

上皮源性细胞因子白细胞介素 25、白细胞介素 33 和胸腺基质淋巴细胞生成素在统一气道疾病中的作用及联系

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摘要:在“统一气道疾病”的概念中,呼吸道作为单一的器官,是抵御各种感染性病原体、过敏原和外界侵害的第一道防线,呼吸道上皮在免疫监测和调节中起着至关重要的作用。目前普遍认为有几种上皮源性细胞因子,即白细胞介素 25(interleukin-25, IL-25)、白细胞介素 33(interleukin-33, IL-33)和胸腺基质淋巴细胞生成素(thymic stromal lymphopoietin, TSLP)是变应性鼻炎(allergic rhinitis, AR)、慢性鼻窦炎(chronic rhinosinusitis, CRS)和哮喘发病机制中关键的调节因子,它们主要对 Th2 型免疫反应起到强大的推动作用,并可以将天然免疫和获得性免疫联系起来。此外,在统一气道疾病中还可能还存在上皮细胞结构和功能轴。本文对这三种上皮源性细胞因子在呼吸道疾病发病中的作用及相关性进行综述,以期进一步了解统一气道疾病的发病机制。

关键词: 白细胞介素 25; 白细胞介素 33; 胸腺基质淋巴细胞生成素; 统一气道疾病

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Role of epithelial-derived cytokines IL-25, IL-33 and TSLP in united airway diseases and their relationships

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Abstract: On the concept of ‘united airway diseases’, the airway is a single organ wherein upper and lower airway diseases are commonly comorbid. The airway plays a vital role in immune surveillance and modulation as the firstline of defense to various infective pathogens, allergens and physical insults. Recently, there is a common hypothesis emphasizing epithelium-derived cytokines, namely IL-25, IL-33, and TSLP, as key regulatory factors that link in immune-pathogenic mechanisms of allergic rhinitis (AR), chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS), and asthma, mainly involving in type 2 inflammatory responses and linking innate and adaptive immunities. Here, we review the role and association of these three epigenetic cytokines in respiratory diseases, with a view to further understand the mechanism of the united airway diseases.

Keywords: interleukin-25; interleukin-33; thymic stromal lymphopoietin; united airway disease

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1 统一气道疾病概念

统一气道疾病 (united airway diseases, UAD) 是指在解剖学和免疫学上相关的上呼吸道和下呼吸道构成一个单一器官的概念。根据这一概念,上呼吸道疾病和下呼吸道疾病经常并存,它们可

能反映了同一种潜在疾病在呼吸道不同部位的表现。变态反应性哮喘-变应性鼻炎是典型的 UAD。UAD 是一种异质性疾病,由多种表型(可观察到的临床特征)和内型(病理生物学机制)组成。UAD 模式还可以扩展到各种鼻部疾病(如慢性鼻窦炎伴或不伴鼻息肉)和下呼吸道疾病(如支气管扩张、慢性阻塞性肺疾病等)。据统计,受变应性鼻炎困扰者占总人口的 10%~40%,其中 15%~38% 同时患有哮喘。变应性鼻炎不利于哮喘患者的病情管理,因此变应性鼻炎 (allergic rhinitis, AR) 也被认为是哮喘的独立危险因素^[1-3]。慢性鼻窦炎 (chronic rhinosinusitis, CRS) 是另一种比较

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常见的慢性呼吸道疾病,患病率为5%~12%,合并CRS的哮喘患者是未合并CRS患者的两倍以上^[4]。至于哮喘,患病率虽然因地域而异,患病率为5.2%~16.8%,但呈多发倾向,严重威胁患者的健康与生命安全。在全球过敏和哮喘网络调查中,所有地域都显示哮喘与CRS有很强的相关性^[4-5]。越来越多的研究证明这几种呼吸道疾病在病因、发病机制和治疗方面高度相似。

