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• 论著 •

AE患者肝细胞CD155分子表达变化及其作用研究*

张雪^{1,2},毕晓娟²,李亮²,杨宁²,刘辉²,房彬彬²,孙立²,吕国栋²,林仁勇^{1,2* **}

(1.新疆医科大学基础医学院生物化学与分子生物学教研室,新疆乌鲁木齐 830011;
2.新疆医科大学第一附属医院临床医学研究院省部共建中亚高发病成因与防治国家重点实验室)

【摘要】 目的 探讨 CD155(脊髓灰质炎病毒受体,PVR)分子表达变化在泡球蚴(*Echinococcus multilocularis*,Em)感染所致T细胞免疫耗竭中的作用及其临床意义。方法 对新疆医科大学第一附属医院收治的29例接受手术切除的AE患者,分别收集泡球蚴病灶近旁(CLT)和远端(DLT)肝组织进行免疫组织化学染色检查,比较病灶近旁和远端的组织病变及CD155表达情况,分析AE患者近旁/远端CD155⁺肝细胞比率(CLT/DLT)与血清丙氨酸转氨酶/天冬氨酸转氨酶比值(ALT/AST)的相关性。用泡球蚴蛋白(Em protein,EmP)体外刺激7702肝细胞系,采用流式细胞术及qPCR法检测CD155及其mRNA的表达;分别用过表达CD155的慢病毒LV-CD155^H和敲低CD155表达的慢病毒LV-CD155^L转染7702肝细胞系,构建CD155过表达(CD155-H)和CD155敲低(CD155-L)7702肝细胞系,并与CD4⁺CD8⁺T淋巴细胞共培养,观察其对效应因子IFN-γ表达变化的影响。结果 免疫组化染色检查CD155在AE患者病灶旁肝组织高表达,且表达量近旁高于远端($P < 0.01$)。相关性分析显示,CD155⁺肝细胞表达比率(CLT/DLT)和AST/ALT比值呈正相关($r = 0.4178, P < 0.05$);流式细胞术及qPCR检测显示,EmP可使7702肝细胞系CD155及其mRNA表达上调,CD155表达水平变化与EmP蛋白浓度呈正相关($P < 0.05$);ELISA检测显示,与正常对照组相比慢病毒LV-CD155^H转染共培养组CD4⁺CD8⁺T细胞分泌效应因子干扰素γ(IFN-γ)能力降低,慢病毒LV-CD155^L转染共培养组CD4⁺CD8⁺T细胞分泌IFN-γ能力升高(均 $P < 0.01$)。结论 泡球蚴感染可致AE患者肝脏CD155高表达,靶向调控CD155可恢复CD4⁺CD8⁺T细胞功能。

【关键词】 多房棘球绦虫;CD155;T细胞免疫耗竭

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Effects of changes in CD155 molecule expression on T-cell immune depletion induced by alveolar hydatid infection

ZHANG Xue^{1,2}, BI Xiaojuan², LI Liang², YANG Ning², LIU Hui², FANG Binbin², SUN Li², LV Guodong², LIN Renyong^{1,2} (1. Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Basic Medical College, Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830011, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Pathogenesis, Prevention, and Treatment of Central Asian High Incidence Diseases, Clinical Medical Research Institute, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University) * **

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the role of CD155 (poliovirus receptor, PVR) molecular expression in T cell immune depletion caused by *Echinococcus multilocularis* (Em) infection and its clinical significance. Methods 29 AE patients who underwent surgical resection were treated at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University. Liver tissue samples were collected from the proximal (CLT) and distal (DLT) lesions of alveolar hydatid infection, and immunohistochemical staining was performed to compare the tissue lesions and CD155 expression in the proximal and distal lesions. The correlation between the ratio of proximal/distal CD155⁺ hepatocytes (CLT/DLT) and the ratio of serum alanine transaminase/aspartate transaminase (AST/ALT) in AE patients was analyzed; Em protein (EmP) stimulated 7702 liver cell line *in vitro*, and CD155 expression was detected by flow cytometry and qPCR; Lentivirus LV-CD155H overexpressing CD155 or LV CD155L knockdown CD155 expressing Lentivirus LV-CD155L were used to transfect 7702 hepatocyte lines, construct CD155 overexpressing (CD155-H) or CD155 knockdown (CD155-L) 7702 hepatocyte lines, and co culture them with CD4⁺CD8⁺T lymphocytes to observe their effects on effector IFN-γ the impact of changes in expression. Results

