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亮菌多糖通过抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信号通路 缓解 5-氟尿嘧啶诱导的化疗性肠黏膜炎

袁梦如¹ 桂仲璇¹ 万心茹¹ 张文娜² 陈彦² 张梅^{1,3}(¹ 安徽医科大学第一附属医院中西医结合肿瘤科, 合肥 230022; ² 安徽大学生命科学学院, 合肥 230601; ³ 安徽中医药大学研究生院, 合肥 230012)

摘要 目的 探讨亮菌多糖(ATPS)是否通过抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信号通路,减轻 5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)诱导的化疗性肠黏膜炎(CIM)所引发的炎症反应和组织损伤。方法 选用 8 周龄雄性 C57BL/6J 小鼠 30 只,随机分为对照组、模型组及 ATPS 干预组[低、中、高剂量(100、200、400 mg/kg)],每组 6 只;记录各组小鼠体质量变化;进行疾病活动指数(DAI)评分,观察小肠长度变化与形态;HE 染色观察并进行病理组织学评分;免疫组织化学检测各组小鼠小肠中 ZO-1、Occludin 的表达水平;采用酶联免疫吸附测定(ELISA)试剂盒检测各组小鼠血清中炎症因子白细胞介素 6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)的表达变化;Western blot 检测各组小鼠小肠中紧密连接蛋白 ZO-1、Occludin 及 TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信号通路相关蛋白 TLR4、MyD88、NF- κ B p65、I κ B α 、p-NF- κ B p65、p-I κ B α 的表达水平。结果 与对照组比较,模型组小鼠的体质量明显下降、DAI 评分升高、小肠长度缩短,病理评分显著增高,ZO-1 和 Occludin 的表达显著下降,炎症因子 TNF- α 和 IL-6 的水平显著升高,TLR4、MyD88、p-NF- κ B p65 和 p-I κ B α 蛋白表达显著升高(均 $P < 0.01$);与模型组比较,ATPS 干预组小鼠表现出剂量依赖性改善,高剂量组体质量下降减缓,DAI 评分下降,小肠长度增加,病理评分下降,ZO-1 和 Occludin 的表达上调,炎症因子 TNF- α 和 IL-6 的水平下降,TLR4、MyD88、p-NF- κ B p65 和 p-I κ B α 蛋白表达下降(均 $P < 0.01$)。结论 ATPS 通过抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信号通路,减轻 5-FU 诱导的 CIM 的炎症反应和黏膜损伤。

关键词 亮菌多糖; TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信号通路; 化疗性肠炎; 5-氟尿嘧啶; 紧密连接蛋白; 肠道屏障功能

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化疗在癌症治疗中不可或缺,但其对肠上皮细胞的损伤常导致化疗性肠黏膜炎(chemotherapy-induced intestinal mucositis, CIM)发生^[1]。5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-FU)作为常用化疗药物,其诱导的 CIM 发生率高达 90%^[2],临床表现为恶心呕吐、腹泻、腹痛及肠道溃疡,严重影响患者生活质量和治疗连续性^[3]。然而, CIM 的病理机制尚不完全清楚,且缺乏特效治疗药物。研究^[4]表明, Toll 样受体 4(toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)/髓样分化因子 88(myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88)/核因子 κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)信号通路的异常激活可能在 CIM 的发生中起重要作用。化疗药物通过激活 TLR4^[5],触发 MyD88 依赖的 NF- κ B 核转位,引起促

炎因子释放,加重肠道的炎症反应和细胞损伤^[6]。

传统中药以其多靶点调控、较少副作用的优势,在化疗辅助治疗中备受关注。亮菌为假蜜环菌的菌丝体^[7],其主要活性成分亮菌多糖(armillariella tabescens polysaccharides, ATPS)被证实具备黏膜保护和免疫调节功能^[8],其成药亮菌口服液可用于治疗慢性胃炎、胆囊炎、胃溃疡、十二指肠溃疡等消化系统疾病。临床研究^[9]证实其对多种放化疗不良反应有显著的预防与治疗作用,但具体作用机制仍有待进一步研究。该研究旨在探讨 ATPS 是否通过抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信号通路缓解 5-FU 诱导的 CIM,为 CIM 药物的开发提供新选择。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 SPF 级 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠,8 周龄,体质量(20 $\pm$ 2) g,共 30 只,购自合肥青源生物科技有限公司,动物生产许可证号: SCXK(辽)2020-0001。小鼠饲养于温度(22 $\pm$ 2)℃、湿度(55 $\pm$ 5)%环境,12 h 光照/12 h 黑暗周期,自由饮水及

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作者简介: 袁梦如,女,硕士研究生;

