

植物活性物质抑制尿路感染研究进展

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摘要: 尿路感染是一种常见的感染性疾病, 其高复发率以及致病菌的强耐药性使得植物源抑菌剂成为防治尿路感染的抗菌药物替代物。本文综述了不同人群尿路感染致病菌的分布以及常见植物及其活性物质对尿路感染致病菌的抑制作用; 并从抑制病原菌黏附与侵袭、抑制病原菌活性 2 个方面分析了植物活性物质抑制尿路感染病原菌的机制, 为尿路感染的防治带来新的启示和方法。

关键词: 尿路感染; 致病菌; 植物活性物质

中图分类号: R285 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1007-7693(2021)15-1907-08

DOI: 10.13748/j.cnki.issn1007-7693.2021.15.019

引用本文: 郭航帆, 王萍. 植物活性物质抑制尿路感染研究进展[J]. 中国现代应用药学, 2021, 38(15): 1907-1914.

Research Progress in the Inhibition of Urinary Tract Infection by Plant Active Compounds

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ABSTRACT: Urinary tract infection is a common infectious disease. Its high recurrence rate and the strong resistance of pathogenic bacteria make plant-derived antiseptics as a substitute for antibiotics in the prevention and treatment of urinary tract infection. This paper summarized the distribution of pathogenic bacteria from urinary tract infection in different population, and the inhibitory effects of common plants and their active compounds on urinary tract infection. Besides, the mechanisms of inhibiting pathogenic bacteria from urinary tract infection by plant active compounds were discussed from inhibition of adhesion and invasion of pathogens, and inhibition of pathogenic bacteria activity, which provide the new direction and method to prevent and treat urinary tract infection.

KEYWORDS: urinary tract infection; pathogenic bacteria; plant active compounds

尿路感染是指病原体在尿路中生长繁殖, 并侵犯泌尿道黏膜或组织而引起的炎症, 感染主要发生于膀胱、尿道中, 是一种常见的感染性疾病, 仅次于手术后感染和肺炎。引起尿路感染的危险因素有阴道感染、尿道仪器、性活动、遗传易感性(母亲的尿路感染史)等^[1]。对于插导尿管患者、脊髓损伤患者、糖尿病患者、艾滋病患者、多发

性硬化患者等特殊人群, 患有尿路感染的风险会显著增加^[2]。

1 尿路感染常见致病菌

细菌感染被认为是尿路感染的最常见病因, 在门诊和住院患者中, 细菌感染占 75%~90%^[3]。引起尿路感染的病原菌对于不同人群分布不尽相同, 大肠杆菌为主要致病菌, 见表 1。

表 1 尿路感染病原菌(细菌)在不同人群的分布

Tab. 1 Distribution of pathogenic bacteria of urinary tract infection in different groups of people

革兰氏阴性菌(感染率/%)	革兰氏阳性菌(感染率/%)	人群	文献
大肠杆菌(48%)、克雷伯菌属(15%)、变形杆菌属(9%)	肠球菌属(11%)	婴儿(<3 个月)	2019 ^[4]
大肠杆菌(86.8%)、变形杆菌属(3.6%)、克雷伯菌属(2.2%)、肠杆菌属(0.7%)	肠球菌属(0.9%)	儿童、青少年	2020 ^[5]
大肠杆菌(46.0%)、肺炎克雷伯氏菌(10.5%)	粪肠球菌(21%)、金黄色葡萄球菌(4.8%)	男性(18~82 岁)	2019 ^[6]
大肠杆菌(58.0%)、肺炎克雷伯氏菌(9%)	粪肠球菌(28%)、屎肠球菌(5%)	老年男性(≥60 岁)	2019 ^[7]
大肠杆菌(61.1%)、克雷伯菌属(13.9%)、肠杆菌属(7.6%)、变形杆菌属(2.6%)	葡萄球菌属(9.9%)	孕妇	2019 ^[8]
大肠杆菌(57.7%)、肺炎克雷伯氏菌(11.4%)、奇异变形杆菌(7.3%)、阴沟肠杆菌(2.4%)、摩氏摩根菌(1.6%)、黏质沙雷氏菌(0.8%)	腐生性葡萄球菌(7.3%)、粪肠球菌(5.7%)、无乳链球菌(2.4%)、金黄色葡萄球菌(0.8%)	孕妇	2019 ^[9]
大肠杆菌(70.59%)、克雷伯菌属(10.99%)、变形杆菌属(9.68%)、铜绿假单胞菌(1.59%)	肠球菌属(4.53%)	老年女性(≥60 岁)	2016 ^[10]

