

嗜黏蛋白阿克曼氏菌生理活性及其对母乳寡糖代谢的研究进展

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摘要:嗜黏蛋白阿克曼氏菌(*Akkermansia muciniphila*)被认为是下一代益生菌,在宿主体内的丰度与结肠炎、糖尿病、肥胖、动脉粥样硬化等诸多疾病呈负相关。该文综述 *A. muciniphila* 的基本生理特性、活性功能及关键蛋白的研究进展,总结 *A. muciniphila* 对多种母乳寡糖的代谢能力及代谢产物对婴儿肠道微生物群的影响,以及外膜蛋白 Amuc_1100 的特性和生理功能,为阐明 *A. muciniphila* 在婴儿肠道健康中的作用机制和深度开发提供依据。

关键词:嗜黏蛋白阿克曼氏菌;外膜蛋白 Amuc_1100;母乳寡糖;糖苷酶;婴儿肠道健康

Research Progress on the Bioactivities of *Akkermansia muciniphila* and Its Metabolism on Human Milk Oligosaccharides

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Abstract: *Akkermansia muciniphila* was considered as the next generation probiotics, the abundance of which in the host is negatively correlated with colitis, diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis and many other diseases. This paper summarized the research progress on basic physiological characteristics, biological activities, and functional proteins of *A. muciniphila*, and its ability to metabolize human milk oligosaccharides and the effects of metabolites on infant intestinal microbiota. The characteristics and physiological functions of outer membrane protein Amuc_1100 were also described here. This review provided a theoretical basis for further exploring the interaction mechanism among *A. muciniphila* and infant intestinal health.

Key words: *Akkermansia muciniphila*; outer membrane protein Amuc_1100; human milk oligosaccharides; glycosidase; infant intestinal health

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嗜黏蛋白阿克曼氏菌(*Akkermansia muciniphila*)的研究历史较短,2004年 Derrien 等^[1]首次从一个健康成人粪便中分离出了一株 *A. muciniphila*,并将其命名为 Muc^T(美国菌种保藏中心的菌株编号为 ATCC BAA-

835,德国微生物菌种保藏中心的菌株编号为 DSM 22959)。*A. muciniphila* 是目前唯一一种在肠道中被发现的疣微菌门菌种,近年来成为肠道微生态和益生菌领域的研究热点^[1]。*A. muciniphila* 与宿主健康之间存

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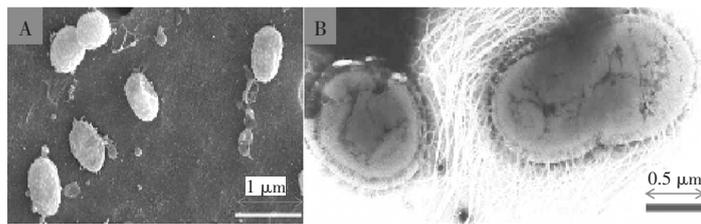
在密切的联系,在成人体内,*A. muciniphila* 丰度的减少与肥胖等代谢疾病和溃疡性结肠炎等炎症性肠病有关^[2-4];在婴儿体内,*A. muciniphila* 的减少与免疫系统受损和过敏性皮炎的发展有关^[5]。本文对*A. muciniphila* 的生理特性及其对母乳寡糖(human milk oligosaccharides, HMOs)的代谢规律进行归纳总结,以期为*A. muciniphila* 在药物和保健食品的开发以及探索*A. muciniphila*、HMOs 和婴儿肠道健康之间的互作机制提供理论依据。

1 *A. muciniphila* 的生理特性

A. muciniphila 在健康成年人的肠道中占细菌总数的3%~5%,是人类肠道中一种常见的有益菌^[6]。除结肠外,*A. muciniphila* 定植的部位还包括人乳、口腔、胰腺、胆道系统、小肠和阑尾,在这些部位定植的*A. muciniphila* 对宿主产生的功能活性可能与在结肠黏膜层定植的*A. muciniphila* 有所不同^[7-8]。母乳中存在的*A. muciniphila* 可以在母乳喂养的婴儿肠道内存活^[9],

