

专论与综述

短链脂肪酸调控骨代谢的作用及机制的研究进展

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摘要: 肠道菌群紊乱可导致宿主病理性骨质流失, 其通过产生的代谢物从肠道扩散到体循环对骨代谢发挥重要的调控作用。短链脂肪酸(Short Chain Fatty Acids, SCFAs)是肠道细菌产生的代谢物家族中最受关注的代谢产物, 近年来研究表明, SCFAs 在骨代谢相关疾病的发生发展中具有重要调节作用。本文就其在骨骼系统中的作用、调节骨组织中细胞的机制及作为靶点防治骨代谢疾病骨质疏松的研究进行综述, 并为此新兴且具有前景的研究领域在未来的基础研究和转化研究提供展望。

关键词: 短链脂肪酸, 骨代谢, 肠道菌群, 作用机制

The role of short-chain fatty acids in regulating bone metabolism and the mechanism: a review

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Abstract: The disturbance of gut microbiota contributes to pathological bone loss in the host, as the metabolites of it diffuse from the gut to the systemic circulation to regulate bone metabolism. Among the metabolites of gut bacteria, short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) attract the most attention. Recent studies have shown that SCFAs play an important part in the prevention and treatment of bone metabolism-related diseases. This review focused on the role of SCFAs in the skeletal system, the mechanism of regulating cells in bone tissue, and the functions in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis, and summarized the future research directions.

Keywords: short-chain fatty acid, bone metabolism, gut microbiota, mechanism

骨质疏松是因骨密度和骨质量下降, 骨微结构破坏, 造成脆性增加, 易诱发骨折的全身代谢性疾病。骨骼是通过不断的重塑维持其矿化平衡及自身结构完整的动态组织, 具有骨形成功能的成骨细胞和具有骨吸收功能的破骨细胞在骨重

塑平衡过程中起着关键作用。绝经、衰老、炎症和甲状旁腺功能亢进等是诱发骨质疏松症的常见病因, 其均是通过增强破骨细胞的骨吸收作用或减弱成骨细胞的骨生成作用导致骨矿物质密度逐步流失。随着人口老龄化的发展, 骨质疏松发病

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率越来越高, 其严重的并发症也给社会和家庭带来沉重的经济负担。

现有的骨质疏松治疗药物因成本过高和/或具有副作用限制了其广泛使用^[1-2]。因此, 研发高效、安全、价廉的抗骨质疏松药物仍是目前的迫切需求。肠道菌群是存在于人类胃肠道中的微生物群落。近年来研究发现, 肠道菌群可通过促进膳食营养物质代谢、合成微量营养素和辅助因子、调节黏膜免疫系统影响宿主的健康^[3]。短链脂肪酸(Short Chain Fatty Acid, SCFA)是肠道细菌产生的代谢物家族中最受关注的代谢产物, 其能从肠道扩散到体循环, 对机体代谢发挥重要的调控作用, 对 SCFA 的研究前期主要集中在它们与肝脏、大脑、脂肪组织和胰腺等器官的相互作用上^[4-7]。近年来的研究表明 SCFA 对骨骼及骨代谢相关疾病的发生发展具有显著调节作用^[8-9]。改变肠道菌群或其代谢物 SCFA 将可为临床治疗骨代谢疾病提供新的方案, 为骨质疏松的治疗提供新的靶点^[10-11]。本文就 SCFA 在骨骼系统中的作用、对骨组织中细胞的调节机制及作为靶点防治骨代谢疾病骨质疏松的研究进行综述。

1 SCFA 的来源、代谢及分布

人体肠道中数以万亿计的细菌统称为肠道菌群, 它可通过发酵合成自身生存和与宿主共存所需的多种代谢产物, 这些代谢产物与其衍生物可作为菌群的“信使”影响宿主营养吸收、炎症反应、免疫应答和内分泌调节等进而调控整个机体代谢^[3]。SCFA 是由肠道有益菌通过消化发酵膳食纤维所产生的一类代谢物, 含有少于 6 个碳原子的饱和脂肪酸。人体内主要的 SCFA 有 3 种: 乙酸(C2)、丙酸(C3)丁酸(C4)^[12-13], 在肠道中的摩尔比分别为 60:20:20^[14]。乙酸由多种细菌产生, 而丙酸和丁酸只由有限数量的细菌产生, 丙酸主要由艾克曼菌(*Akkermansia muciniphila*)产生^[15], 丁酸主要来源于普拉梭菌(*Faecalibacterium prausnitzii*)、直肠真杆菌(*Eubacterium rectale*)、霍

