



植物提取物的功能及其在断奶仔猪上的应用进展

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摘要: 植物提取物(plant extract, PE)是从天然植物中提取出的一种及以上具有生物学功能的物质。PE 具有抗氧化、抗炎、调节免疫、抗病毒等生物学功能, 能够提高断奶仔猪生长性能, 改善肠道健康, 是当下抗生素替代产品的研究热点。本文综述了近年来有关 PE 的生物学功能研究以及在断奶仔猪上的应用, 同时总结 PE 在研发应用中存在的一些问题及应对策略, 为后续 PE 产品的开发以及在生猪产业的应用提供一定的参考。

关键词: 植物提取物; 功能; 断奶仔猪

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Plant Extracts: Functions and Application Progress in Weaned Piglets

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Abstract: Plant extract (PE) is a term that refers to the extraction of one or more bioactive substances from natural plants using modern technology. With diverse biological functions such as antioxidation, anti-inflammation, immune regulation, and antiviral activity, PE has garnered significant attention as a potential solution for enhancing the growth performance and intestinal health of weaned piglets. This paper presents an overview of recent research on the biological functions of PE and its application in weaned piglets. Additionally, it delves into the challenges encountered during the research and development (R&D) of PE, as well as the strategies proposed the subsequent development and implementation of PE products in the pig industry.

Key words: plant extracts; functions; weaned piglets

抗生素具有使病原菌产生耐药性, 残留在动物组织器官中, 易富集的特点, 在畜牧业生产中抗生素的大规模使用, 对环境以及人体健康都造成了不可逆转的负面效应。随着抗生素替代产品研究的深入, 目前出现的抗生素替代物来源广泛、品种丰富、功能多样、包括益生菌、抗菌肽、植物提取物(plant extracts, PE)、有机酸、酶制剂等^[1-2]。

仔猪断奶是猪生长发育中的一个非常重要的阶

段, 断奶后 1~2 周因各种应激的影响, 极易引起仔猪采食量降低, 肠道菌群紊乱, 并出现腹泻^[3]。自全面禁抗以来, 虽然饲料中已严禁添加抗生素, 但目前仔猪腹泻后的主流应对方式仍是以抗生素类药物治疗为主。虽然有研究表明, PE 具有一定的替代抗生素的作用, 但是其功能和机制的研究不全面, 在生产中应用也较少。因此, 本文综述了近年来有关 PE 的功能和机制研究, 以及 PE 在断奶仔猪饲养上的应用, 为后续 PE 在养猪生产的应用提供一定的参考。

1 PE 的功能

PE 是指一类来源于植物, 资源丰富、安全性

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高、副作用小、不易引起病原菌的耐药性、组织残留少等独特优势的植物提取物,具有多种生物学功能,例如抗氧化、抗菌、抗病毒、抗炎等功能。能够提高畜禽生产性能、改善畜产品品质、增强免疫力、预防动物疾病等多种作用。

1.1 抗氧化

白藜芦醇通过激活 AMP 依赖的蛋白激酶[adenosine 5'-monophosphate (AMP)-activated protein kinase, AMPK]提高抗氧化酶的表达,降低由棕榈酸诱导产生的活性氧自由基(ROS),提高小鼠抗氧化能力^[4]。绿茶多酚通过激活 caspase-3,-8 和-9 诱导白血病小鼠骨髓和脾脏中白血病细胞凋亡,这与调节这些细胞内 ROS 的产生有关^[5]。人参皂苷可以调节核转录因子红系 2 相关因子 2(nuclear factor erythroid2-related factor 2, Nrf2)通路,促进血红素氧合酶 1 的表达,降低 ROS 的产生^[6],并增强血清谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)及谷胱甘肽还原酶的活性,提高谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)的水平,提高机体的抗氧化能力^[7]。植物多糖可通过调节核因子 κ B 及丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPKs)/Nrf2 信号通路,提高血清中碱性磷酸酶水平和总抗氧化能力(total antioxidant capacity, T-AOC)、SOD、GSH-px 和过氧化物酶(catalase, CAT)水平,减少 ROS 产生,从而增强机体的抗氧化能力^[8-10]。综上所述,PE 中的活性物质,如植物酚、生物碱、皂苷、多糖、精油等具有抗氧化能力,能够清除 ROS,PE 主要通过抑制氧化酶活性,激活抗氧化酶从而抑制或清除 ROS,提高机体的抗氧化能力。

