

配体垂钓: 一种从生物提取物中快速筛选活性化合物的方法

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摘要: 天然产物是新药发现的宝贵资源。迄今为止, 从生物提取物中快速筛选活性化合物仍是一项重要而富有挑战性的任务。传统的活性追踪法涉及重复的分离和活性测试步骤, 耗时耗力且低效。配体垂钓是一种基于分子间的亲和作用, 从复杂的生物样品中亲和选择配体的生物分析方法, 具有特异性强、效率高、对样品预处理要求少等特点。本综述总结了配体垂钓的分类以及在酶抑制剂筛选中的应用, 并对该技术的发展前景进行了展望。

关键词: 天然产物; 配体垂钓; 活性化合物

中图分类号: R916

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 0513-4870(2021)04-0996-10

Ligand fishing: a strategy for rapidly screening bioactive compounds from organism extracts

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Abstract: Natural products are valuable resources for discovering new drugs. So far, screening bioactive compounds from organism extracts is still an important and challenging task. Traditional biometric guided method involves repeated fractionation steps and bioactivity tests, which are time-consuming, labor-consuming, and inefficient. Ligand fishing is a bioanalysis method for screening ligands from complex organism extracts based on intermolecular affinity interactions. It has the characteristics of strong specificity, high efficiency, and less requirement for sample pretreatment. In this review, we summarize the classification of ligand fishing strategy and its application in enzyme inhibitors screening. Finally, the development prospects of this technology are forecasted.

Key words: natural product; ligand fishing; bioactive compound

千百年来, 自然界存在的天然产物 (natural products, NPs) 一直被认为是活性化合物最丰富的资源, 在世界范围内被广泛用于治疗人类疾病。据报道, 1981~2019年间新批准的 1 881 种药物中, 超过 49.2% 和天然产物相关^[1], 并且它们大多数是来自特定种类生物体的次生代谢产物^[2]。次生代谢产物由于其新颖的结构和多功能活性基团, 被认为是生物靶标的重要配体, 能够与靶标蛋白发生强烈的相互作用, 进而对生物体产

生物效应^[2,3]。从生物提取物中寻找药物先导物仍然是国内外研究的热点。经典方法是活性追踪法, 该方法首先对生物提取物进行初始分离, 测定流分的药理活性, 接下来是重复的分离步骤和生物活性测试以获得单一的活性化合物^[4-6]。这种方法虽然有效, 然而过程存在目标不明确、操作繁琐、工作量大、周期长、活性成分在分离过程中易丢失等诸多不足, 无法适应快速发现活性结构的需求^[7-10]。因此, 发展一种快速、可靠的多组分筛选与分离方法尤为重要。

配体垂钓 (ligand fishing, LF) 策略是基于亲和色谱理论, 运用靶标固定化技术建立起来的复杂体系筛选策略。简言之就是基于药物靶点与活性配体之间的相互作用, 将活性配体从复杂的样品体系中“垂钓”出

收稿日期: 2020-09-09; 修回日期: 2020-10-14.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (42006094); 福建省自然科学基金资助项目 (2019J05032); 中央财政奖补项目资金 (202006).

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DOI: 10.16438/j.0513-4870.2020-1465

来。一般由靶标固定化(酶、细胞等)、亲和垂钓、配体洗脱与 LC-MS 分析 4 个部分组成^[11]。LF 技术最初由 Moaddel 团队提出, 他们用已知的人血清素 (HSA) 配体和非结合物来探索能否使用 HSA 固定化磁珠 (MBs) 从复杂混合物中垂钓出特定配体, 结果表明, 固定在 MBs 上的 HSA 可以用于配体垂钓, 由此证明了该项技术的可行性^[12]。由于其高选择性、高通量性的筛选优势, LF 技术已广泛应用于天然产物活性成分筛选 (表 1^[13-26])。

