

# 益生元对口腔健康促进作用和机制研究进展

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**摘要:** 口腔微生物群落的动态平衡是维持口腔健康的关键因素。益生元是一类具有选择性、能够促进体内有益菌代谢增殖从而改善宿主健康的有机物质, 主要通过调节口腔微生物生长代谢、抑制口腔菌斑生物膜形成、调节宿主免疫反应、参与硝酸盐-亚硝酸盐-一氧化氮代谢循环通路、调节氧化应激反应等途径调控口腔微生态, 从而对口腔常见疾病, 如龋齿、牙周病、口腔黏膜病的防治起到积极作用。本文主要就近年来益生元在口腔健康中的作用及相关机制的研究情况进行综述。

**关键词:** 益生元; 口腔微生态; 龋病; 牙周病; 口腔黏膜病; 口腔微生物

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# Improving effects and mechanisms of prebiotics on oral health: a review

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**Abstract:** The balance of oral microbiota is a key factor in maintaining oral health. Prebiotics are a kind of organic substances that selectively promote the metabolism of beneficial microorganisms. They mainly exert their functions by adjusting the oral microbial growth and metabolism, inhibiting the formation of dental plaque biofilm, regulating the host immune response and oxidative stress response, and participating in the nitrate-nitrite-nitric oxide pathway. Studies have demonstrated that prebiotics play a positive role in the prevention and treatment of common oral diseases, such as dental caries, periodontal diseases, and oral mucosal disease, and are expected to become a potential way to prevent and treat oral diseases. This article reviews the recent research progress in prebiotics, their effects on oral health, and the mechanisms of prebiotics in regulating oral microecology.

**Keywords:** prebiotics; oral microecology; dental caries; periodontal disease; oral mucosal disease; oral microorganism

龋病、牙周病等口腔疾病是世界范围内严重影响人们身体健康的问题, 发病率居高不下。口腔菌群以错综复杂的作用方式保持着各群落间的相对平衡, 这种平衡维持着人体口腔的健康状态。一旦外在因素或者机体内部因素打破这种平衡导致菌群失调, 就会影响口腔健康, 甚至会诱发各种口腔疾病, 如龋齿、牙周病等<sup>[1]</sup>。因此, 对于口腔疾病来说针对菌群失衡的防治方法尤为重要。近年来, 益生元与人体健康的关系越来越受到关注。益生元不仅影响消化系统, 还能够影响其他器官系统的代谢<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来, 益生元概念引入口腔保健领域, 目前研究尚处于起步阶段。本文主要就益生元对常见口腔疾病作用及其

对口腔微生态的可能调控机制进行综述。

## 1 益生元概述

2016年, 国际益生菌与益生元科学联合会(International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics, ISAPP)将益生元定义为“一种被宿主微生物选择性利用且能够赋予健康益处的底物”, 包括非碳水化合物, 其作用部位不限于胃肠道内, 而且其类型也不限于食物<sup>[3]</sup>。目前, 主要应用的益生元包括低聚糖(低聚果糖、低聚木糖、低聚半乳糖、低聚异麦芽糖等), 微藻类(螺旋藻、节旋藻等), 天然植物(菊粉等), 多糖类(如桑葚果胶多糖、海藻多糖、各种中药材中的多糖

成分等), 多酚类(主要存在于水果中, 如蓝莓、柑橘、石榴等), 以及多肽聚合物类(如  $\gamma$ -多聚谷氨酸等)等, 如图 1 所示<sup>[4]</sup>。需要注意的是, 图 1 指出的其他益生元种类中的硝酸盐和尿素被认为是潜在益生元, 可以改善口腔环境的生态平衡<sup>[5-6]</sup>, 而木糖醇和精氨酸已经被作为益生元制剂应用到口腔疾病防治中<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

大量文献表明, 益生元能够促进机体健康, 如改善肥胖人群的血脂和糖代谢水平<sup>[9]</sup>, 降低心血管疾病患病风险<sup>[10]</sup>, 控制胃肠道疾病如肠易激综合征、溃疡性结肠炎、结直肠癌等的发展进程<sup>[11-13]</sup>, 缓解皮肤干燥<sup>[14]</sup>等。近年的研究发现,

