

基于网络药理学的黄连解毒汤治疗阿尔兹海默症的作用机制研究

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摘要: 建立黄连解毒汤“药效成分-靶标-通路”之间的关系, 探究该方治疗阿尔兹海默症 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 的多成分、多靶点和多途径作用机制, 为创新药物研究奠定基础。自黄连解毒汤中筛选出已知的 17 个具有抗 AD 作用的药效成分, 利用 PharmMapper 进行靶标预测, 建立“药效成分-靶标蛋白”对应关系; 通过 Molecule Annotation System (MAS 3.0) 数据库对获得的靶标蛋白进行 Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) 通路注释; 利用 Cytoscape 3.4.0 软件构建“药效成分-靶点-通路”网络图。预测结果表明, 黄连解毒汤中 17 个药效成分的作用靶点共 59 个, 涉及通路 47 条, 其中与 AD 相关的靶点蛋白共 4 个, 与神经炎症相关的通路共 2 条。通过“药效成分-靶标-通路”分析可知, 黄连解毒汤可能通过清除/减少 β 淀粉样蛋白、抑制 Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化、抗炎和免疫活性等多途径对 AD 具有治疗作用。

关键词: 网络药理学; 黄连解毒汤; 阿尔兹海默症; 作用机制; 分子对接

中图分类号: R285

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 0513-4870 (2017) 08-1268-08

Network pharmacology-based study on intervention mechanism of Huanglian Jiedu decoction in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

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Abstract: This study was designed to explore the “multi-components, multi-targets and multi-pathways” intervention mechanism of Huanglian Jiedu decoction (HLJDD) in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD) by pharmacological network technology, which may establish a foundation for drug development and innovative research. Seventeen active constituents of HLJDD with anti-AD activities were submitted to PharmMapper and Molecule Annotation System (MAS 3.0) bioinformatics softwares to predict the target proteins and carry out related KEGG pathways annotation respectively. The network of “active compound-target-pathway” was constructed and analyzed using the Cytoscape 3.4.0 software. The results suggest that 47 pathways are affected by the 17 active components through 59 target proteins, in which 4 target proteins are related to AD and 2 pathways related to neuroinflammation, respectively. The effect of HLJDD on AD may be dependent on clearing/reducing

收稿日期: 2017-02-17; 修回日期: 2017-03-21.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (81573635).

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DOI: 10.16438/j.0513-4870.2017-0144

β -amyloid protein, inhibiting Tau hyperphosphorylation, anti-inflammation and immunoregulation.

Key words: network pharmacology; Huanglian Jiedu decoction; Alzheimer's disease; mechanism; molecular docking

“整体观”和“辨证论治”是中医药两大特色理论体系,在治疗一些复杂及慢性疾病方面显示出独特的优势^[1]。随着系统生物学、多向药理学和生物信息学等学科快速发展,网络药理学作为一种药物研究的新模式应运而生,其整体性和系统性的特点与中医药“整体观”、“辨证论治”的理论体系相一致^[2],可在一定程度上诠释中药复方的多成分、多靶点和多途径的作用特点,为中药复方的作用机制揭示和创新药物研究提供了有力的研究手段。

阿尔兹海默症 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 是一种严重威胁老年人生命健康的中枢神经系统退行性疾病^[3]。现代药理研究表明,AD 的常见病理特征有 β -淀粉样蛋白斑块 (β -amyloid plaques, $A\beta$ 斑块)、过度磷酸化 Tau 蛋白形成神经纤维缠结、乙酰胆碱递质减少、炎症反应、神经元丢失及淀粉样血管病等^[4]。中医理论认为,“毒损脑络”在该病的发生过程中起着重要作用^[5];清热解毒可作为老年痴呆新的治疗原则^[6]。而黄连解毒汤作为清热解毒方中的经典方剂,近年来在 AD 治疗方面展现出良好的应用前景^[7]。本文以黄连解毒汤中具有抗 AD 作用的药效成分为研究对象,应用网络药理学的研究方法,建立“药效成分-靶标-通路”之间的关系,探究该方治疗 AD 的多成分、多靶点和多途径作用机制,为创新药物研究奠定基础。

