

特约评述

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人工合成益生菌群的组装策略

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摘要: 人工益生菌群作为新一代合成生物技术, 在疾病干预和治疗中展现出广阔的应用前景。然而, 其设计与组装方法目前尚缺乏系统性的归纳与总结。本文系统梳理并评析了常见益生菌单菌株在多种疾病防治中的应用现状与潜力, 重点围绕人工益生菌群的三大组装策略展开系统综述: 鸡尾酒策略、基于物理接触的互作策略以及基于小分子的非接触互作策略。鸡尾酒策略通过功能互补的菌株组合实现协同增效; 物理接触策略借助基因编码黏附素、DNA介导组装及生物材料封装等技术, 提升菌群定植和靶向递送能力; 非接触策略则依赖群体感应系统和代谢交叉喂养策略等, 实现对菌群结构和功能的精准调控。文章详细剖析了各类策略的作用设计与组装、典型应用与面临挑战, 并进一步展望了多策略融合、人工智能辅助设计、临床转化等未来研究方向, 为构建高效、稳定、安全的益生菌治疗体系提供理论依据和技术支撑。

关键词: 益生菌; 人工合成菌群; 鸡尾酒策略; 微生物相互作用; 微生物生态

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Assembly strategies for synthetic probiotic consortia

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Abstract: As a cutting-edge modality in synthetic biology-driven therapeutics, engineered probiotic consortia hold immense promise for disease intervention and treatment. However, the design and assembly methodologies for these synthetic ecosystems remain poorly summarized and analyzed. In this review, we begin by systematically reviewing and critically evaluating the current applications and therapeutic potentials of common single-strain probiotics in the prevention and treatment of various diseases. Then, we provide a systematic summary for three primary assembly

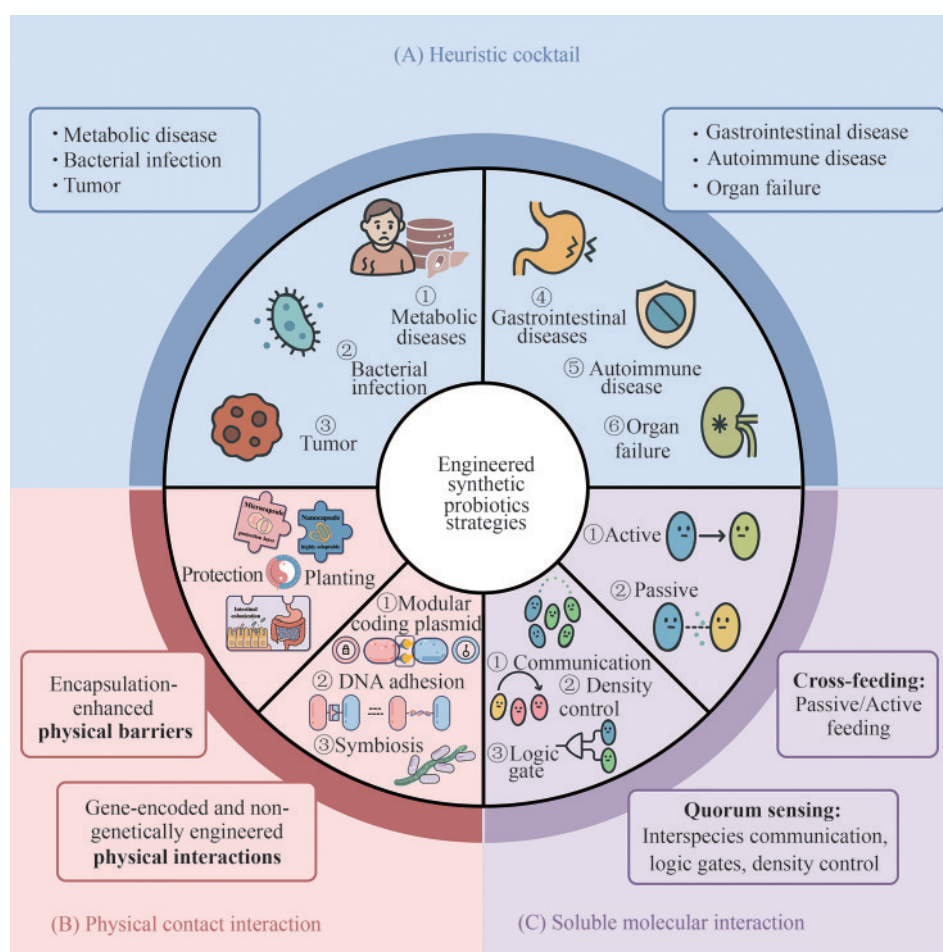
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strategies to engineer these consortia, *i.e.*, the heuristic cocktail, the physical contact-dependent assembly, and the small molecule-mediated contact-independent assembly. The heuristic cocktail synergizes functionally complementary bacterial strains to achieve enhanced therapeutic effects, though it faces challenges in achieving precise functional coordination and control. The physical contact-dependent assembly employs techniques such as genetically encoded adhesins, DNA-programmed assembly, and biomaterial encapsulation to improve gut colonization and delivery efficiency, yet balancing colonization stability with safety remained as a significant challenge. In contrast, the molecule-mediated contact-independent assembly utilizes quorum sensing and metabolic cross-feeding to achieve precise control of synthetic probiotic consortia, although the low efficiency in constructing cross-species metabolic networks presents a major bottleneck. We critically examine the mechanistic principles, representative applications, and current limitations of each strategy. Looking forward, the field is moving beyond the refinement of individual strategies toward their synergistic integration. Combining the rapid prototyping and functional complementarity of the cocktail approach with the precise spatial organization and enhanced colonization offered by physical contact-based strategies, and further empowering the consortium with the dynamic, programmable regulation afforded by molecular communication hold the key to constructing truly robust, efficient, and intelligent therapeutic ecosystems. This integrated approach, supported by advances in artificial intelligence and genome-scale metabolic modeling, promises to accelerate the rational design of next-generation synthetic probiotics. This comprehensive overview aims to provide a foundational framework and technical reference for developing advanced, safe, and effective synthetic probiotic therapies.