也能在婴儿出生后1年内稳定定植在肠道内,最终达到与健康成年人相同的丰度水平^[9],因此婴儿肠道微生物群发育状态及多样性在一定程度上可以根据肠道中该菌的定植情况来评价^[10]。此外,*A. muciniphila* 分布于多种动物的肠道中,说明该菌在自然界中分布广泛^[11-13]。*A. muciniphila* 的基本生理特性主要包括:1)在含有黏蛋白的琼脂培养基上,菌落呈不透明的纯白色,直径一般不超过1 mm;2)革兰氏阴性,不产芽孢,没有鞭毛,不运动;3)严格厌氧,最适生长温度37℃,最适生长pH值为6.5,当pH值低于5.5或高于8.0时该菌不生长;4)黏蛋白作为该菌主要碳源和氮源,在含有黏蛋白的培养基中,该菌可以单个或成对存在,单个菌体为直径不到1 μm的球形或者椭球形,很少呈链状生长,但会出现菌体聚集的现象;5)在黏蛋白培养基中生长的细胞存在丝状结构,该结构可能有助于细菌在胃肠道上皮中的黏附和定植^[1]。Muc^T 细胞结构图见图1。

近年来,国内外体内研究表明,多种营养物质能



A.扫描电镜图;B.透射电镜图。

图1 Muc^T 细胞结构图

Fig.1 The morphological characterization of Muc^T

提高肠道内*A. muciniphila* 的丰度。例如,海藻来源的岩藻多糖^[14],富含古洛糖醛酸和甘露糖醛酸的海藻酸钠低聚糖^[15],富含半乳糖、甘露糖和葡萄糖的浒苔多糖^[16],富含甘露糖的沼泽红假单胞菌胞外多糖^[17]以及低聚半乳糖^[18]均可以促进宿主肠道中*A. muciniphila* 的增殖。Derrein 等^[19]也发现海藻酸钠低聚糖、虾青素、多酚类物质、一些抗生素类物质如二甲双胍和万古霉素等对*A. muciniphila* 增殖有明显促进作用。此外,Li 等^[20]制备的含有丰富的葡萄糖、岩藻糖、半乳糖、甘露糖、甘露糖醛酸、古洛糖醛酸的海带提取物同样能够提高小鼠肠道中*A. muciniphila* 丰度。

2 *A. muciniphila* 的功能活性及功能性蛋白

2.1 *A. muciniphila* 的功能活性及应用前景

A. muciniphila 被认为是一种很有应用潜力的候选益生菌^[21],能对宿主发挥多种活性功能。它在宿主体

内的丰度与结肠炎^[22]、2型糖尿病^[23]、肥胖、动脉粥样硬化^[24]等诸多疾病呈负相关,可以改善脂代谢、调节免疫^[25]、改善肠道屏障^[4]、预防酒精性肝病^[26]等。

在改善代谢方面,多项研究表明,*A. muciniphila* 的丰度与小鼠和人类的体重成反比^[27-29],肥胖患者肠道内*A. muciniphila* 的基线水平与空腹血糖、腰臀比和皮下脂肪细胞直径呈负相关^[30]。在限制能量摄入6周后,体内*A. muciniphila* 丰度高的患者胰岛素敏感性和其他与肥胖相关的临床指标显著改善^[30]。与正常的受试者相比,处于糖尿病前期和患2型糖尿病的受试者体内*A. muciniphila* 的丰度降低^[31]。Chelakkot 等^[32]发现健康人粪便比2型糖尿病患者的粪便中含有更多的*A. muciniphila* 胞外囊泡。目前已有多项动物实验使用*A. muciniphila* 进行直接干预,以评估其治疗代谢性疾病的有效性,研究表明,灌胃*A. muciniphila* 活菌或其胞外囊泡均能改善糖尿病和肥胖小鼠的代谢功能^[32-34]。

脂多糖是肠道通透性的一个指标,服用活的 *A. muciniphila* 后,肥胖小鼠的血液中脂多糖水平显著降低^[33]。临床实验证实经过巴氏杀菌的 *A. muciniphila* 同样具有抗糖尿病作用,Depommier 等^[35]每日给超重、肥胖或胰岛素抵抗的志愿者口服 10^{10} 个经过巴氏杀菌或活的菌体细胞,持续3个月后发现志愿者对经过巴氏杀菌或活的菌体细胞的耐受性较好,同时伴随着胰岛素抵抗的改善、胰岛素血症和血浆总胆固醇的降低,且该给药方式对人体安全性高。

