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# 罗汉果甜苷降糖机制及生物合成研究进展

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**摘要:**甜苷是罗汉果中具有降糖作用的葫芦烷三萜类化合物,其血糖调节机制复杂,迄今尚未完全阐明。此外,甜苷含量低,通过对甜苷合成代谢中关键酶的克隆与功能表征有效增加其产量。本文综述了罗汉果甜苷的降糖机制及分子合成途径,探讨了当前研究所面临的问题,以期为甜苷的药物开发和生物合成研究提供参考。

**关键词:**罗汉果甜苷;血糖调控;三萜化合物;生物合成

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## Hypoglycemic Mechanisms and Biosynthesis of Mogrosides from *Siraitia grosvenorii* Fruit: A Review

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**Abstract:** Mogrosides are components of cucurbitane triterpenes, have hypoglycemic activity, and are found in the fruit *Siraitia grosvenorii*. The mechanism by which mogrosides reduced blood sugar was complex and needed to be interpreted; in addition, there was a problem of low content of mogrosides in *Siraitia grosvenorii*, and biosynthesis was an attractive way to produce mogrosides on a large scale. In terms of biosynthesis of mogrosides, the key enzymes have been cloned and expressed, which provided the basis for mogroside synthesis and the establishment of cell factories. In this paper, the hypoglycemic effect and the progress of the biosynthesis mechanism of mogrosides was reviewed, which provided the reference for advancing the development and biosynthesis of mogrosides.

**Key words:** Mogrosides; glycemia regulation; triterpene; biosynthesis

罗汉果为“药食两用”药物,具有清热润肺功能。甜苷是罗汉果中的天然甜味成分,该成分安全无毒<sup>[1]</sup>,具有甜度高、热量低的特点<sup>[2,3]</sup>,其甜度为蔗糖200~300倍,在功能性食品中可作为蔗糖的替代品<sup>[4]</sup>,尤其适合糖尿病的防治<sup>[5]</sup>。罗汉果甜苷结构为葫芦烷四环三萜类化合物,近年研究显示罗汉果甜苷不仅具有护肝<sup>[6,7]</sup>,增强免疫<sup>[8]</sup>、消炎<sup>[9,10]</sup>、抗疲劳<sup>[11]</sup>、镇咳<sup>[12]</sup>等生物活性,还具有显著的降糖功效<sup>[13,14]</sup>。

罗汉果为葫芦科藤本植物,其种植条件苛刻,要求气候温暖、潮湿,且不耐高温,怕霜冻<sup>[15,16]</sup>,主要

分布于我国广西、湖南、贵州等地区。罗汉果果实中甜苷含量低,种植难度大,故生产成本高,制成甜苷产品后价格高昂,难以在食品工业中广泛应用。通过生物合成技术生产罗汉果甜苷是满足市场需求的重要解决途径<sup>[17,18]</sup>。生物合成技术近年取得巨大进展,探索甜苷合成分子机制,将为利用合成生物学途径构建细胞工厂生产甜苷奠定基础。

本文对罗汉果甜苷调控血糖的分子机制研究进行梳理,并对甜苷分子的合成途径以及合成生物学技术进行了综述和探讨。

## 1 罗汉果甜苷降血糖作用研究

罗汉果甜苷口感甘甜,同时能调控糖代谢,给糖尿病小鼠服用罗汉果甜苷后,可改善小鼠血糖水平<sup>[19]</sup>,研究发现罗汉果甜苷可通过以下四种途径对血糖进行调节。

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## 1.1 修复损伤的胰腺 $\beta$ 细胞

四氧嘧啶为嘧啶含氧衍生物,可选择性诱导胰腺 $\beta$ 细胞损伤、凋亡,进而抑制胰岛素原的合成<sup>[20]</sup>。张俐勤等利用四氧嘧啶构建了糖尿病小鼠模型<sup>[21]</sup>,采用灌胃方式给药,眼眶取血后测定血糖水平,与对照组相比,罗汉果甜苷给药组降糖效果显著,推测罗汉果甜苷通过修复胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞增加胰岛素分泌,从而发挥降血糖作用。

