

## 基于微生物视角的“皮-肠”轴与特应性皮炎

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**摘要:** 特应性皮炎(atopic dermatitis, AD)是一种难治易复发皮肤病, 由于病因复杂且患病率逐年增加, 该病已经成为公共卫生领域关注的问题。随着高通量测序、元基因组学和代谢组学等技术的应用, 发现AD的发生与发展与微生物群落息息相关, “微生物-皮-肠”轴及它们之间的串扰机制也逐渐被验证。“微生物-皮-肠”轴在过敏性皮肤炎症中扮演了重要角色。本文综述了“微生物-皮-肠”轴与AD的关系, 及其可能交流的信号分子和潜在途径, 重点关注了涉及益生菌、菌群移植和抗菌肽等微生物缓解AD的潜在机制, 为靶向微生物群治疗过敏性皮肤炎症提供了一个新的视角。

**关键词:** 特应性皮炎; 微生物; “微生物-皮-肠”轴; 炎症

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## Skin-gut axis and atopic dermatitis from the microbial perspective

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**Abstract:** Atopic dermatitis (AD) is an intractable and relapsing skin disease that has become a concern in the public health field due to its complex etiology and increasing prevalence year by year. With the application of high-throughput sequencing, metagenomics, metabolomics, and other technologies, it has been found that the occurrence and development of AD are closely related to the microbial community, and the “microbiota-skin-gut” axis and the crosstalk mechanisms between them have also been gradually verified. The “microbiota-skin-gut” axis has played an important role in allergic skin inflammation. This article reviews the relationship between the “microbiota-skin-gut” axis and AD, and the signaling molecules and potential pathways it may communicate with. Significant attention has been paid to the potential mechanisms involved in AD alleviation by microorganisms such as probiotics, flora transplantation, antimicrobial peptides, and so on, providing a new perspective for targeting microbiota to treat allergic skin inflammation.

**Keywords:** atopic dermatitis; microbiota; “microbiota-skin-gut” axis; inflammation

特应性皮炎(atopic dermatitis, AD)是一种慢性、复发性和难治性的炎症性皮肤病。AD临床表现以皮肤剧烈瘙痒为主,常好发于婴幼儿和青少年,也可延续至成人或老年时期发作。据统计,AD在全球儿童中的发病率为15%–20%,在成人中为1%–3%,且近几十年来呈现上升趋势<sup>[1]</sup>。AD发病机制复杂,目前认为与皮肤屏障破坏、丝氨酸蛋白酶破坏、角化桥粒、炎症因子表达增加及CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞激活相关。其中,T细胞介导的免疫应答(Th1/Th2失衡,Th17/Treg失衡)可能起主导作用<sup>[2]</sup>。AD的西医治疗多为局部应用糖皮质激素、钙调神经磷酸酶抑制剂,或全身应用抗组胺药、免疫抑制剂和免疫调节剂等<sup>[3]</sup>。中医治疗AD历史悠久,效果突出,是

临床上可选的补充替代治疗方法<sup>[4]</sup>。然而上述疗法难以根治AD,严重影响了患者的学习状况和生活质量。

近年来,随着元转录组学、宏基因组学和代谢组学等多种技术的应用,证实了局部微生物能影响远端部位的免疫功能。例如,肠道微生物组可能通过免疫调节作用改变皮肤表型,这促成了“皮-肠”轴和“微生物-皮-肠”轴等术语的产生。本文从皮肤和肠道两个微生物簇角度出发,综述了“微生物-皮-肠”轴与AD的关系,及其可能交流的信号分子和潜在途径,并试图阐明这些途径在AD病理机制中的重要作用。此外,本文还重点关注了涉及益生菌、菌群移植和抗菌肽等微生物相关治疗缓解AD的潜在机制。

# 1 AD与“微生物-皮-肠”轴

## 1.1 AD患者皮肤菌群特征

皮肤微生物群由数百万细菌、真菌和病毒构成, 在保护皮肤免受病原体侵袭中发挥重要作用。皮肤上的细菌种群(包括常驻菌与暂驻菌)通常会根据皮肤表面独特的理化性质(温度、年龄、皮脂量和汗液等)来适应它们在皮肤中占据的生态位<sup>[5-7]</sup>。这一特性使皮脂丰富的部位以脂类角质菌属(丙酸菌)和真菌马拉色菌属为主; 腋窝等湿润的部位以棒状杆菌、葡萄球菌为主; 四肢屈侧等干燥的部位以 $\beta$ -变形杆菌、黄细菌和马拉色素菌的混合种群为主<sup>[8]</sup>。皮肤微生物通过角质形成细胞(keratinocytes, KC)、抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptides, AMPs)、脂质抗菌剂和细胞因子等调节宿主免疫反应, 促进内环境稳定, 从而改善皮肤屏障功能<sup>[9]</sup>。

