



基于肠-皮肤轴的益生菌改善脱发机制研究进展

应杭^{1,2#}, 谢新强^{2#}, 张菊梅², 陈惠元^{3,4}, 吴清平^{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 广东环凯生物科技有限公司, 广东 肇庆 526000

4 广东科环生物科技有限公司, 广东 广州 510070

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摘要: 随着人们生活压力的提升, 许多男性在中年时期出现脱发, 严重者甚至会出现斑秃、全秃现象, 其中以雄激素脱发最为常见。雄激素脱发的发生主要由于头皮中睾酮(testosterone, T)及其代谢产物二氢睾酮(dihydrotestosterone, DHT)含量较多, 其主要机制为毛囊中5 α -还原酶将游离的T转化为活性更高的DHT, 导致雄激素水平过高。雄激素水平过高会引起毛囊微小化, 使毛发生长周期变短而产生脱发。基于肠-皮肤轴的理论, 越来越多的研究表明益生菌(probiotics)能够改善或治疗脱发现状。通过益生菌调节肠道菌群的平衡, 可促进体内毛发生长因子的表达和毛囊细胞的生长, 改善由于压力过大或雄激素水平过高等因素引起的脱发现状。本文主要探讨益生菌与毛发生长的相关性, 通过其对神经系统、免疫系统和内分泌系统的调节作用, 对益生菌改善脱发的功能和机理进行综述, 以期研发改善脱发的食品和药物提供理论依据。

关键词: 益生菌; 雄激素脱发; 肠道菌群; 毛发生长

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#Those authors contributed equally to this work.

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

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Progress in the mechanism of probiotics in alleviating hair loss based on the gut-skin axis theory

YING Hang^{1,2#}, XIE Xinqiang^{2#}, ZHANG Jumei², CHEN Huiyuan^{3,4}, WU Qingping^{2*}

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

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

3 Guangdong Huankai Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Zhaoqing 526000, Guangdong, China

4 Guangdong Kehuan Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Guangzhou 510070, Guangdong, China

Abstract: The increase in people's life pressure makes many men in the middle age suffer from hair loss, even alopecia areata or alopecia totalis, in which androgenetic alopecia is the most common. The occurrence of androgenetic alopecia is mainly due to the high content of testosterone (T) and its metabolite dihydrotestosterone (DHT) in the scalp. The 5 α -reductase in the hair follicle converts free T to active DHT, resulting in excessive androgen which can make hair follicles more microscopic and shorten the hair growth cycle to cause hair loss. A growing number of studies based on the gut-skin axis theory have demonstrated that probiotics can alleviate or treat hair loss. Probiotics can regulate the balance of intestinal flora and promote the expression of hair growth factors and the growth of hair follicle cells to alleviate the hair loss caused by excessive pressure or androgen. This paper mainly discusses the association between probiotics and hair growth. Focusing on the regulatory effects of probiotics on nervous system, immune system, and endocrine system, we reviewed the functions and action mechanism of probiotics, aiming to provide a theoretical basis for the research and development of food and drugs alleviating hair loss.

Keywords: probiotics; androgenetic alopecia; intestinal flora; hair growth

完美的形象不仅会提高人们的生活质量,在精神层面也会带来信心和鼓励。但随着人们社会压力的逐步提升,脱发问题越来越普遍,在我国脱发人群的数量已达到 2.5 亿,占比达到 21%,30 岁以下人群脱发比例逐年增加,与中国相比,国外的脱发人群占比更高^[1]。脱发类型可分为瘢痕性脱发和非瘢痕性脱发,瘢痕性脱发是指正常的毛囊被结缔组织取代,毛囊不再生长,从而产生永久性秃发。非瘢痕性脱发属于可逆型脱发,经过治疗后毛发可以重新生长,主要包括雄激素性脱发(androgenetic alopecia, AGA)、休止期脱

发、斑秃等^[2]。其中雄激素脱发症最为常见,主要是由于患者头皮部雄激素分泌过多,或者对雄激素过于敏感而造成的^[3]。特征表现为前额及顶部头皮毛囊的微型化,受损的毛囊密度会逐渐降低,临床表现为秃顶^[4]。

毛发的生长周期包括生长期、退行期和休止期^[5]。生长期期间毛囊扩大且数量增加,持续长出新的毛发。当毛囊细胞活性逐渐降低时,生长期也慢慢结束,进入休止期,生长期过短或休止期过长都有可能导致脱发。其中的毛乳头细胞(dermal papilla cells, DPCs)与毛发的生长直接相

