

假马齿苋活性成分及其衍生物对神经系统疾病的保护作用研究进展

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摘要 假马齿苋 *Bacopa monnieri* 为玄参科假马齿苋属植物, 用药历史悠久, 是多个国家的传统药用植物。神经系统疾病因其造成广泛神经功能损害, 已构成重大公共卫生挑战, 得到世界关注。古代假马齿苋被记载用于治疗认知记忆损伤, 近年多项研究揭示假马齿苋神经保护作用的药理机制和功效靶点, 但其活性成分的分子机制尚未系统总结。该文首次整合其核心成分在多种神经系统疾病中的作用靶点, 总结了假马齿苋及其活性成分和衍生物在多种神经系统疾病的药理机制, 通过多靶点互作发挥神经保护作用, 为开发针对阿尔茨海默病、癫痫等疾病的植物药提供新策略, 以期假马齿苋的食品、保健食品及药品开发应用提供科学参考。

关键词 假马齿苋; 活性成分; 神经系统疾病; 神经退行性疾病; 神经发育障碍性疾病; 药理作用

Research progress in neuroprotective effects of *Bacopa monnieri* active components and derivatives in neurological disorders

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[Abstract] *Bacopa monnieri*, a plant of Scrophulariaceae, has a long history of medicinal use and is recognized as a traditional medicinal herb in multiple countries. Neurological disorders, due to their extensive damage to neural functions, have become a major

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public health challenge and garnered worldwide attention. In ancient times, *B. monnieri* was documented for treating cognitive and memory impairments. Recent studies have elucidated its pharmacological mechanisms and therapeutic targets underpinning the neuroprotective effect. However, the molecular mechanisms of its active ingredients have not been systematically summarized. This study is the first to integrate the target sites of its core ingredients across multiple categories of neurological disorders. It summarizes the pharmacological mechanisms of *B. monnieri* as well as its active ingredients and derivatives in various neurological diseases, which exert neuroprotective effects through multi-target interactions. This paper provides novel strategies for developing botanical drugs targeting diseases like Alzheimer's and epilepsy and aims to offer evidence-based guidance for the development and application of *B. monnieri* in functional foods, health supplements, and pharmaceuticals.

[Key words] *Bacopa monnieri*; active ingredients; neurological disorders; neurodegenerative diseases; neurodevelopmental disorders; pharmacological effects

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神经系统疾病,包括神经发育障碍性疾病、脑血管疾病、神经退行性疾病、神经系统感染、神经免疫系统疾病、外周神经系统疾病、创伤损伤和神经系统癌症等,会破坏大脑发育,损害大脑、脊髓或外周神经,以及造成神经功能受损、认知缺陷和情绪紊乱等^[1]。2021 年,全球约有 43.1% 的人口患有神经系统健康问题,并有 1 110 万人死于神经系统疾病,随着世界人口增长和人口老龄化,神经系统疾病造成的负担将激增^[2]。目前治疗神经系统疾病药物的开发多从发病机制出发,包括抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶、激活多巴胺能、溶解蛋白斑块、诱导细胞凋亡等^[3]。然而目前的药物治疗多存在不良反应大、耐受性低、效率低的问题。植物来源的天然化合物在神经系统疾病的治疗作用被广泛研究,具有成为更好、更安全的替代治疗方法的潜力。近年来,关于假马齿苋在神经系统疾病的治疗作用得到国内外广泛关注,已有研究对假马齿苋及其活性成分在治疗认知记忆损伤、老年痴呆、癫痫、抑郁等疾病的潜在作用进行探索^[4]。为进一步发掘假马齿苋的神经保护作用和相关药物开发,本文对假马齿苋在神经系统疾病的研究和应用情况进行综述。

1 假马齿苋的命名与药用价值

假马齿苋 *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. 是玄参科 Scrophulariaceae 假马齿苋属 *Bacopa* Aubl. 植物,主要分布在热带和亚热带地区的水边、湿地及沼泽地等地,作为传统药物已有几千年的应用历史,是印度阿育吠陀体系重要的药用植物,在越南、泰国等的医学体系中也较常应用。假马齿苋冠以“马齿苋”(马齿苋科植物马齿苋 *Portulaca oleracea* L. 的干燥地上部分)之名说明二者直观形态相似但并非一物,二者均为一年生的匍匐草本,叶片多为匙形或倒卵形,肥厚肉质,互生或近对生,茎肉质多分支,但 *B. monnieri* 常呈紫红色,节上生根,*P. oleracea* 则常呈淡紫红色,卧地蔓延。尤其二者的花有巨大差别,*B. monnieri* 腋生,花冠唇形,通常为蓝色或白色,喜生于湿地、水田边、沟渠旁,而 *P. oleracea* 顶生,无花瓣苞片,黄色,耐旱,常见于菜园、农田、路边。民间俗称假马齿苋为白花猪母菜,味微甘、淡、寒,功善清热凉血、解毒消肿,内服以治痢疾、目赤肿痛、丹毒、疮疡肿痛,外用以治象皮

