

多糖的精制及环磷酰胺减毒增效机制研究进展

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摘要: 环磷酰胺 (cyclophosphamide, CTX) 在抗癌化疗过程中伴随骨髓抑制、肠黏膜损伤等毒副作用, 严重影响患者治疗的耐受性及预后。近年来, 多糖因其抗癌、抗炎症及免疫调节等实际应用价值被作为抗肿瘤药物的减毒增效辅助剂。本文系统总结多糖精制技术, 并从免疫调节、抗氧化以及肠道、肝肾、生殖系统保护多角度阐述其对CTX的减毒机制, 论述多糖通过直接或间接杀伤肿瘤与CTX发挥的协同增效作用。从减毒和增效两方面归纳多糖在癌症化疗过程中的调控途径, 旨在为多糖的减毒增效相关机制研究提供借鉴, 同时为CTX毒副作用的改善途径提供新方向。

关键词: 多糖; 环磷酰胺; 提取纯化; 减毒作用; 协同增效

Research Advances in the Refining of Polysaccharides and the Mechanism for Its Effect on Reducing the Toxicity and Enhancing the Efficacy of Cyclophosphamide

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Abstract: Anticancer chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide (CTX) is accompanied by toxic side effects such as bone marrow suppression and intestinal mucosal injury, which seriously affects the treatment tolerance and prognosis of patients. In recent years, polysaccharides have been used as detoxifying and synergistic adjuncts for antitumor drugs due to their anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and immunoregulatory activities. This paper systematically summarizes polysaccharide purification technologies, elaborates on the detoxification mechanism of polysaccharides on CTX from multiple perspectives such as immunomodulation, antioxidation, intestinal protection, liver and kidney protection, and reproductive system protection, and discusses the synergistic effect of polysaccharides with CTX by directly or indirectly killing tumors. Furthermore, the regulatory pathways of polysaccharides in cancer chemotherapy are summarized from two aspects: toxicity reduction and efficacy enhancement. We hope that this review could provide a reference for research on the mechanism of action of polysaccharides in reducing the toxicity and enhancing the efficacy of CTX, and provide new directions for reducing the toxic side effects of CTX.

Keywords: polysaccharides; cyclophosphamide; extraction and purification; toxicity reduction; synergistic effect

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癌症已成为全球第3大死因, 严重威胁人类身体健康和生命财产安全^[1]。回顾2012—2020年癌症数据, 人口老龄化加剧、社会经济迅猛发展促使我国及全球癌症负担

日趋加重。如图1所示, 2020年我国癌症新发病例、死亡病例分别占全球总数的24%、30%, 位居全球第一^[2]。作为临床常用抗癌化疗药物之一, 氮芥烷化类药物环磷酰

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胺 (cyclophosphamide, CTX) 具备抗肿瘤、调节免疫、高临床疗效, 广泛应用于多种类型肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病和免疫抑制的有效治疗^[3-4]。CTX的体内代谢途径有2条^[5], 其中, 主要代谢途径中CTX被肝脏中细胞色素P450酶2B6代谢为磷酸胺氮芥和丙烯醛; 次要代谢途径中细胞色素P450酶3A4催化CTX转变为2-去氯乙基环磷酸胺和氯乙醛^[6-7]。代谢产物磷酸胺氮芥通过碱化细胞核酸抑制癌细胞增殖分裂, 从而发挥抗肿瘤功能; 然而, 丙烯醛和氯乙醛为毒性代谢产物, 会损伤机体正常细胞, 诱导机体免疫功能低下、氧化应激、肠道屏障及肝肾损伤、生殖抑制等^[8-9]。因此, CTX临床化疗应用受到限制, 有必要寻找一种安全解毒剂, 以减少或消除其毒副作用。

在协同CTX抑制肿瘤生长的同时, 可以减轻CTX引起的免疫功能衰退; 多花黄精多糖增强CTX抑癌作用, 并通过调节炎症因子、平衡免疫系统、缓解肝肾损伤改善不良反应^[14-15]。但天然多糖因结构复杂存在精制工艺效率低、难以扩大化生产等问题。

面对多糖产业的迫切问题及CTX临床应用的毒副作用, 本文对近年新型多糖提取精制工艺进行归类总结, 同时从调节免疫、改善氧化应激、修复肠道屏障, 以及保护肝肾、生殖系统等方面系统综述多糖对CTX化疗毒性的减弱作用, 并分析多糖促进肿瘤细胞凋亡、抑制新生血管生长、提高免疫系统活性等机制, 探讨其与CTX协同抗肿瘤功能。以期多糖作为CTX辅助剂减轻毒性、协同抗癌提供理论参考, 积极推动多糖的食品精准营养与健康产业发展。

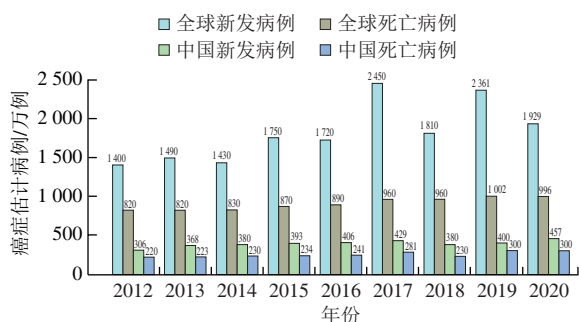


图1 2012—2020年全球及中国的癌症新发病例和死亡病例

Fig. 1 New cancer incident cases and cancer deaths worldwide and in China between 2012 and 2020

