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## 肠道菌群代谢产物与高血压的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 研究表明, 肠道菌群参与了高血压的发生、发展过程, 关于其机制的研究目前包括代谢产物对血压的影响、微生物群-肠道-大脑轴及免疫因素、血管内皮损伤等方面, 其中肠道菌群代谢产物(包括短链脂肪酸、胆汁酸、脂肪酸等)与高血压的关系研究较为充分。本文主要综述了肠道菌群代谢产物与高血压的关系, 以期对高血压的预防和治疗提供理论基础和新的治疗思路。

**【关键词】** 高血压; 肠道菌群; 代谢产物; 综述

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### Research Progress on Metabolites of Intestinal Flora and Hypertension LIANG Tong<sup>1</sup>, LIN Yue<sup>2</sup>, REN Ming<sup>2</sup>

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**【Abstract】** Studies have shown that intestinal flora is involved in the occurrence and development of hypertension. The research on its mechanism currently includes the effects of metabolites on blood pressure, microbial flora-intestinal-brain axis and immune factors, and vascular endothelial injury. Among them, the relationship between intestinal flora metabolites (including short-chain fatty acids, bile acids, fatty acids, etc.) and hypertension is relatively sufficient. This paper reviews the relationship between intestinal flora metabolites and hypertension, in order to provide theoretical basis and new treatment ideas for the prevention and treatment of hypertension.

**【Key words】** Hypertension; Intestinal flora; Metabolite; Review

高血压是遗传与环境因素共同作用的结果, 20世纪末, 肠道微生物与心血管疾病关系的研究报道不断增多, 肠道微生物群与高血压的发生密切相关<sup>[1]</sup>。肠道微生物群指以一定比例分布在肠道内的数万亿共生微生物<sup>[2]</sup>, 适当的肠道微生物群及其代谢产物对维持机体内环境稳态至关重要, 而肠道菌群失调则会导致多种疾病<sup>[3]</sup>, 如肠道菌群丰度降低、多样性减少、厚壁菌门与拟杆菌门比值增加均会导致高血压发生风险升高<sup>[4]</sup>。研究表明, 将高血压患者肠道微生物移植给无菌小鼠后其血压较移植前升高, 提示肠道微生物可能与高血压发病相关<sup>[5]</sup>。本文主要介绍了肠道菌群代谢产物与高血压的关系, 以期对高血压的防治提供理论基础和新的治疗思路。

#### 1 短链脂肪酸 (short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs) 与高血压的关系

SCFAs主要由肠道菌群特别是厌氧菌发酵膳食纤维产

生<sup>[6]</sup>, 其可经粪便排泄, 也可经肠道吸收, 可参与多种生理过程。醋酸盐、丙酸盐和丁酸盐是最主要的SCFAs, 占肠道菌群产生的SCFAs的95%<sup>[7]</sup>。社区调查数据显示, SCFAs水平升高与机体肠道通透性增加、代谢失调、肥胖和高血压相关, 丁酸盐排泄量采用三分位数划分, 与丁酸盐排泄量最低位数的人群相比, 丁酸盐排泄量最高位数的人群肥胖、向心性肥胖、高血压患病率分别升高1.95、1.54、1.31倍<sup>[8]</sup>。有动物实验表明, 高血压小鼠肠道SCFAs水平较高, 但血浆SCFAs水平较低, 提示在高血压患者中SCFAs吸收率较低<sup>[9]</sup>。SCFAs参与血压调节的机制可能如下。

1.1 SCFAs与受体结合 SCFAs可以直接与受体结合, 如G蛋白偶联受体(G protein-coupled receptors, GPR)中的GPR41、GPR43、GPR109A和嗅觉受体(olfactory receptor, Olfr) 78, 进而调节血压<sup>[10]</sup>。GPR41主要在血管平滑肌细胞和内皮细胞中表达, SCFAs与GPR41结合可介导血管舒张。NATARAJAN等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明, 与野生型小鼠相比, GPR41基因敲除小鼠主动脉增厚、血管胶原增加, 进而导致血管纤维化及血压升高, 提示GPR41可能通过降低主动脉血管张力而降低基线血压。Olfr78作为醋酸盐和丙酸盐的主要受体<sup>[12]</sup>,

