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【综述】

川芎的化学成分和药理作用研究进展

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摘要: 川芎来源于伞形科植物川芎的干燥根茎,具有活血行气、祛风止痛的功效。川芎中主要含有苯酞、生物碱、酚酸、多糖等化学成分。药理研究表明,川芎对心脑血管系统、神经系统、呼吸系统等均具有一定的药理活性,主要表现为抗脑缺血、抗血栓、镇痛、抗炎、抗氧化、抗哮喘等药理作用。本文对川芎的化学成分及药理作用进行系统整理和归纳,以期为临床应用和资源开发提供参考。

关键词: 川芎;化学成分;药理作用

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Research progress on chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of Chuanxiong Rhizoma

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Abstract: Chuanxiong Rhizoma, the dried rhizome of *Ligusticum chuanxiong* Hort. (Umbelliferae), has the effects of activating blood, promoting the circulation of Qi, dispelling pathogenic wind, and relieving pain. Chuanxiong Rhizoma contains phthalides, alkaloids, phenolic acids, and polysaccharides. Pharmacological research indicates that Chuanxiong Rhizoma has various pharmacological activities on the cardiovascular system, nervous system, and respiratory system, which are mainly manifested as anti-cerebral ischemia, anti-thrombosis, analgesia, anti-inflammation, antioxidation, and anti-asthma effects. In this paper, the chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of Chuanxiong Rhizoma are systematically summarized in order to provide references for its clinical application and resource development.

Key words: Chuanxiong Rhizoma; chemical constituents; pharmacological effects

川芎(*Ligusticum chuanxiong* Hort.)系伞形科藁本属多年生草本植物,其干燥根茎为入药部位,始载于《神农本草经》,列为上品^[1]。川芎为川产道地药材之一,其气香浓,性温,味苦辛,归肝经、胆经、心包经,具有活血行气、祛风止痛的功效^[2]。川芎辛温香燥,走而不守,既能行散,上行可达巅顶,又入血分,下行可达血海^[3]。川芎化学成分主要为苯酞^[4-5]、生物碱^[6]、酚酸、多糖等,对神经、呼吸和心脑血管系统等均具有广泛药理活性,对其生物活性的研究主要集中在抗动脉粥样硬化^[7]、神经保护^[8-9]、抗血小板聚集、抗凝血^[10]、抗氧化^[11]、抗肿瘤、抗炎^[12-13]等方面,是临床治疗偏头痛、心脑血管疾病、内分泌疾病、妇科疾病等常用中药^[14-15]。本

文对川芎的化学成分及其药理作用研究进展进行综述,以期为川芎的临床应用和资源开发提供依据。

1 川芎化学成分

1.1 苯酞

根据母核类型结构,苯酞类化合物可分为简单苯酞类、羟基苯酞类、二聚苯酞类。苯酞类成分是川芎中重要的活性成分,与川芎活血化瘀、祛风止痛的功效密切相关^[16]。简单苯酞类化合物主要有藁本内酯、洋川芎内酯(*senkyunolide*, SE)A、3-丁烯基苯酞等^[17-20]。羟基苯酞类化合物主要有SEB、4,7-二羟基-3-丁基苯酞、藁本昔A等^[19,21-38]。二聚苯酞类化合物主要有SEO、欧当归内酯A、东当归内酯B等^[39-52]。

1.2 挥发油

挥发油是伞形科植物的特征性成分之一,在川芎中含量较高,主要包括苯酞、烯萜和烯醇类^[53];苯酞类化合物中,简单苯酞类和羟基苯酞类存在于挥发油中,主要为简单苯酞类中的藁本内酯和丁烯基苯酞,相对含量分别为67.46%和5.06%^[54]。除苯酞类,其他挥发油类成分主要有α-水芹烯、α-蒎烯、

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α -侧柏烯等^[55-57]。

1.3 酚酸

酚酸类成分也是川芎的主要活性成分,具有多方面的药理作用,其中阿魏酸含量较高,且关于阿魏酸药理活性的相关研究报道也较多^[15]。川芎中酚酸类成分主要有烟酸、原儿茶酸、阿魏酸等^[36,58-65]。

1.4 生物碱

川芎中的生物碱虽具有较强的生物活性,但其含量很少,成分主要有川芎嗪(tetramethylpyrazine, TMP)、1-乙酰基- β -咔啉、腺昔等^[8,66-67],代表成分为 TMP。

