

## 天然产物及其衍生物来源光敏剂的研究进展

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**摘要:** 光动力治疗 (photodynamic therapy, PDT) 已被广泛用于癌症和各种非恶性疾病。光敏剂是 PDT 的关键要素之一, 在被特定波长的光激发后, 与氧发生反应, 在靶组织中产生活性氧, 选择性的杀伤细胞。当前大量具有光敏特性的天然化合物已被作为高效、低毒的光敏剂。通过对天然化合物型光敏剂和具有光敏剂作用的中药提取物依据其化学结构或来源进行分类及系统回顾, 为 PDT 未来的研究方向提供理论依据。

**关键词:** 光敏剂; 光动力治疗; 癌症; 天然化合物; 光毒性; 叶绿酸; 姜黄素; 白藜芦醇

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## Research progress on natural products and their derivatives as photosensitizers

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**Abstract:** Photodynamic therapy (PDT) has been widely utilized to treat cancer and several non-malignant diseases. One of the essential components of PDT is the photosensitizer, which combines with oxygen after being activated by particular light wavelengths to form reactive oxygen species in the target tissue and kill cells in a targeted manner. Currently, a vast range of naturally occurring substances with photosensitizing qualities are used as effective and low-toxic photosensitizers. In this paper, natural compound photosensitizers and photosensitizer extracts of traditional Chinese medicine were classified and systematically reviewed according to their chemical structures or sources to provide theoretical basis for the future research direction of PDT.

**Key words:** photosensitizer; photodynamic therapy; cancer; natural compounds; phototoxicity; chlorophyllin; curcumin; resveratrol

光作为治疗介质的使用可以追溯到数千年前, 但对其进行的现代科学探索则始于 20 世纪<sup>[1]</sup>。1900 年, Raab 和 Tappeiner 发现吖啶红染料具有光敏化现象, 随后光动力效应 (photodynamic action, PA) 被用来描述氧依赖性的光敏化现象<sup>[2-3]</sup>。1955 年, Schwartz 等<sup>[4]</sup>通过纯化血卟啉残存物获得第 1 代光敏剂血卟啉衍生物 (hemato-porphyrin derivative, HPD)。1993 年, 吲哚美辛被加拿大批准用于治疗膀胱癌, 成为首个获得批准的商品化光敏剂<sup>[5]</sup>。目前, 光动力治疗 (photodynamic therapy, PDT) 已被广泛用于治疗各种类型和部位的癌症、皮肤病、眼科疾病、免疫和炎症性疾病等<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

PDT 基于 3 个关键要素: 光敏剂、适合吸收给

定光敏剂波长的光源及内源性氧<sup>[8]</sup>。其中, 光敏剂本身不与生物分子反应。只有在适当波长的光照射下, 激发三重态的光敏剂 (triplet-state photosensitizer, 3PS•) 与周围的生物分子发生反应, 即 I/II 型光化学反应, 这些反应会产生活性氧, 如 I 型反应产生的超氧自由基 ( $O_2^-$ )、羟基自由基 ( $\cdot HO$ ) 和过氧化氢 ( $H_2O_2$ ); II 型反应产生的单线态氧 ( $^1O_2$ )。这些细胞毒性物质的产生和相关信号通路的激活可导致靶组织的损伤和死亡<sup>[9-10]</sup>。因此, 光敏剂是 PDT 的关键要素之一。理想的光敏剂具有靶组织特异性、高选择性、高溶解性、生物相容性, 同时具有低暗毒性, 且在红光/近红外区域具有高消光系数和光吸收带, 不会与内源性色素 (如黑色素、血红

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蛋白等)的吸收带重叠,具有高活性氧产率和长3PS·存续时间,能在血液内快速代谢和清除<sup>[11-12]</sup>。

天然产物及其衍生物一直被用于治疗多种疾病。大量研究表明,天然产物及其衍生物中存在多种光敏性物质,如四吡咯类、多酚类、葸醌类、噻吩类及茋类等<sup>[13-14]</sup>,见图1,且这些光敏物质有望成为高效光敏剂的潜在来源。本文主要对天然产物及其衍生物作为来源的光敏剂进行综述,为天然来源光敏剂在PDT介导的临床领域的开发和拓宽提供理论依据。

