

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.10.005

白细胞介素 33 通过促进上皮细胞黏附分子表达参与干燥综合征发病 *

周雅馨 李红霞 蔡 鑫 符向辉 张葵 朱 平[△] 吴振彪[△]

(中国人民解放军空军军医大学第一附属医院临床免疫科 全军风湿免疫专科研究所 陕西 西安 710032)

摘要 目的:探讨白细胞介素(Interleukin-33, IL-33)可能通过调控上皮细胞黏附分子(Epithelial cell adhesion molecule, EpCAM)表达参与干燥综合征(Sjögren's syndrome, SS)发病的作用机制。**方法:**收集因SS诊断需要行唇腺活检术的患者血清和唇腺组织标本及相关临床资料,根据2016年ACR-EULAR SS分类诊断标准将患者分为SS组和非SS组,选取性别、年龄匹配的21例SS患者和21例非SS患者,利用多重检测流式试剂盒(人炎症因子组合1)检测血清中IL-33水平并用t检验比较SS患者组与非SS患者组、抗SSA抗体阳性与阴性组以及唇腺病理阳性与阴性组之间IL-33水平的差异。对唇腺组织石蜡切片进行IL-33免疫组织化学染色,用流式细胞术检测新鲜唇腺组织中上皮细胞EpCAM表达水平并与血清IL-33水平进行相关性分析。**结果:**SS患者组IL-33水平为(1736 ± 590.1 , n=21, pg/mL),显著高于非SS患者组(306.8 ± 120.3 , n=21, pg/mL)($t=2.373, P=0.027$);唇腺病理阳性组即灶性血清IL-33水平(489.8 ± 170 , n=27, pg/mL)高于病理阴性组(1978 ± 793.1 , n=15, pg/mL),2组之间有统计学差异($t=2.368, P=0.023$);而抗SSA抗体阳性组与阴性组之间无明显差异($P>0.05$)。免疫组化染色结果提示SS患者唇腺组织上皮细胞IL-33表达相较于非SS患者上升,且血清IL-33水平与唇腺上皮细胞EpCAM的表达呈中等强度正相关($r=0.4915, P=0.0009, 95\% CI 0.2205-0.692$)。**结论:**IL-33是与SS密切相关的炎症因子,IL-33可能通过促进唾液腺上皮细胞EpCAM的表达参与SS发病。

关键词:干燥综合征;白细胞介素33;上皮细胞黏附分子;涎腺上皮细胞

中图分类号:R593.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2021)10-1824-05

Interleukin-33 Involves in Pathogenesis of Sjögren's Syndrome through Promoting Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule Expression*

ZHOU Ya-xin, LI Hong-xia, CAI Xin, FU Xiang-hui, ZHANG Kui, ZHU Ping[△], WU Zhen-biao[△]

(Department of Clinical Immunology, First Affiliated Hospital, Air Force Medical University; General PLA Research Institute of Rheumatology, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the role of interleukin 33 (IL-33) in the pathogenesis of Sjögren's syndrome (SS) by regulating the expression of epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM). **Methods:** Serum and labial gland tissue samples, as well as clinical data of patients who needed biopsy of labial gland for SS diagnosis were collected. According to the 2016 ACR-EULAR classification criteria of SS, the patients were divided into SS group and non SS group, and the 21 SS patients and 21 non-SS patients were gender and age matched. The serum IL-33 level was detected by Multi-Analyte Flow Assay Kit (Human Inflammation Panel 1). The difference of IL-33 level between SS group and non SS group, anti SSA antibody positive and negative group and labial gland pathology positive and negative group was compared by t test. Immunohistochemical staining of IL-33 was performed on paraffin section of labial gland tissue. The expression of EpCAM in epithelial cells of fresh labial gland tissues was detected by flow cytometry, and the correlation between EpCAM expression and serum IL-33 level was conducted by pearson correlation analysis. **Results:** The level of IL-33 in SS group was (1736 ± 590.1 , n=21, pg/mL), which was significantly higher than that in non SS group (306.8 ± 120.3 n=21, pg/mL) ($t=2.373, P=0.027$); The level of IL-33 in the pathological positive group (489.8 ± 170 , n=27, pg/mL) was higher than that in the pathological negative group (1978 ± 793.1 , pg/mL), ($t=2.368, P=0.023$); But there was no significant difference between the anti-SSA positive group and negative group ($P>0.05$). The immunohistochemical staining of IL-33 in labial gland epithelial cells of SS patients was more intense than that of non SS patients. Besides, the serum level of IL-33 was positively correlated with the expression of EpCAM ($r=0.4915, P=0.0009, 95\% CI 0.2205-0.692$). **Conclusions:** IL-33 is a kind of inflammatory cytokine closely related to SS. IL-33 might involve in the pathogenesis of SS through promoting the expression of EpCAM in salivary gland epithelial cells.

