

DOI: 10.3724/cbls.2026038

CSTR: 32203.14.cbls.2026038

文章编号: 1004-0374(2026)02-0248-20



马征远,中国科学院上海营养与健康研究所生命科学信息中心研究馆员,中国科学院青年创新促进会会员。长期从事科技情报方法研究和产业情报分析,主持和参与多项国家高端智库研究课题、中国科学院战略研究专项、上海市软科学研究项目等,为国家和区域科技发展及政策管理提供决策参考。

生成式生物学与生物启发人工智能的进展

曾文晔^{1#}, 郑森予^{1#}, 赵晓勤², 王竹³, 张永娟¹, 马征远^{1*}

(1 中国科学院上海生命科学信息中心,中国科学院上海营养与健康研究所,上海 200031; 2 上海图书馆(上海科学技术情报研究所),上海 200031; 3 国科大杭州高等研究院生命与健康科学学院,杭州 310024)

摘要: 人工智能(AI)与生命科学的交叉融合正以前所未有的深度与广度重塑科学与技术版图,在催生生成式生物学的同时,通过生命系统的多样性不断启发人工智能技术的研发路径迭代。其中,生成式生物学通过融合人工智能、自动化与高通量实验技术,正从根本上变革蛋白质、核酸等生物分子的设计与改造范式,并驱动数字细胞、数字器官等方面的创新发展。生物启发人工智能则从生命系统的复杂结构与智能机制中汲取灵感,通过发展神经形态计算、仿生优化算法和生物混合智能等范式,致力于构建更具鲁棒性、自适应性和能效的下一代人工智能系统。本文综述了近年来尤其是2025年以来生成式生物学与生物启发人工智能领域的前沿趋势、核心技术及关键应用场景,对比分析了各类方法的进展,探讨了当前面临的挑战,展望了未来发展前景。

关键词: 虚拟细胞; 数字器官; 神经形态计算; 生物混合智能

中图分类号: Q-3; TP18 **文献标识码:** A

Advances in generative biology and bio-inspired artificial intelligence

ZENG Wen-Ye^{1#}, ZHENG Sen-Yu^{1#}, ZHAO Xiao-Qin², WANG Zhu³, ZHANG Yong-Juan¹,
MA Zheng-Yuan^{1*}

(1 Shanghai Information Center for Life Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Nutrition and Health, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200031, China; 2 Shanghai Library (Shanghai Institute of Scientific and Technical Information), Shanghai 200031, China; 3 School of Life Science, Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hangzhou 310024, China)

Abstract: The convergence of artificial intelligence (AI) and life sciences has evolved from unidirectional tool-assisted research into a bidirectional, co-evolutionary paradigm characterized by mutual knowledge transfer and synergistic advancement. This review aims to systematically examine the latest progress in this interdisciplinary fusion, delineate the

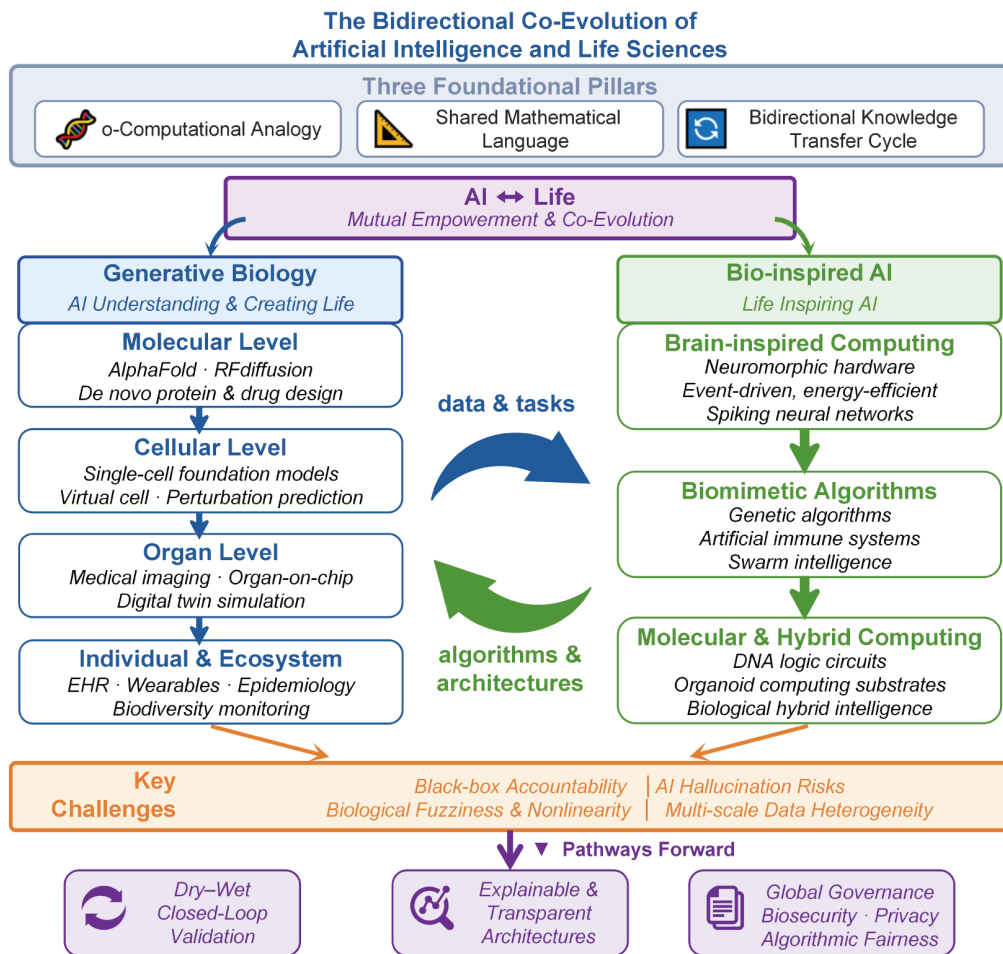
收稿日期: 2026-01-06; 修回日期: 2026-02-06

基金项目: 中国科学院战略研究与决策支持系统建设专项项目任务书“生命领域科技制高点研究——生命科学与生物技术”(GHJ-ZLZX-2025-48)

#共同第一作者

*通信作者: E-mail: zyma@sinh.ac.cn

underlying logic of their interactive empowerment, and discuss the transformative potential and remaining challenges of this symbiotic relationship for future scientific research. The foundational logic of AI-life science integration rests on three pillars: the analogy between biological and computational information-processing paradigms, a shared mathematical language for modeling systemic complexity, and a spiraling cycle of bidirectional knowledge transfer from “AI understanding life” to “life inspiring AI”. Building on this foundation, the review first surveys the innovative development of Generative Biology across multiple scales. At the molecular level, breakthroughs such as AlphaFold-series models and diffusion-based protein design frameworks (e.g., RFDiffusion) have fundamentally shifted the paradigm from observation to *de novo* creation, enabling atomic-precision design of proteins, enzymes, and drug candidates. At the cellular level, single-cell foundation models and virtual cell frameworks leverage deep generative architectures to learn transferable cell-state representations, supporting perturbation response prediction and causal mechanistic reasoning. At the organ level, deep learning empowers medical imaging analysis, organ-on-chip integration, and digital twin construction for individualized intervention simulation. At the individual and ecological levels, AI-driven models integrate electronic health records, wearable sensor streams, wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance, and biodiversity monitoring to bridge data gaps across personal health, public health, and environmental stewardship. The review then examines Bio-inspired AI, encompassing brain-inspired learning rules and neuromorphic hardware that replicate neural computation with event-driven, energy-efficient architectures, biomimetic optimization algorithms including genetic algorithms, artificial immune systems, and swarm intelligence, as well as molecular computing and biological hybrid intelligence platforms that employ DNA circuits and living organoid networks as computational substrates. Despite remarkable progress, critical challenges persist, including the “black-box” accountability dilemma in clinical and regulatory contexts, the corrosive risks of AI hallucinations in molecular and clinical design, algorithmic adaptability to the inherent fuzziness and nonlinearity of biological systems, and multi-scale data heterogeneity. Addressing these challenges demands the establishment of robust “dry-wet closed-loop” validation systems, transparent and explainable model architectures, and globally coordinated governance frameworks that balance innovation incentives with biosecurity, privacy protection, and algorithmic fairness, thereby ensuring a safe and sustainable trajectory for this transformative convergence.



Key words: virtual cell; digital organ; neuromorphic computing; biohybrid intelligence

进入21世纪第三个十年,人工智能(AI)与生命科学的交叉融合已从单向工具辅助转变为双向知识流动与协同演化。一方面,生命科学中的高维复杂性为AI提供了最具挑战性的研究场景,催生了以AI生成与创造生命结构为核心的“生成式生物学”(generative biology)这一新兴学科,该领域利用分子或细胞语言模型从海量生物数据中学习序列-结构-功能的映射关系,实现新型分子、生物线路乃至生命系统的自动化设计与生成^[1,2]。另一方面,随着传统冯·诺依曼架构在能效与可扩展性方面的局限日益凸显,AI从自然界数十亿年的演化机制中汲取灵感,推动“生物启发人工智能(bio-inspired AI)”蓬勃发展,通过模拟神经系统、免疫机制与群体智能等生命特性^[3],改善鲁棒性、泛化能力和能效。

这两个领域并非独立发展,而是存在深刻的共生与互动关系^[4]:生成式生物学借助AI实现对生命的理解与创造,而生物启发AI则借鉴生命原理以构建更为强大的智能体系。这种协同演进正成为推动AI和生命科学两大学科发展的重要引擎,亦是驱动更多学科发展的源动力。基于此,本文就其进展进行了盘点,旨在通过剖析关键技术突破与典型研究

进展等方式,共同探讨这一共生体系对未来科学研究范式的重构路径。

1 人工智能与生命科学交互赋能的底层逻辑

AI与生命科学的融合源于二者在信息处理、系统组织与认知逻辑等多个层面上的深刻同构性。这种同构性构成了二者交互赋能的理论基石,使计算智能能够模拟、理解乃至创造生命,同时也让生命系统的设计逻辑反哺AI的发展。其互动主要体现为信息处理范式的类比、系统性复杂性的共同语言以及双向知识迁移的螺旋上升(图1)。

1.1 信息处理范式类比

从信息处理范式的角度看,AI以算法和算力为核心,通过对海量数据的训练来构建预测模型、识别模式并作出决策,本质上是基于统计与计算的符号操作与概率推理。生命系统的核心是依托遗传信息(DNA/RNA)和蛋白质等生物大分子,以序列编码、折叠结构和动态交互实现对细胞内外环境信号的感知、处理、存储与响应,并驱动生命活动。尽管物质载体和运作机制不同,二者在信息层面展现出高度相似性:DNA序列如同程序代码,蛋白质序列折叠类似复杂的优化计算,细胞信号转导通路如同逻辑

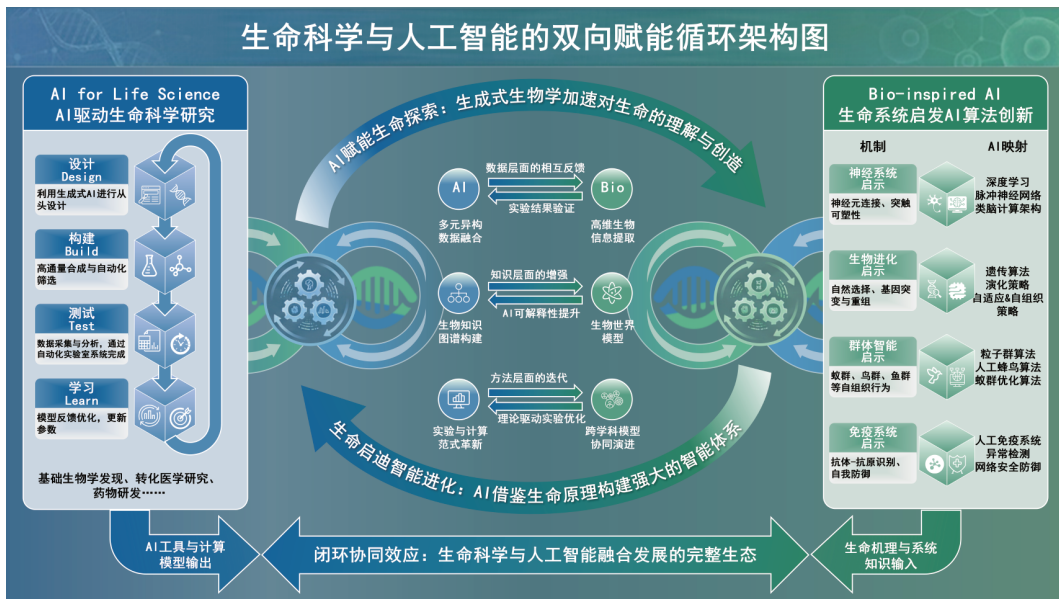


图1 生命科学与人工智能的双向赋能循环架构图

注:图片创作中部分运用了AI元素。

Figure 1 The bidirectional co-evolutionary framework of life sciences and AI

Note: AI elements are partially used in image creation.