内环境稳定性的破坏会造成皮肤微生物生

态紊乱, 主要包括微生物菌群多样性、数量、组成和代谢的显著变化<sup>[7,9]</sup>。出生方式、压力、饮食和环境污染等因素均会影响AD患者的皮肤微生物菌群。这一反应可能会介导宿主免疫应答, 诱导IgE的产生和Th2细胞的激活, 造成AD症状的恶化<sup>[10-11]</sup>。研究发现, 在不同年龄段的AD患者中, 发作前后其皮肤微生物多样性均发生了改变(表1), 该变化通常以丙酸杆菌属、链球菌属、不动杆菌属、棒状杆菌属和普氏杆菌属减少, 而表皮葡萄球菌和溶血性葡萄球菌等葡萄球菌属增多为主要特征, 其中金黄色葡萄球菌的定殖密度与AD疾病严重程度密切相关<sup>[11-13]</sup>。

## 1.2 AD患者肠道菌群特征

肠道菌群是寄生在人体肠道中微生物的总称, 其数量庞大、种群丰度高<sup>[14]</sup>。目前人类个体共分离出2172种肠道微生物群, 归属12个门, 其中93.5%属于拟杆菌门、厚壁菌门、放

表1 AD患者皮肤和肠道菌群特征<sup>[11-13]</sup>

Table 1 Skin and gut microbiota profiles in AD patients<sup>[11-13]</sup>

部位 Position	微生物改变 Microbial alterations	免疫失调 Immune dysregulation	
皮肤 Skin	↓丙酸杆菌属 ↓ <i>Cutibacterium</i>	↑金黄色葡萄球菌 ↓AMPS	
	↓链球菌属 ↓ <i>Streptococcus</i>	↑ <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ↑IL-4, ↑IL-5,	
	↓不动杆菌属 ↓ <i>Acinetobacter</i>	↑表皮葡萄球菌 ↑IL-13, ↑IL-22,	
	↓普氏杆菌属 ↓ <i>Prevotella</i>	↑ <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ↑IL-31, ↑IgE,	
	↓棒状杆菌属 ↓ <i>Corynebacterium</i>	↑溶血性葡萄球菌 ↑TSLP	
	↓痤疮丙酸杆菌 ↓ <i>Cutibacterium acnes</i>	↑ <i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i>	
	肠道 Gut	↓乳酸杆菌属 ↓ <i>Lactobacillus</i>	↑大肠杆菌 ↓Treg, ↓IgA,
		↓双歧杆菌属 ↓ <i>Bifidobacteria</i>	↑ <i>Escherichia coli</i> ↑IL-25, ↑IL-33
			↑艰难梭菌
			↑ <i>Clostridium difficile</i>
			↑金黄色葡萄球菌
			↑ <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>

注: ↑: 升高; ↓: 降低

Note: ↑: Increase; ↓: Decrease.

线菌门和变形菌门<sup>[15-16]</sup>。最新研究表明,肠道微生物群与肠道炎性疾病、哮喘和特应性皮炎等过敏性疾病的发生息息相关<sup>[17]</sup>。这可能与肠道微生物群产生的氨基酸代谢物、短链脂肪酸(short chain fatty acids, SCFAs)和低聚糖等代谢物相关。这些代谢物可形成黏膜层,构成肠道屏障,避免微生物群移位进入体循环引发感染,在物质代谢和免疫功能方面发挥至关重要的作用<sup>[18]</sup>。肠道微生物群与宿主之间的免疫平衡易受到饮食、疾病等因素的影响。如某些食物成分可破坏肠道屏障,加速病原微生物定殖。病原微生物可进入血液循环,激活肠道黏膜免疫,诱发生产生多种免疫细胞及炎性细胞因子。

肠道微生物失衡在 AD 的发病机制中也扮演重要角色。与健康个体相比,AD 患者肠道微生物多样性有所下降(表 1),主要特征是乳酸杆菌、双歧杆菌等有益菌属的相对丰度显著减少,而大肠杆菌、艰难梭菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的相对丰度增加<sup>[19-20]</sup>。研究发现,重度 AD 患者肠道微生物多样性较低,产丙酸盐和丁酸的细菌数量较少,而丙酸盐和丁酸作为 SCFAs 的组成部分具有抗炎和免疫调节的作用,对于缓解 AD 等慢性炎症疾病至关重要<sup>[21-22]</sup>。

## 2 由免疫及神经内分泌系统介导的“皮-肠”轴交流

诸多证据显示,肠道与皮肤之间存在双向联系并受饮食、情绪及外界诸多因素影响。有学者认为肠、脑和皮肤细胞来源于同一胚层<sup>[23]</sup>。研究发现,皮肤和肠道都是免疫和神经内分泌系统发挥作用的关键部位,两者在结构和神经分布上具有高度相似性<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,免疫及神经内分泌系统可能介导“皮-肠”轴的交流,从而改变肠道与皮肤之间的稳态。

### 2.1 免疫介导的“皮-肠”轴交流

皮肤和肠道屏障的完整性均受到免疫系统的保护,而病原体与免疫细胞炎症受体的相互作用可增加皮肤和肠道屏障的渗透性,从而引起免疫反应。其中免疫调节主要由肠道菌群主导,免疫失衡主要在皮肤中体现。“皮-肠”轴的免疫交流可能涉及 3 种机制。

