

黄芪甲苷的药理作用及其机制的研究进展

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摘要: 黄芪甲苷是黄芪的主要有效成分, 随着对黄芪甲苷药理作用的深入研究发现, 其具有调节免疫、缺血保护、心脏保护、抗炎、抗病毒和抗肿瘤等作用, 综述黄芪甲苷药理作用的研究进展, 并对其作用机制进行探讨, 为进一步研究开发黄芪甲苷提供理论依据。

关键词: 黄芪甲苷; 药理作用; 调节免疫作用; 缺血保护作用; 心脏保护作用

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Research progress on pharmacological activities and mechanism of astragaloside IV

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Abstract: Astragaloside IV is the major effective component isolated from *Astragali Radix*. The further studies on the pharmacological activities in recent years have demonstrated that astragaloside IV plays a role in regulation of the immune, ischemia protection, heart protection, anti-inflammation, antiviral action, and anti-tumor, etc. The pharmacological activities of astragaloside IV are reviewed in this paper, and its mechanism of action is also discussed, in order to provide theoretical foundation for further development.

Key words: astragaloside IV; pharmacological activity; regulation of the immune; ischemia protection; heart protection

黄芪是豆科植物蒙古黄芪 *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. var. *mongholicus* (Bge.) Hsiao 或膜荚黄芪 *A. membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. 的干燥根, 具有补气固表、利尿托毒、排脓、敛疮生肌之功效。黄芪甲苷是黄芪的主要活性成分^[1], 近几年, 国内外对黄芪甲苷的研究越来越多, 报道显示, 其具有广泛的药理活性。本研究主要综述了黄芪甲苷的调节免疫、缺血保护、心脏保护、抗炎、抗病毒和抗肿瘤等作用, 并对其作用机制进行探讨。

1 调节免疫作用

黄芪甲苷作为补益中药黄芪的主要活性成分, 具有调节免疫的作用。黄芪甲苷在体内外可以增加T、B 淋巴细胞增殖和抗体生成, 在体外腹腔巨噬细胞中亦可抑制白介素-1 (IL-1) 和肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α) 的产生^[2]。黄芪甲苷可以通过抑制促炎症因子高迁移率族蛋白 1 (HMFB1), 对炎症具有一定影响, 而 HMFB1 对调节性 T 细胞 (Treg) 有

潜在影响, 进而黄芪甲苷对调节免疫方面也有一定的作用^[3]。此外, 黄芪甲苷可以通过调节免疫对哮喘小鼠模型^[4]、过敏性鼻炎小鼠模型^[5]、衰老大鼠模型^[6]、肺癌^[7]等有作用, 还对心肌具有保护作用^[8]。

多发性硬化 (MS) 为西方青壮年多发的一种慢性自身免疫性神经炎症疾病, 氧化应激诱导的神经元细胞凋亡在 MS 发病机制中发挥重要作用。黄芪甲苷可抑制氧化应激, 减少细胞的活性氧 (ROS) 水平, 增强抗氧化防御体系, 增加抗凋亡和抗炎通路, 以及调节 T 细胞的分化和渗透在中枢神经系统中。由此表明, 黄芪甲苷可能在临幊上用于治疗和预防 MS^[9]。总之, 黄芪甲苷可以通过调节机体免疫作用在多种疾病中都有一定的作用。