1 配体垂钓技术分类

根据分离和分析是否同时进行, LF 方法可分为离线和在线两种模式 (图 1)。

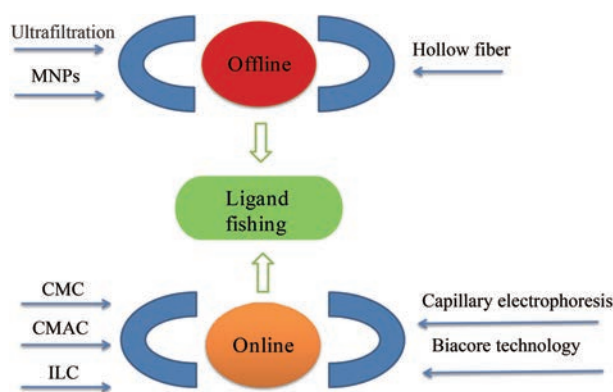


Figure 1 Two modes of ligand fishing

1.1 离线模式配体垂钓的常用技术

离线模式的配体垂钓中, 亲和垂钓和配体结构分析是独立进行的。该种模式下, 配体垂钓消耗的样品量较少、且对设备和技术的要求相对较低, 广泛应用于实验室的配体筛选实验。

1.1.1 亲和超滤法

亲和-超滤 (affinity ultrafiltration, AUF) 是一种典型的溶液亲和-选择筛选技术, 将超滤方法与质谱技术相结合分离粗提物中的靶分子配合物, 可以实现复杂混合物中生物活性成分的高效筛选与快速鉴定。AUF 的工作流程非常简单: 首先将天然产物与目标受体在一定条件下共孵育, 通过相互作用充分结合, 接着在离心力作用下, 配体-受体复合物通过具有一定孔径的半透膜而被保留下来, 以此分离混合物中与受体相结合和未结合的部分。最后将结合的配体进行质谱分析, 从而表征具有目标受体结合活性的分子。基于天然产物的药物发现时, AUF 可以直接从提取物中垂钓出生物活性化合物, 无需分离纯化非活性的化合物, 大大提高了筛选的效率。目前, 已有数项研究利用 AUF 法从生物提取物中鉴定出酪氨酸酶、 α -葡萄糖苷酶、黄嘌呤氧化酶、磷酸二酯酶、5-脂氧合酶和环氧合酶-2 等酶抑制剂。最近报道了 AUF 法与 LC-MS 联用的线粒体靶

Table 1 Applications on NP by various ligand fishing techniques

No.	NP extract	Target	Analysis method	Bioactive compound	Reference
1	Root of kudzu vine	Xanthine oxidase	UPLC-Q Exactive MS/semi-preparative-HPLC	Puerarin, soybean glycoside, puerarin-6''-O-xyloside	[13]
2	Tetradium ruticarpum, Cercis chinensis, Bunge fruits	Cathepsin B	CE/IMER	Kaempferol, rutaecarpine, evodiamine	[14]
3	Traditional Chinese medicine	Trypsin	CE/capillary-PDA	Baicalin, apigenin, luteolin	[15]
4	Zi-shen pill	Cyclooxygenase-2	UPLC-MS	Demethyleneberberine, palmatine, berberine, timosaponin A-I	[16]
5	Ginkgo biloba	Mesangial cell	HPLC-MS/MS	Bilobalide, kaempferol, apigenin	[17]
6	Red clover extract	Lactate dehydrogenase, α -glucosidase	UPLC-Q-Exactive	Daidzein, formononetin, genistein, chickpea seed A	[18]
7	Rhizoma Curcumae Longae, Radix Curcumae, Rhizoma Curcumae	HepG-2 cell, SKOV-3 cell, ACHN cell	HPLC-UV	Curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, sdemethoxycurcumin	[19]
8	Hippophaë rhamnoides	AChE	UPLC-PDA-Q/TOF-MS	<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid- <i>O</i> -hexoside, lutein isomer III	[20]
9	Perilla frutescens	Xanthine oxidase	UPLC-MS	Kaempferol-3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside, pigenin, 4',5,7-trimethoxyflavone	[21]
10	Rubus suavissimus	α -Glucosidase	UPLC-UV-MS	Myketin, apigenin, epicatechi, vanillic acid	[22]
11	Peucedanum praeruptorum Dunn	α 1A-AR	CMC coupled UHPLC-ESI-MS/MS	Paeruptorin A, paeruptorin B, and paeruptorin C	[23]
12	Bamboo leaf	Lipase	HPLC-MS	Isoorientin, orientin, isovitexin	[24]
13	Kudzu root, black tea	PTP1B, HepG-2 cell	UPLC-MS	Epicatechin gallate	[25]
14	Adlay bran	Xanthine oxidase	UPLC-QTOF-MS/MS	Sinapic acid	[26]