Keywords: probiotics; synthetic microbial consortia; cocktail strategy; microbial interactions; microbial ecology

近年来,随着微生物组学与合成生物技术的迅速发展,采用合成生物学方法对益生菌进行基因改造,从而赋予其特定功能或增强其益生特性^[1-3],已在疾病干预与治疗领域展现出重要的应用潜力^[4-8]。研究表明,通过理性设计改造的工程益生菌能够精准调控宿主微环境,并在代谢性疾病^[9-10]、肿瘤免疫治疗^[11-14]及炎症性肠病^[15-17]等多种复杂疾病治疗中取得初步成效。

与单一工程益生菌菌株相比,人工合成益生菌群通过菌株间的分工协作,能够执行更为复杂的代谢任务,增强对环境波动的适应能力,并实现更精细的时空调控,显示出显著的协同优势^[18-19]。为拓展其应用范围,研究人员目前已发展出三类主要组装策略:一是基于鸡尾酒设计对野生菌株进行组合混合;二是通过黏附与封装等物理接触式互作以强化菌株协作;三是利用代谢物交叉喂养或信号分子通信等基于小分子的非接触互作,以提升菌群稳定性。

尽管人工益生菌群在疾病治疗方面潜力巨大,其从实验室走向临床的转化之路仍充满挑战,包括功能协同调控不够精准^[20]、定植稳定性与安全性难以兼顾^[21-23]、跨物种代谢网络构建效率低^[24-25]等技术瓶颈,及菌群在人体内作为复杂活体药物的生物安全评估等现实问题,共同构成了其临床转化的核心障碍。

为此,本文旨在系统梳理和分析当前人工益生菌群的构建策略,以推动其应用领域的拓展。

文章首先总结了合成生物学改造的工程益生菌菌株在各类疾病防治中的应用进展,进而从鸡尾酒设计、物理接触式互作到基于小分子的非接触互作等不同策略出发,全面分析其优势与局限性,以期人工益生菌群的智能设计与临床转化提供理论支撑。

1 工程益生菌单菌改造与疾病防治

在利用工程益生菌进行疾病防治的研究与实践,单菌株疗法长期占据基础与临床探索的核心地位。目前,多种单一益生菌菌株已被广泛研究并应用于各类疾病的防治,展现出初步的治疗效果。例如,在代谢性疾病领域,*Eubacterium hallii*可通过产生短链脂肪酸、调节胆汁酸代谢或改善肠道屏障完整性来缓解胰岛素抵抗^[26];在感染方面,*Escherichia coli* Nissle 1917可通过分泌抗菌肽竞争性抑制病原体定植^[27];而在肿瘤免疫治疗中,*Staphylococcus epidermidis*等已被设计用于在肿瘤微环境精准递送抗原、免疫调节剂或治疗性分子^[28]。这些单菌干预策略机制相对明确,易于进行安全性评估和生产质量控制,为工程益生菌的潜在应用奠定了坚实基础。表1按疾病类型分类,系统列举了在代谢性疾病、感染性疾病及肿瘤等主要领域中的候选工程益生菌菌株及其功能机制。

表1 益生菌合成生物学改造及其在疾病治疗中的应用总结

Table 1 Application cases of engineered single probiotic strains in disease treatment

序号	疾病	菌株组合	功能	参考文献
1	代谢性疾病	<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	表达苯丙氨酸代谢相关酶PAL和LAAD,双通路降解苯丙氨酸,缓解苯丙酮尿症	[29]
2		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	通过删除精氨酸阻遏蛋白ArgR,增强精氨酸合成通路,在肠道厌氧环境下将氨转化为L-精氨酸,降低血氨水平以改善高氨血症相关疾病	[30]
3		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	表达优化的苯丙氨酸解氨酶PAL,显著提升苯丙酮尿症患者体内苯丙氨酸降解效率	[31]
4		<i>Escherichia coli</i> strain AZ	单次给药实现CR宿主长期定植;通过BSH/IL-10递送逆转2型糖尿病病理	[32]
5		<i>Eubacterium hallii</i> strain L2-7	通过产生短链脂肪酸(如丁酸)激活肠道L细胞分泌GLP-1,进而促进胰岛素分泌并增强胰岛素敏感性,改善外周葡萄糖摄取和胰岛素介导的血糖清除,缓解2型糖尿病代谢紊乱	[26]
6		<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i> strain MucT	提高胰岛素敏感性,降低空腹胰岛素水平;降低总胆固醇和炎症标志物;减少体重和脂肪量,改善肝功能指标	[33]
7		<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> strain GG	摄取肠道脂肪酸,降低宿主肝脏脂质输入;抑制肠道和肝脏中甘油三酯合成关键酶的表达,减少脂质生成,减缓非酒精性脂肪性肝病的发展	[34]

续表

序号	疾病	菌株组合	功能	参考文献
37	胃肠道疾病	<i>Lactobacillus casei</i>	通过三叶因子、血红素加氧酶-1等因子促进黏液层修复;抗氧化应激	[62-64]
38		<i>Lactobacillus casei</i>	形成硒点(Se)清除 ROS 并调节菌群;增强胃酸耐受性和肠道定植;缓解 UC 结肠炎和损伤	[65]
39		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	分泌 Curli-TFF 纤维基质,原位促进黏膜修复;具备上皮保护和抗炎效果	[66]
40		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	构建光控工程菌,通过 NIR 激活的 UCM 实现精准定植;自分泌黏附蛋白增强结肠炎治疗效果	[67]
41		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	过氧化氢酶与超氧化物歧化酶清除 ROS 缓解 IBD 炎症;修复上皮屏障;增加有益菌丰度	[68]
42		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	通过分泌抗 TNF 纳米抗体特异性中和肠道局部 TNF- α ,改善肠道炎症	[69]
43		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	通过荧光和基因记录进行硫代硫酸盐响应性诊断,动态释放免疫调节剂 AvCystatin,改善胃肠道疾病以及其他代谢紊乱	[70]
44		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	通过吡啶乳酸促进结肠炎后炎症消退	[71]
45		<i>Escherichia coli</i> Nissle 1917	通过酪氨酸酶合成黑色素,实现 ROS 清除和靶向黏附,增强乳酸杆菌属的有益细菌,促进肠道微生物群稳态,缓解结肠炎	[72]

然而,随着研究的不断深入,单菌株疗法的局限性也逐渐显现。单一菌株功能较为有限,难以实现对复杂病理环境和代谢网络的全局调控^[73]。此外,长期引入或过度依赖单一菌种可能扰乱宿主原有肠道菌群平衡,导致菌群多样性降低,甚至引发代谢异常或炎症等不良反应^[74]。

针对单菌疗法的上述局限,菌群组装策略凭借其在菌间互作、体内定植及维持肠道稳态等方面的优势,展现出显著潜力^[75]。该策略基于功能模块化设计理念,依据疾病发生与发展的关键机制,选取功能上具有协同或互补潜力的菌株进行系统性组合^[76],旨在通过多靶点、多机制的联合干预弥补单菌株的功能局限,从而提升治疗的全面性、可控性与稳定性^[77]。

