

# 基于巨噬细胞调控的慢性胰腺炎免疫治疗研究进展

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## 摘要

慢性胰腺炎(CP)是一种常见的胰腺疾病, 病因复杂, 临床上以反复发作的上腹部疼痛和胰腺外分泌功能不全为主要特征。巨噬细胞作为慢性胰腺炎(CP)发病过程中的关键因素, 在疾病早期至晚期的典型病理变化中发挥重要作用。在已形成的慢性胰腺炎阶段, 巨噬细胞与T淋巴细胞的相互作用可导致免疫失调。同时, 巨噬细胞分泌的促炎细胞因子被认为是腺泡-导管化生(ADM)的潜在驱动因素。本文综述了目前已有的针对巨噬细胞的CP免疫疗法, 这将有助于解释巨噬细胞在CP中的重要作用, 以及它们作为CP免疫治疗靶点的潜力。这些发现有助于提高巨噬细胞在慢性胰腺炎治疗中的靶向干预效果。

## 关键词

慢性胰腺炎, 巨噬细胞, 免疫治疗

# Research Progress on Macrophage-Mediated Immunotherapy for Chronic Pancreatitis

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## Abstract

Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a common pancreatic disorder with a complex etiology, clinically characterized by recurrent upper abdominal pain and pancreatic exocrine insufficiency. Macrophages,

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as critical mediators in the pathogenesis of CP, play essential roles throughout the disease course, from early inflammatory responses to advanced pathological remodeling. During the established stage of CP, interactions between macrophages and T lymphocytes contribute to immune dysregulation. In addition, proinflammatory cytokines secreted by macrophages are considered potential drivers of acinar-to-ductal metaplasia (ADM). This review summarizes current macrophage-targeted immunotherapeutic strategies for CP, aiming to elucidate the pivotal role of macrophages in disease progression and to evaluate their potential as therapeutic targets. These insights may contribute to optimizing macrophage-targeted interventions and improving therapeutic efficacy in the management of chronic pancreatitis.

## Keywords

Chronic Pancreatitis, Macrophages, Immunotherapy

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## 1. 前言

慢性胰腺炎是临床上一种常见的消化系统疾病，可导致胰腺组织结构及其生理功能发生不可逆性损伤[1]。CP的具体发病机制尚未完全阐明。现阶段临床治疗主要以手术干预或对症支持治疗为主，但这些措施难以恢复胰腺功能，也无法有效阻断胰腺纤维化进程[2] [3]。巨噬细胞由单核细胞分化而来，可在经典或替代性刺激信号作用下被激活，并极化为不同功能表型，从而介导特异性的生物学效应。研究表明，巨噬细胞在免疫调控、炎症反应以及肿瘤发生发展过程中发挥着关键作用[4] [5]。在慢性胰腺炎(CP)进展过程中，巨噬细胞的作用日益受到关注。受损的胰腺腺泡细胞可诱导炎性细胞募集，其中巨噬细胞浸润尤为显著。活化的巨噬细胞能够刺激胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)活化，进而促进胰腺纤维化的形成。此外，巨噬细胞还可能参与调控胰岛细胞与PSCs之间的相互作用[6] [7]。巨噬细胞被认为是开展免疫治疗临床转化研究的重要切入点。本文将系统的总结已有的巨噬细胞靶向治疗手段，致力于提升巨噬细胞调控策略在慢性胰腺炎治疗中的精准性与有效性。

