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# 肠道运动疾病与情绪异常共病发生的TRP通道机制

何法<sup>1,2,3,4#</sup>, 刘畅<sup>1,2,3,4#</sup>, 吴艳艳<sup>1,2,3,4#</sup>, 刘霞<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, 姜鸣<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>,  
杨清湖<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, 杨亮<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>, 白占涛<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>

(1 延安大学生命科学学院/多肽资源药物研究中心, 延安 716000; 2 陕西省区域生物资源  
保育与利用工程技术研究中心, 延安 716000; 3 延安市多肽资源药物工程技术研究中心,  
延安 716000; 4 延安市神经肿瘤免疫与干细胞重点实验室, 延安 716000)

**摘要:** 肠道运动疾病与情绪异常共病是全球关注的健康问题。研究表明, 瞬时受体电位 (transient receptor potential, TRP) 通道可调节肠道运动、菌群和稳态, 并参与情绪的发生发展, 其系统机制有待研究阐明。本文综合肠道运动障碍相关神经递质、激素、Ca<sup>2+</sup>、肠道菌群与 TRP 通道的生理病理变化, 相较于情绪异常相关的肠道运动与 TRP 通道, 提出肠道运动疾病与情绪异常共病发生的 TRP 通道机制, 以期为脑-肠与肠-脑系统稳态调控相关疾病的诊疗提供新思路。

**关键词:** 肠道运动疾病; 情绪异常; TRP 通道; 肠-脑轴

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## TRP channel mechanisms in the co-morbid occurrence of gut motility disorders and emotional abnormalities

HE Fa<sup>1,2,3,4#</sup>, LIU Chang<sup>1,2,3,4#</sup>, WU Yan-Yan<sup>1,2,3,4#</sup>, LIU Xia<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, JIANG Ming<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>,  
YANG Qing-Hu<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, YANG Liang<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>, BAI Zhan-Tao<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>

(1 School of Life Science & Research Center for Natural Peptide Drugs, Yan'an University, Yan'an 716000, China;  
2 Shaanxi Engineering & Technological Research Center for Conversation & Utilization of Regional Biological  
Resources, Yan'an 716000, China; 3 Yan'an Engineering & Technological Research Center for Resource Peptide Drugs,  
Yan'an 716000, China; 4 Yan'an Key Laboratory for Neural Immuno-Tumor and Stem Cell, Yan'an 716000, China)

**Abstract:** Co-morbidity of gut motility disorders with mood abnormalities is a global health concern. Studies have shown that transient receptor potential (TRP) channels regulate intestinal motility, flora and homeostasis, and are involved in the development of mood, with systemic mechanisms to be elucidated. This paper integrates the physiopathological changes of neurotransmitters, hormones, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, intestinal flora and TRP channels related to intestinal motility disorders, and proposes a TRP channel mechanism for the co-morbidity of intestinal motility disorders and mood disorders, compared with the intestinal motility and TRP channels related to mood disorders, in order to provide new ideas for the diagnosis and treatment of homeostatic regulation of brain-gut and gut-brain systems.

**Key words:** gut motility disorders; emotional abnormalities; TRP channels; gut-brain axis

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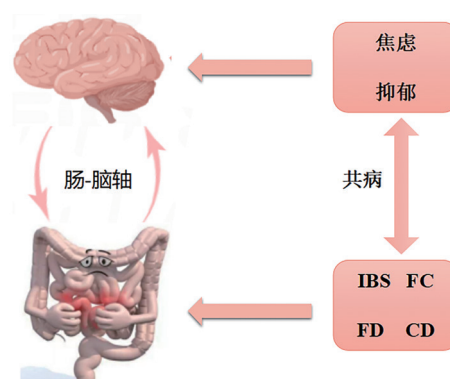
#并列第一作者

\*通信作者: E-mail: ztbai@yau.edu.cn (白占涛); lyang@yau.edu.cn (杨亮)

