



根除细菌生物被膜的新视角：分散

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摘要: 细菌生物被膜(biofilm, BF)是细菌为对抗外界压力形成的一种自我保护结构, 对于抗菌药物具有极高的耐受性, 在临床上极易引发难治性慢性感染。BF分散是指在BF形成周期中, 膜内细胞主动逸出, 恢复浮游生长模式, 寻找新定植位点的过程。由于细菌在浮游状态下, 更易受到抗菌药与免疫反应的作用, 诱导BF分散是控制BF相关感染(biofilm-associated infections, BAI)的一条富有前景的策略。本文从BF分散的方式和信号分子等角度, 对BF分散的调控机制进行分析; 归纳能影响BF分散的物质, 并对BF分散后可能带来的危害及未来的研究思路进行简述, 以期研发新型分散剂和深入研究药物作用的靶点提供理论参考。

关键词: 生物被膜; 分散信号; 分散剂; 生物被膜相关感染

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Dispersion: a new perspective for eradicating bacterial biofilm

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Abstract: Biofilm (BF), a self-protective structure formed by bacteria and other microorganisms to resist external stress, is tolerant to antibacterial agents and could cause refractory chronic infections. BF dispersion refers to the process in which the cells in BF actively escape, resume the planktonic lifestyle, and find new colonization sites during the formation cycle of BF. Since bacteria in the planktonic state are more vulnerable to antimicrobial agents and immune responses, inducing BF dispersion has become a promising strategy for controlling biofilm-associated infections (BAI). We summarize the regulatory mechanisms and signaling molecules of BF dispersion, generalize a table of substances that could affect BF dispersion, and briefly expound potential hazards after BF dispersion and the directions of future research in this field. By this review, we sincerely hope to provide theoretical reference for the development of new dispersants and drug targets.

Keywords: biofilm; dispersion signals; dispersants; biofilm-associated infections

细菌生物被膜(biofilm, BF)是指细菌黏附于生物体或非生物体表面,由蛋白质、胞外DNA(extracellular DNA, eDNA)、多糖等分泌组成的胞外聚合物(extracellular polymeric substances, EPS),因其固着的生活方式和能在胞外形成一种独特且复杂的自我保护结构而表现出与浮游细菌完全不同的特征,能显著提高细菌对宿主免疫系统的先天抵抗力与对外界压力(如饥饿、脱水、抗菌剂等)的耐受性^[1-2]。值得注意的是,BF细菌对各种抗菌药的耐药性是浮游细菌的10–1 000倍,且BF是细菌为适应生存环境而形成的一种与浮游细菌相对应的生存形式,一般的消毒剂和抗菌药难以穿透其胞外脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)基质层,同时BF具有很强的黏附性,导致清除困难,这使得BF在临床中更易引发难治性慢性感染,严重威胁人类与动物健康,对21世纪医疗保健构成了

极其严峻的挑战^[3-4]。因此,迫切地需要找到行之有效的治疗方案以改善和攻克生物被膜相关感染(biofilm-associated infections, BAI)。

尽管BF结构具有物种多样性,且相同菌种在不同环境条件下也能形成不同结构的BF,如柱状、蘑菇状和微克隆体等^[5],但无论物种、条件如何变化,BF的形成与发育阶段均符合一般特征,即BF形成的过程为循环周期(图1):浮游生物黏附、微菌落形成、BF成熟和BF分散^[6]。与细胞受到外界压力被动地离开BF不同,BF分散是一种主动且活跃的事件,其中固着、基质包裹的膜内细胞会主动逃离BF,留下被侵蚀和具有中心空隙的BF,由于它被认为会导致细菌转移到新的定植地点,所以又被称为“播种分散”^[7]。也即表明,在BF分散后,膜内细胞会重新恢复浮游状态,而这种状态的细菌耐药能力大幅减弱,更易受到抗菌药和免疫反应的影响^[8]。

因此, 诱导 BF 分散被认为是一条能控制 BAI 的新策略。而且, 分散行为具有自主性, 加速 BF 行为的产生, 而不直接杀灭细菌, 也可能避免新耐药问题的产生。但 BF 为何会自行分散, 该如何促使 BF 分散, 通过 BF 分散治疗 BAI 的可行性又如何, 这些问题均有待深入研究。

本文结合 BF 分散研究进展及课题组研究基础, 对 BF 分散方式、机制及研发分散剂与其潜在性影响进行了系统的概述, 希望能为 BAI 的治疗提供新思路, 并为深入研究 BF 分散机制奠定理论基础。

1 生物被膜分散方式

BF 分散是膜内细胞发生主动逃逸的结果。在分散过程中, 膜内细胞会自主产生基质降解酶促进分散(如藻酸盐裂解酶、 β -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶、分散蛋白 B、细胞外 DNA 酶和糖基水解酶 PsIG 等)。编码酶的基因是如何被激活, 目前尚不明确, 但可以肯定分散是在一些信号分子的诱导下发生的, 而根据触发分散的不同信号来源, 可归为两类: 内源性信号分子分散和环境诱导的分散。