1.5 其他成分

川芎中还存在萜类^[62,68-69]、黄酮^[67,70-71]、甾体^[19,67]、皂昔^[72]、酰胺^[67,73]、脑昔^[73]、多糖、苯丙素^[67,74]、聚炔^[74]等化学成分。有研究表明,川芎多糖(polysaccharides from Ligusticum chuanxiong, LCP)由葡萄糖、半乳糖、阿拉伯糖、木糖、鼠李糖、甘露糖组成^[75]。有学者采用二乙氨基乙基-纤维素柱色谱和凝胶渗透色谱分离纯化,首次从川芎中分离得到 LCP-1、LCP-2、LCP-3 和 LCP-4 共 4 种杂多糖^[76]。ZHANG 等^[77]从川芎中分离得到免疫阿拉伯聚糖 LCP70-2A,且确定 LCP70-2A 中的阿拉伯糖绝对构型为 L-构型。ZHONG 等^[78]通过 Sephadryl S-300 高分辨色谱和二乙氨基乙基琼脂糖凝胶快速流动色谱分离得到 LCP-1a 和 LCP-3a 2 个多糖组分。

2 药理作用

2.1 对心脑血管系统的作用

2.1.1 抗脑缺血和脑神经保护作用

研究发现,TMP($20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)可以通过激活磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶途径促进神经前体细胞移动到缺血受损区域,从而实现对中脑动脉栓塞大鼠模型大脑的保护作用,这可能是 TMP 减轻脑缺血损伤的机制之一^[79]。Z-藁本内酯($15 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)通过鼻内给药预处理可有效减少脑组织缺血损伤,改善神经功能,核转录因子 E2 相关因子 2(nuclear factor-erythroid 2 related factor 2, Nrf2)和热休克蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP)70 细胞应激反应途径在 Z-藁本内酯增强缺血耐受中起关键作用,故其保护机制可能与 Z-藁本内酯对 Nrf2 和 HSP70 细胞信号通路的调节有关^[80]。藁本内酯通过在体内和体外激活单磷酸腺昔依赖蛋白激酶信号通路诱导动力蛋白相关蛋白 1 介导的线粒体裂变,提高了线粒体膜通透性和腺昔三磷酸(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)的产生,降低了 Ca^{2+} 超负荷和活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的生成,并进一步诱发线粒体裂变和线粒体自检来保护神经免受缺血性卒中的损

伤^[81]。线粒体自噬在大脑缺血/再灌注过程中起关键作用,可及时减少功能失调的线粒体,藁本内酯可以通过第 10 号染色体缺失的磷酸酶及张力蛋白同源蛋白诱导激酶 1/Parkin 信号通路促进线粒体自噬来改善缺血性中风的神经元损伤^[82]。川芎苯酞($25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)可通过灌胃给药减少大鼠脑缺血梗死的面积,对大鼠局灶性脑缺血有保护作用,其机制可能与川芎苯酞抑制血小板依赖性血栓形成和改善血液流变参数有关^[83];有研究证明,川芎挥发油($30.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)可以通过提高脑缺血/再灌注模型大鼠中超氧化物歧化酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶和一氧化氮合酶(nitric oxide synthase, NOS)的活性,降低丙二醛水平,从而显著降低缝合线栓塞所致的脑梗死发生率^[84]。另有研究报道,川芎挥发油可降低大鼠脑组织细胞间黏附分子-1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)、血清内皮素(endotoxin, ET)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumour necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)水平,减少中性粒细胞浸润,从而减轻炎症反应,发挥川芎挥发油对脑缺血/再灌注损伤大鼠脑组织的保护作用^[85]。此外,川芎挥发油($40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)可以通过改善小鼠的能量代谢和中枢胆碱能神经系统功能来提高 $\text{Na}^+ \cdot \text{K}^+$ -ATP 酶和 $\text{Ca}^{2+} \cdot \text{Mg}^{2+}$ -ATP 酶水平,并降低乙酰胆碱酯酶水平,以保护缺氧脑组织^[86]。脑缺血/再灌注可诱导缺血性脑细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase, ERK)的活化,而局灶性脑缺血/再灌注损伤会诱导缺血脑细胞部分 ERK 的激活,是人脑组织的一种自我保护机制,而阿魏酸钠(sodium ferulate, SF)可促进缺血大脑皮层 ERK 的激活,减轻皮层细胞的缺血损伤^[87]。有研究报道,SEI 对局灶性脑缺血/再灌注损伤模型大鼠脑组织具有保护作用,其机制是通过激活 ERK1/2 和 Nrf2 / 血红素加氧酶 1(heme oxygenase 1, HO-1)信号通路,并抑制 caspase-3 的表达来实现^[88]。LUO 等^[89]研究报道,SEH 预处理显著抑制了 1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶(1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium, MPP)诱导的 PC12 细胞的神经毒性和细胞凋亡,降低了 MPP 对促凋亡因子 B 淋巴细胞瘤-2 相关 X 蛋白(B-cell lymphoma-2-associated X protein, Bax)和 caspase-3 表达的影响;SEH 还通过减少 ROS 的产生、线粒体膜电位损失、细胞色素 C 释放和丙二醛水平来预防氧化应激,同时增加抗氧化酶活性;此外,SEH 还可抑制核因子(nuclear factor, NF)- κ B 和 c-Jun N-端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)的核积累和磷酸化 p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)的活性。这表明,SEH 可以通过 ROS 介导的 MAPK 信号通路发挥神经保护作用。另有研究报道,SEI 可

