动,还需要进一步探索。

#### 4.2. 单核吞噬细胞系统

巨噬细胞、树突状细胞和单核细胞形成一个单核髓样细胞家族,其专门用于抗原呈递。

##### 4.2.1. 巨噬细胞

高盐促进 Dahl SS 大鼠 M1 巨噬细胞激活(通过 p38/MAPK-NFAT5 和 ROS-NLPR3/NLRC4-IL-1 $\beta$  途径),在小鼠巨噬细胞上表达的 Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> 交换器 1 (NCX 1)可以感知 Na<sup>+</sup>,并有助于 NFAT 5 积累,增强其杀菌功能,高盐通过 p38/cFos 激活蛋白 1 (AP 1)和细胞外信号调节激酶(Erk) 1/2/cFos/AP1 途径介导了 M1 巨噬细胞的促炎特征,而 Erk 1/2/STAT6 途径抑制 M2 巨噬细胞的激活和功能[21],“见表 1”。在急性肺损伤的小鼠模型中,高盐可以激活巨噬细胞,导致一种名为 M (Na)的新激活状态[22]。高盐还可抑制 M2 巨噬细胞中 AKT/mTOR 信号传导,但只能短暂抑制单核巨噬细胞中的线粒体功能[23] [24]。炎症和感染可促进局部组织 Na<sup>+</sup>积聚[25]-[27]。这种富含 Na<sup>+</sup>的环境促进单核细胞/巨噬细胞样细胞的促炎活化及其抗微生物活性[28]。高渗应激通过诱导鼠巨噬细胞中的 NLRP 3/NLRC 4 炎性体活化,从而导致 Th 17 反应增强[29]。巨噬细胞是促炎因子(IL-1, IL-6, IFN $\gamma$ )的生产者[19]。SLE 患者存在巨噬细胞的异常激活,且巨噬细胞的吞噬能力减弱,导致自身抗体的产生和狼疮性肾病,此外,巨噬细胞自噬和凋亡的增加也参与了 SLE 的发病机制。已有证据表明, M1 巨噬细胞是 SLE 的主要类型,巨噬细胞浸润与小鼠和人类的狼疮性肾炎相关。在自发性的 NZB/W 肾炎和 IFN 加速的狼疮性肾炎模型中可见肾脏巨噬细胞浸润[20] [30],推测高盐可通过促进 M1 巨噬细胞激活从而加剧 SLE 的进展。

##### 4.2.2. 单核细胞

长期高盐饮食通过骨髓动员而显著增加小鼠和人类的循环单核细胞[31]。暴露于高盐的单核细胞刺激自体 CD4<sup>+</sup>和 CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞产生 IL-17A。高盐也可诱导人单核细胞向树突状细胞样表型转化(表现为异丁香苷 IsoLG 加合物形成、表达 CD83 和增加 IL-1 $\beta$  的产生) [32]。盐增加了单核细胞 CCR2 的表达,导致血浆 MCP-1、单核细胞的跨内皮迁移和皮肤巨噬细胞密度增加[33]。在 SLE 患者和狼疮小鼠的肾小球中积累的非典型单核细胞(pro-inflammatory patrolling monocytes, PMOS)是狼疮性肾炎的主要成分[30],高盐可能通过增加 SLE 患者肾脏的 PMOS 促进狼疮性肾炎的发展。

##### 4.2.3. 树突状细胞(DCs)

Tubbs 等[34]发现高盐可以激活小鼠 DC 并增加其炎性细胞因子的产生。高盐摄入通过 p38 MAPK-STAT 1 信号通路促进 DC 的免疫激活[35],“见表 1”。cDC 能够刺激 T 细胞,产生 IL-6 和 IL-8,并促进 SLE 的炎症反应。pDC 分泌大量的 I 型干扰素(IFN- $\alpha$  为主)。IFN- $\alpha$  以自分泌方式分泌增强 pDC 和 T 细胞活性。IFN- $\alpha$  在 SLE 中占主导地位,高盐饮食可能通过激活 DC 和增加其炎性细胞因子的产生从而

