

茶多酚的化学预防效果（动物模型）

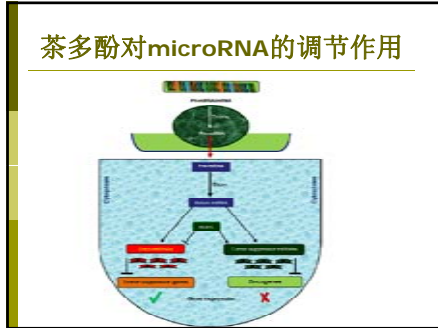
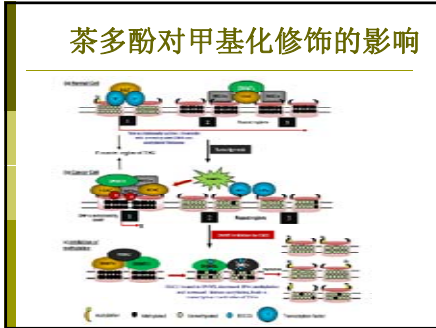
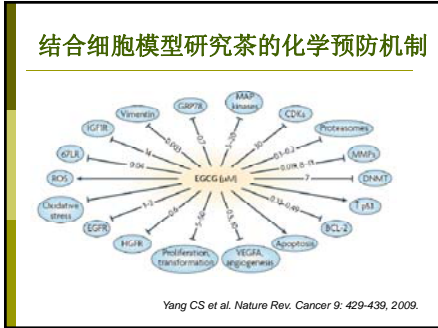
- 抑制肿瘤形成
用MNU诱发的大鼠、小鼠和仓鼠模型中一致 需要浓度较高的茶多酚 绿茶效果较好
- 抑制消化道肿瘤
MNNG诱发仓鼠、大鼠食管肿瘤模型中 绿茶和红茶一样有效
PHIP诱导的肠道肿瘤小鼠模型中，茶多酚的抑制作用一致，大鼠模型中结果不一致；有意思的是，先给大鼠高脂肪饮食，反而增加肿瘤发生
- 抑制前列腺癌
抑制小鼠模型中肿瘤发生和远处转移

Table 1 | Inhibitory effects of tea and tea constituents in animal models*

Site	Number of studies showing inhibitory effects	Number of studies showing no inhibitory effects
Lung	20 (1)	4
Oral cavity	6	0
Oesophagus	4	0
Stomach	9	0
Small intestine	3	0
Colon	11 (3)	0
Skin	22 (1)	0
Prostate	4 (5)	0
Breast	0	0
Liver	1	1
Bladder	1 (1)	0
Pancreas	2 (2)	0
Thyroid	1	0

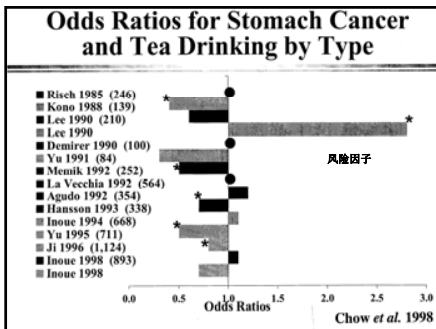
*The data were obtained by a literature search of PubMed from 1985 to 2009 of animal carcinogenesis models. The number of seroprevalence studies is shown in parentheses.

Yang CS et al. Nature Rev. Cancer 9: 429-439, 2009.



茶化学预防的流行病学进展

- 病例对照研究和前瞻性研究
病人和正常人 --- 比较调查研究
正常人群开始调查—跟踪—发病 调查研究
- 基于问卷调查的流行病学研究
- 定量测定茶多酚水平与肿瘤发病风险相关的流行病学研究



茶化学预防的流行病学进展

127 项病例对照研究 51项 即40%
90 项前瞻性研究中, 19项 即21%

茶降低肿瘤发病风险

绿茶效果比红茶好

Table 2 | Studies on tea consumption and the risk of human cancer*

Site	Type of tea	Cohort studies		Case-control studies	
		Risk reduction	2x/risk reduction	Risk reduction	2x/risk reduction
Colon	Green	2	3	4	2
	Black	2	0	4	12
Lung	Green	0	3	2	3
	Black	0	0	6	4
Stomach	Green	7	6	0	0
	Black	0	0	0	0
Pharynx	Green	0	3	0	0
	Black	0	1	1	1
Breast	Green	3	4	1	0
	Black	1	2	1	5
Prostate	Green	2	2	2	0
	Black	1	0	1	7
Ovary	Green	0	1	0	0
	Black	0	1	0	0
Pancreas	Green	0	1	1	1
	Black	0	4	1	3
Kidney and bladder	Green	0	1	0	4
	Black	1	4	2	5
Other	Green	0	7	5	1
	Black	2	3	1	3

* These data were obtained by a literature search of PubMed from 1985 to 2005. The number of studies showing risk reduction or 2x risk reduction is shown in parentheses.