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2 尿路感染治疗现状

抗菌药物治疗是预防和治疗尿路感染最重要的途径。但是, 尿路感染的高复发率以及长期使用抗菌药物, 甚至滥用抗菌药物, 使得尿路感染致病菌的耐药性不断增强。李晓冰^[11]指出尿路感染致病菌大肠杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌对氨苄西林的耐药率分别达到了 93.07%, 71.43%, 金黄色葡萄球菌对克林霉素、青霉素、呋喃妥因的耐药率也已>80%。而研发一种能应用于临床的新抗菌药物至少需要 5~10 年, 长时间、高消耗的研发, 给市场、医疗事业均带来了巨大的压力^[12]。而植物及其

活性物质具有来源广、不良反应小、低耐药性^[13]、高效的特性, 可成为抗菌药物良好的替代品, 在现代药物开发、疾病治疗中发挥着重要作用。

3 植物抑菌活性物质

我国使用植物治疗疾病已有几千年的历史, 不少植物均具有抑菌、治疗尿路感染的能力, 且抑菌能力和活性成分各不相同。目前, 已经在许多植物中发现具有治疗尿路感染的生物活性物质, 如有机酸类、生物碱类、黄酮类、萜类、醌类、挥发油类等, 通常存在于植物的叶、茎、花、果实等部位, 见表 2。

表 2 可预防、治疗尿路感染的植物及活性物质

Tab. 2 Plants and active compounds which can prevent and treat urinary tract infection

