

茶叶水提取物对猪源耐药大肠杆菌的抑制作用

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摘要:本研究旨在考察茶叶水提取物对耐药大肠杆菌的抑制作用, 为大肠杆菌病的防治提供依据。采用体外抑菌试验测定红茶水提取物和绿茶水提取物对猪源耐药大肠杆菌分离株的抑制活性, 然后观察具有较强抑菌活性的绿茶水提取物对大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠的保护作用。结果表明, 随着浓度的增加, 两种茶叶水提取物的抑菌活性增强; 红茶水提取物和绿茶水提取物对 13 株大肠杆菌分离株的 MIC 值分别为 62.5 ~ 250.0 mg/mL、62.5 ~ 125.0 mg/mL, 提示绿茶水提取物的抑菌活性较强; 两种茶叶水提取物对 13 个大肠杆菌分离株的抑制活性强弱表现出一定的差异。攻毒后 48 h, 攻毒组小鼠全部死亡, 绿茶水提取物组小鼠的存活率为 20%; 绿茶水提取物组小鼠的十二指肠和空肠肠绒毛高度与对照组比较差异不显著, 而显著大于攻毒组 ($P < 0.05$), 提示绿茶水提取物对大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠的肠道损伤具有一定缓解作用。上述结果提示, 绿茶水提取物对大肠杆菌具有很好的抑制作用, 可作为防治大肠杆菌病的备选生物活性物质之一。

关键词: 茶叶水提取物; 大肠杆菌; 抑菌活性; 保护作用

中图分类号: S816.7; S852.61

文献标识码: A

DOI: 10.16333/j.1001-6880.2016.12.019

Inhibitory Effects of Tea Water Extracts on Antibiotic-resistant Isolates of *Escherichia coli* from Swine

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Abstract: This study was conducted to investigate the inhibitory effects of tea water extracts against antibiotic-resistant *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) in order to provide information for the prevention and treatment of colibacillosis. The inhibitory activities of water extracts from red tea and green tea against antibiotic-resistant *E. coli* isolates from swine were determined by *in vitro* antibacterial test. The protective effect of water extracts of green tea with stronger inhibitory activity on mice challenged by antibiotic-resistant *E. coli* were observed *in vivo*. Results showed that the inhibitory activities against *E. coli* of two water extracts of tea increased with the increasing of their concentrations. The minimum inhibitory concentrations of water extracts of red tea and green tea against 13 tested *E. coli* strains were 62.5-250.0 and 62.5-125.0 mg/mL, respectively, which suggested that the water extracts of green tea presented stronger antibacterial activity. Two water extracts of tea presented different antibacterial activities against different strains of *E. coli*. At 48-h post-challenge, all mice in the challenged group were dead, while survival rate of mice in the water extracts of green tea group was 20%; the villus height of duodenum and jejunum of mice in the water extracts of green tea group had no significant difference compared with the control group, while was higher ($P < 0.05$) compared with the challenged group, which suggested that the water extracts of green tea presented mitigative effects to intestinal trauma caused by *E. coli* challenge. These findings indicated that water extracts of green tea presented stronger inhibitory effects against antibiotic-resistant *E. coli*, which

could be used as an alternative bioactive substance for the prevention and treatment of colibacillosis.

Key words: water extracts of tea; *Escherichia coli*; antibacterial activity; protective effects

收稿日期: 2015-01-22 接受日期: 2016-07-15

基金项目: 国家科技支撑计划(2012BAC17B0102); 中科院知识创新工程重要方向项目(KZCX2-EW-411); 湖南省战略性新兴产业科技攻关项目(21014GK1007)

