

· 综述 ·

鸢尾素在运动改善骨代谢中的作用研究

胡顺宇¹ 唐显平² 杨锋³ 彭峰林^{1*}

1.广西师范大学体育与健康学院,广西 桂林 541006

2.广西师范大学医院,广西 桂林 541006

3.湖南文理学院体育学院,湖南 常德 415000

中图分类号: G804.21 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2020) 10-1555-06

摘要: 鸢尾素(Irisin)是运动介导的调控能量代谢的肌肉因子,在治疗肥胖、II型糖尿病、脂代谢和心血管疾病、骨代谢疾病等具有良好的作用。研究发现运动可以促进鸢尾素的分泌,同时鸢尾素又可以改善骨的代谢。鸢尾素可以直接靶向成骨细胞改善骨代谢,可以调节 Runx2、Atf4、Spp1、Sost 等骨骼基因改善骨代谢,可以与 Wnt、BMP (MAPK)、OPG/RANKL/RANK 信号通路发生级联反应调控骨代谢,也可以增强有氧糖酵解来改善骨代谢。鸢尾素作为改善骨代谢新的肌肉因子,它的出现将极大地促进我们对运动改善骨健康的理解,并为药物治疗骨代谢疾病提供新线索。目前我们虽然证实了运动可以通过鸢尾素改善骨代谢,但是鸢尾素改善骨代谢的相关机制还需要更深入研究。骨代谢疾病的出现,迫使我们要加速了解更多合理改善骨代谢的方法。本文将从运动与鸢尾素、运动与骨代谢及鸢尾素与骨代谢方面进行综述,旨在为运动改善骨代谢疾病,骨代谢疾病治疗等方面提供参考和依据。

关键词: 鸢尾素;运动;骨代谢

Study on the role of irisin in improving bone metabolism by exercise

HU Shunyu¹, TANG Xianping², YANG Feng³, PENG Fenglin^{1*}

1. College of Physical Education and Health, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541006, China

2. Guangxi Normal University Hospital, Guilin 541006

3. College of Physical Education, Hunan University of Arts and Sciences, Changde 415000, China

* Corresponding author: PENG Fenglin, Email: 149127590@qq.com

Abstract: Irisin is a muscle factor that mediates exercise and regulates energy metabolism, it has a good effect in the treatment of obesity, type 2 diabetes, lipid metabolism, cardiovascular disease, bone metabolism disease and so on. Studies have found that exercise can promote the delivering of Irisin, while Irisin can improve bone metabolism through targeting osteoblast directly, improving the regulation of bone genes such as Runx2, Atf4, Spp1 and Sost, having cascade reaction with signaling pathways, including Wnt, BMP (MAPK), OPG/RANKL/RANK, and enhancing aerobic glycolysis as well. As a newly found myokine which works on bone metabolism, Irisin will help us understand that exercise improves bone health better. Besides, it also provides new suggestions of drug treatments for metabolic bone diseases. At present, it has been confirmed that exercise can improve bone metabolism through Irisin mediation, but there is a complex relationship between the secretion of Irisin and exercise type, exercise time, exercise intensity, population, etc. It is known that Irisin can improve bone metabolism, however, relevant studies between them still have a long way to go. The emergence of bone metabolism diseases has forced us to accelerate our understanding of more reasonable ways to improve bone metabolism. This paper summarizes the relations between exercise and Irisin, exercise and bone metabolism and Irisin and bone metabolism to provide references and basis for exercise to improve bone metabolism diseases and treatment of bone metabolism diseases.

Key words: Irisin; physical exercise; bone metabolism

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31560219)

* 通信作者: 彭峰林,Email:149127590@qq.com

骨是人体重要的生物力学和生理学组织,骨代谢是由成骨细胞(OB)主导的骨形成和破骨细胞(OC)主导的骨吸收共同作用来调控^[1]。研究表明

鸢尾素(Irisin)可以促进骨细胞的增殖、调控骨骼相关基因的表达、增大骨密度和骨韧性及骨强度等。鸢尾素通过Wnt、MAPK信号通路来增强成骨细胞的分化,通过RANKL信号通路抑制破骨细胞的形成^[1-4]。鸢尾素可以增强有氧糖酵解来改善骨骼的合成代谢。运动可以通过激活PGC-1 α 转录因子,促进肌肉中FNDC5的表达,激活某种蛋白水解酶而对鸢尾素的表达进行调控^[5]。通过合理的运动方案促进鸢尾素的分泌增加,进而改善骨的代谢。鸢尾素能够改善骨代谢的发现,大大的促进了治疗骨代谢疾病方面的研究。