张梅,女,博士,教授,博士生导师,通信作者, E-mail: zhangmei@ahmu.edu.cn

摄食标准饲料。本研究涉及的实验动物经北京唯尚立拓科技有限公司动物伦理委员会审查并批准(批准号:2600918)。

1.1.2 主要试剂 ATPS(由安徽大学生态工程与生物技术安徽省重点实验室自制,经固态发酵培养、水提醇沉法提取和柱层析纯化制得);5-FU(批号:2101301,天津金耀药业有限公司);小鼠白细胞介素6(interleukin-6,IL-6)、小鼠肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor alpha,TNF- α)酶联免疫吸附测定(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay,ELISA)试剂盒(货号:JL20268、JL10484,上海江莱生物科技有限公司);Occludin抗体、ZO-1抗体(货号:ab216327、ab221547,英国Abcam公司);辣根过氧化物酶标记山羊抗兔IgG(货号:GB23303,武汉塞维尔生物科技有限公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验分组与处理 30只小鼠适应性喂养7d后,随机分为对照组、模型组及ATPS干预组[低、中、高剂量(100、200、400 mg/kg)],每组6只。对照组和模型组每天灌胃等体积0.9%氯化钠溶液(200 μ L),ATPS干预组分别给予相应浓度的ATPS溶液(200 μ L),连续干预14d。从第8天开始,模型组和ATPS干预组在每天灌胃2h后腹腔注射5-FU(50 mg/kg,200 μ L)建立CIM模型,对照组灌胃等体积0.9%氯化钠溶液(200 μ L)。第15天处死小鼠,取材进行后续分析。

1.2.2 小鼠一般情况观察与疾病活动指数(disease activity index,DAI)评分 实验期间,每天观察并记录小鼠体质量变化、粪便性状等,使用隐血试剂盒检测粪便潜血情况,对各组小鼠的DAI进行评分^[10]。取材后,记录各组小鼠小肠长度变化,将小肠组织沿肠系膜纵轴剪开,使用预冷0.9%氯化钠溶液冲洗干净,肉眼观察肠黏膜溃疡及炎症反应。

1.2.3 HE染色病理观察 取实验小鼠小肠中段组织,固定于4%多聚甲醛中,脱水后石蜡包埋并切片。HE染色后使用光学显微镜观察肠道组织形

态,按Dieleman积分标准^[11]进行评分,见表1。

1.2.4 免疫组织化学检测 切片经脱蜡、复水后使用10%羊血清封闭,加入稀释的ZO-1一抗(1:500)和Occludin一抗(1:200),4℃孵育过夜。次日磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤,加入二抗,经二氨基联苯胺显色液显色和苏木精复染后,光学显微镜观察。使用Image-Pro Plus软件测定阳性染色的累积光密度(integrated optical density,IOD),评估ZO-1和Occludin的表达水平。

1.2.5 炎症因子检测 采集小鼠血清,采用ELISA法检测IL-6和TNF- α 水平,评估炎症状态。末次干预后各组小鼠禁食不禁水24h后使用1%戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg)腹腔注射麻醉,眼球取血(约500 μ L),室温下静置30 min,3 000 r/min离心10 min,收集上清液。按照试剂盒说明,使用倍比稀释法制备标准品,设置标准孔、空白孔和样本孔,加入不同浓度的标准品后,微孔板于37℃恒温箱下孵育90 min,依次加入洗涤液、显色底物、终止液后,在450 nm波长下检测吸光度,绘制标准曲线并计算IL-6和TNF- α 浓度。

1.2.6 Western blot检测蛋白表达 取出冻存的小肠液氮研磨,加入蛋白酶抑制剂与预冷的蛋白抽提试剂提取蛋白,检测蛋白浓度,在100℃水浴中煮沸10 min,使蛋白变性。将蛋白样品加入上样孔进行凝胶电泳,转膜,封闭。加入相应的一抗、二抗后用发光液显影,采用ImageJ软件对蛋白条带进行分析。以每组的蛋白与内参(β -actin)蛋白灰度值的比值反映目的蛋白的相对表达水平,比较各组间差异。

1.3 统计学处理 采用GraphPad Prism 8.0软件处理和分析数据,所有数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA), $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 ATPS对小鼠一般状况及体质量变化的影响

表1 病理评分标准

Tab.1 Histopathological scoring criteria

Feature graded	Inflammation	Extent	Crypt damage	Percent involvement (%)
0	None	None	None	0
1	Slight	Mucosa	Basal 1/3 damaged	>1-25
2	Moderate	Mucosa and submucosa	Basal 2/3 damaged	>25-50
3	Severe	Transmural	Only surface epithelium intact	>50-75
4	-	-	Entire crypt and epithelium lost	>75-100

