

Editorial

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Role of Biotransformation Based on Intestinal Flora in the Research and Development of TCM

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Introduction

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is of great significance to the research and development of new drugs due to its various active components. Meanwhile, as the focus of current research, biotransformation greatly stimulates the investigation of TCM. Intestine is the primary place for the metabolism of oral drugs in the human body, where a number of parasite bacteria flora play an inevitable role in the biotransformation of drugs. Thus, it is obviously that the biotransformation based on intestinal flora is a powerful tool in the development of TCM.

There are four situations after the oral administration of TCM: first, the original formation of active ingredients of TCM is absorbed and exert their pharmacological effects; second, the metabolites of original active ingredients, which transformed by intestinal bacteria, are absorbed by human body and then generate the pharmaco-

logical effects; third, the active ingredients of TCM in the intestinal tract regulate the environmental balance of intestinal flora; last, TCM is excreted with feces. Obviously, the second situation should be stressed in the biotransformation of TCM.

In recent years, the biotransformation of TCM in intestinal bacteria mainly focuses on the investigation of the metabolism of its active ingredients including Glycosides, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenylpropanoid and Organic Acids, etc. The transformation of these compounds in intestinal flora often results in various consequences, such as the increasing of bioavailability, the improvement of pharmacological effect and the reduction of toxicity [1]. Therefore, the biotransformation of intestinal bacteria is a necessary method for the functional mechanism of Chinese medicine. All of the studies related to the investigation of the biotransformation of the active ingredients are listed in Table 1.

Table1: Research of biotransformation on different active ingredients in Chinese medicine.

Active Ingredients	Substrate	Intestinal Flora
Glycosides	Paeoniflorin	β-glucosidase;
		β-glucosidase;
		Digestive streptococci;
		Bacteroides fragilis;
		Lactobacillus brevis
	Senna	β-glucosidase
	Glycyrrhizin,	Bacillus GLH
	Aescin	Human fecal flora
	Centella	Asiatica
	Aloe-emodin	β-glucuronidase
	Gentiopicroside	Human fecal flora
	Genipin	β-glucosidase
	Molophane glycosides	Rat fecal flora
	Syringin	Rat fecal flora
	Ophiopogon	Saponin
Alkaloids	Saikosaponin	Bifidobacterium
	Aristolochic acid	Human fecal flora
	Aristolochic acid I	Human fecal flora
	Oxymatrine	Human fecal flora
	Aconitine	Bacteroides fragilis;
		Clostridium butyricum;
		Klebsiella pneumoniae
	16-O-demethyldeoxy aconitine	Human fecal flora
	Scopolamine	Rat fecal flora
	Atropine	Rat fecal flora

Flavonoids	Baicalin	β -D-glucuronidase
	Anthraquinone	Human fecal flora
	Hesperidin	Human fecal flora
	Puerarin	Human fecal flora
	Soybean glucoside	Rat fecal flora
	Quercetin-3-rhamnoside	
	Kaempferol-3-rutinoside	Rat fecal flora
	Apigenin	
	Apigenin	Rat fecal flora
	Puera	Sinensis
	Rutin	Aspergillus
	Hirudin	Rat fecal flora
	Icariin	Streptococcus; Enterococcus; Brouser
Phenyl propanoids	Purpura	Sinensis
	Burdock	Aglycone
	Flaxseed	Lignans
	Bacteroides	Bacillus; Mycelium mucus; Lager Aegis
	Mata resin alcohol	Human fecal flora
	Open-looped larch lignin	Human fecal flora
	Silymarin	Mucilage ZL-II
Organic Acids	Rhein	Pseudomonas strain RHEIN-1
	Shikimic acid	Escherichia coli mutant
	Chlorogenic acid	Human fecal flora

Glycosides often have various pharmacological effects, such as antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory antiepileptic and so on [2]. However, they are not easily absorbed in the intestine due to the glycosyl in their structure. Moreover, the low bioavailability decreases the pharmacological activities. Fortunately, recent pharmacokinetic studies have proved that the glycosyl of most glycosides can be removed and transformed to the aglycone via the metabolism of the intestinal flora [3,4]. Taking paeoniflorin as an example, the active ingredient of paeoniflorin is a bicyclic monoterpene glycoside compound so that is hard to be absorbed directly. After catalyzed by β -glucosidase, its metabolites can exert antiepileptic and anticonvulsant effects [5].

Alkaloids are a class of nitrogen-containing organic compounds that have good pharmacological activities in terms of immune function, antibacterial, antiinflammatory, and anticancer effects [6]. Some alkaloids may have toxic side effects, such as diester aconitine, which shows a high toxicity. However, the molecule is easily dehydrated and hydrolyzed by the intestinal flora, which metabolites such as monoester type and lipid alkaloids to reduce toxicity [7,8].

Flavonoids is kind of polyphenolic compounds which widely present in plants. Most of flavonoids are in the form of glycosides while others exist in free form [9]. According to recent studies, most

flavonoids in the gastrointestinal tract can convert into phenolic acid via the intestinal flora and then absorbed by the human body. For example, Liu et al. [10] used in-vitro cultivated intestinal bacteria to transform baicalin and found that β -D-glucuronidase existed in bacteria could convert baicalin into baicalein, which has antibacterial, antiinflammatory and other effects.

Phenylpropanoids generally contain a lactone structure, mainly including phenylpropionic acid, coumarin, and lignans. The transformation of intestinal flora can induce the hydrolysis or demethylation of the lactone structure of Phenylpropanoids. Therefore, we could suppose that the biotransformation of intestinal flora might be benefit to the structural modification of drugs.

Organic acids refer to a group of acidic compounds containing a carboxyl in their molecular structure. Most TCMs with sour taste contain such components. Organic acids have a wide range of pharmacological effects, such as antiinflammatory, analgesic, antiviral, antituberculosis, inhibition of platelet aggregation and induction of tumor cell apoptosis. A large number of studies have shown that chlorogenic acid is metabolized by the intestinal bacteria after oral administration and gained pharmacological activity [11].

To summarize, the biotransformation of the intestinal flora is an inseparable part of the metabolism of drugs in the human body and can be actively applied to the research and development of TCM. This technique can greatly accelerate the process of the modernization of Traditional Chinese Medicine, such as the studying of metabolism mechanism, the optimization of the structure, the decreasing of the toxicity, the improving of the absorption and so on. Therefore, it is of great practical significance to promote the research and development of TCM.

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Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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