

## 中药调节肠道菌群治疗肺纤维化研究进展

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**摘要:** 肺纤维化是一种慢性进行性疾病,其特征是肺部组织受损,逐渐被纤维组织替代,导致肺功能受损。现有疗法存在疗效有限和不良反应明显等问题。近年来,研究发现,肠道菌群调控在肺纤维化发病过程和中药治疗进展中发挥了重要作用,为基于肠道菌群靶点研究肺纤维化发病机制及中药新药研发提供理论依据和实践方向。现已有研究表明,中药活性成分、单味中药及中药复方在治疗肺纤维化过程中通过重塑肠道菌群平衡、调控菌群代谢产物生成,并强化肠道屏障功能与肠道免疫调节,从而实现抗肺纤维化效果。本文作者从肠道菌群调控肺纤维化的作用机制及中药基于肠道菌群靶点治疗肺纤维化进行综述,以期对中药治疗肺纤维化作用机制提供理论依据及抗肺纤维化中药新药研发提供策略支持。

**关键词:** 肺纤维化; 中药; 肠-肺轴; 肠道菌群; 代谢产物

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肺纤维化(pulmonary fibrosis, PF)是一种常见的慢性肺病,通常是间质性肺疾病(interstitial lung disease, ILD)的末期表现,其预后不良,最终导致呼吸衰竭而死<sup>[1]</sup>。肺损伤致使基底膜完整性破坏及细胞因子的级联释放,激活并促使多种免疫细胞(如单核细胞、T细胞)在损伤区域募集,形成复杂的炎症微环境<sup>[2-3]</sup>。主要表现为成纤维细胞异常增殖、肺间质和肺泡间隙的细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)过度沉积与重塑,以及肺泡周围瘢痕形成,导致肺功能恶化、呼吸障碍,最终可能引发呼吸衰竭和严重并发症<sup>[4]</sup>。流行病学研究表明,PF的发病率逐年上升,尤其在老年人群中更为常见<sup>[5]</sup>,并且吸烟、环境污染、职业暴露及遗传因素等均可能增加PF的风险<sup>[6]</sup>。尽管PF的发病机制已有较多研究进展,但现有治疗手段仍无法有效逆转纤维化,因此,探索新的致病通路及干预策略尤显重要。近年来研究发现,肠道菌群失调与PF的发生发展密切相关,其机制主要涉及肠道菌群结构改变、肠道屏障受损及代谢物失衡等多个方面。这些机制与“肺与大肠相表里”的中医脏腑理论相呼应,也推动了“肠-肺轴”理论的现代阐释<sup>[7]</sup>。这对多

组学探索肠道与肺部疾病的关系以及相关的预防、治疗具有重要的指导意义。

人体肠道菌群主要由寄生在肠道内的细菌和真菌组成,是维持肠道黏膜屏障的重要生物系统<sup>[8]</sup>。肠道菌群与宿主通过动态平衡形成免疫防御屏障,当致病菌增殖导致菌群失调时,内毒素的过量产生会触发过度免疫反应,引发炎症性疾病。这一机制揭示了肠道微生态平衡对宿主健康的关键调控作用<sup>[9]</sup>。肠道菌群紊乱会使肠道黏膜屏障功能受损及机体免疫反应异常,造成局部或远端器官如肺组织炎症激活,是推动PF疾病进程的关键机制<sup>[10]</sup>。由此,调节肠道菌群失调可能是治疗、缓解肺纤维化的潜在靶点。肠-肺轴是以肠道菌群及其代谢产物为物质基础,肠肺循环系统和共同黏膜免疫系统为桥梁,实现肠道菌群与远端器官的双向调节的抽象通道<sup>[11]</sup>,作为交通枢纽,它在生理状态下调节微生物与免疫系统的相互作用<sup>[12]</sup>。传统中医的“肺肠相关、互为表里”理论强调肺与肠在解剖、生理和病理上的密切联系,认为中药在调节肠道菌群代谢、维持肠-肺轴平衡方面有着独特的优势和作用机制<sup>[13]</sup>。本文作者综述了中药调控肠道菌群结构、肠道屏

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障、黏膜免疫及其代谢产物改善 PF 的最新进展,探讨了中药调节肠道菌群及代谢产物治疗肺部疾病的潜力及前景。

