

## 固有免疫细胞代谢重编程调控脓毒症免疫稳态的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 免疫抑制引起脓毒症后期死亡风险增加。中性粒细胞、单核/巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞(NK细胞)和树突细胞等固有免疫细胞功能失调与脓毒症免疫抑制有关。近年来,免疫细胞代谢重编程是研究脓毒症免疫调节的热点问题。本文以固有免疫细胞为切入点,分析总结中性粒细胞脂肪酸合成代谢、单核/巨噬细胞葡萄糖和精氨酸代谢、NK细胞“驯化”与糖酵解、糖脂代谢、线粒体合成以及树突细胞分化、成熟、活化进行综述,以期深入理解脓毒症免疫代谢调节机制。

**【关键词】** 脓毒症; 固有免疫; 代谢重编程; 免疫抑制

**基金项目:**上海市科委科技创新行动计划项目(18411951000)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2019.07.023

### Research progress on metabolic reprogramming of innate immune cells involved in immune-regulation of sepsis

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**【Abstract】** Immunosuppression plays a critical role in death of sepsis. Innate immunity is the first line defense to prevent pathogen invasion, and neutrophils, macrophages, dendritic cells and natural killer cells (NK cells) are closely involved in the process of the immune-regulation during sepsis. Recently, metabolic reprogramming in immune cells is known as a keystone for immune intervention therapy in sepsis. Here, we focus on the recent advances in metabolic regulation in neutrophils, macrophages, dendritic cells and NK cells including glycolysis, fatty acid synthesis, fatty acid oxidation and arginine metabolism involved in the immune-regulation of sepsis. This review will be helpful to summarize the mechanisms underlying sepsis-induced immunosuppression.

**【Key words】** Sepsis; Innate immunity; Metabolic reprogramming; Immunosuppression

**Fund program:** Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality (18411951000)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2019.07.023

虽然目标导向和指南规范治疗可降低脓毒症住院病死率,但脓毒症依然是危重症患者死亡最常见的原因。2018年统计数据显示,中国脓毒症相关病死率为66.7/10万,高于发达国家<sup>[1]</sup>;最新全球儿童脓毒症及脓毒性休克统计数据显示,发展中国家病死率为31.7%,高于发达国家的19.3%<sup>[2]</sup>。脓毒症3.0定义为宿主对感染的免疫反应失调而导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍<sup>[3]</sup>。有研究显示,淋巴细胞凋亡和巨噬细胞、树突细胞、自然杀伤细胞(NK细胞)免疫功能失调是导致机体免疫抑制、诱发二次感染致脓毒症患者后期病死率升高的重要因素<sup>[4-5]</sup>;早在十几年前就已提出免疫紊乱的机制,如无反应性T细胞克隆,功能性CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞分化,CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞、B细胞和树突细胞数目的减少以及单核/巨噬细胞功能的改变<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,对脓毒症免疫抑制进行干预调节、重建正常免疫系统,对脓毒症的治疗具有重要意义。

作为机体抵御病原体入侵的第一道防线,固有免疫通过模式识别受体(PRR)识别病原体细胞壁的某些特异成分,如脂多糖(LPS)、鞭毛蛋白、核糖核酸等,即病原体相关模式分子(PAMP)产生非特异性免疫防御、监视、自稳等。中性粒细胞、单核/巨噬细胞、NK细胞和树突细胞是脓毒症固有免疫调节的主要细胞,其细胞代谢调控为脓毒症免疫调控提

供了新方向。

### 1 细胞代谢重编程

细胞代谢供能途径改变称为“代谢重编程”。肿瘤细胞选择无氧糖酵解作为主要供能方式,称为“Warburg效应”。免疫细胞代谢重编程对免疫细胞生长、分化及其免疫应激效能的发挥至关重要,免疫细胞糖酵解不仅可以提供能量,还能为生物合成提供底物来源,与肿瘤细胞代谢有异曲同工之妙<sup>[7]</sup>。细胞代谢直接调节免疫细胞功能已被普遍认可。

### 2 固有免疫细胞代谢重编程与脓毒症免疫抑制

**2.1 脓毒症免疫抑制表现:**早在1991年, Munoz等<sup>[8]</sup>研究发现,脓症患者血中单核细胞在体外LPS刺激下,其肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ )、白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)水平降低,提示固有免疫功能改变。随后,在脓症患者中发现淋巴细胞凋亡,提示脓毒症发生发展中存在细胞免疫功能受损<sup>[9]</sup>。2001年初, Munford和Pugin<sup>[10]</sup>提出了免疫抑制的概念。研究证实,脓毒症免疫抑制与巨噬细胞M2极化、T细胞耗竭、NK细胞活性下降、骨髓来源抑制细胞增多、未成熟抑制性中性粒细胞和初级淋巴器官的免疫功能改变有关<sup>[4,11]</sup>;树突细胞数量减少可损害B细胞和T细胞的功能,也是导致免疫抑制的重要因素<sup>[12]</sup>;表观遗传学与转录重编程、中枢

