

茶成分对肠道菌群的调控作用及其健康效应的研究进展

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摘要:茶是世界上最受欢迎的健康饮料之一,富含茶多酚、茶多糖、茶色素和茶皂素等多种生物活性成分,对人体健康具有重要影响。肠道是一个复杂而稳定的生态系统,肠道微生态与人体健康密切相关。肠道菌群是茶成分发挥生理调节作用和健康效应的主要作用靶点,本文对近年来几种重要茶成分对肠道菌群的调节作用及其对机体健康的影响相关研究进展进行了综述。茶成分主要通过靶向肠道菌群调节糖代谢和脂代谢,减轻炎症和肠道损伤,缓解情绪和记忆障碍以及调节昼夜节律,发挥其健康效应。阐明茶成分调控肠道菌群的内在作用机制将为更好地利用茶产品来改善肠道微生态,促进人体健康提供科学依据。

关键词:茶多酚;茶色素;茶多糖;茶籽皂素;肠道菌群;健康效应

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Research progress on the regulatory mechanism of tea components on gut microbiota and its health benefits

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Abstract:Tea is one of the most popular health drinks in the world, with a variety of effective bioactive ingredients, including tea polyphenols, tea polysaccharides, tea pigments, tea saponins and other bioactive components, which contributes to human health. Intestinal tract is a complex and stable ecosystem, while intestinal microecology is closely associated to human health. Gut microbiota performs an important target for tea components to exert physiological regulation and health effects. Here, the progress on intervention and regulation mechanism of these tea components on gut microbiota and their effects on body health in recent years were reviewed. Tea ingredients exert their health benefits mainly by targeting on gut microbiota to regulate glucose metabolism and lipid metabolism, or relieve inflammation and intestinal damage, or alleviate mood and memory disorders, and regulate circadian rhythms. To clarify the internal mechanism of tea components regulating gut microbiota will provide a scientific basis for better utilization of tea products to improve intestinal microecology and promote human health.

Key words:tea polyphenols; tea pigments; tea polysaccharides; tea saponin; gut microbiota; health benefits

茶叶是风靡全球的三大饮料之一。根据不同的生产以及加工方式,茶叶可分为红茶、黑茶、绿茶、乌龙茶等。茶叶中主要含有茶多酚类、生物碱、氨基酸

类和多糖等化学成分^[1],具有降血压、抗氧化、抗菌、抗炎、抗疲劳、降糖等诸多活性^[2],可改善机体健康。茶叶的营养成分与肠道菌群具有双向协同,共同调节机体健康的作用。茶成分难以在胃中消化,进入后肠可被肠道菌群分解,发挥益生元作用。目前,有关茶成分调控肠道菌群的研究多集中于茶多酚、茶多糖、茶色素等,这些单体成分或组合物可以直接或间接调节宿主肠道微生态,从而改善机体

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健康^[3-5]。

人体肠道存在规模庞大且复杂的微生物群落,其中拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)、厚壁菌门(*Firmicutes*)、变形菌门(*Proteobacteria*)和放线菌门(*Actinobacteria*)是肠道菌群的主要组成部分。且肠道菌群与生物机体的健康存在紧密的联系,肠道菌群紊乱会诱导肥胖和糖尿病等疾病及其并发症的形成^[6,7];肠道菌群-肠-肝循环直接影响机体对脂质吸收与代谢^[8];肠道菌群可介导肠-脑轴对大脑神经活动的调节作用^[9],同时肠道菌群可能对心理障碍及其治疗产生影响^[10,11]。且肠道菌群对于机体的健康促进效益很大程度上依赖于代谢产物的作用^[12]。肠道菌群可以代谢生产有益化合物,如短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs),阻碍病原体,调节免疫反应,促进肠道上皮细胞的分化和增殖^[13]。也可通过代谢产生胆汁酸类,吲哚类衍生物和胆碱代谢物等诸多代谢产物,影响基因表达,调控下游的相关信号通路,从而实现对机体健康的调节作用^[14]。肠道菌群对于生物体的生理和心理健康的重要性日益突显。其与宿主形成了稳定的共生体,肠道菌群在结构和丰度上所产生的任何变化,都会对肠道代谢保护等功能产生极大的影响,从而对人体健康产生直接的影响。

本文综述了茶多酚、茶色素、茶多糖和茶籽皂素等成分对肠道菌群的调控作用及其对机体的健康益处,阐明了不同茶成分、肠道菌群和机体健康之间的相互关系,为更加系统和科学地利用茶成分来改善肠道微生态,从而为增进人类健康提供科学参考和理论依据。

