

海参皂苷生物活性及其分子机制研究进展

Research progress on biological activity and molecular mechanism of sea cucumber saponins

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摘要:文章对海参皂苷抗肿瘤、抗生物污损、改善动脉粥样硬化、改善肥胖和肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗、改善帕金森病、改善骨质疏松、延长寿命等生物活性及其分子机制进行了阐述,并对海参皂苷的基础研究、商业应用研究及现代技术应用研究进行了展望。

关键词:海参皂苷;生物活性;分子机制

Abstract: In this review, the bioactivities and mechanisms of sea cucumber saponins, such as anti-tumor, anti-biofouling, atherosclerosis-improving, obesity-improving and obesity-related insulin resistance, Parkinson's disease-improving, osteoporosis-improving and lifespan extension-promoting were summarized. Meanwhile, basic research, commercial application research and in-depth studies of sea cucumber saponins with modern technologies were also prospected.

Keywords: sea cucumber saponins; bioactivities; molecular mechanisms

海参因具有多种生物活性而被人们熟知,早在《本草纲目拾遗》^[1]一书中就有“海参性温补,足敌人参,故名海参”的记载。其药用价值和生物活性主要来源于海参中富含的功能成分,如多肽、多糖、磷脂、皂苷,其中研究最广泛的为海参多肽和多糖^[2-3]。据报道,海参多肽具有

抗氧化^[4-5]、抗病毒^[6]和抗衰老^[7]等生物活性;海参多糖具有抗肿瘤^[8]、抗氧化^[9]和抗高血脂^[10]等生物活性。相对于海参多肽和多糖,海参皂苷于 1952 年才被发现^[11],研究起步较晚,有关的研究报道也较少。

海参皂苷是海参抵御天敌的次生代谢产物,广泛存在于海参体壁、居维氏管和内脏中^[12-13],已发现的海参皂苷超过 700 种^[14]。根据海参皂苷元部分的不同,可将其分为海参烷型皂苷和非海参烷型皂苷。海参烷型皂苷含有 18(20)-内酯环而非海参烷型皂苷不含内酯环或含有 18(16)-内酯环^[15]。海参皂苷的活性与其所含基团、糖链等的不同具有密切关系^[16]。目前,海参皂苷的活性研究主要集中于抗肿瘤^[17]、抗生物污损^[18]、改善动脉粥样硬化^[19]、改善肥胖和肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗^[20]、改善帕金森病^[21]、改善骨质疏松^[22]等方面,生物活性的应用研究较少。有学者^[17,22]也对海参皂苷部分活性如抗肿瘤、改善骨质疏松等的分子机制进行研究,但仍存在大量未探明分子机制的生物活性,如抗生物污损等仍需要进一步研究与发掘。

文章拟对海参皂苷生物活性及其部分分子机制进行综述,以期对海参皂苷生物活性应用提供参考。

1 海参皂苷的生物活性

陆生植物和海洋生物中都含有皂苷,其中陆生植物皂苷主要存在于高等植物人参、桔梗、远志、甘草、柴胡等;海洋生物皂苷主要存在于海参、海星等海洋动物体内,其中海参皂苷的含量较为丰富^[23]。海参皂苷具有多种生物活性,其活性受到海参皂苷结构(如糖苷糖单位的数量和/或类型)的影响^[16,24]。

1.1 抗肿瘤

癌症已成为世界性的安全问题,在发达国家中,癌症

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是仅次于心血管疾病的第二死因;在发展中国家,癌症是次于传染和心血管疾病的第三大死因^[25]。

海参皂苷具有抗癌细胞活性。Dai 等^[17]发现 *Apostichopus japonicus* 具有抗 MCF-7 人乳腺癌细胞, Hep3B 人肝癌细胞, B16F10 小鼠皮肤黑色素瘤, HL-60 人白血病和 Vero 猴肾上皮细胞系的活性, 并且这种活性随皂苷含量的增加而增强。抗癌细胞活性与海参种类及单体皂苷密切相关, 有研究^[26]表明 holothurin A₂ 等 7 种皂苷分别对肝癌细胞、黑色素瘤、乳腺癌、前列腺癌和表皮样癌的细胞毒性表现出不同的抗肿瘤活性。Zhang 等^[27]也发现海参烷型皂苷 Apostichoposide D 和 Apostichoposide E 对胃癌细胞和前列腺癌细胞都有抑制作用, 对乳腺癌细胞无抑制。

