

六维磷脂通过恢复肠道屏障 改善酒精性肝炎

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摘要: **目的** 探讨六维磷脂在酒精性肝炎进展中的作用及机制。**方法** 将18只4周龄C57BL/6N小鼠采用随机数字表法分为3组, 每组6只。其中酒精性肝炎组小鼠给予30%乙醇灌胃, 剂量为5 g/(kg·d), 每日1次, 处理8周, 对照组小鼠给予等体积1×PBS灌胃, 处理8周, 六维磷脂治疗组小鼠给予30%乙醇和六维磷脂[0.8 mg/(g·d)]灌胃, 每日1次, 处理8周。收集各组小鼠肝组织和空回肠组织, 采用HE染色和油红O染色观察肝组织病理, 采用HE染色观察肠组织病理。采用免疫组织化学法分析肠组织ZO-1表达量。采用Western blot检测闭合蛋白(Occludin)和黏蛋白2(Mucin 2, MUC2)的表达。对小鼠肠道组织进行转录组学测序并进行韦恩分析、KEGG分析及GSEA分析。**结果** 肝组织病理分析表明, 与对照组相比, 酒精性肝炎组小鼠肝组织发生明显气球样变和脂肪变性以及少量炎细胞浸润, 与酒精性肝炎组相比, 六维磷脂治疗组小鼠气球样变和脂肪变性显著改善, 炎细胞浸润减少。转录组学分析发现, 酒精性肝炎模型组与六维磷脂处理组共有34个相同的差异基因, 这些差异基因的KEGG分析富集在细胞黏附分子通路和细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用通路等肠道屏障相关通路, 这2个通路在酒精性肝炎中显著下调, 六维磷脂处理后部分恢复。免疫组织化学分析表明, 酒精性肝炎组小鼠ZO-1表达量降低, 在六维磷脂处理后, 肠道中ZO-1表达恢复正常水平。HE染色表明, 对照组、酒精性肝炎组、六维磷脂治疗组小鼠每个肠绒毛中杯状细胞数量分别为(11.92±0.88)个、(8.13±1.30)个、(11.40±0.96)个, 酒精性肝炎组小鼠小肠中杯状细胞显著减少, 六维磷脂治疗后, 杯状细胞数量明显恢复(P 均<0.05)。Western blot分析表明酒精性肝炎组小鼠Occludin和MUC2表达量显著降低, 六维磷脂治疗后表达量显著升高。对照组、酒精性肝炎组、六维磷脂治疗组抗菌防御相关基因Zbp1(13.86±5.03比3.93±1.35比7.61±2.91)、Gbp6(1.98±0.97比0.38±0.11比0.81±0.32)、Irgm2(22.40±9.02比5.40±2.05比10.02±2.25) mRNA相对表达量差异有统计学意义, 其中酒精性肝炎组显著低于对照组, 六维磷脂治疗后, Zbp1、Gbp6、Irgm2的mRNA相对表达量明显恢复(P 均<0.05)。**结论** 六维磷脂通过改善长期酗酒导致的肠道屏障损伤延缓小鼠酒精性肝炎的进展。

关键词: 酒精性肝炎; 六维磷脂; 肠道屏障

Hexavitamin soya lecithin mitigates alcoholic liver disease via intestinal barrier restoration

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the role and mechanism of Hexavitamin soya lecithin on the progression of alcoholic hepatitis. **Methods** Total of eighteen 4-week-old C57BL/6N

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mice were divided into 3 groups by the random number table method, with 6 mice in each group. Mice in alcoholic hepatitis group were intragastrically administered with 30% ethanol at a dose of 5 g/(kg·d), once daily for 8 weeks. Mice in control group were intragastrically administered with an equal volume of 1 × PBS, once daily for 8 weeks. Mice in Hexavitamin soya lecithin treatment group were intragastrically administered with 30% ethanol and hexavitamin phospholipid [0.8 mg/(g·d)], once daily for 8 weeks. Liver and jejunum tissues of mice in each group were collected. HE staining and oil red O staining were used to observe liver tissue pathology. HE staining was used for intestinal tissue pathology. Immunohistochemical staining was used to analyze the expression level of ZO-1 in intestinal tissue. Western blot was used to detect the protein expression levels of Occludin and Mucin 2 (MUC2). Intestinal tissue of the mice was performed transcriptomic sequencing, Venn analysis, KEGG analysis and GSEA analysis. **Results** Pathological analysis of liver tissue showed that, compared with the control group, mice in alcoholic hepatitis group exhibited obvious ballooning degeneration, steatosis, and mild inflammatory cell infiltration in their liver tissue. Compared with the alcoholic hepatitis group, mice in the Hexavitamin soya treatment group showed significant improvement in ballooning degeneration and steatosis, and the inflammatory cell infiltration reduced. Transcriptomic analysis revealed that the alcoholic hepatitis model group and the six-dimensional phospholipid treatment group shared 34 identical differential genes. KEGG analysis of these differential genes was enriched in intestinal barrier-related pathways, such as the cell adhesion molecule pathway and the cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction pathway. These two pathways were significantly downregulated in alcoholic hepatitis and partially restored after treatment with Hexavitamin soya lecithin. Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated that ZO-1 expression of mice reduced in alcoholic hepatitis group, and after Hexavitamin soya lecithin treatment, the intestinal ZO-1 expression returned to normal levels. HE staining showed that the number of goblet cells in each intestinal villus of control group, alcoholic hepatitis group and hexa-phosphatidylcholine treatment group was 11.92 ± 0.88 , 8.13 ± 1.30 and 11.40 ± 0.96 , respectively. The number of goblet cells in the small intestine of alcoholic hepatitis group decreased significantly, which was obviously recovered after Hexavitamin soya lecithin treatment (all $P < 0.05$). Western blot analysis showed that the expression of Occludin and MUC2 reduced significantly in the alcoholic hepatitis group, while the expression levels increased significantly after Hexavitamin soya lecithin treatment. The differences in relative mRNA expression levels of antibacterial defense-related genes Zbp1 (13.86 ± 5.03 vs. 3.93 ± 1.35 vs. 7.61 ± 2.91), Gbp6 (1.98 ± 0.97 vs. 0.38 ± 0.11 vs. 0.81 ± 0.32), and Irgm2 (22.40 ± 9.02 vs. 5.40 ± 2.05 vs. 10.02 ± 2.25) among the control group, alcoholic hepatitis group and Hexavitamin soya lecithin treatment group were statistically significant. Specifically, the expression levels in alcoholic hepatitis group were significantly lower than those in the control group. After treatment with Hexavitamin soya phospholipids, the relative mRNA expression levels of Zbp1, Gbp6, and Irgm2 were significantly restored (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Hexavitamin soya lecithin delay the progression of alcoholic hepatitis by mitigating alcohol-induced intestinal barrier dysfunction.

