

树突状细胞在多发性硬化免疫治疗中的应用

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【摘要】 树突状细胞是机体功能最强的专职抗原呈递细胞,基于其亚型和环境信号在诱导炎症或耐受性免疫反应中起关键作用。树突状细胞对于多发性硬化的发生和疾病进展至关重要。在多发性硬化动物模型和早期临床试验中,诱导耐受性树突状细胞具有强大的治疗潜力。与体外诱导耐受性树突状细胞相比,特异性靶向其表面受体的体内诱导策略表现出更大的前景和优势。本文总结树突状细胞在调节免疫耐受和多发性硬化发生和进展中的作用,并对有潜力作为靶点的树突状细胞表面特异性受体进行梳理,以为耐受性免疫治疗多发性硬化提供新的靶点和策略。

【关键词】 树突状细胞(非 *MeSH* 词); 多发性硬化; 免疫疗法; 综述

Immunotherapeutic potential of dendritic cells in multiple sclerosis

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【Abstract】 Dendritic cells (DCs) are the most potent professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs), which play a pivotal role in inducing either inflammatory or tolerogenic response based on their subtypes and environmental signals. DCs are critical for initiation and progression of multiple sclerosis (MS). Induction of tolerogenic DCs (tolDCs) with powerful therapeutic potential has been well-established to combat autoimmune responses in laboratory models and early clinical trials. In contrast to in vitro tolDCs induction, in vivo elicitation by specifically targeting multiple cell-surface receptors has shown greater promise with more advantages. Here, we summarize the role of DCs in governing immune tolerance and in the process of initiating and perpetuating MS. We then highlight the most promising cell-surface receptors expressed on DCs currently being explored as the viable pharmacological targets through antigen delivery to generate tolDCs in vivo, to guide feasible immunotherapeutic strategies.

【Key words】 Dendritic cells (not in *MeSH*); Multiple sclerosis; Immunotherapy; Review
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多发性硬化(MS)是以中枢神经系统白质脱髓鞘为主要病理学特点的自身免疫性疾病,多发生于中青年,严重影响患者的生理功能和生活质量^[1]。多发性硬化的发病机制至今尚未阐明,在遗传易感性背景下,各种因素如吸烟、空气污染、EB病毒感染、维生素D缺乏、肠道菌群失调等引起的免疫耐受功能障碍发挥关键作用^[2-3],自身反应性T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞可通过分子模拟或旁观者活化等方

式在外周被激活,侵入中枢神经系统,诱导炎症级联反应,导致髓鞘脱失和轴突损伤^[4]。目前国内已批准上市的多发性硬化疾病修饰治疗药物包括特立氟胺、富马酸二甲酯、西尼莫德、芬戈莫德、奥扎莫德、奥法妥木单抗等,但疗效有限,还可以导致恶性肿瘤及机会性感染等的发生。因此,积极探索新的免疫调节方法具有重要的科学价值和临床应用前景。

树突状细胞(DC)是机体功能最强的专职抗原呈递细胞,是适应性免疫的始动者,同时也在免疫耐受的构建和维持中发挥关键作用^[5]。稳态条件下,大多数树突状细胞处于不成熟状态,对周围环境进行“监视”,并随时将捕获的信息传送到适应性

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免疫系统。在抗原物质触发固有免疫应答后,在趋化因子的吸引下,血液循环中未成熟树突状细胞被迅速招募至抗原沉积处,摄取抗原后发生迁移,通过输入淋巴管进入局部淋巴结或通过血液循环进入脾脏,在迁移过程中,树突状细胞逐渐成熟,启动适应性免疫应答^[6]。耐受性树突状细胞是树突状细胞的另一种激活状态,能促进调节性T细胞(Treg)的产生,并抑制自身反应性CD4⁺和CD8⁺T细胞,从而构建和维持免疫耐受^[7]。既往认为耐受性树突状细胞是一种不完全成熟状态^[8],基因表达有限,然而,全基因组基因芯片分析推翻了上述观点,耐受性树突状细胞发生的转录组变化与免疫原性树突状细胞成熟过程中发生的转录组变化一样复杂,并且在很大程度上是重叠的^[9]。另外,还发现了树突状细胞的另一种激活状态——富含免疫调节分子的成熟树突状细胞(mregDC),其共表达免疫调节基因(*Cd274*、*Pdcd1lg2*和*Cd200*)和成熟基因(*Cd40*、*Ccr7*和*Il12b*),提示树突状细胞在调控免疫反应和免疫耐受平衡中的复杂性^[10]。上述研究提示,树突状细胞具有协调固有免疫和获得性免疫的特性,以及根据其亚型和环境信号诱导免疫反应或免疫耐受的双重能力,靶向或利用树突状细胞的免疫耐受疗法逐渐崭露头角。本文将总结树突状细胞在调节免疫耐受和多发性硬化发生和进展中的作用,并对有潜力作为靶点的树突状细胞表面特异性受体进行梳理,以为临床治疗多发性硬化提供新思路。

