



专论与综述

重要食药菌多糖降血糖分子机制研究进展

焦佳琪^{Δ1,2} 肖春^{Δ2,3} 吴清平^{*2} 谢意珍² 陈雪峰¹ 雍天乔² 张瑞芳^{1,2} 邵威铭²

1 陕西科技大学食品与生物工程学院 陕西 西安 710021

2 广东省科学院广东省微生物研究所 华南应用微生物国家重点实验室 广东省微生物安全与健康重点实验室 广东 广州 510070

3 蕉岭铁汉大健康产业投资有限公司 广东 蕉岭 514100

摘要: 目前以糖尿病为代表的糖代谢紊乱疾病愈演愈烈, 严重危害人体健康。食药菌多糖因其具有良好的调节糖代谢作用而被关注, 但其调节糖代谢的作用机制并未被很好地综述。本文从关键基因、蛋白、信号通路等方面综述了食药菌活性多糖的降血糖机制, 包括抑制蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 1B (Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase-1B, PTP-1B)、调节胰岛素信号通路、促进糖代谢和抑制糖异生、抗氧化和抗炎、调节肠道菌群等。然而, 糖代谢紊乱不只是关键基因突变或靶点功能异常所致, 而是整体代谢的多重异常共同导致的结果。代谢组学因其可以反映整体代谢变化的独特优势成为探究食药菌多糖降糖机制的新型手段。采用代谢组学, 研究人员发现食药菌多糖通过调节氨基酸代谢改善糖异生和胰岛素抵抗, 通过调节脂肪酸代谢缓解细胞脂毒性和氧化应激并对抗炎症, 通过调节胆汁酸代谢维持血脂平衡和调节肠道菌群以及通过调节核苷酸代谢改善肾脏病变。若能将整体调控机制与关键位点结合探究, 将加快多糖类新药开发的脚步。

关键词: 糖代谢紊乱, 降血糖机制, 代谢组学, 食药菌多糖

Foundation items: Project of Guangdong Academy of Sciences (2019GDASYL-0201001); Guangdong Provincial Department of Science and Technology Project (2017YT05S115); Guangzhou Department of Science and Technology Project (201604016050)

ΔThese authors equally contributed to this work

*Corresponding author: E-mail: wuqp203@163.com

Received: 14-05-2020; **Accepted:** 23-07-2020; **Published online:** 29-10-2020

基金项目: 广东省科学院项目(2019GDASYL-0201001); 广东省科技厅项目(2017YT05S115); 广州市科技厅项目(201604016050)

Δ对本文贡献相同

*通信作者: E-mail: wuqp203@163.com

收稿日期: 2020-05-14; 接受日期: 2020-07-23; 网络首发日期: 2020-10-29

Hypoglycemic effect of important edible and medicinal fungi polysaccharides: a review

JIAO Jiaqi^{Δ1,2} XIAO Chun^{Δ2,3} WU Qingping^{*2} XIE Yizhen² CHEN Xuefeng¹
YONG Tianqiao² ZHANG Ruifang^{1,2} SHAO Weiming²

1 School of Food and Biological Engineering, Shaanxi University of Science and Technology, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710021, China

2 State Key Laboratory of Applied Microbiology Southern China; Guangdong Institute of Microbiology, Guangdong Academy of Sciences; Key Laboratory of Microbial Safety and Health of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510070, China

3 Jiaoling Tiehan Big Health Industry Investment Company Limited, Jiaoling, Guangdong 514100, China

Abstract: Currently, the prevalence of disorders of glucose metabolism is soaring seriously, especially diabetes. Polysaccharides of edible and medicinal fungi are focused since they exhibit significant benefits against diabetes. However, the mechanisms of them against diabetes are not reviewed well. In this paper, we reviewed the hypoglycemic mechanisms of polysaccharides of edible and medicinal fungi against glucose disorders, taking protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP-1B) inhibition, insulin pathway regulation, glucose metabolism promotion and gluconeogenesis inhibition, anti-oxidation and anti-inflammation and regulation of intestinal microbiota as examples. However, glucose disorders were not only due to the mutations of key genes or the dysfunctions of key targets, but also caused by multiple abnormalities in overall metabolism. Thus, metabolomics emerged as a new tool for unveiling the mechanisms of polysaccharides of edible and medicinal fungi, since its priorities of probing the systematic changes. Based on it, it was found that polysaccharides of edible and medicinal fungi may ameliorate gluconeogenesis and insulin resistance by modulating amino acid metabolism, relieve cytotoxicity, oxidative stress and inflammation by regulating fatty acid metabolism, maintain serum glucose and microbiota homeostasis by regulating bile acids and ameliorate nephropathy in diabetes by modulating nucleotide metabolism. Combining the considerations of overall mechanisms and key targets may benefit the drug developing of polysaccharides against glucose disorders.

Keywords: disorders of glucose metabolism, hypoglycemic mechanisms, metabolomics, edible and medicinal fungi polysaccharides

糖代谢紊乱是指由于疾病或不健康的饮食、生活习惯引起人体调节糖代谢的激素或酶的结构、功能、浓度异常或组织、器官病变而造成的血糖过高或过低。最典型的糖代谢紊乱疾病是糖尿病(Diabetes Mellitus, DM), 其是以慢性高血糖为主要表征的糖、脂肪、蛋白质代谢紊乱综合征, 长期患病还会引起酮症酸中毒、乳酸性酸中毒等急性并发症或大/微血管病变、神经病变等慢性并发症。由此可见, 保持血糖稳态(即血糖平衡)是保证人体糖代谢健康运转的核心因素^[1]。然而, 现阶段糖尿病患病率呈现出快速上升的趋势, 其主要原因是不健康的饮食习惯、运动量的减少以及精神情绪的波

动等造成的体内代谢压力增加和逐步失调^[2]。据国际糖尿病联盟(International Diabetes Federation, IDF)估计, 2017 年全球有 4.51 亿成年糖尿病患者, 医疗保健支出已高达约 8 500 亿美元, 到 2045 年患者总数将可能增加至 6.93 亿, 这将给全球带来更沉重的经济负担^[3]。目前的抗糖药物被报道的作用机制主要是从改善糖代谢稳态失衡的角度阐述的, 除二甲双胍外, 其作用靶点主要是钠-葡萄糖协同转运体 2 抑制剂(Sodium-Glucose co-Transporters-2 Inhibitors, SGLT-2i)、胰高血糖素样肽受体激动剂(Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonist, GLP-1RA)、二肽基肽酶 4 抑制剂(Dipeptidyl

Peptidase-4 Inhibitors, DPP-4i)等, 但与此同时, 低血糖、肠胃不耐受(呕吐、腹泻)、急性肾损伤等副作用也屡见不鲜^[4-5]。研究者们寄希望于从自然界中寻找天然、安全且有降血糖功能的新型活性成分, 以期在减轻或延缓糖代谢紊乱疾病的同时, 也减少副作用及并发症的发展^[6-7]。

有文献报道, 可以从食药菌中分离得到具有调节免疫、抗菌、抗炎、抗高血糖、抗氧化、抗病毒等生物活性的生物大分子, 包括多糖、蛋白多糖和三萜类物质^[8]。值得关注的是, 多糖类物质在动物体内表现出较显著的降血糖作用^[9-10], 是被研究最多的一种高分子活性化合物^[11]。

本文主要综述了重要食药菌多糖降血糖分子机制的研究进展, 以期食药菌多糖降血糖生物网络机制研究提供理论参考。

1 食药菌多糖降血糖功效与作用路径

1.1 蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 1B (Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase-1B, PTP-1B)抑制剂