多元化生活、不良饮食习惯以及社会压力导致肠道疾病频发,严重影响患者的生活质量。肠道运动障碍疾病,如肠易激综合征(irritable bowel syndrome, IBS)、克罗恩病(Crohn's disease, CD)、功能性消化不良(functional dyspepsia, FD)和功能性便秘(functional constipation, FC)等会导致肠道运动、分泌、营养吸收功能损伤,肠道菌群紊乱,以及瞬时受体电位(transient receptor potential, TRP)通道的异常表达等<sup>[1]</sup>。同时,肠神经系统(enteric nervous system, ENS)和中枢神经系统(central nervous system, CNS)又可通过肠-脑轴进行相互调节。基于此,肠道运动障碍患者的肠道功能损伤和稳态失衡会导致患者精神情绪异常。TRP通道广泛分布于中枢和外周神经系统,对感觉功能(例如信息素信号传导、味觉传导、伤害感受和温度感觉)、稳态功能(如Ca<sup>2+</sup>和Mg<sup>2+</sup>重吸收和渗透压调节)、运动功能(如肌肉收缩和血管舒缩控制)以及肠道和大脑的发育和生理功能具有重要意义<sup>[2-4]</sup>。肠道运动障碍疾病和情绪异常均会导致TRP通道系统紊乱。但目前为止,TRP通道对情绪以及肠道疾病的调控大多基于单方面研究。因此,本综述在肠-脑互作的基础上,阐述了TRP通道在肠道和情绪共病中的作用机制,为肠-脑疾病共治提供新的思路和见解。

## 1 肠道运动疾病与情绪异常共病的发生

肠道运动障碍通常与情绪异常共病。肠道运动障碍疾病会提高患者的焦虑以及抑郁发病率。肠道运动功能障碍,如FD、CD、IBS和FC等疾病会导致肠道运动、分泌和营养吸收功能损伤以及肠道菌群紊乱,并提高患病人群精神情绪疾病的发病率,影响着全世界大部分人口的生活质量。焦虑和抑郁是全世界最常见的两种情绪疾病,严重影响患者的情绪和身体健康。据调查,2020年1月至2021年1月,全球抑郁症和焦虑症患病率估测值分别约为2.471%和3.825%,而且新冠疫情的爆发使得抑郁症患病率增加到3.153%,焦虑症患病率增加到4.802%<sup>[5]</sup>。但目前这两种情绪疾病的治疗效果并不令人满意<sup>[6]</sup>。大脑和肠道以及肠道菌群之间的相互联系可在神经、激素和免疫水平受到调节,这种结构被称为肠-脑轴,包括迷走神经、内分泌系统、免疫和代谢三种途径<sup>[7-9]</sup>,可实现大脑和肠道之间的生理功能以及稳态的互相调节。肠道菌群异常、炎症、神经递质和激素等内分泌紊乱均会破坏肠-脑轴的正常生理功能,导致肠道运动障碍与情绪异常共病(图1)。



肠-脑轴之间的双向交流。肠道运动功能发生障碍(IBS、FC、FD、CD)会使肠-脑轴功能受损,导致情绪异常(焦虑与抑郁)。IBS, 肠易激综合征; FC, 功能性便秘; FD, 功能性消化不良; CD, 克罗恩病。

