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泽泻活性成分改善非酒精性脂肪性肝病的作用机制进展*

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摘要:目的 为临床应用泽泻活性成分防治非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)提供参考。方法 采用计算机检索中国知网(CNKI)和PubMed数据库中泽泻活性成分改善NAFLD的相关研究及临床应用的相关文献,检索时限为自建库起至2023年8月,从药理学作用总结泽泻活性成分改善NAFLD的作用机制,并探讨其临床应用的可行性。结果 泽泻活性成分 Alisol A 24-acetate, Alisol B 23-acetate, Alisol F, Alismol, Alisol A, Alisol B 可通过改善胰岛素抵抗、改善脂质代谢、调控胆固醇稳态、抗氧化应激反应、抗炎、调节肠道菌群等方面来改善NAFLD。泽泻复方制剂用于治疗NAFLD的疗效良好,尤其联用其他中药可进一步增强疗效。结论 泽泻及其活性成分有防治NAFLD的潜力,但需要更多临床研究证实其安全性、有效性及作用机制。

关键词:非酒精性脂肪性肝病;泽泻;活性成分;作用机制;临床应用

Research Progress on the Mechanism of Active Ingredients from *Alismatis Rhizoma* in the Improvement of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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Abstract: Objective To provide a reference for the clinical application of active ingredients from *Alismatis Rhizoma* in the prevention and treatment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). **Methods** The literature related to the study and clinical application of active ingredients from *Alismatis Rhizoma* in the improvement of NAFLD in the CNKI and PubMed were searched from the inception of the database to August 2023. According to the pharmacological effects, the mechanism of active ingredients from *Alismatis Rhizoma* in improving NAFLD was summarized, and the feasibility of their clinical application was explored. **Results** The active ingredients from *Alismatis Rhizoma* such as Alisol A 24-acetate, Alisol B 23-acetate, Alisol F, Alismol, Alisol A and Alisol B can improve NAFLD by improving insulin resistance, enhancing lipid metabolism, regulating cholesterol homeostasis, promoting anti-oxidant reaction and anti-inflammatory, and regulating intestinal flora. *Alismatis Rhizoma* compound preparations are effective in the treatment of NAFLD, especially when they were combined with other traditional Chinese medicine can further enhance the therapeutic effect. **Conclusion** *Alismatis Rhizoma* and its active ingredients show significant potential in the prevention and treatment of NAFLD, but more clinical studies are needed to confirm their safety, efficacy, and mechanism.

Key words: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; *Alismatis Rhizoma*; active ingredients; mechanism; clinical application

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)是指在不饮酒人群的肝脏中积累了过量的脂肪,是一种与胰岛素抵抗(IR)和遗传易感密切相关的代谢应激性肝功能损伤,包括以脂肪堆积为主要问题的单纯性脂肪变性,存在坏死性炎症和肝细胞气球样病变,并伴不同程度的肝纤维化的非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH)^[1-3]。NAFLD不仅是一种肝脏疾病,也是代谢综合征的表现。若未及时治疗,NAFLD可进一步发展为肝硬化、肝细胞癌、肝衰竭,甚至死亡。肥胖是NAFLD的主要危险因素,70%~90%的肥胖者会有不同程度的肝脂肪变性,其他危险

因素包括2型糖尿病(T2DM)、IR、代谢综合征和高血压,遗传因素也可能影响个体对NAFLD的易感性^[1,4-5]。目前,NAFLD的临床治疗缺乏特定药物,且合并症复杂。中医药治疗NAFLD等慢性疾病的疗效稳定,不易产生耐药性,副作用小;且每种中药都包含多种有效活性成分,可通过多途径、多靶点发挥药理学作用^[6]。泽泻为泽泻科植物泽泻 *Alisma plantago-aquatica* Linn. 的干燥块茎,具有利尿渗湿、泄热通淋等功效,广泛用于治疗与排尿困难、水肿、肾病、高脂血症、糖尿病、炎症、肿瘤等有关的疾病^[7]。研究表明,泽泻醇提物、