Keywords: Alcoholic hepatitis; Hexavitamin soya lecithin; Intestinal barrier

酒精性肝病 (alcohol-associated liver disease, ALD) 一直是全球肝硬化和肝相关死亡的主要原因之一^[1]。ALD疾病进展过程包括单纯性脂肪变性、脂肪性肝炎、重症酒精性肝炎、肝硬化和肝癌等^[2]。目前,对ALD的研究已取得较多进展,但因其发病

机制复杂,临床治疗效果仍不能满意,目前尚无批准用于治疗重症酒精性肝炎及肝硬化等的药物,其治疗手段仍需从多角度进行探索^[3-5]。近年来,磷脂和维生素在肝病中的治疗作用逐渐被认识。一方面,肝脏,特别是在其代谢异常的情况下,对磷脂

需求量较大^[6]。已经有研究表明磷脂与肝脏脂肪变性、炎症和纤维化进展有关^[2,7],并且磷脂的2个亚类磷脂酰胆碱和磷脂酰丝氨酸已被证实在多种肝病中具有重要作用^[6,8-10]。酒精暴露会引起磷脂代谢异常,磷脂相关治疗也被发现可能具有改善ALD的作用^[11,12]。另一方面,酗酒患者体内常缺乏多种维生素,研究表明,ALD患者补充适量维生素能够减少酒精的肝脏毒性,减轻肝损伤^[13]。最近研究发现维生素B(包括维生素B₁、维生素B₂、维生素B₃、维生素B₆等)可改善不同原因导致的肝损伤^[14-17]。此外,还有研究表明维生素C、维生素E和维生素K也能够改善肝脏损伤^[18-20]。

六维磷脂软胶囊是一种含有磷脂和B族维生素的补充剂,成分为大豆磷脂300 mg、烟酰胺30 mg、维生素B₁ 6 mg、维生素B₂ 6 mg、维生素B₆ 6 mg、维生素B₁₂ 6 μg和维生素E 6 mg,适用于急性或慢性肝炎、肝硬化、脂肪性肝病、中毒性肝损伤等疾病的支持治疗^[21]。六维磷脂在酒精性肝炎中的作用尚未见相关报道。本研究通过构建酒精性肝炎小鼠模型探讨六维磷脂在酒精性肝炎进展中的作用及机制。

1 资料与方法

1.1 动物模型的构建 C57BL/6N小鼠购自北京维通达生物技术有限公司。选取18只4周龄C57BL/6N小鼠,采用随机数字表法分为3组,每组6只。其中酒精性肝炎组小鼠给予30%乙醇灌胃,剂量为5 g/(kg·d),每日1次,处理8周;对照组小鼠给予等体积1×PBS灌胃,处理8周;六维磷脂治疗组小鼠给予30%乙醇灌胃的同时给予六维磷脂处理,按照0.8 mg/(g·d)灌胃,每日1次,处理8周。

1.2 肝组织和回肠组织病理观察 收集上述模型小鼠肝组织和空回肠组织,用4%多聚甲醛固定24 h。使用梯度乙醇脱水并进行二甲苯透明,将组织置于60~65℃石蜡中浸渍,随后用石蜡包埋成块。使用石蜡切片机连续切片,厚度4~6 μm。切片贴附于多聚赖氨酸防脱载玻片上,60℃烘片2 h。脱蜡与水化后进行苏木精和伊红染色,快速脱水透明后,中性树脂封片。在正置显微镜下观察分析并拍照记录。

1.3 油红O染色观察肝细胞脂肪变性 收集上述小鼠肝组织,利用组织包埋冷冻切片胶固定后切成5 μm的冰冻切片。切片放入油红O固定液,室温固定30 min。用去离子水洗涤2次,再用60%异丙醇浸洗20~30 s。弃去异丙醇,浸入现配的油红O染色液,室温避光染色20 min。染色后,切片经60%异丙醇快速漂洗及去离子水清洗4次以终止染色。将切片浸入油红O缓冲液平衡1 min,弃去后加入去离

