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CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞在类风湿关节炎中的研究进展 *

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摘要:调节性 T 细胞(Tregs)是近年来发现的一群具有免疫调节作用的 CD4⁺T 细胞亚群,如 Th3、Tr1 细胞等。因其能够产生多种具有免疫抑制作用的细胞因子而发挥其免疫负调节作用,不但在维持机体自身耐受方面发挥重要作用,在预防自身免疫性疾病方面也占据重要位置。其中 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 因其具有独特的作用方式及功能特征,而被学者广泛关注。近年来,关于 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 在类风湿关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)发病机制中的作用以及在 RA 治疗方面的应用也越来越受到人们的关注,认为其数目减少或功能失调与 RA 发病密切相关。RA 是一种以关节破坏为主要表现的慢性炎症性疾病,病理早期主要表现为毛细血管生成,滑膜增生,后期主要表现为炎性细胞浸润,血管翳形成,并出现关节软骨以及骨的破坏,最终导致关节畸形及功能障碍。本文现将 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 与 RA 的研究进展做一综述。

关键词:调节性 T 细胞;类风湿关节炎**中图分类号:**R593.22 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)05-988-03

Research Progress of CD4⁺CD25⁺ Regulatory T Cells in Rheumatoid Arthritis*

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ABSTRACT: Regulatory T cells (Tregs) are a subset of CD4⁺T cells with immune-regulatory function which were discovered in recent years, such as Th3 and Tr1 cells, the immunosuppressive effect can be exerted through producing a variety of immunosuppressive cytokines, which play an important role not only in maintaining the immune tolerance, but also in preventing autoimmune diseases. Among these Tregs, CD4⁺CD25⁺Tregs are widely concerned because of their unique mode of action and functional characteristics. In recent years, the effect of CD4⁺CD25⁺Tregs in the pathogenesis mechanism of RA and the use of CD4⁺CD25⁺Tregs in RA treatment has received wide public attention from people. It is considered that their decrease in the number or dysfunction is closely related to the pathogenesis of RA. RA is characterized by progressive joint damage. Early stages of disease progression are defined by capillary formation, hyperplasia of the synovial membrane. Established RA exhibits cellular infiltration, pannus formation, cartilage degradation and bone erosion, and eventually induces the joint deformity and dysfunction. Here is a review of the research progress of CD4⁺CD25⁺Tregs in RA.

Key words: Regulatory T Cells; Rheumatoid Arthritis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R593.22 Document code: A****Article ID:**1673-6273(2015)05-988-03

CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 是一群具有免疫调节和免疫抑制作用的 T 细胞亚群,因其具有免疫负调节作用,在抑制机体自身免疫性疾病的发生以及诱导移植耐受和肿瘤免疫的调节方面都发挥极其重要的作用,参与维持机体内环境的稳定。RA 是一种常见的以关节滑膜炎症为主要表现,以慢性破坏性多关节炎为主要特征的自身免疫性疾病,疾病的发生发展与 T 细胞介导的免疫异常相关,研究表明,Treg 在类风湿关节炎的发病机制中起重要作用^[1,2]。本文结合近年来关于 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 在 RA 中的研究进展作一总结,以为进一步研究 RA 的治疗打下基础。

1 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 的分类

根据 Treg 细胞的来源和分化的不同可以将其分为两大类

^[3]: ① 天然 Treg(nTreg): 天然的 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 在胸腺内分化发育产生,持续表达 IL-2 受体 α 链,即 CD25 分子,并表达特异性核转录因子 Foxp3(叉头状 / 翅膀状螺旋转录因子),此种 Treg 主要通过细胞间的接触来抑制效应性 T 细胞的活化与增殖,在预防自身免疫性疾病方面发挥作用。② 诱导性 Treg (iTreg): 在外周淋巴组织中,CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 经低剂量抗原刺激或免疫抑制因子 (IL-10、TGF-β 等) 诱导下也可以转化为 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg^[4],主要包括 Tr1、Th3 细胞以及 CD8⁺ 调节性 T 细胞(CD8⁺Treg)。这些 Treg 主要通过分泌抑制性细胞因子的方式发挥免疫负调节作用^[5], CD8⁺Treg 对自身反应性 CD4⁺T 细胞具有抑制活性,并可抑制移植排斥反应。

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效,甚至在停药后迅速复发,这也提示我们,应用抗 TNF- α 药物联合抗 IL-17 治疗 RA 可能取得更好的疗效。此外,近年来 CTLA-4 抗体融合蛋白即阿巴西普在 RA 患者治疗中也取得显著的疗效,尽管在理论上 CTLA-4 抗体融合蛋白的使用可以抑制患者体内 Treg 细胞的活化,但研究发现,疾病活动期 RA 患者接受 12 周的阿巴西普治疗后,不仅其临床症状显著改善,而且外周血中 IL-17A 的表达显著降低而 Foxp3 的表达显著增高^[30],这一结果提示阿巴西普对于 Th1/Th17 细胞活化的抑制是其主要的作用,其对于 RA 的治疗作用是通过恢复 Th17/Treg 细胞之间的失衡而实现的。

5 结语

尽管目前对 Treg 的研究已取得了重大进展,但关于 Treg 的作用机制以及在 RA 中的确切作用仍需进一步研究,使其在 RA 及其它的自身免疫性疾病的靶向治疗中得到更好的应用。

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