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水提取物及单体化合物具有利尿、抗结石、保护肾功能^[8]、调血脂、护肝、降血糖^[9]、抗肿瘤、抗氧化损伤^[10]、抗炎^[11]等多种药理学活性。目前,已从泽泻中分离出约120种化合物,其中萜类化合物为其主要活性成分^[12]。Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol B 23 - acetate, Alisol F, Alismol, Alisol A, Alisol B都是从泽泻根茎中分离得到的三萜类化合物,也是目前研究最多的6种泽泻单体化合物,具有改善NAFLD的潜在价值。其中,Alisol B 23 - acetate是天然的法尼醇受体X受体(FXR)激动剂,通过调节FXR的激活和表达发挥护肝作用;Alisol F具有免疫抑制和抗病毒功效,在体外可抑制乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)表面抗原(HBsAg)的分泌。本研究中采用计算机检索中国知网(CNKI)和PubMed数据库中泽泻活性成分改善NAFLD的相关研究及临床应用的相关文献,检索时限为自建库起至2023年8月,就Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol B 23 - acetate, Alisol F, Alismol, Alisol A, Alisol B 6种泽泻活性成分改善NAFLD的作用机制综述如下。

1 药理学作用

1.1 改善 IR

脂质氧化、炎症、脂肪酸代谢产物、高水平的甘油三酯(TG)都会对胰岛素信号传导产生不良影响,包括胰岛素信号通路。胰岛素受体底物-1(IRS-1)是胰岛素信号转导的主要受体效应因子,IRS-1/磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)/丝氨酸-苏氨酸蛋白激酶(AKT)信号通路是调节脂质合成、代谢、葡萄糖摄取和转运的经典途径,IRS-1与胰岛素共同参与脂质代谢的调控,通过IRS-1/PI3K/AKT途径减少脂质酸的释放,有助于维持体内的脂质平衡^[13-15]。在高脂饮食诱导的IR中,c-Jun氨基末端蛋白激酶(JNK)的活化导致了IRS-1的酪氨酸残基磷酸化减少,同时丝氨酸残基的磷酸化明显增加,对胰岛素敏感性产生不良影响^[16]。泽泻根茎提取物包括Alisol A 24 - acetate等16种三萜类化合物,在高脂饮食诱导的IR模型小鼠和棕榈酸诱导的C₂C₁₂细胞模型中,通过调节腺苷-磷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)/JNK和IRS-1/PI3K/AKT信号通路来改善IR和脂质合成代谢异常^[17]。肝糖酵解和脂肪生成受到AMPK、酰辅酶A羧化酶(ACC)、甾醇调控元件结合蛋白1c(SREBP-1c)的调节影响。Alisol A可通过AMPK/ACC/SREBP-1c途径介导激活,从而改善高脂饮食引起的IR^[18]。可见,泽泻的活性成分Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol F, Alisol A等是通过提高胰岛素敏感性和改善IR(图1)来防治NAFLD的。

1.2 改善脂质代谢

SREBP-1c、ACC、脂肪酸合成酶(FAS)、肉碱棕榈

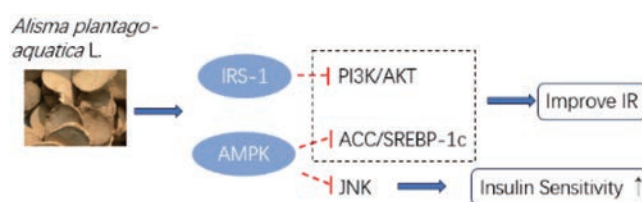


图1 泽泻活性成分改善IR的作用机制

Fig. 1 Mechanism of active ingredients from Alismatis Rhizoma in improving insulin resistance