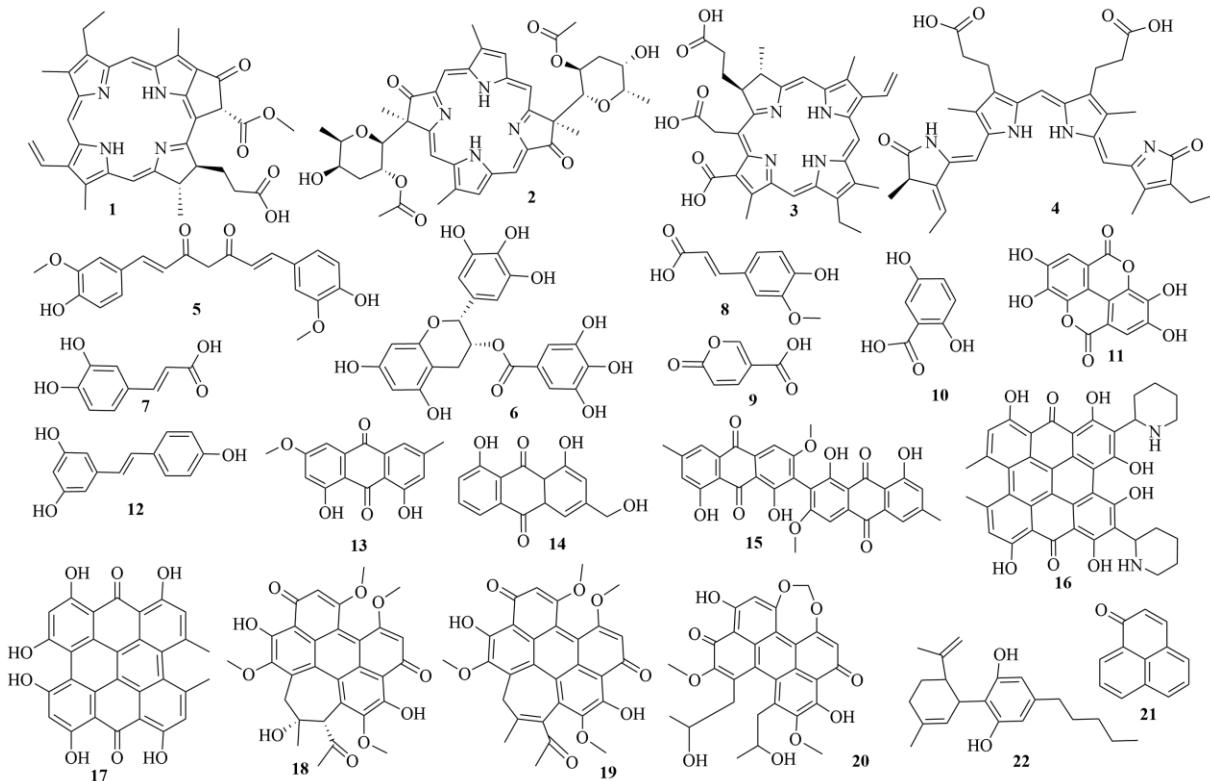


图1 天然光活性化合物

Fig. 1 Natural photoactive compounds

## 1 天然化合物型光敏剂

### 1.1 四吡咯类

脱镁叶绿酸A(pheophorbide A, PPBA, 1)是一种叶绿素衍生物,具有四吡咯结构,PPBA在Q带的较强吸收峰位于670 nm处<sup>[15]</sup>。Tang等<sup>[16-17]</sup>研究表明PPBA-PDT对人肝癌Hep3B细胞的抗增殖作用呈剂量相关性,PPBA-PDT通过线粒体凋亡途径诱导程序性细胞死亡,从而显著抑制癌细胞的生长,在人肝细胞癌R-HepG2细胞荷瘤裸鼠模型中,PPBA-PDT治疗可使小鼠肿瘤减小57%,此外PPBA-PDT可通过c-Jun氨基末端激酶信号通路激活抑制R-HepG2细胞中P-糖蛋白介导的多药耐药性。在前列腺癌、口腔鳞癌、乳腺癌、子宫癌肉瘤等恶性肿瘤的体内、外实验中,PPBA-PDT表现出较为理想的抑制肿瘤细胞增殖或侵袭转移的作用<sup>[18-21]</sup>。Zhang等<sup>[22]</sup>研究标明PPBA-PDT可以通过胶束联合多柔

比星提高黑色素瘤的增殖抑制率,在黑色素瘤B16细胞的荷瘤小鼠中,光照下PPBA胶束联合多柔比星的平均肿瘤增殖抑制率为73.5%,而单独使用多柔比星仅为26.5%。此外,在小鼠模型中PPBA-PDT表现出显著的抗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌伤口感染的疗效,与无治疗组相比,PPBA-PDT组减少10个以上菌落形成单位(colony-forming units, CFU),同时,PPBA-PDT干预30 s即可促进伤口愈合<sup>[23]</sup>。

托尼卟吩(2)是从蓝藻中提取的卟啉类化合物,在680 nm附近有较高的吸收峰<sup>[24]</sup>。在小鼠乳腺癌EMT-6细胞实验中,托尼卟吩的光杀伤效果比第1代光敏剂卟啉钠高5000倍,这主要与2个因素相关:(1)托尼卟吩在EMT-6细胞中的亚细胞定位为内质网和核膜,其产生的<sup>1</sup>O<sub>2</sub>直接氧化损伤EMT-6细胞细胞核;(2)托尼卟吩具有高肿瘤组织特异性,肿瘤组织内浓度是血液内浓度的100倍,并且