患有特应性疾病(过敏性鼻炎、过敏性哮喘及特应性皮炎等)的儿童肠道内 *A. muciniphila* 数量减少,说明该菌在改善机体免疫方面也发挥潜在作用^[36]。在特应性儿童肠道内,*A. muciniphila* 的低水平与免疫功能低下之间存在相关性,该菌能够与肠上皮细胞相互作用,产生白细胞介素8以发挥免疫调节作用^[9]。此外,*A. muciniphila* 数量的减少与炎症性肠病的发生也密切相关,与健康人相比,炎症性肠病患者肠黏膜中 *A. muciniphila* 的丰度显著降低^[2-3]。Kang 等^[37]的研究发现,*A. muciniphila* 胞外囊泡可以调节肠道免疫和内环境稳定,并改善右旋糖酐硫酸钠诱导的小鼠结肠炎。

Grander 等^[26]研究酒精性肝病(alcoholic liver disease, ALD)对肠道 *A. muciniphila* 丰度的影响以及 *A.*

muciniphila 给药对 ALD 的影响,发现与健康人相比,ALD 患者的粪便中 *A. muciniphila* 的丰度降低,且该菌间接与肝脏疾病的严重程度相关;*A. muciniphila* 的干预能够改善 ALD 患者的肝损伤、脂肪肝和中性粒细胞浸润,从而减轻 ALD 相关症状。Wu 等^[38]发现 *A. muciniphila* 可通过恢复健康的肠道微生物群落从而改善 ALD;*A. muciniphila* 可促进肝脏细胞的抗凋亡因子表达,同时下调导致肝细胞死亡的凋亡诱导配体及对应受体的表达,进而改善免疫介导的肝损伤。

有研究表明 *A. muciniphila* 干预能够促进宿主肠道中双歧杆菌增殖,通过激活色氨酸代谢途径来产生神经保护性犬尿酸等神经活性物质,且该菌代谢产生的乙酸和丙酸能够改善空间工作记忆,进而抑制神经系统退化^[39]。Higarza 等^[40]也发现 *A. muciniphila* 能逆转高胆固醇饮食诱导的认知功能障碍,包括改善受损的空间工作记忆和新物体识别能力,同时使大脑代谢活动恢复正常。

欧盟食品安全局认定经巴氏灭菌的 *A. muciniphila* 作为新型食品在一定剂量范围内安全^[41],上述研究为开发治疗人类代谢、免疫等疾病的 *A. muciniphila* 制剂或者具有保健功能的新食品提供了有力支持^[42-43]。*A. muciniphila* 主要活性功能见图2。

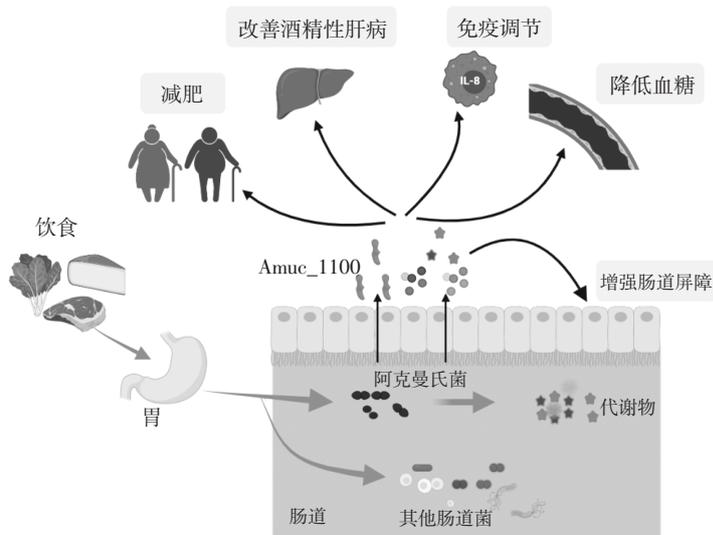


图2 *A. muciniphila* 主要活性功能

Fig.2 The main functional activities of *A. muciniphila*

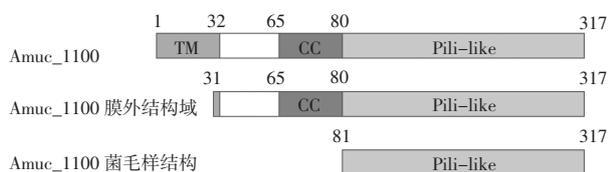
2.2 Amuc_1100 研究概述

2.2.1 Amuc_1100 的结构

通过对 *Muc^T* 进行基因组学和蛋白质组学分析,发现有一个特定的 IV 型菌毛基因簇能够编码一类外膜蛋白,其中 Amuc_1100 蛋白含量最高,其分子量为 32 kDa,它的 N 端为跨膜螺旋结构(第 1 个~第 32 个