酰转移酶1(CPT1)和酰基辅酶A氧化酶1(ACOX1)都是脂代谢相关靶点。Alisol A 24 - acetate可通过激活AMPK α 和过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α (PPAR α)调控这些相关靶点的表达,从而缓解肝脏脂肪堆积^[19]。而Alisol A通过AMPK/ACC/SREBP-1c来减轻高脂饮食引起的肥胖和代谢紊乱,通过升高小鼠肝脏、骨骼肌、脂肪组织中AMPK和ACC的磷酸化水平,同时下调SREBP-1c的表达来改善高脂饮食诱导的肥胖模型小鼠和游离脂肪酸(FFA)诱导的HepG2细胞的脂质和葡萄糖代谢^[18]。在调节脂质代谢方面,Alisol B 23 - acetate和Alisol B也具有强大的生物活性。Alisol B 23 - acetate可降低肝脏SREBP-1c、FAS、ACC1和硬脂酰辅酶A去饱和酶1(SCD1)的水平,并增加参与脂肪酸 β 氧化的肉毒碱棕榈酰转移酶1 α (CPT1 α)、酰基辅酶A脱氢酶短链(ACADS)和PPAR α 基因的表达;还通过调节载脂蛋白C(Apo C-II和Apo C-III)、血管生成素样蛋白3(ANGPTL3)和脂蛋白酯酶(LPL)的基因表达来增加富含TG脂蛋白的分解^[20];而Alisol B通过视黄酸受体 α (RAR α)-肝细胞核因子4 α (HNF4 α)-过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (PPAR γ)转录级联下调血小板糖蛋白4(CD36)表达,从而改善高脂饮食诱导的小鼠的肝脏脂肪变性,并显著减少小鼠肝脏TG含量,同时抑制棕榈酸诱导的原代肝细胞的脂肪酸摄取和TG积累,降低脂毒性^[21]。内质网是细胞质中由相互连通的管道、扁平囊和潴泡所组成的膜系统,其主要功能是参加蛋白质和脂质的合成、加工、包装和运输,破坏其稳态会增加内质网中未折叠蛋白质反应(UPR)的积累,从而产生应激反应;内质网应激反应会通过调节成脂基因表达、载脂蛋白分泌、促进IR来干扰肝脏脂质代谢导致NAFLD的发生和发展,且可导致T2DM在内的多种疾病的发生;激活UPR可减弱蛋白质的翻译,降解未折叠的蛋白质,并增加蛋白质的折叠能力,逆转内质网应激反应。研究表明,泽泻根茎甲醇提取物可抑制葡萄糖调节蛋白78(GRP78)、C/EBP环磷酸腺苷反应元件结合转录因子同源蛋白(CHOP)和X-盒结合蛋白1c(XBP-1c)3个内质网应激反应标志物的表达。其中,可对衣霉素处理的HepG2细胞中GRP78的表达产生抑制作用,

Alismol可能是泽泻根茎甲醇提取物中抗内质网应激反应和肝脏脂肪变性的有效成分之一,可能通过抑制UPR 3个分支中转录因子激活6(ATF6) - GRP78通路起到逆转内质网应激反应的作用^[22]。可见,Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol B 23 - acetate, Alisol A, Alisol B, Alismol可通过调控SREBP - 1c等脂质代谢相关靶标的表达(表1),降低TG和极低密度脂蛋白(VLDL)水平,具有改善脂质代谢、缓解肝脏脂肪堆积和IR的潜在作用。

表1 泽泻活性成分改善脂质代谢的作用机制

Tab.1 Mechanism of active ingredients from Alismatis Rhizoma in improving lipid metabolism

活性成分	体内/体外	相关靶标	参考文献
Alisol A 24 - acetate	HepG2 Cell	AMPK α \uparrow ; SREBP - 1c \downarrow ; ACC \downarrow ; FAS \downarrow PPAR α \uparrow ; CPT1 \uparrow ; ACOX1 \uparrow	[19]
Alisol A	Male C57BL/6 mice HepG2 Cell	AMPK \uparrow ; ACC \downarrow ; SREBP - 1c \downarrow	[18]
Alisol B 23 - acetate	Male C57BL/6 mice	SREBP - 1c \downarrow ; FAS \downarrow ; ACC1 \downarrow ; SCD1 \downarrow CPT1 α \uparrow ; ACADS \uparrow ; PPAR α \uparrow LPL \uparrow ; Apo C - II \uparrow ; Apo C - III \downarrow ; ANGPTL3 \downarrow	[20]
Alisol B	Male C57BL/6 mice Primary Hepatocytes	RAR α \uparrow ; HNF4 α \downarrow ; PPAR γ \downarrow ; CD36 \downarrow	[21]
Alismol	HepG2 Cell	GRP78 \downarrow	[22]

注: \uparrow 指相关靶标水平升高, \downarrow 指相关靶标水平降低。

Note: \uparrow indicates an increase in relevant target levels, and \downarrow indicates a decrease in relevant target levels.

