

# 岩藻多糖改善结肠炎相关性结直肠癌小鼠肠道菌群的16S rRNA测序研究

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## 摘要

目的: 基于16S rRNA测序系统评估岩藻多糖(fucoidan, FU)对AOM/DSS诱导结肠炎相关性结直肠癌(colitis-associated colorectal cancer, CAC)小鼠肠道菌群多样性、组成及功能潜能的影响, 为其改善肠道微生态失衡提供证据。方法: C57BL/6J小鼠建立AOM/DSS诱导CAC模型, 分为NC组、AOM/DSS组、FU低剂量组(FL, 600 mg/kg)和FU高剂量组(FH, 1200 mg/kg)。采集结肠内容物提取微生物DNA并进行16S rRNA高通量测序。分析 $\alpha$ 多样性(Chao1, Observed\_species, Faith\_pd, Shannon, Simpson, Pielou\_e)、 $\beta$ 多样性(Bray-Curtis, Jaccard, weighted/unweighted UniFrac, PCoA/NMDS)、属水平菌群组成与差异菌群(LEfSe), 并采用PICRUSt2预测功能谱, 结合metagenomeSeq进行差异通路分析。结果:  $\alpha$ 多样性分析显示, 丰富度相关指标在组间差异不显著, 而AOM/DSS组的多样性/均匀度指标发生显著改变, 提示模型诱导菌群生态结构异常重排; FU干预后相关指标呈一定程度的调整趋势。 $\beta$ 多样性分析显示, AOM/DSS组与NC组菌群结构明显分离, FU干预后FL与FH组样本在排序空间中发生位移并呈更集中聚类趋势, 提示FU可重塑CAC背景下菌群群落结构。属水平分析与热图结果显示, FU干预可重构优势菌属谱系并形成剂量相关的菌群特征; LEfSe进一步筛选出不同组别的特征菌群标志物。功能预测提示各组以代谢相关模块为主, FU干预可影响整体功能谱结构; 差异通路分析显示AOM/DSS相对NC存在多条代谢/转运相关通路异常改变。结论: 岩藻多糖可在CAC模型背景下调节肠道菌群多样性与群落结构, 重塑特征菌群组成, 并影响预测功能与代谢相关通路, 提示其改善CAC微生态失衡可能是其发挥保护作用的重要机制之一。

## 关键词

岩藻多糖, 结肠炎相关性结直肠癌, 肠道菌群, 16S rRNA测序, 多样性分析, 功能预测

## Fucoidan Modulates Gut Microbiota in CAC Mice Revealed by 16S rRNA Sequencing

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## Abstract

To systematically evaluate the effects of fucoidan (FU) on the diversity, composition, and functional potential of the gut microbiota in an azoxymethane/dextran sodium sulfate (AOM/DSS)-induced colitis-associated colorectal cancer (CAC) mouse model based on 16S rRNA sequencing, and to provide evidence for its role in improving intestinal microbial dysbiosis, a CAC model was established in C57BL/6J mice using AOM/DSS, and the animals were divided into four groups: normal control (NC), AOM/DSS model group, fucoidan low-dose group (FL, 600 mg/kg), and fucoidan high-dose group (FH, 1200 mg/kg). Colonic contents were collected for microbial DNA extraction followed by 16S rRNA high-throughput sequencing. Alpha diversity indices (Chao1, Observed\_species, Faith\_pd, Shannon, Simpson, and Pielou\_e) and beta diversity metrics (Bray-Curtis, Jaccard, weighted/unweighted UniFrac, PCoA/NMDS) were analyzed. Genus-level microbial composition and differential taxa were identified using LEfSe analysis, while functional profiles were predicted using PICRUSt2 and differential pathway analysis was performed with metagenomeSeq. The results showed that richness-related alpha diversity indices did not differ significantly among groups, whereas diversity and evenness indices in the AOM/DSS group were markedly altered, indicating an abnormal restructuring of the microbial ecological community induced by the model; these indices showed a tendency toward restoration after FU intervention. Beta diversity analysis revealed a clear separation in microbial community structure between the AOM/DSS and NC groups, while samples in the FL and FH groups shifted in the ordination space and exhibited a more concentrated clustering pattern after FU treatment, suggesting that FU could reshape the gut microbial community structure under CAC conditions. Genus-level composition analysis and heatmap results demonstrated that FU intervention reconstructed dominant bacterial genera and produced dose-dependent microbial characteristics, and LEfSe analysis further identified specific microbial biomarkers among different groups. Functional prediction indicated that metabolic-related modules predominated across groups, and FU intervention influenced the overall functional profile, while differential pathway analysis revealed that multiple metabolism- and transport-related pathways were significantly altered in the AOM/DSS group compared with the NC group. Overall, fucoidan can modulate gut microbiota diversity and community structure in the CAC model, reshape characteristic microbial taxa, and influence predicted microbial functions and metabolism-related pathways, suggesting that the improvement of intestinal microbial dysbiosis may represent an important mechanism underlying the protective effects of fucoidan against CAC.

