

· 综述 ·

滋阴中药活性成分抗肿瘤作用及机制研究进展

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[摘要] 肿瘤已成为严重威胁人类健康和生命的重大疾病,发病率逐年上升,但机制仍不完全明确。中医药是中华民族的瑰宝,也是世界人民的财富,中医药对于肿瘤的治疗发挥着重要作用,越来越受到国内外的广泛关注。前期基于肿瘤的症状和转移特点,通过中医阴阳理论,结合现代医学对肿瘤的研究,提出了“阴虚癌瘤相关”假说,认为机体“阴虚”是恶性肿瘤的主要原因,滋阴以消除阴虚病因治疗癌症,运用滋阴药物达到滋补阴虚进而有效预防恶性肿瘤的发生和发展。常用抗肿瘤滋阴药包括北沙参、百合、麦冬、山麦冬、天冬、石斛、铁皮石斛、玉竹、黄精、枸杞子、桑葚、女贞子、墨旱莲、地黄、知母等。滋阴中药药性多味甘性寒凉质润,具有滋养阴液、生津润燥之功,兼能清热主治阴虚津亏。鉴于滋阴中药以滋补阴虚之法治疗恶性肿瘤的潜在优势和价值,该文对近年以滋阴为主要功效的中药活性成分抗肿瘤作用的相关研究进行总结,然后在诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、阻滞肿瘤细胞增殖周期、抑制肿瘤的侵袭与转移和血管生产、提高机体免疫及调控功能、增强化疗药作用及逆转肿瘤耐药对抗等方面进一步梳理滋阴中药活性成分抗肿瘤的作用机制,为客观阐述滋阴中药治疗肿瘤的研究进展,为肿瘤防治提供新思路。

[关键词] 肿瘤; 滋阴中药; 活性成分; 多糖; 皂苷; 生物碱; 黄酮; 抗肿瘤; 作用机制

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Anti-tumor Effect and Mechanism of Active Ingredients from Yin-nourishing Chinese Herbs: A Review

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[Abstract] Tumor has become a major disease that seriously threatens human health and life. The incidence rate is increasing year by year, yet the underlying mechanisms remain incompletely understood. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), a treasure of the Chinese nation and a wealth for people worldwide, plays an important role in the treatment of tumors and has been receiving increasing attention both in China and abroad. In earlier work, based on the symptoms and metastatic characteristics of tumors, and drawing on the TCM theory of Yin and Yang in combination with modern medical research on tumors, the "Yin deficiency-cancer correlation" hypothesis was proposed. This hypothesis holds that "Yin deficiency" of the body is a major cause of malignant tumors, and that nourishing Yin to eliminate the pathogenic factor of Yin deficiency can treat cancer. By using Yin-nourishing drugs to tonify

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Yin deficiency, the occurrence and development of malignant tumors can be effectively prevented. Common anti-tumor Yin-nourishing drugs include *Glehniae Radix*, *Lilii Bulbus*, *Ophiopogonis Radix*, *Liriope Radix*, *Asparagi Radix*, *Dendrobii Caulis*, *Dendrobii Officinalis Caulis*, *Polygonati Odorati Rhizoma*, *Polygonati Rhizoma*, *Lycii Fructus*, *Mori Fructus*, *Ligustri Lucidi Fructus*, *Ecliptae Herba*, *Rehmanniae Radix*, and *Anemarrhenae Rhizoma*. These drugs are generally sweet in flavor, cold and cool in nature, and moist in texture. They have the functions of nourishing Yin fluids, generating body fluids, and moistening dryness, and can also clear heat, being primarily indicated for Yin deficiency with depletion of body fluids. In view of the potential advantages and value of treating malignant tumors by tonifying Yin deficiency with Chinese medicine, this paper reviews recent studies on the anti-tumor effects of active components of Yin-nourishing drugs. It further summarizes their mechanisms of action in inducing apoptosis of tumor cells, arresting tumor cell proliferation, inhibiting tumor invasion, metastasis, and angiogenesis, enhancing and regulating immune function, augmenting the efficacy of chemotherapeutic drugs, and reversing tumor drug resistance. This study provides an objective overview of research progress on Yin-nourishing drugs in tumor treatment and offers new ideas for cancer therapy.

[Keywords] tumor; Yin-nourishing Chinese medicine; active ingredients; polysaccharides; saponins; alkaloids; flavones; anti-tumor; mechanism

肿瘤是严重危害人类健康和生命的重大常见疑难疾病。据国际癌症研究机构最新估计显示,肺癌是癌症死亡的主要原因,死亡人数达180万,占癌症死亡总数的18.7%,其次是结直肠癌(90万,9.3%)、肝癌(76万,7.8%)、乳腺癌(67万,6.9%)和胃癌(66万,6.8%)^[1]。预计2050年将有超过3 500万新增癌症病例,比2022年的估计2 000万例增加77%^[1]。面对全球癌症防治的严峻形势,高效抗肿瘤药物研发已然成为全球科技工作者关注的问题。中医治病讲究辨证论治,先综合病因、病所和病性找出病机,再对症下药。中药多成分、多靶点、多通路协同调控的作用特点,使其在肿瘤治疗中彰显出独特优势,越来越受到国内外的广泛关注^[2-6]。根据癌细胞过度增生、易于扩散且易伤阴精的特性推断,癌毒属阳邪^[7]。同时阴虚之体又易感癌毒发病,由此得到“阴虚是导致肿瘤发生的一个重要病因”这一假说^[8-9]。滋阴是以消除阴虚病因的治法,因此也是治疗癌症的一个重要法则,对于癌症的治疗可用滋阴药物达到滋补阴虚的目的。为了更好地发挥滋阴中药在癌症防治中的作用,本文从滋阴中药入手,对以滋阴为主要功效的中药中具抗肿瘤作用的主要活性成分进行概述,同时在诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、阻滞肿瘤细胞增殖周期、抑制肿瘤的侵袭与转移和血管生产、提高机体免疫及调控功能、增强化疗药作用及逆转肿瘤耐药对抗等方面进一步梳理滋阴中药活性成分抗肿瘤的作用机制。