灵芝(*Ganoderma lucidum*)蛋白多糖 FYGL (Fudan-Yueyang *G. lucidum*, 分子量为 2.6×10^5 kD, 主链为葡聚糖)作为一种新的 PTP-1B 抑制剂, 能显著改善 T2DM 小鼠的胰岛素抵抗^[12-16], 在 ob/ob mice 和 HepG2 细胞中, FYGL 能激活磷脂酰肌醇三激酶(Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase, PI3K)-丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶 Akt 途径而达到降血糖的作用^[17], 在大鼠成肌细胞 L6 中能通过调节胰岛素受体底物 1 (Insulin Receptor Substrate 1, IRS1)-葡萄糖转运蛋白 4 (Glucose Transporter 4, GLUT4)途径改善胰岛素抵抗^[18]。

1.2 调节胰岛素信号转导通路(促进胰岛素分泌或改善胰岛素敏感性)

Hikino 等从灵芝(*G. lucidum*)子实体热水提取物中得到 2 种降血糖活性的肽聚糖 Ganoderan A 和 B^[19-20], 其分子量分别为 23 kD 和 7 400 Da^[19]。药理研究表明 Ganoderan B 能提高血浆胰岛素的浓度, 并通过强化参与肝脏糖代谢的各种关键酶的活

性来促进肝脏对葡萄糖的利用^[21]。Kubo 等^[22]从灰树花(*Grifola frondosa*)子实体多糖中获得了一种具有降血糖作用的水溶性肽聚糖 X-组分(糖 65%, 蛋白 35%), 是具有 α -(1-4)分支的 β -(1-6)葡聚糖, 分子量为 200 kD。在 X-组分的研究基础上, Manohar 等对工艺进行改进后获得了 FXM 组分, 可显著降低 KK 小鼠的血糖^[23]。之后, 又发现糖蛋白 SX-组分(分子量为 20 kD)对 SHR 大鼠表现出改善胰岛素抵抗的作用^[24-25], 其机理为促进机体对葡萄糖的吸收, 从而修复胰岛素信号转导途径^[26]。

Xiao 等^[27]从灰树花(*G. frondosa*)子实体中分离出蛋白多糖 F2 和 F3, 多糖与蛋白的质量分数分别为 62.5%与37.5%和 78.3%与21.7%; F2 和 F3 均能升高肝脏中胰岛素受体(IR) (Try1361)的蛋白水平、降低 IRS-1 (Ser307)磷酸化水平, 通过活化 IRS-1 从而激活 PI3K-Akt 通路。福建农林大学赵超团队从人工栽培的灰树花(*G. frondosa*)子实体中分离得到杂多糖 GFP-W (分子量为 6.61×10^4 Da)^[28]和 GFP-N (分子量为 1.26×10^7 Da)^[29]。GFP-W 和 GFP-N 均可以通过上调 IRS1 和 PI3K 的 mRNA 表达增加葡萄糖转运, 改善细胞对葡萄糖的吸收, 通过下调 c-Jun 氨基末端激酶 1/2 (c-Jun N-terminal Kinase 1/2, JNK1/2) mRNA 表达减轻胰岛素抵抗并缓解炎症^[28-29]。

Kim 等^[30]从姬松茸(*Agaricus blazei*)中分离得到一种水提物 β -葡聚糖[平均分子量为 $(3-5) \times 10^4$ Da], 该 β -葡聚糖及其水解产物低聚糖 AO 都具有抗糖尿病活性, 其中低聚糖 AO 的降糖功效大约是 β -葡聚糖的 2 倍, 二者均可通过促进胰岛细胞增殖, 从而刺激胰岛素分泌。

1.3 促进糖代谢和抑制糖异生

上述的 Ganoderan B 可通过增加葡萄糖激酶 (Glucokinase, GCK)、磷酸果糖激酶 (Phosphofructokinase, PFK)和 6-磷酸葡萄糖脱氢酶 (Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase, G6PDH) 的活力、降低葡萄糖-6 磷酸酶 (Glucose-6-Phosphatase,

G6Pase)活力来提高肝脏对葡萄糖的利用^[21]。Xiao 等从灵芝(*G. lucidum*)子实体中获得一种分子量为 15.9 kD 的 β -构型糖苷键相连的吡喃环杂多糖 F31 (多糖和蛋白质分别为 84.2%和15.1%) (专利号 ZL. 201210056087.5), 通过极其显著降低肝脏肝糖原磷酸化酶(Glycogen Phosphorylase, GP)、果糖-1,6-二磷酸酶(Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase, FBPase)、磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶(Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase, PEPCK)和 G6Pase 的 mRNA 表达量而抑制肝脏肝糖原分解和糖异生作用,使肝葡萄糖的输出减少,以此达到降血糖的作用^[31-32]。基于同位素标记相对和绝对定量(Isobaric Tags for Relative and Absolute Quantitation, iTRAQ)和转录组测序(RNA-Sequencing, RNA-Seq)技术,研究发现灵芝多糖 F31 可以使糖酵解、糖异生、胰岛素以及脂代谢通路上的蛋白、基因发生变化,可能与激活 AMPK 途径有关^[33]。

Kiho 等^[34]从银耳(*Tremella fuciformis*)子实体中分离出酸性杂多糖 AC (Acidic Polysaccharide), 它是一种葡糖醛酸甘露聚糖,可激活肝己糖激酶(Hexokinase, HK)、G6PDH 和抑制 G6pase,还可降低肝脏中糖原含量、血浆中胆固醇含量并增加附睾脂肪组织总脂质含量,在提高血浆胰岛素水平的同时增加糖代谢。该团队还从黄金银耳(*Tremella aurantia*)子实体中分离出酸性多糖 TAP^[35-38], 分子量为 1.5×10^6 Da,可增加 GCK、HK、G6PDH 活性,降低 G6pase 活性、肝脏中糖原含量和血浆胆固醇水平。

王慧铭等^[39]认为香菇多糖 LTN (Lentinan)可通过调节糖代谢促进肝糖原合成并抑制其分解而达到降血糖的作用,并非通过胰岛素的作用。Yang 等^[40]得到香菇(*Lentinus edodes*)菌丝培养物产生的外泌聚合物 EP (Exo-Polymer Produced),是分子量为 5.2×10^4 Da 的糖蛋白,主要含甘露糖、半乳糖和葡萄糖,EP 可降低血浆葡萄糖和脂质,升高血浆胰岛素。

1.4 抗氧化和抗炎作用

Zhao 等^[41]从蛹虫草(*Cordyceps militaris*)子实体中提取出酸性多糖 AE-PS (Acidic-Extractable Polysaccharides), 其为 α -和 β -构型的吡喃型多糖,可以减轻血清脂质积累和脂质过氧化,降低血糖并改善胰岛素抵抗,增强抗氧化酶活性,同时对 T2DM 小鼠肝脏、肾脏和胰腺有保护作用。Liu 等^[42]分离出蛹虫草(*C. militaris*)水提物 CM,除降低血糖外,还可以减少食水摄入和尿排出,改善脂质代谢,减轻炎症因子释放和氧化应激水平,保护肾脏。

Zhang 等^[43]从猴头菌(*Hericium erinaceu*) SG-02 菌丝体中分离出猴头菌胞内多糖 HIPS (*H. erinaceu* Intracellular Polysaccharides)的 2 个纯化级组分 HIPS1 和 HIPS2,它们可抑制 α -淀粉酶和 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性,调节与肾损伤相关的酶活性,通过改善抗氧化酶活性和降低丙二醛(Malondialdehyde, MDA)间接减轻对胰腺、肝脏和肾脏的氧化损伤、组织坏死和炎症。

Hu 等^[44]认为黑木耳(*Auricularia auricular*)多糖 AAPs (*A. auricular* Polysaccharides)可通过调节核因子 κ B 相关信号传导途径而调节炎症因子释放,具有抗氧化活性,对肾损伤有缓解作用。Lu 等^[45]证实黑木耳(*A. auricular*)杂多糖 AAPs 及其人工胃肠液水解产物 AAPHs (AAP-Hydrolysates)可显著增强抗氧化酶活性、谷胱甘肽水平以及肝糖原、血浆 C 肽的含量;AAPHs 还可降低脂质过氧化作用,抑制细胞毒性,部分恢复链尿佐菌素(Streptozotocin, STZ)诱导的 GLP-1 分泌障碍并抑制氧化应激。史旺^[46]采用绿色木霉将 AAP 生物转化为衍生物多糖 AAPD-6 (AAP Derivative-6),是 β -呋喃型杂多糖,可通过改善糖尿病小鼠的抗氧化酶、减少脂质过氧化、降低血脂来缓解糖尿病。