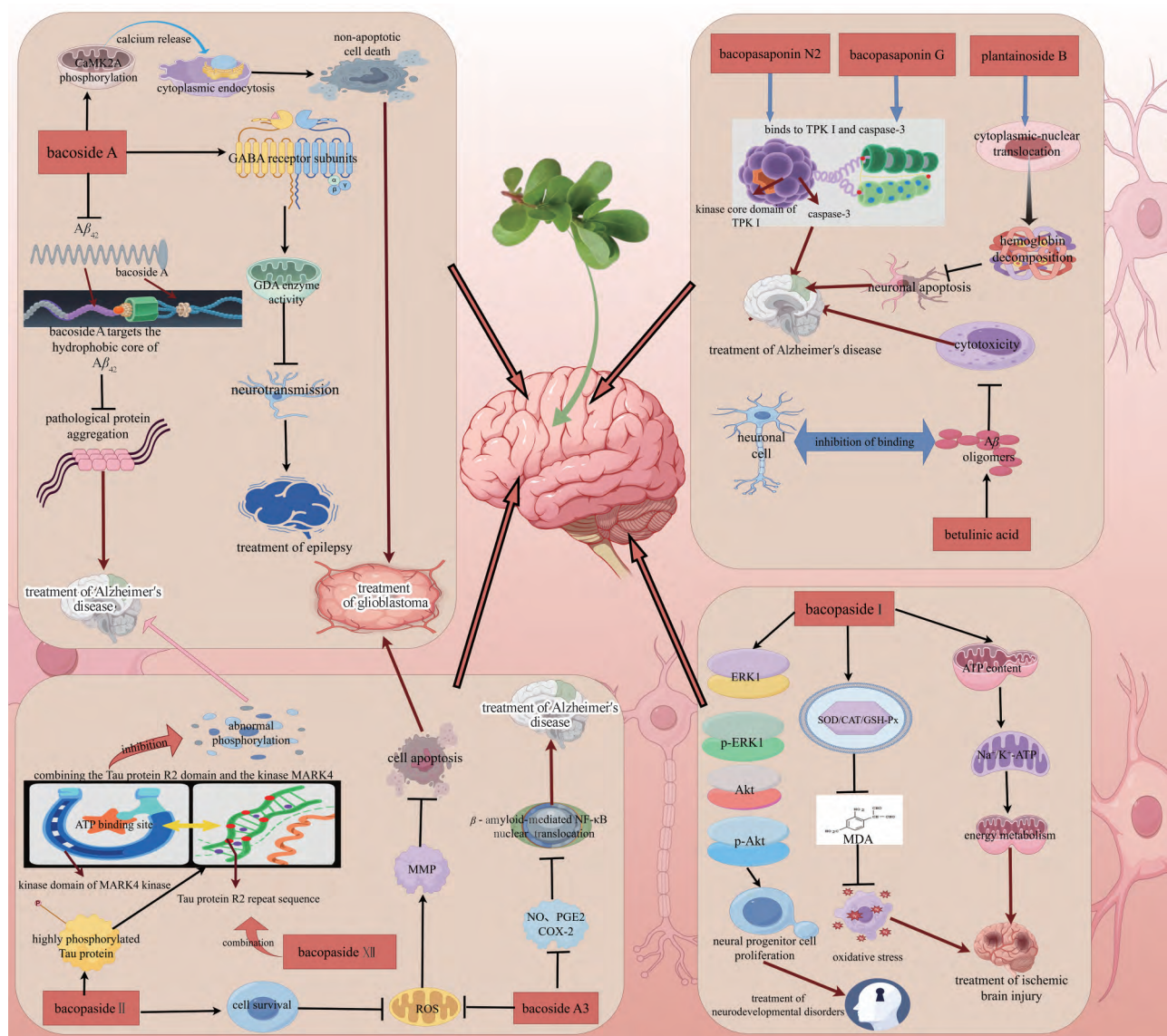
肿^[5]。现代研究表明,*B. monnieri* 多种药理成分,如假马齿苋苷 A (bacoside A)、假马齿苋苷 B (bacoside B)、假马齿苋苷 I (bacopaside I)、假马齿苋苷 II (bacopaside II)、假马齿苋皂苷 XII (bacopasaponin XII)、假马齿苋皂苷 C (bacopasaponin C)、白桦脂酸 (betulinic acid)、车前草苷 B (plantainoside B) 等,可通过调节神经传递,促进神经发生,增强神经元可塑性,调控细胞内信号传导,影响表观遗传修饰,改善脑血流,优化能量代谢,纠正蛋白质错误折叠,调节神经内分泌系统及抑制异常细胞凋亡等发挥神经保护作用^[5-8],具体见图 1。