1 滋阴防治肿瘤的理论依据

肿瘤是由各种致癌因素引起的,当体内某个细胞在基因水平上失去正常生长调控时,会出现异常的克隆性增生,形成新的组织。中医认为,人体阴阳保持平衡时,就表现为“阴平阳秘,精神乃治”的正常生理状态。如果阴阳平衡被打破,人体会产生疾病^[10]。《黄帝内经》中指出,阴阳平衡的失调主要源于阴阳对立制约关系的破坏,并在此基础上制定了治疗原则和方法,例如“寒者热之,热者寒之”等,都基于阴阳对立制约的理论^[11]。

根据癌细胞特性可推断癌毒应属阳毒范畴,理由有①癌细胞从产生开始即表现为过度增生;②癌毒一旦形成,通常会从原发病灶扩散至其他部位;③癌毒容易伤害阴液^[7]。阴阳失调是指疾病过程中机体的阴阳消长失去平衡,表现为阴

阳偏盛、偏衰、互损等病理变化。肿瘤的本质是细胞层面上阴阳失调的结果,肿瘤细胞的过度增殖(阳盛)和凋亡不足(阴衰)导致了肿瘤的形成。当凋亡率超过增殖率,阴阳趋于平衡时,恶性肿瘤可能会消退^[12-14]。因此,改善体内阴虚状态对肿瘤的发生、发展和预后具有重要意义。此外,研究表明,滋阴药物能够抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖,在一定程度上证实了“阴虚与恶性实体肿瘤发病相关,滋阴可防治肿瘤”这一假说^[15-16]。

2 具有抗肿瘤作用的滋阴中药及活性成分

《中药学》教材共收录以滋阴或补阴为主要功效的中药有20余种,经文献检索,发现其中15种已报道具有抗肿瘤活性。常用抗肿瘤滋阴药包括北沙参、百合、麦冬、山麦冬、天冬、石斛、铁皮石斛、玉竹、黄精、枸杞子、桑葚、女贞子、墨旱莲、地黄、知母等,这类药药性多味甘性寒凉质润,具有滋养阴液、生津润燥之功,兼能清热主治阴虚津亏。除以下综述的15种外,还有南沙参、黑芝麻、楮实子、玄参、西洋参等植物药及龟甲、鳖甲、阿胶、牡蛎等动物药。

2.1 北沙参 北沙参始载于《本草汇言》,为伞形科植物珊瑚菜 *Glehnia littoralis* 的干燥根,味甘、微苦,性微寒,归肺、胃经。北沙参具有养阴清肺、益胃生津等功效,对肺癌、胃癌、乳腺癌和结肠癌具有作用^[17-19]。多糖、聚乙炔类和香豆素类或是北沙参抗肿瘤的主要活性成分。北沙参多糖可时间和剂量依赖性抑制人非小细胞肺癌 A549 细胞增殖,促进细胞凋亡,诱导细胞周期停滞,并有较顺铂更强的抑制癌细胞迁移的能力^[20-21]。LIU 等^[22] 研究发现北沙参均一多糖阿拉伯聚糖 GLP90-2 在斑马鱼模型中抑制了肝癌 HepG2 肿瘤的发生和转移,促进树突状细胞 DC2.4 细胞和巨噬细胞的成熟,显示有较强的肿瘤免疫治疗效。此外,北沙参中的聚乙炔类和香豆素类成分也有一定抗肿瘤活性。北沙参中的聚乙炔化合物人参炔醇、法卡林二醇、佛手柑内酯、异茴芹内酯和花椒毒素对人胃癌、纤维肉瘤、人组织细胞淋巴瘤和人结直肠腺癌等多种癌细胞有一定抑制作用^[23]。另外,佛手柑内酯显著抑制人肝癌 HepG2 细胞、人胃癌 SGC-7901 细胞^[24]。

2.2 百合 百合始载于《神农本草经》,为百合科植物卷丹

Lilium lancifolium、百合 *L. brownii* 或细叶百合 *L. pumilum* 的干燥肉质鳞叶,味甘,性寒,归心、肺经,有养阴润肺、清心安神等功效。皂苷类、多糖类及生物碱类或是百合中抗肿瘤的主要活性成分。百合总皂苷可抑制人前列腺癌、肺癌、胃癌细胞增殖,诱导细胞凋亡,抑制细胞侵袭转移^[25-27]。多项研究表明百合多糖对肝癌的作用显著,其可通过增强免疫功能、诱导癌细胞凋亡发挥抗肿瘤活性^[28-31]。百合生物碱能时间和剂量依赖性抑制人胃癌 SGC-7901 细胞增殖,其机制主要是阻滞癌细胞在 G₂/M 期,上调胱天蛋白酶(Caspase)-3 蛋白表达,诱导细胞凋亡^[32]。秋水仙碱是百合中重要的药效成分,在抗肿瘤方面具有重要作用,其机制与阻断肿瘤细胞中期的有丝分裂有关^[33]。百合中分离得到的对香豆酸、没食子酸、芦丁等成分也有抗肿瘤活性^[34]。

2.3 麦冬 麦冬始载于《神农本草经》,为百合科植物麦冬 *Ophiopogon japonicus* 的干燥块根,味甘、微苦,性微寒,归心、肺、胃经。麦冬有养阴生津、润肺清心等功效。麦冬中发挥抗肿瘤作用的活性成分主要为麦冬皂苷 B、麦冬皂苷 D 等皂苷类成分^[35]。大量研究表明,麦冬皂苷 B 对肺癌、肝癌、胃癌、宫颈癌等均有明显的抗肿瘤活性,有显著的抗肿瘤细胞黏附、侵袭、迁移,抗增殖及促凋亡、促自噬等方面的作用^[36]。目前对肺癌活性的报道较多,麦冬皂苷 B 可以显著抑制癌细胞及瘤体的生长^[37],可通过抑制细胞转移和血管生成发挥抗肿瘤活性^[38-40]。麦冬皂苷 D 对乳腺癌、喉癌、结肠癌、肺癌、胰腺癌等均有明显的抗肿瘤作用,其中对乳腺癌的作用较为显著,主要机制包括促进细胞增殖抑制作用,诱导细胞周期阻滞,抑制癌细胞增殖并诱导细胞凋亡^[41-43]。此外,麦冬中多糖、黄酮类成分也具有一定抗肿瘤活性^[44-45]。