## 1 肠道菌群失调在 PF 发展中的机制作用

### 1.1 影响肠道菌群组成

健康肠道中定植有丰富的肠道菌群,其中厚壁菌门、拟杆菌门、变形菌门和放线菌门占总数的98%以上<sup>[14]</sup>。肠道菌群包含330多万个基因,因而被称为“第二基因库”<sup>[15]</sup>。这些菌群按相对稳定的比例在健康肠道内寄居繁殖,与肠黏膜屏障和免疫系统共同维持肠道微生态的平衡<sup>[16]</sup>。肠道菌群的庞大基因组和代谢功能,为宿主赋予了包括维持肠道屏障、预防病原体入侵和调节免疫平衡等多种关键生物学功能<sup>[17]</sup>。然而,PF患者肠道菌群组成显著改变,有益菌(如乳酸菌、双歧杆菌)减少,而致病菌和条件致病菌增加,这种紊乱现象可能会增加全身炎症负担,还可能通过破坏肠道屏障完整性,加速PF的进展<sup>[18]</sup>。临床研究表明,早期接触抗生素会导致肠道菌群比例失衡,进一步加剧PF患者病情恶化<sup>[19]</sup>。囊性PF(cystic pulmonary fibrosis, CPF)患者肠道菌群中大肠杆菌属(*Escherichia coli*)、梭状芽孢杆菌属(*Clostridium spp.*)、链球菌(*Streptococcus*)丰度显著提高,而双歧杆菌(*Bifidobacterium*)、普式粪杆菌属(*Faecalibacterium prausnitzii*)、拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides spp.*)的丰度显著下降,表明肺部纤维化进程与菌群紊乱呈正相关<sup>[20-21]</sup>。Gong等<sup>[22]</sup>发现博来霉素/二氧化硅诱导的PF小鼠均表现菌群结构改变,其中杜氏杆菌属(*Dubosiel-la*)、副沙门氏菌属(*Parasutterella*)、欧尔森菌属(*Olsenella*)丰度明显上调,而异普雷沃氏菌属(*Alloprevotella*)、文肯菌属(*Rikenella*)、螺旋杆菌(*Helicobacter*)丰度显著下调,揭示了肠道菌群与PF的潜在关联。在明确肠道菌群组成变化与PF相关性的基础上,进一步的研究表明,菌群失调还会通过影响肠道屏障功能,在PF发展中发挥关键作用。

### 1.2 影响肠道屏障功能

肠道屏障是肠道通过多重防御机制实现的动态保护系统,核心作用在于维持内环境稳定,由化学屏障、物理屏障、免疫及微生物屏障四重屏障协同作用,是抑制异位肠道细菌和脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)渗漏的关键<sup>[23]</sup>。当肠道菌群

失衡致使肠道通透性增加时,来自革兰阴性杆菌的LPS进入血液循环并引发炎症级联反应,致使炎症通路的激活和炎症因子的富集,从而促进肺部炎症和纤维化进程<sup>[24]</sup>。肠道菌群代谢产物包括短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs)、氨基酸和胆汁酸等,在维持肠道上皮细胞稳态和调节远端器官组织稳态方面发挥着重要作用<sup>[25]</sup>。SCFAs,特别是其中的丁酸是具有免疫调节功能的抗炎化学物质,能够减少肠道炎症、维持肠道屏障完整性,从而减少肠道渗漏和细菌、LPS移位<sup>[26]</sup>。Cheng等<sup>[27]</sup>发现,博来霉素诱导的PF小鼠肠道中代谢SCFAs的菌群丰度显著下降,致使SCFAs的含量下降,最终导致肠道屏障功能异常、加重PF疾病。而色氨酸代谢物吲哚依赖芳烃受体(aryl hydrocarbon receptor, AhR)信号传导能减少肺炎克雷伯氏菌(*Klebsiella pneumoniae*)的负荷,有助于恢复肠道屏障并激活相关免疫细胞<sup>[28]</sup>。Li等<sup>[29]</sup>研究发现色氨酸能够增强血管紧张素转换酶2(angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, ACE2)和广泛中性氨基酸转运蛋白1(broad neutral amino acid transporter 1, BOAT1)的表达,激活mTOR信号通路促进修复肠道屏障损伤。肠道菌群(拟杆菌门、厚壁菌门等)通过代谢活动产生LPS及其他微生物相关分子模式(microbe-associated molecular patterns, MAMPs),当肠道屏障受损,MAMPs易位入血,通过与TLRs/NLR受体识别促进促炎性细胞因子的释放,并加重纤维化进程<sup>[30]</sup>。上述研究表明,通过重建肠道屏障功能,基于肠-肺轴的研究可能为深入探讨和治疗PF病理机制提供新的理论依据与潜在治疗靶点。