向生物活性成分筛选模型^[27] (图2)。通过将线粒体与中药提取物孵育后,成功检测出菟丝子和黄芩提取物中19个线粒体靶向剂。与传统的筛选方法相比,AUF法能从大量混合物中快速富集分离与靶蛋白有结合的配体^[28],操作简单,大大降低了劳动强度和实验时间。然而,低分辨率和假阳性结果限制了其规模化应用。

1.1.2 磁性纳米离子垂钓法

磁性纳米粒子 (magnetic nanoparticles, MNPs) 是一种由磁性物质和非磁性聚合物复合而成的粒子尺寸在0~100 nm之间的新型材料。由于操作稳定、易于修饰、高选择性以及良好的悬浮稳定性,常作为固定化酶的多功能载体,用于从复杂的化学和生物混合物中分离已知配体或未知化合物 (图3)。磁性纳米粒子的粒径一般较小,易于固液相分离、偶联容量高,具有良好的生物相容性、缩热效应以及超顺磁性等特性,在化学、生物、医学等领域展现出了广阔的应用前景^[29-32]。为了防止 Fe_3O_4 -MNPs发生不可逆聚集,难以发挥 Fe_3O_4 作为单一颗粒的独立优势,连玉晶等^[33]开发了以磁性 Fe_3O_4 为核, SiO_2 为壳的超顺磁性 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2$ 纳米粒子,并对其进行修饰,制备了胺基功能化的磁性纳米粒子 ($\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{SiO}_2$ -PAAA),将它作为吸附剂,结合气相色谱—串联质谱 (GC-MS/MS),来检测果蔬中存在的7种

农药残留; Saei等^[34]开发了一种基于抗人上皮生长因子受体2 (HER2) 的抗体 (Abs) 功能化的磁性氧化铁纳米粒子的免疫磁分离技术。结果发现仅用少量的Abs,就可以实现肿瘤细胞的最大靶向效率,因此可作为特异性的高效单细胞分离剂,这在癌症的早期发现及后续给药治疗中具有重要意义。

1.1.3 中空纤维分离法

近年来,中空纤维 (hollow fiber) 由于其成本低、操作简单、富集能力强、样品清除效果好等优点,在配体垂钓中得到了广泛的应用^[35-39]。段坤峰等^[40]建立了中空纤维固定化酶法,从北沙参中特异性筛选出酪氨酸酶抑制剂。通过对比北沙参与酪氨酸酶作用前后的色谱图,最终鉴定出补骨脂素、花椒毒素和氧化前胡素3种酪氨酸酶抑制剂。Tao等^[41]将猪胰腺脂肪酶吸附在聚丙烯中空纤维表面,构建基于中空纤维的配体垂钓法,结合LC-MS从荷叶提取中快速筛选出潜在的脂肪酶抑制剂。Chen等^[42]采用中空纤维基配体垂钓法结合LC-MS,多靶点筛选筛选中药中的活性成分 (图4)。

1.2 在线模式配体垂钓的常用技术

在线模式下的配体垂钓方法,亲和分离和配体结构分析是同时进行的。与离线模式相比,该模式自动化程度高,更为简便、灵敏。同时,亲和分离和分析的

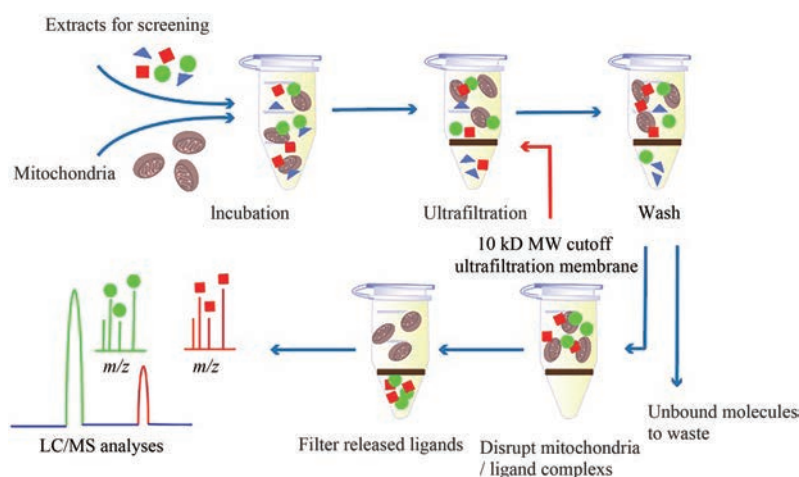


Figure 2 Analytical work flow for the identification of mitochondria-targeted bioactive constituents from complex mixtures by AUF-MS