细胞内富集的活性氧自由基(ROS)会诱发胰岛细胞损伤,陈善源以小鼠胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞(NIT-1)作为研究对象<sup>[22]</sup>,对NIT-1细胞进行给药培养,利用流式细胞仪测定胞内ROS含量,发现给药组NIT-1细胞内ROS水平显著降低,推测罗汉果甜苷通过清除胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞内ROS从而减轻氧化应激损伤<sup>[23,24]</sup>。戚向阳等以糖尿病小鼠为给药对象,研究罗汉果甜苷对小鼠胰脏组织的保护机制<sup>[25]</sup>,给药后发现罗汉果甜苷降低了I型糖尿病小鼠血糖浓度,并改善胰腺病变程度,胰腺中IFN- $\gamma$ 、TNF- $\alpha$ 表达水平出现下调,小鼠脾脏CD4淋巴细胞数目上升,实验结果提示罗汉果具有修复胰岛细胞的潜在能力。

## 1.2 刺激胰岛素分泌

胰岛素分泌水平是维持体内血糖稳定的关键因素,餐后,血糖水平的升高将会刺激胰岛细胞释放胰岛素对血糖进行调控。何超文等以正常小鼠为研究对象,研究小鼠服用罗汉果甜苷后其血糖和胰岛素分泌的波动情况<sup>[26]</sup>,发现小鼠血糖水平、胰岛素分泌量与罗汉果甜苷给药量具有相关性,推测罗汉果甜苷通过促进体内胰岛素分泌,降低血糖水平,从而发挥对血糖的调节作用。

周英等研究了罗汉果甜苷V对胰岛素分泌的促进作用<sup>[27]</sup>,研究结果显示,罗汉果甜苷能诱导胰岛素瘤细胞RIN-5F分泌胰岛素,从细胞水平揭示了罗汉果甜苷对胰岛素分泌的促进作用,提示罗汉果甜苷对II型糖尿病或有一定防治潜力。

## 1.3 调控腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶抑制糖异生途径

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)是调控机体能量平衡的关键蛋白分子,该蛋白在调节机体糖代谢、脂代谢过程中扮演重要角色<sup>[28]</sup>。研究发现AMPK与机体肥胖以及II型糖尿病的发生密切相关,AMPK可通过激活体内AMPK通路来调控血糖水平<sup>[29]</sup>。AMPK激活后将会抑制糖异生中的关键酶(葡萄糖磷酸酶和磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶)基因的表达,从而抑制糖异生途径<sup>[30]</sup>,降低机体血糖水平。陈旭

冰等通过体外实验发现罗汉果甜苷V无法直接激活HepG2细胞中AMPK,但是当甜苷在体内消化后转化为罗汉果醇,罗汉果醇会激活AMPK从而抑制糖异生血糖调控途径<sup>[31]</sup>(图1),该研究从分子水平上进一步阐明了罗汉果降糖的功效和分子机制。

## 1.4 抑制体内糖苷酶活性

罗汉果甜苷能通过抑制葡萄糖苷酶活性来调控机体血糖水平。小肠黏膜上分布有大量葡萄糖苷酶,其功能是通过水解糖苷键将淀粉等多糖类食物降解为单糖,故当葡萄糖苷酶活性降低时会抑制小肠对多糖类食物的消化吸收<sup>[32,33]</sup>。临幊上通过抑制小肠黏膜上 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶活性降低血糖浓度,该方法对II型糖尿病的防治具有重要作用<sup>[34]</sup>。夏星等研究了罗汉果甜苷对 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶活性的影响<sup>[35]</sup>,体外酶动力学研究表明罗汉果甜苷能抑制肠道 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶的活性,提示罗汉果甜苷可通过抑制 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶活性延缓碳水化合物在肠道中的分解速度、抑制葡萄糖的吸收,从而避免餐后血糖浓度陡然升高。