## 2. 调控巨噬细胞浸润水平的药物

前列腺素(Prostaglandin, PG)的生成是炎症反应发生过程中的重要早期环节，其中环氧合酶在该过程中发挥关键调控作用。研究发现，在慢性胰腺炎患者及相关动物模型的胰腺组织中，环氧合酶-2(Cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)的表达水平均明显升高[8] [9]。舒林酸(sulindac)是一种芳基乙酸类非甾体抗炎药(NSAID)。该药在体内可经可逆性代谢转化为具有抗炎活性的代谢产物——舒林酸硫化物。该活性形式能够抑制环氧合酶-1(COX-1)和环氧合酶-2(COX-2)的活性，从而减少前列腺素的生成，发挥镇痛、抗炎及解热作用[10]。研究表明，舒林酸通过降低髓过氧化物酶(MPO)阳性中性粒细胞和Mac-3阳性巨噬细胞在胰腺组织内的聚集程度，从而减轻炎症反应[11]。此外，该药物显著抑制肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ )及单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)基因转录水平，提示其可能通过调控炎症因子表达而发挥对CP的干预作用。该过程可能是舒林酸发挥抗炎与抗纤维化化学预防作用的关键分子基础。布洛芬处理不仅抑制腺泡细胞去分化及导管趋化，还在体内减少炎性巨噬细胞浸润，在体外抑制M1极化及促炎因子转录表达，从而明显限制腺泡细胞的异常增殖[12]。

研究发现, 罗非昔布(rofecoxib)通过下调 COX-1 及 COX-2 基因的异常高表达, 进而减轻炎症组织内巨噬细胞的聚集程度, 提示其抗炎作用可能与环氧合酶通路调控密切相关[13]。尽管环氧合酶抑制剂可能伴随一定的副作用风险, 从而对其长期或广泛应用形成制约, 但靶向 COX 通路的干预策略仍被认为具有潜在的治疗价值。

黄芩苷属于天然黄酮类成分, 来源于唇形科植物黄芩的干燥根。研究表明, 其具有广泛的生物学活性, 尤其在抗炎反应调控及氧自由基清除方面表现出显著药理作用[14]。

研究表明, 胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)分泌的高水平 MCP-1 可增强骨髓来源巨噬细胞(BMDMs)的趋化迁移能力。经黄芩苷干预后, CP 小鼠胰腺组织中 MCP-1 及巨噬细胞标志物 F4/80 表达显著降低, 提示其通过调控 PSCs 分泌谱抑制炎症细胞募集。该过程可能依赖于对 TAK1、TGF- $\beta$ 1/TGF- $\beta$ R1 轴及 NF- $\kappa$ B 信号转导通路的抑制[15]。

异甘草素(Isoliquiritigenin, ILG)是一种从甘草根中分离得到的天然黄酮类化合物, 亦广泛存在于日常膳食中。研究表明, 其具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗雌激素、心脏保护及肝脏保护等多种生物学效应[16]-[18]。Wang 等在小鼠中通过 ILG 干预抑制巨噬细胞浸润, 以探讨其对雨蛙素诱导的慢性胰腺炎进展的影响。结果表明, ILG 可通过抑制 NF- $\kappa$ B 信号通路显著阻断 RAW 264.7 巨噬细胞向 M1 型极化。同时, 在体内实验中, ILG 通过抑制胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)活化及减少胰腺巨噬细胞浸润, 明显减轻胰腺炎症反应和纤维化程度。此外, ILG 还通过下调细胞外信号调节激酶 1/2 (ERK1/2)及 c-Jun N 端激酶 1/2 (JNK1/2)的活性及相关信号通路, 进一步抑制 PSCs 的活化。上述研究提示 ILG 具有潜在的治疗应用前景, 但其临床转化价值仍需进一步验证[19]。

组蛋白去乙酰化酶(Histone Deacetylases, HDACs)是一类能够调控组蛋白及非组蛋白乙酰化状态的蛋白酶, 在染色质结构重塑及基因表达调控过程中发挥重要作用。HDAC 抑制剂在结构上具有多样性, 主要包括脂肪酸类(如丙戊酸)、羟肟酸类、环肽类(如 apicidin)以及苯甲酰胺类(如 MS-275)等[20]-[22]。

HDAC 活性异常主要与多种恶性肿瘤的发生发展密切相关, 因此, HDAC 抑制剂已成为肿瘤靶向治疗领域的重要研究方向。近年来, 随着相关机制研究的深入, HDAC 抑制剂在炎症性疾病及慢性纤维化疾病治疗中的潜在应用价值也逐渐受到关注[23]-[25]。