伴随国家对营养与健康研究开展的鼓励, 类黄酮、生物碱、皂苷、多糖等多种功能活性因子与化疗药物联合使用以提高抗癌效果成为研究热点^[10]。作为天然膳食纤维, 多糖因来源广泛及益生元特性优势突出, 具有抗肿瘤、抗氧化、抗炎、降血糖血脂、调节免疫平衡、维持胃肠道健康、预防代谢疾病等药理活性, 可作抗肿瘤剂、抗氧化剂、免疫抑制剂等^[11-13]。研究表明, 桑黄多糖

1 多糖制备技术

多糖制备技术显著影响提取产率和分子结构, 且多糖的分子结构与其生物活性密切相关, 故获取高纯度多糖是阐明结构-功能关系的前提^[16-17]。热水提取 (hot water extraction, HWE) 法、碱提取法、酸提取法、酶辅助提取 (enzyme-assisted extraction, EAE) 法、超声辅助提取 (ultrasonic-assisted extraction, UAE) 法、热碱提取法提取的6种火龙果茎多糖中, HWE法制得的火龙果茎多糖产量相对较高、分子质量及葡萄糖含量最高, 表现出优异的抗氧化和降血糖活性^[18]。故选择合适的提取纯化工艺对于建立多糖构效关系、促进多糖临床药用尤为重要。

1.1 多糖新型提取技术

传统水提醇沉法操作简便且成本低, 适合工业化提取水溶性多糖^[19]。但对于某些不溶性多糖, 如蘑菇中的 β -葡聚糖则需要较高提取温度及压力才能实

表1 多糖的新型提取方法

Table 1 Novel extraction methods for polysaccharides

提取技术	原理	优势	局限	提取得率/%	参考文献
UAE	利用超声波的空化效应、机械效应、热效应等破坏细胞壁, 加速多糖在溶剂中的释放和扩散	提取效率高, 溶剂和能源消耗少	成本高, 可能会破坏多糖三螺旋结构	3.19~9.96	[22-23]
MAE	利用300~300 000 MHz的电磁波促使分子高速运动产生高温高压, 进而提高多糖溶解度和溶剂扩散速率	操作时间短、成本低、绿色、高效, 并且提取的多糖具有较高分子质量和糖醛酸含量	过高的微波功率会降低多糖的提取产量	2.11~10.61	[24]
EAE	利用特异性酶催化水解细胞壁, 促进多糖释放	反应条件温和, 特异性高、效率高, 通常不会破坏多糖分子结构	酶活性易受温度影响, 进而导致多糖产率下降	2.72~16.38	[25]
UHPE	高压的快速释放引起细胞变形和细胞壁破碎, 溶剂迅速渗透到细胞中, 有助于多糖溶解	节省能源、减少化学排放、提高产量	提取效率受超高压和保温时间影响, 实验条件需严格控制	2.38~10.72	[26]
SWE	利用在100~374 °C和1.0~22.1 MPa条件下仍保持液体状态的亚临界水更容易溶解极性或非极性化合物, 包括高分子质量多糖	仅用水做溶剂, 无有机溶剂残留, 绿色环保, 提取率较高	温度过高易破坏多糖的糖苷键及三螺旋结构	1.81~16.23	[27]
PEFAE	利用持续时长为100~1 000 μ s的高压脉冲 (10~100 kV/cm) 改变细胞膜通透性, 促进溶剂渗透到细胞中, 从而提高多糖提取效率	提取时间短、能耗相对较低	仍处于理论研究阶段	10.38	[28]
ATPE	利用双相系统中目标产物的优先分配原则	分离时间短、传质快、提取率高、能耗低	成本高, 不利于大规模的生产利用	1.09~11.08	[29]
HHPE	在室温下利用100~1 000 MPa的高压流体破坏细胞壁、细胞膜, 致使溶剂快速渗透到细胞中, 加速多糖溶解	提高萃取效率, 缩短提取时间和减少能耗, 处理温度温和, 可保证多糖的生物活性	设备昂贵, 成本高	—	[30]