1.2 抗菌

石蒜鳞茎中的石蒜碱和水仙碱对米霉菌的生长有显著的抑制作用^[11]。小檗提取物中小檗碱对革兰氏阳性菌、革兰氏阴性菌和真菌都有显著的抑制活性^[12]。马铃薯皮渣中葡萄糖苷生物碱对青霉菌的滋生有显著的抑制^[13]。生物碱能够通过抑制细菌酶活性,干扰细菌的代谢,改变细菌细胞膜结构,增加细胞膜通透性,导致细菌活力降低,从而阻碍细菌生长和增殖^[14]。薄荷以及肉桂精油混合物能够显著抑制体外鼠伤寒沙门氏菌对鸡皮以及食物的污染^[15]。油茶花精油对大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌具有显著的抑制性^[16]。樟子松精油对淋球菌和链球菌具有很高的抑菌和抗生物膜活性^[17]。研究表明,植物精油的抗菌活性主要与其中的低分子量萜烯、萜类化合物有关,该类活性小分子具有很强的抗菌活性,能够与细菌细胞膜相互作用,破坏细胞膜的

完整性和稳定性以及抑制细菌酶的活性,影响菌体蛋白的合成,干扰细菌的代谢,抑制细菌的生长最终造成细菌的死亡^[18-19]。此外,植物多酚与植物多糖均能够与细菌细胞膜中的脂质相互作用,破坏细胞膜的结构和功能、抑制细菌内的酶活性,干扰细菌的生物代谢过程及与细菌表面的蛋白质、多糖等结合,干扰细菌形成生物膜的过程,破坏细菌的结构稳定性,从而发挥其抗菌作用^[20-24]。综上所述,PE 中的生物碱、精油、多酚、多糖等活性物质具有抗菌能力,PE 主要通过直接破坏细菌细胞膜结构、改变细胞膜结构及组成、作用于细胞膜上的关键蛋白以及引起细胞膜内外离子浓度等方式破坏细菌细胞膜的完整性,引起胞内物质外流,抑制细菌的滋生。

1.3 抗病毒

马齿苋和葫芦提取物中的均具有抗登革热和基孔肯雅热病毒活性^[25]。橙皮素、木犀草素、槲皮素和柚皮素是治疗 COVID-19 的潜在有效活性成分^[26]。姜黄提取物和槲皮素和柚皮素的联合使用能够改善 COVID-19 病毒感染者的症状^[27]。单宁酸、广藜香多糖具有抗猪流行性腹泻病毒(porcine epidemic diarrhea virus, PEDV)的活性,能够抑制 PEDV 的渗透和复制^[28-29]。百里酚、人参皂苷具有抗伪狂犬病毒(pseudorabies virus, PRV)活性,可以抑制 PRV 在 BHK-21 细胞中的增殖^[30]。此外,对 1 型单纯疱疹病毒(herpes simplex virus 1, HSV1)的研究表明,橄榄叶提取物具有抗 HSV1 活性,能够显著抑制体外 HSV1^[31]。综上所述,PE 中的活性成分具有抗病毒的能力,可能成为开发抗病毒药物的潜在来源,但这需要进一步研究和临床试验来验证其有效性和安全性。

1.4 抗炎

NF-KB(Nuclear factor-kappa B)通路是炎症的主要调控通路,调控肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor, TNF)、白介素-1 β (interleukin 1 β , IL-1 β)、白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)等相关炎症因子的表达^[32-33]。黄芪多糖、人参多糖可通过调节 TLR4/NF-KB 炎症信号通路,降低 TNF- α 、IL-6 和 IL-1 β 表达,改善了由脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)诱导的机体炎症损伤^[34-36]。茯苓水提取物能够抑制 NF-KB 通路的激活,降低 TNF- α 、IL-6 表达,缓解大鼠由慢性睡眠不足引起的焦虑^[37]。根甲醇提取物、云实提取物能够调节 NF-KB 和 COX2 信号通路,抑制 RAW264.7 细胞的炎症反应和大鼠 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6 和 NO 的表达^[38-39]。此外,芦荟