一、树突状细胞在多发性硬化中的作用

正常中枢神经系统中树突状细胞位于血管丰富区域,包括血管周围间隙、脑膜和脉络膜丛,发挥持续的免疫监视作用;而多发性硬化病灶内的炎性细胞浸润主要由T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞、浆细胞、巨噬细胞和树突状细胞组成^[11]。树突状细胞在外周激活自身反应性T淋巴细胞,并在中枢神经系统大量聚集,侵入实质^[12-13]。外周淋巴结中由树突状细胞激活的自身反应性T淋巴细胞一旦进入中枢神经系统血管周围间隙,遇到由局部抗原呈递细胞提呈的髓鞘抗原——主要组织相容性复合物(MHC),被再次激活,并产生大量促炎因子及趋化因子,进一步加重炎性细胞浸润^[14]。越来越多的证据表明,相较于中枢神经系统中内驻留的其他抗原呈递细胞如巨噬细胞或小胶质细胞,树突状细胞在髓鞘特异性T淋巴细胞再激活过程中的作用尤其重要^[13,15-16]。

实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎(EAE)是多发性硬

化的经典动物模型,具有与人类多发性硬化相似的临床特点及病理学特征。实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的疾病严重程度与侵入中枢神经系统实质内的树突状细胞数量密切相关。Sagar等^[17]应用近红外成像技术发现树突状细胞的迁移与模型小鼠的疾病严重程度相关。通过脑内微注射树突状细胞^[18],或通过全身注射重组Fms样酪氨酸激酶3配体(Flt)3L-IgG,增加中枢神经系统树突状细胞浸润^[13],均可使模型小鼠的神经功能缺损加重。值得注意的是,应用敲除CD11c⁺树突状细胞的小鼠建立疾病模型,其神经功能缺损症状同样加重,提示树突状细胞的减少引起免疫耐受障碍,而其他抗原呈递细胞可以弥补树突状细胞缺失小鼠中抗原提呈功能的丧失,从而导致更强的炎症反应^[19]。多发性硬化患者树突状细胞表型和功能可能与疾病分型和分期有关。研究发现,与健康对照组相比,复发缓解型多发性硬化(RRMS)和继发进展型多发性硬化(SPMS)患者的外周血树突状细胞表面CD40表达上调;与复发缓解型多发性硬化患者或健康对照组相比,继发进展型多发性硬化患者树突状细胞表面CD80表达上调、白细胞介素-12(IL-12)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)分泌增加,程序性死亡蛋白配体1(PD-L1)表达下调;另外,复发缓解型和继发进展型多发性硬化患者来源的树突状细胞诱导幼稚T淋巴细胞极化的功能也存在差异^[20]。另有研究表明,与健康对照组相比,多发性硬化患者来源的树突状细胞,干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)、TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-23和IL-12等促炎因子的分泌增加,CC型趋化因子受体5(CCR5)和CCR7的表达上调^[21-22]。提示树突状细胞在多发性硬化的发生和进展中的作用至关重要,通过抑制其免疫原性或增强其耐受性,使其成为多发性硬化潜在的治疗靶点。

二、耐受性树突状细胞在多发性硬化治疗中的应用前景

目前以树突状细胞为基础的治疗主要包括两种方法:一种是通过非特异性调节树突状细胞抗原摄取、成熟、细胞因子的产生或迁移等功能发挥免疫调节作用;另一种是将自身抗原靶向树突状细胞摄取,通过诱导自身抗原特异性耐受性树突状细胞,恢复免疫耐受^[23]。