注: —, 参考文献未提及。下同。

表2 多糖的精制方法
Table 2 Refining methods for polysaccharides

纯化类型	常见方法	机制	优势	局限	多糖得率/%	参考文献
物理纯化	膜分离	在一定压力下利用不同孔径大小的滤膜分离多糖	反应条件温和, 操作简单、分离效率高	膜孔径易堵塞, 造成产量低	0.93~1.53	[37]
	超速离心	不同分子质量多糖在强离心力场中具有不同沉降速率	操作简单、成本低、环境友好	分离效率低于膜分离	—	[38]
化学沉淀	分级沉淀	多糖在不同体积分数乙醇或丙酮溶液中具有不同溶解度, 从而逐步析出	易于操作且成本低, 适用于溶解度和分子质量差异较大的多糖	样品损失率较大、纯化效率低	0.90~2.50	[39]
	盐析	不同多糖在一定浓度盐溶液中具有不同溶解度	操作简单、成本较低	易形成共沉淀, 样品损失率较大	—	[40]
	季铵盐沉淀	季铵盐与酸性多糖形成不溶性沉淀	易于操作, 适用于酸性多糖的纯化	效率低, 要求脱盐	2.50~30.00	[41]
	凝胶柱色谱	依据多糖分子的大小和形状分离多糖	分离效率高, 应用广泛	装量小, 不适合分离黏多糖	5.30~40.60	[42]
柱层析法	离子交换柱色谱	离子交换以及吸附-解吸	分离效率高, 适用于分离不同酸性多糖、中性多糖和黏多糖	装量小、流速慢	2.20~29.60	[43]
	亲和柱色谱	利用多糖与特定分子的亲和力结合分离	分离效率高, 适合制备低含量多糖	难以找到合适配体	—	[44]

现有效提取^[20]。此外, 高分子质量多糖黏度高、溶解性差, 水提取率较低^[21]。因此开发了经济可持续、高效的天然多糖新型提取技术, 包括UAE、微波辅助提取 (microwave-assisted extraction, MAE)、EAE、超高压提取 (ultra-high pressure extraction, UHPE)、亚临界水提取 (subcritical water extraction, SWE)、脉冲电场辅助提取 (pulsed electric field-assisted extraction, PEFAE)、双水相萃取 (aqueous two-phase extraction, ATPE)、高静水压提取 (high hydrostatic pressure extraction, HHPE) 等 (见表1)。

此外, 超声-微波辅助提取^[31]、超声-酶辅助提取^[32]、超声辅助-双水相提取^[33]、亚临界水-多频超声-双水相提取^[34]等联用技术促进优势互补, 不仅提取效率高、溶剂消耗少, 且以最大限度保护多糖的生物活性。

1.2 多糖精制技术

粗多糖中可能存在色素、蛋白质、无机小分子等杂质, 需分离富集多糖以便后续纯化及构效关系鉴定^[35]。目前常使用Sevag法、三氯乙酸法、酶法去除多糖中的蛋白质, 阴离子交换大孔树脂、H₂O₂溶液去除色素及无机小分子^[36]。而精制方法具体分为物理纯化、化学沉淀和柱层析 (表2)。

然而, 仅使用单一方法难以获得高纯度多糖, 实际操作中通常将多种纯化技术相结合以提高多糖的纯度及产率。此外, 柱层析法是植物多糖最常用纯化方法, 膜分离、盐析、季铵盐沉淀等方法也具有工业应用潜力。Liu Liu等^[45]研究发现, 柱层析法纯化金福菇多糖组分耗时8 d, 而季铵盐沉淀-超滤方法 (quaternary ammonium salt precipitation-ultrafiltration, QASP-UF) 只需2 d则可处理至少100 g样品, 并且QASP-UF的多糖得率比柱层析法高66.7%, 具有消耗低、效率高、与后续研究灵活兼容的显著优势, 更适合工业应用。由图2可知, 植物、动物、微生物、藻类等原材料经过提取、纯化2个循序递进工艺后得到精制多糖。

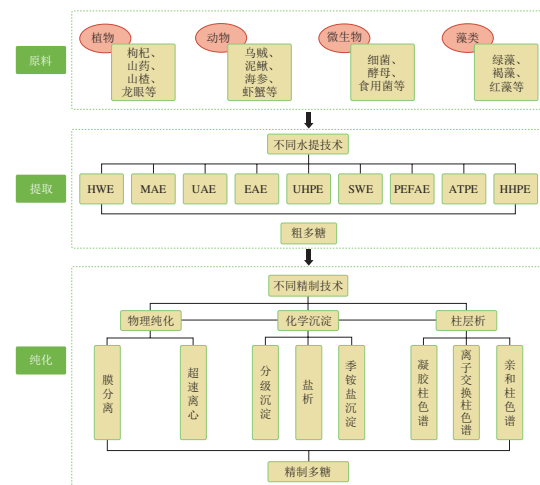


图2 多糖提取、分离和精制的一般流程图

Fig. 2 General flow chart of extraction, separation, and purification of polysaccharides

2 多糖对CTX的减毒作用

CTX代谢产物丙烯醛、氯乙醛因不能有效区分正常细胞与肿瘤细胞, 通常会抑制淋巴细胞稳态增殖和自然杀伤 (natural killer, NK) 细胞杀伤活力, 致使细胞因子生成减少, 诱导免疫功能低下^[46]。丙烯醛进入细胞后激活自由基和活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 产生氧化应激, 导致脂质过氧化、蛋白质羰基化、DNA氧化损伤, 而过量的自由基又破坏免疫和炎症相关信号通路, 这可能导致机体正常细胞损伤和凋亡、器官功能下降^[47]。此外, CTX可能会损害胃肠道黏膜, 导致肠道通透性和潜在致病菌增加, 破坏肠道稳态^[48]。

2.1 调节免疫减毒

人体免疫应答包括先天性免疫和适应性免疫, 并依赖于胸腺和脾脏等重要免疫器官, 以及巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞、NK细胞等免疫细胞, 其功能紊乱导致自身免疫性疾病、炎症性疾病甚至癌症^[49-50]。天然活性多糖通过调节免疫减轻CTX毒副作用的机制及靶点见表3。