1 鸢尾素概述

1.1 鸢尾素的分子结构

鸢尾素是蛋白质水解酶在FNDC5的第30个氨基酸位点剪切掉一个信号肽(SP)和在FNDC5的第142个氨基酸位点剪切掉疏水性结构区域(H)后形成的由111个氨基酸组成的蛋白激素。鸢尾素在哺乳动物进化中有显著的保守性,人和小鼠中的鸢尾素基因序列同源性为100%^[6]。

1.2 鸢尾素的医疗价值

自2012年鸢尾素发现以来,研究者发现鸢尾素在治疗肥胖、2型糖尿病、脂代谢和心血管疾病、非酒精性脂肪肝、多囊卵巢综合征和骨代谢疾病等方面具有良好的作用^[7]。鸢尾素具体表现在能促进白色脂肪组织向棕色脂肪转换^[8-9]、调节胰岛素的抵抗^[10]、缓解晚期糖基化终末产物诱导的炎症、减少导致内皮功能障碍的炎性信号体^[11]、促进成骨细胞增殖分化^[12]、改善骨代谢^[13]、改善认知功能^[9]、减轻缺氧缺糖诱导的神经元损伤^[14]、抗细胞凋亡和抗氧化应激、减轻内皮细胞损伤^[15]等。

1.3 鸢尾素在人体的分布和分泌

鸢尾素不仅分布在骨骼肌中,在人的大脑、肾脏、肝脏、心脏、骨髓、皮肤结缔组织也有鸢尾素的存在,甚至在人的血液和唾液中也存在鸢尾素^[16-20]。研究发现通过运动^[10]、饥饿^[21]、冷暴露^[22]、高温、药物等都可以促进鸢尾素的表达。

2 运动与鸢尾素

运动是鸢尾素分泌的决定因素。我们知道鸢尾素分泌随着运动而增加,但是运动强度(高强度或持续中度)对鸢尾素分泌的影响仍然不确定。研究表明,与有氧运动相比,急性运动使鸢尾素分泌的量增多^[23],高强度运动鸢尾素分泌的量更多^[24-25]。研

究发现鸢尾素分泌受运动时间段的影响,受试者进行不同时间段的30 min有氧运动,发现清晨鸢尾素分泌量最低,晚上九点左右鸢尾素分泌量最高^[26]。鸢尾素的分泌与运动存在复杂的关系,需要我们继续探索。

2.1 运动与肌肉中的鸢尾素

肌肉是一种内分泌器官^[27],运动可以诱导肌肉释放肌肉因子鸢尾素^[28]。骨骼肌分泌鸢尾素量与肌纤维类型、运动时间、年龄阶段、训练水平、人群有关^[25,29-31]。鸢尾素分泌与肌纤维类型有关,进行短时间的耐力训练,3 h后检测发现快肌中的鸢尾素分泌增加,而慢肌中的鸢尾素分泌减少^[32-33]。鸢尾素分泌与运动时间有关,让小鼠运动1 h,5 h后骨骼肌中FNDC5 mRNA与运动前没有显著差异。让小鼠经过自主跑轮运动3周,骨骼肌中的FNDC5 mRNA与运动前存在显著差异^[7]。鸢尾素分泌与运动训练水平、人群有关,Pekkala等^[34]发现1 h低强度有氧运动和21周耐力训练方案,中年男性骨骼肌PGC1- α mRNA、FNDC5 mRNA未发生显著变化,1 h急性大强度抗阻运动使中年男性骨骼肌中的FNDC5 mRNA表达提高了1.4倍。同一研究发现在1 h急性大强度抗阻运动中,青年男性和老年男性受试者骨骼肌中PGC1- α mRNA变化比中年男性大很多。

运动对骨骼肌中的鸢尾素变化受到肌纤维类型、运动时间、人群等因素的影响,这其中与受试者年龄、身体素质、环境等因素是否有关联还需要考证。

2.2 运动与血液中的鸢尾素

一次性短时间大强度运动可立即使血液中鸢尾素水平显著升高,而较长时间运动,对血液中鸢尾素的水平没有影响,并且与运动类型(有氧/无氧)无关^[31,35-36]。4种不同运动方案(1 h低强度的骑车运动、一组高强度的力量训练、21周每周两次的有氧运动和有氧联合抗阻运动)来研究血液中鸢尾素和FNDC5水平的改变,发现只有一次性高强度力量训练会引起受试者血液中鸢尾素水平的变化^[36]。