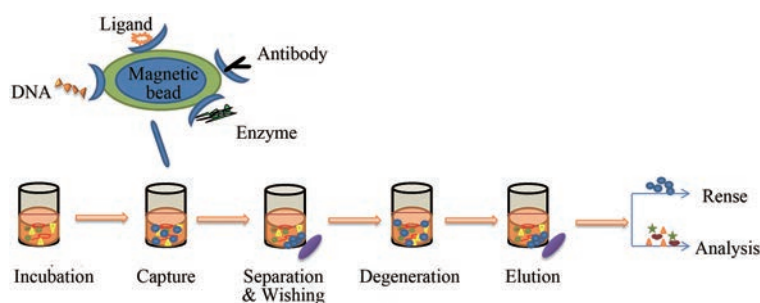


Figure 3 The general procedure of bio-molecules immobilized on magnetic nanoparticles for biological ligand fishing

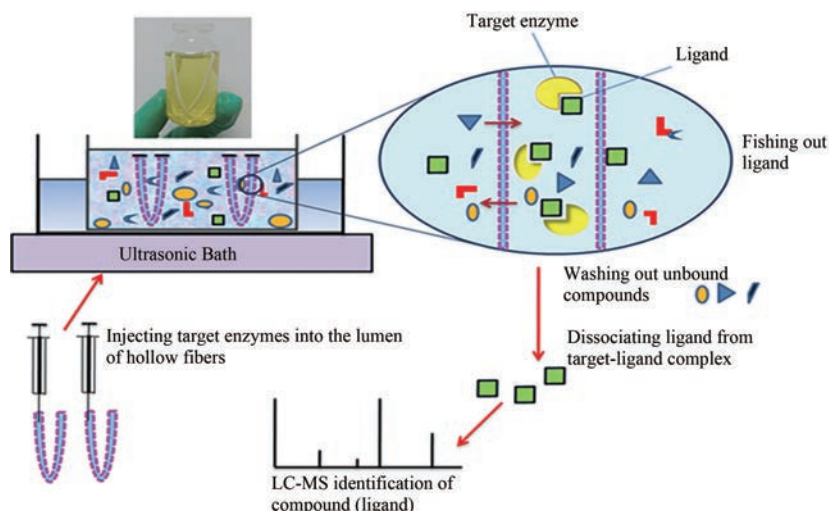


Figure 4 Schematic illustration of HFLF combined with LC-MS methodology^[42]

同步进行可以实现在线动态监测, 获取组分与靶标的相互作用动力学参数, 有助于实验机制的探究与改进。

1.2.1 生物亲和色谱法

生物亲和色谱是一种基于生物活性化合物与固定相表面配位体之间特异性相互作用实现生物分子选择性分离的一种重要的液相色谱分析方法, 已成功应用于天然产物中生物活性成分的筛选^[43]。在筛选模型中, 生物活性物质(如酶、细胞膜、脂质体、靶蛋白等)与合适的载体(如硅胶或二氧化硅颗粒)通过共价、非共价结合作为色谱固定相, 选择性地吸附保留与目标化合物结合的潜在活性成分, 通过洗脱液进行亲和分离, 最后用检测器进行在线分析(图5), 实现了高效液相色谱的快速分离和药物-受体亲和作用的快速表征^[44]。目前, 应用最广泛的生物亲和色谱方法有细胞膜色谱(CMC)、细胞膜亲和色谱(CMAC)、固定化脂质体色谱(ILC)等。

1.2.1.1 细胞膜色谱法 细胞膜色谱(cell membrane chromatography, CMC)是将含靶标受体的活性组织细胞膜(或受体高表达细胞)结合到硅胶表面作为固定相, 利用色谱技术研究药物与细胞膜受体相互作用规

