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• 综述 •

姜黄素及其衍生物抗菌抗炎作用研究进展

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Research Progress on Anti-Bacterial and Anti-Inflammatory Effect of Curcumin and Curcuminoids

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近年来随着抗生素的不合理使用,出现了越来越多的耐药菌,多重耐药菌已成临床感染性疾病治疗的难题,尤其是对于儿童患者。研发新型抗菌药物阻止耐药菌的产生及传播已迫在眉睫。姜黄及其多酚类化合物姜黄素具有广谱抗菌抗炎作用,近年来受到广泛关注。研究证实,姜黄素及其衍生物对细菌的生长繁殖有抑制作用,并能通过与体内不同分子靶标相互作用在细菌介导的感染性疾病中发挥重要作用^[1]。

1 姜黄素及其衍生物

姜黄素是从姜科植物根茎中提取出来的一种黄色色素,是具有多种生物学活性的多酚类化合物。自 1910 年首次从姜黄根茎中分离提取出其活性成分后,许多研究者对其广泛的药理作用进行了深入的研究。姜黄在古亚洲被用作香料、食用色素、食品保存剂及传统药物已有上百年的历史。数十年前有学者指出,姜黄素及其衍生物具有

抗菌活性,近期研究发现其还有抗炎、抗氧化、抗肿瘤、抗病毒等作用^[2-4]。有研究报道,即使姜黄素摄入量达到 12 g/d 的高浓度对人体几乎无副作用^[5]。但姜黄素水溶性差,组织生物利用度低^[6],近年来通过在基本结构上改变部分侧链合成衍生物,再与纳米粒子结合制成纳米颗粒,或通过不同方式给药以克服这些缺陷,同时增强其抗菌抗炎活性^[7-8]。

2 姜黄素及其衍生物的抗菌作用

姜黄素可以抑制链球菌属、葡萄球菌属、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌、克雷伯菌等细菌的生长,抑制细菌生物膜形成,增加机体对细菌的清除能力,并能通过减少炎症细胞聚集、细胞因子过度表达及增加活性氧清除能力减少机体损伤,经常被用于细菌性疾病的治疗^[9-10]。

姜黄素及其衍生物可以通过多种机制抑制细菌生长。研究表明,细胞分裂蛋白细丝温度敏感蛋白 Z (FtsZ) 初纤维稳定性及其类似物在细菌细胞分裂过程及形态多样性中有显著作用^[11],提示 FtsZ 是药物治疗的靶点。Dipti R 等^[12]进行的体外研究表明,姜黄素能抑制布拉酵母菌及大肠埃希菌 FtsZ 初纤维类似物,抑制 FtsZ 类似物 GTP 酶活性,从而对细菌造成致死性损伤,抑制细菌生长繁殖。Dae G Y 等^[13]对大肠埃希菌进行体外实验证实,最小抑菌浓度 (MIC) 的姜黄素可致细菌发生细胞膜去极化、钙离子渗漏、DNA 片断化等凋亡反应,并增加细菌内类凋亡蛋白 RecA 蛋白的表达。早期研究^[14]指出,RecA 对促进凋亡作用强于 DNA 片断化后 SOS 修复反应,表明 RecA 的表达可促进大肠埃希菌细胞发生凋亡。

姜黄素及其衍生物与某些抗生素联用具有协同作用。姜黄素与氨苄西林、氧氟沙星、诺氟沙星、环丙沙星联用可降低抗生素对耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 (MRSA) 的 MIC;将姜黄素制备成纳米粒子可以显著增加其抗菌活性^[15-17]。此外,姜黄素与氨苄西林联合制成固体脂质纳米粒对金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌等具有协同抗菌作用,除降低 MIC 外,还能减少抗生素用量,降低细菌耐药的风险^[18]。

姜黄素具有光毒性,可作为一种强大的光敏剂在抗菌治疗中起作用。Yuan J 等^[19]体外研究证实,被蓝光激活的姜黄素可以增加细胞内氧自由基的数量,破坏细菌细胞膜的渗透性最终导致金黄色葡萄球菌死亡。Tonon C C 等^[20]联用姜黄素与蓝光治疗龋齿的体外研究进一步证实,该治疗方式可以通过抑制群体效应基因的表达,抑制生物膜形成,从而减少临床分离的变异链球菌及标准变异链球菌的数量。近期体外研究姜黄素对牙周细菌治疗作用的实验结果进一步验证,姜黄素可抑制牙周细菌生物膜的形成并减少细菌数量达到治疗目的^[21]。