2 假马齿苋活性成分治疗神经系统疾病的药理机制

2.1 神经退行性疾病

2.1.1 减少病理性蛋白质聚集 神经退行性疾病 (NDDs) 中存在 α -突触核蛋白 (α -syn) 聚集、Tau 蛋白聚集、 β -淀粉样蛋白 ($A\beta$) 斑块聚集等环节的重叠,*B. monnieri* 多种活性成分可参与减少病理性蛋白质聚集发挥神经保护作用。 α -syn 聚集是帕金森病的重要病理特征,假马齿苋提取物可减少 α -syn 聚集,并通过抗炎和抗氧化作用发挥神经保护作用^[9]。Tau 蛋白的过磷酸化导致 Tau 蛋白病变,是 NDDs 的重要标志。分子对接研究发现 bacopaside II 与 bacopaside XII 可与高磷酸化 Tau 蛋白的 R2 重复结构域结合^[9],假马齿苋皂苷 G (bacopasaponin G) 和假马齿苋皂苷 N2 (bacopasaponin N2) 可与 Tau 蛋白激酶 I (TPKI) 和半胱天冬蛋白酶-3 (Caspase-3) 受体结合^[9],bacopaside II 也能与 Tau 蛋白关键磷酸化调控酶微管亲和剂调节激酶 4 (MARK4) 结合^[10],靶向抑制上述关键靶点,发挥阻断 Tau 蛋白异常磷酸化的潜力。此外,体外实验发现 *B. monnieri* 提取物可以减少神经生长因子 (NGF) 剥夺的 PC12 细胞中 Tau 蛋白异常磷酸化和积累^[11]。Tau 的磷酸化和脱磷酸之间的平衡由多种蛋白酶调节,如糖原合成酶激酶-3 β (GSK-3 β) 和蛋白质磷酸酶 2A (PP2A)。 *B. monnieri* 乙醇提取物抑制 GSK-3 β 的磷酸化,降低磷酸化 Tau 蛋白负荷,在体外抑制 Tau 蛋白聚集,此外也能恢复 NUP359 的排列,恢复核运输,发挥保护 DNA 的潜在作用^[12]。

$A\beta$ 的积累与聚集是 NDDs 的另一病理事件,*B. monnieri* 及其活性成分可以多层次干预 $A\beta$ 的产生、聚集和毒性作用。

图 1 *Bacopa monnieri* 活性成分对神经系统疾病的治疗作用Fig.1 Therapeutic actions of *Bacopa monnieri* active ingredients against neurological disorders

B. monnieri 提取物在脂多糖 (LPS) 诱导神经毒性的人神经母细胞瘤细胞 SH-SY5Y 细胞可显著减少 $A\beta$ 淀粉样前体蛋白 (APP) 表达, 并提高细胞存活率, 减缓神经元损伤中, 防止 $A\beta$ 的产生^[13]。淀粉样蛋白前体蛋白裂解酶-1 (BACE-1) 是将 APP 异常剪切生成 $A\beta$ 的关键酶, *B. monnieri* 提取物可减少 BACE-1 活性, 从而减少 APP 异常剪切, 抑制 $A\beta$ 蛋白聚集的形成^[14]。bacopside A 可抑制 $A\beta_{42}$ 寡聚体组装成成熟的纤维, 并阻断寡聚体与神经细胞膜的异常相互作用, 显著降低了 $A\beta_{42}$ 诱导的细胞毒性^[15]。plantainoside B 能有效改善 $A\beta$ 诱导的小鼠认知障碍, 其具体机制在于直接结合 $A\beta$ 寡聚体, 延缓其聚集为有毒原纤维, 阻断 $A\beta$ 与神经元膜结合, 也能减少细胞内钙离子失衡和线粒体功能障碍, 减轻神经元损

伤^[14]。*B. monnieri* 提取物可抑制 GSK- β 活性和恢复 Wnt/ β -连环蛋白 (β -catenin) 信号通路, 抑制 $A\beta_{42}$ 诱导的异常 Tau 蛋白磷酸化, 去除海马区域淀粉样斑块, 促进神经细胞存活^[17]。*B. monnieri* 可通过调节与阿尔茨海默病 (AD) 密切相关的关键通路, 包括细胞外基质组织、白细胞介素 (IL)-4 和 IL-13 等信号传导, 并恢复色氨酸 2,3-双加氧酶 (TDO2) 和 FOS 样抗原 1 (FOSL1) 等 $A\beta_{42}$ 调控蛋白的表达水平, 发挥神经保护作用^[18]。