1 茶多酚对肠道微生物的调节

茶多酚(tea polyphenol, TP)是茶叶中一类含有儿茶素类、黄酮类、黄酮醇类、酚酸及缩酚酸类等多种化学成分的复合物,占茶叶干重的15%~30%^[15]。其中儿茶素类化合物包括表儿茶素(epicatechin, EC),表没食子儿茶素(epigallocatechin, EGC)和表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(epigallocatechin-3-gallate, EGCG)等。茶多酚具有抗氧化、抗炎和抗菌等作用,已被证明对保护神经系统,预防非酒精性脂肪肝和糖尿病等病症具有一定积极作用,是茶叶中具有重要生物活性作用的物质和形成茶叶色香味的主要成分之一^[16,17]。

多项研究表明,茶多酚可以显著降低厚壁菌门(*Firmicutes*)与拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)的比例(F/

B),提高有益菌阿克曼氏菌属(*Akkermansia*)的相对丰度,降低有害菌震颤杆菌属(*Oscillibacter*)相对丰度,并促进SCFAs的生成^[18-28]。阿克曼氏菌属存在于肠道黏液层,通过控制宿主黏液周转,改善肠道屏障功能^[29];而震颤杆菌属与肥胖相关,与肠屏障完整性呈负相关^[30]。EGCG被证明可以减少抗肿瘤药物环磷酰胺(cyclophosphamide, CTX)所诱导的肠道菌群紊乱现象,降低了毛螺菌科(Lachnospiraceae)和脱硫弧菌科(Desulfovibrionaceae)的水平,而增加了鼠杆状菌科(Muribaculaceae)的水平^[27]。在体外粪菌发酵情况下,茶多酚提升双歧杆菌属(*Bifidobacterium*),拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides*),乳杆菌属(*Lactobacillus*)的相对丰度,并促进SCFAs的形成^[19,22,28]。双歧杆菌属和乳杆菌属可分解益生元,有助于改善肠道生态,增强肠道屏障功能^[31]。Henning等^[18]发现补充茶多酚后副拟杆菌和假丁酸弧菌属丰度上升,有助于SCFAs的形成。此外,研究表明肠道噬菌体群落可能介导了茶多酚对肠道菌群丰度的调节作用,值得深入研究^[32]。

茶多酚有助于维持血糖稳态、保护胰腺功能,从而改善代谢作用^[22,25,33]。Huang等^[25]发现结合了多酚成分的茶渣可以激活INS-R/IRS2/PI3K/AKT/Glut-4/PPAR-γ等胰岛素通路,促进葡萄糖在肝脏的运输和储存,减少糖异生,表现出显著的降糖活性。茶多酚还被证明可调节氨基酸合成、核糖体合成、碳代谢和脂质代谢等代谢途径的基因表达^[34],并通过上调AMPK磷酸化,调节碳水化合物代谢,发挥降糖作用^[33]。

茶多酚被证明对于肥胖引起的后续病症具有一定的积极作用,其通过降低细胞因子水平来缓解炎症,提高抗氧化能力,上调肠道紧密连接蛋白水平,从而维持肠道屏障的完整性^[20,27,29,35]。Ye等^[35]发现茶多酚可降低全身脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)水平,进一步抑制核因子κB的活化,显著降低高脂饮食(high fat diet, HFD)小鼠血清肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素-1β(interleukin-1β, IL-1β)和IL-6水平,从而减轻肥胖诱导的炎症反应。EGCG^[27]可恢复紧密连接蛋白ZO-1、occludin和claudin1的水平,调节抗氧化酶的活性,降低免疫相关细胞因子TNF-α、IL-10和IL-21水平,减轻氧化应激。EGCG^[27]和绿茶茶多酚^[20]均可提高肠道中SCFAs水平,维护肠道黏膜完整性;也可通过与白细胞上的SCFA受体结合,影响宿主

抗感染能力^[36,37]。茶多酚可以抑制唾液和小肠中的 α -淀粉酶和 α -葡萄糖苷酶,促进碳水化合物在大肠中残留,为SCFAs的生成提供底物^[38,39],也可促进杯状细胞生长,从而增加与SCFAs产生有关菌属的生长^[22]。因此,通过优化肠道菌群结构,促进SCFAs的产生,进而保护肠道黏膜,可能为茶多酚类抗胃肠道毒性和缓解结肠炎的机制之一。

此外,研究还发现茶多酚可缓解记忆和情绪的变化,并可以调节昼夜节律^[40]。EC可缓解焦虑,并升高海马体脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)水平,恢复了糖皮质激素受体、矿物皮质激素受体和11 β -HSD1的表达^[40]。也可改善肠道菌群丰度异常情况,使乳杆菌相对丰度上升,肠杆菌丰度下降^[40]。乳杆菌在HFD诱导的

焦虑中发挥作用^[41],肠杆菌则被证明与双相情感障碍和抑郁症相关^[42,43]。EC可直接或者间接发挥对大脑神经的保护作用^[44,45]。茶多酚可通过促进肠道有益菌群生长和影响代谢途径来调节昼夜节律^[26]。可见,茶多酚通过调节微生物群进而缓解情绪障碍^[46]。

