

调节性树突状细胞在肾移植中的应用分析

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【摘要】 如何减少免疫抑制剂的应用是器官移植领域拟攻克的难题之一。细胞治疗被认为是替代免疫抑制剂、具有临床应用前景的有效解决方法，而调节性树突状细胞（DCreg）因其诱导免疫耐受特性受到重点关注。肾脏是实体、非免疫器官，肾移植术后受者机体和移植肾局部微环境的特殊性是否影响 DCreg 的应用是研究关注的焦点。本文从肾脏免疫的角度对 DCreg 在肾移植中的应用进行了分析。

【关键词】 调节性树突状细胞；肾移植；细胞治疗；免疫抑制剂；免疫耐受；免疫应答；免疫调节；排斥反应

【中图分类号】 R617, R329.2 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 1674-7445 (2020) 05-0016-07

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【Abstract】 How to reduce the use of immunosuppressant is one of the difficult problems to be solved in the field of organ transplantation. Cell therapy is considered as an effective solution to replace immunosuppressant with a promising clinical application. Regulatory dendritic cell (DCreg) has attracted widespread attention due to its ability to induce immune tolerance. Kidney is a solid and non-immune organ. Whether the particularity of body and the local microenvironment of recipients after renal transplantation affects the application of DCreg is the focus of research. In this article, the application of DCreg in renal transplantation was analyzed from the perspective of renal immunity.

【Key words】 Regulatory dendritic cell; Renal transplantation; Cell therapy; Immunosuppressant; Immune tolerance; Immune response; Immune regulation; Rejection

肾移植术后受者常规服用三联免疫抑制剂，以防移植排斥反应。但是长时间服用免疫抑制剂会引发不良反应。如何减少免疫抑制剂的用量成为需要攻克的难题之一。目前新免疫抑制方案、新型免疫抑制剂、细胞治疗等正在研发之中^[1]。其中细胞治疗受到越来越多的重视，深入开展细胞治疗相关研究为免疫抑制剂的研发提供了新的切入点，具有重大临床意义。

树突状细胞（dendritic cell, DC）是一群异质的抗原提呈细胞，参与天然免疫应答和获得性免疫应答，在诱导免疫耐受、维持免疫自稳态的过程中发挥重要作用^[2]。DC 中一群具有免疫调节功能的细胞称为调节性 DC（regulatory DC, DCreg）^[3]。DCreg 因其免疫调节功能成为替代免疫抑制剂、用以进行细胞治疗的重要候选细胞。国外已开展 DCreg 的 II 期临床试验，

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7445.2020.05.016

基金项目：江苏省第十五批“六大人才高峰”项目（苏人社发[2018]240号）；江苏省常州市卫健委科技项目（ZD201703）

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主要用于糖尿病和自身免疫性疾病的治疗^[4]。

肾脏有着特殊的结构与功能,是保证内环境稳定、新陈代谢得以正常进行的重要器官。肾移植前后输注 DCreg 能否如预期发挥其诱导免疫耐受的作用是应用 DCreg 进行细胞治疗所关注的焦点。本文结合了肾移植受者的免疫特点对 DCreg 在肾移植受者中的应用进行综述。

1 DCreg 的一般特性

通常情况下,机体内存在极少量天然 DCreg,其体积小、呈圆形^[5],与体外诱导获得的 DCreg 有较大差别。体外诱导获得的 DCreg 体积较正常成熟 DC 小、突触少而短,且细胞表型与成熟 DC 有较大区别^[6]。未成熟 DC 在没有受到炎症反应的刺激时,参与外周耐受的诱导,呈现 DCreg 表型和功能特点。具有免疫耐受诱导能力的 DCreg 低表达主要组织相容性复合体(major histocompatibility complex, MHC) II 分子和共刺激分子(如 CD80、CD86 等)^[7],而高表达抑制性分子,如人类白细胞抗原(human leukocyte antigen, HLA)-G^[8]、程序性细胞死亡受体配体(programmed cell death protein ligand, PD-L)1 和 PD-L2^[9]、半乳糖凝集素等^[10]。有研究认为,PD-L1 与 CD86 的比例增高以及分泌白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-10 是 DCreg 的特征^[11]。在不同组织器官中,DCreg 可能具有相对特异的表型,如皮肤中 DCreg 为 CD141⁺CD14⁺^[12],血液中 DCreg 为 DC-10 等^[13-14]。