2.1.2 改善突触和神经网络功能障碍 *B. monnieri* 可通过调节突触传递、神经递质平衡、促进神经再生等多途径、多靶点修复突触功能障碍和神经网络稳态。*B. monnieri* 提取物可调节 AMPA 受体 GluR1/GluR2 亚基表达^[19] 以及

NMDAR 受体磷酸化或亚基表达^[20-21], 抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶 (AChE) 活性, 上调环磷酸腺苷 (cAMP) 应答元件结合蛋白 (CREB) 表达, 促进脑源性神经营养因子 (BDNF) 转录, 减少神经元损伤。 *B. monnieri* 提取物可有效调节突触功能中的关键蛋白, 包括突触前蛋白突触结合蛋白 1 (SYT1)、突触素 (SYP) 和突触后蛋白 α -钙/钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶 II (CaMK II)、突触后密度蛋白 95 (PSD-95)、受体调节蛋白跨膜 AMPA 受体调节蛋白 γ -2 (TAR γ -2)、与 C 激酶相互作用蛋白 1 (PICK1)^[19,23]。

B. monnieri 也可通过表观遗传机制调节突触可塑性。 *B. monnieri* 提取物可通过调节重组蛋白的甲基化调控脂蛋白 E 受体 2 (ApoER2) 剪切, 促进 *N*-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体 (NMDAR) 与突触后密度蛋白-95 (PSD-95) 的激活和相互作用, 以诱导 BDNF 表达, 调节突触可塑性^[23]。 *B. monnieri* 标准化提取物 CDRI-08 上调组蛋白乙酰化 (Ac-H3、Ac-H4) 和转录共激活因子 p300, 抑制海马体的组蛋白去乙酰化酶 (HDACs) 和蛋白磷酸酶 (PP1 α 、PP2A), 增加海马体中脑衍生的 BDNF 外显子 IV mRNA^[24], 并通过 miR124 调节 CREB 蛋白^[23]。此外, *B. monnieri* 可能通过提高海马齿回中的 BD-NF 蛋白表达及 CREB 磷酸化, 增加齿回中的细胞增殖和神经母细胞分化, 促进神经发生^[24]。

2.1.3 减轻氧化应激和神经炎症 神经元依赖线粒体氧化磷酸化生成 ATP 以维持功能, 线粒体功能障碍导致的能量代谢失衡和氧化损伤是 NDDs 的重要驱动因素。 *B. monnieri* 可通过修复神经元能量代谢损伤与抑制氧化应激, 改善 NDDs 的病理进程。 *B. monnieri* 可减轻谷氨酸毒性引发的氧化应激和内质网应激, 保护线粒体膜电位, 防止线粒体渗漏^[27], 也可通过抗氧化抑制线粒体嵴损伤和基质稀释, 增加健康线粒体数量^[28], 保护线粒体功能。

B. monnieri 提取物恢复 ATP 酶系统 (Na⁺-K⁺-ATP 酶) 活性, 提升大脑的 ATP 含量和总腺嘌呤核苷酸水平, 纠正能量代谢^[9], 也可增强超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 (GPx) 和活性, 降低脂质过氧化, 并减轻线粒体损伤^[29]。 *B. monnieri* 提取物可清除自由基、抑制脂质过氧化、增加谷胱甘肽水平、抑制诱导型一氧化氮合酶 (iNOS)、一氧化氮 (NO) 等炎症因子表达, 减少黑质区域的胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (GFAP) 阳性星形细胞, 通过抗氧化和抗神经炎症, 保护多巴胺神经元^[30]。也有研究发现 *B. monnieri* 活性物质槲皮素对 LPS 刺激的 NO 产生具有抑制潜力, 并下调了环氧合酶-2 (COX-2) 和 iNOS 基因的表达^[31]。

核因子 E2 相关因子 2 (Nrf2) 是调控细胞抗氧化和抗炎反应的关键转录因子, *B. monnieri* 可靶向调控 Nrf2 相关通路, 在多种 NDDs 中发挥神经保护作用。分子对接和体内实验发现 *B. monnieri* 甲醇提取物和活性成分 bacopaside Xll、bacopaside A 等可与 Kelch 样环氧氯丙烷相关蛋白 1 (Keap1) 蛋白结合, 降低 Keap1 蛋白表达, 抑制 Nrf2 泛素化降解, 促进