1. 非特异性调控树突状细胞免疫耐受 非特异性调控树突状细胞免疫耐受包括体内及体外两种方式。体外诱导耐受性树突状细胞的策略通常基

于各种耐受性诱导药物如髓鞘碱性蛋白(MBP)₆₈₋₈₆肽段、糖皮质激素、雌激素、IL-10、IL-27、转化生长因子- β (TGF- β)等在体外对树突状细胞进行处理,随后,体外被诱导的耐受性树突状细胞将被重新输入体内,向T淋巴细胞传递耐受性信号,以非特异性方式抑制致病性自身免疫反应^[24-26]。金涛教授团队发现,体外经1,25-二羟维生素D₃[1,25-(OH)₂D₃]处理树突状细胞或RelB/MyD88短发夹RNA(shRNA)转染树突状细胞,均可成功诱导产生耐受性树突状细胞,将其回输至实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠体内,能明显减轻疾病严重程度,增加外周免疫器官中Treg细胞和调节性B细胞(Breg)比例,抑制外周辅助性T细胞17(Th17)等炎性细胞向脊髓的浸润^[25,27]。提示耐受性树突状细胞在多发性硬化治疗中表现出巨大潜力。相比于体外诱导需要复杂、严格的处理流程,且回输治疗可能出现感染、细胞因子释放综合征等严重不良反应,体内直接诱导耐受性树突状细胞具有更高的研究价值和良好的临床应用前景。细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4(CTLA-4)和程序性死亡蛋白-1(PD-1)等免疫检查点对调节免疫和耐受之间的平衡至关重要,在自身免疫性疾病的治疗中逐渐崭露头角。(1)CTLA-4:CTLA-4能与树突状细胞上的CD80、CD86分子(B7家族)结合,通过B7家族分子的内吞或调控色氨酸分解代谢,传递负性共刺激信号^[28]。CTLA-4与CD80高亲和力结合后,通过免疫受体酪氨酸抑制基序(ITIM)向激活的T淋巴细胞发送抑制信号,恢复免疫反应平衡^[29]。研究显示,使用CTLA-4-IgG1Fc融合蛋白处理的人树突状细胞处于自噬缺失状态,免疫原性降低,可能是由于磷脂酰肌醇-3激酶(PI3K)/丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(Akt)/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(PI3K/Akt/mTOR)信号转导通路的激活和叉头状转录因子盒蛋白O1(FoxO1)核输出导致的自噬小体形成下调所致^[30]。Treg细胞通过CTLA-4依赖的自噬下调,抑制树突状细胞功能,从而抑制异常激活的自身免疫^[30]。重组融合蛋白CTLA-4-Ig(Abatacept)是一种新型选择性共刺激调节蛋白,通过调节T淋巴细胞激活所必需的共刺激信号抑制T淋巴细胞增殖、活化及IFN- γ 、IL-1、IL-6和TNF- α 的产生,已被批准用于类风湿关节炎(RA)的治疗^[31]。鉴于此,CTLA-4介导的负性共刺激信号在调节树突状细胞与T淋巴细胞相互作用、维持免疫反应平衡中发挥着重要作用。(2)PD-1/PD-L1:PD-1是一种免

疫抑制性受体,广泛表达于T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞以及树突状细胞等多种免疫细胞表面,其有PD-L1和PD-L2两种配体,其中PD-L1主要表达于树突状细胞、巨噬细胞等抗原呈递细胞表面^[32]。PD-1与PD-L1或PD-L2结合均可以负性调节免疫反应,但PD-1与PD-L1结合后诱导免疫耐受的能力更为强大,其功能紊乱可导致多种肿瘤及自身免疫性疾病的发生^[33]。阻断PD-1与PD-L1结合的单克隆抗体如帕博利珠单抗、纳武利尤单抗已应用于肺癌、恶性黑色素瘤、乳腺癌等多种肿瘤的临床治疗,并取得显著效果^[34]。近年来,多项研究初步尝试应用PD-L1-Ig融合蛋白或可溶性程序性死亡蛋白配体1(sPD-L1)治疗系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)^[35]和吉兰-巴雷综合征(GBS)^[36]等自身免疫性疾病。在多发性硬化中,PD-1基因多态性是疾病进展的遗传修饰因子,携带PD-1突变等位基因的患者外周血T淋巴细胞活化增强、分泌IFN- γ 等促炎因子增多,疾病进展更迅速^[37]。复发缓解型多发性硬化患者经IFN- β 1b治疗后,外周血单个核细胞(PBMC)表面PD-L1的表达上调^[38]。在动物实验中,PD-L1基因敲除小鼠诱导的实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎发病时间提前且神经功能缺损症状更严重,脾脏Th1、Th17细胞增多,IL-17、TNF- α 、IFN- γ 分泌增加,IL-10分泌减少,中枢神经系统炎性细胞浸润增加^[39]。此外,给予PD-1抗体也可加重实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的神经功能缺损,并增强髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(MOG)特异性T淋巴细胞的免疫应答,促进浆细胞产生抗MOG抗体,且中枢神经系统CD4⁺及CD8⁺T细胞的浸润增加^[40]。反之,给予PD-L1-Ig融合蛋白后,实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的神经功能缺损症状减轻,脾脏及脊髓Th17细胞数目减少、IL-17水平降低^[41]。因此,PD-1/PD-L1信号转导通路的失调与多发性的发病和进展密切相关,有望成为体内调控树突状细胞免疫耐受治疗多发性的新方法。

2. 特异性调控树突状细胞免疫耐受 通过靶向树突状细胞将可控数量的疾病相关自身抗原引入树突状细胞抗原处理和提呈过程,可诱导自身抗原特异性耐受性树突状细胞,促进免疫稳态恢复。多种策略可用于自身抗原的靶向传递:将抗原与树突状细胞表面受体特异性抗体结合,将抗原与可作为树突状细胞表面受体特异性配体的聚糖结构结合,将抗原装载到纳米颗粒或脂质体中^[42-43]。另外,将