血液中鸢尾素与运动强度和运动时间有关联,一次短时间大强度运动可以使血液鸢尾素水平迅速提升,而较长时间的运动训练方案未能使血液中鸢尾素水平显著变化。我们推断这可能与长时间的运动训练不能使保持较高运动强度有关系。

3 肌肉运动与骨代谢

我们知道大部分运动员退役后骨量会流失,同

样骨质疏松症和失重状态都会使人的骨质流失,脊髓损伤或瘫痪状态的患者的骨密度会下降,这几类情况都与运动有联系^[37-38]。运动对骨的代谢和骨骼健康有广泛益处,并在治疗骨疾病时经常作为非药物治疗方案^[39]。学者们^[40]很早就认识到运动对骨形成、增加骨密度有促进作用,推测是肌肉运动伴随着骨骼受外力负荷的刺激产生的效果。肌肉也能以一种非机械的方式间接影响骨的动态平衡,即通过肌肉运动分泌的鸢尾素、IL-6、IGF-1 等肌肉因子来调控骨形成和骨吸收^[41]。12周的有氧运动干预可以增加2型糖尿病合并骨质疏松患者的骨密度^[42]。对足球运动进行鸢尾素与人体骨矿物质研究时发现,运动员体内的鸢尾素要高于常人,并且鸢尾素的水平与人体骨矿物质水平呈线性相关^[43]。观察3周自由活动状态下的小鼠,发现运动的小鼠比未运动的小鼠骨骼肌中的鸢尾素水平高,运动的小鼠成骨细胞分化程度大于未运动的小鼠^[44]。运动的小鼠比后肢悬吊小鼠体内的鸢尾素水平高,后肢悬吊小鼠肌肉萎缩和骨质流失,给其注入鸢尾素可以恢复肌肉质量和骨质健康^[45]。

运动可以直接通过机械力的作用来改善骨骼健康,也可以通过分泌的鸢尾素来改善骨代谢。

4 鸢尾素与骨代谢

研究发现鸢尾素可以增加年轻健康小鼠的皮质骨密度,骨膜周长和骨的韧性。因后肢悬吊引起的骨质疏松和肌肉萎缩的小鼠,在使用鸢尾素治疗后可以恢复骨质的量和肌肉的质量^[45]。研究人员对小鼠注射鸢尾素后,小鼠的骨小梁和皮质骨厚度以及成骨细胞数量增多^[3]。有研究^[46]对因患病引起骨代谢疾病的小鼠使用鸢尾素治疗后,小鼠骨的形成速率增加。研究发现运动小鼠成骨细胞比体外成骨细胞的碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和I型胶原mRNA表达水平高,给体外的成骨细胞加入鸢尾素后,碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和I型胶原mRNA的表达水平升高^[47]。

人体血液中鸢尾素水平与硬化素水平呈负相关^[48]。在运动员中,鸢尾素与人体的骨密度和骨骼强度之间存在正相关^[49]。在患有糖尿病的儿童中,血液中鸢尾素水平与骨骼质量呈正相关^[50]。健康儿童血液中鸢尾素的水平与儿童的骨矿物质含量呈正相关^[51],绝经后妇女血液中的鸢尾素水平与骨密度呈正相关^[52],骨质疏松患者的鸢尾素水平低于正常值^[53]。研究人员对中国6 000多名老年人群进行鸢尾素与骨骼的研究,发现血液中的鸢尾素与中

国老年男性髋部的骨密度有相关关系^[34]。足球运动员的人体不同骨骼部位(腰椎、头部、右臂)的鸢尾素与其部位的骨密度呈线性相关^[43]。研究发现人血清中的中鸢尾素水平越低越容易发生髋骨骨折^[55]。鸢尾素促进成骨细胞增殖,是骨矿物质状态的决定因素之一,其作用程度大于骨碱性磷酸酶和甲状旁腺素,这表明鸢尾素可能是骨形成的重要指标之一^[54]。