Nrf2 核转位, 调节 Keap1/Nrf2 通路下游抗氧化基因表达, 减轻氧化应激损伤, 调节神经递质, 改善神经元形态和认知功能^[30,33]。 *B. monnieri* 提取物也进一步促进 Nrf2 与抗氧化反应元件 (ARE) 结合, 上调 II 相解毒酶基因, 包括血红素加氧酶-1 (HO-1) 和谷氨酸半胱氨酸连接酶催化亚基 (GCLC) 以及下游蛋白表达, 清除活性氧 (ROS)^[33-34]。其中活性成分贝特林酸也被证实可上调 Nrf2/HO-1 信号通路, 减少氧化应激和神经炎症水平, 并调节神经递质, 降低谷氨酸活性, 发挥神经保护作用^[33]。 *B. monnieri* 亦可通过抗氧化减轻 DNA 损伤, *B. monnieri* 甲醇提取物被发现对过氧化氢 (H₂O₂) 和 NO 诱导的细胞毒性具有保护作用, 通过清除自由基, 减少 DNA 裂解能力, 减少 DNA 损伤^[34]。

神经炎症是 NDDs 的重要病理机制, 小胶质细胞异常激活会产生促炎因子, 如 IL-1 β 、IL-6 和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α), 直接或间接诱发蛋白质 Tau 和 A β 的聚类、突触功能丧失、认知和记忆力下降、神经元细胞死亡和线粒体损伤, 加重神经损伤。 *B. monnieri* 提取物可抑制小胶质细胞释放炎症细胞因子, 下调核因子 κ B (NF- κ B) 表达^[13,33], 降低 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-1 β 、iNOS、COX-2 等促炎因子和趋化因子 MCP-1 等的表达^[14,37-38], 干预炎症信号通路激活, 并抑制多种与脑部炎症相关的酶类表达, 包括 Caspase-1、Caspase-3 和 MMP-3^[33], 以减轻神经系统炎症。此外, bacopaside A3 也被发现可降低 iNOS、COX-2、前列腺素 E2 (PGE2) 等关键炎症因子水平, 减少 NF- κ B 的核转位, 抑制 ROS 生成, 降低由 A β 积累诱导的慢性炎症和氧化应激^[39], 提示其可能是 *B. monnieri* 发挥神经炎症的关键活性物质。

2.1.4 调节细胞凋亡 *B. monnieri* 及其活性成分, 可通过调控细胞周期、线粒体功能、自噬活化、细胞凋亡通路等调控神经元生存, 发挥神经保护作用。在调控细胞周期层面, 苯并 [a] 吡烯可诱导原发性胎儿星形细胞 (IMPHFA) 的 G₂ 期停止, 从而影响细胞增殖。 *B. monnieri* 可逆转细胞周期停止, 并恢复正常细胞周期^[40]。 *B. monnieri* 也可通过调节线粒体损伤和相关的线粒体功能障碍发挥抗凋亡作用。促凋亡蛋白 B 细胞淋巴瘤-2 (Bcl-2) 相关 X 蛋白 (Bax) 与抗凋亡蛋白 Bcl-2 的比例被认为是线粒体功能障碍导致细胞凋亡的关键因素。研究发现 *B. monnieri* 提取物可下调 Bax 蛋白和上调 Bcl-2 蛋白^[41], 调节 Bax/Bcl-2 比例失衡, 减少细胞凋亡并促进神经保护。Caspase-3 也参与到细胞凋亡中。 *B. monnieri* 提取物及 bacopaside A 可抑制 Caspase-3 活性^[12,33], 减少细胞凋亡, 促进神经保护。 *B. monnieri* 也通过激活自噬进行神经保护, 主要是诱导自噬依赖性线粒体选择降解, 促进受损线粒体的清除, 减轻苯并 [a] 吡烯引起的氧化应激、线粒体损伤和细胞毒性^[33]。

2.2 神经元兴奋性异常疾病

癫痫发作是神经元活动突然和暂时同步的结果。癫痫时, GABA 受体表达下调, 谷氨酸系统过度激活, 导致神经元

过度兴奋和癫痫发作。变化在细胞兴奋性的平衡中发挥关键作用,GABA和谷氨酸之间的平衡被破坏,向兴奋方向转移,会导致癫痫发作^[43]。*B. monnieri*提取物及其活性成分bacopaside A可穿过血脑屏障,调节GABA_A受体亚基(如 $\alpha 1$ 、 γ 、 δ)和GABA_B受体的表达,恢复GABA合成酶的活性,增强抑制性神经递质传递,减轻癫痫症状^[44-47]。此外,*B. monnieri*也可调节谷氨酸系统,上调癫痫大鼠NMDAR1亚基和代谢性谷氨酸受体(mGluR5和mGluR8)的基因表达,减少癫痫发作引发的神经损伤^[48-51]。在癫痫大鼠模型中,5-羟色胺(5-HT)2C受体表达上调,伴随肌醇三磷酸(IP3)的升高,可能导致与癫痫相关的情绪和认知障碍。*B. monnieri*提取物能显著降低癫痫大鼠大脑皮质、小脑以及海马等组织中5-HT2C受体表达和IP3水平,改善相关行为障碍^[48,51-53]。反复癫痫发作会引起新陈代谢和兴奋性增加,*B. monnieri*和bacopaside A能降低癫痫大鼠肌肉中AChE及苹果酸脱氢酶(MDH)活性和减少血清胰岛素及三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T3)水平,调节癫痫大鼠外周神经系统的代谢紊乱和兴奋性的增强,以预防癫痫发生^[53]。此外,表现遗传也参与到癫痫的发病中,有研究探索了*B. monnieri*通过表现遗传干预癫痫的潜在药理机制,*B. monnieri*中含有的miRNA可能通过表现遗传机制调节SCN1A钠通道和CLCN5氯通道相关基因表达,抑制与癫痫发作相关的miRNA,减少DNA甲基化异常,增强NMDA受体GluN2A亚基表达,减轻癫痫引起的认知障碍^[54]。