相关研究表明, 海参皂苷对多种肿瘤细胞如乳腺癌细胞^[28]、肝癌细胞^[29]、白血病细胞^[30]等都具有抗性, 并且与海参皂苷含量呈剂量依赖性。同时, 不同种类海参含有的单体皂苷不同, 导致海参皂苷其抗肿瘤活性有差异。研究^[31-36]发现, 单体皂苷的抗肿瘤活性与其功能基团有关, 例如硫酸化皂苷表现出较好的抗肿瘤活性, 推测其抗肿瘤活性与皂苷中的硫酸基团有关。

1.2 抗生物污损

海洋生物污损是由生长在海洋的一些藻类和贝类等生物体对船体等的附着作用造成的。研究表明, 许多海洋生物, 如海绵^[37-40]、柳珊瑚^[41]、海星^[42]、海胆^[43]中的甾体和三萜皂苷都在防止生物污损中起重要作用。

海参皂苷具有防止生物污损的能力。 *Holothuria leucospilota* 的甲醇提取物对海洋硅藻有抑制作用^[44-45], 且海参粗提物对藻类的生长和附着的抗性具有浓度依赖性^[46]。有研究^[46]表明, 白尼参属、辐肛参属和海参属海参皂苷提取物中只有 *Bohadschia argus* 和 *Actinopyga echinites* 两种海参在低浓度 (1.5 μg/mL) 下表现出抗菌性。另外, Darya 等^[18]研究表明海参乙酸乙酯提取物中含有萜类且具有良好的抗菌性 (MIC 为 0.062 mg/mL), 同时其对卤虫的毒性也较低 ($LC_{50} > 0.1$ mg/mL)。除此之外, 相关研究表明 *Holothuria glaberrima* 甲醇—二氯甲烷提取物能够抑制海洋污损物藤壶幼虫的生长且有效期为 12 个月^[47]、*Holothuria scabra* 的甲醇提取物和 *Holothuria polii* 甲醇—二氯甲烷提取的海参皂苷具有抑制欧洲帽贝的作用^[48-49]。

海参皂苷具有抗藻类、纹藤壶和贝类等生物附着的作用, 且生物毒性较低。通常随海参皂苷含量的增高, 抗生物污损能力越强。不同来源的海参皂苷对生物污损的抗性有差异。深入研究海参皂苷来源、浓度与活性之间的关系有助于海参皂苷在抗生物污损方面应用的提升。

1.3 改善动脉粥样硬化

动脉粥样硬化与脑卒中密切相关^[50], 随着人民生活水平的不断提高, 其发病率也呈升高趋势。

研究^[19]表明, 海参皂苷能抑制动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成、降低甘油三酯含量、抑制 LDH 从细胞中渗漏, 且血清总胆固醇, LDL-C 和 HDL-C 水平与辛伐他丁相比无显著差异。有学者对起到抗动脉粥样硬化的单体皂苷进行研究, 如 Han 等^[51]的研究表明海参皂苷 holothurin A 具有降低胆固醇的作用; Ding 等^[52]研究的格皮氏海参也表现出了抗动脉粥样硬化的作用, 其含有的主要活性皂苷为 echinoside A 和 holothurin A。

海参皂苷对动脉粥样硬化具有改善作用, 研究^[52]发现单体皂苷与调节动脉粥样硬化之间有直接关系, 推测其活性皂苷为 echinoside A 和 holothurin A。目前关于植物皂苷对动脉粥样硬化的调节作用研究较多, 如番茄皂苷^[53]、人参皂苷^[54]、霸王属植被皂苷^[55]、绞股蓝皂苷^[56]和薯蓣皂苷^[57], 从海洋生物中提取皂苷进行研究较少, 海参皂苷对动脉粥样硬化的改善作用的研究有待进一步深入。

1.4 改善肥胖和肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗

肥胖将导致高血压、心血管等疾病的发生, 近年来儿童肥胖也成为全球公共卫生问题^[58]。多种活性成分都具有改善肥胖的作用^[59], 如多糖、游离脂肪酸、磷脂、蛋白质、多肽和皂苷。

海参皂苷具有改善肥胖的作用, Meng 等^[60]研究发现海参皂苷能抑制脂肪生成和增强脂肪酸 β-氧化、显著降低血清和肝脏中脂肪含量、体重和脂肪水平从而起到改善肥胖的作用, 且作用效果优于人参。联合使用 EPA 和海参皂苷的作用方式与单独使用海参皂苷一致, 且改善作用优于单独使用海参皂苷^[61]。Wang 等^[20]研究发现硫酸化皂苷 echinoside A 和 holothurin A 能抑制胰腺脂肪酶的活性、促进脂肪酸排出体外, 并降低小鼠脂肪组织的积累。