2.4 山麦冬 山麦冬为百合科植物湖北麦冬 *Liriope spicata* 或短葶山麦冬 *L. muscari* 的干燥块根,其性味归经及功效与麦冬相同,但两者的抗肿瘤活性及主要成分不同。山麦冬皂苷中短葶山麦冬皂苷 DT-13(又名短葶山麦冬皂苷 C)、山麦冬皂苷 B 是其主要抗肿瘤活性成分。短葶山麦冬皂苷 DT-13 对乳腺癌、结肠癌、肺癌、肝癌和宫颈癌等均有明显的抗肿瘤作用^[46]。其中对乳腺癌、结肠癌的作用较为显著,研究发现,DT-13 主要通过抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖、黏附和迁移发挥抗肿瘤活性^[47-50]。而 DT-13 对结肠癌的抑制作用主要通过糖醛解途径抑制葡萄糖摄取、三磷酸腺苷(ATP)生成并减少乳酸产生,并非阻滞细胞周期和诱导细胞凋亡影响细胞增殖^[51]。研究发现山麦冬皂苷 B 以剂量依赖性方式降低癌细胞活力和增殖,显著诱导癌细胞凋亡,阻滞细胞周期从 G₁ 期向 S 期发展和诱导自噬^[52-53]。此外,短葶山麦冬多糖高剂量明显增强 S-180 荷瘤小鼠巨噬细胞吞噬中性红能力,明显增高血清中白细胞介素(IL)-1 β 含量,增强免疫功能间接抗肿瘤^[54]。

2.5 天冬 天冬始载于《神农本草经》,为百合科植物天冬 *Asparagus cochinchinensis* 的干燥块根,味甘、苦,性寒,归肺、肾经。天冬具有养阴润燥、清肺生津等功效,对结肠癌、肝癌、肺癌、乳腺癌、卵巢癌具有抗肿瘤作用。天冬中主要抗肿瘤活性成分为多糖类和皂苷类。天冬多糖对肝癌作用显著,

其机制主要包括诱导细胞凋亡,抑制肿瘤血管生成和阻滞 G₂/M 细胞周期,调节缺氧诱导因子(HIF)-1 α /血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)/核转录因子(NF)- κ B 信号通路及逆转上皮间质转化^[55-61]。KIM 等^[62]发现天冬水提物分离的甾体皂苷 asparacochioside A 对人卵巢癌细胞 A2780 有明显的细胞增殖抑制作用。LIU 等^[63]发现天冬 70% 乙醇提取物分离的 Asparagusoside G 将人大细胞肺癌细胞 NCI-H460 的细胞周期阻滞在 G₀/G₁ 期。ZHANG 等^[64]发现天冬 90% 乙醇提取物中分离的皂苷化合物 proto-dioscin 对人肝癌细胞 MHCC97H 和肺腺癌细胞 H1299 表现出细胞增殖抑制和抗增殖作用。此外,天冬提取物分离的甾体皂苷 nicotianoside B、immunoside 和 C-27 螺甾皂苷均能抑制人宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞增殖活性^[65-66]。

2.6 石斛 石斛始载于《神农本草经》,为兰科植物金钗石斛 *Dendrobium nobile*、霍山石斛 *D. huoshanense*、鼓槌石斛 *D. chrysotoxum* 或流苏石斛 *D. fimbriatum* 的栽培品及其同属植物近似种的新鲜或干燥茎,味甘,性微寒,归胃、肾经,用于益胃生津、滋阴清热,多糖和生物碱是石斛发挥抗肿瘤作用的主要活性成分。越来越多研究表明,石斛多糖具有良好的抗癌作用,主要机制包括介导凋亡相关基因和信号通路,抑制肿瘤血管生成和转移,增强免疫功能^[67-71]。生物碱类是石斛中重要的抗肿瘤活性成分^[72]。金钗石斛生物碱呈剂量和时间依赖性抑制人非小细胞肺癌、人肝癌、人胃腺癌及三阴性乳腺癌等多种癌细胞的增殖^[73-74]。研究发现,金钗石斛生物碱可以通过线粒体凋亡途径、激活 Caspase-3、调控细胞周期来诱导癌细胞凋亡^[75-77]。石斛碱是石斛生物碱中较为重要的一种化学成分,石斛碱抗衰老抗肿瘤活性已经被广泛报道,其作用机制主要涉及诱导癌细胞凋亡、抑制癌细胞侵袭和转移^[78-80]。另外,金钗石斛中新提取出的生物碱 nobilin E 和 dendrocandin V 对人肝癌细胞、人非小细胞肺癌、人胃癌、人宫颈癌和人慢性髓原白血病细胞系均有细胞增殖抑制作用^[81]。李贺月等^[82]研究发现石斛生物碱 DNLA 能够通过降低人子宫颈癌 SiHa 细胞、基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2、MMP-9 和 KCNQ10T1 蛋白表达水平,提高 miR-487a-3p 的表达,抑制癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,促进癌细胞凋亡。此外,石斛中联苳类、菲类、木脂素类也具有一定抗肿瘤活性^[83]。