材料与方法

实验材料 ChemDraw Ultra 7.0, ChemBio3D Ultra 12.0, PharmMapper 数据库 (<http://59.78.95.61/pharmmapper/>); UniProt 数据库 (<http://www.Uniprot.org/>); 生物分子功能注释系统 (Molecule Annotation System, MAS 3.0) 数据库 (<http://bioinfo.capitalbio.com/mas3/>); Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) 通路数据库 (<http://www.Genome.jp/kegg/>); Cytoscape 3.4.0 软件。

黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用的药效成分筛选 黄连解毒汤由黄连、黄芩、黄柏和栀子 (3:2:2:3) 组成。参照乙酰胆碱酯酶 (acetylcholinesterase, AChE) 抑制剂筛选模型,应用 Ellman 比色法^[8]从黄连解毒汤中筛选具有抑制 AChE 的活性成分,同时查阅文献,

统计黄连解毒汤中具有抗 AD 的药效成分。

黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用的药效成分潜在靶点预测 首先,利用 ChemDraw Ultra 7.0 软件绘制黄连解毒汤中具有抗 AD 作用的药效成分的分子结构式 (图 1),保存为 MOL2 (.mol2) 文件。再将文件导入 ChemBio3D 中转换为 SDF (.sdf) 格式保存,然后将 *.sdf 格式的各个活性成分文件分别导入 PharmMapper 数据库中的 Submit Job 进行靶点预测,依次选择参数: Generate Conformers-Yes; Maximum Generated Conformations-100; Select Targets Set-Human Protein Targets Only (2 241); Number of Reserved Matched Targets (Max 1 000)-100。得到与该化合物相关的蛋白质数据库编码 (PDB ID)、靶点名称 (target name)、频数 (number of feature) 和匹配值 (fit score) 等结果。根据匹配值,筛选前 10 个靶点作为与该化合物相关的重要靶点蛋白。由于得到的靶点蛋白存在命名不规范的情况。因此,运用 UniProt 数据库中的 UniProtKB 统一靶点编码为“P08473、Q08499 和 O15530”格式,方便统计和分析。

相关通路的注释和分析 将获得的活性成分相关靶点导入 MAS 3.0 数据库中进行通路分析,得到“pathwayIndexByPathway_kegg”结果,挑选 $P < 0.01$ 的通路作为可靠通路,并进一步采用 KEGG 数据库对这些通路进行注释。

构建黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用的“药效成分-靶标-通路”网络关系图 将 17 个药效成分的预测靶点结果和通路分析,在 Excel 表中分别构建“药效成分-靶点”、“靶点-通路”之间的相互关系,然后将其导入 Cytoscape 软件中建立“药效成分-靶标-通路”网络关系图^[9]。图中以药效成分、靶点蛋白和通路为 3 类节点 (node),它们之间有相互关系的分别用边 (edge) 相连,通过构建药效成分-蛋白-通路、药效成分-蛋白-药效成分、蛋白-药效成分-蛋白、通路-蛋白-通路和蛋白-通路-蛋白等 5 种连接,建立完整的网络图。