子水,于显微镜下观察并拍照。

1.4 紧密连接蛋白1(zonula occludens-1, ZO-1)的免疫组织化学分析 将小鼠小肠组织的石蜡切片进行烘片、脱蜡、水化,然后进行抗原修复:柠檬酸钠缓冲液(pH 6.0)微波热修复10 min,冷却后PBS洗涤3次。使用0.3% Tritonx-100孵育10 min进行打孔,然后5% BSA封闭20 min。ZO-1抗体(1:200稀释)4℃过夜孵育,PBS洗涤3次。二抗室温孵育30 min,PBS洗涤3次。DAB显色(显微镜镜下控制),苏木素复染,脱水封片。在显微镜下观察并拍照。

1.5 蛋白质免疫印记法检测β-Actin, 闭合蛋白(Occludin)和黏蛋白2(Mucin 2, MUC2)的表达 取20 mg新鲜小鼠小肠组织放入配置好的RIPA缓冲液+蛋白酶抑制剂中进行裂解,离心取上清。采用双辛可宁酸测定法检测蛋白浓度。蛋白样品与4×上样缓冲液混合,煮沸5 min,10% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳。湿转法30 V过夜进行转膜。5%脱脂牛奶室温封闭1 h。一抗孵育:β-Actin、Occludin和MUC2抗体(1:1000稀释)4℃过夜,TBST洗3次。二抗孵育:HRP标记二抗(1:2000),室温1 h,TBST洗3次。ECL化学发光显影,凝胶成像仪检测并拍照。

1.6 转录组分析 收集上述各组小鼠新鲜小肠组织约30 mg,使用QIAGEN RNakit(德国凯杰)提取mRNA后,用Bioanalyzer 2100 system(美国安捷伦)进行质检,合格后进行文库构建,并在Illumina NovaSeq 6000进行上机测序和分析。其中差异基因以 $|\log_2$ 差异倍数 $|\geq 1.5$,校正后 P 值 < 0.05 为条件进行筛选,使用在线网站(<https://www.omicshare.com>)进行KEGG和GSEA分析。

1.7 统计学处理 数据采用Graphpad Prism 8软件进行描述性分析和统计作图,杯状细胞数量及蛋白相对表达量等为正态分布的计量资料,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组内两两比较采用SNK- q 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组小鼠肝脏病理 酒精性肝炎组小鼠肝组织出现明显气泡样变和脂肪变,油红O染色可见大量脂滴积聚在肝细胞内;六维磷脂治疗组小鼠肝细胞气泡样变和脂滴积累显著减少,见图1。提示六维磷脂可显著改善酒精性肝炎的疾病进展。

2.2 小鼠小肠组织转录组测序分析 PCA主成分分析显示,3组小鼠主成分分群较好,有显著差异(图2A)。以 $|\log_2$ 差异倍数 $|\geq 1.5$,校正后 P 值 < 0.05 为筛选条件,酒精性肝炎组/对照组小鼠共筛选

到151个差异基因,其中上调27个,下调124个(图2B),六维磷脂治疗组/酒精性肝炎组共筛选出403个差异基因,其中上调211个,下调192个(图2C),二者共有34个相同的差异基因(图2D、表1)。进一步分析发现,这34个共有差异基因中,有4个基因(Etnk2、Adh1、Cyp2d9、Gm47283)在酒精性肝炎组中表达上调,但在六维磷脂治疗后表达下调,另外30个差异基因在酒精性肝炎组表达下调,但在六维磷脂治疗后表达上调(图2E、2F)。

2.3 差异基因的KEGG分析 进一步对上述在酒精性肝炎组小鼠表达降低,而在六维磷脂治疗后表达升高的30个差异基因进行分析,PPI网络图表明基因间联系紧密,相关性强,存在显著的功能聚类(图3A)。对这30个差异基因进行KEGG通路富集

分析,结果显示这些基因主要富集在信号分子反应相关通路,包括细胞黏附分子通路、细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用等,还有一些免疫反应相关通路,包括造血细胞谱系、B细胞受体信号通路、趋化因子信号通路等(图3B)。其中细胞黏附分子、细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用通路都在长期饮酒后下调,给予六维磷脂处理后升高(图3C、3D)。细胞黏附分子、细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用通路与肠道屏障相关,提示六维磷脂治疗可能改善了酗酒导致的肠道屏障损伤。

2.4 六维磷脂对肠道屏障的恢复作用 免疫组织化学分析表明,酒精性肝炎组小鼠ZO-1表达量降低,肠道完整性降低,肠道屏障损伤,在六维磷脂处理后,肠道中ZO-1表达恢复到正常水平(图4A)。