无论是在动物实验和人体实验中,都已证实了鸢尾素可以改善骨代谢,鸢尾素的量与骨骼健康存在关联,鸢尾素可以治疗骨代谢疾病。

4.1 鸢尾素直接作用骨细胞改善骨代谢

在对成骨细胞加入鸢尾素后,发现不同水平的鸢尾素都可以使成骨细胞增殖^[56]。Qiao等^[2]研究发现鸢尾素可以直接靶向成骨细胞,使成骨细胞增殖,这种作用没有通过任何介导。

4.2 鸢尾素通过调节骨骼基因改善骨代谢

在骨髓基质细胞中,鸢尾素可以上调Atf4、Runx2、Osterix、ALP、Colla1的表达。鸢尾素诱导成骨细胞分化最初是由Atf4介导的,然后鸢尾素上调成骨细胞的转录因子Runx2、Osterix、ALP、Colla1进而促进成骨细胞分化^[40,56]。鸢尾素可以通过下调骨细胞中Sost的水平和增加ALP活性来改善骨代谢^[40]。

4.3 鸢尾素通过Wnt信号通路改善骨代谢

Wnt信号通路主要影响骨髓间充质干细胞及成骨细胞增殖和分化^[57]。肌肉通过释放鸢尾素增加脂肪的能量代谢,脂肪在能量代谢过程中分泌Wnt10b进行调控Wnt信号通路^[46]。OPN是Wnt/β-catenin信号通路下游因子,可以通过提升OPN促进软骨细胞MMP-13的表达^[58]。研究发现鸢尾素能通过Wnt/β-catenin信号通路使小鼠胫骨中骨桥蛋白(OPN)较高表达^[47]。鸢尾素可以使成骨细胞中调控Wnt信号通路相关的蛋白(LRP5)和β-catenin增加的表达增加^[40]。Zhang等^[3]在2017年发现鸢尾素可以直接向骨细胞发出信号,通过Wnt/β-catenin信号增加使Osterix、Runx2、特异性AT-丰富序列结合蛋白2、骨唾液蛋白和I型胶原表达上升,促进成骨细胞的分化。有研究者发现鸢尾素可以使硬化素降低,使经典Wnt信号通路增强^[40,59]。鸢尾素可以通过与Wnt/β-catenin信号通路发生级联反应来调控骨代谢。

4.4 鸢尾素通过MAPK信号通路改善骨代谢

MAPK是一组丝氨酸-苏氨酸蛋白激酶,MAPK信号通路则是一个非典型的BMP信号通路,主要包

括(p38、ERK、JNK)信号通路,它能够促进成骨细胞的增殖及分化^[60]。Qiao等^[2]在鸢尾素处理成骨细胞中添加P38/MAPK、ERK/MAPK抑制剂,发现鸢尾素诱导的Osterix、Runtx2和ALP活性都下降了,证实鸢尾素通过激活P38/MAPK、ERK/MAPK信号通路促进成骨细胞的增殖和分化。鸢尾素可以通过P38/MAPK信号来增加骨钙素和骨桥蛋白^[2]。

4.5 鸢尾素通过OPG/RANKL/RANK信号通路改善骨代谢

RANKL/RANK信号通路在调控破骨细胞的形成及其在骨重建中发挥重要作用。骨髓基质及成骨细胞分泌一定量的RANKL使破骨细胞分化,促进骨吸收,同时分泌相应数量OPG以防止骨过度吸收^[61]。Zhang等^[3]研究鸢尾素对RAW264.7细胞产生影响中发现,鸢尾素可以通过下调活化T细胞核因子来抑制RANKL,来减少破骨细胞的生成。在对悬吊的小鼠进行鸢尾素处理时,发现鸢尾素可以维持RANKL/OPG的平衡,鸢尾素可以直接作用成骨细胞和间接通过骨细胞来调控OPG^[45]。

4.6 鸢尾素可以通过有氧糖酵解来改善骨代谢

甲状旁腺激素(PHT)和IGF1参与骨骼的合成代谢和骨骼的分解代谢,研究发现PHT和IGF1来改善骨代谢的作用是通过有氧糖酵解增强来实现的^[62]。张等^[56]研究得出鸢尾素可以增强成骨细胞的有氧糖酵解,进一步使PHT和IGF1调节骨代谢的作用增强。

