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肠道菌群对 NAFLD 作用机制的研究进展*

吉广荷¹,李靖华²综述,王婧筱^{3△}审校

北京中医药大学:1. 中医学院;2. 第二临床医学院;3. 生命科学学院,北京 100000

摘要:非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)与“多重打击”因素有关,其中肠道菌群在维持生态平衡中发挥关键作用,其失调与 NAFLD 的发生和发展密切相关。细菌比例和数量、成分和代谢物、肠道屏障、肠肝循环和胆汁酸等一个或多个因素异常改变和相互作用,促进 NAFLD 发展。该文主要概述近 5 年肠道菌群在 NAFLD 中的作用机制。

关键词:肠道菌群; 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 作用机制

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Research progress on the action mechanism of intestinal flora in NAFLD*JI Guanghe¹, LI Jinghua², WANG Jingxiao^{3△}

1. College of Traditional Chinese Medicine; 2. Second Clinical Medical School; 3. College of Life Science, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100000, China

Abstract: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is associated with "multiple strike" factors, in which intestinal flora plays a key role in maintaining ecological balance, and its imbalance is closely related to the occurrence and development of NAFLD. Abnormal changes and interactions of one or more factors, such as the proportion and number of bacteria, composition and metabolites, intestinal barrier, enterohepatic circulation, and bile acids, promote the development of NAFLD. This article mainly summarizes the action mechanism of intestinal flora in NAFLD in the past 5 years.

Key words: intestinal flora; non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; action mechanism

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是最常见的慢性肝病,世界患病率为 25%^[1],而在中国患病率为 30%^[2]。NAFLD 通常包括单纯肝脂肪变性和非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH),还可继发肝硬化和肝细胞癌(HCC)^[3]。随着中国城市化、人口老龄化和肥胖流行,我国 NAFLD 患者预计将在 2030 年由 2016 年的 246.33 万例增加至 314.58 万例,增长幅度达 29.1%,而 NAFLD-HCC 患者预计从 2016 年的 14 090 例上升到 2030 年的 26 240 例,增长幅度 86%^[4]。由此可见 NAFLD 相关疾病不仅影响患者的生活质量,还可能给我国卫生经济带来沉重的负担^[3]。因此,以机制研究为切入点,对 NAFLD 开展早期预防及干预尤其重要。

目前,主流认可的 NAFLD 发病机制包括环境因素、营养因素、胰岛素抵抗、肠道菌群、基因和表观遗传学等多种因素共同作用,其中肠道菌群易受饮食和生活习惯等因素影响,并且可通过包括“肠-肝”轴在内的多种机制影响肝脏脂质代谢和炎症反应,从而推动 NAFLD 进展^[5],因此近年来愈发受到重视。本文将肠道菌群在 NAFLD 发病和进展中的作用机制综述

如下。

1 肠道菌群的作用

肠道菌群的定植部位、菌群组成和环境条件等改变,将引发机体的一系列变化,与多种疾病密切相关。细菌是肠道菌群中最重要的组成部分,在维持肠道屏障和调节免疫功能等方面至为关键^[6]。此外,细菌还可以通过释放短链脂肪酸(SCFAs)、胆汁酸(BAs)和三甲胺-氧化物(TAMO)等代谢物影响“肠-肝”轴和能量代谢,对肠道屏障、黏膜免疫、炎症反应等有重要意义^[7]。

2 肠道菌群对 NAFLD 的作用机制

肠道菌群主要通过改变其组成和比例、成分和代谢物、肠道屏障功能和胆汁酸系统等机制影响 NAFLD 发病。

2.1 细菌组成和比例 不同 NAFLD 患者或动物模型肠道菌群物种丰度差异较大,其 NAFLD 严重程度与肠道菌群组成和比例有关。有研究表明,NASH 患者拟杆菌门和厚壁菌门数量比例明显升高^[8],拟杆菌属丰度增加与 NASH 直接相关,变形菌门和瘤胃球菌丰度增加与肝纤维化程度呈正相关^[9],而厚壁菌门

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△ 通信作者, E-mail:201801022@bucm.edu.cn。

则相反^[10]。有研究表明,外部移植微生物或调整生活方式(如有氧运动和地中海式饮食)通过调整细菌组成和比例^[5,11],可以改善微生物失调,减轻 NAFLD。此外,补充益生菌可能对 NAFLD 产生保护作用。有研究显示,补充益生菌混合制剂后(包含嗜酸乳杆菌、鼠李糖乳杆菌、副干酪乳杆菌、戊糖乳杆菌、乳酸乳杆菌和短乳杆菌),对照组 NAFLD 患者体质量和肝内脂肪均有所减少,总胆固醇、甘油三酯和肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 水平也有所下降^[12]。但 DEPOMMIER 等^[13]研究发现,口服经巴氏消毒后的嗜黏蛋白-阿克曼菌 3 个月后结果显示总体肠道微生物结构不受影响,但炎症相关血液标志物水平降低,改善了肝功能障碍。因此,补充益生菌是否能通过改善肠道微生物结构和比例直接影响 NAFLD 需要进一步阐明。目前,对于肠道菌群组成和比例变化如何影响 NAFLD 的具体作用机制仍处于初始阶段,研究结果尚不一致,但加深对菌群组成和比例的研究,有助于更好地理解 NAFLD 发病机制和创新治疗措施。