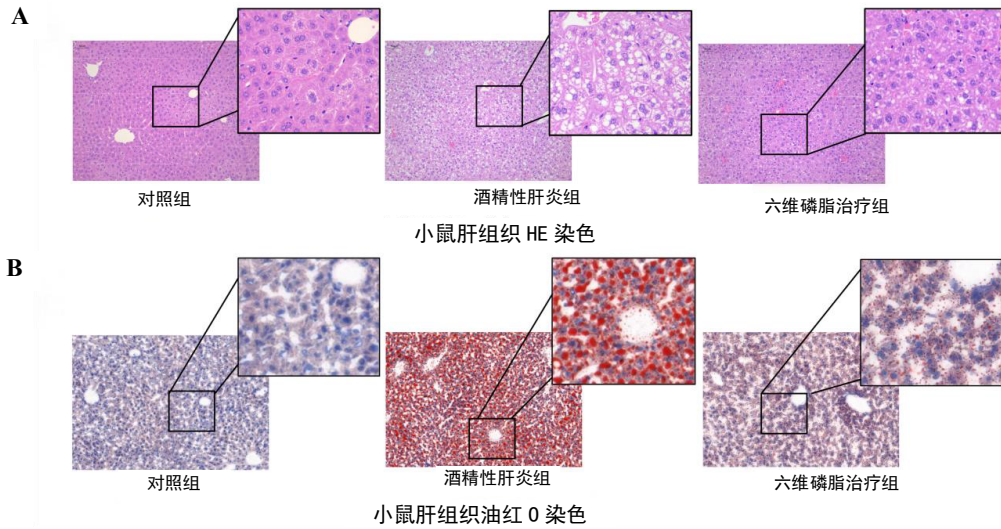


图1 小鼠肝组织 HE 染色 (A) 和油红 O 染色 (B) 图 (×200)

注: A 图示酒精性肝炎组小鼠肝组织气泡样变和脂肪变性增加,六维磷脂治疗组气泡样变和肝细胞脂肪变性减少; B 图示酒精性肝炎组肝细胞脂肪变性增加,六维磷脂治疗组肝细胞脂肪变性减少。

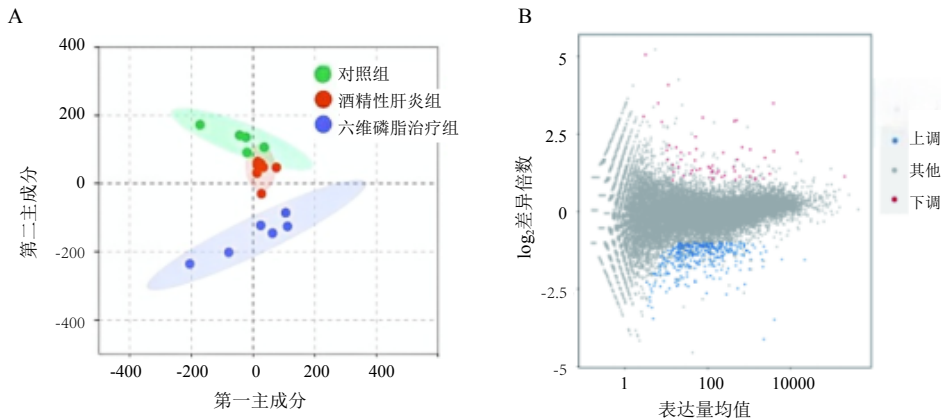
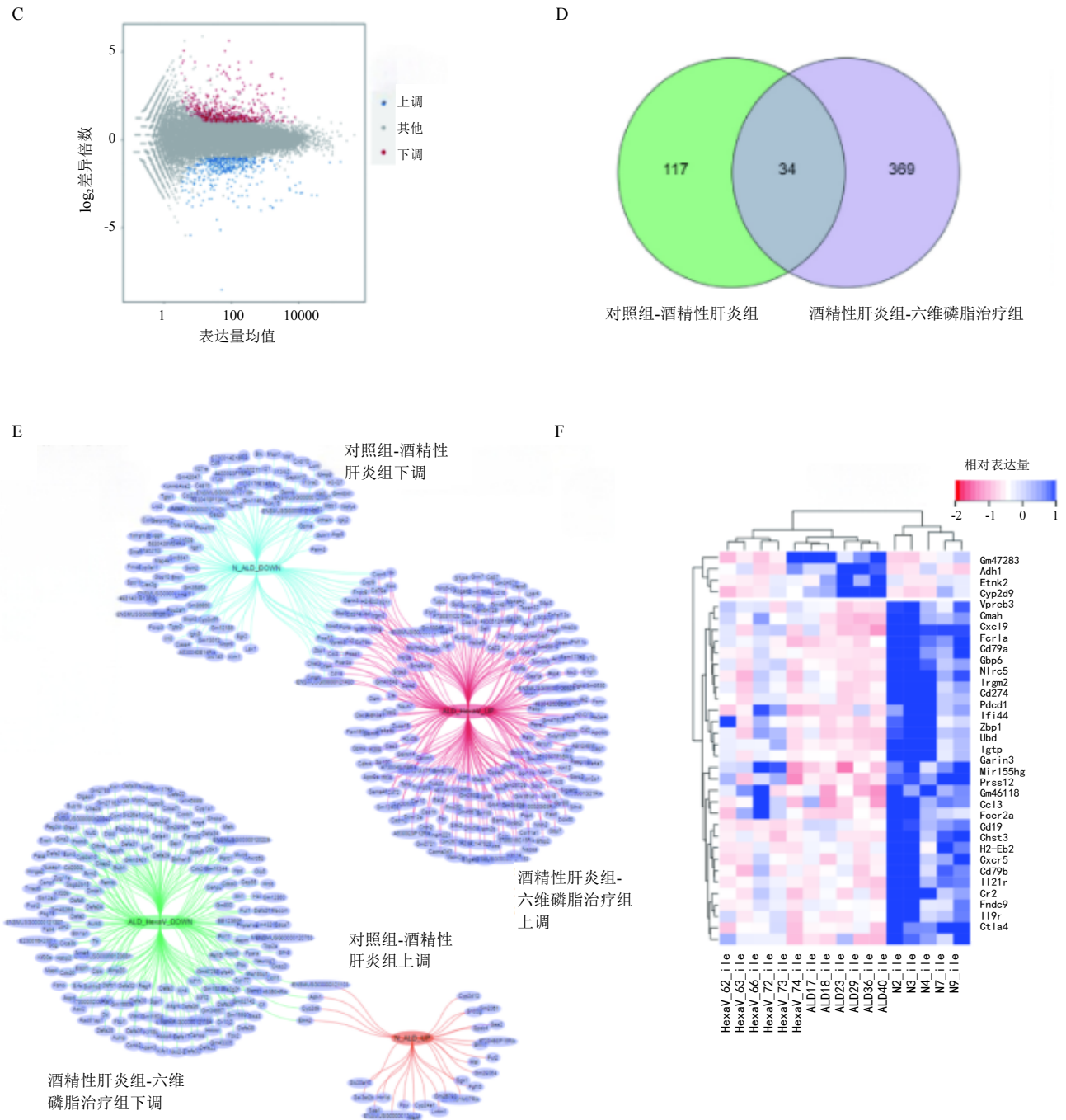