氨基酸残基),第 65 个~第 80 个氨基酸序列包含一个 coiled-coil 结构域。该蛋白是目前 *A. muciniphila* 中研究最为深入的一个蛋白,其对宿主健康发挥的众多功能活性也陆续被挖掘。当前已经有研究通过异源表达的方法来高效获得 Amuc_1100,并单独应用于动物实验来探索该蛋白在医学等领域的应用潜力^[42,44]。Amuc_1100

结构示意图见图3。



CC 为 coiled-coil 结构域;TM 为跨膜结构域;Pili-like 为菌毛样结构。

图3 Amuc_1100 结构示意图

Fig.3 Schematic representation of Amuc_1100

2.2.2 Amuc_1100 的特性及功能活性

研究证明 *A. muciniphila* 的外膜蛋白 Amuc_1100 也能够单独发挥改善宿主健康的功能,例如,通过减少结肠中的浸润性巨噬细胞和细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞来抑制结肠炎以及结肠炎相关的结直肠癌^[45]。与未经处理的高脂饮食小鼠相比,Amuc_1100 干预能够防止小鼠体重增加、减少体脂积累、改善葡萄糖耐量以及治疗高脂饮食诱导的高胆固醇血症,且效果和巴氏杀菌的 *A. muciniphila* 相近^[42]。Mulhall 等^[46]的研究发现 Amuc_1100 给药能够改善假单胞菌引起的牙周炎。Cheng 等^[47]发现 Amuc_1100 可通过改善肠道菌群、提高脑源性神经营养因子水平、抑制神经炎症反应来减轻小鼠抑郁症状。Wang 等^[48]发现,Amuc_1100 能通过激活 Toll 样受体 2 来促进肠嗜铬细胞对 5-羟色胺的生物合成,从而改善抗生素治疗后小鼠的胃肠运动功能,并恢复肠道微生物群的丰度和物种多样性。

Amuc_1100 有较好的耐热性,经过巴氏杀菌后仍能够发挥功能活性。Plovier 等^[42]发现活的或经过巴氏杀菌的 *A. muciniphila* 以及对人体健康有益的外膜蛋白 Amuc_1100 对人体是安全的,尤其是巴氏杀菌后的 *A. muciniphila* 在提高有益代谢物(如肠道多胺、短链脂肪酸、2-羟基丁酸和多种胆汁酸)浓度方面比活菌更有效^[49]。给高脂饲料喂养的小鼠口服经过巴氏杀菌处理的 Amuc_1100 后,小鼠的体脂、血浆甘油三酯水平、糖耐量、胰岛素抵抗和代谢内毒素血症等均有所改善^[45,50],而口服经过巴氏杀菌的 Muc^T 菌体细胞后,上述效果较活菌更显著,推测巴氏杀菌能够提高宿主对 Amuc_1100 的可获得性,进而增强 *A. muciniphila* 对宿主健康的改善效果。

2.2.3 Amuc_1100 的应用前景

A. muciniphila 活菌具有培养成本高、严格厌氧以及增殖效率低的局限性,限制了活菌益生产品的开发和临床应用。外膜蛋白 Amuc_1100 在改善机体代谢、免疫功能以及肠道屏障等方面表现出和活菌相近的应用价值,到目前为止,该蛋白是 *A. muciniphila* 中功

能性研究最明确、应用价值和认可度最高的一种蛋白,且该蛋白活力稳定,耐巴氏杀菌,因而在临床等领域更有应用优势^[51]。高效获取 Amuc_1100 成为当前的研究重点,目前最可行和常用的方法是通过构建原核表达系统来快速获取高纯度、高产量的 Amuc_1100^[52-55]。Amuc_1100 具有成为未来药物开发的候选物质的潜力^[44],因而后续聚焦于这种蛋白的高效获取以及深入的活性探究可为未来功能性食品和靶向药物开发提供新方向。

