

· 心力衰竭专题研究 ·

新型抗心力衰竭药物可溶性鸟苷酸环化酶刺激剂的获益证据及相关机制研究进展



扫描二维码
获取更多

王聪颖¹, 冯露², 孙鑫¹, 陈淑霞³, 王立立³, 谷剑³

【摘要】 心力衰竭(HF)的主要病理生理学特征是内皮功能障碍、炎症和氧化应激,尽管经标准治疗后患者HF症状和体征有了极大改善,但射血分数降低的心力衰竭(HFrEF)和射血分数保留的心力衰竭(HFpEF)患者的全因死亡率和住院率依然很高。在一氧化氮(NO)-可溶性鸟苷酸环化酶(sGC)-环鸟苷酸(cGMP)信号通路中,NO可以通过激活sGC而启动该信号通路,产生第二信使cGMP,从而调节血管扩张和血管平滑肌细胞增殖。而sGC刺激剂具有协同NO和直接刺激sGC的双重作用,故其可能作为新型抗HF药物。本研究综述了sGC刺激剂使HF患者获益的证据及相关机制,以期寻找HF患者新的治疗方法提供参考。

【关键词】 心力衰竭;可溶性鸟苷酸环化酶;利奥西呱;维利西呱;综述

【中图分类号】 R 541.6 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2023.00.226

Research Progress on Benefit Evidence and Related Mechanisms of Novel Anti-Heart Failure Drug Soluble Guanylate Cyclase Stimulator

WANG Congying¹, FENG Lu², SUN Xin¹, CHEN Shuxia³, WANG Lili³, GU Jian³

1. Graduate School of Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou 075000, China

2. Graduate School of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050051, China

3. Department of Cardiology, Hebei General Hospital, Shijiazhuang 050051, China

Corresponding author: GU Jian, E-mail: gujian82023@163.com

【Abstract】 The main pathophysiological characteristics of heart failure (HF) are endothelial dysfunction, inflammation and oxidative stress. Although the symptoms and signs of HF have been greatly improved after standard treatment, the all-cause mortality and hospitalization rates in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) remain high. In the nitric oxide (NO) –soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) –cyclic guanylate (cGMP) signaling pathway, NO can activate sGC and start the signaling pathway to produce the cGMP, thereby regulating vasodilation and vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation. The sGC stimulator has the dual effects of synergistic NO and direct stimulation of sGC, so it may be used as a new anti-HF drug. This study reviewed the benefit evidence and related mechanisms of sGC stimulants in HF patients, in order to provide a reference for finding new treatment methods for HF patients.

【Key words】 Heart failure; Soluble guanylyl cyclase; Riociguat; Vericiguat; Review

心力衰竭(heart failure, HF)是由任何心脏结构或功能异常导致的心室充盈或射血能力受损的一组复杂的临床综合征^[1],其常见临床表现为呼吸困难和外周液体潴留,可严重危害人们的生命健康和生活质量。据统计,全世界有超过6 000万人罹患HF^[2]。根据左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)可将HF分为射血分数降低的心力衰竭(heart failure with reduced ejection fraction, HFrEF)、射血分数保留的心力衰竭(heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, HFpEF)和射血分数轻度降低的心力衰竭(heart failure with mildly-reduced ejection fraction, HFmrEF)^[3]。目前, HF患者常采用“新四联疗法”,即肾素-血管紧张素系统抑制剂、 β -受体阻滞剂、醛固酮受体拮抗剂和钠-葡萄糖

共转运蛋白2抑制剂,但部分患者因病情恶化会再次入院甚至死亡。因此,研发新型抗HF药物对进一步改善患者预后具有重要意义。研究表明,在一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)-可溶性鸟苷酸环化酶(soluble guanylate cyclase, sGC)-环鸟苷酸(cyclic guanosine monophosphate, cGMP)信号通路中^[4],sGC是NO的细胞内受体,其可将三磷酸鸟苷转化为第二信使分子cGMP,进而发挥心血管保护作用,如抗心肌纤维化^[5]、扩张血管平滑肌^[6]、抗炎^[7]、减轻氧化应激^[8]等。研究表明,sGC刺激剂既可增加sGC对NO的敏感性,亦可直接刺激sGC,进而在不依赖NO的条件下启动信号转导通路,上调cGMP表达水平,具有双重作用^[4]。基于此,本研究综述了sGC刺激剂使HF患者获益的证据及相关机制,以期寻找HF患者新的治疗方法提供参考依据。