提取物通过激活 PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β 信号通路,抑制血液中 TNF- α 的表达,缓解细胞因子风暴造成的组织损伤^[40]。木瓜提取物通过下调 EGFR/PI3K/Akt/GSK-3 β 信号通路,抑制动脉粥样硬化关键靶点 GSK3 β 、ESR1、EGFR 和 HSP90AA1 的表达,提高机体的抗炎能力^[41]。PE 还可调节与炎症有关的氧化酶/抗氧化酶活性。玫瑰提取物通过阻断一氧化氮合酶(iNOS-NO)和环氧合酶-2(COX-2PG)信号通路,下调 iNOS 和 COX-2 的表达,抑制 RAW 264.7 巨噬细胞的炎症反应^[42]。大黄提取物降低了前列腺素的合成以及 IL-2TNF- α 和金属蛋白酶-9 的释放,缓解了过氧亚硝酸盐对人体血浆成分纤维蛋白原的损害^[43]。铁青树皮提取物能够抑制血清素及组胺的表达,抑制血清 IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 的水平,缓解由卡拉胶诱导的胸膜炎^[44]。咖啡叶提取物、棕榈花提取物能够下调 5-脂氧合酶表达,抑制由 LPS 诱导的 U937 细胞和 RAW 264.7 巨噬细胞中 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-8、NO 和 IL-6 的表达,缓解 LPS 造成的氧化损伤^[45]。以上结果表明,PE 的抗炎机制主要是调控与炎症有关的信号通路,提高抗氧化酶活性,抑制相关促炎因子的表达,从而提高机体的抗炎能力。

2 PE 在断奶仔猪上的应用

PE 能够提高畜禽生产性能、改善畜产品品质、增强免疫力、预防动物疾病,研究表明,日粮中添加 PE 可以提高断奶仔猪生长性能降低仔猪腹泻,并可修复由炎症带来的肠道屏障损伤,提高肠道健康。

2.1 促进生长

断奶仔猪日粮中添加黄连、金荞麦、白头翁、黄芪和金银花为原料的复方中草药提取物能够有效提高仔猪生长性能,显著降低腹泻率,血清 IL-6、TNF- α 水平,提高一氧化氮合成酶,增强机体免疫力及抗氧化能力^[46-47]。木薯多糖铁可提高仔猪生长性能,改善皮毛性状,提高血液中血红蛋白,预防仔猪断奶后贫血^[48]。桑叶提取物、甜叶菊废渣提取物对仔猪生长性能没有不良反应,但能够改善血清代谢产物,提高血清 SOD,降低 MDA 水平^[49-50]。复合植物精油能够提高仔猪生长性能,提高 ADG 和 BW,降低 F/G 并提高粗蛋白、粗脂肪和有机物的表观消化率,其促生长效果与金霉素没有显著性差异^[51]。苜蓿草粉、发酵苜蓿草粉以及水解塔拉单宁酸能够显著提高仔猪 BW 和 ADG,但对平均日采食量(ADF)、F/G 没有显著性差异,此外可以提高仔猪血清 CAT、SOD 水平以及淀粉酶、脂肪酶、胰

蛋白酶等消化酶活性^[52-54]。薄荷提取物能够改善热应激下仔猪生长性能,提高 ADG、ADFI 以及血清 IgG^[55]。桑叶提取物对断奶仔猪生长性能无不良影响,能够降低断奶仔猪腹泻率,提高其肠道内脂肪酶的活性和粗脂肪的表观消化率^[56]。博落回水提取物能够改善断奶仔猪生长性能,缓解大肠杆菌感染造成的腹泻、生长性能下降^[57]。总而言之,PE 具有提高仔猪的生长性能、降低腹泻率、改善血清炎症因子水平、增强机体免疫力和抗氧化能力等作用。但具体的应用效果还需要进一步的研究和验证。