电路网络。AI中的深度学习通过模拟人脑神经网络连接与权重调整来理解数据中的复杂模式,体现了生命系统与智能算法在信息处理规律上的深层共性。

1.2 系统性复杂性的共同语言

生命系统并非孤立的分子堆积,而是一个由DNA、RNA、蛋白质、代谢物和细胞等众多组分在多层次上相互作用、相互调控而形成的复杂自适应系统(complex adaptive system, CAS)。理解生命的关键在于把握这些组分之间的动态关系和网络结构,而非将每个组分割裂开来独立研究。系统生物学(system biology)正基于这一理念,强调将生物学作为一个整合的网络系统来研究,旨在揭示涌现出的系统属性和动态行为。而AI,特别是深度学习和图神经网络(graph neural networks, GNNs),为研究这种复杂性提供了理想的数学框架和计算工具。GNNs能够直接对生物分子相互作用网络、基因调控网络和代谢网络等进行建模,通过在图结构上传递和聚合信息来捕捉节点的局部邻域和整个图的拓扑结构特征,从而预测蛋白质功能、疾病亚型和药物靶点等。

1.3 双向知识迁移的螺旋上升

在“正向循环”中,AI作为强大的分析工具赋能生命科学。AI模型能够处理海量的、高维度的、异构的生物医学大数据,捕捉传统统计方法难以揭示的深层模式与潜在因果关系,从而加速基础生物学发现(如基因功能预测)、转化医学研究(如精准肿瘤分型和个性化治疗)以及驱动药物研发(如AI驱动的靶点发现和分子设计)。在“反向驱动”中,对生命系统运行机制的深化认识不断为AI的理论构建与架构革新提供启发。生物系统经过亿万年的自然选择与进化,其信息处理机制展现出极高的能效、鲁棒性、自适应性和可扩展性,这些都是当前AI系统所欠缺的。例如,在线生物计算平台预示着未来算力可能从硅基向碳基拓展,为构建超低能耗、与生物环境深度耦合的AI系统提供了可能^[5]。这种从“AI理解生命”到“生命启发AI”的知识迁移,不仅推动了AI技术的代际跃迁,也加深了我们对生命本身的理解,形成了一个相互促进、螺旋上升的良性循环^[6]。AI模型通过摄取并解析海量组学数据,具备了自主挖掘潜在规律与构建科学假说的能力,并通过与自动化实验平台耦合形成“干湿闭环”系统,实现了

从虚拟计算预演到实体实验验证的高效迭代^[7,8]。

2 生成式生物学的创新发展

生成式生物学的发展标志着生物学研究范式的根本性转变:从传统的“观察与发现”模式跃迁至“设计与创制”的全新阶段。生成式生物学的核心思想在于,利用以生成对抗网络(generative adversarial networks, GANs)、扩散模型(diffusion models, DMs)和大型语言模型(large language models, LLMs)为代表的AI生成模型,学习生命物质的内在规律与数据分布,并在此基础上创造自然界中不存在或具有特定改良功能的DNA、RNA、蛋白质乃至完整生命体^[9-11]。其发展正在从分子、细胞到个体等多个尺度上,系统性地改变生命科学的实践(图2)。

2.1 分子层面的智能设计与机制解析

在传统生命科学的多尺度研究图景中,长期面临海量数据的读取、转化与利用瓶颈,尤其在核酸、蛋白质与小分子三类关键对象的研究中,蕴含着基因变异及功能注释、蛋白质工程设计、药物成药性设计等关键信息^[12]。如何把“海量、异质、带噪”的分子数据转化为可计算、可生成、可验证的知识与设计能力,成为分子层面探索的根本性瓶颈。在生成式生物学出现前,人类掌握了海量的基因序列所蕴含的生命密码,却无法高效破译其对应的三维生命形态,更难以预测结构与功能间的复杂关系。传统X射线晶体学和核磁共振(NMR)等实验方法虽是金标准,但过程耗时、成本高昂,且对膜蛋白等关键靶点常常无能为力。分子动力学模拟等计算方法虽能提供理论洞见,但受限于算力,无法在庞大的构象空间中有效搜索,导致对蛋白质折叠的预测精度长期停滞不前。这一系列的数据鸿沟导致了传统基于结构的药物设计效率低下,新药发现如同在黑暗中摸索,靶点确证、先导化合物发现和优化等环节充满巨大的不确定性和高昂的试错成本。

生成式AI的出现,为破解上述难题提供了革命性的方法论。它不再试图从第一性原理出发进行复杂的物理模拟,而是将问题转化为一个基于海量数据的“模式识别与生成”问题。例如,以AlphaFold系列模型为代表的生成式AI^[12],通过深度学习网络从数亿已知的蛋白质序列和结构中学习进化约束和物理规律,实现从一维氨基酸序列“生成”高精度的三维结构坐标。这是一种根本性的范式转移,AI通过学习

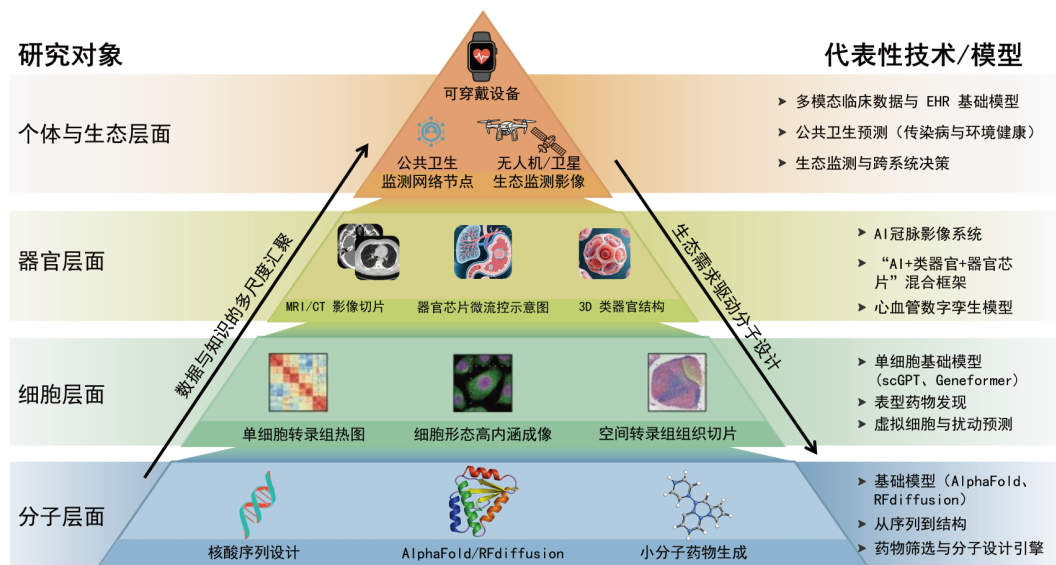


图2 生成式生物学从分子到个体与生态的多尺度发展

注:图片创作中部分运用了AI元素。

Figure 2 Multi-scale development of generative biology from molecular to individual and ecological levels

Note: AI elements are partially used in image creation.

自然演化留下的“解题思路”,绕过了传统计算方法的算力壁垒。在蛋白质与酶设计领域,RFdiffusion模型通过在RoseTTAFold结构预测网络基础上引入扩散生成过程,能够在给定拓扑约束下直接生成满足期望特征的蛋白质骨架,并进行序列优化^[13,14]。该方法不仅能生成新型可折叠结构,还能实现金属结合位点、对称寡聚体、自组装结构以及特异性蛋白绑定体等功能设计,部分设计体与靶标构象在冷冻电镜结构下几乎与模型预测完全重合,展现出原子级的设计精度^[15]。

更进一步,新一代的基础模型将结构构建、功能预测与多模态数据整合至统一架构,不仅能“看懂”结构,还能“预测”功能,如突变效应、蛋白质-蛋白质/蛋白质-小分子相互作用^[16]。在药物设计环节,基于图神经网络(GNN)、变分自编码器(VAE)及扩散模型的生成算法,则将传统“筛选”模式升级为“创造”模式。它们在满足化学规则和药理特性的前提下,针对特定靶点的三维口袋结构,主动“生成”海量化学空间中前所未有的、具有高成药潜力的候选分子,并同步预测其合成路径,实现了从“大海捞针”到“按图索骥”的跨越^[17]。目前上述应用已经融入合成生物学分子线路“设计-构建-测试-学习”循环(DBTL)等领域,显著压缩了合成和筛选的候选空间,促成“干湿结合”的闭环实现^[18]。基于Python编写的布朗

动力学模拟器(简称PyRID框架)能够在可控时间内模拟蛋白质-RNA-小分子等多组分网络的扩散、结合、构象与反应路径,并给出完整基准脚本与数据,成为药物靶标发现、相分离研究、核酸药物筛选与合成生物网络设计的产业落地点^[19]。企业也正以基础模型为核心构建可编程生物学平台,通过与基因治疗、细胞治疗或抗体药物管线的结合,把AI生成能力嵌入临床级开发流程。例如,围绕体内造血干细胞碱基编辑器的合作^[20]以及由算法与高通量实验平台驱动的生成式抗体项目,标志着从单一模型应用迈向“平台化、流水线化”的商业路径^[21]。

值得注意的是,生成式AI在分子层面的设计应用中同样存在尚未解决的盲区。例如,大量依赖预测结构(如AFDB)的训练集可能引入与真实序列—结构关系不一致的偏差,从而影响模型的泛化能力。同时,FoldBench基准测试提示,“全原子结构预测”在新分子、变构口袋、抗体-抗原及复杂核酸等任务中仍存在短板^[22]。因而,英伟达团队先形成彼此匹配并能被折叠器一致复现的数据对,在此基础上训练/微调全原子生成模型,以提升结构多样性与协同设计性,同时让训练信号变成“可折回、可共设计”的稳定约束,而不只是单边提升结构标签置信度^[23]。

2.2 数字细胞的智能建模与工程调控

继分子层面后,如何把多源读数统一成可解释、

可干预的细胞状态,同时克服表征不统一、数据天然不完美、从相关到机制的断层与跨数据集泛化难的问题,成为生成式生物学所面临的第二项挑战。传统生物学在细胞异质性解析中长期面临分辨率困境与因果关系的不确定性。单细胞转录组与空间多组学技术(scRNA-seq、ATAC-seq、空间转录组学)虽能提供前所未有的细胞分辨率数据,但面临传统生物信息学方法层面的根本性瓶颈。一方面,批次效应与缺失值问题导致跨实验数据整合困难,手工校正难以捕捉细胞状态的连续谱系,且高内涵细胞成像产生的海量形态学数据依赖人工特征提取,无法发现细微但生物学意义显著的表型模式。另一方面,扰动响应预测缺乏从“分子变化”到“功能结局”的因果推理能力,药物筛选仍依赖高通量实验的穷举式验证。例如,在细胞类型注释任务中,传统聚类方法对稀有细胞亚群的识别率不足30%,且无法解释批次间差异的生物学来源^[24]。