综上,茶多酚可增加阿克曼氏菌属、双歧杆菌属、拟杆菌属丰度,调节了乳杆菌属和梭菌属,降低厚壁菌门丰度以及厚壁菌门和拟杆菌门的比例(见表1)。茶多酚调节细胞因子水平和抗氧化酶活性,从而减轻炎症和缓解氧化应激。通过调节肠道紧密连接蛋白表达,缓解肠道炎症,激活胰岛素通路,降低血糖水平。此外,茶多酚还能调节昼夜节律和缓解情绪障碍。

表1 茶多酚类成分对肠道菌群的调节作用

Table 1 The regulating effects of tea polyphenols on gut microbiota

物质 Substance	补充浓度 Supplementary concentration	模型/方法 Model /Method	实验对象 Experiment subject	菌群变化 Microbial alteration	参考文献 Reference
红茶多酚	0.25% (W/W)	高脂高糖饮食处理	C57BL/6J 小鼠	副拟杆菌属、拟杆菌属、普氏菌属、厌氧棒状菌属、假丁酸弧菌属和 <i>Oscillibacter</i> ↑; 乳杆菌属、酸奶乳球菌属、柯林斯氏菌属、 <i>Blautia</i> 、 <i>Roseburia Anaerostipes</i> 、 <i>Shuttleworthia</i> 、 <i>Bryantella</i> 和 <i>Acetitomaculum</i> ↓	18
绿茶多酚	0.5% (W/V)	高脂饮食处理	C57BL/6J 小鼠	嗜黏蛋白阿克曼氏菌和梭菌属↑; 共生梭菌、酸奶瘤胃球菌、长链多尔氏菌和白蚁孢子菌↓	21
脱咖啡因的绿茶多酚	0.25% (W/W)	高脂饮食处理	C57BL/6J 小鼠	厚壁菌门和放线菌门↓; 拟杆菌门↑; 罗斯拜瑞氏菌属、乳杆菌属、布劳特氏菌属、厌氧棒状菌属、沙特尔沃思氏菌属、布莱恩特氏菌属、乳球菌属和醋香肠菌属以及柯林斯氏菌属↓; 副拟杆菌属、震颤杆菌属、厌氧棒状菌属、假丁酸弧菌属、普雷沃氏菌属和拟杆菌属↑	18
绿茶多酚	6.0 g/L	高脂饮食诱导肥胖	C57BL/6J 小鼠	F/B ↓; 梭菌门↑; 拟杆菌属和梭菌属↑; <i>Lachnoclostridium</i> 、氨基酸球菌属、巨单胞菌属↓	22
乌龙茶茶多酚	0.1% (W/W)		C57BL/6J 小鼠	拟杆菌门↑; 厚壁菌门↓; F/B ↓; 光杆菌属、粪杆菌属、瘤胃球菌属、毛螺菌属、巨型球菌、小类杆菌属↑	34
茶多酚	0.5 g/kg		C57BL/6J 小鼠	阿克曼氏菌属↑; 震颤杆菌属↓	35
EC	2 ~ 20 mg/kg BW		C57BL/6J 小鼠	乳杆菌属↑; 肠杆菌属↓	40
茶多酚	5.88 mg/kg BW	高脂饮食和链脲佐菌素诱导2型糖尿病	Wistar 小鼠	阿克曼氏菌属、脱硫弧菌属和颤螺菌属↑	25
EGCG	40 mg/kg	CTX 诱导胃肠道毒性	SPF 级小鼠	毛螺菌科和脱硫弧菌科↓ 鼠杆菌科↑	27
绿茶多酚	50 mg/kg BW	葡聚糖硫酸钠诱导结肠炎	SPF 级 C57BL/6J 小鼠	产 SCFAs 细菌↑	20
乌龙茶茶多酚					
绿茶多酚	1% (W/V)	粪菌体外发酵	健康志愿者	乳杆菌属、双歧杆菌属和肠球菌属↑; 普雷沃氏菌属和溶组织梭菌↓	19
红茶多酚					

续表 1 (Continued Tab. 1)

物质成分 Substance	补充浓度 Supplementary concentration	模型/方法 Model /Method	实验对象 Experiment subject	菌群变化 Microbial alteration	参考文献 Reference
茯砖茶茶多酚	10 g/L	厌氧体外发酵	65岁健康老年人	埃希氏菌属和γ-变形菌纲_B38↓; 双歧杆菌属和拟杆菌属等有益菌属↑	28
乌龙茶茶多酚	0.1% (W/W)	粪菌移植	C57BL/6J 小鼠	拟杆菌门↑; 厚壁菌门↓	26
绿茶多酚	5 mg/mL	粪菌体外发酵	C57BL/6J 小鼠	F/B↓; 梭杆菌门↑; 拟杆菌属和梭杆菌属↑; 氨基酸球菌属、巨单胞菌属和 <i>Lachnoclostridium</i> ↓	22

注: BW 为体重; W/W 为质量比; W/V 为质量浓度; ↑: 相对丰度上调; ↓: 相对丰度下调。下同。

Note: BW means body weight; "W/W" indicates mass ratio; "W/V" indicates mass concentration; ↑: The up-regulation of relative abundance, ↓: Indicates the down-regulation of relative abundance. The same below.