2 鸡尾酒策略

启发式算法(heuristic algorithm)是一种基于经验或直观规则设计的优化方法,其核心目标是在合理的时间和资源限制内获得问题的可行解,尽管无法保证全局的最优性^[78-79]。将这一理念引入人工益生菌群设计,便形成了鸡尾酒策略(cocktail therapy),即通过组合多种功能互补的工程菌株,利用其协同效应实现单一菌株难以达到的治疗效果。在药物研发中,鸡尾酒策略已被广泛用于代谢酶活性评估和多靶点治疗方案的优

化^[80-81];而在合成生物学领域,该策略进一步应用于人工益生菌的多菌混合设计,以增强其对复杂疾病的干预能力。鸡尾酒疗法突破了单菌治疗的局限性,通过多菌株间的互作与协同效应展现出其在生物治疗领域的显著优势。Jia等^[82][图1(a)]利用工程化的约氏乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus johnsonii*)与产孢梭菌(*Clostridium sporogenes*)协作,构建了基于微生物代谢物-免疫调节通路的分工明确的吡啶-3-丙酸(IPA)代谢链:*L. johnsonii*通过D-2-羟氨基酸脱氢酶将色氨酸转化为中间产物吡啶-3-乳酸(ILA),*C. sporogenes*再进一步以ILA合成终产物IPA,并成功验证了双菌共移植组对血浆IPA水平提升的显著作用,以其功能互补性克服单菌代谢缺陷。该代谢链所产生的IPA在多种癌症模型中,通过增强CD8⁺T细胞的干性维持与分化能力,显著提升了免疫检查点抑制剂的治疗效果。这一发现为利用微生物代谢产物作为免疫治疗佐剂,提供了新的潜在策略。

当前,这种基于多菌株分工协作的协同策略,其应用价值已不仅限于免疫调节领域,更在代谢废物清除这一技术挑战性更强的方向上取得了重要进展。相较于免疫代谢物(如IPA)的靶向合成,高效清除含氮废物需克服多重屏障:一方面,微生物需具备级联代谢能力,以避免中间产物(如氨)的二次毒性;另一方面,还需应对复杂肠道环境中菌群空间分布异质性所导致的代谢链断

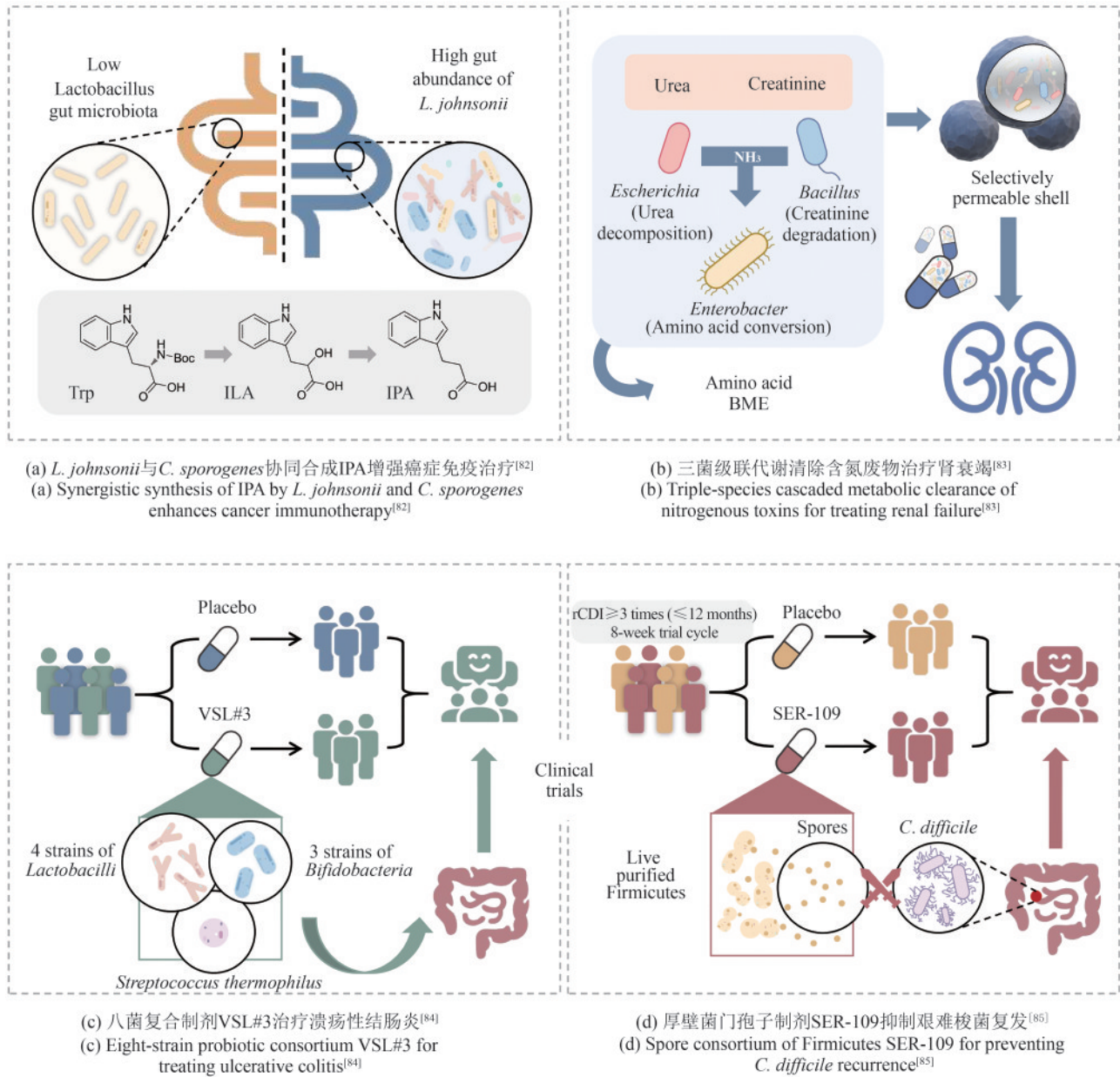


图1 人工益生菌鸡尾酒策略的四种应用范式^[82-85]

Fig. 1 Four application paradigms of the engineered probiotic cocktails^[82-85]

裂问题。Zheng等^[83] [图1(b)] 针对肾衰竭患者血液含氮废物累积的临床难题，从粪便微生物群中筛选出三株具备级联代谢能力的功能菌株，构建了一个人工生态系统：包括大肠埃希氏菌 (*Escherichia*, 负责尿素分解)、芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus*, 负责肌酐降解) 以及肠杆菌 (*Enterobacter*, 负责氨基酸转化)。通过“尿素/肌酐-氨-氨基酸”的定向代谢通路，该菌株组合在动物模型中显著降低血尿素与肌酐浓度，呈现出良好的代谢废物清除效果，且未见明显不良反应。