#### (1) Peyer 斑

Peyer 斑是肠道相关淋巴组织中的一部分,其可合成 IL-10 并诱导 T 辅助细胞分化,也被视为黏膜免疫反应的主要诱导部位<sup>[23]</sup>。研究证实,来自 Peyer 斑的免疫细胞因子可以通过循环运输到皮肤,从而调节皮肤免疫状态并改善防御功能<sup>[25]</sup>。

#### (2) 上皮细胞(epithelial cells, ECs)

ECs 是肠道的内表面和皮肤的外表面所覆盖的细胞,在维持机体内外稳态方面发挥重要作用。这归功于 ECs 可充当机体第一道防线,发挥防止微生物侵入的作用。肠道 ECs 的完整性被破坏后,会导致肠黏膜通透性增加,形成“肠漏”的病理表现<sup>[26]</sup>。“肠漏”会造成饮食抗原、细菌毒素和相关免疫原性分子的渗透性增加,这些免疫原性分子可以进入血液并积聚在皮肤中,干扰表皮屏障,导致皮肤免疫应答,从而引发皮肤炎症<sup>[27]</sup>。

#### (3) 血清 25 (OH) D

血清 25 (OH) D 是一种重要的免疫调节剂,常以维生素 D 的生物非活性形式存在于人体内。巨噬细胞中的维生素 D 可调节内源性组织蛋白酶抑制素的合成、细胞因子的释放及人体对病原体的防御能力。研究发现,肠道微生物群的  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  多样性与皮肤暴露于紫外线 B (ultraviolet B, UVB)后引起的血清 25 (OH) D 水平升高相关<sup>[28]</sup>。维生素 D 能影响先天和适应性免疫细胞,从而抑制促炎反应<sup>[29]</sup>。这也提

示, UVB 可能会影响肠道免疫细胞的活化及免疫介质的释放, 进而重塑肠道微生物菌群, 而其中具体机制有待进一步阐释。

## 2.2 神经内分泌介导的“皮-肠”轴交流

皮肤和肠道两种组织对中枢神经系统的活动具有高度敏感性, 而且肠道微生物菌群分泌的激素样化合物可能与皮肤受体相互作用, 从而直接或间接影响皮肤。“皮-肠”轴的神经内分泌交流可能涉及 2 种机制。

### (1) 神经肽

从神经内分泌系统上看, 脑部认知发育、抑郁焦虑及应激反应等中枢神经系统的活动与肠道菌群相关。精神压力能加速肠道微生物的增长, 破坏肠道免疫屏障, 增加肠道通透性, 促使神经系统释放更多的人血清 P 物质(human serum substance P, SP)<sup>[30]</sup>, 而 SP 有诸多作用: 增强朗格汉斯细胞(langerhans cells, LCs)的迁移、抗原表现和促敏化<sup>[31]</sup>; 诱导肥大细胞脱粒, 释放组胺<sup>[32]</sup>; 刺激角质细胞产生 IL-1 $\alpha$ 、IL-6 和 IL-8 等促炎细胞因子; 诱导外周血单核白细胞释放 IFN-g、IL-4、TNF- $\alpha$  和 IL-10 等促炎细胞因子, 从而诱导 AD、银屑病和酒渣鼻等炎性皮肤病的发生<sup>[26]</sup>。

### (2) 激素样化合物

激素样化合物是由肠道微生物群分泌的多种代谢产物的总称, 如 SCFAs、皮质醇、 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸( $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid, GABA)、5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)、多巴胺和色氨酸等。这些激素样化合物可释放到血液中, 作用于远处的皮肤产生效应反应<sup>[33]</sup>。例如, SCFAs (丁酸盐、乙酸盐和丙酸盐等)属于肠道细菌未消化多糖的发酵产物, 它们可降低肠道屏障的通透性, 释放到血液中并作用于免疫系统。Schwarz 等研究证明, SCFA 可能通过增加皮肤驻留 Treg 细胞的数量, 从而抑制或终止皮肤炎症<sup>[34]</sup>。

## 3 “微生物-皮-肠”轴在 AD 中的潜在途径

### 3.1 皮肤屏障途径

AD 患者皮肤菌群失调与皮肤屏障功能破坏、天然保湿因子含量降低、表面 pH 值增加及表面脂质成分改变密切相关<sup>[35]</sup>。最新研究表明, 金黄色葡萄球菌定殖与 AD 发病机制、疾病耀斑和疾病表型相关。金黄色葡萄球菌具有高度进化的多种细胞壁蛋白和分泌因子, 可通过物理、化学和炎症机制, 黏附在人类皮肤上并干扰皮肤屏障功能。