氏真杆菌(*Eubacterium hallii*)和布氏瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcus bromii*)等。肠道菌群可调节 SCFA 代谢相关酶的表达水平^[16], 其产生的 SCFA 类型和数量也取决于摄入的不可消化植物纤维的类型、植物纤维在肠道转运的持续时间以及肠道菌群的组成和活性等。SCFA 是微生物自身和宿主重要的能量来源^[17-18], 可以通过肝脏代谢产生, 但其主要生成部位是结肠, 在结肠黏膜被迅速吸收以作为能量来源、基因表达调节剂和被特定受体识别的信号分子, 对宿主生理产生重要影响^[14]。SCFA 一旦被吸收, 它们主要在 3 个部位代谢: 肠上皮细胞以丁酸为主要底物产生能量; 肝细胞摄取 SCFA 以促进糖异生, 50%–70%的乙酸在肝脏被吸收; 剩余乙酸用于肌细胞氧化产生能量。丁酸盐是结肠细胞的重要能量来源, 丙酸盐也为结肠细胞提供能量, 同时也为肝细胞提供能量以形成葡萄糖, 而乙酸盐则是脂类合成的关键碳源^[19]。

2 SCFA 的作用机制及对骨代谢的调节作用

SCFA 是介导饮食、肠道微生物群和宿主之间相互作用的信号分子, 在机体的免疫、代谢和内分泌等方面具有重要作用。SCFA 可通过改变基因表达^[20-21]、细胞趋化^[22-23]、分化、增殖和凋亡影响免疫系统^[22-25], 其通常与细胞表面受体结合或通过特殊蛋白跨膜转运发挥活性。SCFA 调节宿主生物反应的能力取决于 2 种主要机制: (1) 作为组蛋白脱乙酰基酶(Histone Deacetylase, HDAC)抑制剂调节基因表达, 比如丁酸可抑制 HDAC 来调节机体免疫稳态; (2) 通过 G 蛋白偶联受体(G Protein-Coupled Receptor, GPCR)传递信号。由 SCFA 激活的 GPCR 主要是 GPR41、GPR43 和 GPR109A。GPR43 存在于脂肪组织、免疫细胞、肠胃环境等不同组织和细胞中, 其能被 SCFA 激活, 根据其内源性配体也被称为游离脂肪酸受体 2 (Free Fatty Acid Receptor 2, FFAR2)。

GPR41 属于同一家族的另一个受体,也称为游离脂肪酸受体 3 (FFAR3),它们均可以与甲酸盐、乙酸盐、丙酸盐和丁酸盐结合。GPR109a 受体主要在脂肪细胞和多种免疫细胞中表达,以低亲和力识别丁酸。除此之外还有受体 Olfr78,其他主要在肾脏中表达,主要响应丙酸盐^[26-27]。这些受体对特定类型的 SCFA 表现出不同的结合力和表达模式。另外,Slc5a8 是在肠道中表达的高亲和 SCFA 的转运蛋白,通过转运 SCFA 调节机体的生理功能,缺乏 Slc5a8 的小鼠会发生结肠炎和结肠癌^[28],而 GPR43 的激活可防止结肠炎症和癌变^[29]。

肠道菌群的代谢产物会对骨代谢产生相应的调节作用。胰岛素样生长因子-1 (Insulin-Like Growth Factor, IGF-1)在骨骼生长发育过程中扮演重要角色,其能促进骨基质的合成,抑制骨骼的分解代谢,防治骨骼中钙的流失,维持骨骼的正常结构和功能。IGF-1 主要在肝脏中产生,可对食物摄入作出反应并受肠道菌群和菌群代谢物的调节进而影响骨代谢^[30-31],是第一个被确认的连接肠-骨轴的代谢物。内源性硫化氢(Hydrogen Sulfide, H₂S)是另一种调节肠-骨轴的信号分子。H₂S 由胃肠道细胞和肠道内的细菌产生,而且可反作用于菌群改变其组成,与炎症性胃肠疾病密切相关^[32]。近期研究表明,H₂S 可刺激骨形成、影响出生后骨骼发育,其代谢异常可诱发骨稳态障碍^[33]。作为最受关注的肠道菌群的代谢产物,SCFA 对骨吸收和骨形成具有关键的调节作用^[8-9]。