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** 【通讯作者】 林仁勇, E-mail: renyonglin@xjmu.edu.cn

【作者简介】 张雪(1981-),女,新疆乌鲁木齐人,在读硕士研究生,实验师,主要从事包虫病分子致病机制研究。E-mail: 314833653@qq.com

The immunohistochemical results showed that CD155 was highly expressed in the liver tissue adjacent to the lesion in AE patients, and the expression of CD155 was higher in the proximal region than in the distal region, with a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$); Correlation analysis showed a positive correlation between CD155+ liver cell expression ratio (CLT/DLT) and AST/ALT ratio ($r = 0.4178, P = 0.0269$); The results of flow cytometry and qPCR showed that Emp could upregulate the expression of CD155 molecule in 7702 liver cell line. The change in CD155 expression level was positively correlated with Emp protein concentration, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); ELISA results showed that compared with the normal control group, CD4⁺CD8⁺T cells in the co culture group transfected with lentivirus LV-CD155H secrete effector factor interferon γ (IFN- γ) Reduced ability, slow virus LV-CD155L transfection co cultured CD4⁺CD8⁺T cells secrete IFN- γ Increased ability ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Echinococcus infection can cause high expression of CD155 in the liver of AE patients, and targeted regulation of CD155 can restore CD4⁺CD8⁺T cell function.

【Key words】 *Echinococcus multilocularis*; CD155; T cell immune depletion

肝泡型棘球蚴病(hepatic alveolar echinococcosis, HAE)^[1-2]是由多房棘球绦虫持续感染引起的一种致死性人畜共患寄生虫病,人类是偶然的中间宿主。AE呈癌样浸润生长,其幼虫如同缓慢生长的肝癌细胞逐渐侵袭邻近的组织和器官^[3-5]。多房棘球蚴的持续存在导致T细胞的正常功能中断,被称为“功能耗竭”^[6-7]。

CD155(PVR/Necl5/Tage4)是Nectin样粘附分子家族的成员,在多种癌症类型的肿瘤细胞中高度上调^[8]。在某些慢性疾病中可发现实质细胞及抗原提成细胞^[9]CD155高表达。Zhang等^[10]报道肝泡型棘球蚴病中,CD155向免疫细胞发出信号是通过与抑制性检查点受体TIGIT相互作用,“耗尽”寄生虫诱导的T细胞反应,维持多房棘球绦虫的存活。然而,泡球蚴抗原如何与肝细胞相互作用诱导CD155分子表达发挥抑制作用,以及靶向CD155分子是否能够逆转T细胞耗竭尚不清楚。

本研究拟对AE患者和肝细胞系中CD155的表达谱及功能作用进行分析;通过运用组织标本及体外培养体系,初步阐明CD155分子在泡状棘球蚴病进展过程中的表达变化,以证实CD155敲低对T细胞功能恢复的影响。

对象与方法

1 病例

2018年1月~2019年12月就诊于新疆医科大学第一附属医院的AE患者29例。收集患者临床基线资料及术后切除的病灶标本。本研究过程均遵循新疆医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会有关人体试验的相关伦理学标准,入选对象知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2 材料

