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• 综述 •

华支睾吸虫致肝胆管纤维化的免疫学机制研究进展*

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【摘要】 华支睾吸虫主要寄生于人的肝胆管内,虫体在胆管内的长期寄生会导致肝胆管慢性炎症,引起胆管上皮增生,进而导致胆管周围纤维化。本文通过从虫体的固有免疫、适应性免疫对华支睾吸虫感染所致纤维化在免疫学方面的研究进展进行阐述。

【关键词】 华支睾吸虫;肝吸虫;纤维化;免疫;综述

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Advances in the immunologic mechanism of hepatobiliary fibrosis induced by *Clonorchis sinensis*

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【Abstract】 *Clonorchis sinensis* mainly parasitizes in human hepatobiliary duct, long-term parasitism of *C. sinensis* in bile duct will lead to chronic inflammation of hepatobiliary duct, hyperplasia of bile duct epithelium and then fibrosis around bile duct. This paper reviews research on the immunology of fibrosis caused by *C. sinensis* infection from the aspects of innate immunity, adaptive immunity.

【Key words】 *Clonorchis sinensis*; liver fluke; fibrosis; immunology; review

* ** 华支睾吸虫又称肝吸虫,是一种食源性寄生虫,主要流行于中国、韩国、越南北部和俄罗斯远东地区^[1]。据估计全球约有1500万人感染华支睾吸虫,其中以我国感染者居多,约为1300万^[2]。我国主要有2个流行区:位于东南地区的广东省、广西壮族自治区和东北地区的吉林省、黑龙江省^[3]。在这些感染区中,以广西壮族自治区最为严重。第三次全国人体重点寄生虫的调查显示我国华支睾吸虫感染率为0.47%,而广西的感染率最高(9.62%)^[4]。华支睾吸虫主要寄生于宿主肝胆管内,长期慢性感染可引起胆管周围慢性炎症,胆管上皮增生,胆管周围纤维化,甚至胆管癌^[5-6]。华支睾吸虫所致的胆管周围纤维化主要导致虫体聚集引起肝胆管的机械性梗阻、虫体活动对肝胆管的机械性损伤和虫体排泄和分泌代谢产物所致的肝胆管免疫病理损害^[7-9]。但华支睾吸虫虫体或其代谢产物直接诱导的炎症因子以及慢性炎症所致免疫细胞分泌的炎症因子在其所致肝胆管纤维化中发挥的机制尚未明确。本文就目前关于华支睾吸虫感染所致纤维化的免疫机制研究进行综述。

1 免疫细胞在肝纤维化中的作用

纤维化是纤维结缔组织的广泛沉积,其特征是胶原蛋白和其他细胞外基质(ECM)成分的积累,先天免疫和适应性免疫都参与了纤维化的发生。免疫细胞在肝损伤应答中起调节作用,并且参与肝纤维化的过程。机体在正常生理状态下,免疫细胞功能处于动态平衡状态,维持机体正常的细胞免疫和体液免疫。而当机体处于感染状态时,免疫细胞在不同感染时期发挥着不同的调节作用。在感染早期以巨噬细胞诱导的固有免疫为主。巨噬细胞是人体重要的炎症调控细胞,主要分为M1型

和M2型。M1型称为经典激活型巨噬细胞,介导机体的炎症、防御反应以清除微生物;M2型又称为替代激活型巨噬细胞,参与抗炎和介导组织损伤修复的作用。巨噬细胞通过表面的模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor,PRRs)与病原相关的分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular patterns,PAMPs)相结合而被激活,直接或间接地参与了纤维化的发生发展^[10]。而在急性感染期,免疫抗原首先激活CD4⁺ T细胞向Th1极化偏移,Th1可以分泌抗纤维化因子如IFN-γ阻止肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cells,HSCs)合成胶原。随着感染进行,CD4⁺ T细胞逐渐向Th2极化,Th2通过分泌IL-4和IL-13活化巨噬细胞,刺激HSC生成胶原,导致ECM增生,从而促进肝纤维化的发生^[11]。研究发现,辅助性T淋巴细胞(Th9、Th17)和自然杀伤(NK)细胞、自然杀伤T淋巴细胞(NKT)细胞均参与了肝纤维化的发生^[12](图1)。

2 固有免疫与肝胆管纤维化

2.1 肝吸虫感染致巨噬细胞 M2极化介导肝纤维化在参与固有免疫中以巨噬细胞和树突状细胞、NKT细胞为主。巨噬细胞的M1型和M2型的动态平衡是华支睾吸虫感染所致肝脏纤维化的关键,其激活通路以TLR4激活通路尤为重要。Toll样受体中,TLR4是第一个被发现的哺乳动物Toll样受体,主