2.1 SCFA 对破骨细胞及骨吸收的影响

破骨细胞是负责生理及病理性骨吸收的多核细胞,相关研究证实了 SCFA 是破骨细胞代谢和骨稳态的有效调节剂。SCFA 通过抑制 HDAC 的活性从而抑制破骨细胞的分化^[9]。丁酸和已知的 HDAC 抑制剂曲古抑菌素 A 可抑制原代骨髓间充质干细胞向破骨细胞分化^[34]。用新型 HDAC 抑制剂双肽 FR901228 对大鼠关节炎进行治疗,在体外

研究其对骨质疏松和骨再吸收及其分子机制的影响,发现 FR901228 抑制了 RANKL 介质信号(如 NFATc1)的激活,进而抑制了破骨细胞的产生,证实了 SCFA 中丁酸的抗破骨生成作用;当在破骨细胞分化早期添加 SCFA 或 HDAC 抑制剂时,对破骨细胞分化的抑制作用表现最强^[35-36]。

在破骨细胞分化过程中发生着几个连续的代谢变化调控着破骨细胞的功能^[37],例如,破骨前体细胞分化到成熟破骨细胞依赖于氧化磷酸化,而成熟破骨细胞的骨吸收依赖于糖酵解。目前的研究表明,SCFA 通过 2 种途径影响破骨细胞分化:一种可能的机制是直接诱导破骨前体细胞代谢的重编程,氧化磷酸化减弱而糖酵解增强,从而下调破骨细胞相关因子如 TRAF6 和 NFATc1 的表达;另一种间接作用可能通过诱导调节性 T 细胞(Regulatory T Cell, Treg)进行,Treg 通过分泌抗破骨细胞形成因子或通过抑制细胞与细胞接触依赖而抑制破骨细胞分化(图 1A)。Lucas 等的研究发现丙酸、丁酸的刺激可以使破骨前体细胞在破骨细胞分化的早期时间点(24-48 h)的代谢向糖酵解方向转移,但氧化磷酸化水平保持不变,导致细胞应激,下调 TRAF6 和 NFATc1 的表达,从而影响 RANKL 诱导的破骨细胞的分化,进而减少破骨细胞数量,调节骨稳态^[8]。另一方面,大量的文献表明 SCFA 可诱导调节性 Treg 的分化和增殖^[39-40],早期研究表明 Treg 可能通过直接抑制 CTLA4/CD80/60 细胞-细胞间接触和吡啶胺 2,3-二加氧酶诱导的破骨细胞分化^[40-41]来减轻骨质疏松症^[37]、增加全身骨密度,这揭示了 SCFA 对于骨量调节的另一种可能机制,即通过诱导 Treg 间接抑制破骨细胞的分化,同时这些细胞活动对于维持生物体免疫系统以及宿主和微生物之间的关系也至关重要。Yan 等报道了微生物产生的 SCFA 诱导激素——IGF-1 促进骨生长,揭示了微生物影响骨代谢平衡的机制^[42-43],SCFA 在体内是破骨细胞代谢和骨量的调节因子。用 SCFA