参与 SLE 的进展。

### 4.3. CD4<sup>+</sup> T 细胞

高盐条件可通过 NFAT 5 和 SGK1 增强人记忆 CD4<sup>+</sup> T 细胞中的 Th2 表型。CD4<sup>+</sup> T 细胞可浸润至肾脏, 并产生 IL-17 导致肾脏损伤[36]。来自 SLE 患者的 CD4<sup>+</sup> T 细胞显示增强的 mTOR 活化[37], 其增强糖酵解和脂肪酸合成, 从而有利于 Th17 的分化[38] [39], 导致 SLE 患者中的 Th17/Treg 失衡[40]。

### 4.4. Th17 细胞

高盐可在不同的细胞环境中诱导不同的 Th17 细胞表型。在 Th17 极化细胞因子存在的条件下, 高盐会促进致病性鼠和人 Th17 细胞的诱导, 这些反应与 p38/MAPK、NFAT 5 和 SGK 1 活化有关; 在缺乏 Th17 极化细胞因子的情况下, 高盐通过显著上调 FoxP3 和自分泌 TGF- $\beta$  诱导抗炎性人 Th17 细胞。然而, 额外的促炎细胞因子可以阻断 TGF- $\beta$  分泌, 因此, 人 Th17 细胞表现出促炎表型[41], “见表 1”。高盐下的 Th17 极化可能涉及 NFAT 5 依赖性机制和下游 P2 X 信号传导激活的其他因子之间的合作[42]。Th17 通过产生 IL-17 促炎细胞因子促进 SLE 发病[43]。SLE 患者 Th17 细胞比例较高, 其含量与 SLE 严重程度呈正相关[8]。

### 4.5. Treg 细胞

Treg 细胞可分为胸腺来源的 Treg (tTreg)、外周来源的 Treg (pTreg)和体外诱导的 Treg (iTreg)。高盐影响 Foxp 3 (Forkhead box P3)稳定性和 tTreg 的功能。高盐诱导促炎性 tTreg 细胞通过以下两种方式: 一是高盐使鼠和人 Treg 细胞获得 Th1 样表型(通过 SGK 1-FOXO 1/FOXO 3 途径); 二是高盐可诱导 Th17 样表型细胞(通过 TGF- $\beta$ -ROR $\gamma$ t 途径) [44], “见表 1”。高盐通过 SGK1-FoxO1-IL-23R 轴驱动 Treg 细胞向促炎性 Th17 样表型转化, 破坏免疫耐受并促进自身免疫反应。高盐导致 Th17/Treg 比例升高, 靶向 SGK1 或限盐可能成为恢复 Th17/Treg 平衡的新策略[36], “见表 1”。一项 Meta 分析发现 SLE 患者 Th17 细胞及相关细胞因子水平升高可能是导致 Th17/Treg 比值升高的主要原因。Th17 和 Treg 细胞的百分比与性别、年龄、疾病活动和肾功能相关[45]。Th17/Treg 细胞失衡参与了系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)器官炎症的发生和发展[46]。这可能是高盐饮食加剧 SLE 病情的重要途径。

### 4.6. Th1/Th2/Tfh 细胞

高盐增加 Tfh 的分化(通过 DNA 去甲基化, 招募羟甲基转移酶易位 2 (TET2)) [47], “见表 1”。高盐通过活化 T 细胞的细胞毒敏感性转录核因子 5 (NFAT 5)和酶血清/糖皮质激素调节激酶 1 (SGK-1)可诱导人和小鼠来源的幼稚 T 细胞分化为 Th2 细胞[48], “见表 1”。此外, Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> 的高盐制剂通过刺激 Th2 应答来增强体液免疫[49]。而在小鼠中的研究表明, 研究发现高盐对 Th1 细胞分化没有影响[50]。但 Yao 等发现在 T 细胞内, 高盐饮食可上调 SGK 1 的表达, 进而通过 JunB 激活增强 Lnc-SGK 1 (SGK 1 上游非编码 RNA)的表达, Lnc-SGK 1 可通过 SGK 1/JunB 信号通路诱导 Th2 和 Th17 细胞分化, 降低 Th1 细胞分化[51], “见表 1”。Tfh 细胞在生发中心反应中具有关键作用, 并通过产生 IL-21 促进 B 和 T 细胞分化、增殖和抗体生成。Tfh 细胞功能的失调在 SLE 中可促进致病性自身抗体的产生[20]。高盐可通过促进 Tfh 细胞的分化从而参与 SLE 进展。