### 1.3 影响肠道菌群代谢产物

肠道菌群被认为是宿主的“外部代谢器官”,其代谢产物借助肠道与肺之间的血液、淋巴系统双向通道,并以多种方式来影响机体的免疫调节、炎症反应等生理功能,进而对PF等疾病的发展产生重要影响<sup>[25]</sup>。SCFAs是由膳食纤维经细菌发酵所产生的连接肠-肺轴的基本介质,SCFAs能不依赖于FFAR2受体,而是通过直接抑制组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)的表观遗传途径,抑制ILC2增殖,下调VI型胶原表达和基质重塑,进而抑制PF<sup>[31-32]</sup>。Zhang等<sup>[33]</sup>发现,双歧杆菌及其代谢产物乙酸上调肠道与肺组织中的沉默信息调节因子1(silent information regulator1, Sirt1),该酶通过乙酰化作用抑制TGF-

$\beta 1$  表达及 Smad2/3 通路,降低促炎因子和纤维化标志物。胆汁酸微吸入通过刺激 TGF- $\beta 1$ 、CTGF、VEGF 等纤维介质表达,激活 TGF- $\beta 1$ /Smad3 信号通路和胆汁酸受体 FXR,诱导体内 PF 的发展<sup>[34]</sup>。Li 等<sup>[35]</sup>证实,牛磺熊去氧胆酸可抑制内质网应激和上皮间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition1, EMT)过程,调节上述途径减轻 PF 的发展。此外,氨基酸代谢的紊乱会导致纤维化细胞表型发生转变,IPF 患者肺泡巨噬细胞内精氨酸酶-1 高度表达致使精氨酸合成的 L-脯氨酸富集,促进胶原沉积、推动纤维化进程<sup>[36]</sup>。研究表明,谷氨酰胺(glutamine, Gln)分解能刺激 TGF- $\beta 1$  诱导肌成纤维细胞分化、增殖,致使胶原沉积,而 IPF 患者体内该代谢过程显著增加<sup>[37]</sup>。Zhou 等<sup>[38]</sup>发现,应用乳杆菌 LP03 治疗 PF 小鼠后,通过增加嗜黏蛋白阿克曼菌等有益菌属来重塑肠道菌群,提高棕榈酰乙醇酰胺(PEA)介导水平,抑制 TGF- $\beta 1$ /Smad2/3 信号通路减轻 EMT 过程。Nan 等<sup>[39]</sup>报道称,结肠炎小鼠应用动物双歧杆菌乳亚种 BL-99 后,上调 SCFAs 相关受体,促进乙酸和丁酸的产生,抑制促炎细胞因子和巨噬细胞浸润,显著改善肺部炎症。由此可见肠道菌群代谢产物对 PF 的双向调控作用,其中抗纤维化代谢物(如 SCFAs、牛磺熊去氧胆酸)通过表观遗传、免疫稳态和信号通路抑制实现保护作用,而促纤维化代谢物(如有害胆汁酸)通过激活炎症、细胞表型转化,促进胶原沉积并正向驱动 PF 进展。这一“双向调节”视角不仅深化对肠-肺轴机制的理解,也提示可通过膳食干预、益生菌调控特定代谢产物,可能成为防治 PF 的新策略。

#### 1.4 调控肠道免疫反应

肠道黏膜免疫系统是肠道免疫系统中的重要组成部分,不仅是免疫应答的起始和激活主要部位,还对维持肠道屏障的完整性和调节全身炎症反应起着关键作用<sup>[40]</sup>。表达于肠上皮细胞和肺泡巨噬细胞表面的 Toll 样受体(Toll-like receptors, TLRs),通过特异识别病原体相关分子(如 TLR4 识别 LPS)激活 NF- $\kappa$ B 和 MAPK 通路,诱导促炎因子 TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6 释放,加剧肺部炎症<sup>[41]</sup>。定植于小肠的分节丝状菌作为免疫调节菌,能刺激宿主产生分泌型免疫球蛋白 A(secretory immunoglobulin A, SIgA)增强对病原体防御,并促进免疫细胞 Th17 分化提升对细菌和真菌的免疫应答能力<sup>[42]</sup>。此外,肠道菌群产物或活菌也可通