姜黄素及其衍生物能通过破坏细菌细胞膜完整性,增加药物渗透率从而起到杀灭细菌的作用。Poonam T 等^[22]证明,姜黄素能够增加金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠埃希菌细胞膜的渗透性,使更多的药物进入到细胞内改变细胞内环境进而起到杀菌作用。Li L M 等^[23]研究姜黄素及其衍生物对肺炎链球菌青霉素敏感株、中介株、抵抗株的抗菌作用

及分子间的相互作用发现,姜黄素葡萄糖苷、姜黄素二糖苷和姜黄素对肺炎链球菌尤其是青霉素抵抗株有强大的抗菌作用,其机制主要通过抑制青霉素结合蛋白,破坏细菌细胞壁的完整性以及包膜的选择性渗透作用最终导致细菌死亡。

3 姜黄素及其衍生物的抗炎作用

绝大多数的慢性炎症性疾病,包括呼吸系统疾病、消化系统感染、心血管系统疾病等都与炎症免疫功能失调相关,姜黄素及其衍生物能与多种炎症反应机制相互作用而减轻炎症反应^[24]。

核转录因子- κ B (NF- κ B) 和肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF) 介导的信号转导通路在炎症反应中起着至关重要的作用^[25]。姜黄素能减少不同类型细胞中 TNF- α 的表达,抑制其所在的信号通路,可作为 TNF 口服抑制剂^[26]。另外,姜黄素能通过抑制 I κ B 激酶 (IKK) 的活性,抑制炎症起始阶段 NF- κ B 的激活及转录活性,进一步减少下游炎症因子的分泌表达,从而减轻炎症反应^[9]。

姜黄素及其衍生物还能抑制多种疾病引起的炎症因子、趋化因子、炎症蛋白酶等。Chau L T 等^[27]在姜黄素衍生物 (BHMC) 干预细胞炎症模型的实验中发现,BHMC 通过抑制诱导型一氧化氮合酶 (iNOS) 基因表达进一步抑制一氧化氮的合成,也能抑制单核细胞趋化因子-1 (monocyte chemotactic protein-1, MCP-1)、白细胞介素-6 (IL-6)、TNF- α 的表达与分泌,且此效应具有浓度依赖性。Peter P S 等^[28]总结以往研究指出,姜黄素及其衍生物能够抑制单核细胞、巨噬细胞、人食管上皮细胞、肺泡上皮细胞等炎症因子如 IL-1 β 、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- α 、MCP-1、巨噬细胞炎症蛋白-1 α (macrophage inflammatory protein-1 α , MIP-1 α)。

姜黄素及其衍生物能在多种病原体引起的炎症性疾病中发挥积极作用。既往研究表明,姜黄素能下调 NF- κ B p65, Toll 样受体及髓样分化因子 88 (myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88) 的表达以保护小鼠胃肠道黏膜免受幽门螺杆菌损害^[29]。Xu F 等^[30]利用金黄色葡萄球菌感染小鼠造成急性肺损伤模型实验发现,姜黄素能减少中性粒细胞的渗透及 I 型纤溶酶原激活物抑制因子的活性,降低炎症因子、趋化因子的分泌水平,此外,姜黄素治疗组肺组织中性粒细胞渗出数量减少,水肿程度与肺泡壁厚度较未处理组明显好转。进一步研究发现,姜黄素衍生物 CMC2.24 可作用于表面活性剂脱辅基蛋白 B (surfactant protein B, SP-B),减轻金黄色葡萄球菌引起的肺损伤,减少炎症细胞的聚集、NF- κ B 的表达及基质金属蛋白酶的活性,改善生存率^[31]。

4 小结与展望

关于姜黄素的研究已有悠久的历史。多方研究证实,姜黄素及其衍生物在抗菌及细菌感染性疾病方面具有显著效应,不仅能抑制细菌的生长繁殖,破坏细胞壁完整性、FtsZ 稳定性,还能下调炎症信号通路,抑制部分细菌生物膜的形成。随着纳米技术的发展,以纳米技术为主导的制剂可增加药物的溶解性及生物利用度。此外,姜黄素及其

衍生物对多种引起呼吸道疾病的细菌具有抑制作用等,尤其是肺炎链球菌性肺炎在儿童中较为严重,但关于姜黄素对肺炎链球菌的抑菌、抗炎机制的研究较少,有待进一步研究以使姜黄素及其衍生物成为儿童防治细菌如肺炎链球菌引起的炎症性疾病的有效辅助治疗药物。

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