在临床疾病干预领域，高复杂度益生菌制剂的成功应用进一步证明了多菌株协同策略具有显著的转化价值。Sood等^[84] [图1(c)] 针对溃疡性结肠炎开展的一项多中心随机双盲对照试验表明，益生菌制剂VSL#3——含4株乳杆菌 (*Lactobacillus paracasei*, *L. plantarum*, *L. acidophilus*, *L. delbrueckii* sp. *bulgaricus*)、3株双歧杆菌 (*Bifidobacteria longum*, *B. breve*, *B. infantis*) 及1株嗜热链球菌 (*Streptococcus thermophilus*) 的八菌复合体系，较安慰剂组显著提升临床缓解率 (12周时 42.9% vs

15.7%, $P < 0.001$) 与黏膜愈合率 (32% vs 14.7%, $P = 0.028$), 在基于 UCDAI 的溃疡性结肠炎疾病活动指数评分中, VSL#3 益生菌制剂组的 UCDAI 评分改善大于 50% 的患者百分比显著高于安慰剂组 (6 周时 32.5% vs 10%, $P = 0.001$), 与安慰剂组 (13; 18.6%) 相比, VSL#3 益生菌制剂组 (40; 51.9%) 的 UCDAI 评分下降幅度明显超过 3 分 ($P < 0.001$), 其个体症状缓解程度显著更佳, 在实现轻度至中度溃疡性结肠炎患者的临床反应和缓解方面安全有效。由大样本量临床数据可知, 菌群中各菌株的胃酸胆汁抗性 with 定植能力差异可通过功能互补确保整体益生菌制剂在肠道微环境中的存活与效能, 克服单菌株各自的功能局限。值得注意的是, VSL#3 在联合美沙拉嗪治疗时表现出协同增效作用 (临床缓解率提升 27.2%), 凸显多菌株鸡尾酒疗法在协同宿主药物方面的独特价值, 为复杂菌群制剂的临床转化提供了重要范式。

进一步地, 在针对复发性艰难梭菌 (*Clostridioides difficile*) 感染 (rCDI) 的微生物疗法开发中, 鸡尾酒策略展现出更为精准的生态调控潜力。Feuerstadt 等^[85] [图 1(d)] 基于多种高纯化厚壁菌门细菌孢子构成的口服微生物群制剂 SER-109 开展了 III 期临床试验, 在 281 名经筛查的患者中, 有 182 名被纳入试验研究, 并以 1:1 的比例被随机分配至 SER-109 组 ($n = 89$) 或安慰剂组 ($n = 93$)。结果显示, 在完成标准抗生素治疗后接受 SER-109 制剂的患者组中, CDI 复发率为 12%, 显著低于安慰剂组的 40% (相对风险 0.32, $P < 0.001$)。该制剂通过引入多种功能互补的孢子, 快速重建患者肠道菌群稳态, 重塑肠道胆汁酸代谢谱 (如提升次级胆汁酸代谢水平), 同时通过竞争碳源等资源抑制艰难梭菌孢子萌发及生长, 从而抑制疾病复发。目前, SER-109 已获 FDA 批准上市, 成为首个获批的口服微生物疗法, 其成功不仅展现出鸡尾酒疗法在抗感染领域的应用前景, 也为开发针对其他微生态失调相关疾病的多菌微生物制剂提供了重要参考框架。

综上, 虽然鸡尾酒策略通过模块化菌株组合已展现出良好的治疗效果, 其在动态调控精度和长期稳定性方面仍存在明显局限。这种“静态混合”的组装方式难以实时响应复杂的体内微环境

变化, 且菌株间可能发生非预期的代谢竞争。这些挑战促使研究者发展更精确的接触式互作和小分子介导的非接触互作调控策略, 旨在通过工程化手段实现益生菌群的可编程组装与智能调控。

3 基于接触式互作策略

基于物理接触式互作的策略在人工益生菌群组装中扮演着重要角色, 其核心在于利用非遗传性的、可编程的界面相互作用 (如黏附分子配对^[86]、生物材料包封^[87]) 精确操控细胞的空间组织、稳定性和递送效率 (图 2)。这一领域近年来发展迅猛, 呈现出从基因编码工具向非遗传工程化策略、从单向黏附功能向集成化智能递送系统拓展的鲜明趋势。

3.1 黏附驱动的物理互作

通过理性设计细胞表面黏附分子实现可控细胞聚集是构建人工多细胞体系的基础。早期尝试如 Cachat^[93] 开发的基于相分离原理的细胞黏附工具, 虽能实现一定规模的自组织, 但在多细胞工程应用中面临特异性控制有限、功能单一等挑战。

Glass 等^[88] 的突破性工作构建了首个全基因编码的细菌细胞黏附正交工具箱。利用纳米抗体-抗原对结合模块化外膜展示系统, 实现了高特异性、正交性的细胞黏附, 为“自下而上”编程复杂多细胞形态, 如特定图案、层状结构提供了强大且灵活的平台。Stevens 等^[21] 进一步将这一理念升级拓展至哺乳动物细胞领域。他们开发了模块化的合成细胞黏附分子工具包, 通过将具有正交结合特性的胞外域与天然黏附分子的胞内信号域融合, 不仅精确控制了细胞间的连接特异性与强度, 还能赋予组装体特定的力学性质和复杂的三维形态, 标志着合成形态发生学的重大进步。与此同时, Toda 等^[94] 通过合成细胞-细胞信号通路与黏附模块的结合, 实现了细胞自组织结构的编程。不仅展示了如何利用工程化信号和黏附实现多细胞结构的自组织, 还为未来复杂组织的人工设计提供了新思路。