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猪大肠杆菌病是由某些特定血清型的大肠埃希氏菌(*E. coli*)感染引起的肠道传染性疾病的总称,因其发病率高、致病力强,给养猪业带来了巨大的经济损失^[1]。抗生素药物防治容易引起耐药性,防治效果也不太理想,而且还会为食品安全带来隐患,威胁到人类健康^[2]。因此,研发绿色、高效的抗生素替代物已显得特别的必要和紧迫。近年来,利用植物源活性物质防治猪的大肠杆菌病引起了国内外学者的极大兴趣,它具有环保、无毒副作用、不易产生耐药性等优势,并且还具提高生长性能、改善猪肉品质等作用。例如,丁香醇提取物、甘草水提取物、黄芩醇提取物、五倍子水提取物和拳参醇提取物对大肠杆菌均具有很好的抑菌作用^[3];丁香油、八角茴香油、迷迭香油、迷迭香酸和鼠尾草酸对大肠杆菌均具有较强的抑制活性^[4];辣椒油树脂、大蒜植物或姜黄油树脂植物提取物可以减少大肠杆菌感染引起的仔猪腹泻和炎症^[5];淫漆提取物对大肠杆菌的抑制作用最强,黄花蒿次之,且该抑菌作用随提取物浓度的升高而增强^[6];马鞭草、马齿苋、忍冬藤和蒲公英的提取液对大肠杆菌具有较好的体外和体内抗菌效果,马鞭草的抑菌效果最佳^[7]。在饲料中添加 2.0 g/kg 红茶提取物,也可提高屠宰率,改善猪肉品质^[8];苦丁茶水提取物还能明显提高鲜肉的抗氧化性,改善肉品质^[9]。我国茶树资源丰富,有 14 个属、397 种。茶叶提取物是茶叶中提取咖啡因之后的副产品^[10],富含茶多酚、茶多糖和茶氨酸等多种生物活性物质^[11],其中茶多酚抗菌谱广,对革兰氏阳性菌和革兰氏阴性菌均具有明显的抑制作用,并且不易使细菌产生耐药性^[12],已被广泛用于人用保健品,在保障食品安全方面具有显著优势^[13]。但截至目前,尚未见用茶叶提取物防治猪大肠杆菌病的报道。本研究通过打孔法、倍比稀释法测定了红茶水提取物和绿茶水提取物对猪源耐药大肠杆菌的体外抑制活性,筛选出具有较强抑菌活性的绿茶水提取物,并通过大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠验证其防治大肠杆菌病的效果,为其用于大肠杆菌病的防治提供依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 试验菌株和攻毒菌液的制备

10 个猪源大肠杆菌分离株由扬州大学焦新安教授课题组提供,其菌株号、血清型、基因型和毒素鉴定情况以及耐药谱参见笔者前期报道^[14,15];3 个致病性大肠杆菌标准株(K88、K99、K101)由中国科

学院亚热带农业生态研究所畜禽健康养殖研究中心保存。试验攻毒前,取活化的大肠杆菌标准株 K88、K99 和 K101,分别接种到装有 50 mL LB 液体培养基的锥形瓶中,37 ℃、200 rpm 条件下培养 16 ~ 24 h,使菌液浓度为 1×10^8 CFU/L。用无菌 LB 液体培养基将菌液稀释 1000 倍,3 种菌液等比例混合,4 ℃ 保存备用。

1.2 茶叶水提物的制备

试验选用的红茶水提取物和绿茶水提取物由湖南农业大学赠送,使用前将两种水提取物用无菌蒸馏水分别稀释成 0、100.0、150.0、200.0 和 250.0 mg/mL 的溶液,-20 ℃ 保存,用于体外抑菌试验。取一份小鼠粉料按 1% 的比例添加绿茶水提取物,两份小鼠粉料与水混合制成棒状,50 ℃ 烘干,分别作为绿茶水提取物组、正常组和攻毒组试验小鼠的日粮。

1.3 茶叶水提取物对大肠杆菌的抑菌圈直径测定

将菌株接种于 LB 固体培养基上,37 ℃ 培养 24 h,然后挑取单个菌落接种于 LB 液体培养基中,37 ℃、200 rpm 条件下培养 6 ~ 8 h,用分光光度计测定其 OD_{600} 值,然后将菌液稀释成浓度为 10^7 CFU/mL 的菌液,取稀释后的菌液 100 μ L 于 LB 平板内,用无菌涂布棒涂匀,再用直径 6 mm 的无菌打孔器在每个平皿内均匀打 5 个孔,挑去孔内琼脂,在酒精灯上加热封底。分别加入不同浓度的红茶水提取物和绿茶水提取物,以刚刚注满为准,37 ℃ 培养 24 h 后,测定抑菌圈直径(Inhibition zone diameter, IZD)^[16]。

