

• 综 述 •

中药及其活性成分调节胆汁酸代谢抗动脉粥样硬化的研究进展

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摘 要: 动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病 (atherosclerosis cardiovascular disease, ASCVD) 已逐渐成为导致中国人口疾病死亡的主要原因之一, 大量研究表明中药在动脉粥样硬化的治疗中具有多靶点、效果显著、不良反应小等优势, 且在该方面取得了一定进展, 因此开发治疗和预防动脉粥样硬化 (atherosclerotic, AS) 的中药并阐明这些中药及其活性成分改善 AS 的作用机制具有重要意义。胆汁酸及其代谢可通过多种途径积极参与并有效促进 AS 的改善, 为心血管疾病提供新的治疗靶点。通过从胆汁酸受体及肠道菌群影响方面综合阐述胆汁酸代谢对 AS 的影响, 及中药及其活性成分在相关机制的具体应用研究进行综述。旨在进一步对 AS 的发病机制加深认识, 为中药通过调节胆汁酸代谢发挥抗 AS 作用提供思路。

关键词: 中药; 活性成分; 动脉粥样硬化; 心血管疾病; 胆汁酸代谢, 法尼醇 X 受体; 武田 G 蛋白偶联受体 5; 肠道菌群
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Research progress on traditional Chinese medicines and their active ingredients preventing atherosclerosis by regulating bile acid metabolism

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Abstract: Atherosclerosis cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) has become one of the leading causes of death in China. Many studies indicate that traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) offers multi-target treatment for atherosclerosis, with significant effects and mild adverse reactions, and progress has been made in this regard. Thus, it's vital to develop TCM for treating and preventing atherosclerotic (AS) and clarify the mechanisms of TCM and its active components in improving AS. Bile acid metabolism can actively participate in and promote AS improvement through various pathways, presenting new therapeutic targets for CVD. This article comprehensively discusses the impact of bile acid metabolism on AS from the perspectives of bile acid receptors and intestinal microbiota. It also reviews the research on the application of TCM and its active components in the related mechanisms. The aim is to deepen the understanding of AS pathogenesis and provide ideas for TCM to exert anti-AS effects by regulating bile acid metabolism.

Key words: traditional Chinese medicine; active ingredients; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; bile acid metabolism; farnesoid X receptor; takeda G protein-coupled receptor 5; intestinal flora

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心血管疾病 (cardiovascular disease, CVD) 是我国居民死亡的主要原因, 且以动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病 (atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, ASCVD) 为主^[1]。动脉粥样硬化 (atherosclerotic, AS) 被认为是多种因素引起的, 包括遗传和环境因素, AS 发病的已知危险因素有很多, 包括高胆固醇血症、高血压、糖尿病和吸烟^[2]。尽管已有一些治疗手段可有效防治 AS, 但随着全球人口老龄化, AS 的发病率和死亡率仍在不断上升, 使得迫切需要开发新的治疗方法来治疗 AS。

近年来, 胆汁酸作为生物学、医学及营养学等多个领域的研究热点, 受到广泛关注, 其生理功能及在人体代谢中的重要作用, 使其成为探索人体健康、疾病机制及潜在治疗靶点的重要研究对象^[3], 更有不少研究表明胆汁酸可通过多种途径积极参与并有效促进 AS 的改善, 为 CVD 的治疗提供了新的思路和方法^[4]。中药具有多成分、多靶点、多途径的特点, 已有许多研究表明中药及其有效成分能有效改善 AS, 并可以通过影响胆汁酸来发挥抗 AS 的作用^[5], 本文通过总结梳理调节胆汁酸代谢治疗 AS 的中药及其有效成分, 并探讨其作用机制, 为 AS 的中医药治疗与临床药物研发提供科学依据。

1 胆汁酸代谢及胆汁酸受体

胆汁酸代谢是一个复杂的过程, 涉及胆汁酸的生成、转化、排泄和重吸收等环节 (图 1), 在脂肪消化、胆固醇代谢等途径起到重要作用。胆汁酸是胆汁的主要脂质成分, 是由胆固醇在肝脏中通过胆