### 4.7. CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞

高盐对 CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞的影响和疾病背景有关。在 E. G7-OVA 肿瘤小鼠模型中, OVA/Al/高盐制剂通过 CD8<sup>+</sup>细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞介导的免疫显示出增强的抗肿瘤作用[49]。而 Popovic 等[35]发现高渗环境以

TRIF 依赖性方式损害 DC 的交叉呈递功能, 导致小鼠 CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞活化减弱。HSD 增加小鼠肾脏中 CD8<sup>+</sup> T 淋巴细胞的浸润[37] [38]。HSD 饮食可通过诱导肾内免疫微环境的促炎性变化来增强对急性肾损伤的易感性[39]。SLE 肾脏间质 CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞与足细胞和肾小管细胞损伤有关[53]。CD8<sup>+</sup> T 细胞数量在早期狼疮中增加, 并存在于肾炎患者的肾间质中。狼疮骨髓中产生的 IFN-I(可能由中性粒细胞驱动)在改变耐受机制方面可能尤为重要[53]。

#### 4.8. B 细胞

高盐可激活小鼠脾 B 细胞并通过 Brx/p38/MAPK/NFAT 5 途径增加免疫球蛋白的产生[54], “见表 1”。但长期暴露于高盐则抑制 p38/MAPK 通路活性和延迟 NFAT 5 反应, 从而抑制了浆母细胞的分化[55][56], “见表 1”。B 细胞被认为是 SLE 发病机制中的关键参与者, 作为产生浆细胞和抗原呈递细胞的自身抗体的前体[20]。高渗透压会影响 Tfh 分化, 故而会对 B 细胞分化造成部分影响。然而, 高渗透压在 B 细胞分化期间的影响可能取决于分化阶段[29]。

**Table 1.** Regulatory effects of high salt on immune cells

**表 1.** 高盐对免疫细胞的调节作用

细胞类别	生物效应	机制	参考文献
巨噬细胞	高盐促进 M1 型(促炎)	p38/MAPK-NFAT5 和 ROS-NLRP3/NLRC4 通路激活	[21]
	抑制 M2 型(抗炎)	Erk1/2/STAT6 通路抑制	
树突状细胞	促进 DC 激活	P38-MAPK-STAT1 通路激活	[35]
Th17/Treg 失衡	高盐促进 Th17 细胞分化	P38-MAPK-NFAT5 FOXP3/TGF- $\beta$ 激活	[46]
	抑制 Treg 功能	TGF- $\beta$ -ROR $\gamma$ t 和 SGK1-FOXO1-IL-23R 途径介导向 Th17 样细胞转化	[36] [38]
滤泡辅助性 T 细胞(Tfh)	高盐促进 Tfh 细胞分化	诱导 DNA 去甲基化(TET2 依赖) 活化 NFAT5/SGK-1 通路 上调 SGK 1-JunB 通路	[47] [48] [51]
B 细胞	短期高盐促进 B 细胞抗体产生	Brx/p38/MAPK/NFAT5 通路激活	[54]-[56]
	长期高盐抑制浆细胞分化	p38/MAPK	

### 5. 高盐与肠道微生物群

高盐可以通过减少肠道乳酸杆菌来诱导促炎性 Th17 细胞[57]。且高盐改变了肠道免疫稳态, 导致肠道对炎症损伤的敏感性增加[57] [58]。除此以外, 盐还以性别依赖的方式改变了宿主和肠道微生物群之间的色氨酸代谢[59]。近年来, 越来越多的研究表明肠道菌群失调与 SLE 有关。异常色氨酸代谢可能有助于 SLE 的自身免疫激活[60]。Luo 等人[61]发现, 在 NZB/W F1 小鼠狼疮发作前后, 肠道微生物群发生了显著变化。既往研究也发现在 MRL/lpr 小鼠中也观察到乳酸杆菌科丰度降低[62]。He 等人[63]观察到 MRL/lpr 小鼠肠道微生物群中拟杆菌属丰度增加、厚壁菌门减少。此外, Chen 等[64]报道了狼疮小鼠模型中的肠道微生物群失调的特征可能是有益细菌减少和有害细菌增加, 并且与 SLE 相关。Xiang 等人[65]进行了一项荟萃分析, SLE 患者肠道微生物群中肠杆菌科和肠球菌科丰度较高瘤胃球菌科丰度减少, 瘤胃球菌等通过增加 Th17 细胞和减少 Treg 细胞诱导 Th17/Treg 失衡。Huang 等[66]通过来自健康供体的口服包封的粪便微生物组在活动性 SLE 患者中进行了第一次粪便微生物移植(FMT)临床试验, 发现 FMT 治疗显著降低了 SLEDAI-2K 评分和血清抗 dsDNA 抗体水平。总之, 肠道菌群失调是导致 SLE 免疫失调的