2.7 铁皮石斛 铁皮石斛为兰科植物铁皮石斛 *Dendrobium officinale* 的干燥茎,性味归经及功效与石斛相同,其发挥抗肿瘤作用的活性成分主要也是多糖和生物碱等成分。铁皮石斛多糖除具有抗炎、抗氧化和免疫调节等生物活性外,已被证明在体内和体外都具有广泛抗肿瘤活性,对胃癌、乳腺癌、肺腺癌、肝癌和结直肠腺癌等肿瘤均有作用^[84]。化学结构已经明确的铁皮石斛多糖也表现出显著的抗肿瘤活性,铁皮石斛多糖 DOPA-1^[85]、DOP-40、DOP-50、DOP-60 和 DOP-70^[86]均可诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡。此外,铁皮石斛多糖还能浓度依赖性增强抗肿瘤药物 5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)的作用,铁皮石斛多糖 DOPW-1 单独使用和与 5-FU 联合使用时通过线粒体依赖性内调途径诱导细胞凋亡^[87]。ZHANG 等^[88]的研究

表明分子量是影响铁皮石斛多糖抗肿瘤活性的重要因素,较小的分子量组分可能更有效地诱导细胞凋亡和抑制肿瘤生长。此外,生物碱类也是铁皮石斛中具有抗肿瘤活性的一类成分。鲜铁皮石斛生物碱可抑制小鼠Lewis肺癌肿瘤细胞生长^[89],铁皮石斛总生物碱能显著降低胃癌SGC-7901细胞的存活率,且呈浓度相关性^[70]。

2.8 玉竹 玉竹始载于《神农本草经》,为百合科植物玉竹 *Polygonatum odoratum* 的干燥根茎,味甘,性微寒,归肺、胃经,有养阴润燥、生津止渴等功效。玉竹发挥抗肿瘤作用的活性成分主要是多糖、凝集素、高异黄酮和皂苷等成分。玉竹多糖能诱导瘤组织细胞及肺癌细胞,有效抑制瘤体生长及癌细胞增殖^[90]。此外玉竹多糖还能浓度依赖性增强抗肿瘤药物5-FU、顺铂的作用^[91]。凝集素是玉竹中一类糖蛋白,能抑制纤维肉瘤L929、乳腺癌MCF-7和肺癌A549细胞的活性,主要是通过死亡受体介导通路、线粒体凋亡通路、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 途径、表皮生长因子受体EGFR调节的Ras/Raf-丝裂原活化的细胞外信号调节激酶(MEK)/细胞外调节蛋白激酶(ERK)信号通路、调控miR-1290和miR-15a-3p等途径诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡和自噬^[92-93]。玉竹高异黄酮显著抑制非小细胞肺癌细胞A549生长并诱导细胞凋亡,主要是通过激活p38/p53信号通路导致细胞周期G₂/M期阻滞,通过B细胞淋巴瘤-2(Bcl-2)磷酸化、调控线粒体Caspase依赖途径和内质网应激途径诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡^[94-95]。ZHOU等^[96]研究发现其中原蜘蛛抱蛋苷等5种甾体皂苷对人非小细胞肺癌A549、人上皮结直肠腺癌Caco-2和人肝细胞癌HepG2细胞均表现出一定的细胞增殖抑制作用。

2.9 黄精 黄精始载于《名医别录》,为百合科植物滇黄精 *Polygonatum kingianum*、黄精 *P. sibiricum* 或多花黄精 *P. cyrtoneura* 的干燥根茎,味甘,性平,归脾、肺、肾经,用于补气养阴、健脾、润肺、益肾。多糖、皂苷和黄酮成分是黄精抗肿瘤活性的主要物质基础。黄精多糖具有抗肿瘤、免疫调节、抗氧化和抗衰老等多种药理作用,对肝癌、胃癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌、宫颈癌具有显著治疗效果,对肝癌的研究较为广泛,其主要机制包括促凋亡作用、阻断细胞周期、抑制癌相关成纤维细胞生长、增强免疫反应,通过调节肠道微生物^[97-100]。张英硕^[101]从九华黄精中提取了薯蓣皂苷和甲基原薯蓣皂苷,薯蓣皂苷阻滞肝癌HepG2细胞于G₂/M期,甲基原薯蓣皂苷可诱导人宫颈癌细胞HeLa的凋亡。徐雨生等^[102]研究发现黄精中薯蓣皂苷元对人表皮癌细胞抑制活性与阿霉素相当^[103]。此外,RAFI等^[104]从黄精中分离得到8-甲基二氢苯并吡喃酮、8-甲氧基-二氢苯并吡喃酮2个高异黄酮类化合物均有诱导乳腺肿瘤T47D、MCF-7细胞凋亡和阻滞G₂/M细胞周期的作用。多花黄精凝集素具有一定的抗肿瘤活性^[105]。

2.10 枸杞子 枸杞子始载于《神农本草经》,为茄科植物宁夏枸杞 *Lycium barbarum* 的干燥成熟果实,味甘,性平,归肝、肾经,用于滋补肝肾,益精明目。大量研究表明,枸杞多糖在抗肝癌、肺癌、胃癌、结肠癌、卵巢癌、宫颈癌、膀胱癌等有较好生物活性,主要通过诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡、增强机体免疫

力、抑制肿瘤转移、降低端粒酶活性等发挥抗肿瘤作用,是枸杞主要抗肿瘤活性成分^[106-107]。此外,枸杞多糖可通过xCT/GPX4通路促进铁死亡有效地防止乳腺癌MCF-7和MDA-MB-231细胞增殖^[108]。从枸杞中分离的水溶性多糖LBP-1能显著抑制人非小细胞肺癌A549细胞的生长,其机制包括通过细胞周期阻滞和凋亡,枸杞多糖调节细胞周期蛋白(Cyclin)D₁、Cyclin D₃和周期蛋白依赖性激酶(CDK)2的表达,从而在G₀/G₁期阻断了细胞周期减少细胞迁移,调节磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(Akt)/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路诱导细胞凋亡^[109]。从枸杞中分离的LBP3可以通过抑制内质网应激的肌醇需求酶1/X-box结合蛋白1(IRE1 α /XBP1)通路,减少细胞内脂质积累,提高肿瘤相关树突状细胞TDCs刺激T细胞的功能,从而发挥抗肿瘤作用^[110]。