植物(部位)	科(分类地位)	抑制对象	活性物质	抑菌机制	文献
蔓越莓(果)	杜鹃花科	铜绿假单胞菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌	酚类、有机酸、单宁、原花青素、黄酮等	抗黏附、刺激肾脏的先天免疫防御、调节肠道微生物群平衡 ^[14]	2011 ^[15]
草莓(果)	蔷薇科	大肠杆菌	苷类、酚类、黄酮、单宁	影响细菌素	2017 ^[16]
石榴(皮)	石榴科	金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌	生物碱、皂苷、黄酮、单宁、酚类、苷类、树脂	减少 β -内酰胺酶产生、抗黏附、减少生物膜形成	2016 ^[17]
柠檬(果)	芸香科	铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠杆菌、粪肠球菌	生物碱	抑制生物膜形成、影响细菌蛋白质的组成和表达、破坏细胞壁影响细胞形态 ^[18]	2018 ^[19]
草莓(果)	蔷薇科	铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠杆菌、粪肠球菌	酚类	未研究	2018 ^[19]
山楂(果)	蔷薇科	金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌	儿茶素、绿原酸、原花青素、表儿茶素、槲皮素、金丝桃苷、异槲皮苷	损伤细胞壁和细胞膜完整性、抑制细胞内酶活性、增加活性氧、改变相关基因表达诱导细菌凋亡	2020 ^[20]
丁香罗勒(叶)	唇形科	金黄色葡萄球菌	生物碱、黄酮、皂苷、单宁、萜类	生物合成银纳米粒子可抑制生物膜形成、破坏细胞形态、产生活性氧 ^[21]	2005 ^[22]
印加果(果)	大戟科	粪肠球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌	生育酚、植物甾醇、黄酮、裂环烯醚萜、木脂素	抑制生物膜形成、破坏细胞膜完整性	2020 ^[23]
南天竹(叶)	小檗科	金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌	生物碱、黄酮	破坏细胞形态	2018 ^[24]
橄榄(叶)	橄榄科	大肠杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、金黄色葡萄球菌	生物碱、苷类、皂苷、黄酮、酚类、单宁、甾醇、萜类	细胞内 ATP 浓度降低、细胞膜去极化、细菌蛋白含量降低、细胞质泄漏 ^[25]	2020 ^[26]
玫瑰茄(花萼)	锦葵科	金黄色葡萄球菌	黄酮、生物碱、单宁、皂苷、酚类、苷类	影响细胞膜 ^[27]	2018 ^[28]
团花(果)	茜草科	大肠杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌、金黄色葡萄球菌	单宁、皂苷、萜类、黄酮	膜损伤、抑制糖和氨基酸摄取	2018 ^[29]
四翼豆(根)	豆科	大肠杆菌	单宁、酚类、黄酮、皂苷、生物碱	膜损伤、影响呼吸代谢	2019 ^[30]
香桃木(叶)	桃金娘科	金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌、粪肠球菌	α -松油醇、芳樟醇、角鲨烯、乙酸芳樟酯、 β -石竹烯等	破坏细胞壁	2020 ^[31]
草莓番石榴(果)	桃金娘科	金黄色葡萄球菌	没食子酸、阿魏酸、对羟基桂皮酸等	膜损伤、嵌入细菌 DNA	2020 ^[32]
菝葜(茎)	百合科	大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌	槲皮素、白藜芦醇、柚皮素等	破坏细菌细胞壁和细胞膜	2019 ^[33]
睡茄(叶)	茄科	大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、铜绿假单胞菌	酚类	生物合成银纳米粒子可抑制生物膜形成、抑制细菌呼吸、破坏细胞膜导致内容物渗漏、产生活性氧 ^[34]	2017 ^[35]
德国洋甘菊(花)	菊科	大肠杆菌、奇异变形杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、产气肠杆菌、腐生葡萄球菌	愈创蓝油烃、母菊萹、 α -没药醇 ^[36]	未研究	2018 ^[37]

续表 2

植物(部位)	科(分类地位)	抑制对象	活性物质	抑菌机制	文献
菊苣(茎)	菊科	金黄色葡萄球菌、粪肠球菌	马栗树皮素、马栗树皮苷、野葛苷、山葛苣素、山葛苣苦素等	破坏细胞壁	2019 ^[38]
向日葵(茎髓)	菊科	大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌	酚类、黄酮	影响菌体形态、破坏细胞膜、干扰细菌 DNA 复制	2019 ^[39]
细裂叶莲蒿(地上)	菊科	大肠杆菌、奇异变形杆菌、肺炎克雷伯氏菌、铜绿假单胞菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌	生物碱、黄酮、酚类、奎宁、萜类	未研究	2019 ^[40]
灰树花(子实体)	多孔菌科	大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌	氨基酸、多糖	未研究	2020 ^[41]
白及(花、块茎)	兰科	大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌	甾类、萜类、多糖、酯类	未研究	2019 ^[42]

4 植物活性物质抑制尿路感染病原菌的机制

植物活性物质抑制尿路感染病原菌的机制见图 1。

4.1 抑制病原菌黏附与侵袭

细菌感染的第一步是病原菌与宿主细胞的黏附，所以治疗尿路感染首先要阻止细菌与宿主细胞的黏附。可通过改变细菌或宿主细胞的表面性质，通过模仿细菌与宿主细胞结合，抗黏附化合物竞争黏附来抑制病原菌的黏附^[43]，见图 2A。一些植物如蔓越莓已经被报道具有抗黏附抑制尿路感染的能力，而其植物活性物质如多酚类和原