## Keywords

Fucoidan, Colitis-Associated Colorectal Cancer (CAC), Gut Microbiota, 16S rRNA Sequencing, Diversity Analysis, Functional Prediction

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## 1. 引言

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是全球范围内发病率和死亡率均居前列的恶性肿瘤[1], 炎症在其发生发展过程中发挥着关键作用[2]。结肠炎相关性结直肠癌(colitis-associated colorectal cancer, CAC)是指发生于溃疡性结肠炎或克罗恩病等慢性炎症性肠病(IBD)基础上的特殊类型结直肠癌, 其发病机制与长期慢性炎症密切相关, 与散发性 CRC 在临床表现及分子机制上均存在显著差异[2]。

近年来, 肠道菌群在宿主免疫、代谢及肠上皮稳态调控中的作用逐渐受到关注。肠道菌群失调(dysbiosis)被认为是促进 IBD 进展及 CAC 发生的重要因素, 其特征常表现为菌群多样性与结构稳定性受损、有益菌减少以及促炎/条件致病菌异常增殖等[3] [4]。研究发现, 某些细菌如脱硫弧菌(*Desulfovibrio*)、阿克曼菌(*Akkermansia*)等可加剧肠黏膜炎症并促进肿瘤发生[5]-[7], 而阿克曼菌属(*Akkermansia*)在不同宿主背景与疾病阶段可能呈现双向效应, 在部分炎症/肿瘤模型中与炎症加重或肿瘤负担增加相关, 相对而言, 乳酸杆菌属(*Lactobacillus*)、双歧杆菌属(*Bifidobacterium*)等益生菌可通过增强屏障功能、调节免疫反应等发挥保护作用[8] [9]。因此, 调节肠道菌群被视为干预 CAC 的重要潜在策略。

岩藻多糖(fucoidan, FU)是一种来源于褐藻的天然硫酸化多糖, 具有良好的抗炎、抗肿瘤、免疫调节及调控肠道菌群等多种生物学功能[10]-[12]。既往研究表明, FU 可在多种疾病模型中缓解结肠炎症、延缓肿瘤进展, 可能与其改善肠道菌群生态、维持肠道稳态有关[13] [14]。然而, 其在 CAC 模型中对肠道菌群组成与功能的具体调节作用尚不明确。

本研究基于 AOM/DSS 诱导的小鼠 CAC 模型, 采用 16S rRNA 高通量测序技术, 从菌群  $\alpha/\beta$  多样性、群落组成、差异菌群筛选及功能预测等层面系统评估 FU 对 CAC 相关肠道菌群失衡的调控作用, 旨在阐明其通过微生态途径发挥抗炎抗肿瘤作用的潜在机制, 为 FU 在结肠炎相关性肿瘤防治中的应用提供理论依据。

## 2. 研究方法

### 2.1. 实验动物与分组

选用 6~8 周龄 SPF 级雄性 C57BL/6J 小鼠, 体重( $20 \pm 2$ ) g, 由正规实验动物中心提供。小鼠饲养于 SPF 屏障环境, 温度( $22 \pm 2$ ) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、相对湿度( $50\% \pm 10\%$ ), 12 h 明暗交替, 自由摄食饮水。适应性饲养 1 周后, 采用随机数字表法分为 4 组(每组  $n = 8$ ): 正常对照组(NC 组)、模型组(AOM/DSS 组)、FU 低剂量组(FL 组, 600 mg/kg)和 FU 高剂量组(FH 组, 1200 mg/kg)。

### 2.2. CAC 小鼠模型建立及干预

参照 AOM/DSS 方法建立 CAC 模型。除 NC 组外, 其余各组于实验第 1 周腹腔注射叠氮甲烷(azoxymethane, AOM) 10 mg/kg; AOM 注射后第 2 周开始给予 2.5% 葡聚糖硫酸钠(dextran sulfate sodium, DSS)饮水 7 d, 随后恢复普通饮水 14 d, DSS 饮水与普通饮水交替共 3 个周期。FU 干预从第 2 个 DSS 周期开始: FL 组与 FH 组分别每日灌胃 FU 溶液, 剂量为 600 mg/kg 与 1200 mg/kg, 持续至实验结束; NC 组与 AOM/DSS 组每日灌胃等体积生理盐水。实验结束后处死小鼠取材用于后续分析。

### 2.3. HE 染色(Hematoxylin-Eosin)

取各组小鼠结肠组织, PBS 冲洗去除内容物后置于 4% 多聚甲醛固定 48 h, 按常规组织学流程进行梯度乙醇脱水、二甲苯透明、石蜡包埋, 并切片(厚度约 4  $\mu\text{m}$ )。切片经二甲苯脱蜡、梯度乙醇复水后, 苏木精染色 3 min~5 min, 流水冲洗后进行分化并返蓝; 随后伊红染色 1 min~3 min。染色完成后切片依次经梯度乙醇脱水、二甲苯透明并以中性树胶封片。采用光学显微镜观察并采集图像, 用于组织学评估与病理评分。

## 2.4. 肠道内容物采集及 DNA 提取

实验末期在无菌条件下剖腹取材,分离结肠后轻挤中段肠内容物(或结肠内容物),置于无菌冻存管中,液氮速冻后转存于 $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ 备用。采用商业化粪便/肠道微生物 DNA 提取试剂盒提取微生物基因组 DNA,按说明书操作。使用 NanoDrop 检测 DNA 浓度及纯度(A260/A280),并通过 1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳评估 DNA 完整性。