2.1 细胞和病毒株 HL-7702(人源正常肝细胞)由本室保存;RNAi-慢病毒(CD155)由吉凯基因公司提供。

2.2 主要仪器及试剂 胰酶 Trypsin-EDTA

(0.05%)和RPMI 1640培养基购于美国Gibco公司;苏木素染色液和伊红染色液购于北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司;兔抗CD155多克隆抗体和辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔IgG抗体购于美国Abcam公司;CD155抗体购于美国Biolegend公司;Human IFN- γ ELISA试剂盒购于美国R&D公司。酶标仪和恒温CO₂培养箱为美国Thermo公司生产;高速冷冻离心机(Centrifuge 5424R),德国Eppendorf公司生产;Milli-Q超纯水制备机,美国Millipore公司生产;实时荧光定量PCR仪(CFX96)和普通PCR仪(580BR)为美国BIO-RAD公司生产;石蜡组织切片机(RM2016)为德国Leica公司生产;光学显微镜(BX43)为日本Olympus公司生产;流式细胞仪(AriaII)为美国BD公司生产。

3 方法

3.1 样本处理 取离体肝脏组织,于2 h内用锐利刀片分别在靠近病变肝组织[(CLT),距离病变约0.5 cm]和远离病变的肉眼观察正常的肝组织[远离肝组织(DLT),距离病变至少2 cm]部位切取大小约2.5 cm×2.5 cm×0.3 cm,放入4倍体积的4%缓冲多聚甲醛中固定24~48 h。

3.2 细胞免疫组织化学检测 取甲醛固定的肝组织,经脱水、透明、浸蜡、包埋后切片。用于免疫组织化学分析的切片放入60℃烘箱中烘2 h,梯度酒精去除石蜡,然后使用柠檬酸缓冲液进行热介导的抗原修复,室温下用含10%山羊血清的PBS(封闭缓冲液)中封闭切片1 h;加入一抗(anti-human CD155,1:500)4℃孵育过夜,洗涤3次,每次5 min;加入二抗,室温孵育后根据说明方法使用底物试剂盒进行染色,使用cellSens Dimension软件(Olympus)进行定量,每张切片以100×、400×放大倍数总共观察3~5个视野,根据染色强度判定结果。

3.3 细胞培养

3.3.1 Emp蛋白刺激试验 复苏HL-7702细胞,培养至细胞汇合度达80%时传代;连续传代3次后按照

每孔一定个数的 HL-7702 细胞接种于 6 孔板进行培养,待细胞生长至汇合度 50%~60% 时,将培养基换成 RPMI1640 不完全培养基继续饥饿培养 12 h;分别加入 10、20、30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的泡球蚴蛋白 EmP 刺激 24 h 进行后续检测。

3.3.2 慢病毒转染 复苏 HL-7702 细胞后进行培养,待细胞汇合度至 80% 时传代;连续传代 3 次后继续培养,待 HL-7702 细胞汇合度至 80% 时常规消化处理并计数,以每孔 2×10^5 个细胞数量转至 6 孔板培养 24 h 贴壁,以 MOI=20 的量加入慢病毒 LV-CD155^H/LV-CD155^L,8~16 h 更换为完全培养基,镜下观察。慢病毒转染 48 h 后加入 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 嘌呤霉素以去除未转染的细胞;细胞长满后常规消化继续扩大培养,稳定生长后取部分细胞进行 qPCR 及流式鉴定。

3.4 流式细胞检测 Emp 蛋白刺激的 HL-7702 细胞及慢病毒转染 CD155-H 及 CD155-L 的贴壁 HL-7702 细胞用胰酶消化 2~3 min,PBS 洗两次,1 000 r/min(152 g)离心 5 min,弃 PBS,镜下计数细胞;取 1×10^6 个细胞/管,加入 CD155-PE 抗体检测试剂,避光孵育;离心,弃上清,用 1 mL RPMI 1640 完全培养基重悬细胞后上机待测。

3.5 统计学分析 采用 GraphPad Prism 8.0.2 软件进行统计分析。定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组均数间比较采用独立样本 t 检验或配对 t 检验,多组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析,多重比较采用 Sidak 多重比较检验;正态分布数据采用 Pearson 相关分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

