

【基础研究】

通信作者:郑志(1977-),男,吉林龙井人,博士,讲师,硕士研究生导师,研究方向:预防医学;E-mail:jeongji@126.com

PBS 阴性对照组,酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率高于四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组($P < 0.05$)。结论 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液可显著抑制鼠伤寒沙门菌生长,提高机体免疫力,这为多重耐药鼠伤寒沙门菌感染膳食干预策略的制定提供了新的思路 and 依据。

关键词: 酪酸梭菌;鼠伤寒沙门菌;分泌型免疫球蛋白 A;抑菌作用

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Inhibitory effect of *Clostridium butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid on *Salmonella typhimurium* and its effect on secretory immunoglobulin A in intestine of mice infected with *Salmonella typhimurium*

JIANG Linjuan¹, ZHENG Zhi^{1,3}, ZHU Shaohui², PARK Byounghee^{3,4}

(1. Department of Toxicology, School of Public Health, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang 453003, Henan Province, China; 2. Hanling Medical Technology Research Institute Co., Nanjing 211100, Jiangsu Province, China; 3. Department of General Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinxiang Medical University, Weihui 453100, Henan Province, China; 4. Healing Co., Seoul 04393, Republic of Korea)

Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the inhibitory effect of *Clostridium butyricum* (*C. butyricum*)-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid on *Salmonella typhimurium* (*S. typhimurium*) and its effect on secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA) in intestine of mice infected with *S. typhimurium*. **Methods** The *C. butyricum* (1.5×10^{10} CFU μL^{-1}) and volume fraction of 5% sterile glutinous rice powder were put into 100 mL tryptone soybean broth and cultured for 48 h at 37 °C to prepare *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid. The colony number of *C. butyricum* in the *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid and *C. butyricum* suspension was detected by using plate counting method. The inhibitory effect of *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid and its diluents (1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 1:6) on *S. typhimurium* was detected by using agar diffusion method. The inhibitory effects of the *C. butyricum* suspension, acellular fermentation broth, *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid, glutinous rice fermentation broth, phosphate buffered solution (PBS) and tetracycline on *S. typhimurium* were detected by the plate counting method. The 60 male 6-week-old ICR mice were orally administrated with 200 μL *S. typhimurium* suspension (1×10^{12} CFU μL^{-1}) to establish *S. typhimurium* infection mouse model, once a day for 7 days, and they were randomly divided into *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation broth group, *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group, glutinous rice fermentation broth group, PBS negative control group and tetracycline positive control group, with 10 mice in each group, and the mice were respectively treated with 200 μL of *C. butyricum* suspension, 200 μL of acellular fermentation broth, 200 μL of *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice fermentation liquid, 200 μL of glutinous rice fermentation broth, 200 μL of PBS and 200 μL of volume fraction of 0.2% tetracycline, once a day for 21 days, the number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice was detected by plate counting method, and the level of sIgA in intestine of mice were determined by using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. In addition, the food intake and body mass of mice were monitored, and the increased rate of body mass of mice was calculated. **Result** The colony number of *C. butyricum* grown in the *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group was significantly higher than that in the *C. butyricum* suspension group after 24 hours of culture ($P < 0.05$). The inhibitory effect of *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid on *S. typhimurium* showed a dose-response relationship ($P < 0.05$). The results of *in vitro* antibacterial test showed that the *C. butyricum* suspension, sterile fermentation broth, *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid and tetracycline had inhibitory effects on *S. typhimurium*, while PBS and glutinous rice fermentation broth had no inhibitory effects on *S. typhimurium*. The results of *in vivo* bacteriostatic test showed that the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the PBS negative control group and the glutinous rice compound fermentation broth group was increased on the day 0, 7, 14, 21 and 28 ($P < 0.05$); the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the tetracycline positive control group, *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation broth group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group were beginning to increase and then decrease ($P < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference in the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group between day 28 and day 0 ($P > 0.05$). On day 0, 7 and 14, there was no significant difference in the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice among the six groups ($P > 0.05$); On the 21st day, the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the tetracycline positive control group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group was significantly less than that in the PBS negative control group, glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group, *C. butyricum* suspension group and acellular fermentation liquid group ($P < 0.05$). On the 28th day, the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the tetracycline positive control group, *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation liquid group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group was significantly less than that in the PBS negative control group and glutinous rice fermentation liquid group,