造模前,各组小鼠一般状况良好,肛周清洁,粪便性状正常;造模期间,与对照组比较,模型组小鼠于第8天开始进食减少、行动减少、精神较差、出现抱团现象、体质量下降,于实验第9天开始腹泻,第10天时小鼠粪便隐血阳性或血便,肛周不洁,且随着用药时间的延长,体质量下降和腹泻现象均加重。与模型组比较,ATPS干预组体质量下降和腹泻现象均有缓解($P < 0.01$)并且呈现出剂量依赖性,见图1A。

2.2 ATPS 对小鼠 DAI 评分及小肠长度变化的影响 DAI 评分结果显示,对照组小鼠的各项指标均保持正常,DAI 分数基本维持在0分;与对照组比较,模型组小鼠自第8天起 DAI 分数持续上升($P < 0.01$);与模型组比较,ATPS 干预组小鼠自第8天起 DAI 评分显著降低($P < 0.01$),并且呈现出剂量依赖性,见图1B。与对照组比较,模型组小鼠的小肠长度明显缩短($P < 0.01$),见图1C;ATPS 低、中、高剂量组小鼠的小肠长度明显高于模型组小鼠($P < 0.01$ 、 $P < 0.001$ 、 $P < 0.001$),见图1D。

2.3 ATPS 对小鼠病理组织学损伤的影响 HE 染色显示,模型组小鼠肠道组织受损严重,表现为上皮糜烂、脱落,肠绒毛结构模糊,隐窝数量明显减少,伴随大量炎性细胞浸润,黏膜固有层纤维组织增生,黏

膜肌增厚,病理改变明显。ATPS 低剂量组虽有上皮细胞糜烂和脱落现象,但肠绒毛结构较模型组更为清晰,隐窝减少的程度较轻,炎症细胞浸润有所减少。ATPS 中剂量组小鼠的肠道结构进一步改善,隐窝数量接近正常,炎症细胞减少,组织结构较为完整。ATPS 高剂量组病变缓解尤为显著,肠道上皮未见明显损伤,绒毛和隐窝结构规则,炎症细胞浸润极少,组织接近正常,见图2A。病理组织学评分结果所示,整体而言,ATPS 干预组均能减轻肠道的病理损伤,高剂量组效果最为明显,表明其对肠道黏膜有较好的保护作用,见图2B。

2.4 ATPS 对小鼠紧密连接蛋白表达的影响 免疫组化染色显示,对照组小鼠的小肠组织中,ZO-1 和 Occludin 呈现均匀分布的棕黄色阳性信号,主要定位于上皮细胞连接区域,表明其在维持屏障完整性方面发挥正常功能;与对照组比较,模型组小鼠肠道组织中 ZO-1 和 Occludin 的表达明显降低(均 $P < 0.0001$),染色强度减弱、阳性信号稀疏且分布不连续;ATPS 干预组均表现出不同程度的蛋白表达恢复,尤其是在高剂量组,ZO-1 和 Occludin 的阳性染色强度较模型组明显增强,分布更加均匀,蛋白表达水平显著上调(均 $P < 0.0001$),见图3。