# 2 罗汉果甜苷的其他活性研究

## 2.1 提高免疫力

环磷酰胺(CTX)为烷化剂类免疫抑制剂,CTX对免疫细胞T细胞和B细胞的增殖均有抑制作用。王勤<sup>[8]</sup>等研究了罗汉果甜苷对小鼠免疫系统的调节能力,给小鼠腹腔注射CTX抑制小鼠免疫系统,用剂量为0.75~1.5 g/kg/d罗汉果甜苷给小鼠灌胃10天,测定小鼠免疫细胞增殖情况及巨噬细胞吞噬能力,发现甜苷能显著促进CTX免疫抑制小鼠T细胞的增殖,并增强小鼠巨噬细胞的吞噬功能,促进小鼠免疫能力恢复至正常水平,提示甜苷可能对免疫系统具有一定修复能力。

## 2.2 抗纤维化

肝星状细胞参与维生素A代谢,是肝脏中脂肪储存的重要场所,当肝脏受到化学刺激、机械损伤或病毒感染等时,肝星状细胞会由静息状态转变为激活态。肝星状细胞持续激活将诱导细胞异常增殖、胞外基质分泌增加,并逐步转化为肌成纤维细胞。在肝纤维化过程中,I型胶原可诱导肝星状细胞激活、增殖,转化生长因子 $\beta$ 1(TGF- $\beta$ 1)可促进肝星状细胞转化为成纤维细胞。宋开娟<sup>[36]</sup>等以不同浓度罗汉果甜苷对肝星状细胞LX-2给药,发现甜苷不仅能够促进LX-2细胞凋亡,还能抑制TGF- $\beta$ 1因子、I