律的一种生物色谱法^[45]。最先由He等^[46,47]提出, 目前已成为一种常用的基于细胞膜的筛选生物活性化合物的模型。吴灿等^[48]基于成骨细胞将细胞膜色谱与超高效液相色谱-飞行时间质谱(CMC/UPLC-TOF/MS)联用, 快速筛选出中药方剂六味地黄汤中潜在的抗骨质疏松活性成分-梓醇, 并通过细胞实验和斑马鱼骨质疏松模型实验验证了梓醇的体内药效作用。该方法简单、快速、灵敏, 为中药活性物质的筛选提供新的视角。虽然与传统的筛选分析方法相比, CMC方法简单省时, 高效灵敏, 但CMC筛选模型仍然存在一个潜在的问题: 硅胶与生物分子的结合不具有特异性, 如果硅胶表面没有被完整的细胞膜包裹, 暴露的二氧化硅颗粒可能通过物理吸附与某些非活性物质结合, 从而干扰活性物质的有效筛选, 造成假阳性。

1.2.1.2 细胞膜亲和色谱法 细胞膜亲和色谱(cell membrane affinity chromatography, CMAC)是一种将目标跨膜蛋白(trans-membrane protein, TP)固定在固定相上的生物色谱分析方法。Moaddel等^[49-52]报道了近年来CMAC在从天然产物中筛选生物活性化合物的应用。

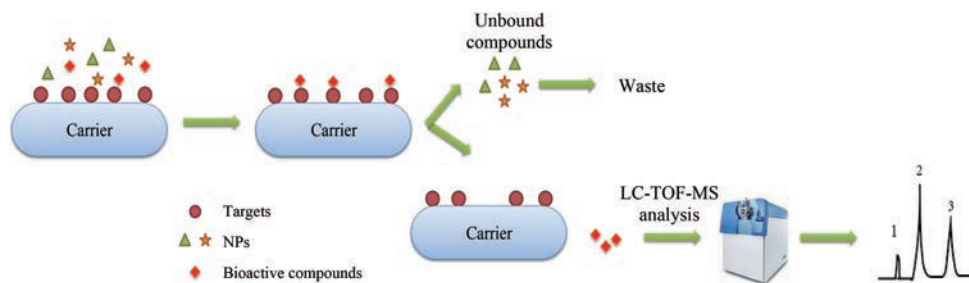


Figure 5 Schemes of bioaffinity chromatography to screen bioactive compounds that bind to a target (cell membrane, liposome, protein, etc.)

1.2.1.3 固定化脂质体色谱法 使用全细胞膜进行筛选分析复杂而且昂贵,为了解决这个问题,科学家们使用磷脂酰胆碱形成的脂质体来替代全细胞膜,因为它与真实生物膜的脂质双层结构和流动性非常相似。最常用的脂质体筛选模型是固定化脂质体色谱 (immobilized liposome chromatography, ILC),它是一种以脂质体为固定相配基的高效液相色谱技术,在候选药物的快速筛选中发挥重要作用。Hou等^[53]采用一种新型受体脂质体生物膜色谱 (RLBC) 固定相,对7种天然中草药的活性成分进行了筛选。将 α -葡萄糖苷酶与脂质体囊泡结合并固定多孔硅胶中作为模型体系,结合HPLC,对五味子提取物进行了筛选和分析,最终确定了五味子提取物中的有效成分为五味子苷。

1.2.2 毛细管电泳法

毛细管电泳 (capillary electrophoresis, CE) 具有分离效率高、分析速度快、操作简单、样品和试剂消耗量少、可以实现靶酶的重复利用等优点^[54],已经发展成为一种酶抑制剂高通量筛选方法。由于不使用固定相,样品基质不容易污染毛细管柱,因此可以直接筛选天然产物粗提取物^[55]。将CE与配体垂钧结合,构建毛细管固定化酶微反应器可以实现底物和酶解产物的分离和在线酶分析,有助于快速从天然产物中筛选酶抑制剂 (图6)。近年来,CE在药物分析和新药研发领域中的应用越来越受到重视^[56,57]。张剑等^[58]建立了一种基于电泳法分离测定的乙酰胆碱酯酶 (AChE) 微反应器,探究天麻素对AChE活性的抑制。结果表明,随着天麻素浓度的增加,其对AChE活性的抑制能力增强,当天麻素浓度为 $5.24 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,对AChE活性抑制率高