the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the tetracycline positive control group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid was significantly less than that in the *C. butyricum* suspension group and acellular fermentation liquid group, the colony number of *S. typhimurium* in intestine of mice in the *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid was significantly less than that in the tetracycline positive control group ($P < 0.05$). The level of sIgA in intestine of mice in the *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group was significantly higher than that in the tetracycline positive control group, *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation broth group, glutinous rice fermentation broth group and PBS negative control group ($P < 0.05$); the level of sIgA in intestine of mice in the tetracycline positive control group was significantly higher than that in the *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation broth group, glutinous rice fermentation broth group and PBS negative control group ($P < 0.05$); the level of sIgA in intestine of mice in the *C. butyricum* suspension group was significantly higher than that in the acellular fermentation broth group, glutinous rice fermentation broth group and PBS negative control group ($P < 0.05$); the level of sIgA in intestine of mice in the acellular fermentation broth group was significantly higher than that in the glutinous rice compound fermentation broth group and PBS negative control group ($P < 0.05$). The food intake of mice in the tetracycline positive control group and glutinous rice compound fermentation broth group was significantly higher than that in the *C. butyricum* suspension group, PBS negative control group, acellular fermentation broth group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group ($P < 0.05$). The increase of body mass of mice in the *C. butyricum* suspension group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group was significantly higher than that in the PBS negative control group, tetracycline positive control group, acellular fermentation liquid group and glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group ($P < 0.05$). The increase of body mass of mice in the tetracycline positive control group, acellular fermentation liquid group and glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group was significantly higher than that in the PBS negative control group ($P < 0.05$). The rate of body mass increase of mice in the tetracycline positive control group, glutinous rice fermentation broth group, *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation broth group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group were significantly higher than that in the PBS negative control group. The rate of body mass increase of mice in the *C. butyricum* suspension group, acellular fermentation broth group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice fermentation liquid group were significantly higher than that in the tetracycline positive control group and glutinous rice fermentation broth group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid can significantly inhibit *S. typhimurium* infection and improve immunity, which provides novel ideas and scientific basis for the formulation of dietary intervention plan for multi-drug resistant *S. typhimurium* infection.

Key words: *Clostridium butyricum*; *Salmonella typhimurium*; secretory immunoglobulin A; antimicrobial effect

鼠伤寒沙门菌(*Salmonella typhimurium*, *S. typhimurium*)属于泛嗜性沙门菌,是一种重要的人畜共患病原菌,也是医院较常见的致病菌,可引起各种家禽及人类交叉感染^[1]。全世界每年约有2 000万人感染鼠伤寒沙门菌,其中死于鼠沙门菌感染者15.5万人。鼠伤寒沙门菌已成为在我国流行的沙门菌第二大血清型,2014年至2018年余姚市感染性腹泻病原谱监测分析发现,以鼠伤寒沙门菌为主的沙门菌占感染性腹泻致病菌病原谱的61.50%^[2-3]。鼠伤寒沙门菌的临床感染部位为胃肠道,可引起严重的急性胃肠炎,出现发热、呕吐、腹痛、腹泻、厌食等症状,可导致营养失调。由于婴幼儿免疫系统未成熟、抵抗力低下,鼠伤寒沙门菌感染更易造成婴幼儿感染。应用抗菌药物是临床上治疗鼠伤寒沙门菌感染的重要措施,但目前抗菌药物滥用导致鼠伤寒沙门菌对大多数药物产生严重的耐药性。2018年在河南省内发现的147株临床鼠伤寒沙门菌对氨苄西林、四环素、磺胺异恶唑的耐药率均在89.8%以上,对其他抗菌药物如环丙沙星、头孢噻唑、头孢曲松、