## 2.5. 16S rRNA 高通量测序与分析

扩增细菌 16S rRNA 基因 V3~V4 区(341F/806R),构建文库并在 Illumina 平台进行双端测序;对原始序列进行质控、去噪与去嵌合体处理,生成 ASV 表用于后续分析。

## 2.6. 物种注释与菌群组成分析

采用 SILVA 数据库(如 v138)对 ASV 进行分类注释;统计不同分类层级(重点为属水平)相对丰度并绘制堆叠柱状图;选取差异/代表性菌属绘制聚类热图展示组间变化趋势。

## 2.7. $\alpha$ 多样性分析(Alpha Diversity)

基于 ASV 表计算 Chao1、Observed\_species、Faith\_pd、Shannon、Simpson 与 Pielou\_e 等  $\alpha$  多样性指标,并计算 Good's coverage 评估测序覆盖度。

## 2.8. $\beta$ 多样性分析(Beta Diversity)

基于 Bray-Curtis、Jaccard 及 unweighted/weighted UniFrac 距离构建距离矩阵,采用 PCoA 与 NMDS 进行降维与可视化。

## 2.9. 差异菌群筛选(LEfSe)

采用 LEfSe 方法筛选组间显著差异类群(Kruskal-Wallis 检验  $P < 0.05$ , LDA 阈值  $> 2.0$ )。

## 2.10. 菌群功能预测(PICRUSt2)

采用 PICRUSt2 基于 16S 数据预测 KO/KEGG/MetaCyc 功能谱,并进行功能谱 PCoA 与通路相对丰度展示;差异通路分析使用 metagenomeSeq 筛选显著变化通路。

## 2.11. 统计学分析

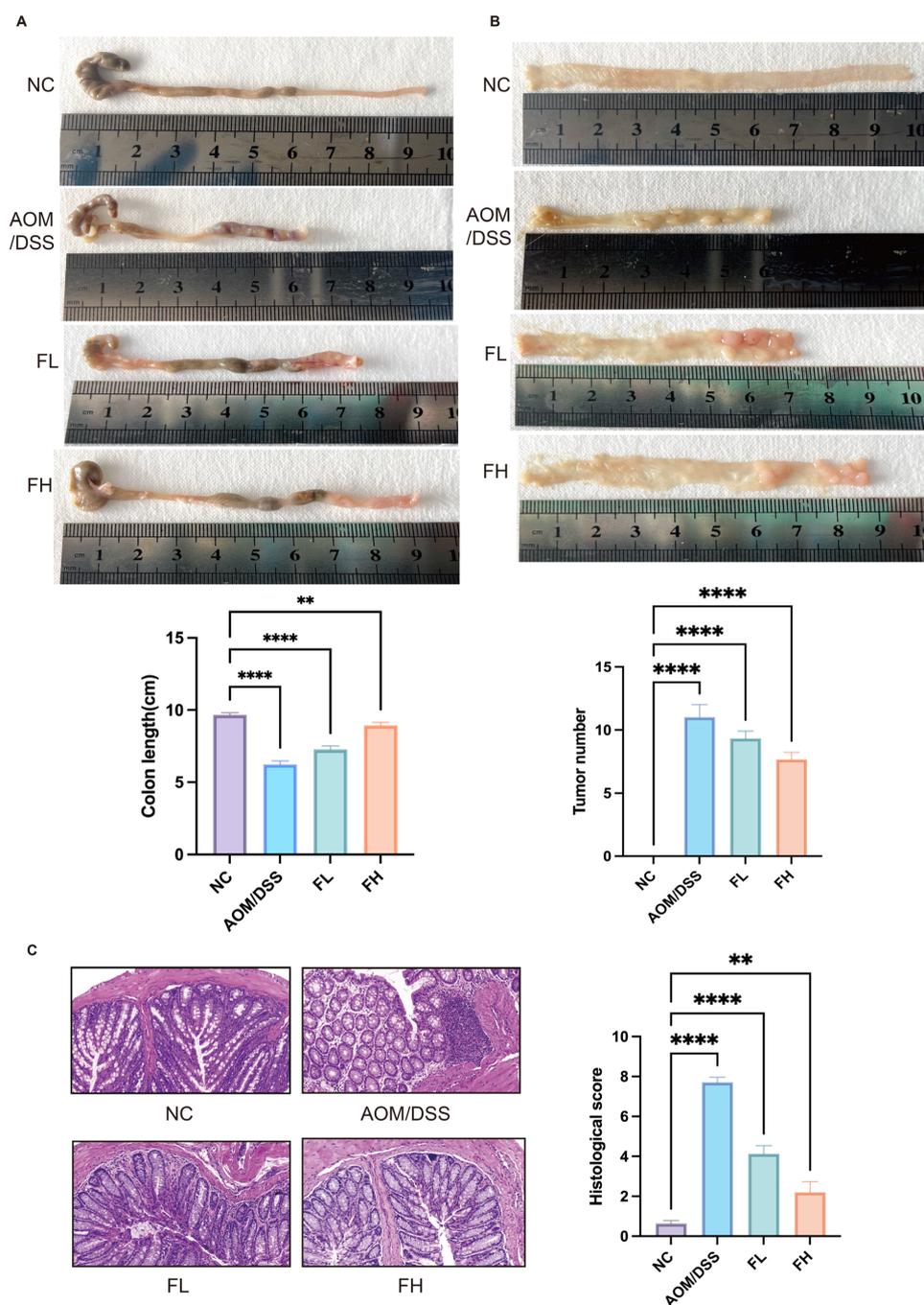
统计学分析使用 R 语言与 GraphPad Prism;正态分布数据采用 one-way ANOVA (Tukey 事后检验),非正态数据采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验; $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

