

固有免疫学的研究进展及其对 研制新型免疫佐剂的启示*

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摘要 近年来,亚单位疫苗、DNA 重组疫苗、合成肽疫苗等新型疫苗不断涌现,这些疫苗纯度高、特异性强。但其分子小,免疫原性较差,难以诱导机体产生有效的免疫应答,需添加佐剂来增强其免疫原性或增强宿主对抗原的保护性应答。免疫学的研究阐明了固有免疫如何调节适应性免疫。随着固有免疫学的发展和生化技术的提高,开发特异性更强、生物安全性更高的免疫佐剂越来越受到重视。对佐剂的分类、作用机理,固有免疫学的研究进展进行了综述,并就未来发展趋势提出自己的观点,为临床应用和进一步研制高效、低毒的免疫佐剂提供了参考。

关键词 免疫佐剂 TLR 固有免疫 疫苗

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先前研究认为,固有免疫在感染早期释放非特异性杀菌活性物质和炎症信号是机体的第一道防线。而现在研究发现:感染和免疫后,最初是由固有免疫细胞识别并释放信号,机体依据信号的强弱和特异性调节适应性免疫^[1]。图1总结了诱导高效免疫反应的各种信号,如信号0(识别抗原,激活APC)、信号1(递呈抗原)、信号2(共刺激信号)。固有免疫信号不但调节适应性免疫反应的大小,而且调节反应的质量^[2]。例如,分泌IL-12能诱导Th1细胞分化和T细胞分泌IFN- γ 。新型佐剂的研究直接受益于固有免疫学的进步,特别是托样受体和模式识别受体的研究。

1 固有免疫学的研究进展

1.1 Toll样受体

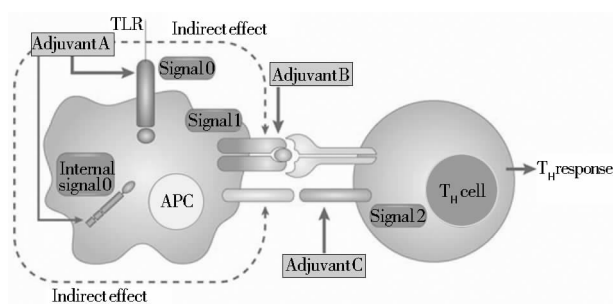
固有免疫产生于系统发育的早期和宿主抗感染应答的初级阶段,调节适应性免疫应答是固有免疫最重要的功能。抗原递呈细胞都限制性表达一系列受体,这些受体能借助细胞内的“串流”(cross-talk)实现彼此

间的调节。Toll样受体(toll like receptor,TLR)因表达部位不同分为两类:表达于胞膜的(如TLR1、2、4、5、6、11)和表达与胞质内体和吞噬溶酶体膜的TLR(如TLR3、7、8和9)(图2)。人类中发现了11种TLR,各自识别病原相关分子模式(pathogen associated molecular pattern,PAMP)中的不同成分。表达于人的骨髓样DC的TLR2和TLR1或TLR6的二聚体识别革兰氏阳性菌的肽聚糖、脂蛋白和脂磷壁酸及真菌的酵母聚糖^[3]。人的髓样DC、巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞、B细胞、T细胞、纤维细胞和上皮细胞都表达TLR4,TLR4识别大多数细菌的脂质体和其派生的单磷酸化脂质。DC、上皮细胞、单核细胞和未成熟的细胞,尤其是肠和肺黏膜表达的TLR5能识别鞭毛蛋白^[4]。TLR11仅在小鼠中能识别弓形虫的抑制蛋白^[5]。TLR3是一种表达于胞质内体的受体,能识别病毒dsRNA。TLR7、8和9也位于核内体和内质网,分别识别ssRNA和细菌或病毒的CpG DNA^[6-7]。在人体中,浆细胞样DC表达的TLR7和TLR9能调节I型IFN。髓样DC细胞和单核细胞表达的TLR4和TLR8诱导产生IL-6和IL-12等促炎症因子。激活DC表达的TLR能够调节固有免疫反应,诱导强烈的适应性免疫。Gavin和Collaborators也发现TLR决定T细胞分化的方向和产生抗体的类型。大多

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图1 佐剂作用机理^[2]Fig. 1 Mechanism of action of adjuvants^[2]

Adjuvants/formulations can in theory act, alone or in combination, on each of these three signals and can be referred as adjuvants A, B and C. Most of the recently developed specific adjuvants, such as Toll-like receptor (TLR) agonists, can be considered as type A adjuvants; they act on signal 0, and indirectly on signal 2, by activating antigen-presenting cells (APCs) and triggering the secretion of cytokines such as interleukin (IL)-12. In addition, TLR agonists can act on signal 1 by favouring efficient presentation of the co-administered antigen (Ag). Some TLR agonists also directly trigger signal 0 on regulatory T cells and B cells expressing some of the corresponding receptors. Adjuvants and formulations targeting APCs or favouring Ag capture can be viewed as type B adjuvants acting on signal 1, as their effect is eventually mediated by enhanced Ag presentation to T cells. Liposomes, microspheres and some emulsions are in this category. As stressed in this Review, targeting signal 1 is not sufficient and an immunostimulatory signal should be co-delivered for an optimal response. In this regard, some specific ligands of co-stimulatory molecules can directly enhance signal 2, acting as type C adjuvants