导致 2 型糖尿病的原因之一是靶细胞对胰岛素的敏感性下降, 而肥胖是导致胰岛素抵抗的重要因素之一^[62]。Hu 等^[63]发现海参皂苷能降低肝甘油三酯和总胆固醇的水平、降低小鼠血清葡萄糖和胰岛素水平、降低胰岛素抵抗指数和血糖曲线下面积。

相较于人参皂苷, 海参皂苷表现出更高的抗肥胖作用且联合用药能增强海参皂苷的活性。另外, 海参皂苷能通过增强胰岛素的敏感性, 减少 2 型糖尿病的发生。

1.5 改善帕金森病

帕金森病是在老年人中较常出现的一种神经退行性疾病^[64]。目前关于帕金森病的治疗主要通过左旋多巴抑制, 但长期使用会导致运动障碍^[65]。因此, 急需寻找一种有效的天然产物改善帕金森病。

近年来, 有部分学者研究三萜皂苷对帕金森病的改善作用。Chalorak 等^[21]研究发现海参乙醇提取物、正丁醇提取的三萜皂苷具有缓解多巴胺能神经元退化、减少 α-突触核蛋白的积累的作用, 并能恢复由多巴胺能神经

元控制的食物感应反应、恢复由帕金森病抑制的脂肪含量从而起到改善秀丽隐杆线虫的帕金森病。相关研究^[66]表明,海参皂苷改善帕金森病的活性与其抗氧化作用有关。

其他活性皂苷如三七皂苷^[67]、人参皂苷^[68]在改善帕金森病活性方面的报道近年来正逐步丰富,但关于海参皂苷对帕金森病的研究相对薄弱,其分子机制及与结构之间的关系有待进一步探明。

1.6 改善骨质疏松

骨质疏松多发于老年人,近年来,随着中国人口老龄化的进程不断加快^[69],骨质疏松患者数量也位居世界第一^[70]。骨质疏松的表现包括钙、磷等骨矿物质的降解和流失,骨矿物质的流失又会导致骨密度降低、骨矿化沉积率下降等。

王晓红等^[22]探究了海参皂苷对骨质疏松小鼠的改善作用。研究发现,与假手术小鼠相比,骨质疏松小鼠中钙、磷浓度增加,骨矿物质流失严重;骨密度下降16.95%;骨矿化沉积下降;与骨质疏松小鼠相比,低、高剂量(7.5 mg/kg·体重和15.0 mg/kg·体重)海参皂苷处理后小鼠钙、磷浓度显著降低;骨密度分别增加了18.03%和15.99%;骨矿化沉积率分别增加了91.41%和94.59%。

海参皂苷能通过改善与骨质疏松有关的关键因素起到改善小鼠骨质疏松的作用,但有关海参皂苷改善骨质疏松的研究尚少,有待进一步加强。

1.7 其他活性

除了上述几种近年来研究较多的生物活性外,海参皂苷还具有延长寿命^[71]、免疫调节^[72]、抗菌^[18]等活性。

海参皂苷能通过增强抗氧化、热抵抗和抗辐射的能力改善秀丽隐杆线虫的寿命。Jattujan等^[71]发现正丁醇海参提取物在DPPH试验中表现最高抗氧化活性 $[EC_{50} = (3.12 \pm 0.09) \text{ mg/mL}]$;正己烷海参提取物在ABTS试验中表现出最高活性 $[EC_{50} = (0.31 \pm 0.10) \text{ mg/mL}]$ 。正丁醇提取物和乙酸乙酯海参提取物表现出抗衰老特性(分别延长寿命8.12%和4.77%)和一定的热抵抗与百草枯氧化应激抵抗的能力。含海参皂苷混合物处理⁶⁰Co辐射小鼠能增加白细胞、中性粒细胞、淋巴器官的重量和细胞数量从而起到延长小鼠寿命的作用^[73]。

除此之外,海参皂苷对金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌等表现出一定的抗性^[18]。另外,通过调节脾细胞^[72]和巨噬细胞^[74],海参皂苷还表现出了免疫调节的能力。

2 海参皂苷生物活性的分子机制

2.1 抗肿瘤活性分子机制

海参皂苷的抗癌活性与Bcl蛋白家族有关。Bcl-2蛋白家族包括Bax蛋白(促细胞凋亡蛋白)和Bcl-xL蛋白(抗细胞凋亡蛋白),抗癌活性表现为Bax/Bcl-xL比率升