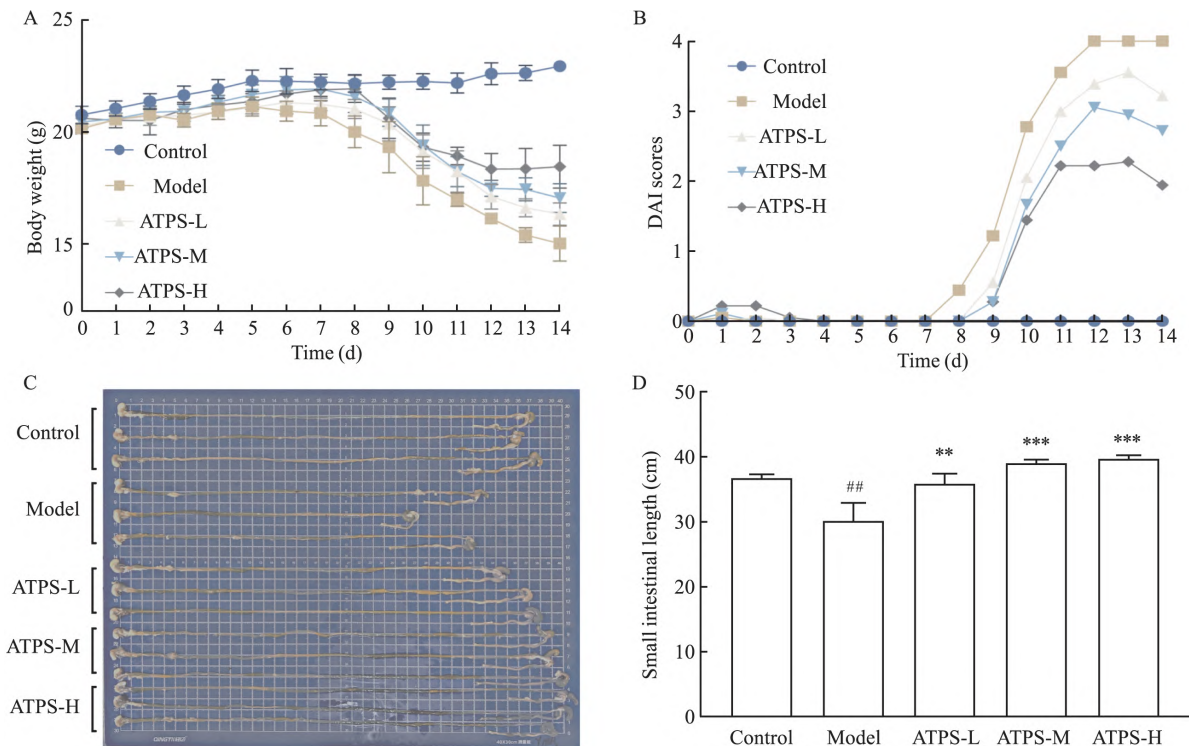


图1 小鼠体质量变化、疾病活动指数及小肠长度对比图

Fig. 1 Comparison of body weight changes, DAI and small intestinal length in mice

A: Body weight changes of mice before and after chemotherapy; B: DAI scores of mice; C: Macroscopic intestinal observations; D: Comparison of small intestinal length among groups; ## $P < 0.01$ vs Control group; ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs Model group.

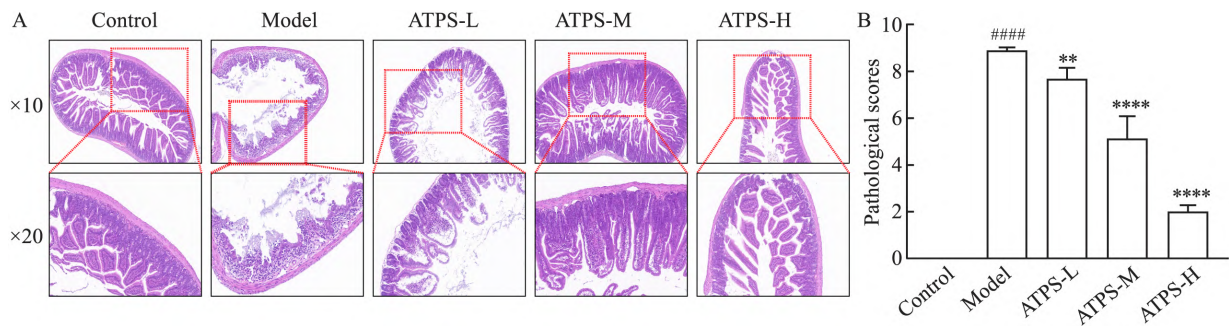


图2 组织病理学观察及组织学评分

Fig. 2 Histopathological observations and pathological scores

A: Histopathological observations; B: Pathological scores; #### $P < 0.0001$ vs Control group; ** $P < 0.01$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs Model group.