目前人们利用基因修饰、药物干预、细胞因子联合应用等方法对骨髓前体细胞、外周血单核细胞等进行诱导获得 DCreg^[15-17]。这些因素处理下,细胞内涉及细胞趋化应答、细胞通讯、锌和活性氧代谢等相关的转录因子信号途径非常活跃,与 DCreg 功能发挥息息相关^[18]。

DCreg 与靶细胞直接或间接通讯是其发挥作用的方式,会导致不同的结局。研究显示,DCreg 可能通过以下机制发挥效应:增强抑制性免疫调节分子[如 PD-L1^[11]、转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)- β_1 、或吡啶胺-2,3-双加氧酶(indoleamine-2,3-dioxygenase, IDO)等]的表达或释放^[19-21];使同种效应性 T 细胞无能或克隆清除,或诱导初始 T 细胞或记忆性 T 细胞凋亡^[22];维持同种效应性 CD4⁺CTLA4^{high}T 细胞生存^[23];促进调节性淋巴细胞[如调节性 T 细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)、调节性

B 细胞(regulatory B cell, Breg)等]的增殖^[14,24-25]。DCreg 发挥作用的途径丰富^[26],不同诱导方式获得 DCreg 的作用机制有差别,在不同组织器官也有差异。相信随着细胞、亚细胞乃至分子水平研究的不断深入,对 DCreg 发生和作用的认知也会更加清晰。

DCreg 属于真核细胞,能够释放纳米大小的膜结构物质-胞外囊泡,进行细胞间通讯,调节免疫应答。未成熟 DC 具有 DCreg 的生物活性,有报道了未成熟 DC 所释放的外泌体在自身免疫性疾病和人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)感染方面的应用^[27-28]。也有关于 IL-10 处理后 DC 所产生的外泌体在抗炎和胶原诱导关节炎中应用的研究报道^[29]。但未见有关 DCreg 释放的外泌体在细胞通讯、维持细胞自身稳定及病理环境下发挥作用的研究报道,可能与外泌体研究技术和手段匮乏有关。

2 肾移植受者机体内环境对 DC 的影响

通常情况下,肾移植受者在术前进行免疫诱导治疗,术后常规服用免疫抑制剂以抑制排斥反应。特异性和非特异性的免疫抑制剂严重削弱了受者的免疫功能,在此过程中 DC 数量和功能亦受到显著影响。

研究发现免疫抑制剂对不同 DC 亚群有不同的作用。肾移植术后受者髓样 DC(myeloid DC, MDC)和浆细胞样 DC(plasmacytoid DC, PDC)数量均显著下降,术后 3 个月时 MDC 数量未完全恢复^[30]。而因急性排斥反应接受其他免疫抑制治疗的受者在术后早期 DC 数量下降更显著,不仅是循环 MDC, PDC 数量亦显著下降;MDC 表面黏附分子 CD62L 的表达显著上调,CD86 的表达显著下调^[31]。CD62L 可介导 DC 在内皮细胞上最初的滞留与滚动。对于服用免疫抑制剂超过 1 年的肾移植受者,其外周血 DC(MDC1、MDC2、PDC)数量减少^[32-33],也有报道免疫抑制剂可导致外周循环中 MDC 成熟障碍^[34]。

据报道,免疫抑制剂会导致 DCreg 数量增多。研究发现西罗莫司可诱导生成具有免疫耐受诱导能力的 ILT3^{high}ILT4^{high}DC^[35];特异性抗 CD52 单抗(Campath-1H)可导致肾移植受者外周血 DC 数量剧烈下降,且在移植后 1 个月时发生从 MDC 向 PDC 转化(MDC/PDC 下降)^[36];细胞毒 T 淋巴细胞相关抗原 4 免疫球蛋白(cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4-immunoglobulin, CTLA4-Ig)可介导 DC 释放 HLA-G,干扰 T 细胞活化^[8];CTLA4-Ig 可导致移植肾