2.3 其它功能性蛋白

A. muciniphila 的其他功能性蛋白也逐渐被研究。Meng 等^[56]在大肠杆菌中异源表达了 *A. muciniphila* 的重组蛋白 Amuc_1434,发现该蛋白可以降解结直肠癌患者肠道黏膜层高度表达的黏蛋白 2,通过肿瘤坏死因子相关的凋亡诱导配体来介导细胞凋亡途径,进而抑制人结肠腺癌细胞的活力,发挥辅助治疗宿主癌症的作用。还有一项研究发现 *A. muciniphila* 能够促进高脂饮食诱导的 C57BL/6J 小鼠产热和胰高血糖素样肽-1 分泌,而 *A. muciniphila* 分泌的一种分子量为 84 kDa 的蛋白 P9 也能够发挥相同的作用^[57]。

3 *A. muciniphila* 与母乳寡糖(HMOs)互作关系研究

3.1 HMOs 概述

母乳中含有多种生物活性因子,其中 HMOs 是含量仅次于脂肪和乳糖的第三大固体成分,通常由 3 个~10 个单糖组成,主要组成单糖为葡萄糖、半乳糖、*N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖、岩藻糖和 *N*-乙酰神经氨酸(唾液酸)^[58],可以分为中性寡糖和酸性寡糖,前者大部分为岩藻糖基寡糖,后者通常含有唾液酸或者硫酸盐,其中 17 种主要 HMOs 分别为 2'-岩藻糖基乳糖(2'-fucosyllactose, 2'-FL)、3-岩藻糖基乳糖(3-fucosyllactose, 3-FL)、乳糖二岩藻四糖(lactodifucotetraose, DFL)、6'-唾液酸乳糖(6'-sialyllactose, 6'-SL)、3'-唾液酸乳糖(3'-sialyllactose, 3'-SL)、乳酰-*N*-四糖(lacto-*N*-tetraose, LNT)、乳酰-*N*-新四糖(lacto-*N*-neotetraose, LNnT)、乳酰-*N*-岩藻五糖 I(lacto-*N*-neotetraose I, LNFP I)、乳酰-*N*-岩藻五糖 II(lacto-*N*-neotetraose II, LNFP II)、乳酰-*N*-岩藻五糖 III(lacto-*N*-neotetraose III, LNFP III)、乳酰-*N*-岩藻五糖 V(lacto-*N*-neotetraose V, LNFP V)、二唾液酸乳糖-*N*-四糖(disialyllacto-*N*-tetraose, DSLNT)、唾液酸乳糖-*N*-四糖 a(sialyllacto-*N*-tetraose a, LST a)、唾液酸乳糖-*N*-四糖 b(sialyllacto-*N*-tetraose b, LST b)、乳酰-*N*-二岩藻糖 I(lacto-*N*-difucotetraose I, LNDFH I)、

乳酰-*N*-六糖(lacto-*N*-hexaose, LNH)、单岩藻基乳糖-*N*-六糖 III(monofucosyllacto-*N*-hexaose III, MFLNH II-