2.11 桑葚 桑葚始载于《新修本草》,为桑科植物 *Morus alba* 的干燥果穗,味甘、酸,性寒,归心经、肝经、肾经,有滋阴养血、生津、润肠等功效。桑葚主要抗肿瘤的成分主要为黄酮类花色苷类及花青素类成分。研究发现桑葚花色苷通过诱导细胞凋亡和自噬抑制人胃癌SGC-7901细胞的增殖^[111],可通过降低线粒体膜电位促发MDA-MB-453细胞凋亡^[112-113],抑制乳腺癌MDA-MB-231移植小鼠肿瘤组织的生长^[114]。此外,桑葚花青素通过调节免疫抑制肿瘤生长与转移^[115],可诱导人脑星形胶质细胞瘤SW1763和人甲状腺癌HTh-7细胞凋亡和自噬^[116]。桑葚提取物中的桑葚花青素-3-葡萄糖苷诱导人乳腺癌MDA-MB-231细胞凋亡^[117],还可促进癌细胞空泡化,阻遏肝癌细胞生长及并促进凋亡^[118]。此外从桑葚中分离得到的若干吡喹啉酸衍生物、黄酮苷和苯乙醇苷成分均对人宫颈癌HeLa细胞表现出较强的细胞增殖抑制作用^[119]。

2.12 女贞子 女贞子始载于《神农本草经》,为木犀科植物女贞 *Ligustrum lucidum* 的干燥成熟果实,味甘、苦,性凉,归肝、肾经,用于滋补肝肾、明目乌发,对肝癌、结肠癌等癌症具有抗肿瘤作用^[120-122]。三萜类化合物和多糖类是女贞子中主要抗肿瘤活性成分。女贞子中齐墩果酸与熊果酸含量较高,二者互为同分异构体,均能抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖与诱导分化,通过线粒体通路、死亡信号通路、内质网应激通路诱导细胞凋亡等直接抑制肿瘤,调控肿瘤微环境进而调控机体免疫力产生间接的抗肿瘤效应^[123-124]。研究显示女贞子多糖能提高机体免疫、改善机体免疫能力,抑制小鼠肉瘤S180和肝癌H22细胞生长,抑制黑色素瘤细胞B16BL6黏附能力,提高淋巴瘤细胞膜抗原性^[125-127]。此外女贞子多糖通过调控B细胞淋巴瘤(Bcl)-2相关X蛋白(Bax)、Bcl-2蛋白表达,抑制EGFR/丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路,进而抑制HO8910细胞增殖,促进细胞凋亡^[128]。

2.13 墨旱莲 墨旱莲始载于《神农本草经》,为菊科植物鳢肠 *Eclipta prostrata* 的干燥地上部分,味甘、酸,性寒,归肾、肝经,具有滋补肝肾,凉血止血等功效。丁淑敏^[129]的研究结果显示墨旱莲提取物抑制Lewis肺癌细胞荷瘤小鼠肿瘤生长,诱导A549细胞凋亡,浓度依赖性提高香烟诱导的NHBE细

胞的存活率。YADAV等^[130]研究发现墨旱莲乙醇提取物对乳腺癌、宫颈癌、卵巢癌、结肠癌、前列腺癌、胰腺癌和肺癌7种不同癌细胞株均有抑制作用,其中对乳腺癌MDA-MB-231细胞株生长和迁移抑制作用最强,其机制与破坏线粒体膜电位和DNA有关,此外体外及体内安全性评价证明墨旱莲乙醇提取物无明显的毒性作用。已有研究表明,从墨旱莲中分离得到的 α -三联噻吩甲醇可以通过调节还原型辅酶II NADPH氧化酶产生活性氧来诱导人子宫内膜癌Ishikawa、Hec-1-A细胞凋亡^[131]。钟显科的研究发现墨旱莲中的墨旱莲苷B、吡喹菊内酯、木犀草苷均具有抗肝癌细胞smmc-7721活性,其中墨旱莲苷B活性更好^[132]。对墨旱莲中吡喹菊内酯的抗癌活性进一步研究发现,吡喹菊内酯对前列腺癌LNCaP、乳腺癌T47D和MCF-7等肿瘤细胞具有抑制生长和诱导凋亡作用^[133-134]。

2.14 生地黄的熟地黄 地黄始载于《神农本草经》,为玄参科植物地黄 *Rehmannia glutinosa* 的新鲜或干燥块根,其中生地黄的味甘,性寒,归心、肝、肾经,具有清热凉血、养阴生津等功效。熟地黄为生地黄的炮制加工品,味甘,性微温,归肝、肾经。具有补血滋阴、益精填髓等功效。生地黄的化学成分种类无明显差别,目前已有研究表明两者抗肿瘤的活性成分主要为多糖。研究发现生地黄的多种多糖促进免疫细胞自然杀伤细胞NK细胞的活化产生I型干扰素增强细胞增殖抑制活性,进而抑制肿瘤生长^[135]。熟地的多糖可以剂量依赖性降低TNF- α 、信号传导及转录激活蛋白3(STAT3)和两面神激酶(JAK)蛋白表达,抑制鼻咽癌CEN1细胞的增殖、转移^[136]。熟地的多糖还可抑制细胞增殖、诱导凋亡、促进细胞自噬,呈时间、浓度依赖性抵抗前列腺癌^[137-138]。水苏糖是地黄寡糖中含量较多的成分,研究证明水苏糖可剂量依赖性抑制人胃癌SGC-7901、人肝癌HepG2细胞的生长,促进癌细胞死亡^[139]。生地黄的梓醇也具有抑制肝癌HepG2细胞增殖、侵袭及生长的能力,其机制可能与抑制肝癌的血管生成及肿瘤能量代谢密切相关^[140]。还有研究发现,地黄中益母草苷能剂量依赖性诱导食管癌TE-1、Eca-109、KYSE-150细胞凋亡,阻滞细胞周期^[141]。