选择性 HDAC 抑制剂 MS-275 在慢性胰腺炎(CP)的急性期和慢性期均能显著减少胰腺组织内白细胞(包括巨噬细胞)的募集, 并可直接抑制巨噬细胞的活化状态。然而, 该药物并未降低介导白细胞趋化所必需的趋化因子表达水平。值得关注的是, MS-275 对不同类型巨噬细胞产生差异性影响: 在 RAW264.7 细胞中可下调 IL-6 表达, 而在原代巨噬细胞中则呈现上调趋势[26]。上述相反调控现象的具体机制仍有待进一步深入研究。

### 3. 调节巨噬细胞募集的药物

粒细胞集落刺激因子(Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor, G-CSF)是由炎症因子或内毒素诱导产生的造血调节因子, 主要来源于单核/巨噬细胞系统。其通过调控造血细胞谱系的增殖与分化维持粒细胞生成稳态, 目前广泛应用于肿瘤相关治疗所致骨髓抑制及造血功能减退的临床干预[27]-[30]。此类药物主要通过阻断巨噬细胞募集或抑制其极化过程发挥作用。G-CSF 通过增加巨噬细胞数量而对胰腺纤维化产生抑制效应。研究认为, 骨髓来源细胞可能参与纤维化的逆转过程。此外, 已有研究证实, 骨髓间充质干细胞在肺损伤模型中可减轻纤维化程度, 其保护作用与骨髓来源细胞的迁移增强、循环中 G-CSF 水平升高以及炎症因子水平下降密切相关[31] [32]。Lin 等在放射线处理并实施骨髓移植的小鼠慢性胰腺炎模型中给予 G-CSF 干预, 观察到治疗后胰腺组织内骨髓来源巨噬细胞(BMDMs)的浸润水平及细胞数量均明显上升。虽然巨噬细胞在疾病发展过程中具有双向调控作用, 既可能促进纤维化进展, 也可能参与其缓解,

但研究认为,促进纤维化消退的功能性巨噬细胞亚群,或与 G-CSF 动员的新生分化细胞与胰腺微环境中常驻细胞之间的动态交互密切相关[33]。

#### 4. 调节巨噬细胞极化的药物

小檗碱(berberine)是一种天然异喹啉类生物碱,主要从小檗科多种植物的根及根茎中提取获得,如黄连、北美金印草及多种小檗属植物等。研究表明,这类植物来源的活性成分具有抑制巨噬细胞募集和浸润的作用[34] [35]。

研究表明,腺苷一磷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)的激活可通过调控 M1/M2 型巨噬细胞极化状态,从而减轻炎症反应及纤维化进程。在体外 TGF- $\beta$ 1 刺激的 RAW264.7 巨噬细胞模型及体内 cerulein 诱导的慢性胰腺炎(CP)模型中,小檗碱通过 AMPK 依赖性机制抑制 TGF- $\beta$ /Smad 信号通路及 M2 型巨噬细胞极化,同时显著阻断胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)活化及细胞外基质(ECM)沉积,从而改善 CP 的炎症表现及纤维化程度[36]。然而,小檗碱在该领域的深入应用潜力仍有待进一步系统研究与验证。