2 茶多糖对肠道菌群和健康的影响

茶多糖,是茶叶的重要生理活性成分之一,具有降血糖、抗氧化、降血脂、增强机体免疫能力及预防治疗心血管疾病等多种生物活性^[47,48]。茶多糖普遍可改善肠道菌群结构,调节 SCFAs 和色氨酸等衍生代谢产物水平,进而显著影响免疫平衡、能量代谢和黏膜完整性维护等生理活动^[3,49-52]。

茶多糖可促进 2 型糖尿病大鼠结肠有益菌的生长,显著降低肥胖小鼠中厚壁菌门相对丰度,显著提高拟杆菌门相对丰度,降低厚壁菌门与拟杆菌门的比例^[53]。而且震颤杆菌属、嗜胆菌属 (*Bilophila*) 和梭菌属 XIVb (*Clostridium XIVb*) 等与肥胖和炎症呈正相关^[54]的菌属的丰度下降。茯砖茶多糖灌胃促进了溃疡性结肠炎 (ulcerative colitis, UC) 小鼠的有益菌群的增殖,如乳杆菌和阿克曼氏菌属^[50]。体外厌氧发酵证明茯砖茶多糖纯化成分在一定程度上可以逆转炎症性肠病 (inflammatory bowel disease, IBD) 患者体内肠道菌群的失调^[55,56]。此外,研究发现茶多糖体外发酵液对 LPS 处理的 RAW264.7 巨噬细胞具有抗炎作用,可能其中的 SCFAs 代谢产物有关^[55]。茶多糖可促进疾病模型小鼠肠道内 SCFAs 的产生^[3,50,51]。

茶多糖可显著改善 2 型糖尿病^[51]和肥胖大鼠的代谢以及血脂紊乱^[3]。茶多糖可通过抑制促凋亡蛋白 Bax 表达、促进抗凋亡蛋白 Bcl-2 的表达从而抑制胰腺组织细胞的过度凋亡,保护胰腺组织、改善胰岛素抵抗,发挥降血糖功效^[51]。茶多糖还可促进氨基酸代谢、脂质代谢、糖代谢和其他次生代谢产物的生物合成^[52,56],下调肝脏中与脂合成相关基因的表达^[3],降低血清内甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白-胆固醇、游离脂肪酸、总胆固醇水平,提高血清内高密度脂蛋白-胆固醇水平;以及降低肝脏中 TG 含量^[3],从而降低脂肪积累。

茶多糖还具有改善氧化应激和炎症反应的作用。

用^[3,50,51,55,56]。茶多糖可提高 2 型糖尿病大鼠肝脏中超氧化物歧化酶活性、过氧化氢酶活性与总抗氧化能力、显著降低脂质氧化能力,改善肝脏氧化应激作用起到保护肝脏的功效^[51];降低肥胖小鼠血清中 LPS、细胞因子 TNF-α、IL-6 和 C-反应蛋白水平,缓解了小鼠的炎症反应^[3]。Yang 等^[50]发现茶多糖可显著上调 SCFAs 水平,显著改变色氨酸代谢,提高吲哚-3-乙醛 (indole-3-acetaldehyde, IAld) 和吲哚-3-乙酸 (indole-3-acetic acid, IAA) 的含量,显著提高结肠炎小鼠芳香烃受体 (aromatic hydrocarbon receptor, AhR) 和 IL-22 的结肠表达,从而促进肠道紧密连接蛋白 ZO-1 和 occludin 的表达和组装,减轻结肠组织损伤和炎症,保护肠道屏障^[57,58]。

综合来看,茶多糖可以增加双歧杆菌属和拟杆菌属的相对丰度,抑制梭菌属生长,调节阿克曼氏菌属、普雷沃氏菌属、乳杆菌属的丰度(见表 2);影响 SCFAs 的产生和色氨酸代谢,并下调脂质合成相关基因的表达,从而调节糖、脂和氨基酸代谢,改善血脂紊乱和降低肝脏脂肪的积累,茶多糖还提高抗氧化酶活性,改善肝脏氧化应激作用,降低细胞因子和 LPS 水平,缓解炎症反应。此外,茶多糖还可改善胰腺损伤,减轻结肠组织损伤^[51,52]。

3 茶色素对肠道菌群和健康的影响

茶色素主要有茶褐素 (theabrownin, TB)、茶黄素 (theaflavin, TF) 和茶红素 (tearubigin, TR) 等。茶色素可调节肠道菌群结构^[4,59,60],缓解肥胖^[4,61-64],调节代谢,缓解炎症、氧化和肠道损伤^[63-66],缓解认知功能障碍并调节昼夜节律^[64,66]。