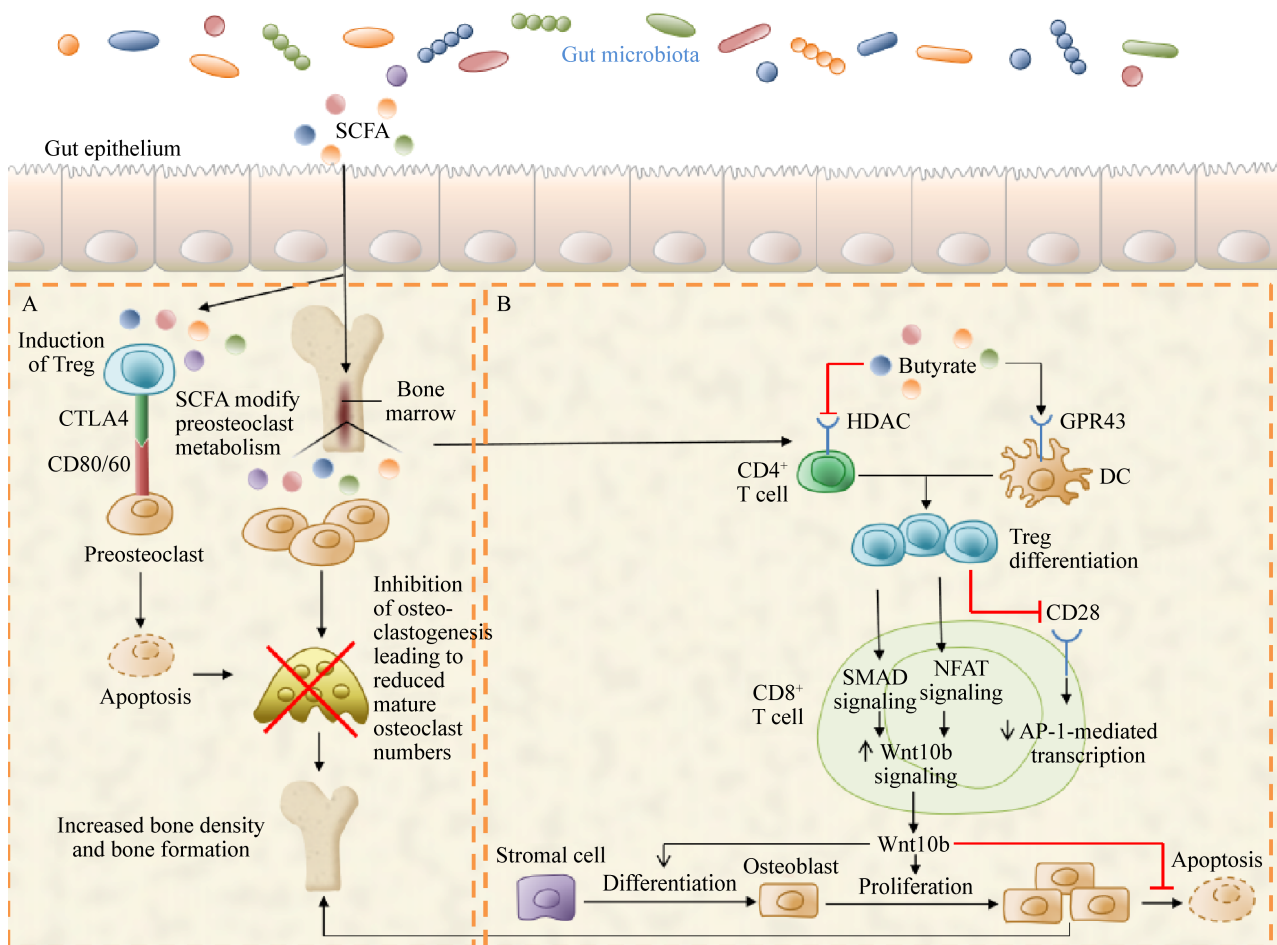


图1 SCFA对骨吸收^[9](A)和骨形成^[34,38](B)的影响

Figure 1 Effects of SCFA on bone resorption^[9] (A) and bone formation^[34,38] (B)

注: SCFAs是肠道中膳食纤维微生物发酵产生的主要代谢产物,其通过调节破骨细胞及成骨细胞影响骨稳态。A: SCFAs可通过直接和间接2种途径调节破骨细胞。其中一种途径是直接诱导破骨前体细胞的代谢重编程,导致糖酵解增强,氧化磷酸化水平下降,从而抑制破骨细胞分化。另一种途径则可通过诱导Treg,间接抑制CTLA4/CD80/86细胞-细胞间接触减少破骨细胞数量。B: 丁酸促进了肠、脾和骨髓中初始辅助性CD4⁺细胞向Treg分化,成骨Wnt配体激活BM的Wnt信号,使其增殖和分化为成骨细胞。在BM中,Treg阻断了CD8⁺T细胞中CD28的信号传导,从而抑制AP-1的核水平。另外,Treg激活了NFAT和SMAD的信号转导,NFAT和SMAD结合Wnt10b的启动子区(位于-705 bp和-272 bp的之间)有效地激活Wnt10b的表达。这种成骨性Wnt配体激活促进BM增殖分化为成骨细胞,从而促进骨形成改善骨微结构