I)。母乳中主要 HMOs 的结构见图 4。

越来越多的研究表明, HMOs 不能被婴儿肠道直

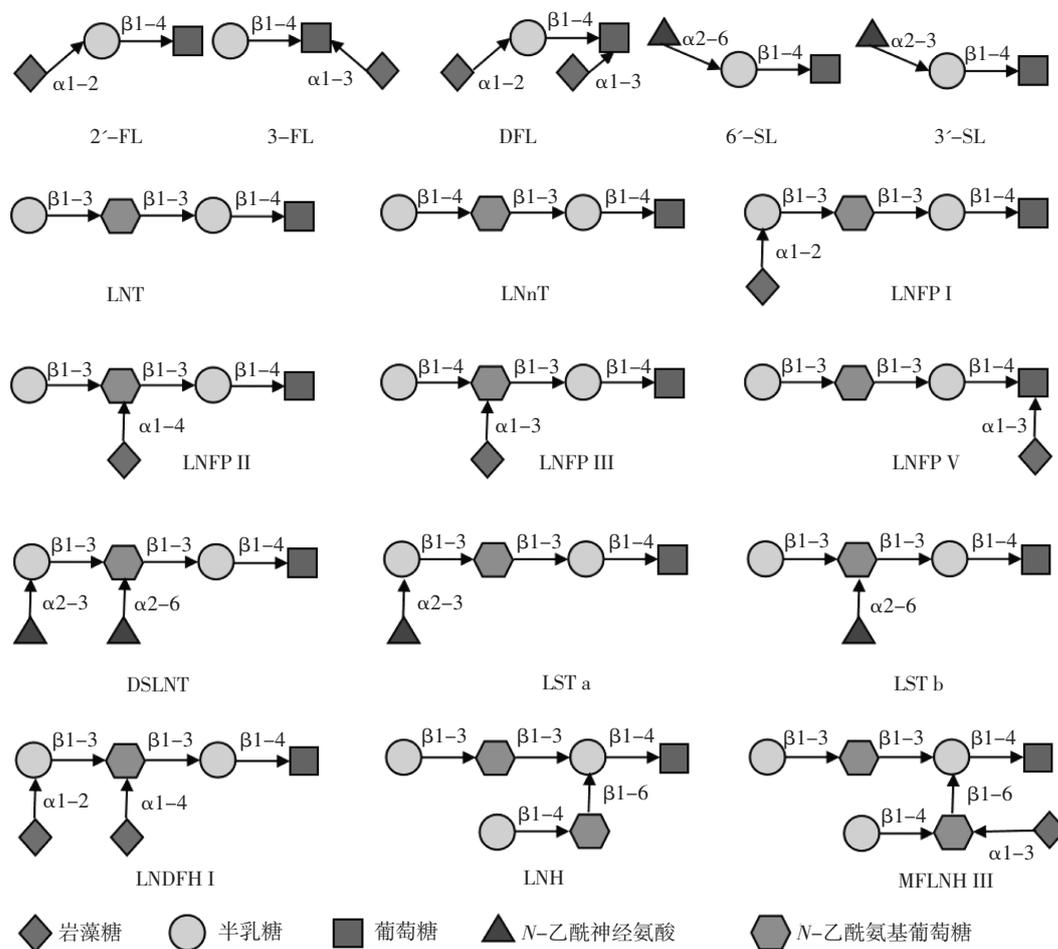


图 4 母乳中主要 HMOs 的结构

Fig.4 Structures of the main HMOs in human milk

接吸收,而是进入大肠后黏附在肠壁上,通过促进肠道内优势菌(如双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌和 *A. muciniphila*)的定植和生长,在调节婴儿肠道健康方面发挥着至关重要的作用^[59]。另一方面,肠道上皮细胞上的糖蛋白末端糖链与 HMOs 结构相似,存在于肠道中的 HMOs 可以作为诱饵受体与致病菌结合,进而发挥抗菌活性,使致病菌无法定植于肠道^[60]。此外, HMOs 有利于婴儿免疫系统的成熟,提高婴儿大脑的认知能力^[61]。2'-岩藻糖基乳糖(2'-FL)是母乳中含量最丰富的低聚糖,具有独特的生物学效应,临床研究表明,添加 2'-FL 的奶粉对婴儿安全且耐受性良好,服用添加 2'-FL 奶粉的婴儿的免疫发育状况与母乳喂养的婴儿相似^[62]。3-FL 是唯一一种浓度随着哺乳时间延长而增加的寡糖,研究表明,3-FL 能够降低有害细菌导致肠道微生物群失衡的风险,并选择性地刺激有益菌的生长^[63]。目前已经发现的 HMOs 有 200 多种,但是被批准应用于食品和

保健品的只有 2'-FL、3-FL 和 LNnT。

3.2 *A. muciniphila* 对 HMOs 代谢能力的研究

A. muciniphila 能够在缺氧的黏液层定植,并降解黏液层中的黏蛋白。黏蛋白中的寡糖主要由 *N*-乙酰半乳糖胺、*N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖、半乳糖、*N*-乙酰神经氨酸、岩藻糖或硫酸盐组成,*A. muciniphila* 可以利用黏蛋白作为唯一的碳源和氮源^[64-65]。黏蛋白中发现的寡糖与母乳中的寡糖在组成和结构上存在相似性,由此推测 *A. muciniphila* 也具有降解 HMOs 的潜力。通过对多株 *A. muciniphila* 的全基因组进行分析,发现所有菌株均含有能够表达所有降解 HMOs 的酶,包括 β 1-3/4 半乳糖苷酶、 α 1-2/3/4 岩藻糖苷酶、 α 2-3/6 唾液酸酶和 β 1-3/6 *N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶^[66-69]。Kostopoulos 等^[69]评价 *MucT* 对 2'-FL、3-FL、LNnT、LNFP I、LNFP II、LNFP III、LNFP V、6'-SL、3'-SL、DFL、LNT 和乳糖的利用情况,结果表明, *MucT* 对 2'-FL 的利用率高达 99.6%,对