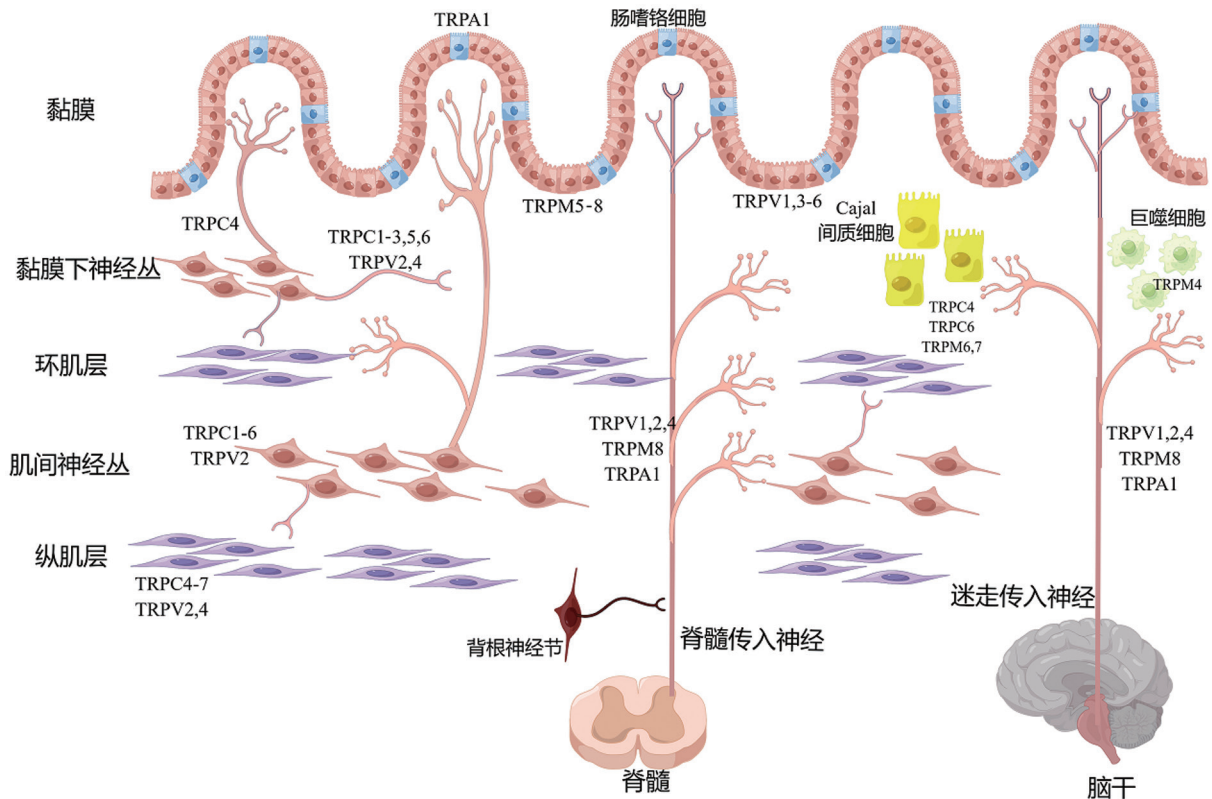
图1 肠道运动障碍与情绪共病

## 2 TRP通道

TRP通道存在于除核膜和线粒体膜之外的所有脂质膜中,由4个相同或相似的亚基组成,每个亚基由6个跨膜片段组成,在5和6段之间有阳离子孔,在转运Ca<sup>2+</sup>、Mg<sup>2+</sup>以及微量金属离子的流入和(或)跨细胞机制中发挥重要作用<sup>[2]</sup>。TRP超家族包含28个TRP阳离子通道,主要分为七个亚家族:TRPC(transient receptor potential canonical)、TRPV(transient receptor potential vanilloid)、TRPM(transient receptor potential melastatin)、TRPA1(transient receptor potential ankyrin 1)、TRPML(transient receptor potential mucolipin)、TRPP(transient receptor potential polycystins)和TRPN(transient receptor potential NOMPC-like)通道<sup>[10]</sup>,由神经节和ENS中的初级传入感觉神经元表达,也分布在哺乳动物肠道非神经元细胞中,共同支配胃肠道生理功能(图2)。它们也可调控肠道菌群多样性,对肠道中的神经递质、营养因子和激素释放也有调控作用<sup>[11-12]</sup>。综上,TRP通道的表达和分布以及其功能表明TRP通道在肠道稳态甚至机体稳态中发挥重要作用。

## 3 肠道运动疾病与情绪异常

FD、CD、IBS和FC等肠道运动障碍疾病会严重影响人们的生活质量<sup>[1]</sup>,其可能由于生物紊乱(如急性胃肠炎后的持续性黏膜炎症)与其他环境因素(如虐待)和心理应激源相互作用,导致患者肠-脑轴功能紊乱,影响ENS和CNS的正常功能,改变胃肠道运动或感觉,从而引起肠道运动障碍和情



TRP通道在不同类型的肠细胞中均有表达分布。肠黏膜上的肠嗜铬细胞(enterochromaffin cells, ECs)、Cajal 间质细胞(interstitial cells of Cajal, ICCs)的TRP通道参与多种上皮功能,如营养传感、机械传感、物质分泌以及肠道运动辅助;环肌层、纵肌层、肌间神经丛以及黏膜下神经丛中的肠道神经元亚型以及外源性肠神经元(中枢神经系统的神经元)中也有TRP通道表达与分布,与肠道运动调控以及肠-脑轴的稳态有关。(注:本图由Figdraw绘制)

图2 TRP通道在肠道中的分布

绪异常等症状<sup>[13]</sup>。

### 3.1 IBS与情绪异常

IBS是一种终生胃肠动力障碍疾病,其特征是内脏高敏感性和肠道运动异常,患者通常会有腹痛和不适以及排便习惯改变,并伴有情绪障碍<sup>[14]</sup>。有研究表明,IBS患者的结肠组织特异性多不饱和脂肪酸代谢物水平升高。该疾病可刺激小鼠感觉神经元,并通过激活TRPV4产生内脏超敏反应<sup>[15]</sup>。在IBS患者直肠乙状结肠活检中,TRPV1免疫反应性神经纤维的阳性率是正常人的3.5倍,并且其表达程度与患者报告的疼痛严重程度相关<sup>[16]</sup>。帕尔瓦尼是一种TRPV1激动剂,高剂量使用可使TRPV1受体快速脱敏,进而减轻IBS患者的疼痛程度并抑制结肠运动<sup>[17]</sup>。研究发现,女性患者更可能出现严重症状并共存焦虑或抑郁。使用标准化的评分量表研究发现,与健康对照组相比,IBS患者的焦虑和抑郁水平明显更高<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,焦虑和抑郁患病率提高可能与IBS患者的肠道运动功能以及感觉异常有关。