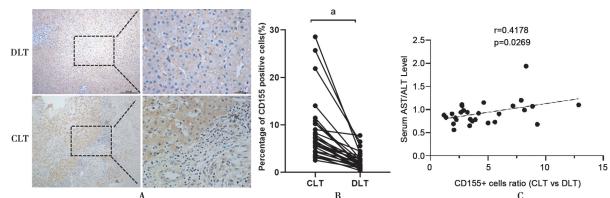
结 果

1 AE 患者病灶周围肝组织中 CD155 的表达情况

AE 患者临床基线数据见表 1。免疫组织化学(IHC)染色结果显示,29 例 AE 患者病灶周围肝组织中 CD155 表达水平近旁高于远端($P < 0.01$)(图 1A,1B);CD155 在 CLT/DLT 的表达比值与 AE 患者 AST/ALT 比值呈正相关($r = 0.4178, P < 0.05$)(图 1C)。

2 Emp 蛋白刺激对 HL-7702 肝细胞系中 CD155 表达的影响

通过培养人源性正常肝细胞系 HL-7702,经不同浓度($10 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}, 30 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)泡球蚴虫体蛋白(Emp)刺激 HL-7702 肝细胞系。流式细胞检测结果显示,与对照组相比,Emp 蛋白刺激后 HL-7702 肝细胞中 CD155 表达的百分比和 MFI 显著上调(均 $P < 0.05$)(图 2)。



A CD155 在 AE 患者近旁肝脏组织(CLT)/远端肝脏组织(DLT)中的表达情况($100\times, 400\times$) B 近旁远端免疫组织化学结果相对表达水平($a P < 0.01$) C CD155 表达比值(CLT vs DLT)与血清转氨酶(AST/ALT)比值的相关性。

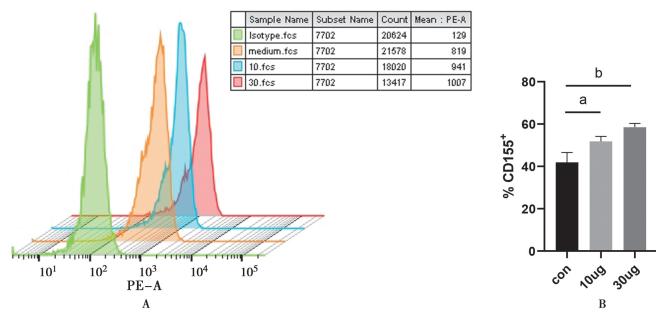
图 1 AE 患者肝脏中 CD155 表达及其与血清转氨酶水平的相关性分析

A The expression of CD155 in adjacent liver tissue (CLT)/distal liver tissue (DLT) of AE patients ($100\times, 400\times$) B R Relative expression levels of proximal and distal immunohistochemical results ($a P < 0.01$) C The results of correlation analysis between CD155 expression ratio (CLT vs DLT) and serum transaminase (AST/ALT) ratio

Fig. 1 Correlation between CD155 expression in liver and serum transaminase level in patients with AE