具有诱导耐受性树突状细胞功能的药物如地塞米松、雷帕霉素、IL-10和 V_{D_3} 等与自身抗原共同负载到上述工程材料中或对其进行聚乙二醇化(PEG)修饰,可抑制工程材料诱导的免疫反应^[44-49]。以下是有潜力作为靶点的树突状细胞表面特异性受体:(1)Toll样受体9(TLR9)。TLR9是一种模式识别受体(PRR),主要表达于B淋巴细胞和浆细胞样树突状细胞,通过识别微生物DNA中非甲基化胞嘧啶-磷酸-鸟嘌呤(CpG)二核苷酸序列,激活下游信号转导通路,引发固有免疫和获得性免疫反应。研究发现,实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠TLR9表达上调;与野生型小鼠相比,敲除 $Tlr9$ 基因的实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠发病延迟、严重程度减轻^[50]。研究发现,A型CpG寡聚脱氧核苷酸(ODNs)可延缓实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠发病、减轻疾病严重程度,显著上调其脾脏Treg细胞占比,抑制中枢神经系统Th1和Th17细胞免疫反应,减轻脊髓脱髓鞘程度,上述治疗效应与A型CpG ODNs调控浆细胞样树突状细胞免疫耐受有关;从治疗组小鼠中分离浆细胞样树突状细胞过继转移给实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠,可同样起到治疗作用^[51]。此外,应用TLR9的拮抗性配体鸟嘌呤-磷酸-鸟嘌呤(GpG)ODNs可显著抑制Th1细胞分化,诱导Th2细胞免疫反应,调控免疫稳态,从而改善疾病严重程度^[52-53]。上述研究提示TLR9在多发硬化症的发病及疾病进展中发挥重要作用,通过调节TLR9下游信号转导通路调控树突状细胞免疫耐受有望用于多发硬化症的治疗。鉴于运载抗原肽的载体可能因诱导炎症反应而加重实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的症状,多项研究设计将GpG ODNs自组装或与MOG肽段共组装成纳米聚电解质多层膜/多复合体结构,可靶向树突状细胞,抑制其TLR9信号转导通路,调控树突状细胞免疫耐受,从而改善实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的神经功能缺损症状^[54-56]。由此可见,TLR9信号转导通路与实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的发生和进展密切相关,通过特异性TLR9拮抗性配体或同时携带拮抗性配体和自身抗原MOG肽段的纳米颗粒,可靶向树突状细胞诱导免疫耐受,在实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的治疗中具有较好的研究价值。未来研究需要进一步阐明靶向药物的吸收和转运过程,以及调控树突状细胞免疫耐受的具体机制。(2)唾液酸结合性免疫球蛋白样凝集素

(Siglecs)。Siglecs是一类在多种免疫细胞(树突状细胞、自然杀伤细胞、T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞、小胶质细胞、单核细胞等)表达的免疫调节受体家族,可识别含有唾液酸的糖链结构,介导细胞与细胞或病原体间的相互作用,并参与免疫细胞增殖、活化、凋亡及免疫功能的调控,在炎症反应、自身免疫性疾病及肿瘤的发生中发挥重要的免疫调节作用^[57]。此外,Siglec-4(又称髓鞘相关糖蛋白)在少突胶质细胞和施万细胞表达,在胶质细胞-胶质细胞和轴突-胶质细胞的相互作用中发挥黏附和信号转导作用,并通过神经节苷脂依赖的机制保护神经元免受急性毒性损害^[58]。在胞质侧,大多数Siglecs包含免疫受体酪氨酸抑制基序、免疫受体酪氨酸开关基序等,通过招募和激活Src同源区2蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶1和2(SHP-1和SHP-2),激活下游抑制性信号转导通路,抑制异常免疫反应^[59]。另外,其他几种Siglecs家族受体(Siglec-14、Siglec-15、Siglec-16和Siglec-H)在跨膜结构域含有氨基酸残基,与DNAX激活蛋白12(DAP12)的活化有关联,参与细胞的激活^[60]。因此,不同的Siglecs家族受体具有抑制或增强免疫反应的能力。Siglecs的免疫调节能力和内吞特性使其有潜力成为治疗自身免疫性疾病的靶点。针对实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的研究发现,通过靶向Siglec-H将MOG肽段传递给浆细胞样树突状细胞后,可抑制CD4⁺T细胞的增殖和Th1和Th17细胞的分化,从而延缓发病,减轻其严重程度,但该策略并不能促进Treg细胞或Th2细胞的免疫反应^[61]。另一研究发现,唾液酸修饰的MOG₃₅₋₅₅肽段可通过靶向树突状细胞表面的Siglec-E受体,诱导抗原特异性耐受性树突状细胞,进而抑制Th1和Th17细胞免疫反应,并促进Treg细胞的分化,恢复免疫耐受^[62]。提示通过Siglecs受体将自身抗原靶向树突状细胞,有望成为通过调控树突状细胞免疫耐受治疗多发硬化症等自身免疫性疾病的有效策略。然而,该受体的种族异质性可能会阻碍研究成果的临床转化,另外,Siglecs受体家族的复杂性增加了靶向研究的难度。(3)DEC205。又称CD205,是一种在树突状细胞高表达的I型跨膜C型凝集素受体(CLR),在介导抗原的内化、处理及提呈中扮演重要角色,是体内靶向树突状细胞的最早也是最常用的受体之一。未成熟树突状细胞DEC205表达水平较低,在活化过程中显著升高^[63]。DEC205介导的内吞作用将捕获的抗原直接从细胞外转移到富含