过血液或淋巴管迁移至肺部,直接刺激肺部免疫系统。而 LPS 等炎症介质在肠道屏障受损时易位入血,通过 TLR4 通路诱导全身性炎症,加重 PF 进程<sup>[43]</sup>。丁酸通过靶向激活巨噬细胞和中性粒细胞上的 G 蛋白偶联受体(free fatty acid receptor 2, FFAR2 和 free fatty acid receptor 3, FFAR3),促进调节性 T 细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)、树突状细胞(dendritic cell, DC)分化,抑制 IL-8 表达,以减轻过敏性气道炎症<sup>[44]</sup>。肠道菌群对肺部免疫调控具有双向性, Vaireille-Delarbre 等<sup>[45]</sup>研究发现,经鼻腔途径感染肺炎克雷伯菌的小鼠,口服乳杆菌 CIRM653 通过抑制肺部中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞浸润,减少 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  等促炎因子释放,缓解肺部炎症。而 Qiu 等<sup>[46]</sup>发现肠道迁移至肺部的共生真菌被肺泡巨噬细胞 Dectin-1 受体识别后,激活下游 Raf1 依赖通路、CARD9 非依赖通路,驱动巨噬细胞向促纤维化表型(M2 型)转化,分泌 TGF- $\beta$ 、Arginase-1 和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs),加剧胶原沉积和氧化应激,推动肺纤维化进程。Dessein 等<sup>[47]</sup>研究证实,抗生素破坏肠道菌群后,铜绿假单胞菌肺部感染加重,导致肺组织免疫细胞(如中性粒细胞、 $\gamma\delta$ -T 细胞)功能抑制,而粪菌移植(fecal microbiota transplantation, FMT)可逆转这一现象,表明肠道菌群稳态是维持肺部免疫应答关键。固有淋巴细胞(ILC2s)作为肠-肺免疫网络的枢纽,通过 IL-25/IL-33 双轴调控感染免疫与组织修复。IL-33 在真菌过敏原刺激下驱动 ILC2 肺部迁移并增殖,而肠道巴西诺卡菌(*N. brasiliensis*)感染时,IL-25 激活肠 ILC2 分泌 IL-3/IL-15,激活肠-肺免疫应答,形成跨器官免疫防御网络<sup>[48]</sup>。由此可见,肺部和肠道黏膜免疫通过肠-肺轴紧密相连,肠道免疫细胞可迁移至肺部,双方保持免疫信号分子(如细胞因子、代谢产物)实现动态互作。肠道菌群失调参与 PF 的相关机制见图 1。

## 2 中药调节肠道菌群治疗 PF 研究

肠道菌群作为“肠-肺轴”调控的核心枢纽,其稳态失衡通过肠道屏障损伤、代谢产物异常及免疫紊乱等途径加剧肺部炎症与纤维化进程。中药发挥抗 PF 效应的核心机制并非单一成分或单一药材的独立作用,而是通过多组分、多靶点协同调控肠道菌群,从肠道屏障保护、菌群代谢产物调