2.15 知母 知母始载于《神农本草经》,为百合科植物知母 *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* 的干燥根茎,味苦、甘,性寒,归肺、胃、肾经,用于清热泻火、滋阴润燥。知母中发挥抗肿瘤作用主要活性成分包括知母皂苷AⅢ、知母皂苷BⅡ、菝葜皂苷元等皂苷或苷元类成分。知母皂苷AⅢ是知母中一种天然螺甾醇甾体皂苷,对包括肺癌、乳腺癌、肝癌、宫颈癌、结肠直肠癌、肾癌和胰腺癌等各种肿瘤细胞增殖均具有抑制作用,尤其对肺癌、乳腺癌、肝癌的抗癌作用被广泛报道,其机制包括抑制转移、耐药对抗、诱导细胞增殖抑制作用、促进细胞凋亡、诱导细胞周期停滞、产生活性氧(ROS)、诱导内质网应激、阻碍线粒体功能、触发铁死亡等,主要通过单磷酸腺苷激活的蛋白激酶AMPK、PI3K/Akt/mTOR、MAPK/ERK等通路发挥抗肿瘤作用^[142-145]。知母中知母皂苷BⅡ和菝葜皂苷元也有一定抗肿瘤活性。知母皂苷BⅡ可通过上调IL-18基因、抑制hsa-miRNA-766-3p表达、上调SCARA5表达,进而

抑制癌细胞的增殖和迁移^[146-147]。菝葜皂苷元能够导致癌细胞内质网应激、ROS形成和线粒体及细胞色素C(Cyt-C)功能障碍,使癌细胞凋亡,同时诱导细胞周期G₂/M期阻滞来抑制肿瘤生长^[148-151]。

此外,知母中的黄酮类成分芒果苷,对包括肺癌、前列腺癌、宫颈癌和卵巢癌等肿瘤细胞增殖具有抑制作用^[152],尤其对肺癌作用显著,芒果苷通过抑制miRNA-92a和miRNA-27b的表达,增强肿瘤抑制基因Period1的表达调节癌细胞的增殖和凋亡,还通过下调细胞Cyclin B₁信号通路触发G₂/M期细胞周期停滞^[153-155]。

3 滋阴中药活性成分抗肿瘤作用机制

进一步对滋阴中药活性成分抗肿瘤的作用机制进行归纳整理,其机制主要包括诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,阻滞肿瘤细胞增殖周期,抑制肿瘤的侵袭、转移和血管生成,诱导肿瘤细胞自噬,提高机体免疫和调控功能,增强化疗药作用和逆转肿瘤耐药对抗等。

3.1 诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡 诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡是目前抗肿瘤的最主要途径之一,滋阴药中多糖、皂苷、黄酮、生物碱类活性成分诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡作用显著。百合多糖、天冬多糖、铁皮石斛多糖、女贞子多糖等通过调控Bcl-2和Bax依赖途径及Caspase-3、Caspase-9的表达诱导癌细胞凋亡^[29,55-58,87,128]。百合、麦冬、山麦冬、天冬、黄精、知母、女贞子中富含皂苷及苷元类成分均可诱导癌细胞凋亡,如百合总皂苷下调增殖细胞核抗原PCNA、Bcl-2/Bax及抑制VEGF/Akt信号通路诱导细胞凋亡^[25-27]。

百合生物碱、金钗石斛生物碱、石斛碱也有一定诱导细胞凋亡作用,机制包括上调Caspase-3蛋白表达,线粒体凋亡途径,降低Bcl-2 mRNA并增加Bax mRNA表达,降低MMP-2、MMP-9和KCNQ1OT1蛋白表达水平,提高miR-487a-3p的表达^[32,75,77-78]。

玉竹高异黄酮、黄精高异黄酮、桑葚花色苷、桑椹花色素-3-葡萄糖苷、知母中芒果苷是滋阴药中诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡的主要黄酮类成分。玉竹高异黄酮通过Bcl-2磷酸化、调控线粒体Caspase依赖途径和内质网应激途径诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡^[95]。桑葚花色苷诱导凋亡细胞的机制主要是上调SGC-7901细胞自噬分子标记物LC3 II/I、Bax/Bcl-2及 β 氯素1(Beclin1)、Caspase-8的表达,降低线粒体膜电位^[111-114]。

此外,玉竹与黄精中含有凝集素,玉竹凝集素诱导癌细胞凋亡的主要机制包括通过死亡受体介导通路、线粒体凋亡通路、TNF- α 途径、EGFR调节的Ras/Raf/MEK/ERK信号通路、调控miR-1290和miR-15a-3p等途径^[93];多花黄精凝集素PCL-2促进ROS生成,上调Bax、Caspase-3及Caspase-9 mRNA和蛋白表达,并下调Bcl-2基因mRNA和蛋白表达水平诱导癌细胞凋亡^[105]。

3.2 阻滞肿瘤细胞增殖周期 阻滞肿瘤细胞增殖周期是有效抗肿瘤的机制之一,滋阴药多糖类、皂苷类、黄酮类、生物碱类成分抗肿瘤机制与阻滞肿瘤细胞增殖周期有关。

枸杞多糖调节Cyclin D₁、Cyclin D₃和CDK2的表达,而在G₀/G₁期阻断了细胞周期^[109]。天冬多糖抑制HIF-1 α /

VEGF表达进而抑阻滞G₂/M细胞周期^[58]。北沙参多糖、黄精多糖也具有阻断细胞周期作用^[20,97]。

麦冬皂苷D通过下调Cyclin B₁,诱导G₂/M细胞周期阻滞^[43];山麦冬皂苷B阻滞细胞周期从G₁期向S期发展^[50]; asparagusoside G阻滞癌细胞在G₀/G₁期^[63];知母皂苷AⅢ触发DNA损伤并激活ATM/Chk2和p38 MAPK通路,进而诱导乳腺癌MDA-MB-231和MCF-7细胞G₂/M期停滞^[142]。