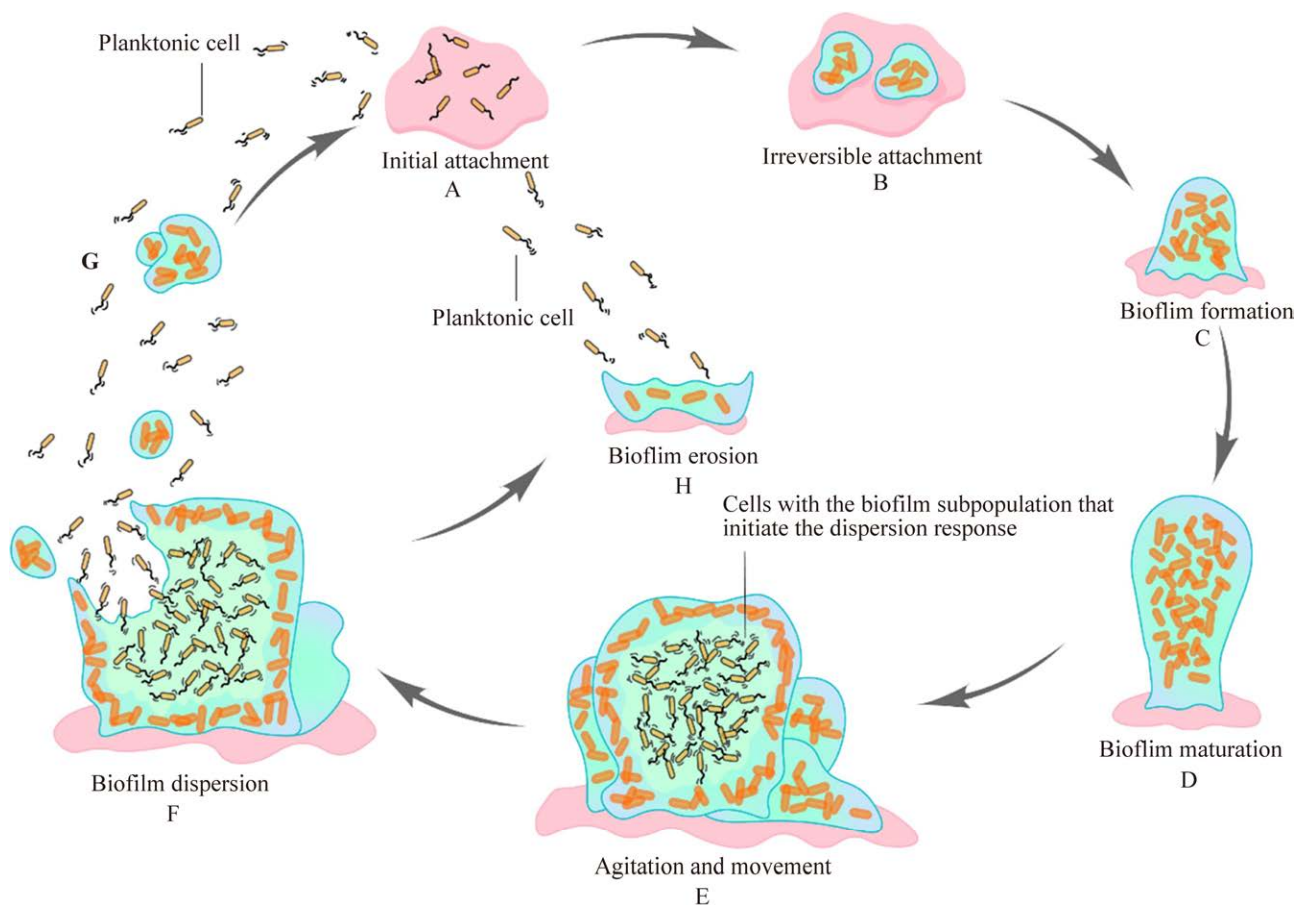


图 1 BF 的形成与分散^[6]

Figure 1 Biofilm formation and dispersion^[6]. A: Initial attachment. B: Irreversible attachment. C: Biofilm formation. D: Biofilm maturation. E: Agitation and movement. F: Biofilm dispersion. G: After biofilm dispersion, the cells in the membrane will resume their planktonic state. H: Biofilm erosion.

1.1 内源性信号分子分散

内源性信号分子分散,是为响应细胞自我合成的信号分子或线索而发生的分散,通常源自成熟 BF 的中心区,可伴随部分细胞亚群的死亡,但存活下来的细胞能逃离 BF 进入周围环境,在 BF 内留下大的空腔或空心结构^[9]。这说明 BF 的分散不具有整体性,起源于局部事件,而且发生分散的细胞亚群与 BF 的直径和厚度也存在联系。通过对流通池中 BF 细胞的微观观察表明,分散仅发生在最小直径超过 40 μm 、最小厚度超过 10 μm 的 BF 内,即表明当 BF 体积较小时,信号分子的诱导可能不会引起分散,而且当增大流通池内流体流速与流量时,发生分散的 BF 体积也在增大(直径、厚度增加)^[10]。而介质的流速、流量与 BF 生长所需物质的运输有关,这也说明 BF 的持续生长不利于 BF 的维持。因此,在内部环境逐渐恶劣的情况下,膜内细胞产生了一系列信号分子,帮助自身逃离 BF。常见颇具代表性的内源性分散信号分子包括环鸟苷二磷酸(cyclic dimeric guanosine monophosphate, c-di-GMP)、N-酰基-高丝氨酸内酯(N-acyl homoserine lactones, AHLs)、假单胞菌属喹诺酮类信号、脂肪酸信号以及自诱导肽(autoinducing peptide, AIP)。

1.1.1 c-di-GMP

c-di-GMP 发现于驹形杆菌纤维素合酶的变构激活剂,已被公认为是细菌当中一种无处不在的第二信使,在调控 BF 形成周期、协调细菌运动性与毒力因子的表达中均起到关键作用^[11]。BF 细菌通常表现出高水平的 c-di-GMP,而浮游菌则表现出低水平的 c-di-GMP。c-di-GMP 的水平由 GGDEF 结构域的二鸟苷酸环化酶(diguanylate cyclase, DGCs)和含有内吞体自噬溶酶体(endosomal-autophagic-lysosomal, EAL)或组氨酸天冬氨酸甘氨酸酪氨酸脯氨酸