阿奇霉素、头孢西丁的耐药率分别为29.3%、17.0%、16.3%、10.2%、6.1%,给临床治疗带来极大困难^[4]。研究发现,肠道常见的益生菌酪酸梭菌(*Clostridium butyricum*, *C. butyricum*)是梭状芽孢杆菌,具有平衡肠道菌群的功效^[5],同时可以释放酪酸、醋酸、乳酸、丁酸和氢气等酸性代谢产物^[6],抑制致病菌生长^[7]、促进营养吸收^[8]、提高免疫力^[9-10]。截至目前,尚未见酪酸梭菌对鼠伤寒沙门菌感染干预作用的研究报道。为此,本研究旨在分析酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌感染小鼠体内的抑菌作用和肠道分泌型免疫球蛋白A(secretory immunoglobulin A, sIgA)的影响,为探讨多重耐药鼠伤寒沙门菌感染的膳食干预方案提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物、菌株、试剂及仪器 60只雄性6周龄ICR小鼠购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司,体质量为 (18 ± 3) g,饲养环境温度 (23 ± 2) °C、湿度 (52 ± 5) %,光和暗周期为12 h。酪酸梭菌

(IDCC 9207)由韩国喜灵生物科技有限公司赠送,鼠伤寒沙门菌购自美国模式菌种收集中心,发酵用的糯米粒购自河南原阳农家,四环素购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司,营养琼脂(nutrient agar, NA)、亮绿琼脂(brilliant green agar, BG)、MRS 琼脂、磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffered solution, PBS)均购自青岛海博生物技术有限公司,小鼠 sIgA 酶联免疫吸附测定(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)试剂盒购于武汉华美生物工程有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液、无细胞发酵液、糯米发酵液制备 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液制备:将保存于冰箱的酪酸梭菌菌落用无菌生理盐水洗 3 次,再用生理盐水调整至 0.5 麦氏(1.5×10^{11} CFU · L⁻¹)后稀释 10 倍,放入到 100 mL 胰蛋白胍大豆肉汤中,并添加体积分数 5% 的无菌糯米粉,在 37 °C 条件下培养 48 h;将发酵混合液放入到离心管中,4 °C 下 10 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,取上层液用 2.5 mol · L⁻¹ 的氢氧化钠(NaOH)调整 pH 为 7.0,用无菌生理盐水调整活菌浓度至 1×10^{12} CFU · L⁻¹,置于 4 °C 冰箱中保存、备用。无细胞发酵液制备:将酪酸梭菌-糯米混合液在 37 °C 条件下培养 48 h,放入到离心管中,4 °C 下 10 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,去除酪酸梭菌,取上层液用 2.5 mol · L⁻¹ NaOH 调整 pH 为 7.0;然后,用 0.2 μm 针头无菌过滤器过滤,取过滤液(无细胞发酵液)保存在 4 °C 冰箱备用。糯米发酵液制备:将体积分数 5% 无菌糯米粉加入到 100 mL 胰蛋白胍大豆肉汤中,在 37 °C 条件下放置 48 h 后备用。

1.2.2 酪酸梭菌悬液和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌的检测 将 10 μL 酪酸梭菌悬液[($1.0 \times 10^9 \pm 8.0 \times 10^3$) CFU · L⁻¹]和 10 μL 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液[($1.0 \times 10^9 \pm 2.6 \times 10^3$) CFU · L⁻¹]各自涂抹于 NA 培养基表面,置于 37 °C、含体积分数 10% CO₂ 的恒温培养箱中培养 24 h,采用显微镜平板菌落计数方法检测酪酸梭菌菌落数,实验重复 3 次,取均值。