达64.8%。

1.2.3 Biacore技术

Biacore是一种基于表面等离子共振 (surface plasmon resonance, SPR) 开发的新型生物分析传感技术。它包括3个核心部分分别是SPR光学检测系统和微射流卡盘、传感器芯片。分析时,先通过化学共价键或亲和作用将一种生物分子 (蛋白、抗体、细胞等) 偶联在传感芯片表面;再将另一种能与靶分子发生相互作用的生物分子的溶液注入到SPR光学检测系统的液体通道。通过进样,样品以恒定的浓度和流速流经传感芯片表面;接着,样品溶液中的生物分子 (待分析物) 会和偶联在传感芯片上的生物分子发生结合,芯片表面物质的质量增加,折射率发生变化,记录SPR响应值,可在线获得待分析物的亲和结合和解离常数,即可实时监测生物分子之间相互作用变化;进样结束后,注入缓冲溶液流经芯片表面,检测从配体上解离下来的分析物量,检测基本流程可见图7。近年来,由于该技术具有无标记、高灵敏度、高特异性、高分辨率、样品损耗少、实时监测等优势^[59-61],已发展成为医学诊断、环境污染分析、药物研发以及食品安全检测等领域分析的强大工具^[62,63]。Krzyszosiak等^[64]基于已报道的R15A (磷酸酶的调节亚基) 抑制剂GBZ和其衍生物Sephin1建立Biacore实验方法,在芯片上重构R15-PP1c全磷酸酶。并进一步利用Biacore技术高通量筛选了69个化合物 (GBZ衍生物),结合动力学研究与亲和力检测,最后筛选得到能特异性结合R15B的新型化合物Raphin1,后续的细胞实验与动物实验也证实了Raphin1对R15B有较强的抑制效果并对亨廷顿舞蹈

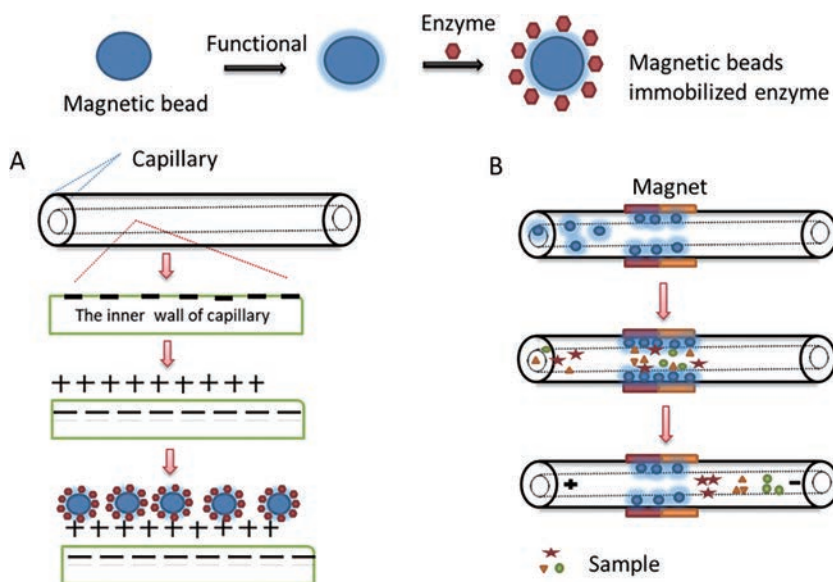


Figure 6 (A) Schematic of the micro-enzyme reactor development in capillary column; (B) Schematic of the process for online enzyme assay by the capillary microreactor based on magnetic nanoparticles coated with immobilized enzyme