通过调节 JNK/caspase-3 信号转导通路和细胞凋亡来保护小鼠神经母细胞瘤细胞免受谷氨酸毒性^[90]。

2.1.2 抗心肌缺血作用

谱效关系研究表明,川芎抵抗心肌缺血的主要成分包括 TMP、阿魏酸、蛇床内酯和藁本内酯,TMP 和阿魏酸可显著降低急性心肌缺血犬的血清乳酸,而藁本内酯可显著降低血清游离脂肪酸水平^[91]。有研究通过建立川芎药材谱效关系评价的方法,获得了川芎药效活性物质,包括藁本内酯、SEA、阿魏酸、TMP,其中阿魏酸、TMP 可显著降低血清中丙二醛水平,并显著提高血清超氧化物歧化酶活性^[92]。有研究报道,TMP 能减轻缺血后心肌单相动作电位的改变程度,发挥抗缺血性室性心律失常的作用,这种作用机制可能与抑制折返运动的形成有关^[93]。有研究报道,SEA 可改善再灌注期间的冠状动脉血流量,并降低离体大鼠心脏中白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1 β 水平和血栓素(thromboxane, TX) B₂ 与 6-酮-前列腺素 1 α 的比值;SEA 处理后,室性心动过速和室颤的发生率降低,且持续时间缩短;此外,4,5-二氢-3-丁烯基苯肽对离体大鼠心脏缺血/再灌注诱导的血管内皮细胞损伤具有保护作用^[94,95]。高伟等^[96]采用 SEA 预处理体外培养的大鼠心脏微血管内皮细胞,结果显示,SEA 可保护心肌微血管内皮细胞免受缺氧/复氧损伤,有效增加存活细胞的数量,增强一氧化氮(nitrogen monoxide, NO)和诱导性 NOS(inducible NOS, iNOS)活性,降低 ET 活性,同时提高 iNOS mRNA 的表达水平,而 ET mRNA 的表达受到抑制,推测 SEA 对心肌微血管内皮细胞缺氧/复氧损伤的保护作用可能与 iNOS mRNA 和 ET mRNA 的表达有关。TMP 可通过提高 14-3-3 γ 蛋白的表达,促进 B 淋巴细胞瘤-2 基因向线粒体易位,改善线粒体功能,对脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)诱导的心脏损伤具有保护作用^[97]。SF 可缓解心肌肥大大鼠模型腹主动脉缩窄引起的心肌肥大,其机制可能与抑制蛋白激酶 C 和 MAPK 信号通路有关^[98]。

2.1.3 血管保护作用

LIANG 等^[99]研究报道,藁本内酯和丁烯基苯酞与大鼠主动脉平滑肌细胞膜有亲和性,可以分别在 5.5 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和 11.1 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的浓度下有效抑制碱性成纤维细胞生长因子刺激的血管平滑肌细胞(vascular smooth muscle cell, VSMC)增殖,但对正常的 VSMC 生长没有影响。TMP 和丁烯基苯酞可保护血管内皮细胞免受过氧化氢介导的氧化应激损伤,主要机制是增加磷脂酰胆碱和磷脂酰肌醇水平,减少花生四烯酸的释放,并抑制胞质磷脂酶 A、磷脂酶 C γ 和 ERK1/2 的磷酸化^[100]。同时,TMP 可以通