Note: Dietary fiber in short chain fatty acids is the intestinal microorganism fermentation to produce the main metabolites, osteoclasts, and osteoblasts by adjusting it affect bone steady-state. A: SCFAs can be adjusted through both direct and indirect ways of osteoclast. One approach is to directly induce broken bone metabolic reprogramming precursor cells, leading to enhanced glycolysis, oxidative phosphorylation levels drop, thus inhibiting osteoclast differentiation. Another way is through the induction of Treg, indirect inhibition CTLA4/contact between CD80/86 cells reduce osteoclast number. B: Butyric acid enhances the intestinal spleen and bone marrow (BM) to Treg differentiation, auxiliary CD4⁺ cells in osteogenesis Wnt ligands activation of Wnt signaling in the BM mesenchymal cells, the proliferation and differentiation of osteoblast in BM, treg blocking the CD8⁺ CD28 signaling, T cells and thus inhibit AP-1 nuclear level. In addition, Treg activation of NFAT and SMAD signaling, NFAT and SMAD Wnt10b promoter regions (in -705 bp and -272 bp) between effectively activate Wnt10b expression. This osteogenic Wnt ligand activates Wnt signal transduction in BM stromal cells, leading to proliferation and differentiation into osteoblasts. The increase in the number of osteoblasts promotes bone formation and improves bone structure

(丙酸和丁酸)治疗小鼠可以显著增加骨量,防止绝经后和炎症引起的骨质流失。丙酸和丁酸盐诱导破骨细胞代谢重编程是导致破骨细胞骨吸收活性下调的根本诱因^[8]。

2.2 SCFA 对成骨细胞及骨形成的影响

治疗骨质疏松的药物通常通过增加成骨细胞数量、延长成骨细胞寿命或两者结合来发挥作用。Wnt 信号突变共受体复合物的激活会使骨量升高^[40],失活则导致骨量降低和骨质疏松症的发生^[41],Wnt 信号的激活对促进成骨细胞生成、减少细胞凋亡有着重要影响^[44],对增加骨量和骨微结构恢复至关重要^[41]。Tyagi 等研究表明,丁酸可以在小鼠模型中通过激活成骨细胞中的 Wnt 信号来增加骨量^[34]。Jafarnejad 等研究表明丁酸具有促成骨作用,可促进骨髓间充质干细胞(Bone Mesenchymal Stem Cell, BMSC)向成骨细胞分化、并形成矿化结节^[41]。在饮食中添加低聚糖可使机体 SCFA 含量升高进而增加骨密度^[45]。机体补充 SCFA 可减少抗生素治疗后造成的骨质流失^[42]。Tyagi 等研究了 SCFA 对正常肠道菌群小鼠骨体积的影响,结果发现膳食中补充益生菌鼠李糖乳杆菌 GG (*Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG, LGG)会增加肠道梭状芽孢杆菌的数量,从而增加肠道组织和血清中的丁酸水平,进而增加骨量^[34]。在肠、脾和骨髓中丁酸可促进 CD4⁺ 细胞向 Treg 分化,在骨髓中,Treg 阻断了 CD8⁺ T 细胞中 CD28 的信号转导,从而抑制 AP-1 的核水平,促进骨量增加;另外,Treg 可激活 NFAT 和 SMAD 的信号转导,NFAT 和 SMAD 结合 Wnt10b 的启动子区(位于 -705 bp 和 -272 bp 的之间)从而有效地激活 Wnt10b 的表达^[38]。这种成骨性 Wnt 配体激活骨髓中的 Wnt 信号转导,促进其增殖分化为成骨细胞,促进骨形成并改善骨微结构(图 1B)。

肠道菌群通过发酵饮食中消化后的碳水化合物产生的 SCFA 来促进远端器官的 Treg 分化。Treg 是诱导常规 CD8⁺ T 细胞释放 Wnt10b 的 T 细

胞群体。这种成骨性的 Wnt 配体激活成骨细胞中的 Wnt 信号并刺激骨形成,在维持免疫耐受和免疫稳态方面起着关键作用^[46]。Treg 也被认为是重要的骨调节剂,主要在骨骼的内膜表面表达,其可调节破骨细胞的形成与骨骼吸收,也可防止卵巢切除术引起的骨质流失^[47]。