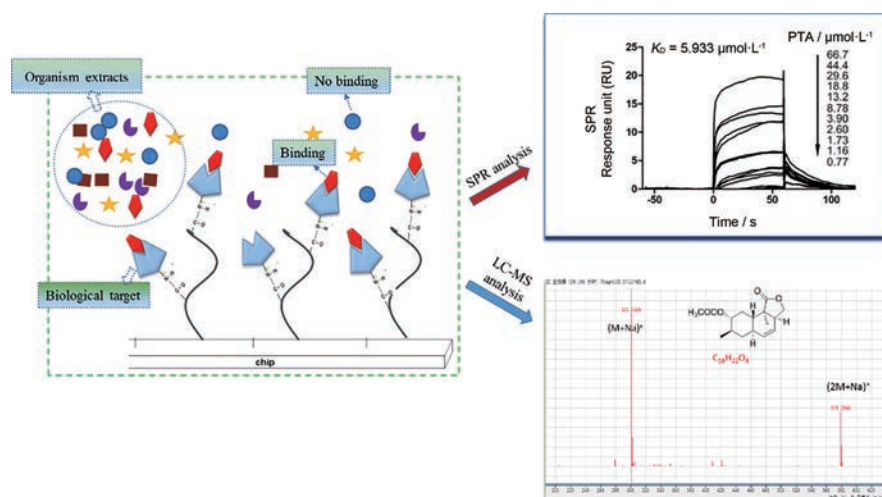


Figure 7 The general procedure of Biacore technical analysis

症的治疗有很大帮助。

2 配体垂钓法在酶抑制剂筛选中的应用

研究表明,酶是调控人体机能使机体进行正常生命活动的物质,威胁人类健康的几类重大疾病(癌症、艾滋病、糖尿病及老年痴呆症等)都与相关酶的作用相关^[65,66],因此酶一直是新药研发的重要靶标。本节总结了LF技术在人类疾病相关酶抑制剂筛选方面的应用。

2.1 乙酰胆碱酯酶体系

乙酰胆碱酯酶(acetyl cholinesterase, AChE)是生物体中一种十分重要的神经递质水解酶,它的主要生理功能是通过水解从乙酰胆碱受体上分离和释放出来的乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine, ACh),进而终止乙酰胆碱对乙酰胆碱受体的刺激作用,保证神经冲动在突触间的正常传导,维持生物体的正常生理功能。AChE活性异常增强将会引发一系列的神经障碍性疾病,如阿尔茨海默病(AD)、共济失调综合征、重症肌无力等^[67],因此,有必要建立快速、简单的筛选方法从天然药物中快速筛选乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂(AChEI)。

为了减少化学有机试剂对酶活性的影响,实现酶抑制剂的高效筛选,研究者们采用了一系列固定化AChE的载体。郭嘉亮等^[68]以戊二醛为交联剂,氨基磁性微球为载体,制备一种新型的固定化乙酰胆碱酯酶微反应器,用于快速筛选中药中的乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂。结果表明,酶反应体系的最佳底物浓度为 $50 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,孵育时间为5 min;红外表征、专属性验证、酶动力学考察以及稳定性考察均验证了该酶反应器的有效性,并从千层塔提取物中筛选获得了石杉碱甲等乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂。王艳等^[69]采用固定化酶结合HPLC技术,对五味子粗提液中的乙酰胆碱酯酶抑

制剂进行了筛选。结果捕获到5个具有AChE抑制活性的产物,其中3个鉴定为五味子醇乙、五味子酯甲和五味子甲素。

2.2 黄嘌呤氧化酶体系

黄嘌呤氧化酶(xanthine oxidase, XOD)是一种重要的嘌呤代谢酶,可催化次黄嘌呤转化为黄嘌呤,再进一步催化黄嘌呤产生尿酸。当体内尿酸浓度过高时将导致高尿酸血症,进而引起痛风的发作,因此,XOD是治疗痛风和高尿酸血症的作用靶点。Wang等^[70]采用修饰的磁珠固定化技术从天然产物中筛选黄嘌呤氧化酶抑制剂。结果表明,三种商品化的磁珠(氨基化、羧基化、羟基琥珀酰亚胺化)中,氨基化磁珠固定效果最佳;利用该氨基化磁珠固定化技术,从黄芪和石斛根提取物中垂钓出14个具有XOD活性抑制的化合物。