由此,面向单细胞的基础模型应运而生,试图通过统一的表征学习与生成建模框架,支撑细胞类型划分、轨迹推断及扰动响应模拟等任务^[25-27]。例如,以变分自编码器、正规化流和扩散模型为代表的深度生成框架,能够在潜在空间中捕捉细胞状态的连续谱系,支持多种任务以提升稳定性和可扩展性^[28,29]。进一步来说,一些单细胞基础模型则用于学习可迁移的“细胞语言表示”,在批次校正、细胞类型识别和扰动响应预测等任务上具有明显优势。同时,深度学习已被广泛用于识别空间功能域、发现空间变异基因、进行缺失表达补全、重建三维组织结构以及推断细胞-细胞相互作用^[30]。例如,部分方法通过卷积网络或图神经网络在“表达+坐标”的联合空间学习局部结构,从而自动划分组织的功能区域。也有工作利用深度模型对多张空间切片进行对齐和三维堆叠,构建具有空间连续性的组织表达地图^[31]。将深度学习引入基于细胞成像的高内涵筛选与表型分析后,可以提升无监督聚类、表型相似性度量和小分子作用模式(MOA)推断的灵敏度和通量^[32-35]。当前,“Cell Painting”等通用表型测定方案结合自监督学习与异常检测模型^[36,37],已被用于在大规模化合物库中识别细微但生物学意义显著的活性化合物,为表型药物发现提供数据驱动的新路径^[38]。

因为多模态单细胞数据让“细胞状态”首次足够

可表征,生成式与基础模型让“状态空间”可学习且可生成,而科学与产业都迫切需要“对扰动的机制级反事实预测”来降低实验搜索成本。因此,虚拟细胞建模成为前沿热点,标志着从数据分析向机制推理演进的能力又进一步。Arc Institute举办的首届虚拟细胞挑战赛(Virtual Cell Challenge)引发了关于单一转录组模态在虚拟细胞及药物发现应用中的价值与局限的广泛讨论^[39]。C-COMPASS方法则为非程序员研究者提供了自动重建蛋白质组与脂质组细胞器空间分布的深度学习工具,突破了脂质缺乏“细胞器标志物”的瓶颈,为虚拟细胞建模与AI驱动药物筛选奠定了关键基础^[40]。2025年提出的以VCWorld为代表的“生物世界模型”,将虚拟细胞扰动预测重构为基因级机制推理,通过LLM与生物知识图谱结合,能够在小样本下泛化并给出可解释的推理链条,在DEG预测准确率和稀有基因识别能力上均显著优于传统深度模型^[41]。这些应用已向三条路径延展:一是在基础研究中,通过单细胞与空间多组学的深度分析,解析细胞异质性、细胞命运决定和微环境信号^[42];二是在药物发现与安全性评估中,结合扰动性单细胞测序和高内涵成像,构建“扰动-细胞表型-结局”因果链条;三是在细胞与基因治疗领域,对工程化细胞产品的表型和组学特征进行建模^[43]。行业正在把AI从“数据分析工具”推进为“可模拟、可解释、可迁移的细胞级决策底座”,并逐步沉淀成可复用的平台能力。

2.3 器官层面的智能仿真与疾病建模

生成式生物学在细胞层面的方法学进展为“可干预的状态空间”奠定了基础,而当问题上移到器官维度,则面临模型能否在跨设备/跨人群的真实数据中可信泛化,并对真实治疗策略实现可校准的干预模拟等问题,这也为AI在临床阶段的应用带来直接且广阔的干预决策空间。近年来,深度学习已成为医学影像分析的基石,在影像重建、病灶检测、分割和预后评估等方面形成了比较成熟的技术体系^[44-47]。

首先,在医学影像和器官功能评估方面,深度学习模型可以在病理数据和病理切片上自动完成器官和病灶的分割、特征提取和风险评分,用于多种生理状态分析,在部分任务上甚至超过一般放射科医师的水平。美国超2/3的放射科部门已程度不一地运用AI工具,美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)批准的

智能医疗器械中3/4用于影像场景^[48]。例如AI冠脉影像系统X1-FFR可在无需导丝或血管扩张药的情况下基于单次造影推断血流分数,并与腔内成像集成^[49]。DeviceGuide系统利用AI将术中X射线与超声融合成3D导航视图实现心脏瓣膜介入的“实时术中导航”^[50]。基于稀疏采样数据的深度生成模型能够重建接近全视场的高分辨率视网膜图像,在结构相似性与细节保真度方面接近金标准^[51]。

其次,器官芯片与类器官技术则为AI提供了体外模拟的物理载体,由此产生的海量流体力学参数、传感器读数及高内涵成像数据依托机器学习与深度学习实现模式识别与参数反演^[52-54]。最新的“AI+类器官+器官芯片”混合框架,一方面利用深度学习自动评估芯片上的表型与毒性读数,辅助高通量药物筛选;另一方面尝试将体外模型与数字仿真、人群数据连接,构建“人在芯片上的混合数字平台”^[55-57]。美国、英国等已把AI赋能的器官芯片和3D生物打印组织写入减少动物实验的国家路线图,将其视为药物安全性评价和毒理测试的重要替代路径^[58]。

再次,利用患者个体的影像资料、生理信号和实验室检查数据构建可用于假设性干预模拟的虚拟器官或系统^[59-62]。在心血管领域,研究者已能够基于心脏的多源数据构建个体化的心血管数字孪生模型,用于模拟不同药物剂量、节律控制策略或康复负荷对血流动力学变化及预后风险的影响^[59,61]。数字孪生的医学应用从单一器官扩展到整个机体乃至医疗机构层面的资源配置与流程优化,相关综述开始从“从细胞到全身系统”的尺度系统讨论数字孪生在医疗中的潜力与挑战^[62]。

最后,深度学习在脑-机接口(BCI)中被用于解码神经信号,实现运动意图、语言或情绪状态的预测,用于运动功能重建、意识障碍评估和神经康复等场景^[63-65]。Synchron将AI辅助的信号解码与可穿戴设备结合,支持瘫痪患者通过意念操作家庭设备^[66];Neuralink等公司则通过高通量植入电极探索更丰富的人机交互能力^[67]。

2.4 个体与生态层面的精准干预与系统预测

推及到个体与生态层面,核心挑战在于如何跨越医学决策与政策决策、个体健康与群体生态、人体健康与环境健康之间的多维数据鸿沟。AI的应用已深入电子病历与多模态临床数据、可穿戴设备与居家监测、公共卫生监测网络,以及农业与自然生态

系统中的生物多样性数据等多维分析^[68-70]。然而,这种多维度数据与模型的深度耦合也暴露了数据的迁移与公平性、隐私伦理与监管约束,以及因果推断、时空建模与不确定性量化等问题,需要系统性的技术突破与范式整合。

在个体健康领域,最关键的瓶颈在于静态、非结构化的电子健康记录(EHR)与动态、实时的真实世界生理数据之间存在巨大的“信息断层”,导致传统评分工具难以精准预测复杂疾病风险。为此,生成式AI通过构建非影像临床数据基础模型与多模态大语言模型(M-LLMs)^[71,72],系统归纳病历摘要、临床问答及病程记录,并结合传感器等穿戴设备实现数据的连续化采集^[73,74]。多项大规模验证实验已证实了该范式的优越性:Delphi-2M模型在40万名英国生物样本库参与者和190万名丹麦患者数据上训练后,其在心血管及代谢疾病的长期风险预测上显著优于传统临床评分工具^[75]。同时,苹果、Fitbit等公司研究表明,结合AI算法的消费级穿戴设备在房颤筛查与复发监测上已具备接近植入式医疗器械的诊断性能^[76-80]。这一进展标志着医疗AI正从单一的“文本助手”迈向深度嵌入临床工作流的决策部件,并促使监管机构重新界定健康设备与医疗器械的边界^[81,82]。

在公共卫生与传染病防控领域,核心痛点在于传统临床监测存在滞后性与覆盖盲区,难以捕捉早期传播信号^[83]。针对此痛点,AI技术通过整合气象、人口流动及社交媒体等多源数据^[84-86],特别是结合基于污水的流行病学监测(WBE),利用机器学习模型对病毒核酸数据进行时空建模^[87,88]。实证研究显示,污水AI监测模型能够比临床确诊数据提前数天甚至数周捕捉到新冠病毒及Mpox等病原体的社区传播趋势,有效填补了监测资源不足带来的盲区^[89,90]。这一技术突破推动了环境与人群一体化监测模式的形成,使其正被多个国家纳入常态化公共卫生体系,成为个体临床数据之外另一条不可或缺或AI赋能数据管道。

延伸至生态与环境健康领域,科学瓶颈主要表现为海量环境监测数据(如图像、音频)与有限的人工筛查能力之间的矛盾,导致生物多样性评估严重滞后。为此,边缘计算AI与计算机视觉技术被集成至遥感平台、无人机及野外相机陷阱中,同时结合深度学习进行被动声学监测,以实现自动化的物种

识别与行为追踪^[91-94]。对比实验表明,嵌入式AI算法不仅大幅减少了人工筛图的工作量,还能在大尺度上实时、准确地捕捉夜行昆虫、鸟类及海洋哺乳动物的群落变化^[95]。这一进展不仅实现了生态监测的规模化部署,更为研究环境暴露与人群健康之间的长期关联提供了标准化的数据基础^[96],最终推动了“从分子到生态”的AI×生命科学全链条闭环的构建。

2.5 跨层级研究范式突破及多场景应用

2025年以来,多模态基础模型的成熟与广泛应用,也驱动了跨层级研究的突破。生命科学领域长期面临从微观分子机制到宏观系统功能的巨大“信息断层”,难以实现跨尺度的全景解析。针对这一瓶颈,科研机构构建了贯穿“数据-算法-平台”主轴的全栈研究体系,利用多模态大模型打破数据孤岛。例如,腾讯生命科学实验室实现了从分子到细胞、组织再到系统的多尺度整合,有效连接了微观与宏观生物学特征^[97];伦敦国王学院开发的“医疗版GPT”则实现了涵盖诊断、疗效监测与药物研发的跨流程数据融合^[98]。这一范式转变最终推动了欧盟启动跨国虚拟研究院RAISE,将AI方法转化为公共科研基础设施,显著增强了区域在科学计算与生命科学领域的结构性竞争力^[99]。

传统生物实验长期受制于“假设-验证”周期长、人工操作通量低以及实验数据无法实时回流模型的效率瓶颈。为此,“干湿闭环”系统引入了“人工智能科学家”(AI co-scientist)与自动化实验平台的深度耦合,建立了“数字实验”循环迭代模式。在Wake Bio的抗冻保护剂研发中,AI从亿万级候选分子中高效筛选,通过实验结果的实时反馈不断修正模型假设^[100];CRISPR-GPT等系统则实现了基因编辑与酶活性测定的全自动执行^[101]。这种自动化与智能化的结合,不仅实现了数据流的实时闭环,更为系统生物学研究提供了可扩展的标准化实验基础设施^[100]。

在药物研发与精准医疗领域,核心痛点在于递送系统的精准设计、药物靶点的“不可成药性”以及临床前毒性评估的黑箱效应。生成式AI结合属性预测功能,针对性地破解了序列结构与生物功能之间的复杂映射难题。对比实验显示,AI设计的脂质纳米颗粒(如RNAi-396和RNAi-PMA)在体内分布与安全性上均优于临床常用的SM-102;AI预测CRISPR编辑结果的准确率突破90%^[102],并成功对全基因组非

编码变异进行功能注释^[103]。这一系列突破推动了产业里程碑式发展:AI优化抗体药物进入Ⅲ期临床^[104],基于数字器官模型的安全性评估获得ARPA-H资助^[105],Recursion公司的AI筛选药物在家族性腺瘤息肉病治疗中取得显著临床疗效^[106]。

在农业与医疗运营场景中,主要挑战在于复杂表型与基因组关联的低效筛选,以及医疗资源在物理空间与数据流转上的割裂。应对这些挑战,深度学习平台与Agentic AI架构通过跨模态数据整合实现了流程重构。在农业方面,基于图像-基因组关联的平台将作物抗逆性筛选效率提升了30%以上^[107],推动了AI育种的产业化进程^[108]。在医疗方面,AI重建技术赋能低场便携式MRI实现ICU床旁扫描,规避了转运风险^[109];Inferenz与DeepHealth等平台则通过嵌入式AI实现了从预约、检查到支付风控的全流程闭环管理^[110,111],为碎片化医疗体系提供了可审计、智能化的架构范例。