# 3. 研究结果

## 3.1. 岩藻多糖降低 AOM/DSS 诱导 CAC 小鼠肿瘤负荷并改善结肠组织病理损伤

与 NC 组相比,AOM/DSS 组小鼠结肠明显缩短,肉眼可见结肠整体外观损伤加重;在岩藻多糖干预后,FL 组与 FH 组结肠外观损伤程度均有所减轻,结肠长度较 AOM/DSS 组显著回升(图 1(A))。进一步评估结肠肿瘤负荷发现,AOM/DSS 组结肠黏膜表面可见多发结节样隆起,提示肿瘤形成明显,而岩藻多糖干预后结节数量减少,并且病灶范围减轻(图 1(B)),提示岩藻多糖能够有效抑制 CAC 肿瘤发生、降低肿瘤负荷。HE 染色结果进一步证实,NC 组结肠黏膜结构完整、腺体排列规则,而 AOM/DS 组出现黏膜结构紊乱、腺体/隐窝破坏与异常增生并伴明显炎性细胞浸润;经岩藻多糖干预后,FL 组与 FH 组的组织

结构破坏明显减轻, 炎性浸润减少, 腺体/隐窝形态趋于恢复, 相应病理评分亦显著降低, 且高剂量组改善更为明显(图 1(C))。

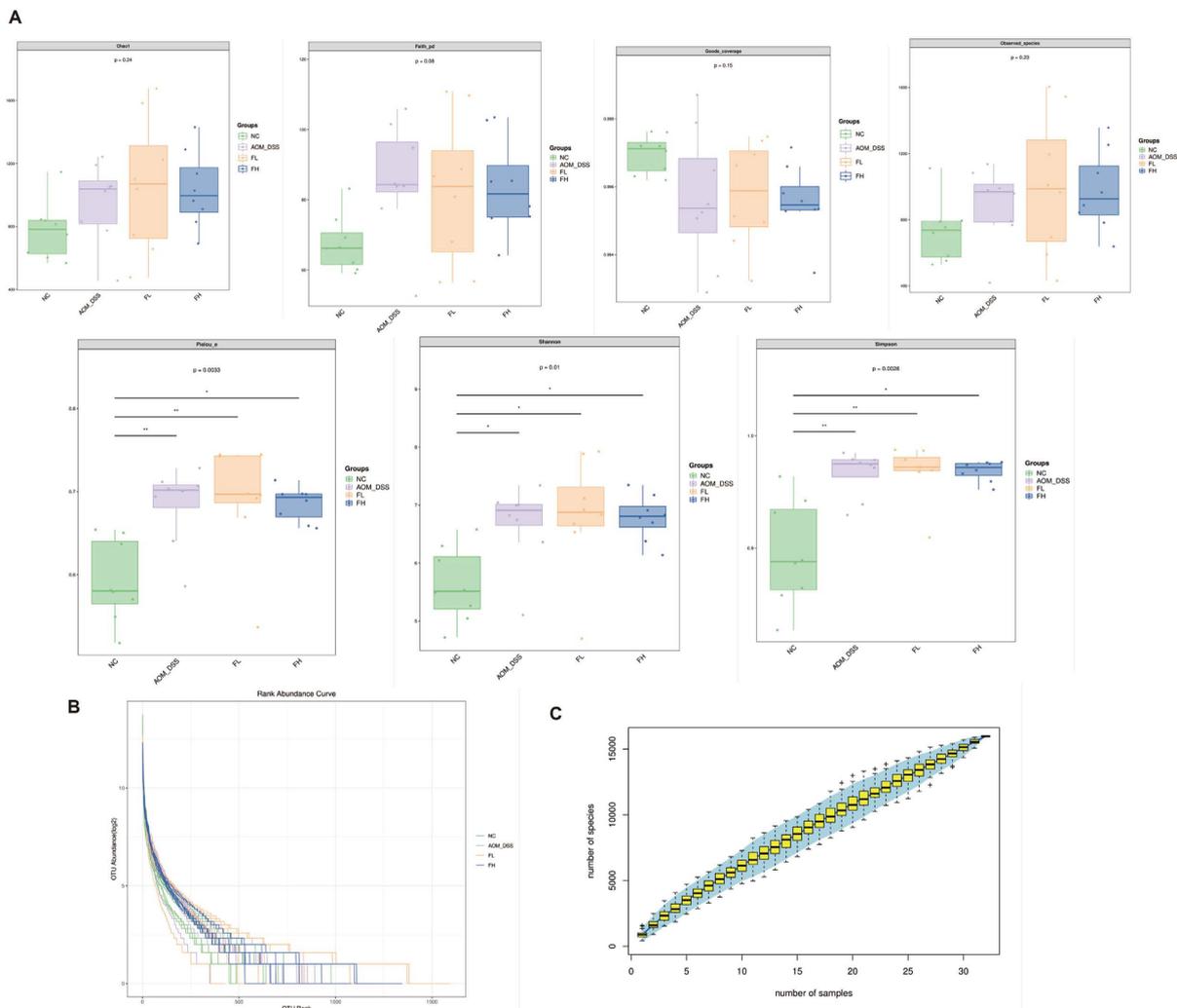


**Figure 1.** Fucoidan reduces tumor burden and alleviates colonic histopathological injury in AOM/DSS-induced CAC mice. (A) Representative gross images of colons from each group and quantification of colon length. (B) Representative images of the colonic mucosal surface after longitudinal opening and quantification of tumor number. (C) Representative H&E-stained colon sections and histological score quantification. Scale bar = 200  $\mu$ m. \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$