2.3 酪氨酸酶体系

酪氨酸酶(tyrosinase, TYR)作为一种重要的氧化还原酶,可将邻苯二酚类物质催化氧化为邻苯二醌类化合物,参与人体内黑色素的合成^[71],当TYR过表达时,容易形成黄褐斑、雀斑等皮肤病,是黑色素瘤形成的标志物之一。通过Tyr抑制剂来抑制TyR的活性,能够显著降低酪氨酸向黑色素转化的效率。史佩玉等^[72]基于Biacore技术,构建功能化传感芯片,并以3-巯基丙酸作为基底膜对酪氨酸酶进行固定,通过SPR实时监测、数据拟合分析,探究特异性卵黄抗体(IgY)以及底物L-多巴对酪氨酸酶的亲和影响。结果表明:与底物L-多巴相比,酪氨酸酶更易与特异性IgY结合,动力学常数更高。由此表明特异性IgY可以显著抑制酪氨酸酶与底物结合从而达到抑制酶的活性。

2.4 血管紧张素转化酶体系

血管紧张素转化酶(angiotensin-converting enzyme,

ACE) 是一种在肾素血管紧张素系统 (RAS) 中起重要作用的二肽基羧肽酶, 其作用表现为不仅将血管紧张素 I (十肽) 转化为血管加压素或血管紧张素 II (八肽), 而且还可以使血管抑制剂缓激肽失活, 是血压调控中的关键因子。随着研究的深入, 学者们发现, ACE 不仅在调节血压方面起到了重要作用, 同时在冠心病和糖尿病肾病患者治疗中发挥一定的作用。Chen 等^[42] 利用低成本的填充靶酶的微孔中空纤维作为基质, 成功地从干姜黄芩黄连人参汤中垂钓出 3 种生物活性成分 (黄连碱、黄芩苷、黄连素) 并鉴定出黄连碱为 α -葡萄糖苷酶的配体, 黄芩苷为 ACE 的配体, 而黄连素是一种 α -葡萄糖苷酶和 ACE 的双重抑制剂。该研究为从多组分、多靶点中药中筛选生物活性成分提供了强有力的手段。Tang 等^[73] 首次在粗细胞裂解液中采用亲和法将重组标记的 ACE 固定在抗标记抗体 (FLAG) 包覆的磁珠上, 建立起了一种固定化酶耦合荧光检测的低成本、快速可靠的筛选方法, 并将该方法用于从一个包含 45 种天然产物的小化合物库中筛选 ACE 抑制剂, 筛选出具有 ACE 抑制活性的表小檗碱和防己碱。

3 配体垂钓在新药研发中的应用前景展望

生物提取物中蕴含丰富的活性化合物, 是开发新药的重要资源库。从生物提取物中寻找结构新、活性强的先导化合物, 是当前新药开发的重要途径。然而生物提取物化学成分多样、作用机制复杂且多数活性成分含量低, 而传统活性成分的筛选通常要进行重复的分离纯化步骤, 成本高、效率低且耗时耗力; 基于光谱或者放射性检测的高通量筛选模式, 由于假阳性风险较高, 限制了其广泛应用。因此亟需开发一种简单、快速、可靠的筛选方法。具有高灵敏度和高通量测定特性的 LF 策略在筛选活性化合物方面具有广阔的前景, 当前的研究成果表明 LF 技术能够实现从复杂的提取物组分中快速筛选出活性产物, 是开展天然活性分子定向分离的优选策略。然而, LF 技术并未成为活性分子分离的常规方法, 究其原因主要有: ① 酶在高浓度有机溶剂中容易失活; ② LF 技术和 LC-MS 联用只适用于已知活性化合物的鉴定, 而对于特殊生境的生物提取物 (海洋生物、微生物) 结构独特的代谢产物, 则体现不出其优势。但是, 如能利用 LF 分析技术直接或间接的明析活性化合物的结构信息 (t_R 、UV、MS、MS/MS), 再结合现代色谱技术定向挖掘特殊生境药用资源, 必能极大地提高新颖活性化合物的筛选命中率。除此之外, 目前 LF 筛选模型中, 使用的靶标类型单一, 与靶标不结合的潜在活性物质可能会丢失, 从而限制了天然产物活性成分的充分挖掘、利用。因此, 未来研究中应致力于设计具有多靶点或多通道筛选能力的

LF 系统, 以便能完整地筛选出珍稀物种中具有不同药理作用的活性成分。

作者贡献: 刘翠翠、王奇升负责调研文献与文章初稿撰写, 田永奇对整篇文章进行了整体设计并做了主要修改, 汪少芸对文章进行了审查与指导。

利益冲突: 本研究内容无任何利益冲突。

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