1.3 调控胆固醇稳态

ATP结合盒转运体G1(ABCG1)和ATP结合盒转运体A1(ABCA1)是影响胆固醇转运的相关基因; Alisol A 24 - acetate可通过干预这2个相关靶点的表达来调控肝脏的胆固醇稳态^[23]。胆汁酸是由肝脏中的胆固醇合成的有效代谢分子,胆汁酸的合成和排泄是胆固醇和糖脂代谢的主要途径之一,约1/3胆固醇的分解代谢通过胆汁酸合成实现。胆汁酸在糖脂代谢中也有重要作用,通过调节FXR和G蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体5(TGR5)等不同的信号通路参与葡萄糖和脂质代谢的调节^[24-25]。在肝脏中,FXR上调小异二聚体伴侣(SHP)表达,后者通过抑制胆汁酸合成的限速酶胆固醇7 α - 羟化酶1(CYP7A1)的表达来调节胆汁酸的合成,而PPAR γ 可通过上调肝脏X受体 α (LXR α)转录,诱导ATP结合盒转运体(ABC)的表达来促进细胞内胆固醇外流,防止胆汁淤积。Alisol B 23 - acetate可激活FXR - SHP和PPAR γ /LXR α /ABC信号通路来调节胆汁酸的合成、排泄和胆固醇的外排;此外, Alisol B 23 - acetate还可通过诱导胆盐输出泵(BSEP)和多药耐药相关蛋白2(MRP2)来减少胆汁酸的摄取,抑制CYP7A1和CYP8B1,以减少胆汁酸的合成,并通过诱导磺基转移酶家族2A成

员1(SULT2A1)的基因表达来增加胆汁酸代谢,同时抑制牛磺胆酸钠共转运蛋白(NTCP)表达来缓解肝脏损伤^[26-28]。HMG - CoA还原酶(HMGCR)是甲羟戊酸途径的速率控制酶,是产生胆固醇和其他异戊二烯的代谢途径,是他汀类药物的作用靶点。Alisol B 23 - acetate可能通过直接或间接地与HMG - CoA结合而抑制其活性,从而降低总胆固醇水平^[29]。可见, Alisol A 24 - acetate通过ABCG1和ABCA1来调控胆固醇稳态,而 Alisol B 23 - acetate则通过影响FXR - SHP和PPAR γ /LXR α /ABC信号通路及BSEP等胆汁酸相关转运体(图2)来调控胆固醇稳态。然而,目前对泽泻活性成分在改善肥胖和NAFLD等代谢性疾病的研究多集中在促进胆固醇外排和防止胆汁淤积的途径,在胆固醇 - 胆汁酸代谢及脂代谢方面的作用还有待进一步研究。

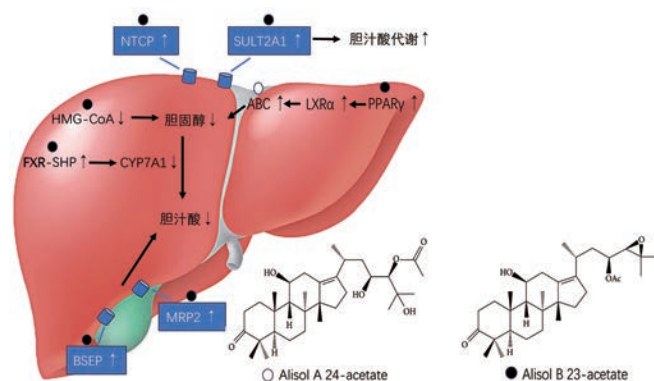


图2 泽泻活性成分调控胆固醇稳态的作用机制

Fig.2 Mechanism of active ingredients from Alismatis Rhizoma in regulating cholesterol homeostasis

