

## • 论著 •

# 重组旋毛虫 53 000 抗原蛋白联合亚胺培南对多细菌感染脓毒症小鼠的保护作用

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**【摘要】目的** 观察重组旋毛虫 53 000 抗原蛋白(rTsP53)联合亚胺培南(IMP)对脓毒症小鼠的保护作用,初步探讨其可能机制。**方法** 按随机数字表法将雄性 BALB/c 小鼠分为 5 组,采用盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)构建多细菌感染小鼠脓毒症模型(CLP 组),假手术(Sham)组仅开腹、关腹,不进行结扎。CLP+IMP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组、CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组分别于术后 6 h 起腹腔注射 IMP 20 mg/kg+0.1 mL 白蛋白、rTsP53 蛋白 6 mg/kg+0.1 mL 生理盐水(NS)、IMP 20 mg/kg+rTsP53 蛋白 6 mg/kg; Sham 组、CLP 组则给予 0.1 mL 白蛋白 +0.1 mL NS; 12 h 重复 1 次,至实验结束。各组取 20 只小鼠观察 72 h 存活情况;并于术后 0、6、12、24、36、48、72 h 各取 3 只小鼠血标本,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清细胞因子水平,全血培养进行活菌菌落计数。24 h 处死小鼠取小肠组织,透射电镜下观察小肠黏膜上皮细胞超微结构。**结果** ① CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组小鼠存活率明显高于 CLP 组、CLP+IMP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组(85% 比 20%、55%、25%, 均  $P < 0.05$ )。② Sham 组各时间点全血均未培养出细菌;各实验组术后 6 h 活菌计数均显著升高, CLP 组呈先升后降趋势,于 24 h 达峰值( $\times 10^6$  cfu/L:  $12.74 \pm 2.33$ ); CLP+rTsP53 组 12 h 起显著高于 CLP 组,于 36 h 达峰值( $\times 10^6$  cfu/L:  $22.13 \pm 4.28$ )后逐渐下降; CLP+IMP 组、CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组于 6 h 达峰值( $\times 10^6$  cfu/L:  $5.72 \pm 0.50$ 、 $5.49 \pm 0.59$ )后呈逐渐下降趋势,12 h 起即显著低于 CLP 组。③ 各实验组术后 6 h 起血清细胞因子水平均明显高于 Sham 组。CLP 组肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )呈先升后降趋势,于 36 h 达峰值(ng/L:  $1422.67 \pm 72.19$ ), CLP+IMP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组、CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组达峰值时间提前至 12 h(ng/L:  $1376.29 \pm 44.67$ 、 $929.36 \pm 40.42$ 、 $809.61 \pm 22.61$ )。CLP 组和 CLP+IMP 组白细胞介素-6(IL-6)于 24 h 达峰值(ng/L:  $215.39 \pm 16.05$ 、 $191.63 \pm 8.99$ ), CLP+rTsP53 组、CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组达峰值时间提前至 12 h(ng/L:  $113.01 \pm 12.11$ 、 $92.43 \pm 6.11$ )。CLP 组 IL-4、IL-10 均逐渐升高至 72 h 达峰值(ng/L:  $366.25 \pm 24.25$ 、 $923.14 \pm 30.36$ ), CLP+IMP 组 IL-4、IL-10 分别于 12 h、24 h 达峰值(ng/L:  $281.47 \pm 16.33$ 、 $555.67 \pm 13.57$ )后逐渐下降, CLP+rTsP53 组、CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 IL-4、IL-10 均逐渐升高至 72 h 达峰值[IL-4(ng/L)分别为  $453.14 \pm 18.53$ 、 $410.43 \pm 15.75$ , IL-10(ng/L)分别为  $1185.61 \pm 16.74$ 、 $1006.77 \pm 36.91$ ]。CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 12 h 起各炎性因子水平均显著低于 CLP+IMP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组。④ 术后 24 h, CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组小肠黏膜上皮微绒毛、细胞连接、线粒体等超微结构损伤较 CLP 组、CLP+IMP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组明显减轻。**结论** rTsP53 蛋白联合 IMP 干预可使多细菌感染脓毒症小鼠促炎因子水平降低、抑炎因子升高、存活率提高;而 rTsP53 蛋白单独干预未能显现出保护作用,且血细菌计数升高。