花青素可与鞭毛和菌毛结合，以抑制病原菌黏附、聚集成生物被膜和群集运动^[44]。法国食品安全局 1 份有关浆果酚类物质的健康声明称：每日 36 mg 蔓越莓原花青素，有助于减少某些大肠杆菌与尿路的黏附^[45]。像石榴、白桦树、香车叶草、异株荨麻、越橘等单宁含量丰富的植物，由于单宁结构与膀胱、肾脏细胞上的受体结构相似，这些植物也可通过结合菌毛以抑制病原菌黏附^[46]。

除了抑制病原菌直接黏附，也可以通过减少细菌入侵、保护尿道上皮细胞来治疗尿路感染，见图 2B。如柑橘种子，其含有柠檬苦素等多种活

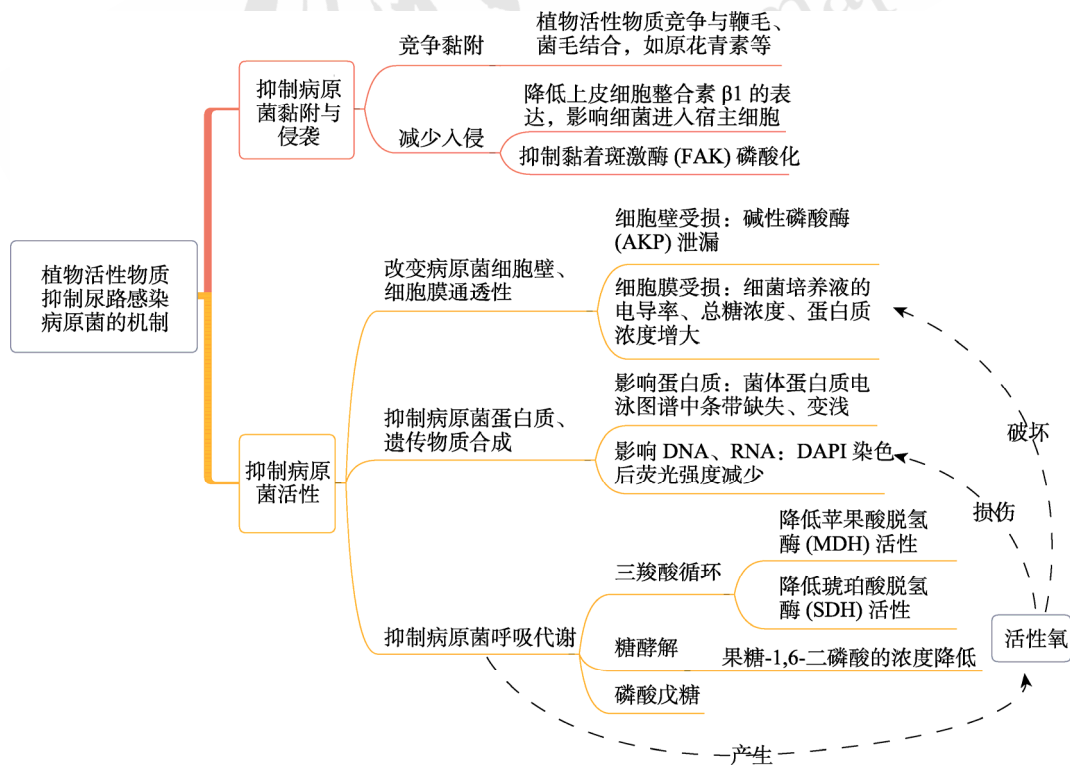


图 1 植物活性物质抑制尿路感染病原菌的机制

Fig. 1 Mechanism of plant active compounds inhibiting pathogenic bacteria in urinary tract infection