过剂量和时间依赖性方式显著抑制 VSMC 的增殖,这种抑制作用是通过减少细胞核抗原和 C-myc 基因的表达来实现^[101]。TMP 还能够抑制血管紧张素 II(angiotensin II, Ang II)诱导的 DNA 合成,降低 ET-1 水平和 ET-1 mRNA 分泌,提高还原型辅酶 I 和还原型辅酶 II 氧化酶活性、细胞内 ROS 水平和 ERK 磷酸化水平,保护血管平滑肌细胞^[102]。此外, TMP 还可以通过减少 NF- κ B 的激活和降低骨形态发生蛋白-2 的表达来抑制 Ang II 诱导的 VSMC 增殖^[103]。TMP 还可预防过氧化氢应激引起的内皮细胞功能障碍^[104]。有研究表明,川芎醇提取物能够保护血管内皮细胞,可能机制有:(1)改善血清脂质水平,降低胆固醇的有害作用;(2)通过增强肝脏抗氧化活性或抗氧化水平来降低体内的 ROS 水平,清除高胆固醇血症产生的 ROS;(3)促进内皮型 NOS 衍生的 NO 的产生;(4)抵消炎症细胞因子 TNF- α 、ICAM-1 等的表达上调,减少内皮细胞损伤^[105]。有研究报道,miR-34a-5p 通过抑制沉寂信息调节因子(sirtuin 1, Sirt1)表达来促进冠状动脉微血管功能障碍(coronary microvascular dysfunction, CMD),而 TMP 可通过抑制 miR-34a-5p 和促进 Sirt1 表达,缓解内皮细胞功能障碍,并抑制炎症和血小板活化,进而发挥内皮细胞保护作用,最终达到预防 CMD 的目的^[106]。Nrf2 可通过激活抗氧化反应元件介导的基因来对抗氧化应激的关键转录因子,而 Z-藁本内酯可以有效激活 Nrf2 来保护血管内皮细胞免受氧化应激损伤,挽救高脂肪饮食诱导的动脉粥样硬化^[107]。TMP 还可通过 ROS/非对称性二甲基精氨酸/二甲基精氨酸二甲氨基水解酶 II/内皮型 NOS/NO 途径减轻血管内皮细胞的铁过载损伤^[108]。

2.1.4 抗血栓作用和血管舒张作用

TMP 具有一定的抗血小板特性,可选择性地抑制高剪切速率下血小板血栓的形成;高剪切速率下发生的血小板血栓是由血管性血友病因子与血小板受体蛋白 GP I b α 和 GP II b/III a 的相互作用介导的,因此,TMP 可能是通过抗血小板聚集作用来抑制血管性血友病因子介导的血小板血栓形成^[109]。

藁本内酯可通过抑制电压依赖性钙通道和受体操控式钙通道以及受体介导的 Ca²⁺流入和释放来诱导大鼠肠系膜动脉血管扩张^[110]。SEA 和 Z-藁本内酯均具有血管舒张作用,并对血管收缩具有拮抗作用,其中 Z-藁本内酯的药理活性比 SEA 更显著,但这种作用的基本机制并不明确^[111]。在细胞膜色谱系统中,藁本内酯和丁烯基苯酞可以作用于大鼠动脉细胞膜,进而抑制去甲肾上腺素酒石酸氢盐和氯化钙诱导的血管收缩,其中藁本内酯的抑制效果

更明显^[112]。

2.2 抗痉挛作用和镇痛作用

川芎水提物可以调节前列腺素 E2、前列腺素 F2 α 、TXB₂ 和 6-酮-前列腺素 F1 α 水平,以达到对实验性痛经大鼠的镇痛效果^[113]。研究发现,偏头痛模型大鼠对 SEI 和 SEH 的吸收强度高于正常大鼠,故推测 SEI 和 SEH 是川芎中治疗偏头痛的 2 种重要活性成分^[114]。川芎不仅能延长天麻素和天麻昔元在血中的滞留时间和半衰期,而且能延长天麻昔元在脑组织中的生物利用度及停留时间,减缓天麻素和天麻昔元的消除速度^[115]。苯酞二聚体对催产素诱导的子宫平滑肌收缩有抑制作用,其机制可能是通过抑制细胞外 Ca²⁺ 内流和细胞内 Ca²⁺ 释放来减少子宫平滑肌收缩^[116]。