2 上皮源性细胞因子的生物学特性

变应性鼻炎、慢性鼻窦炎和哮喘有许多共同病理特征,包括肥大细胞的激活、脱颗粒/嗜酸性粒细胞的募集和渗透、Th2型细胞的激活和极化,以及抗原特异性免疫球蛋白E(immunoglobulin E, IgE)的产生。并且在上呼吸道和下呼吸道均可观察到过度产生的白细胞介素4(interleukin-4, IL-4; 可导致B细胞分化增殖产生IgE)、IL-5(可促进嗜酸性粒细胞的激活和募集)、IL-13(气道重塑和气道高反应性的关键因子),这也是Th2型细胞因子反应的特征^[6-8]。Th2型细胞因子通路的激活在统一气道疾病中起着核心作用。非哮喘性变应性鼻炎患者的鼻部过敏原暴露试验显示上呼吸道和下呼吸道黏膜以及外周血嗜酸性粒细胞均增多^[9],提示上、下呼吸道之间存在一定的系统联系。变应性鼻炎、慢性鼻窦炎和哮喘的基本病理生理改变均为慢性炎症损伤和气道异常重塑也说明了这一点。很多人都支持UAD的概念,但上、下呼吸道之间如何联系仍没有明确解释,是通过全身血液循环进行的,抑或是由于嗜酸性粒细胞大量产生刺激骨髓祖细胞发生代偿,还是通过鼻支气管反射发生^[10]? 上皮细胞表面表达Toll样受体(toll-like receptors, TLR)和核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体[nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptors, NLR]可以识别病原体中结构保守的病原体相关分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular patterns, PAMPs),并通过诱导免疫应答来响应这些外源性危险信号。

上皮对PAMP-TLR/NLR的主要反应是分泌各种细胞因子,特别是IL-25、IL-33和TSLP,它们可以诱导先天和获得性免疫反应,并使炎症趋向于2型免疫反应^[11]。

2.1 IL-25 IL-25又称IL-17E,是IL-17细胞因子家族的成员,但在生物活性上与IL-17家族的其他成员有很大的不同。IL-17家族的大多数成员导致中性粒细胞的浸润,诱导Th1型免疫,促进肿瘤坏死因子- γ 和IL-1 β 的产生;而IL-25导致嗜酸

性粒细胞增多,诱导Th2型免疫反应,并诱导IL-4、IL-5和IL-13的过度产生^[12-14]。上呼吸道IL-25的主要来源是一种罕见的上皮细胞类型——孤立性化学感觉细胞(solitary chemosensory cell, SCC)。在慢性鼻-鼻窦炎伴鼻息肉患者的炎性鼻息肉和鼻窦上皮中IL-25和SCC显著增加,而非鼻息肉组织中SCCs/IL-25的表达较少,表明SCCs是IL-25的主要来源^[15]。Kouzaki等^[16]证实,IL-25已预先形成并储存在呼吸道上皮细胞的胞质中。当接触到含有蛋白酶活性的常见过敏原,如屋尘螨(house dust mites, HDM)时,上皮来源的IL-25会迅速释放,从而导致变态反应性炎症的发生。IL-25与IL-17RA/IL-17RB的结合激活并上调转录因子NF- κ B、STAT6、GATA3和NF-ATC1,从而激活记忆性Th2细胞。另一方面,IL-25抑制Th1/Th17相关转录因子,如T-bet和Stat4,使肿瘤坏死因子- α 、干扰素- γ 和IL-17A的分泌减少,打破了Th1/Th2免疫反应的平衡,进一步加重Th2免疫反应的趋势^[17-18]。

Hong等^[19]根据鼻腔IL-25蛋白水平将慢性鼻窦炎伴鼻息肉患者分为高IL-25组和低IL-25组。IL-25高的患者CT表现严重程度评分更高,内窥镜表现更重,Th2型细胞因子水平更高^[17]。此外,鼻息肉组织IL-25水平可作为预测口服皮质激素临床疗效的生物标志物和慢性鼻窦炎伴鼻息肉患者伴发哮喘的指标^[19-20]。Cheng等^[21]通过血液、支气管镜检查 and 哮喘患者下呼吸道的活检,发现高IL-25水平的哮喘患者有严重的嗜酸性气道炎症,上皮纤维化更明显,基底膜厚度更大,黏液分泌更多,局部组织和外周血中的IgE水平也更高。说明血浆IL-25水平能够反映上皮细胞产生IL-25水平以及气道嗜酸性粒细胞浸润情况。