高。Dai等^[17]研究发现海参皂苷能提高Bax蛋白,进而促进细胞色素c的释放,从而持续刺激胱天蛋白酶。通过调节细胞线粒体中的Bcl-2蛋白家族和胱天蛋白酶的凋亡因子,海参皂苷能起到抗癌作用。

2.2 抗生物污损分子机制

目前,海参皂苷抗生物污损能力的分子机制尚不明确,推测其作用机制与附着生物细胞膜性质的改变密切相关。有研究^[75]表明,三萜皂苷能通过与其细胞膜表面的胆固醇结合从而起到抗生物污损的作用。由于皂苷糖链部分具有亲水性,皂苷能嵌入细胞膜双分子层,导致细胞膜形成弯曲和气孔进而影响细胞膜的通透性^[24]。

2.3 改善动脉粥样硬化分子机制

皂苷改善动脉粥样硬化的作用可能与皂苷对炎症细胞因子的调节和改变关键蛋白的含量有关。Han等^[19]发现皂苷能调节动脉粥样硬化小鼠血清中促炎因子IL-1 β 和IL-6的浓度,增加NPC1、ABCA1、SRBI和COX2的表达,从而抑制动脉粥样硬化。另外,皂苷还能起到调节肠道菌群的作用,但尚不清楚这些肠道菌群的变化对动脉粥样硬化是否有介导作用。

2.4 改善肥胖和肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗分子机制

海参皂苷与EPA联用在缓解肥胖和肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗的分子机制与肝脏脂肪积累、炎症反应和肝糖原合成有关。在改善肥胖方面,海参皂苷和EPA联用可通过下调SREBP-1c和上调PPAR- α 抑制肝脏脂肪的积累;在改善肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗方面,主要通过减少炎症反应中产生的细胞因子和促进肝糖原的合成两方面进行调节。一方面,海参皂苷和EPA联用能有效减少由白色脂肪组织游离脂肪酸(FFA)和PGE2引起的巨噬细胞的募集,从而下调MCP-1、IL-6、TNF- α 等细胞因子。IL-6、TNF- α 等细胞因子下调后能恢复骨骼肌细胞和白色脂肪组织细胞相关的P-AKT2和GLUT4水平,从而起到促进细胞对葡萄糖摄取的作用,减少胰岛素抵抗。另一方面,通过上调肝脏细胞P-GSK3水平能促进肝糖原的合成,降低胰岛素抵抗^[76]。这或许能为海参皂苷单独起作用的分子机制提供一些参考思路。

2.5 改善帕金森病分子机制

海参皂苷改善帕金森病的分子机制与多巴胺能合成基因、抗氧化基因和细胞凋亡基因密切相关。有研究^[66]表明,富含海参皂苷的化合物具有上调多巴胺能合成基因(*cat-2*)、抗氧化基因(*sod-3*)和下调细胞凋亡基因(*egl-1*)的作用。

2.6 改善骨质疏松分子机制

骨质疏松主要通过诱导成骨分化和抑制骨生长代偿性增高起作用,而抑制骨生长代偿是通过Wnt信号通路调节的。Li等^[77]研究表明海参皂苷能在诱导成骨细胞的成骨分化的同时通过Wnt信号通路抑制过高骨生长,

从而起到改善骨质疏松的作用。王晓红等^[22]阐明了皂苷对 *Wnt* 通路中相关基因的调节,包括减少 *Wnt10b* 与膜受体 *LRP5* 的结合、调节 *GSK-3 β* 基因表达并减少 β -catenin 积累从而降低 Runx2 和 OSX 的基因表达。

2.7 延长寿命分子机制

在延长寿命方面,海参皂苷是通过 DAF-16 起作用的。海参皂苷延长寿命的分子机制与其他皂苷,如银杏叶 EGb761^[78]、人参皂苷^[79]和紫锥花苷^[80]一致,都是通过 IIS/DAF-16 途径延长秀丽隐杆线虫的寿命。Kitisin 等^[81]研究了玉足海参正丁醇提取物对秀丽隐杆线虫寿命延长的作用并探究了延长寿命的分子机制,发现正丁醇提取物使 DAF-16 核易位增加,增强秀丽线虫热抵抗性并部分通过 IIS 途径,调节 DAF-16 及其下游目标基因(*sod-3*、*hsp-12.3*)来促进秀丽隐杆线虫的寿命延长。