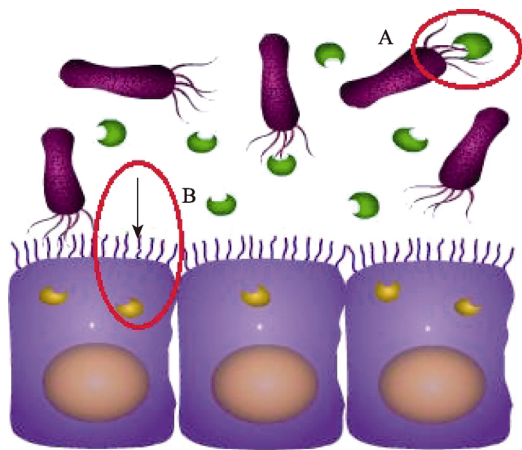


图 2 植物活性物质抑制病原菌黏附与侵袭
A—抑制病原菌直接黏附；B—减少细菌入侵、保护尿道上皮细胞。
Fig. 2 Plant active compounds inhibit the adhesion and invasion of pathogens
A—inhibit the direct adhesion of pathogens; B—reduce bacterial invasion and protect urethral epithelial cells.

性物质，研究表明尽管柑橘种子水提取物对大肠杆菌没有直接杀菌作用，也无法与菌毛结合抑制黏附，但提取物可降低膀胱上皮细胞整合素 $\beta 1$ 的表达，影响细菌进入宿主细胞，对上皮细胞具有保护作用^[47]。也有报道指出整合素 $\beta 1$ 与细菌结合会激活一种存在于细胞内的非受体酪氨酸激酶——黏着斑激酶^[48]，产生细胞信号通路转导，导致细胞骨架重排，促使细菌入侵^[49]。在关于山莴苣^[50]的报道中指出，山莴苣水提取物能够抑制黏着斑激酶磷酸化，影响细菌黏附，降低膀胱上皮细胞的细菌定植。

4.2 抑制病原菌活性

4.2.1 改变病原菌细胞壁、细胞膜通透性

许多植物及其活性物质通过破坏病原菌菌体结构达到抑菌的目的，可用于治疗尿路感染，见图 3。如桂枝挥发油中主要抑菌物质桂皮醛^[51]、南国田字草中酚类物质^[52]、飞龙掌血根中白屈菜赤碱^[53]、蝉花多糖^[54]、五倍子中鞣质、四翼豆中柠檬醛等，均可通过破坏菌体细胞壁致使尿路感染相关病原菌死亡。细胞壁位于细胞最外层，有固定细胞形态和保护细胞等多种生理功能。当细胞壁受损时，存在于细胞壁和细胞膜中间的碱性磷酸酶就会大量泄漏到胞外，间接反映细胞壁的通透性变化。

细胞膜是紧贴在细胞壁内侧，包围着细胞质的一层半透性薄膜，当细胞膜受损时，选择透过性能力变弱，就可能引起菌体的形变和内容物的释放，导致菌体的裂解死亡。如胎菊，主要活性成分为挥发油类、酚类、黄酮类化合物等，当加

入胎菊水提取物后，细胞膜受损，导致大肠杆菌 ATP 泄露、细胞膜发生去极化、细胞形态发生改变，

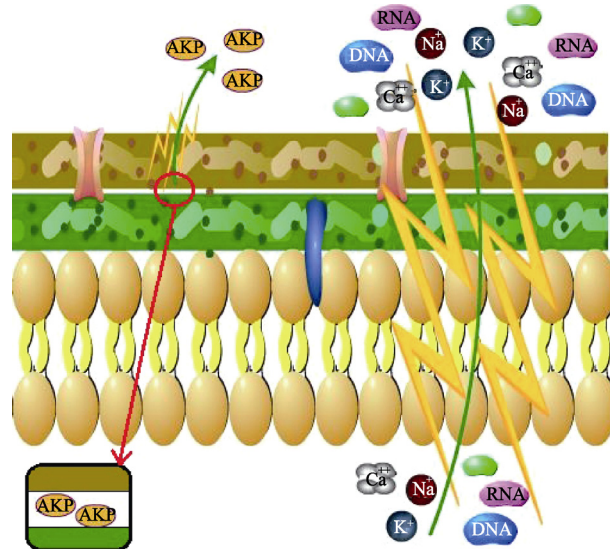


图 3 植物活性物质改变病原菌细胞壁、细胞膜通透性
Fig. 3 Plant active compounds change cell wall and membrane permeability of pathogenic bacteria