知母中芒果苷通过下调Cyclin B₁信号通路触发G₂/M期细胞周期停滞^[155];玉竹高异黄酮是通过激活p38/p53信号通路导致细胞周期G₂/M期阻滞^[94]。黄精高异黄酮阻滞G/M细胞周期的作用^[104]。此外,百合生物碱阻滞癌细胞在G₂/M期^[32],金钗石斛水溶性生物碱阻滞细胞G₁期^[76]。百合中秋水仙碱抗肿瘤主要机制与阻断肿瘤细胞中期有丝分裂有关^[33]。

3.3 抑制肿瘤的侵袭与转移和血管生成 肿瘤细胞转移是肿瘤恶化的标志性表现,严重影响患者预后状态和生命质量。麦冬、知母中皂苷类成分抑制肿瘤的侵袭与转移作用显著。麦冬皂苷B可通过抑制EphA2/Akt及抑制上皮间充质转化(EMT)通路来抑制癌细胞转移及血管生成^[38-40]。麦冬皂苷D通过消除整联蛋白β₁(ITGB1)的表达,上调核β-连环蛋白(β-catenin),并降低黏着斑激酶(FAK)/Src/Akt的磷酸化,进而抑制癌细胞的迁移、侵袭^[42]。知母皂苷BⅡ通过抑制hsa-miRNA-766-3p表达、上调SCARA5表达,进而抑制癌细胞的增殖和迁移^[147]。此外,天冬多糖、北沙参多糖、石斛多糖、石斛生物碱、枸杞多糖、生地黄中梓醇均具有抑制癌细胞迁移、侵袭和血管生成的作用^[22,67,106-107,140]。

3.4 诱导肿瘤细胞自噬 自噬是指细胞对其破损的细胞器和未适当折叠的蛋白质等进行降解并再应用的生物学过程,过度激活的自噬会导致癌细胞发生自噬性死亡。玉竹凝集素通过死亡受体介导通路、线粒体凋亡通路、TNF-α途径、EGFR调节的Ras/Raf/MEK/ERK信号通路、调控miR-1290和miR-15a-3p等途径诱导肿瘤细胞自噬和凋亡^[93]。桑葚花色苷可上调SGC-7901细胞LC3Ⅱ/I、Bax/Bcl-2及Beclin1、Caspase-8的表达,导致诱导细胞自噬和凋亡^[111]。此外,麦冬皂苷B、桑葚花青素、熟地多糖均可促进癌细胞自噬^[52,116,138]。

3.5 提高机体免疫和调控功能 免疫防御功能的失调也是肿瘤发生的重要条件,加强机体免疫功能是防范、治疗癌症的关键步骤之一。多糖是中药中一类具有提高机体免疫和调控功能的活性成分,北沙参均一多糖阿拉伯聚糖GLP90-2可促进DC2.4细胞和巨噬细胞的成熟激活免疫^[22]。从枸杞中分离的LBP3可以通过抑制ER应激的IRE1α/XBP1通路,减少细胞内脂质积累,提高TDCs刺激T细胞的功能,从而发挥抗肿瘤作用^[120]。百合多糖、短葶山麦冬多糖、石斛多糖、铁皮石斛多糖、女贞子多糖、黄精多糖均可机体免疫力产生间接的抗肿瘤效应^[31,54,67,84,97]。此外,鲜铁皮石斛生物碱、桑葚花青素、女贞子中齐墩果酸与熊果酸调控机体免疫力^[89,115,124]。

3.6 增强化疗药作用、逆转肿瘤耐药对抗 临床上中药常用化疗药联用治疗癌症,主要归因于中药能增强化疗药的抗

肿瘤作用,或可逆转肿瘤耐药对抗。铁皮石斛多糖、玉竹多糖、知母中芒果苷能剂量依赖性增强抗肿瘤药物5-FU、顺铂的作用^[87,91,155]。黄精多糖与顺铂联用不仅抑制肝癌H22移植瘤生长,并能减轻顺铂引发的肝脏氧化损伤^[100]。石斛碱与顺铂联合用药能减轻顺铂对裸鼠的心脏损伤作用^[80]。麦冬皂苷B体内和体外均能显著地诱导顺铂耐药的A549、A549/顺铂焦亡,以减轻A549细胞的顺铂抗性^[37];熟地黄多糖可下调p-Akt、p-mTOR表达,逆转胰岛素样生长因子-1(IGF-1)对mTOR通路的激活作用,抑制多西他赛耐药PCa细胞株增殖^[138];知母皂苷AⅢ通过PI3K/Akt等通路逆转肿瘤耐药对抗^[156]。

3.7 其他抗肿瘤机制 麦冬皂苷B可通过激活Caspase-1/GSDMD通路在体内和体外均能显著地诱导顺铂耐药的非小细胞肺癌A549、A549/顺铂焦亡^[37];知母皂苷AⅢ通过与热休克蛋白HSP90结合并形成复合物,进一步靶向并降解GPX4,促进非小细胞肺癌H1299和A549细胞铁死亡^[142]。短葶山麦冬皂苷DT-13是通过糖醛酸途径抑制葡萄糖摄取、ATP生成并减少乳酸产生而显著抑制结肠癌细胞增殖^[46];枸杞多糖通过降低端粒酶活性等发挥抗肿瘤作用^[106-107]。女贞子中齐墩果酸与熊果酸可调控肿瘤微环境进而调控机体免疫力产生间接的抗肿瘤效应^[124]。

