

· 专家论坛 ·

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## 中药有效成分及其复方防治非酒精性脂肪性肝病的现状与展望

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**摘要:** 非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是目前全球患病率最高的慢性肝病,发病机制复杂,临床治疗手段局限。近20多年来,从中药中发现治疗NAFLD的有效成分以及能发挥多靶点综合作用的成分复方是研究热点之一。本文根据其化学成分,以黄酮类、酚类、萜类、生物碱类、皂苷类分类阐述具有治疗NAFLD前景的中药有效成分,以及具有配伍增效作用的有效成分复方,以期进一步为NAFLD药物治疗策略提供新思路。

**关键词:** 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 中药; 复方配伍

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### Active components of traditional Chinese medicine and their compound prescriptions in prevention and treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Current status and prospects

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**Abstract:** Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is currently a chronic liver disease with the highest prevalence rate in the world, with complex pathogenesis and limited clinical treatment methods. Over the past 20 years, the discovery of active components for NAFLD treatment from traditional Chinese medicine and compound prescriptions of the components that can exert a multi-target effect has been one of the research hotspots. Based on the chemical components of traditional Chinese medicine, this article elaborates on the active components with a promising future in the treatment of NAFLD, including flavonoids, phenols, terpenoids, alkaloids, and saponins, as well as the compound prescriptions of active components with a synergistic effect, in order to provide new ideas for the strategies of pharmacotherapy for NAFLD.

**Key words:** Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease; Traditional Chinese Drugs; Concerted Application of Prescription

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非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是以肝细胞脂肪过度堆积(肝脏中脂肪含量>5%)为主要特征的进行性疾病,其中约40%的患者会演变为非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH)<sup>[1]</sup>,进而发展为进行性纤维化,同时约10%的NAFLD患者在确诊后10~20年内发生肝硬化和肝细胞癌<sup>[2]</sup>。如今NAFLD已成为全球最常见的慢性肝病,影

响着全球30%的人口,预计2040年NAFLD患病率将高达55.7%<sup>[3]</sup>。然而,在治疗学上,目前唯一被美国食品药品监督管理局批准上市,用于治疗伴有肝纤维化的成人NASH患者的新药是甲状腺激素受体-β激动剂Resmetirom<sup>[4]</sup>,其临床有效率为29.9%(NASH消退,纤维化未恶化)。由此可见,NAFLD药物研发仍十分迫切。

NAFLD对世界卫生健康的影响不断扩大,人们对其发病机制的阐述也愈发深刻,从经典的“二次打击”学说<sup>[5]</sup>,到认为脂质代谢、氧化应激、内质网应激、脂肪毒性、胰岛素抵抗和肠道微生物众多平行因素相互作用参与NAFLD发展的“多重打击”学说<sup>[6]</sup>,提示靶向NAFLD疾病进展中的多个环节可能是未来寻求治疗NAFLD研究方案的关键。

中医药治疗NAFLD历史悠久且疗效显著<sup>[7-8]</sup>。近20多年来,从中药中发现治疗NAFLD的有效成分以及能发挥多靶点综合作用的成分复方是研究热点之一。在NAFLD药物临床试验中,中药有效成分白藜芦醇(NCT02216552)、姜黄素(NCT02908152)已完成临床Ⅲ期研究,而小檗碱(NCT03198572)被批准进入临床Ⅳ期研究<sup>[9]</sup>,表明中药有效成分治疗NAFLD具有良好前景。同时,近年来,不少研究以有效成分配伍组成而发挥中药多途径药理作用和配伍增效中药有效成分复方,展示出治疗NAFLD的良好新药研发潜力<sup>[10-11]</sup>。本文就治疗NAFLD的中药有效成分及中药有效成分复方进行综述,旨在为中医药防治NAFLD提供研究思路。

## 1 对NAFLD有治疗效应的中药有效成分(表1)

1.1 黄酮类 槲皮素是多种植物中广泛存在的类黄酮化合物,研究<sup>[12]</sup>表明槲皮素可通过下调哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)/转录因子阴阳-1(Yin-Yang1, YY1)信号通路,激活胆固醇7 $\alpha$ -羟化酶(cholesterol 7- $\alpha$  hydroxylase, CYP7A1)并增加其转录,使胆固醇转化为胆汁酸恢复肝脏胆固醇稳态,改善肝脏脂质积聚。水飞蓟宾是从水飞蓟果实和种子中分离得到的黄酮木脂素,是应用广泛的天然保肝剂。研究<sup>[13]</sup>表明水飞蓟宾可能通过改善肠道微生态,下调厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门比例,增加产短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFA)菌如 *Blautia*、*Bacteroides*、*Akkermansia* 等,增加肠道乙酸、丙酸和丁酸水平,同时抑制甲酸水平从而达到改善NAFLD的作用。有报道木犀草素抗炎作用也与肠道菌群有关,高脂饮食(high-fat diet, HFD)中补充木犀草素可使细菌种类丰富10%以上,增加闭锁小带蛋白1(zona occludens 1, ZO-1),降低肠道通透性,降低脂多糖(LPS),抑制Toll样受体4(TLR4)/核因子 $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)通路,减轻肝脏炎症,防止肝脏单纯脂肪变性向NASH发展<sup>[14]</sup>。葛根素是从葛根中分离出的主要活性成分,具有改善脂质代谢、抗炎、恢复线粒体功能等作用<sup>[15]</sup>。Fang等<sup>[16]</sup>分别在NASH小鼠、斑马鱼模型和及