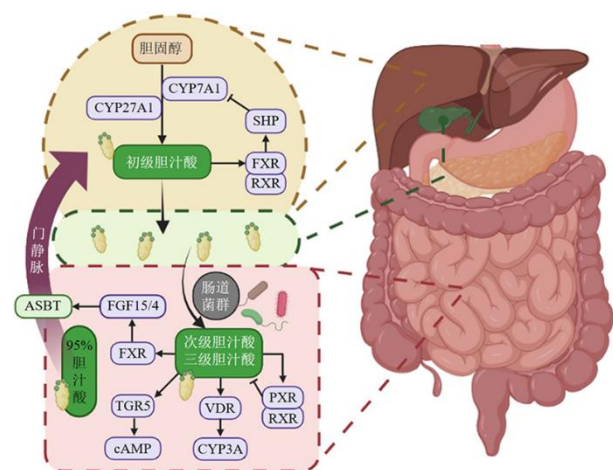
固醇 7 α -羟化酶 (cholesterol-7 α -hydroxylase, CYP7A1) 和 CYP27A1 等酶参与的一系列酶促反应合成的两亲性类固醇^[6], 在肝脏中的初级胆汁酸, 如胆酸、鹅脱氧胆酸 (chenodeoxycholic acid, CDCA), 通过与牛磺酸或甘氨酸结合, 增加水溶性后, 从肝脏分泌至胆汁中, 并在餐后由胆囊释放到十二指肠中, 并在肠道菌群的作用下转化为更具亲水性的次级胆汁酸 (如脱氧胆酸和石胆酸), 及三级胆汁酸, 如熊去氧胆酸 (ursodeoxycholic acid, UDCA)^[7]。大约有 95% 的胆汁酸在回肠末端中经门静脉重吸收返回肝脏^[8], 即肝肠循环。

1.1 法尼醇 X 受体 (farnesoid X receptor, FXR)

FXR 是核激素受体超家族的一个成员, 是一种胆汁酸激活的核受体, 主要在肝脏和肠道中表达, 在血管平滑肌细胞等也有一定的表达^[9]。FXR 作为胆汁酸的受体, 与视黄素 X 受体 (retinoid X receptor, RXR) 形成异二聚体, 调节参与胆汁酸代谢的基因和蛋白质的表达, 以 CDCA 为最有效的内源性激动剂^[10]。在肝脏中, FXR 通过诱导小异二聚体伴侣受体 (small heterodimer partner, SHP) 抑制胆汁酸合成, FXR 激活 SHP 表达后, SHP 与 CYP7A1 激活剂肝脏受体同源物 1 (recombinant liver receptor homolog 1, LRH1) 结合并抑制 LRH1 的激活, 从而降低 CYP7A1 的表达, 减少胆汁酸合成。在肠道中, 胆汁酸激活 FXR 诱导成纤维细胞生长因子 15 (fibroblast growth factor 15, FGF15) 分泌, FGF15 与 FGF4 结合, 降低合成基因如 CYP7A1 的转录, 抑制顶端钠依赖性胆汁酸转运受体 (apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter, ASBT) 的同时减少肠道胆汁酸的重吸收^[11]。在血管平滑肌细胞中, FXR 的表达可促进细胞凋亡^[12], 通过下调白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β) 并激活核因子- κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B) 抑制炎症^[13]。FXR 是胆汁酸合成、转运和重吸收代谢过程中的关键基因^[14], 在调节脂质代谢和抑制肝脏炎症方面发挥着重要作用, 因此, FXR 的缺失会引起胆汁淤血^[15]、胆固醇紊乱、肝脏衰竭^[16]等, 还会影响 AS 发生^[17]。肠道中的 FXR 与肠道菌群相互作用可调节胆汁酸代谢缓解胆汁淤积性肝病^[18], 还能减轻肥胖诱导的肝脂肪变性^[19], 预防乙酰氨基酚过量引起的急性肝衰竭^[20]。

1.2 武田 G 蛋白偶联受体 5 (takeda G protein-coupled receptor 5, TGR5)

TGR5 是 G 蛋白偶联受体视紫红质样超家族的



ASBT-顶端钠依赖性胆汁酸转运受体。

ASBT-apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter.