以上提示,肠道运动障碍疾病也会由于肠道运动异常等症状,进而提高患者情绪疾病的发病率。

### 3.2 CD与情绪异常

CD作为一种肠道运动障碍疾病,其主要并发症之一是肠壁纤维化,转化生长因子(TGF)- $\beta$ 会刺激肠道肌成纤维细胞(InMyoFibs)分泌胶原蛋白,导致细胞过度纤维化;研究发现,InMyoFibs中高表达TRPA1。在三硝基苯磺酸诱导的慢性结肠炎模型小鼠中,TRPA1 KO小鼠的炎症和纤维化程度比野生型小鼠更突出<sup>[19]</sup>。甘草提取物(甘草次酸)、类固醇和吡非尼酮可以激活TRPA1通道,增加Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流,抑制肌纤维中TGF- $\beta$ 1诱导的胶原蛋白的合成以及纤维化<sup>[20]</sup>。同样,在CD患者的肠道狭窄区域观察到TRPC6上调,TRPC6上调会导致Ca<sup>2+</sup>流入增加并通过负调节TGF- $\beta$ 1处理的肌成纤维细胞中抗纤维化因子的合成来促进应力纤维的形成,并加强细胞之间的相互作用,促进肠壁纤维化;而纤维化的发展会逐渐损害肠道运动能力,并且CD

患者相对于正常人有着更高的焦虑症与抑郁症患病率<sup>[21]</sup>。研究还发现, 肠道菌群失衡与 CD 患者疾病状态密切相关。Gomez-Nguyen 等<sup>[22]</sup>在 CD 小鼠模型肠道中发现菌株 *Parabacteroides distasonis* 丰度增加, 产生了更多的 GABA, 诱导了抑郁样行为。在 CD 早期阶段, 可以通过评估直肠黏膜相关微生物组进行早期诊断。因此, CD 患者的肠道运动受损以及肠道菌群失衡等病理因素会提高患者焦虑和抑郁的患病率。

### 3.3 FD与情绪异常

FD 是一种复杂的多因素疾病, 其特征不在于以胃、十二指肠为中心的广泛症状, 其病理生理学仍不完全清楚; 研究表明, 微生物-肠-脑轴紊乱可导致肠道运动障碍、内脏超敏反应、过度警觉, 以及胃肠道微生物群、黏膜和免疫功能以及 CNS 功能的改变<sup>[23-24]</sup>。有调查显示, 大多数 FD 患者具有 TRPV1 通路相关的内脏超敏反应<sup>[25]</sup>。研究发现, 功能性消化不良易感性与 CD14、GNB3 (运动相关基因)、巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子和 TRPV1 的基因多态性有关<sup>[20]</sup>。通过系统评价和荟萃分析发现, FD 患者抑郁或焦虑患病率更高; 与健康者相比, 难治性 FD 患者的抑郁和焦虑患病率更高<sup>[26]</sup>。同样, FD 大鼠也表现出抑郁和焦虑样表型, 该表型可通过迷走神经切除术消除<sup>[27]</sup>。由此可见, 当 FD 患者自身的微生物-肠-脑轴发生紊乱, 可能通过迷走神经以及肠道菌群的改变导致情绪异常, 甚至发生病变。

### 3.4 FC与情绪异常

长期或慢性压力会诱导多种疾病发生, 包括肠胃动力障碍以及抑郁症<sup>[28]</sup>。FC 是一种肠-脑障碍疾病, 患者肠道运动减弱<sup>[29]</sup>。研究发现, 便秘患者的上皮 TRPV4 表达增加, 将结肠上皮细胞与嗜酸链球菌、粪大肠杆菌或大肠杆菌上清液共培养时, TRPV4 表达增加, 表明 TRPV4 和粪便大肠杆菌的增加可能参与各种便秘症状的发生<sup>[30]</sup>。抑郁可能和便秘共存, 慢性便秘患者的焦虑和抑郁等情绪相关问卷显示慢性便秘患者有较高的得分, 表明慢性便秘患者也存在焦虑和抑郁症状<sup>[31]</sup>。有 Meta 分析纳入了 7 179 例便秘型肠易激综合征患者和 69 989 例慢性特发性便秘患者, 结果显示, 两组患者的抑郁发病率分别为 12.5%~69.2% 和 14.6%~29.2%<sup>[32]</sup>。而三环类抗抑郁药物可抑制结肠肌细胞中 TRPC4 通道的活性, 破坏结肠蠕动, 导致便秘<sup>[33]</sup>。因此, 便秘患者的肠道运动功能异常也可能会导致焦虑与抑郁的高发病率。

