

SSRIs抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群的相互影响研究进展^Δ

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摘要 5-羟色胺选择性再摄取抑制剂(SSRIs)作为临床广泛使用的抗抑郁药,其疗效存在明显的个体差异。肠道菌群在抑郁症的发生发展中具有重要作用,同时SSRIs的使用又会对抑郁症患者的肠道菌群产生显著影响。基于此,本文综述了SSRIs抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群的相互影响研究进展,发现SSRIs可通过直接或间接作用影响肠道菌群的多样性、丰度及功能,肠道菌群的组成、功能代谢通路差异等又反过来影响SSRIs的抗抑郁作用。因此,在临床应用中,可将肠道菌群多样性作为SSRIs抗抑郁作用的预测指标,可利用益生菌辅助SSRIs治疗,还可利用膳食调节及粪菌移植增强SSRIs疗效。未来需开展大规模、多中心的临床研究,纳入具有广泛代表性的抑郁症患者群体,揭示SSRIs抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群的真实关联,为抑郁症综合治疗开拓更多有效途径。

关键词 5-羟色胺选择性再摄取抑制剂;肠道菌群;抑郁症;作用机制;临床应用

Research progress on the interactions between the antidepressant effects of SSRIs and gut microbiota

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ABSTRACT Serotonin-selective reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), as widely used antidepressants in clinical practice, exhibit significant individual differences in antidepressant efficacy. Gut microbiota plays an important role in the development and progression of depression, and the use of SSRIs exerts a significant impact on the gut microbiota of patients with depression. Based on this, this article reviews the research progress on the interactions between the antidepressant effects of SSRIs and gut microbiota. It has been found that SSRIs can influence the diversity, abundance, and function of the gut microbiota directly or indirectly. Conversely, the composition of the gut microbiota and differences in its functional metabolic pathways, and other factors, can in turn affect the antidepressant effects of SSRIs. Therefore, in clinical practice, gut microbiota diversity can be utilized as a predictive indicator for the antidepressant effects of SSRIs. Probiotics can be employed as an adjunct therapy alongside SSRIs, and dietary adjustments, as well as fecal microbiota transplantation, can be used to enhance the therapeutic efficacy of SSRIs. In the future, large-scale, multicenter clinical studies should be conducted, enrolling a broadly representative cohort of patients with depression, to uncover the true association between the antidepressant effects of SSRIs and gut microbiota, thereby opening up more effective avenues for the comprehensive treatment of depression.

KEYWORDS serotonin-selective reuptake inhibitors; gut microbiota; depression; mechanism of action; clinical application

5-羟色胺选择性再摄取抑制剂(serotonin-selective reuptake inhibitors, SSRIs)可抑制突触前膜对5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)的再摄取作用,增加突触间隙中的神经递质浓度,从而改善抑郁症状;相较于三环类抗抑郁药,其具有更简单的药理学特征及更高的安全

性^[1]。尽管SSRIs已被临床广泛应用,但其疗效仍存在明显的个体差异,仅有49%的患者的抑郁症状会在使用SSRIs初始治疗后显著改善,甚至有部分患者会出现耐受性下降或发生严重不良反应(如5-HT综合征)^[2]。这种局限性促使研究者们开始积极探索抑郁症的多维病理机制。

肠道菌群主要由拟杆菌门Bacteroidota和厚壁菌门Firmicutes组成,变形菌门Proteobacteria、放线菌门Actinobacteriota、梭杆菌门Fusobacteriota等相对较少^[3]。相关研究表明,肠道菌群丰度及多样性的变化与抑郁症