**【关键词】** 重组旋毛虫 53 000 抗原蛋白; 亚胺培南; 多细菌感染脓毒症; 细胞因子

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**Protective effects of recombinant trichinella spiralis-53 000 protein combining with imipenem on polymicrobial septic mice** Li Fan, Chen Zhibin, Tang Hao, Liang Yanbing, Li Zhenyu, Wu Jingguo, Zeng Lijin, Yang Wen, Hu Xuchu, Ma Zhongfu

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**【Abstract】Objective** To observe the protective effects of recombinant trichinella spiralis-53 000 protein (rTsP53 protein) combining with imipenem (IMP) on septic mice and their underlying mechanisms. **Methods** Male

BALB/c mice were divided into five groups randomly. Cecal ligature and puncture (CLP) operation was used for building polymicrobial septic model (CLP group). Mice in sham group were only subjected to laparotomy and abdominal closure without cecum ligation. At 6 hours post CLP, mice in CLP+IMP, CLP+rTsP53, and CLP+IMP+rTsP53 groups were injected intraperitoneally with IMP (20 mg/kg) + 0.1 mL albumin, rTsP53 protein (6 mg/kg) + 0.1 mL normal saline (NS), IMP (20 mg/kg) + rTsP53 protein (6 mg/kg) respectively, mice in sham group and CLP group were injected intraperitoneally with 0.1 mL albumin + 0.1 mL NS, then these therapies were repeated every 12 hours until the experiment ended. Twenty mice were extracted randomly from each group for surveying 72-hour survival rate. At 0, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 72 hours post CLP, 3 mice in each group were collected and cytokines in serum were tested by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Whole blood was cultured, then the numbers of bacteria colony-forming units (CFU) were counted. Mice were executed at 24 hours, then the epithelial cells ultrastructures of the mice small intestinal mucosa were observed by transmission electron microscope (TEM). **Results** ① Compared with CLP, CLP+IMP or CLP+rTsP53 group, 72-hour survival rate of the mice in CLP+IMP+rTsP53 group was significantly elevated (85% vs. 20%, 55%, 25%, all  $P < 0.05$ ). ② No bacteria was found in cultured whole blood of mice in sham group at all time-points. At 6 hours post CLP operation, the number of bacterial clone of all experimental groups was rose significantly. The changed trend of bacterial number in CLP group was rising at the beginning, then declining, and the bacterial number reached the peak at 24 hours ( $\times 10^6$  cfu/L:  $12.74 \pm 2.33$ ). From 12 hours, the bacterial numbers of CLP+rTsP53 group were higher than those of CLP group, and reached the peak at 36 hours ( $\times 10^6$  cfu/L:  $22.13 \pm 4.28$ ), then declined gradually. The bacterial numbers of CLP+IMP and CLP+IMP+rTsP53 groups reached the peak at 6 hours ( $\times 10^6$  cfu/L:  $5.72 \pm 0.50$ ,  $5.49 \pm 0.59$ ), then declined. They were significantly less than those of CLP group from 12 hours. ③ From 6 hours after CLP, the cytokines levels of mice in all experimental groups were higher than those in sham group. The tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) levels in CLP group showed a trend of elevation in the beginning, and decrease thereafter. It reached the peak at 36 hours (ng/L:  $1422.67 \pm 72.19$ ). The TNF- $\alpha$  level peak time of CLP+IMP group, CLP+rTsP53 group, CLP+IMP+rTsP53 group was advanced to 12 hours post CLP (ng/L:  $1376.29 \pm 44.67$ ,  $929.36 \pm 40.42$ ,  $809.61 \pm 22.61$ ). At 24 hours post CLP, the interleukin-6 (IL-6) level of CLP group and CLP+IMP group reached the peak (ng/L:  $215.39 \pm 16.05$ ,  $191.63 \pm 8.99$ ). The peak time of CLP+rTsP53 group and CLP+IMP+rTsP53 was advanced to 12 hours post CLP (ng/L:  $113.01 \pm 12.11$ ,  $92.43 \pm 6.11$ ). The level of IL-4, IL-10 in CLP group raised gradually to the highest at 72 hours (ng/L:  $366.25 \pm 24.25$ ,  $923.14 \pm 30.36$ ). The IL-4 and IL-10 levels of CLP+IMP group raised to their maximum value at 12 hours and 24 hours respectively (ng/L:  $281.47 \pm 16.33$ ,  $555.67 \pm 13.57$ ), then declined. The IL-4 and IL-10 levels of CLP+rTsP53 group and CLP+IMP+rTsP53 group gradually ascended their peak value at 72 hours [IL-4 (ng/L) was  $453.14 \pm 18.53$ ,  $410.43 \pm 15.75$ , IL-10 (ng/L) was  $1185.61 \pm 16.74$ ,  $1006.77 \pm 36.91$ , respectively]. From 12 hours, the pro-inflammatory cytokines levels of CLP+IMP+rTsP53 group were significantly less than those of CLP+IMP group and CLP+rTsP53 group. ④ At 24 hours post CLP, compared with mice in CLP, CLP+IMP, or CLP+rTsP53 group, mice in CLP+IMP+rTsP53 group had slighter ultra structure injuries in the microvilli, cell junction and mitochondria of small intestinal mucosa epithelial cells. **Conclusions** The levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines were reduced and the levels of anti-inflammatory cytokines were escalated by intervention of rTsP53 protein combining with IMP boosted in polymicrobial septic mice serum, and enhanced the survival rate of the mice. The injection of rTsP53 protein alone had no protective effects on polymicrobial septic mice, because the amount of bacteria in mice blood was augmented.