数TLR诱导强烈的IL-12p70和Th1反应。TLR3、7和9能产生I型IFN,刺激有效的Th1反应和CTL。也有研究表明TLR2能刺激Th2或Treg反应^[8]。此外,激活TLR3、7和9能增强DC细胞的交叉递呈,这一机制尚不清楚。TLR配体也能增强抗体反应,例如,乙肝B疫苗中添加CpG DNA能提高平均抗体滴度。于此一致的是T细胞依赖的抗原特异性反应需要激活B细胞上的TLR受体。因此,激活TLR能诱导强烈的抗原特异性的T和B细胞反应。

1.2 NOD样受体

NOD蛋白表达在胞质主要是识别一系列的微生物分子,尤其是细菌细胞壁组分。发现的22个NLR家族成员中最具代表性的是NOD1和NOD2,NOD1特异性识别大多数革兰氏阴性菌中含有二氨基庚二酸的肽聚

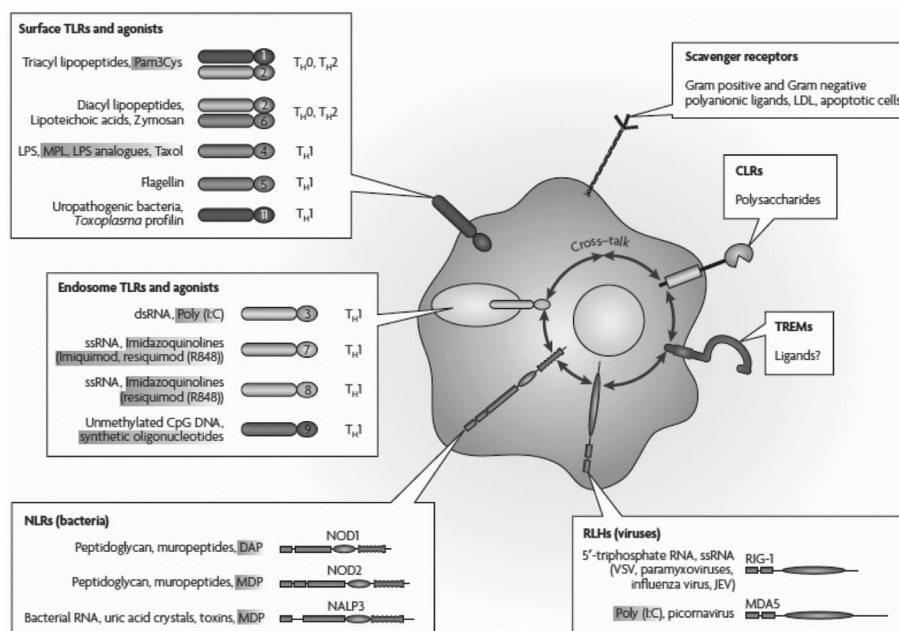
糖,NOD2识别革兰氏阴性菌和革兰氏阳性菌胞壁肽中的胞壁酰二肽(MDP)。NLR也识别尿酸晶体等危险相关的宿主成分^[9]。NALP5和IPAF主要识别鞭毛蛋白。NALP1、2和3等NLRs识别病原体,激活多蛋白质复合体,并进一步激活半胱天冬酶1。激活多蛋白质复合体和半胱天冬酶1能调节IL-18和IL-1 β 或Th2型细胞因子IL-33。NLRs识别活细菌能上调IL-1 β 和IL-18。然而,至于NLR如何调节固有免疫和适应性免疫,目前知之甚少。有研究表明NOD2对TLR-2介导的NF- κ B信号通路,IL-12和Th1反应有负调节作用。与此一致的是抗原刺激NOD2缺陷的抗原递呈细胞诱导IL-12高表达。这些抗原递呈细胞诱导产生IFN- γ ,表明NOD2调节适应性T细胞反应。在机体内,NOD1识别固有免疫信号,激活抗原特异性的T细胞和抗体反应,其中以Th2反应为主^[10]。NAIP5与半胱天冬酶-1依赖的巨噬细胞识别鞭毛蛋白相关,同时以不依赖TLR-5的鞭毛蛋白识别途径抵抗嗜肺军团菌感染。

1.3 RIG-I样受体

视黄酸诱导基因1(retinoic acid inducible gene-1, RIG-I)、黑色素瘤分化相关分子(MDA-5)和LGP2是RLH家族中的主要成员,RIG-I和MDA-5基本结构是N端为胱天蛋白酶招募结构域(CARD),C端为带有DEXD/H框的RNA解旋酶结构域。LGP2是与RIG-I相关,但缺少半胱天冬招募结构域的解旋酶。LGP2包含阻遏结构域,可能是固有免疫的控制开关。RLR表达于各种病毒感染细胞,直接识别和感知进入胞质的病毒成分。病毒感染时,细胞内大量产生双链RNA,由RIG-I和MDA5识别双链RNA后激活NF- κ B和IRF3/7,从而诱导具有抗病毒作用的I型干扰素的生成,即采用TLR3相似的机制共同介导抗病毒效应。利用MDA5缺陷小鼠实验,发现MDA5和RIG-I识别不同类型的dsRNAs。MDA5识别poly(I:C),RIG-I识别被转录的dsRNAs。现已确认,RIG-I参与识别下列RNA病毒:新城疫病毒、水疱性口炎病毒和仙台病毒、副黏病毒、流感病毒、日本脑炎病毒。MDA5识别小核糖核酸病毒^[11]。与此一致,RIG-I-/-和MDA5-/-小鼠易受上述病毒的入侵。