Key words: Sjögren's syndrome; Interleukin-33; Epithelial cell adhesion molecule; Salivary gland epithelial cell

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R593.2 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)10-1824-05

* 基金项目:陕西省科技统筹创新工程计划项目(2016KTCL03-03)

作者简介:周雅馨(1995-),女,博士研究生,主要研究方向:自身免疫病,E-mail: immuZhouYaxin@outlook.com

△ 通讯作者:吴振彪(1964-),男,博士生导师,教授,主要研究方向:自身免疫病,E-mail: wuzhenbiao@fmmu.com,电话:029-84775355

(收稿日期:2020-09-23 接受日期:2020-10-17)

前言

干燥综合征(Sjögren's syndrome, SS)是一种慢性炎症性自身免疫性疾病,其特征是唾液腺和泪腺淋巴细胞浸润,导致口眼干燥症状及全身表现^[1]。SS作为发病率仅次于类风湿关节炎的自身免疫性疾病,目前仍无有效的治疗手段,深入研究SS的发病机制并从中发掘潜在的治疗靶点显得尤为重要,而近年来一系列研究聚焦于促炎因子在SS外分泌腺炎性病变中的功能作用。白细胞介素-33(Interleukin-33, IL-33)是一种IL-1家族的核细胞因子,在维持组织稳态、调控免疫反应等方面中发挥重要作用,IL-33表达异常与上皮炎症密切相关如呼吸道炎症、肠道炎症等^[2-5]。SS本质上是一种上皮炎,患者的外分泌腺组织结构发生异常改变,紧密连接结构的破坏会导致唾液腺泡细胞顶端极的紊乱引发腺体分泌功能受损,这是造成SS患者干燥症状的重要原因之一^[6]。炎性细胞因子在紧密连接蛋白的顶端-基底部重新定位中起着关键作用^[6,7],尽管有文献报道IL-33参与调控上皮屏障导致上皮组织病变^[8-10],但IL-33是否影响SS唾液腺上皮屏障引起患者分泌功能障碍及其具体机制有待阐明。上皮细胞粘附分子EpCAM(Epithelial cell adhesion molecule, EpCAM)是一种在上皮细胞广泛表达的跨膜糖蛋白,介导胞内外信号转导及细胞连接等^[11]。我们前期研究表明EpCAM胞内段EpICD在SS患者唾液腺泡细胞浆增多,且可作为SS的诊断标志物^[12],提示EpCAM可能是导致SS唾液腺病理损伤引起SS发病的重要分子。已有证据证实EpCAM表达可受到IL-6、IL-8、TGF-β1等多种细胞因子调控^[13,14],而IL-33作为近年来逐渐受到关注的与SS发病密切相关的促炎因子,其是否参与调控涎腺上皮细胞EpCAM的表达亟待阐明。

本研究旨在分析炎症因子IL-33在SS患者血清与唇腺组织中的表达水平,以及与临床指标的关系,并探究IL-33调控EpCAM表达参与SS发病的潜在分子机制,为进一步阐明SS发病机制提供新线索。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

一抗:IL-33(abcam, Cat.No.ab207737),EpCAM/CD326(BD Biosciences, Cat.No.563180),lineage(biolegend, Cat.No.348807),CD73(BD Biosciences, Cat.No. 561254),CD90(BD Biosciences, Cat.No. 328120),多重检测流式试剂盒(人炎症因子组合1)购自美国biolegend公司(Cat.No.740808),gentleMACS全自动组织处理器购自德国Miltenyi公司,流式细胞仪购自美国Beckman公司。