3 SCFAs 对骨质疏松的防治作用

许多文献表明 SCFA 对骨质疏松具有良好的防治作用(表 1)。在德国临床注册试验(DRKS00017277)进行的首次人体试验中,研究者将蛋白质补充剂与高纤维饮食相结合,观察到接受补充剂的受试者 Treg 含量增多而骨吸收减少。因此,在饮食中添加可以使体内 SCFA 含量升高的食物,可以作为预防、治疗骨质疏松症的价廉、安全、有效的干预措施^[43]。

微生物的代谢产物可以调节宿主的免疫反应,肠道中微生物发酵膳食纤维产生的主要衍生代谢物 SCFA 影响局部和全身免疫功能,是体内破骨细胞代谢和骨量的调节剂。用高纤维饮食喂养小鼠可显著增加骨量,并防止绝经和炎症引起的骨质流失。Lucas 等研究了 SCFA 对去卵巢手术(Ovariectomy, OVX)引起的绝经后骨质流失的影响,发现用丙酸和丁酸进行治疗可有效防治 OVX 引起的骨质流失^[8]。Ohlsson 等的研究表明,益生菌治疗可降低 OVX 小鼠皮质骨中 2 种炎症细胞因子 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 的表达,并增加破骨细胞生成的有效抑制剂——骨保护素(Osteoprotegerin, OPG)的表达^[48]。以上研究都表明益生菌治疗会改变骨骼的免疫状态,使 OVX 小鼠的骨吸收减弱^[53],从而防治 OVX 引起的骨质流失。

肠道菌群会影响骨骼发育所需的钙和维生素 D 等营养物质的吸收。钙是影响骨骼健康的主要矿物质,维生素 D 有助于钙的吸收^[54],缺乏钙或维生素 D 会导致骨骼异常。仅低钙饮食就可以诱发大鼠模型的骨吸收使骨小梁形成受损^[55]。然而益生元通过肠道微生物群发酵产生的 SCFA 可提

表 1 SCFAs 对骨质疏松的治疗作用
Table 1 Therapeutic role of SCFAs on osteoporosis

Therapeutic agent	Animal study	Mechanism of action	Effect on the skeletal system	References
Propionic acid and butyric acid	OVX mice	Activate the Wnt signal in pathway to osteoblasts	Promote the osteogenic differentiation of stromal cells and the formation of mineralized nodules, and increase bone mass	[8]
SCFAs	BALB/c mice	Increase in serum IGF-1	Acute bone resorption and further normalize bone mass	[34]
Combine protein supplements with a high-fiber diet	Human body	Treg production increased	Bone resorption decreased, prevention and treatment of osteoporosis	[42]
Butyric acid	Young mice	Butyrate concentrations regulate bone anabolism via Treg cell-mediated regulation of CD8 ⁺ T cell Wnt10b production	Increased bone formation	[34]
Probiotic treatments	OVX mice	The expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β was decreased and the expression of OPG, an effective inhibitor of osteoclast generation, was increased in OVX mice	Change the immune state of bones, so that bone resorption weakened	[48]
Prebiotic diets such as GOS and SCF	Teenagers	Fermented to SCFAs to promote calcium absorption	Increase calcium absorption in the skeletal system	[49-50]
Consumption of SCF	Postmenopausal women	Bone specific alkaline phosphatase activity was significantly increased	has positive effect on bone calcium retention	[51]
SCFAs	C57BL/6 J mice	Change in the metabolic state of pre-osteoclasts	Increased bone BMD and bone mass	[52]

Note: BMD: Bone mineral density; SCFA: Short-chain fatty acid; GOS: Galacto-oligosaccharides; IGF-1: Insulin-like growth factor-1; SCF: Soluble corn fiber; OPG: An effective inhibitor of osteoclast formation

高钙吸收^[49]，对青少年的研究发现，摄入不同的益生元饮食如半乳寡糖和可溶性玉米纤维都可以发酵生成 SCFA，从而促进钙的吸收，这种钙吸收的增加与粪便中所测得的副拟杆菌、双歧杆菌、丁酸球菌、震荡杆菌和双菌种的相对丰度成正相关^[50-51]。此外，一项临床试验报告称，绝经后妇女食用可溶性玉米纤维对骨钙保留有积极作用，并检测到体内骨特异性碱性磷酸酶活性显著增加^[56]。