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在肾脏和周围血管的球旁器中表达,其被激活后可引起血压升高,分析其机制可能为:Olf78可影响肾传入小动脉和外周血管中的血管平滑肌细胞,而肾传入小动脉是肾素分泌和储存的主要场所,故Olf78表达下调会导致血浆肾素下降,进而引起血压下降<sup>[13]</sup>。有研究者采用相同剂量的丙酸盐治疗Olf78基因敲除和无基因敲除小鼠,结果显示,无基因敲除小鼠血压高于Olf78基因敲除小鼠,可能的机制为:Olf78通过激活嗅觉信号通路中的腺苷酸环化酶3型(adenylate cyclase III, AC3)和Golf,诱导环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)产生,进而导致肾素释放并引起血压升高;但GPR41和GPR43激活G $\alpha$ i和/或G $\alpha$ o会降低cAMP,进而导致血压降低<sup>[14]</sup>。但有研究显示,Olf78在基线血压调控中未发挥积极作用,其可能被高水平SCFAs或低血压事件激活后才能发挥作用<sup>[15]</sup>。此外,在颈动脉体(carotid body, CB)中也可发现高丰度Olf78, PENG等<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现,慢性间歇性低氧(chronic intermittent hypoxia, CIH)处理的小鼠表现为阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA),继而出现交感神经兴奋、高血压及CB激活,而上述表现在Olf78缺乏小鼠身上没有出现,故推测在继发于OSA的高血压的发病中有Olf78的参与。

上述研究表明,SCFAs与不同受体结合后对血压的影响不同,故SCFAs调节血压的机制和生理效应是复杂多样的。

**1.2 SCFAs的免疫作用和抗炎作用** BARTOLOMAEUS等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现,在血管紧张素II(angiotensin II, Ang II)诱导的高血压小鼠模型中,丙酸盐可减弱T淋巴细胞对Ang II的反应,进而导致辅助性T细胞17(helper T 17 cells, Th17)和记忆性T细胞(memory T cell, Tm)减少,从而导致血压降低。SCFAs尤其是丁酸盐的抗炎作用可能通过抑制血管内皮细胞中的组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)来介导,而HDAC激活与高血压的发生发展密切相关<sup>[18]</sup>。丁酸盐被证实能降低巨噬细胞分泌的肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor alpha, TNF- $\alpha$ )和其他促炎细胞因子水平<sup>[19]</sup>,而高血压患者血清TNF- $\alpha$ 水平高于健康对照者<sup>[20]</sup>。肠道TNF- $\alpha$ 升高可能导致肠道新陈代谢减慢和上皮细胞代谢改变,但目前尚不清楚丁酸盐是否会缓解或加剧这一过程。

**1.3 SCFAs可维持肠道屏障功能** 研究表明,丁酸盐在维持肠道屏障功能方面发挥了关键作用<sup>[21]</sup>。通过加强肠道屏障,丁酸盐可以阻止脂多糖移位;丁酸盐还能直接下调脂多糖,通过调节巨噬细胞功能和抑制HDAC而诱导高血压<sup>[22]</sup>。

综上,SCFAs可通过多途径调节血压。

## 2 三甲胺-N-氧化物(trimethylamine-N-oxide, TMAO)与高血压

肠道菌群通过代谢膳食磷脂酰胆碱、胆碱、L-肉碱和甜菜碱而产生TMAO,而TMAO又与高血压、慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)、糖尿病、肥胖和动脉粥样硬化的发病相关<sup>[23]</sup>。有Meta分析结果显示,与低水平TMAO相比,高水平TMAO与主要不良心血管事件发生相关( $RR=1.62$ )<sup>[24]</sup>。一项前瞻性研究表明,TMAO是主要不良心血管事件的独立预测因子<sup>[25]</sup>。