3 生物启发AI的创新发展

在追求更具通用性、更强鲁棒性和更高能效的下一代AI系统的道路上,生命系统的复杂性与自适应特征正成为算法与架构创新的重要灵感。进入2025年,“生物启发AI”的研究路径已从结构模拟迈向原理重构,在类脑计算、神经形态硬件和自适应算法等方向取得了突破性进展,形成与“AI赋能生命科学”并行的创新维度。

3.1 类脑智能与神经形态计算的发展

类脑智能与神经形态计算可理解为在算法、网络结构与硬件体系上系统地借鉴大脑的工作原理,可分为物理结构与动力学启发,以及行为与认知启发两大类型,其核心是以神经科学发现驱动新一代AI的设计空间^[112]。

当前主流深度神经网络依赖全局误差信号与反向传播,与生物神经系统的局部可塑性机制存在显著差异。脑启发学习研究主要涵盖^[113]基于突触可塑性的局部或三因素学习规则、基于能量或自由能最小化的学习框架,以及利用神经记录数据约束训练过程的神经对齐方法。在预测编码范式中,网络分层生成预测与误差信号,并通过局部修正实现学习。多种预测编码算法与传统前馈网络的对比显示^[114],生物启发学习规则在模拟听觉错配反应、先验形成等范式时呈现更接近生物神经的“脑样”特

征。部分研究还从脑网络动力学中借鉴结构设计,例如振荡同步图网络将图节点建模为耦合振荡器,通过类似脑电节律的相位同步进行图计算,不仅在性能上优于标准图神经网络,还提供脑节律与结构层次对应的物理解释^[112]。

神经形态计算则试图在器件与传感端复制神经系统的计算风格。“从智能感知到神经电子学”框架利用类突触器件、脉冲神经元阵列和多模态传感网络在硬件上实现事件驱动、稀疏编码与在位学习^[115]。有机忆阻器与电解质栅控晶体管等人工突触器件可表现短时与长时可塑性,被用于构建低功耗神经形态芯片及端侧“感知-计算一体化”节点;类视网膜事件相机与仿生HDR传感阵列在传感端实现稀疏化与边缘检测,为高速、低功耗机器视觉提供物理基础^[115,116]。在多模态神经形态电路中,机器人可在多次配对后形成条件反射式回避行为,将经典行为学嵌入硬件系统^[117]。最新“电刺激+瞬时冷冻”脑成像技术可在毫秒级冻结突触活动并以冷冻电镜实现递质释放的三维解析,为高精度神经机理建模与类脑计算平台奠定基础^[118]。

在传统芯片中,GPU擅长通用且成熟生态支持的大规模并行与矩阵计算,但功耗与系统工程压力显著^[119];TPU则在面向张量计算的规模化深度学习具备更优能效,但通用性与生态开放度受限^[120]。神经形态芯片(如Intel Loihi2^[121]、IBM TrueNorth^[122])强调事件驱动与“有信号才计算”的范式,更适合稀疏事件流、低占空比、实时在线的边缘感知与控制等场景,但其模型/编程范式与主流深度学习存在差异,生态与可复用基准仍在演进,且对“密集矩阵、持续满载”的大模型工作负载并非天然优势。生物混合芯片(如DishBrain/CL1^[123]、“Organoid Intelligence”方向^[124])结合生命科学实验平台与计算,在研究意义上贴近生命科学,但工程化尚早,缺少与GPU/TPU同口径的性能/能效基准,并面临稳定性、可重复性、规模化培养及伦理合规等挑战。这四类芯片的能效评估口径差异显著(对比详见表1):GPU/TPU以TFLOPS、TOPS及TFLOPS/W衡量数值运算吞吐与功耗;神经形态芯片则以每次突触脉冲事件的能耗评估事件驱动效率,粒度区别于乘加操作,可减少无效计算与数据搬运;生物混合系统的功耗通常按整机或实验平台

表1 四类计算范式的能效口径与适用场景对比表

Figure 1 Comparison of energy efficiency metrics and application scenarios for four computing paradigms

维度	传统芯片(GPU)	传统芯片(TPU)	神经元芯片(Neuromorphic)	生物混合芯片(Bio-hybrid)
代表案例	NVIDIA H100	Google TPU v4	Intel Loihi 2, IBM TrueNorth	DishBrain, Organoid Intelligence
计算架构	冯·诺依曼+SIMT并行加速器	冯·诺依曼(主机)+张量加速器	存算一体倾向+事件驱动脉冲计算	生物神经网络(湿件)+硅接口
典型功耗	高(卡级):H100规格给出PCIe 350~400 W, SXM最高可到700 W(TDP口径)	高(芯片/板级):TPU v4文档给出实测min/mean/max功耗90/170/192 W(芯片口径), Pod级按芯片数线性放大	极低(芯片级):Loihi 2报道与资料常见“典型约~100 mW、上限可到~1 W(依配置/负载)”; TrueNorth经典论文口径为65 mW实时神经突触处理器	“微量/低”取决于边界;生物本体常被类比为“脑级别~20 W”(概念对比);但可商用生物计算机系统(含生命支持)例如一个标准机柜内的 CL1单元约850~1 000 W(系统口径)
能效比估算	(理论峰值)约2.8~5.7 TFLOPS/W;以H100 BF16 1 979 TFLOPS与350~700 W TDP估算(仅作量级)	(理论峰值)约1.6 TFLOPS/W; 275 TFLOPS ÷ 170 W(同样是峰值/功耗的量级估算)	常用“pJ/突触事件”口径;文献中常引用 Loihi约23.6 pJ/突触 spike op, TrueNorth约~26 pJ/突触事件	“1exaFlop约需~21 MW(超算)vs 人脑~20 W”(任务不同,仅作对照)
单次操作能耗	约0.18~0.35 pJ/op(理论峰值量级);以BF16 1 979×10 ¹² ops/s与350~700 W估算	约0.62 pJ/op(理论峰值量级);以275×10 ¹² ops/s与170 W估算	10~100 pJ/突触事件(量级);Loihi/TrueNorth常被引用为几十pJ/事件	缺少统一“单次op”定义
数据传输机制	显式内存层级搬运;HBM(数TB/s级带宽)+caches+SM/warp调度	HBM+片上缓冲+systolic数据流	事件驱动(spike/message)路由;仅在事件发生时通信,通信与计算强耦合;TrueNorth明确强调事件路由互联基础设施	电生理接口(MEA)+控制/培养系统;神经元活动以电信号读出/刺激写入;外部系统负责协议、闭环控制与(CL1)生命支持
优势领域	大模型训练/推理、HPC、通用加速(密集矩阵、混合精度、生态成熟)	大规模训练/推理(云内)、张量计算与集群 all-reduce(Pod互联)	稀疏/事件驱动任务;在线感知、机器人控制、低延迟信号处理、持续在线但低占空比推理	神经科学/生命科学实验;疾病建模、药物/刺激效应测试、闭环神经调控、探索性“类脑学习”
技术成熟度	产业级成熟;大规模商用、软硬生态完善	产业级但平台受限	研究/试点为主	早期商业化/实验平台

总能耗计算,而人脑与超级计算机的功耗对比多为概念性能效参照,并非可直接对标实测的工程指标。

随着类脑算法与神经形态硬件的不断涌现,如何评估系统的“脑样程度”成为新的研究焦点。基于预测编码训练的网络在多个经典神经范式中的响应与真实脑数据高度相似,可通过神经对齐度而非单纯任务性能来评估模型的“类脑程度”^[114]。同样地,也有研究提出利用个体化脑成像与行为数据对通用模型进行微调^[125],使其内部表征在不同受试者之间的差异与真实大脑相匹配,从而同时服务于认知神经科学与工程AI^[126];在“同等科学解释力/同等任务质量”的约束下,这种“用更少的外部算力换来更强的生物约束”的路线,正是绿色AI能够在类脑研究场景中落地的关键。

3.2 仿生优化算法的研究发展

生命科学为AI与具身智能提供了丰富的启发性设计思路,其中遗传算法、免疫与自适应防御计算,以及群体智能优化算法构成了仿生优化研究的重要分支^[127]。

遗传算法(genetic algorithms, GA)作为模拟生物进化过程的典型方法,已由早期的参数搜索工具演化为适用于高维、非凸与大规模多目标问题的通用优化框架。近年来,研究聚焦于算子自适应与自组织机制,通过动态调整交叉与变异强度以提升全局与局部寻优的平衡性^[128]。在“神经演化”(neuroevolution)领域,遗传算法通过演化策略优化深度神经网络结构与权重,突破了人工设计的局限,在强化学习与机器人控制任务中展现出突出的鲁棒性^[129]。同时,基于遗传算法的提示词演化为LLM优化提供了新思路,利用种群迭代机制对提示方案进行变异与选择,无需梯度更新即可提升模型性能并显著降低微调成本^[130]。在工业计算与制造领域,代理模型(surrogate-assisted)与遗传算法的结合进一步优化了高计算成本问题的求解效率,提供了解决昂贵黑盒函数的有效途径^[131]。

人工免疫系统(artificial immune systems, AIS)基于免疫学中的多层防御、自体识别与记忆机制,形成了阴性选择、克隆选择、免疫网络和危险理论等模型^[132];其在工业自适应与异常检测中展现出较高的鲁棒性与分布式学习特性^[133]。阴性选择算法的演化显著提升了高维与非线性场景下的检测性能^[134],克隆选择与网络调节机制使系统具备多样性维持与动态响应能力^[135]。结合深度学习、特征降维与集成

学习, AIS在复杂网络流量分析与入侵检测任务中实现了准确率和稳定性的双提升^[136-138]。在边缘计算与物联网中,免疫启发算法有助于构建资源受限环境下的自适应防御与快速响应框架^[139],并在智能制造领域形成免疫样维护体系,提高设备韧性与预测性维护能力^[140]。此外,其应用还包括脑电(EEG)异常检测与心理健康评估等^[141]。

群体智能优化算法通过模拟生物群体的协调与交互行为,如鸟群觅食、蚁群路径规划和蜂群协作等,展现出解决复杂优化问题的高效能力^[142]。其中粒子群优化(PSO)和蚁群优化(ACO)在工程设计、路径规划、任务调度等问题中得到广泛应用,而近期的人工蜂鸟算法(AHA)则通过模拟蜂鸟空中悬停与敏捷飞行动作,在多模态优化场景中表现出优于传统元启发式算法的性能与稳定性^[143]。整体而言,仿生优化算法正从单纯的自然启发式方法迈向跨学科融合的智能优化体系,在数据驱动建模、复杂系统控制和自主学习领域形成新的方法学支撑。

3.3 分子计算与生物混合智能

分子计算与生物混合智能以生命系统为计算介质:在分子层面利用DNA与化学反应网络执行算法,在更高层次使用细胞、类器官乃至小型神经网络承担信息处理任务。近年来,研究逐步形成从分子逻辑到活体计算硬件的连续谱系,将DNA计算和分子神经网络与类脑智能和湿件计算连接起来^[124,144]。

DNA分子凭借并行性与可编程性被用于构建分子逻辑电路、阈值单元与分类器,可在溶液中直接完成模式识别与决策,为“分子级分类器”提供了系统性框架^[144]。在此基础上开发的DNA决策树系统^[145]以化学反应呈现可解释的判别过程。进一步的研究在分子层面实现神经网络式计算^[146],以及利用链置换反应构建DNA卷积网络与增强矩阵网络,在商品分类和癌症风险预测等任务中实现分子计算原型^[147,148]。基于化学反应网络(CRN)的分子学习框架则为细胞内或体外学习型反应系统提供了方法学基础^[148]。

生物混合智能则直接将活体神经网络作为计算资源,“类脑智能(OI)”^[149]融合了类器官与AI的优点,微流控、电生理与AI技术体系取得了突破性进展,潜在应用范围涵盖高效计算、环境监测、碳捕集以及毒理学研究^[150]。其中,在脑类器官布设多电极阵列,能够执行语音识别等任务,展示了活体