关, DPCs 通过分泌胰岛素样生长因子和血管内皮生长因子等多种毛发生长因子, 调控和维持毛囊正常的生长周期^[6]。毛发的生长还与外界环境有关, 如温度、湿度、气候变化等, 有的人在季节交替的时候就容易出现脱发, 有的人长期处于慢性压力下也会出现脱发, 甚至有人换用质量不好的洗发水也会出现脱发。虽然它对人的生命安全没有直接的影响, 但由于病程时间过长, 患者因此会产生心理焦虑、抑郁等症状, 严重影响了患者的生活质量和身心健康^[7]。目前的治疗途径主要包括药物治疗和毛发移植, 但药物带来的副作用和高昂的手术费给人们带来了困扰。长期服用此类药物会导致患者出现皮疹、皮肤瘙痒等过敏反应, 甚至还会出现性功能障碍^[8]。其在有效性、实用性和安全性等方面均不能满足人们的需求, 导致大部分患者放弃治疗。近年来, 有关脱发的研究主要聚焦于植物或动物中的活性成分, 主要包括脂类、维生素类、醇类、多酚类等。Kubo 等在水果和蔬菜中发现一种黄酮醇, 在动物实验中发现其对 DPCs 有很好的增殖效果^[9]。但因为这类方法存在用药周期较长、作用机制尚不明确等缺陷, 所以探索一种健康安全的治疗方法对解决脱发人群困扰具有重要意义。

益生菌(probiotics)是一类对宿主健康有益的活的微生物, 通过调节肠道菌群的平衡来维持机体健康。本研究团队在全球范围内分离了超过 3 万株的健康功能微生物, 建成了相应的菌种资源及基因组数据库并且对其进行功能挖掘, 现已成功筛选出能够预防或改善人体疾病的益生菌, 具体表现在抗氧化、降血糖、减少尿酸、促进睡眠、皮肤健康等方面^[10]。随着科学技术的不断发展和研究人员不懈的努力, 对于肠道微生物组学的研究越来越深入, 对脱发机制和细胞信号通路的调控机制愈发明晰, 靶向调控基因不断被挖掘。许多研究发现益生菌对人体的影响已不再局

限于肠道内, 还会影响肠道外其他器官, 如皮肤。Lam 等发表在 *Gut* 上的一篇研究指出, 乳化剂会破坏小鼠的肠道菌群并出现脱毛现象, 通过靶向性补充长双歧杆菌 HK003 能够逆转这种现象^[11]。Park 等从泡菜中分离出可以改善毛发的益生菌, 通过改善生长周期促进头发生长和逆转脱发^[12]。虽然关于益生菌改善脱发的研究目前比较缺乏, 但这为治疗脱发问题开辟了一条新的可靠的道路。

随着全基因组学、宏基因组学等多种组学的发展, 研究者们对肠道微生物与皮肤疾病的关系解析也更加透彻。目前 AGA 研究也开始聚焦在遗传学、微生物学、免疫细胞学等方面, 探索脱发产生的机制及相关通路成为现在的研究热点。本文主要探讨和归纳益生菌群与毛发生长的相关性及其作用机制研究, 以期为进一步研究提供参考。

1 雄激素对脱发的影响

研究发现, 雄激素脱发主要是由于毛囊中的 5 α -还原酶促进睾酮转化为活性更高的双氢睾酮, 一定浓度的双氢睾酮可引起 DPCs 的凋亡, 扰乱毛发正常的生长^[4,13]。某些类固醇的药物确实可以降低体内的雄性激素, 但是会影响男性的性功能。此外, 头皮部的雄激素和血清中的雄激素水平过高会产生不同的效果。部分 AGA 患者体内的雄激素水平和正常人群相同, 但头皮部位的雄激素水平明显升高^[14]。雄激素对不同部位会产生不同的效果, 称为“雄性激素悖论”。雄激素水平过高会诱导头皮部产生促进毛发凋亡的转化生长因子, 刺激胡须或腋毛部位产生促进毛发生长的胰岛素样生长因子^[15]。故雄激素水平过高对胡须或腋毛具有促进作用, 对毛发的生长产生抑制作用。因此寻找一种能够靶向调节头皮部雄激素水平, 是未来解决脱发的关键, 有研究