2.3 解热和抗炎作用

川芎挥发油对静脉注射细菌内毒素诱导的发热免有解热作用,单胺神经递质可在川芎解热作用中起部分作用^[117]。川芎挥发油的解热机制之一可能是抑制啤酒酵母诱导发热大鼠下丘脑中环加氧酶(cyclooxygenase, COX)-2 mRNA 的表达,从而降低前列腺素 E2 水平,下调中枢体温调定点来达到解热作用^[118]。有研究测定了 17 种对 COX-1 和 COX-2 有抑制作用的配体,结果发现,SEO 是 COX-3 的选择性抑制剂,具有抗炎作用^[119]。Z-藁本内酯对孕烷 X 受体具有生物活性,这可能是川芎抗热和抗炎的重要药效学基础^[120]。SEI 可通过抑制 NF-κB 信号通路活性来实现抗炎作用^[121]。有研究发现,TMP 通过抑制角质细胞中的肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子 6/应激活化蛋白激酶/NF-κB 信号通路来调节银屑病样炎症,这证明了 TMP 可减轻咪唑莫特诱导的银屑病样皮肤病变的严重程度,并降低银屑病面积与严重性指数评分^[122]。

2.4 抗肿瘤作用

LCP 具有非常显著的抗癌作用,体外向人肝癌细胞(human hepatocellular carcinomas, HepG2)中加入不同浓度的 LCP,随着药物浓度的增加,HepG2 细胞的存活率降低,这表明,LCP 可在体外显著抑制 HepG2 细胞增殖,并通过阻滞 G₁ 期细胞来诱导 HepG2 细胞凋亡^[123]。有研究从粗多糖中分离并纯化了 LCP0、LCP1 和 LCP2 三种新型多糖组分,与 LCP0 相比,LCP2 和 LCP1 对 HepG2、人肝癌细胞 SMMC7721、人非小细胞肺癌细胞 A549 和人结肠癌细胞 HCT-116 的生长表现出相对更高的抗氧化活性^[124]。TMP 可在一定范围内以剂量依赖性方式显著控制 HepG2 细胞的增殖,细胞周期在 G₀/G₁ 期受到阻碍。TMP 还能降低线粒体膜电位,增加细胞色素 C 的释放,改善 caspase 的活性^[125]。TMP 还能通

过抑制自然杀伤组蛋白 2D 相关信号通路来抑制上皮-间充质转化的进展^[126]。还有研究发现,TMP 可显著下调原代大鼠视网膜神经细胞中 CXCR4 基因的表达,保护原代大鼠视网膜神经细胞免受过氧化氢诱导的损伤^[127];因此,TMP 是治疗视神经胶质瘤潜在的候选化合物。

2.5 抗氧化作用

TMP 可有效降低庆大霉素诱导的 ROS 形成,进而防止脂质过氧化,保护线粒体功能,维持线粒体膜电位,促进 ATP 产生;TMP 还减轻了庆大霉素引起的氧化应激和凋亡诱导的肾小管上皮细胞损伤^[128]。从川芎中分离的多糖 LCPA、LCPB 和 LCPC 具有抗氧化和细胞毒性作用,其中,多糖 LCPB 显示出最高的抗氧化和细胞毒性作用^[129]。Z-藁本内酯对亚油酸的自发氧化、维生素 C/Fe²⁺ 和还原型辅酶 II 诱导的线粒体氧化、自发氧化和过氧化氢诱导的氧化均具有剂量依赖性抗氧化作用^[130]。SEI 和 SEH 可诱导 HO-1 的生成,以降低 ROS 和 HepG2 中脂质过氧化物的形成,并增强细胞对过氧化氢诱导的氧化损伤的抵抗力;血红素加氧酶抑制剂锡原卟啉 IX 可显著限制 SE 立体异构体的抗氧化作用;因此,SEH 和 SEI 能通过激活 HO-1 途径减轻氧化损伤^[131]。有研究检测了粗多糖对 1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼自由基离子和超氧阴离子的抗氧化能力、总螯合能力以及减少脂质过氧化的能力,结果表明,粗多糖是一种强还原剂,对超氧自由基和脂质过氧化产物具有抑制作用^[132]。