一项Meta分析结果显示,血液循环中TMAO水平与高血压发生风险存在明显的剂量依赖关系<sup>[26]</sup>。分析TMAO介导血压升高的机制可能如下:(1)研究表明,TMAO会抑制一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)生成,并减弱乙酰胆碱诱导的内皮依赖性血管舒张反应<sup>[27-28]</sup>,从而导致血压升高。(2)LIU等<sup>[29]</sup>实验表明,自发性高血压大鼠(spontaneously hypertensive rats, SHR)血浆TMAO水平升高会导致血浆渗透压增加,进而触发TMAO-AVP-AQP2轴,引起更多水的重吸收,最终导致血压升高。(3)既往研究表明,PERK-eIF2 $\alpha$ -CHOP-ERO1- $\alpha$ 信号通路的激活会导致活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的过度产生,促进Ang II生成,进而诱导血管收缩和高血压<sup>[30]</sup>,而PERK-eIF2 $\alpha$ -CHOP-ERO1- $\alpha$ 信号通路的激活与TMAO剂量相关。JIANG等<sup>[31]</sup>研究表明,肠道菌群代谢产物TMAO可促进Ang II诱导的血管收缩,从而导致高血压,该过程涉及PERK/ROS/CaMK II/PLC $\beta$ 3轴;而经抗生素治疗后TMAO水平降低,并延缓了Ang II诱导的小鼠高血压的发生,表明降低TMAO水平可能是高血压的一种潜在治疗方法。肝脏含黄素单氧化酶3(flavin-containing monooxygenase 3, FMO3)可将三甲胺氧化为TMAO,故可通过使用FMO3抑制剂而干预TMAO生成过程。GAO等<sup>[32]</sup>研究发现,吲哚-3-甲醇(indole-3-carbinol, I3C)及其酸缩合产物I33'和LT是抑制人FMO3活性的主要物质,故甲硫咪唑与吲哚结合可为FMO3抑制剂的研发提供证据。

## 3 胆汁酸与高血压

正常情况下,胆汁酸对机体代谢具有积极影响,包括消除膳食胆固醇、刺激肠道激素释放、增加能量消耗、减少肝脏脂肪及减轻炎症、内质网应激反应。流行病学调查显示,我国成年高血压患者高达2.45亿,其中超过半数的患者合并血脂异常,而高血压和血脂异常并存可加速动脉粥样硬化进程,进而增加心血管疾病发生风险<sup>[33]</sup>,故积极控制血脂指标对高血压患者极为重要。胆汁酸在控制血脂方面具有有效靶点,目前研究最充分的是法尼酯X受体(farnitone x receptor, FXR)和G蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体1(又称为TGR5)<sup>[34]</sup>。

FXR是一种核转录因子,肝脏中的FXR被激活后可诱导核受体小异二聚体伴侣(small heterodimer partne, SHP)及肝受体同源物1(liver receptor homolog 1, LRH-1)表达,进而形成杂二聚体抑制剂LRH-1,诱导胆汁酸合成过程中的经典限速酶CYP7A1基因转录下调,最终减少胆汁酸的合成<sup>[35]</sup>;此外,胆汁酸激活FXR后还可激活肝细胞膜上的胆盐输出泵(bile salt export pump, BSEP)以促进胆汁酸排出,下调牛磺胆酸钠协同转运蛋白(taurine bile sodium cotransporter, NTCP)以减少胆汁在肝内的重吸收,进而维持体内胆固醇的稳态。有动物实验表明,FXR基因敲除小鼠血浆总胆固醇、胆固醇酯、游离胆固醇水平较野生型小鼠明显升高<sup>[36]</sup>。临床研究表明,FXR受体激动剂可降低小鼠餐后血脂<sup>[37]</sup>。FXR受体激动剂奥贝胆酸可改善肾切除的载脂蛋白E(apolipoprotein E, ApoE)基因敲除小鼠慢性肾脏病诱导的血管钙化<sup>[38]</sup>。而FXR受体激动剂在调节胆汁酸方面的作用有待进一步研究。

TGR5是一种典型的跨膜G蛋白偶联受体,其激活可通

过腺苷酸环化酶和环腺苷酸而促进细胞内信号传导<sup>[34]</sup>,从而刺激肠内分泌L细胞分泌胰高血糖素样肽1 (glucagon-like peptide-1, GLP-1),进而介导代谢过程。高脂饮食喂养的TGR5<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠表现出较高的每日食物、能量、脂肪摄入量和炎症状态,野生型肥胖小鼠失去了对膳食脂肪的偏好,TGR5<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠比野生型小鼠更肥胖,肝脏重量、血脂水平明显升高,脂肪变性程度明显加重<sup>[39]</sup>。研究表明,高血压发展过程中存在胆汁酸代谢和转化丧失情况,而这种丧失可能导致牛磺酸或胆汁酸转化为其他有益血管物质减少,血管炎症不能减轻,微血管炎症状态下出现血管痉挛和血管壁压力变化,从而导致高血压<sup>[40]</sup>。综上,以FCR及TGR5为靶点的新型调脂药物可能更有效地降低心脑血管疾病发生风险。