发现益生菌在治疗脱发问题上已展现出广阔的应用前景。

2 脱发和健康人群头皮微生物差异分析

传统上，皮肤微生物群落的探索通常采用以培养为基础的方法。研究者通过使用培养技术能基本鉴定皮肤微生物群落的组成，但其实皮肤微生物的组成远远不止如此，很多细菌需要苛刻的生长条件并且难以分离，只有少数细菌在单独培养中茁壮成长。随着科技的进步，下一代测序技术的出现彻底改变了我们对人类相关微生物群落的看法，我们现在能够以更广

阔的宽度和更高的精确度来表征和分析微生物群^[16]。我们通过 16S rRNA 基因测序分析 20 名志愿者头皮微生物的差异(图 1)，发现脱发人群头皮微生物的多样性显著下调，但痤疮丙酸杆菌的丰度明显高于正常人群。由此可以提出猜测，头皮微生物菌群可能和脱发存在相关联系，很有可能与痤疮丙酸杆菌的丰度上调相关。通过查阅文献，我们证实了这一猜测，头皮微生物生态失调会影响头发的正常生长^[17]。而益生菌作为调节微生态平衡的重要手段，其对于改善脱发具有广阔的应用前景。已有研究发现，含有益生菌的功能性食品能够改善脱发患者的毛发数量和粗细程度^[12]。

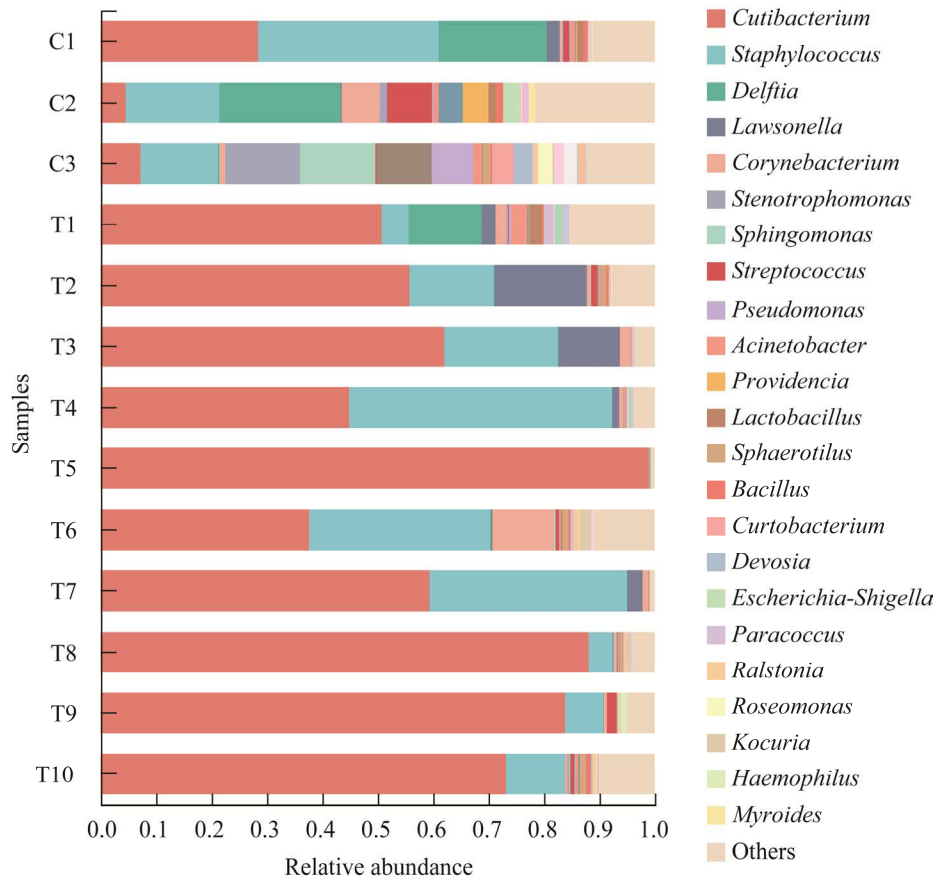


图 1 头皮微生物差异分析(属水平)

Figure 1 Differential analysis of scalp microorganisms (genus). The C group (control) represents the composition of the scalp microbial community in the normal population; The T group (test) represents the composition of the scalp microbial community in the alopecia population.