2 缺血保护作用

目前大量的报道显示, 黄芪甲苷对缺血再灌注造成的脑损伤、肺损伤、肾损伤以及心脏损伤都有保护作用。

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2.1 脑损伤保护作用

脑缺血再灌注损伤是缺血性脑血管疾病重要的生理病理过程，目前对其防治措施的研究仍处于实验研究和临床实验观察阶段，近年来，黄芪作为防治脑缺血疾病常用中药，在临幊上也有较好的疗效。黄芪甲昔作为黄芪的主要有效成分，研究表明其可以通过抗氧化性能^[10-11]，调节诱导型一氧化氮(iNOS)、神经生长因子(NGF)和酪氨酸激酶(TrkA)mRNA水平的表达^[11]，抑制中性粒细胞黏附相关分子^[12]对缺血再灌注造成的脑损伤具有保护作用。其可通过调节血脑屏障上紧密连接蛋白表达^[13]以及上调occludin蛋白表达^[14]减轻脑缺血再灌注导致的大鼠血脑屏障通透性增加，对血脑屏障具有明显的保护作用。黄芪甲昔还可抑制基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)和水通道蛋白-4(AQP4)的表达减少缺血再灌注造成的脑水肿^[15]，通过减少小胶质细胞活化保护创伤性脑损伤^[16]，亦可通过抗氧化应激和凋亡作用减弱蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)诱导的早期脑损伤(EBI)^[17]。此外，黄芪甲昔还对脑缺血再灌注后半暗带区的变化有作用，通过抑制外周型苯二氮草受体(PBR)表达保护缺血脑组织^[18]。

2.2 肺损伤保护作用

熊平等^[19]研究黄芪甲昔对肺缺血再灌注导致的大鼠肺损伤的保护作用，结果表明中剂量组(60mg/kg)对其效果最好。另外，Chen等^[20]报道显示，组织学结果表明黄芪甲昔减弱百草枯诱导的肺损伤，生化结果表明，黄芪甲昔显著减少丙二醛(MDA)、过氧化物酶(MPO)、炎性细胞因子水平，同时增加超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GHS-Px)的水平，蛋白质免疫印迹结果表明，黄芪甲昔可减少Txnjo/Trx的表达，抑制百草枯诱导的肺损伤小鼠模型中的Rho/ROCK/NF-κB信号通路。

2.3 肾损伤保护作用

在大鼠肾缺血再灌注模型中，黄芪甲昔通过下调转化生长因子(TGF)-β₁的表达在一定程度上可以减轻肾脏损害^[21]。黄芪甲昔通过抑制氧化应激、细胞凋亡^[22]、调节炎症基因NF-κB表达^[23]，并上调凋亡调节因子(PUMA)^[24]防止缺血再灌注造成的急性肾损伤。

黄芪甲昔可以抑制TGF-β1诱导的肾间质纤维化，其可能的机制是上调Wnt/β-catenin^[25]，阻断TGF-β/Smad^[26]通路。黄芪甲昔还可以通过下调MAPK

影响的p38的磷酸化和c-Jun末端激酶的磷酸化从而抑制caspase-3的活性，显著减弱TGF-β1诱导的细胞凋亡，保护肾小管上皮细胞损伤^[27]。在小鼠肾成纤维细胞中黄芪甲昔可通过抑制MAPK和NF-κB通路，从而抑制TGF-β1诱导的成纤维化^[28]。此外，黄芪甲昔可协同阿魏酸在梗阻性肾病大鼠中抑制肾间质纤维化^[29]。黄芪甲昔通过抑制p38 MAPK信号通路和肝细胞生长因子(HGF)的过表达可抑制高糖诱导的肾小管上皮细胞凋亡^[30]。

2.4 心肌细胞保护作用

心肌缺血再灌注损伤在心肌梗死冠脉再通以及心肌可视手术体外循环复灌中的损伤越来越受到人们的重视，对其防治是近年来研究的重要课题。研究表明黄芪甲昔对缺血造成的心肌损伤具有保护作用，其可能机制是通过ATP敏感的钾通道亚基的表达调节^[31]、能量调节^[32]、通过JAK2/STAT3和ERK1/2信号通路刺激血管生成和一氧化氮(NO)积累^[33]、上调低氧诱导因子-1α(HIF-1α)表达^[34]、通过NO/cGMP/PKG信号通路灭活的糖原合成酶激酶-3β(GSK-3β)阻止线粒体通透性转换孔(mPTP)开放和再灌注损伤^[35]。黄芪甲昔还可通过下调TLR4/NF-κB信号通路抗炎，抑制细胞凋亡，缓解心肌细胞在缺血再灌注时造成的损伤。