三维神经网络作为计算节点的可行性^[151]。FinalSpark公司2024年推出Neuroplatform平台,该平台构建了一个由16个脑类器官阵列组成、接入微流控和电极系统的在线生物计算平台,通过神经形态计算架构实现远程访问和实时控制,实现了活体神经网络与硅基硬件的无缝交互^[152]。这种协同不仅解决了传统神经形态芯片在复杂动态任务中的学习能力局限,还为类器官提供了可编程的输入输出接口,使其能够执行语音识别和模式分类等任务。2025年的一项突破性研究进一步表明,通过将类器官的突触可塑性机制与神经形态芯片的在线学习算法耦合,系统在能耗仅为传统GPU的1/1 000时,仍能保持对动态环境的快速适应能力^[153]。这种“湿件-硬件”协同范式为构建高能效、自适应的AI系统提供了新路径,并在神经疾病建模和药物测试中展现出独特优势。总体而言,在生物启发AI的创新进程中,神经拟态计算与生物混合系统之间展现出双向赋能的协同趋势。这种协同作用不仅体现在硬件层面的集成,更延伸到算法与机制,在“脑机协同演进”等前沿研究中展现出生物智能与机器智能深度融合的范式转变。

4 人工智能与生命科学的融合现状及面临的挑战

4.1 全球战略布局与治理体系构建

在AI与生命科学的深度融合中,多国(地区)通过制定顶层设计、建设基础设施、推动跨界合作,加速科研创新链与产业转化链的高效衔接,并在伦理、安全与公平等方面建立制度保障^[154]。

英国政府与Google DeepMind启动覆盖科研、清洁能源与公共服务的AI战略合作,核心举措包括在本土建设首个自动化研究实验室,优先为科研机构开放AlphaFold、AlphaGenome等前沿工具^[155]。欧盟委员会宣布启动COMPASS-AI项目,面向医疗健康等高敏感行业打造跨国专家共同体与实践社区。美国卫生与公众服务部(HHS)推出的《人工智能战略》构建了覆盖公共卫生监测、医保支付、药品监管和内部管理的系统性AI应用蓝图,强调安全、公平、可解释性与数据隐私保护的原则^[156]。该战略不仅将生成式AI与机器学习技术嵌入疾病监测、欺诈识别和药品安全评估等核心业务,还提出通过培训与工具建设提升政府雇员的AI应用能力,标志着AI从

试点项目上升为公共部门的核心生产力工具^[157]。

在产业化治理中,除前述的医药、农业等应用场景外,政策鼓励下的“AI+生物制造”模式不仅优化了生产效率,还推动了国际制药供应链的智能化升级^[158]。Pow.Bio与Bühler合作的连续精密发酵平台,将AI驱动的实时参数调控嵌入大规模发酵生产,显著提高产能利用率并降低成本^[159]。mAbxience与惠普联合构建的生物制药数字孪生平台,则实现了批次质量预测与生产过程自优化。此外,在公共卫生与应急响应领域,AI驱动的疾病监测与情报系统正在重塑防控模式,如新加坡Temasek支持的PathGen平台实现了提前预警^[160];美国疾控中心(CDC)自2023年起部署AI技术于54个场景,提升了公共卫生响应能力^[161]。

4.2 技术局限性与监管挑战

尽管AI与生命科学的交叉融合应用已取得突破性进展,但技术落地的“最后一公里”仍面临多维度的挑战。这涉及了监管主体的责任界定、生成式模型在处理生物复杂系统时的本质缺陷以及算法适用边界等问题。

4.2.1 “黑箱”困境下的责任归属与监管真空

生成式AI在药物研发和临床诊断中的广泛介入,引发了责任界定与监管滞后的全球性问题。其核心症结在于模型的“黑箱”特性切断了结果与推理链条的线性联系^[162],导致故障或事故难以在算法开发者、数据提供方与终端使用者之间明确归责^[163,164]。近期美国FDA内部AI工具“Elsa”在新药审批中生成虚假科研报告,引发信任危机^[165]。WHO的报告指出法律不确定性被多数国家视为医疗AI推广的首要障碍,但仅极少数国家建立明确的责任标准^[166]。除责任问题外,跨国合作中生物数据隐私与算法偏见风险日益凸显,在跨境数据流动与国家生物安全之间建立平衡成为监管核心议题^[167,168]。

4.2.2 AI幻觉的风险识别与可信验证机制

生成式AI的“幻觉”问题不仅表现在输出错误,更在某些场景中表现为具有累积破坏力的“腐蚀性幻觉”^[169],可能产生违背构效关系的分子骨架^[170],或生成在物理条件下无法稳定存在的蛋白质折叠态^[171],引发连续的实验偏差与推断失真。

面对AI幻觉带来的输出失真问题,必须引入多模态实验验证体系^[172-174],构建“算法增强-实验验证”的双重防线。在算法层面,“思维链推理”(CoT)

与“搜索增强生成”(SAG)等策略可降低幻觉发生率^[175]。同时,外部知识注入显著提升模型可靠性:DrugGPT借助临床知识库与协作机制优化药物推荐^[176];知识图谱增强框架(KGT)通过结构化语义约束减少医学问答中的事实性错误^[177]。在实验验证层面,构建多模态验证体系与“干湿闭环”反馈机制是关键。AI生成结果应快速导入高通量自动化实验,实时回传实验数据以进行模型微调,从而在物理真实世界中过滤虚假阳性、提高结果可重复性^[178]。

4.2.3 算法范式在生物学复杂场景中的适应性匹配

AI模型的高效运行高度依赖于清晰的规则边界与高质量的数据支撑,这与生物学系统固有的模糊性及非线性的“暗物质”特征构成了内生性矛盾。在处理未知靶点药物发现或生态系统动态预测时,算法泛化不当常导致模型过拟合或失效^[179]。因此,明确不同算法的适用条件与能力边界成为提升模型可靠性的关键前提。

在未知靶点药物发现中,传统基于构效关系的分子对接方法局限显著^[180]。近年来,大语言模型通过生物序列的海量预训练实现突破。例如,ProtT5成功识别出传统方法遗漏的DDR3结合口袋,大幅提升筛选准确度^[181]。多模态Transformer进一步整合序列与非结构化文献数据,在衰老相关疾病研究中验证了零样本学习的潜力^[182]。针对全基因组规模筛选,DrugCLIP通过深度对比学习实现了虚拟筛选效率的指数级提升^[183]。然而,现有公开数据集在覆盖“全新”生物学空间上的局限,仍可能导致模型在捕捉复杂结合口袋特征时产生泛化偏差^[184]。

在对物理可解释性要求较高的任务中,“AI+物理”协同范式表现出更强适应性。在G蛋白偶联受体(GPCR)药物设计中,模型结合分子动力学与自由能微扰方法显著提高了预测的物理可信度^[185]。类似地,将AlphaFold与AI辅助蛋白质工程结合能实现在结构稳定基础上的基因编辑效率提升^[186]。

在宏观复杂系统中,如生态动态预测或罕见病演化,元学习框架通过跨任务迁移提取动态特征,使模型能在数据稀缺条件下实现精准预判^[187]。基于概率图与图神经网络的模型则从多元时间序列中显式建模因果结构,为多靶点网络及微环境互作分析提供更高鲁棒性^[188]。

此外,算法在生物学复杂体系中的适应性还受

制于数据层面的多尺度异构与质量分布不均。跨尺度数据融合时,单一尺度建模难以充分捕获多层次生物过程。如MICrONS项目,其构建了目前最完整的视觉皮层“结构-功能-转录”多模态图谱,奠定了从突触连接规则到计算原理的跨尺度解析范式^[189];NEURD软件则借助神经元三维网格向智能图结构的转换,实现电镜数据中形态特征的多尺度自动提取与校正,显著提高了毫米级连接组分析的效率与可扩展性^[190]。这类研究为跨尺度数据融合提供了重要的实证路径,但同时也揭示出在异构数据的时空对齐和模型迁移精度方面仍存在系统性瓶颈^[191]。进一步来看,生物数据质量的参差不齐与负面结果的缺失同样限制了模型的泛化能力。大量数据集未针对机器学习需求设计,加之学术发表倾向于正向结果,导致模型难以学习失败样本的特征^[192]。为缓解这一偏倚,“Avoidome”项目开始系统收集药物代谢动力学相关负面数据,用于训练模型识别并规避潜在失效结构^[193]。

5 展望

生成式生物学与生物启发AI的深度融合正驱动着科学范式的重大转变。未来,跨尺度建模能力与多模态基础模型的发展将实现从分子到生态系统的统一模拟与预测,切实贯通“分子-细胞-器官-个体-生态”的全链条认知。“干湿闭环”系统的完善将加速从虚拟设计到实体验证的迭代进程,使“AI科学家”成为科研流程的核心推动力,大幅提升新药研发、精准育种和疾病干预的效能。

与此同时,数据异质性、模型可解释性及伦理治理仍构成主要挑战。生命系统的可编程性与智能体的自主性带来隐私与安全风险,亟需建立全球协同的治理体系,在促进创新与控制风险之间实现平衡,以科学责任和社会共识为基础推动可持续的科技生态建设。

在应用方面,医疗健康领域将率先受益。基于个体多组学数据构建的数字孪生体系可推动主动健康管理的实现;AI赋能的器官芯片与类器官技术将优化药物评估并减少动物实验;公共卫生领域的智能预警系统将强化疾病和环境风险的预测和响应能力。

与此同时,数据异构性、模型可解释性、算法公平性及伦理治理仍构成技术落地的主要挑战。生命系统的可编程特征与智能体的自主决策能力,为隐

私保护、生物安全以及人类主体性带来了新的风险与争议。未来的技术演进必须在全球范围内构建协同治理体系,在激励创新与控制风险之间形成动态平衡,以科学责任与社会共识为基础推动安全、可持续的创新生态发展。

参考文献

- [1] Mock M, Langmead CJ, Grandsard P, et al. Recent advances in generative biology for biotherapeutic discovery. *Trends Pharmacol Sci*, 2024, 45: 255–67.
- [2] Harrer S, Rane RV, Speight RE. Generative AI agents are transforming biology research: high resolution functional genome annotation for multiscale understanding of life. *EBioMedicine*, 2024, 109: 105446.
- [3] Dehghani N, Levin M. Bio-inspired AI: Integrating biological complexity into artificial intelligence. *arXiv*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2411.15243>.
- [4] 李丹丹, 毛开云, 江源, 等. 人工智能驱动生命科学研究发展的新态势. *生命科学*, 2025, 37: 16–25.
Li D, Mao K, Jiang Y, et al. New trends in life sciences research driven by artificial intelligence. *Chin Bull Life Sci*, 2025, 37: 16–25.
- [5] FinalSpark. FinalSpark™ Neuroplatform[EB/OL]. [2025-12-23]. <https://finalspark.com/neuroplatform/>.
- [6] 李鑫, 于汉超. 人工智能驱动的生命科学研究新范式. *中国科学院院刊*, 2024, 39: 50–8.
Li X, Yu H. A new paradigm of life science research driven by artificial intelligence. *BCAS*, 2024, 39: 50–8.
- [7] 毛开云, 江源, 袁银池, 等. 2023年计算生物学科技发展态势. *生命科学*, 2024, 36: 11–20.
Mao K, Jiang Y, Yuan Y, et al. The technological development trends of computational biology in 2023. *Chin Bull Life Sci*, 2024, 36: 11–20.
- [8] Xia S, Sun Y, Liu P. SR-Scientist: scientific equation discovery with agentic AI. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2510.11661>.
- [9] Guo F, Guan R, Li Y, et al. Foundation models in bioinformatics. *Natl Sci Rev*, 2025, 12: nwaf028.
- [10] Li Q, Hu Z, Wang Y, et al. Progress and opportunities of foundation models in bioinformatics. *Brief Bioinform*, 2024, 25: bbae548.
- [11] Zhang Q, Ding K, Lv T, et al. Scientific large language models: A survey on biological & chemical domains. *ACM Comput Surv*, 2025, 57: 1–38.
- [12] Xiao Y, Zhao W, Zhang J, et al. Protein large language models: a comprehensive survey. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2502.17504>.
- [13] Dauparas J, Anishchenko I, Bennett N, et al. Robust deep learning-based protein sequence design using ProteinMPNN. *Science*, 2022, 378: 49–56.
- [14] Watson JL, Juergens D, Bennett NR, et al. *De novo* design of protein structure and function with RFDiffusion. *Nature*, 2023, 620: 1089–100.
- [15] Bennett NR, Watson JL, Ragotte RJ, et al. Atomically accurate *de novo* design of antibodies with RFDiffusion. *Nature*, 2026, 649: 183–93.
- [16] Chen Z, Wei L, Gao G. Foundation models for bioinformatics. *Quant Biol*, 2024, 12: 339–44.
- [17] Khater T, Alkhatib S A, AlShehhi A, et al. Generative artificial intelligence based models optimization towards molecule design enhancement. *J Cheminform*, 2025, 17: 116.
- [18] Mullooney MW, Duncan KR, Elsayed SS, et al. Artificial intelligence for natural product drug discovery. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2023, 22: 895–916.
- [19] Becker M, Safari N, Tetzlaff C. The Brownian dynamics simulator PyRID for reacting and interacting particles written in Python. *Cell Rep Methods*, 2025, 5: 101182.
- [20] Profluent Bio, Ensoma. Profluent Bio Announces Strategic Collaboration with Ensoma to Develop AI-Designed Base Editors for *in vivo* Hematopoietic Stem Cell Therapies[EB/OL]. (2025-12-09)[2025-12-23]. <https://www.lelezard.com/en/news-22045579.html>.
- [21] Absci Corporation. Absci Announces First Human Clinical Trial of ABS-201, the Company's First Fully AI-Designed Antibody, Validating End-to-End Generative Drug Design Pipeline[EB/OL]. (2025-03-12)[2025-12-23]. <https://ir.abs-ci.com/news-releases/news-release-details/abs-ci-announces-first-human-clinical-trial-abs-201-companys-first>.
- [22] Xu S, Feng Q, Qiao L, et al. Benchmarking all-atom biomolecular structure prediction with FoldBench. *Nat Commun*, 2025, 17: 442.
- [23] Reidenbach D, Cao Z, Zhang Z, et al. Consistent synthetic sequences unlock structural diversity in fully atomistic *de novo* protein design. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2512.01976>.
- [24] Steiner N, Li Z, Vosoughi O, et al. A systematic evaluation of single-cell foundation models on cell-type classification task[C]//Hannover, Germany: Proceedings of the Eighteenth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining, 2025: 1112–3.
- [25] Baek S, Song K, Lee I. Single-cell foundation models: Bringing artificial intelligence into cell biology. *Exp*