3'-SL的利用率达到97.5%,对其它寡糖也均有不同程度的利用。

Guo等^[67]将39个鼠源和人源的*A. muciniphila*株划分为4个系统群(AmI、AmII、AmIII和AmIV),每个系统群分别表现出不同的功能特征。Luna等^[68]分别在4个系统群中各选取一株菌,并评价这些菌在补充HMOs的黏蛋白培养基上的生长情况,结果发现,4株菌均能利用2'-FL、3-FL、LNT、LNnT和6'-SL这5种

HMOs以促进自身增殖和代谢,其中AmIV的代表性菌株CSUN-19在添加5种HMOs的试验组中均表现出最好的生长状态,但是对5种HMOs的利用率低于其它3个系统群的代表性菌株。根据HMOs和*A. muciniphila*相互作用的菌株特异性和底物偏好性,推测不同*A. muciniphila*菌株在不同喂养模式(母乳喂养或非母乳喂养)婴儿肠道中的早期定植模式也存在差异。*A. muciniphila*的HMOs降解酶见图5。

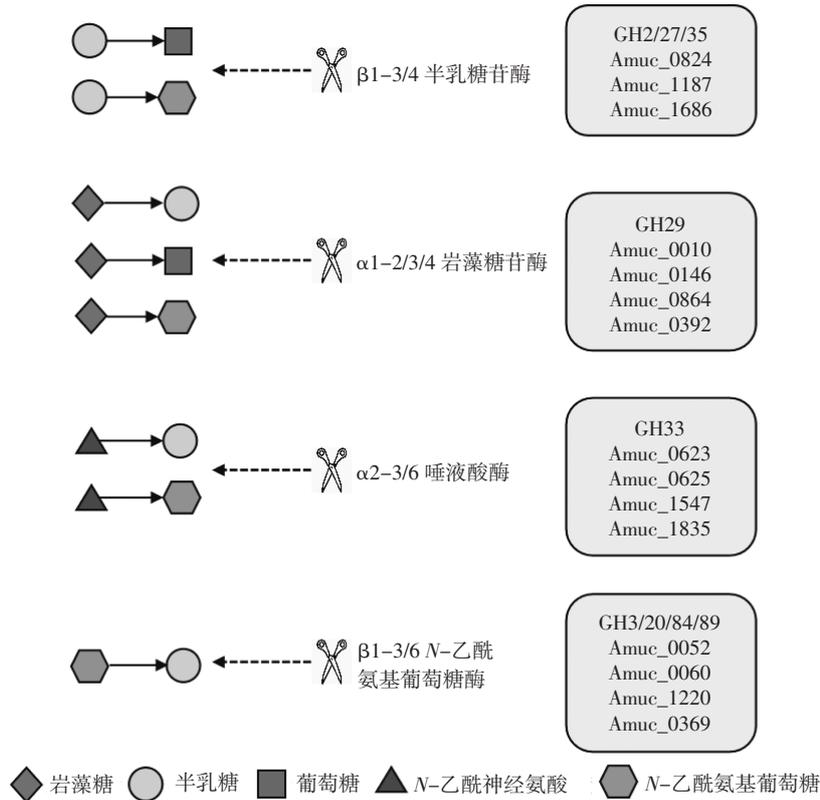


图5 *A. muciniphila* 的HMOs降解酶

Fig.5 HMOs degradation enzymes of *A. muciniphila*

3.3 HMOs的利用对*A. muciniphila*益生功能的影响

*A. muciniphila*具有降解母乳中主要寡糖的能力,这些寡糖首先被降解为单糖(葡萄糖、半乳糖、岩藻糖、N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖和唾液酸),被*A. muciniphila*和肠道内其他有益菌利用。短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs)是肠道有益菌最常见的功能性代谢产物。研究表明,*A. muciniphila*利用母乳寡糖后产生的SCFAs主要包括乙酸、丙酸和琥珀酸^[68]。乙酸是大部分膳食纤维被肠道益生菌利用后的主要代谢物,能够被机体的各个组织器官吸收,而组织细胞进一步摄取和代谢被吸收进入血液的乙酸是机体获取能量的有效途径,研究表明,乙酸具有降低血糖和胰岛素含量的功能;丙酸可降低肝脏和血浆中脂肪酸含量,抑制炎症因子的产生,并可能影响瘦素的产生,从而具有预防