茶褐素可以显著改善抗生素导致的脱污染,调节肠道菌群失调,促进乳杆菌属和双歧杆菌属的增殖,抑制肠球菌属和大肠杆菌生长^[59]。双歧杆菌属和乳杆菌属可增强机体免疫力、降低血清胆固醇水平、促进抗炎症因子产生、抑制致病菌群的生长,从而促进机体健康^[67]。Gong 等^[60]和 Jiang^[4]发现茶褐

表 2 茶多糖类成分对肠道菌群的调节作用

Table 2 The regulating effects of tea polysaccharide on gut microbiota

物质成分 Substance	补充浓度 Supplementary concentration	模型/方法 Model /Method	实验对象 Experiment subject	菌群变化 Microbial alteration	参考文献 Ref.
普洱茶 茶多糖	100、200、300 mg/kg BW	健康	SPF 级 C57BL/6J 小鼠	拟杆菌门↓; 厚壁菌门、变形菌门、疣微菌门↑; 双歧杆菌、阿克曼氏菌和粪杆菌等益生菌↑	52
茯砖茶 茶多糖	200、400、800 mg/kg BW	高脂饮食诱导肥胖	SPF 级 C57BL/6J 小鼠	厚壁菌门↓; 拟杆菌门↑; F/B↓; 厌氧棍状菌属、别样杆菌属和臭气杆菌属↑; 震颤杆菌属、梭菌属 IV、梭菌属 XIVb、嗜胆菌属、艾森贝格氏菌属、产内酯菌属、明串珠菌属、欧尔森氏菌属、假解黄酮菌属及链球菌属↓	48
婺源绿茶茶多糖	200 mg/kg BW	高糖高脂饲料和链脲佐菌素诱导糖尿病	SPF 级 雄性 Wistar 大鼠	丁酸弗林特杆菌、驴牙普雷沃氏菌、萨托尔氏拟杆菌等有益菌↑; <i>Helicobacter typhlonius</i> ↓	51
茯砖茶 茶多糖	100、200、400 mg/kg BW	葡聚糖硫酸钠诱导 UC	C57BL/6 小鼠	乳杆菌和阿克曼氏菌属↑	50
茯砖茶 茶多糖 纯化馏分 FBTPS-3	10 g/L 5 mg/mL	粪菌体外发酵 粪菌体外发酵	炎症性肠病患者 健康志愿者	拟杆菌属、副拟杆菌属和副萨特氏菌属↑; 乳杆菌属、链球菌属、梭菌属 XIVa↓; 埃希氏菌属/志贺氏菌属↓ 拟杆菌属、普雷沃氏菌属和巨球形菌属↑	55 56

素可通过恢复/增加拟杆菌门丰度,恢复/减少厚壁菌门丰度;降低瘤胃球菌属相对丰度,上调阿克曼氏菌属、乳杆菌属和毛螺菌属(*Lachnospira*)相对丰度,优化肠道菌群结构。

茶褐素对肥胖的潜在功效已被人们所关注^[4,61-64]。茶褐素已在多种实验模型中被证明可调节机体(包括血清和大脑)中的脂质代谢^[64],改善脂肪酸氧化、脂肪分解^[63],下调肝脏 TG 水平^[63],缓解肝脏损伤,降低脂肪重量,抑制肥胖形成^[4]。Li 等^[63]证明茶褐素可上调与血清素相关的阿克曼氏菌属、拟杆菌属和副杆菌属的相对丰度,从而调节血清素信号通路,预防和治疗非酒精脂肪肝(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)。Huang 等^[68]发现茶褐素抑制与胆盐水解酶活性相关的微生物,增加了回肠胆汁酸(bile acids, BAs)水平,进而抑制肠道 FXR-FGF15 信号通路,促进 BAs 的肝脏产生,激活肝脏 FXR^[68],进而调节 BAs 和脂质的稳态,影响机体脂代谢^[69]。茶褐素也被证明可通过 FXR 调节葡萄糖的稳态,影响机体糖代谢^[68,69],茶黄素还与血清和脑组织代谢,尤其是氨基酸、嘌呤衍生物代谢密切相关^[64]。

研究表明茶褐素可缓解 UC^[65]、NAFLD^[63]和代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS)^[64]的炎症反应,氧化应激和肠道损伤。茶褐素和茶黄素可显著上调机体的抗氧化能力,显著降低肝脏炎症因子(IL-1, IL-6, TNF- α)的水平,从而缓解炎症和氧化应