表3 多糖通过调节免疫减轻CTX毒副作用的机制及靶点
Table 3 Mechanisms of action and targets of polysaccharides in reducing toxic side effects of CTX by regulating immune function

多糖	减毒机制及作用靶点	参考文献
裂盖 马鞍菌多糖	促进巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞增殖以及NK细胞活性, 刺激血清和脾脏组织中肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素2 (interleukin 2, IL-2)、干扰素 γ (interferon γ , IFN- γ) 的释放	[51]
金银花多糖	提高细胞因子IL-2、IL-6、TNF- α 和免疫球蛋白 (immunoglobulin, Ig) G、IgA、IgM的分泌水平	[52]
猴头菇多糖	显著增强脾脏淋巴细胞增殖、NK细胞活性、IL-2生成, 改善巨噬细胞吞噬作用	[53]
青钱柳多糖	调节p38丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路, 活化下游核因子 κ B (nuclear factor κ B, NF- κ B) 信号通路, 增加NO、TNF- α 、IL-10的释放, 并上调T淋巴细胞亚群CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ 比值, 促进血清中IgA、IgM分泌	[54]
山药多糖	提高CD3 ⁺ 、CD4 ⁺ 、CD8 ⁺ T细胞以及CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ 比值, 显著提高血清中IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和IgG、IgM的分泌水平, 减轻CTX引起的脾脏肿大	[55]

据报道, 富含葡萄糖 (glucose, Glu)、甘露糖 (mannose, Man)、半乳糖 (galactose, Gal)、阿拉伯糖 (arabinose, Ara)、果糖 (fructose, Fru) 的多糖易被免疫细胞上的补体受体3、甘露糖受体、Toll样受体 (toll like receptor, TLR) 4、TLR2等模式识别受体 (pattern recognition receptor, PRR) 识别, 随后刺激分泌细胞因子, 以增强宿主防御功能^[56]。而天然活性多糖通常由Glu、Man、Gal、Ara等组成, 因此鉴于多糖的构效关系, 其免疫调节机制可能涉及多糖与PRR相互作用, 触发相应信号通路、诱导基因转录、促进细胞因子及Igs表达, 进而发挥免疫功能。此外, 从金银花分离出的酸性多糖组分对CTX治疗小鼠的细胞因子、Igs、巨噬细胞吞噬作用、NK细胞毒性的免疫调节作用显著高于中性多糖组分, 这可能归因于酸性多糖组分的分子质量及糖醛酸含量较高^[57]。目前关于多糖通过调节免疫活性减轻CTX毒性的作用机制仍有待深入研究, 且多糖的免疫活性与其结构特征密切相关, 需进一步探讨“多糖分子结构-免疫调节活性-减轻CTX毒副作用”三者关系。

2.2 缓解氧化应激损伤减毒

CTX毒性代谢产物丙烯醛通过氧化应激途径损伤机体氧化与抗氧化平衡系统, 破坏内外环境稳态^[58]。多糖可通过改善这一途径达到减毒作用, 具体机制及靶点如表4所示。

总结来看, 多糖调节氧化应激多与Nrf2通路相关, Nrf2为靶向氧化应激的关键转录因子, 与Keap1蛋白结合以非活性状态稳定于细胞质中, 并通过不断的泛素-蛋白酶体途径降解, 维持低转录活性^[65]。选择性自噬蛋白p62通过磷酸化与Keap1蛋白竞争性结合释放Nrf2, 调节Keap/Nrf2通路^[63]。多糖通过下调Keap1蛋白表达或上调p62蛋白磷酸化水平, 直接或间接抑制Nrf2与Keap1蛋白的结合, 促进游离Nrf2转位入核, 并识别抗氧化反应元

件 (antioxidant response element, ARE), 调控下游关键基因转录, 最终影响NQO1、SOD、CAT、GSH-Px、HO-1等抗氧化酶的翻译水平, 缓解由CTX引起的氧化应激损伤。此外, 线粒体凋亡途径也被发现参与多糖的这一调控过程。多糖可通过上调抗凋亡蛋白Bcl-2与促凋亡蛋白Bax的比例, 抑制细胞凋亡, 降低氧化应激水平。具体作用机制如图3所示。

表4 多糖通过缓解氧化应激损伤减毒的作用机制及靶点
Table 4 Mechanisms of action and targets of polysaccharides in reducing toxicity by alleviating oxidative stress damage