2.2 修复肠道屏障

肠道粘膜屏障是肠道健康的重要保障,闭锁蛋白(occludin)和闭锁小带蛋白(zonula occludens-1, ZO-1)表达下调会引起粘膜屏障功能降低^[58]。鼠李糖半乳糖醛酸能够提高结肠 Occludin 和 ZO-1 的相对表达水平,增强肠上皮屏障功能,缓解由肠炎导致的粘膜损伤^[59-60]。白桦茸多糖上调 ZO-1 以及 MUC-2 的表达,修复由 2 型糖尿病引起的肠道屏障的损伤^[61]。沙棘提取物能够上调 ZO-1、ZO-2 的表达,预防由酒精诱导的肠道屏障功能障碍^[62]。哈斯克果实提取物、黑茶提取物能够逆转由 HFD 所诱导的 ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-1 表达降低,缓解 HFD 所造成的肠道损伤^[63-64]。龙舌兰提取物、鱼腥草提取物、胡椒精油能够促进 Claudin-1、Claudin-3、Occludin、ZO-1 和 Mucin2 的表达,修复 DSS 诱导的结肠炎带来的肠道粘膜损伤^[65-67]。PE 能够促进粘膜紧密连接蛋白的表达,缓解由炎症带来的肠道粘膜损伤,能够提高肠道屏障。

2.3 缓解腹泻

日粮中添加五倍子提取物单宁酸能够缓解断奶仔猪腹泻,显著降低腹泻仔猪粪中水分含量,与金霉素(chlortetracycline, CTC)和恩拉霉素处理无显著性差异,并提高了十二指肠中胰蛋白酶活性^[68]。枸杞多糖能够缓解由 LPS 诱导的仔猪腹泻,增加血清 IgM、IgG 水平以及仔猪肠道乳酸杆菌和粪杆菌丰度,调节肠道菌群结构^[69]。由百里酚、香芹酚、肉桂醛制备的微囊化精油(microencapsulated essential oils, MEOs)能够缓解 LPS 诱导的肠道炎症及仔猪腹泻,降低仔猪腹泻率和腹泻指数,效果优于 CTC 处理,但二者没有显著差异性^[70]。此外由 MEOs 和有机酸组成的复合制剂还可调节仔猪结肠微生物群落,增加盲肠粪杆菌属、鲈孢杆菌科、结肠链球菌属和魏氏菌科的丰度^[71]。柚子皮提取物能够缓解仔猪断奶后腹泻,增加仔猪结肠中瘤胃球菌和普氏菌等益生菌丰度,效果优于 CTC 处理^[72]。葡萄提取

物能缓解腹泻,有益猪小肠绒毛的生长,促进小肠的发育,该效果优于阿莫西林水合物处理^[73]。由此可见,饲料中添加 PE 具有替代抗生素以及高剂量 ZnO 的潜力,但不同 PE 之间的作用有所差异。因此对 PE 的选择和调整需要根据具体情况进行谨慎决策。

3 总结与展望

PE 具有抑菌、抗炎、抗病毒以及调节肠道屏障等功能,可以提高断奶仔猪的生长性能、降低腹泻率、提高抗氧化能力、修复肠道屏障以及改变肠道微生物结构以促进肠道健康。然而,随着研究的深入,一些问题也逐渐暴露:PE 种类繁多、成分复杂,但多数植物缺乏系统的化学和药理研究;相关机制研究尚不完善;应用效果不稳定,容易受自然条件和提取工艺影响;利用率较低,需要高剂量才能发挥作用;缺乏通用的使用标准,难以规范化和市场化。基于以上问题,我们提出以下建议:加强对我国植物资源的发掘利用,明晰其化学成分和药理作用;根据植物生长特点和当地气候条件合理选择 PE 原料;加强提取制备工艺的开发和优化,不同工艺制备的 PE 应用效果存在差异;研究方向应由传统的大分子活性物质转向小分子,深入探索 PE 的替抗机制;为提高 PE 的生物利用率,除了改进工艺,还需加强载体技术研究,如微囊技术等;遵循“不与人争粮、不与人争药、先试行后修订”原则,参考国际标准,制定符合我国饲料行情的 PE 标准。

“禁抗限锌”是新时代我国饲料行业发展的必然趋势,尽管目前 PE 在研究以及生产应用中仍然存在各种各样的问题,但可以预见,随着时代的发展、提取工艺的进步以及市场的需求,这些问题都将陆续解决,而 PE 产品的研发以及应用会进一步促进我国畜牧产业的可持续性发展。

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