**【Key words】** Recombinant trichinella spiralis-53 000 protein; Imipenem; Polymicrobial sepsis; Cytokine

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随着人口老龄化、肿瘤发病率上升及侵入性医疗手段的增加,全球每年脓毒症患者病死率超过25%<sup>[1]</sup>。脓毒症早期多表现为全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS),SIRS在清除病原微生物的同时可引起机体炎症损伤,是脓毒症患者早期死亡的重要原因。适当对脓毒症患者早期过度的炎症反应进行负调控可能对机体具有保护作用。目前采用一些中成药制剂对脓毒症进行免疫调节治疗,在一定程度上能

减轻患者的炎症反应<sup>[2-3]</sup>。研究发现,蠕虫等寄生虫排泄-分泌抗原(ES)能调节宿主免疫反应,减轻炎症程度<sup>[4-5]</sup>。本课题组前期研究发现,重组旋毛虫53 000抗原蛋白(rTsP53)能够减轻脂多糖(LPS)引起的小鼠肝脏病理损伤,提高动物存活率<sup>[6]</sup>。亚胺培南(IMP)是临床治疗严重混合性细菌感染的常用药物,它在强大的杀菌作用的同时,可导致内毒素大量释放,增强炎症反应,加重组织的炎症损伤<sup>[7]</sup>。

本研究通过盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLIP)建立多细菌感染脓毒症小鼠模型,用rTsP53蛋白联合IMP进行干预,观察其对小鼠存活率和小肠黏膜屏障损伤的影响,并初步探讨其机制,以期为脓毒症治疗提供新思路。

## 1 材料和方法

**1.1 实验动物模型制备及分组处理:**6~8周龄SPF级雄性BALB/c小鼠,体质量( $25.23 \pm 2.67$ )g,购自中山大学北校区实验动物中心,动物合格证号:44008500007842。按照随机数字表法将动物分为假手术(Sham)组( $n=50$ )、CLIP组( $n=100$ )、CLIP+IMP组( $n=70$ )、CLIP+rTsP53组( $n=100$ )、CLIP+IMP+rTsP53组( $n=70$ )。腹腔注射氯胺酮25 mg/kg麻醉小鼠,采用CLIP建立多细菌感染脓毒症模型;Sham组仅开腹、关腹,不穿孔。各组术后皮下注射生理盐水(NS)0.1 mL进行液体复苏。6 h起,CLIP+IMP组腹腔注射IMP 20 mg/kg+0.1 mL白蛋白(IMP购自美国默沙东公司,用NS调整液体量为0.1 mL),CLIP+rTsP53组注射rTsP53蛋白6 mg/kg+0.1 mL NS(按本课题组前期研究方法获取rTsP53蛋白<sup>[8]</sup>,用NS调整液体量为0.1 mL),CLIP+IMP+rTsP53组注射IMP 20 mg/kg+rTsP53蛋白6 mg/kg,3组均12 h重复1次,至实验结束;Sham组和CLIP组则于相应时间点注射0.1 mL白蛋白+0.1 mL NS。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