图2 转录组学分析差异基因

注: A 为对照组、酒精性肝炎组和六维磷脂治疗组小鼠小肠组织转录组测序进行 PCA 主成分分析结果; B 为对照组与酒精性肝炎组差异基因的火山图; C 为酒精性肝炎组和六维磷脂治疗组小鼠小肠组织差异基因的火山图; D 为对照组与酒精性肝炎组差异基因与酒精性肝炎组和六维磷脂治疗组差异基因共有情况的韦恩分析图; E 为两组差异基因的网络韦恩分析结果; F 为 34 个共有差异基因表达量的热图。



续图 2 转录组学分析差异基因

Western blot分析表明，酒精性肝炎组小鼠Occludin表达量显著降低，六维磷脂治疗后，Occludin表达量显著升高，与ZO-1一致（图4D）。HE染色表明，对照组、酒精性肝炎组、六维磷脂治疗组小鼠每个肠绒毛中杯状细胞数量分别为（11.92 ± 0.88）个、（8.13 ± 1.30）个、（11.40 ± 0.96）个，酒精性肝炎组小鼠小肠中杯状细胞减少，六维磷脂治疗后，杯状细胞数量明显恢复（图4B、4C）。进一步利用Western blot检测杯状细胞分泌的黏液蛋白MUC2，结果表明酒

酒精性肝炎组小鼠MUC2表达量显著降低，六维磷脂治疗后MUC2表达量显著升高（图4D）。
2.5 抗菌防御反应相关基因的转录组分析 为进一步验证上述结果，利用转录组数据对抗菌防御反应相关基因的表达量进行分析，结果表明，酒精性肝炎组小鼠Zbp1 mRNA、Gbp6 mRNA及Irgm2 mRNA相对表达量均显著低于对照组，六维磷脂治疗后，上述基因表达量均显著高于酒精性肝炎组，差异均有统计学意义（*P*均 < 0.05），见图5。

表1 34个差异基因的Log₂FC值和P值

基因名称	酒精性肝炎组/对照组		六维磷脂治疗组/酒精性肝炎组	
	log ₂ 差异倍数	P值	log ₂ 差异倍数	P值
Gm47283	1.50026	1.62 × 10 ⁻⁴	- 2.15159	3.51 × 10 ⁻⁶
Etnk2	1.64691	2.86 × 10 ⁻⁴	- 1.57685	1.50 × 10 ⁻³
Adh1	1.72671	4.43 × 10 ⁻⁷	- 1.6644	4.03 × 10 ⁻⁶
Cyp2d9	1.87898	1.92 × 10 ⁻⁴	- 2.67218	4.28 × 10 ⁻⁶
Cr2	- 2.48495	2.00 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.60995	6.70 × 10 ⁻⁴
Ubd	- 2.48417	1.82 × 10 ⁻¹¹	2.25704	2.28 × 10 ⁻⁵
Pdcd1	- 2.41972	1.09 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.60347	1.40 × 10 ⁻³
Fnde9	- 2.36795	8.79 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.22224	6.82 × 10 ⁻³
Ferla	- 2.36632	6.25 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	2.81417	1.27 × 10 ⁻⁴
Igtp	- 2.34556	1.83 × 10 ⁻¹¹	2.52047	1.98 × 10 ⁻³
H2-Eb2	- 2.19613	6.75 × 10 ⁻⁸	3.74709	1.00 × 10 ⁻³
Gbp6	- 2.16584	1.20 × 10 ⁻¹³	2.7159	5.27 × 10 ⁻⁴
Ifi44	- 2.10519	2.70 × 10 ⁻⁷	4.40433	2.21 × 10 ⁻⁵
Cd79a	- 2.07066	3.33 × 10 ⁻¹⁵	3.23052	8.79 × 10 ⁻⁴
Gm46118	- 2.00779	2.19 × 10 ⁻³	2.62600	6.16 × 10 ⁻³
Garin3	- 1.96548	2.71 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.84552	5.38 × 10 ⁻⁴
Prss12	- 1.93032	3.04 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.09141	2.01 × 10 ⁻³
Irgm2	- 1.85759	7.16 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	1.84998	6.65 × 10 ⁻³
Il9r	- 1.80581	1.31 × 10 ⁻⁷	2.1244	3.75 × 10 ⁻³
Fcer2a	- 1.80368	1.52E × 10 ⁻⁴	5.01982	3.85 × 10 ⁻³
Vpreb3	- 1.80311	3.96E × 10 ⁻⁴	2.42317	3.35 × 10 ⁻³
Ccl3	- 1.79183	1.13E × 10 ⁻³	1.82020	2.08 × 10 ⁻³
Cxcl9	- 1.76302	2.07 × 10 ⁻⁷	1.55820	1.72 × 10 ⁻³
Cd19	- 1.74705	4.71 × 10 ⁻⁹	4.39880	5.63 × 10 ⁻⁴
Nlrc5	- 1.74423	2.74 × 10 ⁻¹¹	1.55154	5.82 × 10 ⁻³
Chst3	- 1.71866	2.92 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.7784	1.68 × 10 ⁻³
Cd274	- 1.70277	4.09 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	1.83861	1.11 × 10 ⁻³
Cmah	- 1.65818	7.26 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.89919	4.57 × 10 ⁻⁴
Mir155hg	- 1.65144	1.75 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.88430	3.20 × 10 ⁻³
Zbp1	- 1.63512	7.78 × 10 ⁻⁹	2.08007	1.56 × 10 ⁻³
Cxcr5	- 1.57822	2.17 × 10 ⁻⁴	3.97360	1.12 × 10 ⁻³
Cd79b	- 1.55444	2.02 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	2.72991	2.07 × 10 ⁻³
Il21r	- 1.55125	3.16 × 10 ⁻⁹	1.85393	6.78 × 10 ⁻⁴
Ctla4	- 1.52967	5.34 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.60919	9.75 × 10 ⁻⁴