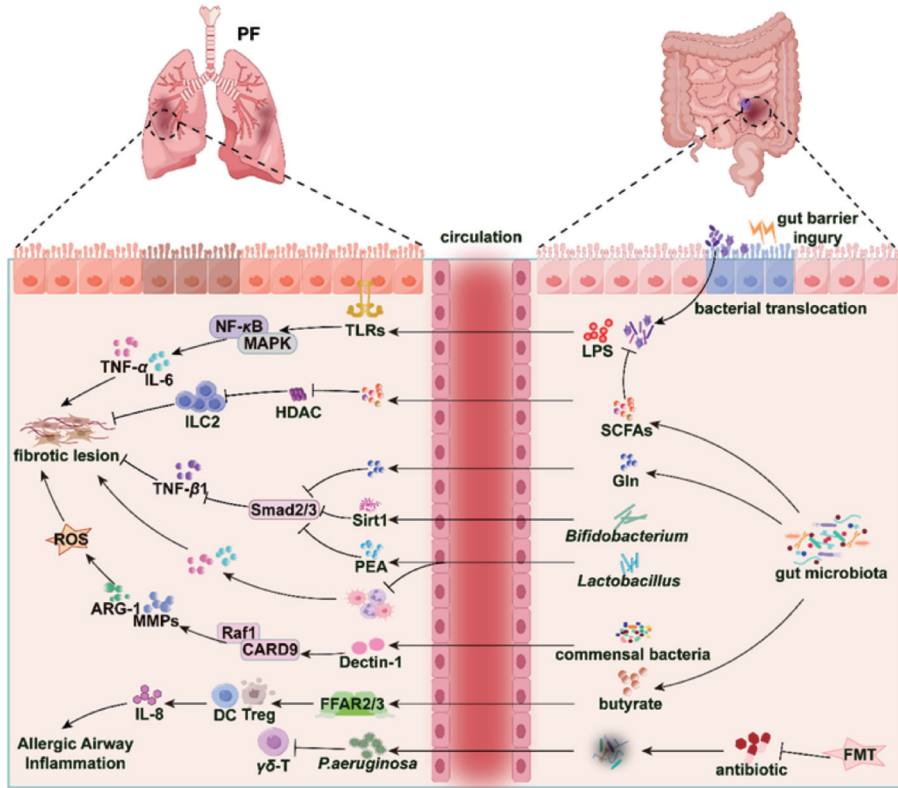


Fig. 1 The role of gut microbiota dysbiosis in the pathogenesis of PF

图1 肠道菌群失调参与PF的发病机制

控和免疫平衡3个关键维度干预“肠-肺轴”异常通路,实现肺肠同治。

## 2.1 中药调控肠道屏障

肠道屏障是阻止肠道内毒素(如LPS)和病原菌向肺部易位的物理与功能屏障,其核心结构为肠上皮紧密连接(如ZO-1蛋白)<sup>[23]</sup>。中药可通过调节肠道菌群组成,增强肠上皮紧密连接功能,修复肠道屏障损伤,抑制菌群代谢产物异常入血,从而阻断“肠-肺轴”炎性信号传导,间接抑制PF进展。这是各类中药调控肠道菌群抗PF的共性机制之一。

多酚类和皂苷类是调控肠道屏障的核心活性成分,二者通过“菌群调控-紧密连接增强”协同通路发挥抗PF效果。多酚类中的槲皮素通过调节肠道菌群组成,激活PTEN/PI3K/AKT通路,显著上调肠上皮紧密连接蛋白(ZO-1蛋白、occludin)的表达,降低肠道通透性,阻断LPS易位,减轻肺部炎症浸润<sup>[49]</sup>。而皂苷类的人参皂苷通过调控拟杆菌门和厚壁菌门,激活AMP依赖的蛋白激酶-干扰素基因刺激因子(AMP-activated protein kinase-stimulator of interferon genes, AMPK-STING)通路,增强屏障功能同时抑制肺

成纤维细胞EMT,实现“肠屏障保护-纤维化抑制”双重效应<sup>[50]</sup>。单味中药的屏障调控作用多依赖于上述活性成分的协同效应。Li等<sup>[51]</sup>发现陈皮(*Citrus reticulata* Blanco)中的柠檬烯(萜类)与多酚类成分可协同调节放线菌门、厚壁菌门、柔膜菌门丰度,上调紧密连接蛋白表达,同时增加丁酸生成进一步修复肠道屏障。蒙古扁桃(*Amygdalus mongolica*)中槲皮素(多酚类)和苦杏仁苷(氰苷类)可特异性提高杜氏杆菌科、邓氏菌属(*Duncanella*)和克里斯滕森式菌(*Clostridiales\_unclassified*)等有益菌丰度,同时抑制TGF- $\beta$ 1/Smads信号通路,增强肠道屏障功能<sup>[52]</sup>。中药复方则通过多成分协同进一步强化肠道屏障调控。七龙天胶囊(三七、地龙、红景天)中三七为君化痰止血;红景天为臣益气活血、清热润肺;地龙为佐使增强清热流通、活血化瘀效果,作为直接针对“肺肠同治”的复方<sup>[53]</sup>,其组方中三七皂苷与红景天苷可协同调节拟杆菌和梭状芽孢杆菌丰度,提高结肠组织中ZO-1蛋白、claudin、occludin的表达,同时促进分泌性免疫球蛋白(SIgA)分泌,形成“菌群调节-屏障修复-免疫增强”的协同通路,通过减少肠源性炎症因子(TNF- $\alpha$ 、TGF- $\beta$ )向肺部的