1.5 调节肠道菌群

灵芝多糖(*G. lucidum* Polysaccharide, GLP)一方面可使 T2DM 大鼠肠道紊乱菌群恢复正常水平,另一方面可改善氨基酸代谢和碳水化合物代谢,减

少炎症物质代谢和细菌毒素, 实现其降血糖作用^[29]。Xu 等^[47]也报道了 GLP 可改变肠道菌群而减轻炎症反应, 并且通过抑制炎症和炎症引起的异位脂毒性改善胰岛素抵抗。上述提及的 GFP-N 也具有调节糖尿病个体肠道菌群结构的功能。

经过数十年的探索和实践, 研究者们从调节糖代谢稳态失衡的生理生化途径(糖代谢、脂代谢、胰岛素信号通路、氧化应激和炎症信号通路等)中发现一些关键基因(*gck*、*try*、*ser* 等)、关键蛋白(GLUT-4、GCK/HK、G6Pase、PFK、PK、G6PDH、PTP-1B、IRS-1 等)以及关键信号通路(PI3K-Akt 途径、JNK 途径、AMPK 途径等)与食药菌活性多糖发挥降血糖潜力密切相关。然而, 造成糖代谢紊乱的原因并不只是几个基因的突变或靶点功能的异常, 其所引起的也一定是全局的整体水平的异常变化, 这就使得原有方法存在局限。

2 食药菌多糖降血糖代谢中的生物标志物

代谢组学是基因组学、转录组学和蛋白质组学总体表达的结果, 能够直接反映在外界刺激或遗传修饰下机体中内源代谢物质种类、数量及其变化规律上^[48], 其具有灵敏度高、操作简单并能广泛表征代谢终末状态等优势。通过代谢组学技术能检测代谢物的整体变化, 可以弥补传统方法的不足, 是研究复杂疾病发生、发展机制的有力工具, 也是研发新药、探索其对疾病干预及调控方式的有效途径。近 3 年来, 基于代谢组学技术探究食药菌多糖降血糖机制的研究开始出现, 此方法以动态和非侵入性的方式整体提高了评估和探索天然药物药理学和机理的能力。

2.1 基于 NMR 代谢组技术探究食药菌多糖的生物标志物

天津科技大学食品科学与生物技术学院朱振元团队的罗游、Shang 等利用 ¹H NMR 的方法探究了蛹虫草(*C. militaris*)粗多糖^[49]及其纯化产物蛹虫草多糖 CBPS-II^[50] (分子量为 1.273×10^3 kD)对机体的调节作用, 认为糖尿病小鼠血清中乳酸、乙酸盐、

3-羟基丁酸、乙酰乙酸、谷氨酸、缬氨酸、亮氨酸、异亮氨酸、牛磺酸、肌酸水平升高, 氧化三甲胺(Trimethylamine Oxide, TMAO)水平降低, 筛选出降低的葡萄糖、极低密度脂蛋白、3-羟基丁酸、乳酸和乙酸盐作为蛹虫草多糖干预机体的潜在生物标志物, 认为其可通过调节糖代谢、脂肪代谢和氨基酸代谢来降低血糖, 此外还可改善肠道微生物菌群水平。

中山大学药学院谢志勇团队的 Chen 等^[51]利用 NMR 技术探究了香菇多糖(Lentinan)和金银花多糖(*Flos Ionicera Polysaccharides*)的复配 LF 对高脂饮食诱发肥胖大鼠的保护作用机理, 认为 HFD 会导致尿液中柠檬酸盐、甘油的减少和牛磺酸的增加, 以及粪便中胆碱、丙酮酸的降低和 TMAO 的升高, 而 LF 作用下发现尿液中甘油、肌氨酸、黄嘌呤升高及丙酮酸、TMAO、组氨酸降低, 而粪便中苹果酸、 α -酮戊二酸、丙酮酸、酪氨酸、亮氨酸、酪氨酸、尿嘧啶、尿苷、胞苷升高和牛磺酸降低, 证明 LF 可通过调节能量代谢、胆碱代谢、氨基酸代谢、核苷酸代谢以及抑制炎症和氧化应激反应起降血糖作用。次年, Chen 等^[52]又通过 16S rRNA 基因测序和 ¹H NMR 谱分析了 GLP 对高脂饮食和链脲佐菌素诱导的 T2DM 大鼠肠道微生物和粪便代谢产物的影响, 结果表明, GLP 可显著降低空腹血糖和胰岛素水平, 并调节脂代谢(降低 TC、TG、LDL-C 和升高 HDL-C); GLP 还可减少有害菌(*Aerococcus*、*Ruminococcus*、*Corynebacterium*、*Proteus*)的数量, 增加有益菌(*Blautia*、*Dehalobacterium*、*Parabacteroides*、*Bacteroides*)的含量, 调节肠道菌群平衡; 此外, 通过代谢组学分析表明, T2DM 大鼠体内氨基酸代谢(谷氨酸、瓜氨酸、丙氨酸、胆碱、肌酸、 α -酮异戊酸、乙酸盐升高)、糖代谢(戊糖、葡萄糖醛酸、琥珀酸、甲酸盐降低)、核苷酸代谢(黄嘌呤升高)紊乱, GLP 可以改善氨基酸代谢(肌酸、色氨酸、酪氨酸、赖氨酸、缬氨酸、亮氨酸和异亮氨酸降低)、

短链脂肪酸(Short Chain Fatty Acids, SCFAs)代谢(乙酸、丙酸升高,丁酸降低)和核苷酸代谢(黄嘌呤降低),减少炎性物质代谢和细菌毒素[白细胞介素(Interleukin, IL)-1 β 、IL-6、C-反应蛋白(C-Reactive Protein, CRP)、MDA]。

2.2 基于 UPLC-MS/MS 技术食用菌多糖的生物标志物

我们利用 UPLC-MS/MS 技术探究了灵芝单峰多糖 F31 在降低 KS-db 小鼠血糖的同时对肝脏、肾脏、粪便代谢物的调节作用,结果表明, T2DM 小鼠肝脏中乳酸、半乳糖升高,而鸟氨酸、胆碱降低;肾脏中溶血磷脂酰胆碱、甘油磷脂酰胆碱升高,而天冬氨酸、花生四烯酸、二十碳五烯酸降低;粪便中去甲肾上腺素升高,而尿嘧啶降低。在 F31 干预作用下,肝脏中鸟氨酸、肌酸、次黄嘌呤升高,而乳酸、半乳糖、葡萄糖、去甲肾上腺素、甘油磷酸胆碱降低;肾脏中鸟氨酸、脯氨酸、苯丙氨酸、亮氨酸、花生四烯酸升高;粪便中苯丙氨酸、亮氨酸、异亮氨酸、色氨酸降低,我们认为 F31 可通过糖代谢、氨基酸代谢、脂代谢和核苷酸代谢对血糖、血脂起调节作用^[53]。

代谢组学逐渐进入对食药食用菌多糖降血糖机制的探究中,从整体代谢变化的角度研究多糖干预机体后呈现的代谢物差异、分布变化规律,以及多糖在体内代谢的生物学过程及其应答机制,这将为多糖的成药性研究助力。