尽管这些基于基因工程的细胞黏附策略展现

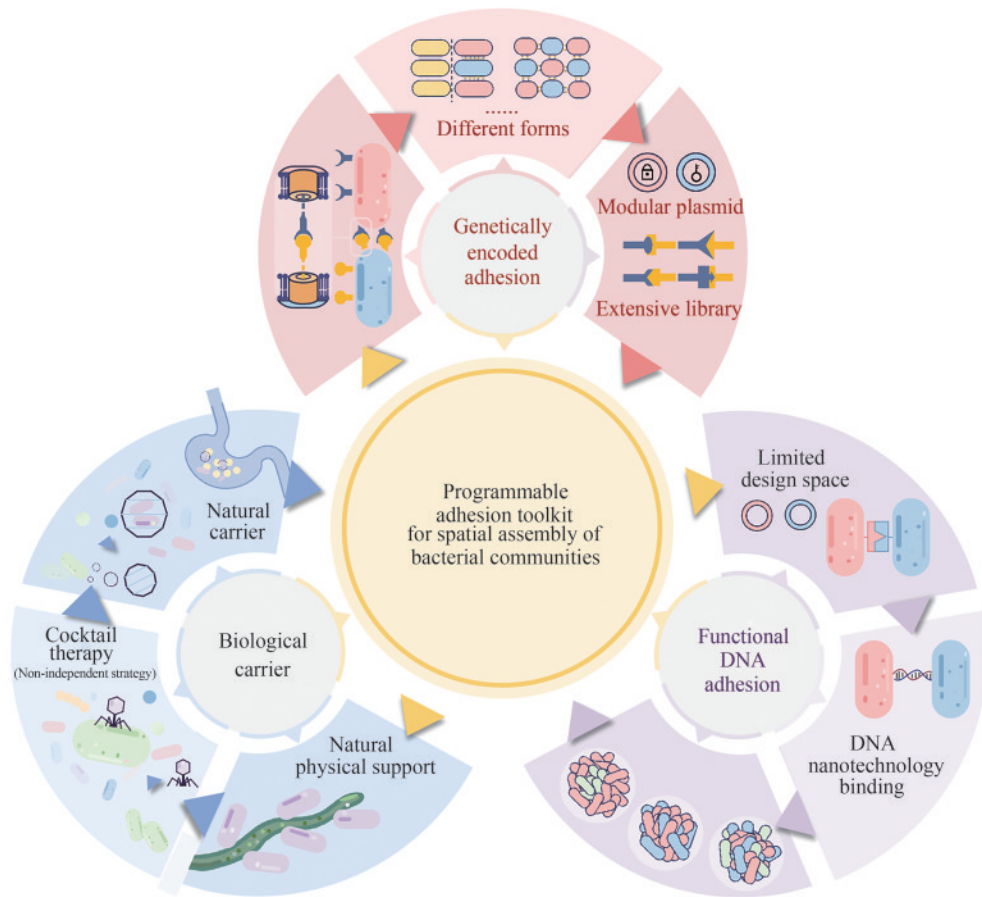


图2 人工益生菌群的物理接触式互作组装策略^[21, 88-92]

[基因编码黏附（粉色部分）：该策略通过理性设计并异源表达特异性黏附分子，实现可编程的细胞聚集与空间组装^[21, 88-89]。DNA黏附（紫色部分）：该策略利用DNA碱基互补配对原则，将功能化DNA作为通用“链接头”实现非基因工程微生物的可编程组装^[90]。天然载体（蓝色部分）：该策略利用天然生物或生物材料作为益生菌的递送与定植支架^[91-92]。鸡尾酒策略：与物理接触策略协同示例-噬菌体 + EcN联合定植^[91]，非独立策略]

Fig. 2 Physical interaction-based assembly strategies for engineering synthetic probiotic consortia^[21, 88-92]

[Genetically encoded adhesion (pink section): This strategy enables programmable cell aggregation and spatial organization through the rational design and heterologous expression of specific adhesion molecules^[21, 88-89]. DNA-mediated adhesion (purple section): This strategy utilizes the principle of complementary DNA base pairing, employing functional DNA as a universal “linker” to achieve programmable assembly of non-genetically engineered microorganisms^[90]. Natural carriers (blue section): This strategy utilizes natural organisms or biomaterials as delivery vehicles and physical scaffolds for probiotics^[91-92]. Cocktail therapy: Example of synergistic physical contact strategy-combined phage + EcN colonization^[91], non-independent strategy.]

了高度的特异性与可编程性，但仍存在一些局限性与挑战。首先，这类方法通常依赖于复杂的遗传操作与外膜蛋白的工程改造，可能引发宿主生长负担或影响细胞的生理功能。其次，正交黏附的数量仍有限，难以支撑更大规模、多层次的细胞网络构建。再次，过度依赖基因改造也在一定程度上限制了其在部分难以操作或非模式生物中的应用。最后，如何在保持高特异性的同时兼顾环境稳定性与可控性，仍是亟需解决的问题。

为规避上述改造限制并拓展应用范围，研究

者积极开发基于非遗传工程的物理互作策略。Kong等^[90]则是将DNA纳米技术系统应用于非基因工程微生物。他们利用功能性DNA分子作为通用、强大的黏附工具包，通过DNA碱基配对的精确互补性从而提供近乎无限的序列设计空间和正交性，实现了不同种类微生物的可编程、响应性组装。这种方法能精确控制微生物的排布模式，并可按需引入功能分子，为构建具有定制化行为和功能的合成微生物群落开辟了新途径。此外，DNA折纸等纳米结构可作为精确的空间模板，控

制微生物的排布方式，实现更高水平的人工设计^[95]。

另一类策略则选择巧妙利用天然生物载体。Huang等^[96]构建了细菌-微藻共生递送系统，利用钝顶螺旋藻携带大肠杆菌 Nissle 1917 (*Escherichia coli* Nissle 1917, EcN)。其作为EcN的“天然生物支架”，不仅显著促进EcN在复杂肠道环境中的增殖，还通过物理屏障保护和增强肠道黏附能力，有效提升了EcN的肠道输送效率与定植成功率，展现了利用天然生物间互作增效活体治疗的潜力。类似的，噬菌体加益生菌联合给药也早已有相关研究，两者联用能显著抑制多药耐药菌在小鼠肠道中的定植，为鸡尾酒疗法提供了佐证^[91]。

而Vona等^[92]利用硅藻自然生成的壳体作为天然载体来精确递送益生菌，这类硅藻骨架具有规则的纳米孔洞结构、高比表面积以及良好的生物相容性和可降解性，非常适合装载和保护活菌。由于骨架表面可以进一步功能化修饰，以提高菌体稳定性。因此，这种以天然无机微结构为基础的生物材料策略，成为近年来精准递送和活体治疗的新兴方向。而与之对应的传统高分子微胶囊将在下一节展开论述。

综上，非遗传物理互作方法突破了基因改造的限制，具有高通用性和灵活性。无论是DNA纳米结构提供的可编程接口，还是天然共生支架带来的稳定性增强，都为构建定制化和高效的合成微生物群体提供了强大工具。

3.2 封装增强型物理屏障

针对活体治疗剂在胃酸、胆汁等恶劣环境中易失活、肠道定植率低的核心挑战，基于物理封装构建保护性屏障的策略展现出巨大价值，多用于益生菌群工程组装。尽管益生菌作为疾病疗法和食品补充剂表现出巨大的潜力，但其发挥作用的前提是处于代谢活跃状态并存在足够的数量才能有效。现有研究表明，每克样本中的活菌数需超过 10^6 CFU^[97]。益生菌可以使用多种方法封装。根据材料与尺度，其基于物理方法的屏障大体分为微胶囊化和纳米包裹两类^[98]（图3）。