1 sGC刺激剂使HF患者获益的证据

1.1 利奥西呱 2013年,美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准将利奥西呱用于治疗

作者单位: 1.075000河北省张家口市,河北北方学院研究生院

2.050051河北省石家庄市,河北医科大学研究生院

3.050051河北省石家庄市,河北省人民医院心血管内科

通信作者: 谷剑, E-mail: gujian82023@163.com

成人动脉型肺高压和慢性血栓栓塞性肺动脉高压 (chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, CTEPH)^[9], 二者均属于肺动脉高压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH)。研究表明, PH的存在会促进HF进展, 而利奥西呱可通过扩张肺血管而增加肺血流量和降低肺动脉压, 从而延缓HF进程、改善HF患者预后^[6]。LEPHT试验^[10]招募了201例收缩性左心室功能障碍引起PH后导致HF的患者, 结果显示, 与接受安慰剂治疗者相比, 尽管接受2 mg利奥西呱治疗者平均动脉压峰值未明显降低, 但每搏输出量明显增加、收缩压明显降低、右心室舒张末期容积明显缩小, 与DILATE-1试验^[11]结果相似。haemoDYNAMIC试验^[12]结果显示, 治疗26周后, 接受2 mg利奥西呱治疗的先天性心脏病相关PH患者的静息心排量增加了 (0.37 ± 1.26) L/min, 分析原因可能与利奥西呱扩张肺血管有关。上述研究提示, 利奥西呱可能通过降低肺动脉压而改善HF患者症状, 但目前仍缺乏大型临床试验证实利奥西呱在HFpEF患者中的应用效果。

1.2 维利西呱 2021年, FDA批准将维利西呱用于治疗近期HF失代偿期和治疗后病情稳定的射血分数减低的成年症状性HF患者^[13]。

1.2.1 HFrEF患者 2015年, SOCRATES-REDUCED随机试验^[14]招募了456例近期HF恶化且NYHA分级为II~IV级的HFrEF患者, 主要分析了不同剂量(2.5、5.0、10.0 mg)维利西呱组和安慰剂组治疗12周时对数转换的N末端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)较基线降低幅度, 结果显示, 与其他组相比, 10.0 mg维利西呱组治疗12周时对数转换的NT-proBNP较基线降低幅度更大, 该结果推进了III期临床研究(即VICTORIA试验^[15])。VICTORIA试验^[15]是一项临床随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT), 该试验招募了5 050例近期HF恶化且NYHA分级为II~IV级的HFrEF患者, 其在标准治疗方案基础上联合维利西呱进行治疗, 所有患者随访中位时间为10.8个月, 结果显示, 维利西呱组心血管死亡或因HF住院风险较安慰剂组下降了10% [$HR=0.90$, $95\%CI(0.82, 0.98)$, $P=0.019$], 且在伴有肾功能不全的HFrEF患者中, 维利西呱组与安慰剂组肾小球滤过率较基线下降幅度比较无统计学差异, 提示近期HF恶化且NYHA分级为II~IV级的HFrEF合并肾功能不全患者采用维利西呱治疗是安全、有效的。此外, 维利西呱还可避免许多临床问题, 如药物依赖、耐受、有效性逐渐下降及脱靶效应。

1.2.2 HFpEF患者 2017年, SOCRATES-PRESERVED研究^[16]招募了429例NYHA分级为II~IV级的HFpEF患者, 主要观察指标是治疗12周时对数转化的NT-proBNP和左心房容积(left atrial volume, LAV)较基线变化幅度, 结果显示, 维利西呱组与安慰剂组治疗12周时对数转化的NT-proBNP和LAV较基线变化幅度比较无统计学差异, 但维利西呱组患者生活质量有所改善, 故研究人员应对维利西呱治疗HFpEF进行更高剂量、更长时间的研究。2020年, VITALITY-HFpEF随机临床试验^[17]招募了789例近期HF恶化且NYHA分级为II~III级的HFpEF患者, 旨在分析维利西呱对其日常生活活