3 基于代谢组学的食药食用菌多糖降血糖机制

机体内各物质代谢自成体系,多条代谢通路相互关联、互相制约,在动态平衡中维持生命体的正常生理活动。糖的代谢主要包括 3 条途径:(1) 无氧条件下生成乳酸;(2) 有氧条件下经糖酵解生成丙酮酸,进入线粒体进行三羧酸循环(Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle, TCA 循环)和氧化磷酸化;(3) 通过磷酸戊糖途径为机体提供磷酸核糖和 NADPH。糖的合成途径主要包括糖原合成和糖异生。TCA 循环是糖代谢中至关重要的代谢通路,同时也是糖、脂

肪、氨基酸三大营养素相互联系的枢纽(图 1)。糖可通过乙酰辅酶 A 转变成脂肪,氨基酸可通过糖异生作用转变成葡萄糖,葡萄糖的中间产物又可用于合成氨基酸。所以,糖代谢紊乱必然会引起氨基酸代谢、脂代谢以及其他代谢途径的异常变化。

3.1 调节氨基酸代谢,改善糖异生和胰岛素抵抗

氨基酸代谢紊乱是继发于糖代谢障碍后的蛋白质代谢异常,同样地,通过对氨基酸代谢的调节也会影响糖代谢的进程。支链氨基酸(Branched Chain Amino Acids, BCAA)(缬氨酸、亮氨酸、异亮氨酸)以及精氨酸、赖氨酸、苯丙氨酸、谷氨酸等被认为是胰岛素分泌促进剂^[54]。然而 BCAA 及其他氨基酸的浓度过高也可能导致线粒体氧化应激、胰岛素分泌受损^[55]和肝脏糖异生^[56]。高葡萄糖负载可能通过抑制雷帕霉素靶蛋白(Mammalian Target of Rapamycin, mTOR)、JUN 和 IRS-1 信号通路直接造成胰岛素抵抗^[54,57]。芳香族氨基酸(Aromatic Amino Acid, AAA)如苯丙氨酸、酪氨酸是黑色素、多巴胺、肾上腺素等神经递质和激素类物质的原料,其代谢异常可能引起神经系统的功能障碍和胰高血糖素分泌的紊乱^[54]。

氨基酸脱氨基产生的氨会以无毒的谷氨酰胺的形式运输到肝或肾,再次分解成谷氨酸和氨后参与合成葡萄糖或尿素,保持体内的氨稳态。一方面,谷氨酸和 α -酮戊二酸可在谷丙转氨酶作用下生成丙酮酸/丙氨酸后,通过糖异生生成葡萄糖,又可在谷草转氨酶作用下和草酰乙酸/天冬氨酸互相转换,进入 TCA 循环。Korrea 等^[58]通过实验证明,丙氨酰-谷氨酰胺(Alanyl-Glutamine, AG)可通过 γ -谷氨酰循环、谷胱甘肽合成和线粒体代谢增强葡萄糖刺激的胰岛素分泌(Glucose-Stimulated Insulin Secretion, GSIS),并与胰岛素和葡萄糖协同增加参与葡萄糖代谢的丙酮酸激酶活性和 mRNA 水平,减弱炎症细胞因子如 TNF- α 和 IL-8 的表达,还能降低氧化应激以及感染风险。另一方面,氨可以通过氨甲酰磷酸参与尿素循环,而尿素循环的有

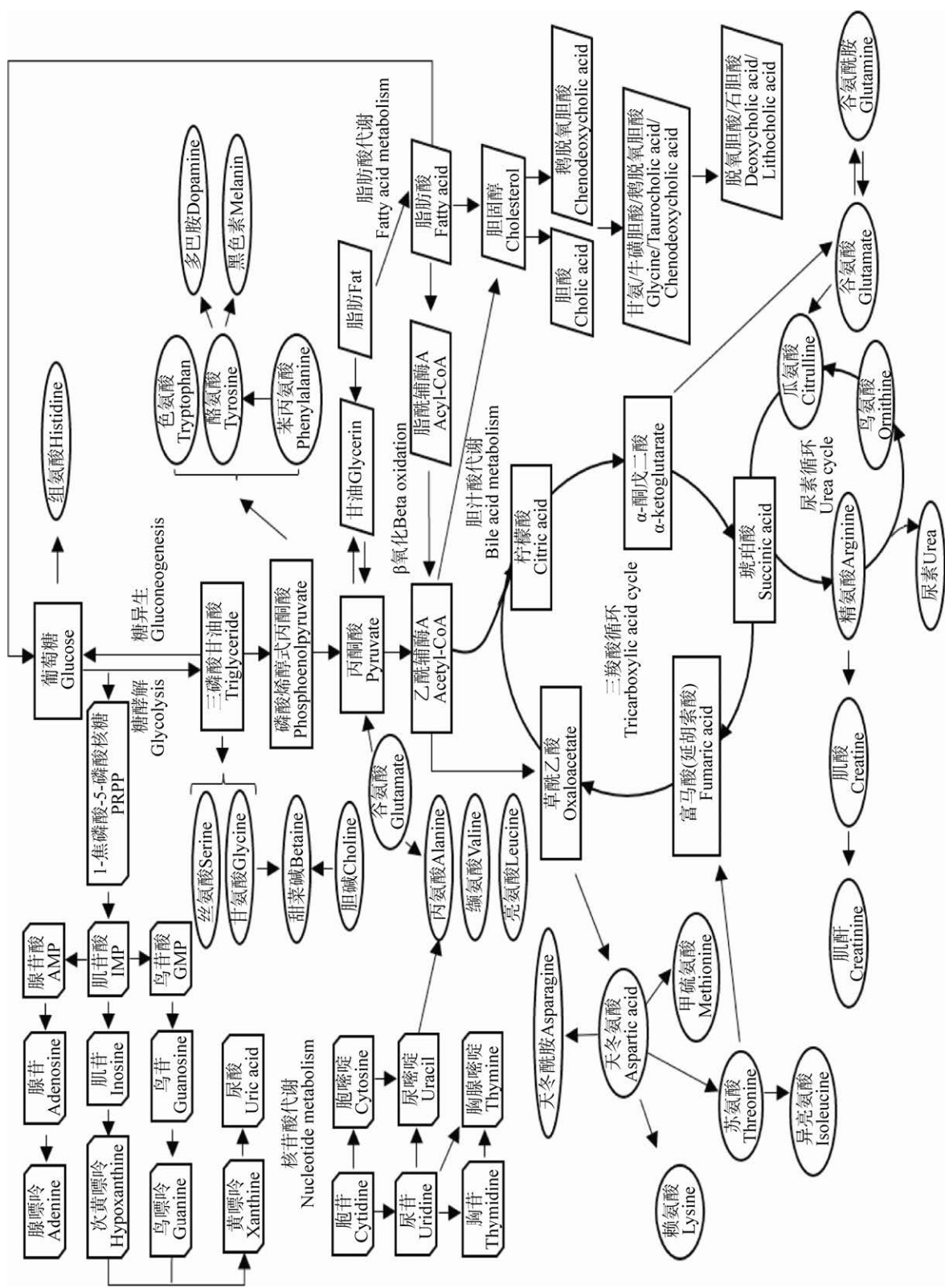


图 1 葡萄糖代谢及关联代谢通路汇总
Figure 1 Summary of glucose metabolism and related metabolic pathway

效进行可防止血氨浓度升高而导致的 TCA 循环减弱^[59]。此外, Pietzner 等^[60]认为鸟氨酸减少可能是炎症性疾病的特征; Gualano 等^[61]发现肌酸可改善 T2DM 动物的胰岛素敏感性, 增加肌糖原的积累和葡萄糖耐量, 控制血糖升高。

综上, 研究者在食药菌多糖干预下的动物机体内部都发现了显著变化的氨基酸类代谢产物, 说明其可能通过对氨基酸代谢的调节来影响糖代谢、抑制糖异生和改善胰岛素抵抗, 从而达到降低血糖的作用。