1.2.3 琼脂打孔体外抑菌试验检测酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液体外抑菌效果 将鼠伤寒沙门菌用无菌 PBS(pH 7.4)配成活菌浓度为 1×10^9 CFU · L⁻¹ 的菌体悬液,加入到半固体 NA 平板上,在室温下水平放置,待其凝固后,用 100 μL 的无菌枪头打孔,将孔中的培养基挑出,将 100 μL 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液及其稀释液(1:2、1:4、1:8、1:16)加入到各孔洞内,在室温下水平放置 2 h 后,再在 37 °C 条件下培养 18 h,用游标尺测量抑菌圈的直径大小,抑菌圈的范围越大,表示抑菌效果越明显。实验重复 3 次,取均值。

1.2.4 不同发酵液及阴性、阳性对照体外抑菌效果检测 参考 DENKOVA 等^[11]报道的体外抑菌试验方

法,取含 10 μL 鼠伤寒沙门菌(1×10^9 CFU · L⁻¹)的 NA 培养基分为酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组、糯米发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组、四环素阳性对照组,取酪酸梭菌悬液、无细胞发酵液、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液、糯米发酵液、1 × PBS、体积分数 0.2% 的四环素各 10 μL,涂抹于各组培养基表面;将培养基置于 37 °C、含体积分数 10% CO₂ 的恒温培养箱中培养 24 h 后,涂沙门菌显色琼脂平板,采用显微镜平板菌落计数方法计数鼠伤寒沙门菌,实验重复 3 次,取均值。无任何处理的鼠伤寒杆菌作为对照。

1.2.5 鼠伤寒沙门菌感染小鼠模型建立和分组

将 60 只小鼠进行 1 周适应性饲养后,随机分为酪酸梭菌悬液组、糯米发酵液组、无细胞糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组、四环素阳性对照组,每组 10 只。使用 200 μL 鼠伤寒沙门菌悬液(1×10^{12} CFU · L⁻¹)对小鼠进行灌胃,每日 1 次;连续灌胃 7 d 后,酪酸梭菌悬液组、糯米发酵液组、无细胞糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组、四环素阳性对照组小鼠分别给予酪酸梭菌悬液、无细胞发酵液、含 1×10^{12} CFU · L⁻¹ 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液、糯米发酵液、PBS、体积分数 0.2% 四环素各 200 μL 灌胃,每日 1 次,连续灌胃 21 d。观察各组小鼠一般情况。各组小鼠于干预 4 d 后,记录食物摄取量、体质量增加量,计算体质量增加率,体质量增加率 = 体质量增加量/g ÷ 食物摄取量/g。

1.2.6 小鼠肠道内鼠伤寒沙门菌的检测 分别于鼠伤寒沙门菌对小鼠感染后的第 0、7、14、21、28 天早上(8:00 ~ 9:00)收集各组小鼠粪便,将小鼠粪便使用 1 × PBS 充分稀释,稀释液涂抹在 BG 琼脂培养基,在 37 °C 条件下培养 24 h 后,显微镜下统计菌落数目,实验重复 3 次,取均值。

1.2.7 ELISA 法检测小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平 取实验第 28 天各组小鼠粪便,用 1 × PBS 稀释至 20 g · L⁻¹,在 4 °C 下 3 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,取上层液置于离心管中,然后在 4 °C 下 14 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,取上层液,用 PBS 稀释 10 倍,备用。采用 ELISA 法检测 sIgA 表达水平:将标准样品和各组上层液各取 100 μL 滴加至 96 反应孔内,然后加入 50 μL 试剂盒的 sIgA 抗体,在 37 °C 条件下反应 1 h。用移液管移除 96 孔内液体,加入试剂盒内的洗涤液洗液 4 次,加入 50 μL 底物,在 37 °C 条件下避光反应 20 min,加 50 μL 试剂盒终止液,在 450 nm 波长测定各孔的吸光值,根据已知标准 sIgA 对吸光度的标准曲线,计算各待测组的 sIgA 表达水平(ng · g⁻¹ 粪便)。实验重复 3 次,取均值。

1.3 统计学处理 应用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行统计学分析,计量数据以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,

多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用最小显著性差异法 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 酪酸梭菌悬液和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌比较