3 益生菌-微生物菌群对皮肤疾病的影响

皮肤和肠道是人类与外界环境连接的主要接口,它们的平衡对维持身体健康起着至关重要的作用^[18]。人体肠道是一个很复杂的菌群系统,栖息着大量的微生物,它们处于一种动态平衡,共同维持肠道健康。随着人们对肠道微生物研究越来越深入,益生菌对人体的影响已不再局限于肠道内。许多研究证明通过调节肠道菌群可以预防或治疗肠外其他组织和器官的相关性疾病,而益生菌对调节肠道菌群起着关键的作用^[19]。早在 90 多年前,Stokes 和 Pillsbury 两位医生提出皮肤健康与肠道健康有关的假说^[20]。例如,肠道菌群的紊乱会引起皮肤产生炎症反应,如痤疮、特异性皮炎、银屑病等^[21]。此外,肠道中某些微生物代谢会产生苯酚等有毒有害物质,它们通过血液流经全身,当这些有毒物质累积在皮肤表面时会影响皮肤细胞的正常生长^[22]。肠道和皮肤细胞的胚胎层相同,在一些信号传导和免疫方面极为相似^[18]。就是由于这种相似性,人们归纳总结得出了“肠-皮肤轴”的理论。

随着现代医学的发展,越来越多的研究表明人体肠道微生物菌群和皮肤微生物菌群密切相关,许多皮肤疾病不仅表现为皮肤微生物紊乱,肠道微生物也随之变化^[18]。研究发现,皮肤炎症的发生经常伴随着肠道疾病同时发生,其主要原因是皮肤炎症反应激活了透明质酸酶的活性,进而影响肠道菌群的平衡^[23]。肠道内的大肠埃希氏菌和梭状芽孢杆菌已被证实和皮肤炎症有关^[24]。除了肠道微生物,皮肤表面也定殖着数以亿计的微生物,包括细菌、真菌、病毒和小型原生生物等群体。我们的头皮也属于皮肤的范畴,作为头发赖以生存的场所,其菌群环境的平

衡对头发生长显得尤为重要^[25]。由于头皮长期暴露于外界环境中,受外界环境影响,细菌和真菌很容易附着在头皮表面。此外,由于头皮部的汗腺较多,其湿度相对较高,很适合微生物的生长繁殖。研究发现头皮的细菌主要是表皮葡萄球菌,真菌主要是限制性的马拉色菌和糠秕马拉色菌^[26]。当头皮微生态失衡时,很容易滋生大量的有害菌,出现头皮发痒、头皮屑增多甚至出现脱落的现象^[27]。因此保证头皮微生物菌群的稳定是预防疾病的前提,而益生菌是维持微生态平衡的重要手段。

益生菌是一类能够调节微生物菌群平衡,改善宿主某一部位菌群组成的活性微生物。靶向补充益生菌不仅会让皮肤变得更有光泽,还可以预防或改善一些反应性皮肤病^[28]。Fabbrocini 等发现,给痤疮患者服用鼠李糖乳杆菌后,血清内的抗炎因子水平明显提高,病情得到了很大的改善^[29]。Chen 等给患银屑病的小鼠口服戊糖乳杆菌 GMNL77 后,小鼠皮肤中炎症因子的信使核糖核酸水平明显降低,银屑病症状也得到改善^[30]。还有研究发现乳酸菌和双歧杆菌混合使用能够治疗特应性皮炎^[31]。这些研究结果均证明益生菌能够缓解或改善皮肤疾病。由于头皮表面的空间和营养物质都是有限的,当益生菌粘附在头皮上,病原菌没有了赖以生存的营养物质和空间,人体患病的几率将会减少。因此,补充益生菌不仅可以改善肠道微生态平衡,对维持皮肤健康也有很好的效果^[32]。

此外,给老龄小鼠饲喂益生菌能迅速诱导皮肤和毛发更加有光泽,而空白对照组未发现这种现象^[33-35]。罗伊氏乳杆菌 BM36301 通过改善毛发生长周期,促进毛发生长^[36]。Nam 等发现副干酪乳杆菌 HY7015 可以通过刺激 DPCs 的增殖和生长因子的分泌来促进头发的生长^[37]。本研究

团队现已发现一株可以高效合成烟酰胺、抗光老化的发酵乳杆菌 XJC60, 可以明显改善紫外线对皮肤的损伤^[38]。进一步还发现有菌株会导致小鼠的毛发生长更加茂密, 并且毛发也变得更加顺滑(图 2), 但这还需要进一步实验加以验证。虽然目前关于靶向益生菌治疗皮肤疾病的研究较少, 但随着微生物组学的不断发展, 这种新型治疗手段会不断被研究证实。