多糖	减毒机制及作用靶点	参考文献
凉粉草多糖	提高超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 (glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)、过氧化氢酶 (catalase, CAT) 活性, 其中SOD和GSH-Px将超氧自由基催化成分子氧和过氧化氢, CAT进一步分解过氧化氢为水和氧气等无害化合物, 有效预防CTX诱导的氧化应激	[59]
石榴皮多糖	显著增强总抗氧化能力 (total antioxidant capacity, T-AOC)、T-SOD、GSH-Px、CAT活性, 且多糖剂量与其抗氧化活性呈剂量-效应关系	[60]
虎掌菌多糖	激活Kelch样ECH关联蛋白1 (Kelch like ECH associated protein 1, Keap1) / 核因子E2相关因子2 (NF-E2-related factor 2, Nrf2) 信号通路, 促进SOD、GSH-Px、CAT、血红素加氧酶1 (heme oxygenase 1, HO-1)、NAD(P)H:醌氧化还原酶1 (NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1, NQO1) 关键抗氧化酶的表达, 降低ROS水平, 增强抗氧化能力, 进而防御自由基损伤和氧化应激	[61]
牛樟芝多糖	上调Nrf1/HO-1信号, 提高SOD、CAT、GSH-Px、HO-1水平, 抑制ROS、丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 水平, 有效提高T-AOC	[62]
榆黄菇多糖	通过p62/Keap1/Nrf2信号转导途径增强小鼠中CAT、SOD、GSH-Px活性, 降低MDA水平, 从而有效缓解CTX诱导的氧化应激对细胞和组织的损害	[63]
山蜡梅多糖	上调线粒体凋亡途径的抗凋亡蛋白B淋巴细胞瘤-2 (B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2), 下调促凋亡蛋白Bcl-2相关X蛋白 (Bcl-2 associated X protein, Bax) 和Caspase-3, 以保护细胞免受CTX致使的氧化损伤	[64]

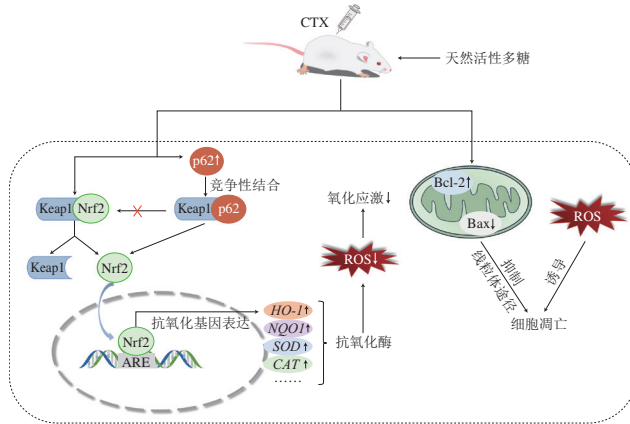


图3 多糖对CTX诱导氧化应激损伤的改善机制

Fig. 3 Mechanisms of action of polysaccharides in improving oxidative stress injury induced by CTX

2.3 通过修复肠道屏障减毒

高剂量CTX治疗会损伤肠道黏膜屏障功能, 增加炎症性肠病患病概率^[66]。天然多糖在唾液、胃液和肠液中几乎不被消化, 而被肠道菌群编码的碳水化合物活性酶类降解成单糖或低聚糖, 并进一步消化发酵为短链脂肪酸 (short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs) ^[67]。表5总结了多糖通过修复肠道屏障减毒的作用机制及靶点。

表5 多糖通过修复肠道屏障减毒的作用机制及靶点
Table 5 Mechanisms of action and targets of polysaccharides in reducing toxicity by repairing the intestinal barrier

多糖	减毒机制及作用靶点	参考文献
生姜多糖	刺激结肠组织IL-2、IL-4、TNF- α 、IgG分泌, 增加乙酸、丙酸、正丁酸、异丁酸、异戊酸等SCFAs水平, 增加紧密连接蛋白Occludin及Claudin-1表达, 并提高与免疫能力呈正相关的阿克曼氏菌属、乳杆菌属、普雷沃氏菌属丰度, 降低与免疫能力呈负相关的大肠杆菌志贺菌属、毛螺菌属、棒状杆菌属丰度	[68]
天麻多糖	调节肠道菌群组成, 增加结肠中SCFAs含量以及产SCFAs的普雷沃氏菌科和拟杆菌科相对丰度, 并提高Occludin、闭锁小带蛋白-1(zonula occludens-1, ZO-1)的表达, 修复CTX诱导的小鼠肠上皮屏障损伤	[69]
葛根多糖	增强TNF- α 、IL-17、IL-4、IL-10以及分泌型IgA (secretory IgA, sIgA)分泌以调节肠黏膜免疫功能, 提高结肠中ZO-1、Occludin、E钙黏蛋白(E-cadherin, E-Cad)水平保护肠道机械屏障完整性	[70]
冬虫夏草多糖	提高乙酸、丙酸、丁酸、戊酸水平, 增加乳杆菌属、双歧杆菌属、拟杆菌属等益生菌丰度, 减少致病菌属丰度, 恢复肠道菌群平衡	[71]
铁皮石斛多糖	增加益生菌拟杆菌属、乳杆菌属、毛螺菌属的相对丰度, 并减缓结肠组织中炎性细胞浸润, 修复肠道黏膜	[72]
青钱柳多糖	上调紧密连接蛋白表达, 增加肠道菌群多样性, 提高拟杆菌门、厚壁菌门、软壁菌门、颤螺菌属、阿克曼氏菌属的丰度, 降低变形杆菌门和疣微菌门的丰度, 恢复绒毛长度和隐窝深度, 减轻肠黏膜屏障受损程度	[73]
龙眼多糖	增加紧密连接蛋白ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-1、Claudin-4、E-Cad的表达, 紧密连接蛋白与肠黏膜上皮细胞形成动态屏障改善CTX诱导小鼠的肠道损伤	[74]