此外，黄芪甲昔对缺氧心肌细胞也具有保护作用。在缺氧复氧心肌细胞中通过肌浆中网Ca-ATP激酶提高细胞内钙离子处理^[36]。通过上调细胞浆内SOD-1的含量和活性，在缺氧条件下保护氧化应激介导的心肌损伤^[37]。另外，Zhang等^[38]报道黄芪甲昔可通过PKA通路减轻缺氧复氧诱导的乳鼠心肌细胞损伤。

2.5 神经保护作用

黄芪甲昔结合三七活性成分可以对缺血再灌注造成的小鼠的氧化应激损伤有保护作用，其潜在的机制可能是通过抑制NF-κB和JAK1/STAT1通路，调节缺血后内质网应激反应(ERS)^[39]。黄芪甲昔可能通过抗氧化和减轻钙超载对缺氧复氧造成的神经元损伤具有保护作用^[40]。

此外，黄芪甲昔通过对神经细胞的保护作用可能潜在具有治疗帕金森、抑郁症等作用^[41-43]。通过抑制神经细胞凋亡和海马中氧化损伤改善大鼠慢性脑缺血引起的学习记忆障碍。黄芪甲昔可能是天然的PPARγ激动剂^[44]，并通过促进神经干细胞增殖和分化对基于干细胞疗法^[45]的阿尔兹海默症有改

善作用，这些结果表明黄芪甲苷可能对阿尔兹海默症有潜在治疗效果。

3 心脏保护作用

黄芪甲苷除了对缺血及缺氧造成的心肌损伤有保护作用，其对心肌肥厚，心肌炎、心肌纤维化等都有一定的作用。

Chen 等^[46]用缩窄大鼠腹主动脉制备压力过载导致的心室肥厚模型，结果显示，与模型组相比，黄芪甲苷可以降低左室质量指数，生化测定结果表明，黄芪甲苷可以降低模型组血浆血管紧张素Ⅱ(AngⅡ)、醛固酮(Ald)含量和心肌组织的AngⅡ含量，同时，其可下调模型动物心肌组织血管紧张素转化酶(ACE)的表达，上调模型动物心肌组织AT2基因和蛋白的表达，抑制压力过载型心肌肥厚大鼠肾素-血管紧张素系统的过度激活，这可能是黄芪甲苷逆转左室肥厚的途径之一。黄芪甲苷还可通过抑制Ca²⁺/CaN信号通路防止心肌肥厚^[47]，通过抑制TLR4/NF-κB信号通路缓解β肾上腺素亢进引起的心肌肥厚和炎症反应^[48]，通过调节NF-κB/PGC-1α信号介导能量生物合成保护异丙肾上腺素诱导的心肌肥厚^[49]。

腹腔注射柯萨基B组病毒(CVB3)，建立小鼠急性病毒性心肌炎模型，然后用黄芪甲苷干预，对心肌组织中IGF-1的表达进行检测，结果表明，黄芪甲苷可以通过影响IGF-1及相关蛋白的表达对急性病毒性心肌炎小鼠心肌组织起保护作用^[50]。另有报道显示，黄芪甲苷通过增加治疗CVB3诱导的心肌炎的关键A20(TNFAIP3)的表达抑制NF-κB通路，减轻心肌炎和心脏炎症^[51]。黄芪甲苷还可以通过抑制NF-κB并激活PI3K/AKT通路抑制LPS诱导的心肌功能障碍和炎性因子产生^[52]。在CVB3诱导的心肌病中黄芪甲苷通过TGF β1信号的抑制减轻心肌纤维化^[53]。

黄芪甲苷通过活化PI3K/Akt信号通路介导的线粒体凋亡途径对多西环素诱导的乳鼠心肌细胞的凋亡有保护作用^[54]。黄芪甲苷显著抑制TNF-α和IL-6的释放，减少NF-κB的表达；增加SOD的活性，降低MDA、乳腺脱氢酶(LDH)和磷酸肌酸激酶(CK)水平；增加氧化酶活性，抑制脂质过氧化，下调炎性反应过程的炎症介质等，对脂多糖(LPS)诱导的H9C2心肌细胞损伤起保护作用^[55]。