在肝脏中的富集浓度相对较低<sup>[12]</sup>。

叶绿酸(3)属于叶绿素衍生物,可从蓝藻、藻类和植物的叶绿体中提取,叶绿酸具有良好的光学性质(600~670 nm)<sup>[25]</sup>。Zhuo等<sup>[26]</sup>发现叶绿酸e6介导的PDT在人膀胱癌T24细胞和5637细胞中可以通过抑制超氧化物歧化酶的活性和产生活性氧诱导细胞凋亡,进而抑制细胞增殖和转移。在人皮肤鳞癌A431细胞的体外实验和黑色素瘤(B16-F10)小鼠的体内实验中,叶绿酸亚铁可通过不同的载体构建提高递送效率和靶细胞毒性<sup>[27-28]</sup>。在抗菌方面,Phasupan等<sup>[29]</sup>研究发现叶绿酸钠镁盐对金黄色葡萄球菌具有优异的抗菌活性。

藻胆素(4)作为一种开链四吡咯类化合物,存在于蓝藻和真核藻类中,藻胆素可通过硫醚键共价连接脱辅基蛋白形成藻胆蛋白,常见的有别藻蓝蛋白(allophycocyanin, APC)、C-藻蓝蛋白(C-phycocyanin, C-PC)和R-藻红蛋白(R-phycoerythrin, R-PE),在450~700 nm具有较强吸收峰<sup>[30]</sup>。Huang等<sup>[31]</sup>首次在小鼠肉瘤S180细胞中将R-PE用于PDT,并发现R-PE介导的PDT作用优于R-PE。而与单独使用R-PE相比,脂质体载体可增加R-PE在细胞中的积累,进而增强对HepG2细胞的PDT作用<sup>[32]</sup>。而C-PC介导的PDT可激活半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶-9(cystein-asparate protease-9, Caspase-9)表达,诱导细胞色素C释放,降低B细胞淋巴瘤-2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)基因表达,促进细胞凋亡信号传导,导致人乳腺癌MCF-7细胞凋亡<sup>[33]</sup>。最近C-PC与纳米载体的共轭光敏剂在肿瘤相关的巨噬细胞中表现出良好的生物相容性和安全性,增强C-PC的光细胞毒性及靶向性<sup>[34]</sup>。