(histidine-aspartic acid-glycine-tyrosine-proline, HD-GYP) 结构域的磷酸二酯酶(phosphodiesterase, PDEs)共同调控, DGC 催化 c-di-GMP 的形成, PDE 促进 c-di-GMP 的降解^[12]。降低胞内 c-di-GMP 水平已被认为是根除 BF 的一种新策略。Elgamoudi 等^[13]报道, c-di-GMP 能抑制空肠梭菌 BF 形成,并能以剂量依赖性方式分散 BF,还能增强空肠梭菌的趋化运动,降低其黏附性。细菌内 c-di-GMP 水平的降低会导致 BF EPS 的减少,促进 BF 分散,如编码双域 GGDEF-EAL 蛋白的基因 *dipA* 或 *rbdA* 丢失后, EPS 含量会伴随细菌内 c-di-GMP 水平的升高而不断增加,其中 *rdba* 具有明显的 *pel* 依赖性^[14];研究还发现 $\Delta rbdA$ 突变体中 *pelA* 基因的表达量增加了 1.5 倍, EPS 的形成明显增多,而 $\Delta dipA$ 突变体不仅多糖增多外,还表现出群体运动力的降低和初始附着能力的增强^[15]。类似的 PDE 还有 YfiN、MucR、NbdA、RpfR、Bifa、RmcA 和 MorA 等^[16-17]。因此,可通过调节 PDE 降低胞内 c-di-GMP 水平以促进 BF 分散。

此外,对于 c-di-GMP 作用的研究大都集中于革兰阴性菌,在革兰阳性菌中也发现具有相似的作用,只是目标和监管机制可能有所不同。对于此 2 类细菌 BF 共性的研究,将有利于加深对 BF 的理解,如抑制淀粉样蛋白聚合、糖苷水解酶和脱氧核糖核酸酶对基质组分的降解都可能影响该 2 类的 BF 形成。

1.1.2 AHLs

AHLs 是由革兰阴性菌产生的一类自诱导剂(autoinducer, AI),也是最经典的一类信号分子^[18]。AI 是群体感应(quorum sensing, QS)调节的产物,能参与 BF 形成的多个阶段,如基质合成、流体通道、柱状结构形成以及 BF 分散^[19]。涉及 BF 分散的 AHL 包括 N-3-氧代十二烷酰高丝氨酸内酯(N-3-oxododecanoyl homoserine

lactone, 3-O-C12-HSL)、N-丁酰基-L-高丝氨酸内酯(N-butryryl-L-homoserine lactone, C4-HSL)和7,8-顺式-N-十四烯酰基高丝氨酸内酯等^[20-21]。

3-O-C12-HSL 和 C4-HSL 是铜绿假单胞菌 QS 系统 LasI/LasR 和 RhlI/RhlR 的产物, LasI/LasR 系统能正向调节与 BF 形成相关的酪氨酸磷酸酶 A (tyrosine phosphatase related to biofilm formation A, TpbA)的合成, TpbA 不仅能抑制基因 *pel* 表达, 还能使 c-di-GMP 水平降低, 引起 BF 分散, 其中 *pel* 基因参与调节 EPS 中胞外多糖 EPS 的合成, 而 EPS 合成需要 c-di-GMP 与受体 PelD 的结合^[22-23]。其中 C4-HSL 已被证实可通过上调鼠李糖脂(rhamnolipid, RL)的生物合成基因 *rhaA* 诱导 BF 分散, RL 是一种产自铜绿假单胞菌的 BF 表面活性剂, 对 BF 的形成至关重要, 适量的 RL 是初始微菌落形成的必需物质, 还能维持 BF 结构稳定, 但过量 RL 则会极大地促进 BF 分散^[24]。还有研究发现, RL 能诱导其他菌种 BF 分散, 如 Wood 等^[25]使用铜绿假单胞菌 PA14 上清液(RL 为主要成分)分散了 98% 工业污染菌硫酸盐还原细菌(sulfate reducing bacteria, SRB)的 BF; Bhattacharjee 等^[26]利用铜绿假单胞菌的培养基, 诱导了大肠埃希菌 BF 分散, 可能是 3-O-C12-HSL 和 RL 产生协同作用的结果, RL 通过改变大肠埃希菌 BF 对 AHL 的选择通透性, 使得 3-O-C12-HSL 诱导 BF 分散。

1.1.3 喹诺酮类信号

2-庚基-3-羟基-4-喹诺酮(*Pseudomonas* quinolone signaling, PQS)是铜绿假单胞菌产生的另一种 AI, 也称为喹诺酮假单胞菌信号^[27]。PQS 信号早前因能够介导铜绿假单胞菌 BF 中细胞的死亡和 EPS 中 eDNA 的释放, 而引起关注。随着研究的深入, PQS 系统逐渐被认为是 Las I/Las R 和 Rhl I/Rhl R 系统外的第三大 QS 系统, 并作为前两大系统的调节剂发挥作用, PQS 可