1.2 研究对象

选取2020年4月至2020年8月就诊于西京医院临床免疫科因SS诊断需要行唇腺活检术的患者,本研究纳入标准为出现SS相关症状如口干、眼干、龋齿、关节痛、皮疹、四肢无力或麻木等症状和/或实验室检查异常考虑SS诊断需行唇腺活检的患者,排除标准为有头颈部放疗史、活动性丙肝病毒感染、获得性免疫缺陷综合征、结节病、淀粉样变、移植植物抗宿主病、IgG4相关疾病。排除标准按照2016年美国风湿病学会(American College of Rheumatology, ACR)-欧洲抗风湿病联盟

(European League Against Rheumatism, EULAR)制定的pSS诊断标准执行^[15]。将符合2016ACR/EULAR分类诊断标准^[15]的患者分为SS组,而余下的为不满足SS诊断标准、同时也不能满足其他自身免疫病诊断标准的非SS对照。本研究已通过空军军医大学西京医院临床免疫科伦理委员会审批(批件号KY20203225-1),所有纳入组患者均签署知情同意书。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 标本收集 无菌操作手术取出患者唇腺组织约3-5 mm³浸泡于PBS中,2小时内对唇腺组织进行处理并进行流式细胞术染色。使用促凝管采集患者1mL血液,3000 rpm室温下离心5分钟,取上层血清保存于-80℃。

1.3.2 免疫组织化学染色 石蜡包埋取得的唇腺组织,将蜡块连续切片为约3 μm的切片,切片脱蜡置水,用碱性修复液修复,加30%的过氧化氢37℃20 min以去除内源性过氧化物酶,山羊血清封闭37℃1 h,孵育一抗IL-33(1:500)4℃过夜,加入结合辣根过氧化物酶的二抗室温孵育1 h。

1.3.3 血清IL-33水平检测 血清IL-33水平检测采用多因子流式细胞仪法测定。按照多因子检测试剂盒的说明书进行操作,使用贝克曼流式细胞仪进行上机检测。该试剂盒可检测血清中炎症相关的13种细胞因子,本研究重点关注IL-33的水平。

1.3.4 流式细胞术检测唇腺上皮细胞EpCAM表达 PBS冲洗唇腺组织3 min,眼科剪将唇腺组织剪碎,利用gentleMACS全自动组织处理器将唇腺组织研磨为单细胞悬液,1200 rpm离心5 min,弃上清,加入200 μL PBS重悬细胞并转移到流式染色管中,加入胞外染色抗体EpCAM/CD326,lineage(CD3,CD14,CD16,CD19,CD20,CD56),CD73和CD90,涡旋混匀;将流式染色管置于避光条件下孵育15 min,室温条件下离心,弃去上清,PBS洗涤一次后,弃去上清,每管加入PBS 300 μL涡旋混匀,贝克曼流式细胞仪对样本进行检测。

1.4 数据学分析

本研究数据采用graphpad prism 7.0和SPSS 19.0进行绘图和统计分析,计量资料以mean±SEM表示,2组计量资料比较采用独立t检验,2组分类变量比较采用卡方检验,相关性分析采用Pearson检验,当P<0.05时认为有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 SS患者血清和唇腺组织中IL-33水平升高

通过多因子检测试剂盒检测SS患者和性别-年龄匹配对照的血清IL-33水平,SS组与非SS组各21例,每组男性均为2例,SS组平均年龄为53.43±2.475岁,非SS组平均年龄为46.62±2.644岁。非SS对照组出现临床症状的时间为10.1±2.267月,低于SS组30.62±6.677月,两组之间具有统计学差异(t=2.911, P=0.006);非SS组出现口干和/或眼干症状的比例为66.7%(14/21),SS组为71.4%(15/21),两组之间无统计学差异(Pearson χ²=0.111, P=0.739);SS组身体质量指数(Body Mass Index, BMI)为22.17±0.4304,显著低于非SS组BMI 23.23±0.2877(t=2.051, P=0.047)。图1A展示非SS组和SS组唇腺活检HE染色,非SS组腺小叶结构尚可见,导管未见明显扩张,纤维组织轻度增生,未见明显淋巴细胞浸润灶。而SS组腺小叶结构几乎消失,可见导管扩张,纤维组织轻度增生,大量淋巴