动能力的改善作用, 主要观察指标为堪萨斯城心肌病问卷的物理限制评分(Physical Limitation Score of the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire, KCCQ-PLS), 次要观察指标为治疗24周时6 min步行距离较基线变化幅度, 结果表明, 维利西呱并不能改善近期HF恶化且NYHA分级为II~III级的HFpEF患者的日常生活活动能力, 分析原因可能与纳入样本量不足或表型异质性对结局产生影响有关。

综上, 针对近期病情恶化的HFrEF患者, 采用维利西呱治疗有效且安全, 其能有效降低患者心血管死亡或因HF住院风险; 但针对近期病情恶化的HFpEF患者, 维利西呱尚未显示出良好的治疗效果。

2 sGC刺激剂治疗HF的相关机制

2.1 减轻PH PH是一种进行性疾病, 如不及时治疗会引发右心衰竭, 导致患者死亡率升高^[18]。PATENT-1试验^[9]招募了443例PH患者, 开展了为期12周的RCT, 结果显示, 利奥西呱组6 min步行距离较基线平均增加30 m, 肺动脉阻力较安慰剂组降低 $226 \text{ dyn} \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \text{cm}^{-5}$; 此外, NT-proBNP、NYHA分级也得到明显改善。CHEST-1试验^[19]招募了261例CTEPH患者, 开展了为期16周的RCT, 结果显示, 利奥西呱组6 min步行距离较基线平均增加39 m, 肺动脉阻力较安慰剂组降低 $246 \text{ dyn} \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \text{cm}^{-5}$; 此外, NT-proBNP、NYHA分级也得到明显改善, 提示利奥西呱可有效减轻PH。分析原因可能为: 利奥西呱可以不依赖NO直接刺激sGC, 从而导致血管扩张和肺动脉压下降; 此外, 还可能与cGMP具有抗纤维化和抗细胞增殖作用有关。

2.2 抗炎 炎症是HF患者病情恶化的重要因素, 被视为疾病进展的标志。研究表明, HF患者体内促炎细胞因子升高程度与疾病严重程度和预后相关^[20], 且这种关系在HFrEF和HFpEF患者中亦存在^[21]。炎症因子可在心肌轻微受损时启动必要的修复程序, 但过度激活炎症因子会导致心肌细胞肥大、纤维化, 甚至改变心脏结构, 进而严重影响心脏功能。胶原蛋白是细胞外基质的主要结构蛋白, 研究表明, 利奥西呱可通过抑制转化生长因子 β 诱导的胶原蛋白的生成、成纤维细胞激活^[22]、细胞增殖而发挥抗纤维化作用, 进而起到间接的抗炎作用。此外, 利奥西呱还可有效减轻肾小球硬化、肾间质纤维化、心脏间质纤维化, 从而发挥抗炎作用^[23]。

2.3 改善血管功能 血管平滑肌和内皮功能障碍是HF的病理生理学基础^[24]。NO是内皮细胞最重要的调节物质, 其可维持血管稳态。在NO-sGC-cGMP信号通路中, NO由血管内皮细胞产生后进入血管平滑肌细胞, 激活sGC, 产生cGMP, 进而激活cGMP依赖的蛋白激酶G (protein kinase G, PKG)、环核苷酸磷酸二酯酶及环核苷酸门控离子通道。因此, cGMP升高和PKG被激活可使血管平滑肌细胞质内钙离子减少, 并促使肌球蛋白去磷酸化, 导致血管平滑肌细胞松弛, 从而达到舒张血管的作用^[25]。血管功能损伤会导致血管平滑肌细胞增殖和迁移, 研究者通过研究血小板衍生生长因子(platelet derived growth factor, PDGF)信号转导(新生内膜的主要贡献者之一)与血管平滑肌细胞中的cGMP途径之间的相互作用发现, PDGF在直接抑制sGC表达的同时, 改变了Notch配体信