综上, 肠道运动障碍疾病会通过破坏肠道稳态诱发情绪疾病。有研究发现, 口服 ASP7663 (一种新型选择性 TRPA1 激动剂) 可激活人、大鼠和小鼠 TRPA1 并从 QGP-1 细胞 (一种人胰腺内分泌细胞系) 释放 5-HT, 显著改善洛哌丁胺诱导的小鼠结肠转运延迟, 表明 ASP7663 可作为有效的抗便秘药物<sup>[34]</sup>。类固醇和吡非尼酮可激活 TRPA1 通道以及抑制 TGF- $\beta$ 1, 进而刺激肠肌成纤维细胞系中 TGF- $\beta$ 1 诱导的纤维化介质, 达到治疗 CD 的效果<sup>[19]</sup>。良附丸 (Liangfu pills) 能明显减轻 FD 大鼠的症状, 研究发现其显著上调 5-HT 的表达, 并下调 TRPV1 的表达<sup>[35]</sup>。以上研究表明, 作为在肠道中广泛分布和表达并参与肠道稳态调节的 TRP 通道, 其可作为肠道运动障碍疾病的治疗靶点, 但其是否参与调节肠道运动障碍诱发的情绪疾病, 目前相关报道较少。

## 4 TRP通道介导肠道运动疾病与情绪行为的机制

肠道运动改变会导致肠道中 TRP 通道的表达与功能发生变化, 而肠道 TRP 通道紊乱又会影响到肠道中  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 、肠道菌群、神经递质以及激素正常的生理水平, 并通过肠-脑轴诱导情绪变化。

### 4.1 肠道运动障碍导致肠道TRP通道紊乱

肠道运动障碍会导致肠道 TRP 通道家族的紊乱。TRPV1 和 TRPV3 在腹泻型肠易激综合征 (IBS-D) 患者十二指肠中的表达显著增加<sup>[16, 36]</sup>。TRPM8 在 IBS 患者结肠黏膜中表达增加, 并且 TRPM8 mRNA 表达与 IBS 相关的腹痛评分显著正相关<sup>[37]</sup>。IBS-D 患者结肠黏膜活检组织以及十二指肠中 TRPA1 mRNA 水平升高<sup>[38]</sup>。FD 患者胃活检组织中 TRPV1 和 TRPV2 上调, 脑源性神经营养因子 (brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 下调<sup>[39]</sup>。因此, 肠道运动障碍会导致肠道微环境稳态失衡, 提示肠道 TRP 通道与  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  水平、肠道菌群以及肠道中神经递质、激素和营养素的稳态密切相关。