激^[64,66];重组肠道微生物群、改变核心微生物群代谢物(SCFAs 和必需氨基酸),可以加强免疫反应、增加紧密连接蛋白的表达,从而缓解肠道损伤并维持肠道稳态^[66]。Yang 等^[65]发现茯砖茶褐素可通过调节肠道菌群紊乱,上调参与 AhR 通路的肠道菌群如乳杆菌属和副萨特氏菌属(*Parasutterella*)的相对丰度,提高色氨酸代谢产物 IAlD 和 IAA 水平,上调紧密连接蛋白 ZO-1 和 occludin 表达,进而激活 AhRs,促进 IL-22 的产生,诱导肠上皮细胞再生,促进肠屏障修复,提高结肠抗氧化能力,减轻结肠损伤和炎症。

茶色素可缓解衰老相关认知功能障碍并调节昼夜节律^[64,66]。茶黄素处理可增加放线菌门的相对丰度,降低拟杆菌门和变形菌门的相对丰度,上调厚壁菌门与拟杆菌门的比例;上调双歧杆菌属和梭菌属,降低毛螺菌科、拟杆菌属和罗斯拜瑞氏菌属(*Roseburia*)的相对丰度,调节菌群代谢物,上调大脑神经营养因子水平,从而有效缓解认知和空间记忆障碍^[66]。茶黄素可通过微生物群-肠道-大脑轴缓解衰老相关的认知功能障碍^[66]。Hou 等^[64]发现在茶黄素处理后,与肝脏昼夜节律基因密切相关种属的丰度得到了调节,上调了类球布劳特氏菌(*Blautia coccoides*)、*Clostridiales bacterium 42_27* 和 *Firmicutes bacterium ASF500* 的相对丰度,而降低泡囊短波单胞菌(*Brevundimonas vesicularis*)的相对丰度。

综上所述,茶色素主要通过增加拟杆菌门丰度,

降低厚壁菌门丰度,降低厚壁菌门与拟杆菌门的比例,增加双歧杆菌属相对丰度,抑制肠球菌生长(见表3),并影响肠道中代谢物(如SCFAs、BAs、色氨酸及其代谢产物)的水平,调控相关信号通路,调节糖

代谢和脂质代谢,改善机体氧化损伤,减轻肠道损伤和炎症,缓解认知和空间记忆障碍,并调节肝脏中的昼夜通路,从而发挥健康效应。

表3 茶色素类成分对肠道菌群的调节作用

Table 3 The regulating effects of tea pigments on gut microbiota

物质成分 Substance	补充浓度 Supplementary concentration	模型/方法 Model /Method	实验对象 Experiment subject	菌群变化 Microbial alteration	参考文献 Reference
普洱茶茶褐素	225 mg/kg	高脂饮食喂养	SPF 级 C57BL/6J 小鼠	胆汁酸水解酶活性相关的微生物(如乳杆菌属、芽孢杆菌属、肠球菌属、乳球菌属、链球菌属和明串珠菌属等)↓	68
六堡茶茶褐素	6% (W/W)	高脂饲料诱导肥胖	C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠	拟杆菌门↑;厚壁菌门↓;F/B↑	60
红茶茶黄素	1.35 g/kg	高脂饮食诱导肥胖	SPF 级 Wistar 大鼠	厚壁菌门↓;拟杆菌门↑;F/B↓;乳杆菌属、阿克曼菌属和毛螺菌属↑;瘤胃球菌属↓	4
红茶茶褐素					
普洱茶茶褐素	1.215 g/kg	肠道菌群失调大鼠	SD 大鼠	乳酸杆菌属与双歧杆菌属↑;大肠杆菌属与肠球菌属↓	59
普洱茶茶褐素	1.215 g/kg BW	高脂饮食诱导 MS	SPF 级小鼠	类球布劳特氏菌、 <i>Clostridiales bacterium 42_27</i> 和 <i>Firmicutes bacterium ASF500</i> ↑;泡囊短波单胞菌↓	64
茶褐素	2.3 g/kg	高脂饮食诱导 NAFLD	SPF 级 C57BL/6J 小鼠	与血清素相关的肠道微生物(如阿克曼氏菌属,拟杆菌属和副杆菌属)↑	63
茯砖茶茶褐素	400 mg/kg BW	诱导 UC	C57BL/6 小鼠	参与 AhR 通路的肠道菌群(如乳杆菌属和副萨特氏菌属)↑	65
黑茶茶黄素	50 mg/kg	半乳糖诱导衰老	ICR 小鼠	放线菌门↑;拟杆菌门和变形菌门↓;F/B↑;双歧杆菌属和梭菌属↑;毛螺菌科、拟杆菌属和罗斯拜瑞氏菌属↓	66
红茶茶黄素 - 3,3' - 二戊酸酯	0.5 mmol/L	粪菌体外厌氧发酵	健康志愿者	拟杆菌属、副杆菌属、双歧杆菌属和栖粪杆菌属↑;普雷沃氏菌属和梭杆菌属↓	70