2.3 神经发育障碍性疾病

神经发育障碍性疾病是一类以认知缺陷和稳定疾病过程为特征的脑发育障碍,其中海马发育异常与社会、记忆和空间认知密切相关。*B. monnieri*及活性bacopaside I可能通过调节ERK1/2和Akt信号通路促进海马体齿回神经祖细胞增殖,改善青春期小鼠的学习记忆能力^[55]。神经炎症与氧化应激也是神经发育障碍性疾病的风险因素。在丙戊酸诱导的孤独症谱系障碍(ASD)大鼠模型中,*B. monnieri*标准化提取物BacoMind表现出显著的抗氧化性(增加GSH、SOD、CAT,降低MDA水平)和抗炎性(降低IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α),抑制AMPA受体mRNA和蛋白表达,改善ASD样行为^[56]。临床证据亦证实*B. monnieri*的神经保护作用。在6~14岁儿童和青少年中应用*B. monnieri*标准化提取物CDRI-08可改善注意力不集中、多动、冲动症状和相关的认知、情绪和睡眠问题^[57-58]。也有临床研究发现每日服用225 mg *B. monnieri*提取物SBME可改善在6~12岁的注意缺陷多动障碍(ADHD)儿童中多动躁动、注意缺陷、学习困难等精神问题^[59]。

2.4 获得性中枢神经系统损伤

2.4.1 缺血缺氧性损伤 缺血性脑损伤涉及氧化应激、能量代谢障碍、胶质细胞介导的炎症反应和程序性细胞死亡等病理过程,既往研究发现*B. monnieri*可通过上述途径靶向干预,近年来发现bacopaside I在治疗缺血性脑损伤中可发挥

关键作用。bacopaside I可通过增加大脑ATP含量、能量电荷、总腺嘌呤核苷酸、 Na^+/K^+ -ATP酶和 $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ -ATP酶活性,调节氧化应激指标,有效改善缺血后能量代谢紊乱和氧化应激^[60]。bacopaside I通过蛋白激酶C和磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶/蛋白激酶B(PI3K/Akt)信号通路保护神经元细胞免受缺氧和葡萄糖剥夺引起的损害,改善认知缺陷^[61]。

2.4.2 中毒性损伤 朊病毒蛋白(PrP)是传染性海绵状脑病(TSE)的致病物质,bacopaside A可加速朊病毒蛋白(PrP₁₀₆₋₁₂₆)的淀粉样蛋白片段的纤维形成,减少其与细胞膜的相互作用,并降低神经毒性^[62]。脑苷脂硫酸转移酶(CST)被认为是开发治疗异染性脑白质营养不良的靶向蛋白,通过虚拟筛选方法发现来源于*B. monnieri*的豆甾烯醇是CST的有效抑制剂,提供新的候选药物^[63]。甲基汞(MeHg)是一种环境污染物,MeHg暴露会降低小脑的DNA和RNA含量。*B. monnieri*可缓解MeHg诱导的神经毒性,恢复小脑中DNA和RNA的量,恢复运动活动和空间短期记忆^[64]。

百草枯中毒会引起氧化应激、损伤线粒体功能、诱导细胞凋亡等,增加患帕金森病的风险。*B. monnieri*提取物可显著降低氧化应激标志物(如ROS、MDA、HP)水平,增强抗氧化酶(如SOD、CAT、GPx)水平,此外也提升酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)和抗氧化防御系统(如 γ -GCS、Trx1),并抑制Akt和热休克蛋白90(HSP90)蛋白异常激活,恢复多巴胺水平和胆碱酯酶活性,改善线粒体功能,改善运动障碍和行为异常^[65-67]。此外,bacopaside I减轻了百草枯诱导的氧化应激和细胞凋亡并促进神经细胞增生,改善百草枯中毒诱导的脑损伤^[68]。*B. monnieri*可抑制c-Jun氨基末端激酶(Jnk)活化和Caspase-3的裂解,调控凋亡相关基因(Jnk、Caspase-3、Damb、Nrf2)表达,抑制细胞凋亡^[69]。