HepG2、RAW 264.7细胞中证明葛根素通过激活单磷酸腺苷活化的蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK),抑制mTOR活性,进而调控自噬相关蛋白激酶1(UNC-51 like autophagy activating kinase 1, ULK-1)磷酸化,产生抑制纤溶酶原激活物抑制物1(plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1)活性,抑制信号转导和转录激活因子3(signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT3)/缺氧诱导因子1- $\alpha$ (hypoxia-inducible factor 1- $\alpha$ , HIF1 $\alpha$ )信号通路串联反应,降低巨噬细胞M1极化,同时激活磷酸肌醇3-激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, AKT)信号通路,促进巨噬细胞M2极化,以发挥抗NASH活性。在一项纳入60例NAFLD患者的双盲临床试验<sup>[17]</sup>中,与安慰剂组相比,3个月内每天2次接受600 mg 二氧杨梅素组的患者肝酶、血脂相关指标及胰岛素抵抗都显著改善,同时血清TNF- $\alpha$ 、细胞角蛋白-18和成纤维细胞生长因子21水平也显著降低。机制研究<sup>[18]</sup>表明二氢杨梅素可能通过AMPK/过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 辅激活子1 $\alpha$ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  coactivator 1- $\alpha$ , PGC-1 $\alpha$ )和过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\alpha$ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$ , PPAR $\alpha$ )介导的自噬途径改善肝脂肪变性和胰岛素抵抗。山柰酚已被报道在多种代谢性疾病中具有良好疗效<sup>[19]</sup>,且可能是通过激活沉寂信息调节因子(Sirtuin 1, Sirt1)/AMPK/PGC-1 $\alpha$ 信号通路,下调脂质合成相关蛋白如乙酰辅酶A羧化酶(acetyl-CoA carboxylase, ACC)、脂肪酸合成酶(fatty acid synthase, FAS)、固醇调节元件结合蛋白1(sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1, SREBP1),降低肝脏脂质积累发挥抗NAFLD作用<sup>[20]</sup>。

1.2 酚类 白藜芦醇(resveratrol, RSV)是一种天然多酚,Chen等<sup>[21]</sup>发现RSV的含量在盲肠中远远大于血浆,提示生物利用度差的RSV很可能通过重塑肠菌结构发挥抗NAFLD作用,RSV上调HFD大鼠肠道中产SCFA菌属 *Ruminococcaceae*、*Lachnospiraceae* 和下调产LPS菌属 *Desulfovibrio* 的相对丰度,进而调节内源性大麻素系统,改善肠屏障。姜黄素(curcumin, Cur)在肠道被微生物主要代谢为四氢姜黄素(tetrahydrocurcumin, THC),Cur和THC都可通过NF- $\kappa$ B和PI3K/AKT/HIF-1 $\alpha$ 信号通路改善肝窦内皮细胞功能,间接减轻L02细胞的脂肪变性和损伤,且THC在恢复肝窦内皮细胞功能方面优于Cur<sup>[22]</sup>。研究<sup>[23]</sup>表明绿原酸可直接结合RNA去甲基化酶AlkB同源物5并抑制其m<sup>6</sup>A脱甲基酶活性,从而降低受体酪氨

表1 治疗NAFLD的中药有效成分

Table 1 Effective components of traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of NAFLD