4 益生菌改善脱发的功能及机制

于对健康功能微生物的研究不断深入, 越来越多的研究证明益生菌能够缓解或改善脱发症状。Lam 等发表在 *Gut* 上的一篇研究指出, 乳化剂会破坏小鼠的肠道菌群并出现脱毛现象, 靶向性补充长双歧杆菌 HK003 能够缓解并逆转这种现象^[11]。总结历年来的相关文献, 本文列举了

近年来益生菌改善脱发的研究进展(表 1), 并对肠道微生物与脱发的相关性进行概述(图 3)。目前益生菌改善脱发的作用机制与通路还不够完善, 需要研究者不断探索与挖掘。

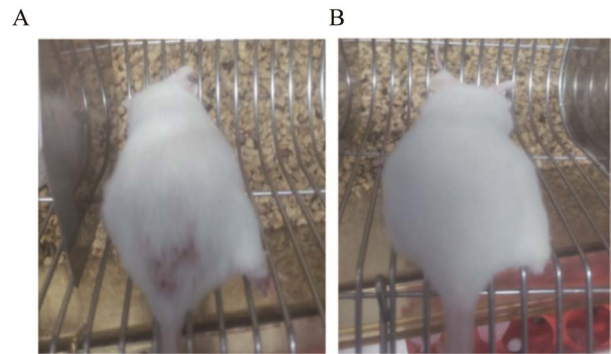


图 2 益生菌可促进小鼠毛发生长

Figure 2 Probiotics boost hair growth in mice. A: Hair growth status of mice in antibiotic group. B: Hair growth status of mice in probiotic group.

表 1 益生菌改善脱发的研究进展

Table 1 Research progress of probiotics in improving hair loss

Strain	Form	Mechanism	References
<i>Lactobacillus paracasei</i> HY7015	Live bacteria	Stimulate the proliferation of DPCs and increase the secretion of growth factors	[37]
<i>Leuconostoc membranae</i>	Fermented Kimchi	Promotes hair into the growth phase and increases the number of hair follicles	[12]
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Microbial structural components	Inhibits the activity of 5 α -reductase, induces hair to enter the growth phase	[39]
<i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i> BM36301	Live bacteria	Reduce inflammatory factors and prolong hair growth period	[36]
<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i> R0052	Probiotics	Lower cortisol levels	[40]
<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> R0175	Probiotics	Reduce stress response, lower cortisol levels	[40]
<i>Lactobacillus brevis</i> NCL912	Microbial structural components	Produces GABA active substances	[41]
<i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i>	Fermented plant extract	Promotes the expression of hair growth-related genes	[42]
<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> HK003	Live bacteria	Increase skin thickness, improve hair follicles	[11]

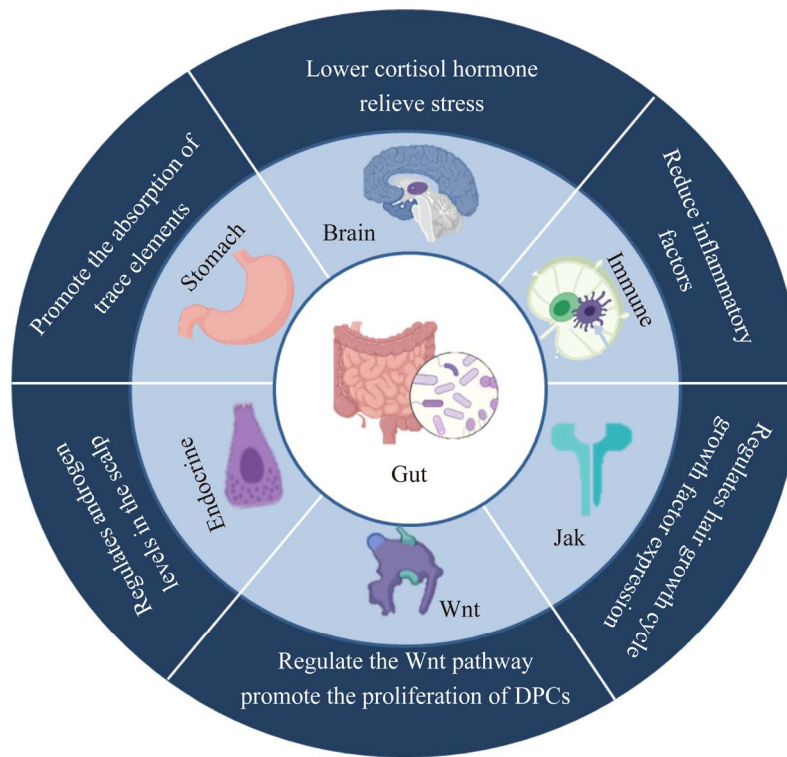


图 3 肠道微生物与脱发的相关性

Figure 3 Correlation between gut microbes and hair loss.

