

姜黄素对溃疡性结肠炎作用机制的研究进展

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Mechanisms underlying therapeutic effects of curcumin on ulcerative colitis

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Abstract

Curcumin is a polyphenol which is extracted from the plant *Curcuma longa*. Recent studies showed that curcumin has therapeutic effects on ulcerative colitis. The mechanisms underlying such therapeutic effects on ulcerative colitis include anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative stress, anti-apoptosis and so on. Curcumin can inhibit the nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) signaling pathway, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), signal transducers and activators of transcription-3 (STAT3), and Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) signaling pathway, reduce cytokines such as interleukin-23 (IL-23), tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha and interferon gamma, enhance the expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ involved in inflammation and immune response regulation, and down-regulate the expression of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), thereby making nitrites returning to basal levels. In this paper, we will review the recent progress in understanding the mechanisms underlying the therapeutic effects of curcumin on ulcerative colitis.

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Key Words: Curcumin; Ulcerative colitis; Mechanism; Nuclear factor- κ B; Signal transducers and activators of transcription

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■背景资料

溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)是一种直肠和结肠黏膜及黏膜下层慢性复发性炎症疾病。目前药物的临床疗效不甚令人满意, 而姜黄素治疗UC的研究近年来有所进步, 其作用机制更甚明确, 有很好的利用价值。

摘要

姜黄素是从植物姜黄中提取的一种多酚, 近年来大量研究证实姜黄素对溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)具有治疗作用。姜黄素通过抑制核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)信号通路、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、信号转导子和转录激活子(signal transducers and activators of transcription-3, STAT3)、Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR-4)信号通路等, 降低细胞因子如白介素-23(interleukin 23, IL-23)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、干扰素 γ 等, 提高参与炎症、免疫反应调节的过氧化物酶增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ , PPAR- γ), 减少环氧酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)、诱导性一氧化氮合成酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)的表达, 使亚硝酸盐回到基础水平, 从而对UC起抗炎、抗氧化应激、抗细胞凋亡等作用。姜黄素治疗UC的作用机制十分复杂, 目前尚不十分明确, 本文就近年来姜黄素对UC的作用机制作一综述。

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关键词: 姜黄素; 溃疡性结肠炎; 作用机制; 核因子 κ B; 信号转导子和转录激活子

核心提示: 研究认为, 姜黄素能够有效的抑制抑制核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase)、

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■研发前沿

姜黄素对UC的分子作用机制是研究的热点之一,同时为姜黄素将来作为临床治疗UC的有效药物提供了充分的理论依据。

信号转导子和转录激活子(signal transducers and activators of transcription-3)、Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4)等从而达到抑制炎症反应的作用,并且姜黄素能够调节细胞因子如白介素-23(interleukin 23, IL-23)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、干扰素 γ 信号、环氧化酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2)、诱导性一氧化氮合成酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase)、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ)等,这些转录分子被认为是溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis)分子治疗的理想靶点。

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0 引言

溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)是炎症性肠病其中一种,病因尚不十分清楚,是直肠和结肠黏膜及黏膜下层慢性复发性炎症疾病^[1],主要治疗药物有氨基水杨酸制剂,但此类药物不良反应多,且临床疗效不甚令人满意,其新型制剂5-ASA不良反应相对减少,缺点是价格昂贵,因此需要研发既能更好的对UC起良好疗效,同时不良反应小且经济实惠的药物。近年来,大量研究证实姜黄素对UC有临床疗效^[2,3]。姜黄素是从姜科植物姜黄中提取的一种色素,为橙黄色结晶粉末,味稍苦,酸性多酚类物质,主链为不饱和脂族及芳香族基团。姜黄素是一种高多效性的分子,在1949年首次被证明具有抗菌活性^[4],从那时起,已被证明具有抗炎、降血糖、抗氧化、伤口愈合和抗菌活性^[5]。大量的研究证明姜黄素具有治疗人类一系列疾病的作用,包括神经系统病变^[6]、心脏血管系统疾病^[7]、呼吸道疾病^[8]、代谢疾病、自身免疫性疾病、肿瘤等疾病,以及具有预防慢性炎症疾病的作用^[9]。而姜黄素治疗UC的研究近年来有所进步,本文主要对姜黄素对UC的作用机制的研究进展进行综述。