#### (1) 皮肤屏障受损

AD 患者皮肤表面定殖的金黄色葡萄球菌可表达多种毒素因子和蛋白酶, 进而引起浅表和侵袭性皮肤感染。如金黄色葡萄球菌分泌的穿孔  $\alpha$  毒素(攻膜毒素)可穿透并溶解宿主细胞膜<sup>[36-38]</sup>; 分泌的大量蛋白酶(丝氨酸蛋白酶、激肽释放酶 KLK6、13 和 14)可溶解角质层, 导致皮肤屏障功能受损<sup>[39-40]</sup>。

#### (2) 细菌黏附增加

金黄色葡萄球菌可产生结块因子 A 和 B (clumping factor A, ClfA; clumping factor B, ClfB)、纤维素结合蛋白(fibronectin, Fn)和铁调节表面决定剂 A (iron responsive surface determinant A, IsdA)等表面分子黏附在人类角质层上<sup>[40]</sup>。此外, AD 患者皮肤脂质的缺乏及 IL-4 等细胞因子的释放, 增加了 Fn 和纤维蛋白原的表达, 这为金黄色葡萄球菌的黏附提供了有利环境<sup>[41]</sup>。

#### (3) 细菌清除缺陷

皮肤角质层细胞膜稳定性不足, 会增加 AD 的经皮水分损失(trans epidermal water loss, TEWL)、pH 值、血清 IgE 及嗜酸性粒细胞, 最终导致皮肤细菌清除缺陷, 加速病原微生物

物的定殖。研究表明, AD 患者皮肤平均 pH 值的增加会引起角质层中鞘脂类(鞘氨醇)水平降低<sup>[41-42]</sup>。鞘氨醇作为细胞膜结构的重要组成部分, 其水平降低会增加血管通透性及加剧皮肤炎症反应<sup>[43]</sup>。

### 3.2 免疫途径

皮肤、肠道微生物参与人类免疫的方式相似, 均能影响 Toll 样受体(toll like receptors, TLR)的表达, 使机体产生免疫应答反应。皮肤微生物通过产生抗菌肽, 增加补体系统活性与 IL-1 水平, 影响 TLR 和 Nod/CARD 受体功能性变体的表达, 在有效性保护和破坏性保护之间平衡免疫系统<sup>[44]</sup>。就 AD 患者皮肤上最常见的金黄色葡萄菌与马拉色菌而言, 金黄色葡萄球菌在葡萄球菌肠毒素(staphylococcal enterotoxin, SE)的介导下可释放肠毒素 A (staphylococcal enterotoxin A, SEA)、肠毒素 B (staphylococcal enterotoxin B, SEB)和中毒性休克综合征毒素-1 (toxic shock syndrome toxin, TSST-1)等毒素因子。它们被称为“超抗原”(superantigens, SAg)<sup>[45]</sup>。SAg 可激活大量的 T 细胞, 触发肥大细胞脱颗粒, 导致 Th2 细胞因子增加<sup>[46]</sup>; 还可与朗格汉斯细胞和巨噬细胞上的 HLA-DR 结合, 刺激产生 IL-1、TNF- $\alpha$  和 IL-12, 从而导致 AD 病情加重和反复发作<sup>[47]</sup>。金黄色葡萄球菌还能促进角质形成和细胞凋亡, 释放胸腺基质淋巴细胞生成素(thymic stromal lymphopoinetin, TSLP)和苯酚溶性霉素(phenol soluble mycophenolate, PSM)<sup>[48]</sup>。TSLP 的释放可激活皮肤树突状细胞, 分泌 IL-4 和 IL-13, 影响 Th2 细胞的募集, 从而介导瘙痒反应<sup>[49]</sup>。PSM 具有直接促炎驱动作用, 在表皮中可刺激 IL-36 $\alpha$  驱动的  $\gamma\delta$  T 细胞介导的炎症; 而在真皮中可刺激 IL-1 $\beta$  驱动的 TH17 炎症反应<sup>[48]</sup>。马拉色菌可介导树突状细胞成熟, 刺激角质形成细胞产生 IL-4、IL-6、IL-8 和

TNF- $\alpha$  等多种炎症细胞因子; 还可诱导 IgE 介导的肥大细胞脱颗粒, 继而释放白三烯, 使炎症状态持续存在<sup>[44]</sup>。

肠道微生物群可激活 Toll 样受体(TLR2、4 和 6), 并通过经典的核因子激活 B 细胞的  $\kappa$ -轻链增强(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- $\kappa$ B)通路引起炎症反应<sup>[50]</sup>。在 AD 儿童患者的血浆样本中发现, IL-17A 表达的降低与肠道中罗姆布茨菌和多尔氏菌属的减少及厌氧菌和普氏栖粪杆菌的增加有关<sup>[51-52]</sup>。例如, 双歧杆菌可通过刺激 Tregs 中的 IL-10/IL-10Ra 信号, 从而直接或间接增强 Tregs 的免疫抑制功能<sup>[50]</sup>; 植物乳杆菌 LM1004 可降低 Th2、Th17 细胞转录因子水平及血清 IgE 水平, 并增加 Treg、Th1 细胞和 FLG 转录因子水平, 减少 TSLP 表达, 同时调节肠道微生物菌群的丁酸盐, 从而显著改善 AD 症状<sup>[53]</sup>。

