

## · 心房颤动 ·

## 肠道菌群与心房颤动的关系及其可能机制

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**【摘要】** 心房颤动是临床最常见的持续性心律失常,其发病机制复杂。近年来肠道菌群对心房颤动的影响受到了临床关注。本文主要分析了肠道菌群与心房颤动的关系及可能机制,发现肠道菌群失调对心房颤动的调节作用主要由肠道菌群代谢产物介导,其中脂多糖(LPS)和氧化三甲胺(TMAO)可激活NLRP3-IL-1 $\beta$ -L型钙通道通路和/或调控心脏自主神经活性并促进心房重构,进而促进心房颤动的发生发展。虽然目前对肠道菌群影响心房颤动的认识较为局限,但现有研究提示LPS和TMAO等肠道菌群代谢产物可能成为心房颤动治疗的新靶点。

**【关键词】** 心房颤动; 肠道菌群; 机制; 综述

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**Relationship between Intestinal Flora and Atrial Fibrillation and Its Possible Mechanism** ZHU Haodong<sup>1,2</sup>, CHEN Jiawei<sup>1,2</sup>, XIAO Yichao<sup>1</sup>

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**【Abstract】** Atrial fibrillation with a complicated pathogenesis, is the most common clinical persistent arrhythmia. In recent years, the effect of intestinal flora on atrial fibrillation has attracted clinical attention. This paper mainly analyzed the relationship between intestinal flora and atrial fibrillation and its possible mechanism, and found that, the way microbiota dysbiosis regulating atrial fibrillation is thought to be mainly mediated by microbiota metabolites. Among them, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and trimethylamine-N-oxide (TMAO) may mediate atrial remodeling through inflammatory pathways such as "NLRP3-IL-1 $\beta$ -L-type calcium channel" pathway and/or through its effect on cardiac autonomic nervous system, eventually initiating and promoting atrial fibrillation. Although the current understanding of effect of intestinal flora on atrial fibrillation is relatively limited, existing studies have already suggested that key substances such as LPS and TMAO may become new targets for atrial fibrillation treatment.

**【Key words】** Atrial fibrillation; Intestinal flora; Mechanism; Review

心房颤动(以下简称房颤)是临床最常见的持续性心律失常,在全球范围内房颤患病率约为0.5%,我国房颤患病率约为0.77%,且随着年龄增长房颤发病率急剧升高<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,房颤的发病机制尚未完全阐明<sup>[2]</sup>,但近年来肠道菌群对房颤的影响受到了临床关注<sup>[3]</sup>。本文主要综述肠道菌群与房颤的关系及可能机制,以期对房颤患者的治疗提供一定思路。

### 1 肠道菌群与房颤的关系

肠道菌群具有明显的多样性和个体差异,其对人体免疫、代谢、结构和神经系统功能的调控作用类似。肠道菌群失调在房颤早期即已发生,且随着房颤发生发展其呈现出动

态变化。房颤患者肠道菌群丰度变化趋势类似<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但不同类型房颤存在一定的菌群独特性<sup>[6]</sup>。房颤患者肠道中丰度增加的菌群总体表现出更强的炎症效应,而丰度下降的菌群则具有抗炎和心血管保护作用。如正常人群肠道内产生的丁酸可通过抑制核因子 $\kappa$ B(nuclear factor kappa B, NF- $\kappa$ B)而表现出强大的抗炎作用,但这些产丁酸的肠球菌在房颤患者体内明显减少<sup>[7-8]</sup>。其他丰度改变的肠道菌群与心血管系统或炎症的关系详见表1。

综上所述,笔者推测在阵发性房颤和持续性房颤患者中丰度变化类似的肠道菌群可能与房颤发生有关,而丰度变化具有特异性的肠道菌群可能负责促进房颤的发展和恶化。

### 2 肠道菌群与房颤相关可能机制

目前,主流观点认为肠道菌群失调对心血管的影响与其代谢产物有关,如胆酸、油酸、短链脂肪酸(short-chain

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表1 房颤患者肠道菌群丰度变化与心血管系统疾病或炎症的关系

Table 1 Association between variations of intestinal flora abundance and cardiovascular system disease or inflammation in AF patients