### 4.2 肠道TRP通道紊乱改变肠道细胞 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 浓度

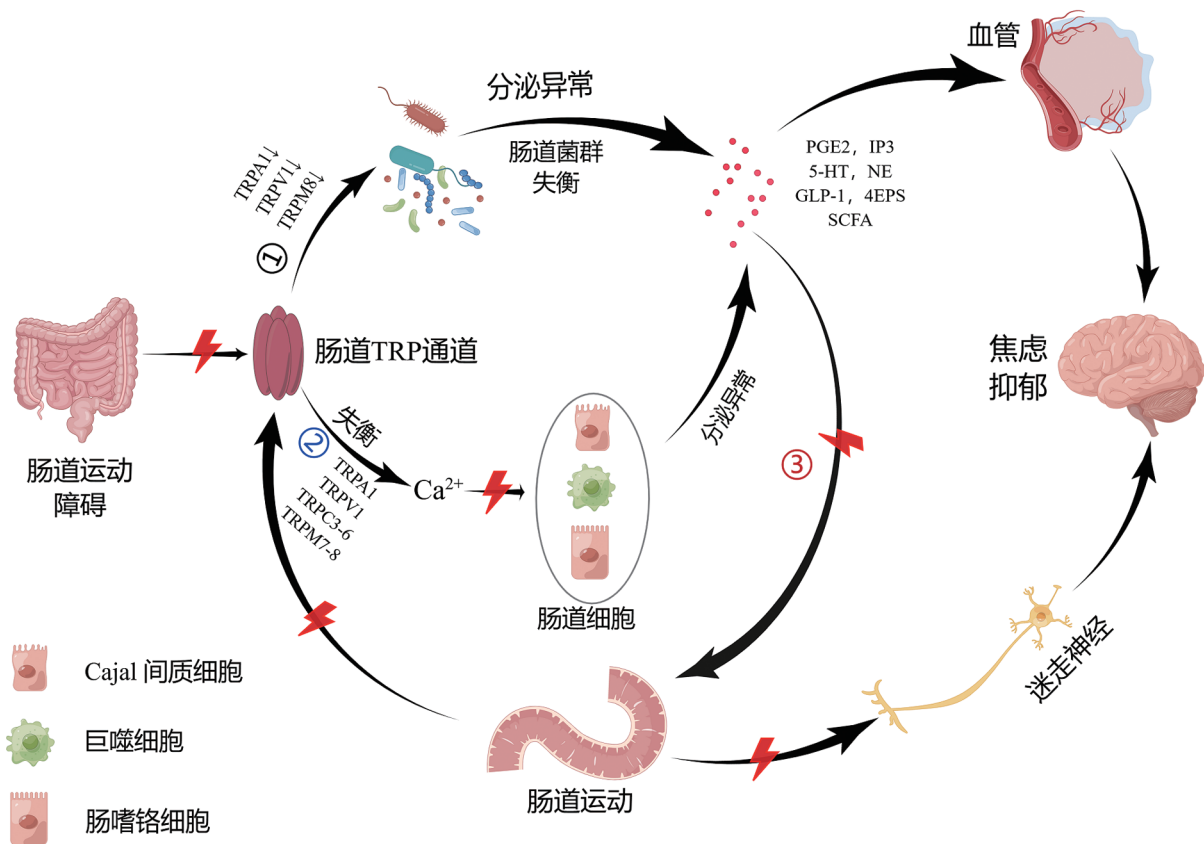
TRP 通道对于细胞感觉功能非常重要, 肠道中多种刺激可通过  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  渗透和膜去极化将其活性与下游细胞信号放大, 调控肠道的正常功能<sup>[10]</sup>。多种肠道神经元的 TRPA1 通道可被炎症介质或肠腔中的刺激性化合物激活, 使肌间神经元中  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度增加, 并抑制自发性神经源性收缩和结肠转运<sup>[40]</sup>。口服鸟氨酸 (Orn) 和赖氨酸 (Lys) 后胃肠道上皮细胞 (或感觉神经元) 中 TRPV1 mRNA 表达上升, 引起  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

流入,促进肠道运动<sup>[41]</sup>。作为胃肠道肌肉层中一种特殊的细胞,Cajal间质细胞(interstitial cells of Cajal, ICCs)可通过间隙连接将神经信号传递给平滑肌细胞<sup>[42]</sup>。TRPM7通道通过参与ICCs起搏活动来调节肠道运动<sup>[43]</sup>。ML204是一种有效的TRPC4/5抑制剂,可通过调节 $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ 波动来调节ICCs活性进而影响肠道运动<sup>[44]</sup>。应激小鼠回肠运动减少,回肠TRPC3 mRNA和蛋白质水平显著降低,导致 $Ca^{2+}$ 信号减少,肠道运动减少<sup>[28]</sup>。秀丽隐杆线虫肠上皮细胞可产生有节律的肌醇-1,4,5-三磷酸(IP3)依赖的 $Ca^{2+}$ 振荡,控制排便所需的肌肉收缩。TRPM8在结肠初级传入神经元中表达,可促进 $Ca^{2+}$ 进入细胞,其受体被激活时可抑制结肠平滑肌收缩<sup>[45]</sup>。因此,肠道TRP通道的紊乱可改变肠道细胞 $Ca^{2+}$ 浓度,导致肠道运动功能受损(图3)。

#### 4.3 肠道细胞 $Ca^{2+}$ 浓度失衡通过改变肠道神经递质和激素水平诱导情绪异常

肠道维持正常生理功能需要的多种神经递质

和激素可以由 $Ca^{2+}$ 介导释放,调节肠道运动。芍药苷<sup>[11]</sup>以及*Edwardsiella tarda*代谢色氨酸产生的吲哚可激活肠嗜铬细胞(enterochromaffin cells, ECs)的TRPA1通道,使得胞外 $Ca^{2+}$ 内流,介导EC释放血清素(serotonin, 5-HT)<sup>[46]</sup>,与肠肌间神经丛中内在感觉神经元细胞膜表面5-HT<sub>3</sub>受体结合,激活迷走神经和肠道神经元(兴奋性胆碱能神经元),促进肠道运动<sup>[47]</sup>。TRPA1的激活还可以通过肾上腺素促进肠微循环,抑制肠道运动并防止肠道炎症<sup>[19]</sup>,但肾上腺素异常增高会影响情绪:母体分离小鼠下丘脑的肾上腺素和皮质酮以及肠道多巴胺、肾上腺素和去甲肾上腺素增加,成年后焦虑水平增加,下丘脑中多巴胺、肾上腺素和去甲肾上腺素增加,*Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum* CECT 7765灌胃可恢复到正常水平<sup>[48]</sup>。啮齿动物和人类结肠固有层间充质细胞的TRPA1被激活后可促进前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)释放,巨噬细胞TRPV4可通过前列腺素E1/3受体介导的PGE2信号转导来调