## 1.2 观察指标及方法

**1.2.1 动物存活情况:**各组取20只小鼠,观察术后72 h存活情况。

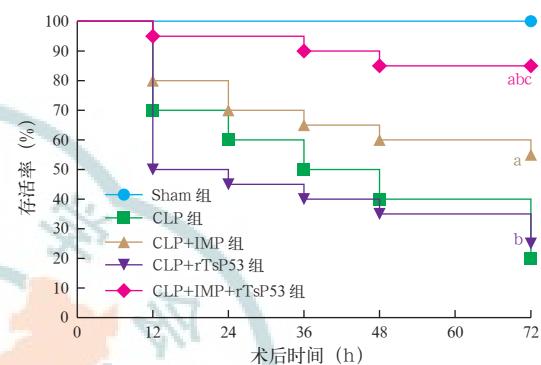
**1.2.2 炎性介质和活菌计数:**各组分别术后0、6、12、24、36、48、72 h随机选取3只小鼠,眼眶采血后开胸取心脏血。眼眶血离心取上清,按照酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测试剂盒(美国Sigma公司)说明书步骤检测肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、白细胞介素(IL-6、IL-4、IL-10)水平,于酶标仪450 nm波长处测定吸光度(A值),通过标准曲线计算样品中各细胞因子的含量。取心脏全血即刻行血培养板涂板,温箱37℃培养24 h后进行活菌菌落计数。

**1.2.3 组织病理学观察:**各组于术后24 h处死小鼠,取盲肠上端1 cm处标本,透射电镜下观察小肠黏膜超微结构。

**1.3 统计学分析:**使用SPSS 13.0软件处理数据,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用双因素方差分析(two-way ANOVA);绘制生存曲线,采用log-rank检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

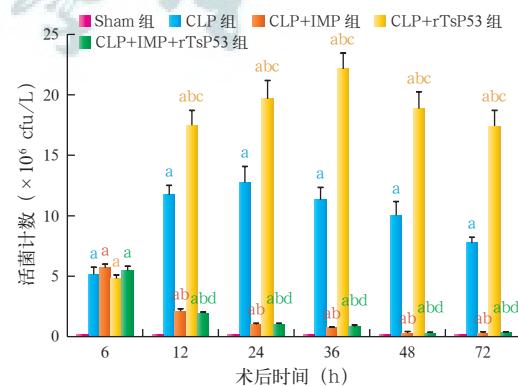
**2.1 各组动物72 h存活率(图1):**Sham组存活率为100%;CLIP+IMP组和CLIP+rTsP53组存活率明显高于CLIP组(55%、85%比20%,均 $P < 0.05$ ),且CLIP+IMP+rTsP53组存活率明显高于CLIP+IMP组( $P < 0.05$ );而CLIP+rTsP53组存活率与CLIP组比较差异无统计学意义(25%比20%, $P > 0.05$ )。



注:Sham为假手术,CLIP为盲肠结扎穿孔术,IMP为亚胺培南,rTsP53为重组旋毛虫53 000抗原蛋白;与CLIP组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与CLIP+IMP组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与CLIP+rTsP53组比较,<sup>c</sup> $P < 0.05$

图1 各组小鼠制模后72 h存活率比较

**2.2 各组血培养活菌计数(图2;表1):**Sham组各时间点均未培养出细菌。各实验组术后6 h起活菌计数显著升高。CLIP组活菌计数呈先升后降趋势,于24 h达峰值;rTsP53干预后峰值推后至36 h,且12 h起活菌计数较CLIP组明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$ )。CLIP+IMP组和CLIP+rTsP53组活菌计数则呈逐渐下降趋势,12 h起活菌计数明显低于CLIP组(均 $P < 0.05$ );而CLIP+IMP组与CLIP+IMP+rTsP53组各时间点活菌计数比较差异均无统计学意义。