木糖醇、精氨酸、尿素、硝酸盐等益生元能够在口腔健康中发挥促进作用, 具有较广阔的应用前景, 其防治口腔疾病的潜力值得深入研究。

## 2 益生元对常见口腔疾病的作用

### 2.1 益生元与龋病

近年来, 防龋益生元研究发展非常迅速, 越来越多的研究证明益生元能够在龋病的防治中发挥重要作用。精氨酸是一种防治龋病的生态制剂, 近年来以精氨酸为主要成分的牙膏等产品已研制成功并应用于临床。高露洁公司开发了一种 Pro-Argin 技术, 其牙膏中含有 8% 的精氨酸, 可

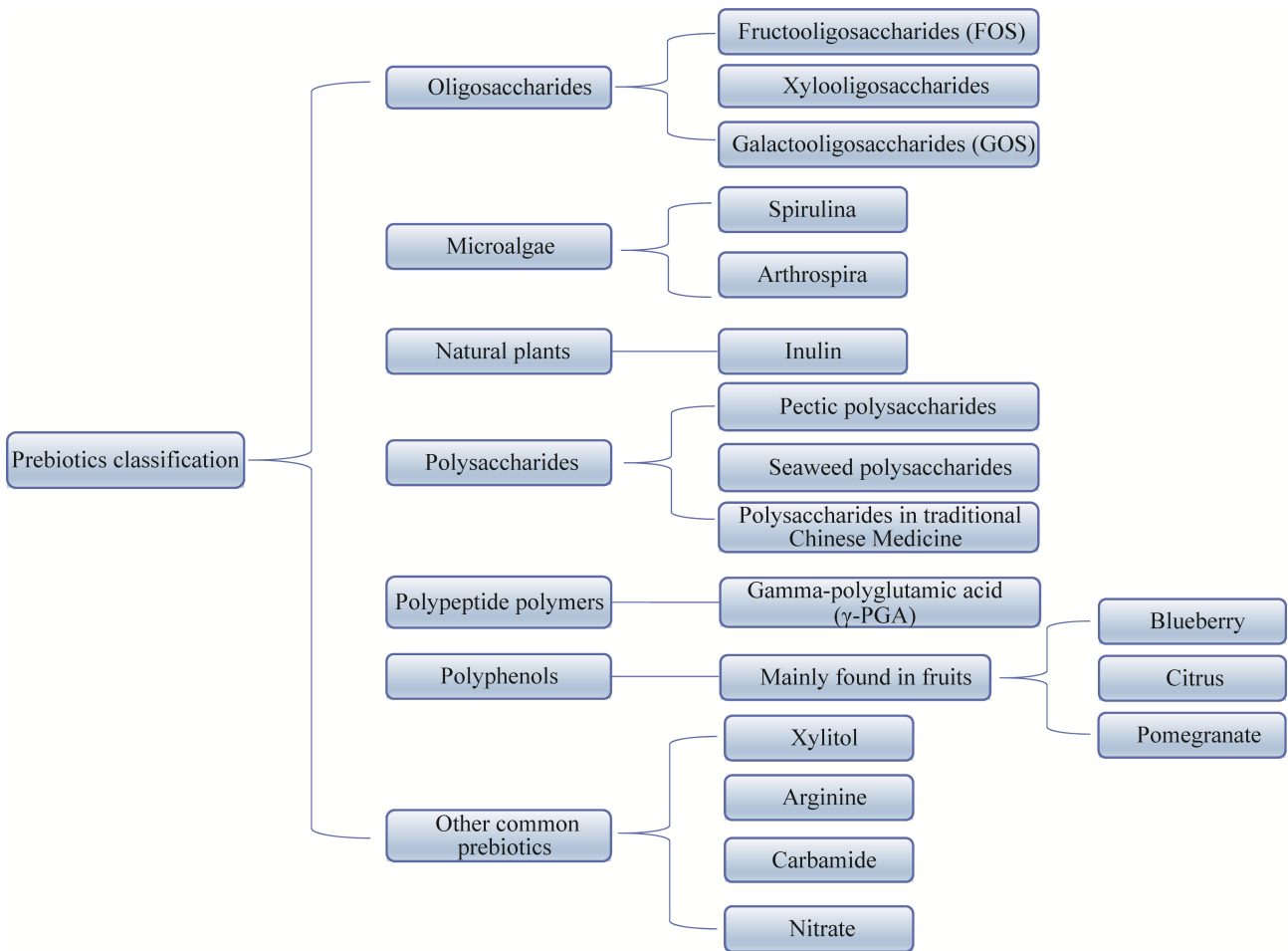


图 1 常见益生元的分类<sup>[4]</sup>

Figure 1 The classification of common prebiotics<sup>[4]</sup>.