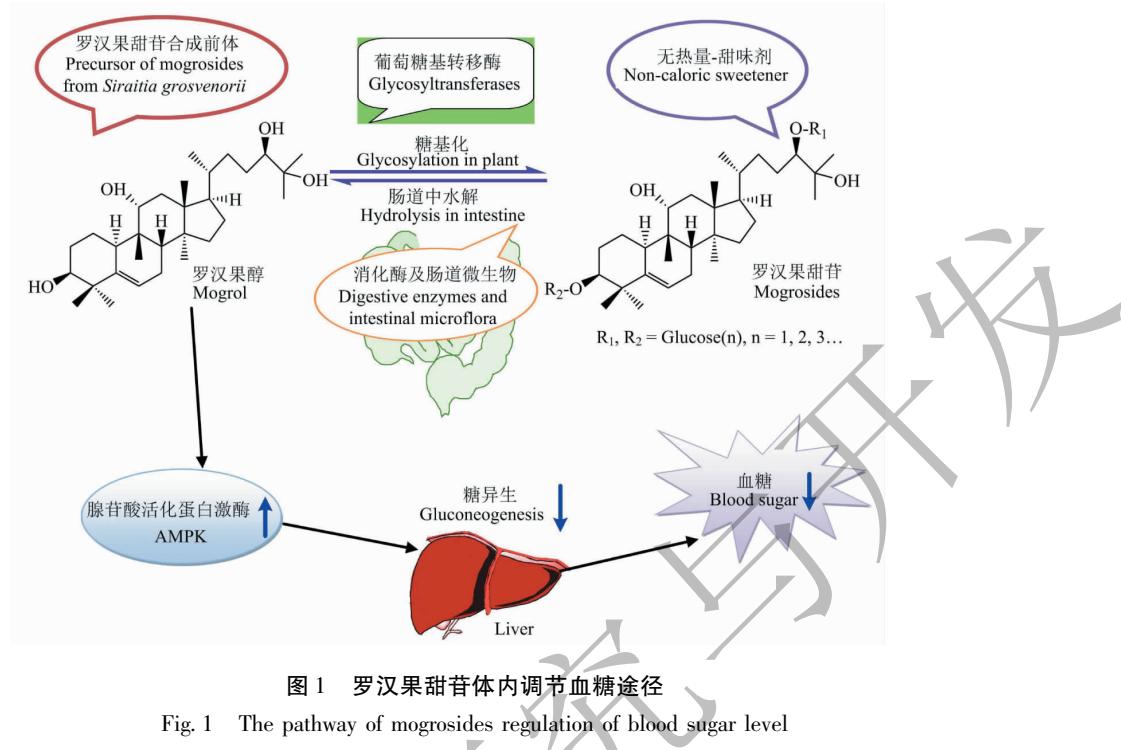


图1 罗汉果甜苷体内调节血糖途径

Fig. 1 The pathway of mogrosides regulation of blood sugar level

型胶原蛋白分泌,从而抑制肝细胞向纤维化发展。

### 2.3 护肝作用

朱慧玲等<sup>[37]</sup>研究了甜苷对人体正常肝细胞(L02)的保护作用,将L02细胞置于含乙醇的培养基中培养12 h,观察细胞生长状态,乙醇组中细胞生长受到抑制,甜苷预处理后可显著降低乙醇对L02细胞的毒性,甜苷干预组(0~200 μmol/L)中细胞活力随甜苷浓度增大而升高。L02细胞膜损伤破裂时,胞内谷丙转氨酶(ALT)和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)会渗透至细胞外培养基,生化指标检测发现,L02细胞经乙醇处理后,会导致培养基中ALT、LDH值升高;而干预组中,甜苷能显著降低培养液中ALT及LDH数值,说明甜苷可减少乙醇对细胞膜的伤害,保持肝细胞膜完整性。肖刚等<sup>[38]</sup>研究了甜苷对小鼠肝损伤修复的效果,分别利用四氯化碳诱导途径构建急性肝损伤模型,利用脂多糖、卡介苗诱导途径构建免疫性肝损伤模型,血清检测显示,甜苷可降低小鼠血液中谷丙转氨酶、谷草转氨酶水平;病理检查发现甜苷减轻了肝组织坏死、病变程度,上述结果提示罗汉果甜苷可能对肝细胞、肝组织具有保护作用。

### 2.4 镇咳、祛痰

罗汉果具有止咳效果,但罗汉果中发挥药效的成分并不明确,吴旖等<sup>[39]</sup>利用昆明小鼠构建镇咳、祛痰动物模型,用甜苷对小鼠灌胃给药,给药剂量为

10~30 mg/kg。通过开展氨水致咳实验测定甜苷对小鼠咳嗽潜伏期长短的影响,通过统计咳嗽次数来评价甜苷镇咳效果;开展气管酚红排泌实验,以气管酚红排泌量为指标,测定药物祛痰作用。研究发现甜苷可显著减少小鼠咳嗽次数,增加小鼠的气管酚红排泌量,提示甜苷或具有止咳化痰作用。

### 2.5 抗过敏

组胺由体内组氨酸通过脱羧基转化而成,作为体内重要小分子传导物质,可以诱发多种生理反应,包括发炎、过敏反应等。Hossen等<sup>[40]</sup>分别利用组胺和“48/80化合物”诱导构建ICR小鼠瘙痒反应模型,利用甜苷对小鼠给药四周后,发现可显著降低小鼠瘙痒反应;为了进一步说明甜苷作用机理,对肥大细胞给药培养,发现0.3 mg/mL浓度的甜苷能够显著抑制“48/80化合物”诱发肥大细胞释放组胺。鉴于罗汉果甜苷自身具有抗氧化能力,推测甜苷通过清除超氧阴离子从而抑制肥大细胞释放组胺,进而抑制过敏反应。