4 茶籽皂素对肠道菌群和健康的影响

茶籽皂素又称茶籽皂苷,茶皂素等,是从茶树种子中分离出来的一类齐墩果烷型五环三萜类的混合物,具有抗菌^[71]、抗病毒^[72]、消炎、抗氧化等多种生物活性,目前研究主要集中在化学结构及生物活性等方面^[72]。而针对茶籽皂素对肠道菌群和机体健康的相关研究较少。

茶籽皂素可能通过肠道菌群介导其减轻肥胖的功效^[73]。茶籽皂素可恢复/增加拟杆菌属-普雷沃氏菌(*Bacteroides-Prevotella* spp.)和脱硫弧菌(*Desulfovibrios* spp.)的丰度,恢复/下降双歧杆菌(*Bifidobacterium* spp.)和乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus* spp.)的丰度^[73]。而普雷沃氏菌的增加,乳杆菌的减少,有助于减少能量积累和体重增加^[73]。另一项研究

表明,HFD 会诱导双歧杆菌和乳杆菌的丰度下降^[74,75],脱硫弧菌丰度上升^[75],这种差异可能是由于实验方法不同所导致。也有实验证明,乳杆菌和双歧杆菌与体重增加表现出正相关性^[76]。因此,不同种类的乳杆菌和双歧杆菌对机体体重的影响仍需要进一步阐明。

研究表明,茶籽皂素对高脂血症大鼠和链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)诱导的糖尿病大鼠肠道菌群具有正向调节作用,提高有益菌群相对丰度,抑制致病菌群,促使芽孢杆菌属丰度上升/恢复至正常水平^[77,78]。茶籽皂素主要通过调节葡萄糖转运体和胰高血糖素表达量,有效降低糖尿病大鼠的空腹血糖,并调节糖脂代谢、增强葡萄糖耐受程度,从而有效改善 2 型糖尿病大鼠的高血糖和血脂代谢紊乱症

状^[78],并改善了肥胖小鼠的糖耐量^[73],调节了高脂血症大鼠的血脂水平^[79],且其效果与剂量浓度成正比^[78,79]。茶皂素通过改善肠道菌群结构进而调节糖代谢和脂质代谢,是其发挥健康效应的主要调控机制^[77,79]。茶籽皂素可调节高脂血症大鼠的血脂水平,提高机体的抗氧化能力,缓解肝脏脂肪变性程度,并改善机体氧化损伤和肝脏损伤^[79],缓解HFD导致的内毒素血症,减少促炎巨噬细胞在结肠中的积聚^[73]。此外,茶籽皂素还可改善海马体中的神经

炎症、胶质细胞增生和脑源性神经营养因子缺陷,从而预防肥胖小鼠因HFD诱导的识别记忆障碍。综合来看,不同研究结果中茶籽皂素对脱硫弧菌属丰度和厚壁菌门与拟杆菌门比例的调节并不一致,但总体上都有助于维护肠道菌群稳态(见表4)。茶籽皂素通过靶向肠道菌群调节糖代谢和脂代谢,降低体重并缓解脂肪肝,改善机体氧化损伤和炎症,改善识别记忆障碍等,进而发挥健康益处。

表4 茶籽皂苷类成分对肠道菌群的调节作用

Table 4 The regulating effects of tea saponin on gut microbiota

物质成分 Substance	补充浓度 Supplementary concentration	模型/方法 Model /Method	实验对象 Experiment subject	菌群变化 Microbial alteration	参考文献 Ref.
茶籽皂苷	50、100、150 mg/kg BW	高脂饮食诱导高脂血症	SPF 级 Wistar 大鼠	厚壁菌门和放线菌门↑; 变形菌门、拟杆菌门和螺旋体门↓; 脱硫弧菌属↓; 罗斯拜瑞氏菌属、粪杆菌真核菌属、瘤胃球菌科_NK4A214 和瘤胃球菌科_UCG-014↑	77
	50、100、150 mg/kg BW	STZ 诱导糖尿病	SPF 级 Wistar 大鼠	肠道常驻优势菌群(如芽孢杆菌)↑; 有害菌群(如拟杆菌门)↓; 厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门↑	78
	0.50%	高脂饮食诱导肥胖	C57BL/6J 小鼠	拟杆菌属-普雷沃氏菌(<i>Bacteroides-Prevotella</i> spp.)和脱硫弧菌↑; 双歧杆菌和乳杆菌↓	73

5 总结与展望

综上,茶多酚、茶多糖、茶色素和茶皂素等多种茶成分具有益生元的作用,可通过调控肠道菌群,从而起到改善机体代谢、增进健康的功效(见图1),主要表现为:(1)茶成分可以被肠道菌群转化为其他生物活性物质,从而影响机体健康。(2)茶成分可以促进有益菌生长和/或抑制有害菌生长,改善肠道微生态。(3)肠道菌群可产生特定代谢产物,并通过相关信号通路调节机体代谢,进而影响健康。以肠道菌群为靶点为阐明茶成分的健康效应及其作用机制的研究开辟了一条新途径。