细胞浸润,灶性指数>3,符合SS唇腺活检特征。免疫组化染色结果提示相比于正常的唇腺组织,SS患者唇腺组织淋巴浸润灶周围的腺上皮细胞IL-33表达上升。见图1B。SS组血清IL-33水平为 1736 ± 590.1 pg/mL,显著高于非SS组 306.8 ± 120.3 pg/mL($t=2.373, P=0.027$)。见图1C。

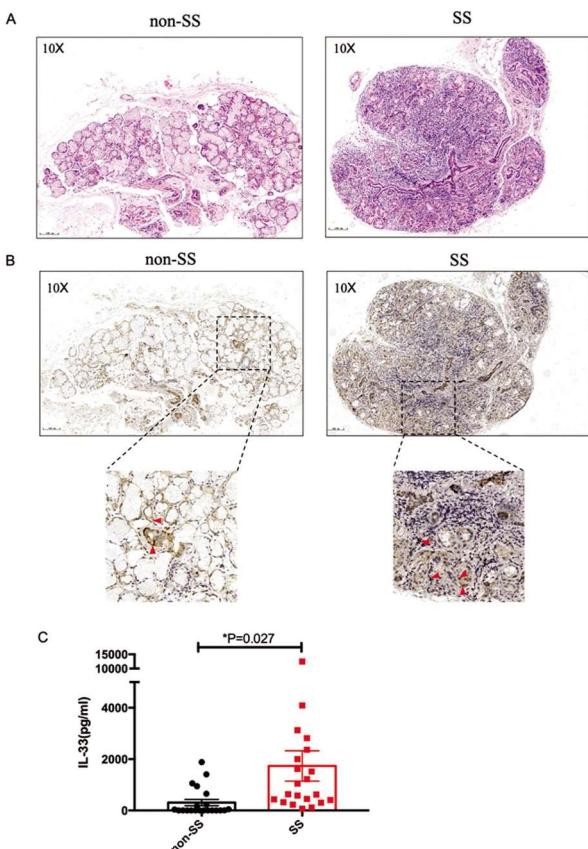


图1 IL-33在SS患者唇腺组织和血清中升高。A:非SS对照和SS患者唇腺活检HE染色;B:SS患者唇腺组织IL-33免疫组织化学染色较non-SS增强(红色箭头指示阳性染色部位);C:SS患者血清中IL-33水平升高

Fig.1 IL-33 level was increased in both labial gland tissue and serum of SS patients. A:HE staining of labial gland biopsy of non-SS controls and SS patients; B: the immunohistochemical staining of IL-33 in the labial gland of SS patients was more intense than non-SS(red arrow pointed positive staining); C: The level of serum IL-33 of SS patients was increased

2.2 血清IL-33水平与唇腺活检病理相关,与抗SSA抗体无关

采用独立t检验比较血清IL-33水平在唇腺活检病理阳性组和阴性组、抗SSA抗体阴性组和阳性组的差异,结果表明唇腺病理阳性组即灶性指数 ≥ 1 血清IL-33水平(489.8 ± 170 , $n=27$)高于病理阴性组即灶性指数 <1 (1978 ± 793.1 , $n=15$),2组之间有统计学差异($t=2.368, P=0.023$)。见图2A;而抗SSA抗体阳性组与阴性组之间无明显差异($P>0.05$)。见图2B。

2.3 血清IL-33水平与唇腺上皮细胞EpCAM表达相关

通过流式细胞术检测唇腺组织上皮细胞中EpCAM表达,基于既往文献报道本研究采用阴性选择策略^[16,17],排除lineage(CD3/14/16/19/20/56)阳性包含的单核-巨噬细胞、T细胞、B细胞、NK细胞以及中性粒细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞,排除CD73和CD90阳性的成纤维细胞和干细胞,最终检测lineage、CD73和

CD90均为阴性的细胞中EpCAM的阳性率。见图3A。对血清IL-33水平和唇腺上皮细胞中EpCAM表达阳性率进行pearson相关性分析,结果提示唇腺组织上皮细胞中EpCAM表达与血清IL-33水平呈中等强度正相关($r=0.4915, P=0.0009, 95\%CI 0.2205-0.692$)。见图3B。