2.2 IL-33 根据IL-1家族的命名,IL-33也被称为IL-1F11。IL-33通过与其受体ST2(也称为IL-1LR1, IL-33R)结合,以类似于IL-25的方式诱导Th2型免疫反应。研究发现,IL-33在高内皮微静脉、人类次级淋巴组织的成纤维细胞网状细胞(fibroblast reticulate cells, FRC)以及暴露于环境中上皮细胞的细胞核中均有表达,表明IL-33在保护机体免受损伤和感染方面具有重要的作用^[22]。一项研究表明,IL-33存在两种形式的蛋白。在活细胞中具有强大的转录-抑制特性,当它分泌到细胞外时,是一种膜相关的促炎性细胞因子^[22],分泌的IL-33在内皮细胞和上皮细胞损伤、凋亡和坏死方面起警示作用。IL-33通过与可溶性致癌性抑制

因子 2(soluble suppression tumorigenicity-2, Sst2) 结合、Caspase-3 和 -7 处理或氧化(形成两个二硫键)而失活。通过人脂肪组织来源的间充质干细胞过度表达 Sst2(HASC-Sst2), IL-33、TLR4、IL-1 β 和干扰素- γ 的转录诱导被完全阻止, 但抗炎细胞因子 IL-10 显著上调。

当小鼠暴露于空气中过敏原时, 由于外周血中嗜酸性粒细胞的循环数量相对减少, 导致骨髓需要快速参与以满足组织的需求, 所以肺 IL-33 通过激活 2 型天然淋巴细胞及其产生的 IL-5, 促进骨髓中急性反应性嗜酸性粒细胞生成^[23]。在小鼠 AR 模型中, 淋巴内注射卵清蛋白-鞭毛蛋白(OVA-flagellin, FLAB)可以减少 IL-25 和 IL-33 的产生, 从而减轻变态反应性炎症^[24]。颇具争议的是, Baba 等^[25]的研究显示, 嗜酸性鼻窦炎和非嗜酸性鼻窦炎患者息肉中 IL-33 蛋白含量和 IL-33 mRNA 表达水平与对照组均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。在下呼吸道, IL-33 的显著升高也是导致气道超敏反应(airway hypersensitivity, AHR)和哮喘的发生和加重的原因之一^[26-27]。一项研究声称, 非免疫细胞(最有可能是肺上皮细胞)中的 LTB₄-BLT1 轴作为 IL-33 产生的上游控制因子发挥作用, 激活 2 型天然淋巴细胞和随后的 Th2 过敏反应^[28]。

2.3 TSLP TSLP 在 1994 年首次被鉴定为由胸腺基质细胞系产生的 IL-7 样生长因子, 其受体是由 IL-7 受体链 α (IL-7R α) 和 TSLP- γ (TSLPR) 组成的异源二聚体。TSLP 定位于气道上皮细胞、肥大细胞、支气管平滑肌细胞、树突状细胞和成纤维细胞^[29-30]。TSLP 通过连接髓系树突状细胞(myeloid dendritic cells, MDCs)中的异二聚体受体激活 MDCs, 随后上调共刺激分子 OX40L(即 CD4⁺ T 细胞中 OX40 的配体)的表达, 从而诱导 Th2 分化^[31]。肿瘤坏死因子- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-4、IL-13 和 IL-25 单独或多种组合都能触发 TSLP 的产生, 而干扰素- γ 和 IL-17A 则抑制 TSLP 的释放^[30]。由此看来 TSLP 与其他细胞因子之间存在正向反馈的作用。 β 2 受体激动剂和糖皮质激素作为核受体配体抑制 TSLP 的释放。IgE 与 Fc- ϵ 受体 I 结合可诱导肥大细胞来源的 TSLP。转录因子 NF- κ B 和 AP-1 参与了 TSLP 基因的表达, 而与哮喘疾病易感性相关的两个启动子核苷酸多态性(SNPs, rs3806933 和 rs2289278)分别影响转录因子 AP-1 和 AP-2 α 的结合^[30]。在如此丰富的触发因子和调节因子的作用下, TSLP 通过激活其下游的幼稚 Th 细胞、Th2 细胞、2 型天然淋巴细胞和髓系树突状细胞,