1.4 茶叶水提取物对大肠杆菌的最小抑菌浓度测定

在 48 孔板上用 LB 液体培养基稀释成 500.0、250.0、125.0、62.5、31.25、15.63 和 7.81 mg/mL 7 个浓度梯度,每孔加入稀释后的菌液 100 μ L,混匀后 37 ℃ 培养 24 h。若培养液透明,可直接判定结果;若培养液色泽较深,不易判定结果,则在培养结束后,取适量培养液在固体培养基上划线接种,37 ℃ 培养 24 h 后观察结果,以无菌生长的最低稀释度为其最小抑菌浓度(Minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC)^[16]。

1.5 试验动物、分组与饲养管理

动物试验选用体重为 18 ~ 20 g 的昆明小鼠(合格证号:430470079)30 只,雌、雄各半,由湖南斯莱克景达实验动物有限公司提供。饲喂无菌蒸馏水和商品饲料,单笼饲养适应 2 d 后,随机分为 3 组,每组 10 只,分别为绿茶水提取物组(饲喂含 1% 绿茶水提取物的饲料)、对照组和攻毒组(均饲喂制备好的商

品饲料),自由采食和饮水。连续饲喂 2 周后,对照组小鼠腹腔注射无菌生理盐水,其余两组小鼠腹腔注射大肠杆菌混合菌液,0.1 mL/10 g 体重,攻毒后每 3 h 观察一次小鼠的精神状态、记录小鼠 3、6、12、24 和 48 h 的腹泻和死亡情况。

1.6 肠道形态学观察

各试验组取 6 只刚死亡小鼠,分离十二指肠和空肠组织,用生理盐水清洗内容物后,取 2~3 cm 的小肠组织置于 10% 的中性福尔马林溶液中固定,石蜡包埋后制作切片, H. E. 染色,在光学显微镜下用测微尺测定肠绒毛的高度。

数据以“平均值 ± 标准差”表示,用 SAS 8.0 统

计软件按单因素设计进行方差分析,不同处理组的平均值采用 Duncan 法进行多重比较。 $P < 0.05$ 时为差异显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 茶叶水提取物对大肠杆菌的 IZD

由表 1 可见,随着两种茶叶水提取物浓度的增加,其抑菌活性呈增强趋势;在同一浓度下,绿茶水提取物的抑菌活性强于红茶水提取物。两种茶叶水提取物对 13 个大肠杆菌菌株的抑制活性强弱表现出一定的差异。

表 1 茶叶水提取物对 13 株大肠杆菌的抑菌圈直径 (mm)

Table 1 IZD of water extracts of tea against 13 strains of *E. coli* (mm)

大肠杆菌菌株 <i>E. coli</i> strains	水提取物 Water extracts	浓度 Concentration (mg/mL)			
		100.0	150.0	200.0	250.0
K88	红茶 Red tea	8.50	8.67	8.87	12.00
	绿茶 Green tea	10.00	11.50	11.50	13.00
K99	红茶 Red tea	8.00	8.00	8.13	8.90
	绿茶 Green tea	8.00	10.00	11.00	13.00
K101	红茶 Red tea	7.50	7.83	9.50	10.00
	绿茶 Green tea	9.00	12.17	13.50	14.00
C023	红茶 Red tea	7.00	7.33	9.25	11.50
	绿茶 Green tea	10.00	12.67	14.10	14.50
C193	红茶 Red tea	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
	绿茶 Green tea	7.00	9.83	11.00	12.00
C197	红茶 Red tea	8.00	8.00	9.25	10.00
	绿茶 Green tea	8.00	12.33	13.50	13.75
SEC206	红茶 Red tea	8.00	8.33	10.50	12.25
	绿茶 Green tea	12.00	12.83	14.00	15.00
SEC298	红茶 Red tea	7.00	7.67	9.50	11.00
	绿茶 Green tea	8.00	9.67	10.50	12.50
SEC470	红茶 Red tea	6.00	7.33	9.25	11.00
	绿茶 Green tea	8.50	12.50	14.25	14.00
SEC616	红茶 Red tea	6.00	7.33	8.25	9.25
	绿茶 Green tea	8.00	10.33	11.25	12.25
SEC817	红茶 Red tea	8.50	7.67	9.75	11.00
	绿茶 Green tea	9.50	9.83	10.75	13.50
SEC911	红茶 Red tea	6.00	7.00	9.25	10.50
	绿茶 Green tea	6.00	9.83	11.50	12.00
SEC1284	红茶 Red tea	11.00	11.33	13.25	14.25
	绿茶 Green tea	13.00	14.00	14.50	15.50