迁移,缓解 PF 进程<sup>[54]</sup>。双参平肺方(人参、桑白皮、地骨皮、丹参、甘草、橘红、知母、天冬)以人参为君药,补肺益脾;桑白皮、地骨皮、丹参为臣,清泻肺热,活血祛瘀;橘红、知母、天冬为佐,滋阴润燥;甘草为使调和诸药,方中人参皂苷与丹参酮协同下调 TGF- $\beta$ 1/Smad3 信号通路,同时增加双歧杆菌、柯林斯氏菌属(*Collinsella* genus)、乳杆菌属丰度,回调氨基酸代谢,缓解 PF<sup>[55]</sup>。宣白承气汤(生石膏、生大黄、苦杏仁和瓜蒌皮)中生石膏为君药,善清肺热;生大黄为臣,泻热通便;杏仁为佐,宣肺平喘;瓜蒌为使,清热化痰,共奏宣上通下之效<sup>[56]</sup>,通过生大黄中的大黄酚(多酚类)与苦杏仁中的苦杏仁苷(氰苷类)协同,缓解代谢产物(亚油酸、牛磺酸、花生四烯酸等)紊乱,增强肠道屏障完整性<sup>[57]</sup>,同时借助“通腑泻热”的组方思路,通过生大黄的泻下与生石膏的清肺热作用,协同修复肠道屏障,印证中医“肺与大肠相表里”在肠道屏障调控机制中的科学内涵。

## 2.2 中药调控肠道菌群代谢产物

肠道菌群代谢产物(如 SCFAs、胆汁酸等)是“肠-肺轴”信号传导的核心介质,其代谢异常可通过影响肺部炎症、氧化应激及成纤维细胞活性加剧 PF<sup>[25]</sup>。中药通过调节肠道菌群代谢功能,增强 SCFAs 分泌、平衡胆汁酸代谢、抑制炎症相关代谢物等途径,介导“肠-肺轴”正向调控,发挥抗 PF 效应。这一机制是连接中药活性成分、单味中药与复方的核心纽带,展现出对代谢产物调控的协同性与特异性。

在中药活性成分中,多糖类与二萜醌类成分对菌群代谢产物的调控作用最为显著。黄芪多糖通过增加双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌丰度,显著提高 SCFAs 含量,其中丁酸能激活 GPR43/GPR41 通路,抑制肺部巨噬细胞释放 TNF- $\alpha$  和 IL-6 等因子,减轻气道炎症和纤维化<sup>[58]</sup>。二萜醌类的隐丹参酮则通过增加肠杆菌属(*Enterobacter*)、阿克曼氏菌属(*Akkermansia*)丰度,改善胆汁酸代谢,同时抑制 TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 通路,逆转 EMT,延缓 PF 进程<sup>[59-60]</sup>。上述代谢调控作用在单味中药中可通过多成分协同强化,如刺梨(*Rosa Roxburghii* Tratt)中黄酮类与多糖类成分协同增加益生菌鞘氨醇单胞菌属(*Ileibacterium*)、杜氏菌属(*Dubosiella*)的丰度,促进 SCFAs 合成,同时激活 Nrf2/HO-1/NQO1 通路,通过“代谢产物调控-氧化应激抑制”双重通路阻断 PF 进展<sup>[61]</sup>。而刺