以通过正向调节 RL 的合成产生 C4-HSL, 而诱导 BF 分散^[28]。PQS 系统的主要组分包含 2-庚基-4-羟基喹啉(2-heptyl-4-hydroxyquinoline, HHQ)、2-庚基-3-羟基-4-喹诺酮(2-heptyl-3-hydroxy-4-quinolone, PQS)、2-庚基-4-羟基喹啉 N-氧化物(2-heptyl-4-hydroxyquinoline N-oxide, HQNO)、转录调节因子 PqsR 和 PQS 效应元件 PqsE, 其中只有 PQS 充当信号分子, 并表现为一种多功能分子^[29]。Lin 等^[30]认为在 c-di-GMP 低水平下, PqsR 可介导 *pqs* 和 *rhl* 表达, 促进绿脓菌素和 RL 合成, 诱导 BF 分散。除了调节其他 QS 系统外, PQS 还能介导外膜囊泡(outermembrane vesicles, OMV)形成、铁的获得和细胞毒力因子表达等, 其中 OMV 同时包含具有蛋白酶活性、脂肪酶活性以及 DNA 酶活性的酶, 进而显著促进 BF 分散^[31]。

1.1.4 脂肪酸信号

与 BF 相关的脂肪酸信号通常指的是可扩散信号调控因子(diffusiblinal factor, DSF)家族信号, 因其 2 位的顺式不饱和双键是关键活性结构特征, 所以 DSF 信号都属于顺式不饱和脂肪酸^[32]。DSF 家族信号被认为是一种新的 QS 系统, 参与一系列生物学功能的调节, 如细胞生长、BF 发育、毒力因子表达等。

DSF 作为顺式-11-甲基-2-十二烯酸首次被发现于黄单胞菌中, 其合成依赖于 RpfF-RpfB 双组分系统, 当细菌密度较低时, RpfF 合成的 DSF 较少, RpfC 因难以感知 DSF 而保持未磷酸化, 与 RpfF 结合形成复合物, 限制 DSF 合成; 当细胞密度较高时, DSF 分子积聚, RpfC 能通过跨膜传感器结构域感知并与其结合, 在组氨酸激酶结构域内自磷酸化, 释放 RpfF, 促进 DSF 合成^[33]。磷酸化的 RpfC 能将磷酸转移至 RpfG 激活 PDE 活性, 降低 c-di-GMP 水平, 激活 c-di-GMP 响应性转录调节因子 CLP, 与 *manA*

和 *xag* 启动子结合, 促进内切 β -1,4-甘露聚糖酶的释放和抑制 *xagABC* 基因表达, 导致 EPS 减少, 引发 BF 分散^[34]。其他诱导 BF 分散的 DSF 信号还包括反式-2-癸烯酸 (trans-2-decenoic acid, SDSF)、顺-2-癸烯酸 (cis-2-DA) 和顺式-2-十二烯酸 (BDSF) 等^[35]。综上所述, 或许能将 DSF 家族信号作为药物靶标研究其成为抗菌药的增效剂, 以控制 BAI。

1.1.5 AIP

AIP 是由葡萄球菌、链球菌、芽孢杆菌等革兰阳性菌产生的一类 AI, 已被证实能引起辅助基因调节系统 (accessory gene regulator, agr) 介导下的 BF 分散^[36]。Agr 由 AgrD、AgrB 和双组分信号传导系统 AgrC-AgrA 组成, AgrD 负责合成 AIP 前体 (Pre-AIP), AgrB 对 Pre-AIP 进行修饰并将其转运到膜外与 AgrC 结合, 接着 AgrC 在组氨酸残基处发生自磷酸化, 然后将移至 AgrA 处的磷酸化 AgrC 激活, 磷酸化的 AgrA 能进一步激活酚可溶性调节肽和细胞外蛋白酶的表达式, 并抑制 BF 基质蛋白, 如纤连蛋白结合蛋白 (fibronectin-binding proteins, FnBPs) 和蛋白 A 等的合成, 从而引起 BF 分散^[37]。

1.1.6 其他分散信号

除上述经典的内源性分散信号外, 更多的信号分子也逐渐被发现, 如霍乱自诱导因子-1 (cholerae autoinducer-1, CAI-1) 与 AI-2 通过协同作用可促进霍乱弧菌 BF 的分散^[38]; 过磷酸化的鸟嘌呤核苷酸 (guanosine pentaphosphate/tetraphosphate, (p)ppGpp) 在营养胁迫下诱导恶臭假单胞菌的 BF 分散^[39]; RNA 噬菌体 Q β 复制酶的宿主因子 (host factor for RNA phage Q β replicase, Hfq) 依赖性小 RNA (small non-coding RNA, sRNA) 能协调淀粉欧文菌 BF 的分散等^[40]。每种信号分子都具有一定调节活性, 通过激活特定的信号通路, 达到促进 BF 分散的目的。

目前可知, 革兰阴性菌、革兰阳性菌及真菌关于 BF 分散的调控机制是不同的, 但在 BF 基质组成上, 三者却有着较大的相似性, 这意味着如酶等具有基质降解能力的物质, 可能对多个菌种的 BF 造成影响。