重要因素[67]。

活泼瘤胃球菌在肠道中的繁殖与狼疮疾病活动和狼疮肾炎有关[68]。高盐可通过改变肠道微生物群失调参与 SLE 的发病。

## 6. 高盐饮食与 SLE 临床关联的研究证据

早在 2015 年, Yang [69] 等就发现高盐饮食的 MRL/lpr 小鼠存活率降低, 疾病严重程度增加, 高盐饮食组 MRL/lpr 小鼠 Th1/Th2、Th17/Treg 比值明显升高。Scriver [70] 等也发现高盐饮食 SLE 患者 Th17 细胞百分比进行性下降、Treg 细胞百分比在低钠阶段显著升高, 提示短期低钠饮食可重塑 SLE 患者的 T 细胞平衡。研究发现高盐饮食显著增加 MRL/lpr 小鼠的狼疮特征, 其一 HSD 通过 p38/MAPK-STAT1 途径激活 DC 加速了小鼠狼疮的进展; 其二是 HSD 诱导的 DNA 去甲基化, 通过招募 Ten-eleven 转化酶 2 (TET2)。TET2 基因沉默明显减弱 NaCl 诱导的 Tfh 细胞体外极化[35] [71]。长期高盐摄入加剧了 NZB/WF1 雌性小鼠的全身自身免疫(自身抗体升高), 却未显著升高血压或加重蛋白尿/肾小球损伤[72]。SLE 患者外周血中 Tfh 细胞比例明显高于健康对照组。Tfh 细胞的频率与循环浆母细胞的比例和抗 dsDNA 的量呈正相关[73]。高盐饮食还可激活转化生长因子- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ )/Smad 信号通路, 促进肾小管上皮细胞向间质成纤维细胞转化, 加速肾脏纤维化进程[73]。这一机制在狼疮性肾炎(Lupus Nephritis, LN)的发生发展中尤为重要。最新的研究发现, 狼疮肾脏浸润性 B 细胞能够适应高钠浓度, 并且钠钾腺苷三磷酸酶( $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATPase}$ )的表达与浸润细胞生存能力相关。抑制  $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATPase}$  的药物和  $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATPase}$   $\gamma$  亚基的基因敲除均导致肾脏 B 细胞浸润减少和蛋白尿改善[74]。SLE 的发病机制涉及 B 细胞的活化, 而短期高盐可激活小鼠脾 B 细胞并通过 Brx/p38/MAPK/NFAT5 途径增加免疫球蛋白的产生[54]。但长期高盐则抑制 p38/MAPK 通路活性和延迟 NFAT5 反应, 从而抑制了浆母细胞的分化[55] [56]。这是一个相对矛盾的点, 针对高盐持续时间对 SLE 的影响结果未来需进一步探索故对 SLE 及 LN 患者避免高盐饮食有助于减轻疾病的严重程度。

## 7. 小结

当前研究已明确高盐饮食是 SLE 的一个潜在环境风险因素, 尤其对肾脏, 通过影响固有/适应性免疫细胞(如促进 Th17/Treg 失衡、激活 DC/M1 巨噬细胞)、扰乱肠道菌群等多重途径参与疾病进程。然而, 核心争议在于其作用的背景依赖性和器官特异性, 未来的研究重点应转向解析精确的分子整合网络、阐明组织钠储存的免疫学后果、确立肠道菌群的中介作用与因果链条, 并最终通过严谨的临床研究实现基于患者亚型的精准饮食干预。

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