5 结语与展望

鸢尾素自2012年发现以来,在调控骨代谢的研究文章很多,鸢尾素促进骨代谢已经被证实。本文讲述了鸢尾素的部分生物特性、运动与鸢尾素关系、运动与骨代谢、鸢尾素与骨代谢,得出运动可以促进鸢尾素的分泌,鸢尾素可以直接靶向成骨细胞、可以通过调节骨骼基因、通过调节骨代谢相关信号通路、通过有氧糖酵解来调控骨代谢。这些结论使得人们对鸢尾素与运动、骨代谢之间的关联更清晰了,对鸢尾素作为药物治疗骨代谢和运动处方改善骨代谢的研究提供帮助。运动是人们公认的能够促进健康的方式,运动是一个强有力刺激新骨形成的行为。运动可以促进肌肉分泌鸢尾素,但鸢尾素分泌受到运动类型、运动强度、运动频率、运动时间等影响,这其中的具体规律尚未被发现。在治疗骨代谢疾病时,医生常常推荐常规的运动和药物治疗相结合的治疗方案,由于研究的不够深入,并不能制定合理高

效的运动处方。随着骨代谢疾病的增多,在治疗骨疾病方面进行研究意义重大,仍有很大的研究空间。鸢尾素分泌与运动方案、鸢尾素分泌与人群、鸢尾素改善骨代谢的机制、鸢尾素与人类骨代谢疾病等方面仍须进行更深入研究。

【参考文献】

- [1] Klein-Nulend J, Bacabac RG, Bakker AD. Mechanical loading and how it affects bone cells: The role of the osteocyte cytoskeleton in maintaining our skeleton [J]. Eur Cell Mater, 2012, 24(7):278-291.
- [2] Qiao XY, Nie Y, Ma YX, et al. Irisin promotes osteoblast proliferation and differentiation via activating the MAP kinase signaling pathways[J]. Sci Rep, 2016, 6(1):18732.
- [3] Zhang J, Valverde P, Zhu XF, et al. exercise-induced irisin in bone and systemic irisin administration reveal new regulatory mechanisms of bone metabolism[J]. Bone Res, 2017, 5(1):49-62.
- [4] Kawao N, Moritake A, Tatsumi K, et al. Roles of Irisin in the Linkage from Muscle to Bone During Mechanical Unloading in Mice[J]. Calcif Tissue Int, 2018, 103(1):24-34.
- [5] 方幸,李世昌,徐帅.肌肉因子与运动对骨骼的作用[J].中国体育科技,2017,53(6):71-78.
- [6] Boström P, Wu J, Jedrychowski MP, et al. A PGC1- α -dependent myokine that drives brown-fat-like development of white fat and thermogenesis [J]. Nature, 2012, 481(4):463-468.
- [7] Polyzos SA, Anastasilakis AD, Efstatiadou ZA, et al. Irisin in metabolic diseases[J]. Endocrine, 2018, 59(2):260-274.
- [8] Liu J, Hu Y, Zhang H, et al. Exenatide treatment increases serum irisin levels in patients with obesity and newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes [J]. J Diabet Complicat, 2016, 30(8):1555-1559.
- [9] Buscemi S, Corleo D, Buscemi C, et al. Does irisin bring bad news or good news? [J]. Eat Weight Disord, 2018, 23(4):431-442.
- [10] Du XL, Jiang WX, Lv ZT. Lower circulating irisin level in patients with diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. Horm Metab Res, 2016, 48(10):644-652.
- [11] Deng X, Huang W, Peng J, et al. Irisin alleviates ROS-NLRP3 inflammasome signaling [J]. Inflammation, 2018, 41(1):260-275.
- [12] Colaianni G, Grano M. Role of Irisin on the bone-muscle functional unit[J]. Bonekey Rep, 2015, 23(4):765.
- [13] Colaianni G, Cinti S, Colucci S, et al. Irisin and musculoskeletal health[J]. Ann N Y Acad Sci, 2017, 1402(1):5-9.
- [14] Peng J, Deng X, Huang W, et al. Irisin protects against neuronal injury induced by oxygen-glucose deprivation in part depends on the inhibition of ROS-NLRP3 inflammatory signaling pathway [J]. Mol Immunol, 2017, 91:185-194.
- [15] Zhang Y, Mu Q, Zhou Z, et al. Protective effect of irisin on