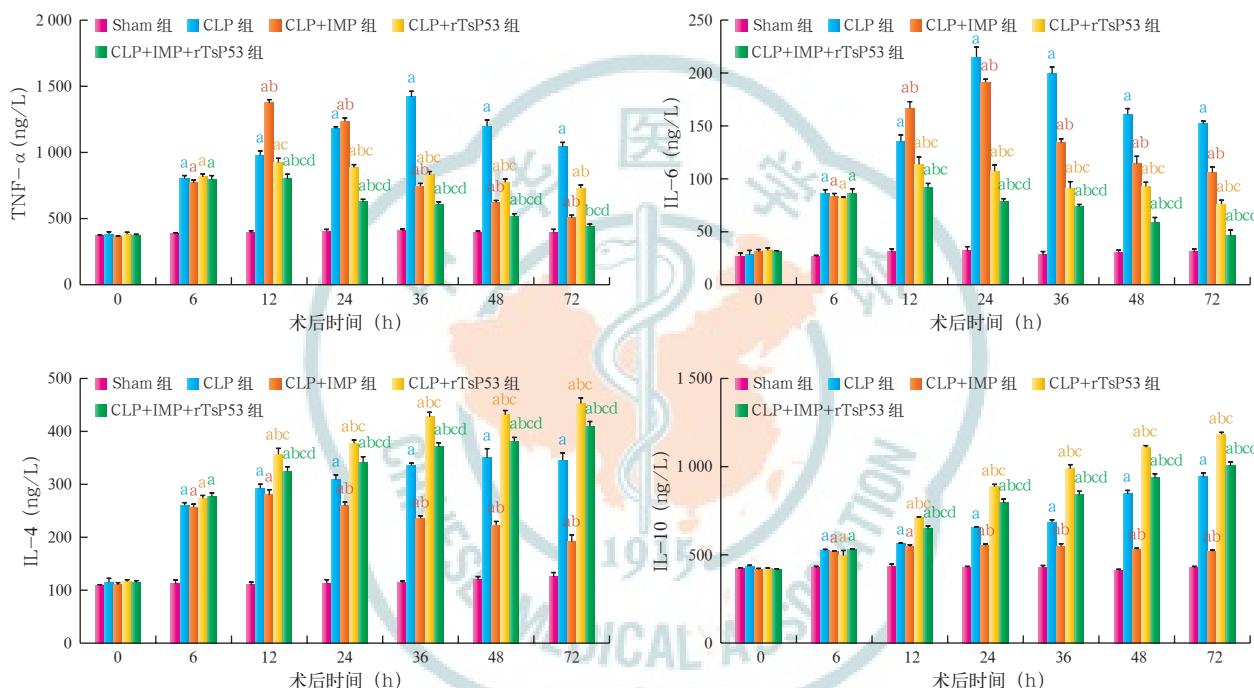
注:Sham为假手术,CLIP为盲肠结扎穿孔术,IMP为亚胺培南,rTsP53为重组旋毛虫53 000抗原蛋白;与Sham组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与CLIP组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与CLIP+IMP组比较,<sup>c</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与CLIP+rTsP53组比较,<sup>d</sup> $P < 0.05$

图2 各组小鼠制模后不同时间点血培养活菌计数变化比较

表1 各组小鼠血培养活菌计数和血中促炎/抗炎因子达峰值的时间和水平( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	动物数(只)	活菌计数( $\times 10^6$ cfu/L)	TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)	IL-6(ng/L)	IL-4(ng/L)	IL-10(ng/L)
CLP组	3	12.74±2.33(24 h)	1422.67±72.19(36 h)	215.39±16.05(24 h)	366.25±24.25(72 h)	923.14±30.36(72 h)
CLP+IMP组	3	5.72±0.50(6 h)	1376.29±44.67(12 h)	191.63±8.99(24 h)	281.47±16.33(12 h)	555.67±13.57(24 h)
CLP+rTsP53组	3	22.13±4.28(36 h)	929.36±40.42(12 h)	113.01±12.11(12 h)	453.14±18.53(72 h)	1185.61±16.74(72 h)
CLP+IMP+rTsP53组	3	5.49±0.59(6 h)	809.61±22.61(12 h)	92.43±6.11(12 h)	410.43±15.75(72 h)	1006.77±36.91(72 h)

注: CLP 为盲肠结扎穿孔术, IMP 为亚胺培南, rTsP53 为重组旋毛虫 53 000 抗原蛋白; TNF- $\alpha$  为肿瘤坏死因子 - $\alpha$ , IL-6、IL-4、IL-10 为白细胞介素 -6、-4、-10; 括号内为各指标达峰值时间点



注: Sham 为假手术, CLP 为盲肠结扎穿孔术, IMP 为亚胺培南, rTsP53 为重组旋毛虫 53 000 抗原蛋白;

TNF- $\alpha$  为肿瘤坏死因子 - $\alpha$ , IL-6、IL-4、IL-10 为白细胞介素 -6、-4、-10; 与 Sham 组比较, <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;