2.2 茶叶水提取物对 13 株大肠杆菌的 MIC

由图 1 和表 2 可见,红茶水提取物和绿茶水提取物对 13 株大肠杆菌的 MIC 值分别介于 62.5 ~ 250.0 mg/mL、62.5 ~ 125.0 mg/mL 之间,提示绿茶水提取物

的抑菌活性强于红茶水提取物,两种茶叶水提取物对 13 个大肠杆菌菌株的抑制活性强弱表现出一定的差异。

表 2 茶叶水提取物对 13 株大肠杆菌的最小抑菌浓度 (mg/mL)

Table 2 MIC of water extracts of tea against 13 strains of *E. coli* (mg/mL)

大肠杆菌菌株 <i>E. coli</i> strains		K88	K99	K101	C023	C193	C197	SEC206
水提取物 Water extracts	红茶 Red tea	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	250.0	62.5	125.0
	绿茶 Green tea	62.5	125.0	62.5	62.5	125.0	62.5	62.5
大肠杆菌菌株 <i>E. coli</i> strains		SEC298	SEC470	SEC616	SEC817	SEC911	SEC1284	
水提取物 Water extracts	红茶 Red tea	125.0	125.0	250.0	125.0	250.0	125.0	
	绿茶 Green tea	125.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	125.0	62.5	

2.3 绿茶水提取物对大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠死亡情况与存活率的影响

由表 3 可见,攻毒后 3 h,小鼠开始死亡,绿茶水提取物组死亡 4 只,攻毒组死亡 5 只;攻毒后 6 h,死亡小鼠数量增加,绿茶水提取物组死亡 8 只,攻毒组死亡

9 只;攻毒后 12 h,绿茶水提取物组死亡小鼠仍为 8 只,攻毒组死亡 10 只。整个试验期间,对照组小鼠无发病或死亡发生。攻毒后 48 h,绿茶水提取物组小鼠的存活率为 20%。攻毒后,试验各组小鼠均未见腹泻症状。

表 3 试验各组小鼠死亡情况及存活率

Table 3 The death information and survival rate of mice in each experimental group

组别 Groups	攻毒后总死亡数 Total number of deaths after challenge					存活率 Survival rate (%)
	3 h	6 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	
对照组 Control group	0	0	0	0	0	100(10/10)
攻毒组 Challenged group	5	9	10	10	10	0(0/10)
绿茶水提取物组 Water extracts of green tea group	4	8	8	8	8	20(2/10)

2.4 绿茶水提取物对大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠小肠绒毛高度的影响

由表 4 可见,绿茶水提取物组小鼠的十二指肠和空肠绒毛高度与对照组比较差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$),而显著大于攻毒组 ($P < 0.05$),提示绿茶水提取物对大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠的肠道损伤具有一定的缓

解作用。

3 讨论

茶叶可以用开水直接泡饮,被誉为“世界三大饮料之一”。经常饮茶可解渴止暑、强心利尿、兴奋中枢神经,还具有抗氧化、抗衰老、抗菌、消毒等攻

表 4 各组小鼠小肠绒毛高度 (μm ; $n = 6$)

Table 4 Villus height of small intestine in mice from each experimental group (μm ; $n = 6$)

组别 Group	十二指肠 Duodenum	空肠 Jejunum
对照组 Control group	477.8 ± 69.4 ^a	260.7 ± 26.6 ^a
攻毒组 Challenged group	389.6 ± 68.7 ^b	141.9 ± 9.2 ^b
绿茶水提取物组 Water extracts of green tea group	483.6 ± 30.2 ^a	303.3 ± 44.9 ^a

注:数据以“平均值 ± 标准差”表示,同列数据标不同字母者表示差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。

Note: Data was expressed as means ± SD, and data in the same column with different letters indicated significant significant ($P < 0.05$).