肥胖和2型糖尿病的潜在功能^[70]。岩藻糖作为母乳寡糖重要组成部分,能被*A. muciniphila*代谢产生1,2-丙二醇,而1,2-丙二醇能够被霍氏真杆菌(*Eubacterium hallii*)和罗伊氏乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus reuteri*)利用进而产生丙酸^[71-72]。*A. muciniphila*降解HMOs后会产生唾液酸,唾液酸会促进其他肠道细菌的生长,如短双歧杆菌、活泼瘤胃球菌和脆弱拟杆菌^[73-75]。此外,*A. muciniphila*在含有母乳的培养基中生长时,Amuc_1100的丰度显著增加,该蛋白在婴儿肠道中的表达被上调可能有助于早期免疫成熟和肠道健康^[55]。

3.4 HMOs的利用对*A. muciniphila*丰度的影响

婴儿肠道微生物群受多种因素影响,如分娩方式、环境和饮食方式(母乳喂养或配方奶粉喂养)等。母乳中存在的寡糖具有促进婴儿肠道有益菌(如双歧

杆菌和乳酸杆菌)定植和促进肠道上皮细胞的发育成熟等作用^[59,63]。Gómez-Gallego 等^[76]比较了母乳喂养和配方奶粉喂养的新生 BALB/c 小鼠(14 日龄)肠道菌群的差异,结果表明,母乳喂养的 BALB/c 新生小鼠的总细菌数、*A. muciniphila*、双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌等的数量均高于配方喂养的小鼠。Miklavcic 等^[77]研究了荷兰小仔猪在接受人乳和牛乳饲养后肠道菌群的差异,研究结果表明,在饲养的第 16 天,接受人乳饲养的仔猪肠道菌群中 *A. muciniphila* 丰度显著高于牛乳饲养组($P < 0.05$)。Zhu 等^[78]比较了不同喂养方式的婴儿肠道菌群的差异性,选用的研究对象均为足月出生且年龄小于 1 月的婴儿,分别母乳喂养或者配方奶粉喂养 4 个月收集粪便样本,通过对 16S rRNA 基因的 V4 区进行 MiSeq 测序来分析粪便微生物区系,结果表明,母乳喂养组的 *A. muciniphila* 的丰度高于配方奶粉喂养组。Li 等^[79]研究了东北地区 77 例健康婴儿粪便样品的微生物群和代谢产物组成,并确定了不同喂养方式的差异,结果表明纯母乳喂养婴儿的粪便样品中含有丰富的双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌,还有少量的 *A. muciniphila*,而纯配方奶喂养的婴儿则具有丰富的拟杆菌和布劳特氏菌。

4 展望

A. muciniphila 作为下一代益生菌的候选者,不仅能够有效利用人类胃肠道分泌的黏蛋白,而且与宿主的代谢和免疫反应有重要联系。近年来,针对 *A. muciniphila* 的研究大部分局限于模式菌株 Muc^T,也有部分研究从人和其它哺乳动物粪便中筛选得到新菌株^[67-68,80],研究发现不同菌株在生理特性方面有较高相似性,在基因水平具有较高保守性,而目前针对不同来源菌株在基因组水平上和改善宿主健康方面的差异性的研究不足,此外,挖掘不同菌株的母乳寡糖代谢相关基因以及对母乳寡糖的利用能力可能对揭示不同菌株益生功能的差异性具有关键作用。在 1 月龄婴儿体内发现 *A. muciniphila* 的存在,但对该菌在婴儿肠道中的作用研究较少。HMOs 是人乳中含量丰富的成分,在结构上与组成黏蛋白的寡糖相似,HMOs 对于促进婴儿肠道健康有多种好处,包括促进婴儿肠道发育和增强肠道免疫功能等。尽管 *A. muciniphila* 能够利用母乳中的大部分寡糖,然而 *A. muciniphila*、HMOs 和婴儿肠道健康的互作机制仍然有待进一步挖掘,从而为阐述该菌对婴儿早期肠道发育和健康方面发挥的具体作用以及该菌在实际药物和食品开发中的应用提供参考。

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