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的发生密切相关,肠道菌群可通过生成代谢产物[如短链脂肪酸、神经活性物质]、调节免疫、调控迷走神经信号传递等途径,直接或间接影响患者大脑功能和情绪^[4]。相关临床案例显示,肠道菌群移植或益生菌干预可显著改善患者的抑郁症状,初步证实了肠道菌群在抑郁症治疗领域的潜在价值^[5]。动物实验证明,氟西汀可明显改善抑郁症模型小鼠失调的肠道菌群^[6]。同时,研究还指出,SSRIs与肠道菌群间的关系并非单向,而是双向的调节作用——SSRIs可通过代谢调控而重塑肠道菌群^[7],肠道菌群的组成及功能又可反过来影响SSRIs的代谢和疗效^[8]。可见,明确SSRIs抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群的关联,不仅有助于明确SSRIs疗效个体差异的生物学基础,还能为未来基于肠道菌群谱的个体化抗抑郁治疗提供理论及实证支持。基于此,本文拟综述SSRIs抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群的相互影响研究进展,以期为临床治疗抑郁症提供用药参考。

1 SSRIs对肠道菌群的影响

1.1 直接影响

SSRIs可直接影响肠道菌群的多样性及功能。研究表明,SSRIs(如氟西汀、艾司西酞普兰)和5-羟色胺去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂均可显著降低肠道菌群多样性,尤其是与代谢、免疫调节相关的菌属,如图里西杆菌属*Turicibacter*、阿克曼菌属*Akkermansia*和梭形链状杆菌属*Fusicatenibacter*等^[7,9]。另一项临床研究表明,SSRIs治疗组患者肠道菌群组成及丰度与健康对照组患者的差异明显,其中布劳特氏菌属*Blautia*、双歧杆菌属*Bifidobacterium*、粪球菌属*Coprococcus*等的相对丰度在治疗有效的抑郁症患者体内显著升高,且与SSRIs疗效呈正相关^[10]。

在体外研究中,SSRIs亦表示出明显的抗菌活性,可通过抑制细菌外排泵而发挥抗菌作用^[11]。另外,由于SSRIs可通过与5-HT结合来抑制5-HT转运蛋白对5-HT的再摄取作用;而5-HT转运蛋白与细菌氨基酸转运蛋白具有同源性,因此研究者推测SSRIs还可通过抑制细菌氨基酸转运蛋白活性,从而抑制细菌生长^[12]。SSRIs的上述抗菌作用可能对肠道菌群多样性及功能产生影响,进而影响其用于抑郁症的疗效。

1.2 间接影响

SSRIs还可间接调控肠道菌群,如可通过抑制突触前膜对5-HT的再摄取作用,促使肠腔内游离5-HT水平升高,进而抑制乳杆菌属*Lactobacillus*等益生菌生长^[13];同时,5-HT水平升高及中枢-外周信号改变会抑制肠道蠕动,使肠道局部的pH值发生改变,从而富集乙酸利用

菌(如微球菌属*Micrococcus*、假诺卡氏菌属*Pseudonocardia*)^[14]。另外,SSRIs的抗炎作用可降低机体炎症水平,增加产丁酸盐菌(如丁酸萹麻单胞菌属*Butyricimonas*)相对丰度,从而重塑肠道菌群^[15]。

2 肠道菌群对SSRIs抗抑郁作用的影响

2.1 响应者与非响应者的菌群差异

有队列研究证实,相较于非响应者,响应者(即对SSRIs治疗产生响应的抑郁症患者)在基线期的肠道菌群丰度更高、肠道生态失调评分更低、菌群结构更复杂^[16]。学者在针对抑郁症患者开展的纵向研究中发现,使用SSRIs治疗的响应者体内瘤胃球菌属*Ruminococcus*、双歧杆菌属、粪杆菌属*Faecalibacterium*、乳杆菌属等显著富集^[10,17-18],这些菌群可通过促进短链脂肪酸代谢和神经递质(如5-HT)合成来增强SSRIs的抗抑郁作用^[17]。使用SSRIs治疗的非响应者体内巨单胞菌属*Megamonas*、未命名菌属*ph2*等的相对丰度更高^[10]。而有研究发现,变形菌门、厚壁菌门和消化链球菌科*Peptostreptococcaceae*在非响应者体内更为丰富,而放线菌门则在响应者体内更为丰富^[19]。这提示,根据抑郁症患者的肠道菌群基线特征可预测SSRIs的疗效:响应者肠道菌群多样性高、生态失调轻微,可富集瘤胃球菌属等产短链脂肪酸菌;非响应者则可富集巨单胞菌属等条件共生菌。