3 讨论

SS是一种主要累及外分泌腺体的慢性炎症性自身免疫病,由于唾液腺和泪腺受累,患者除口干、眼干、吞咽困难外,还累及肌肉骨骼、皮肤、肺等多器官,约有1/3患者出现系统并发症,且原发性SS患者患淋巴瘤的风险比健康人高10-44倍,同时也高于系统性红斑狼疮和类风湿性关节炎^[1,18-21]。然而,目前SS的治疗方案以缓解症状为主,缺乏特异性的有效治疗药物。SS的发病机制尚有诸多不明之处,因此深入开展SS发病机制相关研究,不仅可加深对SS的发病机制的理解,并且对寻找更有效的治疗靶点具有重要意义。

SS是一种以外分泌腺上皮炎为特征的自身免疫病,多种炎性因子在SS发病过程中发挥作用,而IL-33作为近来发现的一种IL-1家族细胞因子,已被证实参与过敏性、纤维化性、传染性和慢性炎症性疾病等多种疾病的致病过程^[22-24]。目前已有关证据证实多种炎性或自身免疫性疾病患者血中IL-33水平升高,包括哮喘、特应性皮炎、多发性硬化症、类风湿性关节炎和SS^[22-24]。IL-33是由内皮细胞、上皮细胞、成纤维细胞样细胞和肌成纤维细胞等产生的组织源性核细胞因子,它既可以在细胞内作为核因子调节基因表达,也可以在细胞外作为IL-1家族细胞因子发挥作用^[24]。作为一种重要的免疫调节剂,IL-33能诱导产生某些适应性免疫的Th2细胞因子由此辅助维持Treg细胞稳定性^[25];IL-33也具有促炎作用,IL-33可激活肥大细胞、2型固有淋巴细胞(ILC2s)、CD8⁺T细胞和自然杀伤细胞(NK)细胞等导致组织炎症^[26]。综上所述,IL-33通过多种方式参与多种自身免疫病发病过程,其不仅表达于免疫细胞,并且可表达于上皮细胞,而SS作为一种以主要累及外分泌腺上皮的慢性炎症性自身免疫病,深入研究IL-33促进SS唾液腺上皮病理损伤参与SS发病的分子机制有重要意义。既往有文献报道IL-33及其受体ST2在SS患者血清及唾液腺组织中表达升高,通过与IL-12和IL-23共同作用可促进NK细胞与NKT细胞释放IFN γ ,进而促进SS患者唾液腺上皮发生炎性改变^[27,28]。本研究发现IL-33在SS患者血清中水平升高,并且唇腺活检病理阳性相关。由于2016ACR/EULAR诊断标准将唇腺活检病理阳性(每 4 mm^2 唇腺组织至少有50个淋巴细胞浸润,即FS ≥ 1)列为诊断SS的最关键指标之一^[15],因此本研究结果也进一步提示IL-33与SS密切相关,尤其是与SS主要受累器官唾液腺的病理损伤相关。

上皮屏障破坏与多种疾病相关,包括囊性纤维化、癌症、1型糖尿病、乳糜泻、克罗恩病和SS,而许多研究证实免疫因素尤其是炎症因子在导致SS外分泌腺上皮屏障功能丧失的过程中起重要作用^[6]。EpCAM作为一种粘附分子具有调节上皮细胞紧密连接结构的作用,EpCAM表达升高可改变claudin蛋白细胞内定位和选择性降解claudin蛋白进而抑制紧密连接结构^[29]。此外,EpCAM还具有转录因子作用,当EpICD进入细胞