4.1 调节神经系统缓解压力改善脱发

研究发现,皮肤和大脑之间存在相同的神经激素、神经递质和神经肽,这些信号分子能够调节皮肤细胞所产生的应激反应,维持皮肤微生态平衡^[43]。男性体内的睾丸激素主要由下丘脑决定,下丘脑将信息发送给睾丸,然后睾丸通过胆固醇合成睾丸激素,通过血液传递到全身。长期处于压力下,不仅会影响神经系统的正常调节,还会导致肠道菌群失衡^[44]。压力过大会导致下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴和交感神经系统的激活,合成并释放尿皮质素和糖皮质激素等多种成分,从而影响毛囊正常的生长,包括毛囊数量减少、形态变性、毛发周期变化^[45]。美国哈佛大学 Choi 等在 *Nature* 上发表研究性文章,揭示出急性压力会影响神经系统,导致肾上腺释放皮质醇激素。皮质醇通过抑制真皮乳头细胞的正常生长,

延长毛囊休止期的时间,导致头发发生脱落。当通过一定方式移除皮质酮后,毛囊细胞恢复到生长期,毛发开始正常生长^[46]。

大脑和肠道是负责感应和传递来自内外部环境信号的感觉器官,肠道和大脑中的免疫细胞受环境因素的影响,导致机体的生理状态发出改变^[47]。有研究证明,当人们遇到重大考试或重大体检时,这种自然压力也会影响头发的正常生长^[48]。肠道内的微生物与神经系统之间存在一定的信息交流^[49],由于“肠-脑轴”的理论不断被研究所证实,通过补充益生菌调节神经系统缓解压力成为研究的新发展。益生菌调节 γ -氨基丁酸、花生四烯酸和鞘磷脂等神经活性化合物的合成与释放,来改善和缓解压力^[50]。通过给老鼠服用罗伊氏乳杆菌后,血浆中的皮质醇激素浓度降低,促进小鼠毛囊细胞的生长^[51]。Zhang 等通

过粪便秘植的方式缓解小鼠的慢性压力,改善小鼠的抑郁行为,同时发现小鼠的毛发生长更加茂密^[52]。植物乳杆菌 DR7 不仅能够缓解成人的心理压力,而且能够降低患者血浆的皮质醇水平,有效改善毛发的生长周期^[53]。本团队现已成功筛选出可以改善睡眠的益生菌,实验证明此菌株通过调节肠道菌群,促进 γ -氨基丁酸的合成,从而改善小鼠的睡眠状况。因此,通过补充益生菌缓解压力,有望作为改善脱发的一种新型手段。

4.2 调节内分泌系统降低激素水平改善脱发

内分泌系统在维持机体内环境的相对稳定性中起着至关重要的作用。当性腺分泌失调时,体内的激素水平会发生紊乱,而头发的生长主要与雄激素水平的高低相关,还会受到糖皮质激素、甲状腺激素等多种激素的调节^[54]。不同部位的雄激素水平过高会产生不同的效果,如雄激素水平高对胡须、腋毛、胸毛、阴毛具有促进作用,而对头发则会起到抑制的作用^[55]。脱发患者的头皮中 5α -还原酶活性较高, 5α -还原酶将体内的睾酮转化为活性更高的双氢睾酮。睾酮和双氢睾酮都属于雄激素,雄激素过高会刺激 DPCs 产生促进毛发凋亡的转化生长因子 $\beta 1$ (transforming growth factor beta 1, TGF $\beta 1$),导致头发发生脱落^[56]。

目前市场上治疗脱发的药物米诺地尔和非那雄胺的治疗机理是调节头皮部雄性激素的含量,降低 TGF $\beta 1$ 的水平,从而延缓脱发^[57]。但这类药物在治疗脱发的同时还会给身体其他机能带来副作用,如导致男性性功能下降,甚至有可能出现阳痿;导致女性不孕、抑郁等症状^[58]。内分泌系统失调会导致机体内环境发生紊乱,肠道代谢功能受损并导致脱发的发生,补充益生菌能够有效缓解这类脱发症状^[59-60]。Li 等从男性抑郁症患者粪便中分离出具有降解睾酮能力的蜡样芽孢杆菌,该菌株能够有效调节体内激素水平,在治疗抑郁症状的同时表现出缓解脱发的作用^[61]。