2.2 响应者和非响应者的肠道菌群功能代谢通路差异

响应者的肠道菌群可上调短链脂肪酸代谢、鞘脂代谢和色氨酸代谢通路,而非响应者的肠道菌群则可富集炎症相关通路(如脂多糖合成通路)。这提示肠道菌群功能代谢通路差异可能是SSRIs抗抑郁作用的影响因素之一^[20]。

在响应者肠道内富集的双歧杆菌属能够分解复杂的碳水化合物,产生短链脂肪酸(如乙酸、丙酸和丁酸等),从而影响肠道运动和血流,进而间接影响SSRIs吸收^[21]。在响应者肠道中富集的瘤胃球菌属和粪杆菌属可通过发酵膳食纤维来生成丁酸,丁酸可进一步通过抑制组蛋白乙酰化酶活性来提高组蛋白的乙酰化水平,从而降低核因子 κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)诱导的促炎因子[如肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-12和诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)]水平,从而发挥抗炎作用,以有助于维持肠道黏膜屏障的完整性。这一由肠道菌群介导的抗炎机制可有助于改善大脑炎症水平,对SSRIs抗抑郁作用的发挥具有积极影响^[22]。

鞘脂主要由拟杆菌门细菌产生,是一类具有鞘氨醇骨架的脂质,广泛存在于细胞膜中^[23]。响应者体内的肠道菌群可上调鞘脂代谢通路,从而影响神经细胞的功能及神经信号传导^[24]。动物实验表明,艾司西酞普兰可通过调节肠道菌群来进一步影响鞘脂代谢,从而增强海马神经元的突触可塑性,进而发挥抗抑郁作用^[24]。色氨酸是5-HT的前体物质,肠球菌属 *Enterococcus*、乳杆菌属等在响应者肠道内富集的菌群能够编码色氨酸合成酶基因,进而参与色氨酸的生物合成;而鞘脂代谢及色氨酸合成的上调,可通过改善神经元功能、增加神经递质前体水平来协同增强 SSRIs 的疗效^[25]。在非响应者肠道中富集的变形菌门细菌为革兰氏阴性菌,其细胞壁外膜分泌的脂多糖可通过结合宿主免疫细胞内的 Toll 样受体 4-髓样分化蛋白 2 受体复合物来激活 NF- κ B/促分裂原活化的蛋白激酶信号通路,释放促炎因子(如 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6),进而引发全身性炎症反应;这种持续的炎症反应不仅会直接损害神经可塑性,还可激活吲哚胺-2,3-双加氧酶(indoleamine-2,3-dioxygenase, IDO)途径,将色氨酸代谢分流至犬尿氨酸代谢途径,从而减少5-HT前体的合成,最终削弱甚至抵消 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用^[26]。

2.3 肠道菌群代谢产物的介导作用

2.3.1 色氨酸代谢产物

由肠道菌群合成的色氨酸可促进宿主体内5-HT的生物合成^[27]。IDO是色氨酸向犬尿氨酸转化的限速酶,部分菌群(如粪杆菌属、植物乳杆菌229V等)可降低IDO活性,减少犬尿氨酸合成,增加具有神经保护作用的吲哚类代谢物(如吲哚乙酸)的生成,从而作用于芳香烃受体以增强肠道屏障功能,进而间接增强 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用^[28-31]。