基于此, 依据上述介绍的内源性信号分子, 绘制了与 BF 分散相关的 4 种调控机制通路图 (图 2), 以此为分散领域的深入研究提供参考。

(1) c-di-GMP 介导的分散 (图 2A): 在 PDE 的作用下胞内 c-di-GMP 水平降低, 低水平 c-di-GMP 一方面可诱导酶的产生进而降低基因表达, 另一方面激活 FleQ 进而抑制 CdrA 合成, 减少 PSL, 同时激活鞭毛形成, 促进细菌逃逸。(2) AHL 信号与 PQS 信号共同作用导致的分散 (图 2B): 此通路由 LasI/LasR、RhII/RhIR 和 PQS 系统组成, LasI、RhII 和 PQS 分别合成 QS 信号分子 3-O-C12-HSL、C4-HSL 和 PQS, 转录因子 LasR、RhIR 和 PqsR 分别检测各自的信号分子, 形成前馈自诱导回路, 并调控靶基因转录; 此外, PqsR 还正向调控 LasI/LasR 和 RhII/RhIR, PQS 介导 OMV 表达, 抑制 EPS 形成; LasR 促进 TpbA 表达, 与 3-O-C12-HSL 和 C4-HSL 一起抑制 PEL 合成; C4-HSL 也能诱导 RL 形成, 从而显著促进 BF 分散。(3) DSF 信号引起的分散 (图 2C): 在高细胞密度时, RpfC 在 DSF 的刺激下自磷酸化, 释放 RpfF, 并将其移到 RpfG, 激活 PDE 活性, 降低 c-di-GMP 水平; 低水平的 c-di-GMP 可增强 *manA* 和 *xag* 启动子表达, 从而减少相应多糖的产生。(4) AIP 诱导的分散 (图 2D): AgrD 合成 Pre-AIP, 并将其转运到 AgrB 中, 加工成 AIP, 从而诱导 AgrC 磷酸化; 然后将磷酸化 AgrC 转移到 AgrA 上并激活它, 从而诱导胞外蛋白酶和苯酚可溶性调节素 (phenol soluble modulins, PSMs) 的产生, 同时抑制蛋白 A 和 FnBPs 的形成。

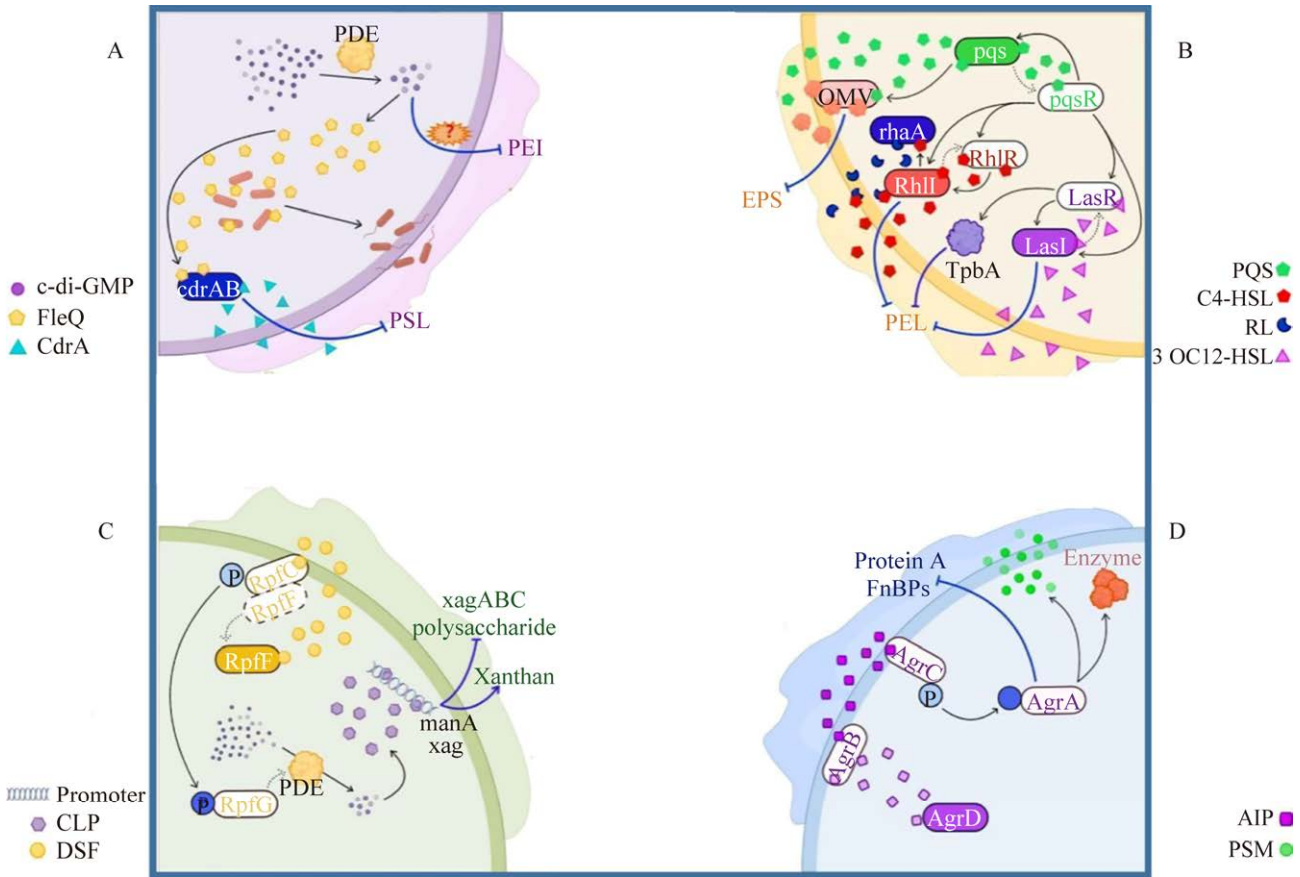


图 2 BF 分散的调控机制

Figure 2 Mechanisms that regulate BF dispersion. A: c-di-GMP-mediated dispersion. B: Dispersion caused by the combined action of AHL signal and PQS signal. C: Dispersion caused by DSF signals. D: AIP-induced dispersion.

