

· 基础研究 ·

## 牛磺鹅去氧胆酸对兔实验性肠炎损伤的保护作用初探

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**[摘要]** 目的: 分析牛磺鹅去氧胆酸(taurochenodeoxycholic acid, TCDCA)对肠道炎症的疗效, 为肠道急慢性炎症的治疗提供理论依据。方法: 体内外实验分组均为对照组、脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)组、LPS+TCDCA组。体外实验中首先应用MTT法筛选TCDCA的适宜工作浓度, 随后LPS组给予巨噬细胞LPS刺激, LPS+TCDCA组先后给予LPS与TCDCA刺激, RT-qPCR和Western blot检测炎症相关mRNA和蛋白的表达。体内实验中, LPS组通过兔耳缘静脉注射LPS溶液, LPS+TCDCA组同上处理后通过饮水喂食TCDCA溶液。通过HE染色、过碘酸-雪夫染色和阿尔新蓝-核固红染色评估小肠的组织病理学改变。结果: 体外实验结果显示, 与LPS组相比, LPS+TCDCA组巨噬细胞中肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ 、白介素-1 $\beta$ 、白介素-6、干扰素- $\gamma$ 表达量显著降低, 白介素-10表达量升高。体内实验中, HE染色结果显示小肠组织炎症缓解, 过碘酸-雪夫染色和阿尔新蓝-核固红染色结果显示LPS+TCDCA组杯状细胞数量和酸性、中性黏蛋白分泌量均较LPS组增多。结论: TCDCA可通过降低炎症因子的表达缓解兔肠道组织炎症, 减轻LPS造成的肠道炎症损伤。

**[关键词]** 牛磺鹅去氧胆酸; 肠道损伤; 巨噬细胞; 脂多糖

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## The protective effect of taurochenodeoxycholic acid on experimental enteritis injury in rabbits: a preliminary study

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To analyze the efficacy of taurochenodeoxycholic acid (TCDCA) on intestinal inflammation and to provide a theoretical basis for the treatment of acute and chronic intestinal inflammation. **Methods:** In the *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments, the cells and animals were divided into the control group, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) group, and LPS + TCDCA group. In the *in vitro* experiments, MTT method was firstly applied to screen the appropriate working concentration of TCDCA, and then LPS stimulation was given to the LPS group, and LPS and TCDCA stimulation were given to the LPS + TCDCA group subsequently. The expression of inflammation-related mRNAs and proteins were examined by RT-qPCR and Western blot, respectively. In the *in vivo* experiments, the LPS group was injected with LPS solution intravenously through the ear margin of rabbits, and the LPS + TCDCA group was treated as above and then fed with TCDCA solution through drinking water. Histopathological alterations of the samples were assessed by HE staining, periodic acid-Schiff staining and Alcian blue-nuclear fast red staining after experimental sampling. **Results:** The results of *in vitro* experiments showed that the expression of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , interleukin-1 $\beta$ , interleukin-6, and interferon- $\gamma$  indexes was significantly reduced and the expression of interleukin-10 indexes was elevated in macrophages in the LPS + TCDCA group compared with that in the LPS group. In the *in vivo* experiments, the results of HE staining showed that the inflammation of intestinal tissues was relieved, and the results of periodic acid-Schiff staining and Alcian blue-nucleic solid red staining showed that the number of cup cells

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and the secretion of acidic as well as neutral mucins in the LPS+TCDCA group increased compared with those in the LPS group.

**Conclusion:** TCDCA alleviates intestinal tissue inflammation and reduces intestinal inflammatory damage caused by LPS by decreasing the expression of inflammatory factors.