有关茶成分、肠道菌群与机体健康相互关系的研究仍有一些问题有待进一步深入研究和探讨。(1)茶成分调控肠道菌群的研究主要聚焦在茶多酚类,有关茶多糖和茶色素等的成分研究相对较少,不同茶类中不同成分之间是否存在协同性或相互抑制仍有待深入研究。(2)采用相同疾病模型的不同研究结果出现较大差异,甚至结果相悖,是否是摄入剂量不同或个体差异所导致有待进一步研究阐明。(3)茶成分及其转化产物与肠道菌群之间存在的复

杂的双向调节及其调控媒介分子和内在作用机制的研究都还鲜有报道。现有研究多为现象性结果,如菌株丰度和宿主生理生化水平的变化,对其背后的作用机制探讨甚少。而对茶成分靶向肠道菌群发挥健康调节作用的内在机制解析不够深入,其中涉及的生化和分子信号通路尤其值得关注。(4)茶成分在肠道中会被分解或转化,因此结合代谢组学分析,可以更好地捕捉茶成分肠道代谢产物的变化并解释其对宿主健康的潜在作用机制。(5)将动物模型与粪菌发酵相结合,可更全面阐述茶成分在肠道中的代谢情况,以及对于肠道菌群结构和机体健康的影响,尤其是类器官培养技术的发展将有助于后续研究阐述茶成分和肠道菌群之间的相互作用机制。(6)肠道微生物群系及其特定菌株功能研究的不断深入将有助于更好地阐明茶成分靶向肠道菌的健康效应。总之,加快对茶成分靶向肠道菌群调控机体健康的作用机制的深入研究,将为通过饮茶或茶产品改善人体肠道微生态,从而促进机体健康提供理论指导,并为茶相关健康产品的开发提供科学依据。

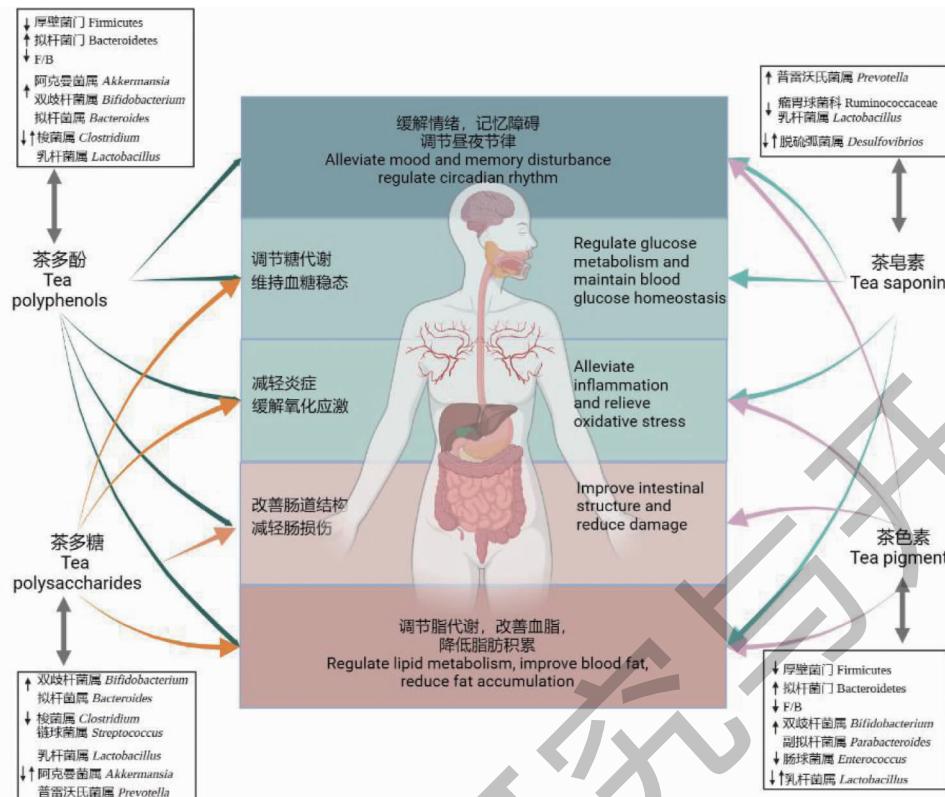


图1 茶成分调控肠道菌群和改善机体健康作用机制

Fig. 1 The mechanism of tea components regulating intestinal flora and affecting body health

注:↑:相对丰度上调,↓:相对丰度下调,↑↓:因不同的实验模型或成分来源,相对丰度存在下调或上调的情况。Note:↑:Relative abundance of specific microorganism increased;↓:Relative abundance of specific microorganism decreased;↑↓:Relative abundance of specific microorganism was up-regulated or down-regulated due to the disparate specific components and experimental models.

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