图 1 胆汁酸代谢过程

Fig. 1 Process of bile acids metabolism

成员,主要在胆囊、回肠和结肠中表达,受初级胆汁酸和次级胆汁酸的激活^[21],其中石胆酸是其主要激动剂^[22]。被激活的 TGR5 可激活腺苷酸环化酶,作为膜受体,TGR5 可在其配体的作用下内化到细胞质中,随后诱导环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)产生^[23-24],因此可通过影响葡萄糖耐受性并保护胆管上皮细胞,是胆汁酸代谢和葡萄糖代谢的桥梁^[25]。肝脏 TGR5 通过调节胆汁酸组成和肠肝循环来抑制肝脏脂质积累^[26],在炎症、肠道损伤、原发性硬化性胆管炎等疾病中发挥作用^[27]。研究表明 TGR5 可促进胰岛素分泌和胰岛素敏感性来改善糖尿病^[28],预防高脂饮食性肥胖和高血糖^[29],还能参与 AS 的过程^[30]。

1.3 孕烷 X 受体 (pregnane X receptor, PXR)

PXR 作为一种外源性传感器,是人体防御内源性代谢和外源性化学物质的有毒副产物的重要组成部分,在肠道和肝脏中表达丰富,在肾脏和胃中也有较低的表达^[31]。PXR 可与 RXR 结合形成异二聚体,进一步调节细胞色素 P450 家族和三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)结合盒 C2 等靶基因,以调节外来生物的代谢和排泄,参与代谢、免疫反应和炎症等过程^[32]。PXR 可由石胆酸激活,控制与胆汁酸产生和运输相关的基因,保护肝脏免受石胆酸诱导的损伤^[11]。研究表明 PXR 可以通过抑制肝脏中 NF- κ B 和激活蛋白 1 趋化因子的表达来发挥抗炎作用,减轻肝损伤^[33],还能和构形雄甾受体激活下调肠道中胆汁酸代谢细菌,并以肠道微生物依赖的方式调节胆汁酸稳态^[34]。

1.4 维生素 D 受体 (vitamin D receptor, VDR)

VDR 是直接受石胆酸激活的核受体,广泛表达于人体组织,如肾、肠、胰腺 B 细胞、人肝细胞、脂肪细胞等。激活 VDR 会增加 CYP3A 的表达,促进尿液中胆汁酸的排泄^[35],保护肠道屏障,防止石胆酸溢出进入肠肝循环及石胆酸导致的肝毒性^[36]。还可以挽救肠上皮细胞中的氧化磷酸化,改善肠道菌群紊乱来减轻胃肠道毒性^[37],肠道微生物群和胆汁酸代谢物还可以通过激活 VDR,调节维生素 D 途径减少炎症^[38]。VDR 的缺失会影响 CDCA 的表达与代谢,进而影响胆汁酸代谢^[39]。

2 胆汁酸受体与 AS

AS 的发病机制涉及一系列的病理过程,包括脂代谢紊乱、炎症、氧化应激和泡沫细胞的形成,脂代谢紊乱在 AS 的发病机制中起着基础性作用,

其中血脂异常被认为是 AS 的重要致病因素^[40-41]。胆汁酸代谢过程涉及复杂的共生代谢网络内的信号通路,影响脂质、葡萄糖、类固醇等代谢途径^[42-43],因此胆汁酸代谢与 AS 发病过程及治疗紧密相关。

已有研究证实胆汁酸的积累可通过降低参与心脏能量代谢的氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 共激活因子 1 α 的表达抑制脂肪酸代谢功能导致心脏功能障碍^[44]。其中 CDCA 可增加血管生长因子受体和基质金属蛋白酶 9(matrix metalloproteinase 9, MMP9)的表达,并降低黏附血管内皮细胞钙黏蛋白达到促血管生成的作用,是治疗 AS 的潜在途径^[45]。另有研究表明高盐饮食导致的高血压大鼠同时会伴随胆汁酸代谢紊乱,其中甘氨酸胆酸、牛磺石胆酸、牛磺熊去氧胆酸、甘氨酸胆酸的含量明显升高,且内皮素-1、肿瘤坏死因子- α 与上述 4 种差异胆汁酸含量呈正相关,为小鼠盐敏感性 CVD 与胆汁酸代谢的关系提供了新的证据^[46]。增强胆汁酸的产生,可同时增加氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ , PPAR γ)、肝脏 X 受体 α (liver X receptor α , LXR α)、ATP 结合盒转运体亚家族 A 成员 1 表达和胆固醇消耗,是改善 AS 作用的部分原因^[47],而 FXR 可以通过诱导 SHP 抑制 PPAR γ 表达^[48],胆汁酸受体 FXR 和 TGR5 激活可以逆转肥胖、非酒精性脂肪性肝和 AS^[49]。