结果

1 黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用的药效成分筛选

黄连解毒汤中小檗碱、药根碱、巴马汀、表小檗碱、非洲防己碱和黄连碱具有明显抑制 AChE 作用 (图 2),

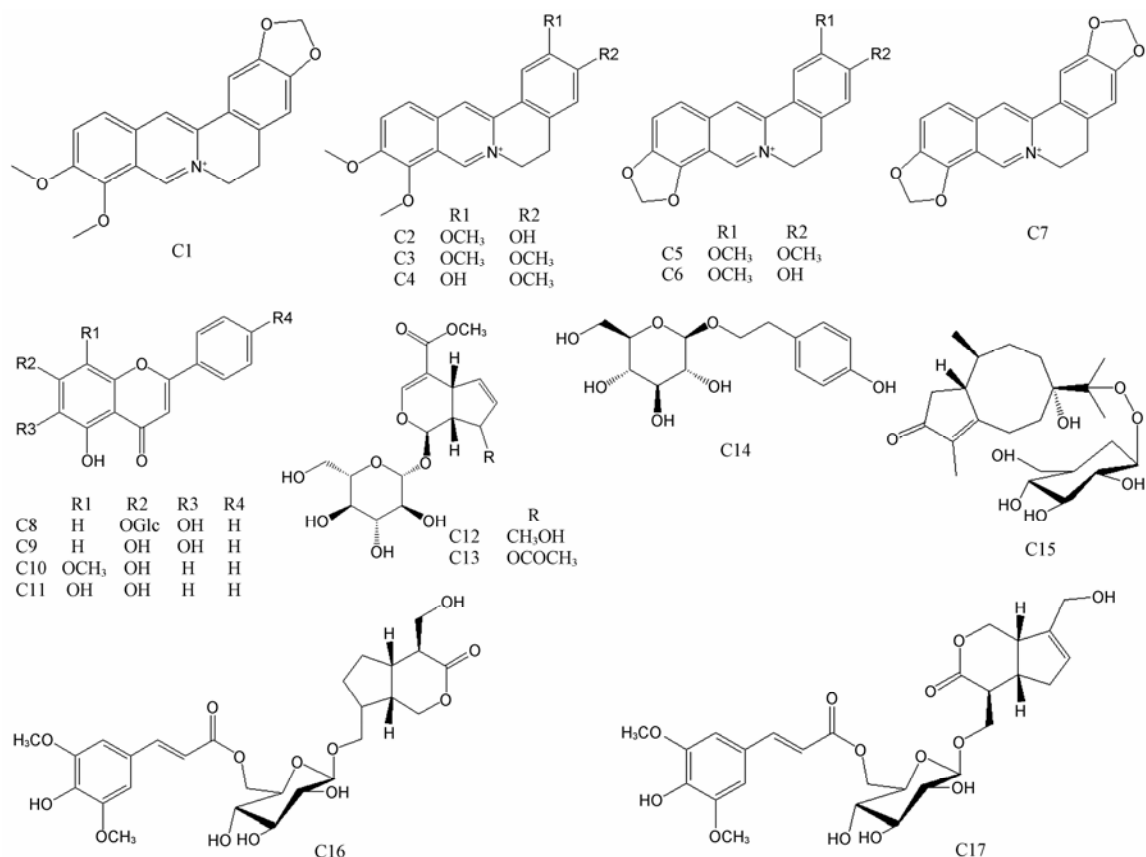


Figure 1 Chemical structures of 17 active compounds from Huanglian Jiedu decoction (HLJDD). C1: Berberine; C2: Jateorrhizine; C3: Palmatine; C4: Columbamine; C5: Epiberberine; C6: Groenlandicine; C7: Coptisine; C8: Baicalin; C9: Baicalein; C10: Wogonin; C11: Norwogonin; C12: Geniposide; C13: M1; C14: Salidroside; C15: M2; C16: M3; C17: M4

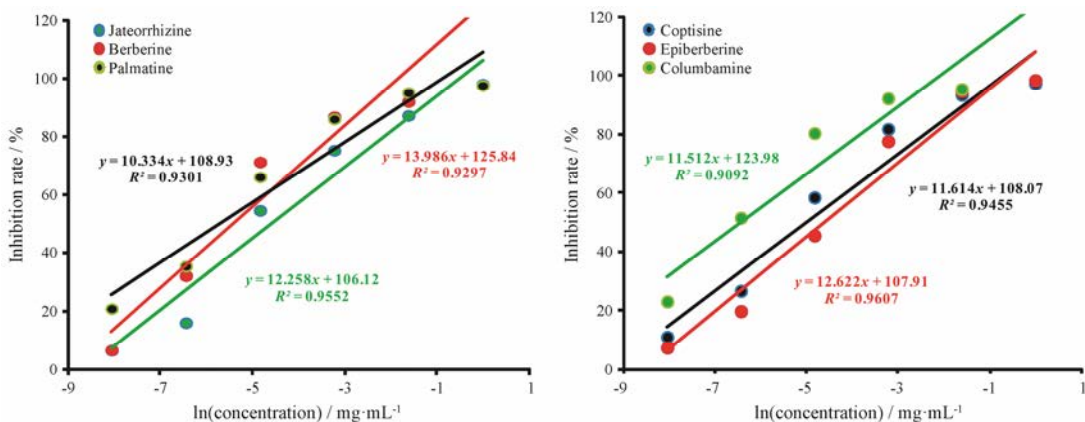


Figure 2 Screening result of inhibiting acetylcholinesterase (AChE) active compounds from HLJDD