综上所述, 各类天然分散信号间可能存在一定联系, 但这种相互关联以促进 BF 分散的调控机制有待深入研究, 且目前有关信号分子的机制研究主要基于铜绿假单胞菌等革兰阴性菌, 仅有少部分会涉及到革兰阳性菌与真菌, 故未来应加大对不同致病菌种 BF 分散的研究, 以此研发出更具有专一性的 BF 分散剂, 为防治 BAI 奠定理论基础。

1.2 环境诱导的分散信号

与内源性信号分子分散不同, 环境诱导的分散响应于外界环境的变化, 如碳底物的突然增多或减少、NO 的导入、缺氧、磷酸盐的可用性降

低和铁等微量元素的缺乏等。其中 BF 内缺氧导致的“还原压力”需要克服丙酮酸入侵^[41]; 磷酸盐作为一种必需的营养素对于核酸的合成和信号传导至关重要^[42]; 铁元素不仅是 BF 形成中关键酶的辅助因子, 还能降低 NO 分散 BF 的有效性^[43]。因此, 降低氧、磷酸盐与铁元素的可用性均能引起 BF 分散, 但其作用机制不明, 有待进一步的研究。本文主要概述碳可用性及 NO 对于 BF 分散的诱导。

1.2.1 碳可用性

碳源是 BF 形成的主要营养来源, 碳底物浓度的突然升高可诱导 BF 分散。琥珀酸、谷氨酸

与葡萄糖都能作为有效的诱导剂触发铜绿假单胞菌 BF 分散, 其中琥珀酸的 BF 去除量高达 80%^[44]。类似的情况也发生在肺炎链球菌和白色念珠菌中, 葡萄糖底物的增多能诱导小鼠鼻咽部上皮细胞中肺炎链球菌 BF 分散, 500 nmol/L 的葡萄糖即能使白色念珠菌的 BF 显著分散^[45]。除碳源增多外, 碳源的消耗也被证明能诱导 BF 的分散。在恶臭假单胞菌中, 碳源耗尽时, 由 (p)ppGpp 介导的严谨反应通过正调节磷酸二酯酶和负调节亮氨酸氨肽酶活性 (leucine aminopeptidase genes, LapA) 及其转运系统进而促进 BF 分散^[39]。在铜绿假单胞菌中, 葡萄糖饥饿 5 min, BF 即开始发生环磷腺苷 (cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP) 介导的分散, 并在 24 h 时达到 60% 的分散量^[46]。cAMP 是一种重要的细胞内信号转导分子, 碳源可用性能调节 cAMP 的产生。在霍乱弧菌中, 葡萄糖耗尽时, cAMP 与 cAMP 受体蛋白 (cAMP receptor protein, CRP) 结合以启动 CCR (碳分解代谢物抑制), cAMP-CRP 可通过上调 HapR 表达以引起 BF 分散, HapR 被认为是 BF 基因表达的一种负调节因子, 若该蛋白表达量下调则会显著增强 BF 形成^[47]。此外, 碳源的酶促消耗也能诱导 BF 分散, 如丙酮酸脱氢酶 (pyruvate dehydrogenase, PDH) 能使铜绿假单胞菌的 BF 量减少 71%, 金黄色葡萄球菌的 BF 量减少 40%^[41]。

1.2.2 一氧化氮

一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO) 最早作为细菌厌氧代谢的产物被发现, 随后发现内源性 NO 能诱导铜绿假单胞菌 BF 分散, 并且导入外源性 NO 可引起多菌种 BF 分散, 如大肠埃希菌、核梭杆菌、黏质沙雷菌和霍乱弧菌等^[48-49]。500 nmol/L 的供体硝普钠 (sodiumnitroprusside, SNP) 能使地衣芽孢杆菌的 BF 量减少 90%, 10 μ mol/L SNP 可使表皮葡萄球菌的 BF 量减少 60%^[50]。此外,

NO 还能使白色念珠菌 BF 减少 60%, 并在与氯联合处理时可去除废水厂 85%–90% 的多物种 BF^[48]。NO 引起 BF 分散的调控机制, 也在对革兰阴性兼性厌氧菌 (如嗜肺军团菌、霍乱弧菌、铜绿假单胞菌等) 的研究中得到了阐释, 其调控系统通常由 NO 传感器 (H-NOX 或 NosP 蛋白)、传感器组氨酸蛋白激酶 (histidine protein kinases, HPK)、含组氨酸的磷酸转移蛋白 (His phosphotransmitter, HPT) 和一种或多种响应调节蛋白组成, 这些反应调节因子是具有 PDE 活性的效应蛋白或转录因子, 如 DipA、RbdA、NbdA 等^[51]。由于 NO 具有显著分散 BF 的能力, 已被公认能与其他抗菌药联合使用治疗 BAI, 如与头孢菌素-3'-二氮鎓二酸盐和阿奇霉素、妥布霉素或环丙沙星联合用药, 可有效清除非典型流感嗜血杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎链球菌等的 BF^[52-54]。低剂量 NO 的辅助, 还能增强妥布霉素 (或头孢他啶和妥布霉素联合用药) 清除囊性纤维化患者痰中铜绿假单胞菌 BF^[55]。