| 分类  | 有效成分                      | NAFLD模型构建                                                           | 剂量                                                                      | 作用机制                                                                                                                       |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 黄酮类 | 槲皮素 <sup>[12]</sup>       | db/db小鼠;<br>高糖和FFA诱导HepG2细胞                                         | 体内:50/100/150 mg/kg;<br>体外:10/20/40 $\mu$ mol/L                         | mTOR/YY1 $\downarrow$<br>CYP7A1 $\uparrow$                                                                                 |
|     | 水飞蓟宾 <sup>[13]</sup>      | HFD小鼠                                                               | 100/300 mg/kg                                                           | 产SCFA菌 $\uparrow$ :<br><i>Blautia</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i> , <i>Akkermansia</i>                                            |
|     | 木犀草素 <sup>[14]</sup>      | HFD大鼠                                                               | HFD饮食含0.5%木犀草素                                                          | ZO-1 $\uparrow$<br>LPS $\downarrow$ TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$                                                       |
|     | 葛根素 <sup>[16]</sup>       | NASH小鼠、斑马鱼模型;<br>FFA诱导HepG2细胞;<br>LPS+INF- $\gamma$ 诱导RAW 264.7细胞   | 小鼠:100 mg/kg;<br>斑马鱼:100/200/400 $\mu$ g/mL;<br>细胞:20/40/80 $\mu$ mol/L | AMPK $\uparrow$ —mTOR $\downarrow$ —pULK-1—<br>PAI-1 $\downarrow$ —STAT3/HIF1 $\alpha$ $\downarrow$<br>PI3K/AKT $\uparrow$ |
|     | 二氢杨梅素 <sup>[18]</sup>     | HFD大鼠;<br>PA诱导HepG2细胞                                               | 体内:50/100/200 mg/kg;<br>体外:10 $\mu$ mol/L                               | AMPK/PGC-1 $\alpha$ $\uparrow$<br>PPAR $\alpha$ $\uparrow$                                                                 |
|     | 山柰酚 <sup>[20]</sup>       | db/db小鼠;<br>油酸诱导HepG2细胞                                             | 体内:50 mg/kg;<br>体外:10 <sup>-6/-7/-8</sup> mol/L                         | Sirt1/AMPK/PGC-1 $\alpha$ $\uparrow$<br>ACC/FAS/SREBP1 $\downarrow$                                                        |
|     | 白藜芦醇 <sup>[21]</sup>      | HFD大鼠                                                               | 50/100 mg/kg                                                            | 产SCFA菌 $\uparrow$ : <i>Ruminococcaceae</i> 、<br><i>Lachnospiraceae</i><br>产LPS菌 $\downarrow$ : <i>Desulfovibrio</i>        |
| 酚类  | 姜黄素 <sup>[22]</sup>       | HFD大鼠;<br>FFA诱导LSEC细胞、L02细胞                                         | 体内:25/50/100 g/kg;<br>体外:1/2/4/8/10 mol/L                               | NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$<br>PI3K/Akt/HIF-1 $\alpha$ $\downarrow$                                                        |
|     | 绿原酸 <sup>[23]</sup>       | HFD小鼠;<br>AML12细胞;THLE-2细胞                                          | 体内:50 mg/kg;<br>体外:12.5/25/50/100 $\mu$ mol/L                           | AXL/ERK/LKB1 $\downarrow$<br>AMPK/ULK-1 $\uparrow$                                                                         |
|     | EGCG <sup>[24]</sup>      | HFD大鼠;<br>LPS诱导Caco-2细胞                                             | 体内:100/200 mg/kg;<br>体外:25/50/75/100 $\mu$ mol/L                        | LPS/TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$<br>Nrf2—ZO-1/Occludin $\uparrow$                                                      |
|     | 和厚朴酚 <sup>[25]</sup>      | 胆碱缺乏的高脂肪饮食小鼠;<br>FFA诱导AML12细胞                                       | 体内:2.5/10 mg/kg;<br>体外:5/10 $\mu$ mol/L                                 | SIRT3/AMPK $\uparrow$<br>维持线粒体功能                                                                                           |
|     | 萘类                        | tyloxapol诱导NAFLD模型小鼠;<br>FFA诱导HepG2细胞                               | 体内:50/75/100 g/kg;<br>体外:65/130/260 $\mu$ mol/L                         | Nrf2/HO-1/AMPK $\uparrow$<br>mTOR $\downarrow$                                                                             |
|     | 白术内酯Ⅲ <sup>[27]</sup>     | HFD小鼠;<br>FFA诱导HepG2细胞                                              | 体内:10 mg/kg灌胃+<br>1 mg/mL尾静脉注射;<br>体外:25 $\mu$ g/mL                     | AdipoR1/AMPK/SIRT1 $\uparrow$                                                                                              |
|     | 白桦脂酸 <sup>[28]</sup>      | HFD小鼠;<br>MCD小鼠;<br>HepG2细胞;Hepa1-6细胞                               | 体内:150 mg/kg;<br>体外:10 $\mu$ mol/L                                      | YY1/FAS $\downarrow$                                                                                                       |
| 生物碱 | 丹参酮ⅡA <sup>[29]</sup>     | FFA诱导HepG2细胞、Huh7细胞                                                 | 5/10 $\mu$ mol/L                                                        | LXR $\alpha$ /SREBP1 $\downarrow$                                                                                          |
|     | 小檗碱 <sup>[34]</sup>       | HFD小鼠;<br>油酸诱导原代肝细胞                                                 | 体内:1.4 g/kg;<br>体外:4 $\mu$ mol/L                                        | SCD1/FABP1/CD36/CPT1A $\downarrow$                                                                                         |
|     | 氧化小檗碱 <sup>[35]</sup>     | HFD大鼠                                                               | 100 mg/kg                                                               | IRS-1/PI3K/AKT $\uparrow$                                                                                                  |
|     | 甜菜碱 <sup>[36]</sup>       | CDA-HFD小鼠                                                           | 0.2%/0.5%/1%                                                            | Atg7/LC3 II/I $\uparrow$<br>AMPK $\uparrow$ ACC $\uparrow$ Bip/ATF6 $\downarrow$                                           |
|     | 氧化苦参碱 <sup>[37]</sup>     | HFD饮食联合链脲佐菌素注射;<br>PA诱导HepG2细胞                                      | 体内:45/90 mg/kg;<br>体外:0.1/0.2 mg/mL                                     | NLRP3/IL-1 $\beta$ $\downarrow$                                                                                            |
|     | 皂苷                        | 人参皂苷Rb1 <sup>[39]</sup><br>人参皂苷Re <sup>[40]</sup>                   | HFD小鼠<br>HFD小鼠                                                          | PPAR- $\gamma$ $\uparrow$<br>PI3K/AKT $\downarrow$<br>TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$                                     |
|     | 人参皂苷RO <sup>[41]</sup>    | HFD小鼠                                                               | 45/90 mg/kg                                                             | GLP-1 $\uparrow$<br>TGR5 $\uparrow$                                                                                        |
| 皂苷  | 黄芪皂苷Ⅳ <sup>[42]</sup>     | HFD大鼠                                                               | 20/40/80 mg/kg                                                          | TLR4 $\downarrow$ 、MyD88 $\downarrow$ 、NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$                                                         |
|     | 绞股蓝皂苷LXXV <sup>[43]</sup> | MCD小鼠;<br>PA诱导HepG2细胞;<br>TGF- $\beta$ 诱导LX2细胞;<br>LPS+ATP诱导THP-1细胞 | 体内:15/30 mg/kg;<br>体外:0.001~10 $\mu$ g/mL                               | $\alpha$ -SMA、TGF- $\beta$ 1、TNF- $\alpha$ 、MCP-1、<br>IL-1 $\beta$ 、NF- $\kappa$ B、GRP78 $\downarrow$                      |