调节性细胞 (Treg、Breg 和 PDC) 显著增多, 而凋亡和老化细胞比例显著下降, 增殖标志物水平增高^[37]。

研究表明新型免疫抑制剤在干扰 DC 生长发育、诱导 DCreg 生成方面的有效性, 以及 DCreg 在抑制同种异体移植排斥反应中的关键作用。不同免疫抑制剂的效应可能存在重叠或交叉。因此在利用 DCreg 进行细胞治疗时, 如何达到与免疫抑制剤相似且相对特异的免疫抑制效果, 则需要在 DCreg 制备, 给予频次、方式和数量等多个方面进行综合分析。

3 移植肾组织特定的微环境

利用激光扫描共聚焦显微镜观察到 CX3CR1⁺DC 遍布于肾脏间质和肾小球系膜, 这群细胞高表达 CD11c、F4/80、MHC II 和 FcR, 以及未成熟共刺激分子。其中至少有一个亚群具有吞噬能力, 即停留于组织的未成熟 DC, 形成对微环境的监测网络^[38]。

供肾自切取、保存至植入受者的过程中, 会发生缺血-再灌注损伤, 引起内源性分子释放, 引起炎症细胞和介质的活化。作为肾脏哨兵之一的 DC 在此微环境中成熟并迁移至引流淋巴结中, 提呈抗原给 T 细胞, 并使 T 细胞分化为辅助性 T 细胞 (T helper, Th) 1 和 Th17 等效应性 T 细胞; 或者使 T 细胞分化为 Th2 和 Treg^[39-40]。动物实验发现供肾植入受体体内后, 移植肾中供体 DC 快速地被受体 DC 取代^[41]。非单核细胞来源的 DC 与移植肾中效应性 T 细胞形成稳定的相互作用。移植肾中浸润的受体 DC 与 T 细胞浸润和移植肾存活时间缩短相关^[39]。而清除受体 DC 则能减少移植肾中浸润 T 细胞的增殖与存活, 抑制效应性 T 细胞介导的排斥反应^[42-43]。

肾小管上皮细胞被认为是肾脏炎症反应时吸引白细胞的主要细胞。其释放的 MIP3 α /CCL20 是未成熟 DC 的主要趋化因子^[44]。肾小管上皮细胞产生粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子 (granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, GM-CSF) 使 PDC 获得吞噬功能, 增强了对 CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺T 细胞的同种反应能力, 可能在间接同种抗原提呈中发挥作用^[45]。有研究证实不同膜受体配体化和成熟状态下的 PDC 将呈现免疫原性和免疫耐受双重效应^[46]。PDC 可以促使 Treg 产生。新近研究发现, Treg 也能够诱导 DCreg 生成, 如 Treg 以胞外囊泡的形式, 产生微小核糖核酸 (microRNA, miRNA, miR) -150-5p 和 miR-142-3p 等, 并作用于 DC, 诱导了耐受表型的表达, 并使得

DC 在受到脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 刺激后, IL-10 分泌增多而 IL-6 分泌减少^[47]。

肾实质由肾皮质和肾髓质构成, 肾皮质富含血管, 肾髓质则有显著的渗透梯度变化。微阵列分析发现肾髓质的高渗环境诱导髓质中 DC 与抗炎功能相关转录本的表达, 而涉及同种识别的髓系基因下调, 从而可以减弱局部同种排斥反应。研究提示, 肾髓质微环境对同种免疫应答的抑制作用可能通过调节 DC 来实现^[48-49]。

对小鼠和人的 3 类 DC [常规 DC (conventional DC, cDC) 1、cDC2、PDC] 进行大样本表型检测和转录组分析研究, 发现来自人的不同淋巴造血系统 (脾、胸腺和外周血) DC 亚群的功能受制于细胞的起源而不是微环境, 而来自人的肺或皮肤的 DC 亚群则受组织微环境的影响^[50]。目前对肾 DC 起源有一定争议, 但研究提示伴或不伴有炎症反应的肾组织中, DC 可能有相对特殊的表型与功能^[51-52]。