3.2 调节脂肪酸代谢, 缓解细胞脂毒性、氧化应激和发挥抗炎作用

脂肪水解成脂肪酸后, 通过 β 氧化为机体供能。 β 氧化中, 脂肪酸被活化成脂酰辅酶 A 后进入线粒体进行氧化代谢。TCA 循环的中间产物乙酰辅酶 A、磷酸戊糖途径产生的 NADPH 以及细胞质、线粒体、内质网等酶系是合成脂肪酸的主要原料。糖代谢紊乱的 T2DM 患者体内常常伴有游离脂肪酸(Free Fatty Acid, FFA)的升高^[62]。多数学者认为, 饱和脂肪酸会诱导细胞脂毒性和活性氧(Reactive Oxygen, ROS)产生, 导致与代谢疾病相关的细胞凋亡、炎症和内质网应激^[63-64], 而不饱和脂肪酸可以提供保护^[65]。一般来讲, 饱和脂肪酸可以通过激活 Toll 样受体(Toll-Like Receptor, TLR)或通过提供底物合成潜在有害的脂质来削弱胰岛素信号传导, 而 TLR 会诱导内质网应激, 激活核转录因子 NF- κ B 信号或活化蛋白激酶 JNK 途径和炎症反应, 加剧胰岛素抵抗和细胞凋亡^[63,66]。多不饱和脂肪酸(Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid, PUFA)具有促炎和抗炎 2 种作用, 在适当的浓度下可缓解细胞毒性^[67]。PUFA, 尤其是 ω -3 PUFAs 具有与单不饱和脂肪酸(Monounsaturated Fatty Acid, MUFA)类似的作用, 可以减少氧化应激、炎症和内皮功能障碍, 改善胰腺 β 细胞功能, 影响胰岛素分泌和胰岛素抵抗^[66]。然而 ω -6 PUFAs 具有提高胰岛素敏感性的功能, 但也可可能促炎和促肥胖, 影响组织代谢过程; 研究中

常以 ω -6/ ω -3 来衡量炎症性疾病, 高 ω -6/ ω -3 比或表征了炎症性疾病的发展, 如动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病(Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease, ASCVD)和 T2DM^[68]。

本课题组在 T2DM 小鼠中检测到二十碳五烯酸、花生四烯酸、20 羟-二十碳四烯酸等不饱和脂肪酸减少, 溶血磷脂酰胆碱、甘油磷脂酰胆碱等增多, 这可能表征了体内炎症的发生^[67,69-70]以及 GSIS 效率低下^[71]。然而灵芝多糖 F31 干预下甘油磷脂酰胆碱和花生四烯酸的显著改变, 提示其可以一定程度抑制炎症因子释放和减缓肾组织的氧化应激。

3.3 调节胆汁酸代谢, 维持血脂稳定

胆汁酸被称为是与人体的内分泌功能相关的多功能信号分子, 在体内可以通过复杂的胆汁酸“肠肝循环”途径代谢, 在调节自身合成和循环的同时维持甘油三酯、胆固醇、葡萄糖及能量的体内平衡, 所涉及到的信号通路已成为一般代谢性疾病的新靶点。胆汁酸可促进胆汁胆固醇和肠道脂质的溶解, 具有生理洗涤剂的特性, 便于肠和肝脏中脂肪及甾醇的排泄、吸收和运输^[72]。糖代谢紊乱会改变 T2DM 患者的胆汁酸代谢^[73], 而胆汁酸代谢也可能对维持葡萄糖稳态有重要作用。如 TMAO 是胆碱、甜菜碱和肉碱通过肠道微生物代谢产生的分子, 多数研究认为血浆中 TMAO 水平与心血管疾病和肾脏疾病的患病风险正相关, 可促进胰岛素抵抗和癌症的发展^[74-75]。Chen 等^[51]检测出了 TMAO 在 T2DM 中的异常升高, 而在食药菌多糖干预下降低, 有害菌减少而有益菌增加, 说明其可能对胆汁酸代谢有调节作用, 从而调整了肠道菌群比例, 维持体内稳态。

3.4 调节核苷酸代谢, 改善肾脏病变

核苷酸是多种重要物质合成和转运的原料, 同时也对细胞代谢、磷脂和糖代谢起调节作用。嘌呤代谢异常会导致糖代谢紊乱和胰岛素抵抗, 从而引起肥胖、糖尿病、高血压以及高脂血症等^[76]。次

黄嘌呤和鸟嘌呤可以代谢生成黄嘌呤,从而产生尿酸。尿酸在适度时有抗氧化、抗 DNA 损伤的功能,但尿酸产生过多时,其超氧化产物会直接导致肾脏损伤和脂质过氧化^[77]。嘧啶代谢中胞嘧啶和胞苷含量异常会影响磷脂的合成代谢,造成蛋白激酶 C 活化,引起肾小球高滤过,造成肾血流动力学异常^[78]。在食药菌多糖干预糖尿病鼠的代谢组学研究中发现了核苷酸类代谢物的显著改变,说明其可能通过调节核苷酸代谢改善肾脏氧化应激和脂质氧化,同时促进糖代谢而达到降低血糖的作用。

4 小结与展望

糖代谢是机体中最重要的代谢途径之一,长期的糖代谢紊乱会导致脂肪、蛋白质等代谢异常,引起以糖尿病为典型的代谢紊乱综合征及相关并发症。几十年来,研究者们从天然、安全的食药菌中筛选出了许多有显著降血糖功能的活性多糖物质,期望能明确其对机体的调控机制,为新药研发助力。但是,现有对于食药菌多糖降血糖作用机制的研究多是利用分子生物学和生物化学的方法,针对某一特定蛋白/基因或关键代谢通路上的作用位点等展开相关的探究和讨论,很难了解生物体在受到食药菌多糖干预后机体代谢的整体和动态变化^[79]。随着代谢组学技术的不断发展和进步,凭借其相对简便的技术手段、无差别的分析鉴别能力和全局观,已在食品与营养、药物的开发与发展及诊断医学、植物学、微生物学等各个领域被广泛应用^[80]。如果能基于代谢组学技术深入探究食药菌多糖的降血糖机制,或可对生物体在食药菌多糖干预下发生的整体代谢变化规律有很好的帮助。然而,目前代谢组学的发展还不够成熟,需要与分子生物学、生物化学、细胞学、多组学等进行联合分析和验证来阐述科学问题。如果能将代谢组学的检测技术标准化,同时提升检测平台通量,建立更全面的代谢物数据库^[81],加上定性代谢流分析(Metabolic Flux Analysis, MFA)^[82-83](采用同位素

示踪实验来追踪同位素在通路中的流向)和空间代谢组学(Spatial Metabolomics)^[84](从空间维度上直观地找出差异代谢物)等新技术的快速发展,代谢组学技术将会在精准医学和药物研发的应用中发挥更大的作用。