1 姜黄素与细胞因子

1.1 白介素(interleukin, IL) 姜黄能降低促炎细胞因子IL-1 α 、IL-1 β 、IL-2、IL-6、IL-8、IL-12、IL-17和IL-23等的水平,这些细胞因子与UC的形成和进展有着密切的联系,与此同时姜黄素能增加抗炎细胞因子如IL-4、IL-10、IL-13的水平,从而减少炎症应答^[10]。IL-23是IL-12分子家族

中的促炎性细胞因子,由IL-12p40和IL-23p19组成,主要作用是激活单核-巨嗜细胞核树突状细胞分泌,具有复杂的生物学功能,参与机体控制感染和自身免疫性疾病发生^[11,12]。国外研究^[13]也表示,IL-23/IL-17轴在炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD)的发病机制中扮演重要的角色。廖辉等^[14]用三硝基苯磺酸(trinitro-benzene-sulfonic acid, TNBS)制备大鼠结肠炎模型,使用RT-PCR方法测定肠黏膜组织IL-23 mRNA,用Western blot测定IL-23蛋白的表达水平,结果显示姜黄素组比模型组的IL-23 mRNA和IL-23蛋白明显降低,提示姜黄素能够降低IL-23水平,达到降低结肠炎模型的疾病活动指数和肠黏膜组织损伤评分,可见IL-23与UC的严重程度呈正相关。

1.2 肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 在肠道的免疫因子中,TNF- α 在UC中是一个重要的促炎细胞因子^[15]。UC患者中肠黏膜TNF- α 表达量升高,通过抗TNF- α 治疗达到抑制其表达来治疗UC^[16]。Arafa等^[17]提出姜黄素可能对UC有保护作用,通过氧化剂/抗氧化剂平衡的调节和一些炎症类内源素即TNF- α 和NO的释放的调整。Mouzaoui等^[18]通过在小鼠腹膜腔内注射不同剂量的TNF- α 及氨基胍和姜黄素,结果肉眼观察发现结肠损害评分和TNF- α 浓度呈正相关,在注射5和10 μ g/kg TNF- α 小鼠的结肠中见广泛出血水肿和隐窝脓肿,且均可见大量中性粒细胞募集,而注射1 μ g/kg TNF- α 的小鼠仅仅只有轻度的黏膜糜烂。在注射TNF- α 之前30 min使用氨基胍或姜黄素能够抑制炎症细胞渗透到结肠黏膜层和腹部肠系膜,从而降低宏观和微观损害评分,且氨基胍和姜黄素减少了接近50%的细胞凋亡,这些凋亡主要由TNF- α 毒性诱导。在此研究之前已经发现通过抗TNF- α 治疗方法可以抑制上皮细胞凋亡^[19]。

1.3 干扰素 γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ) 促炎症细胞因子的产生和炎症趋化因子在IBD中增强,IFN- γ 是对上皮细胞产生重要效应的最突出的促炎细胞因子之一。他对上皮细胞的完整性有重要的影响,通过复杂的机制引起屏障功能障碍和增加上皮细胞的通透性^[20-22]。IFN- γ 水平的提高能够破坏肠道上皮细胞的屏障功能^[23,24],抑制上皮细胞移动^[25],通过引起 β 1-整联蛋白胞吞作用来削弱创伤修复^[26]。Midura-Kiela等^[27]的研究和UC有效的治疗方式相关。他的研究证实姜黄素在人和鼠的结肠中能抑制IFN- γ 信号。姜黄素

能够抑制Jak/信号转导子和转录激活子(signal transducers and activators of transcription, STAT)通路,主要是通过调整STAT1磷酸化、核转位、DNA整合、IFN- γ 诱导的MHC-II基因(major histocompatibility complex class II)和T细胞炎症趋化因子的转录. 姜黄素也能导致IFN- γ R α 亚基吞噬和他的溶酶体分解. 这不仅仅提出姜黄素特殊的黏膜保护作用机制,而且描述了在肠内上皮细胞中通过胞吞恢复和IFN- γ R α 溶酶体降解调节IFN- γ 信号的方式.