TRP通道表达和功能异常引起情绪异常(焦虑和抑郁)的3种途径。① TRP通道异常会破坏肠道菌群平衡,导致肠道菌群代谢物(PGE2、短链脂肪酸、4EPS、GLP-1和NE)稳态失衡,诱导焦虑和抑郁;② TRP通道异常破坏肠道内 $Ca^{2+}$ 稳态,导致多种肠道细胞(ECs、ICCs和巨噬细胞)分泌物(5-HT、PGE2和肾上腺素)失衡,进而造成中枢和外周神经系统功能异常,诱导焦虑和抑郁;③ TRP通道功能紊乱会进一步破坏肠道运动功能,通过迷走神经诱导焦虑和抑郁。(注:本图由Figdraw绘制)

图3 肠道运动障碍与情绪异常共病的TRP通道机制

节胃肠道运动<sup>[49-50]</sup>。TPH2-R439H小鼠是一种抑郁症小鼠模型,其肠道神经元5-HT释放减少,导致ENS发育和肠道运动缺陷以及与便秘相关的情绪障碍<sup>[51]</sup>。以上提示,TRP通道紊乱会改变肠道Ca<sup>2+</sup>浓度,破坏肠道中多种细胞分泌物的平衡,诱导情绪异常,甚至导致病变发生(图3,途径②)。

#### 4.4 肠道TRP通道紊乱通过改变肠道菌群结构导致情绪异常

肠道菌群也可与大脑进行信息交流,同时影响ENS和CNS的功能<sup>[52]</sup>。限制细菌在上肠定植的主要机制是肠动力异常。有研究表明,TRPA1<sup>-/-</sup>和TRPV1<sup>-/-</sup>以及TRPA1/V1双敲除小鼠肠道菌群均发生变化,特别是参与脂质以及初级和次级胆汁酸生物合成的类群丰度较高,与脂肪酸生物合成相关的类群丰度较低<sup>[53-54]</sup>。胃酸屏障、黏膜、全身免疫和肠道清除是限制肠道细菌定植的主要因素<sup>[55-56]</sup>。避水压力会导致大鼠肠道菌群相对丰度减少,诱导内脏痛觉过敏,促进纵肌肌电活动以及DRG和回肠黏膜中TRPV1表达,利用利福昔明可以改善以上症状<sup>[57]</sup>。在黑腹果蝇肠道中,细菌来源的尿嘧啶通过G蛋白信号通路上调双氧化酶(dual oxidase, DUOX)活性,产生活性氯化剂HOCl,激活TRPA1(A)10b受体亚型,促进细菌从肠道排出<sup>[58]</sup>。化学阻断TRPV1会导致结肠黏液分泌严重受损并引起肠道菌群失调,如*Lactobacillus* spp.和*Clostridia* spp.等有益菌减少,降低短链脂肪酸(乙酸盐、丁酸盐)水平<sup>[59]</sup>。TRPA1敲除小鼠对鼠柠檬酸杆菌的易感性增加,这与腹泻的严重程度和结肠上皮紧密连接破坏相关的肠通透性增加有关<sup>[60]</sup>。因此,TRP通道表达紊乱时,肠道动力、分泌功能受损,并且肠道屏障受损,影响肠道细菌的定植,改变肠道菌群结构。

IBS患者肠道菌群多样性改变主要表现为十二指肠肠和粪便中*Bifidobacterium catenulatum*和*Bifidobacterium lactobacilli*丰度降低,空肠中细菌数增多<sup>[61]</sup>。通过补充这些菌属的益生菌可以改善IBS患者的排便频率、疼痛和内脏超敏反应<sup>[62]</sup>。在便秘患者中,*Prevotella*显著减少,而*Firmicutes*的几个代表性属增加<sup>[63]</sup>。*B. catenulatum*丰度下降是便秘患者微生物组的主要差异<sup>[64]</sup>。与健康者相比,FD患者十二指肠黏膜厌氧菌属*Prevotella*、*Veillonella*和*Actinomyces*明显减少<sup>[65]</sup>。低温暴露会导致下丘脑去甲肾上腺素(norepinephrine, NE)浓度增加,小肠中TRPM8表达降低,并改变肠道微生物群的组成和多样性,还会导致饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠总能量