- Mol Med, 2025, 57: 2169–81.
- [26] Ge S, Sun S, Xu H, et al. Deep learning in single-cell and spatial transcriptomics data analysis: advances and challenges from a data science perspective. *Brief Bioinform*, 2025, 26: bbaf136.
- [27] Wu J, Ye Q, Wang Y, et al. Biology-driven insights into the power of single-cell foundation models. *Genome Biol*, 2025, 26: 334.
- [28] Molho D, Ding J, Tang W, et al. Deep learning in single-cell analysis. *ACM Trans Intell Syst Technol*, 2024, 15: 1–62.
- [29] Rivero-Garcia I, Torres M, Sánchez-Cabo F. Deep generative models in single-cell omics. *Comput Biol Med*, 2024, 176: 108561.
- [30] Heydari AA, Sindi SS. Deep learning in spatial transcriptomics: Learning from the next next-generation sequencing. *Biophys Rev*, 2023, 4: 011306.
- [31] Xu H, Wang S, Fang M, et al. SPACEL: deep learning-based characterization of spatial transcriptome architectures. *Nat Commun*, 2023, 14: 7603.
- [32] Carreras-Puigvert J, Spjuth O. Artificial intelligence for high content imaging in drug discovery. *Curr Opin Struct Biol*, 2024, 87: 102842.
- [33] Mullard A. Machine learning brings cell imaging promises into focus. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2019, 18: 653–5.
- [34] LPIXEL Science Biz Dept. Harnessing AI to improve drug discovery[EB/OL]. (2021)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d43747-021-00042-w>.
- [35] Ardigen. High Content Screening (HCS) with AI & ML: Redefining Drug Discovery[EB/OL]. [2025-12-20]. <https://ardigen.com/high-content-screening-redefining-what-is-possible-with-artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning/>.
- [36] Shpigler A, Kolet N, Golan S, et al. Anomaly detection for high-content image-based phenotypic cell profiling. *Cell Syst*, 2025, 16: 101429.
- [37] Evotec. Cell Painting in Drug Discovery[EB/OL]. [2025-12-20]. <https://www.evotec.com/solutions/drug-discovery-preclinical-development/discovery/cell-painting-in-drug-discovery>.
- [38] Vincent F, Nueda A, Lee J, et al. Phenotypic drug discovery: recent successes, lessons learned and new directions. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2022, 21: 899–914.
- [39] Arc Institute. Virtual Cell Challenge 2025 Wrap-Up: Winners and Reflections[EB/OL]. (2025-12-07) [2025-12-20]. <https://arcinstitute.org/news/virtual-cell-challenge-2025-wrap-up>.
- [40] Haas DT, Weindl D, Kakimoto P, et al. C-COMPASS: a user-friendly neural network tool profiles cell compartments at protein and lipid levels. *Nat Methods*, 2026, 23: 118–30.
- [41] Wei Z, Ma R, Wang Z, et al. VCWorld: A biological world model for virtual cell simulation. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2512.00306>.
- [42] Yiu T, Chen B, Wang H, et al. Transformative advances in single-cell omics: A comprehensive review of foundation models, multimodal integration and computational ecosystems. *J Transl Med*, 2025, 23: 1176.
- [43] Danaher Life Sciences. AI in Phenotypic Drug Discovery [EB/OL]. [2025-12-20]. <https://lifesciences.danaher.com/us/en/library/ai-in-phenotypic-drug-discovery.html>.
- [44] Zhang H, Qie Y. Applying deep learning to medical imaging: a review. *Appl Sci*, 2023, 13: 10521.
- [45] Xia Q, Zheng H, Zou H, et al. A comprehensive review of deep learning for medical image segmentation. *Neurocomputing*, 2025, 613: 128740.
- [46] Sistaninejhad B, Rasi H, Nayeri P. A review paper about deep learning for medical image analysis. *Comput Math Methods Med*, 2023, 2023: 7091301.
- [47] Zakaria R, Abdelmajid H, Zitouni D. Deep learning in medical imaging: a review[M]//Mandal JK, Misra S, Banerjee JS, et al. Applications of machine intelligence in engineering. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2022: 131–44.
- [48] The Washington Post. AI and Machine Learning in Radiology Software[EB/OL]. (2025-04-05)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/2025/04/05/ai-machine-learning-radiology-software/>.
- [49] SpectraWAVE, Inc. SpectraWAVE Receives 510k Clearance for X1 FFR, an AI-enabled Wire-Free, Drug-Free Single Angiogram Physiology Solution [EB/OL]. (2025-10-21)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20251021632330/en/SpectraWAVE-Receives-510k-Clearance-for-X1-FFR-an-AI-enabled-Wire-Free-Drug-Free-Single-Angiogram-Physiology-Solution>.
- [50] Hale C. Philips and Edwards Roll Out Real-Time AI for Heart Implant Procedures [EB/OL]. (2025-11-17)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.fiercebiotech.com/medtech/philips-edwards-roll-out-real-time-ai-heart-implant-procedures>.
- [51] Xiong H. npj Artificial Intelligence—Editorial journal inauguration. *NPJ Artif Intell*, 2025, 1: 1.
- [52] Deng S, Li C, Cao J, et al. Organ-on-a-chip meets artificial intelligence in drug evaluation. *Theranostics*, 2023, 13: 4526–58.
- [53] Fournier L. Exploring Organ-on-a-Chip Technology: A

- Comprehensive Review[EB/OL]. [2025-12-20]. <https://elvetflow.com/microfluidic-reviews/exploring-organ-on-a-chip-technology-a-comprehensive-review/>.
- [54] Huang Y, Liu T, Huang Q, et al. From Organ-on-a-Chip to Human-on-a-Chip: a review of research progress and latest applications. *ACS Sens*, 2024, 9: 3466–88.
- [55] Li B, Tang Y, Huang Z, et al. Synergistic innovation in organ-on-a-chip and organoid technologies: reshaping the future of disease modeling, drug development, and precision medicine. *Protein Cell*, 2025, 13: pwaf058.
- [56] Elfatimi E, Lekbach Y, Prakash S, et al. Artificial intelligence-, organoid-, and organ-on-chip-powered models to improve pre-clinical animal testing of vaccines and immunotherapeutics: Potential, progress, and challenges. *Front Artif Intell*, 2025, 8: 1681106.
- [57] Barua R, Das D, Biswas N. Revolutionizing drug evaluation system with organ-on-a-chip and artificial intelligence: A critical review. *Biomicrofluidics*, 2025, 19: 061501.
- [58] Grierson J. UK Plan to Cut Animal Testing with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and 3D Bioprinting[EB/OL]. (2025-11-11)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2025/nov/11/uk-plan-to-cut-animal-testing-artificial-intelligence-ai-3d-bioprinting>.
- [59] Sel K, Osman D, Zare F, et al. Building digital twins for cardiovascular health: from principles to clinical impact. *J Am Heart Assoc*, 2024, 13: e031981.
- [60] Zou H, Zheng X, Wu L, et al. Digital twins in cardiovascular disease: A scoping review. *Int J Med Inform*, 2026, 206: 106138.
- [61] Tasmurzayev N, Amangeldy B, Imanbek B, et al. Digital cardiovascular twins AI agents and sensor data: A narrative review from system architecture to proactive heart health. *Sensors*, 2025, 25: 5272.
- [62] Khoshfekar RH, Tseng B, Zhu H, et al. Digital twins in healthcare: A comprehensive review and future directions. *Front Digit Health*, 2025, 7: 1633539.
- [63] Anna Latha M, Ramesh R. A comprehensive review of AI-based brain-computer interface with prefrontal cortex and sensory-motor rhythms systemization for rehabilitation. *Results Eng*, 2025, 27: 106483.
- [64] Zhang H, Jiao L, Yang S, et al. Brain-computer interfaces: The innovative key to unlocking neurological conditions. *Int J Surg*, 2024, 110: 5745–62.
- [65] Rajpura P, Cecotti H, Meena YK. Explainable artificial intelligence approaches for brain-computer interfaces: A review and design space. *J Neural Eng*, 2024, 21: 041003.
- [66] Mullin E. Synchron's Brain-Computer Interface Now Has Nvidia's AI[EB/OL]. (2025-03-19)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.wired.com/story/synchron-brain-computer-interface-now-has-nvidias-ai/>.
- [67] Laura U. Elon Musk Says a Third Patient Got a Neuralink Brain Implant The Work Is Part of a Booming Field[EB/OL]. (2025-01-16)[2025-12-20]. <https://apnews.com/article/elon-musk-neuralink-brain-computer-interface-9dbc92206389f27fd032825cf1597ee5>.
- [68] AlSaad R, Abdalrazaq A, Boughorbel S, et al. Multimodal large language models in health care: Applications challenges and future outlook. *J Med Internet Res*, 2024, 26: e59505.
- [69] Siam MK, Hossain Faruk MJ, He B, et al. Multimodal models in healthcare: methods challenges and future directions for enhanced clinical decision support. *Information*, 2025, 16: 971.
- [70] Idahor CO, Esomu EO, Ogbonna N, et al. Infectious disease surveillance in the era of big data and AI: Opportunities and pitfalls. *Cureus*, 2025, 17: e93929.
- [71] Nazi ZA, Peng W. Large language models in healthcare and medical domain: A review. *Informatics*, 2024, 11: 57.
- [72] Du X, Zhou Z, Wang Y, et al. Testing and evaluation of generative large language models in electronic health record applications: A systematic review. *medRxiv*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.08.11.24311828>.
- [73] Wornow M, Xu Y, Thapa R, et al. The shaky foundations of large language models and foundation models for electronic health records. *NPJ Digit Med*, 2023, 6: 135.
- [74] Yu K, Yang R, Liao J, et al. Benchmarking Foundation models with multimodal public electronic health records. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2507.14824>.
- [75] Kim SR, Davis N, Qing N, et al. Highly deformable microfluidic sweat sensors fabricated via roll-to-roll scalable processes. *Adv Mater Technol*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1002/admt.202501350>.
- [76] Perez MV, Mahaffey KW, Hedlin H, et al. LargeScale assessment of a smartwatch to identify atrial fibrillation. *N Engl J Med*, 2019, 381: 1909–17.
- [77] Lubitz SA, Faranesh AZ, Selvaggi C, et al. Detection of atrial fibrillation in a large population using wearable devices: The fitbit heart study. *Circulation*, 2022, 146: 1415–24.
- [78] Mannhart D, Lischer M, Knecht S, et al. Clinical validation of 5 direct-to-consumer wearable smart devices to detect atrial fibrillation. *JACC Clin Electrophysiol*, 2023, 9: 232–42.
- [79] Alkatiri Z, Nurisma NG, Nurisma N, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of smartwatches and wearable devices using