微胶囊化即建立成熟的基础保护层，是目前提高益生菌胃肠道存活率最成熟和应用最广的技术^[104]。微胶囊材料的选择取决于几个因素，包括要封装的益生菌的特性、益生菌和封装剂之间的相容性以及最终产品所需的特性^[105]。通常利用天然或合成高分子（如海藻酸钠、壳聚糖、果胶）通过乳化、挤出、喷雾干燥等方法形成水凝胶微球，组装益生菌。这种物理屏障能有效隔绝胃酸和胆盐的侵蚀，确保足量活菌抵达肠道。Zhang^[101]的工作将微胶囊化与基因工程巧妙结合，开发了智能口服细菌水凝胶系统，工程菌被封装于壳聚糖-海藻酸钠微胶囊中以抵抗胃酸。该方法在提高益生菌活力方面表现出显著优势，已被广泛应用于解决益生菌特异性递送^[103]。但应用于实践中仍然存在许多问题，包括粒径控制、益生菌泄漏和体内效

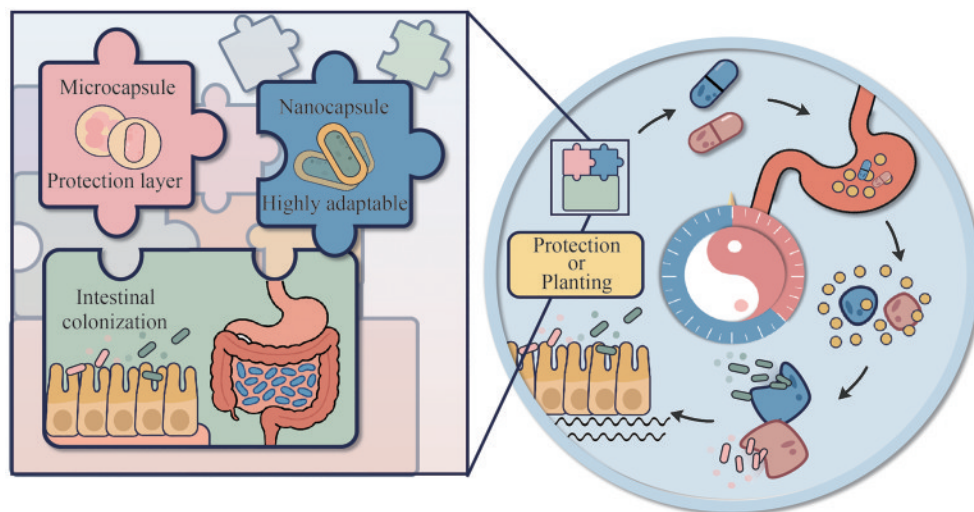


图3 人工益生菌的封装保护策略^[99-103]

Fig. 3 Encapsulation strategies for the enhanced protection of engineered synthetic probiotic consortia^[99-103]

率低^[102]。

而目前更先进的纳米尺度包封技术则是通过生物界面自组装在单个细菌细胞表面形成超薄、均匀的保护层，提供更强保护且最大限度维持细菌活性和功能^[99-100]。Cao等^[106]的研究利用生物相容性脂质体通过生物界面超分子自组装形成脂质膜包裹的细菌。不仅显著提升细菌在极端酸、胆盐、抗生素环境下的存活率（相较于未包裹细菌提升数个数量级），而且几乎不影响其代谢活性和治疗功能，为口服细菌疗法提供了强大的增强平台。

4 基于小分子的非接触互作策略

基于小分子的非接触互作策略是通过微生物间的化学信号通信与代谢产物交换，实现合成菌群的高效组装与精准调控的一种重要手段。当前研究中，该互作调控策略主要涉及群体感应系统和代谢交叉喂养策略两大核心^[73]。下文首先将介绍群体感应系统在合成菌群组装中的典型应用与研究进展，其次详细阐述代谢交叉喂养的理论机制及实践案例，最后总结二者协同作用的前景与趋势。

4.1 群体感应系统

群体感应（quorum sensing, QS）系统是一种依赖细胞密度的微生物通信机制，细菌通过产生、释放并感知特定信号分子，实现群落水平的基因表达与行为同步^[107-111]。在合成菌群的构建中，群体感应系统已被广泛应用于菌群数量控制、菌株空间分布、种群稳定性和代谢功能协作的精准调控（图4）。

最早，You等^[112]通过将LuxI/LuxR型群体感应系统与killer gene（自杀基因）组合，实现了工程化大肠杆菌种群密度的自动调节，开创了利用群体感应系统实现菌群密度控制的先例。随后，研究者通过进一步工程化设计，成功实现了诸如捕食-被捕食种群动态控制^[113]、菌群中多数感知的精确识别^[114]等多种功能。近年来，更有研究团队将群体感应系统与基因开关、逻辑门元件相结合，

成功构建出复杂的时空调控模式，有效实现菌群行为的精准控制与功能优化^[117-119]。这些进展极大地拓展了群体感应系统在合成菌群工程中的潜在应用空间。

此外，为突破合成菌群中物种之间的通信障碍，群体感应系统也被广泛用于实现跨物种通信网络的建立。例如，Marchand等^[115]开发了基于自诱导肽（autoinducing peptide, AIP）的革兰氏阳性菌与阴性菌之间的通信机制，近期Zeng等^[116]通过改造群体感应系统启动子，成功实现了革兰氏阳性菌对革兰氏阴性菌群体感应系统信号分子的响应。然而，目前尚未见到实现革兰氏阴、阳性菌之间人工双向通信的研究报道，这也必将成为未来合成生物学领域的重要研究方向之一。

总的来看，诸如群体感应系统介导的跨物种通信等研究^[115]，使得对不同物种进行精准的时空调控以执行复杂任务成为可能，这让群体感应系统在医疗诊疗、生物制造及环境治理等领域展现出巨大的应用潜力，也为微生物社会行为机制的深入探索提供了关键的理论基础。然而，需要强调的是，虽然群体感应系统在菌群的动态控制与功能表达方面已展示出巨大潜力，但菌群的长期稳定性与代谢效率的优化仍然需要依靠更为基础且广泛存在的代谢交叉喂养机制。

4.2 代谢交叉喂养策略

代谢交叉喂养（metabolic cross-feeding）是菌群中菌株之间通过代谢产物交换实现资源共享与代谢互补的重要生态机制。该机制不仅能够显著提高菌群的整体生物质产量与代谢效率，而且还能增强菌群在环境胁迫条件下的协同抗逆能力，因此在构建高效稳定的合成菌群中具有不可替代的作用。