REFERENCES

- [1] Laws RA, St.George AB, Rychetnik L, Bauman AE. Diabetes prevention research: a systematic review of external validity in lifestyle interventions[J]. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2012, 43(2): 205-214
- [2] Hu FB. Globalization of diabetes: the role of diet, lifestyle, and genes[J]. Diabetes Care, 2011, 34(6): 1249-1257
- [3] Cho NH, Shaw JE, Karuranga S, Huang Y, Da Rocha Fernandes JD, Ohlrogge AW, Malanda B. IDF diabetes atlas: global estimates of diabetes prevalence for 2017 and projections for 2045[J]. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2018, 138: 271-281
- [4] American Diabetes Association. 9. Pharmacologic approaches to glycemic treatment: Standards of medical care in diabetes—2020[J]. Diabetes Care, 2020, 43(S1): S98-S110
- [5] Israili ZH. Advances in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. American Journal of Therapeutics, 2011, 18(2): 117-152
- [6] De Silva DD, Rapior S, Hyde KD, Bahkali AH. Medicinal mushrooms in prevention and control of diabetes mellitus[J]. Fungal Diversity, 2012, 56(1): 1-29
- [7] Vitak T, Yurkiv B, Wasser S, Nevo E, Sybirna N. Effect of medicinal mushrooms on blood cells under conditions of diabetes mellitus[J]. World Journal of Diabetes, 2017, 8(5): 187-201
- [8] Bach EE, Hi EMB, Martins AMC, Nascimento PAM, Wadt NSY. Hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic effects of *Ganoderma lucidum* in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats[J]. Medicines, 2018, 5(3): 78
- [9] Xiao C, Wu QP, Tan JB, Cai W, Yang XB, Zhang JM. Inhibitory effects on α -glucosidase and hypoglycemic effects of the crude polysaccharides isolated from 11 edible fungi[J]. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research, 2011, 5(32): 6963-6967
- [10] Lu JH, He RJ, Sun PL, Zhang FM, Linhardt RJ, Zhang AQ. Molecular mechanisms of bioactive polysaccharides from *Ganoderma lucidum* (Lingzhi), a review[J]. International Journal of Biological Macromolecules, 2020, 150: 765-774
- [11] Du M, Zhang S. Mechanism of edible fungal polysaccharide on reducing blood sugar[J]. Journal of Microbiology, 2007, 27(2): 83-87 (in Chinese)
杜梅, 张松. 食用菌多糖降血糖机理研究[J]. 微生物学杂志, 2007, 27(2): 83-87
- [12] Pan D, Zhang D, Wu JS, Chen CH, Xu ZX, Yang HJ, Zhou

- P. Antidiabetic, antihyperlipidemic and antioxidant activities of a novel proteoglycan from *Ganoderma lucidum* fruiting bodies on db/db mice and the possible mechanism[J]. PLoS One, 2013, 8(7): e68332
- [13] Pang B, Zhao LH, Zhou Q, Zhao TY, Wang H, Gu CJ, Tong XL. Application of berberine on treating type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. International Journal of Endocrinology, 2015, 2015: 905749
- [14] Teng BS, Wang CD, Yang HJ, Wu JS, Zhang D, Zheng M, Fan ZH, Pan D, Zhou P. A protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B activity inhibitor from the fruiting bodies of *Ganoderma lucidum* (Fr.) karst and its hypoglycemic potency on streptozotocin-induced type 2 diabetic mice[J]. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2011, 59(12): 6492-6500
- [15] Teng BS, Wang CD, Zhang D, Wu JS, Pan D, Pan LF, Yang HJ, Zhou P. Hypoglycemic effect and mechanism of a proteoglycan from *Ganoderma lucidum* on streptozotocin-induced type 2 diabetic rats[J]. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences, 2012, 16(2): 166-175
- [16] Wang CD, Teng BS, He YM, Wu JS, Pan D, Pan LF, Zhang D, Fan ZH, Yang HJ, Zhou P. Effect of a novel proteoglycan PTP1B inhibitor from *Ganoderma lucidum* on the amelioration of hyperglycaemia and dyslipidaemia in db/db mice[J]. British Journal of Nutrition, 2012, 108(11): 2014-2025
- [17] Yang Z, Chen CH, Zhao J, Xu WJ, He YM, Yang HJ, Zhou P. Hypoglycemic mechanism of a novel proteoglycan, extracted from *Ganoderma lucidum*, in hepatocytes[J]. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2018, 820: 77-85
- [18] Yang Z, Wu F, He YM, Zhang Q, Zhang Y, Zhou GR, Yang HJ, Zhou P. A novel PTP1B inhibitor extracted from *Ganoderma lucidum* ameliorates insulin resistance by regulating IRS1-GLUT4 cascades in the insulin signaling pathway[J]. Food & Function, 2018, 9(1): 397-406
- [19] Hikino H, Konno C, Mirin Y, Hayashi T. Isolation and hypoglycemic activity of ganoderans A and B, glycans of *Ganoderma lucidum* fruit bodies[J]. Planta Medica, 1985, 51(4): 339-340
- [20] Hikino H, Mizuno T. Hypoglycemic actions of some heteroglycans of *Ganoderma lucidum* fruit bodies[J]. Planta Medica, 1989, 55(4): 385
- [21] Hikino H, Ishiyama M, Suzuki Y, Konno C. Mechanisms of hypoglycemic activity of ganoderan B: a glycan of *Ganoderma lucidum* fruit bodies[J]. Planta Medica, 1989, 55(5): 423-428
- [22] Kubo K, Aoki H, Nanba H. Anti-diabetic activity present in the fruit body of *Grifola frondosa* (maitake). I[J]. Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin, 1994, 17(8): 1106-1110
- [23] Manohar V, Talpur NA, Echard BW, Lieberman S, Preuss HG. Effects of a water-soluble extract of maitake mushroom on circulating glucose/insulin concentrations in KK mice[J]. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2002, 4(1): 43-48
- [24] Preuss HG, Echard B, Fu J, Perricone NV, Bagchi D, Kaylor M, Zhuang C. Fraction SX of maitake mushroom favorably influences blood glucose levels and blood pressure in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats[J]. Journal of Medicinal Food, 2012, 15(10): 901-908
- [25] Preuss HG, Echard B, Bagchi D, Perricone NV, Zhuang C. Enhanced insulin-hypoglycemic activity in rats consuming a specific glycoprotein extracted from maitake mushroom[J]. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2007, 306(1/2): 105-113
- [26] Konno S, Alexander B, Zade J, Choudhury M. Possible hypoglycemic action of SX-fraction targeting insulin signal transduction pathway[J]. International Journal of General Medicine, 2013, 6: 181-187
- [27] Xiao C, Wu QP, Xie YZ, Zhang JM, Tan JB. Hypoglycemic effects of *Grifola frondosa* (maitake) polysaccharides F2 and F3 through improvement of insulin resistance in diabetic rats[J]. Food & Function, 2015, 6(11): 3567-3575
- [28] Chen YQ, Liu YY, Sarker MMR, Yan X, Yang CF, Zhao LN, Lv XC, Liu B, Zhao C. Structural characterization and antidiabetic potential of a novel heteropolysaccharide from *Grifola frondosa* via IRS1/PI3K-JNK signaling pathways[J]. Carbohydrate Polymers, 2018, 198: 452-461
- [29] Chen YQ, Liu D, Wang DY, Lai SS, Zhong RT, Liu YY, Yang CF, Liu B, Sarker MR, Zhao C. Hypoglycemic activity and gut microbiota regulation of a novel polysaccharide from *Grifola frondosa* in type 2 diabetic mice[J]. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2019, 126: 295-302
- [30] Kim YW, Kim KH, Choi HJ, Lee DS. Anti-diabetic activity of β -glucans and their enzymatically hydrolyzed oligosaccharides from *Agaricus blazei*[J]. Biotechnology Letters, 2005, 27(7): 483-487
- [31] Xiao C, Wu QP, Zhang JM, Xie YZ, Cai W, Tan JB. Antidiabetic activity of ganoderma lucidum polysaccharides F31 down-regulated hepatic glucose regulatory enzymes in diabetic mice[J]. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2017, 196: 47-57
- [32] Xiao C, Wu QP, Cai W, Tan JB, Yang XB, Zhang JM. Hypoglycemic effects of *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides in type 2 diabetic mice[J]. Archives of Pharmacal Research, 2012, 35(10): 1793-1801
- [33] Xiao C, Wu QP, Xie YZ, Tan JB, Ding YR, Bai LJ. Hypoglycemic mechanisms of *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides F31 in db/db mice via RNA-seq and iTRAQ[J]. Food & Function, 2018, 9(12): 6495-6507
- [34] Kiho T, Tsujimura Y, Sakushima M, Usui S, Ukai S. Polysaccharides in fungi. XXXIII. hypoglycemic activity of an acidic polysaccharide (AC) from *Tremella fuciformis*[J]. Yakugaku Zasshi: Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, 1994, 114(5): 308-315
- [35] Kiho T, Morimoto H, Sakushima M, Usui S, Ukai S. Polysaccharides in fungi. XXXV. Anti diabetic activity of an acidic polysaccharide from the fruiting bodies of *Tremella aurantia*[J]. Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin,