## 3 罗汉果甜苷的生物合成

罗汉果甜苷具有潜在的药用价值,但果实中甜苷组分含量低、生产成本高,制成产品后价格高昂,生物合成技术为罗汉果甜苷的生产提供了新思路,明晰罗汉果甜苷的次生代谢途径是罗汉果甜苷体外

合成的基础。近年来,随分子生物学技术的发展,在罗汉果三萜生物合成上,关键酶葫芦二烯醇合成酶、细胞色素单加氧酶、糖基转移酶相继被挖掘<sup>[41]</sup>,并且对酶的活性、功能进行了表征<sup>[42,43]</sup>,为罗汉果三萜的全合成及细胞工厂的建立提供了理论基础。

### 3.1 罗汉果甜苷的结构

罗汉果甜苷分子由罗汉果醇与葡萄糖基构成(图2)<sup>[44]</sup>,罗汉果醇骨架上C<sub>3</sub>和C<sub>24</sub>位上连接的葡萄糖基数目不同,将产生口感差异较大的甜苷分子。

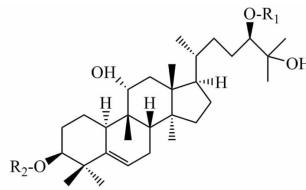


图2 罗汉果甜苷结构图 (R = Glucose 或 H)

Fig. 2 chemical structure of mogrosides

### 3.2 罗汉果甜苷的合成途径

罗汉果甜苷为葫芦烷型三萜皂苷,对其合成已有初步认识,其在果实中的生物合成可分为四个阶段:

**3.2.1 异戊烯焦磷酸(IPP)和二甲烯丙焦磷酸(DMAPP)的生物合成:**以乙酰CoA为原料,两分子乙酰CoA缩合成乙酰乙酰CoA;在HMG-CoA合酶作用下,乙酰乙酰CoA与另一分子乙酰CoA反应,形成3-羟基-3-甲基-戊二酸单酰CoA,通过HMG-CoA还原酶还原为甲羟戊酸<sup>[45]</sup>,甲羟戊酸通过甲羟戊酸激酶、磷酸甲羟戊酸激酶和5-焦磷酸甲羟戊酸脱羧酶的连续催化,先后生成5-磷酸甲羟戊酸,5-焦磷酸甲羟戊酸和异戊烯焦磷酸(IPP)<sup>[46]</sup>,在异戊烯焦磷酸异构酶作用下异戊烯焦磷酸异构为二甲烯丙基焦磷酸(DMAPP)(图3)。

**3.2.2 中间产物2,3-氧化角鲨烯的合成<sup>[47]</sup>:**IPP和DMAPP经牻牛儿焦磷酸合成酶的催化形成牻牛儿焦磷酸(GPP),GPP经法呢基焦磷酸合成酶(FPS)的催化与IPP合成法呢基焦磷酸(FPP),FPP在鲨烯合酶(SQS)作用下转化为鲨烯<sup>[48]</sup>,鲨烯再由单加氧酶(SE)催化则转变为2,3-氧化角鲨烯(图4)。

**3.2.3 罗汉果醇的合成:**Itkin等<sup>[50]</sup>研究发现2,3-氧化角鲨烯经角鲨烯环氧化酶的催化可生成2,3;22,23-环氧角鲨烯,2,3;22,23-环氧角鲨烯经葫芦二烯醇合酶催化后环化为24,25-环氧葫芦二烯醇,再经环氧水解酶的催化生成C<sub>24</sub>和C<sub>25</sub>位分别羟基化的葫芦二烯醇,该化合物经细胞色素单加氧酶CYP102801对