### 3.3 代谢物途径

微生物可分泌 SCFA、皮质醇、GABA、5-HT、多巴胺和色氨酸等多种代谢产物。这些代谢产物可积聚在皮肤下, 或改变肠黏膜通透性进入到血液中, 从而下调角蛋白的表达, 最后影响角质形成细胞分化、皮肤水合能力和表皮屏障功能。“皮-肠”轴中的微生物代谢产物与 AD 的发生机制有着密切联系, 不同的代谢产物可成为 AD 分型或疾病复发的独立因素。

(1) 多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFA)

Lee 等发现, AD 患者皮肤中定殖的马拉色菌可通过产生脂肪酶和磷脂酶等多种酶, 从皮肤脂质中释放 PUFA 来引发皮肤炎症反应。而且在 AD 患者的 T 淋巴细胞膜中可检测到十八碳烯酸和花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, ARA)异构体<sup>[54]</sup>。AD 的发生与 ARA 的释放密切相关, ARA 会在磷脂酶 A2 (phospholipase A2, PLA2)的作用下产生具有促炎作用的类二十烷

酸(前列腺素类)与白三烯类, 从而导致角质层的炎症和损伤<sup>[55]</sup>。动物实验发现, 过度表达 PLA2 的小鼠会表现出在组织学上与 AD 相似的皮肤表型: 如角化不全、角化过度、棘层肥厚、糜烂、溃疡和皮脂腺增生<sup>[56]</sup>。

## (2) 色氨酸

色氨酸代谢物的配体能通过芳香烃受体 (aryl hydrocarbon receptor, AHR) 信号传导, 抑制皮肤、肠道中炎性细胞因子的产生, 从而减少炎症反应的发生<sup>[57-58]</sup>。吲哚-3-丙烯酸、吲哚乙酸、吲哚-3-碳醛和吲哚乙醛等吲哚及其衍生物属于色氨酸代谢产物<sup>[59]</sup>。其中, 吲哚-3-碳醛与犬尿喹啉酸分别属于肠道双歧杆菌菌株 CCFM1029、LKM512 的色氨酸代谢物, 可激活 AHR 介导的免疫信号通路, 以减轻 AD 瘙痒症状并提高患者的生活质量<sup>[60-61]</sup>。目前, AHR 依赖性抗炎活性剂 (Tapinarof 乳膏) 在动物模型中被证明能减少炎症细胞因子的产生并改善皮肤炎症症状, 并在随机对照试验中证实了其治疗轻至重度 AD 的有效性及安全性<sup>[62-63]</sup>。这也意味着微生物代谢物的局部给药可能会缓解皮肤炎症性疾病, 但仍需要更多研究去证实这一关联。

## 3.4 神经内分泌途径

近几年, 研究发现肠道微生物介导了情绪和神经状态对皮肤的影响, 这也证实了微生物是“皮-肠”轴通讯网络中的一个重要因素<sup>[64-65]</sup>。微生物可通过神经内分泌途径直接或间接调节“皮-肠”轴。这种影响主要依赖于微生物菌群和中枢神经系统的相互作用及微生物信号分子对宿主的信号传导。中枢神经系统可直接或间接影响肠道微生物群<sup>[66]</sup>。其中, 交感神经和副交感/迷走神经 (autonomic nervous system, ANS) 可介导肠黏液层的分泌, 从而影响肠道微生物

群<sup>[67]</sup>; 调节巨噬细胞和肥大细胞等肠道免疫细胞, 对含有抗菌肽的细菌产生反应<sup>[68]</sup>。肠道微生物也可通过信号分子影响迷走神经的功能。其中信号分子主要包括微生物产生的神经活性代谢物、神经递质及微生物在免疫反应中释放的细胞因子等。研究发现, 迷走神经切断术可消除由长双歧杆菌引起的焦虑样行为<sup>[69]</sup>; 乳酸杆菌可明显缓解压力性脱发与神经性皮炎<sup>[70]</sup>。

### (1) 神经活性代谢物

SCFAs、皮质醇和色氨酸是常见的肠道微生物产生的代谢产物, 它们可通过神经内分泌途径和肠道内局部细胞上的受体向宿主发出信号。AD 患者通常存在下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴 (hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis, HPA) 功能障碍<sup>[71]</sup>。HPA 轴的急性兴奋性降低, 会导致皮质醇水平升高。这种应激反应的不平衡会造成 Th1/Th2 失衡, 产生大量促敏细胞因子, 影响 AD 患者的炎症免疫表型<sup>[72]</sup>。色氨酸可影响中枢血清素浓度及下游神经活性代谢物, 直接介导 AD 非依赖性瘙痒<sup>[73]</sup>。SCFAs 可刺激交感神经系统与神经细胞相互作用, 上调神经因子的表达, 从而影响 AD 皮损表型<sup>[74-75]</sup>。