以防止牙齿过敏,同时也显示出了显著预防龋齿的潜力<sup>[15]</sup>。此外,含有碳酸氢精氨酸的口腔卫生产品(CaviStat<sup>®</sup>)<sup>[16]</sup>和含有1.5%精氨酸的牙膏<sup>[17]</sup>已被证明对龋齿的防治非常有效。多项临床研究证据表明,牙膏中精氨酸的存在会影响唾液的精氨酸溶解能力并降低其蔗糖代谢活性,提高菌斑产氨水平,同时有利于调节龋齿活跃个体的口腔微生物群,导致唾液微生物组的组成向健康微生物生态的转变<sup>[18-19]</sup>。Xue等<sup>[20]</sup>对6名无龋(decayed, missing, filled teeth, DMFT=0)和6名高龋(DMFT≥6)的受试者进行为期6周的随机双盲交叉研究,结果发现,每日使用含8%精氨酸的牙膏可以在不改变代谢、活/死细菌比例和总生物膜生物量的情况下,显著降低牙菌斑的乳酸产量。Koopman等<sup>[18]</sup>研究发现,连续使用含8%精氨酸的牙膏8周后,唾液的精氨酸分解潜力增加,而唾液中的蔗糖代谢降低,而且唾液微生物群落向健康微生物生态转变。我们的研究表明,氟化物能够通过干扰牙菌斑微生物生态、调节脱矿/矿化的理化作用起到防龋效果<sup>[21]</sup>。另外,精氨酸和氟化物之间存在协同作用,其联合使用能够更好地富集产碱性血链球菌,抑制酸性变形链球菌生长,改善牙釉质的脱矿/再矿化平衡,较单独使用氟化物的牙膏具有更好的临床效果<sup>[19,22]</sup>。此外,随着生态防治理念的逐渐推广,联合生物疗法将作为一种口腔生物膜改良方法,成为有效防龋的生物手段,如将精氨酸和精氨酸脱亚氨酶系统(arginine deiminase system, ADS)阳性益生菌(如鼠李糖乳杆菌等)组合成益生元将成为抗龋齿方案中非常有潜力的非药物性进展<sup>[23]</sup>。

木糖醇是一种已经被广泛证明能够降低龋齿发生风险的益生元。Cocoo等<sup>[24]</sup>对179名高龋齿风险成年人进行为期1年的随机双盲对照研究发现,每天摄入2.5g的木糖醇能够显著降低龋病的发病率。此外,硝酸盐可能是潜在的益生

元补充剂。Rosier等<sup>[25]</sup>研究发现,12名受试者在摄入硝酸盐补充剂后,与安慰剂组相比,蔗糖引起的唾液pH下降程度减弱,而且唾液硝酸盐与乳酸产生呈负相关,与蔗糖暴露后的pH变化呈正相关,这表明硝酸盐可以显著限制糖发酵时的酸化,作者推测这是由硝酸盐还原菌消耗乳酸造成,进而提出硝酸盐可用作益生元补充剂进行口腔防龋。以上研究都提示,部分益生元具有防龋能力。然而,Vuletic等<sup>[26]</sup>对117名受试者进行随机双盲对照实验,并未得出L-精氨酸膳食补充剂会导致一组体力活动多的受试者非刺激性唾液尿素水平和pH升高这一结论。Ástvaldsdóttir等<sup>[27]</sup>通过一项系统评价及荟萃分析发现,关于精氨酸或精氨酸制剂防龋效果的证据具有较高的偏倚风险,因此,需要高质量的临床试验来评估商业配方中精氨酸的防龋潜力。我们推测,益生元干预的剂量、频率等条件的不同,会在一定程度上导致各个研究结果不一致。因此,益生元的确切防龋效果有待进一步研究。