表1 酪酸梭菌悬液和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌菌落数比较

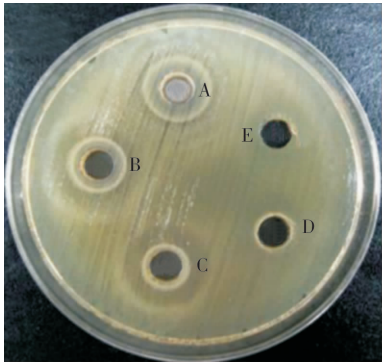
Tab.1 Comparison of the colony number of *C. butyricum* between *C. butyricum* suspension group and *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	酪酸梭菌菌株数/(CFU · L ⁻¹)	
	0 h	24 h
酪酸梭菌悬液组	$1.0 \times 10^9 \pm 8.0 \times 10^3$	$2.0 \times 10^{11} \pm 2.0 \times 10^{5a}$
酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组	$1.0 \times 10^9 \pm 2.6 \times 10^3$	$1.0 \times 10^{12} \pm 2.2 \times 10^{5ab}$

注:与培养0 h比较^a $P < 0.05$;与酪酸梭菌悬液组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

2.2 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液体外抑菌圈试验检测结果

结果见图1。无稀释和1:2、1:4、1:8、1:16稀释的酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液的抑菌圈分别为(16.0 ± 1.0)、(10.0 ± 1.0)、(8.3 ± 0.6)、(6.2 ± 0.3)、(5.6 ± 0.2) mm,随着酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液稀释倍数增加,抑菌圈显著减小,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。



A:无稀释的酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液;B:1:2稀释的酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液;C:1:4稀释的酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液;D:1:8稀释的酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液;E:1:16稀释的酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液。

图1 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌的体外抑菌效果

Fig.1 Antibacterial effect of the *C. butyricum*-glutinous rice compound fermentation liquid on *S. typhimurium* in vitro

2.3 不同发酵液及阴性、阳性对照体外抑菌效果比较

酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组、四环素阳性对照组鼠伤寒杆菌菌落数均为(0.0 ± 0.0) CFU · L⁻¹, PBS 阴性对照组和糯米发酵液组鼠伤寒杆菌菌落数分别为(1.0 × 10¹¹ ± 2.6 × 10⁵)、(1.0 × 10¹¹ ± 3.5 × 10⁵) CFU · L⁻¹, 无任何处理的鼠伤寒杆菌对照组菌株数为(1.0 × 10¹¹ ± 2.7 × 10⁵) CFU · L⁻¹, 3 组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.4 6 组小鼠体内伤寒沙门菌菌落数比较

结果见表2。PBS 阴性对照组和糯米发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌呈增高趋势($P < 0.05$);四环素阳性

液和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌菌落数比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);培养24 h,酪酸梭菌悬液和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌菌落数显著多于培养0 h,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);培养24 h,酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌菌落数显著多于酪酸梭菌悬液组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

对照组小鼠第0、7、14 天体内鼠伤寒沙门菌呈增长趋势($P < 0.05$),第14、21、28 天无明显变化($P > 0.05$);酪酸梭菌悬液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌第0、7、14、21 天呈增长趋势($P < 0.05$),第28 天体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数少于第21 天,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。无细胞发酵液组小鼠第0、7、14、21 天体内鼠伤寒沙门菌增长趋势($P < 0.05$)。酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数第7、14、21 天显著多于第0 天,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);第7 天、第14 天、第21 天小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);第28 天与第0 天小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。第0、7、14 天,6 组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数比较差异无统计学意义($F = 0.310、0.450、3.955, P > 0.05$);第21 天,四环素阳性对照组和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于 PBS 阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组和无细胞发酵液组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);PBS 阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组和无细胞发酵液组两两比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),四环素阳性对照组与酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。第28 天,四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于 PBS 阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组,四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组,酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于四环素阳性对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表 2 6 组小鼠体内伤寒沙门菌菌落数比较