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要表达于巨噬细胞和树突状细胞表面,识别来自细胞外病原体PAMPs^[13]。TLR4诱导的信号通路参与了组织修复的内环境稳定,并在各种损伤修复中起着扮演不同角色。研究证实TLR4与华支睾吸虫感染导致的肝损伤密切相关,动物试验表明TLR4缺失促进华支睾吸虫感染小鼠M2巨噬细胞的活化^[14-15]。而体外研究发现TLR4可调节骨髓源性树突状细胞的成熟,并在感染中诱导Th2/Treg偏移^[16],表明华支睾吸虫感染后巨噬细胞可以通过TLR4介导M2的极化。同时,Rojas等^[17]研究发现巨噬细胞利用M1表型使干扰素-γ(IFN-γ)与其细胞外异二聚体IFNGR-1和IFNGR-2结合,从而启动JAK1和JAK2介导的信号级联,最终激活STAT1,进而激活M1谱的转录。而Th2淋巴细胞,嗜酸性粒细胞,嗜碱性粒细胞和巨噬细胞释放的IL-4是触发M2的主要信使。与其受体(IL-4R)结合后,这种细胞因子启动JAK1和JAK3介导的细胞内级联反应,最终激活STAT6,然后驱动M2的分化^[18]。表明M1/M2通过TLR4途径激活STAT信号通路。M1具有强吞噬作用,可分泌大量炎症因子杀灭微生物。M2通过参与免疫调节,抑制炎症清除寄生虫促进组织修复,但组织修复同时易导致瘢痕形成,最终导致肝纤维化的发生。

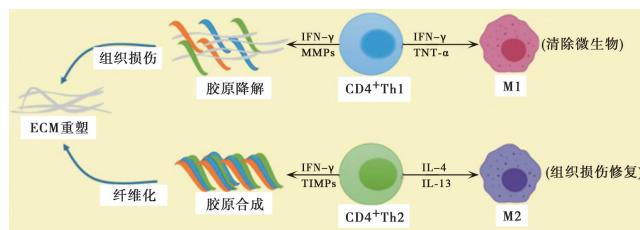


图1 CD4⁺ Th1/2 细胞的不同作用
Fig. 1 Different effects of CD4⁺ Th1/2 cells

2.2 自由基的产生促进炎症因子上调 自由基是一种化学物质,于1900年由犹太裔美国化学家Moses发现并证实,起初人们对于自由基的研究主要基于一般的化学反应过程,但随着研究的深入发现自由基与抗氧化,抗衰老,寄生虫感染免疫相关^[19-20]。van等^[20-21]发现华支睾吸虫产生的排泄和分泌代谢产物可诱导代谢性氧化应激,激活炎症介质,如一氧化氮合酶、NADPH氧化酶、环氧合酶、脂氧合酶以及黄嘌呤氧化酶,以产生自由基,加剧NF-κB介导的炎症反应。其中,一氧化氮(NO)可通过抑制DNA修复和环氧合酶刺激导致宿主DNA损伤^[22]。诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)由巨噬细胞活化产生,在还原辅酶Ⅱ或四氢生物喋呤存在下,可催化L-精氨酸与氧分子反应,生成胍氨酸和NO,有助于吞噬细胞有效杀伤微生物。Sripa等^[23]研究发现,华支睾吸虫排泄分泌产物(C. sinensis excretory/secretory products,Cs. ESPs)以MyD88依赖性方式上调TLR4 mRNA的表达促使Ikβ降解,并诱导核因子-κB(NF-κB)核转位而激活。一旦NF-κB被激活后,将会刺激诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)和环氧合酶2(COX-2)、NADPH氧化酶(NOX)等产生^[24-25],随后这些酶类再反作用调节NF-κB产生自由基。自由基的增加显著促进了胞浆IκB-α的降解和核因子-κB亚单位(RelA和p50)的核转位,促使炎症因子IL-1β和IL-6上调^[26-27]。同时,研究还发现Cs. ESPs与H69细胞共培养可触发NOX介导的氧化损伤,增加I型胶原蛋白和纤连蛋白

白表达^[28]。表明华支睾吸虫感染期间自由基的产生使宿主氧化还原稳态的持续破坏致使炎症因子的生成,进而可能产生致病相关炎症致使肝胆纤维化的发生^[25,29]。