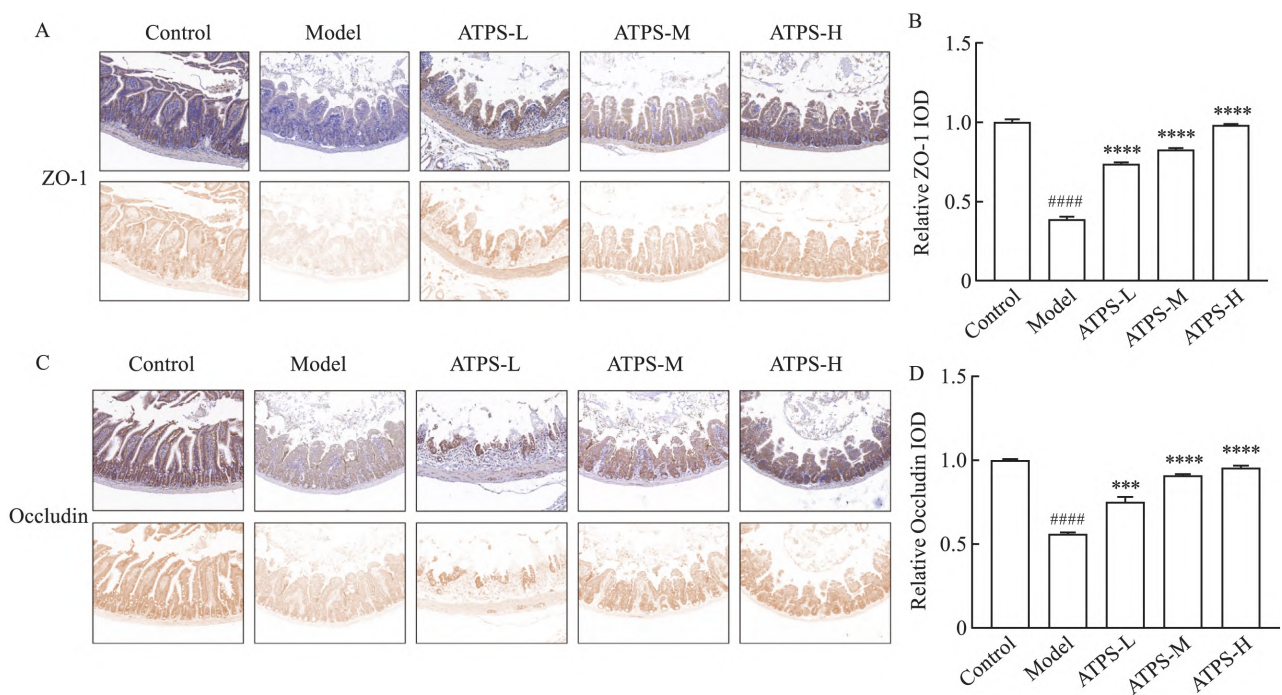


图3 各组小鼠肠道组织中 ZO-1 和 Occludin 蛋白的表达情况

Fig. 3 The expression of ZO-1 and Occludin proteins in the intestinal tissues of mice in each group

A: Immunohistochemical expression levels of ZO-1, Upper panels-merged images of ZO-1 and nuclear counterstain (DAPI), Lower panels-specific staining of ZO-1 $\times 20$; B: IOD of ZO-1; C: Immunohistochemical expression levels of Occludin, Upper panels-merged images of Occludin and nuclear counterstain (DAPI), Lower panels-specific staining of Occludin $\times 20$; D: IOD of Occludin; #### $P < 0.0001$ vs Control group; *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs Model group.

2.5 ATPS 对小鼠炎症因子水平的影响 ELISA 检测结果显示,与对照组比较,模型组小鼠血清中炎症因子 TNF- α 和 IL-6 的水平显著升高(均 $P < 0.0001$);在 ATPS 干预组中,低剂量组 IL-6 ($P > 0.05$) 和 TNF- α ($P < 0.05$) 水平虽有一定改善,但作用较弱,中、高剂量组表现出明显的炎症抑制效果 ($P < 0.001$),尤其是高剂量组,其促炎因子水平已接近对照组,提示 ATPS 可能具有良好的抗炎作用,见图 4。

2.6 ATPS 对 TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 通路的影响

Western blot 结果表明,与对照组比较,模型组中的 TLR4、MyD88、磷酸化核因子 κ B p65 (phosphorylated NF- κ B p65, p-NF- κ B p65) 和磷酸化核因子 κ B 抑制因子 α (phosphorylated inhibitor of κ B alpha, p-I κ B α) 蛋白表达显著升高 ($P < 0.001$ 、 $P < 0.0001$ 、 $P < 0.0001$ 、 $P < 0.0001$),而 ATPS 中、高剂量组中这些蛋白表达显著降低,提示 ATPS 能够有效抑制该信号通路的过度活化,从而减轻炎症反应和黏膜损伤;尤其是在高剂量组 ($P < 0.001$ 、 $P < 0.0001$ 、 $P < 0.0001$ 、 $P < 0.0001$),TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B 信