2.2 细菌成分和代谢物 多种细菌代谢物通过不同受体和代谢通路影响“肠-肝”轴和 NAFLD 进程。如:吲哚^[14]可以抑制肝星状细胞纤维化,抑制肠道和肝细胞炎症反应,改善 NASH,而 TAMO^[15]和内源性乙醇^[16]则分别通过抑制 BAs 介导的肝脏法尼醇 X 受体-成纤维细胞生长因子(FXR-FGF)19 信号通路和破坏肠道屏障,诱导和加重 NAFLD 发展。此外,SCFAs 对 NAFLD 的影响具有两面性。一方面,SCFAs 与 TNF- α 水平呈负相关^[17]。丙酸和丁酸还是维持肠道屏障功能的关键因素^[18]。此外,通过激活 AMP 蛋白激酶(AMPK)^[19]和内分泌 L 细胞表面的 G 蛋白偶联受体(GPR)41 和 GPR43^[20],刺激肠道激素肽 YY、胆囊收缩素和胰高糖素样肽-1(GLP-1)分泌,抑制巨噬细胞在肝脏内聚集和促炎反应。AMPK 通路也有望成为治疗 NAFLD 的药理靶点^[21]。乙酸可以抑制脂肪生成,从而改善 NASH^[22]。另一方面,乙酸盐通过兴奋副交感神经增加葡萄糖刺激性胰岛素和胃饥饿素分泌,促进肥胖、胰岛素抵抗和脂肪肝发生^[23],还能生成乙酰辅酶 A,为肝脏脂肪生成提供原料^[24]。肝脏对内毒素高度敏感,微量内毒素也可加剧 NAFLD 的肝损伤。在肠道菌群中,革兰阴性杆菌是内毒素的最大来源,内毒素主要成分是脂多糖(LPS),其一方面能破坏肠壁引起炎症反应,另一方面可以由门静脉入肝,结合 Toll 样受体和核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域受体,诱导 NAFLD 等多种肝脏炎症反应。

2.3 肠道屏障功能 肠道屏障有物理和生物两层防御。一方面,黏膜屏障、肠上皮屏障和肠道血管屏障(GVB)为肠道屏障提供物理防御,将肠道菌群与上皮细胞表面分开,保护免受暴露在肠道下细菌的过度炎症反应^[25];另一方面,黏膜下的免疫监视细胞为肠道屏障提供生物防御,既能分泌白细胞介素(IL)-13 合成额外的紧密连接(如 ZO-1、occludin)以加强上皮屏

障,又能产生炎症反应以对抗入侵的病原微生物。高脂饮食(HFD)通过诱导生物失调破坏肠道屏障,是 NAFLD 发生的前提。HFD 能使小肠细菌过度生长和屏障干扰物种数量增加,病原菌通过 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路破坏 GVB,驱动细菌及其产物进入肝脏,引发 NAFLD^[26]。HFD 还可以扰乱促进屏障破坏或生成的细菌比例,使屏障破坏因子(如 TNF- α 、IL-6)和屏障形成因子(如 IL-10、IL-17)平衡失调,间接提高肠道通透性^[27]。肠道菌群充当肠道屏障与 NAFLD 的中间环节,在维持肠道屏障和改善 NAFLD 方面起重要作用。有研究发现,肝硬化患者肠道中的一些条件致病菌(如细孔菌、链球菌和阿克曼菌等)富含唾液酸酶^[28],可降解肠黏蛋白屏障中的 O-聚糖,同时肠道微环境缺乏一些细胞因子(如 IL-17),屏障抗菌能力弱,导致慢性炎症反应。