2 姜黄素与环氧合酶-2、诱导型一氧化氮合酶

环氧合酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)和诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)是含核因子- κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)结合位点的启动子的两种诱导型酶,在正常情况下不表达,而在有炎症时高表达. COX-2在UC的发病中起重要作用,COX-2是催化花生四烯酸生成前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)的关键酶,PGE2具有扩血管、增加肠黏膜通透性和刺激肠上皮细胞分泌的作用,可能与UC腹痛、腹泻的发生有关^[28]. 在慢性结肠炎中iNOS促进NO产生过多可能损害黏膜层的完整性,基于活性氮的产生在不同的组织中能够使细胞衰退,促成肠内损伤的进一步损害. Camacho-Barquero等^[29]已经能证明宏观的损伤和COX-2、iNOS的高表达相关,在结肠炎他们的高表达也和亚硝酸盐的高水平相关联,姜黄素可以减少COX-2、iNOS的表达,使亚硝酸盐回到基础水平,所以抑制iNOS与COX-2协同促进的炎症反应.

3 姜黄素与抗氧化应激

活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)和抗ROS系统之间的失衡可能是UC形成的诱发因素^[30]. 免疫细胞活性氧类产生及释放在UC的发病机制中扮演重要作用^[31]. 双重自由基的产生和脂质过氧化作用的增强引发的氧化应激是疾病发展的主要依据^[32]. Arafa等^[17]研究结果显示,在右旋葡聚糖硫酸钠(dextran sulfate sodium, DSS)处理前用姜黄素预处理的小鼠结肠相对于DSS处理小鼠,结肠髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO)活性降低57%,一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)减少65%,丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)减少约56%,谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(glutathione-S-transferase, GST)增加79%,谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)增加约117%,可见姜黄素对UC具有抗氧化作用. 类似

于Arafa的研究结果,姜黄素也能明显的降低二硝基苯磺酸盐(nitrobenzenesulfonate, DNBS)激发的MPO活性^[32,33]. 国内也有研究,用TNBS灌肠制备UC模型,测超氧化物岐化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性和脂质过氧化产物MDA含量,结果显示姜黄素治疗组的SOD活性显著增高,MDA含量显著降低,姜黄素可通过抑制脂质过氧化反应对UC起保护作用. 氧化剂和抗氧化剂在结肠炎组织的平衡调节可能与姜黄素的保护作用相关,抗氧化应激可能是姜黄素的其作用机制之一.

4 姜黄素和NF- κ B

NF- κ B具有广泛的生物活性,在炎症反应过程中发挥着重大的作用,是UC发生过程中重要的调控因子,可以促进细胞因子的转录,是治疗UC的重要靶点^[34]. Venkataranganna等^[35]的研究显示,免疫组织化学检测NF- κ B的表达减少提示100 mg/kg剂量的姜黄素能够抑制二硝基氯苯(dinitrochlorobenzene, DNCB)诱导的UC促炎介质的表达,根据数据观察100 mg/kg剂量的姜黄素和100 mg/kg剂量的柳氮磺吡啶是等效的,说明姜黄素对DNCB诱导的结肠炎大鼠结肠黏膜损伤有治疗作用,此作用和改善NF- κ B表达量相关. 姜黄素对NF- κ B的抑制作用的分子机制可能是由于抗氧化剂对NF- κ B的抑制,因为NF- κ B是一个氧化还原敏感的转录因子,且在体内和体外的研究中,NF- κ B能够在发炎的肠黏膜上通过阻止I κ B蛋白的磷酸化和降解被氧化性应激激活^[36]. 近来Meiyanto等^[37]的研究发现姜黄素及其衍生物能够抑制p65的表达,预示姜黄素能有效抑制NF- κ B的活性,并发现姜黄素能抑制NF- κ B的活性主要是对一些蛋白靶点有很好的亲和性,如HER2、EGFR、IKK、ER. 所以大量姜黄素治疗UC的研究主要以NF- κ B为治疗靶点.