MHC 的晚期核内体或溶酶体,从而大大提高抗原提呈效率^[64]。将自身抗原与抗 DEC205 抗体偶联后,可靶向树突状细胞,高效地被摄取、处理并提呈,诱导自身抗原特异性免疫耐受^[64-65]。多项研究发现,在 MOG 诱导的实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠中,抗 DEC205-MOG 偶联物可将 MOG 肽段靶向传递至树突状细胞,诱导 MOG 特异性树突状细胞免疫耐受,促进 Treg 细胞的产生及 MOG 特异性 T 淋巴细胞的缺失,抑制 Th1 和 Th17 细胞功能,从而改善神经功能缺损症状^[66-68]。在髓鞘蛋白脂质蛋白 (PLP) 诱导的实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠中,抗 DEC205 抗体介导的 PLP 靶向传递给树突状细胞,同样可诱导 PLP 特异性树突状细胞免疫耐受,抑制免疫反应,显著改善神经功能缺损症状^[69]。因此,通过 DEC205 靶向树突状细胞传递髓鞘抗原具有诱导特异性免疫耐受的潜力,在多发硬化治疗中具有良好的应用前景。然而,不同于小鼠 DEC205 主要由树突状细胞表达,人类除树突状细胞和单核细胞高表达 DEC205 外, B 淋巴细胞表达中等水平 DEC205, T 淋巴细胞和自然杀伤细胞亦可表达低水平 DEC205^[70]。人类 DEC205 的广泛表达模式可能会限制 DEC205 介导的树突状细胞靶向策略的临床转化。(4) 甘露糖受体 (MR)。又称 CD206, 同样属于 I 型跨膜 C 型凝集素受体家族, 主要由树突状细胞和巨噬细胞表达, 可介导甘露糖、葡萄糖、麦芽糖等多种糖基化抗原的高效抗原提呈^[71]。人外周血未成熟单核细胞来源的树突状细胞高表达 MR, 在给予特异性抗 MR 抗体后, 抗炎因子 IL-10 和 CC 型趋化因子配体 22 (CCL22)、CCL17 分泌增多, 促炎因子 IL-1 β 、TNF、IL-12 和 CXC 型趋化因子配体 10 (CXCL10)、CCL19 分泌减少, 抑制 Th1 细胞分化, 并促进 Th2 细胞分化; 给予特异性抗 MR 抗体 24 小时后, 树突状细胞表面 CD80、CD83、CD86 等成熟标志物的表达升高且对 CCL19 的趋化性增强, 处理后第 6 天, 树突状细胞转变为耐受性表型^[72]。体内实验研究表明, 给予甘露糖基化的髓鞘抗原靶向树突状细胞后, 可诱导髓鞘抗原特异性耐受性树突状细胞, 导致 T 淋巴细胞免疫耐受, 从而抑制实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的进展^[73-74]。因此, MR 可作为树突状细胞的潜在靶点, 用于自身抗原特异性耐受性树突状细胞的诱导, 在多发硬化等自身免疫性疾病的治疗中具有良好的应用前景。(5) Langerin。又称 CD207, 是一种 II 型跨膜 C 型凝集素, 通常与