2.4 肠-肝循环和胆汁酸 肝内胆固醇由限速酶细胞色素 P450 7A1(CYP7A1)催化合成胆汁酸,随后分泌入肠道,约有 95% 的胆汁酸在回肠被重新吸收并通过门静脉回流到肝脏,这一过程称为肠-肝循环^[29]。肠-肝循环作为 BAs 信号传导,以及与肠道菌群相互作用的解剖基础,在脂质溶解吸收和能量代谢中起关键作用。BAs 可以作用于核受体产生信号传导作用,调节能量平衡和影响 NAFLD 进程。在肠道内,BAs 作用于 G 蛋白胆汁酸偶联受体 5 释放 GLP-1,促进脂肪褐变。BAs 与 FXR 作用,一方面可以诱导 FGF-19 和 FGF-15 产生,降低 CYP7A1,减少巨噬细胞聚集和改善肝脏脂肪变性^[30];另一方面上调孤儿核受体,抑制固醇调节元件结合蛋白 1c 的表达,抑制肝脏脂肪合成^[31]。BAs 与肠道菌群相互作用,一方面,高浓度的结合胆汁酸可以抑制大肠杆菌产生 γ 干扰素、TNF- α 等细胞因子,并与黏膜相关不变性 T 细胞数量及其释放的前炎症因子水平呈负相关,抑制肝内炎症反应^[32];另一方面,肠道菌群和微生物酶参与 BAs-核受体调节作用^[33]。肠道微生物(如真杆菌、Blautia、瘤胃球菌等)通过 FXR-FGF15(或 FGF19)信号传导和分泌胆盐水解酶、7 α -脱羟基酶等微生物酶^[34],发挥去连接、去羟基化和氧化等多种活性^[34],控制原发性胆汁酸转化为次级胆汁酸,从而控制胆汁酸的组成和循环胆汁酸池。因此,胆汁酸代谢失调会使肠道生态失调,加重代谢紊乱。肠道菌群失调也会进一步导致胆汁酸数量和组成异常,受体信号活化不足,使能量消耗减少,加重慢性炎症反应状态。

3 小 结

肠道生态对维持人体健康至关重要,但作用机制复杂,许多机制尚未完全阐明。“肠-肝轴”是 NAFLD 发生的关键因素。肠道微生物组成和比例异常将影响细菌代谢物水平、胆汁酸代谢,破坏肠道屏障并使肠道通透性增高。一方面促进肠道炎症反应,肠道激素释放失常影响脂质和能量代谢,促进肝脂肪变性和炎症反应;另一方面引起“肠漏”,使 LPS、细菌、代谢

物等胃肠内容物通过血液循环进入肝脏,引发 NAFLD。因肠道菌群失调引起的胆汁酸内稳态破坏又会进一步使菌群紊乱,形成恶性循环。肠道菌群与 NAFLD 密切相关,肠道菌群可成为治疗 NAFLD 的关键潜在靶点。由于细菌及其代谢物种类和数目繁多,作用关系错综复杂,目前需要更多系统且深入的基础研究阐明各种菌群单独及协同作用机制,同时基于多组学技术进行基于药物的临床及基础研究,以完善 NAFLD 病理机制并开发创新药物,弥补临床药物空白,满足 NAFLD 药物市场需求。

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病原靶向二代测序在下呼吸道感染病原体诊断中应用价值研究进展*

徐伟玲¹综述, 于少飞^{2△}审校

1. 内蒙古医科大学, 内蒙古呼和浩特 010000; 2. 内蒙古自治区人民医院儿科, 内蒙古呼和浩特 010000

摘要:下呼吸道感染(LRTI)病原体复杂,对婴幼儿和老年人的健康产生严重威胁,早期明确病原体诊断是有效治疗的关键。传统LRTI诊断方法存在一定局限,包括低灵敏度、标本低特异度、周转时间较长,以及无法在单一标本中同时检测多种病原体,临床上迫切需要更精准的病原体检测技术。病原靶向二代测序(tNGS)不依赖传统微生物培养,将多重聚合酶链反应(PCR)和tNGS巧妙结合,采用多重PCR正向富集靶向病原体,提高检测的灵敏度,同时排除宿主核酸的影响,实现不同器官感染、不同标本类型等关键病原体的鉴定。该文对近年来国内外关于tNGS在LRTI病原体鉴定中的应用作一综述,分析其不同病原体中的检测效能、优势及局限性,以确保tNGS在临床诊断中能够得到适当应用。

关键词:病原体靶向二代测序; 下呼吸道感染; 病原体

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Research progress on the application value of pathogen targeted NGS in the diagnosis of lower respiratory tract infection

XU Weiling, YU Shaofei[△]

1. Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia 010000, China; 2. Department of Pediatrics, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Hospital, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia 010000, China

Abstract: Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) pathogens is complex, the serious threat to infants and the elderly health, clear pathogen early diagnosis is the key to effective treatment. Traditional LRTI diagnosis method has some limitations, including low sensitivity, low specific degrees, specimen cycle time is longer, and not in a single sample and testing a variety of pathogens, clinical pathogens in desperate need of more accurate detection technology. Pathogen targeted next-generation sequencing (tNGS) does not rely on traditional microbial culture, and cleverly combines multiple polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and tNGS. Multiple PCR is used to enrich targeted pathogens to improve the detection sensitivity, while excluding the influence of host

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△ 通信作者, E-mail: yushaofei0707@163.com。