半数抑制率分别是 11.88、30.34、9.168、30.25、4.784 和 21.03 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ，这些结果与文献报道相一致^[10,11]。查阅文献发现，格兰地新具有抑制 β -分泌酶 (BACE) 的作用^[11]；黄芩素、黄芩苷、去甲基汉黄芩素和汉黄芩素具有较强的抗氧化活性和清除自由基的活性^[12,13]；京尼平苷、10-*O*-乙酰基京尼平苷、红景天苷、(1*R*,7*R*,10*S*)-7-羟基-11-*O*- β -*D*-吡喃葡萄糖基愈创木烷-4-烯-3-酮、10-(6-*O*-反-芥子酰基吡喃葡萄糖基)

甙子二醇和 11-(6-*O*-反-芥子酰基吡喃葡萄糖基) 甙子二醇表现出不同程度地提高老年痴呆转基因果蝇短期学习记忆能力^[14]。

2 黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用的药效成分潜在靶点蛋白信息

黄连解毒汤中筛选出的具有抗 AD 作用的 17 个活性成分共涉及 59 个靶点蛋白，详细结果见表 1。从得到的靶点信息可知，BACE1 (P56817) 出现的频数

Table 1 Information of potential targets from 17 active components of HLJDD

Rank	Uniprot ID	Protein target	Frequency	Rank	Uniprot ID	Protein target	Frequency
1	P56817	β -Secretase 1	18	31	P27707	Deoxycytidine kinase	9
2	P14061	Estradiol 17- β -dehydrogenase 1	16	32	P08246	Leukocyte elastase	9
3	P01112	GTPase HRas	15	33	P12268	Inosine-5-monophosphate dehydrogenase 2	9
4	Q9BZX2	Uridine-cytidine kinase 2	14	34	P07858	Cathepsin B	9
5	P10114	Ras-related protein Rap-2a	14	35	P35228	Nitric oxide synthase, inducible	9
6	P15121	Aldose reductase	14	36	P43235	Cathepsin K	9
7	P23919	Thymidylate kinase	13	37	P24941	Cell division protein kinase 2	8
8	P11473	Vitamin D3 receptor	13	38	Q13231	Chitotriosidase-1	8
9	P15121	Aldose reductase	12	39	P18031	Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type 1	8
10	Q06187	Tyrosine-protein kinase BTK	12	40	P62942	Peptidyl-prolyl <i>cis-trans</i> isomerase FKBPIA	8
11	P09211	Glutathione <i>S</i> -transferase P	12	41	P11362	Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1	8
12	P50225	Sulfotransferase 1A1	12	42	P07686	β -Hexosaminidase β chain	8
13	P49841	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 β	12	43	Q08499	cAMP-specific 3,5-cyclic phosphodiesterase 4D	8
14	P00492	Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase	12	44	Q08188	Protein-glutamine γ -glutamyltransferase E	8
15	P31749	RAC- α serine/threonine-protein kinase	12	45	P19367	Hexokinase-1	8
16	P06213	Insulin receptor	11	46	P00918	Carbonic anhydrase 2	8
17	Q96C86	Scavenger mRNA-decapping enzyme DcpS	11	47	O15530	3-Phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase 1	7
18	Q16836	Hydroxyacyl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase, mitochondrial	11	48	P11766	Alcohol dehydrogenase class-3	7
19	Q16222	UDP-N-acetylhexosamine pyrophosphorylase	11	49	P17931	Galectin-3	7
20	Q9BZ11	ADAM 33	10	50	P20248	Cyclin-A2	7
21	O76054	SEC14-like protein 2	10	51	P42330	Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C3	7
22	P29373	Cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 2	10	52	P08581	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor	6
23	Q16539	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14	10	53	O14757	Serine/threonine-protein kinase Chk1	6
24	P08473	Nepriylisin	10	54	P04278	Sex hormone-binding globulin	6
25	Q15075	Early endosome antigen 1	10	55	Q10588	ADP-ribosyl cyclase 2	6
26	P07900	Heat shock protein HSP 90- α	10	56	P20248	Cyclin-A2	6
27	P02766	Transthyretin	10	57	Q00534	Cell division protein kinase 6	5
28	Q02127	Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, mitochondrial	9	58	P03372	Estrogen receptor	5
29	P04150	Glucocorticoid receptor	9	59	P29218	Inositol monophosphatase	5
30	Q16772	Glutathione <i>S</i> -transferase A3	9				