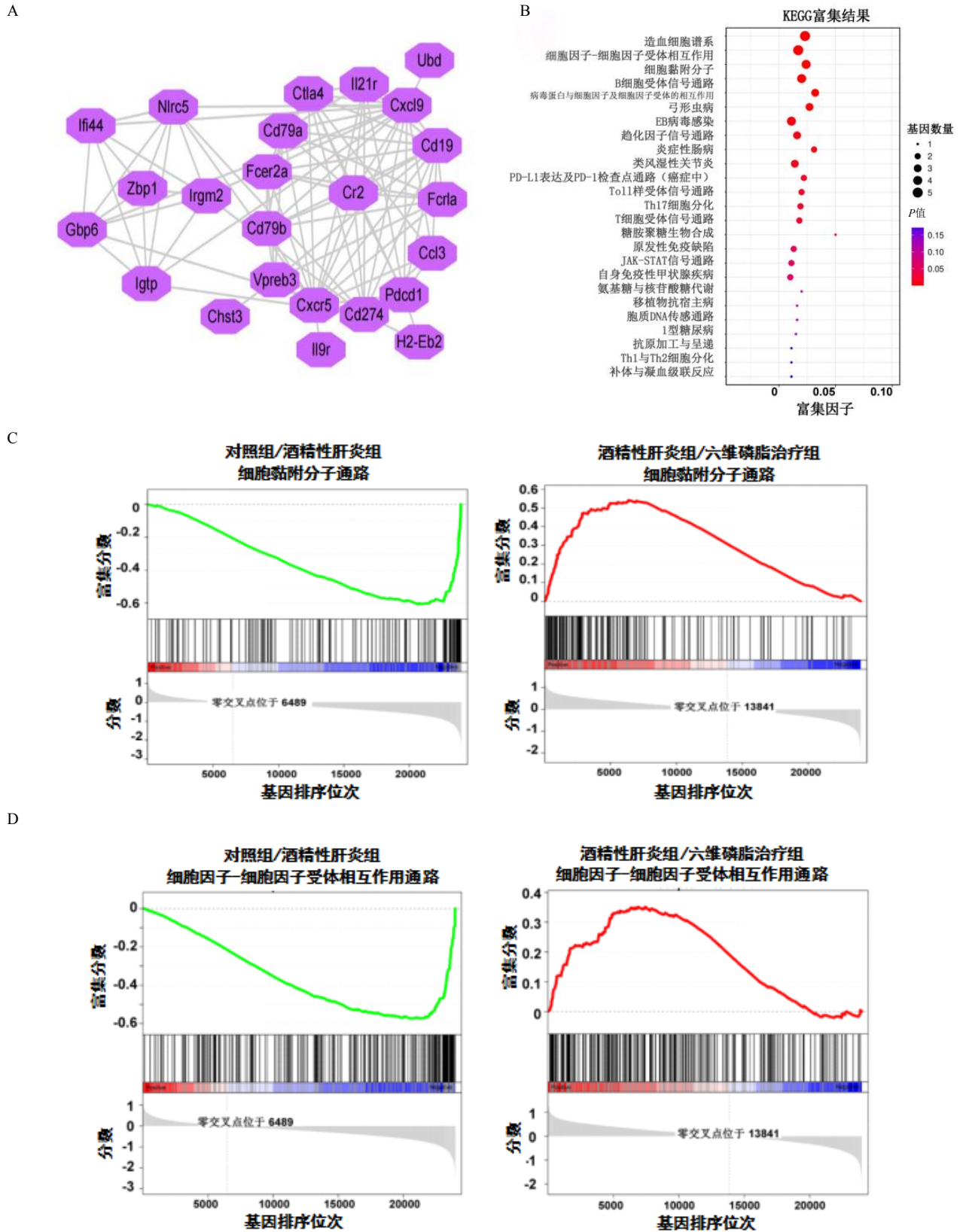


图3 六维磷脂作用机制的转录组分析

注: A 为在酒精性肝炎组下降但经六维磷脂治疗后上升的30个共有差异基因的PPI网络图; B 为34个差异基因的KEGG富集分析图; C 为细胞黏附分子通路在酒精性肝炎组(对照组/酒精性肝炎组)和六维磷脂治疗组(酒精性肝炎组/六维磷脂治疗组)中的GSEA分析结果; D 为细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用通路在酒精性肝炎组(对照组/酒精性肝炎组)和六维磷脂治疗组(酒精性肝炎组/六维磷脂治疗组)中的GSEA分析结果。