**图 1.** 岩藻多糖降低 AOM/DSS 诱导 CAC 小鼠肿瘤负荷并改善结肠组织病理损伤。(A) 各组小鼠结肠代表性整体外观图及结肠长度统计。(B) 纵向剪开后结肠黏膜面代表性图像及肿瘤数目统计。(C) 结肠组织 HE 染色代表性切片图及组织学评分统计, 标尺 = 200  $\mu$ m。  $p < 0.01$  (\*\*),  $p < 0.0001$  (\*\*\*\*)

### 3.2. 岩藻多糖干预影响 CAC 小鼠肠道菌群 $\alpha$ 多样性

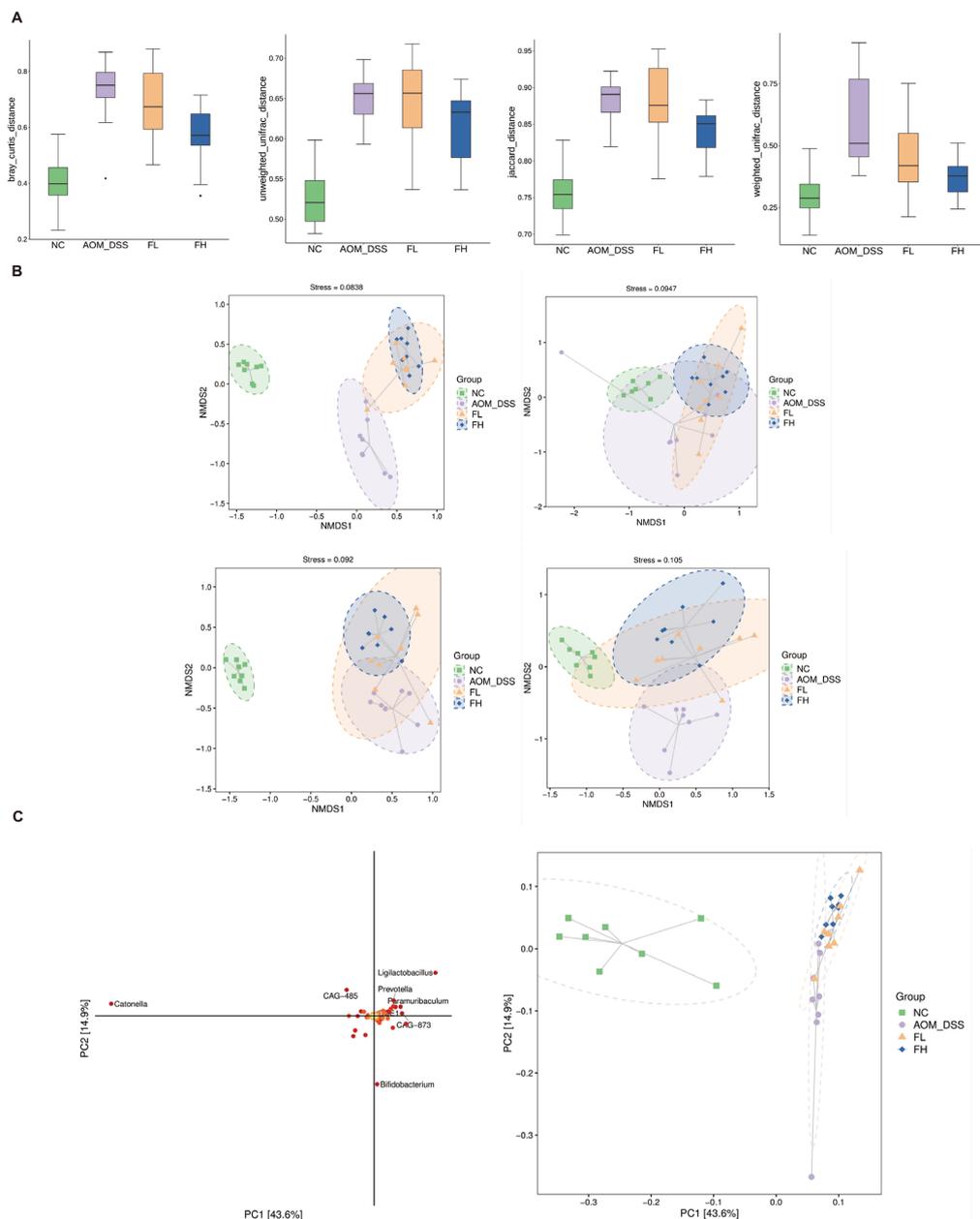
计算 Chao1、Observed\_species、Faith\_pd、Shannon、Simpson 与 Pielou\_e 等  $\alpha$  多样性指标并评估 Good's coverage (图 2)。结果显示, Chao1 与 Observed\_species 等丰富度指标组间差异不显著; AOM/DSS 组多样性/均匀度指标发生显著改变, 提示模型诱导菌群分布格局重排; FU 干预后相关指标呈一定调整趋势。各组 Good's coverage 均较高, 说明测序覆盖度良好。