实现抑菌的目的^[55]。虎杖中白藜芦醇^[56]、南天竹中穗花杉双黄酮^[57]、乌梅中有机酸，以及植物精油中主要活性物质芳樟醇^[58]均被证明具有抑菌活性，并指出能通过影响细胞膜通透性，破坏细胞结构，使致病菌死亡，可以用于治疗尿路感染。

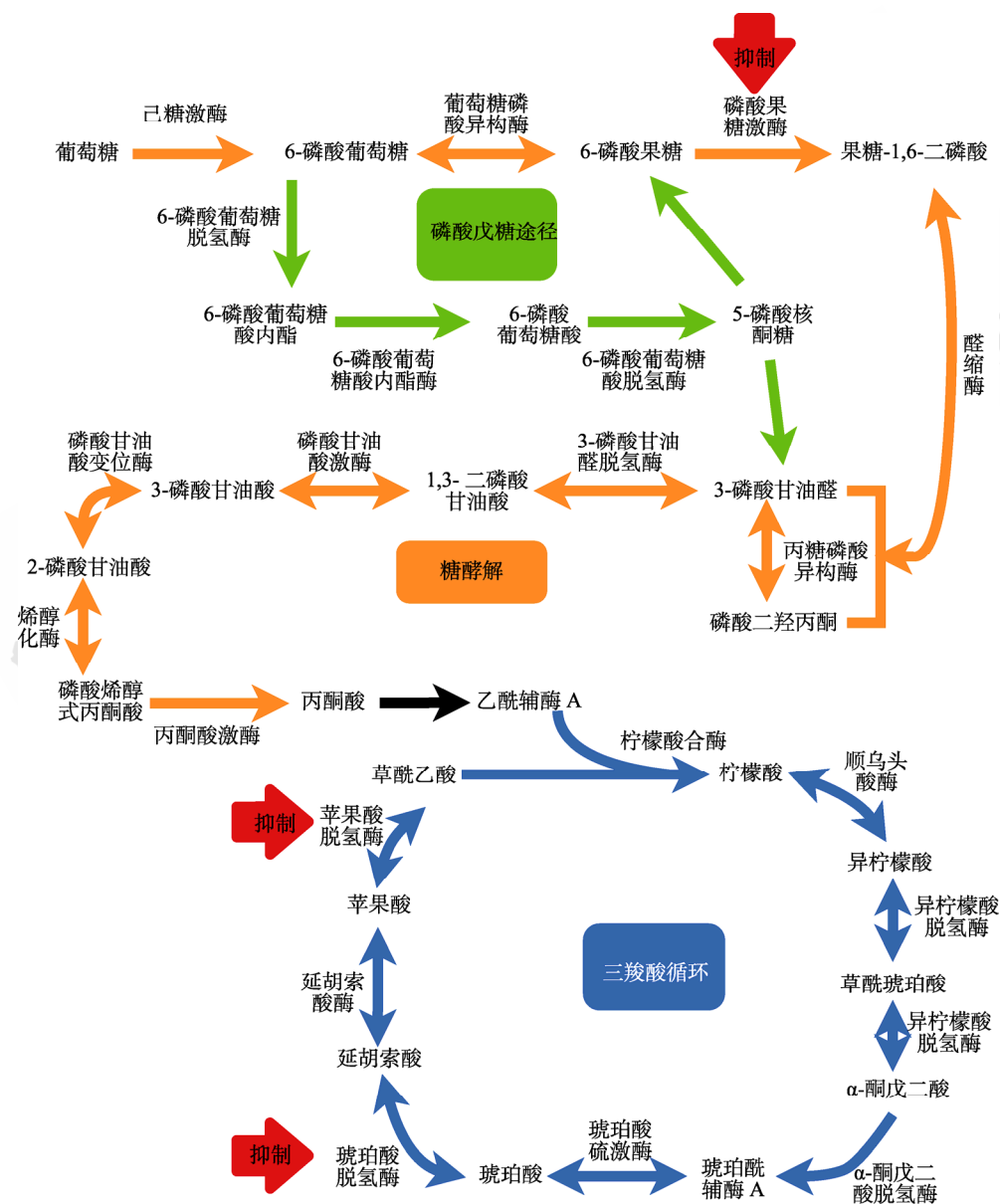
4.2.2 抑制病原菌蛋白质、遗传物质合成

蛋白质是生命活动的物质基础，每一项生命进程都需要蛋白质的参与。蛋白质的合成依赖于遗传物质，如果它们的合成或表达受到影响，就会导致细胞的功能异常，甚至死亡。如含有较多酚类物质的栓皮栎^[59]、富含黄酮类化合物的柳叶蜡梅^[60]等已经被证实是通过影响致病菌金黄色葡萄球菌的蛋白质合成、遗传物质合成以达到抑制生长的目的。一些富含大豆异黄酮^[61]的植物也具有抑制菌体遗传物质合成的能力，能有效地抑制病原菌生长，达到治疗尿路感染的目的。

4.2.3 抑制病原菌呼吸代谢

呼吸作用是生命存在的基本特征，病原菌能够通过呼吸作用产生其活动所必需的能量。三羧酸循环、糖酵解、磷酸戊糖途径是呼吸代谢的主要途径，一些植物活性物质可以通过这 3 种途径抑制菌体呼吸代谢进而影响其正常的生长繁殖，见图 4。黄芩中黄芩素^[62]、冬凌草中冬凌草甲素^[63]均可降低病原菌中苹果酸脱氢酶和琥珀酸脱氢酶的活性，通过三羧酸循环影响细胞的呼吸代谢，从而影响细胞的正常生长