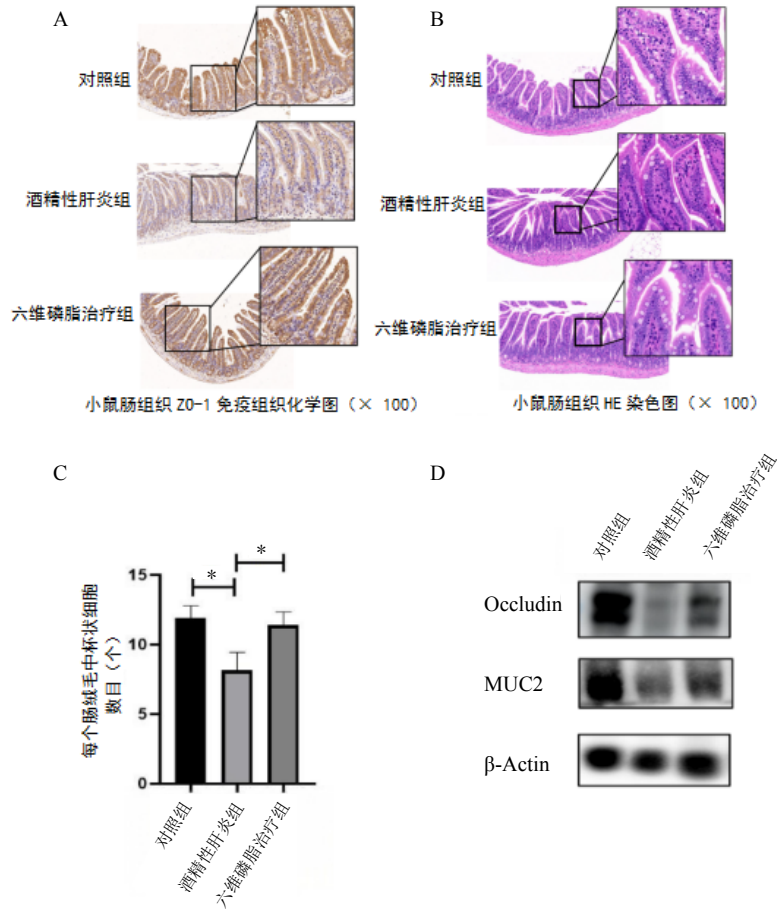


图4 六维磷脂对小鼠肠道屏障的改善

注: A 为小鼠小肠组织 ZO-1 的免疫组织化学图 ($\times 100$); B 为小鼠小肠组织 HE 染色图 ($\times 100$); C 为 3 组小鼠每个肠绒毛中杯状细胞数目, 三组相比差异显著, $F=11.13$, $P=0.0096$, 酒精性肝炎组比对照组 (8.13 ± 1.30 比 11.92 ± 0.88 ; $q=6.15$; $P=0.0141$), 六维磷脂治疗组比酒精性肝炎组 (11.40 ± 0.96 比 8.13 ± 1.30 ; $q=5.31$; $P=0.0252$), 六维磷脂治疗组比对照组 (11.40 ± 0.96 比 11.92 ± 0.88 ; $q=0.84$, $P=0.8278$), $P < 0.05$; D 为小鼠肠组织 Occludin 和 MUC2 的 Western blot 图。