Needham 等发现,通过益生菌调节肠道微生物的稳态会影响雄性激素的表达水平^[62]。因此,肠道微生物群的组成与血液和外周组织的游离激素水平存在一定的关联。本研究团队在这方面也取得一定的成果,目前筛选出一株能够高效降低糖皮质激素的植物乳杆菌,已经通过动物实验证明其效果^[63]。因此,通过益生菌调节内分泌系统降低激素水平或许能成为改善脱发的一种新型手段。

4.3 调节免疫系统降低炎症改善脱发

毛发的生长与自身免疫力和外部环境存在密切的联系,完好的皮肤和茂密的头发是人体健康的普遍指标^[64]。随着人们对肠道微生物的不断探索,发现肠道微生物失衡会诱导皮肤产生炎症反应,并且以透明质酸酶为中介诱导肠道产生炎症^[23]。研究表明,当肠道健康出现紊乱时,体内会产生内毒素-肽聚糖^[65],哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶点(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)通路出现上调,引起皮肤出现炎症反应^[66]。益生菌干预肠液中的免疫球蛋白 A (immunoglobulin A, IgA)分泌和 IgA 分泌细胞的数量。例如,干酪乳杆菌^[67]和卷曲乳杆菌^[68]会诱导肠液中分泌型免疫球蛋白 A (secretory immunoglobulin A, S-IgA)的浓度显著增加,从而改善胃肠道的免疫力。目前调节免疫系统最广泛的研究认为益生菌通过调节细胞信号转导来改变细胞因子的产生。细胞因子的产生会触发适应性免疫反应的刺激,并在不同的免疫细胞之间建立信号网络^[69]。

研究发现,干酪乳杆菌可以诱导免疫细胞产生白介素 10 (interleukin 10, IL-10)免疫调节因子,降低体内炎症,维持内环境的稳态^[70]。当给小鼠服用罗伊氏乳杆菌时,小鼠体内的炎症因子 IL-17 水平下降,抗炎因子 IL-10 的水平提高。同时,小鼠的皮肤变得更有光泽,毛发生长更加茂密^[33]。通过给小鼠服用罗伊氏乳杆菌,发现小鼠血清中肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor,

TNF)水平明显降低,并且在小鼠脱毛区域发现毛发重新生长且有光泽^[36]。这些研究结果表明毛发的生长与体内炎症因子息息相关。除此之外,研究发现益生菌能够通过调节肠道通透性降低机体内的炎症反应^[71]。它不直接与产生炎症因子的细胞相互作用,而是通过自身代谢产生的有机酸、细菌素、免疫因子等物质,刺激免疫细胞的生长与发挥功能^[72]。因此,健康的毛发与机体免疫系统密不可分,益生菌能够降低与脱发相关炎症因子的表达水平或屏蔽机体将炎症因子引导至头皮组织的信号,达到预防或改善脱发的效果。

4.4 调节肠道代谢促进营养吸收改善脱发

头发的生长需要足够的营养物质,其中角蛋白是头发的主要构成成分。此外,维生素和矿物质等微量元素的缺乏也可能导致头发出现脱落的现象,这也是为什么老人会出现脱发的原因。因为随着年龄的增大,身体各项机能都会老化,头皮部的营养供应不足就会影响到头发的增长。长期营养不良的人头发颜色会变得暗淡,甚至会出现分叉、干枯等现象^[73]。有研究报道,当人体缺乏铁、铜、锌等微量元素时,毛囊生长会受到抑制。其中铁元素不仅与毛囊处血液的氧气运输有关,还参与多种酶促反应^[74],铜元素与DPCs增殖有关,锌元素能抑制毛囊细胞发生变性^[75]。许多研究表明饮食可调节皮肤或头发的表征,水果和蔬菜中含有大量的维生素、抗氧化剂、 ω -3脂肪酸等营养素,食用后对皮肤或头发有很好的改善效果^[76]。由此可见,这些微量元素对于头发的生长起着至关重要的作用。

营养均衡是保证头发功能完整的关键基础,当这种平衡被打破时,会导致头发的生长出现异常^[77]。益生菌可通过自身代谢产生有机酸、细菌素和酶等,促进肠道对氨基酸、维生素和微量元素的吸收,从而维持肠道营养平衡。有研究表明,骨骼的发育和肠道内钙的吸收息息相关,益