[Key words] taurochenodeoxycholic acid; intestinal damage; macrophages; lipopolysaccharide

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肠道炎症性疾病以反复发作的急慢性炎症为特点,发病机制多样<sup>[1]</sup>。然而,目前临床上针对该疾病的常用药物疗效有限,多有不良反应<sup>[2-3]</sup>,治疗的规范化标准尚未建立。

化学试剂、基因敲除和转基因动物诱导的肠道炎症模型在科学研究中应用广泛,其中脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)是诱导炎症的常用实验试剂<sup>[4-5]</sup>。LPS是革兰氏阴性菌外壁层的重要化学成分之一,是炎症的有效激活剂<sup>[6]</sup>。牛磺鹅去氧胆酸(taurochenodeoxycholic acid, TCDCA)是鹅去氧胆酸的牛磺酸偶联形式,是一种结合型胆汁酸<sup>[7]</sup>。牛磺熊去氧胆酸和熊去氧胆酸已被证实可改善肠道屏障功能障碍<sup>[8]</sup>和调节肠道微生物平衡<sup>[9]</sup>。已有研究发现,TCDCA可通过多种信号通路调节炎症反应与免疫功能<sup>[10-11]</sup>,具有治疗肠道炎症的潜在价值。因此,本研究构建体内外炎症模型,评估TCDCA对LPS诱导的肠道炎症的影响及作用机制,以探索TCDCA在治疗急慢性肠道炎症中的作用。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

Raw264.7巨噬细胞(中国科学院上海细胞库),DMEM高糖培养基、胎牛血清、青霉素/链霉素双抗溶液(Gibco公司,美国),TCDCA(纯度>98%;上海麦克林生化科技股份有限公司),LPS(Sigma-Aldrich公司,美国),TRIzol(Invitrogen Carlsbad公司,美国),Prime Script RT Master Mix、SYBR Premix ExTaq II (TaKaRa公司,日本),PVDF膜(Millipore公司,美国),RIPA缓冲液、快速封闭液、ECL化学发光试剂盒(苏州新赛美生物科技有限公司),实验用新西兰白兔(邳州市东方养殖有限公司),盐酸赛拉嗪(陆眠宁;吉林省华牧动物保健品公司),4%多聚甲醛溶液(北京兰杰柯科技有限公司),苏木精-伊红(hematoxylin-eosin, HE)染色试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究所),MTT溶液、BCA蛋白质测定试剂盒、阿尔新蓝-核固红染色试剂盒、过碘酸-雪夫(periodic

acid-Schiff, PAS)染色试剂盒(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司),白介素-1 $\beta$ (interleukin-1 $\beta$ , IL-1 $\beta$ )抗体、白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)抗体、p65抗体、p-p65抗体、I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 抗体、p-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 抗体(CST公司,美国),GAPDH抗体(武汉三鹰技术有限公司),山羊抗兔IgG、山羊抗小鼠IgG(北京中杉金桥公司)。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 Raw264.7巨噬细胞培养

Raw264.7巨噬细胞在含有1%青霉素/链霉素和10%胎牛血清的DMEM高糖培养基中培养,并在5% CO<sub>2</sub>加湿培养箱中于37℃下生长,按规定更换培养基。

#### 1.2.2 细胞毒性实验

实验分为TCDCA组和LPS+TCDCA组。在96孔板中接种Raw264.7巨噬细胞( $5 \times 10^3$ 个/孔),培养箱中培养24 h后,TCDCA组加入不同浓度的TCDCA溶液(0、0.1、1.0、10.0、100.0  $\mu$ mol/L)刺激4 h, LPS+TCDCA组先加入含100 mg/mL LPS的完全培养基培养2 h,后将培养基更换为上述含梯度浓度TCDCA的完全培养基继续培养4 h。后续实验步骤两组一致,均为刺激结束后将培养基替换为含10  $\mu$ L MTT溶液的100  $\mu$ L新鲜培养基,37℃孵育4 h。每孔加入100  $\mu$ L Formazan溶解液、混匀、37℃孵育4 h。使用微孔板分光光度计测量波长490 nm处的吸光度,每组设3个重复孔。

#### 1.2.3 定量实时聚合酶链反应(RT-qPCR)检测巨噬细胞炎症相关mRNA的表达

Raw264.7巨噬细胞接种于6孔板( $1 \times 10^5$ 个/孔),培养24 h后,对照组更换新鲜培养基,LPS组更换含100 mg/mL LPS的完全培养基,LPS+TCDCA组更换上述含100 mg/mL LPS的完全培养基刺激2 h, PBS漂洗3遍,更换含1  $\mu$ mol/L TCDCA的完全培养基培养4 h。根据制造商的说明使用TRIzol试剂从细胞中提取总RNA,然后使用Prime Script RT Master Mix逆转录成互补DNA(cDNA)。然后使用SYBR Premix ExTaq II和QuantStudio™ 7 Flex System以

cDNA为模板进行RT-qPCR扩增。RT-qPCR反应条件:预变性95℃30s;40次循环95℃变性10s,60℃退火30s;95℃变性15s,60℃退火60s,95℃变性15s。以GAPDH作为内参,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算目的基因mRNA相对表达量。引物序列见表1。