酸激酶(AXL) mRNA 稳定性,进一步抑制细胞外调节蛋白激酶(extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK)/肝激酶B1(liver kinase B1, LKB1)并激活 AMPK/ULK-1 信号通路,恢复 HFD 小鼠肝脏中的自噬通量减少脂质积累。表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(epigallocatechin-3-gallate, EGCG)是绿茶中含量最丰富、活性最强的多酚,EGCG 显著下调了结肠白细胞介素-1 $\beta$ (IL-1 $\beta$ )、IL-6 和单核细胞趋化因子-1(monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, MCP-1)的 mRNA 水平,改善了肠道炎症,下调了产 LPS 革兰阴性菌门 *Proteobacteria*、*Spirochaetae*,通过抑制 LPS/TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B 途径改善肠道氧化应激和炎症反应,上调基于核转录因子红系 2 相关因子 2(nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)途径激活肠道紧密连接蛋白表达,维持肠道屏障功能<sup>[24]</sup>。和厚朴酚是一种具有多效生物活性的天然木脂素,可通过促进 SIRT3/AMPK 增强脂滴上的自噬来减少脂质积累,并使长链酰基辅酶 A 脱氢酶脱乙酰化以增加线粒体中的脂肪酸氧化,从而减弱肝细胞中的脂毒性发挥抗 NAFLD 作用<sup>[25]</sup>。

**1.3 萜类** 甾萜类是甾萜子中提取的环烯醚萜苷类化合物,其对 NAFLD 模型小鼠和细胞的氧化应激和炎症具有保护作用,可能通过上调 Nrf2/血红素加氧酶 1(heme oxygenase 1, HO-1)和 AMPK 信号通路的蛋白表达,从而抑制 mTOR 及其相关蛋白的磷酸化,达到增强肝细胞的抗氧化应激能力和抗炎疗效<sup>[26]</sup>。白术内酯 III(atractylenolide III, ATL III)是苍术中发现的主要生物活性成分,是一种倍半萜内酯, Li 等<sup>[27]</sup>通过计算机辅助药物设计试验发现脂联素受体蛋白 1(adiponectin receptor 1, AdipoR1)是与 ATL III 潜在的结合受体,进一步机制研究发现 ATL III 通过调节 AdipoR1 介导的 AMPK-SIRT1 信号通路发挥抗 NAFLD 作用。白桦脂酸是一种天然存在的植物来源的五环三萜类化合物, Mu 等<sup>[28]</sup>通过体内外试验均验证白桦脂酸通过负向调节 YY1 的表达和 YY1 与 FAS 启动子的结合效率,延缓肝细胞脂质积累,发挥抗 NAFLD 作用。丹参酮 II A 是丹参中提取出的二萜类化合物,研究<sup>[29]</sup>表明丹参酮 II A 可能是通过抑制肝 X 受体  $\alpha$ (liver X receptor  $\alpha$ , LXR $\alpha$ ),并下调 SREBP1 的 mRNA 和蛋白表达,抑制脂质合成蛋白 ACC1、FAS 表达,进而减弱游离脂肪酸(free fatty acid, FFA)诱导的 HepG2 细胞、Huh7 细胞中脂质积累。