1.4 其他受体

抗原递呈细胞还表达与识别、捕获抗原相关的其他受体,如清道夫受体、甘露糖受体、TREM(triggering receptors expressed on myeloid cell)。清道夫受体不仅参与固有免疫,而且活跃于脂蛋白的代谢,其多聚阴离

图2 佐剂潜在的作用位点^[2]Fig. 2 Potential targets for adjuvants and formulations^[2]

Each particular type of APC can express a restricted array of these receptors, which can regulate each other's signalling through some cross-talk within the cell. Different types of receptors on antigen-presenting cells (APCs) can be targeted by the corresponding ligands which can be used as adjuvants components

子结构域能识别病原体 and 宿主成分,如凋亡细胞和修饰过的低密度脂蛋白^[12]。甘露糖受体能通过结合 *N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖、甘露糖、*N*-乙酰基甘露糖胺、海藻糖和葡萄糖识别一系列的病毒、细菌、真菌^[13]。然而,清道夫受体和甘露糖受体主要不是识别病原,而是区别自身和非自身。TREM 主要特征是增强免疫反应,但其配体尚未确定^[14]。上述受体的配体主要是抗原、佐剂,因此上述受体的研究对疫苗研制有重要的实际意义。

2 对研制新型免疫佐剂的启示

受体激动剂能特异性识别表面和核内体的 TLR、NLR 和 RLR,调节适应性免疫反应的强度或改变反应的类型,是最有前景、最有效的候选佐剂^[15]。目前表达一系列 TLR 的转化细胞系已经问世,这样的细胞系有利于研究新型的激动剂,已经研究出二代 TLR4 激动剂,如 RC529 佐剂。新型的 TLR7/8 的激动剂如 3M-019 也已合成出来。以 C 型外凝集素受体、清道夫受体等其他受体作为靶标的激动剂能增强抗原捕获和抗原递呈,在缺乏共刺激信号时容易诱导产生免疫耐受,缺乏成熟刺激时,则激活 DEC-205 受体诱导产生 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞免疫耐受。TLR 直接识别 T_{Reg} 或间接的通过

APC-T_{Reg} 反应调节 T_{Reg} 的活性,这表明激活 TLR 不仅引起炎症反应,而且通过刺激 T_{Reg} 细胞扩增调节这些反应。此外,TLR4-TLR7/8、TLR4-TLR9 和 TLR3-TLR7/8 等^[16] TLR 耦联激动剂能获得免疫协同效应,显著的增强人和小鼠 DC 前 Th1 细胞因子 IL-12 和 IL-23 的分泌,同时 IL-12p35 和 IL-23p19 的 mRNA 水平比单一激动剂刺激时增长 50 倍。不仅 TLR 之间,TLR 和 NOD 之间也有耦联。NOD1/2 和 TLR4、NOD2 和 TLR9 激动剂间也发现有协同作用^[17]。近年来,人们通过各种途径力求寻找一种高效、低毒的佐剂。佐剂联合使用以发挥其协同作用显得尤为重要。以 AS04 (包含铝和 TLR4 激动剂 MPL) 为佐剂的亚单位疱疹疫苗,对 HSV1 和 HSV2 血清为阴性的妇女有一定功效。这说明结合使用 TLR 激动剂和不依赖 TLR 的佐剂可以激活潜在的协同作用。不依赖 TLR 的佐剂能增强整体的免疫反应,而 TLR 激动剂则能调节 Th1/Th2 反应的平衡和质量。同时,其间也伴随着拮抗作用和无效反应,获得理想组合的佐剂很困难,但这种理想的混合物必将是未来佐剂研究的方向。

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The Progress of Study on Innate Immunity Led to the Design and Development of More Specific and Focused Adjuvants

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Abstract Recombinant DNA vaccines, subunit vaccines and synthetic peptide vaccines have sprung up one after another in recent years. These vaccines are characteristic with high purity, specificity, but they can not induce efficient immune response because of small molecule and low immunogenicity. Therefore, there is demand for safe and non-toxic adjuvants able to enhance the protective immune response. Recent advances in basic immunology have elucidated how early innate immune signals can shape subsequent adaptive responses, and this coupled with improvements in biochemical techniques, has led to the design and development of more specific and focused adjuvants. The type and mechanism of adjuvants, the progress of study on innate immunity and also explores future directions of adjuvant development are reviewed. All these could provide some references for the study on highly active, low toxicity adjuvants.

Key words Adjuvant TLR Innate immunity Vaccine