- atherosclerosis via suppressing oxidized low density lipoprotein induced vascular inflammation and endothelial dysfunction [J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11(6):e0158038.
- [16] Dun SL, Lyu RM, Chen YH, et al. Irisin-immunoreactivity in neural and non-neural cells of the rodent [J]. Neuroscience, 2013, 240:155-162.
- [17] Aydin S, Kuloglu T, Aydin S, et al. Cardiac, skeletal muscle and serum irisin responses to with or without water exercise in young and old male rats: Cardiac muscle produces more irisin than skeletal muscle[J]. Peptides, 2014, 52(2):68-73.
- [18] Aydin S, Aydin S, Kuloglu T, et al. Alterations of irisin concentrations in saliva and serum of obese and normal-weight subjects, before and after 45min of a Turkish bath or running [J]. Peptides, 2013, 50:13-18.
- [19] Huh JY, Panagiotou G, Mougios V, et al. FNDC5 and irisin in humans: I. Predictors of circulating concentrations in serum and plasma and II. mRNA expression and circulating concentrations in response to weight loss and exercise[J]. Metabolism, 2012, 61(12):1725-1738.
- [20] Hofmann T, Elbelt U, Stengel A. Irisin as a muscle-derived hormone stimulating thermogenesis-A critical update [J]. Peptides, 2014, 54:89-100.
- [21] Arturo RR, Cecilia C, Senin Lucia L, et al. FNDC5 irisin is not only a myokine but also an adipokine[J]. PLoS One, 2013, 8(4):e60563.
- [22] Lee P, Linderman JD, Smith S, et al. Irisin and FGF21 are cold-induced endocrine activators of brown fat function in humans[J]. Cell Metabol, 2014, 19(2):302-309.
- [23] Yoshifumi T, Daisuke A, Kaoru T, et al. Resistance exercise induces a greater irisin response than endurance exercise [J]. Metabolism, 2015, 64(9):1042-1050.
- [24] Tsuchiya Y, Ando D, Goto K, et al. High-intensity exercise causes greater irisin response compared with low-intensity exercise under similar energy consumption [J]. Tohoku J Exp Med, 2014, 233(2):135-140.
- [25] Löffler D, Müller, Ulrike, Scheuermann K, et al. Serum irisin levels are regulated by acute strenuous exercise [J]. J Clin Endocrinol Metabol, 2015, 100(4):1289-1299.
- [26] Anastasilakis AD, Polyzos SA, Saridakis ZG, et al. Circulating irisin in healthy, young individuals: day-night rhythm, effects of food intake and exercise, and associations with gender, physical activity, diet, and body composition [J]. J Clin Endocrinol Metabol, 2014, 99(9):3247-3255.
- [27] Elkasrawy MN, Hamrick MW. Myostatin (GDF-8) as a key factor linking muscle mass and bone structure [J]. J Musculoskeletal Neuronal Interact, 2010, 10(1):56-63.
- [28] Zhang W, Chang L, Zhang C, et al. Irisin: A myokine with locomotor activity[J]. Neurosci Letters, 2015, 595:7-11.
- [29] Daskalopoulou SS, Cooke AB, Gomez YH, et al. Plasma irisin levels progressively increase in response to increasing exercise workloads in young, healthy, active subjects [J]. Eur J Endocrinol, 2014, 171(3):343-352.
- [30] Kraemer RR, Shockett P, Webb ND, et al. A transient elevated irisin blood concentration in response to prolonged, moderate aerobic exercise in young men and women[J]. Horm Metab Res, 2013, 46(2):150-154.
- [31] Norheim F, Langleite TM, Bjørk M, et al. The effects of acute and chronic exercise on PGC-1α, irisin and browning of subcutaneous adipose tissue in humans.[J]. FEBS J, 2014, 281(3):739-749.
- [32] Peterson JM, Marti R, Bond CE. Effect of obesity and exercise on the expression of the novel myokines, myonectin and fibronectin type III domain containing 5[J]. PeerJ, 2014, 30(2):e605.
- [33] Seo DY, Kwak HB, Lee SR, et al. Effects of aged garlic extract and endurance exercise on skeletal muscle FNDC-5 and circulating irisin in high-fat-diet rat models[J]. Nutr Res Pract, 2014, 8(2):177-182.
- [34] Pekkala S, Wiklund PK, Hulmi JJ, et al. Are skeletal muscle FNDC5 gene expression and irisin release regulated by exercise and related to health? [J]. J Physiol, 2013, 591(21):5393-5400.
- [35] Ellefsen S, Vikmoen O, Slettaløkken G, et al. Irisin and FNDC5: effects of 12-week strength training, and relations to muscle phenotype and body mass composition in untrained women [J]. Eur J Appl Physiol, 2014, 114(9):1875-1888.
- [36] Fox J, Rioux BV, Goulet EDB, et al. Effect of an acute exercise bout on immediate post-exercise irisin concentration in adults: a Meta-analysis[J]. Scand J Med Sci Sports, 2017, 28(1):16-28.
- [37] Epstein S, Inzerillo AM, Caminis J, et al. Disorders associated with acute rapid and severe bone loss[J]. J Bone Miner Res, 2003, 18(12):2083-2094.
- [38] Oppel B, Michitsch G, Misof B, et al. Low bone mineral density and fragility fractures in permanent vegetative state patients[J]. J Bone Miner Res, 2014, 29(5):1096-1100.
- [39] Baxter-Jones ADG, Kontulainen SA, Faulkner RA, et al. A longitudinal study of the relationship of physical activity to bone mineral accrual from adolescence to young adulthood[J]. Bone, 2008, 43(6):1101-1107.
- [40] Colaianni G, Cuscito C, Mongelli T, et al. The Myokine Irisin Increases Cortical Bone Mass[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci, 2015, 112(39):12157-12162.
- [41] Leal Luana G, Lopes Magno A, Batista Miguel L. Physical exercise-induced myokines and muscle-adipose tissue crosstalk: a review of current knowledge and the implications for health and metabolic diseases[J]. Front Physiol, 2018, 9:1307.
- [42] 李秀焕,李国泰.中强度有氧跑步与分段低强度有氧健走对2型糖尿病合并骨质疏松人群的骨密度、β细胞功能和糖代谢影响的对比[J].中国骨质疏松杂志,2019,25(9):1248-1256.
- [43] Colaianni G, Notarnicola A, Sanesi L, et al. Irisin levels correlate with bone mineral density in soccer players[J]. J Biol Regul Homeost Agents, 2017, 31(4):21-28.
- [44] Colaianni G, Cuscito C, Mongelli T, et al. Irisin enhances osteoblast differentiation in vitro[J]. Int J Endocrinol, 2014, 2014(2014):902186.