其C<sub>11</sub>位羟基化最终生成罗汉果醇(图5)。

**3.2.4 甜苷的合成:**果实成熟时期参与苷元糖基化的葡萄糖基转移酶(UDP-glucosyltransferase, UGT)基因表达水平大幅上调,最后通过UDP-G糖基转移酶为苷元C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>24</sub>位添加糖基从而完成罗汉果三萜皂苷的合成<sup>[51]</sup>。罗汉果甜苷具有共同的苷元罗汉果醇,差异主要是C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>24</sub>位连接葡萄糖基数目。Itkin<sup>[50]</sup>和戴隆海<sup>[52]</sup>等的研究结果表明罗汉果来源的糖基转移酶UGT74AC1、UGT720-269-1负责罗汉果醇C<sub>3</sub>-OH糖基化,另外UGT720-269-1还参与罗汉果醇C<sub>24</sub>-OH糖基化,而UGT94-289-3负责C<sub>3</sub>和C<sub>24</sub>位葡萄糖链的延伸反应,通过5次糖基化过程最终合成甜苷V(图6)。

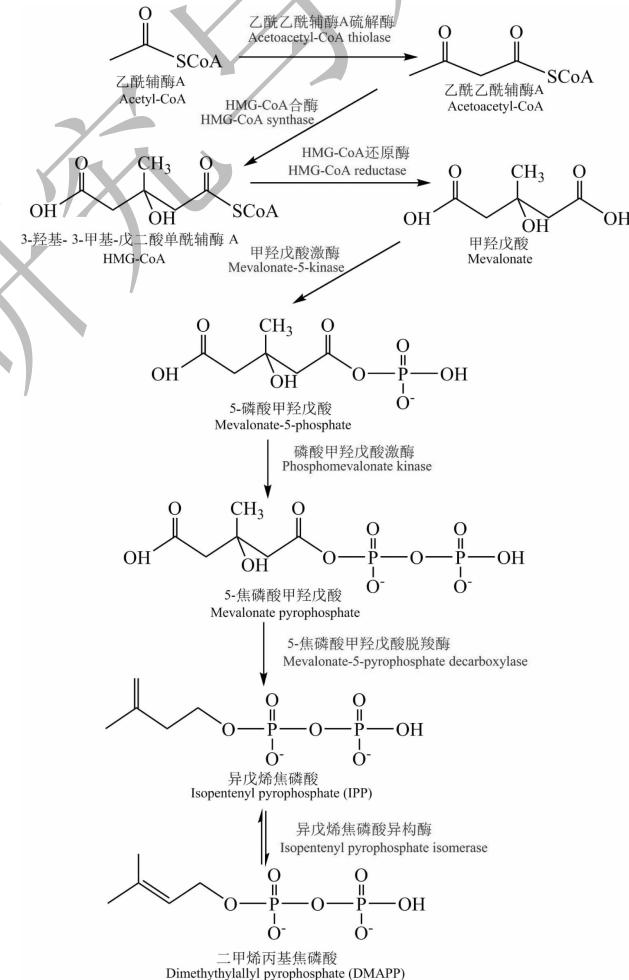


图3 异戊烯焦磷酸和二甲烯丙基焦磷酸的生物合成

Fig. 3 The biosynthesis of IPP and DMAPP

### 4 罗汉果甜苷体内降解代谢

为深入解析甜苷在体内的作用机制,近年,科研人员在罗汉果甜苷降解、体内代谢方面开展了大量

研究<sup>[53]</sup>,卢凤来等<sup>[54]</sup>利用人肠内细菌对罗汉果甜苷进行降解,发现罗汉果甜苷Ⅲ在细菌作用下,先后脱掉C<sub>3</sub>葡萄糖基和C<sub>24</sub>龙胆二糖基,转化为罗汉果Ⅱ<sub>A1</sub>和罗汉果醇。黄振聪等<sup>[55,56]</sup>将罗汉果甜苷V分别置于人工胃液和肠道细菌液中,并对其转化产物进行跟踪分析,发现在人工胃液中甜苷V的糖配体逐个水解,最终转化为罗汉果苷元;在人肠道菌群作用下,甜苷V会同时发生去糖反应和加糖基化反