梨的“健脾和胃”功效与其调节肠道菌群代谢的作用一致,为其“调和气机-肺肠同治”治则提供了科学依据。中药复方可通过多组分协同干预多种代谢途径,实现“肠-肺轴”的全面调控。麻杏石甘汤(麻黄、杏仁、生石膏和炙甘草)中麻黄为君,宣肺平喘兼解表;石膏为臣,清泄肺热;杏仁佐助降气止咳,甘草为使调和诸药并护气<sup>[62]</sup>,该方可增加韦氏菌属代谢物如棕榈油酸、马来酸等含量,减轻肺部炎症损伤<sup>[63]</sup>,其代谢调控与君药麻黄的宣肺平喘作用协同,实现“肺气宣降-肠道代谢”的中医治则。补肺活血胶囊(黄芪、赤芍和补骨脂)通过黄芪多糖促进 SCFAs 合成,同时借助赤芍活血化瘀作用改善肠道血液循环,增强代谢产物转运循环,抑制 IL-6、IL- $\beta$ 1 等促炎因子的表达,减少胶原沉积<sup>[64]</sup>,这一作用机制充分体现“肠肺同治”中“扶正祛邪”治则。

## 2.3 中药调控肠道免疫平衡

中药通过重塑肠道菌群结构,调节宿主免疫细胞功能,实现肠道免疫平衡,是减轻肺部炎症的核心,从而阻断 PF 的炎症驱动环节。这一机制以中药活性成分、单味中药免疫调节为基础,在复方中通过多药材协同实现“扶正祛邪”的治则,展现出从成分到复方的递进式调控特征。

多糖类成分是调控肠道免疫的核心活性物质,其共性作用模式为“增加益生菌丰度-调节炎症因子”,但不同多糖免疫调控靶点存在特异性。玉竹多糖通过调节肠道菌群(如增加双歧杆菌丰度),靶向作用于肠道相关淋巴组织中的 Treg 细胞,促进抗炎因子 IL-10 的分泌,同时抑制促炎因子 TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6 的释放,通过肠道免疫平衡调控减轻肺部炎症与胶原沉积<sup>[65]</sup>。牛膝多糖 ABP2 与菊粉则通过“益生菌增殖-抗炎因子分泌-氧化应激抑制”的三重协同通路,不仅能调节肠道免疫细胞活性,还能激活 Keap1/Nrf2 通路来增强超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性,降低丙二醛(MDA)水平,抑制肺部炎症细胞浸润<sup>[66-67]</sup>。萜酚类的大麻二酚则通过多靶点调控,既调节肠道菌群结构(增加厚壁菌门、普雷沃氏菌丰度),又直接抑制免疫细胞过度活化,减少炎症因子 TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL- $\beta$ 1 分泌,抑制氧化应激,协同抑制 PF 发展<sup>[68]</sup>。上述多糖类成分的免疫调控作用在对应的单味中药中得到充分体现,且与中药的性味归经高度契合。如冬虫夏草中含  $\beta$ -葡聚糖、甘露聚糖等多糖成分,调节肠道菌群激活 Keap1/Nrf2/

ARE 通路、PI3K-AKT 通路,降低肠道氧化损伤,同时促进 SCFAs 分泌<sup>[69]</sup>。黄芪中的黄芪多糖通过调控益生菌丰度和 SCFAs 代谢,抑制 TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B 通路,减少 IL-6、IL- $\beta$ 1 表达,其“益气扶正”的中医功效与肠道免疫增强作用密切相关<sup>[58]</sup>。而黄芪作为补肺活血胶囊的君药,调控肠道免疫,通过抑制肠道促炎因子向肺部的迁移减少肺组织胶原沉积<sup>[64]</sup>,既契合中医“扶正祛邪”的治则,又通过“肠-肺轴”通路构建起肠道免疫稳态与 PF 抑制的联动调控网络。复方的肠道免疫调控作用更能体现中医“整体观”,通过多药材的性味配伍,实现肠道免疫与肺部炎症的协同调控。清温固脾汤由生僵散(蝉蜕、僵蚕、姜黄、制军)和小柴胡汤(柴胡、黄芩、党参、生姜、连翘、生甘草、鲜姜和大枣)组成,作为“透散风热-活血通腑-清泄肺热”的经验方剂,其组方中的蝉蜕、僵蚕为君药通过调节肠道菌群(如增加梭状芽孢杆菌丰

度),激活肠道淋巴组织中巨噬细胞向 M2 型极化,促进 IL-10 分泌;同时,姜黄、制军为臣的活血通腑作用可减少肠道内毒素蓄积,避免免疫过度激活;小柴胡汤诸药为佐使则通过调节花生四烯酸代谢,逆转菌群失调,同时下调 TGF- $\beta$ 1/Smad-2 通路,上调 Smad-7 表达,进一步调控肠道免疫平衡<sup>[70]</sup>。这种多组分协同的肠道免疫调控作用,通过“肠-肺轴”传递抗炎信号抑制肺部炎症和纤维化进程,实现抗炎与抗纤维化的协同效应。