2.3.2 胆汁酸代谢产物

肠道菌群(如拟杆菌门、布劳特氏菌属、图里西杆菌属等)可通过7 α -脱羟基作用或7 β -差向异构将初级胆汁酸(如胆酸、鹅脱氧胆酸)转化为次级胆汁酸(如脱氧胆酸、石胆酸、甘氨酸脱氧胆酸、牛磺熊脱氧胆酸),其中鹅脱氧胆酸可激活法尼酯受体,上调 α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异噁唑丙酸受体谷氨酸受体A1亚基的磷酸化水平,增强突触可塑性,从而改善抑郁相关行为^[32]。次级胆汁酸则可通过激活G蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体来抑制NF- κ B信号通路,从而抑制促炎因子的释放,缓解神经炎症,进而增强 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用^[33];此外,次级胆汁酸(如脱氧胆酸)还可诱导肠嗜铬细胞释放5-

HT^[34],参与调节药物转运体(如P-糖蛋白)的表达,从而影响 SSRIs 在肠道中的吸收及在大脑等组织中的分布^[35]。

3 基于两者相互作用关系的临床应用与干预策略

3.1 将肠道菌群多样性作为 SSRIs 抗抑郁作用的预测指标

多项研究证实,抑郁症患者肠道菌群的 α 多样性显著低于健康人群;经 SSRIs 干预8周后,患者肠道菌群的 α 多样性显著升高,且多样性变化与患者汉密尔顿抑郁量表评分减分率呈正相关^[4,10,36]。这提示肠道菌群的多样性可作为 SSRIs 抗抑郁作用的预测指标。

3.2 利用益生菌辅助 SSRIs 治疗

益生菌是一类能定植于宿主肠道内并对宿主产生有益影响的活性微生物,包括乳杆菌属、双歧杆菌属等。研究发现,补充特定益生菌(如鼠李糖乳杆菌 HA-114、鼠李糖乳杆菌 zz-1、长双歧杆菌 R0175)可增强 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用^[37-38]。

3.3 利用膳食调节及粪菌移植增强 SSRIs 疗效

膳食纤维尤其是可发酵性纤维(如果聚糖、低聚半乳糖、抗性淀粉、 β -葡聚糖、果胶等)是肠道共生菌(特别是双歧杆菌属、乳杆菌属细菌及产丁酸盐菌)的主要能量来源^[39]。因此,调节患者膳食结构可增加肠道共生菌的能量来源,促进短链脂肪酸代谢,增强 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用。另有研究指出,将 SSRIs 治疗有效的抑郁症患者的粪便菌群移植至 SSRIs 治疗无效的抑郁症模型小鼠肠道内,可显著逆转小鼠的抑郁样行为^[40]。

4 结语

SSRIs 与肠道菌群之间存在双向调控作用,肠道菌群及其代谢物可通过多种途径影响 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用,而 SSRIs 本身也可直接或间接重塑肠道菌群,整个过程呈动态性、多维性特点。目前,关于 SSRIs 抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群相互影响的研究存在诸多局限:(1)大部分研究依赖于动物模型或小规模临床研究,且小规模临床研究由于样本量有限,往往难以涵盖具有广泛人口统计学特征的患者群体,故研究结果易受个体差异等因素的影响,代表性不足;(2)个体化的生活方式(如饮食、运动、睡眠等)、基础疾病情况以及同时服用的其他药物等都可能影响肠道菌群组成,从而影响 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用;(3)相关研究多为聚焦于单一时间点或较短时间段的临床观察,缺乏对长期使用 SSRIs 患者肠道菌群动态变化及药物疗效的深入探讨。未来需开展大规模、多中心的临床研究,纳入具有广泛代表性的抑郁症患者群体,采用统计学方法排除混杂干扰因素,深入揭示 SSRIs 抗抑郁作用与肠道菌群的真实关联;同时,未来需开展

长期纵向研究,进一步基于肠道菌群探索新的干预策略,以增强 SSRIs 的抗抑郁作用,为抑郁症综合治疗开拓更多有效途径。

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