## 2.2 益生元与牙周疾病

近年来,对于防治牙周病的益生元的研究也越来越多。Azzi等<sup>[28]</sup>对60只雄性大鼠进行实验的结果表明, $\beta$ -葡聚糖摄入以剂量依赖性方式减少了糖尿病大鼠的牙槽骨吸收并改善了牙周炎症,而且每天服用超过40mg/kg的剂量可获得最佳效果。然而,目前尚无在人体进行试验验证 $\beta$ -葡聚糖作用的报道。Zanatta等<sup>[29]</sup>通过对170名接受非手术治疗的牙周病患者进行随机双盲对照试验,发现菊粉能够协同增强非手术治疗对牙周病治疗的积极作用,该研究结果将为在牙周治疗之前使用益生元及作为非手术治疗的支持性辅助提供指导。此外,Jockel-Schneider等<sup>[30]</sup>通过一项随机、双盲、安慰剂、对照试验发现,食用2周富含硝酸盐的生菜汁可有效改善牙龈健康,有助于控制慢性牙龈炎症。但是目前益生元

预防牙周病作用还需要进一步试验证实。

### 2.3 益生元与口腔黏膜病

益生元在防治口腔黏膜病方面也有研究报道。口腔念珠菌病是发生在口腔黏膜的机会性真菌感染,其中白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*)是主要致病菌<sup>[31]</sup>。Mäkinen 等<sup>[32]</sup>使用含有不同碳水化合物的培养液对提取出的 3 株口腔念珠菌进行体外培养,发现白色念珠菌(*C. albicans*)在木糖醇的存在下不能正常生长。Pizzo 等<sup>[33]</sup>认为,黏附于上皮细胞是口腔念珠菌病发病机制中的重要步骤,并且通过体外培养发现,木糖醇的存在能够显著抑制念珠菌(*Candida*)对单层 Hela 细胞表面的黏附;同时,结果表明,频繁摄入碳水化合物,如蔗糖、葡萄糖等可能是口腔念珠菌病的危险因素,而通过木糖醇或山梨糖醇替代碳水化合物可能有助于控制口腔念珠菌定殖和感染。此外,有研究表明,在体外的生长培养基中持续存在 1.6%精氨酸抑制了念珠菌(*Candida*)的生长<sup>[34]</sup>。虽然这些研究证明糖类衍生物及精氨酸等能够抑制口腔念珠菌的生存,但目前尚有待于深入研究并明确其机制。另外,有研究表明,多酚类益生元可能通过调节水通道蛋白 5 的活性而有助于改善口干,可考虑作为口干症的辅助治疗策略<sup>[35]</sup>。

## 3 益生元对口腔微生态的调控机制

### 3.1 调节口腔微生物生长、代谢

口腔是消化道的起始部位,其微生物种类的多样性和复杂性较高。正常情况下,由于有益菌、致病菌等微生物间共栖、竞争和拮抗等相互作用,口腔微生物群落处于相对平衡状态<sup>[36]</sup>。然而,频繁摄入高糖饮食、口腔卫生条件不佳等因素将会使得口腔微生态菌群失衡,促使物种多样

性及群落结构等发生改变,进而导致龋病、牙周病等的发生和发展<sup>[37]</sup>。因此,可以通过选择性地促进有益细菌的生长、抑制致病菌生长的方式来调节生物膜的生长和代谢,从而减少微生物失衡的可能性,而这种方式有望成为口腔疾病有力的防治手段。