2 生物被膜分散剂的研发

分散后的细菌耐药性大幅降低, 这使得 BAI 的根除成为可能。因此, BF 分散剂的研发逐渐受到重视。本课题组经过改良设计的鼠源抗微生物肽 (cathelicidin related antimicrobial peptide, CRAMP) 是一种潜在优良的 BF 分散剂, CRAMP 能显著降低铜绿假单胞菌 (实验室菌株 PAO1) BF 的 c-di-GMP 水平, 并抑制 EPS 尤其是海藻酸钠 (sodium alginate, ALG) 的合成, 还能促进细菌鞭毛的运动并增加 RL 的分泌^[56-57]; 而且, CRAMP 在联用万古霉素、罗红霉素和阿奇霉素时均表现出明显的协同作用, 尤其是与万古霉素联用时, 仅在 3 h 内并杀灭了全部 (100%) BF^[58]。同样有研究者发现 CRAMP 作为猪感染性结肠炎的免疫调节治疗, 可增强肠道稳态, 且未见

CRAMP 有毒副作用^[59]。综上表明, CRAMP 有望成为一种新型 BF 分散剂, 以预防和控制未来人类或动物的 BAI, 但仍应探索 CRAMP 对不同微生物来源的 BF 的功效。

尽管 BF 的分散机制有待深入研究, 但分散与基质降解相吻合的观点似乎已无异议。因此, 许多研究者将具有高效降解 BF 基质能力的酶作为分散剂的发展对象, 如 DNase I、BINucB (eDNA 酶 NucB 的直系同源物) 以及 β -1,3-糖苷酶等^[60-62] (表 1)。有的则利用化学技术合成可与 EPS

直接作用的化合物, 破坏 EPS 的结构, 引起 BF 分散, 如 S-亚硝基谷胱甘肽(S-nitrosoglutathione, GSNO)、磁性氧化铁纳米颗粒(magnetic iron oxide nanoparticles, MNPs)、两性混合壳聚合物胶束(zwitterionic-mixed-shell polymeric micelles, ZW-MSPMs)等^[63-65]; 亚油酸(linoleic acid, LA)、人内源性激素心房钠尿肽(human hormone atrial natriuretic peptide, hANP)等可通过抑制 EPS 中多糖和蛋白质合成, 促使 BF 分散^[66-67] (表 1)。在此, 本文归纳了有望成为 BF 分散剂的物质(表 1)。

表 1 影响 BF 分散的物质

Table 1 Substances affecting the dispersion of the BF

No.	Item	Types of bacteria biofilm	Cause of BF dispersion
1	Synthesized cationic gemini surfactant (SCGS)	Sulfidogenic bacteria	SCGS inhibits the adhesive property of sulfidogenic bacteria biofilm cells on the metal surface ^[68]
2	Chlorhexidine gluconate (CHG)	<i>Candida albicans</i>	CHG inhibits the hyphal growth of <i>C. albicans</i> and disrupts the hyphal network in mature biofilm ^[69]
3	β -1,3 glucanase	<i>Candida albicans</i>	β -1,3-glucanase is able to degrade β -1,3-glucan in EPS ^[62]
4	Zwitterionic, mixed-shell polymeric micelles (ZW-MSPMs)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ZW-MSPMs interact strongly with eDNA and protein in EPS to disrupt the cohesion of biofilm ^[65]
5	Ce-metal organic framework (Ce-MoF)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	MOF/Ce can degrade eDNA in EPS ^[70]
6	2-heptylcyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (2CP)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2CP may not directly affect EPS but act at the cellular level ^[71]
7	Hydroxysteroid dehydro-genase 1835/1919 (HSD 1835, HSD 1919)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococci</i>	HSD 1835 or HSD 1919 is able to disrupt biofilm and inhibit the synthesis of DNA, RNA, protein and cell wall ^[72]
8	Linoleic acid (LA)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	LA inhibits the synthesis of protein and polysaccharide in EPS ^[66]
9	Human atrial natriuretic peptide (hANP)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	hANP inhibits the synthesis of polysaccharide in EPS significantly ^[67]
10	Iron-oxide nanoparticles (IONPs)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	IONPs can release NO to disperse biofilm ^[73]
11	S-nitrosoglutathione (GSNO)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	GSNO can simultaneously deliver GSH and NO to enhance biofilm dispersion ^[63]
12	Lipopeptide 6-2	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , <i>Bacillus cereus</i>	Lipopeptide6-2 inhibits the synthesis of Psl in EPS ^[74]
13	Modified nanoparticles (MNPs)	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	MNPs cause significant mechanical disruption to EPS and lead to biofilm dispersion ^[64]
14	Mesoporoussilica nanoparticles (MSNs)	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , Methicillin-susceptible <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	MSNs can increase the efficacy of the enzymatic agent to degrade EPS ^[75]

(待续)

(续表 1)