高寡糖饮食也可改变肠道微生物组成，增加了 SCFA 的产生。丁酸还能激活免疫细胞中的 GPR109A/HCA2 信号。丁酸和丙酸都通过抑制组蛋白去乙酰化酶(HDAC3、HDAC4)来调控基因表达，从而激活 Treg 功能，保护肠道^[52,57]。Yan 等报道微生物产生的 SCFA 诱导 IGF-1 上调，促进骨生长，揭示了微生物影响骨代谢平衡的机制^[42]。Fan 等研究表明 SCFA 在体内是破骨细胞代谢和骨量的调节因子，用 SCFA (主要是丙酸和丁

酸)治疗小鼠可以显著增加骨量，防止绝经和炎症引起的骨丢失；丙酸和丁酸诱导破骨细胞代谢重编程从而导致破骨细胞骨吸收活性下调^[3]。Tyagi 等研究表明，丁酸盐在小鼠模型中通过激活成骨细胞中的 Wnt 信号来增加骨量^[34]。因此，SCFA 将是预防骨质疏松症的新兴干预方法。

另有报告指出 SCFA 具有免疫调节能力^[58]，而免疫激活与骨稳态密切相关。特定菌群种类的存在与否会影响炎症性骨疾病的病程，例如类风湿关节炎(Rheumatoid Arthritis, RA)和强直性脊柱炎^[59]。富含纤维的饮食(SCFA 的主要可发酵来源)可以改善 RA 中的骨骼破坏。这些发现促使研究者们对 SCFA 在稳态及更年期和病理性骨质流失的条件下对骨骼的作用进行研究^[59-60]。结果表明，不同的肠道微生物对关节炎^[60]或可致关节炎药物的作用不同。Lucas 等在 2 个实验性关节炎模型中讨论了 SCFA 和高纤维饮食在炎症性骨质流失中的作用：在胶原缺失诱导的关节炎小

鼠模型中, 丙酸和丁酸处理可显著减轻炎症严重程度, 使全身骨量增加; 破骨细胞数量减少, 血清 CTX-1 水平降低, 而成骨细胞数量和血清骨钙素水平保持不变; SCFA 血清浓度显著增加^[8]。

4 结论与展望

SCFA 在骨骼重塑中发挥重要作用, 将其作为切入点进行研究, 可为代谢性骨病提供新的治疗思路。另外, 增加 SCFA 含量的益生元、益生菌或天然产物有效成分对骨质疏松症的预防, 也将是一种安全有效且价廉的治疗手段, 目前尚且需要进一步的研究来确定使 SCFA 含量最大化的益生菌、益生菌制剂或天然产物有效组分。在动物模型中, SCFA 可抑制破骨细胞生成和骨吸收, 刺激骨形成。SCFA 对骨吸收的抑制作用不依赖 T 细胞^[8], 但其促进骨形成的作用则依赖于 Treg 和 CD8⁺ T 细胞^[39]。目前研究表明, 决定 SCFA 发挥抗骨吸收或促骨合成作用的因素尚不清楚, 其中微生物群的组成、所治疗小鼠的来源和年龄以及治疗持续时间也对结果会产生不同的影响。这表明在实验中必须考虑宿主-微生物组间的相互作用。研究人员明确 SCFA 对骨骼细胞调控的关键因子将是未来研究的重要方向。目前大多数将微生物群的代谢产物与骨骼联系起来的实验都来自动物研究, 进一步在人体中确认这些观察结果, 对作用于 SCFA 进而调控骨代谢的新兴因素进行临床试验至关重要。

来源于肠道菌群的代谢产物约占体循环代谢产物的 10%^[58], 研究肠道代谢物对其他各组织的调控作用并靶向其开发干预措施是近年来的研究热点。代谢组学和其他新兴技术的快速发展将推动调节骨转换和维持骨骼健康的代谢物及新的免疫代谢途径的发现, 这将为治疗代谢性骨病, 改善营养不良, 增加屏障功能和减少肠道炎症以增强肠道和骨骼健康提供更多的方法和途径。

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