在龈上菌斑生物膜中,精氨酸主要通过某些口腔细菌的 ADS 代谢产生瓜氨酸、鸟氨酸、二氧化碳、三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)和氨,其中精氨酸代谢产生的氨导致细胞质和环境 pH 升高,以维持相对中性的环境 pH,有利于 ADS 阳性(ADS<sup>+</sup>)细菌的持续存在,同时对龋齿病原体具有竞争力<sup>[38]</sup>。另外,有研究证明,精氨酸能够促进口腔生物膜中链球菌属(*Streptococcus*)和韦荣氏球菌属(*Veillonella*)的生长并抑制奈瑟菌属(*Neisseria*)和聚集杆菌属(*Aggregatibacter*)的生长,从而控制龋病的发展<sup>[39]</sup>。Yoann 等<sup>[40]</sup>的文献综述表明,使用各种益生元化合物(硝酸盐、 $\beta$ -甲基-D-半乳糖苷、N-乙酰-D-甘露糖胺等)对口腔微生物群的营养刺激可能会诱导牙齿生物膜的组成,促进有益口腔细菌的生长并抑制病原菌。另外 D-塔格糖作为潜在的益生元候选物被证实可抑制变异链球菌(*Streptococcus mutans*)的生长,并导致变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)、戈登链球菌(*Streptococcus gordonii*)等口腔链球菌的物种特异性转录组学和代谢组学变化<sup>[41]</sup>。在一项体外研究中,Slomka 等<sup>[42]</sup>研究发现, $\beta$ -甲基-D-半乳糖苷通过刺激唾液链球菌(*Streptococcus salivarius*)生长,从而减少生物膜中的具核梭杆菌(*Fusobacterium nucleatum*)和牙龈卟啉单胞菌(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*)的数量,同时也证明 N-乙酰基-D-甘露糖胺能够促进轻型链球菌(*Streptococcus mitis*)和血链球菌(*Streptococcus sanguinis*)的生长使得伴放

线放线杆菌(*Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*)和远缘链球菌(*Streptococcus sobrinus*)减少,最终达到对龋病及牙周病的预防作用。Jimenez-Hernandez 等<sup>[43]</sup>对 32 名艾滋病(acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, AIDS)患者在 6 周内给予包括短链低聚半乳糖(5 g)、长链低聚果糖(10 g)和谷氨酰胺(5 g)混合物的益生元饮食干预后,唾液细菌群落物种多样性下降,这表明益生元干预后特定细菌的生长刺激可以调节口腔微生物的生长。

此外,多项动物和人体实验均表明,无机硝酸盐通过增加与健康相关的硝酸盐还原细菌如奈瑟菌属(*Neisseria*)和罗氏菌属(*Rothia*)的丰度、减少普雷沃氏菌属(*Prevotella*)和韦荣氏菌属(*Veillonella*)的相对丰度来调节口腔微生物群,此外,无机硝酸盐可以增加唾液流速并通过抑制产酸细菌来防止 pH 降低<sup>[44]</sup>。

### 3.2 抑制口腔菌斑生物膜形成

细菌为了能够在口腔内持续存在会合成胞外多糖(exopolysaccharide, EPS),这些胞外多糖组成了口腔生物膜的主要成分<sup>[45]</sup>。EPS 包括水溶性葡聚糖(water soluble glucan, WSG)和非水溶性葡聚糖(water insoluble glucan, WIG)<sup>[46]</sup>。一般来说, EPS 促进细菌聚集和表面附着,并保护细菌免受干燥、捕食、抗菌剂、抗体和噬菌体的侵害<sup>[47]</sup>。Huang 等<sup>[48]</sup>进行的一项体外研究实验发现,含有精氨酸的生物膜中有更低的胞外多糖/细菌比率,推测精氨酸显著降低变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)生物膜中非水溶性 EPS 的产生,从而抑制变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)生物膜的形成。另外,有研究证明精氨酸可能直接影响口腔微生物群,在变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)、内氏放线菌(*Actinomyces naeslundii*)和戈登链球菌(*S. gordonii*)的 3 种生物膜模型中,精氨酸减少了生物膜的形成,促进了内氏放线菌(*A. naeslundii*)

和戈登链球菌(*S. gordonii*)的生长,减少了不溶性胞外多糖的形成,减少了变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)细菌素的表达,增加了戈登链球菌(*S. gordonii*)过氧化氢的产生<sup>[49]</sup>。精氨酸抑制变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)生物膜和胞外多糖的黏附<sup>[50]</sup>,并对变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)的多种毒力相关特性产生直接不利影响。其抑制生长并下调附着或积累所需的毒力因子编码基因(*gtfB* 和 *spaP*)、细菌素(*nlmA*、*nlmB*、*nlmD* 和 *cipB*)和能力发展所需的 sigma 因子(*ComX*),进一步抑制生物膜形成<sup>[51]</sup>,从而对龋病防治产生关键作用。Abdul Razak 等<sup>[52]</sup>使用唾液涂布后的玻璃球作为载体,对变异链球菌(*S. mutans*)、血链球菌(*S. sanguinis*)、轻型链球菌(*S. mitis*)这 3 种细菌制成的混合菌悬浮液进行黏附,并向其中加入浓度为 10%的不同甜味剂溶液或混悬液,如蔗糖、木糖醇,3 h 后观察到在载体表面,链球菌的菌斑均有不同程度的生长;24 h 后观察载体表面,蔗糖组形成完整的生物膜,而木糖醇组则未明显观察到菌斑生成;比较载体表面菌斑洗脱液的浊度,结果显示,木糖醇组菌斑的链球菌量最少,而且能够在一定程度上降低菌斑的形成,倾向于形成多孔、易脱落的菌斑,因此,益生元木糖醇能够抑制致龋性生物膜形成。