表1 Real-time PCR引物序列  
Table 1 Primer sequences used for real-time PCR

Gene	Primer sequence(5'→3')	Product size(bp)
TNF- $\alpha$	F: ATGTCTCAGCCTCTTCTCATTC	179
	R: GCTTGTCACTCGAATTTTGAGA	
IL-1 $\beta$	F: CACTACAGGCTCCGAGATGAACAAC	145
	R: TGTCGTTGCTTGGTTCTCCTTGTAC	
IFN- $\gamma$	F: CGCTTCGCTAAGACCCTGATGATG	212
	R: GTGCTGTAGATGTCTCCGATGATGC	
IL-10	F: TTCTTTCAAACAAAGGACCAGC	81
	R: GCAACCCAAGTAACCCTTAAAG	
CD80	F: AATTCAGGCTGGAAGAAAGGCTTGG	107
	R: AATGAGAGAGACAGGTGGGGATGG	
CD206	F: GTCTGAGTGTACGCACTGGTTGG	143
	R: TCTGATGATGGACTTCTCTGGTAGCC	
GAPDH	F: CAATACAGCTGCAGCAGTTAC	105
	R: AGGCTAATTCCTGCCGAAATA	

F: forward; R: reverse.

#### 1.2.4 Western blot检测巨噬细胞炎症相关蛋白水平和NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路的活性

细胞培养同前。使用含1% PMSF的RIPA缓冲液提取总蛋白,使用BCA蛋白质测定试剂盒定量。提取的蛋白质样品通过10% SDS-PAGE分离、转移到PVDF膜、快速封闭液中封闭1h、4℃下与一抗杂交过夜, TBST漂洗3次,加二抗室温孵育1h, TBST漂洗3次。加入ECL化学发光试剂,使用多功能化学发光凝胶成像系统检测内参GAPDH、炎症相关蛋白(IL-1 $\beta$ 和IL-6)、NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路相关蛋白(p-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 、I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 、p-p65和p65)的表达水平。使用Image J软件定量分析蛋白条带灰度值并计算相对表达水平。

#### 1.2.5 动物实验操作

所有动物实验均经南京医科大学实验动物伦理委员会批准,批准文号:IACUC-2303028。实验用新西兰白兔12只,体重(2.5 $\pm$ 0.2)kg,适应性饲养1周,均采用单笼饲养,自由进食。12只新西兰白兔分3组:空白组、LPS组、LPS+TCDCA组。术前24h实验动物禁食。实验开始前配制0.09%生理盐水、20  $\mu$ g/mL LPS溶液、10 mg/L TCDCA溶液,所有溶液

现配现用。每只兔称重,使用0.05 mL/kg盐酸赛拉嗪肌肉注射,全身肌肉松弛后,俯卧位固定于手术台。取兔一侧耳缘静脉注射,对照组注射0.09%生理盐水1.5 mL, LPS组和LPS+TCDCA组均注射20  $\mu$ g/mL LPS溶液10  $\mu$ g/kg。术后第2天起,每2d喂食LPS+TCDCA组10 mg/L TCDCA溶液20 mL/kg,饮水喂药结束后其他时间自由进水,饮水喂药持续2周。

饮水喂药2周后处死实验动物,观察肠道色泽、形态,取小肠中上段标本使用4%多聚甲醛溶液固定,4℃冰箱中保存备用。

#### 1.2.6 小肠组织石蜡切片染色观察组织病理变化

肠道样本于4%多聚甲醛中固定48h后取出,流水冲洗过夜,自动组织脱水机脱水、石蜡包埋、全自动半薄轮转切片机切成5  $\mu$ m薄片,分别使用HE染色试剂盒、阿尔新蓝-核固红染色试剂盒、PAS染色试剂盒染色,正置荧光显微镜下观察染色结果。