1.4 抗氧化应激反应和抗炎

氧化应激反应是细胞和组织的氧化和抗氧化系统之间失去平衡,导致氧化自由基和活性氧(ROS)的过度产生。现有研究表明,ROS和炎症诱导的氧化应激反应与NAFLD等代谢性疾病密切相关,而代谢综合征与肥胖密切相关。肥胖增加会促进炎症和氧化应激反应;氧化应激反应和炎症增加是导致IR、胰岛素分泌受损和肝脏脂肪堆积的潜在因素^[30-31]。自噬在氧化应激反应中起重要作用,自噬是一种细胞的自我生存机制,其通过对细胞质、细胞器、蛋白质和大分子的降解及回收利用分解产物来参与调节细胞物质的合成、降解和重新利用间的代谢平衡,对实现细胞代谢需要、更新某些细胞器和维持细胞内稳态有重要作用^[32]。Unc - 51样自噬激活激酶1(ULK1)、AMPK和哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)均是自噬相关的酶,ULK1在体内是连接上游营养或能量感受器(mTOR和AMPK)与下游自噬体形成的桥梁,AMPK和mTOR是ULK1磷酸化的催化剂,催化ULK1的磷酸化,从而促进自噬。Alisol A 24 -

acetate可通过AMPK / mTOR / ULK1信号通路刺激自噬来抑制NAFLD模型小鼠和LX-2细胞中的ROS和炎症因子的表达,抑制氧化应激反应和炎症^[33]。炎症因子的诱导通过丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)、核因子κB(NF-κB)和Janus激酶/信号转导及转录活化因子(JAK / STAT)等信号通路介导,抑制促炎细胞因子产生是控制炎症的关键。Alisol F通过抑制MAPK, STAT3, NF-κB信号通路,抑制脂多糖(LPS) / D-半乳糖胺(D-gal)诱导的小鼠和LPS诱导的RAW 264.7细胞炎症因子的产生,包括白细胞介素1β(IL-1β)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)^[34]。而Alisol B通过抑制NF-κB而降低LPS诱导的原代小胶质细胞和BV₂细胞的促炎细胞因子IL-6, TNF-α, IL-1β的水平,从而发挥抗炎作用^[35]。Alisol B通过下调CD36的表达和抑制JNK / NF-κB的磷酸化,从而减弱棕榈酸诱导的小鼠原代肝细胞氧化应激反应和炎症^[21]。可见,泽泻可通过促进自噬和抑制诱导炎症因子表达的信号通路,减少促炎因子的产生,从而发挥抗氧化应激反应和抗炎活性(图3),以此延缓NAFLD的发生与发展。

1.5 调节肠道菌群

肠道微生物群丰度的改变、肠道通透性增加、肠道内源性LPS增多、短链脂肪酸减少都是促成NAFLD的因素^[36]。高脂饮食诱导的NAFLD模型小鼠厚壁菌门(Firmicutes) / 拟杆菌门(Bacteroidaeota)和放线菌门(Actinobacteriota) / 拟杆菌门(Bacteroidaeota)的比值会升高,且乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)的丰度降低,苏黎世杆菌属(*Turicibacter*)和粪杆菌(*Faecalibaculum*)的丰度增

加, Alisol B 23 - acetate 干预后可逆转这些肠道菌群的失调。厚壁菌门(Firmicutes) / 拟杆菌门(Bacteroidaeota)比值增加是人类和哺乳动物肥胖的典型特征^[37-38],放线菌门(Actinobacteriota)、苏黎世杆菌属(*Turicibacter*)和粪杆菌(*Faecalibaculum*)与肝脏脂肪变性和脂质代谢指标相关^[39-42]。Alisol B 23 - acetate 还通过增加和恢复紧密连接蛋白(occludin和ZO-1)的表达和分布,从而改善LPS引起的肠道通透性增加^[43]。高脂饮食和链脲佐菌素诱导的NAFLD合并T2DM模型小鼠会出现肠道菌群紊乱,其中瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)和乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)的丰度有显著差异,泽泻乙醇提取物可通过增加瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)丰度和逆转高脂饮食和链脲佐菌素导致的肠道微生物群失调,使失调的菌群丰度正常化,缓解疾病的发生与发展;此外,还降低了乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)的丰度。乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)是一种益生菌,可减少胆固醇的合成,并对低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、VLDL和高密度脂蛋白(HDL)有积极影响^[44-45]。泽泻乙醇提取物中含有 Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol B 23 - acetate, Alisol F 等成分,其中 Alisol B 23 - acetate 含量最高,而泽泻活性成分干预后的丰度降低,表明泽泻活性成分不是通过提高乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)丰度来改善NAFLD^[46]。目前,对于瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)的研究结果有争议,瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)可被认为是益生菌,其丰度与炎症呈负相关^[47]。有研究认为,瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)是一种有害菌,在NAFLD中瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)丰度会升高,瘤胃球菌(*Ruminococcaceae*)是能量代谢的主要菌群,与脂肪因子水平密切相关^[48-49]。有研究表