- photoplethysmography and electrocardiography for atrial fibrillation detection: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JACC*, 2025, 85: 2842.
- [80] Barrera N, Solorzano M, Jimenez Y, et al. Accuracy of smartwatches in the detection of atrial fibrillation: A systematic review and diagnostic meta-analysis. *JACC Adv*, 2025, 4: 102133.
- [81] Puyaan Si, Sneha SK. FDA scrutiny of WHOOP signals challenges for niche wearable device makers [EB/OL]. (2025/12/03)[2025-12-9]. <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/boards-policy-regulation/fda-scrutiny-whoop-signals-challenges-niche-wearable-device-makers-2025-12-03/>.
- [82] Gaoudam N, Sakhamudi S, Kamal B, et al. Wearable devices and AI-driven remote monitoring in cardiovascular medicine: A narrative review. *Cureus*, 2025, 17: e90208.
- [83] Omale LE, Ibiam VA, Sidikat LW, et al. Transformative applications of Artificial Intelligence in infectious disease forecasting and public health decision support systems. *WJARR*, 2025, 25: 2250–8.
- [84] Borham A, Kamal LT, Chun S. Artificial intelligence in epidemic watch: Revolutionizing infectious diseases surveillance. *Front Digit Health*, 2025, 7: 1692617.
- [85] Kraemer MUG, Tsui JLH, Chang SY, et al. Artificial intelligence for modelling infectious disease epidemics. *Nature*, 2025, 638: 623–35.
- [86] Lin C, Kuo CF. Roles and potential of large language models in healthcare: A comprehensive review. *Biomed J*, 2025, 48: 100868.
- [87] Wang L, Amarasiri M, Oishi W, et al. From wastewater to epidemiological insights: A systematic review of modeling strategies for infectious disease surveillance. *Water Res*, 2026, 289: 124977.
- [88] Pagsuyoin S, Ng C, Molejon N, et al. Coupling wastewaterbased epidemiology with data-driven machine learning for managing public health risks. *Risk Anal*, 2025, 45: 2974–82.
- [89] Emilio P. Italy's sewers will give early alert for future COVID spikes[EB/OL]. (2022-01-14)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.reuters.com/world/italys-sewers-will-give-early-alert-future-covid-spikes-2022-01-14/>.
- [90] Stobbe M. Wastewater tests can find mpox, study finds. Expect more bugs to be tracked that way[EB/OL]. (2024-01-18)[2025-12-09]. <https://apnews.com/article/wastewater-mpox-covid-cdc-66a91045c9ea10924133506ff090d285>.
- [91] Velasco-Montero D, Fernández-Berni J, Carmona-Galán R, et al. Reliable and efficient integration of AI into camera traps for smart wildlife monitoring based on continual learning. *Ecol Inform*, 2024, 83: 102815.
- [92] Chen H, Qiu F, An L, et al. Multi-perspective monitoring of wildlife and human activities from camera traps and drones with deep learning models. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2508.15629>.
- [93] Shamseddini A, Thideman D, Thideman L. Using AI for review of automated remote wildlife camera data [C]//Dublin, Ireland: IAIA24 Conference Proceedings, 2024, https://2024.iaia.org/final-papers/Using_AI_for_Review_IAIA2024.pdf.
- [94] Roy DB, Alison J, August TA, et al. Towards a standardized framework for AI-assisted image-based monitoring of nocturnal insects. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*, 2024, 379: 20230108.
- [95] Hoefler S, AllenAnkins S, McKnight DT, et al. Sensors versus surveyors: Comparing passive acoustic monitoring camera trapping and observer-based monitoring for terrestrial mammals. *Methods Ecol Evol*, 2025, 16: 2603–21.
- [96] Ojija F, Ogwu MC, Ally J, et al. Artificial intelligence-driven solutions for mitigating human-wildlife conflict in biodiversity hotspots. *Sci Prog*, 2025, 108: 00368504251394584.
- [97] Shen R, Liu L, Wu Z, et al. Spatial-ID: a cell typing method for spatially resolved transcriptomics via transfer learning and spatial embedding. *Nat Commun*, 2022, 13: 7640.
- [98] Silverman, D. Health model Nightingale AI powers ahead with new supercomputer time and data[EB/OL]. (2025-11-06)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/news/271293/health-model-nightingale-ai-powers-ahead>.
- [99] European Commission. European AI in Science Strategy[EB/OL]. (2025-10-08)[2025-12-09]. https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-research-and-innovation/our-digital-future/european-ai-science-strategy_en.
- [100] Freethink. From cryonics to aging: How AI is transforming human health[EB/OL]. (2025-08-21)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.freethink.com/biotech/ai-biotech?amp=1>
- [101] Qu Y, Huang K, Yin M, et al. CRISPR-GPT for agentic automation of gene-editing experiments. *Nat Biomed Eng*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41551-025-01463-z>.
- [102] Chen Q, Chuai G, Zhang H, et al. Genome-wide CRISPR off-target prediction and optimization using RNA-DNA interaction fingerprints. *Nat Commun*,

- 2023, 14: 7521.
- [103] Benegas G, Albors C, Aw AJ, et al. A DNA language model based on multispecies alignment predicts the effects of genome-wide variants. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2025, 43: 1960–5.
- [104] Generate:Biomedicines. Generate:Biomedicines to Initiate Global Phase 3 Studies of GB-0895, a Long-Acting Anti-TSLP Antibody for Severe Asthma Engineered with AI [EB/OL]. (2025/12/01)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.generatebiomedicines.com/media-center/generatebiomedicines-to-initiate-global-phase-3-studies-of-gb-0895-a-long-acting-anti-tslp-antibody-for-severe-asthma-engineered-with-ai>.
- [105] Inductive Bio, Inc. Inductive Bio Announces an Up To \$21M Award to Develop AI Drug Toxicity Models that Improve Drug Safety Assessment with Leading Academic and Biopharmaceutical Organizations[EB/OL]. (2025/12/08)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/inductive-bio-announces-an-up-to-21m-award-to-develop-ai-drug-toxicity-models-that-improve-drug-safety-assessment-with-leading-academic-and-biopharmaceutical-organizations-302634574.html>.
- [106] GlobeNewswire. Positive Phase 1b/2 Results from Ongoing REC-4881 (TUPELO) Trial Demonstrate Rapid and Durable Reductions in Polyp Burden in Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP) at 25 Weeks [EB/OL]. (2025-12-08)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2025/12/08/3201434/0/en/Positive-Phase-1b-2-Results-from-Ongoing-REC-4881-TUPELO-Trial-Demonstrate-Rapid-and-Durable-Reductions-in-Polyp-Burden-in-Familial-Adenomatous-Polyposis-FAP-at-25-Weeks.html>.
- [107] Sun W, Zhu Y, Zhang X, et al. A Mortise-Tenon joint system facilitates precise targeted DNA insertion and replacement in rice. *Mol Plant*, 2026, 19: 36–47.
- [108] Wu H, Han R, Zhao L, Liu M, et al. AutoGP: An intelligent breeding platform for enhancing maize genomic selection. *Plant Commun*, 2025, 6: 101240.
- [109] Edwards J. Morristown Medical Center among first in U.S. to use AI-powered portable MRI for brain imaging[EB/OL]. (2025/12/04)[2025-12-09]. <https://wrnradio.com/morristown-medical-center-among-first-in-u-s-to-use-ai-powered-portable-mri-for-brain-imaging/>.
- [110] RadNet, Inc. DeepHealth Unveils Next-Generation Imaging Informatics and Clinical AI Solutions at RSNA 2025, Advancing a New Standard of AI-Powered Care[EB/OL]. (2025-11-30)[2025-12-09]. <https://globenewswire.com/news-release/2025/11/30/3196587/0/en/DeepHealth-Unveils-Next-Generation-Imaging-Informatics-and-Clinical-AI-Solutions-at-RSNA-2025-Advancing-a-New-Standard-of-AI-Powered-Care.html>.
- [111] AITech365. Inferenz and Caregence Announce Strategic Merger to Redefine AI Innovation in Healthcare[EB/OL]. (2025/12/08)[2025-12-09]. <https://aitech365.com/healthcare/inferenz-and-caregence-announce-strategic-merger-to-define-ai-innovation-in-healthcare/>.
- [112] Ren J, Xia F. Brain-inspired artificial intelligence: A comprehensive review. *arXiv*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2408.14811>.
- [113] Schmidgall S, Ziaei R, Achterberg J, et al. Brain-inspired learning in artificial neural networks: A review. *APL Mach Learn*, 2024, 2: 021501.
- [114] Gütlin D, Auksztulewicz R. Predictive coding algorithms induce brain-like responses in artificial neural networks. *bioRxiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2025.01.16.633317>.
- [115] Boahen EK, Kweon H, Oh H, et al. Bio-inspired neuromorphic sensory systems from intelligent perception to nervetronics. *Adv Sci*, 2025, 12: e2409568.
- [116] Kim HY, Kim WJ, Park C, et al. Sensory neuromorphic displays. *Device*, 2025, 3: 100848.
- [117] Krauhausen I, Griggs S, McCulloch I, et al. Bio-inspired multimodal learning with organic neuromorphic electronics for behavioral conditioning in robotics. *Nat Commun*, 2024, 15: 4765.
- [118] Eddings CR, Fan M, Imoto Y, et al. Ultrastructural membrane dynamics of mouse and human cortical synapses. *Neuron*, 2026, 114: 408–21.
- [119] NVIDIA. NVIDIA H100 GPU[EB/OL]. [2026-02-04]. <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/h100/>.
- [120] Google. Google TPU v4[EB/OL]. [2026-02-04]. <https://docs.cloud.google.com/tpu/docs/v4>.
- [121] Intel. Taking Neuromorphic Computing to the Next Level with Loihi 2[EB/OL]. [2026-02-04]. <https://www.intel.com/content/dam/www/central-libraries/us/en/documents/neuromorphic-computing-loihi-2-brief.pdf>.
- [122] Akopyan F, Sawada J, Cassidy A, et al. TrueNorth: design and tool flow of a 65 mW 1 million neuron programmable neurosynaptic chip. *IEEE T Comput Aid Design*, 2015, 34: 1537–57.
- [123] Shannon C. World-first biocomputing platform hits the market[EB/OL]. [2026-02-04]. <https://spectrum.ieee>.