DEC205 受体共表达, 作为朗格汉斯细胞和树突状细胞表面的内吞受体, 可捕获和内化 N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖和甘露糖等配体, 介导体内高效抗原提呈^[75]。稳态状态下, 皮肤中表达 Langerin 的迁移树突状细胞, 而不是表皮朗格汉斯细胞或淋巴结驻留的树突状细胞, 可促进 Treg 细胞的产生, 诱导表皮抗原特异性免疫耐受^[76]。另外, 肺脏表达 Langerin 的迁移树突状细胞也可以促进 Treg 细胞的分化, 诱导免疫耐受^[68]。然而, 皮肤 Langerin⁺CD103⁺树突状细胞在实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的模型建立过程中发挥重要作用, 皮下免疫后, 该树突状细胞亚群以粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子 (GM-CSF) 依赖的方式分泌 IFN- γ 和 IL-17、促进髓鞘反应性 T 淋巴细胞的增殖以及 Th1 和 Th17 细胞的分化, 而在体内敲除该树突状细胞亚群后实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的症状减轻^[77]。通过 MOG 肽段与抗 Langerin 抗体偶联可以将 MOG 肽段靶向 Langerin⁺迁移树突状细胞, 诱导 MOG 特异性 Treg 细胞的产生和扩增, 抑制 MOG 特异性 T 淋巴细胞免疫反应, 促进免疫耐受, 从而减轻实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的症状^[68]。然而, Flacher 等^[78]报告, 在附加佐剂 [包括 TLR3 激动剂多聚肌苷-多聚胞苷酸钠盐 poly(I:C) 和 CD40 激动型抗体] 的情况下, 将卵清蛋白 (OVA) 和抗 Langerin 抗体偶联靶向 Langerin⁺真皮树突状细胞后, 可诱导持续的 CD8⁺T 细胞反应, 而在相同条件下, 可诱导朗格汉斯细胞交叉免疫耐受。上述研究表明, Langerin 是一种将自身抗原传递到树突状细胞以改善实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的潜在靶点, 但其作用可能受到树突状细胞亚群、成熟状态及刺激信号强度等微环境的影响。人类 Langerin 的表达分布不同于小鼠: 人类朗格汉斯细胞 Langerin 的表达水平较高, 而肝脏、肺、皮肤和引流淋巴结中分离的树突状细胞表达较低水平的 Langerin^[79]。另外, Langerin 在人类树突状细胞亚群的表达也不同于小鼠: 在小鼠中, Langerin 主要由 XCR1⁺树突状细胞亚群 (cDC1) 表达, 而在人类中, Langerin 主要由与小鼠 CD11b⁺树突状细胞亚群 (cDC2) 同源的 CD1c⁺树突状细胞亚群表达^[79]。因此, 在人类和小鼠中, Langerin 介导的树突状细胞靶向策略可能会导致不同的实验结果, 限制其临床转化。(6) 树突状细胞特异性细胞间黏附分子-3 结合非整合素 (DC-SIGN)。DC-SIGN 是一种 II 型跨膜 C 型凝集素受体, 在未成熟树突状细胞表面呈高表

达,成熟时表达下调^[80],能够识别各种外源性含糖病原体及细胞间黏附分子-3(ICAM-3)、ICAM-2、整合素巨噬细胞-1抗原(Mac-1)和MOG等内源性糖蛋白^[81]。DC-SIGN最初被描述为能高亲和力结合幼稚T淋巴细胞的ICAM-3,促进树突状细胞-T淋巴细胞的相互作用以及T淋巴细胞的增殖和活化^[82]。DC-SIGN与内皮细胞的ICAM-2结合,调节趋化因子诱导的树突状细胞跨内皮迁移^[83]。DC-SIGN的胞内结构域包括能够激活Raf-1/核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号转导通路的分子基序,进而调控树突状细胞的成熟^[84]。另外,DC-SIGN的内化基序可介导抗原的摄取,从而促进抗原处理及提呈过程^[85]。故DC-SIGN参与免疫调节的多个方面,包括树突状细胞的转运和成熟、抗原摄取和提呈及树突状细胞-T淋巴细胞相互作用。值得注意的是,不同的配体激活的信号转导通路不同,诱导不同的免疫反应。富含甘露糖的抗原被DC-SIGN识别、摄取后,可通过招募Raf-1蛋白激酶,激活NF- κ B信号转导通路,促炎因子的分泌上调,从而促进Th1和Th17细胞免疫反应^[84];富含岩藻糖的抗原被其识别、摄取后,通过NF- κ B抑制蛋白激酶 ϵ (IKK ϵ)-圆柱瘤蛋白(CYLD)依赖的方式激活非典型NF- κ B家族成员Bcl3,促进Th2细胞免疫反应^[86]。DC-SIGN在树突状细胞上的相对特异性表达及免疫调节作用,使其有望成为调控树突状细胞免疫耐受新的分子靶点。Arosio等^[87]设计了一种带有 α -fucosyl- β -alanyl amide的纳米金颗粒,可将自身抗原有效靶向DC-SIGN,且不影响树突状细胞的成熟和IL-10的产生。当其负载雷帕霉素时,靶向DC-SIGN的多孔硅纳米颗粒可被脾脏和外周血树突状细胞摄取,并促进Treg细胞的生成,诱导免疫耐受^[88]。因此,DC-SIGN介导的树突状细胞靶向策略有望成为体内调控树突状细胞免疫耐受的可行方法。然而,目前该靶向策略在多发性硬化中的研究很少,其可行性有待进一步研究。(7)树突状细胞免疫受体(DCIR)。DCIR又称C型凝集素结构域家族4成员A(CLEC4A),亦属于II型跨膜C型凝集素受体,在树突状细胞、巨噬细胞、单核细胞、B淋巴细胞和中性粒细胞等多种细胞表面表达,其细胞外部分包含碳水化合物识别域,胞质部分包含免疫受体酪氨酸抑制基序,发挥免疫抑制功能^[89]。研究显示,树突状细胞表面DCIR被激活后可抑制TLR4/TLR8介导的IL-12、TNF- α 和IFN- α 等促炎因子的产生,而TLR4/TLR8介导的CD80、CD86上调和