号,进而加重了动脉粥样硬化进程^[26]。因此,在心血管系统中,sGC刺激剂具有双重作用,即抗血小板及抗动脉粥样硬化作用,进而改善血管功能^[26]。

2.4 减轻氧化应激 心脏线粒体功能障碍是HF发展的标志,也是氧化应激的主要原因^[8]。研究表明,在HF患者和HF动物模型中均可以观察到过多的心肌线粒体活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)引起的损伤,其会增强氧化应激,导致线粒体功能障碍,反过来ROS生成增多又可加剧心肌损伤,形成恶性循环,从而促进HF进展^[27]。研究表明,当sGC被氧化到不含血红素的状态时就无法与NO结合,进而抑制NO-sGC-cGMP信号通路转导^[8]。而sGC刺激剂可以增加对NO的敏感度,上调cGMP水平,从而可能对抗氧化应激导致的心脏内皮功能障碍和炎症^[27]。

2.5 预防心肌不良重塑 心肌不良重塑是评估HF进展的重要指标,其可表现为心肌细胞肥大、凋亡、间质纤维化等^[28],是心肌长期负荷过重的一种适应性病理改变。在采用腹主动脉缩窄术构建的HF小鼠模型中,术后给予利奥西呱治疗5周,结果显示,利奥西呱对小鼠心脏结构和功能具有有益影响,同时逆转了腹主动脉缩窄术引起的心肌蛋白质组和microRNA的改变,此外其LVEF明显升高,左心室质量与体质量比值明显降低,心肌间质纤维化明显减轻^[29]。研究表明,利奥西呱还可以抑制心肌应激和重塑基因的表达,从而减轻心肌肥大及心肌不良重塑^[30]。另外,cGMP依赖的PKG是cGMP信号通路的主要效应者,在敲除PKG基因的小鼠^[31]中,心肌肥厚明显减轻,这可能与敲除PKG基因抑制了心脏肥厚的主要通路雷帕霉素靶蛋白通路有关。此外,通过sGC刺激剂预防心肌不良重塑可能与纤维化减少和抗炎作用相关。

2.6 减轻心肌缺血/再灌注损伤 心肌缺血/再灌注损伤是心肌梗死患者冠状动脉再灌注后的重要并发症之一^[32]。近期研究表明,sGC刺激剂维利西呱可缩小心肌缺血/再灌注损伤小鼠模型的心肌梗死面积,且在急性期和亚急性期对小鼠心肌微循环具有明显的扩张作用,提示维利西呱对心肌缺血/再灌注损伤模型小鼠的心脏具有保护作用^[33];但维利西呱组与对照组缺血/再灌注损伤区心肌组织蛋白表达无统计学差异。因此,推测维利西呱的心脏保护作用不是与维利西呱直接减少细胞凋亡有关,其可能通过某种间接方式减轻心肌损伤。

3 小结与展望

综上所述,sGC刺激剂可能通过多种机制、多种途径发挥心血管保护作用,是HF患者药物治疗的新方向。sGC刺激剂可抑制患者HF进程,降低HF患者死亡率和再次住院率,提高患者生活质量;且在安全性方面,维利西呱所致的症状性低血压和晕厥事件发生率虽然高于安慰剂组,但无统计学差异^[34]。因此,最新的HF管理指南将维利西呱作为一线药物治疗后仍有症状的HF患者的第二步治疗(IIb类建议)^[35]。

作者贡献:王聪颖进行文章的构思与设计及可行性分析,撰写、修订论文;冯露、陈淑霞、王立立进行文献/资料收集;孙鑫进行文献/资料整理;谷剑负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