阿片类药物成瘾与神经元细胞的氧化应激损伤有关。*B. monnieri*甲醇提取物可清除氧自由基,减轻小脑由吗啡引起的组织病理学变化^[70]。此外,*B. monnieri*还能发挥对阿片类药物的肝肾保护作用,改善吗啡戒断的生理症状及抑郁表现^[71]。

2.5 神经系统肿瘤

脑及神经系统肿瘤是常见的中枢神经系统疾病,是指发生在脑组织、脊髓、脑(脊)膜和中枢神经系统其他部位的肿瘤^[72]。*B. monnieri*提取物及其活性成分,可通过抑制细胞增殖、阻滞细胞周期、诱导细胞凋亡等,发挥对神经系统肿瘤的治疗潜力^[73]。在神经母细胞瘤SH-SY5Y和N2a细胞模型,*B. monnieri*活性成分可增加抗氧化酶、降低ROS水平、恢复线粒体膜电位、抑制Caspase-3活性,减轻氧化应激和抑制细胞凋亡^[73-74]。在胶质母细胞瘤(GBM)模型中,bacopaside A可激活钙/钙调蛋白依赖激酶II A(CaMK2A)磷酸化,促进内质网钙释放,触发大量胞饮作用,导致细胞膜破裂和非凋亡性细胞死亡^[75]。bacopaside A也可诱导Sub-G₀/G₁期细胞累积和DNA片段化,降低线粒体膜电位,抑制Notch1通路激活

HES1,从而诱导细胞凋亡^[7d]。*B. monnieri*可通过激活细胞外信号调节激酶/丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路(ERK/MAPK)和PI3K/Akt信号通路保护SH-SY5Y神经母细胞瘤细胞免受过氧化叔丁醇(TBHP)诱导的细胞死亡^[7]。

2.6 神经病理性疼痛

神经病理性疼痛是指源于神经系统病理的疼痛。其症状包括自发和刺激性引起的疼痛感,表现为感觉异常、阵发性疼痛、痛觉亢进(疼痛感明显增强)或异动症(非有害刺激引起疼痛)^[7d]。*B. monnieri*水提取物可通过血清素能神经元、去甲肾上腺素能神经元和阿片性系统等多种疼痛途径在急性和慢性疼痛条件下都表现出镇痛活性^[7d]。*B. monnieri*在动物研究中已显示出对化学诱导的强直性内脏伤害性疼痛和急性阶段性热伤害性感受的缓解作用^[8d]。此外,*B. monnieri*可以减轻阿片类药物的耐受性,增强不耐受动物中阿片类药物诱导的抗神经痛,并具有类似吗啡的镇痛效果,但对其自身镇痛效果产生任何耐受性^[80-81]。有研究发现*B. monnieri*可缓解包括静态、动态、冷、热和机械性等多种类型疼痛^[8]。此外,*B. monnieri*的抗痛作用可能通过多种神经递质系统实现,如其提取物可调控谷氨酸能受体、酸敏感离子通道(ASIC)、瞬时受体电位(TRP)通道等多条疼痛通路发挥镇痛作用^[8]。

2.7 代谢性脑病

肝性脑病(HE)是慢性肝衰竭(CLF)引起的小脑功能受损,表现为运动障碍、认知障碍和睡眠周期紊乱的神经精神症状,其发病机制在于NMDAR的过度激活。神经元一氧化氮合成酶(nNOS)细胞凋亡途径介导NMDAR引发兴奋毒性。*B. monnieri*标准化提取物CDRI-08在CLF大鼠模型中可调节NMDAR亚基表达,恢复NR2A/NR2B比例,降低神经元nNOS和NO水平,并调节Bcl-2/Bax比例,减轻神经元凋亡,防止与HE相关的神经化学改变^[84]。CDRI-08也可通过恢复BDNF-原肌球蛋白受体激酶B(TrkB)信号通路表达,促进海马齿状回区域神经干细胞的增殖与分化,恢复海马神经发生^[8]。新生儿低血糖可能会造成严重的运动和认知障碍。在新生儿低血糖的大鼠实验模型中,*B. monnieri*提取物可通过多巴胺D1/D2受体表达、cAMP信号表达,纠正Bax表达上调和SOD下调以改善神经元死亡,降低氧化应激和细胞凋亡,缓解运动和认知障碍^[8d]。糖尿病会增加氧化应激,改变突触可塑性,引起记忆力下降。CDRI-08可降低血糖水平和改善胰岛素抵抗,并通过调节海马AMPA受体及突触后膜结构,改善氧化应激和突触可塑性,恢复糖尿病引起的认知缺陷^[81]。