4 结语与展望

恶性肿瘤发病率高、死亡率高,治疗效果不尽如人意,滋阴类中药在我国历史悠久、资源丰富,滋阴中药作为中医补虚治法中的重要组成部分,其在抗肿瘤方面的研究逐渐引起了广泛关注。依前所述,滋阴中药多糖、皂苷、生物碱和黄酮类等成分具有显著的抗肿瘤作用(图1)。多糖是中药中的一类天然活性成分,北沙参、百合、天冬、石斛、铁皮石斛、玉竹、黄精、枸杞、女贞子和地黄等滋阴中药中多糖的抗肿瘤作用及机制已经得到广泛报道,其主要机制包括能通过抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、促进凋亡、诱导自噬、影响细胞周期、抑制血管新生等直接杀伤肿瘤,还可通过调节肿瘤相关免疫细胞和免疫因子的产生调控机体抗肿瘤免疫。皂苷及其苷元类化合物是滋阴中药中的一类重要成分,如百合总皂苷,麦冬中的麦冬皂苷B、麦冬皂苷D,山麦冬中的DT-13、山麦冬皂苷B,天冬及玉竹中甾体皂苷类,黄精中薯蓣皂苷、薯蓣皂苷元,女贞子中三萜类化合物,知母中知母皂苷AⅢ、BⅡ、菝葜皂苷元等,都具有显著的抗肿瘤活性,可通过抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、诱导凋亡、抑制侵袭转移、抑制血管生成、逆转肿瘤多药耐药、调节机体免疫、诱导自噬死亡等机制发挥抗肿瘤作用。生物碱类作为滋阴中药石斛、铁皮石斛、百合中一类重要活性成分,其抗肿瘤机制也得到了深入研究。其中石斛及铁皮石斛生物碱抗肿瘤活性显著且作用机制多样,可以通过提高机体免疫功能、控制肿瘤细胞周期、抑制侵袭和迁移、抑制增殖并诱导其凋亡等途径发挥抗肿瘤作用。此外,麦冬、玉竹、黄精、桑葚和知母中的黄酮类,玉竹和黄精中的凝集素等成分也具有抗肿瘤活性。综合这些研究结果可知,滋阴中药中的多糖、皂苷、生物碱、黄酮类等成分具有多方面的抗肿瘤活性,这为进一步开发基于滋阴中药的抗癌药物和治疗方案提

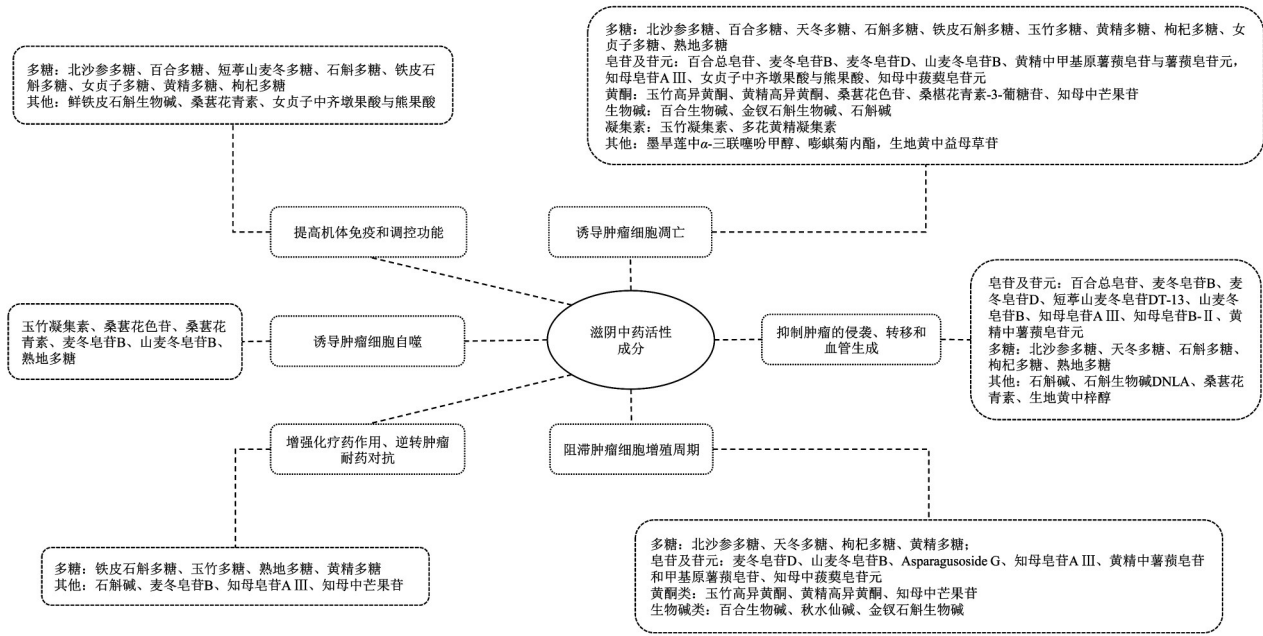


图1 滋阴药活性成分及其抗肿瘤作用机制

Fig. 1 Active ingredients from nourishing Yin Chinese herbs and anti-tumor mechanism

供了依据。

综上所述,从“阴虚癌瘤相关”假设入手,运用滋阴法治肿瘤疾病具有较好的前景,大量现代药理学研究也已证实,滋阴中药及其活性成分在抗肿瘤方面确有疗效,然滋阴抗肿瘤具体共同物质基础需要进一步深入研究。肿瘤细胞快速增殖需要能量的快速代谢,滋阴药药性偏寒凉,已有诸多证据证实寒凉药可降低能量代谢,主要是通过降低机体 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶、 $\text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{ATP}$ 酶、有氧磷酸化关键酶(琥珀酸脱氢酶)活性,从而降低机体的能量代谢。与其他寒凉药不同是,滋阴中药抗肿瘤功效的共性特征来源于寒凉药性物质基础和甘味药性物质基础。因此,深入研究和开发滋阴类中药在抗肿瘤方面的价值具有广泛而且深远的现实意义。那么如何将中医阴阳理论、中药药性理论及中医整体观理念与现代的科学研究方法技术有机结合起来,致力于攻克肿瘤这一世界性难题,这需要进一步深入研究和探索。

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