胆汁酸代谢的稳态调控高度依赖于其特异性受体介导的信号网络。近年来,关于胆汁酸受体在 AS 中的作用机制研究日益增多,现有研究主要围绕 FXR 与 TGR5 的病理生理学功能^[50],而 PXR 及 VDR 介导的胆汁酸代谢调控及其对 AS 的潜在作用尚未被充分阐明。基于此,本节系统梳理主要胆汁酸受体与 AS 病理进程的分子关联,为深入解析胆汁酸代谢网络调控 AS 的多靶点机制提供理论依据。

2.1 FXR 与 AS

已有研究表明缺乏 FXR 会出现血脂异常,血浆三酰甘油和胆固醇水平升高,促进 AS 的发生^[51]。而肝脏 FXR 的激活也被证明可以使巨噬细胞向胆固醇转运,从而抑制肝脏 CYP7A1,增加粪便胆固醇排泄,减少促炎因子以减轻 AS 的发展^[52-53],FGF19(在小鼠中为 FGF15)激活的非受体酪氨酸激酶 Src 可使 FXR 磷酸化,维持胆固醇稳态并防止 AS^[17]。然而,肠道 FXR 在 AS 进展中的作用是完全不同的,肠道 FXR 激活的鞘磷脂磷酸二酯酶 3 介

导神经酰胺的产生,抑制 CYP7A1 介导的胆固醇分解代谢,从而增强 AS^[52]。研究表明肠道 FXR 被抑制后,CYP7A1 的转录表达会增加,从而促进胆固醇代谢消除来预防 AS^[54]。

2.2 TGR5 与 AS

TGR5 可以激活巨噬细胞中 cAMP 信号通路及 NF- κ B 因子,促进抗炎基因表达,且在巨噬细胞中 TGR5 被激活的状态下,巨噬细胞表面分化簇 36 (cluster of differentiation 36, CD36) 和巨噬细胞清道夫受体-A 的表达水平降低,在一定程度上能抑制巨噬细胞对脂质的摄取^[55],从而降低主动脉厚度和 AS 病变的严重程度,以减轻 AS 的发生^[56]。还有研究表明 TGR5 能激活蛋白激酶 B (protein kinase B, Akt)、蛋白激酶 A (protein kinase A, PKA) 和细胞外信号调节激酶 1/2 (extra-cellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2, ERK1/2),并改善小鼠心肌对生理、肌力和血流动力学应激的反应^[57]。另外,FXR 和 TGR5 双重缺陷的低密度脂蛋白受体基因敲除小鼠会通过 NF- κ B 激活表现出严重的 AS 和主动脉炎症,而胆汁酸及其衍生物同时激活 FXR 和 TGR5 后,因此 FXR 和 TGR5 的协同激活,是治疗 AS 的一种潜在治疗策略^[58-59]。

2.3 PXR 与 AS

研究表明 PXR 缺乏可减轻载脂蛋白 E 基因敲除 (apolipoprotein E knockout, ApoE^{-/-}) 小鼠的 AS 症状,尤其在髓系细胞特异性缺乏 PXR 的小鼠会降低巨噬细胞中脂质积累和泡沫细胞的形成^[60],阻碍 AS 的发生^[61]。而在血管中的 PXR 及其配体能改善血小板功能并有减轻血栓形成的作用,还可减轻过氧化氢诱导的人脐静脉内皮细胞损伤^[62]。尽管目前关于 PXR 通过调控胆汁酸代谢影响 AS 的直接证据仍较为匮乏,但 PXR 因其在脂质代谢、炎症反应及外源物解毒中的核心调控作用,被视为干预 AS 的潜在关键靶点。

2.4 VDR 与 AS

VDR 是参与胆汁酸代谢的重要胆汁酸受体,广泛分布在表达于各人体组织中,不少研究显示尤其在血管中的 VDR 能发挥良好的抗 AS 作用^[63-64]。研究表明石胆酸是 VDR 的重要配体^[65],而石胆酸的下调可抑制肠道 FXR 的水平,进而调节胆汁酸代谢与肠道菌群水平来改善 AS^[66]。还有研究表明猪去氧胆酸可以通过激活 VDR 的表达来促进胆固醇代谢的同时抑制炎症,可以改善高脂饮食导致的