- 1995, 18(12): 1627-1629
- [36] Kiho T, Kochi M, Usui S, Hirano K, Aizawa K, Inakuma T. Antidiabetic effect of an acidic polysaccharide (TAP) from *Tremella aurantia* and its degradation product (TAP-H)[J]. Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin, 2001, 24(12): 1400-1403
- [37] Kiho T, Kobayashi T, Morimoto H, Usui S, Ukai S, Hirano K, Aizawa K, Inakuma T. Structural features of an anti-diabetic polysaccharide (TAP) from *Tremella aurantia*[J]. Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin, 2000, 48(11): 1793-1795
- [38] Kiho T, Morimoto H, Kobayashi T, Usui S, Ukai S, Aizawa K, Inakuma T. Effect of a polysaccharide (TAP) from the fruiting bodies of *Tremella aurantia* on glucose metabolism in mouse liver[J]. Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry, 2000, 64(2): 417-419
- [39] Wang HM, Huang SX, Sun W. Study on the hypoglycemic effect and its mechanism of lentinan in alloxan-induced diabetic mice[J]. Chinese Journal of Viral Diseases, 2005, 7(3): 5-8 (in Chinese)
王慧铭, 黄素霞, 孙炜. 香菇多糖对小鼠降血糖作用及其机理的研究[J]. 中国病毒病杂志, 2005, 7(3): 5-8
- [40] Yang BK, Kim DH, Jeong SC, Das S, Choi YS, Shin JS, Lee SC, Song CH. Hypoglycemic effect of a *Lentinus edodes* exo-polymer produced from a submerged mycelial culture[J]. Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry, 2002, 66(5): 937-942
- [41] Zhao HJ, Lai QQ, Zhang JJ, Huang CY, Jia L. Antioxidant and hypoglycemic effects of acidic-extractable polysaccharides from *Cordyceps militaris* on type 2 diabetes mice[J]. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2018, 2018: 9150807
- [42] Liu CG, Song JJ, Teng MY, Zheng XY, Li XM, Tian Y, Pan ML, Li YH, Lee RJ, Wang D. Antidiabetic and antinephritic activities of aqueous extract of *Cordyceps militaris* fruit body in diet-streptozotocin-induced diabetic sprague dawley rats[J]. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2016, 2016: 9685257
- [43] Zhang C, Li J, Hu CL, Wang J, Zhang JJ, Ren ZZ, Song XL, Jia L. Antihyperglycaemic and organic protective effects on pancreas, liver and kidney by polysaccharides from *Hericium erinaceus* SG-02 in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice[J]. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7(1): 10847
- [44] Hu XY, Liu CG, Wang X, Jia DX, Lu WQ, Sun XQ, Liu Y, Yuan LJ. Hypoglycemic and anti-diabetic nephritis activities of polysaccharides separated from *Auricularia auricular* in diet-streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats[J]. Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine, 2017, 13(1): 352-358
- [45] Lu AX, Yu ME, Shen M, Fang ZY, Xu YY, Wang S, Zhang YJ, Wang WM. Antioxidant and anti-diabetic effects of *Auricularia auricular* polysaccharides and their degradation by artificial gastrointestinal digestion - bioactivity of *Auricularia auricular* polysaccharides and their hydrolysates[J]. Acta Scientiarum Polonorum Technologia Alimentaria, 2018, 17(3): 277-288
- [46] Shi W. *Auricularia auricular* polysaccharides derivative AAPD-6 by *Trichoderma viride* biotransforming and its physiologically active on diabetes mice[D]. Harbin: Master's Thesis of Harbin Institute of Technology, 2016 (in Chinese)
史旺. 绿色木霉生物转化黑木耳多糖衍生物 AAPD-6 对糖尿病小鼠生理功能的研究[D]. 哈尔滨: 哈尔滨工业大学硕士学位论文, 2016
- [47] Xu S, Dou Y, Ye B, Wu Q, Wang Y, Hu M, Ma F, Rong X, Guo J. *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides improve insulin sensitivity by regulating inflammatory cytokines and gut microbiota composition in mice[J]. Journal of Functional Foods, 2017, 38: 545-552
- [48] Cai S. Metabonomic study of type 2 diabetic rat model and action mechanism of anti-diabetic drugs[D]. Shenyang: Doctoral Dissertation of Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, 2009 (in Chinese)
蔡爽. 糖尿病大鼠模型和抗糖尿病药物作用机制的代谢组学研究[D]. 沈阳: 沈阳药科大学博士学位论文, 2009
- [49] Luo Y. Study on hypoglycemic and immune activities of polysaccharides from *Cordyceps militaris* based on metabonomics[D]. Tianjin: Master's Thesis of Tianjin University of Science and Technology, 2017 (in Chinese)
罗游. 基于代谢组学的蛹虫草多糖降血糖及免疫活性研究[D]. 天津: 天津科技大学硕士学位论文, 2017
- [50] Shang XL, Pan LC, Tang Y, Luo Y, Zhu ZY, Sun HQ, Meng M, Zhang YM. ¹H NMR-based metabonomics of the hypoglycemic effect of polysaccharides from *Cordyceps militaris* on streptozotocin-induced diabetes in mice[J]. Natural Product Research, 2018, 34(10): 1366-1372
- [51] Chen MY, Lu BY, Li Y, Wang YY, Zheng HH, Zhong DM, Liao ZQ, Wang MX, Ma FL, Liao QF, et al. Metabolomics insights into the modulatory effects of long-term compound polysaccharide intake in high-fat diet-induced obese rats[J]. Nutrition & Metabolism, 2018, 15: 8
- [52] Chen MY, Xiao D, Liu W, Song YF, Zou BR, Li L, Li P, Cai Y, Liu DL, Liao QF, et al. Intake of *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides reverses the disturbed gut microbiota and metabolism in type 2 diabetic rats[J]. International Journal of Biological Macromolecules, 2020, 155: 890-902
- [53] Jiao JQ. Metabolomics profiling reveals the hypoglycemic mechanism of *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides F31[D]. Xi'an: Master's Thesis of Shaanxi University of Science and Technology, 2020 (in Chinese)
焦佳琪. 基于代谢组学的灵芝多糖 F31 降血糖调控机制探究[D]. 西安: 陕西科技大学硕士学位论文, 2020
- [54] Wishart DS. Metabolomics for investigating physiological