参考文献

- [1] YANCY C W, JESSUP M, BOZKURT B, et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/HFSA focused update of the 2013 ACCF/AHA guideline for the management of heart failure: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on clinical practice guidelines and the Heart Failure Society of America [J]. *Circulation*, 2017, 136 (6): e137-161. DOI: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000000509.
- [2] IKONOMIDIS I, ABOYANS V, BLACHER J, et al. The role of ventricular-arterial coupling in cardiac disease and heart failure: assessment, clinical implications and therapeutic interventions. A consensus document of the European Society of Cardiology Working Group on Aorta & Peripheral Vascular Diseases, European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging, and Heart Failure Association [J]. *Eur J Heart Fail*, 2019, 21 (4): 402-424. DOI: 10.1002/ehf.1436.
- [3] TSUTSUI H. Recent advances in the pharmacological therapy of chronic heart failure: evidence and guidelines [J]. *Pharmacol Ther*, 2022, 238: 108185. DOI: 10.1016/j.pharmthera.2022.108185.
- [4] GONZÁLEZ-JUANATEY J R, COMÍN-COLET J, PASCUAL FIGAL D, et al. Optimization of patient pathway in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction and worsening heart failure. Role of vericiguat [J]. *Patient Prefer Adherence*, 2023, 17: 839-849. DOI: 10.2147/PPA.S400403.
- [5] SHAIKH T G, JAWED S, RAHMAT Z S, et al. Efficacy and safety of vericiguat for treatment of heart failure: a systematic review [J]. *Curr Probl Cardiol*, 2023, 48 (5): 101586. DOI: 10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2023.101586.
- [6] TRIPOSKIADIS F, XANTHOPOULOS A, SKOULARIGIS J, et al. Therapeutic augmentation of NO-sGC-cGMP signalling: lessons learned from pulmonary arterial hypertension and heart failure [J]. *Heart Fail Rev*, 2022, 27 (6): 1991-2003. DOI: 10.1007/s10741-022-10239-5.
- [7] DEFILIPPI C R, ALEMAYEHU W G, VOORS A A, et al. Assessment of biomarkers of myocardial injury, inflammation, and renal function in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: the VICTORIA biomarker substudy [J]. *J Card Fail*, 2023, 29 (4): 448-458. DOI: 10.1016/j.cardfail.2022.12.013.
- [8] AIMO A, CASTIGLIONE V, BORRELLI C, et al. Oxidative stress and inflammation in the evolution of heart failure: from pathophysiology to therapeutic strategies [J]. *Eur J Prev Cardiol*, 2020, 27 (5): 494-510. DOI: 10.1177/2047487319870344.
- [9] GHOFRANI H A, GALIÈ N, GRIMMINGER F, et al. Riociguat for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2013, 369 (4): 330-340.
- [10] ONDERMAN D, GHIO S, FELIX S B, et al. Riociguat for patients with pulmonary hypertension caused by systolic left ventricular dysfunction: a phase IIb double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging hemodynamic study [J]. *Circulation*, 2013, 128 (5): 502-511.
- [11] BONDERMAN D, PRETSCH I, STERINGER-MASCHERBAUER R, et al. Acute hemodynamic effects of riociguat in patients with