## 1.2 多酚类

姜黄素(5)是从郁金Curcuma wenyujin Y. H. Chen et C. Ling、姜黄C. Longa L.的干燥块根、石菖蒲Acorus tatarinowii Schott的干燥根茎中提取得到的多酚类化合物<sup>[35]</sup>。姜黄素在300~500 nm具有宽吸收峰<sup>[36]</sup>。已有研究表明姜黄素具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗菌、抗病毒、抗诱变、抗肿瘤和抗血管生成等多种作用<sup>[37]</sup>。但由于存在水溶解度较低、生物活性吸收差、物理化学不稳定、代谢快、对碱性环境敏感等问题,姜黄素作为光敏剂的应用受到限制<sup>[38]</sup>。随着第3代光敏剂构建技术的完善,纳米颗粒、生物材料和金属络合物等多种载体已用于负载姜黄素<sup>[37]</sup>。目前姜黄素介导的PDT已被广泛用于乳腺癌、妇科肿

瘤、皮肤癌、胃肠道肿瘤、肝癌、肺癌、胶质母细胞瘤、前列腺癌及口腔疾病中<sup>[39-49]</sup>。姜黄素可以通过抑制血管内皮生长因子途径,阻断核因子-κB和Wnt信号通路,停止细胞周期和p53基因依赖性细胞凋亡,破坏信号蛋白激酶B和磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶的表达等发挥抗肿瘤特性<sup>[39,50-52]</sup>。

表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(epigallocatechin gallate, EGCG, 6)是绿茶儿茶素之一,乙醇作为溶剂时,EGCG在276 nm处有最强吸收峰<sup>[53]</sup>。EGCG并不能单独作为光敏剂介导PDT,但EGCG可作为辅助剂增强PDT的疗效,在人T淋巴细胞白血病Jurkat细胞中EGCG可显著增强荧光桃红B介导的PDT,表现为抑制细胞增殖、DNA断裂和诱导Caspase-3活性<sup>[54-55]</sup>。在PDT耐药表型的人皮肤鳞状HSC-1细胞中,EGCG可以增强5-氨基乙酰丙酸甲酯-PDT效应,增加原卟啉IX和活性氧的水平,杀灭耐药细胞<sup>[56]</sup>。Hu等<sup>[57]</sup>研发了一种具有抗菌活性的复合纳米颗粒光敏剂,其EGCG被活性氧化后可促进Mg<sup>2+</sup>的释放和伤口愈合。

酚酸是一种含酚羟基的有机酸,肉桂酸衍生物咖啡酸、阿魏酸、香豆酸(7~9)和苯甲酸衍生物(龙胆酸, 10)在紫外线-A(uv-A)照射下呈现强的协同抗菌活性,1 mmol/L的上述酚酸联合6.1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>光剂量的UV-A可导致超过1×10<sup>7</sup>(7-log)个CFU/mL(7-log CFU/mL)的O157:H7大肠杆菌失活,3 mmol/L咖啡酸联合5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>光剂量的UV-A可减少3.10-log CFU/mL的单核细胞增生李斯特氏菌属,其中1 mmol/L的阿魏酸或龙胆酸与6.1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>光剂量的UV-A联合可以灭活超过6-log CFU/mL多重耐药鼠伤寒沙门氏菌属<sup>[58-59]</sup>。在抗癌方面,香豆酸在低强度光照(3 J/cm<sup>2</sup>)后可通过凋亡途径降低人黑色素瘤A375和SK-MEL-37细胞的生存率<sup>[60]</sup>。Sun等<sup>[61]</sup>研究表明鞣花酸(11)可以增强5-氨基乙酰基酮(5-aminolevulinic acid, ALA)-PDT介导的人慢性髓源白血病K562细胞死亡,这可能与其对<sup>1</sup>O<sub>2</sub>的敏化能力有关。