- and pathophysiological processes[J]. *Physiological Reviews*, 2019, 99(4): 1819-1875
- [55] Menni C, Fauman E, Erte I, Perry JRB, Kastenmüller G, Shin SY, Petersen AK, Hyde C, Psatha M, Ward KJ, et al. Biomarkers for type 2 diabetes and impaired fasting glucose using a nontargeted metabolomics approach[J]. *Diabetes*, 2013, 62(12): 4270-4276
- [56] Floegel A, Stefan N, Yu ZH, Mühlenbruch K, Drogan D, Joost HG, Fritsche A, Häring HU, de Angelis MH, Peters A, et al. Identification of serum metabolites associated with risk of type 2 diabetes using a targeted metabolomic approach[J]. *Diabetes*, 2013, 62(2): 639-648
- [57] Newgard CB, An J, Bain JR, Muehlbauer MJ, Stevens RD, Lien LF, Haqq AM, Shah SH, Arlotto M, Slentz CA, et al. A branched-chain amino acid-related metabolic signature that differentiates obese and lean humans and contributes to insulin resistance[J]. *Cell Metabolism*, 2009, 9(4): 311-326
- [58] Korraa AEA, Labib HA, Salah D. Studying the effect of parenterally administered L-alanyl-L-glutamine dipeptide in diabetes and new onset diabetes in liver transplantation[J]. *Egyptian Journal of Anaesthesia*, 2016, 32(3): 415-420
- [59] Cao YF, Li J, Zhang ZP, Liu JN, Sun XY, Feng XF, Luo HH, Yang W, Li SN, Yang XL, et al. Plasma levels of amino acids related to urea cycle and risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Chinese adults[J]. *Frontiers in Endocrinology*, 2019, 10: 50
- [60] Pietzner M, Kaul A, Henning AK, Kastenmüller G, Artati A, Lerch MM, Adamski J, Nauck M, Friedrich N. Comprehensive metabolic profiling of chronic low-grade inflammation among generally healthy individuals[J]. *BMC Medicine*, 2017, 15(1): 210
- [61] Gualano B, de Salles Pannelli V, Roschel H, Artioli GG, Neves Jr M, de Sá Pinto AL, da Silva MER, Cunha MR, Otaduy MCG, da Costa Leite C, et al. Creatine in type 2 diabetes: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial[J]. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*, 2011, 43(5): 770-778
- [62] Kurushima H, Kodama N, Nanba H. Activities of polysaccharides obtained from *Grifola frondosa* on insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus induced by streptozotocin in mice[J]. *Mycoscience*, 2000, 41(5): 473-480
- [63] Peter A, Weigert C, Staiger H, Rittig K, Cegan A, Lutz P, Machicao F, Häring HU, Schleicher E. Induction of stearoyl-CoA desaturase protects human arterial endothelial cells against lipotoxicity[J]. *American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 2008, 295(2): E339-E349
- [64] Bellini L, Campana M, Mahfouz R, Carlier A, Véret J, Magnan C, Hajdouch E, Le Stunff H. Targeting sphingolipid metabolism in the treatment of obesity/type 2 diabetes[J]. *Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets*, 2015, 19(8): 1037-1050
- [65] Rhee EP, Cheng SS, Larson MG, Walford GA, Lewis GD, McCabe E, Yang E, Farrell L, Fox CS, O'Donnell CJ, et al. Lipid profiling identifies a triacylglycerol signature of insulin resistance and improves diabetes prediction in humans[J]. *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 2011, 121(4): 1402-1411
- [66] Yang Q, Vijayakumar A, Kahn BB. Metabolites as regulators of insulin sensitivity and metabolism[J]. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology*, 2018, 19(10): 654-672
- [67] Gundala NKV, Naidu VGM, Das UN. Arachidonic acid and lipoxinA4 attenuate streptozotocin-induced cytotoxicity to RIN5 F cells in vitro and type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus in vivo[J]. *Nutrition*, 2017, 35: 61-80
- [68] Poreba M, Rostoff P, Siniarski A, Mostowik M, Golebiowska-Wiatrak R, Nessler J, Undas A, Gajos G. Relationship between polyunsaturated fatty acid composition in serum phospholipids, systemic low-grade inflammation, and glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease[J]. *Cardiovascular Diabetology*, 2018, 17(1): 29
- [69] Luo J. Serum metabolomics of impaired glucose regulation with UPLC/Q-TOF MS[D]. Changchun: Master's Thesis of Jilin University, 2018 (in Chinese)
罗桔. 基于 UPLC/Q-TOF MS 的糖调节受损血清代谢组学研究[D]. 长春: 吉林大学硕士学位论文, 2018
- [70] Lv HL, Fu P, Li H. Role of 20-HETE in diabetic cardiovascular complications[J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, 2013, 18(8): 950-953 (in Chinese)
吕洪乐, 付萍, 李华. 20-羟-二十烷四烯酸在糖尿病心血管并发症中的作用[J]. *中国临床药理学与治疗学*, 2013, 18(8): 950-953
- [71] Tunaru S, Bonnavion R, Brandenburger I, Preussner J, Thomas D, Scholich K, Offermanns S. 20-HETE promotes glucose-stimulated insulin secretion in an autocrine manner through FFAR1[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2018, 9(1): 177
- [72] Zhou Y, Men LH, Pi ZF, Wei MY, Song FR, Zhao CF, Liu ZQ. Fecal metabolomics of type 2 diabetic rats and treatment with *Gardenia jasminoides* ellis based on mass spectrometry technique[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2018, 66(6): 1591-1599
- [73] Staels B, Prawitt J. Soaping up type 2 diabetes with bile acids? The link between glucose and bile acid metabolism in humans tightens: quality matters![J]. *Diabetes*, 2013, 62(12): 3987-3989
- [74] Janeiro MH, Ramírez MJ, Milagro FI, Martínez JA, Solas M. Implication of trimethylamine n-oxide (TMAO) in disease: potential biomarker or new therapeutic target[J]. *Nutrients*, 2018, 10(10): 1398
- [75] Oellgaard J, Winther SA, Hansen TS, Rossing P, Von Scholten BJ. Trimethylamine n-oxide (TMAO) as a new potential therapeutic target for insulin resistance and cancer[J]. *Current Pharmaceutical Design*, 2017, 23(25): 3987-3989

- 3699-3712
- [76] Teng SX, Zhuang XY. Metabolic syndrome and abnormal purine metabolism[J]. Progress in Japanese Medicine, 2005, 26(5): 210-211 (in Chinese)
藤森新, 庄祥云. 代谢综合征与嘌呤代谢异常[J]. 日本医学介绍, 2005, 26(5): 210-211
- [77] Xia JF. The research and application of new metabonomic methodology based on LC-MS[D]. Shanghai: Doctoral Dissertation of East China University of Science and Technology, 2010 (in Chinese)
夏建飞. 基于液质联用技术的代谢组学新方法的研究与应用[D]. 上海: 华东理工大学博士学位论文, 2010
- [78] Xia JF, Liang QL, Zhong HF, Wang YM, Li P, Luo GA. Effect of tangshen formula on the purine and pyrimidine metabolism of patients with diabetic nephropathy[J]. Chinese Traditional Patent Medicine, 2011, 33(1): 13-17 (in Chinese)
夏建飞, 梁琼麟, 钟宏福, 王义明, 李平, 罗国安. 糖肾方对糖尿病肾病患者嘌呤及嘧啶代谢的影响[J]. 中成药, 2011, 33(1): 13-17
- [79] Dai XX. Analysis of diabetic characteristic metabolites and hypoglycemic drug toxicity using NMR-based metabonomics[D]. Xiamen: Master's Thesis of Xiamen University, 2008 (in Chinese)
戴晓侠. 基于NMR的代谢组学应用于糖尿病特征代谢物及降糖药物毒性的分析[D]. 厦门: 厦门大学硕士学位论文, 2008
- [80] Xu GW, Lu X, Yang SL. Recent advances in metabonomics[J]. Acta Academiae Medicinae Sinicae, 2007, 29(6): 701-711 (in Chinese)
许国旺, 路鑫, 杨胜利. 代谢组学研究进展[J]. 中国医学科学院学报, 2007, 29(6): 701-711
- [81] Li X, Ma HY, Li LP, Sun SS, Zhu LJ, Liu YF. Progress in metabolomics research of diabetes[J]. Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica, 2019, 54(5): 828-837 (in Chinese)
李信, 马海燕, 李鲁盼, 孙珊珊, 朱丽君, 刘玉峰. 糖尿病的代谢组学研究进展[J]. 药学学报, 2019, 54(5): 828-837
- [82] Jiang L, Boufersaoui A, Yang CD, Ko B, Rakheja D, Guevara G, Hu ZP, DeBerardinis RJ. Quantitative metabolic flux analysis reveals an unconventional pathway of fatty acid synthesis in cancer cells deficient for the mitochondrial citrate transport protein[J]. Metabolic Engineering, 2017, 43: 198-207
- [83] Badur MG, Metallo CM. Reverse engineering the cancer metabolic network using flux analysis to understand drivers of human disease[J]. Metabolic Engineering, 2018, 45: 95-108
- [84] Parrot D, Blümel M, Utermann C, Chianese G, Krause S, Kovalev A, Gorb SN, Tasdemir D. Mapping the surface microbiome and metabolome of brown seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus* by amplicon sequencing, integrated metabolomics and imaging techniques[J]. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9: 1061