**Figure 2.** Effects of FU on the  $\alpha$ -diversity of the gut microbiota in CAC mice. Based on 16S rRNA sequencing data, Chao1 and Observed\_species (richness indices), Faith\_pd (phylogenetic diversity index), Shannon and Simpson (diversity indices), and Pielou\_e (evenness index) were calculated, and Good's coverage was used to evaluate sequencing depth/coverage (图 2). FU 对 CAC 小鼠肠道菌群  $\alpha$  多样性的影响。基于 16S rRNA 测序数据计算 Chao1 与 Observed\_species (丰富度指标)、Faith\_pd (系统发育多样性指标)、Shannon 与 Simpson (多样性指数)、Pielou\_e (均匀度指数), 并以 Good's coverage 评价测序覆盖度

### 3.3. 岩藻多糖干预显著调节 CAC 小鼠肠道菌群 $\beta$ 多样性与群落结构

基于 Bray-Curtis、Jaccard 及 weighted/unweighted UniFrac 距离的  $\beta$  多样性分析显示, NC 组与 AOM/DSS 组在 NMDS 与 PCoA 中明显分离; FU 干预后 FL 与 FH 组在排序空间发生位移并呈更集中聚类趋势(图 3), 提示 FU 可在 CAC 背景下重塑菌群群落结构。



**Figure 3.** FU modulates  $\beta$ -diversity and community structure of the gut microbiota in CAC mice. (A) Boxplots of between-group distance distributions calculated based on Bray-Curtis, Jaccard, unweighted UniFrac, and weighted UniFrac metrics. (B) NMDS ordination plots (95% confidence ellipses) based on the four distance metrics above; stress values are shown in the plots. (C) PCoA based on weighted UniFrac distances: the left panel shows the PCoA biplot (highlighting major genera associated with the ordination axes), and the right panel shows the PCoA scatter plot (95% confidence ellipses)

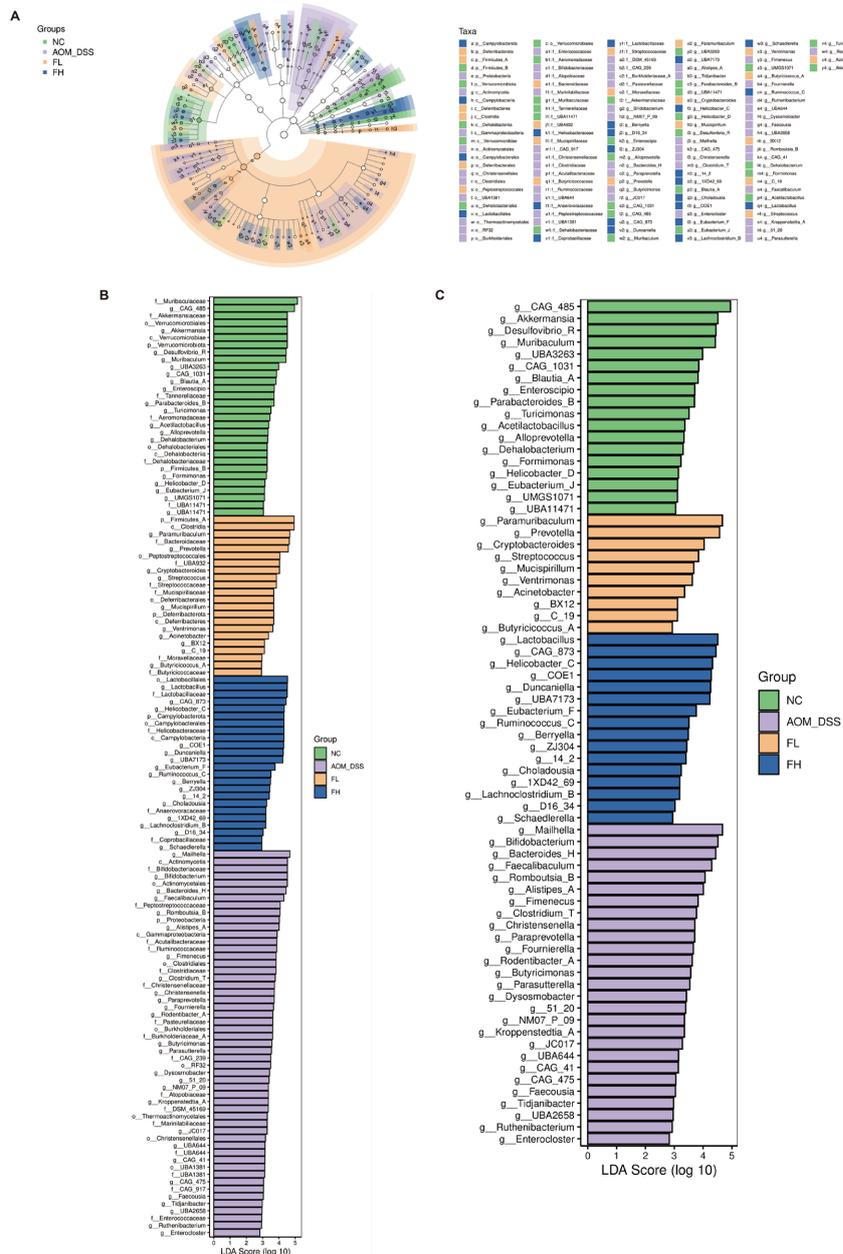
**图 3.** FU 调节 CAC 小鼠肠道菌群  $\beta$  多样性与群落结构。(A) 基于 Bray-Curtis、Jaccard、unweighted UniFrac 与 weighted UniFrac 距离计算的组间距离分布箱线图；(B) 基于上述四种距离度量的 NMDS 排序图(95%置信椭圆)，Stress 值如图所示；(C) 基于 weighted UniFrac 距离的 PCoA 分析：左图为 PCoA 双标图(显示与排序轴相关的主要菌属)，右图为 PCoA 散点图(95%置信椭圆)