根据交叉喂养的实现方式不同，可将其分为被动交叉喂养与主动交叉喂养两类（图5）。被动交叉喂养通常发生于微生物的自然生长过程中，某一菌株将其代谢过程中产生的废弃代谢物释放至胞外，被另一菌株作为营养底物加以利用。这种交叉喂养模式普遍存在于自然生态系统中，是生态系统长期稳定的重要基础^[120]。相比之下，主

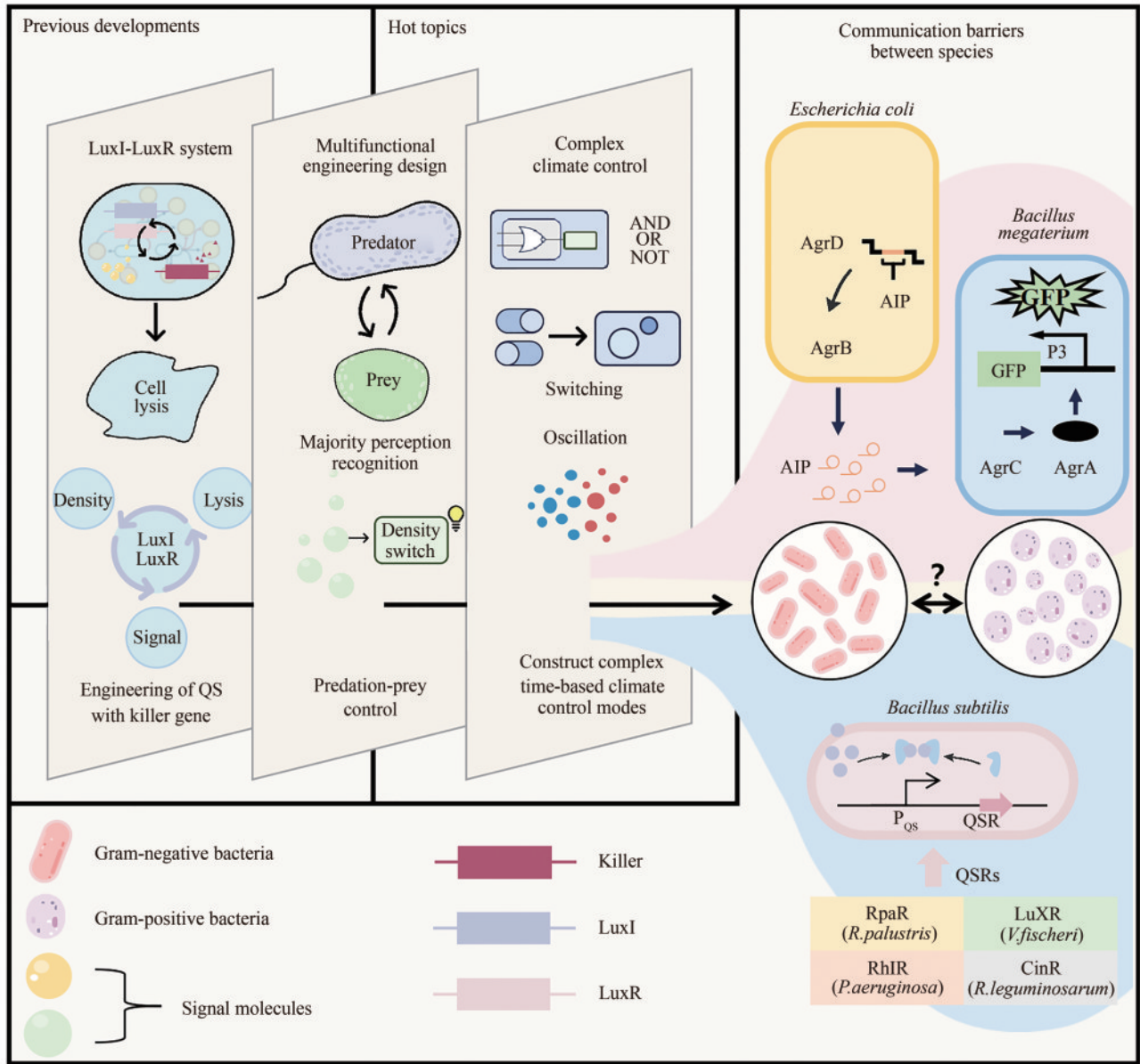


图4 基于群体感应系统的人工益生菌种群内与种间通信示意图 [112-116]

[从左至右描绘了从种内到种间通信的工程化策略，依次为种群密度控制 [112]（基于LuxI/LuxR系统构建的“自杀基因”回路）、捕食者-被捕食者系统 [113]（通过双向QS信号构建互锁的捕食-被捕食关系、多数感知 [114]（通过复杂的开关实现群体中的大多数）。最右侧为克服种间通信壁垒的策略，如基于Agr系统的革兰氏阴性菌至阳性菌的单向通信 [115] 和基于受体的革兰氏阳性菌对阴性菌信号的感知 [116]]

Fig. 4 Intraspecies and interspecies communication mechanisms in engineered synthetic probiotic consortia based on quorum sensing [112-116]

[It depicts engineered strategies from intraspecies to interspecies communication from left to right, sequentially including: population density control [112] (based on a “killer gene” circuit constructed with the LuxI/LuxR system), predator-prey system [113] (establishing interlocked predator-prey relationships through bidirectional QS signals), and majority sensing [114] (identifying the majority within a population via complex switches). The far-right section illustrates strategies to overcome interspecies communication barriers, such as Agr system-based unidirectional communication from Gram-negative to Gram-positive bacteria [115], and receptor-based perception of Gram-negative bacterial signals by Gram-positive bacteria [116].]

