

CD4⁺T淋巴细胞在侵袭性肺部真菌感染的研究进展

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摘要

威胁生命的侵袭性肺部真菌感染(Invasive pulmonary fungal infection)的发病率正在增加, 特别是在免疫功能低下的患者中, 成功解决IFD需要多种不同的免疫细胞参与。本文主要综述了人类CD4⁺T淋巴细胞对IFD主要病原体的免疫反应的证据, 以及淋巴细胞群在抗真菌免疫中作用的最新发现和见解, 以加深淋巴细胞在抗真菌中作用机制的理解, 为改进抗真菌治疗提供新的思路。

关键词

CD4⁺T淋巴细胞, 侵袭性真菌病, 侵袭性肺部真菌感染

Research Progress of CD4⁺T Lymphocytes in Invasive Pulmonary Fungal Infection

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Abstract

The incidence rate of life threatening invasive pulmonary fungal infection is increasing, especially in patients with low immune function. A variety of different immune cells are needed to successfully solve IFD. This article mainly reviews the evidence of the immune response of human CD4⁺T lymphocytes to the main pathogens of IFD, as well as the latest findings and insights on the role of lymphocyte groups in antifungal immunity, in order to deepen the understanding

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of the mechanism of lymphocytes in antifungal immunity, and provide new ideas for improving antifungal therapy.

Keywords

CD4⁺T Lymphocytes, Invasive Mycosis, Invasive Pulmonary Fungal Infection

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1. 引言

侵袭性肺部真菌感染(Invasive pulmonary fungal infection, IPFD)是临床中一种常见的机会性真菌感染[1]。随近年来激素、抗肿瘤药物、免疫抑制剂的大量应用,肿瘤及获得性免疫缺陷综合征[2]发病率的逐年上升,骨髓及器官移植的成熟化开展,免疫功能低下人群已日益增多,耐药性日益显著。侵袭性真菌已成为继细菌后的第二重要感染源,发病率[3]及死亡率逐年上升[4] [5] [6],相关统计数据显示,侵袭性真菌感染比例可占到医院获得性感染的8%~15%,在器官移植受者真群体中的发病率为20%~40%,而在艾滋病患者发生真菌感染的可能性高达90%,尽管抗真菌的非药物问世,但IFI的发病率仍有明显升高的趋势。每年影响全球数十万严重的免疫功能低下患者[2],逐渐成为恶性肿瘤、获得性免疫缺陷综合征及器官移植等重大疾病患者致死的直接原因[7],成为影响重症监护室内重症感染患者病死率的重要因素之一,严重威胁免疫缺陷患者的生命。

IPFD 在健康个体中很少见,其发生和恶化通常与免疫抑制和其他导致免疫功能受损的疾病有关[8] [9]。在免疫缺陷人群的病死率更高达39%~100%。长期以来,中性粒细胞数量或功能缺陷一直被认为是宿主易发生侵袭性肺真菌病的关键危险因素,但在最近的临床研究发现机体对真菌病原体的免疫反应涉及多种类型的免疫细胞[10] [11] [12]。且免疫细胞类型的个体重要性及其各自的免疫反应因特定的真菌病原体而有很大差异。例如,隐球菌和肺孢子虫引起的IFD主要发生在HIV引起的CD4⁺T细胞缺失的患者身上[13] [14]。中性粒细胞功能障碍或中性粒细胞减少被认为是增加侵袭性曲霉病和念珠菌病[8]风险的主要宿主因素。此外,越来越多的证据表明,淋巴细胞在宿主防御曲霉和念珠菌病[15]中也发挥了重要作用。这主要反映在缺乏CD4⁺T细胞的艾滋病患者对白色念珠菌、烟曲霉、新型隐球菌、荚膜组织胞浆菌和耶氏肺孢子虫高度敏感。

目前关于淋巴细胞介导的抗真菌免疫的研究大多集中于适应性免疫系统中,如传统的CD4和CD8T细胞、B细胞[16] [17]和NK细胞[18]。CD4⁺T辅助性细胞在抗真菌免疫中的重要性随着艾滋病患者真菌感染发生率和严重程度的增加而凸显出来,CD4⁺T细胞的严重缺失使其更易受到各种真菌病原体的机会性感染,如念珠菌、隐球菌、肺孢子虫、曲霉、青霉菌、链孢杆菌和酵母物种[13] [14]。可见CD4T淋巴细胞在侵袭性真菌感染中的重要性,本文主要就CD4⁺T淋巴细胞在IPFI中的作用机制及T淋巴细胞在临床的运用进展进行综述。

2. CD4⁺T 淋巴细胞的作用机制

CD4⁺T细胞主要由抗原呈递细胞激活,抗原呈递细胞将真菌抗原呈递到MHC II类分子上,并提供协同刺激和细胞因子信号,触发初始CD4⁺T细胞极化到不同的T辅助性T细胞(Th)亚群,且控制真菌感