#### 1.3 统计学方法

所有数据均采用SPSS 23.0分析,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,进行方差齐性检验,显示方差齐,两组间比较采用 $t$ 检验,多组间进行单因素方差分析和SNK多重比较, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

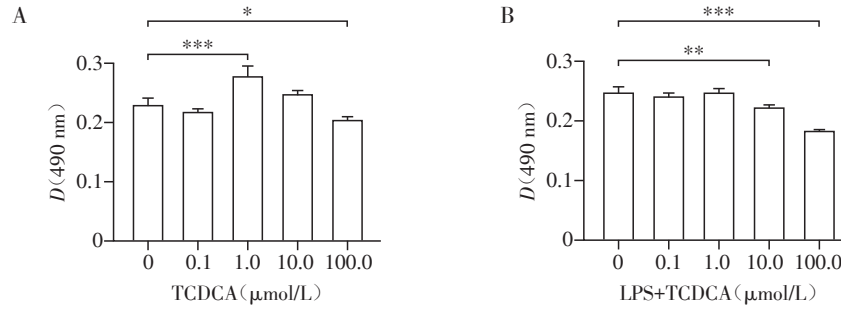
## 2 结果

### 2.1 细胞毒性实验

探究TCDCA对巨噬细胞活性的影响,筛选TCDCA的适宜浓度。MTT法检测不同浓度TCDCA溶液(0、0.1、1.0、10.0、100.0  $\mu$ mol/L)刺激4h后Raw264.7巨噬细胞的细胞活性。如图所示,TCDCA组中,与0、0.1、10.0、100.0  $\mu$ mol/L TCDCA溶液相比,1.0  $\mu$ mol/L TCDCA溶液刺激下,Raw264.7显示较高的细胞活性。LPS+TCDCA组在LPS刺激2h后更换为含不同浓度TCDCA的培养基。如图1所示,综合考虑两组实验结果,当TCDCA浓度为1.0  $\mu$ mol/L时,细胞呈现较高的活性,故选取该浓度作为后续细胞实验的工作浓度。

### 2.2 TCDCA降低Raw264.7细胞中炎症相关细胞因子的表达水平

采用RT-qPCR和Western blot检测细胞中促炎和抗炎因子的基因表达,探究TCDCA是否能够缓解LPS刺激下的炎症反应。肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、IL-1 $\beta$ 和干扰素- $\gamma$ (interferon- $\gamma$ , IFN- $\gamma$ )为促炎因子,白介素-10(interleukin-10, IL-10)为抗炎因子,CD80是巨噬细胞M1型极化的



A: The effect of different concentrations of TCDCA on the activity of macrophages. B: The effect of different concentrations of TCDCA on the activity of LPS-stimulated macrophages. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  ( $n=3$ ).

图1 MTT法检测巨噬细胞活性

Figure 1 The activity of macrophages detected by MTT

标志, CD206是巨噬细胞M2型极化的标志。RT-qPCR检测结果显示, 与LPS组相比, LPS+TCDCA组TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 和IFN- $\gamma$ 显著下调, IL-10显著上调, CD80显著下调, CD206显著上调(图2)。