- [45] Colaianni G, Mongelli T, Guscito C, et al. Irisin prevents and restores bone loss and muscle atrophy in hind-limb suspended mice[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2017, 7(1):2811.
- [46] Metzger CE, Narayanan SA, Elizondo JP, et al. DSS-induced colitis produces inflammation-induced bone loss while irisin treatment mitigates the inflammatory state in both gut and bone [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9(1):15144.
- [47] Colaianni G, Mongelli T, Colucci S, et al. Crosstalk between muscle and bone via the muscle-myokine irisin [J]. *Curr Osteoporos Rep*, 2016, 14(4):132-137.
- [48] Klangjareonchai T, Nimitphong H, Saetung S, et al. Circulating sclerostin and irisin are related and interact with gender to influence adiposity in adults with prediabetes [J]. *Int J Endocrinol*, 2014, 2014(2):261545.
- [49] Vibha S, Lawson EA, Ackerman KE, et al. Irisin levels are lower in young amenorrheic athletes compared with eumenorrheic athletes and non-athletes and are associated with bone density and strength estimates[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(6):e100218.
- [50] Faienza MF, Brunetti G, Sanesi L, et al. High irisin levels are associated with better glycemic control and bone health in children with type 1 diabetes[J]. *Diabet Res Clin Pract*, 2018, 141(9):14-17.
- [51] Colaianni G, Faienza MF, Sanesi L, et al. Irisin serum levels are positively correlated with bone mineral status in a population of healthy children.[J]. *Pediatr Res*, 2019, 85(4):484-488.
- [52] 时超楠,李雪梓,刘玲玲.绝经后妇女血清鸢尾素与骨密度和骨代谢的相关性研究[J].中国骨质疏松杂志,2019,25(8):1125-1128.
- [53] Anastasilakis AD, Polyzos SA, Makras P, et al. Circulating irisin is associated with osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women with low bone mass but is not affected by either teriparatide or denosumab treatment for 3 months[J]. *Osteoporos Int*, 2014, 25(5):1633-1642.
- [54] Wu LF, Zhu DC, Tang CH, et al. Association of plasma irisin with bone mineral density in a large chinese population using an extreme sampling design[J]. *Calcif Tissue Int*, 2018, 103(3):246-251.
- [55] Yan J, Liu H J, Guo W C, et al. Low serum concentrations of irisin are associated with increased risk of hip fracture in Chinese older women[J]. *Joint Bone Spine*, 2017, 85(3):353-358.
- [56] Zhang Dongdong, Bae ChuHyun, Lee Junghak, et al. The bone anabolic effects of irisin are through preferential stimulation of aerobic glycolysis[J]. *Bone*, 2018, 114:150-160.
- [57] Rossini M, Gatti D, Adami S. Involvement of WNT/β-catenin signaling in the treatment of osteoporosis.[J]. *Calcif Tissue Int*, 2013, 93(2):121-132.
- [58] 史纪元,易智,刘宗智,等.不同程度骨关节炎中Wnt/β-catenin信号通路、OPN和MMP-13的相关性的研究[J].现代生物医学进展,2017,17(24):4639-4644.
- [59] Lin C, Jiang X, Dai Z, et al. Sclerostin mediates bone response to mechanical unloading through antagonizing Wnt/β - catenin signaling[J]. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2009, 24(10):1651-1661.
- [60] Cai J, Pardali E, Gonzalo Sánchez-Duffhues, et al. BMP signaling in vascular diseases [J]. *FEBS Letters*, 2012, 586(14):1993-2002.
- [61] Ominsky MS, Li X, Asuncion FJ, et al. RANKL inhibition with osteoprotegerin increases bone strength by improving cortical and trabecular bone architecture in ovariectomized rats [J]. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2010, 23(5):672-682.
- [62] Esen E, Lee SY, Wice BM, et al. PTH-IGF signaling promotes bone formation through glycolysis; PTH promotes bone anabolism by stimulating aerobic glycolysis via IGF signaling [J]. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2015, 30(11):1959-1968.