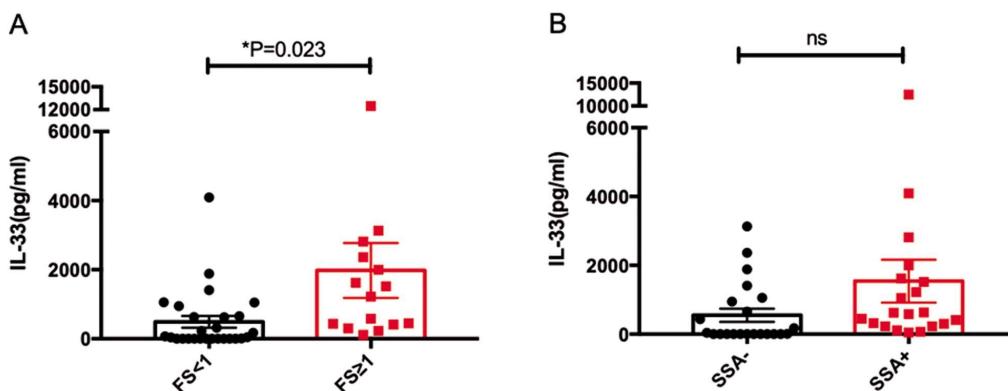


图2 血清 IL-33 水平与 SS 临床特征相关性分析。A: 唇腺活检病理阳性组(FS \geq 1)血清 IL-33 水平显著高于与病理阴性组(FS<1)。B: 抗 SSA 抗体阴性组与抗 SSA 抗体阳性组血清 IL-33 水平无明显差异。

Fig. 2 Correlation analysis between serum IL-33 level and clinical features of SS. A: The level of serum IL-33 in the pathological positive group (FS \geq 1) was significantly higher than that in the pathological negative group (FS < 1). B: There was no significant difference of serum IL-33 level between anti SSA antibody negative group and anti SSA antibody positive group.

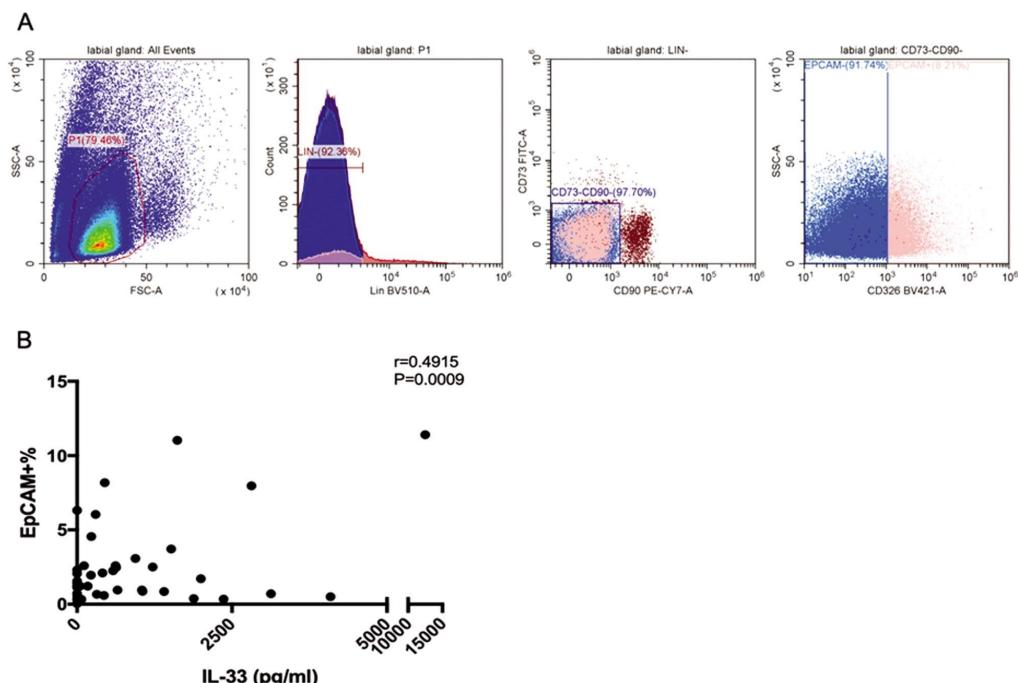


图3 血清 IL-33 水平与唇腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 表达相关。A: 流式细胞术检测唇腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 表达的设门策略。B: 血清 IL-33 水平与唇腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 表达成正相关。

Fig.3 Serum IL-33 levels are associated with EpCAM expression in labial epithelial cells. A: The gating strategy of flow cytometry to detect the EpCAM expression in labial gland epithelial cells. B: serum IL-33 level was positively related to the expression level of EpCAM in labial gland epithelial cells.