### 3 结语

众多中药活性成分、单味中药、中药复方已被证实可通过调节肠道菌群组成和多样性、肠道屏障、菌群代谢产物和黏膜免疫系统对 PF 疾病有缓解、治疗效果(图 2),表明调控肠道菌群是治疗 PF 的有效途径之一。



Fig. 2 Traditional Chinese medicine treats PF by regulating gut microbiota

图 2 中药调节肠道菌群治疗 PF

目前研究认为,有益菌(如 *Akkermansia*、*Lactobacillus*)通过维持屏障功能与调节代谢物水平,可能在 PF 干预中发挥重要作用<sup>[58]</sup>。然而,部分通常被认为有益的肠道菌群在特定条件下可能转变为致病因子,破坏肠道微生态平衡,进而通过菌群-器官轴机制加剧疾病进程<sup>[19]</sup>。PF 发病机制高

度复杂,当前研究多聚焦于中药与菌群结构的关联性,需阐释特定菌群及其代谢物在疾病进程中的因果关系。对此,未来需借助孟德尔随机化等研究方法,结合多组学数据(宏基因组、代谢组)为机制解析提供新思路<sup>[1]</sup>。尽管高通量测序技术(如 16S rRNA)已广泛应用于菌群结构分析,

但受限于菌群的高个体异性和功能冗余,目前,研究多停留在动物实验层面,大规模临床实验仍需考察,对“菌群-代谢物-肺功能”的级联反应缺乏系统验证。对此,未来研究应着重针对与PF密切相关的特定菌属深度研究,明确其通过肠-肺轴影响疾病进程的具体分子途径。同时扩大多中心临床研究规模,通过整合宏基因组学、代谢组学及肺功能动态监测数据,建立菌群特征-代谢物水平-疾病进展的关联数据库,为临床转化提供更可靠的循证依据。

上述中药通过调控肠道菌群防治PF,证实肠道菌群调节是中药治疗PF的重要机制之一。然而,中药成分与复方组分复杂,其作用机制可能涉及多种活性成分的协同效应。虽然已有研究证实黄芪多糖<sup>[58]</sup>、槲皮素<sup>[49]</sup>等成分可通过调节肠道菌群结构(如增加阿克曼菌属丰度)改善PF,但多数研究未能区分所观察到的效应是来自原始化合物还是肠道菌群代谢产物。现有研究多聚焦于疗效验证,而对其潜在毒性和不良反应(如长期使用对肠道屏障功能的影响)评估不足。因此,未来研究需从“疗效验证”迈向“机制解析-技术整合-临床转化-安全评估”的主链创新,突破当前中药调控肠道菌群治疗PF的瓶颈。通过多组学整合、技术革新及临床大数据,明确中药活性成分与菌群互作机制,推动PF治疗从“经验医学”向“精准医学”跨越。

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## Research progress on traditional Chinese medicine regulating gut microbiota in treatment of pulmonary fibrosis

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**Abstract:** Pulmonary fibrosis is a chronic progressive disease characterized by damage to lung tissue, which is gradually replaced by fibrous tissue, leading to impaired lung function. Current treatments are limited by insufficient efficacy and significant side effects. In recent years, studies have revealed that gut microbiota regulation plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis and the progress of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) treatment, providing theoretical basis and practical directions for researching the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis and developing new drugs targeting the gut microbiota. Existing studies have demonstrated that TCM active ingredients, single herbs, and TCM formulas achieve antifibrotic effects in pulmonary fibrosis treatment by reshaping the balance of gut microbiota, regulating the generation of microbial metabolome, reinforcing intestinal barrier function and intestinal immune regulation. This paper reviews the mechanisms of gut microbiota regulation in pulmonary fibrosis and TCM targeting the gut microbiota for pulmonary fibrosis treatment, providing theoretical basis for exploring the mechanism of TCM against pulmonary fibrosis and strategies for developing novel TCM drugs.

**Key words:** pulmonary fibrosis; traditional Chinese medicine; gut-lung axis; gut microbiota; metabolites