(收稿日期:2019-11-11;修回日期:2020-02-26)

(上接第 1545 页)

- [23] 冯云波,刘小坡,曹国龙,等.淫羊藿总黄酮对骨质疏松大鼠的保护作用 [J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2016, 32 (15): 1425-1427.
- [24] Liu RH, Kang X, Xu LP, et al. Effect of the combined extracts of herba epimedii and Fructus Ligustri Lucidi on sex hormone functional levels in osteoporosis rats[J]. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*, 2015, 2015(9):184802.
- [25] 刘亦恒,臧洪敏,张海英,等.淫羊藿总黄酮对成骨细胞中 OPG 和 RANKL mRNA 基因表达影响的实验研究[J].中药材,2005(12):1076-1078.
- [26] 杨茗,季晖,张树平,等.知母皂苷元对成骨细胞活性和破骨细胞分化及功能的影响[J].中国药科大学学报,2009,40(6):544-548.
- [27] 年华.二仙汤抗骨质疏松的物质基础研究[D].第二军医大学, 2006.
- [28] 朱凌,陈旺,胡胜利. 益肾补骨汤联合椎体成形术治疗老年骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折效果观察[J]. 世界最新医学信息.

文摘,2018,18(76):143-145.

- [29] Gallagher JC. The pathogenesis of osteoporosis[J]. *Bone Miner*, 1990, 9(3):215-227.
- [30] 赵东峰,邢秋娟,王晶,等.骨稳态中成骨细胞与破骨细胞的阴阳属性[J].上海中医药杂志,2015,49(4):5-10.
- [31] 上海中医学院.中医方剂临床手册[M]. 上海:上海人民出版社, 1973:113.
- [32] 陈世洲,毛国庆.二仙汤及加减方治疗骨质疏松症的研究进展[J].中国骨质疏松杂志,2018,24(12):1644-1646,1651.
- [33] 王胜鹏,陈美婉,王一涛.中药药对的系统研究(I)-理论与物质基础研究[J].世界科学技术-中医药现代化, 2012, 14(2):1317-1321.
- [34] Vargas A, Roux-Dalvai F, Droit A, et al. Neutrophil-derived exosomes: a new mechanism contributing to airway smooth muscle remodeling[J]. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol*, 2016, 55 (3): 450-461.

(收稿日期:2019-08-30;修回日期:2020-02-08)