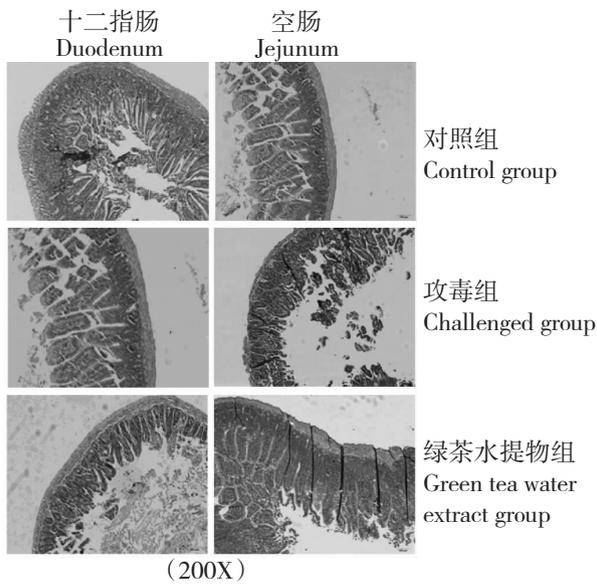


图1 试验各组小鼠的小肠形态学结构(H. E.)

Fig. 1 Morphological structure of small intestine in mice from each experimental group (H. E.)

效^[17]。本研究评价了两种茶叶水提物对猪源耐药大肠杆菌的体外抑制活性,发现两种茶叶水提物对13株受试菌均具有一定的抑制活性,且绿茶水提物的抑菌活性较强,这可能与其中的主要抑菌成分茶多酚有关。据刘丹丹等^[18]报道,茶多酚对金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌、枯草杆菌和沙门氏菌等常见致病菌具有明显抑制作用。其抑菌机制是酚羟基和疏水性的苯环与蛋白质分子中的氨基或羧基结合,凝固细菌蛋白、破坏细菌细胞膜结构,与细菌遗传物质DNA结合,从而改变细菌的生理功能,抑制细菌生长^[19]。红茶属于全发酵茶,发酵过程中在酶的作用下,茶叶中的多酚类物质发生氧化和降解,产生茶红素、茶黄素、茶褐素和多糖类物质,造成茶多酚减少^[20,21]。因此,与绿茶相比,红茶的抑菌效果降低。

本试验以大肠杆菌标准株 K88、K99 和 K101 联合攻毒成功制备了小鼠的大肠杆菌病模型,与大肠杆菌自然感染引起的发病动物临床症状和病理变化^[22]基本一致。本研究动物试验的结果也表明,绿茶水提物对大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠表现出一定的保护作用。与攻毒组相比,绿茶组小鼠的存活率较高,死亡时间滞后,这可能与绿茶水提物中富含的活性成分茶多酚、咖啡因等提高机体免疫功能和抗氧化作用有关^[23,24]。

小肠绒毛是小肠黏膜表面的上皮和固有层向肠腔内的细小突起,是吸收营养物质的重要结构^[25]。

本试验中,大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠的十二指肠和空肠肠绒毛长度显著降低,而绿茶水提物组小鼠的十二指肠和空肠肠绒毛长度显著大于攻毒组,说明绿茶水提物的预防给药一定程度上可以保护小肠的形态结构与功能,使其免受大肠杆菌的感染^[18]。这也可能是本研究中绿茶水提物组小鼠存活率高、死亡滞后的原因之一。

综上所述,两种茶叶水提物对猪源耐药大肠杆菌均具有一定的体外抑制活性,且绿茶水提物的抑菌活性较强;绿茶水提物可有效缓解大肠杆菌攻毒小鼠的肠绒毛损伤,从而提高攻毒小鼠的存活率。因此,绿茶水提物可作为防治大肠杆菌病的备选生物活性物质之一。

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