染涉及 Th 细胞亚型间的微妙平衡, 即 Th1、Th2、Th9、Th17 和调节性 T 细胞(Treg), 所有这些细胞都在对真菌的免疫应答中发挥作用, 尽管有些贡献可能是致病的, 也可能是有益的[19] [20]。Th1 反应通过产生 IFN γ 、TNF 和 GM-CSF 来增强吞噬细胞的功能, 并通过促进 B 细胞产生调理抗真菌抗体来提供对真菌的保护性免疫。小鼠模型已经证明了 Th1 免疫的保护作用, 例如, 曲霉的树突状细胞过继移植通过激活产生 IFN- γ 的 T 淋巴细胞[21], 增强了小鼠异体造血干细胞移植受体对侵袭性曲霉病的抵抗力。在嗜中性粒细胞减少的小鼠[22]和 T 细胞来源的 IFN- γ 水平中, 曲霉特异性 Th1 细胞的转移对侵袭性曲霉病具有保护作用, IFN- γ 水平与肺组织胞浆菌[23]清除相关。

富含细胞因子 IL-1、IL-23 和 IL-6 的环境选择了 Th17 细胞的极化。Th17 细胞释放 IL-17A、IL-17F 和 IL-22。IL-17A 促进中性粒细胞招募, 并在白色念珠菌感染的解决中发挥关键的、非冗余的作用, 这在敲除小鼠模型和 IL-17 通路基因缺陷的案例中得到了证实[24]。然而, 与白色念珠菌[25]相比, 烟曲霉似乎更能触发 Th1 显性反应, IL-17 反应更弱。IL-17 是一种多效性细胞因子, 可促进致病性炎症的发生和病原体的清除。例如, IL-23 缺陷的小鼠在白念珠菌灌胃或烟熏念珠菌鼻内感染后, 真菌负担降低, 提示 Th17 细胞可能对抗真菌宿主防御不利[26]。先天性 Th1 或 Th17 途径分子缺陷的患者真菌感染的发生率增加, 提示这些效应细胞在抗真菌免疫中发挥重要作用[27] [28]。

Th 2 型应答(以 IL-13、IL-4、IL-5、IL-10、IL-13 和 IL-24 的表达为特征)通常对真菌病原体清除无效, 并可促进真菌持续存在并引发有害的过敏性炎症, 例如 Th2 细胞产生 IL-5 和嗜酸性粒细胞流入肺部导致过敏性支气管肺曲霉病[19]。Th2 细胞因子 IL-4 和 IL-10 在小鼠感染模型中与疾病进展相关[22]。用各种曲霉属抗原接种小鼠显示, 这些抗原驱动保护性 Th1 和有害 Th2 应答, 并且 Th1 应答对随后的病原体暴露具有保护性。

3. T 淋巴细胞的在 IPFD 中的运用进展

免疫缺陷个体中侵袭性肺部真菌感染的发生率正在增加, 抗真菌药物耐药性也在增加[29], 这一问题因现有抗真菌药物的缺乏而加剧。在治疗机会性真菌感染时, 临床面临的挑战是控制病原体的传播, 同时限制缺失的自身免疫反应。这对于免疫功能未受损的个体(如干细胞移植受者)尤其具有挑战性, 因为抗真菌药物的功效可能会受到药物相互作用和副作用的阻碍, 这可能会阻止长期使用或剂量增加。干细胞移植受者的适应性免疫恢复需要一段时间, 因此, 通过基于细胞或细胞因子的免疫疗法促进这一过程已被提出作为减少侵袭性真菌感染的治疗途径[8] [30] [31]。一些涉及单克隆抗体和小分子抑制剂的靶向免疫系统成分的治疗方法已被批准用于感染性、自身免疫性疾病和癌症的治疗。最近, 细胞免疫疗法包括转移效应细胞, 激活和扩大体外或设计以提高目标的特异性或功能, 随着表达嵌合抗原受体的 T 细胞(CAR-T 细胞)被批准用于某些癌症的治疗, 已经走到了前沿。

此外, 真菌特异性 T 细胞的表型差异已在循环和粘膜间的间隔间被注意到。例如, 在烟曲霉抗原刺激的情况下, 来自健康成人献血者外周血的特异性效应记忆 CD4⁺T 细胞表现出主要的 Th1 表型, 而来自细支气管灌洗液的曲霉特异性效应记忆 CD4⁺T 细胞表现出 Th17 表型, IL-17 显著产生, IFN- γ 很少[32]。这表明在循环 T 细胞和组织驻留 T 细胞亚群之间存在显著差异, 在单个解剖位置评估免疫反应可能是误导。因此, 需要进一步的工作来优化利用非常规淋巴细胞的免疫治疗潜力。

4. 小结与展望

T 淋巴细胞在侵袭性肺部真菌感染中发挥着重要作用, 尤其是 CD4⁺T 淋巴细胞。尽管 CD4⁺T 淋巴细胞及其亚群作为免疫效应因子的应用仍有待研究, 但此类细胞驱动真菌感染患者体内真菌物种发生反应, 从而为潜在免疫治疗靶点提供依据, 使其可能在未来侵袭性真菌疾病的治疗中有一席之地。然而, 在淋巴细胞的抗真菌特性被成功用于免疫治疗之前, 还需要进行更多的研究, 诸如成本等问题也需要解决。

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