白藜芦醇(12)存在于虎杖Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. et Zucc.、三七Panax notoginseng(Burk.) F. H. Chen、桑白皮Morus alba L.、厚朴Magnolia officinalis Rehd. et Wils.、射干Belamcanda chinensis(L.) DC.等药用植物中,在307~321 nm具有最大吸收峰<sup>[62-63]</sup>。研究显示白藜芦醇可以通过p38丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein

kinase, MAPK) 信号通路增强 ALA-PDT 对人皮肤鳞癌 A431 细胞增殖和凋亡的影响<sup>[64]</sup>。然而, 白藜芦醇介导的 PDT 的抗菌效果却并不一致。dos Santos 等<sup>[65]</sup>发现蓝光激活白藜芦醇的抑菌作用增强, 可能是由于  $^1\text{O}_2$  的产生, 使肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  和白细胞介素-17A 水平升高, 清除包括金黄色葡萄球菌在内的多种细菌, 从而减轻炎症。Tosato 等<sup>[66]</sup>研究发现, 在 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  亚甲蓝介导的 PDT 中, 白藜芦醇可显著降低抗菌效果, 金黄色葡萄球菌的菌落总数相比无白藜芦醇增加了 1000 倍, 这种拮抗作用可能与其抗氧化活性有关。

### 1.3 葵醌类

在自然界中, 葵醌类化合物通常存在于蓼科、鼠李科、茜草科、百合科等植物中, 大黄 *Rheum palmatum* L.、芦荟 *Aloe barbadensis* Miller、何首乌 *Polygonum multiflorum* Thunb. 和虎杖等药用植物中均含有葵醌类化合物, 具有良好的光学性质 (296~515 nm)<sup>[14,67]</sup>, 常见的葵醌类有大黄素甲醚 (13)、芦荟大黄素 (14)、大黄素等。Mugas 等<sup>[68]</sup>研究表明 30  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$  大黄素甲醚在蓝光照射下以 8  $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$  处理人乳腺癌 LM2 细胞和 K562 细胞, 细胞存活率低于 5%; 此外, 即使在 1.4~3.0  $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$  的低光剂量下, 大黄素甲醚仍然可以使上述的 2 种细胞和 IGROV-1 细胞达到半数死亡。Hammerle 等<sup>[69]</sup>在真菌中发现 1 种新型葵醌类化合物 7,7'-二聚大黄素甲醚 (15), 468 nm 蓝光照射下 7,7'-二聚大黄素甲醚 64 nmol/L 在 9.3  $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$  的光剂量下可诱导人肺癌 A549 细胞凋亡。此外, 葵醌类化合物 (莽麦碱, 16) 在 550、590 nm 处具有最大吸收峰, 其 PDT 效用仍需进一步评估<sup>[70]</sup>。

### 1.4 花醌类

当前, 天然花醌类除金丝桃素 (17) 是从植物中提取发现, 其他天然花醌类大多从霉菌类真菌中分离得到, 这些霉菌样真菌通常是植物病原体, 包括竹红菌甲素、竹红菌乙素和尾孢菌素 (18~20) 等, 部分花醌类化合物的吸收光谱在 565~593 nm<sup>[14,71]</sup>。金丝桃素介导的 PDT 可抑制多种肿瘤细胞增殖, 包括膀胱癌、结肠癌、乳腺癌、胶质母细胞瘤、肝癌、黑色素瘤和肺癌等, 由于金丝桃素的疏水性, 其主要积聚在内质网、溶酶体、高尔基体和线粒体的膜中, 作用机制与抑制肿瘤细胞生长、凋亡、坏死、自噬、血管生成、细胞周期停滞和细胞集落形成相关<sup>[72]</sup>。尾孢菌素在人胶质母细胞瘤

T98G 细胞、U87 细胞和 MCF7 细胞中积聚在线粒体和内质网的膜中, 但与金丝桃素不同的是, 尾孢菌素介导的 PDT 是通过抑制肿瘤细胞的最大呼吸能力, 导致乳酸脱氢酶失活, 使细胞的糖酵解能力崩溃, 进而杀灭肿瘤细胞<sup>[73]</sup>。Zhang 等<sup>[74]</sup>合成了一种 2-氨基乙硫醇修饰的竹红菌素衍生物可用作荧光/光声双模成像, 其  $^1\text{O}_2$  产率为 0.64, 可以通过高效的 PDT 和光热疗法治疗缺氧实体肿瘤, 且长期毒性极低。