**1.4 生物碱** 小檗碱(berberine, BBR)是黄连中提取出的一种苕基异喹啉类生物碱,先前研究<sup>[30-33]</sup>已广泛报道 BBR 具有改善肠菌结构,调节巨噬细胞活化,促进自噬

和改善脂质代谢等多种生物活性。Yu 等<sup>[34]</sup>发现 BBR 抑制了肠道和肝脏的线粒体电子传递链复合体 I,刺激肝脏线粒体融合,进而下调硬脂酰辅酶 A 去饱和酶 1(stearoyl-CoA desaturase 1, SCD1)、脂肪酸结合蛋白 1(fatty acid binding protein 1, FABP1)、白细胞分化抗原 36(cluster of differentiation 36, CD36)和肉毒碱棕榈酰基转移酶 1A(carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1A, CPT1A)的蛋白表达,逆转了 HFD 喂养小鼠的肥胖、肝脏脂质沉积和胰岛素抵抗。氧化小檗碱是 BBR 的肠道菌群代谢产物<sup>[35]</sup>,并展示出更佳的 AMPK 磷酸化性能,能显著抑制胰岛素受体底物 1(insulin receptor substrate 1, IRS-1)的异常磷酸化,上调下游 PI3K、p-AKT/AKT 蛋白表达和磷酸化,改善肝脏胰岛素信号转导<sup>[35]</sup>。甜菜碱增加 AMPK、ACC 磷酸化水平,且增加了自噬相关基因 7(autophagy-related 7, Atg7)和自噬标志物 LC3 II/I 比值,下调了免疫球蛋白重链结合蛋白(immunoglobulin heavy chain binding protein, Bip)和激活转录因子 6(activated transcription factor 6, ATF6)水平,减轻了内质网应激,缓解缺乏胆碱、L-氨基酸限定的高脂肪饮食(CDA-HFD)小鼠疾病特征<sup>[36]</sup>。氧化苦参碱能够降低 NAFLD 合并 2 型糖尿病小鼠血糖和血脂水平,增强抗氧化能力,抑制 NLRP3/IL-1 $\beta$  炎症途径,下调在棕榈酸(palmitic acid, PA)诱导的 HepG2 细胞中 NOD 受体蛋白 3(NOD-like receptor protein 3, NLRP3)和 IL-1 $\beta$  的表达<sup>[37]</sup>。

**1.5 皂苷** 人参皂苷是人参最主要的活性成分,按照苷元结构可分为人参皂苷二醇型(A 型)、人参皂苷三醇型(B 型)和齐墩果酸型(C 型)三种类型<sup>[32]</sup>。A 型代表有人参皂苷 Rb1(ginsenoside Rb1, GRb1),具有调节脂质代谢、改善胰岛素抵抗和氧化应激等多种生物活性<sup>[38]</sup>,研究<sup>[39]</sup>表明可通过上调 PPAR- $\gamma$  减轻 HFD 小鼠中高迁移率族蛋白 B1(high-mobility group box 1 protein, HMGB1)诱导的肝细胞凋亡。人参皂苷 Re(ginsenoside Re, GRe)属于 B 型, Zhang 等<sup>[40]</sup>指出 GRe 通过下调 PI3K/AKT 介导的脂质生成和 TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B 介导的炎症相关蛋白表达,改善 NAFLD 疾病进展;人参皂苷 RO(ginsenoside Ro, GRo)为 C 型, GRo 可促进肠道胰高血糖素样肽 1(glucagon-like peptide 1, GLP-1)分泌,并上调了血清和肝脏鹅去氧胆酸、熊去氧胆酸含量,激活胆汁酸 G 蛋白偶联受体 5(G protein-coupled bile acid receptor 5, TGR5)增加能量消耗,改善 HFD 小鼠肥胖和胰岛素抵抗<sup>[41]</sup>。黄芪皂苷 IV(astragaloside IV, AS-IV)显著降低 NAFLD 大鼠血清 AST、ALT、TG、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6 和 IL-8 水平,下调肝组织中

TLR4、髓样分化因子 88(Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88, MyD88)、NF- $\kappa$ B mRNA 和蛋白质的表达<sup>[42]</sup>。绞股蓝皂苷 LXXV(gypenoside LXXV, Gyp LXXV)通过下调肝纤维化标志物  $\alpha$ -平滑肌肌动蛋白( $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin,  $\alpha$ -SMA)、胶原蛋白 1、TGF- $\beta$ 1、TNF- $\alpha$ 、MCP-1、IL-1 $\beta$ 、NF- $\kappa$ B 和 GRP78,明显减轻蛋氨酸-胆碱缺乏饮食(MCD)所致的小鼠肝损伤、炎症和纤维化<sup>[43]</sup>。