Western blot结果显示LPS+TCDCA组IL-1 $\beta$ 和IL-6较LPS组显著下调(图3)。该结果提示TCDCA具有一定的抗炎活性。

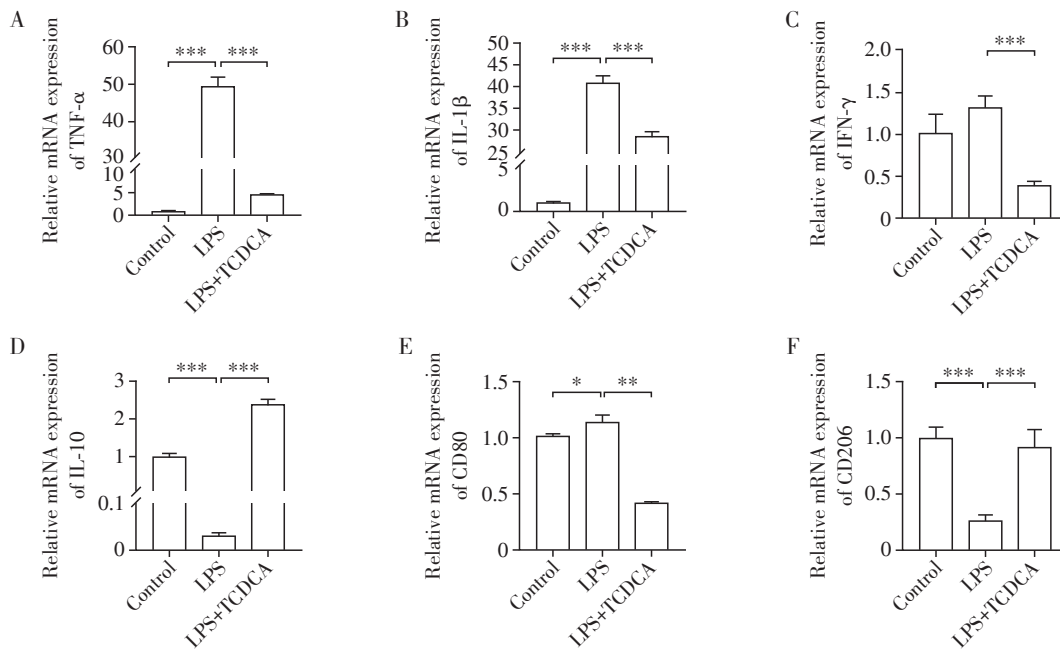
2.3 TCDCA对Raw264.7细胞中NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路的调控  
采用Western blot检测p65、p-p65、I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 和p-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 的表达, 实验结果如图4所示。与对照组相比,

p-p65/p-65和p-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ /I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 在LPS组中显著增加。与LPS组相比, LPS+TCDCA组中p-p65/p-65和p-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ /I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 显著降低。该结果提示, TCDCA可通过NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路来减轻LPS诱导的细胞炎症。

2.4 TCDCA缓解LPS刺激的肠道炎症性损伤

小肠中上段组织实体图如图5所示。对小肠组织石蜡切片进行HE染色、PAS染色和阿尔新蓝-核固红染色评估小肠组织样本的组织病理学特征。

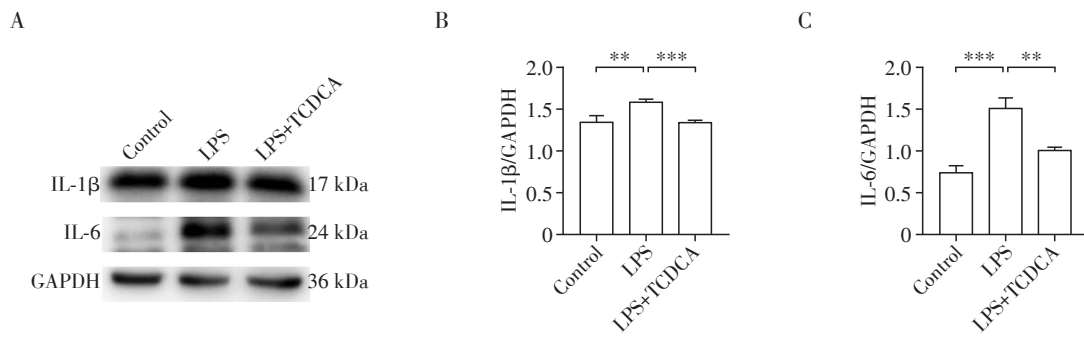
HE染色结果如图6所示, LPS组小肠绒毛间可见明显新生血管及血管性渗出, 同时, 在LPS组可以



\* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  ( $n=3$ ).