TLR2/TLR3/TLR4介导的细胞因子的产生均不受影响^[90]。体内实验表明,特异性敲除*Dcir*基因的小鼠建立实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型后,脊髓树突状细胞和T淋巴细胞的浸润增加,脱髓鞘程度更明显,神经功能缺损更严重^[91]。将PLP₁₃₉₋₁₅₁肽段与抗DCIR2抗体偶联后用于实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠,可将PLP₁₃₉₋₁₅₁肽段靶向树突状细胞,抑制Th1和Th17细胞的增殖和分化、促进Treg细胞的增殖,调控免疫稳态,从而改善神经功能缺损症状^[92]。由此可见,DCIR在调节树突状细胞免疫功能中发挥重要作用,有利于免疫稳态的恢复和维持。但是,与抗DEC205或Langerin抗体相比,通过偶联抗DCIR2抗体将自身抗原传递给树突状细胞后,诱导抗原特异性Treg细胞的效率较低,且与给药途径、抗体剂量及抗原类型等无关^[68]。因此,DCIR或可成为小鼠体内诱导免疫耐受的候选树突状细胞靶点,需要更多的研究来验证该策略在人体内的有效性和可行性。(8)树突状细胞自然杀伤细胞凝集素家族受体1(DNGR-1)。又称C型凝集素结构域家族9成员A(CLEC9A),属于II型跨膜C型凝集素受体,因在人类和小鼠树突状细胞的相对特异性表达受到越来越多的关注。DNGR-1在人类BDCA3⁺树突状细胞(cDC1)和同源的小鼠CD8 α ⁺树突状细胞上选择性表达,介导坏死细胞的识别和内吞^[93]。该受体的胞质部分含有免疫受体酪氨酸激活基序(ITAM)样结构,通过激活脾酪氨酸激酶(Syk)信号转导通路,上调促炎因子的分泌^[93-94]。体外研究发现,特异性抗DNGR-1抗体与受体结合后迅速内化,并未影响树突状细胞表面共刺激分子的表达及细胞因子的分泌,同时,对TLR诱导的成熟树突状细胞的细胞因子和趋化因子的分泌亦未产生影响^[95]。将自身抗原与抗DNGR-1抗体偶联后,可靶向CD8 α ⁺树突状细胞,诱导CD4⁺T细胞向Treg细胞分化,调节免疫耐受;但同时予TLR3激动剂poly(I:C)或热凝胶多糖Curdlan后可破坏免疫耐受,并诱导Th1和Th17细胞免疫反应^[96]。上述研究提示,DNGR-1介导的树突状细胞靶向策略受抗原类型的影响,诱导免疫反应或免疫耐受,其复杂性限制靶向该受体诱导树突状细胞免疫耐受的应用。(9)髓系抑制性C型凝集素受体(MICL)。又称C型凝集素结构域家族12成员A(CLEC12A)或CD371。在小鼠中,MICL主要由CD8⁺树突状细胞和浆细胞样树突状细胞表达,另外,巨噬细胞、单核细胞和B淋

巴细胞也可少量表达。与之类似,人类 MICL 主要由 BDCA3⁺树突状细胞(cDC1)和浆细胞样树突状细胞以及单核细胞、巨噬细胞和粒细胞表达^[97]。该受体的内吞特性使其作为候选的树突状细胞靶点,可用于自身抗原的靶向性传递。通过将卵清蛋白偶联至抗 MICL 抗体,可特异性被树突状细胞摄取,诱导免疫反应,而抗体本身并无免疫原性^[97]。在抗体介导的 MICL 阻断或特异性敲除 MICL 的模型小鼠中,树突状细胞向中枢神经系统的迁移能力下降,可使发病延迟、严重程度减轻^[98]。然而,通过靶向 MICL 诱导树突状细胞免疫耐受在多发性硬化中的研究仍处于起步阶段,需要更多的研究验证其可行性、有效性及潜在机制。(10)MHC。最近的一项研究报告,将 MOC₃₅₋₅₅ 肽段与纳米颗粒组装后,可靶向树突状细胞的 MHC 复合物,通过调控树突状细胞抗原特异性免疫耐受,改善实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型小鼠的神经功能缺损症状及病理学特点等;当自身抗原肽段和糖皮质激素等免疫佐剂共同组装到纳米颗粒后,诱导免疫耐受能力更为显著^[99]。这一发现进一步支持靶向树突状细胞诱导免疫耐受在多发性硬化中的治疗潜力,以及纳米颗粒载体在靶向递送自身抗原肽及小分子药物方面的优势。