肠道屏障包括机械、生物、化学和免疫屏障, 防止病原体 and 内毒素进入血液、其他组织和器官^[68]。而SCFAs作为肠道菌群发酵多糖的主要最终产物, 可促进紧密连接蛋白的表达以改善机械屏障, 调节肠腔pH值抑制病原菌增殖和促进有益菌生长平衡肠道菌群以加强生物屏障, 并维持肠黏膜免疫稳态, 进而修复肠道屏障系统。综上所述, 多糖通过肠道菌群代谢为SCFAs, 从而调控相关肠道屏障, 恢复CTX处理小鼠的肠道损伤。因此基于多糖的益生作用, 探究多糖与肠道菌群的相互作用, 对于减轻化疗药物CTX毒性、促进机体健康具有指导意义。多糖对CTX诱导小鼠的肠道保护作用机制如图4所示。此外研究表明, 具有表面多孔结构、高分子质量以及2种特定糖苷键(α -Araf-(1 \rightarrow 和 \rightarrow 5)- α -Araf-(1 \rightarrow)的多糖具有较强肠道保护作用^[74]。但目前缺乏关于多糖结构-肠道屏障保护作用的系统研究, 未来应重点关注二者关联机制, 为靶向筛选具有肠道屏障保护活性的多糖提供理论依据。

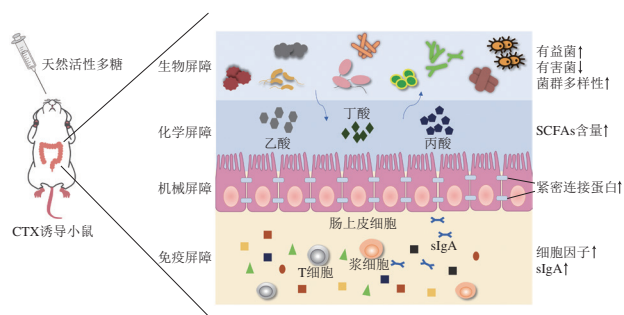


图4 多糖对CTX诱导小鼠的肠道保护作用机制

Fig. 4 Mechanisms of action of polysaccharides in protecting against CTX-induced intestinal injury in mice

2.4 通过保肝保肾减毒

肝脏和肾脏是哺乳动物重要的代谢解毒器官, 对于维持体内代谢平衡发挥着至关重要的作用^[75]。而CTX的肝肾毒性主要与氧化应激、炎症反应、细胞凋亡有关。

真菌多糖因优异的保肝解毒功效而备受关注^[76]。Fan Songtao等^[77]分析冬虫夏草多糖、灵芝多糖、复合真菌多糖对CTX诱导肝毒性的保护作用机制, 发现3种多糖均能降低谷草转氨酶、谷丙转氨酶、碱性磷酸酶等肝损伤标志酶含量, 且抑制肝脏肿大, 其中复合真菌多糖具有显著肝脏保护作用。进一步研究发现, 真菌多糖保肝作用与上调过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α 、下调TLR9和促炎因子、增强抗氧化酶活性、调节细胞凋亡有关。由于肠道与肝脏通过肠-肝轴相互联系, Hong Yuzhen等^[66]以肠道菌群为靶点, 发现凉粉草多糖对CTX诱导肝脏损伤的改善机制可能是通过增加产SCFAs的瘤胃球菌科丰度、减少产内毒素的拟杆菌属丰度, 从而抑制肝脏炎症。

已有研究报道岩藻多糖可治疗急性、慢性肾衰竭、糖尿病、肾病等多种肾脏疾病^[78]。岩藻多糖降低尿素和肌酐等肾损伤标志物的含量, 缓解CTX诱导小鼠的肾脏毒性, 其减毒作用机制可能是通过上调Nrf2/ARE途径激活抗氧化酶, 抑制NF- κ B途径降低炎症因子水平, 进而改善肾脏损伤^[79]。构效关系表明, 分子质量、单糖组成、硫酸基团位置影响岩藻多糖的肾脏保护活性。因此需进一步探索岩藻多糖结构与缓解CTX肾脏毒性的关系。

2.5 通过保护生殖系统减毒

抗癌药物CTX具有一定生殖系统毒性, 严重时可能造成育龄患者不孕。CTX诱导的氧化应激导致女性癌症患者卵泡中的颗粒细胞凋亡, 孕酮和雌激素水平降低, 卵巢功能障碍和纤维化^[80]。过量ROS损伤精子DNA, 影响精子形态、存活率及活力。多糖通过保护生殖系统减毒的作用机制及靶点见表6。

表6 多糖通过保护生殖系统减毒的作用机制及靶点

Table 6 Mechanisms of action and targets of polysaccharides in reducing toxicity by protecting the reproductive system