### (2) 神经递质

Valles-Colomer 等认为肠道微生物产生的 GABA、5-HT 等神经递质会影响肠道与大脑的交流<sup>[76]</sup>。神经递质可能是“皮-肠”轴交流的关键调节器。其中外周 5-HT 已被确定为强效的瘙痒诱导剂, 其可参与免疫和中枢神经系统之间的交流。这可能与特异性 5-HT 受体 (HTR7) 的表达有关, HTR7 与刺激受体 TRPA1 的耦合可触发神经元兴奋, 并介导瘙痒反应<sup>[77]</sup>。GABA 是主要由乳酸细菌和双歧杆菌产生的抑制性神经递质, 其可抑制 iNOS、IL-1 和 TNF $\alpha$  的产生水平, 以发挥抗炎活性作用<sup>[78]</sup>。最新研究表明, 皮肤中 GABA 配体和 GABAA 受体的

表达增加,可能会介导炎症性皮肤病中的瘙痒反应<sup>[79]</sup>。这也提示我们神经递质可能作为一种新的免疫调节剂,用于AD的治疗。

### (3) 免疫反应中释放的细胞因子

微生物免疫反应中释放的细胞因子,可通过迷走神经或脊髓神经通路,产生瘙痒信号从而介导AD瘙痒反应<sup>[80]</sup>。例如,肥大细胞通过色氨酸酶、组胺和神经肽等介质与HPA轴之间进行沟通<sup>[81]</sup>;同时激活Mrgprs相关GPCR受体,调节TRPA1的表达,介导与组胺无关的瘙痒反应<sup>[82-83]</sup>。IL-31可直接作用于IL-31RA+/瞬时受体电位(TRPV1)/TRPA1+DRG神经元的亚群<sup>[84-85]</sup>;激活JAK-STAT通路从而介导瘙痒反应<sup>[86]</sup>。在一项II期临床试验中,抗IL-31RA单克隆抗体——奈莫利珠单抗能显著改善中重度AD患者的瘙痒症状<sup>[87]</sup>。这也提示我们,针对微生物释放的免疫细胞因子和神经递质进行干预,将会是治疗皮肤疾病的新靶点。

综上所述,“微生物-皮-肠”轴主要通过皮肤屏障途径、免疫途径、代谢途径和神经内分泌途径等特定途径影响和加剧AD(图1)。主要表现为:微生物通过物理、化学和炎症机制,黏附在人类皮肤上并干扰皮肤屏障功能;释放SAg等毒素因子以及分泌PUAF和多巴胺等代谢产物,引起T细胞的增殖和分化,介导Th1/Th2/Th17的免疫应答,从而参与AD发病机制和影响AD疾病表型;释放GABA、5-HT等神经递质或SCFAs、皮质醇和色氨酸等神经活性代谢物,产生瘙痒信号从而介导AD瘙痒反应。

## 4 基于“微生物-皮-肠”轴的AD疗法

AD的基本维持治疗包括局部使用保湿剂、皮质类固醇、钙调磷酸酶抑制剂和磷酸二酯酶抑制剂等抗炎剂。光疗法和全身免疫抑制剂(奥

马珠单抗IgE抑制剂、非扎奴单抗IL-22抑制剂、司库奇尤单抗IL-17A抑制剂和奈莫利珠单抗IL-31抑制剂)可治疗顽固性及严重AD<sup>[88-89]</sup>。本文结合“微生物-皮-肠”轴可能的交流途径,探究从微生物角度干预AD“皮-肠”轴的潜在机制,为AD提供潜在的微生物靶向治疗思路。

### 4.1 摄入益生菌

通过摄入益生菌和益生元来修复皮肤屏障的疗法逐渐被认可。益生菌有多种治疗作用:(1)调节肠道菌群,刺激黏液分泌,维持上皮紧密连接功能,从而修复肠道黏膜屏障完整性;(2)分泌多种代谢产物及神经递质(SCFAs、酚类、5-HT和色氨酸等),改变肠黏膜通透性,继而减少有害物质进入循环系统影响皮肤屏障功能;(3)诱导产生抗炎细胞因子IL-10,并刺激下丘脑激素分泌,从而调节皮肤免疫状态<sup>[90-92]</sup>。最新研究发现,麸质饮食与皮肤病关系密切。麸质肽是小麦、黑麦和大麦中的一种蛋白质,它会引起腹腔疾病(celiac disease, CD)患者的免疫反应,并诱发草状皮炎(dermatitis herpetiformis, DH)等皮肤表现<sup>[93]</sup>。Ciacci等发现CD患者中的AD发病率是其他过敏性疾病的3倍<sup>[94]</sup>。Lionetti等发现麸质敏感性与肠道菌群失调有关,并证明短双歧杆菌、长双歧杆菌、婴儿双歧杆菌、植物乳杆菌、嗜酸乳杆菌和干酪乳杆菌等益生菌能够水解麸质多肽;同时降低TNF- $\alpha$ 水平并增加IL-10水平<sup>[95]</sup>。因此,益生菌的摄入为治疗麸质敏感性相关AD提供了一种新途径,但其中具体机制有待进一步探究。