表 1 AE 患者的基线临床特征
Table 1 Baseline Clinical Characteristics of AE Patients

| 患者编号 Patient ID | 年龄 (岁) Age (years) | 性别 (F/M) Gender | PNM 分型 PNM classification | 谷草转氨酶 (U/L) AST (U/L) | 谷丙转氨酶 (U/L) ALT (U/L) | 谷草转氨酶/ 谷丙转氨酶 AST/ALT (U/L) | 病灶大小 (cm) Lesion size |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 69 | M | P2N0M0 | 21.3 | 23.4 | 0.91 | 9.4×7.5×6.8 |
| 2 | 32 | F | P3N0M0 | 22.0 | 26.8 | 0.82 | 9.8×5.4 |
| 3 | 15 | F | P4N0M0 | 12.5 | 34.7 | 0.36 | 10.5×7.5 |
| 4 | 41 | M | P2N0M0 | 46.5 | 59.5 | 0.78 | 14.2×9.7 |
| 5 | 36 | F | P3N1M0 | 37.5 | 39.8 | 0.94 | 11.0×7.0 |
| 6 | 36 | F | P4N0M0 | 21.6 | 17.9 | 1.20 | 8.0×7.0 |
| 7 | 27 | F | P3N0M0 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 0.99 | 10.0×8.7 |
| 8 | 17 | M | P1N0M0 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 0.98 | 6.2×4.7 |
| 9 | 40 | F | P4N1M1 | 40.0 | 48.4 | 0.83 | 8.9×7.2 |
| 10 | 24 | M | P3N0M0 | 36.1 | 31.4 | 1.15 | 11.6×5.2 |
| 11 | 45 | M | P2N0M0 | 548 | 495.1 | 1.11 | 12.3×11.9 |
| 12 | 26 | M | P4N0M0 | 55.7 | 86.1 | 0.65 | 19.7×12.0×14.0 |
| 13 | 55 | F | P3N1M0 | 46.0 | 59.0 | 0.78 | 12.5×7.8 |
| 14 | 50 | M | P4N0M1 | 17.4 | 18.5 | 0.94 | 19.0×11.2×3.0 |
| 15 | 23 | M | P4N1M0 | 84.0 | 151.0 | 0.56 | 12.4×10.0×14.0 |
| 16 | 60 | F | P2N0M0 | 19.0 | 24.0 | 0.79 | 15.0×9.3 |
| 17 | 41 | M | P3N0M0 | 17.0 | 24.0 | 0.71 | 10.3×7.4 |
| 18 | 36 | M | P2N0M0 | 14.5 | 21.0 | 0.69 | 7.9×7.6 |
| 19 | 55 | M | P2N0M0 | 36.4 | 39.9.0 | 0.91 | 8.8×7.2 |
| 20 | 66 | F | P3N0M0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 1.07 | 17.4×6.0 |
| 21 | 15 | M | P4N0M0 | 102.0 | 134.6 | 0.75 | 11.7×9.7 |
| 22 | 51 | M | P1N0M0 | 27.6 | 14.24 | 1.94 | 9.2×6.3 |
| 23 | 22 | F | P3N0M0 | 68.0 | 77.0 | 0.88 | 11.8×8.1 |
| 24 | 28 | M | P2N0M0 | 27.6 | 37.7 | 0.73 | 8.6×7.4×7.6 |
| 25 | 26 | F | P4N0M0 | 65.6 | 95.7 | 0.68 | 12.0×5.3×7.0 |
| 26 | 31 | M | P4N1M0 | 189.0 | 175.0 | 1.08 | 14.5×12.3 |
| 27 | 52 | F | P4N0M0 | 30.8 | 28.1 | 1.10 | 4.0×3.9 |
| 28 | 65 | M | P2N1M0 | 105.0 | 113.8 | 0.92 | 11.7×10.2 |
| 29 | 47 | F | P4N0M0 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 1.08 | 14.3×3.2 |



A Emp蛋白对CD155表达影响的流式细胞术检测 B Emp蛋白对CD155表达影响的流式细胞术相对表达水平检测(组间比较,a $P < 0.05$; b $P < 0.01$)。

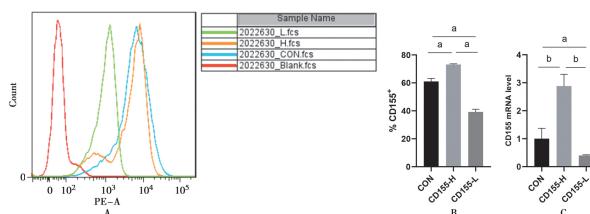
图2 流式细胞术检测Emp蛋白刺激对HL-7702肝细胞CD155表达的影响

A Flow cytometry results of the effects of different concentrations of Emp protein on CD155 expression B Relative expression levels of flow cytometry results at different concentrations (a $P < 0.05$; b $P < 0.01$)

Fig. 2 Flow cytometry analysis of the effect of EMP protein stimulation on CD155 expression in HL-7702 liver cells