### 3.3 调节宿主免疫反应

牙周病、念珠菌病等口腔常见病被证实与炎症反应关系密切,益生元通过免疫调节对这些疾病将产生有利影响。越来越多的证据表明,益生元能够对宿主的免疫系统进行调节。益生元可以被代谢成短链脂肪酸,而有研究证明短链脂肪酸具有抗炎和免疫调节能力,这表明益生元被分解后在多种炎症状态下能够发挥作用<sup>[53]</sup>。短链脂肪酸通过激活某些 G 蛋白偶联受体(G-protein coupled receptors, GPCRs)发挥强大的免疫调节特性,如 GPCR41 和 GPCR43。例如,在一项小

鼠研究中,发现短链脂肪酸通过与 GPCRs 结合,激活了炎性小体并刺激 IL-18 (interleukin-18)的产生,其中 IL-18 能够促进上皮细胞的完整性、修复并维持内稳态<sup>[54]</sup>。在一项针对老年受试者进行的研究中发现,与安慰剂相比,补充  $\beta$ -低聚半乳糖会增加免疫调节细胞因子 IL-10 水平,降低 IL-1 $\beta$  水平,同时研究也表明  $\beta$ -低聚半乳糖能够提高 IL-8 和 C 反应蛋白的血液水平,并提高自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞的活性<sup>[55]</sup>。此外,  $\beta$ 2 $\rightarrow$ 1-果聚糖能够在体内通过微生物独立效应调节人体免疫应答。Fransen 等<sup>[56]</sup>提出短链  $\beta$ 2-1-果聚糖可以增加 IgA 的分泌,而长链  $\beta$ 2-1-果聚糖诱导更多的 IL-2、IL-10 和  $\gamma$ -干扰素分泌,进而调节 B 细胞的免疫应答。这些免疫因子都会在牙周病及黏膜病炎症反应的发展过程中发挥作用。Levi 等<sup>[57]</sup>发现甘露糖可减少患有牙周炎大鼠的牙槽骨吸收水平,同时降低 IL-10、 $\gamma$ -干扰素、肿瘤坏死因子、IL-1 $\beta$ , 增加转化生长因子  $\beta$  水平。Silva 等<sup>[58]</sup>通过一项随机对照研究,探讨了长期服用益生元  $\beta$ -葡聚糖对中年牙周病大鼠牙槽骨的影响,发现  $\beta$ -葡聚糖可有效抑制牙槽骨丧失,降低核因子- $\kappa$ B-p65 (nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B-p65, NF- $\kappa$ B-p65)、环氧合酶-2 (cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)和诱导性一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)的表达,并且降低 IL-1 $\beta$  和 TNF- $\alpha$  的血清水平,从而将全身炎性反应最小化。因此,我们认为口腔微生物群中的益生元干预有望作为支持牙槽骨稳态和预防牙槽骨丧失的潜在非侵入性疗法。另外,多酚类益生元对于口干症的调节机制除增加水通道蛋白 5 的水平外,还能够减少促炎细胞因子并增加抗炎细胞因子 IL-10 的释放<sup>[59]</sup>。