作为一种警报来加重过敏性炎症^[32-35]。

哮喘和慢性阻塞性肺疾病(均为异质性疾病, 其支气管黏膜 TSLP 表达与病情轻重、皮质激素反应效果呈正相关^[36-37])。屋尘螨连续鼻腔给药引起显著的气道嗜酸性炎症和气道高反应性与模型小鼠气道 TSLP 水平呈正相关。TSLP 的中和可以逆转气道炎症、结构改变和乙酰胆碱的 AHR, 提示 TSLP 在慢性过敏性哮喘过程中气道炎症、重塑的启动和持续中起关键作用^[38]。减弱 TSLP 的释放有助于抑制过敏性气道炎症和上皮损伤之间的反馈回路^[39]。当被金黄色葡萄球菌和表皮葡萄球菌感染时, 上皮来源 TSLP 的产生能够直接刺激嗜酸性粒细胞释放嗜酸性粒细胞胞外陷阱(eosinophil extracellular traps, EETs)。EETs 由线粒体 DNA 和嗜酸性阳离子蛋白(eosinophilic cationic protein, ECP)组成, 以浓度和时间依赖的方式发挥抗菌作用^[40]。TSLP 明显参与炎症性气道疾病, 包括 AR、CRS、慢性阻塞性肺疾病的发生^[38]。

3 上皮源性三重细胞因子间的相互作用

尽管来自不同的细胞因子家族, 但 IL-25、IL-33 和 TSLP 在生物学功能上有显著的相似之处。研究表明哮喘、变应性鼻炎患者 IL-25、IL-33 和 TSLP 的表达水平分别在外周血、支气管黏膜上皮、鼻息肉上皮或鼻黏膜上皮细胞中升高。其次, IL-25、IL-33 和 TSLP 的表达水平可以反映患者的病情严重程度。小鼠模型显示过度表达和(或)外源性给予 IL-25、IL-33、TSLP 可模拟人类过敏性气道疾病(allergic airway diseases, AADs)的特征^[41]。相反, 阻断 IL-25、IL-33 和 TSLP 可减少过敏原诱导的 AADs 小鼠模型中 Th2 型细胞因子的产生和鼻腔/支气管炎症/重塑。这三种上皮源性细胞因子不仅有相似的功能, 还可以互相促进。TSLP 可诱导人鼻上皮细胞(human nasal epithelial cells, HNEC)表达 ST2L, 进而促进 IL-33 诱导的 HNEC 表达 TSLP。Th2 细胞因子可诱导 HNEC 产生 TSLP/TSLPR/IL-7Ra 和 ST2L, 而 Th1/Th17 细胞因子可上调 IL-25/IL-17Rb 和 IL-33 的表达。相反, IL-17A、IL-1 β 、干扰素- γ 、转化生长因子- β 可以改善甚至逆转 Th2 型免疫应答倾向和 2 型炎症反应^[8,42-48]。

4 结语

TSLP、IL-25、IL-33 是机体抵抗感染的第一道防线。它们能刺激呼吸道上皮细胞, 从而有效增强过敏性炎症, 起到连接先天与适应性呼吸道黏膜免疫的“桥梁”作用。随着对这三种上皮来源细

胞因子的研究越来越深入, 人们将对统一气道疾病的机制有更深入的了解。

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