### 4.2 添加抗菌肽

抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptides, AMPs)是具有抗菌活性的短肽,它可调节宿主天然免疫系统以促进病原体清除。研究发现,与非AD炎症性皮肤病患者相比,AD患者中的AMPs(LL-37、 $\beta$ -防御素-2、 $\beta$ -防御素-3)产量减少,这



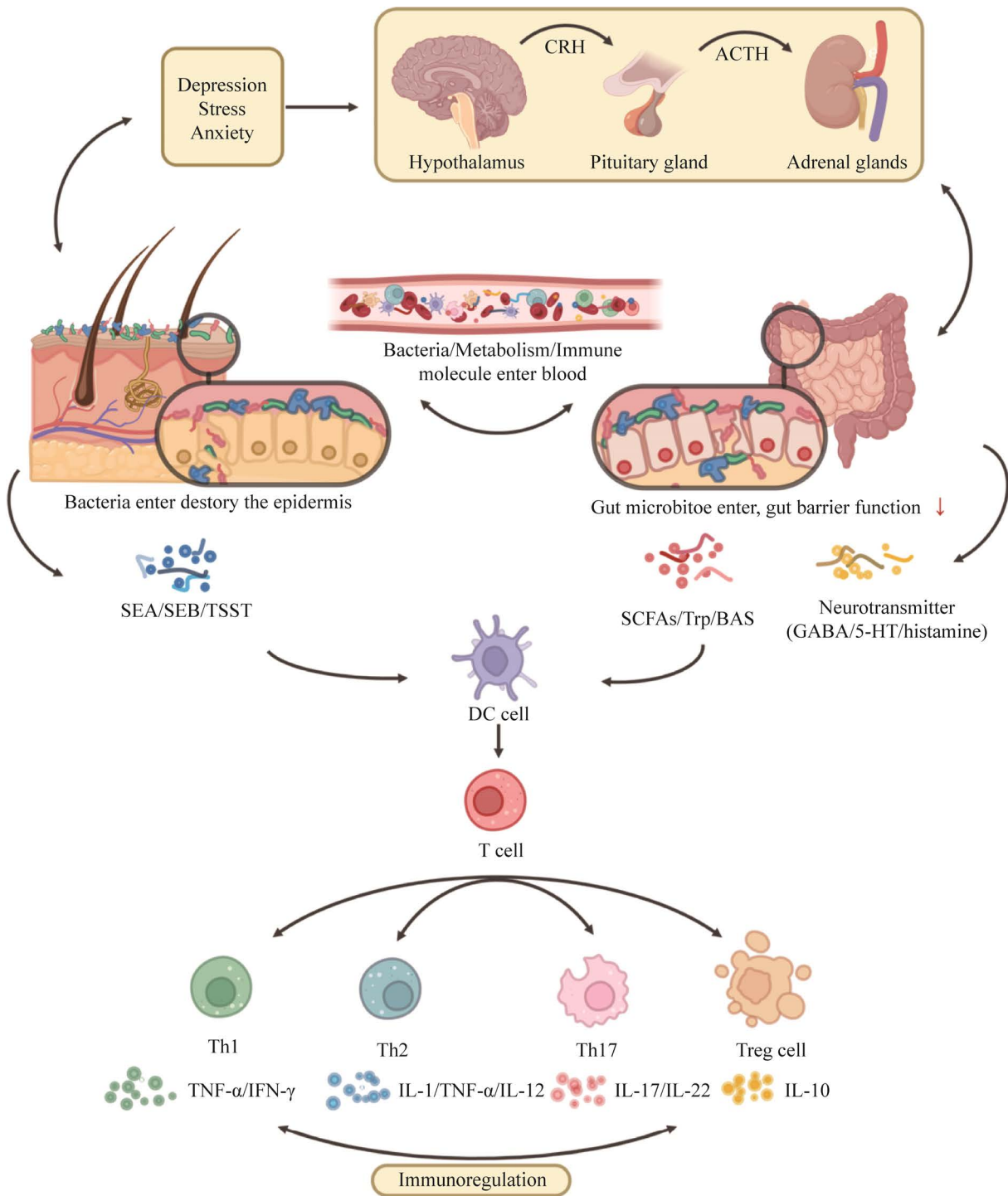


图1 “微生物-皮-肠”轴的交流<sup>[35-38,44-45,64-66]</sup>

Figure 1 Communication in the “microbiota-skin-gut” axis<sup>[35-38,44-45,64-66]</sup>. IL: Interleukin; 5-HT: 5-hydroxytryptamine; TNF- $\alpha$ : Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IFN- $\gamma$ : Interferon- $\gamma$ ; SCFAs: Short chain fatty acids; SEA/B: Staphylococcal enterotoxin A/B; TSST: Toxic shock syndrome toxin; GABA: Gamma-amino butyric acid; BAS: Basophils; Trp: Tryptophan; SCFAs: Short chain fatty acids.