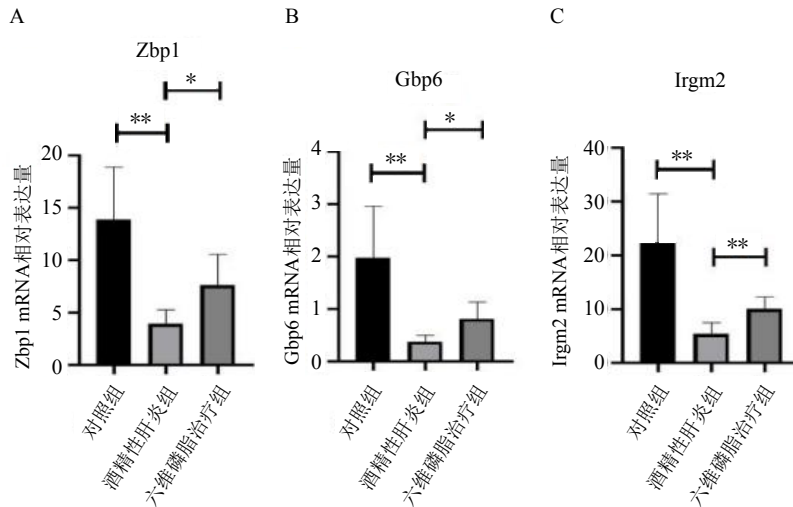


图5 小鼠肠道组织抗菌防御反应相关基因的相对表达量

注: A 为 Zbp1 mRNA 相对表达量, 三组相比差异显著 (13.86 ± 5.03 比 3.93 ± 1.35 比 7.61 ± 2.91) $F=12.15$, $P=0.001$, 其中酒精性肝炎组显著低于对照组 ($q=6.94$, $P=0.0011$), 六维磷脂治疗组显著高于酒精性肝炎组 (2.57 , $P=0.0223$); B 为 Gbp6 mRNA 相对表达量, 三组相比差异显著 (1.98 ± 0.97 比 0.38 ± 0.11 比 0.81 ± 0.32) $F=11.13$, $P=0.0015$, 其中酒精性肝炎组显著低于对照组 ($q=6.53$, $P=0.001$), 六维磷脂治疗组显著高于酒精性肝炎组 ($q=1.74$, $P=0.0125$); C 为 Irgm2 mRNA 相对表达量, 三组相比差异显著 (22.40 ± 9.02 比 5.40 ± 2.05 比 10.02 ± 2.25) $F=13.53$, $P=0.001$, 其中酒精性肝炎组显著低于对照组 ($q=7.23$, $P=0.0014$), 六维磷脂治疗组显著高于酒精性肝炎组 ($q=1.843$, $P=0.0099$); $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$ 。

3 讨论

酒精主要在小肠被吸收,并被肝脏和其他器官代谢^[22]。肠道是宿主与环境间的表面屏障,含有丰富的微生物群、食物抗原和潜在的病原体^[23,24]。由于屏障部位的细胞不断暴露于可能损害组织功能的微生物和其他因素中,因此恢复肠道屏障的主要挑战是有效消除病原体并促进修复,同时避免慢性炎症^[25]。肠上皮屏障并非静态的物理屏障,其与肠道微生物群和免疫细胞具有强烈的相互作用。上皮细胞、免疫细胞和微生物间的这种密切交流形成对抗原的特异性免疫反应,是实现平衡耐受性和效应免疫功能的重要保障^[26]。

饮酒会破坏肠上皮屏障,导致肠道通透性增加,越来越被认为是ALD的主要因素之一^[27]。酒精性肝病患者的门静脉循环中细菌内毒素水平升高,提示肠道来源的“毒素”在ALD中具有一定作用。细菌内毒素脂多糖是一种典型的微生物衍生炎症信号,通过激活Toll样受体4促进ALD中的炎症反应^[27]。此外,急性乙醇摄入可损伤肠道屏障,诱导肠道炎症,进一步引起肠道通透性增加,导致病原体侵入和(或)细菌移位进入组织和血液循环,引发肝脏炎症与损伤^[28]。本研究表明,酒精性肝炎组小鼠肠道屏障明显受到破坏,表现为ZO-1蛋白和Occludin蛋白表达量显著下降。六维磷脂处理后,ZO-1蛋白和Occludin蛋白表达量显著恢复,肠道屏障得到改善。

肠上皮细胞形成的物理屏障受到黏液层的保护,可提供特异性保护功能,这种黏液蛋白是由杯状细胞产生的^[29]。六维磷脂作为一种复合制剂,主要成分包括大豆磷脂、烟酰胺、维生素B₁、维生素B₂、维生素B₆、维生素B₁₂和维生素E。本研究表明酒精性肝炎组小鼠小肠绒毛内的杯状细胞显著减少,同时其分泌的黏液蛋白MUC2表达量也显著减少。在给予六维磷脂处理后,杯状细胞的数量和MUC2表达量有明显恢复。进一步研究还发现,六维磷脂能够恢复肠道中抗菌防御反应相关基因(Zbp1, Gbp6和Irgm2)的表达,延缓酒精性肝炎的进展。磷脂是细胞膜的主要成分,酒精暴露会引起磷脂代谢异常^[11],肠道磷脂异常会驱动炎症肠病的发生,破坏肠道屏障,增加细菌易位^[32,33]。大豆磷脂中富含人体所需的多种磷脂,可能会改善酒精引起的磷脂代谢异常,进而修复肠道屏障,这可能是六维磷脂能通过改善肠道屏障延缓酒精性肝炎进展的关键。研究表明,烟酰胺能增强肠道紧密连接蛋白的表达,降低肠道通透性,具有保护肠道屏障、减少细菌易位的作用^[34,35]。酒精破坏肠道屏障

后导致的细菌易位是酒精性肝炎、肝硬化进展的主要原因,六维磷脂中烟酰胺对肠道屏障的保护作用可能也是延缓酒精性肝炎进展的重要一环。此外,维生素E和维生素B₁₂都被认为能够缓解结肠炎、减少肠道上皮损伤、保护肠道屏障功能并调节微生物群^[36],肠道屏障的损伤一般会伴随维生素B₁、维生素B₂、维生素B₆等的缺乏^[37-39],长期酗酒患者通常会表现出营养不良并伴随多种微量元素缺乏,六维磷脂中这些维生素的补充可能也是改善酒精性肝炎的重要部分。

以上结果证明,长期酗酒可导致小鼠肠道屏障破坏,体现在杯状细胞数量减少,黏液蛋白降低,肠道黏液层被破坏,屏障受损。抗菌防御作用降低会导致细菌易位,随血液循环侵袭肝脏,促进肝脏炎症和纤维化的发生。而六维磷脂能够恢复杯状细胞数量,增加黏液蛋白表达,改善肠道屏障损伤,进一步治疗或缓解酒精性肝炎进展。

综上,本研究证实六维磷脂中复合的多种物质能够协同改善酒精性肝炎。其可通过恢复杯状细胞数量、增加黏液蛋白表达量而恢复酗酒导致的肠道屏障受损;肠道屏障的恢复会减少酗酒导致的细菌易位,降低细菌及其产物进入肝脏的机会,从而延缓酒精性肝炎的进展,是一种有潜力的酒精性肝炎的临床治疗辅助用药。

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