5 姜黄素与过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体

过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ , PPAR- γ)是由配体激活的转录因子,主要参与炎症、免疫反应的调节,有抑制炎症反应的作用,在结肠上皮细胞的高表达表明其在肠道中具有重要作用. PPAR- γ 被认为在结肠中通过调节炎症灶的巨噬细胞的募集来抑制炎症反应^[38]. Zhang等^[39]提出姜黄素对TNBS诱导的大鼠结肠炎有治疗作用,且姜黄素发挥他的作用机制可能涉及PPAR- γ 和他的配

■ 相关报道
姜黄素除了对UC通过复杂的作用机制具有抗炎作用,研究报道姜黄素对胰腺肿瘤、脑损伤、糖尿病等有也有治疗作用.

■创新盘点

近年来做了对姜黄素在实验性大肠炎中STAT3通路作用的评估,证实了姜黄素确实可通过STAT3通路对DSS诱导的UC有重要的治疗效果。

体的活化。杨彩虹等^[40]在TNBS诱导大鼠结肠炎模型中,予以姜黄素与PPAR-γ拮抗剂GW9662干预,4组造模大鼠随机分为模型对照组、姜黄素组、GW9662组和GW9662+姜黄素组,结果显示姜黄素组大鼠结肠组织中PPAR-γ表达显著增加,结肠黏膜组织学损伤评分降低,体质量减轻恢复快,死亡率降低,结肠炎症改善。而以PPAR-γ不可逆性拮抗剂GW9662预先封闭PPAR-γ,再予姜黄素治疗,则大鼠体质量减轻程度、死亡率、结肠损伤评分均未能明显改善,结肠炎症难以治愈。GW9662特异性拮抗PPAR-γ能阻断姜黄素对大鼠结肠炎的保护作用,进一步证实姜黄素是通过激活PPAR-γ途径发挥抗炎作用的。

6 姜黄素与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶

近来研究显示上皮细胞细胞凋亡的增加与上皮细胞防御机制的破坏和黏膜炎症的形成密切相关,JNK丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)和p38 MAPK能够调节参与促炎过程的基因的转录。Camacho-Barquero等^[29]观察到姜黄素治疗抑制p38MAPK活性而不影响JNK MAPK的活化,预示着姜黄素对p38MAPK信号的抑制能够说明在结肠黏膜中COX2和iNOS免疫信号与亚硝酸盐的减少。而有研究发现姜黄素可能通过下调p38MAPK、上调JNK MAPK的机制调节上皮细胞凋亡,从而减少炎症反应和氧化应激达到缓解醋酸诱导的UC^[41]。Salh等^[3]表示姜黄素能通过抑制NF-κB和p38MAPK活性减弱DNBS诱导的结肠炎。而且,Epstein等^[42]报道姜黄素在IBD患者中能够抑制p38MAPK活性。姜黄素可以通过MAPK信号通路对UC产生作用,但对JNK MAPK和p38MAPK的活性调节是否呈一致性,仍需要进一步研究。

7 姜黄素与STAT3通路

STAT是另一个重要的细胞内信号转导分子,与多个炎症因子的表达相关,他在UC的发病机制中有重要作用^[43]。在Mudter等^[43]的报道在UC患者中已经很清楚的呈现姜黄素组STAT3和磷酸STAT3水平与对照组相比很明显升高,增加的磷酸STAT3直接和组织炎症程度相关。这些研究指出STAT3的活化将在UC发病机制中扮演一个很重要的角色。在Liu等^[44]研究中第一次做了对姜黄素在实验性大肠炎中STAT3通路作用的评估,证实了姜黄素确实对DSS诱导的大肠炎有重要的治疗效果,通过在死亡率和组织损伤评分的减