图2 TCDCA对LPS刺激作用下巨噬细胞中炎症相关因子及巨噬细胞M1、M2极化标志物表达量的影响

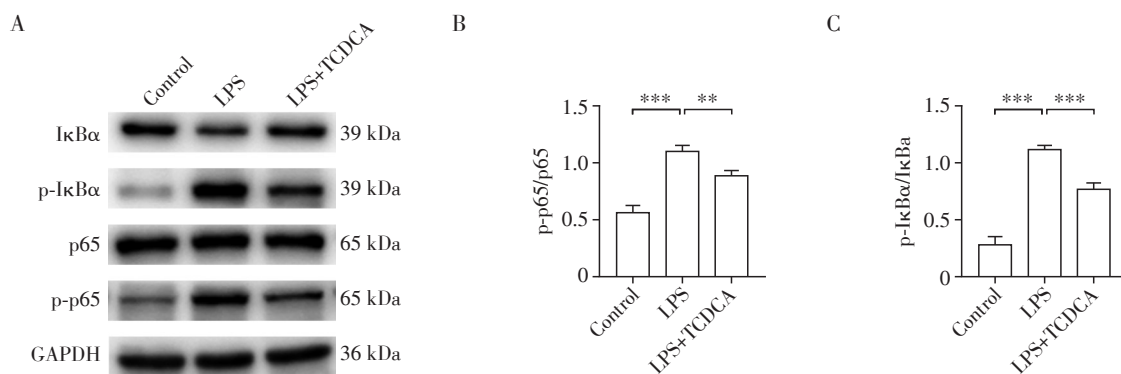
Figure 2 The effect of TCDCA on the expression of inflammatory related factors and polarization markers M1 and M2 in macrophages under LPS stimulation



A: Protein expression of IL-1β and IL-6 were detected by Western blot. B, C: Quantitation analysis of IL-1β and IL-6. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  ( $n=3$ ).

图3 TCDCA对LPS刺激作用下巨噬细胞中炎症相关蛋白表达量的影响

Figure 3 The effect of TCDCA on the expression of inflammation-related proteins in macrophages under LPS stimulation



A: The effects of TCDCA in macrophages stimulated by LPS on the p65, p-p65, IκBα and p-IκBα were detected by Western blot. B, C: Quantitation analysis of p-p65/p65 and p-IκBα/IκBα. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  ( $n=3$ ).

图4 TCDCA对LPS刺激作用下的巨噬细胞中NF-κB信号通路的影响

Figure 4 The effect of TCDCA on the NF-κB signaling pathway in macrophages stimulated by LPS



A: Photographs of the experimental animal operations. B: Photographs of the small intestine of New Zealand white rabbits in control group, LPS group, LPS+TCDCA group.

图5 动物实验及肠道组织大体表现

Figure 5 Animal experiment and the gross manifestation of animal intestinal tissue

看到明显的炎症细胞浸润,而在TCDCA作用下血管性渗出较少,炎症细胞浸润较少。

小肠绒毛上皮细胞中有大量的杯状细胞,杯状细胞分泌黏蛋白和黏多糖组成的凝胶状黏液,维护小肠正常功能。PAS染色结果显示,杯状细胞分泌的黏蛋白呈现紫红色。与对照组相比,LPS诱导小肠绒毛中的黏蛋白分泌量减少,而TCDCA干预后,黏蛋白分泌量较LPS组增多(图7),表明

TCDCA在一定程度上恢复了杯状细胞的分泌功能。

使用阿尔新蓝-核固红染色评估杯状细胞中的酸性黏蛋白水平,染色结果如图8所示,酸性黏蛋白染色呈蓝色,杯状细胞核染色呈红色。与对照组相比,LPS组杯状细胞数量显著降低,酸性黏蛋白分泌量较低,而TCDCA组中,杯状细胞数量与酸性黏蛋白分泌量均较LPS组有所改善。由此可见,TCDCA可以恢复由LPS导致的杯状细胞损伤。