Tab.2 Comparison of the colony number of *S. typhimurium* of mice among the six groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	伤寒沙门菌菌落数/(LogCFU · g ⁻¹)				
		第 0 天	第 7 天	第 14 天	第 21 天	第 28 天
PBS 阴性对照组	10	5.8 ± 0.3	6.4 ± 0.3	7.3 ± 0.4	7.9 ± 0.5	8.8 ± 0.6
四环素阳性对照组	10	5.6 ± 0.3	6.5 ± 0.3	6.8 ± 0.3	6.7 ± 0.4 ^a	6.2 ± 0.2 ^{bc}
糯米发酵液组	10	5.6 ± 0.2	6.5 ± 0.2	7.5 ± 0.3	8.2 ± 0.4	8.7 ± 0.5
酪酸梭菌悬液组	10	5.6 ± 0.2	6.3 ± 0.2	7.2 ± 0.2	7.5 ± 0.3	7.4 ± 0.3 ^b
无细胞发酵液组	10	5.7 ± 0.3	6.4 ± 0.3	6.9 ± 0.3	7.3 ± 0.4	6.8 ± 0.3 ^b
酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组	10	5.7 ± 0.2	6.6 ± 0.3	6.6 ± 0.5	6.5 ± 0.3 ^a	5.7 ± 0.2 ^{bcd}
F		0.310	0.450	3.955	8.684	34.069
P		0.897	0.806	0.056	0.001	0.000

注:与 PBS 阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组比较^a $P < 0.05$;与 PBS 阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组比较^b $P < 0.05$;与酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组比较^c $P < 0.05$;与四环素阳性对照组比较^d $P < 0.05$ 。

2.5 6 组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 表达水平比较 酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组、四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平分别为(180 ± 10)、(110 ± 8)、(98 ± 8)、(70 ± 6)、(42 ± 5)、(40 ± 2) ng · g⁻¹ 粪便。6 组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平比较差异有统计学意义($F = 188.496, P = 0.000$),酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平显著高于四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组,四环素阳性对照组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平显著高于酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组,酪酸梭菌悬液组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平显著高于无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组,无细胞发酵液组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平显著高于糯米发酵液组、PBS 阴性对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);糯米发酵液组与 PBS 阴性对照组小鼠肠道内 sIgA 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.6 6 组小鼠一般情况及食物摄入量、体质量增加量和体质量增加率比较 结果见表 3。实验第 28 天,PBS 阴性对照组小鼠出现严重腹泻、弓背、反应迟钝、沉郁、嗜睡、体质量不增加、体毛粗乱等临床症状;无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组小鼠有轻微腹泻症状,但体质量增加、体毛等有改善;四环素阳性对照组小鼠仍有轻微腹泻、毛发无光泽、反应迟钝等症状;酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体毛、活动正常,反应灵敏,无腹泻等症状。四环素阳性对照组和糯米发酵液组小鼠的食物摄入量高于酪酸梭菌悬液组、PBS 阴性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);四环素阳性对照组与糯米发酵液组小鼠的食物摄入量比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),酪酸梭菌悬液组、PBS 阴性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组两两比较差异无统计学意义

($P > 0.05$)。酪酸梭菌悬液组和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加量高于 PBS 阴性对照组、四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组、无细胞发酵液组,四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组、无细胞发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加量高于 PBS 阴性对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);酪酸梭菌悬液组与酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加量差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),四环素阳性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加量两两比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率高于 PBS 阴性对照组,酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率高于四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);四环素阳性对照组与糯米发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率两两比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表 3 6 组小鼠食物摄入量、体质量增加量及体质量增加率比较

Tab.3 Comparison of the food intake, body mass increase and body mass increase rate of mice among the six groups