3 慢病毒 LV-CD155^H/LV-CD155^L 转染 7702 肝细胞系对共培养 CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺ T 细胞功能的影响

用慢病毒 LV-CD155^H/LV-CD155^L 转染 7702 肝细胞系,qPCR、流式细胞检测显示成功建立了 CD155 过表达 7702 肝细胞系组 (CD155-H 肝细胞组) 和 CD155 敲低 7702 肝细胞系组 (CD155-L 肝细胞组) (图 3)。通过流式分选分离纯化人外周血中的 CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺ T 细胞,将 CD155-H 肝细胞组或 CD155-L 肝细胞组分别与 CD4⁺ T 细胞或 CD8⁺ T 细胞共培养,结果显示 CD155-H 共培养组 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ T 细胞分泌 IFN-γ 的能力低于正常对照组 ($P < 0.01$) (图 4A); CD155-L 共培养组 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ T 细胞分泌效应因子 IFN-γ 的能力较正常组显著升高 ($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$) (图 4B)。

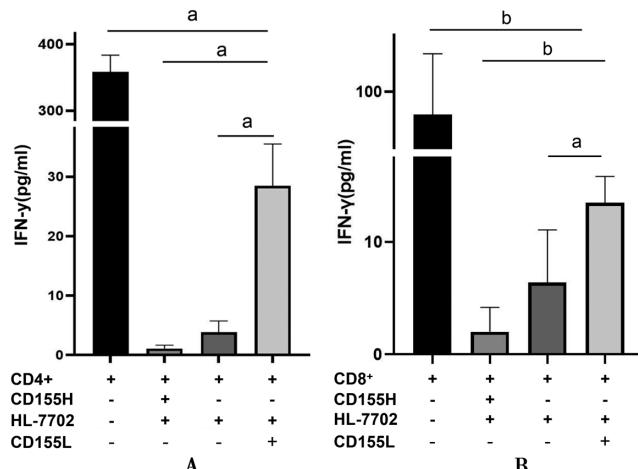


A,B 流式检测 CD155-H 及 CD155-L 水平(a 组间比较, $P < 0.01$) C qPCR 检测 CD155-H 及 CD155-L 的 mRNA 相对表达水平(组间比较,a $P < 0.05$; b $P < 0.01$)

图3 流式细胞术和qPCR检测慢病毒转染CD155分子的表达

A,B Flow cytometry results of CD155 overexpression and knockdown (a $P < 0.01$) C The relative expression level of CD155 overexpression and knockdown mRNA (a $P < 0.05$; b $P < 0.01$)

Fig. 3 Flow cytometry and qPCR results of CD155 molecule expression transfected by Lentivirus



A CD155-H,CD155-L 及正常对照组与 CD4⁺ T 细胞共培养 IFN-γ 表达水平(a 组间比较, $P < 0.01$) B CD155-H,CD155-L 及正常对照组与 CD8⁺ T 细胞共培养 IFN-γ 表达水平(组间比较, a $P < 0.05$; b $P < 0.01$)

图4 ELISA检测CD155-H,CD155-L及正常对照组与CD4⁺/CD8⁺ T细胞共培养IFN-γ表达水平

A Expression levels of IFN-γ in co cultured CD4⁺ T cells with CD155-H,CD155-L, and normal control groups (a $P < 0.01$) B Expression levels of IFN-γ in co cultured CD8⁺ T cells with CD155-H,CD155-L, and normal control groups (a $P < 0.05$; b $P < 0.01$)

Fig. 4 ELISA detection results of co culture of CD155-H,CD155-L, and normal control group with CD4⁺/CD8⁺ T cells