与 CLP 组比较, <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; 与 CLP+IMP 组比较, <sup>c</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; 与 CLP+rTsP53 组比较, <sup>d</sup> $P < 0.05$

图3 各组小鼠制模后不同时间点血中促炎/抗炎因子水平变化比较

### 2.3 各组外周血细胞因子表达

**2.3.1 TNF- $\alpha$  水平(表1;图3):**各实验组术后 6 h 起 TNF- $\alpha$  均显著高于 Sham 组(均  $P < 0.05$ ),且均呈先升后降趋势; CLP 组于 36 h 达高峰, CLP+IMP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组和 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组达高峰时间均提前至 12 h。CLP+IMP 组 12 h 和 24 h TNF- $\alpha$  显著高于 CLP 组,36 h 起则显著低于 CLP 组; CLP+rTsP53 组于 24 h 起 TNF- $\alpha$  显著低于 CLP 组;而 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 12 h 起 TNF- $\alpha$  均显著低于 CLP 组、CLP+IMP 组和 CLP+rTsP53 组(均  $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.3.2 IL-6 水平(表1;图3):**各实验组术后 6 h 起 IL-6 均显著高于 Sham 组(均  $P < 0.05$ ),且均呈先升后降趋势; CLP 组和 CLP+IMP 组于 24 h 达峰值, CLP+rTsP53 组和 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组达高峰时间

提前至 12 h。CLP+IMP 组于 24 h 起、CLP+rTsP53 组和 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组于 12 h 起 IL-6 均显著低于 CLP 组;且 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 12 h 起 IL-6 显著低于 CLP+IMP 组和 CLP+rTsP53 组(均  $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.3.3 IL-4、IL-10 水平(表1;图3):**各实验组术后 6 h 起 IL-4、IL-10 均显著高于 Sham 组(均  $P < 0.05$ )。CLP 组、CLP+rTsP53 组和 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 IL-4、IL-10 均呈逐渐升高趋势,于 72 h 达高峰;而 CLP+IMP 组 IL-4、IL-10 分别于术后 12 h、24 h 达高峰后逐渐下降。与 CLP 组比较, CLP+IMP 组 24 h 起 IL-4、IL-10 均显著下降, CLP+rTsP53 组和 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 12 h 起显著升高;但 CLP+IMP+rTsP53 组 IL-4、IL-10 均较 CLP+rTsP53 组显著降低(均  $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.4 各组小肠黏膜超微结构改变:**透射电镜下观察,CLP组小肠黏膜上皮细胞微绒毛大片脱落、几近消失;细胞间连接结构间隙变宽;细胞密度变浅、水肿明显;细胞器结构受损明显,线粒体肿胀、变圆,嵴结构不清,糖原颗粒罕见。CLP+rTsP53组小肠黏膜超微结构仍有明显病变。CLP+IMP组超微结构病变较CLP组明显减轻。CLP+IMP+rTsP53组小肠黏膜上皮细胞微绒毛排列整齐、紧密,长度大致正常;细胞间连接结构完整,缝隙无增宽;细胞质密度正常;线粒体、内质网、糖原颗粒等超微结构大致正常。

### 3 讨 论

肠源性内毒素血症是脓毒症最常见的始动因素,机体在遭受严重打击后,肠黏膜屏障受损,肠道菌群移位,导致播散性菌血症及肠道内毒素进入循环,启动脓毒症的发生;进而引起体液、循环、凝血等系统相应病理生理改变,同时造成组织损伤<sup>[9]</sup>。

在多细菌感染脓毒症早期,LPS、肽聚糖、磷脂酸、未甲基化的DNA片段等致炎物质启动炎性因子调节网络,继而诱发“炎症风暴”<sup>[10]</sup>。TNF- $\alpha$ 为早期炎症调节因子,其持续释放或产生过多时造成免疫损伤,还可调节IL-6、IL-8等促炎因子的产生。IL-6是炎症调节细胞因子网络的核心成分之一,与感染和炎症程度相关,并可促进IL-1、IL-2、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ 、 $\gamma$ -干扰素(IFN- $\gamma$ )等介质的表达,从而促进炎症反应以及病原体的清除。炎症调节是一个相互促进和拮抗的复杂网络<sup>[11]</sup>,促炎介质产生的同时,IL-4、IL-10、转化生长因子- $\beta$ (TGF- $\beta$ )等抑炎因子表达也增加。机体促炎因子和抑炎因子存在动态平衡,当促炎因子占主导地位时,免疫系统可清除病原体、介导组织细胞损伤;而抑炎因子占主导地位时,组织修复、清除病原体的能力下降,以至于免疫抑制、病原体易感性增加<sup>[12]</sup>。