4 抗炎作用

内皮细胞表面黏附分子调节的表达是炎症发病

机制的关键过程，黄芪甲苷可以通过抑制NF-κB通路在体内表现出抗炎活性^[56]。通过抑制NF-κB通路和AP-1通路在小鼠模型中还可以抑制LPS诱导的急性炎症^[57]。黄芪甲苷通过抗炎活性，进而对肺炎、气道炎症及哮喘、急性胰腺炎等有作用^[58-60]。

5 抗病毒作用

黄芪甲苷通过上调IFN-γ在mRNA水平的表达起到抗CVB3病毒作用^[61]。通过对HBV感染的HepG2作用的研究，结果发现黄芪甲苷对乙肝病毒液具有很好的作用^[62]。黄芪甲苷在人腺病毒3型(HADV-3)感染的A549细胞中具有抗ADV作用，其可抑制HADV-3的复制，流式细胞仪数据显示其抗HADV-3作用与凋亡相关；蛋白质免疫印迹结果表明，其还可以减少Bax和caspase-3蛋白表达和增加Bcl-2蛋白表达，这可能是黄芪甲苷对HAdV-3的抗凋亡机制^[63]。

6 抗糖尿病作用

黄芪甲苷通过抑制肝糖原磷酸化酶(GP)和葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶(G6Pase)活性^[64]，在3T3-L1脂肪细胞中诱导TNF-α分泌，改善胰岛素的耐受作用起到降糖作用^[65]。近年来研究表明，黄芪甲苷对糖尿病并发症也有很好的作用，报道显示黄芪甲苷可以降低血糖水平，减少尿蛋白外排，提高足细胞的黏附功能，延缓糖尿病肾病发展^[66]；对视网膜神经节细胞具有保护作用，可能有益于糖尿病引起的视网膜病变^[67]，在2型糖尿病小鼠中对糖尿病视网膜异常有保护作用^[68]、对糖尿病大鼠血管内皮屏障也具有保护作用^[69]。由此推测，黄芪甲苷可以开发成潜在的治疗糖尿病和糖尿病并发症的临床用药。

7 其他作用

目前文献报道显示黄芪甲苷在体外对肺癌、肝癌、乳腺癌和胃癌都具有一定的抑制作用。黄芪甲苷上调MMP-2 mRNA和蛋白水平的表达，可能增加肺癌的复发和迁移速率，在临幊上需要进一步研究^[70]。另有研究显示黄芪甲苷可通过调节PKC-α-ERK1/2-NF-κB信号通路抑制肺癌细胞迁移和侵袭^[71]。其还可通过增强免疫应答，降低CTLs的活性具有潜在的抗肺癌作用^[72]。黄芪甲苷对肝癌的抑制作用通过抑制Vav311基因的表达^[72]，且在多药耐药人肝癌细胞系中减少P糖蛋白表达，从而逆转多药耐药^[73]。另外，黄芪甲苷还对乳腺癌和胃癌有抑制作用^[74-75]。

此外，黄芪甲苷还有镇痛^[76]、促进伤口愈合作

用^[77-78], 可减弱脉冲噪声诱导的失聪^[79], 通过抑制TGF β /Smad通路并抑制MMP-1对光老化皮肤有保护作用^[80]。黄芪甲苷在小鼠颅盖模型中减弱钛粒子诱导的骨溶解, 在体外通过抑制ERK信号通路抑制破骨细胞生成^[81]。

8 结语

综上所述, 目前研究报道黄芪甲苷的多种药理作用还处于实验研究阶段, 但是根据报道显示其作用效果较好, 由此推测, 黄芪甲苷具有很好的新药开发前景。本文通过对黄芪甲苷药理作用及其机制的综述, 为黄芪甲苷的进一步开发研究提供依据。

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