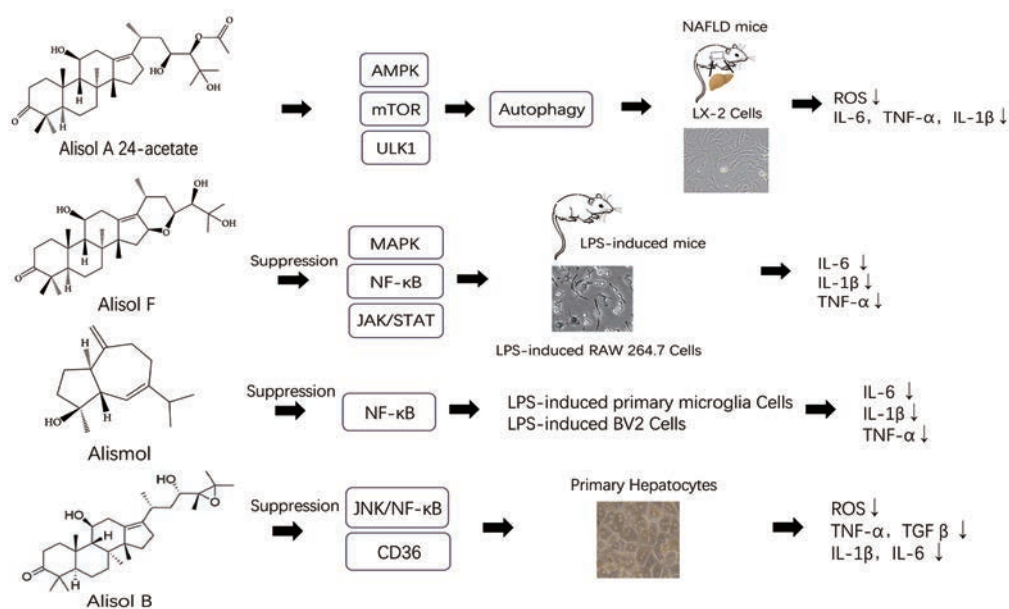


图3 泽泻活性成分抗氧化应激反应和抗炎的作用机制

Fig. 3 Mechanism of active ingredients from Alismatis Rhizoma for anti - oxidant reactions oxidative stress and anti - inflammatory

明,泽泻活性成分可改善LPS引起的肠道通透性增加(表2),但对于泽泻活性成分与NAFLD的肠道菌群丰度的研究仅停留在泽泻活性成分可使NAFLD介导的肠道菌群的失调正常化,但不能明确改善NAFLD的具体菌群或菌种,泽泻活性成分是如何影响肠道微生物群,通过肠道重塑改善NAFLD的肠道菌群失调有待进一步研究。

表2 泽泻活性成分调节肠道菌群的作用机制

Tab. 2 Mechanism of active ingredients from *Alismatis Rhizoma* in regulating intestinal flora

活性成分	菌种/靶点	菌种作用	参考文献
Alisol B	Firmicutes / Bacteroidaeota ↓	与肥胖呈正相关	[37-38]
23 - acetate	Actinobacteriota / Bacteroidaeota ↓	与肝脏脂肪变性显著相关	[39]
	<i>Lactobacillus</i> ↑	降低胰岛素抵抗,降低血液中的胆固醇水平	[39-42]
	<i>Faecalibaculum</i> ↓	与血脂水平呈正相关,加重肝脏脂肪变性	
	<i>Tunicibacter</i> ↓	与脂质代谢指标呈正相关	
	occludin ↑;ZO-1 ↑	与肠道通透性相关	[43]
泽泻乙醇提取物*	<i>Ruminococcaceae</i> ↑	与脂肪因子水平相关	[46-47]

注:↑指菌种丰度或靶点水平升高,↓指菌种丰度或靶点水平降低。*为 Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol B 23 - acetate, Alisol F 等。

Note: ↑ indicates an increase in bacterial abundance or target level, and ↓ indicates a decrease in bacterial abundance or target level. * refers to Alisol A 24 acetate, Alisol B 23 acetate, Alisol F, etc.