### 1.5 嘻吩类

噻吩类化合物的特征在于具有噻吩类结构, 其存在于多种药用植物中, 如白术 *Atractylodes macrocephala* Koidz.、墨旱莲 *Eclipta prostrata* L.、苍耳子 *Xanthium sibiricum* Patr.、苍术 *Atractylodes lancea* (Thunb.) DC. 等<sup>[75]</sup>。Postigo 等<sup>[76]</sup>通过研究聚乙炔和噻吩类介导的 PDT 抗真菌实验的影响, 发现噻吩类的吸收峰在 314~350 nm。Zhao 等<sup>[77]</sup>设计并合成了一种新的寡聚噻吩乙炔化合物, 在白光照射下表现出对革兰阳性菌和革兰阴性菌的广谱性和极高的抗菌活性。此外, 噻吩类光敏剂的特点受不同合成策略影响。一种溶酶体靶向的噻吩-氟硼二吡咯光敏剂具有快速、高效产生  $^1\text{O}_2$  的能力, 并在 A549 细胞中表现出有效抑制其迁移的能力<sup>[78]</sup>。Sun 等<sup>[79]</sup>合成的噻吩类光敏剂, 在人宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞中表现出长波长的吸收带和较大的摩尔吸光系数, 同时具有较低的暗毒性。而 Nam 等<sup>[80]</sup>合成的疏水型噻吩类光敏剂则通过结合不同的载体在 MCF7 细胞中表现出不同的亚细胞定位。

### 1.6 萍嵌苯酮类

萍嵌苯酮 (21) 广泛存在于植物和真菌中, 可以发挥植物固有的抗菌作用和植保素等作用, 同时萍嵌苯酮也是一种高效稳定的 II 型光敏剂, 在多种溶剂中具有近乎一致的  $^1\text{O}_2$  产率, 在苯中的吸收峰为 360 nm<sup>[81]</sup>。然而, 由于萍嵌苯酮吸收波长较短且不具备荧光性质的特性, 目前的 PDT 研究多以其衍生物为主<sup>[82]</sup>。萍嵌苯酮衍生物氯化 2-[(4-吡啶基)甲基]-次联苯甲酮介导的 PDT 可以通过降低细菌代谢活性、增加细菌内活性氧形成来抑制内氏放线菌、变异链球菌和大肠杆菌的复制能力<sup>[83]</sup>。Godard 等<sup>[84]</sup>合成了 14 种新型萍嵌苯酮衍生物, 在特定条件下, 与氯化 2-[(4-吡啶基)甲基]-次联苯甲酮相比, 这些萍嵌苯酮衍生物对除铜绿假单胞菌之外的所有菌株表现出更好的抑菌活性, 但其在低光照强度下的光

敏抑菌活性仍需进一步验证。Salmerón 等<sup>[85]</sup>首次证明萘嵌苯酮可作为光敏剂用于治疗人类肿瘤细胞，萘嵌苯酮介导的 PDT 产生的氧化应激通过激活 Caspase-8 和 p38 MAPK 诱导人早幼粒白血病 HL60 细胞凋亡。萘嵌苯酮介导的 PDT 还可通过减少血管形成和炎症，促进成纤维细胞的凋亡来抑制瘢痕疙瘩的进展<sup>[86]</sup>。此外，在人胰腺癌 PANC-1 细胞中，萘嵌苯酮衍生物介导的 PDT 除了可以产生  ${}^1\text{O}_2$  杀灭肿瘤细胞，还可以使 PANC-1 细胞发出红色荧光，用于肿瘤诊断<sup>[82]</sup>。