繁殖,达到抑菌目的。以二氢杨梅素为主要活性物质的显齿蛇葡萄^[64],多酚含量较高的野艾蒿^[65-66],活性物质以胡椒碱、萜烯和黄酮为主的黑胡椒^[67],也是通过三羧酸循环途径抑制病原菌呼吸代谢,可用于治疗尿路感染。果糖-1,6-二磷酸是细菌体内糖酵解途径中一个重要的代谢产物,其浓度与大肠杆菌糖酵解通量在很大范围内线性正相关,可影响病原菌生长繁殖^[68]。有研究表明三叶青多糖^[69]会干扰果糖-6-磷酸向果糖-1,6-二磷酸的转化,导致果糖-1,6-二磷酸的浓度低于正常浓度,降低了大肠杆菌糖酵解通量,使大肠杆菌无法获得充足的能量物质,影响其增殖。黄芩^[70]对尿道致病性大



5 展望

在长期使用抗菌药物的情况下,致病菌耐药性不断增强,尿路感染的高发性与复发性使得寻找新的预防和治疗方案势在必行。在世界范围内植物治疗疾病具有悠久的历史,仅印度就拥有“阿育吠陀(Ayurveda)”“尤那尼(Unani)”和“悉达(Siddha)”等历史悠久的医学体系^[74]。植物的活性成分是复杂的,作用靶点是不同的,在2种或多种活性成分协同作用下,可能会提高对尿路感染的治疗效果,降低病原菌的耐药性。植物所表现出丰富的生物功能,使得植物提取物及其活性物质的研究成为当前营养学、医学等领域的研究热点。为了预防、治疗尿路感染,可从以下3个方面进行研究:①植物及其活性物质的抗黏附作用;②植物及其活性物质对泌尿道上皮细胞的保护作用;③植物及其活性物质对病原菌活性的抑制作用。

随着对植物提取物及其活性物质的深入研究,有望在尿路感染的防治方面找到新的药用植物制剂。

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收稿日期: 2020-10-21

(本文责编: 李艳芳)