客观测量茶多酚水平与肿瘤发病风险的人群研究

作者姓名	年份	研究/随访时间	研究类型	研究对象	生物标志物	肿瘤类型	随访时间	随访人数	随访率	P值
王娟等	1999-2002	1843/2008	队列	高脂膳食组 vs 低脂膳食组	EGC, EC, EGCG, MA, UA	食管癌	18-31	1936	95.6%	0.517
王娟等	1997-2004	1812/2001	队列	高脂膳食组 vs 低脂膳食组	EGC, EC, EGCG, MA, UA	食管癌	29-30	1812	95.6%	0.517
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王娟 等 2011.31 (6) 肿瘤 553-557

流行病学研究中的影响因素

➢ 烟酒和激素的影响

- 在不抽烟和不喝酒人群中，喝绿茶显著减少食管癌
Gao et al., J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 86: 855, 1994
- 不抽烟人群中，喝绿茶减少肠癌的发生；在抽烟人群中却没有作用
Yang G Carcinogenesis, 2011 Sep 8. [Epub ahead of print]
- 不抽烟的绝经妇女中，绿茶能减少甲状腺肿瘤的发生
Michikawa T Cancer Causes Control. 2011 Jul;22(7):985-93.

流行病学研究中的影响因素

➢ 茶多酚的浓度

- 大于150克/月 即每天2-3杯茶 防食管癌
Gao et al., J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 86: 855, 1994
- 大于250克/月 防乳腺癌
Zhang M et al Carcinogenesis 28:1074-8 2007
- 茶摄入量过多 加剧了黄曲霉素对肝脏损伤
Sasazuki, S. et al Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 17, 343-351 (2008)

流行病学研究中的影响因素

➢ 茶多酚的体内代谢和响应差异

➢ 体内茶多酚含量的生物标志

Perspective Study on Gastric Cancer in Shanghai

Sun et al. Carcinogenesis 23: 1497-1503, 2002.

- A nested case-control study in men (101 cases after >4 years follow-up) in the Shanghai Cohort.
- Urinary polyphenols and metabolites to reflect tea consumption.
- Urinary "EGC positivity" inversely associated with gastric cancer (OR = 0.52; 95% CI = 0.28-0.97).
- The protective effect primarily seen among subjects with low serum carotenes.

用绿茶提取物作临床试验的方法和标准已经定下

Singh et al. BMC Cancer 2011, 11:200
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/10.1186/1471-2282-11-200>

STUDY PROTOCOL Open Access

Protocol for Minimizing the Risk of Metachronous Adenomas of the Colorectum with Green Tea Extract (MIRACLE): a randomised controlled trial of green tea extract versus placebo for nutritional prevention of metachronous colon adenomas in the elderly population

Jula T, Singh T, Thomas Bruch T, Rainer Muehl M, Metz W, Wiedner J, Jagen Rocknoller A, Anglia Swearingen J, Thomas Seufferlein T

茶在肿瘤治疗中的辅助作用

1. 减少化疗药物毒性

- EGCG通过减缓STAT1的磷酸化从而改善顺铂引起的听力伤害;
Schmitt NC J Neurosci. 2009, 29:3843-51.
- EGCG减缓顺铂引起的肾毒性
Sahin K Life Sci. 2010, 87: 240-5.
El-Mowafy AM et al Nat ProdRes. 2011 Apr; 25(8): 850-6.
- EGCG还通过抗氧化作用从而抑制由DDP引起的二次肿瘤，例如在小鼠模型中，抑制由顺铂引起的肿瘤
Mimoto J Carcinogenesis. 2000, 21:915-9.
Yang CS Exp Lung Res. 2005, 31:135-44.

茶在肿瘤治疗中的辅助作用

2. 与抗肿瘤药物的增效作用

- EGCG可使恶性胶质瘤、卵巢癌对DDP的敏感性;
- 茶多酚与化疗药物EGFR的拮抗剂erlotinib联用以及和c-Met抑制剂SU11274联用对非小细胞肺癌的抑制可以提高数倍。

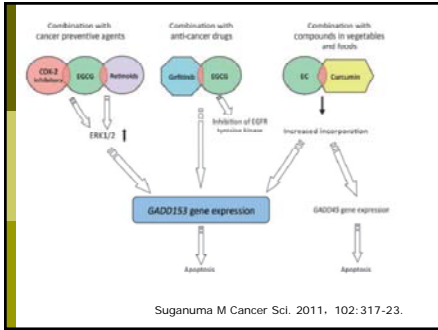
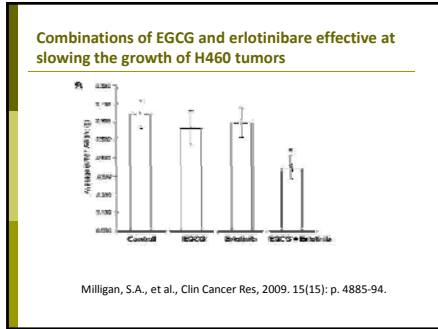


Table 3. Enhancements of growth inhibitory effects by combining (-)-epigallocatechin gallate and anticancer drugs

Anticancer drugs	Cancer (cell lines)	Effects
5-Fluorouracil	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (YCU-N86, YCU-H891)	Synergistic growth inhibition
Taxol	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (YCU-H891) Breast carcinoma (BT-474)	Synergistic growth inhibition
Doxorubicin	Hepatocellular carcinoma (BEL-7404-DOO)	Synergistic growth inhibition Decreased tumor volume
Gefitinib	Lung cancer (PC-9, A549)	Synergistic growth inhibition
Erlotinib	Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (Tu177, Tu212, 886LN, SQCCY1, SQCCY3B)	Synergistic growth inhibition Decreased tumor volume



- ### 未来的研究方向
- 茶多酚在人体内的作用机制
 - 寻找能反映茶多酚长期摄入量的稳定可靠生物学指标
 - 明确人群中茶多酚对哪些肿瘤的预防
 - 在临床中作为肿瘤辅助治疗的效果及机制