葡萄糖和脂质代谢紊乱,与 AS 的发生有关^[67]。

3 胆汁酸代谢与肠道菌群

人类肠道菌群由近百万亿个共生微生物组成,以人体内的营养成分维持生存和代谢,通过代谢和免疫功能来维持人类身体健康^[68]。微生物酶直接代谢不可消化的碳水化合物,从食物中获取能量为宿主提供能量,并产生短链脂肪酸 (short-chain fatty acids, SCFA) 作为最终产物,影响宿主细胞代谢和信号传导^[69-70]。肠道细菌主要通过氧化类固醇核心上 3 α -、7 α -或 12 α -羟基的脱氢酶催化反应将初级胆汁酸形成次级胆汁酸来参与胆汁酸代谢^[71],因此,肠道菌群构成的变化能导致胆汁酸池的组成不同^[72]。胆汁酸代谢物 7-酮-石胆酸能通过抑制肠道中 FXR 受体的信号传导来调节肠道微生物^[73],胆汁酸和肠道菌群组成与肝脏健康之间存在联系,肝损伤会导致进入肠道的胆汁酸谱与肠道菌群失调^[74-75]。研究发现肠道菌群与胆汁酸的相互作用与糖尿病肾病的进展密切相关^[76],FXR 能介导肝-肠-脑轴内的胆汁酸代谢及肠道菌群构成来减轻高糖饮食诱导的抑郁症^[77]。此外,肠道菌群通过影响胆汁酸代谢对 AS 的治疗机制也备受关注^[78-79]。

肠道微生物群产生的生物活性代谢物影响宿主生理的许多方面,被广泛认为是人体最大的内分泌器官,微生物群落结构和功能的明显变化更是与多种疾病状态有关,包括 CVD^[80-81]。研究发现,移植冠状动脉疾病患者的菌群会抑制受体小鼠肝脏胆汁酸的合成造成胆汁酸失衡,循环胆固醇升高,进而出现动脉僵硬和血管功能障碍^[82],Cao 等^[83]讨论了降低肠道菌群产生的氧化三甲胺水平和抑制胆汁酸受体 FXR 是 AS 疾病的新治疗策略。肠道菌群中富含梭状芽胞杆菌可增加以腹泻为主的肠易激综合征患者血清中 7 α -羟基-4-胆固醇烯-3-酮的表达,同时促进过量的胆汁酸排泄^[84],而其中产气肠杆菌 ZDY01 可以抑制 FXR、FGF15 降低盲肠中胆汁酸的水平,尤其是 CDCA,从而减弱 ApoE^{-/-}小鼠 AS 病变的形成^[85]。

4 中药及其活性成分通过调节胆汁酸代谢防治 AS 的作用

近年研究表明,中药及其活性成分可通过调控胆汁酸代谢干预 AS 进程^[86],其机制涉及调控胆汁酸受体,调节肝脏胆固醇转化、胆汁酸代谢^[87]及肠道菌群水平^[88],进而改善脂质稳态^[89]、抑制炎症反应和内皮损伤^[90]。值得注意的是,中药基于“整体

观”的系统性调控优势,可能通过“肠-肝轴”协同增效,为突破单一靶点药物的局限性提供新策略。目前对胆汁酸代谢干预 AS 研究多聚焦于 FXR、TGR5 及肠道菌群,而 PXR、VDR 介导的胆汁酸代谢与 AS 的关联仍需深入探索,因此对 2 个主要胆汁酸受体 FXR、TGR5 及肠道菌群对干预胆汁酸代谢抗 AS 的作用进行论述。