核时可与 Lef、 β -catenin 和 tcf 结合为转录复合物从而调控靶基因 c-myc 等的表达进而调节细胞生存、细胞周期等生命过程。SS 是一种主要表现为外分泌腺受累的慢性炎症性疾病^[30]，目前认为唾液腺上皮细胞死亡和上皮紧密连接结构破坏是导致 SS 患者唾液分泌障碍的重要原因^[31-34]，EpCAM 兼具调控上皮屏障和细胞生存的双重作用，且我们前期研究已证实 EpCAM 与 SS 具有相关性^[12]，因此深入研究 SS 唾液腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 的表达调控机制具有重要意义。本研究利用流式细胞术检测唇腺组织中上皮细胞表达 EpCAM 的阳性率并与血清 IL-33 水平进行相关性分析，结果表明血清 IL-33 水平与唇腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 表达呈正相关，揭示了 IL-33 可能对 EpCAM 表达存在正性调控作用。

本研究不仅发现 IL-33 在 SS 患者血清和唇腺组织中表达上升、与唇腺活检病理相关，并且提示 IL-33 可能通过调控唾液腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 的表达参与多个信号通路导致 SS 发病。这些结果为深入探索 IL-33 调控唾液腺上皮细胞 EpCAM 表达参与 SS 发病的分子机制提供了重要线索，对 SS 发病机制的研究具有重要的指导意义。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Brito-Zerón P, Baldini C, Bootsma H, et al. Sjögren syndrome [J]. Nat Rev Dis Primers, 2016, 2: 16047
- [2] Altman MC, Lai Y, Nolin JD, et al. Airway epithelium-shifted mast cell infiltration regulates asthmatic inflammation via IL-33 signaling [J]. J Clin Invest, 2019, 129: 4979-91
- [3] Hodzic Z, Schill EM, Bolock AM, et al. IL-33 and the intestine: The