多糖	减毒机制及作用靶点	参考文献
乌贼墨多糖	激活Keap1/Nrf2/ARE通路, 防止小鼠卵巢受到氧化损伤, 增加T细胞CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ 比例和TNF- α 含量, 调节细胞免疫和体液免疫, 抑制小鼠激素紊乱, 恢复CTX小鼠卵巢功能	[81]
乌贼墨多糖	调节磷脂酰肌醇-3激酶/蛋白激酶B (phosphoinositide-3 kinase/protein kinase B, PI3K/Akt) 信号通路, 下调CTX诱导的卵巢细胞自噬和凋亡水平, 成功抑制卵泡缺失和颗粒细胞破坏, 有效预防小鼠卵巢功能衰退	[82]
乌贼墨多糖	通过PI3K/Akt信号通路降低Bax、Caspase-3表达水平, 抑制细胞凋亡, 减弱CTX睾丸毒性	[83]
牡蛎多糖	通过Keap1/Nrf2/ARE途径减少睾丸氧化应激损伤, 增加雄性大鼠性器官质量, 促进精子活力	[84]
牡蛎多糖	上调Keap1/Nrf2/ARE途径抑制氧化损伤, 降低细胞自噬水平, 减少过度自噬对小鼠睾丸生殖细胞、支持细胞、间质细胞的损伤, 提高精子质量, 改善CTX引起的生殖系统损伤	[85]

氧化应激产生过量ROS，引起细胞过度自噬，导致部分正常细胞死亡。PI3K/Akt是经典的细胞抗凋亡信号传导途径，其活化后调控下游Bax、Bcl-2等靶标蛋白，从而清除细胞内多余ROS^[85]。因此，海洋动物来源多糖可能通过启动Keap1/Nrf2/ARE及PI3K/AKT信号通路以增强抗氧化性，平衡细胞自噬水平，从而改善氧化应激损伤，减轻CTX生殖系统毒性。

3 多糖对CTX的协同增效作用

CTX代谢产物磷酸胺氮芥与肿瘤细胞DNA发生烷基化反应，形成链内和链间DNA交联，阻断DNA复制，从而抑制肿瘤细胞的生长繁殖^[86]。CTX还可活化巨噬细胞、NK细胞、淋巴细胞，改善树突状细胞抗原呈递能力，激活免疫受体，调节免疫信号通路^[87]。

多种天然活性多糖也对肝癌、胃癌、肺癌、肉瘤等实体肿瘤具有特异抑制杀伤作用。赵妙惠等^[14]利用肝癌腹水荷瘤小鼠发现，CTX组、桑黄多糖组、桑黄多糖联合CTX组的抑瘤率分别为60.29%、42.81%、71.03%，表明桑黄多糖与CTX组合使用显著抑制肿瘤增殖和侵袭，发挥协同增效作用。多糖与CTX协同增效的常见机制包括诱导细胞凋亡直接抑制肿瘤细胞，或通过抑制新生血管生长、提高机体免疫功能等间接发挥肿瘤抑制活性。

3.1 促进肿瘤细胞凋亡

细胞凋亡是去除感染或受损细胞以保护细胞稳态和组织完整性的重要机制^[88]。多糖联合CTX治疗肿瘤主要涉及内源性线粒体途径和外源性死亡受体途径2种信号通路。灵芝多糖与CTX联合处理后的抑瘤率较单独CTX处理显著提高17%，并可激活线粒体途径Bax和Bcl-2，促进线粒体细胞色素C的释放，刺激Caspase-3、Caspase-9诱导小鼠体内S180肉瘤细胞凋亡^[89]。粒毛盘菌胞外多糖通过脂肪酸合成酶/凋亡相关因子配体（fatty acid synthase/factor-related apoptosis ligand, Fas/FasL）介导的Caspase依赖性途径，与CTX协同作用于H22肝癌细胞，具有显著抗肿瘤作用，Fas是调节细胞凋亡的关键因子，与FasL结合后募集Fas相关死亡域蛋白，激活Caspase-8引发下游Caspase级联反应，启动凋亡信号，诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡，且Fas/FasL死亡受体途径与线粒体途径通过BH3结构域凋亡诱导蛋白相互联系，共同参与抗肿瘤^[90]。研究表明，多糖还可通过阻滞细胞周期、诱发细胞自噬、降低细胞活力等机制直接发挥抗肿瘤作用^[91]。而多糖与CTX的联合增效研究局限于细胞凋亡，未来可深入探讨其他直接靶向抑制肿瘤细胞机制。

3.2 抑制肿瘤新生血管生长

新生血管在肿瘤增殖和转移的过程中起着关键作用，其生长主要受血管内皮生长因子（vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF）和碱性成纤维细胞生长因子（basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF）调控^[92]。桑黄多糖和CTX联合处理可通过降低小鼠肝癌组织中VEGF含量发挥潜在抗血管生成作用，从而抑制肿瘤生长^[14]。粒毛盘菌胞外多糖与CTX的协同增效机制涉及信号传导和转录激活因子3/缺氧诱导因子1 α （signal transducer and activator of transcription 3/hypoxia inducible factor 1 α , STAT3/HIF-1 α ）信号通路^[90]。STAT3是一种促癌转录因子，可调控VEGF、bFGF、基质金属蛋白酶（matrix metalloprotein, MMP）2、MMP-9等表达，其中MMP-2和MMP-9可降解细胞外基质，促进血管生成，调节肿瘤的生长、黏附及运动^[93]。因此，靶向STAT3信号通路减少VEGF、bFGF、MMP-2、MMP-9的表达，抑制新生血管形成、阻止肿瘤浸润和迁移，可作为癌症早期阶段的有效治疗策略。