2.3 TGF-β1诱导肝星状细胞活化 转化生长因子-β1(TGF-β1)是TGF-β超家族的关键成员,在肝胆纤维化的发展中起着关键作用^[30]。TGF-β受体包括TGF-βR1和TGF-βR2,其与TGF-β结合后,受体分子丝/苏氨酸激酶区使Smad3磷酸化,随后Smad4转入核内,结合启动子后调节其转录^[31]。Smad蛋白是TGF-β1的关键细胞内效应器,Smad3的缺失抑制I型胶原的表达并阻止上皮-间质转换减轻纤维化,Smad2的破坏上调I型胶原的表达^[32]。在TGF-β/Smad信号通路介导下,华支睾吸虫感染感染的小鼠肝脏中Smad3蛋白的及其mRNA转录水平增加,同时小鼠中I型胶原、TGF-β1和α-SMA mRNA水平的升高与肝纤维化程度成正比^[33-34],提示TGF-β/Smad信号通路参与了华支睾吸虫感染引起的肝纤维化。TLR4也与丝/苏氨酸激酶受体介导的信号转导途径密切相关,TLR4缺乏可加重耐药系华支睾吸虫感染小鼠引起的胆管损伤和胆管周围纤维化^[35]。Yan等^[34,36]发现,TLR4被阻断时,P-Smad2/3和α-SMA的表达降低,表明TGF-β/Smad信号通路与TLR4信号通路之间存在串扰,通过调节TGF-β/Smads信号通路可促使Cs. ESPs引起的HSC活化,使HSC被激活并转化为肌成纤维细胞致肝纤维化。Cs. ESPs成分中的分泌型磷脂酶A2也能促使HSCs的增殖与活化激活HSCs使体内胶原蛋白积聚,导致细胞外基质(ECM)的大量沉积,从而参与肝纤维化的形成和发展^[37]。

2.4 IL-10在纤维化中的双重作用 IL-10是重要的抗炎细胞因子,主要由活化的巨噬细胞和树突状细胞分泌,并能对两者具有抑制作用,属于典型的负调节因子。Choi等^[38]发现,在华支睾吸虫感染后小鼠血清细胞因子IL-4、IL-5、IL-10的水平增高,其中IL-10增高显著而IFN-γ和IL-2降低。Sziks等^[39]发现IL-10可以下调IFN-γ的表达,表明抗炎细胞因子IL-10升高的同时可能使Th1免疫受到抑制。IL-10在纤维化中的作用不一,研究发现IL-10基因治疗可以逆转硫代乙酰胺诱导的小鼠肝纤维化^[40]。而IL-10可通过JAK1信号通路途径激活STAT3,下调下游IFN-γ、MMP-9、iNOS的表达来调节免疫功能减轻炎症,但在促进组织修复的过程也促进的肝脏组织纤维化^[39]。

IL-35是2007年发现的IL-12家族成员,近年来才被鉴定为一种抗炎细胞因子,主要由Treg、Breg、DC细胞产生。IL-35可诱导CD4⁺CD39⁺CD25⁺T细胞产生IL-10,Huang等^[41]发现IL-10可以通过直接作用于成纤维细胞降低胶原蛋白的沉积等方式减少纤维化的发生。体内体外试验表明,IL-35可以抑制Th17受体的应答而减少IL-17的分泌^[42],而动物试验发现IL-35的缺失可以导致小鼠肝纤维化的发生,但IL-35抗纤维化的作用机制尚不清楚^[43]。

3 适应性免疫与肝胆管纤维化

3.1 Th1/Th2失衡诱导肝纤维化 Th1和Th2免疫应答的相对平衡是调节华支睾吸虫诱导的肝脏炎症和肝纤维化病理过程的关键^[44],T-bet、GATA-3分别是原始T细胞分化成Th1和Th2细胞的转录因子。Th1/Th2对机体适应性免疫尤为重要,Th1细胞产生IL-2、IFN-γ、IL-12等细胞因子,介导细胞内

病原体的免疫防御,在器官特异性自身免疫性疾病中发挥重要作用^[45]。Th2 细胞产生 IL-4、IL-6、IL-10、IL-13 等细胞因子,保护宿主免受细胞外寄生虫的感染,并参与适应性反应和过敏反应^[45-46]。IFN-γ 可促进 Th0 细胞分化为 Th1 细胞,抑制 Th2 细胞功能,而 IL-4 可促进 Th0 细胞分化为 Th2 细胞,同时抑制 Th1 细胞功能,所以正常情况下 Th1/Th2 互相拮抗,动态平衡。在华支睾吸虫感染病人中,T-bet 和 GATA-3 表达显著增高,表明 Cs. ESPs 可诱导宿主产生 Th1、Th2 型免疫应答^[26,47],在感染早期以 T-bet 增高为主,随着病程的进展,GATA-3 开始占据优势^[48],免疫反应倾向于 Th2 反应。Th2 产生 IL-4 和 IL-13 促进粘膜分泌和肠蠕动,构成免疫屏障,并促进组织修复,但过度的 Th2 细胞反应在循环促进组织修复的过程中也促进纤维组织的重塑,胶原沉积,导致 ECM 增生,从而促进肝胆纤维化的发展^[11,49]。