2.6 对呼吸系统的作用

有研究发现,川芎辅助治疗可明显改善慢性特发性肺纤维化患者的临床症状^[133]。有研究报道,TMP 通过减少嗜酸性粒细胞和中性粒细胞的涌来缓解哮喘模型小鼠变应性气道炎症,其机制可能是通过调控细胞因子谱和转录因子 T-bet/GATA-3 和 Foxp3/ROR γ 的比值来调节辅助性 T 细胞(helper T cell, Th)1/Th2 和调节性 T 细胞(regulatory T cells, Treg)/Th17 的平衡,进而达到缓解炎症的目的^[134]。此外,有研究报道,TMP 在本质上类似于 4-氨基吡啶,可有效阻断 K⁺ 通道,增强豚鼠气管的基线张力,发挥抗哮喘作用^[135]。在卵清蛋白诱导的小鼠哮喘模型中,TMP 可抑制气道对乙酰甲胆碱和肺部炎症的高反应性和肺部炎症,进而抑制炎症细胞,如中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞等炎症细胞产生;TMP 还可显著降低哮喘小鼠支气管肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF)中 IL-4、IL-5、IL-17A、巨噬细胞炎症蛋白-1 α (macrophage inflammatory protein-1 α , MIP-1 α , 也称 CCL3)、CCL19 和 CCL21 的水平,诱导 CCL19 受体 C-C 趋化因子受

体7型、信号转导及转录激活因子(signal transducers and activators of transcription, STAT3)和p38 MAPK蛋白表达下调^[136];说明,TMP对鸡卵清蛋白诱导的哮喘模型变应性气道炎症变化及相关趋化因子和受体具有显著的抑制作用,并且该作用可能与STAT3和p38 MAPK途径受到抑制有关。陈懿等^[137]研究报道,TMP可有效减轻LPS诱导的急性呼吸窘迫综合征肺水肿,其机制可能与水通道蛋白(aquaporin, AQP)1、AQP5的表达上调有关。徐朋飞^[138]研究报道,川芎能通过减轻肺部炎症反应,抑制胶原沉积,改善气道重塑,抑制血管新生,纠正氧化和抗氧化失衡等多种途径发挥治疗大鼠间质性肺病的作用。有研究显示,SEI可减轻盲肠结扎和穿刺(cecal ligation and puncture, CLP)诱导的脓毒症模型小鼠肺损伤;其机制可能是:SEI显著降低CLP手术后小鼠血浆和肺组织中TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-6水平,抑制JNK、ERK、p38 MAPK和p65的磷酸化;髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO)免疫荧光显示,SEI处理的CLP小鼠的中性粒细胞数显著低于对照组,而且,SEI处理可显著抑制小鼠血小板活化,降低肺组织和血浆中的中性粒细胞外圈闭(neutrophil extracellular trap, NET)水平;体外实验表明,SEI处理显著降低了佛波酯刺激的MPO-DNA水平,中性粒细胞与CLP小鼠血小板共培养可导致MPO-DNA复合物水平升高,而SEI可部分逆转血小板对NET形成的影响^[139]。另有研究表明,阿魏酸可改善LPS诱导的小鼠急性肺损伤,其作用可能是通过抑制Toll样受体4/NF-κB信号通路的激活来抑制炎症反应^[140]。

2.7 对肝肾功能的作用

HU等^[141]研究报道,TMP($40\sim80\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)可显著降低细胞周期蛋白D1、细胞周期蛋白E1和细胞周期蛋白激酶2的表达,并通过抑制肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cell, HSC)的增殖改变HSC周期,降低Bcl-2的表达,提高HSC中Bax的表达,并抑制结缔组织生长因子表达,从而预防肝纤维化。LU等^[142]研究报道,TMP($100\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)可通过Nrf2/缺氧诱导因子-1α通路依赖机制明显改善肝脂肪变性。MA等^[143]研究报道,TMP治疗可显著缓解环磷酰胺及其活性代谢物4-氢过氧环磷酰胺诱导的肝毒性作用,改善肝脏结构和功能,抑制氧化应激和细胞焦亡,这与胰岛素增敏蛋白-2/硫氧还蛋白/NF-κB信号通路密切相关。LU等^[144]研究报道,川芎中的有机酸可以缓解肝损伤,其机制涉及多种信号通路,主要与NO生物合成的正向调控、Toll样受体信号通路、核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体信号通路、TNF信号通路等有关。MO等^[145]研究报道,超临界CO₂