组别	($\bar{x} \pm s$)		
	食物摄入量/g	体质量增加量/g	体质量增加率/%
PBS 阴性对照组	1.3 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.2
四环素阳性对照组	2.9 ± 0.5 ^a	2.8 ± 0.2 ^a	1.0 ± 0.1 ^a
糯米发酵液组	2.2 ± 0.5 ^{ab}	2.3 ± 0.3 ^a	1.0 ± 0.0 ^a
酪酸梭菌悬液组	1.3 ± 0.3 ^{bc}	3.5 ± 0.4 ^{abcd}	2.7 ± 0.2 ^{abc}
无细胞发酵液组	1.0 ± 0.2 ^{bc}	2.5 ± 0.2 ^a	2.5 ± 0.3 ^{abc}
酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组	1.0 ± 0.2 ^{bc}	3.1 ± 0.3 ^{abcd}	3.0 ± 0.4 ^{abc}
F	10.721	4.187	56.977
P	0.000	0.020	0.000

注:与 PBS 阴性对照组比较^a $P < 0.05$;与四环素阳性对照组比较^b $P < 0.05$;与糯米发酵液组比较^c $P < 0.05$;与无细胞发酵液组比较^d $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

鼠伤寒沙门菌是医院较常见的致病菌,可引起各种家禽及人类交叉感染,尤其对人的健康造成很大的危害,常见于农业养殖业、社区食物中毒事件及医院内婴幼儿感染。婴幼儿因消化系统还未发育完全、肠道菌群尚未完全建立,机体对病原菌感染的防御功能差,尤其是同时患有其他疾病的婴幼儿,易被鼠伤寒沙门菌为主的耐药沙门菌群感染。该细菌可侵袭胃肠上皮细胞,破坏肠道菌群,影响营养吸收,继而出现黏性血便、反复腹泻和脱水等症状,影响营养吸收,导致体质量下降,发育迟缓^[12-13]。石国露^[14]对重庆地区2009年至2018年儿童沙门菌感染的临床特征及菌血症危险因素进行分析,结果显示,沙门菌感染患儿年龄范围为19 d~13岁,其中19 d~0.5岁者57例(11.8%),>0.5~1.0岁者182例(37.7%),>1.0~2.0岁者155例(32.1%),>2.0~5.0岁者66例(13.6%),>5.0岁者23例(4.8%);沙门菌13种血清型中鼠伤寒沙门菌231例(80.2%),居首位。此外,有研究报道,多重耐药沙门菌的进化和区域性广泛传播形势严峻^[15-17],故针对婴幼儿等机体抵抗力弱的群体临床用药应谨慎^[18-19]。因此,探索一种既能抑制致病菌又能替代抗菌药物的干预方案迫在眉睫。

研究显示,酪酸梭菌对肠出血性大肠杆菌、痢疾志贺菌、霍乱沙门菌、霍乱弧菌等肠道致病菌具有显著抑制作用^[20-21]。抗氧化剂(如谷胱甘肽)联合酪酸梭菌可增加新生儿血清胆红素水平、提高免疫力^[22],含酪酸梭菌的复合益生菌能治疗小儿消化不良、腹泻等消化系统疾病^[23],而且对2型糖尿病^[24]和胃肠功能不良^[25]也有改善作用。糯米是常见谷物,含有丰富的植物化学素、维生素、氨基酸等营养物质,可调节肠道的营养吸收能力,能通过膳食摄入适当增加体质量^[26]。传统食品工艺中以糯米为原料,通过复杂的发酵工序酿制成低度糯米酒,具有较高营养价值,有利于人体健康。本研究结合肠道益生菌和糯米发酵液,通过发酵工艺,首次制作酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液,并观察其对鼠伤寒沙门菌感染的影响。

本研究结果显示,培养24 h后,酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液中酪酸梭菌菌落数显著多于酪酸梭菌悬液,说明酪酸梭菌在有糯米营养液条件下,更适宜满足生长和繁殖的条件,因此认为糯米有助于酪酸梭菌的生长。本研究体外抑菌试验结果显示,随着酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液稀释倍数增加,对鼠伤寒沙