### 3.4. 岩藻多糖调节菌群组成并重塑特征菌属谱系

属水平堆叠柱状图与热图结果显示，AOM/DSS 诱导优势菌属谱系发生偏移；FU 干预后菌群组成出现剂量相关的重构特征，并形成 FL 与 FH 各自的特征菌属模式(图 4)。

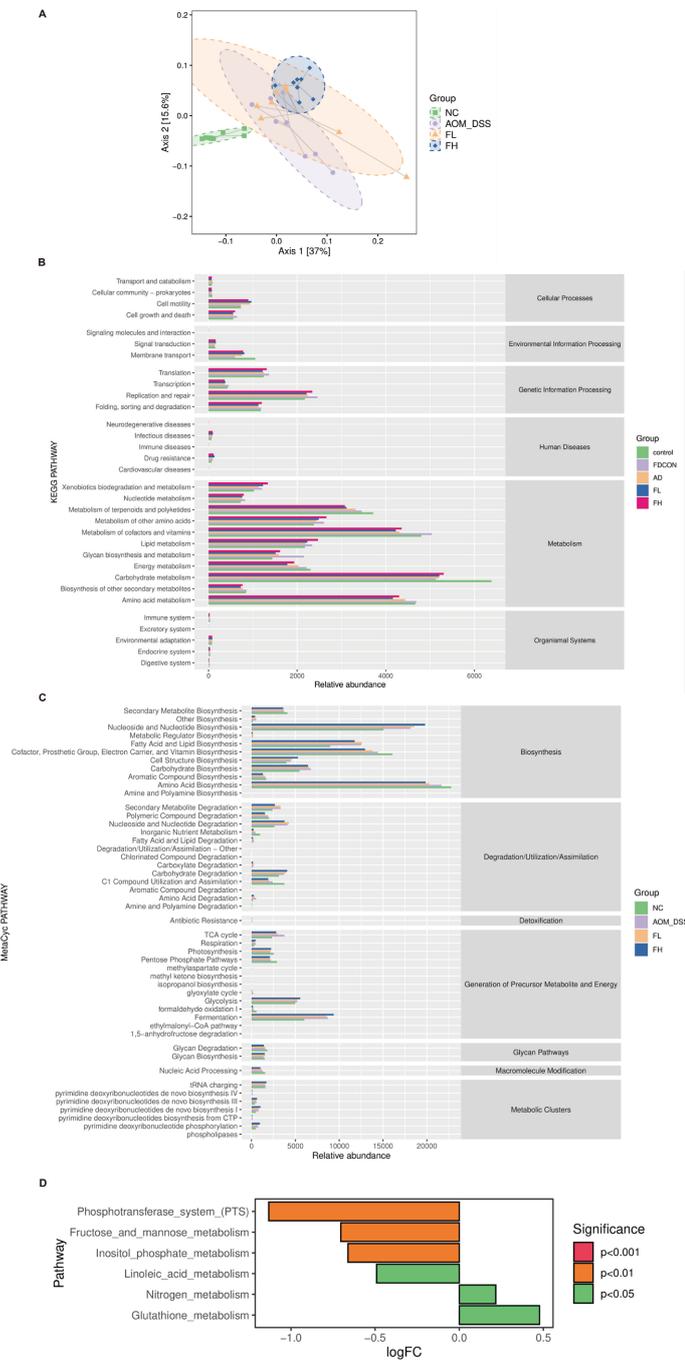


然而, Shannon、Simpson 及 Pielou\_e 等反映群落均匀度/多样性结构的指标在 AOM/DSS 模型组发生显著改变, 提示 CAC 模型不仅影响菌群组成, 还可能改变优势菌占比与群落分布格局。FU 干预后, 上述指标整体呈一定波动调整趋势, 提示 FU 可能通过调节菌群组成分布与群落结构, 在 CAC 状态下对菌群生态平衡产生影响。



**Figure 5.** LefSe analysis identifies differentially abundant taxa after FU intervention. (A) Cladogram showing the significantly differential taxa across taxonomic levels among the NC, AOM/DSS, FL, and FH groups. (B) LefSe LDA score bar plot (across multiple taxonomic levels) illustrating taxa significantly enriched in each group and their effect sizes. (C) LDA scores (log10) of differential genera at the genus level