DCreg 输入入受体体内后, 其理想的转归路径是结合于内皮细胞, 侵入同种移植肾组织中, 迁徙至淋巴管道、二级淋巴器官或一级淋巴器官, 诱导同种效应性 T 细胞凋亡、克隆清除, 或诱导 Treg 产生, 从而发挥免疫抑制作用。在此过程中不能忽略移植肾组织微环境对 DCreg 的潜在作用, 并且对 DCreg 的稳定性和趋化性能提出很高的要求。

4 DCreg 细胞来源和诱导方法的选择

Xia 等^[53] 分别从细胞来源、输注路径、作用机制等方面对过继性转移 DCreg 影响移植肾存活的因素进行了 Meta 分析, 提出大鼠和小鼠骨髓来源的 DCreg 能够诱导 MHC 不匹配移植肾耐受、延长存活时间; 未成熟 DC 和基因修饰的 DCreg 对小鼠移植肾的耐受诱导作用效果不显著。这些研究中 DCreg 一般来源于无关个体, 没有提及 DCreg 细胞来源, 但研究结果仍具有很大的参考价值^[54]。

为增强 DCreg 的相对特异性作用, 逐渐转以较大动物进行肾移植研究, 采集供体来源或受体来源的骨髓前体细胞或外周血单核细胞进行诱导获得 DCreg。Ezzelarab 等^[23,55-57] 开展了一系列以恒河猴为肾移植供、受体, 进行 DCreg 免疫耐受诱导治疗的相关工作。研究以维生素 D3、IL-10 联合 GM-CSF 和 IL-4 同时作用于供体外周血单核细胞, 获得 DCreg, 联合应用 CTLA4-Ig 8 周和西罗莫司 6 个月, 结果显示, DCreg

可以显著延长移植肾存活时间^[55]。与供体效应性 CD8⁺ 记忆 T 细胞表达转录因子 Eomes 降低、CTLA4 增高相关^[56]；移植前输注 DCreg 可以使受体即使存在 CD28 共刺激信号的阻断，CD4⁺CTLA4^{high}T 细胞仍然能够在移植后维持在较高的比例^[23]；而供体抗原负载的自体来源 DCreg 与小剂量免疫抑制剂同时应用具有较好的免疫耐受诱导作用^[57]。Thomson 等^[18,58-60] 研究结果显示 DCreg 在器官移植受者具有巨大的应用潜力，维生素 D₃ 和 IL-10 诱导产生的 DCreg 对调节自身免疫和延长移植物存活有效，正在开展的 I 期临床试验中应用供体来源的该类 DCreg 进行治疗研究。

Moreau 等^[61-62] 以小剂量 GM-CSF 诱导的受体来源 DCreg 对活体肾移植受体进行细胞治疗，只在移植前给予 DCreg 输注。研究发现，在撤退免疫抑制剂后一定时间内，有受者不发生排斥反应^[63]。

5 思考与展望

过继性输注 DCreg 对移植器官的保护作用使其具有良好的临床应用价值^[64]。通过对 DCreg 作用机制的深入研究，可获取新的不含细胞但具有相似效应的疫苗替代物，如 DCreg 来源的外泌体。这些研究都将推动免疫调节剂在临床的应用，有助于改进免疫抑制方案。Zhou 等^[65] 提出在 DCreg 应用于临床之前，需建立标准治疗方案，而这需要实验研究人员的大量付出，以及与临床研究人员的密切配合与协作。对于特定的实体器官移植，如肾移植，在准备 DCreg 的过程中需要综合考虑肾脏免疫特性以及免疫抑制方案，以期达到理想的细胞治疗效果，研发出敏感、安全、有效的免疫监测标志物也是工作重点之一。

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(收稿日期 : 2020-06-10)

(本文编辑 : 方引超 邬加佳)

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(收稿日期 : 2020-06-22)

(本文编辑 : 石梦辰 吴秋玲)