2 临床应用

目前,临床应用的泽泻主要为复方制剂,包括泽泻汤、茯苓泽泻汤、降脂理肝汤、参泽舒肝胶囊等。吴淑芬等^[50]的研究显示,156例NAFLD患者中,降脂理肝汤(由海藻、决明子、郁金、泽泻、荷叶、丹参组方)联用口服多烯磷脂酰胆碱胶囊比单独口服多烯磷脂酰胆碱胶囊的总体疗效更好,主要体现在降低总胆红素、白蛋白和丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)等肝功能指标水平及升高HDL水平的效果更好,且不良反应发生率降低了7.69%。

陈杨等^[51]的研究显示,参泽舒肝胶囊联合多烯磷脂酰胆碱胶囊在NAFLD的治疗中比单用多烯磷脂酰胆碱胶囊的总有效率高8.69%。

展照双等^[52]的研究显示,在96例高脂蛋白血症患者中,茯苓泽泻汤加味比口服血脂康胶囊的调脂总有效率高15.19%。

杨厚群^[53]的研究显示,泽泻汤(由泽泻、白术组方)联合非诺贝特片调脂有效率均比单用非诺贝特片高,且总胆固醇(TC)、TG、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、ALT、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶(γ -GT)及碱性磷酸酶(AKP)水平的下降均更显著。

孙晓娜等^[54]的研究显示,泽泻泄浊颗粒(由泽泻、陈皮、莱菔子、桃仁、柴胡、茯苓、薏苡仁、巴戟天、丹参、山楂组方)配合穴位贴敷的调脂有效率比单用阿托伐他汀片高17.57%。

江珊珊等^[55]的研究显示,中药降脂汤(由泽泻、丹参、茯苓、决明子、山楂、黄芪、荷叶、川芎组方)可降低高脂血症患者的血浆黏度、血小板聚集率、TC和TG水平,且总有效率较口服脂必妥片高39.70%。

可见,泽泻复方制剂具有较好的调节脂代谢作用,治疗NAFLD的疗效显著,结合泽泻活性成分的药理学研究进展,有利于泽泻复方制剂临床应用的拓展。

3 展望

NAFLD是危害整个机体代谢的慢性疾病,早期不易被发现。其病理机制存在双向关系,涉及肝脏脂肪积累、葡萄糖摄取、能量代谢的改变、肠道菌群失调,以及来自包括免疫细胞在内的各种细胞类型的炎症信号,脂毒素、线粒体功能和脂肪细胞因子也被认为在NAFLD中起重要作用。泽泻及其活性成分在NAFLD的治疗中具有多种药理学作用,包括改善IR,调节脂质代谢,调控胆固醇稳态,抗氧化应激反应和抗炎,调节肠道菌群等。这些作用机制为泽泻及其活性成分在NAFLD防治中的有效性提供了理论基础。目前,临床主要应用泽泻复方制剂如泽泻汤、茯苓泽泻汤、降脂理肝汤、参泽舒肝胶囊等与常用的疗效确切的药物联用,通过不同途径增强药物作用,产生协同效应,提高疗效。但现有研究的样本量较小且研究设计不完善,需要更多高质量的临床研究进一步验证。

通过深入研究泽泻的活性成分和作用机制,可更好地理解其作用方式,优化药物配伍,并为泽泻复方制剂及其活性成分的临床应用提供更多科学依据。本研究结果显示,泽泻活性成分 Alisol A 24 - acetate, Alisol B 23 - acetate, Alisol F, Alismol, Alisol A, Alisol B 可通过改善IR,调节脂质代谢,调控胆固醇稳态,抗氧化应激反应和抗炎,调节肠道菌群,从而改善NAFLD。但目前研究处于分散状态,缺乏潜在作用机制的研究,尤其是关于 Alisol A 24 - acetate 和 Alisol B 23 - acetate 活性成分的研究,后续可进行作用机制整合和临床转化及应用指导的研究。随着研究的不断深入,进一步明确泽泻及其活性成分的药效学和毒理学作用后,有望进入临床,成为防治NAFLD等代谢综合征的药物。

综上所述,泽泻及其活性成分在NAFLD的治疗中显示出潜在的药理学作用和临床价值,但需要更大规模、更严谨的临床研究和深入的药理学研究评估其安全性、有效性和作用机制。

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