已有研究显示,抗菌药物的使用可促进脓毒症内毒素和促炎因子的释放。如使用IMP、头孢哌酮治疗烧伤或其他严重感染时,血浆中内毒素及TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6等水平可明显增加,且TNF- $\alpha$ 的产生量与内毒素、IL-6等呈明显相关性<sup>[7, 13]</sup>。本研究也发现,单用IMP干预脓毒症小鼠,可使血浆中TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6等促炎因子水平升高。促炎因子水平上升可能导致炎症损伤,而抑制抗菌药物诱导LPS释放引起的炎症反应可能对脓毒症机体产生保护作用。本研究还发现,单用rTsP53蛋白或联合

IMP治疗后TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6等水平下降,同时IL-4、IL-10表达增多;单用rTsP53蛋白治疗后脓毒症小鼠存活率并未提高,但联合IMP治疗后小鼠存活率明显上升,组织损伤程度改善,血细菌计数下降。究其原因可能是单用rTsP53蛋白促进了IL-4、IL-10等分泌增加,导致机体对致病菌易感性增加;而加用IMP后抗炎因子水平的增加减轻了炎性介质对组织的损伤,使机体修复能力提高,同时IMP的杀菌作用一定程度抵消了rTsP53蛋白造成的细菌易感效应。

目前认为ES的免疫调节作用主要为驱动辅助型T细胞2(Th2)型免疫应答,诱导IL-4、IL-10等Th2型细胞因子表达<sup>[2-4]</sup>和调节性T细胞(Treg)应答,阻断促炎Th1/Th17型免疫应答<sup>[14-15]</sup>,促进M0型巨噬细胞向调节型M2巨噬细胞分化,释放IL-4、IL-10、IL-13、TGF- $\beta$ 等Th2型细胞因子<sup>[16]</sup>,促进组织修复、控制炎症反应。

蠕虫ES对免疫系统调节的机制目前尚不完全明确,一般认为ES通过与CD4 $^{+}$ T细胞、树突细胞(DCs)、巨噬细胞表面模式识别受体甘露糖受体(MR)、Toll样受体4(TLR4)等结合后发挥作用,对于TLR缺乏的巨噬细胞、DCs,蠕虫分泌蛋白的调节功能消失。ES-62是目前研究较深入的一种具有免疫调节作用的蠕虫分泌蛋白,DCs与其共培养后可促进原始CD4 $^{+}$ 细胞向分泌IL-4的表型Th2细胞分化<sup>[17]</sup>。此外,源于血吸虫的可溶性虫卵蛋白(SEA)对DCs也有类似效应<sup>[18]</sup>,SEA上的 $\omega$ 1片段为主要调节活性成分,具有核糖核酸(RNA)酶活性。SEA蛋白上糖基与DCs上甘聚糖受体结合,通过内化作用进入细胞, $\omega$ 1干扰核糖体功能和mRNA的降解,影响DCs的某些细胞因子合成,驱动Th2极化<sup>[19]</sup>;SEA的另一种成分曼氏血吸虫IL-4诱导因子(IPSE/ $\alpha$ -1)还可通过促进嗜酸粒细胞释放IL-4,驱动Th2极化<sup>[20]</sup>。

本课题组前期研究发现,rTsP53蛋白能减轻三硝基苯磺酸(TNBS)所致炎性肠病,使肠组织中M2型巨噬细胞活化<sup>[8]</sup>;寄生虫慢性感染所致M2型巨噬细胞活化可改善脓毒症动物的存活率<sup>[21]</sup>;进一步研究发现,rTsP53蛋白可通过促进体内M2型巨噬细胞活化,减轻LPS所致肝组织损害<sup>[6]</sup>;rTsP53蛋白可促进骨髓来源巨噬细胞(M0型)向M2型巨噬细胞分化,IL-4、IL-10、IL-13等表达增加,并抑制IFN- $\gamma$ 激活M1型巨噬细胞的作用。

综上,本研究提示,rTsP53蛋白联合IMP可治疗多细菌感染脓毒症,并可能对主要以Th1免疫应答为主要病理生理特征的疾病有潜在治疗作用。

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