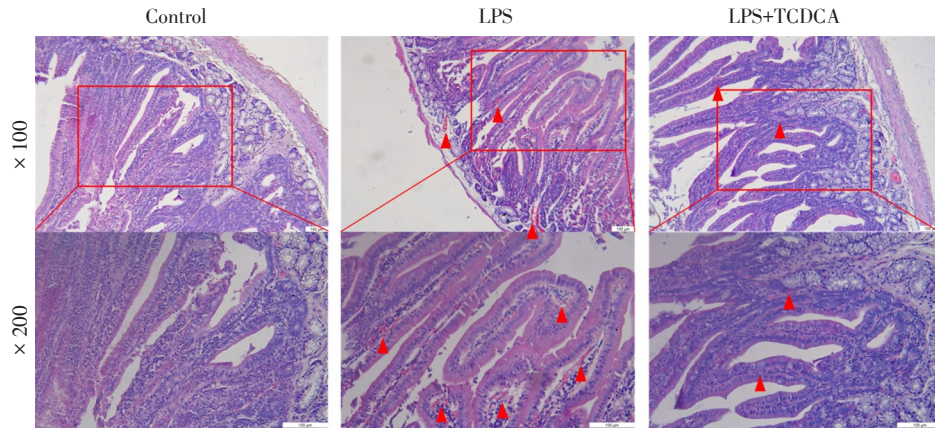


图6 Control组、LPS组、LPS+TCDCA组新西兰白兔小肠石蜡切片HE染色结果

Figure 6 HE staining results of small intestine paraffin sections of New Zealand white rabbits in the control group, LPS group, and LPS+TCDCA group

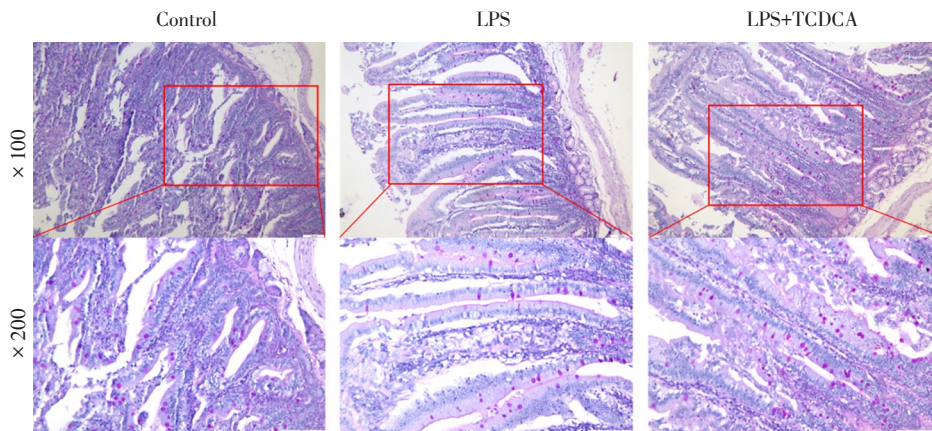


图7 Control组、LPS组、LPS+TCDCA组新西兰白兔小肠石蜡切片PAS染色结果

Figure 7 PAS staining results of small intestine paraffin sections of New Zealand white rabbits in the control group, LPS group, and LPS+TCDCA group

### 3 讨论

TCDCA是一种结合型胆汁酸,是胆汁的主要活性物质之一,在肝脏和胃肠道的代谢中有重要的调控作用<sup>[12]</sup>。研究表明,大鼠肝细胞在胆汁酸浓度约50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时会发生细胞死亡,而小鼠肝细胞在500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时存活,人肝细胞在0.5~1.0 mmol/L时依然有活性<sup>[13]</sup>。TCDCA对小鼠血清中IL-1 $\beta$ 水平以及脾细胞IL-2基因表达呈现药物剂量依赖性的调节作用<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究同样证实,适宜浓度的TCDCA对肠道炎症有一定的缓解作用。

本研究结果显示,一定浓度的TCDCA可以减轻LPS刺激引起的炎症反应。巨噬细胞可以根据环境刺激的不同转化为不同表型,包括经典活化的促炎M1型和选择性活化的抗炎M2型,进而分泌相应

的促炎/抗炎因子来调节免疫微环境<sup>[15-16]</sup>。CD80和CD86是M1型极化的标志,CD163和CD206是M2型极化的标志。在本研究中,TCDCA作用下CD80表达量下调,CD206表达量较LPS组增高,表明TCDCA使巨噬细胞促炎极化减少,可以缓解炎症反应。目前普遍认为,细胞因子在调节免疫反应和炎症过程发挥着关键作用。TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 和IL-6等参与调节靶细胞中的黏附分子表达、细胞生长、凋亡等<sup>[17]</sup>。既往研究发现,TCDCA可抑制炎症反应,参与宿主免疫调节<sup>[18]</sup>。Li等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现TCDCA降低毛细血管通透性,对二甲苯诱导的小鼠耳垂水肿具有抗炎活性。此外,它抑制关节炎大鼠滑膜组织和血浆中TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 和IL-6的表达<sup>[20]</sup>。以上结果表明,TCDCA能显著抑制疾病中的炎症反应,与本研究结果一致。但TCDCA在肠道炎症方面的研究较