摄入减少,同时TRPA1表达减少,小肠中NE浓度增加<sup>[66]</sup>。肠道菌群代谢产物失衡也会影响大脑正常运转,导致情绪障碍发生。肠道微生物组含有将酪氨酸转化为4-乙基苯酚(4-ethylphenol, 4EP)的基因,可利用酪氨酸生成对香豆酸。而厚壁菌门中的一些稀有细菌物种可以对香豆酸为底物生成4EP,宿主再将其硫酸化为4EPS,而在无菌小鼠中几乎不含可检测水平的4EPS。在小鼠肠道定植*Bacteroides ovatus*和*Lactobacillus plantarum*可提高肠道4EP水平,而小鼠肠道暴露于4EP(S)可导致小鼠大脑少突胶质细胞成熟能力下降,髓鞘形成能力受损,多个脑区功能连接异常以及活动发生改变,使小鼠出现焦虑样行为<sup>[67]</sup>。经受慢性不可预测的轻度应激(chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS)的小鼠灌胃*Clostridium butyricum*后抑郁样行为减少,可能是*C. butyricum*刺激肠道胰高血糖素样肽-1(glucagon-like peptide-1, GLP-1)分泌增加并激活脑GLP-1R,提高了BDNF和5-HT的水平,进而缓解了CUMS小鼠抑郁症状<sup>[12]</sup>。在CD患者的粪便和血清样本中发现石胆酸和脱氧胆酸显著减少,而在患有心理障碍的CD患者的血清中7-脱氧胆酸的浓度特别高,并且粪便微生物群生物多样性显著下降;CD患者中瘤胃球菌富集可能会通过破坏肠道屏障完整性、调节色氨酸-犬氨酸代谢和胆汁酸代谢影响微生物群-肠-脑轴功能,从而导致心理障碍<sup>[68]</sup>。小鼠断奶后灌胃抗生素混合物(如氨苄西林、万古霉素、新霉素等),发现其肠道微生物数量和菌群多样性减少,成年后的小鼠焦虑样行为减少、认知功能障碍增加,肠道色氨酸代谢途径也发生变化,并且大脑中BDNF、催产素和加压素的表达显著下降<sup>[69]</sup>。生命早期在肠道定植鼠李糖乳杆菌GG可以激活肠道表皮生长因子受体(EGFR),增强血清素转运体表达,调节5-羟色胺能系统,并增加海马和杏仁核中BDNF和γ-氨基丁酸受体的水平,从而缓解成年后的焦虑样行为<sup>[70]</sup>。因此,TRP通道紊乱会破坏肠道菌群稳态以及肠腔内激素和分泌物稳态(图3),并通过血液循环等途径影响大脑功能从而导致情绪异常。

## 5 小结与展望

肠道运动障碍会破坏肠道TRP通道的正常生理功能,肠道TRP通道功能与表达紊乱又可导致肠细胞Ca<sup>2+</sup>浓度和肠道菌群失衡以及肠道内激素和神经递质水平异常,导致肠-脑轴功能异常,诱导

焦虑与抑郁等情绪疾病。

TRPA1 敲除可促进小鼠海马依赖的恐惧相关学习和杏仁核依赖的恐惧相关记忆, 损害运动功能, 破坏轴突束组织和少突胶质细胞组成, 以及减少小鼠焦虑样行为<sup>[71]</sup>。给小鼠腹腔注射 TRPC4/C5 抑制剂 M084, 可在正常和慢性应激条件下对小鼠产生快速起效的抗抑郁样和抗焦虑样活性; 研究还发现, TRPC4<sup>[72]</sup> 或 TRPC5<sup>[73]</sup> 基因缺失可减少小鼠的焦虑行为; 其分子机制是, M084 可以穿过血脑屏障, 从而增强 BDNF- 原肌球蛋白相关激酶 B 信号转导。而在抑郁症患者和抑郁症动物模型中, 神经元中 BDNF 信号转导被抑制<sup>[74]</sup>。这表明大脑中的 TRP 通道也参与了情绪疾病的发生。TPH2-R439H 小鼠是一种抑郁症小鼠模型, 其肠道神经元释放 5-HT 减少, 导致 ENS 发育和肠道运动缺陷以及与便秘相关的情绪障碍<sup>[51]</sup>。该研究提示情绪疾病也会导致肠道运动障碍, 但大脑 TRP 通道是否参与该过程尚不清楚。到目前为止, 以肠-脑轴中 TRP 通道为靶点治疗肠道运动障碍与情绪异常的研究仍然较少。本综述阐述了肠道中 TRP 通道通过肠-脑轴影响肠道运动和情绪共病的作用机制, 希望能为脑-肠与肠-脑系统稳态调控相关疾病的诊疗提供新思路。

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