三、总结与展望

树突状细胞具有协调固有免疫和获得性免疫的特性,及诱导免疫反应或免疫耐受的双重能力,调控树突状细胞免疫耐受在多发性硬化的治疗中有良好的研究价值和应用前景。树突状细胞相对特异性表达的受体,有望成为靶向树突状细胞传递自身抗原调控树突状细胞免疫耐受的靶点。值得关注的是,纳米体或纳米结构的聚电解质多层膜作为靶向载体,具有巨大的优势和发展前景。然而,由于各种免疫细胞受体表达谱的重叠性及下游信号转导通路的复杂性,树突状细胞靶向策略的研究具有一定难度。此外,动物和人类之间的种族差异限制了研究成果的临床转化。未来关于调控树突状细胞免疫耐受的研究,应着眼于树突状细胞特异性靶点的探寻、靶向性更强且不具有免疫原性的新型工程材料的研发,以及树突状细胞免疫耐受机制的探索,以为耐受性免疫治疗提供新靶点和策略。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

核糖核蛋白 ribonucleoprotein(RNP)

U1 核糖核蛋白 U1 ribonucleoprotein(U1RNP)

核因子- κ B nuclear factor-kappa B(NF- κ B)

核因子 E2 相关因子 2

nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2(Nrf2)

环状 RNA circular RNA(circRNA)

获得性免疫缺陷综合征

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome(AIDS)

肌肉特异性受体酪氨酸激酶

muscle-specific receptor tyrosine kinase(MuSK)

DNAX 激活蛋白 12

DNAX activating protein of 12kDa(DAP12)

吉兰-巴雷综合征 Guillain-Barré syndrome(GBS)

急性冠脉综合征 acute coronary syndrome(ACS)

急性呼吸窘迫综合征

acute respiratory distress syndrome(ARDS)

急性炎症脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病

acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (AIDP)

急性运动感觉轴索性神经病

acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy(AMSAN)

急性运动轴索性神经病

acute motor axonal neuropathy(AMAN)

疾病修饰药物 disease modifying agents(DMA)

疾病修饰治疗 disease modifying therapy(DMT)

继发进展型多发性硬化

secondary-progressive multiple sclerosis(SPMS)

N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体

N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor(NMDAR)

甲硫氨酸合成酶 methionine synthetase(MS)

甲状腺过氧化物酶 thyroid peroxidase(TPO)

甲状腺球蛋白 thyroid globulin(TG)

胶质瘤干细胞 glioma stem cells(GSCs)

胶质纤维酸性蛋白 glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP)

接触蛋白 1 contactin-1(CNTN1)

接触蛋白 2 contactin-2(CNTN2)

接触蛋白相关蛋白-1

contactin-associated protein 1(CASPR1)

接触蛋白相关蛋白-2

contactin-associated protein 2(CASPR2)

结缔组织病 connective tissue diseases(CTDs)

结节乳头核 tuberomammillary nucleus(TMN)

进行性多灶性白质脑病

progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy(PML)

进行性脊髓性肌萎缩

progressive spinal muscular atrophy(PSMA)

近红外光谱 near infrared spectroscopy(NIRS)

经皮血管内支架成形术

percutaneous angioplasty and stenting(PTAS)

经胸超声心动图声学造影

transthoracic echocardiography contrast-enhanced acoustics (cTTE)

痉挛-束颤综合征 cramp-fasciculation syndrome(CFS)

静脉注射甲泼尼龙 intravenous methylprednisolone(IVMP)

静脉注射免疫球蛋白 intravenous immunoglobulin(IVIg)

聚乙二醇化 polyethylene glycol(PEG)

开放标签扩展 open label extension(OLE)

抗干燥综合征 A 型抗体

A type Sjögren's syndrome antibody(SSA)

抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)

抗神经元核抗体 anti-neuronal nuclear antibody(ANNA)

抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白免疫球蛋白 G 抗体相关疾病

myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein-IgG associated disorders (MOGAD)

抗原呈递细胞 antigen-presenting cell(APC)

抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体

anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA)

抗组蛋白抗体 antihistone antibodies(AHA)

可接受症状状态 patient acceptable symptom state(PASS)

快速改善疗法 fast-acting treatment(FT)

快速眼动睡眠期 rapid eye movement(REM)

快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍

rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder(RBD)

扩展残疾状态量表 Expanded Disability Status Scale(EDSS)

粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子

granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor(GM-CSF)

磷脂酰肌醇-3 激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)

卵清蛋白 ovalbumin(OVA)

滤泡辅助性 T 细胞 follicular helper T cell(Tfh)

滤泡调节 T 细胞 follicular regulatory T cell(Tfr)