萃取的川芎提取物能够保护D-半乳糖诱导的肝损伤和肾损伤,其机制可能与抑制氧化应激和炎症反应有关。ZHANG等^[146]研究报道,TMP可抑制肾血管性高血压模型大鼠基底动脉重塑,降低ET-1和Ang II水平,升高基底动脉和血浆NO水平;TMP还可降低ET-1/Ang II刺激的基底动脉平滑肌细胞增殖,有效抑制大鼠基底动脉和ET-1/Ang II刺激的磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶(phosphoinositide-3-kinase, PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB)的激活,防止肾血管性高血压易感性大鼠模型基底动脉重塑。YANG等^[147]研究报道,川芎醇提取物在体内可减轻链脲佐菌素诱导的糖尿病肾病模型肾脏的结构和功能损伤,这可能与川芎醇提取物具有的抗氧化应激和炎症作用有关。

2.8 其他方面作用

有研究报道,TMP具有软骨保护作用,能够剂量依赖性地减轻IL-1β诱导的软骨和软骨细胞损伤,减少糖胺聚糖降解和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)-3 mRNA的产生,提高软骨外植体中组织金属蛋白酶抑制物-1 mRNA的抑制水平,增加软骨细胞的活力,通过抑制ROS的产生抑制软骨细胞凋亡,维持线粒体的膜电位并下调半胱氨酸蛋白酶-3活性^[148]。LIANG等^[149]研究报道,TMP预处理可改善变性椎间盘结构的变形,抑制X型胶原蛋白、MMP-13和MMP-3的表达,上调Ⅱ型胶原蛋白表达,降低IL-1β和COX-2水平,并诱导iNOS表达,对软骨具有良好的保护作用。YANG等^[150]研究报道,SEH可通过抑制破骨细胞的分化治疗卵巢切除术小鼠;进一步的蛋白质印迹分析表明,SEH可抑制NF-κB配体诱导的NF-κB信号通路、JNK/ERK信号通路的激活,阻碍小鼠骨碎屑形成和绝经后的骨质疏松^[150]。

川芎还具有抗抑郁作用,DONG等^[151]研究报道,阿魏酸可以通过多种机制发挥抗抑郁作用,包括调节单胺和非单胺神经递质水平,抑制下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能亢进,促进海马神经发生并上调脑源性神经营养因子水平,通过抑制炎症、氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍和细胞凋亡发挥神经保护作用。KIM等^[152]研究报道,TMP可有效抑制原代小胶质细胞中β-淀粉样蛋白25-35和干扰素-γ刺激的NO、TNF-α、IL-1β、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1和细胞内ROS的产生,还可显著降低β-淀粉样蛋白25-35和干扰素-γ诱导的NF-κB活化;在器官型海马切片培养(organotypic hippocampal slice cultures, OHSC)中,TMP可阻断β-淀粉样蛋白25-35诱导的ROS生成和PKB的磷酸化;此外,TMP还抑制了β-淀粉样蛋白1-42诱导的原代小胶质细胞中TNF-α和IL-1β

的产生以及 OHSC 中神经元死亡。因此, TMP 可作为缓解阿尔茨海默病炎症反应的一种治疗方法。另外,有研究报道, TMP 还可治疗鱼藤酮诱导的帕金森综合征,与模型组相比, TMP ($20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) 可降低中脑和纹状体中 NF- κ B、iNOS、COX-2 和神经胶质纤维酸性蛋白的表达,增加纹状体多巴胺水平,抑制运动障碍^[153]。

3 结论

川芎为我国常用传统中药,药用历史悠久,药效确切,具有广泛的药理活性和广阔的开发利用前景。至今从川芎中分离鉴定的化学成分有 200 余种,包括苯酞类、生物碱类、酚酸类、多糖等成分,具有保护心脑血管、抗炎、镇痛、抗痉挛、抗肿瘤、抗氧化等作用。随着各国学者研究的日益深入,对川芎的化学成分与药理作用的研究也日益完善,其有效成分及作用机制将会更加明确,可为川芎的进一步合理开发和利用奠定基础。

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