生菌能够增强机体结肠钙吸收水平^[78]。此外,益生菌能够促进一些复杂性多糖的吸收,可以将其降解为更容易被人体吸收的单糖和双糖^[79]。很多人因为减肥选择摄入一些热量偏低的食物,虽然减低了体重,但却破坏了肠道菌群的平衡,从而降低了益生菌在体内的定殖能力,会出现营养不良、身体发育受损等危害^[80]。研究发现,肥胖和代谢疾病患者体内生物素存在缺陷,主要是由于肠道菌群的生物素合成和转运能力下降,通过联合补充益生菌与生物素能够改善机体肠道菌群和代谢平衡^[81]。靶向补充益生菌的食品已经被证实可以增加肠道益生菌的菌群丰度,改善机体营养不良^[82]。一篇发表在 *Cell* 上的研究表明,长期给小鼠投喂缺乏益生菌的食物,小鼠会出现轻微的脱毛;当小鼠体内营养不良和生物素水平降低时,脱毛现象变得更加明显;当补充适量生物素之后,脱毛现象得到明显的改善^[60]。近几年,随着对益生菌领域的不断拓展,更多标有益生菌字样的食品深受人们喜爱。例如,乳酸菌发酵的酸奶不仅可以提高食品的营养价值,还能促进肠胃消化,提高营养吸收,对于肠胃消化不良的人群无疑是很好的选择。因此通过调节肠道代谢促进营养吸收来改善脱发不仅是目前研究的新热点,同时也是产业应用的新方向。

4.5 调节与毛发生长相关信号通路改善脱发

目前与毛发生长相关的信号通路主要聚焦在 Wnt 通路和酪氨酸激酶(Janus kinase, Jak)通路。研究发现, Wnt 通路对于调节毛发生长起着至关重要的作用^[83], Wnt 介导的头发再生与 β -连环蛋白的稳定密切相关,其与 T 细胞因子/淋巴增强因子相互作用并转移到细胞核以促进生长基因的转录激活^[84]。因此, Jak 通路不仅可以调控毛发的生长周期和生长因子的表达,还会影响 DPCs 的生长和免疫反应^[85]。发表在 *Nature* 上的一篇研究报道,利用 Jak 抑制剂等小分子可

以调控毛囊的生长周期,改善头发的生长^[86]。已有研究证明 Jak 抑制剂类药物可以有效逆转中度至重度脱发症状^[87]。这对挖掘改善脱发的具体作用靶点提供了依据,调控这些通路上的关键靶点成为治疗脱发的一种新方向。

随着人们对肠道微生物组学、转录组学和代谢组学等组学的不断挖掘,发现益生菌能够影响部分信号通路。有研究报道,鼠李糖乳杆菌能够调节巨噬细胞核因子- κ B (nuclear factor-kappa B, NF- κ B)信号通路,影响相关基因的表达水平^[88]。罗伊氏乳杆菌通过调节丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPK)通路促进白血病患者免疫细胞的凋亡,调节肠道内细胞的生长^[89]。瘤胃球菌产生的短链脂肪酸通过调节 Wnt 信号通路可以显著增加肠道益生菌菌群丰度,改善肠道屏障完整性^[90]。鼠李糖乳杆菌 GR-1 通过抑制 Jak 通路抑制巨噬细胞中肿瘤坏死因子的产生^[91]。这些研究结果表明,益生菌及代谢产物能够以多种方式改善肠道健康,调节细胞信号通路及相关基因的表达。这为预防和改善脱发提供了新的研究思路。因此从分子水平上寻找改善脱发的关键靶点,将为研发治疗脱发的食品和药物提供理论依据。

5 展望

近年来,健康功能微生物和肠道菌群成为研究热点,益生菌在治疗脱发问题上已展现出广阔的应用前景。益生菌在肠上皮细胞内通过多种方式调节宿主信号传导通路,其中 Wnt 和 Jak 信号传导通路对调节毛发生长起着至关重要的作用。Wnt 信号通路参与细胞增殖基因的转录激活, Jak 信号通路参与毛发生长周期的调控。但目前靶向调节作用机制尚未阐明,与毛发生长相关的信号通路还有待挖掘,其中 Wnt 信号通路如何介导头皮部雄激素的表达水平是需要解决的重点。未来研究可以通过对健

康人群和脱发人群皮肤和肠道样本的差异分析,从体内外多方位解析肠道微生物与头皮微生物之间的关系。在泛基因组学、蛋白组学等组学技术指引下,定向捕获具有改善脱发作用的功能微生物。利用多组学联合解析益生菌修复毛发损伤的作用机制,在此基础上,结合现代医疗水平有望研发出更安全、有效的食品和药物。

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