### 1.7 大麻二酚

大麻二酚（22）是大麻 *Cannabis sativa* Linn. 中的大麻素之一，是一种无毒且不会产生大麻典型主观效应的化合物，现有的研究表明大麻二酚在心血管疾病<sup>[87]</sup>、癌症<sup>[88]</sup>和抗感染<sup>[89]</sup>中发挥积极效应。此外，在 2018 年，大麻二酚药物 Epidelex<sup>®</sup>被美国食品药品监督管理局批准用于治疗德雷维特和列侬-加斯托综合征患者的顽固性癫痫<sup>[90]</sup>。目前尚无大麻二酚介导的 PDT 体内、外实验报道，但考虑大麻二酚在

多种癌症中的非 PDT 效应，Razlog 等<sup>[91]</sup>、Nkune 等<sup>[92]</sup>、Mokoena 等<sup>[93]</sup>认为大麻二酚可与 PDT 联合或与纳米颗粒共轭形成新型光敏剂，通过诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、减少肿瘤细胞增殖、抑制血管生成和/或激活自身免疫系统，在乳腺癌、宫颈癌和直结肠癌等癌症的治疗中提高疗效，见表 1。

### 2 中药提取物型光敏剂

中药被广泛的用于疾病防治，在癌症 PDT 中，金银花 *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. 提取物 50~150 mg/mL 介导的 PDT 在 0.4~1.2 J/cm<sup>2</sup> 的光剂量下，可通过 P38 相关通路和改变伴侣蛋白的表达和分布诱导人肺鳞癌 CH27 细胞凋亡，而线粒体和内质网是其凋亡的作用靶标，表现为伴侣蛋白表达量的显著降低<sup>[94-95]</sup>。在头颈部鳞状细胞癌的体外实验中，密蒙花 *Buddleja officinalis* Maxim. 提取物介导的 PDT，在治疗 4 h 后通过抑制雷帕霉素蛋白活性诱发人咽鳞癌 FaDu 细胞自噬，而在治疗 16 h 后通过增加促凋亡蛋白 Bcl-2 关联 X 蛋白（Bcl-2 associated X protein, Bax）表达，减少抗凋亡蛋白

表 1 天然光活性化合物

Table 1 Natural photoactive compounds

序号	名称	吸收峰/nm	天然来源	作为光敏剂的部分用途	文献
1	脱镁叶绿酸 A	670	叶绿素	肝癌、前列腺癌、黑色素瘤、口腔鳞癌、乳腺癌、子宫癌肉瘤等	15-23
2	托尼卟吩	680	蓝藻	乳腺癌	12,24
3	叶绿酸	600~670	叶绿素	膀胱癌、黑色素瘤、鳞状细胞癌、抗菌	25-29
4	藻胆素	450~700	蓝藻、真核藻类	肉瘤、肝癌、乳腺癌	30-34
5	姜黄素	300~500	姜黄、郁金、莪术、石菖蒲等	乳腺癌、妇科肿瘤、皮肤癌、胃肠道肿瘤、肝癌、肺癌、胶质母细胞瘤、前列腺癌、口腔疾病	35-36,39-49
6	EGCG	276	绿茶	耐药鳞状皮肤癌、T 淋巴细胞白血病、抗菌	53-57
7	酚酸	320~400	肉桂、丹皮、五倍子、阿魏、当归、川芎等	黑色素瘤、白血病、抗菌	58-61
8	白藜芦醇	307~321	虎杖、三七、桑白皮、厚朴、射干等	皮肤鳞状细胞癌	62-66
9	蒽醌类	296~515	大黄、芦荟、虎杖、何首乌等	舌鳞状细胞癌、黑色素瘤、肺腺癌、白血病、卵巢腺癌、乳腺癌	14,67-70
10	茋醌类	565~593	植物病原真菌	膀胱癌、结肠癌、肺癌、肝癌、黑色素瘤、胶质母细胞瘤、乳腺癌	14,71-74
11	噻吩类	314~350	白术、墨旱莲、苍耳子、苍术等	肺癌、乳腺癌、宫颈癌、抗真菌、抗菌	75-80
12	萘嵌苯酮类	360	植物、真菌	胰腺癌、急性早幼粒细胞白血病、抗菌	81-86
13	大麻二酚	—	大麻	—	91-93