3.2 Treg/Th17 失衡致肝纤维化 Th17 和 Treg 近来备受关注。Th17 是最早参与抗感染应答的效应 T 细胞,可刺激趋化因子和其他细胞因子产生,募集中性粒细胞,单核细胞至炎症部位^[12]。Treg 细胞是 CD4⁺ T 细胞中的一个关键亚群,通过调节自身耐受,肿瘤免疫,抗微生物抵抗,过敏和移植排斥途径,具有维持免疫稳态的作用^[50]。IL-17 参与了包括肺、肾、肠、心脏和肝脏等不同器官的纤维化发展^[39],且 Th17 细胞与 Treg 细胞密切相关,因为它们来源于相同的原始 CD4⁺ T 细胞前体^[51]。在华支睾吸虫感染小鼠 14 d 时仅 Treg 表达被抑制,而在 56 d 时 Treg、Th17 表达显著增加,且 Treg/Th17 比值在感染期间一直在增加,提示在华支睾吸虫感染小鼠期间随着感染的进行 Treg 诱导的免疫逐渐变主导^[52]。感染小鼠中 Treg 细胞可通过产生抗炎细胞因子 IL-10 和 TGF-β 抑制 Th1 免疫反应促进华支睾吸虫的生存并导致慢性感染^[53]。同时,在华支睾吸虫感染 FVB 小鼠后 Treg/Th17 比值出现偏态^[54],且随着感染的进行,Treg/Th17 比值的动态增高与肝纤维化的严重程度成正比^[34]。Li 等^[55]发现,在华支睾吸虫感染早期时 Th17 和 Treg 之间有一个适当的平衡,此时炎症细胞在感染部位周围被募集。一旦 Treg/Th17 的平衡被破坏,炎症细胞的数量就会减少,并且随着感染的发展,胶原沉积急剧增加^[34]。IL-25 (IL-17E) 是 IL-17 细胞因子家族的成员,被认为是 Th2 细胞衍生的细胞因子,研究发现华支睾吸虫感染小鼠中 IL-25 促进 α-SMA 和 I 型胶原蛋白的表达,并导致了 HSCs 的活化,表明这两种影响可能导致过量的 ECM 蛋白的分泌和积累,并促进肝纤维化的发展^[56](表 1)。

4 展望

目前,国内外对于华支睾吸虫的研究都主要集中在免疫学方面,通过构造华支睾吸虫感染小鼠、基因缺陷的华支睾吸虫感染小鼠模型,随后对感染小鼠血清细胞因子、肝脾脏相关免疫细胞等进行检测来确定相关细胞因子或细胞表面抗原、信号通路蛋白的表达高低来确定其相关影响。对于感染期的检测,华支睾吸虫虫卵检测是目前确诊华支睾吸虫感染的金标准,但虫卵在人感染后 4 周左右才出现,而目前的相关免疫学检测试验华支睾吸虫的辅助诊断且存在交叉反应和低特异性。华支睾吸虫疫苗和血清学诊断的研究一直是热门,其疫苗试验目前仅在啮齿动物中进行,主要是基于蛋白质或其排泄分泌产物进行研究,其中以口服华支睾吸虫半胱氨酸蛋白酶的枯草芽孢杆菌孢子疫苗有着良好的研究前景。

表 1 免疫细胞在肝纤维化中的作用
Table 1 The effects of immune cells in liver fibrosis

适应性免疫细胞 Adaptive immune cells	分泌因子 Secretory factors	种属 Species	诱导因素 Induced factors	纤维作用 Effect of fibrosis	参考文献 References
Th1	IFN-γ, IL-12	Mice	schistosome	-	[57]
Th2	IL-4, IL-13	Mice	schistosome	+	[58]
Th9	IL-9	Mice	CCL4	+	[59]
Th17	IL-1, IL-17	Mice	CCL4	+	[60]
Th22	IL-22	Mice	CCL4	+	[61]
Treg	IL-10	Mice	CCL4	-	[62]
固有免疫细胞					
M1	MMP-1,-9,-13	Mice	CCL4	-	[63]
M2a	MMP-12	Mice	CCL4	+	[64]
NKT	IL-6, TNF-α	Mice	TAA	+	[65]
γδT	IL-17A	Mice	CCL4	+	[66]
Neutrophils	MMPs	Rat	BDL	-	[67]

注:TAA:硫代乙酰胺;CCL4:四氯化碳;BDL:胆管结扎;MMPs:基质金属蛋白酶;+:促进;-:抑制。

Notes: TAA: thioacetamide; CCL4: carbon tetrachloride; BDL: bile duct ligation; MMPs: matrix metalloproteinases; +: advance; -: inhibition.

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