最高 (18 次), 其次是雌二醇 17- β -脱氢酶 1 (P14061) 和 GTP 酶 HRas (P01112) 等。

3 黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用药效成分潜在靶点蛋白的作用通路注释和分析

将黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用成分预测出的 59 个靶点蛋白信息导入 MAS 3.0 中进行 KEGG 通路注释和分析, 共得到 47 条代谢通路, 涉及 13 种类别, 其中与疾病 (human diseases) 相关的通路共 15 条; 与免疫系统 (immune system) 相关的通路共 5 条; 与信号传导 (signal transduction) 相关的通路共 4 条; 与

神经系统 (nervous system) 相关的通路仅 1 条; 与碳水化合物代谢 (carbohydrate metabolism) 相关通路共 4 条; 与脂质代谢 (lipid metabolism) 相关通路仅 1 条等 (表 2)。

4 黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 作用“药效成分-靶标-通路”网络构建

采用 Cytoscape 3.4.0 软件建立黄连解毒汤中抗 AD 活性成分-靶点蛋白-通路网络模型图, 17 个活性成分、59 个靶点和 47 条通路之间的相互关系见图 3。

Table 2 Information and classification of potential pathways from 17 active components of HLJDD

Classification	Pathway	Count	P-value	Classification	Pathway	Count	P-value	
Human diseases	Prostate cancer	8	3.16E-13	Cellular processes	Cell cycle	5	5.30E-07	
	Melanoma	5	3.96E-08		Adherens junction	4	3.71E-06	
	Endometrial cancer	4	6.87E-07		Focal adhesion	5	7.64E-06	
	Non-small cell lung cancer	4	8.01E-07		p53 signaling pathway	3	1.05E-04	
	Small cell lung cancer	4	5.21E-06		Immune system	B cell receptor signaling pathway	4	3.01E-06
	Glioma	3	8.81E-05			Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway	4	3.71E-06
	Alzheimer's disease	4	8.87E-05			T cell receptor signaling pathway	4	1.33E-05
	Renal cell carcinoma	3	1.15E-04			Antigen processing and presentation	2	0.006 140 796
	Chronic myeloid leukemia	3	1.35E-04		Toll-like receptor signaling pathway	2	0.007 989 977	
	Colorectal cancer	3	1.89E-04		Signal transduction	VEGF signaling pathway	3	1.40E-04
	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	2	0.002 482 732			ErbB signaling pathway	3	2.09E-04
	Acute myeloid leukemia	2	0.002 751 467			MAPK signaling pathway	4	4.76E-04
	Epithelial cell signaling in <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection	2	0.003 847 862			mTOR signaling pathway	2	0.002 144 93
	Long-term depression	2	0.003 956 072		Nervous system	Axon guidance	3	6.79E-04
	Pancreatic cancer	2	0.004 176 709			Carbohydrate metabolism	Glycolysis/gluconeogenesis	2
	Endocrine system	Insulin signaling pathway	6		2.93E-08		Galactose metabolism	2
		Melanogenesis	2		0.008 294 07	Fructose and mannose metabolism	2	0.001 032 896
Amino acid metabolism	GnRH signaling pathway	2	0.008 759 851	Starch and sucrose metabolism	1	0.002 144 93		
	Aminosugars metabolism	4	6.16E-08	Nucleotide metabolism	Purine metabolism	4	1.78E-06	
Xenobiotics biodegradation and metabolism	Glutathione metabolism	2	0.001 984 888		Pyrimidine metabolism	4	7.12E-06	
	Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450	4	2.29E-06	Lipid metabolism	Fatty acid metabolism	2	0.001 610 874	
	Drug metabolism-other enzymes	3	4.25E-05		Energy metabolism	1	0.009 133 748	
Drug metabolism-cytochrome P450	Drug metabolism-cytochrome P450	3	1.19E-04	Metabolism of terpenoids and polyketides	Methane metabolism	1	0.005 229 374	
	Caprolactam degradation	1	0.009 133 748		Geraniol degradation	1	0.005 229 374	