## 2 对 NAFLD 治疗有配伍增效的中药有效成分复方(表 2)

2.1 栀子苷相关有效成分复方 祛湿化痰方是经过多年临床和实验研究认证的治疗 NAFLD 有效经验方<sup>[44-45]</sup>,临床随机对照试验研究<sup>[7]</sup>表明相较于阳性对照药,祛湿化痰方可显著改善患者血清 ALT、AST 水平,同时有 46.2% 患者肝脏相对脂肪含量下降 30%。以祛湿化痰方中 5 种已知的有效单体(绿原酸、栀子苷、姜黄素、虎杖苷、白术多糖)为研究对象,利用均匀设计回归分析,得到对肝脏甘油三酯抑制效果最佳的有效成分复方,栀子

苷+绿原酸(GC 方),比例为 66.17:1<sup>[46]</sup>。GC 可通过抑制硬脂酰辅酶 A 去饱和酶 1(stearoyl coenzyme A desaturase 1, SCD-1)改善肝脏脂质沉积<sup>[47]</sup>,同时可通过下调肠源性 LPS 信号传导,下降 TLR-4、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ ,抑制肠道 MAPK 信号通路恢复肠屏障功能发挥抗 NAFLD 效应<sup>[48]</sup>。

异槲皮素是罗布麻中提取的一种黄酮类物质,花生皮是花生外面的一种红色薄皮,有研究<sup>[49]</sup>报道按照 16:10:1 混合花生皮提取物(80 mg/kg)+栀子苷(50 mg/kg)+异槲皮素(5 mg/kg),通过调节肠道微生物区系的稳态,修正 TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B,激活 AMPK/ACC/CPT1 和 AMPK/UKL-1/LC3B 信号通路而有效地改善 HFD 小鼠的肝脏脂肪变性和肝功能,且优于单一成分疗效。

2.2 小檗碱相关有效成分复方 葛根芩连汤对 NASH 大鼠模型药效学疗效显著<sup>[50]</sup>,通过 FFA 诱导 HepG2 细胞建立体外 NASH 细胞模型进一步研究葛根芩连汤主要单体成分葛根素、小檗碱、黄芩苷联合用药干预 NASH 的疗效,得出结论在改善细胞病理及 TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-8 和葡萄糖转运蛋白 4 方面,葛根素和小檗碱存在协同增效,且葛

表 2 治疗 NAFLD 的中药有效成分复方

Table 2 Effective component compound of traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of NAFLD

| 中药有效成分复方                            | 比例及剂量                                                         | 作用机制                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 栀子苷+绿原酸 <sup>[46-48]</sup>          | 66.17:1;<br>90 mg/kg+1.34 mg/kg                               | SCD-1 $\downarrow$ LPS/TLR-4, TNF- $\alpha$ ,<br>IL-1 $\beta$ $\downarrow$ MAPK $\downarrow$                                                         |
| 花生皮提取物+栀子苷+异槲皮素 <sup>[49]</sup>     | 16:10:1;<br>80 mg/kg+50 mg/kg+5 mg/kg                         | TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$ AMPK/ACC/CPT1 $\uparrow$<br>AMPK/UKL-1/LC3B $\uparrow$                                                              |
| 葛根素+小檗碱 <sup>[51]</sup>             | 10:1 ~ 40:1                                                   | PPAR $\gamma$                                                                                                                                        |
| 葛根素+小檗碱+黄芩苷 <sup>[52]</sup>         | 10:1:1 ~ 10:1:2                                               | PPAR $\gamma$                                                                                                                                        |
| 小檗碱+姜黄素 <sup>[53-54]</sup>          | 50 mg/kg+50 mg/kg                                             | PPAR $\gamma$ $\uparrow$ caveolin-1 $\uparrow$<br>SREBP-1c $\downarrow$ SCD-1 $\downarrow$<br>NF- $\kappa$ B $\downarrow$ TNF- $\alpha$ $\downarrow$ |
| 小檗碱+生育三烯酚+绿原酸 <sup>[56]</sup>       | 小鼠:87.84 mg/kg+5.27 mg/kg+5.28 mg/kg;<br>人:500 mg+30 mg+30 mg | miR-122 $\uparrow$ miR-34a $\downarrow$                                                                                                              |
| 丹酚酸 B+苦杏仁苷+五味子酯甲 <sup>[10,57]</sup> | 16 mg/kg+0.5 mg/kg+2 mg/kg                                    | CK7、CK19、EpCAM、OV6 $\downarrow$<br>Notch $\downarrow$                                                                                                |
| 水飞蓟宾+丹酚酸 B+葛根素 <sup>[58]</sup>      | 总质量 100.3 g, 干预饲料含:<br>0.101 g+0.046 g+0.042 g                | 益生菌 $\uparrow$ : <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>Blautia</i> ;<br>次生胆汁酸合成相关的属 $\downarrow$ :<br><i>Clostridium</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i>                      |
| 原人参二醇+丹参酮 II A+大黄素 <sup>[60]</sup>  | 10:10:1                                                       | 血清 ALT、TC、HDL-c、LDL-c $\downarrow$                                                                                                                   |
| 阿魏酸+香豆酸 <sup>[61]</sup>             | 1:1.3                                                         | HDAC1 $\downarrow$<br>PPAR $\gamma$ /FABP/CD36 $\downarrow$                                                                                          |
| 木犀草素+番茄红素 <sup>[62]</sup>           | 体内:20 mg/kg+20 mg/kg;<br>体外:20 $\mu$ mol/L+10 $\mu$ mol/L     | Sirt1/AMPK/ $\beta$ 氧化 $\uparrow$<br>NF- $\kappa$ B/IL-6、IL-1 $\beta$ 、TNF- $\alpha$ $\downarrow$                                                    |
| 毛冬青皂苷 A1+海南冬青苷 D <sup>[63]</sup>    | 41.6:54.4, 60/120/240 mg/kg                                   | ZO-1、Occludin $\uparrow$ <i>Akkermansia</i> $\uparrow$<br><i>Desulfovibrio</i> $\downarrow$                                                          |
| EGCG+咖啡因 <sup>[64]</sup>            | 40 mg/kg+20 mg/kg                                             | TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、MCP-1 $\downarrow$                                                                                                               |
| 姜黄素+白藜芦醇 <sup>[65]</sup>            | 8:2, 150 mg/kg                                                | PI3K/AKT/mTOR/STAT3/<br>HIF-1 $\alpha$ /VEGF $\downarrow$                                                                                            |