可能与金黄色葡萄球菌的定殖有关<sup>[96]</sup>。Omganan (OMN)是一种具有广泛抗菌活性和抗生物膜活性的抗菌肽。在中重度 AD 的成年患者中使用 OMN 可有效恢复皮肤生态平衡,减少金黄色葡萄球菌定殖,增加微生物多样性指数<sup>[97]</sup>。研究表明,OMN 可驱动 TLR 诱导的 IRF、NF- $\kappa$ B 炎症途径,并促进 T 细胞分泌 II-IFN,从而发挥抗炎和抗病毒作用<sup>[98-99]</sup>。因此,AMPs 治疗可通过调节先天免疫系统来减少皮肤炎症和修复表皮屏障功能。这也进一步证实了 AMPs 在促炎和抗炎途径中,依赖的是免疫调节特性而非抗菌特性。减少病原微生物定殖的途径不仅依赖于传统抗生素的使用,还可通过减少促炎因子的产生来达到“抗菌效果”。

### 4.3 菌群移植

菌群移植是一种将功能性细菌移植到皮肤和胃肠道黏膜,以重构微生物平衡和恢复宿主功能的治疗方法。目前,常用于治疗 AD 的菌群移植方法主要包括凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(coagulase negative staphylococci, CoNS)移植和粪便微生物群移植(fecal microbiota transplantation, FMT)。它们主要通过重塑皮肤和肠道微生物群,以恢复免疫平衡来治疗 AD。

#### (1) 凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(CoNS)移植

CoNS 是葡萄球菌属中常见的皮肤共生菌,包括表皮葡萄球菌、人葡萄球菌、溶血葡萄球菌和头葡萄球菌等。CoNS 可通过启动皮肤免疫系统,产生抗菌肽或拮抗竞争入侵病原体;提高补体系统活性以限制病原体定殖,达到“抗定殖”的效果<sup>[100]</sup>。研究表明,CoNS 群落的抗菌能力与金黄色葡萄球菌的定殖密切相关。例如,表皮葡萄球菌表达的酚溶性调节蛋白能够杀灭金黄色葡萄球菌<sup>[101-102]</sup>;移植健康人的黏液玫瑰单胞菌可通过溶菌磷脂酰胆碱抑制金黄色葡萄球菌,并激活先天免疫系统从而有效缓解

AD<sup>[103]</sup>。因此,我们认为 CoNS 移植可产生类似抗生素的化合物,从而拮抗竞争病原体以有效缓解 AD。相较于传统抗生素疗法,CoNS 移植更有助于恢复皮肤微生物的稳态,因为抗生素的非特异性抗菌作用很可能杀灭 CoNS 等保护性菌株,反而增加金黄色葡萄球菌定殖的可能性。

#### (2) 粪便微生物群移植(FMT)

FMT 是将健康人体粪便中的功能细菌移植到患者的胃肠道中,以重构肠道微生物平衡并治疗与肠道微生物相关疾病的新方法。研究发现,FMT 不仅可应用于胃肠道疾病,还可用于帕金森、阿尔茨海默痴呆症等神经系统疾病<sup>[104]</sup>。最新临床研究对 AD 成人患者进行 FMT 治疗后,患者 scoring atopic dermatitis (SCORAD) 分数显著下降<sup>[105]</sup>。为了确定 FMT 治疗 AD 的机制, Kim 等在 AD 小鼠模型中发现 FMT 与肠道微生物群丰度、SCFAs 水平和 Th1/Th2 免疫平衡相关<sup>[106]</sup>。上述研究提示, FMT 可能是治疗 AD 的有效措施,但仍需要进一步阐明其具体作用机制。

## 5 总结

综上所述,微生物群可作为介导“皮-肠”轴的信号分子,从表皮屏障、免疫、代谢和神经内分泌方面影响“皮-肠”轴的整体稳态。此外,与 AD 常规治疗相比,本文重点关注了益生菌、抗菌肽、CoNS 移植和 FMT 的治疗优势及潜在机制。益生菌与 FMT 不仅可以调节肠道微生物,还能分泌多种代谢产物及神经递质,诱导产生抗炎因子,从而调节皮肤免疫状态。然而,补充肠道益生菌是否对 AD 皮肤菌群有所影响,仍值得进一步研究。从血清 25 (OH) D 及 UVB 治疗 AD 的有效性中可以推断,皮肤微生物群的变化可能会影响肠道免疫细胞的活化以及相

关免疫因子的释放, 进而重塑肠道微生物群, 这也为探索“皮-肠”轴可能交流的途径提供了新的研究思路。截至目前, “微生物-皮-肠”轴治疗 AD 的潜在机制尚不清楚, 因此, 我们仍需要整合元转录组学、宏基因组学和代谢组学等多组学进行深入研究, 为靶向微生物群治疗过敏性皮肤炎症提供一个新的视角。

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