讨论

通过“药效成分-靶标-通路”网路分析发现：① 黄连解毒汤中生物碱、黄酮和环烯醚萜 3 大类成分既可通过不同的靶点与同一作用通路相连接，也可以通过同一靶点与不同的作用通路相连接，说明不同成分的作用靶点具有协同作用；② 黄连解毒汤具有多成分、多靶点和多途径的整体调节特点，其作用靶点包括 BACE1、雌二醇 17- β -脱氢酶 1 和 GTP 蛋白酶等，作用通路涉及疾病-内分泌-细胞-神经-免疫-信号传导等多条代谢通路。

反向药效团匹配结果表明，药效成分作用靶点中与 AD 相关的靶点蛋白共 4 个，分别是 BACE1、糖原合成酶激酶-3 β (glycogen synthase kinase-3 β , GSK-3 β)、脑啡肽酶 (neprilysin, NEP) 和诱导型一氧化氮合酶 (inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)，其中 BACE1 为 AD 的一个病理特征，在生成 A β 的过程

中发挥了关键性作用。因此，BACE1 抑制剂是治疗 AD 的一个靶点^[15]；GSK-3 β 可促进 Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化、A β 异常聚集和神经细胞凋亡，在 AD 病变过程中发挥关键作用^[16]；NEP 是脑内最主要的 A β 降解酶^[17]，在 AD 的病理和治疗过程中起到关键作用^[18]；iNOS 参与了 AD 的发病进程^[19]。反向对接实验结果表明：① 黄芩苷和 11-(6-O-反-芥子酰基吡喃葡萄糖基) 甙子二醇与 BACE1 相接，预测该 2 种成分通过抑制 BACE1 活性，减少 A β 产生，发挥对抗 AD 的作用^[20]；② 11-(6-O-反-芥子酰基吡喃葡萄糖基) 甙子二醇与 GSK-3 β 相接，预测其可通过抑制 Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化和 A β 异常聚集、减弱神经细胞凋亡发挥抗 AD 作用；③ 巴马汀、表小檗碱、非洲防己碱、格兰地新、黄连碱、小檗碱、药根碱和 10-O-乙酰基京尼平苷均与 NEP 相接，预测这些成分可通过增强 NEP 活性，清除脑内 A β ，发挥抗 AD 作用；④ 11-(6-O-反-芥子

模式识别受体 (pattern recognition receptors, PRR), 可特异性识别病原相关分子模式 (PAMPs), 参与激活先天性免疫和获得性免疫应答的启动。与 Toll 样受体信号通路具有相关性的化合物为药根碱。以上预测结果表明, 黄连解毒汤中生物碱、黄酮和环烯醚萜 3 大类化合物均具有不同程度的抗炎作用, 与本实验室前期研究结果相一致^[31], 该方可能通过抗炎作用而发挥其 AD 治疗作用。

结论

本文应用网络药理学研究方法对该方中 17 个已知的药效成分进行靶标预测和通路分析, 通过建立“药效成分-靶点-通路”网络图, 发现黄连解毒汤中药效成分可能通过抑制 $A\beta$ 产生、抑制 Tau 蛋白过度磷酸化和 $A\beta$ 异常聚集、减弱神经细胞凋亡、清除脑内 $A\beta$ 、抗炎和免疫活性发挥抗 AD 作用, 提示这些可能是该方治疗 AD 的潜在机制。

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