讨 论

多房棘球蚴病(AE)是由多房棘球绦虫幼虫持续感染引起的一种致死性人畜共患寄生虫病^[11-12]。慢性炎症和肉芽肿位于寄生性小泡周围,伴有广泛的纤维化是 AE 的病理特征^[13-15]。研究发现,泡球蚴感染所致宿主 T 细胞上的 TIGIT(含 T 细胞免疫球蛋白域和免疫受体酪氨酸抑制基序的蛋白,T cell immunoglobulin and ITIM domain)高表达,引起 T 细胞耗竭而有利于泡球蚴的寄生。CD155 作为 TIGIT 最具亲和力的配体,可作为免疫检查点配体参与调节免疫状态^[16-17]。在肿瘤微环境中,免疫平衡发生了变化,肿瘤经常过度表达检查点配体以利用检查点作为其逃避免疫系统的机制之一^[18]。本研究检测显示,AE 患者闭合性肝组织 CD155 表达丰富,且病灶近端表达水平显著高于远端。为了进一步验证泡球蚴抗原对 CD155 分子表达的影响,通过体外模型模仿了 AE 患者的肝脏微环境,发现 Emp 虫体蛋白可使肝细胞上 CD155 分子表达上调,其表达水平与 Emp 蛋白浓度呈正相关。AST/ALT 比值(aspartate aminotransferase to alanine aminotransferase ratio, AAR)作为一种新的肝功能指标已被用于肝损害严重程度的评估^[19-20]。AAR 比值升高不仅表明肝细胞损伤和死亡,而且还可作为一些恶性肿瘤的预测因子^[21-23]。通过分析临床血清学相关指标,发现 CD155 表达与 AAR 表达呈正相关,提示 CD155 可能参与泡球蚴感染引起肝损伤,促

进疾病进展。本研究结果表明 CD155 在 AE 患者肝组织中的强表达,且在泡型棘球蚴病中发挥作用。

多诺瓦利什曼原虫(*Leishmania donovani*)感染期间阻断 PDCD1-程序性死亡配体 1(PD-L1)通路,通过增加 IFN- γ 的产生和减少脾脏寄生虫的负担,使多诺瓦利什曼原虫特异性 CD8 $^{+}$ T 细胞免于衰竭^[24]。免疫抑制受体需要与同源配体结合才能发挥抑制功能。CD155 是与免疫抑制受体 TIGIT 相互作用的主要同源配体,泡球蚴感染宿主后,肝实质细胞表面 CD155 过表达,激活 CD155 抑制性受体 TIGIT+T 细胞为主的免疫细胞亚群,抑制 T 细胞分泌效应因子的能力,形成抑制性免疫微环境,导致寄生虫及致病菌逃避宿主免疫反应^[25]。据此认为阻断 TIGIT/CD155 信号通路可在体外恢复 T 细胞功能,即 TIGIT/CD155 相互作用负向影响肿瘤和病毒感染中的 T 细胞反应,从而可能逆转 T 细胞的功能抑制^[26-28]。因此,逆转 T 细胞的抑制功能恢复对寄生虫的杀伤作用就成为抗寄生虫免疫治疗的关键环节。本研究通过慢病毒转染使 CD155 过表达或敲低,并将不同组 CD155 表达肝细胞与 T 细胞共培养来观察 CD155 不同表达对 T 细胞功能的影响。结果发现,CD155-H 组 T 细胞分泌 IFN- γ 的能力下降,即 T 细胞功能出现耗竭;而 CD155 敲低重新恢复了 T 细胞分泌效应因子 IFN- γ 的能力。提示 CD155 表达与 T 细胞发挥功能密切相关。肝细胞 CD155 过表达抑制 T 细胞功能,敲低 CD155 表达,可能逆转 T 细胞耗竭,恢复其功能。同时,单独在肝细胞与 T 细胞共培养体系中阻断 CD155,而不依赖于适应性免疫系统,就足以逆转 T 细胞耗竭,表明 CD155 阻断策略在恢复 T 细胞功能中起关键作用。

本研究初步分析了 CD155 表达与感染性疾病进展的关系,可为针对该蛋白的开发策略提供参考。CD155 的存在可能对寄生虫感染的临床结局至关重要,靶向 CD155 已成为免疫治疗的研究热点之一。关于 CD155 的免疫调节作用有待进一步研究。

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