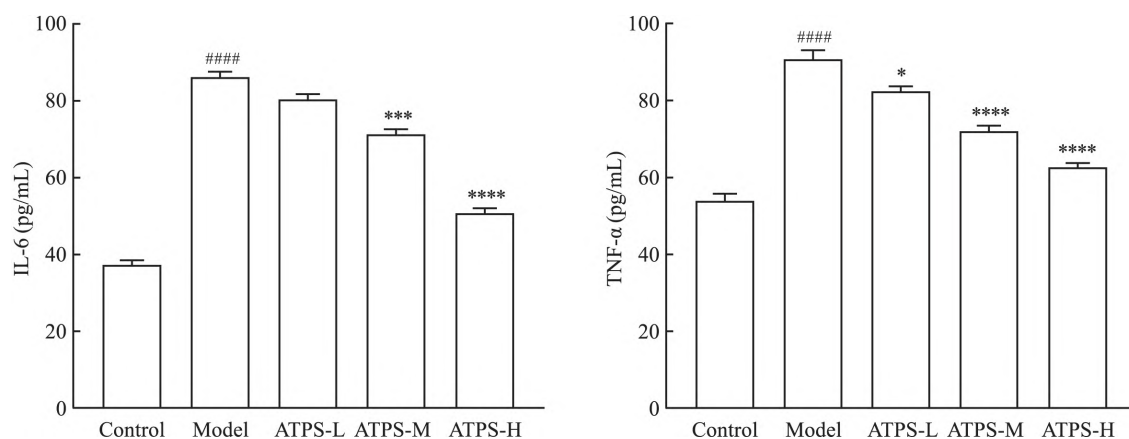


图4 各组小鼠血清中炎症因子 IL-6 和 TNF-α 的表达情况

Fig. 4 The expression levels of inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and TNF-α in the serum of mice in each group

$P < 0.0001$ vs Control group; * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs Model group.

号通路的抑制作用更加显著,这与前期的抗炎效应一致。此外,屏障相关蛋白 ZO-1 和 Occludin 的表达在模型组中明显下降(均 $P < 0.0001$),提示肠道屏障功能受损。而 ATPS 干预组,尤其是高剂量组,这两种蛋白的表达显著升高(均 $P < 0.0001$),表明 ATPS 能够有效修复肠道屏障功能,保护肠道完整性。见图 5。

3 讨论

CIM 是化疗中常见且严重的并发症,治疗上面临很大挑战。5-FU 作为嘧啶类抗代谢药物,通过抑制 DNA 合成期肿瘤细胞增殖,广泛用于消化道肿瘤治疗^[12]。然而,其非选择性细胞毒性可显著损伤肠道上皮等快速更新的组织,引起严重的消化道反应^[11]。本研究通过连续 7 d 腹腔注射 5-FU 成功构建 CIM 小鼠模型,给予 ATPS 治疗。结果发现,ATPS 可以改善 CIM 模型小鼠体质量下降、腹泻、DAI 评分升高以及小肠缩短等症状;同时可以改善小肠黏膜组织形态和结构损伤,减少炎症细胞的浸润,修复隐窝,恢复腺体和杯状细胞,表面其对肠道黏膜具有保护作用。

肠上皮细胞间的紧密连接蛋白构成了肠道的机械屏障^[13]。本研究中免疫组化和 Western blot 分析结果显示,模型组小鼠的 ZO-1 和 Occludin 蛋白表达均明显下降,提示 5-FU 诱导的 CIM 导致肠道屏障受损;而 ATPS 干预组的 ZO-1 和 Occludin 蛋白表达水平相较于模型组显著升高,表明其通过上调紧密连接蛋白的表达,有效恢复了肠道屏障功能,阻止了

病原体和毒素的肠腔易位。

TLR4 是先天免疫反应中的重要模式识别受体,能够识别外源性病原体及内源性损伤信号^[14]。当肠道上皮细胞受损时,TLR4 会被激活,进而招募下游的适配器蛋白 MyD88^[15]形成信号复合物,MyD88 与下游信号分子相互作用,激活 IκB 激酶复合物,导致核因子 κB 抑制因子 α (inhibitor of κB alpha, IκBα) 的磷酸化和降解,使得 NF-κB p65 从 IκBα 中释放,转位至细胞核^[15],启动大量促炎性基因的转录,如 TNF-α、IL-6 等^[6]。这些促炎细胞因子会加剧肠道黏膜损伤,导致屏障功能受损,进一步增加肠道通透性和促炎性级联反应^[14]。因此,抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB 通路的过度激活已被认为是减轻炎症性肠病的重要治疗策略之一。本研究结果显示,模型组小鼠小肠组织中 TLR4、MyD88、p-NF-κB p65 和 p-IκBα 蛋白表达显著增高、血清中促炎性细胞因子 TNF-α 和 IL-6 的水平显著升高,表明 5-FU 可能通过损伤肠道上皮细胞,激活 TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB 信号通路,导致肠道炎症反应和黏膜损伤加重;而在 ATPS 干预组中,上述蛋白表达均显著降低, TNF-α 和 IL-6 水平下降,提示 ATPS 可能通过抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB 信号通路的过度激活,减轻炎症介质的释放,发挥抗炎和保护肠道屏障的作用。

综上所述,ATPS 可改善 CIM 模型小鼠体质量下降、腹泻等症状,改善小肠黏膜组织形态和结构损伤,上调紧密连接蛋白表达,恢复肠道屏障功能,降低促炎因子表达,缓解炎症级联反应,其机制可能与抑制 TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB 信号通路有关。