4.1 中药及其活性成分通过影响 FXR 抗 AS

FXR 作为胆汁酸的受体,可以调节胆汁酸代谢,并和其他多种核受体在调节脂质、葡萄糖和氨基酸的代谢稳态中起关键作用^[91]。薯蓣皂苷是薯蓣科植物中提取的皂苷类化合物,研究发现其可通过抑制 FXR 的活化促进 CYP7A1 表达,增加胆固醇转化为胆汁酸的速率,降低高尿酸血症患者的血清胆固醇水平,减缓高尿酸血症引起的 AS^[92]。泽泻中的有效成分 23-乙酰泽泻醇 B 可以通过诱导 SHP 表达抑制 CYP7A1 和 CYP8B1,并激活小鼠肝脏中 FXR 受体,从而增加其粪便胆固醇和胆汁酸的排泄,还能激活 FXR-胆汁盐输出泵(bile salt export pump, BSEP)信号介导促进胆汁酸排泄,从而影响胆汁酸代谢和血脂水平,减轻 AS 的损害^[93]。还有研究发现海参衍生物硫酸甾醇表现出对 AS 具有较高的生物活性,其机制与肝脏 FXR 激活,促进胆固醇代谢,改变肝脏、血清、胆囊和粪便中的胆汁酸谱有关^[94]。丹参饮是一种传统方剂,由丹参、砂仁和檀香组成,在传统中医理论中被认为具有改善血液循环、缓解疼痛的作用^[95],Sheng 等^[96]研究发现丹参饮可以通过激活 FXR、ATP 结合盒亚家族 G 成员 5/8 和 BSEP 的表达促进胆汁酸代谢和排泄,从而防治 AS。栀子的有效成分京尼平苷也可通过抑制 FXR 加速胆汁酸在肝脏中合成,促进胆固醇逆向转运和分解,还能抑制肠道 FXR 介导的胆汁酸重吸收,胆汁酸排泄增加,减少血浆和肝脏中的脂质积累,减少高脂饮食喂养 ApoE^{-/-}小鼠引起的 AS 斑块^[97]。

4.2 中药及其活性成分通过影响 TGR5 抗 AS

TGR5 是在广泛组织中存在的胆汁酸受体,与 FXR 类似,二者均可被胆汁酸激活,且具有相似的生物效应,可协同调控脂质、葡萄糖及氨基酸的代谢稳态^[17]。Halkias 等^[98]将鲨鱼胆汁中含有的化合物 5 β -scymnol 及其硫酸盐与哺乳动物的脱氧胆酸和 UDCA 进行了比较,结果表明 2 种化合物都是 TGR5 受体的新型激动剂,并显示出治疗 AS 的治疗潜力。

还有研究使用艾条对兔的穴位进行隔药饼灸,结果显示艾条隔药饼灸能激动胸主动脉 TGR5 水平并改善兔血脂水平,对血管内壁损伤有修复作用,从而减轻 AS^[99]。He 等^[100]研究证明了从中药黄连中分离出来的生物碱,黄连碱、小檗碱、巴马汀均可作为 FXR 和 TGR5 的激动剂,降低总胆汁酸和脂多糖的含量,通过调节肝脏脂质代谢来调节脂质稳态达到调节血脂的作用,具有一定改善 AS 的潜力。

4.3 中药及其活性成分通过肠道菌群影响胆汁酸代谢抗 AS

多项研究表明肠道菌群参与胆汁酸代谢,同时也是调节胆汁酸代谢的重要部分,这与 AS 的发病有着紧密联系^[101-102]。Dai 等^[103]研究了辣椒中的主要活性成分辣椒素可显著增加粪便中 *Turicibacter*、*Odoribacter* 和 *Ileibacterium* 的丰度,并降低盲肠内容物中脱氧胆酸、胆酸、次黄嘌呤和粪胆素的含量,提供了肠道微生物群在辣椒素的抗 AS 作用中起关键作用的证据。富含 α -亚麻酸的亚麻籽油可改善 AS 造成的 ApoE^{-/-}小鼠肠道菌群失调,SCFA、胆汁酸及和体内炎症也受到调节,通过肠道菌群-炎症-动脉轴来改善 AS^[104]。花椒的麻味成分花椒烷酰胺成分通过增加大鼠粪便中的胆汁酸,阻碍胆汁酸的重吸收,影响肝肠循环,下调胆固醇合成,增加胆汁酸和中性固醇的排泄,改善脂质代谢来治疗 AS^[105]。粗壮女贞(苦丁茶)是一种广泛应用和极具经济价值的传统药食同源植物,Liu 等^[106]研究表明粗壮女贞水提物能通过调节肠道菌群增加了能产生胆盐水解酶的双歧杆菌属的丰度,因此促进了 BA 的解离,增加粪便中胆汁酸与胆固醇的排泄量,最后降低血清和肝脏中的胆固醇的水平达到治疗 AS 的作用。Zhang 等^[107]发现昆布可以抑制脂肪细胞和肝细胞的脂质沉积,降低 AS 和相关 CVD 的发生,改变肠道菌群构成,促进胆汁酸排泄而增加粪便胆汁酸,而小檗碱还能通过重塑肠道菌群导致次级胆汁酸含量降低,以降低高胆固醇饮食引起的总胆固醇升高^[88]。另外,来源于葡萄皮的天然多酚类化合物白藜芦醇^[108-109]及广泛存在于中药中的黄酮类化合物槲皮素^[110]治疗 AS 的机制都与通过调节肠道菌群的构成影响初级胆汁酸生物合成有关。