### 3.4 参与硝酸盐-亚硝酸盐-一氧化氮代谢循环通路

硝酸盐作为潜在的防龋益生元补充剂直接

参与硝酸盐-亚硝酸盐-一氧化氮代谢循环通路。硝酸盐在口腔细菌作用下部分还原为亚硝酸盐及一氧化氮,亚硝酸盐随吞咽及肠黏膜吸收再次进入循环<sup>[60]</sup>。Rosier 等<sup>[6]</sup>研究发现,在硝酸盐条件下 5 h 后,检测到显著更高水平的口腔健康相关硝酸盐还原菌属如奈瑟菌属(*Neisseria*)和罗氏菌属(*Rothia*), 而龋齿相关属如链球菌属(*Streptococcus*)和韦荣氏菌属(*Veillonella*), 以及与口臭和牙周炎相关菌属如卟啉单胞菌属(*Porphyromonas*)、纤毛菌属(*Leptotrichia*)、普雷沃氏菌属(*Prevotella*)等丰度显著减少。由于亚硝酸盐具有抗菌能力,抑制龋病和牙周病相关细菌的新陈代谢和生长,起到调节口腔菌群的作用<sup>[61]</sup>, 因此,直接补充硝酸盐可能通过刺激亚硝酸盐及一氧化氮产生,从而达到预防龋齿、牙周炎等口腔疾病。然而,也有研究发现抗菌漱口水会抑制口腔相关硝酸盐还原菌属的能力,从而抑制硝酸盐-亚硝酸盐-一氧化氮代谢循环通路,所以这也可能导致口腔健康专家对如何使用抗菌漱口水持有不同的意见<sup>[62]</sup>。

### 3.5 调节氧化应激反应

活性氧过量产生超过身体抗氧化能力的状态称为氧化应激(oxidative stress, OS)。未中和的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的影响可以是 DNA、RNA、蛋白质、脂质和糖缀合物结构的暂时甚至永久性变化<sup>[63]</sup>。有研究证明,单一病原体过度生长及口腔微生物群落的失衡将会导致口腔感染性疾病,如龋病、牙周病、口臭、灼口综合征等,而这与氧化应激密切相关<sup>[64]</sup>。Zheng 等<sup>[65]</sup>对 13 项有关慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)患者临床试验的汇总分析表明,益生元可通过改善氧化活性和提高抗氧化能力及酶活性从而降低氧化应激状态。大豆寡糖被认为是潜在的益生元,研究人员认为主要由它们的抗氧化作用介导,通过过氧化氢酶(catalase,

CAT)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GPx)的表达增加协助清除体内的活性氧<sup>[66]</sup>。Salehi-Abargouei 等<sup>[67]</sup>对 2 项研究进行系统评价与审查发现,补充益生元都能够显著降低血清丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)和增加 SOD 水平。而且益生元可以被分解为短链脂肪酸,而短链脂肪酸是谷胱甘肽 s-转移酶的诱导剂,这是减少氧化应激的重要酶,从而减少 ROS 的生成<sup>[54]</sup>。β-葡聚糖具有抗炎和抗氧化活性,以减少与牙周病相关的牙槽骨吸收。Silva 等<sup>[58]</sup>通过随机对照研究,观察到经过 β-葡聚糖治疗的中年牙周病大鼠血液中的脂质过氧化水平降低,认为 β-葡聚糖可作为 ROS 清除剂,降低 NF-κB

的活化和烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸酯(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)氧化酶表达,从而证明了 β-葡聚糖对脂质过氧化的有效抑制活性及其作为抗氧化剂的协同作用。此外,益生菌通过螯合金属离子、产生抗氧化代谢物、上调宿主的抗氧化酶活性及抗氧化代谢物水平、下调产生 ROS 的酶活性等方式发挥对抗氧化的调节作用,从而恢复口腔正常微生态,减少疾病发生<sup>[68]</sup>。益生元是益生菌的养料,并且具有选择刺激益生菌生长、激活益生菌代谢,赋予益生菌优势性能<sup>[69]</sup>,但是益生元对口腔氧化应激反应是否有更多的直接影响,需要设计持续时间更长的随机对照试验来证实和讨论。益生元对口腔微生态调控的机制如图 2 所示。