应,甜苷V通过脱糖基作用转化为次生糖苷,甜苷V经过加糖基反应则生成罗汉果六糖苷。对小鼠给药开展动物体内实验,发现小鼠尿液与粪便中罗汉果甜苷V的代谢产物有较大差异<sup>[55]</sup>:在小鼠尿液中甜苷V以罗汉果苷元形式排泄出体外;而小鼠粪便中甜苷V则转化为罗汉果醇的羟基化、异构化产物,以上研究为明晰罗汉果甜苷在体内的代谢与转化途径提供了重要参考。

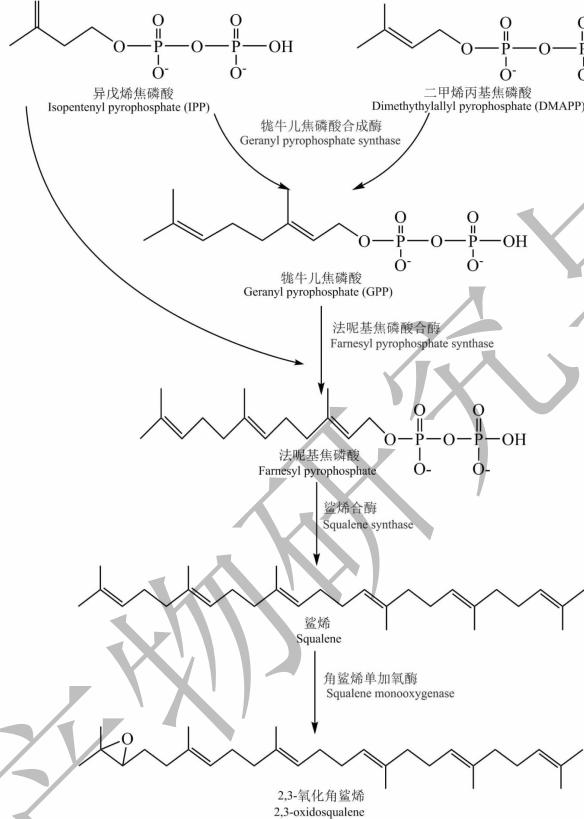


图4 2,3-氧化角鲨烯的生物合成  
Fig. 4 The biosynthesis of 2,3-oxidosqualene

## 5 讨论和展望

甜味剂广泛应用于食品、饮料生产中,化学甜味剂虽无糖、低热量,但消费者却难以接受,认为甜味剂有化学合成的味道,另一方面顾虑其安全性,担心长期食用影响身体健康。安全性角度而言,罗汉果甜苷急性毒性 LD<sub>50</sub> > 15 g/kg (bw)<sup>[57]</sup>, Ames 致突变试验为阴性、无遗传毒性<sup>[58]</sup>,属于安全无毒物质。在食品领域,罗汉果甜苷是天然、良好的蔗糖替代品,具有高甜味、低热量的特点,食用后不被人体吸收、有效降低能量物质的摄入<sup>[59]</sup>,可满足糖尿病患者和肥胖人士的需求。

在药理研究方面,基于甜苷的降糖活性,科研工作者对甜苷血糖调控机制开展了研究,推测罗汉果甜苷通过刺激胰岛素分泌、修复胰岛细胞、抑制糖异生以及抑制糖苷酶活性等途径调控血糖,提示甜苷对机体的血糖调控具有靶点多、作用机制多样、涉及的信号通路复杂等特点,究竟哪种途径在血糖调控中发挥主导作用,如何协同抑制血糖,相关研究还未见报道,尚待深入探究。

罗汉果甜苷具有潜在的药用价值,但价格高昂,明晰罗汉果甜苷生物合成机制,利用细胞工厂生产罗汉果甜苷是量产罗汉果甜苷的潜在途径之一:

罗汉果三萜甜苷生物合成过程中,从乙酰 CoA

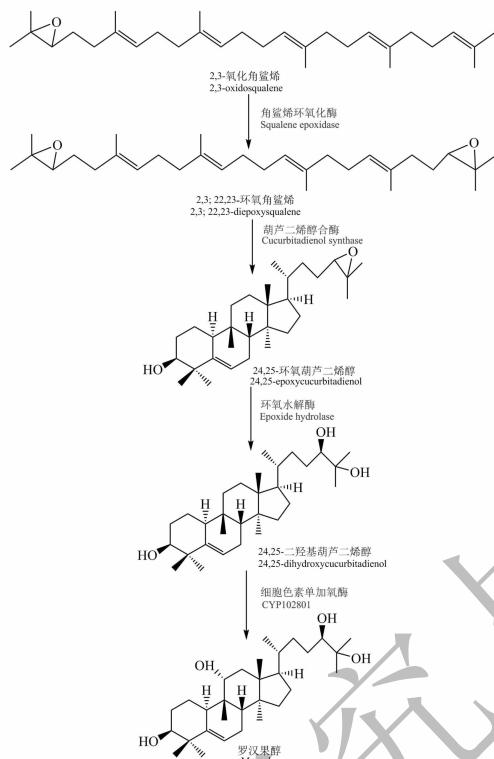


图 5 罗汉果苷元的合成  
Fig. 5 The biosynthesis of mogrol

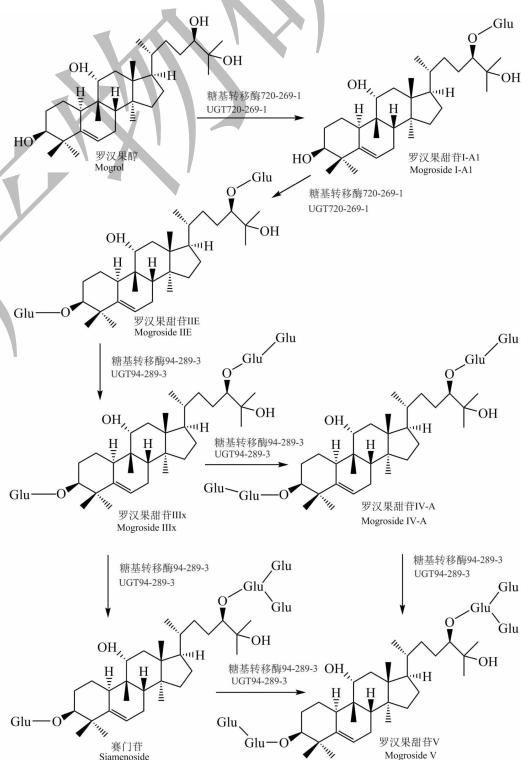


图 6 罗汉果甜苷的合成  
Fig. 6 The biosynthesis of mogrosides

到2,3-氧化角鲨烯的合成途径存在于高等真核生物和部分微生物中,氧化角鲨烯可作为前体合成类固醇或萜类等生物分子,在罗汉果中经一系列关键酶的催化作用下2,3-氧化角鲨烯最终转化为罗汉果甜苷分子。目前,通过生物合成途径全合成罗汉果甜苷存在诸多难点,主要涉及三个阶段:(1)2,3-氧化角鲨烯环化形成葫芦二烯醇;(2)由葫芦二烯醇羟基化生成罗汉果醇;(3)罗汉果醇的糖基化调控,以上相关的酶基因已经进行了克隆表达和功能验证,但是如何将这些外源基因整合到微生物细胞工厂中并实现其高效协调表达还有大量工作需要开展。

罗汉果甜苷的降糖功效为降糖药物的开发提供了新思路,后续还有待开展更广泛、深入的临床研究;在罗汉果甜苷合成方面,目前尚处于起步阶段,面临诸多挑战,罗汉果合成代谢的研究和探索,将为罗汉果甜苷细胞工厂的建立奠定基础。

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