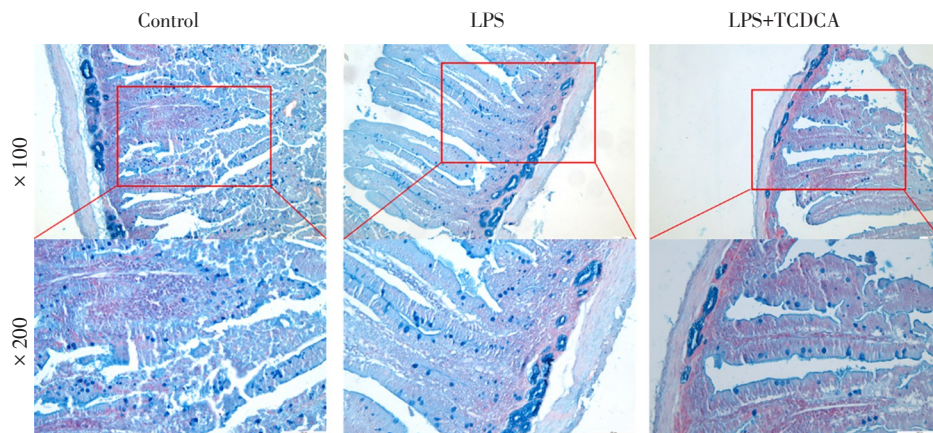


图8 Control组、LPS组、LPS+TCDCA组新西兰白兔小肠石蜡切片阿利新蓝-核固红染色结果

Figure 8 Alcian blue-nuclear fast red staining results of small intestine paraffin sections of New Zealand white rabbits in the control group, LPS group, and LPS+TCDCA group

少。肠道固有层含有丰富的巨噬细胞群,巨噬细胞对于炎症过程至关重要<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究发现,TCDCA可以显著抑制巨噬细胞中促炎因子表达,减轻炎症反应。

关于TCDCA调控炎症反应的机制,Birchenough等<sup>[22]</sup>研究发现,TCDCA可能通过激活NF- $\kappa$ B通路,促进辅助关节炎成纤维细胞样滑膜细胞凋亡而抑制类风湿性关节炎的发生发展,可作为类风湿性关节炎的潜在治疗剂。TCDCA也可抑制激活蛋白AP-1的转录和表达而发挥抗炎和免疫调节特性<sup>[23]</sup>。NF- $\kappa$ B一旦被磷酸化激活,就会诱导产生大量炎症因子,如TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6等,对加剧炎症反应和导致组织损伤起协同作用<sup>[24]</sup>。在本研究中,加入TCDCA后p-p65/p65和p-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ /I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 的比值显著降低,表明TCDCA可以降低NF- $\kappa$ B通路活性,进而缓解巨噬细胞的炎症反应,这与之前的研究结果一致。

本研究发现,TCDCA可降低小肠炎症反应程度,中性黏蛋白、酸性黏蛋白分泌量及杯状细胞数量显著增加。大量研究表明,LPS可以破坏肠道屏障,导致小肠绒毛萎缩、隐窝丢失、炎症细胞浸润、肠道通透性增加<sup>[25]</sup>。这与动物实验LPS组的染色结果相一致。实验结果显示,TCDCA恢复了小肠杯状细胞数量和分泌功能,在一定程度上增强肠道屏障完整性,减轻肠道损伤程度。

综上所述,本研究证实TCDCA可缓解LPS诱导的兔小肠炎症反应,初步探索了TCDCA可通过NF- $\kappa$ B通路发挥其抗炎作用,拓展了TCDCA在治疗肠道炎症性疾病中的潜在应用。但TCDCA发挥抗

炎作用的机制尚未完全明确,TCDCA的临床应用尚处于实验阶段,其不良反应、用法、用量及机制等还有待进一步的科学验证。

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