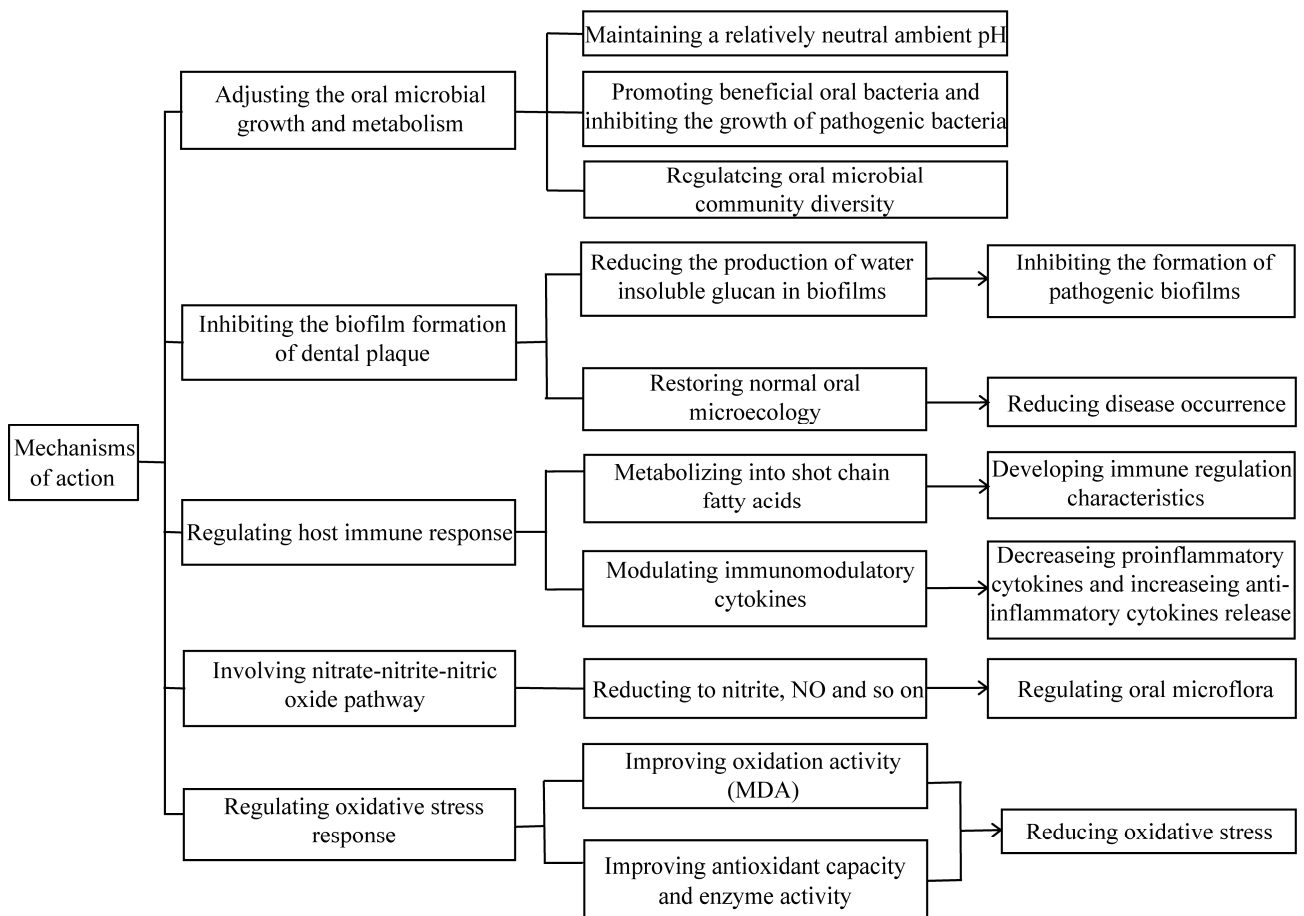


图 2 益生元对口腔微生态调控机制<sup>[38,49,53,61,67]</sup>

Figure 2 Regulation mechanisms of prebiotics on oral microecology<sup>[38,49,53,61,67]</sup>.



## 4 总结与展望

目前看来,益生元的使用已经成为有潜力的治疗策略,这使它们成为提高人类生活质量、预防癌症、心血管疾病、胃肠道疾病和口腔常见病的制剂。相较于益生菌,更容易生产运输和储存的特性使得益生元的研究更加广泛,而且益生元被认为在不同的临床应用中是相对安全的。未来需要更加系统地明确益生元对各种疾病的防治作用,从而更多地发现益生元对口腔疾病的预防和治疗潜力。同时,通过更多临床试验明确益生元的有效剂量、摄入方式及摄取频率,进一步讨论益生元的作用机制,从而为今后益生元应用于口腔疾病的防治提供更多证据。

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