2.8 精神障碍疾病

精神分裂症等精神障碍常伴有兴奋-抑制平衡神经递质功能障碍。*B. monnieri*增加前额叶皮层和纹状体中负责在突触膜上运输谷氨酸的囊泡性谷氨酸转运体(VGLUT1、VGLUT2、VGLUT3)^[88-89],调节NMDA受体及其亚基

NMDAR1表达^[90-91],调控GABA_A受体 $\alpha 1$ 亚基表达^[9],恢复兴奋-抑制平衡,改善精神分裂症的认知缺陷。氧化应激在精神障碍发病中发挥重要作用。 γ -氨基丁酸是一种抑制性神经递质,通过激活缺氧诱导因子-1 α (HIF-1 α)来调节缺氧期间的大脑兴奋性。*B. monnieri*提取物可调节HIF-1 α 信号通路,降低HIF-1 α 及其下游靶点葡萄糖转运体-1(GLUT-1)和促红细胞生成素(EPO)表达,增加 γ -氨基丁酸受体亚基 $\alpha 1$ (GABAAR- $\alpha 1$)水平,增加抗氧化酶(SOD、CAT、GPx)活性,降低ROS和脂质过氧化水平,以治疗缺氧引起的焦虑^[9]。*B. monnieri*提取物可降低血浆中炎症因子、皮质醇和artemin蛋白水平,并上调海马和前额叶皮层中BDNF的表达,发挥抗抑郁神经保护作用^[94]。在慢性不可预测应激(CUMS)诱导的抑郁症大鼠模型中,*B. monnieri*可通过上调BDNF表达,激活Akt和CREB信号通路,促进神经元存活和突触可塑性^[9]。慢性应激是多种精神障碍的诱因。*B. monnieri*提取物可通过调节下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴,上调促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)和皮质酮水平,并恢复神经递质受体表达和上调神经营养因子表达,减轻氧化应激和细胞凋亡,促进神经发生,缓解应激反应和焦虑样行为^[96-97]。

3 结论与展望

近年来,随着*B. monnieri*及活性成分和衍生物的药理作用研究的不断开展,*B. monnieri*提取物和主要活性成分的神经保护作用已得到动物模型和临床研究的验证。*B. monnieri*在多种神经疾病中通过减少病理性蛋白聚集,改善突触可塑性,调控神经递质释放,抗神经炎症和氧化应激,修复神经元损伤,促进神经元再生等药理作用,发挥“抗神经炎症-抗氧化应激-恢复神经元功能”作用,进而在多种致病因素交叉的神经系统疾病中改善记忆缺陷、增强学习能力、减少焦虑抑郁、预防癫痫发作。另外,*B. monnieri*的神经保护作用与其活性成分的结构特征密切相关。bacopaside A、bacopaside I等三萜皂苷类含疏水性三萜骨架与亲水性糖基,可通过血脑屏障,靶向调控 $A\beta$ 聚集(bacopaside A抑制 $A\beta_{42}$ 纤维化等)、Tau磷酸化(bacopaside II结合MARK4等)及突触可塑性(bacopaside I激活ERK/Akt通路等)。黄酮类(槲皮素等)酚羟基结构赋予强抗氧化活性,通过清除ROS、抑制iNOS/COX-2表达减轻神经炎症。甾醇类(甾甾烯醇等)刚性甾核可特异性结合靶蛋白(脑苷脂硫酸转移酶等),抑制病理蛋白活性。未来需通过结构修饰(糖基化改造、纳米载体递送等)优化生物利用度,增强靶向性。

然而,*B. monnieri*在神经系统疾病中的研究仍存在一些亟待解决的问题制约其扩展临床应用。首先,*B. monnieri*及其活性成分的质量标志物、生物利用度和药代动力学尚不清楚。目前关于*B. monnieri*的生物活性标志物的研究报道较少,关于其入血成分、代谢产物、血药浓度等及通过血脑屏障干预中枢神经系统等的复杂药理机制尚未系统研究。其次,*B. monnieri*神经保护作用的分子靶点和具体作用环节尚未

完全系统阐明,目前通过分子生物学和动物模型已初步揭示 *B. monnieri* 干预神经系统疾病的部分机制,然而多数研究仅关注某些单一的致病靶点,缺乏对信号通路和新机制的阐释。最后,现有 *B. monnieri* 的临床研究规模小、持续时间短,缺乏精良的、随机安慰剂对照的双盲试验,确定 *B. monnieri* 在不同神经系统疾病和正常人群中的疗效和安全性,并进一步确定 *B. monnieri* 给药的最佳剂量、频率和持续时间。随着纳米颗粒技术、类器官与器官芯片技术等新兴技术发展, *B. monnieri* 可进行药物配对或结构改造或配方优化,实现其从传统草药到循证药物的转变。总之, *B. monnieri* 及其活性物质在神经系统新药研发方面具有广阔的潜力和前景。

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