达沙替尼(dasatinib)是一种第二代口服多靶点酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKIs),具有广谱激酶抑制活性。该药可同时作用于 BCR-ABL、c-Kit、PDGFR 及 SRC 家族等多种酪氨酸激酶,并能够结合其活化与非活化构象。临床上,达沙替尼主要用于对伊马替尼耐药或不耐受的各期慢性髓性白血病(CML)患者以及费城染色体阳性(Ph<sup>+</sup>)急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)患者[37] [38]。Zeng 等研究发现,达沙替尼可通过调控糖原合酶激酶-3 $\beta$  (GSK-3 $\beta$ )/酪氨酸激酶(TKs)/ $\beta$ -catenin 信号通路,抑制胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)的增殖与活化,从而减轻 cerulein 诱导的小鼠慢性胰腺炎(CP)病情,并表现出抗炎及抗纤维化作用。在进一步探讨达沙替尼对 PSCs 与巨噬细胞相互作用影响的研究中发现,含有 IL-4 和 IL-13 的人源 PSCs 条件培养基可上调 RAW264.7 细胞中与 M2 型极化相关基因(如 CD206、CD301、Arginase-1、TGF- $\beta$ 、PDGF- $\beta$  及 IL-4R $\alpha$ )的表达,同时抑制 M1 型极化标志物(TNF- $\alpha$ 、iNOS、CD68 及 IL-1 $\beta$ )。而达沙替尼处理可逆转上述变化,提示其能够调节巨噬细胞极化方向。转录组学及磷酸化蛋白质组学分析结果表明,达沙替尼可抑制巨噬细胞向 M1 和 M2 表型的极化,并下调可能参与胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)与巨噬细胞相互作用的相关细胞因子及趋化因子的表达[39]。综上所述,达沙替尼可通过调控巨噬细胞与胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)之间的相互作用,从而抑制胰腺纤维化的发生与进展。

#### 5. 临床转化挑战与未来方向

尽管近年来大量研究表明,通过调控巨噬细胞浸润、募集及极化状态可在一定程度上改善慢性胰腺炎的炎症反应和纤维化进程,但相关治疗策略从基础研究走向临床应用仍面临多方面挑战。

##### 5.1. 药物递送效率受限

慢性胰腺炎患者胰腺组织通常存在明显的纤维化改变及血管结构异常,这可能导致组织灌注减少和间质致密化,从而影响药物向病变区域的有效渗透。此外,巨噬细胞在多种组织中广泛分布,传统系统给药方式往往缺乏组织特异性,难以在胰腺局部达到理想药物浓度,这在一定程度上限制了其治疗效果[40]。

##### 5.2. 全身免疫抑制及安全性问题

许多调控巨噬细胞功能的药物主要通过抑制炎症信号通路(如 NF- $\kappa$ B 或 JAK/STAT 等)发挥作用。然而,这些信号通路同时参与机体正常免疫反应,长期或大剂量使用可能导致机体免疫功能下降并增加感染风险。因此,在开发巨噬细胞靶向治疗策略时,需要在抑制炎症反应与维持机体免疫平衡之间取得合理平衡[40] [41]。

### 5.3. 巨噬细胞可塑性带来的治疗不确定性

巨噬细胞具有较强的表型可塑性, 在不同微环境刺激下可迅速改变其功能状态。因此, 单一靶点干预可能难以长期维持稳定疗效, 甚至可能导致代偿性信号通路激活, 这也为临床治疗带来了不确定性[41]。

### 5.4. 纳米医学与靶向递送系统的潜在应用

近年来, 纳米医学的发展为巨噬细胞靶向治疗提供了新的思路。通过构建脂质体、聚合物纳米颗粒或外泌体等纳米载体, 可显著提高药物在炎症组织中的富集程度, 并降低系统性副作用。同时, 通过在纳米载体表面修饰特定配体(如甘露糖等), 可增强其对巨噬细胞表面受体的识别能力, 实现对巨噬细胞的精准递送。此外, 一些具有 pH 或氧化还原响应特性的纳米材料可在炎症微环境中实现药物定向释放, 从而进一步提高治疗效果[41]-[43]。

## 6. 总结

综上所述, 巨噬细胞在慢性胰腺炎的炎症反应与纤维化进程中处于核心调控地位, 其通过调节炎性细胞募集、极化状态及与胰腺星状细胞之间的信号串扰, 深度参与疾病进展。现有研究表明, 针对巨噬细胞浸润、募集及极化的药物干预策略在实验模型中均显示出一定的抗炎与抗纤维化潜力。然而, 不同药物在作用机制、细胞特异性及安全性方面仍存在差异, 部分药物甚至表现出双向调控效应, 提示其临床转化仍需谨慎评估。因此, 未来研究应进一步明确巨噬细胞亚群在 CP 不同阶段中的功能分化特征, 系统阐明相关分子机制, 并通过多层级验证推动巨噬细胞靶向治疗策略向精准化与个体化方向发展。

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