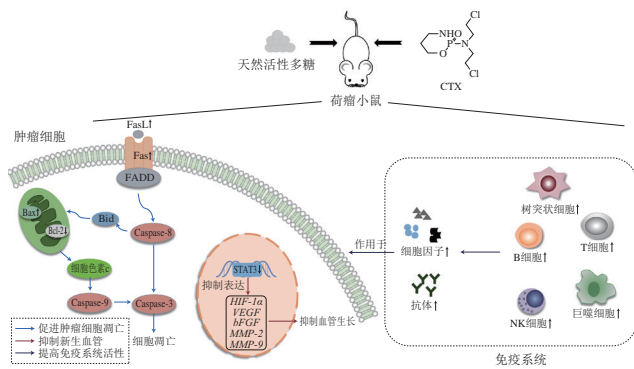
3.3 提高免疫系统活性

肿瘤微环境中调节性T细胞、调节性B细胞、肿瘤相关巨噬细胞等免疫抑制性细胞会分泌转化生长因子- β 、IL-10、TNF- α 等细胞因子，增强免疫耐受性和免疫逃逸能力，促进肿瘤生长、侵袭和转移^[94-95]。多糖增强CTX抗肿瘤作用的免疫调节机制如表7所示。

表7 多糖通过提高免疫活性增强CTX抗肿瘤作用
Table 7 Polysaccharides enhance the antitumor effect of CTX by increasing immune activity

多糖	动物模型	抑瘤率/%			作用机制及靶点	参考文献
		CTX	多糖	CTX+多糖		
黄独多糖	U14宫颈癌小鼠	65.40	25.60~37.60	71.00~71.40	提高T细胞亚群CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ 比值，改善宿主免疫状态	[96]
三七多糖	H22肝癌小鼠	67.99	47.87~62.23	76.53~85.17	显著加强巨噬细胞及NK细胞的活性，促进T淋巴细胞增殖	[97]
附子多糖	H22肝癌小鼠	16.19	-	21.50~25.84	调节Th1/Th2平衡，提高IL-1 β 、IL-6水平，降低IL-10、TNF- α 水平	[98]
黑牛肝菌多糖	S180肉瘤小鼠	40.00	48.64	63.00~32.00	显著增加脾脏T淋巴细胞亚群，激活免疫应答作用，诱导肿瘤细胞死亡	[99]

多糖与CTX联合处理后抑瘤率整体提升，通过促进巨噬细胞吞噬作用和NK细胞活性、活化T/B淋巴细胞、调节Th1/Th2细胞平衡，激活机体细胞免疫与体液免疫，降低免疫抑制性细胞因子水平，重塑免疫微环境，联合靶向免疫系统提高机体抗肿瘤活性。多糖与CTX协同抗肿瘤作用机制包括促进肿瘤细胞凋亡、抑制新生血管生长、提高免疫系统活性，如图5所示。



FADD.含Fas关联死亡域蛋白 (Fas-associating protein with a novel death domain) ; Bid. BH3结构域凋亡诱导蛋白 (BH3-interacting domain death agonist)。

图5 多糖协同CTX抗肿瘤机制

Fig. 5 Synergistic antitumor mechanisms of polysaccharides and CTX

此外, 肿瘤与抗癌药物CTX相互作用过程中可能产生耐药性, 严重影响肿瘤临床治疗。而目前多糖的协同抗肿瘤研究主要集中在诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、改善肿瘤微环境方面, 缺乏逆转多药耐药性作用研究, 进一步探索肿瘤复杂耐药机制能为多糖与CTX联合治疗癌症提供新视角。

4 结语

CTX作为非特异性广谱抗癌药物的临床免疫系统毒性、氧化应激毒性、肠道黏膜毒性、肝肾毒性和生殖系统等毒性问题逐渐被重视。天然活性多糖以多途径、多靶点的优势与CTX联用发挥减毒及增效作用, 契合“健康中国”战略要求和人类日益增长的营养理念。此外, 天然多糖对CTX的减毒增效作用与其单糖组成、糖苷键连接方式等基础结构密切相关, 但具体构效关系尚不完全清晰。针对不同结构与生理特性的多糖建立绿色、经济、高效、完善的精制技术, 并深层挖掘多糖结构基础与对CTX减毒增效作用的内在关联, 是未来的研究方向。机体各器官相互关联、多向交流, 而目前多糖的减毒增效研究仅限于单方面阐明, 缺乏多层次研究, 故多维度探究其减毒增效机制十分必要。近年, 多糖报道通过调节肠道菌群保护肠道屏障、平衡体内能量摄入、调节机体免疫状态, 达到局部和远端抗肿瘤作用。因此, 未来可基于肠道菌群结构分析, 充分探索天然活性多糖在缓解CTX毒性、增强抗肿瘤活性方面的应用, 促进天然活性多糖营养强化型特殊医学用途食品或药品的研发, 以满足临床需求, 实现减毒增效多糖的商业化应用。

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