- good, the bad, and the inflammatory[J]. *Cytokine*, 2017, 100: 1-10
- [4] Paplińska-Goryca M, Nejman-Gryz P, Proboszcz M, et al. The effect of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 on TSLP, IL-33 and IL-25 expression in respiratory epithelium[J]. *Eur Cytokine Netw*, 2016, 27: 54-62
- [5] Drake LY, Kita H. IL-33: biological properties, functions, and roles in airway disease[J]. *Immunol Rev*, 2017, 278: 173-84
- [6] Barrera MJ, Bahamondes V, Sepulveda D, et al. Sjögren's syndrome and the epithelial target: a comprehensive review [J]. *J Autoimmun*, 2013, 42: 7-18
- [7] Sharma D, Malik A, Guy CS, et al. Pyrin Inflammasome Regulates Tight Junction Integrity to Restrict Colitis and Tumorigenesis[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2018, 154: 948-64.e8
- [8] Ryu WI, Lee H, Bae HC, et al. IL-33 down-regulates CLDN1 expression through the ERK/STAT3 pathway in keratinocytes [J]. *J Dermatol Sci*, 2018, 90: 313-22
- [9] Michaudel C, Mackowiak C, Maillet I, et al. Ozone exposure induces respiratory barrier biphasic injury and inflammation controlled by IL-33[J]. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2018, 142: 942-958
- [10] Hammad H, Lambrecht BN. Barrier Epithelial Cells and the Control of Type 2 Immunity[J]. *Immunity*, 2015, 43: 29-40
- [11] Huang L, Yang Y, Yang F, et al. Functions of EpCAM in physiological processes and diseases (Review) [J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2018, 42: 1771-1785
- [12] Zhang K, Zhou Y, Cheng X, et al. Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule in Primary Sjögren's Syndrome Patients: Characterization and Evaluation of a Potential Biomarker [J]. *J Journal of Immunology Research*, 2019, 2019: 11
- [13] Kapka-Skrzypczak L, Popek S, Sawicki K, et al. IL-6 prevents CXCL8-induced stimulation of EpCAM expression in ovarian cancer cells[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2019, 19: 2317-22
- [14] Gao J, Yan Q, Wang J, et al. Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition induced by TGF- β 1 is mediated by AP1-dependent EpCAM expression in MCF-7 cells[J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2015, 230: 775-82
- [15] Shibuski CH, Shibuski SC, Seror R, et al. 2016 American College of Rheumatology/European League Against Rheumatism classification criteria for primary Sjögren's syndrome: A consensus and data-driven methodology involving three international patient cohorts [J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2017, 76: 9-16
- [16] Ferreira JN, Hasan R, Urkasemsin G, et al. A magnetic three-dimensional levitated primary cell culture system for the development of secretory salivary gland-like organoids [J]. *J Tissue Eng Regen Med*, 2019, 13(3): 495-508
- [17] Togarrati PP, Dinglasan N, Desai S, et al. CD29 is highly expressed on epithelial, myoepithelial, and mesenchymal stromal cells of human salivary glands[J]. *Oral Dis*, 2018, 24(4): 561-572
- [18] Margaretten M. Neurologic Manifestations of Primary Sjögren Syndrome[J]. *Rheum Dis Clin North Am*, 2017, 43: 519-29
- [19] Retamozo S, Brito-Zerón P, Ramos-Casals M. Prognostic markers of lymphoma development in primary Sjögren syndrome [J]. *Lupus*, 2019, 28: 923-36
- [20] Natalini JG, Johr C, Kreider M. Pulmonary Involvement in Sjögren Syndrome[J]. *Clin Chest Med*, 2019, 40: 531-44
- [21] Vassaitis L, Nordmark G, Theander E, et al. Population-based study of patients with primary Sjögren's syndrome and lymphoma: lymphoma subtypes, clinical characteristics, and gender differences [J]. *Scand J Rheumatol*, 2020, 49: 225-32
- [22] Theoharides TC, Petra AI, Taracanova A, et al. Targeting IL-33 in autoimmunity and inflammation [J]. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*, 2015, 354: 24-31
- [23] Liew FY, Girard JP, Turnquist HR. Interleukin-33 in health and disease[J]. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2016, 16: 676-89
- [24] Murdaca G, Greco M, Tonacci A, et al. IL-33/IL-31 Axis in Immune-Mediated and Allergic Diseases[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2019, 20(23): 5856
- [25] Hatzioannou A, Banos A, Sakellaropoulos T, et al. An intrinsic role of IL-33 in T (reg) cell-mediated tumor immunoevasion [J]. *Nat Immunol*, 2020, 21: 75-85
- [26] Conti P, Stellin L, Caraffa A, et al. Advances in Mast Cell Activation by IL-1 and IL-33 in Sjögren's Syndrome: Promising Inhibitory Effect of IL-37[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21
- [27] Jung SM, Lee J, Baek SY, et al. The Interleukin 33/ST2 axis in patients with primary Sjögren syndrome: expression in serum and salivary glands, and the clinical association [J]. *J Rheumatol*, 2015, 42: 264-271
- [28] Awada A, Nicaise C, Ena S, et al. Potential involvement of the IL-33-ST2 axis in the pathogenesis of primary Sjögren's syndrome[J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2014, 73: 1259-1263
- [29] Wu CJ, Mannan P, Lu M, et al. Epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM) regulates claudin dynamics and tight junctions [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2013, 288: 12253-68
- [30] Fox RI. Sjögren's syndrome[J]. *Lancet*, 2005, 366: 321-31
- [31] Khalafalla MG, Woods LT, Camden JM, et al. P2X7 receptor antagonism prevents IL-1 β release from salivary epithelial cells and reduces inflammation in a mouse model of autoimmune exocrinopathy [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2017, 292: 16626-37
- [32] Barrera MJ, Bahamondes V, Sepúlveda D, et al. Sjögren's syndrome and the epithelial target: a comprehensive review [J]. *J Autoimmun*, 2013, 42: 7-18
- [33] Nakamura H, Horai Y, Shimizu T, et al. Modulation of Apoptosis by Cytotoxic Mediators and Cell-Survival Molecules in Sjögren's Syndrome[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2018, 19(8): 2369
- [34] Li P, Yang Y, Jin Y, et al. B7-H3 participates in human salivary gland epithelial cells apoptosis through NF- κ B pathway in primary Sjögren's syndrome[J]. *J Transl Med*, 2019, 17: 268