门菌抑菌圈显著减小,说明酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌的抑制作用具有明显剂量-效应关系。此外,本研究结果显示,四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组鼠伤寒杆菌菌落数均为 $(0.0 \pm 0.0) \text{CFU} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,PBS阴性对照组和糯米发酵液组鼠伤寒杆菌菌落数分别为 $(1.0 \times 10^{11} \pm 2.6 \times 10^5)$ 、 $(1.0 \times 10^{11} \pm 3.5 \times 10^5) \text{CFU} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,无任何处理的鼠伤寒杆菌对照组菌落数为 $(1.0 \times 10^{11} \pm 2.7 \times 10^5) \text{CFU} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,说明四环素、酪酸梭菌、无细胞发酵液、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌具有较好抑制作用,糯米发酵液和PBS对鼠伤寒沙门菌无抑菌作用。本研究体内抑菌试验结果显示,PBS阴性对照组和糯米发酵液组第0、7、14、21、28天小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌呈增高趋势;四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数均出现先增高后降低趋势,且酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数第28天与第0天比较差异无统计学意义。第0、7、14天,6组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数各组间比较差异无统计学意义;第21天,四环素阳性对照组和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于PBS阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组和无细胞发酵液组;第28天,四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于PBS阴性对照组、糯米发酵液组,四环素阳性对照组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组,酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体内鼠伤寒沙门菌菌落数显著少于四环素阳性对照组。这说明酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌的抑制作用比四环素、酪酸梭菌、无细胞发酵液更强。推测其原因可能是糯米发酵液含有各种抗菌活性成分,能协助酪酸梭菌在肠内正常化,促成活菌在肠内快速生长,从而显著抑制鼠伤寒沙门菌;无糯米发酵液的酪酸梭菌在鼠伤寒沙门菌感染肠道内的生长环境未能完全稳定,造成活菌(酪酸梭菌)正常生长受影响导致其抑菌作用受限。

本研究结果显示,酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠sIgA水平显著高于四环素阳性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组和PBS阴性对照组,四环素阳性对照组小鼠sIgA水平显著高于酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液

组和 PBS 阴性对照组,酪酸梭菌悬液组小鼠 sIgA 水平显著高于无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组和 PBS 阴性对照组,无细胞发酵液组小鼠 sIgA 水平显著高于糯米发酵液组和 PBS 阴性对照组,说明糯米发酵液通过协助作用,能促进活菌(酪酸梭菌)在肠内稳定和生长,加快益生菌在肠内正常化,迅速调节肠道菌平衡,提高肠道免疫力,从而抑制肠道鼠伤寒沙门菌。本研究结果还显示,四环素阳性对照组和糯米发酵液组小鼠的食物摄入量高于酪酸梭菌悬液组、PBS 阴性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组;酪酸梭菌悬液组和酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加量高于 PBS 阴性对照组、四环素阳性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组,四环素阳性对照组、无细胞发酵液组、糯米发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加量高于 PBS 阴性对照组;四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率高于 PBS 阴性对照组、酪酸梭菌悬液组、无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠的体质量增加率高于四环素阳性对照组、糯米发酵液组;这一结果说明,酪酸梭菌作为肠道益生菌通过调节肠道菌平衡能促进小肠营养吸收,而糯米发酵液的多种营养物质对机体的免疫力及体质量增加起到协助作用。此外,本研究结果显示,PBS 阴性对照组小鼠出现严重腹泻、反应迟钝、嗜睡、体质量不增加、体毛粗乱等症状;无细胞发酵液组、酪酸梭菌悬液组小鼠有轻微腹泻症状,但体质量不增、体毛粗乱等明显改善;四环素阳性对照组小鼠出现轻微腹泻、毛发无光泽、反应迟钝等症状;酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液组小鼠体毛、活动正常,无腹泻等不良表现;说明酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌感染小鼠的改善效果最佳,因此,认为该新型酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液对鼠伤寒沙门菌感染的婴幼儿等抵抗力弱的群体具有良好应用价值。

综合上述,本研究通过发酵工艺首次制作酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液,酪酸梭菌-糯米复合发酵液比四环素对鼠伤寒杆菌的抑菌作用更强,且能显著提高肠道免疫力,适当增加体质量,这为探索多重耐药鼠伤寒沙门菌感染的膳食干预方案提供了新的研究思路 and 依据。

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《新乡医学院学报》2022 年征订启事

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