肠道菌群	出现改变的房颤类型	与心血管系统或炎症的关系
丰度增加的肠道菌群		
产碱杆菌 (Alcaligenaceae)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	暂未明确
拟杆菌 (Bacteroidetes)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	可降解脂肪和蛋白质而获得能量 <sup>[9]</sup> , 可产生短链脂肪酸 (SCFA) 等物质
双歧杆菌 (Bifidobacterium)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	(1) 可产生氧化三甲胺 (TMAO) 的前体三甲胺, 而TMAO是与房颤相关的重要物质 <sup>[10]</sup> ; (2) 与单核细胞表面CC趋化因子受体2 (CCR2) 呈负相关, 而CCR2在血管炎症方面产生作用 <sup>[11-12]</sup>
布劳提亚菌 (Blautia)	持续性房颤	可产生丁酸 (SCFA的一种), 具有抗炎和增强肠道屏障的作用 <sup>[13-14]</sup>
伯克氏菌 (Burkholderiales)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	暂未明确
多利亚菌 (Dorea)	持续性房颤	(1) 可产生SCFA <sup>[15]</sup> ; (2) 与类风湿性关节炎的标志物有关, 有炎症效应 <sup>[16]</sup>
肠球菌 (Enterococcus)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	肠球菌表面蛋白具有病原体效应 <sup>[17]</sup> , 可引起炎症
大肠埃希菌 (Escherichia coli)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	(1) 可产生三甲胺 <sup>[10]</sup> ; (2) 革兰阴性菌能产生脂多糖 (LPS), 引起炎症
真细菌 (Eubacteria)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	可产生三甲胺 <sup>[10]</sup>
罗氏菌 (Roseburia)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	可产生丁酸 <sup>[13]</sup>
瘤胃球菌 (Ruminococcus)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	(1) 与炎症性肠病发生有关的促炎因子相关, 能提高无菌小鼠 $\gamma$ -干扰素、白介素 (IL)-17和IL-22水平 <sup>[18-19]</sup> ; (2) 能产生鹅去氧胆酸 (CDCA), CDCA是一种在房颤患者体内水平较高的代谢物, 在房颤的心房结构重塑过程中起重要作用 <sup>[20]</sup>
链球菌 (Streptococcus)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	在充血性心力衰竭人群肠道中含量升高 <sup>[21]</sup>
维洛内拉球菌属 (Veillonella)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	(1) 与血清天冬氨酸氨基转移酶水平和肝脏炎症呈正相关 <sup>[22]</sup> ; (2) 与动脉粥样硬化标志物相关 <sup>[23]</sup>
丰度降低的肠道菌群		
另枝菌 (Alistipes)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	新发现的一个菌种, 可产生丁酸, 可能对某些疾病具有保护作用, 包括肝纤维化、结肠炎、癌症免疫治疗和心血管疾病, 但也有菌种可能有致病作用 <sup>[24]</sup>
嗜粪拟杆菌 (Bacteroides coprophilus)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	暂未明确
嗜胆菌 (Bilophila)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	可将牛磺酸转化为硫化氢 (H <sub>2</sub> S), 具有心血管保护作用 <sup>[25]</sup> , 但同时也与炎症性肠病有关 <sup>[26]</sup>
丁酸球菌 (Butyricicoccus)	持续性房颤	可产生丁酸 <sup>[7]</sup>
粪杆菌 (Faecalibacterium)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	可产生NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> 和SCFA, 有助于增强免疫力和改善心血管功能、肠屏障功能 <sup>[27]</sup>
黄酮杆菌 (Flavonifractor)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	条件致病菌, 其他暂未明确
乳酸杆菌 (Lachnabacterium)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	能产生乳酸, 具有心血管保护功能
颤螺旋菌 (Oscillibacter)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	(1) 可产生SCFA <sup>[15]</sup> ; (2) 在克罗恩病患者肠道内含量下降 <sup>[28]</sup>
普氏杆菌 (Prevotella)	持续性房颤	可分解植物聚糖获能, 代谢产物含有SCFA <sup>[29]</sup>
萨特氏菌 (Sutterella)	阵发性房颤和持续性房颤	几乎不会引起实质性炎症, 但萨特氏菌属中的一些细菌有IgA蛋白酶的基因, 有降解IgA的能力, 可降低肠道中IgA水平, 损害肠道免疫系统 <sup>[30]</sup>

fatty acid, SCFA)、氧化三甲胺 (trimethylamine oxide, TMAO) 和脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 等<sup>[31-32]</sup>, 其或与机体炎症反应相关, 或是心血管疾病的危险因素<sup>[4]</sup>。