**图 5.** LefSe 分析筛选 FU 干预后差异菌群类群。(A) 系统发育树(cladogram)展示 NC、AOM/DSS、FL 与 FH 组在不同分类层级的显著差异类群分布; (B) LefSe 的 LDA 效应值条形图(多分类层级)显示各组显著富集的差异类群及效应值; (C) 属水平差异菌属的 LDA 评分(log10)



**Figure 6.** PICRUSt2 functional prediction indicates that FU intervention alters the functional potential of the gut microbiota in CAC mice. (A) PCoA based on Bray-Curtis distances of PICRUSt2-predicted KO functional profiles. Different colors represent groups (NC, AOM/DSS, FL, FH); each point denotes one sample, and the dashed ellipses indicate 95% confidence intervals. (B) Relative abundance distribution of predicted functions at KEGG level 2 pathways. (C) Relative abundance distribution of predicted functions at the MetaCyc functional category level. (D) Differential analysis of KEGG pathways using metagenomeSeq (fitFeatureModel) (AOM/DSS vs NC); the x-axis represents logFC, and colors indicate significance levels

**图 6.** PICRUSt2 功能预测显示 FU 干预可影响 CAC 小鼠肠道菌群功能潜能。(A) 基于 PICRUSt2 预测的 KO 功能谱, 采用 Bray-Curtis 距离进行 PCoA 分析; 不同颜色代表不同分组(NC, AOM/DSS, FL, FH), 每个点代表 1 个样本, 虚线椭圆为 95%置信椭圆;(B) 预测功能在 KEGG 二级通路(KEGG Level 2)层面的相对丰度分布;(C) 预测功能在 MetaCyc 功能大类层面的相对丰度分布;(D) 基于 metagenomeSeq (fitFeatureModel)对 KEGG 通路进行差异分析的结果(AOM/DSS vs NC), 横坐标为 logFC, 颜色表示显著性水平

在  $\beta$  多样性层面, 基于 Bray-Curtis、Jaccard 及 unweighted/weighted UniFrac 等多种距离度量的排序分析显示, NC 组与 AOM/DSS 组在坐标空间存在分离趋势, 提示造模可导致菌群整体结构发生改变; FU 干预组相较模型组出现一定程度的偏移与聚类收敛, 提示 FU 可能在一定程度上影响 CAC 相关菌群结构紊乱并推动群落结构重塑。值得注意的是, 多种距离度量下结果整体一致, 增强了菌群结构变化的可靠性。

菌群组成与差异菌分析进一步揭示了 FU 对菌群谱系的影响。属水平堆叠图与热图提示, AOM/DSS 处理后优势菌属构成发生偏移, 而 FU 干预后菌群组成呈现一定的剂量相关重构特征。LEfSe 结果进一步表明, 不同处理组形成各自的特征菌群标志物: 模型组富集多种与炎症或代谢改变相关的差异菌属, 而 FL、FH 组分别富集不同的优势菌群, 其中 FH 组富集 *Lactobacillus* 等菌属, 提示 FU 可能通过重塑特征菌属谱系参与肠道稳态调控。既往研究显示, 部分乳酸杆菌可通过调节黏膜免疫与屏障功能, 在 AOM/DSS 模型中发挥保护作用[18], 因此 FU 诱导的特征菌群变化可能是其发挥抗炎抗肿瘤效应的重要微生态环节。对于 *Akkermansia* 等在不同宿主背景与疾病阶段可能呈现双向效应的菌属[6], 本研究亦观察到其作为组间差异菌群出现, 提示后续仍需结合宿主表型与代谢指标进一步阐明其生物学意义。

在功能预测方面, PICRUST2 提示各组在预测功能谱层面存在分离趋势, 且 KEGG/MetaCyc 功能大类构成以代谢相关模块为主。进一步的差异通路分析显示, CAC 模型状态下部分糖转运/糖代谢相关通路(如 PTS、果糖和甘露糖代谢等)可能发生改变, 而与氧化还原稳态及含氮代谢相关的通路(如谷胱甘肽代谢、氮代谢等)亦呈现差异, 提示 CAC 相关菌群可能伴随能量利用方式与氧化应激应答功能的重塑; FU 干预对整体功能谱与代谢模块呈现一定调节趋势, 为其改善 CAC 微生态失衡提供了功能学层面的证据。

然而, 本研究亦存在一定局限性: 一方面, 仅采用 16S rRNA 测序分析菌群特征, 尚未进一步进行宏基因组或代谢组验证[19]; 此外, 尚未开展差异菌属丰度与肿瘤负荷、炎症因子等宿主表型指标的相关性分析, 因而难以在统计学层面筛选出与宿主表型最相关的候选菌属; 另一方面, 缺乏菌群移植(FMT)等机制性实验来进一步证明菌群在 FU 抗 CAC 过程中的因果关系。未来可在此基础上拓展多组学联合分析, 并结合无菌小鼠或抗生素预处理模型, 深入解析 FU 的微生态机制, 为其临床应用提供更充分的理论依据。

## 5. 结论

16S rRNA 测序结果显示, AOM/DSS 诱导 CAC 可显著扰动肠道菌群结构与预测功能谱; FU 干预可推动菌群结构由模型态向对照态回归, 重塑属水平组成并形成剂量相关特征菌群, 同时影响代谢相关预测通路。提示改善菌群失衡可能是 FU 发挥保护作用的重要机制之一。

## 声明

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