少,发现姜黄素不但抑制STAT3磷酸化和STAT3基因DNA的结合性,而且降低白细胞的聚集,下调TNF-α、IL-1β的产生,限制炎症反应,从而改善DSS诱导大肠炎的严重性。在DSS诱导结肠炎的上皮STAT3活化依靠IL-22而不是IL-6^[45],并且已经在体内试验证实IL-22和STAT3两者在上皮细胞的活化对伤口愈合很重要^[46]。因此,有效的抑制STAT3信号通路对UC的治疗有利。

8 姜黄素与Toll样受体4

Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR-4)是细胞内的模式识别受体,是急性结肠炎鼠类模型中肠上皮损伤反应和限制细菌移位所必须。TLR-4的激活募集髓样分化因子88(myeloid differentiation factor, MyD88),他能通过其他下游效应分子的募集导致NF-κB的激活,从而诱导多种促炎因子及炎症介质。研究证实姜黄素能够通过抑制TLR4受体和MyD88发挥抑制TNBS诱导的实验结肠炎的作用^[47,48]。Zeng等^[49]对比结肠炎处理组和对照组,姜黄素处理组显示疾病活性指数、结肠黏膜损害指数、组织学评分髓过氧化酶活性和NF-κB mRNA、IL-27 mRNA的表达以及TLR4蛋白、NF-κB蛋白、IL-27 p28蛋白都有所下降,姜黄素对结肠炎的抗炎活性可能和TLR4/NF-κB信号通路及IL-27的表达有关。同样有研究^[50]显示,姜黄素在实验外伤性脑损伤中能通过抑制TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB信号通路减弱急性炎症损伤。

大量的研究显示所有的炎症细胞因子被细胞内信号分子的复杂网路所调节,包括: NF-κB、MAPK、STAT3、TLR4,因此这些转录分子被认为是UC分子治疗的理想靶点。为了这个目标,大量的努力用在开发新的治疗药物在转录水平上来减少促炎细胞因子的生成。对于治疗UC姜黄素成为大家的新宠,有大量的临床试验和动物实验证实,姜黄素能够有效的抑制NF-κB、MAPK、STAT3、TLR4等从而达到抑制炎症反应的作用。并且姜黄素能够调节细胞因子如IL-23、TNF-α、干扰素γ信号、COX-2、iNOS、PPAR-γ等,并能抗细胞凋亡、抗氧化应激,对UC产生有效作用。虽然对姜黄素研究比较多,但姜黄素的抗炎机制比较复杂,仍没有系统、明确的了解。尽管姜黄素存在有效性和安全性,但姜黄素仍然还没有被作为一种临床治疗因素广泛作用于临床,因为作用机制不甚明确以及不足的生物利用度限制了他作为治疗因素的使用。近来Ranjan

等^[51]研究证实脂质体姜黄素在减少人类胰腺癌的生长有效果, 可见改良姜黄素的剂型大大提高了治疗效果。因此在将来更进一步研究姜黄素的作用机制, 以及改善姜黄素的生物利用度(如: 辅助剂、毫微粒、脂质体、微胶粒和磷脂复合体等的使用), 可以让姜黄素尽早用于临床治疗UC。

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■应用要点

我们阅读并总结了近年来部分的相关文献, 将姜黄素对UC的作用机制进行了阐述, 旨在让大家对此系统化的认识和了解。

■同行评价

本文对姜黄素的抗炎作用作了全面介绍，思路清楚，具有一定指导意义。

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• 消息 •

《世界华人消化杂志》于 2012-12-26 获得 RCCSE 中国权威学术期刊 (A+) 称号

本刊讯 《世界华人消化杂志》在第三届中国学术期刊评价中被武汉大学中国科学评价研究中心(RCCSE)评为“RCCSE中国权威学术期刊(A+)”。本次共有6 448种中文学术期刊参与评价, 计算出各刊的最终得分, 并将期刊最终得分按照从高到低依次排列, 按照期刊在学科领域中的得分划分到A+、A、A-、B+、B、C级6个排名等级范围. 其中A+(权威期刊)取前5%; A(核心期刊)取前5%-20%; A-(扩展核心期刊)取前20%-30%; B+(准核心期刊)取前30%-50%; B(一般期刊)取前50%-80%; C(较差期刊)为80%-100%.