根素和小檗碱组合比例在10:1~40:1为佳<sup>[51]</sup>;而在减少细胞内脂滴方面,葛根素、小檗碱、黄芩苷联合用药比例在10:1:1~10:1:2最佳<sup>[52]</sup>。

姜黄素联合小檗碱(各50 mg/kg)在改善NAFLD大鼠模型的肝脏脂肪变性、肝脏病理结构方面显著优于双倍剂量的姜黄素和小檗碱单独给药,血清ALT、AST、TG、TC与单独给药组相比都具有显著差异,联合给药后肝组织PPAR $\gamma$ 基因表达上调,SREBP-1c基因及蛋白、SCD-1、NF- $\kappa$ B基因表达下调,caveolin-1蛋白表达上调<sup>[53-54]</sup>。

在一项纳入49例脂肪变性程度为S1~S2的NAFLD患者的临床随机对照试验<sup>[55]</sup>中,给予患者小檗碱(500 mg)、生育三烯酚(30 mg)、绿原酸(30 mg)混合物6个月后,与安慰剂相比,接受混合物治疗的患者血清葡萄糖、胰岛素水平、HOMA-IR指数和肝脏CAP值均显著降低。进一步机制研究中,接受混合物的HFD小鼠体质量、胰岛素抵抗均明显改善,恢复肠道微环境,通过上调肝脏脂质代谢调控基因miR-122和下调miR-34a表达发挥抗NAFLD作用<sup>[56]</sup>。

**2.3 丹酚酸B相关有效成分复方** 扶正化瘀方具有良好的改善肝功能,逆转肝纤维化作用,通过对扶正化瘀方原方提取液、原方入血后门静脉、肝脏、周围血暴露量位居前列的丹酚酸B、苦杏仁苷、五味子酯甲进行均匀设计实验,在四氯化碳和胆管结扎诱导大鼠肝纤维化模型中,以肝组织羟脯氨酸含量和天狼星红染色胶原半定量为筛选指标,筛选出丹酚酸B(16 mg/kg)+苦杏仁苷(0.5 mg/kg)+五味子酯甲(2 mg/kg)为改善肝纤维化最佳组合JY5,疗效与原方相当<sup>[57]</sup>。机制研究中JY5干预后,肝纤维化模型大鼠肝组织中胆管细胞标志物CK7、CK19和肝祖细胞标志物EpCAM、OV6的表达明显降低,提示JY5可抑制肝祖细胞向胆管细胞分化的胆管反应,并且JY5可能通过抑制Notch信号通路,调控胆汁性肝纤维化<sup>[10]</sup>。

丹酚酸B联合水飞蓟素、葛根素改善HFD小鼠肝脏脂肪变性,恢复了肝功能,与微生物群改变、*Akkermansia*和*Blautia*等益生菌增加、次生胆汁酸合成相关的属如*Clostridium*和*Bacteroides*下降有关<sup>[58]</sup>。

**2.4 其他** 中药复方降脂颗粒治疗脂肪肝具有较好的临床疗效<sup>[59]</sup>,应用权重配伍法对原方中3种有效成分原人参二醇、丹参酮II A和大黄素进行剂量配伍,通过体内、体外实验筛选出10:10:1为优效配比,该配比显著改善了细胞内脂滴积聚及HFD小鼠ALT、血脂和肝组织病理变化<sup>[60]</sup>。