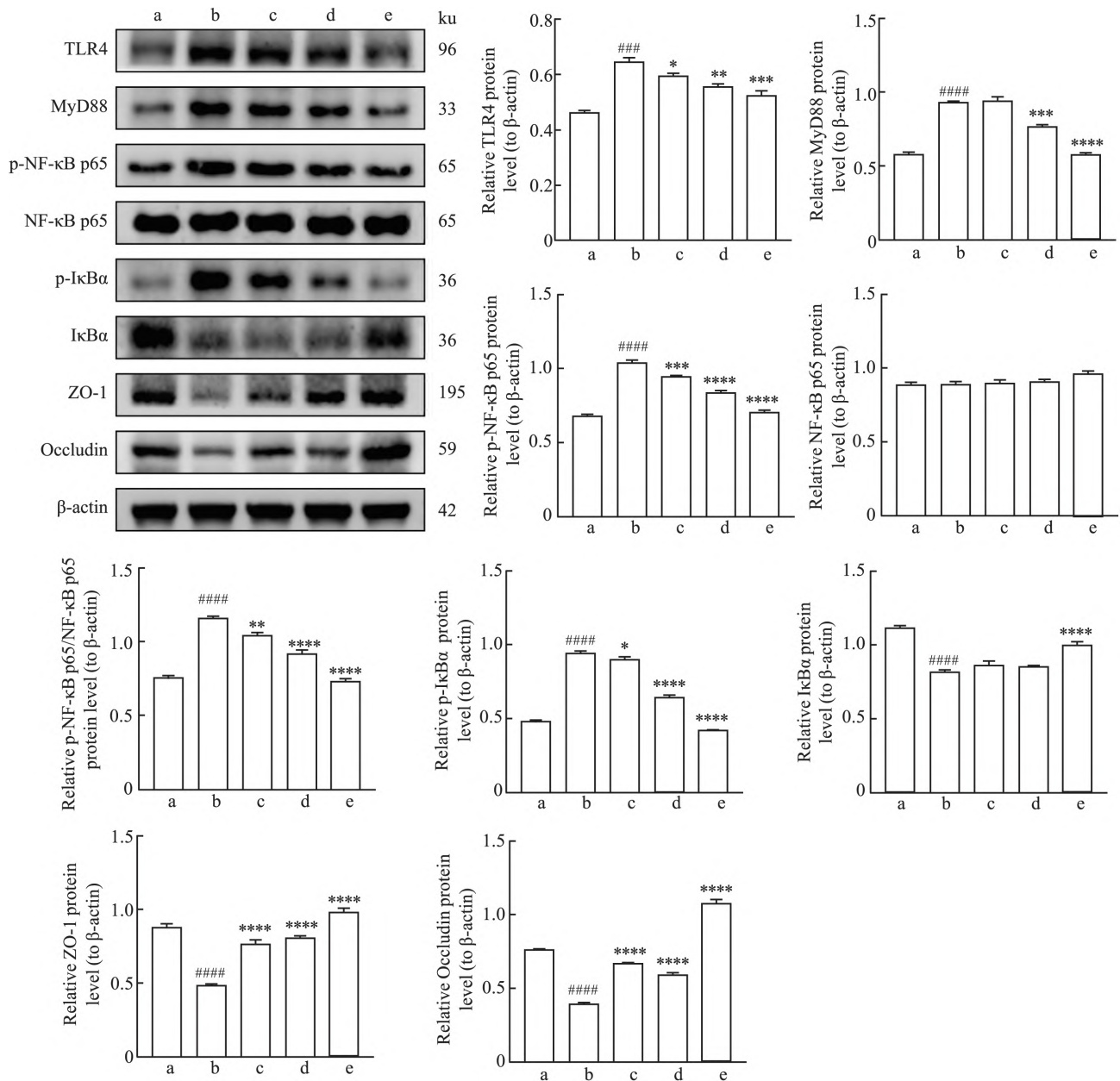


图5 各组小鼠肠道组织中 TLR4、MyD88、NF-κB p65、IκBα、p-NF-κB p65、p-IκBα、ZO-1 和 Occludin 蛋白的表达情况

Fig. 5 The expression of TLR4, MyD88, NF-κB p65, IκBα, p-NF-κB p65, p-IκBα, ZO-1, and Occludin proteins in the intestinal tissues of mice in each group

a: Control group; b: Model group; c: ATPS-L group; d: ATPS-M group; e: ATPS-H group; ### $P < 0.001$, #### $P < 0.0001$ vs Control group;

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs Model group.