神经系统调节、细胞凋亡、免疫代谢功能障碍和内毒素耐受是脓毒症免疫抑制的重要调节因素<sup>[13]</sup>。以上研究成果提示,干预免疫细胞功能可能为改善脓症患者预后带来曙光。

**2.2 固有免疫细胞功能与脓毒症免疫调控:**脓毒症早期,中性粒细胞在机体感染后最先发挥作用,通过快速迁移到感染部位发挥抗感染作用;其迁移能力受损会增加脓毒症病死率及机体细菌负荷<sup>[14]</sup>。中性粒细胞最早经血液到达感染部位,招募血小板,形成细胞外捕获网(NETs)捕获细菌、真菌和其他病原微生物,通过杀死胞外微生物从而抑制细菌繁殖,防止其播散至远端器官<sup>[15]</sup>。单核细胞通过识别抗原和拦截抗原从而阻止病原菌载量增加。脓毒症时单核细胞分化为巨噬细胞发挥免疫调节作用。单核/巨噬细胞分泌粒细胞集落刺激因子(G-CSF)激活中性粒细胞为主的固有免疫功能<sup>[16]</sup>。M1型巨噬细胞主要分泌促炎细胞因子,而M2型分泌抗炎因子,通过巨噬细胞M1/M2极化调节维持炎症反应平衡<sup>[17]</sup>。NK细胞分泌细胞因子和趋化因子作用于T细胞及B细胞,是连接固有免疫反应和适应性免疫反应的“桥梁”。过度的NK细胞活化和 $\gamma$ -干扰素(IFN- $\gamma$ )产生可放大全身炎症反应,导致器官损伤和功能障碍<sup>[18]</sup>。树突细胞除自身产生IFN- $\alpha$ 、IL-12、IL-15等炎症因子外,还是一类专职抗原呈递细胞,通过加工处理和呈递抗原与T细胞、B细胞相互作用;引导T细胞向辅助性T细胞1或2(Th1或Th2)分化<sup>[19]</sup>,维持B细胞的存活、生长和分化;O'Sullivan等<sup>[20]</sup>还证实,树突细胞通过CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞获得免疫记忆,对二次免疫具有重要作用。作为固有免疫、适应性免疫和二次免疫的中心环节,树突细胞在脓毒症免疫调节中的作用备受重视。

### 2.3 固有免疫细胞代谢重编程与脓毒症免疫

**2.3.1 中性粒细胞的脂代谢与免疫功能:**中性粒细胞的代谢调控与脓毒症免疫调节的关联鲜有报道。有研究报道,脂肪酸合成酶(FAS)缺失可特异性增加中性粒细胞内质网应激和过氧化物酶衍生醚脂质的膜效应介导的凋亡,表现为内毒素血症小鼠中性粒细胞减少,死亡率增加<sup>[21]</sup>。Makam等<sup>[22]</sup>发现,在囊性纤维化肺病(CF)新生儿气道中性粒细胞中,哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路激活,磷酸化环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)元件结合蛋白及其上游感应因子CD114和受体、下游靶向基因CD39、CXC趋化因子受体4(CXCR4)激活,提示合成代谢增加,参与中性粒细胞免疫炎症功能调节。中性粒细胞中的脂质代谢稳态及其调节信号通路(如mTOR信号通路)可能是潜在调节其免疫功能的新途径。

**2.3.2 单核/巨噬细胞的代谢重编程与炎症反应:**应激条件下,单核/巨噬细胞供能途径由氧化磷酸化(OXPHOS)向糖酵解的转变是快速分泌促炎因子的关键因素<sup>[23]</sup>。糖酵解调节因子M2型丙酮酸激酶(PKM2)是巨噬细胞糖酵解重编程的关键酶,可促进巨噬细胞炎症小体活化,进一步释放促炎介质IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-18和高迁移率族蛋白B1(HMGB1),引发全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)<sup>[24]</sup>。脓毒症急性期向免疫抑制期的转变也伴随单核/巨噬细胞内糖酵解、三羧酸循环(Krebs循环)相关基因表达改变,表现为脓毒症免疫耐受期糖酵解

速率降低、耗氧量和脂肪酸转运减少<sup>[25]</sup>。一方面,M1型巨噬细胞中Krebs循环功能降低,导致琥珀酸盐和柠檬酸积累,促进IL-1 $\beta$ 释放;另一方面,LPS促进巨噬细胞低氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$ (HIF-1 $\alpha$ )表达增加,导致琥珀酸盐积累,促进IL-1 $\beta$ 释放<sup>[26]</sup>。与之不同,M2型巨噬细胞中Krebs循环正常,经脂肪酸氧化(FAO)供能<sup>[27]</sup>。长链饱和脂肪酸通过直接调节mTOR信号通路介导的脂质代谢和内质网应激,进而影响c-Jun氨基末端激酶(JNK)介导的炎症因子释放<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,巨噬细胞糖脂代谢改变决定M1/M2极化,调节其免疫功能。