海参皂苷抗肿瘤、抗生物污损、改善动脉粥样硬化、改善肥胖和肥胖引起的胰岛素抵抗、改善帕金森病、改善骨质疏松和延长寿命的分子机制如图 1 所示。

3 展望

海参皂苷生物活性丰富,包括抗肿瘤、抗生物污损、改善骨质疏松、改善动脉粥样硬化、改善肥胖、改善帕金森病等。基于上述活性,海参皂苷具有应用于保健品、药品和其他工业用途的潜力,如:结合改善骨质疏松、改善

肥胖等作用,海参皂苷是营养保健品的重要功能材料来源;海参皂苷表现出改善动脉粥样硬化、抗肿瘤和改善帕金森病等活性,使其成为抗肿瘤等药物开发的备选药物来源;结合其抗生物污损作用,海参皂苷在船舶和建筑制造等工业领域也具有较好的应用前景。

作为海参皂苷应用研究的基础,单体皂苷的基本性质和结构与活性之间的构效关系研究是亟需解决的问题。进一步获得不同海参来源及海参不同组织部位的新皂苷,并对单体皂苷进行分离纯化及结构解析等研究有助于加深对其构效关系的理解。阐明单体皂苷结构与活性之间的关系及活性分子机制对海参皂苷在药物和保健品领域的开发具有重要意义。

目前,海参皂苷生物活性的应用研究主要围绕功能保健品展开,加强海参皂苷其他生物活性的研究有助于拓展海参皂苷在化妆品、药品、船舶工业等各领域的应用。另外,海参皂苷活性效能的增强和保留、与纳米材料技术等新材料新技术的结合等是海参皂苷活性研究的新方向。应用基因工程、生物工程等获得高产量、高纯度的活性皂苷将进一步助力海参皂苷在药物及功能保健品方面的应用。综上,海参皂苷的生物活性具有应用于保健品、药品、化妆品及其他工业领域的巨大商业前景。加强海参皂苷的基础研究对提高人类生活品质、增强海洋生物的开发利用具有良好的人文和经济价值。

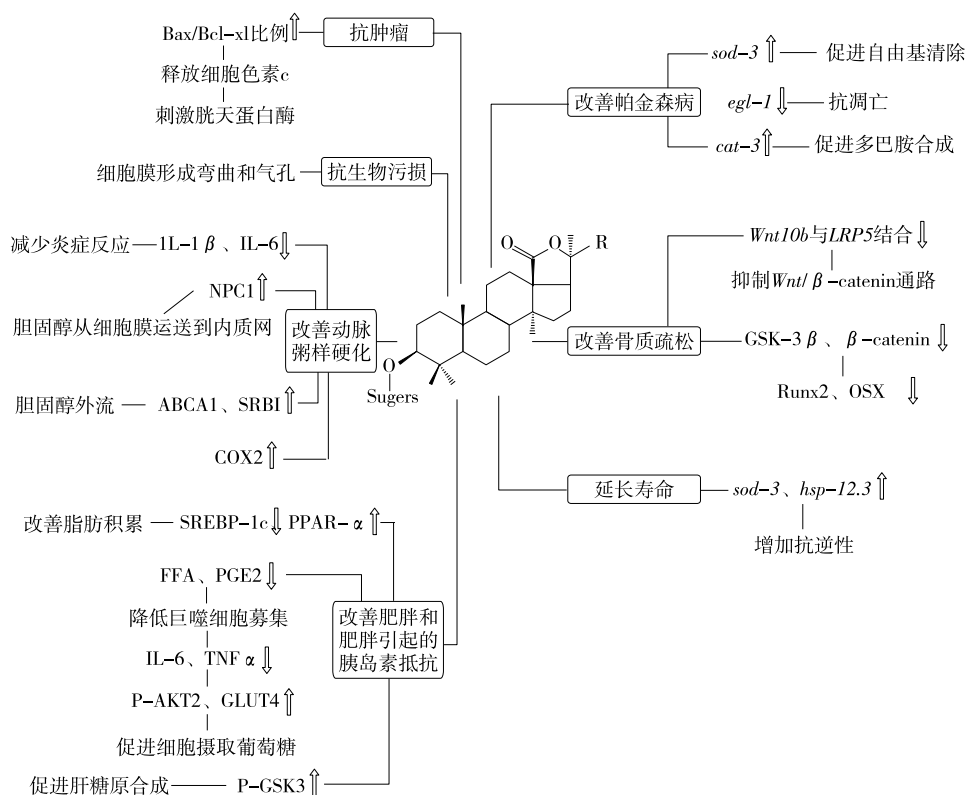


图 1 海参皂苷部分生物活性分子机制

Figure 1 Molecular mechanism of partial biological activity of sea cucumber saponins

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