- org/biological-computer-for-sale.
- [124] Smirnova L, Caffo BS, Gracias DH, et al. Organoid intelligence (OI): The new frontier in biocomputing and intelligence-in-a-dish. *Front Sci*, 2023, 1: 1017235.
- [125] Zhao SC, Hu Y, Lee J, et al. Shifting attention to you: Personalized brain-inspired AI models. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2502.04658>.
- [126] Lu Z, Wang Y. Teaching CORnet Human fMRI representations for enhanced model-brain alignment. *arXiv*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2407.10414>.
- [127] Jakšić Z, Devi S, Jakšić O, et al. A comprehensive review of bio-inspired optimization algorithms including applications in microelectronics and nanophotonics. *Biomimetics*, 2023, 8: 278.
- [128] Hevia Fajardo MA, Hemberg E, Toutouh J, et al. A self-adaptive coevolutionary algorithm[C]// New York, USA: Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference (GECCO'24), 2024: 841–9.
- [129] Cali M, Sinigaglia A, Turcato N, et al. Finetuning deep reinforcement learning policies with evolutionary strategies for control of underactuated robots. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2507.10030>.
- [130] Segura-Gómez G, López-Monroy AP, Sánchez-Vega F, et al. NLP-Cimat at SemEval-2025 Task 11: Prompt optimization for LLMs via genetic algorithms and systematic mutation applied on emotion detection[C]// Vienna, Austria: Proceedings of the 19th International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation (SemEval-2025), 2025: 1662–9.
- [131] Huang H, Arnold DV. Surrogate model assisted evolutionary algorithms: performance bound and incremental gaussian process model updates[C]// Leiden, Netherlands: Proceedings of the 18th ACM/SIGEVO Conference on Foundations of Genetic Algorithms (FOGA 25), 2025: 96–105.
- [132] Zheng J, Chen Y, Zhang W. A Survey of artificial immune applications. *Artif Intell Rev*, 2010, 34: 19–34.
- [133] Pinto R, Gonçalves G. Application of artificial immune systems in advanced manufacturing. *Array*, 2022, 15: 100238.
- [134] Saurabh P, Verma B. Negative selection in anomaly detection-A survey. *Comput Sci Rev*, 2023, 48: 100557.
- [135] Falowo OI, Botsyoe LE, Koshedo K, et al. Enhancing cybersecurity with artificial immune systems and general intelligence: A new frontier in threat detection and response. *IEEE Access*, 2024, 12: 123811–22.
- [136] Kilinc N. Integrated Quantum Teleportation and Digital Twin Frameworks for Autonomous Maritime Systems: A Scientific Study on Feasibility and Project Planning[EB/OL]. [2025-12-09]. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.36077.86243>.
- [137] Widuliński P. Artificial immune systems in local and network cybersecurity: an overview of intrusion detection strategies. *Appl Cybersec Internet Gov*, 2023, 2: 1–24.
- [138] Huang H, Li T, Ding Y, et al. An artificial immunity based intrusion detection system for unknown cyberattacks. *Appl Soft Comput*, 2023, 148: 110875.
- [139] Jonnalagadda AK, Bura C. Immune-inspired AI: adaptive defense models for intelligent edge environments. *ICCK Trans Emerging Topics Artif Intell*, 2025, 2: 157–68.
- [140] Pulikottil T, Martínez-Arellano G, Barata J. Immune system inspired smart maintenance framework: Tool wear monitoring use case. *Int J Adv Manuf Technol*, 2024, 132: 4699–721.
- [141] Hizem M, Bousbia L, Ben Dhiab Y, et al. Reliable ECG anomaly detection on edge devices for internet of medical things applications. *Sensors*, 2025, 25: 2496.
- [142] Somvanshi S, Islam MM, Javed SA, et al. A review on influx of bio-inspired algorithms: Critique and improvement needs. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2506.04238>.
- [143] Zhao W, Wang L, Mirjalili S. Artificial hummingbird algorithm: A new bio-inspired optimizer with its engineering applications. *Comput Method Appl M*, 2022, 388: 114194.
- [144] Kieffer C, Genot AJ, Rondelez Y, et al. Molecular computation for molecular classification. *Adv Biol*, 2023, 7: e2200203.
- [145] Liu J, Tang Q, Han Y, et al. Interpretable molecular decision-making with DNA-based scalable and memory-efficient tree computation. *Nat Commun*, 2025, 16: 10311.
- [146] Cherry KM, Qian L. Supervised learning in DNA neural networks. *Nature*, 2025, 645: 639–47.
- [147] Wang Y, Fan F, Sun J, et al. Convolutional neural networks based on DNA molecular circuits and applications. *Appl Math Model*, 2026, 149: 116288.
- [148] Xiao Y, Rodríguez-Patón A, Wang J, et al. Programmable DNA-based molecular neural network biocomputing circuits for solving partial differential equations. *Adv Sci*, 2025, 12: e07060.
- [149] Smirnova L, Morales PIE, Hartung T. Organoid intelligence(OI)-The ultimate functionality of a brain microphysiological system. *ALTEX*, 2023, 40: 191–203.

- [150] Wadan AHS. Organoid intelligence and biocomputing advances: Current steps and future directions. *Brain Organoid Syst Neurosci J*, 2025, 3: 8–14.
- [151] Cai H, Ao Z, Tian C, et al. Brain organoid reservoir computing for artificial intelligence. *Nat Electron*, 2023, 6: 1032–9.
- [152] Shubham, A. Scientists want to build “living” computers-Powered by live brain cells. *National Geographic Science*[EB/OL]. (2025-07-17)[2025-12-09]. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/brain-cells-organoids-computers-ai-energy>.
- [153] Hollis TM, Schneider R, Brox M, et al. Loihi 2: A 10x faster more energy-efficient neuromorphic research processor. *IEEE Trans Electron Devices*, 2021, 48: 1683–7.
- [154] World Economic Forum. Why next-generation medicines need more evolved healthcare systems to reach patients[EB/OL]. (2025-12-10)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/12/why-break-through-medicines-need-a-more-evolved-health-system-to-reach-patients/>.
- [155] UK Government. AI to accelerate national renewal and growth as Google DeepMind backs UK tech and science sectors[EB/OL]. (2025-12-11)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/ai-to-accelerate-national-renewal-and-growth-as-google-deepmind-backs-uk-tech-and-science-sectors>.
- [156] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS Artificial Intelligence Strategy[EB/OL]. (2025-12-04)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2025/12/04/hhs-artificial-intelligence-strategy.html>.
- [157] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS Unveils AI Strategy to Transform Agency Operations[EB/OL]. (2025-12-04)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.hhs.gov/press-room/hhs-unveils-ai-strategy-to-transform-agency-operations.html>.
- [158] mAbxience, HP Inc. mAbxience and HP drive the use of artificial intelligence in biomanufacturing and biosimilar development[EB/OL]. (2025-12-04)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.prnewswire.com/de/press-emitteilungen/mabxience-and-hp-drive-the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-biomanufacturing-and-biosimilar-development-302632316.html>.
- [159] Protein Production Technology International. Pow.Bio and Bühler join forces to make continuous fermentation a commercial reality[EB/OL]. (2025-12-09)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.proteinproductiontechnology.com/post/pow-bio-and-buhler-join-forces-to-make-continuous-fermentation-a-commercial-reality>.
- [160] Duke-NUS Medical School. Asia PGI and partners unveil preview of PathGen: new AI-powered outbreak intelligence tool[EB/OL]. (2025-12-01)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.prnewswire.com/apac/news-releases/asia-pgi-and-partners-unveil-preview-of-pathgen-new-ai-powered-outbreak-intelligence-tool-302628967.html>.
- [161] Nextgov. CDC placed early bets on AI-and now they are paying[EB/OL]. (2025-12-01)[2025-12-20]. <https://www.nextgov.com/artificial-intelligence/2025/12/cdc-placed-early-bets-ai-and-now-they-are-paying/409826/>.
- [162] International Bar Association. AI in drug discovery: a regulatory tightrope walk[EB/OL]. [2026-02-03]. <https://www.ibanet.org/ai-drug-discovery-regulatory>.
- [163] Feruz M. Regulating the Use of AI in Drug Development: Legal Challenges and Compliance Strategies[EB/OL]. [2026-02-03]. <https://www.fdli.org/2025/07/regulating-the-use-of-ai-in-drug-development-legal-challenges-and-compliance-strategies/>.
- [164] Pham T. Ethical and legal considerations in healthcare AI innovation and policy for safe and fair use. *R Soc Open Sci*, 2025, 12: 241873.
- [165] Loreben T. How fake citations appeared in RFK Jr.’s MAHA report: Here are generative AI’s red flags in studies[EB/OL]. [2026-02-03]. <https://www.politifact.com/article/2025/may/30/MAHA-report-AI-fake-citations/>.
- [166] WHO. Artificial intelligence for health in the WHO European Region: country profiles[EB/OL]. [2026-02-03]. <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/item/WHO-EURO-2025-12707-52481-81470>.
- [167] Ong JCL, Chang SY, William W, et al. Ethical and regulatory challenges of large language models in medicine. *Lancet Digit Health*, 2024, 6: e428–32.
- [168] Yu L, Feng R, Sun Y, et al. Governance of cross-border genomic data sharing through a human rights approach. *Nat Genet*, 2025, 57: 2090–8.
- [169] Rathkopf C. Hallucination reliability and the role of generative AI in science. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2504.08526>.
- [170] Gao Z, He M, Sun S, et al. CONFIDE: Hallucination assessment for reliable biomolecular structure prediction and design. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2512.02033>.
- [171] Masters MR, Mahmoud AH, Lill MA, et al. Investigating whether deep learning models for co-folding learn the physics of protein-ligand interactions. *Nat Commun*, 2025,

- 16: 8854.
- [172] Ivanenkov Y, Zagribelnyy B, Malyshev A, et al. The Hitchhiker's guide to deep learning driven generative chemistry. *ACS Med Chem Lett*, 2023, 14: 901–15.
- [173] Alampara N, Schilling-Wilhelmi M, Ríos-García M, et al. Probing the limitations of multimodal language models for chemistry and materials research. *Nat Comput Sci*, 2025, 5: 952–61.
- [174] Pratt OS, Elliott LG, Haon M, et al. AlphaFold 2, but not AlphaFold 3, predicts confident but unrealistic β -solenoid structures for repeat proteins. *Comput Struct Biotechnol J*, 2025: 467–77.
- [175] Kim Y, Jeong H, Chen S, et al. Medical hallucinations in foundation models and their impact on healthcare. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2503.05777>.
- [176] Zhou H, Liu F, Wu J, et al. A collaborative large language model for drug analysis. *Nat Biomed Eng*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41551-025-01471-z>.
- [177] Feng Y, Zhou L, Ma C, et al. Knowledge graph-based thought: a knowledge graph-enhanced LLM framework for pan-cancer question answering. *Gigascience*, 2025, 14: giae082.
- [178] Srijit S, Dinh LH, Moudather C, et al. AI agents in drug discovery. *arXiv*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2510.27130>.
- [179] Wenteler A, Cabrera CP, Wei W, et al. AI approaches for the discovery and validation of drug targets. *Camb Prism Precis Med*, 2024, 2: e7.
- [180] Terstappen GC, Schlüpen C, Raggiaschi R, et al. Target deconvolution strategies in drug discovery. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2007, 6: 891–903.
- [181] Rives A, Meier J, Sercu T, et al. Biological structure and function emerge from scaling unsupervised learning to 250 million protein sequences. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2021, 118: e2016239118.
- [182] Steurer B, Vanhaelen Q, Zhavoronkov A. Multimodal transformers and their applications in drug target discovery for aging and age-related diseases. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci*, 2024, 79: glae006.
- [183] Jia Y, Gao B, Tan J, et al. Deep contrastive learning enables genome-wide virtual screening. *Science*, 2026, 391: eads9530.
- [184] Wang XY, Chen Y, Li YF, et al. Advancing active compound discovery for novel drug targets: insights from AI-driven approaches. *Acta Pharmacol Sin*, 2025, 46: 2865–76.
- [185] Michino M, Vendome J, Kufareva I. AI meets physics in computational structure-based drug discovery for GPCRs. *NPJ Drug Discov*, 2025, 2: 16.
- [186] Li S, Xu K, Li G, et al. Engineering the Mmefz2- ω RNA system for efficient genome editing through an integrated computational-experimental framework. *Nat Commun*, 2026, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-026-68644-5>.
- [187] Zhai Z, Glaz B, Haile M, et al. Learning to learn ecosystems from limited data. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2025, 122: e2525347122.
- [188] Andersen KS, Zhao K, de Linde Agerskov A, et al. Predicting microbial community structure and temporal dynamics by using graph neural network models. *Nat Commun*, 2025, 16: 9124.
- [189] The MICrONS Consortium. Functional connectomics spanning multiple areas of mouse visual cortex. *Nature*, 2025, 640: 435–47.
- [190] Celii B, Papadopoulos S, Ding Z, et al. NEURD offers automated proofreading and feature extraction for connectomics. *Nature*, 2025, 640: 487–96.
- [191] Jin Y, Arimura H, Iwasaki T, et al. Multiscale fusion models with genomic topological and pathomic features to predict response to radiation therapy for non-small cell lung cancer patients. *Lab Invest*, 2025, 105: 104204.
- [192] Anthony K. Four ways to power-up AI for drug discovery[EB/OL]. [2026-02-03]. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00602-5#ref-CR2>.
- [193] Fraser JS, Murcko MA. Structure is beauty, but not always truth. *Cell*, 2024, 187: 517–20.