No.	Item	Types of bacteria biofilm	Cause of BF dispersion
15	Allyl piperidine-1-carbodiathioate (AP1C)	<i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i> , <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	AP1C may inhibits the synthesis of proteins ^[76]
16	Benzyl 1H-imidazole-1-carbodiathioate and allyl piperidine-1-carbodiathioate (B1HI1C)	<i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i> , <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	B1HI1C may interfere with energy metabolism ^[76]
17	An unknown protein found in <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> is named NucB	Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria etc.	BINucB can degrade eDNA in EPS ^[61]
18	DNase I	Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria etc.	DNase I degrades eDNA in EPS ^[60]
19	Paeonol	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> , <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Paeonol degrades eDNA, proteins and polysaccharides in EPS ^[77-78]
20	Proteinase K	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Proteinase K degrades eDNA and proteins in EPS ^[79]
21	Spermidine	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Spermidine drops c-di-GMP levels of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> cells and inhibits the synthesis of VPS in EPS ^[80]
22	3,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid (3,5-DCQA)	<i>Aspergillus Fumigatus</i>	3,5-DCQA down-regulates the expression of hydrophobic genes ^[81]
23	Extracellular adenosine triphosphate (eATP)	<i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i>	eATP chelates essential metal ions in <i>F. nucleatum</i> biofilm ^[82]
24	N-acetylgalactosaminidase Alpha (NAGa)	<i>Desulfovibrio vulgaris</i> , <i>Desulfovibrio desulfuricans</i>	N-acetylgalactosaminidase can degrade GalNAc in EPS ^[83]
25	Dichloromethane-extractable carbon (DeoC)	<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	DeoC promotes eDNA degradation in EPS ^[84]
26	BmdE protein	<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	BmdE is able to degrade eDNA in EPS ^[85]
27	Magnesium oxide nanoparticles (MgO-NPs)	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	MgO NPs inhibits the synthesis of EPS significantly ^[86]
28	<i>Enhalus acoroides</i> leaf extract	<i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i>	The cause is not clear yet ^[87]
29	Mannose	<i>Desulfovibrio vulgaris</i> , <i>desulfovibrio desulfuricans</i>	The cause is not clear yet ^[83]
30	2-deoxy-D-glucose	<i>Desulfovibrio vulgaris</i> , <i>desulfovibrio desulfuricans</i>	The cause is not clear yet ^[83]
31	Gold nanoparticles obtained from caffeine (Caff-AuNPs)	Gram-negative bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria etc.	The cause is not clear yet ^[88]

3 生物被膜分散后的潜在影响

有研究将分散后的细菌描述为一种介于 BF 细菌和浮游菌之间的表型, 并与该两者相比表现出较大的差异性。首先, 分散细菌具有高水平的表型异质性, 考虑细菌本身较高的突变率, 以及

膜内细胞在应对不同微环境压力时不断分化的细胞亚群, 这似乎是不难理解的, 而且物种多样性的产生对于种群的存活与延续也具有重要意义。Guilhen 等^[89]利用 RNAseq 分析了肺炎克雷伯菌 BF 不同发育时期的转录组变化, 结果发现: 尽管分散细菌的转录组与 7 h 的 BF 转录组具有

相似性,但仍显示出不同的转录谱;对比直系同源群的序列,亦发现分散的 BF 细菌具有更强的代谢能力。

其次,分散的细菌更具运动性、黏附性和毒性,这或许是分散细菌在为重新定植做准备。对流通池中白色念珠菌的 RNA 测序分析表明,与浮游菌相比,分散的酵母细菌表现出黏附性、侵袭性和 BF 形成能力增强^[90]。而且分散的细菌能采用不同代谢方式,获取特定营养来代替碳源供能,与 BF 细菌相比,分散细菌中参与糖异生的基因表达增加^[91]。在白色念珠菌颈静脉导管小鼠模型中,诱导 BF 分散,发现白色念珠菌对远端器官的感染能力增强了 15 倍^[92];同样,分散的铜绿假单胞菌也显示出毒力增强^[93]。有研究发现通过降低细菌内 c-di-GMP 水平,从 BF 中分散出的铜绿假单胞菌比浮游菌表现出更强的侵袭性与毒性,能杀死更多的巨噬细胞和秀丽隐杆线虫^[91]。此外,有学者利用糖苷水解酶诱导小鼠体内铜绿假单胞菌与金黄色葡萄球菌 BF 分散,发现分散细菌导致小鼠全身性感染,部分小鼠则患败血症死亡^[94]。以上研究对革兰阴性菌、阳性菌以及真菌中颇具代表的菌种进行了综述,其 BF 分散后的细菌均显示出毒力增强,并提示在今后研究中,应充分考虑 BF 分散后的细菌对于宿主或环境可能造成的影响。

4 展望

BAI 已越发受到人们的关注,研究者们也在不断地寻求能防治 BAI 的手段与方法,以往的研究大多围绕于如何抑制 BF 的形成或是直接杀灭 BF 细菌,如改造器械的表面性质(或添加涂层)以防止微生物的黏附,或是研发出新的强效抗菌药以清除(或渗入) BF 并杀灭内部的细菌。但新的抗菌药总是会引发新的耐药问题,这使得 BF 在人或动物体内形成,导致的慢性感染始终得不

到有效解决。分散,作为 BF 周期中少有关注,却又极为重要的一个环节,已引起研究者的重视。分散后的细菌耐药性会呈指数倍下降,更易受到抗菌药与免疫反应的影响,而且分散剂作用于 BF,或是干扰细菌内部的通讯传导,不直接杀灭细菌,可避免细菌耐药性的产生。因此,可将 BF 分散剂作为一种优良的抗菌药增效剂,与抗菌药联合使用达到控制 BAI 的目的,这也将成为医学领域研究的新热点。

BF 分散往往伴随着 BF 基质的降解,这很可能与相关酶的合成有关,但还未有研究表明编码酶的基因是如何在感应到信号分子被激活。此外,对于 BF 内环境是如何影响亚群的形成与分散,BF 内的亚群是否已做好准备分散;如果是,是怎样越过 BF 逃离出来的呢。将分散作为一种策略治疗 BF 引起的感染时,怎样的分散效率才能成为有效的分散剂。更为重要的是,目前对于分散的研究大都是基于单一病原的体外实验,但在临床中很少有微生物作为单一病原生长。为弥补这些研究中的差距,不仅需要探索大量单一病原和多种病原体 BF 的分散,还需要在临床前和临床研究中探索分散与分散剂的作用,真正将分散的基础研究拓展到转化研究。

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