Bcl-2 表达诱发 FaDu 细胞凋亡<sup>[96]</sup>；五加皮 *Acanthopanax gracilistylus* W. W. Smith 提取物介导的 PDT，通过增加 Bax 及多聚 ADP 核糖聚合酶 1 的表达，减少 Bcl-2 的表达诱发人口腔表皮样癌 KB 细胞和人喉表皮样癌 Hep-2 细胞的凋亡<sup>[97]</sup>。 Warowicka 等<sup>[98]</sup>在白屈菜 *Chelidonium majus* L. 中得到了原小檗碱类物质，其介导的 PDT 可以通过破坏线粒体膜电位、生成活性氧和激活细胞内 Caspase，在 HeLa 细胞和人宫颈癌 C33A 细胞中具有抗瘤活性。菊苣 *Cichorium intybus* L. 提取物作为光敏剂在直肠癌、乳腺纤维腺瘤中显示出疗效，并通过二氧化硅纳米粒子封装增加生物利用度，进而增强 PDT 效果<sup>[99-101]</sup>。此外，悬钩子 *Rubus corchorifolius* L. f. 根茎提取物、无花果 *Ficus carica* L. 叶提取物可以联合卟啉类光敏剂进行 PDT，在 MCF-7 细胞和人恶性胚胎横纹肌瘤 RD 细胞中通过细胞凋亡途径增强了 PDT 疗效<sup>[102-103]</sup>。最后，雷公藤 *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook. f.、姜黄、多足蕨 *Polypodium vulgare* L. 等的根茎提取物可以介导 PDT 或作为 PDT 增效剂，通过产生内源性活性氧，诱发微生物产生氧化应激反应用于抗菌治疗<sup>[104-106]</sup>，见表 2。

表 2 具有光敏剂作用的中药提取物

Table 2 Traditional Chinese medicine extracts with photosensitizer effect

序号	提取物	吸收峰/nm	用途	文献
1	金银花	670	肺鳞癌	94-95
2	密蒙花	625	咽鳞癌	96
3	五加皮	625	喉表皮样癌、口腔 表皮样癌	97
4	白屈菜	405	宫颈癌	98
5	菊苣	350、660、678	骨肉瘤、直肠癌、乳 腺纤维腺瘤	99-101
6	雷公藤	660	抗菌	104
7	姜黄	430	抗菌	105
8	多足蕨	635	抗菌	106

### 3 结语与展望

PDT 的全身低毒性和双重选择性（即病灶组织对光敏剂的选择性吸收及仅针对病灶进行局部照光）在癌症治疗过程具有重要优势。PDT 治疗依赖于氧供应来诱导细胞毒性活性氧的产生，缺氧会显著降低实体瘤的 PDT 疗效，而光敏剂作为关键成分直接决定活性氧的产生。因此，制定相应光敏剂的

改良策略来克服这种与缺氧相关的 PDT 限制非常重要。通过文献综述发现部分天然来源的光敏剂由于其分子结构的多样性和特定生物活性使其具有较传统光敏剂更显著的光敏特性。然而，天然产物固有的局限性，如相对较差的肿瘤选择性、水溶性和药动学，限制了其临床应用。将天然光敏剂与各种载体进行共轭或缀合，可为解决药物递送、制剂和肿瘤靶向等问题提供依据。但是，现有载体的生物降解性普遍较低，同时，抗菌 PDT 由于其可重复性和非耐药性，目前正在迅速发展。随着新的分析和检测技术的出现，从天然产物中发现兼具抗肿瘤与抗菌作用的光敏剂具有可能性。

最后，肿瘤 PDT 的亚细胞定位机制、诱导免疫原性细胞死亡的确切机制和与肿瘤微环境的交互作用都是亟待解决的关键问题。在未来研究中 PDT 还应包括更多的免疫学研究，并将 PDT 扩展到其他难治性疾病的治疗中。

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