2.1 LPS LPS进入机体后的最主要效应是促炎, 这也是其影响房颤的主要机制。研究发现, 房颤患者血浆中高水平LPS是其发生主要心血管事件的危险因素<sup>[32]</sup>; 高龄个体房颤风险增加可能与其体内产生LPS的革兰阴性菌明显增多有关<sup>[33]</sup>。

尽管上述研究证实, LPS是房颤的危险因素, 但由于炎症反应涉及的信号通路广泛, LPS影响房颤的机制尚未完全明确。ZHANG等<sup>[33]</sup>研究发现, LPS可促进心房中NLRP3炎症小体表达, 并通过IL-1 $\beta$ 等下游因子促进心房纤维化, 从而增加房颤发生风险。LPS诱导的炎性巨噬细胞可通过分泌IL-1 $\beta$ 而抑制心肌细胞内L-型钙通道蛋白 $\alpha$ 1C亚基表达, 缩短心房有效不应期, 促进房颤发生发展<sup>[34]</sup>。综上推测, LPS-

NLRP3-IL-1 $\beta$ -L型钙通道通路可能是肠道菌群失调影响房颤发生发展的关键机制,但仍需要进一步研究证实。

**2.2 TMAO** 食物中的胆碱在肠道中可被菌群代谢为TMA, TMA吸收进入肝脏后代谢生成TMAO。有研究表明,房颤患者粪便中的胆碱含量减少且肠道菌群中三甲胺合成相关酶表达明显上调<sup>[6, 35]</sup>,而表达这些酶的细菌包括真细菌、梭型芽孢杆菌和大肠埃希菌等<sup>[10]</sup>,在房颤患者肠道中呈增多趋势。

TMAO影响房颤发生发展的机制包括炎症反应和自主神经反应,其炎症反应通路与LPS类似,可提高NLRP3炎症小体表达<sup>[36]</sup>并激活下游通路。此外,TMAO还可引起心脏自主神经活动增强并使心肌电生理稳定性增加。有研究者对犬模型心房自主神经丛局部注射TMAO后,其心房自主神经的兴奋水平明显提升,心肌电生理不稳定性增加,心肌有效不应期明显缩短,进而促进房颤发生<sup>[37]</sup>。TMAO的上述作用由p65-NF- $\kappa$ B通路介导,与SCFA的抗炎效果相拮抗<sup>[37]</sup>。但值得注意的是,近期有研究发现,人体血浆TMAO水平与房颤发生风险并无明显关联,而其前体物质胆碱可明显增加房颤的发生风险<sup>[38]</sup>,推测这可能是因为TMAO对房颤的诱导作用并不明显,其主要作用在于促进房颤发展。因此,目前TMAO对房颤的影响尚存在争议,需要进一步明确TMAO在房颤发生及发展中的具体作用与机制。

**2.3 其他** ZUO等<sup>[35]</sup>、PAPANDREOU等<sup>[38]</sup>研究表明,房颤患者的粪便与血清样本中共有27种代谢产物含量发生了变化,其中CDCA含量明显升高。与LPS和TMAO相似,CDCA也具有激活NLRP3炎症小体的能力<sup>[5]</sup>;血浆胆碱、甜菜碱水平也可能影响房颤的发生<sup>[38]</sup>;此外,肠道菌群降解碳水化合物产生的SCFA可抑制机体的炎症反应,起到心血管保护作用<sup>[8, 31]</sup>。

### 3 小结及展望

肠道菌群失调与房颤密切相关,LPS和TMAO等肠道菌群代谢产物可能在房颤的发生发展中起调节作用。LPS和TMAO可上调心房NLRP3炎症小体水平,激活NLRP3-IL-1 $\beta$ -L型钙通道通路,进而诱导心房重构,促进房颤发生发展。TMAO还可调控心脏自主神经活性。有研究表明,采用抗生素改变肠道菌群可消除TMAO的作用,但目前缺少特异性拮抗TMAO的方法<sup>[39]</sup>。LPS拮抗及肠道菌群移植疗法可作为潜在的干预策略,但特异性治疗靶点仍需深入研究。由于TMAO和SCFA的作用均通过NF- $\kappa$ B实现且二者相互拮抗,故SCFA也是潜在的治疗靶点。目前尚无确切研究表明,干预肠道菌群对房颤有明确疗效,但肠道菌群与房颤之间逐渐显现的高度关联性值得深入探索。

作者贡献:肖宜超进行文章的构思与设计、可行性分析,负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责、监督管理;朱浩东、陈嘉伟进行文献/资料收集、整理;朱浩东撰写、修订论文。

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