动交叉喂养则需要通过代谢工程手段，精确设计特定菌株使之高效生产特定的代谢中间体，以供其他菌株高效利用，从而显著提升复杂天然产物

的合成效率 [121]。

当前的理论和实验研究均表明，代谢交叉喂养机制的建立与长期稳定性受到菌株之间代谢依

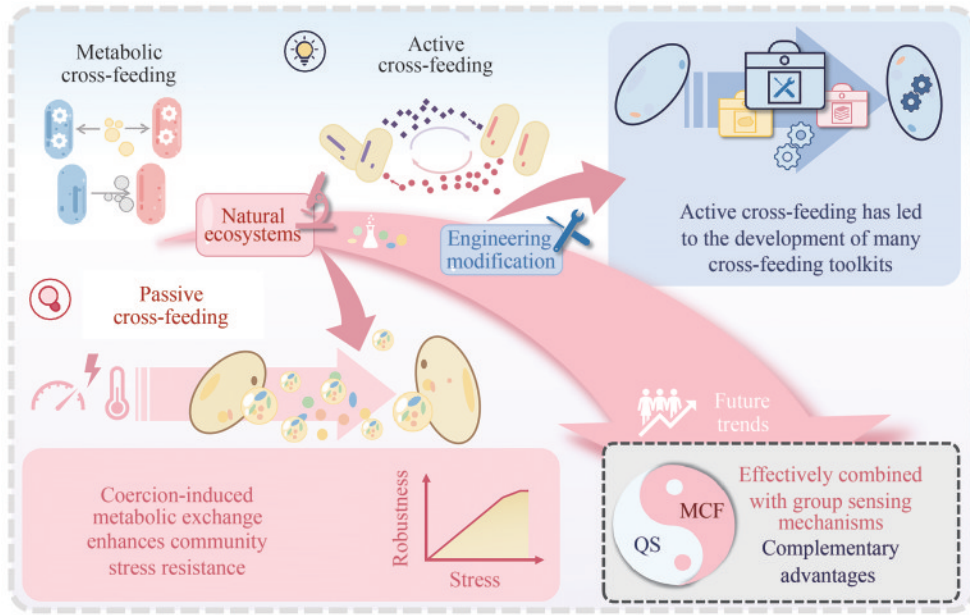


图5 人工益生菌群的化学通信与代谢互作示意图^[120-125]

(左侧展示了被动交叉喂养,这是一种源于自然生态系统的自发过程,由代谢副产物的随机交换所驱动^[120]。右侧展示了通过主动工程化^[121]改造实现的交叉喂养策略:通过对特定菌株进行代谢工程设计,定向构建高效的营养供给关系,并已衍生出模块化的“交叉喂养工具包”^[122-125]以推广应用)

Fig. 5 Chemical communication and metabolic cross-feeding in engineered synthetic probiotic consortia^[120-125]

(The left side depicts passive cross-feeding, a spontaneous process originating from natural ecosystems that is driven by the random exchange of metabolic byproducts^[120]. The right side presents strategies achieved through active engineering^[121]: metabolic engineering of specific strains enables the directed construction of efficient nutrient supply relationships, and this approach has led to the development of modular “cross-feeding toolkits” for broader applications^[122-125].)

赖关系、生态适应性和环境胁迫条件等多重因素的共同作用。通过结合基因组规模代谢模型与进化博弈论分析,研究人员深入揭示了代谢互补关系如何在进化压力下逐步稳固形成的机制^[122]。此外,实验研究也证实,环境胁迫(如酸化条件)能够显著诱导菌株之间代谢产物的交换,进而提升菌群的整体协同抗逆性^[123]。

更进一步,近年来开发的交叉喂养工具包——一套通过工程化营养缺陷型和代谢物过表达菌株来构建合成微生物群落的模块化资源,推动了代谢交叉喂养策略在实际应用中的发展。Peng等^[124]开发的交叉喂养工具包有效促进了酵母与蓝藻之间的代谢互作,极大推动了环境生物技术与工业生物制造领域的实际应用。同样,Bohutskyi等^[125]则优化了蓝藻与酵母之间的交叉喂养体系,成功实现了生物技术应用与环境治理的双重目标。然而,代谢交叉喂养策略单独应用时,在调控精度与时效性方面存在一定局限,因此未来的趋势将是与群体感应系统实现有效结合,以发挥二者优势互补的效应。

5 结论与展望

本文系统梳理了常见益生菌单菌株在疾病防治中的应用潜力,并指出其在功能单一、环境适应性有限、代谢负担集中及定植稳定性不足等方面面临的挑战,进而引出多菌株协同组装策略的必要性;然后从鸡尾酒策略、基于物理接触式互作的组装策略和基于小分子的非接触式互作调控策略这三个维度,系统综述了人工合成益生菌群的核心构建途径及其在提升功能复杂性、稳定性和智能调控能力方面的研究进展。通过对不同策略的技术原理和应用案例进行分析,可以看到它们为人工益生菌的设计与优化提供了系统化的理论框架和实践指导,并在代谢性疾病、肿瘤免疫治疗和炎症性肠病等领域展现出显著的治疗潜力。

三种策略各具优势与局限,如表2所示。鸡尾酒策略凭借模块化组合实现了快速、直观的功能互补,操作简便,但缺乏动态可控性,菌株间的非预期竞争仍是潜在隐忧。物理接触式互作策略

表2 人工合成益生菌群三大组装策略的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the three assembly strategies for developing synthetic probiotic consortia

组装策略	特点	核心优势	主要局限性
鸡尾酒策略	功能模块的静态组合	构建快速,操作简便,易于临床转化	缺乏动态调控能力,菌株间存在竞争
物理接触策略	基因编码或材料介导的空间组织	定植精准,递送高效,环境抗性强	工程复杂,成本高,体内动态行为调控不足
化学互作策略	小分子信号介导的远程通信	调控精准,动态响应,可编程性高	稳定性与环境适应性有待提高

依托于基因编码黏附、DNA 纳米结构和先进材料封装,能够实现精确的空间组织与递送^[126],但在体内复杂环境中的动态调控仍显不足^[127],且纳米封装等前沿技术存在生产成本高和规模化受限的问题。化学互作策略通过群体感应系统和代谢交叉喂养策略^[108]赋予菌群智能化的通信与分工机制,能够实现精细的时空调控,但其稳定性和环境适应性仍有待进一步优化。

值得注意的是,未来的发展方向不再是单一策略的改良,而是多策略的深度整合。随着合成生物技术的快速发展和基因组规模代谢模型的不断完善,鸡尾酒式的菌株组合若能与物理接触式互作提供的保护与定植优势相结合,再辅以小分子的非接触互作赋予的动态调控与资源分工,有望形成真正高效、稳定且可编程的合成菌群系统。在此过程中,人工智能和基因组规模代谢模型^[128]的引入,将为菌群设计与优化提供强大的计算支撑,加速发现最佳的策略组合。

同时,临床应用仍面临诸多严峻挑战,如在技术层面,菌群在复杂人体环境中长期存留后的进化风险与功能稳定性是核心瓶颈,工程菌株可能因基因突变或生态漂变而丧失治疗功能或产生不可预测风险行为^[129];在安全与生产层面,需要建立统一的生物安全性评估标准,并解决活菌制剂规模化生产的工艺难题^[130];在监管层面,合成菌群作为“活的药物”,其审批路径、质量控制和责任界定尚缺乏清晰的政策与监管框架^[131]。

总体而言,人工益生菌群正处于由“单点突破”迈向“系统集成”的关键阶段。通过跨学科的深度交叉与多策略协同优化,下一代人工益生菌有望实现从精准定植、智能调控到稳定发挥功能的全链路可控,为疾病干预、环境治理乃至生物制造带来变革性的应用前景。

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