精氨酸甲基化转移酶(PRMT1)缺失引起过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ (PPAR $\gamma$ )依赖的M2型巨噬细胞分化缺陷,导致骨髓特异性PRMT1缺失小鼠在盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)后出现高炎症反应,存活率降低<sup>[28]</sup>。在一氧化氮合酶(NOS)作用下,M1型巨噬细胞中的精氨酸代谢为一氧化氮(NO)和瓜氨酸;而在M2型巨噬细胞中,精氨酸经精氨酸酶水解成鸟氨酸和尿素<sup>[29]</sup>。精氨酸酶与NOS竞争性结合精氨酸,精氨酸酶活性上调,导致NO生成受损<sup>[30]</sup>。在利什曼虫感染条件下,巨噬细胞内精氨酸酶和NOS的表达改变影响精氨酸的有效利用,与Th1/Th2细胞因子水平有关;提高精氨酸转运、诱导宿主精氨酸酶产生和提高聚胺产物与IL-10水平升高及IL-12、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平降低有关<sup>[31]</sup>。目前,精氨酸代谢途径影响巨噬细胞功能尚缺乏足够的临床认识。

**2.3.3 NK细胞代谢重编程与其“驯化”关联:**Yokoyama和Kim<sup>[32]</sup>于2006年提出有关NK细胞的“licensing”学说。NK细胞可根据其表达的抑制性受体能否与自体细胞主要组织相容性复合物I类分子(MHC-I)结合分为对刺激有高反应性的可被“驯化”的licensed NK细胞亚群和不可被“驯化”的unlicensed NK细胞亚群。正常机体内,licensed NK细胞亚群通过表达抑制性受体与MHC-I结合,抑制NK细胞对正常组织的杀伤作用;而unlicensed NK细胞亚群不表达自体MHC-I同源抑制性受体,但也不杀伤正常组织细胞,表现为免疫耐受或“无功能”状态。脓毒症发生发展过程中,NK细胞PKM2表达增多<sup>[33]</sup>。组学分析显示,licensed NK细胞亚群表达PKM2增加,一磷酸腺苷活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)磷酸化增强,促进糖酵解;基础条件下,licensed NK细胞亚群的糖酵解水平比unlicensed NK细胞亚群要高;而糖酵解和OXPHOS对于维持licensed NK细胞亚群的毒性功能十分重要<sup>[34]</sup>。能否通过靶向调节NK细胞代谢有效改善其免疫功能进而干预脓毒症免疫调节,尚缺乏相关临床和基础研究。

**2.3.4 树突细胞代谢重编程与其分化、成熟和活化:**树突细胞从祖细胞发育至树突细胞分化、成熟和活化,均伴有细胞代谢的改变。树突细胞分化过程伴随有PPAR $\gamma$ ,mTOR及细胞增殖和血管生成激活剂MYC促进PPAR $\gamma$ 辅助活化因子1 $\alpha$ (PGC1 $\alpha$ )介导的线粒体合成增加;分化后不成熟的树突细胞主要以脂肪酸氧化为核心代谢途径<sup>[35]</sup>。树突细胞活化依赖于Toll样受体-TANK结合激酶1-核转录因子- $\kappa$ B抑制蛋白激酶 $\epsilon$ -蛋白激酶B(TLRs-TBK1- $\text{IKK}\epsilon$ -AKT)介导的糖酵解能力增强,促进脂肪酸从头合成,以满足内质网和高



尔基体扩张产生及分泌树突细胞活化蛋白所需。AMPK 活化抑制脂肪酸合成,促进线粒体增加 OXPHOS。敲除 AMPK 可增强 TLRs 诱导的树突细胞激活,而激活 AMPK 则抑制 TLRs 诱导的糖酵解及伴随的树突细胞激活<sup>[36]</sup>。AMPK 和 mTOR-AKT 介导的糖酵解、脂肪酸合成及线粒体生成与 DC 的成熟、分化、活化的免疫调节功能密不可分,如何通过调节树突细胞代谢实现对其免疫功能的调控是将来脓毒症免疫干预的新突破口。

综上所述,代谢免疫调控是脓毒症免疫研究的新方向。固有免疫细胞是机体感染的第一道防线,中性粒细胞、单核/巨噬细胞、NK 细胞及树突细胞的糖酵解、脂肪酸合成、线粒体生成与其免疫功能息息相关。AMPK 和 mTOR-AKT 介导的糖脂代谢以及 PGC1 $\alpha$  介导的线粒体生成是当前各类固有免疫细胞代谢调控的共有通路,也是潜在调节免疫功能的分子靶点。因此,固有免疫细胞的代谢调节是其免疫功能改变的分子基础,而靶向调节免疫细胞的代谢分子网络是未来脓毒症免疫干预的新途径。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期: 2019-05-13)