#### 4 脂多糖与高血压

脂多糖是革兰阴性菌(如大肠埃希菌)的一种成分。在动物实验中,脂多糖可用于诱导血管功能障碍<sup>[41]</sup>。而血管内皮可以通过机械特性及膜受体感知血流动力学和血源性信号的变化,引起血管收缩和舒张因子失衡,从而引起血压变化<sup>[42]</sup>。若肠道屏障的完整性和紧密连接蛋白表达受损,肠道中的脂多糖则能自由进入血液循环<sup>[43]</sup>。TANG等<sup>[44]</sup>进行的靶向取样研究证实,直接从肝静脉采集的样本中脂多糖水平高于体循环的心室样本,证实脂多糖可以通过肠道进行转移。研究表明,4 h的体外脂多糖培养(10 μmol/L)和腹腔注射脂多糖(15 mg/kg)已被证实会损伤野生型小鼠乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine, ACh)诱导的血管舒张反应<sup>[45]</sup>。脂多糖激活内皮细胞Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)后会启动一系列信号通路,包括:(1)导致内皮功能障碍的NADPH氧化酶/ROS/eNOS信号通路激活;(2)通过丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated protein kinase, MAPK)和NF-κB途径导致血管炎症,从而介导血压变化。有动物实验表明,补充益生菌后动物血管舒张、血管炎症和高血压情况得到改善,而该作用是由脂多糖诱导的通路下调介导的<sup>[46]</sup>。

因此,由肠道菌群及肠道屏障受损引起的高血压等慢性心血管疾病不容忽视,未来需要进一步明确脂多糖在高血压发生发展中的具体作用,从而探索出新的治疗方案。

#### 5 硫化氢与高血压

硫化氢作为一种还原剂,是人体重要气体介质和信号传导分子,结肠中含量丰富,主要由肠道上皮细胞及肠道菌群通过酶促反应产生,可参与动脉血压的调节。研究表明,予以SHR结肠内注射硫化氢可观察到其血压明显降低,且呈剂量依赖性<sup>[47]</sup>。研究表明,NaHS可降低小鼠的平均动脉压,硫化氢可通过激活过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体δ/内皮型一氧化氮合酶信号通路而改善高血压患者的内皮功能障碍<sup>[48]</sup>。HUC等<sup>[49]</sup>给予肝硬化小鼠结肠注射硫化氢后发现其门静脉压升高的同时动脉血压降低。研究者发现NaHS(硫化氢供体)可以对棕榈酸诱导的细胞内ROS和钠上皮通道活性升高产生类似的拮抗作用,可改善环孢素A诱导的ROS升高,从而抑制氧化应激,进一步改善环孢素A诱导的高血压<sup>[50]</sup>。有研究者发现,在SHR模型肝脏中参与硫化氢代谢的胱硫氨酸γ裂解酶表达明显降低<sup>[51]</sup>,表明硫化氢参与了高血压的发生发展。此

外,硫化氢可在妊娠期通过激活ATP敏感性钾通道引起血管舒张,且母体硫化氢水平与子痫前期风险降低有关<sup>[52]</sup>。

综上,肠源性硫化氢可能有助于控制血压,可能是肠道菌群和高血压之间的“桥梁”。

#### 6 小结及展望

调查显示,膳食纤维摄入严重不足是高血压患者血压控制不理想的影响因素,应加强膳食纤维与血压关系的宣教,增加人群整体膳食纤维的摄入量,从而更好地控制血压<sup>[53]</sup>。近年随着社会的发展速度加快,人们的一些不健康生活方式,包括高盐高脂饮食、缺乏锻炼、睡眠不足、长期精神紧张、滥用乙醇,均会导致机体肠道菌群失调,进而增加高血压、高血脂症等代谢疾病的发病风险。一项横断面研究发现,乳制品尤其是酸奶可以降低血压,经常食用酸奶的人群血压较不食用酸奶的人群降低7%<sup>[54]</sup>;白藜芦醇丁酸酯作为一种新型植物化学补充剂,可作用于肠-肾轴,保护腺嘌呤所致的肾功能损伤和高血压<sup>[55]</sup>。此外,我国古代的“金汁”治病<sup>[56]</sup>也在现代医学中有所体现,粪菌移植已在治疗艰难梭菌感染方面取得成功,也在治疗炎症性肠病及肠易激综合征方面进展迅速。未来,随着肠道菌群与高血压的关系及机制逐渐阐明,会出现更多降压的新方式,从而更有效地控制血压。

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本文无利益冲突。

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