肠道菌群还能与胆汁酸受体协同调控胆汁酸代谢,进而改善 AS。黄芪赤风汤方由黄芪、赤芍和防风组成,全方补散并用、温凉并行,有奏活血补气之功,研究表明黄芪赤风汤可以调节 AS 导致的

肠道菌群紊乱,还能通过下调 FXR 来促进下游 *CYP7A1* 和 *CYP8B1* 基因的表达,恢复 AS 引起的胆汁酸代谢异常,改善 AS^[111]。另外,Ding 等^[112]发现广泛存在在贝类、虾和海参中的富含二十碳五烯酸的磷酸乙醇胺型缩醛磷脂能通过抑制 FXR 增加 *CYP7A1* 的表达,促进胆汁酸生成,且改变肠道菌群以减少 AS 病变。裙带菜中的有效成分岩藻多糖及常用益生元低聚半乳糖也能通过调节肠道微生物群,增加 *CYP7A1* 表达及总胆汁酸含量,改善高脂饮食诱导的大鼠血脂异常,减少肝脏和主动脉弓的脂肪变性,进一步减少 AS 的发生^[90]。虾青素是一种从藻类、酵母或细菌中提取的酮式类胡萝卜素,在增加 LXR α 、*CYP7A1* 和 ATP 结合盒亚家族 G 成员 5/8 的同时还可降低 FXR、NPC1L1、ACAT2 和 MTTP 表达,从而抑制肝脏脂质蓄积,重塑肠道菌群,促进胆汁酸排泄来预防 AS^[113]。

FXR/FGF15 信号通路是调控胆汁酸肠肝循环的核心枢纽,该通路可与肠道菌群协同调控胆汁酸的组成与代谢稳态,为代谢性疾病的干预提供了关键靶点^[114]。柚皮苷是广泛存在于芸香科水果果皮中的活性成分,Wang 等^[115]研究表明柚皮苷缓解 AS 的机制为通过缓解肠道菌群失调,降低 FXR、FGF15 水平,增加 *CYP7A1* 来促进胆汁酸合成,减少脂质蓄以缓解 AS。人参皂苷 Rb₁ 可以通过改变肠道菌群丰度及其代谢物,促进肠道共轭胆汁酸水解和排泄,进而抑制 FXR/FGF15 信号,增加 *CYP7A1* 表达,促进胆固醇代谢消除来改善 AS 的形成^[116-117]。而普洱

茶中的茶褐素也能通过改变肠道菌群中抑制与胆汁盐水解酶活性相关的微生物,抑制肠道 FXR/FGF15 信号传导,增加回肠结合型胆汁酸的水平来减少肝胆固醇和脂肪生成,抑制 AS 的发生^[118]。

5 结语与展望

胆汁酸代谢作为调节机体代谢稳态的重要环节,通过胆汁酸受体及影响肠道菌群传递生物信息,AS 的发生与胆汁酸代谢及其受体调控密切相关。大量研究表明胆汁酸稳态和胆汁酸受体信号通路的紊乱可能是 AS 发生的关键因素,在 AS 中,胆汁酸可作用于多种胆汁酸受体,调节肠道菌群,参与 AS 的发展。因此了解胆汁酸的基础及传导影响机制有助于探析胆汁酸代谢在治疗 AS 中的关键作用。本文综述了胆汁酸及其受体在 AS 中的作用,及胆汁酸与肠道菌群的协同调控网络通过代谢产物影响 AS,进一步揭示了 AS 病理机制的复杂性。总之,胆汁酸代谢的快速发展及胆汁酸代谢与 AS 之间机制的深入挖掘有助于揭示 AS 发展的潜在机制。