- pulmonary hypertension associated with diastolic heart failure (DILATE-1): a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, single-dose study [J]. *Chest*, 2014, 146 (5): 1274-1285. DOI: 10.1378/chest.14-0106.
- [12] DACHS T M, DUCA F, RETTL R, et al. Riociguat in pulmonary hypertension and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: the haemodynamic trial [J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2022, 43 (36): 3402-3413. DOI: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehac389.
- [13] MA J H, GUO S, JIANG H, et al. Efficacy and safety of vericiguat in heart failure: a meta-analysis [J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2023, 51 (3): 030006052311593. DOI: 10.1177/03000605231159333.
- [14] GHEORGHIADE M, GREENE S J, BUTLER J, et al. Effect of vericiguat, a soluble guanylate cyclase Stimulator, on natriuretic peptide levels in patients with worsening chronic heart failure and reduced ejection fraction: the SOCRATES-REDUCED randomized trial [J]. *JAMA*, 2015, 314 (21): 2251-2262. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2015.15734.
- [15] ARMSTRONG P W, PIESKE B, ANSTROM K J, et al. Vericiguat in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2020, 382 (20): 1883-1893. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1915928.
- [16] PIESKE B, MAGGIONI A P, LAM C S P, et al. Vericiguat in patients with worsening chronic heart failure and preserved ejection fraction: results of the soluble guanylate cyclase stimulator in heart failure patients with PRESERVED EF (SOCRATES-PRESERVED) study [J]. *Eur Heart J*, 2017, 38 (15): 1119-1127. DOI: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehw593.
- [17] ARMSTRONG P W, LAM C S P, ANSTROM K J, et al. Effect of vericiguat vs placebo on quality of life in patients with heart failure and preserved ejection fraction: the VITALITY-HFpEF randomized clinical trial [J]. *JAMA*, 2020, 324 (15): 1512-1521. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2020.15922.
- [18] KENNY M, CLARKE M M, POGUE K T. Overview of riociguat and its role in the treatment of pulmonary hypertension [J]. *J Pharm Pract*, 2022, 35 (3): 437-444. DOI: 10.1177/0897190020961291.
- [19] OH J, YOUN J C, KANG S M. Riociguat for pulmonary hypertension [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2013, 369 (23): 2267. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc1312903.
- [20] DICK S A, EPELMAN S. Chronic heart failure and inflammation [J]. *Circ Res*, 2016, 119 (1): 159-176. DOI: 10.1161/circresaha.116.308030.
- [21] MURPHY S P, KAKKAR R, MCCARTHY C P, et al. Inflammation in heart failure: JACC state-of-the-art review [J]. *J Am Coll Cardiol*, 2020, 75 (11): 1324-1340. DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2020.01.014.
- [22] DEES C, BEYER C, DISTLER A, et al. Stimulators of soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) inhibit experimental skin fibrosis of different aetiologies [J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2015, 74 (8): 1621-1625. DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2014-206809.
- [23] STASCH J P, HOBBS A J. NO-independent, haem-dependent soluble guanylate cyclase stimulators [M] // cGMP: generators, effectors and therapeutic implications. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2008: 277-308.
- [24] QUARTI-TREVANO F, DELL'ORO R, CUSPIDI C, et al. Endothelial, vascular and sympathetic alterations as therapeutic targets in chronic heart failure [J]. *Biomedicines*, 2023, 11 (3): 803. DOI: 10.3390/biomedicines11030803.
- [25] ABU DAYA H, GHEORGHIADE M, SCHELBERT E B. Letter by Abu Daya et al regarding article, "myocardial stiffness in patients with heart failure and a preserved ejection fraction, contributions of collagen and titin" [J]. *Circulation*, 2015, 132 (21): e248.
- [26] HILDEBRAND S, IBRAHIM M, SCHLITZER A, et al. PDGF regulates guanylate cyclase expression and cGMP signaling in vascular smooth muscle [J]. *Commun Biol*, 2022, 5 (1): 197. DOI: 10.1038/s42003-022-03140-2.
- [27] ZHOU B, TIAN R. Mitochondrial dysfunction in pathophysiology of heart failure [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2018, 128 (9): 3716-3726. DOI: 10.1172/JCI120849.
- [28] LUGRIN J, PARAPANOV R, MILANO G, et al. The systemic deletion of interleukin-1 α reduces myocardial inflammation and attenuates ventricular remodeling in murine myocardial infarction [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2023, 13 (1): 4006. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-30662-4.
- [29] BENKNER A, RÜDEBUSCH J, NATH N, et al. Riociguat attenuates the changes in left ventricular proteome and microRNA profile after experimental aortic stenosis in mice [J]. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2022, 179 (18): 4575-4592. DOI: 10.1111/bph.15910.
- [30] RÜDEBUSCH J, BENKNER A, NATH N, et al. Stimulation of soluble guanylyl cyclase (sGC) by riociguat attenuates heart failure and pathological cardiac remodelling [J]. *Br J Pharmacol*, 2022, 179 (11): 2430-2442. DOI: 10.1111/bph.15333.
- [31] OEING C U, NAKAMURA T, PAN S, et al. PKG1 α cysteine-42 redox state controls mTORC1 activation in pathological cardiac hypertrophy [J]. *Circ Res*, 2020, 127 (4): 522-533. DOI: 10.1161/circresaha.119.315714.
- [32] SEZER M, TAS A, DEMIRTAKAN Z G, et al. Coronary microcirculation in nonculprit vessel territory in reperfused acute myocardial infarction [J]. *Microvasc Res*, 2023, 147: 104495. DOI: 10.1016/j.mvr.2023.104495.
- [33] CAI Y, ZHANG B J, SHALAMU A, et al. Soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) stimulator vericiguat alleviates myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury by improving microcirculation [J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2022, 10 (12): 662. DOI: 10.21037/atm-22-2583.
- [34] LAM C S P, MULDER H, LOPATIN Y, et al. Blood pressure and safety events with vericiguat in the VICTORIA trial [J]. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 2021, 10 (22): e021094. DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.121.021094.
- [35] HEIDENREICH P A, BOZKURT B, AGUILAR D, et al. 2022 AHA/ACC/HFSA guideline for the management of heart failure: executive summary: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on clinical practice guidelines [J]. *Circulation*, 2022, 145 (18): e876-894. DOI: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000001062.

(收稿日期: 2023-06-08; 修回日期: 2023-08-08)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)