研究<sup>[61]</sup>表明阿魏酸、香豆酸以1:1.3的配伍显著抑

制FFA诱导的体外脂质积累,同时改善HFD小鼠中肝损伤和脂质积累,组方与组蛋白去乙酰化酶1(histone deacetylase 1, HDAC1)结合抑制其表达,同时抑制PPAR $\gamma$ 的表达,进而抑制脂质合成及转运相关蛋白、FABP、CD36的表达。

木犀草素、番茄红素配伍以上调烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶表达,提高Sirt1的共底物NAD<sup>+</sup>的水平,间接激活Sirt1/AMPK通路,增加 $\beta$ -氧化,抑制脂质积累,同时降低NF- $\kappa$ B诱导IL-6、IL-1 $\beta$ 和TNF- $\alpha$ 水平,减轻炎症<sup>[62]</sup>。

毛冬青皂苷A1、海南冬青苷D以41.6:54.4比例联用,调节了HFD小鼠肠菌结构,降低了厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门之比,降低了*Desulfovibrio*的相对丰度,提高了*Akkermansia*的相对丰度,回肠ZO-1和occludin表达上调,肠道屏障改善,因而减少了菌源性LPS进入循环,降低了促炎细胞因子的肝脏基因表达水平<sup>[63]</sup>。

大剂量的EGCG和咖啡因会造成有害影响,甚至产生肝毒性,Yang等<sup>[64]</sup>采用低剂量EGCG(40 mg/kg)、咖啡因(20 mg/kg)联用能有效抑制HFD大鼠体质量增加,白色脂肪组织质量上升,血清TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6和MCP-1水平下降,且与EGCG最大剂量(160 mg/kg)疗效相当。

姜黄素、白藜芦醇(8:2)以协同作用降低了PA诱导的HepG2细胞的脂质水平,在进一步的NAFLD模型大鼠中联合用药降低了血脂,减轻肝脂肪变性,潜在机制可能是通过下调PI3K/AKT/mTOR/STAT3信号通路,抑制HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达从而抑制血管内皮生长因子的表达<sup>[65]</sup>。

### 3 小结与展望

随着生活方式和生活水平的变化,NAFLD已逐渐成为临床医学重大问题。由于代谢性疾病病理机制复杂,聚焦于某一单一环节来防治多环节的复杂病变,有其局限性,这也可能是迄今缺乏理想临床治疗药物的原因之一。因此,在不断发现治疗NAFLD有效且理想的中药有效成分基础上,研发有多途径药理作用、“配伍增效”的中药有效成分复方,是未来NAFLD新药研究的发展趋向之一。

中药传统复方有多成分、多途径的药理作用是其优势特点,临床实践证明中药复方治疗代谢性疾病有一定的特色优势。但另一方面,中药传统复方成分复杂,存在很多的未知,也影响制剂可控性、稳定性的提高;而单一组分或成分治疗可能失去中医整体观治疗复杂疾病的特色和优势。因此,探索由明确的物质成分组成并有中药复方多途径药理作用内涵的中药有效成分复方,是一重要的科学问题。

在方法学上,如何获得配伍增效的有效成分复方,是一关键问题。目前来看,常见思路如运用数学模型、均匀设计等进行筛选,筛选的范围多选择临床实践有效的传统复方中所含的有效成分,从笔者长期研究实践来看,此方法有效可行;再如根据NAFLD的发生发展机制及已知药物成分的作用靶点进行组合研究来发现,其研究需要更深入的前期研究发现为基础。其他方法也在不断探索中,相信未来新的研究方法会不断出现。

总之,治疗NAFLD有效且理想的中药有效成分的不断发现,以及其作用机制和靶点的不断阐明,将为中药新药研发奠定重要基础。而中药有效成分复方,对开发疗效能进一步提高的中药新药来说,是一重要思路与策略。目前防治NAFLD中药有效成分及其复方的研究成果,已为进一步的新药研发储备了良好条件。

**利益冲突声明:** 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

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· 消息 ·

## 《临床肝胆病杂志》综合评价总分在消化病学类核心期刊中连续6年排名第一

2024年9月20日, 中国科学技术信息研究所发布《2024年版中国科技期刊引证报告(核心版)》,《临床肝胆病杂志》核心总被引频次为4 615, 较19种消化病学类核心期刊核心总被引频次平均值(1 123)高出311.0%; 核心影响因子为1.546, 较19种消化病学类核心期刊核心影响因子平均值(0.830)高出86.3%; 综合评价总分为74.3, 在2 165种中国科技核心期刊中排名第100位(前4.6%), 在773种医学核心期刊中排名第29位(前3.8%), 在19种消化病学类核心期刊中连续6年排名第一。

《临床肝胆病杂志》编辑部

2024年10月25日