近年来,中医药在寻找治疗 AS 的治疗引起了广泛的关注,中药活性成分通过影响胆汁酸代谢展现抗 AS 潜力(图 2),其机制涉及 FXR、TGR5 受体或调控肠道菌群。同时揭示胆汁酸代谢在抗 AS 上拥有巨大的潜力,提示在未来的研究中可以更多地关注胆汁酸代谢,同时为挖掘更多的中药活性成分及其在抗 AS 方面的潜在机制提供思路。然而,当前研究仍存在以下不足:首先,PXR、VDR 等胆汁酸受体与 AS 的关联尚未明确;其次,中药多成

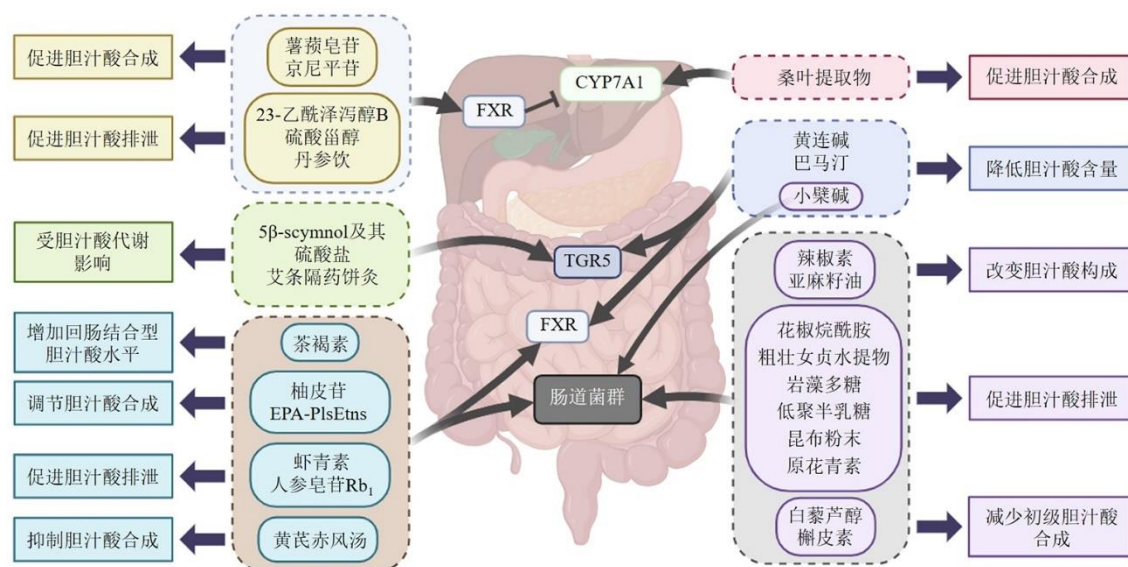


图 2 改善 AS 的中药及其活性成分影响胆汁酸代谢的作用

Fig. 2 Effect of Chinese medicine for improving AS and its active ingredients on bile acid metabolism

分协同调控胆汁酸代谢的整合机制研究不足；此外，胆汁酸代谢的时空动态（如肝肠循环）对 AS 的影响缺乏解析。

综上，未来研究可重点围绕以下方向展开：首先，深入解析中药及其活性成分通过靶向调控 PXR、VDR 等受体通过影响胆汁酸代谢的抗 AS 作用，填补这方面的研究空白；其次，整合胆汁酸受体与 CYP7A1、BSEP 等关键代谢酶及转运体的动态作用规律与 AS 的关系阐明其分子互作机制；另外，整合代谢组学、宏基因组学等技术与传统“疏肝利胆”理论，系统揭示中药多靶点协同调控胆汁酸代谢网络的时空特异性（如昼夜节律、菌群代谢节律），并定向挖掘其对 AS 的干预活性成分及潜在通路；在此基础上，构建“成分-靶点-菌群-代谢”多维互作网络，系统阐释中药多向调节特性的整合效应，可为抗 AS 创新药物研发提供兼具理论深度与资源广度的系统性策略。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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