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Polysaccharides from *armillariella tabescens* mycelia alleviates 5 - fluorouracil - induced chemotherapy - induced intestinal mucositis *via* inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF - κ B signaling pathway

Yuan Mengru¹, Gui Zhongxuan¹, Wan Xinru¹, Zhang Wenna², Chen Yan², Zhang Mei^{1, 3}

(¹*Dept of Oncology Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022*; ²*School of Life Sciences, Anhui University, Hefei 230601*;

³*Graduate School of Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Hefei 230012*)

Abstract Objective To investigate whether *armillariella tabescens* polysaccharides (ATPS) alleviates inflammatory responses and tissue damage in 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) -induced chemotherapy-induced intestinal mucositis (CIM) by inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B signaling pathway. **Methods** Thirty 8-weeks-old male C57BL/6J mice were randomly divided into five groups ($n = 6$ per group) : control group , model group , and ATPS-treated groups (low , medium , high dose: 100 200 400 mg/kg) . Body weight changes were recorded; Disease activity index (DAI) scores were evaluated; small intestinal length and histopathology were measured; HE staining and histopathological scoring were performed; immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression of tight junction proteins (ZO-1 , Occludin) in the small intestine; serum levels of inflammatory cytokines interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) were analyzed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit; Western blot was employed to quantify ZO-1 , Occludin , and TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B pathway-related protein TLR4 , MyD88 ,

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ing the respective treatments , cell proliferation inhibition was assessed using the CCK-8 assay , colony formation assays , and cell death staining. Senescence was quantified by β -galactosidase (SA- β -Gal) staining. The expression of cell cycle regulators (P21 , P16 , γ -H2AX) , apoptosis markers (Bax , Bcl-2 , Cleaved caspase-3) , and pathway-related proteins (PERK , P-eIF2 , ATF4) was evaluated by Western blot and immunofluorescence. To further investigate the role of the PERK/P-eIF2/ATF4 axis in metformin-mediated modulation of pancreatic cancer cell senescence and radiosensitization , selective inhibitors (GSK2606414) and agonists (MK-28) of PERK were employed. **Results** Radiotherapy markedly upregulated senescence-associated markers (P21 , P16 , γ -H2AX , and β -galactosidase activity) in pancreatic cancer cells. Senescent cells exhibited enhanced proliferative activity and increased tumor volume both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Metformin mitigated radiotherapy-induced senescence by reducing the expression of senescence markers and significantly suppressing the clonogenic and proliferative capacity of treated cells. Mechanistically , radiotherapy activated the PERK signaling pathway , leading to increased expression of PERK , P-eIF2 , and ATF4 , thereby driving cellular senescence. Pharmacological inhibition of PERK reduced β -galactosidase activity , while PERK activation further promoted the expression of senescence-associated proteins—an effect that was reversed by metformin. **Conclusion** Metformin inhibits the activation of the PERK/P-eIF2/ATF4 signaling pathway in pancreatic cancer cells following radiotherapy , thereby delaying cellular senescence and reducing the associated radiotherapy resistance of senescent cells. This modulation contributes to the sensitization of pancreatic cancer cells to radiotherapy.

Key words metformin; pancreatic carcinoma; radioresistance; cellular senescence; PERK inhibitor; PERK/P-eIF2/ATF4 signaling pathway

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Corresponding authors Liao Xiang , E-mail: liaoxiang025@126.com; Liu Qiang , E-mail: liuqiang_free@163.com

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NF- κ B p65 , I κ B α , p-NF- κ B p65 , p-I κ B α protein expression. **Results** Compared with the control group , mice in the model group exhibited significant reductions in body weight , elevated DAI scores , shortened small intestinal length , increased histopathological scores , marked downregulation of ZO-1 and Occludin expression , and elevated levels of inflammatory cytokines TNF- α and IL-6. Additionally , protein expression levels of TLR4 , MyD88 , p-NF- κ B p65 , and p-I κ B α were significantly upregulated (all $P < 0.01$) . In contrast , mice in ATPS-treated groups showed dose-dependent improvements , attenuated weight loss , reduced DAI scores , restored intestinal length , decreased histopathological scores , upregulated ZO-1 and Occludin expression , reduced TNF- α and IL-6 levels , and downregulated TLR4 , MyD88 , p-NF- κ B p65 , and p-I κ B α protein expression (all $P < 0.01$) . **Conclusion** ATPS alleviates 5-FU-induced CIM by inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B signaling pathway.

Key words armillariella tabescens mycelia polysaccharides; TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B signaling pathway; chemotherapy-induced intestinal mucositis; 5-fluorouracil; tight junction protein; intestinal barrier function

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Corresponding author Zhang Mei , E-mail: zhangmei@ahmu.edu.cn