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Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞及其相关因子的失衡在糖尿病患者外周血表达水平 及其机制探讨 *

张晓乐 李小毅 张红梅 刘春燕 毛春谱[△]

(江南大学附属医院 / 无锡市第四人民医院内分泌科 江苏 无锡 214062)

摘要 目的:探讨 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞及其相关因子的失衡在糖尿病患者外周血表达水平及机制。**方法:**选取 2015 年 5 月 -2017 年 5 月在我院就诊的 40 例糖尿病患者作为观察组,同期进行体检的 40 例健康志愿者作为对照组。采用流式细胞术检测观察组和对照组人群外周血中 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞数目,酶联免疫吸附测定法(ELISA)检测血清中细胞因子白细胞介素-4(IL-4)与 γ -干扰素(IFN- γ)的水平,实时定量 PCR 检测外周血中 T-bet 和 GATA-3 的表达水平。**结果:**观察组外周血中 Tc1 细胞比例、Tc1/Tc2 比值显著高于对照组,而 Tc2 细胞比例显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。相关性分析显示 Tc1 细胞比例及 Tc1/Tc2 比值与患者血糖成正相关,而 Tc2 细胞比例与患者血糖成负相关($P<0.05$)。观察组血清 IFN- γ 的表达水平显著高于对照组,而 IL-4 表达水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组 T-bet 相对表达量显著高于对照组,而 GATA-3 相对表达量显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**糖尿病患者外周血中 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞失衡,细胞因子 IFN- γ 和 IL-4 表达异常,T-bet 和 GATA-3 参与糖尿病患者中 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞失衡的调控。

关键词:Tc1; Tc2; IFN- γ ; IL-4; T-bet; GATA-3; 糖尿病

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Expression of Tc1 and Tc2 cells and Related Factors Imbalance in Peripheral Blood of Diabetes Mellitus Patients and Their Mechanism*

ZHANG Xiao-le, LI Xiao-yi, ZHANG Hong-mei, LIU Chun-yan, MAO Chun-pu[△]

(Department of Endocrinology, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University/Wuxi Fourth People's Hospital, Wuxi, Jiangsu, 214062, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression levels and mechanism of Tc1 and Tc2 cells and related factors imbalance in peripheral blood of diabetes mellitus patients. **Methods:** A total of 40 diabetes mellitus patients, who were treated in Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University/Wuxi Fourth People's Hospital from May 2015 to May 2017, were chosen as observation group; 40 healthy volunteers, who had medical examinations in the same period, were chosen as control group. The cells number of Tc1 and Tc2 in the peripheral blood of the observation group and the control group were detected by flow cytometry. The levels of serum cytokines interleukin-4 (IL-4) and interferon- γ (IFN- γ) were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The expression levels of T-bet and GATA-3 in the peripheral blood were measured by quantitative real-time PCR. **Results:** The proportion of Tc1 cells and Tc1/Tc2 ratio in the peripheral blood of the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, while the proportion of Tc2 cells was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). Correlation analysis showed that the proportion of Tc1 cells and Tc1/Tc2 ratio were positively correlated with the patients' blood glucose, while the proportion of Tc2 cells was negatively correlated with the patients' blood glucose ($P<0.05$). The expression level of IFN- γ in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group, while the expression level of IL-4 was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The relative expression of T-bet in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group, while the GATA-3 was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The Tc1 and Tc2 cells in the peripheral blood of patients with diabetes mellitus are out of balance, and cytokines IFN- γ and IL-4 express abnormally; T-bet and GATA-3 participate in the regulation of Tc1 and Tc2 cell imbalance of the patients with diabetes mellitus.

Key words: Tc1; Tc2; IFN- γ ; IL-4; T-bet; GATA-3; Diabetes mellitus

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前言

糖尿病是我国主要的慢性非传染性疾病之一^[1]。糖尿病以高血糖为主要特征,持续的高血糖引发心脏、血管、眼、肾、神经

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作者简介:张晓乐(1986-),女,硕士,主治医师,主要从事糖尿病及其发病机制方面的研究,E-mail: twodang@126.com

△ 通讯作者:毛春谱(1976-),男,硕士,副主任医师,主要从事糖尿病慢性并发症的防治,E-mail: mcp_wuxi@163.com

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等组织的慢性进行性病变,导致其功能缺陷及衰竭^[2,3]。糖尿病对人体健康的危害,已成为我国重大公共卫生问题。糖尿病发病原因尚未明确,目前认为炎性反应在糖尿病的发生中发挥重要作用^[4,5]。细胞毒性T细胞(Tc细胞)即CD8⁺T细胞,是特异性细胞免疫的重要效应细胞。根据分泌细胞因子的类型,Tc细胞主要可分为两个亚群:Tc1和Tc2。Tc1亚群细胞分泌白细胞介素-2(interleukin-2,IL-2)与γ-干扰素(interferon-γ,IFN-γ)而不产生白细胞介素-4(interleukin-4,IL-4)^[6]。Tc2亚群细胞分泌IL-4,而不分泌IL-2和IFN-γ^[7]。T-bet和GATA-3是对Tc细胞分化起调控作用的转录因子,在Tc1/Tc2失衡中发挥一定的作用。研究表明Tc1/Tc2失衡与肝硬化、再生障碍性贫血、类风湿性关节炎等多种疾病的发生发展密切相关^[8]。然而,目前关于Tc1和Tc2细胞及其相关因子的失衡在糖尿病发病中的作用与机制却并不是很清楚。本研究分析了糖尿病患者外周血Tc1和Tc2细胞数目及其相关因子的表达水平,并对其在糖尿病中失衡的机制进行探讨,旨在为糖尿病在临幊上提供评估。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2015年5月-2017年5月在我院就诊的40例糖尿病患者作为观察组,纳入标准:(1)所有患者符合1999年WHO制定的糖尿病诊断标准^[9];(2)随机血糖>11.1 mmol/L,空腹血糖>7 mmol/L;(3)所有患者或家属签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)患有其他严重代谢性疾病者;(2)合并严重心肺功能障碍者、恶性肿瘤者;(3)精神疾患无法配合研究者。其中男17例,女23例,年龄范围46-71岁,平均(55.7±8.6)岁。选取同期进行体检的40例健康志愿者作为对照组,其中男19例,女21例,年龄范围41~69岁,平均(52.3±7.1)岁。两组患者在年龄、性别等一般资料方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核通过。

1.2 主要试剂

RMPI 1640培养基和胎牛血清购于Gibco公司;PMA、离子霉素、莫能菌素购于Sigma公司;PE标记的鼠抗人CD8单克隆抗体和IL-4单克隆抗体,FITC标记的鼠抗人IFN-γ单克隆抗体购于eBioscience公司;IL-4、IFN-γ检测试剂盒(eBioscience公司)购于联科生物技术公司;Trizol购自Thermo公司;逆转录试剂盒及PCR试剂盒购自Takara公司。

1.3 外周血样本的收集与处理

测空腹血糖后,抽取静脉血3管,1管用于流式细胞仪分析,1管离心分离上层血浆,1管离心分离血清,-80℃冰箱保存

待测。

1.4 流式细胞术检测Tc1、Tc2细胞数量

取1 mL外周血,与RMPI640培养基按1:1比例混合,然后分别加入10 μL聚甲基丙烯酸(5 ng/mL)、离子霉素(1 μmol/L)和莫能菌素(2 μmol/L),混匀后置于37℃,5%CO₂的培养箱中孵育4 h。加入CD8荧光单抗,室温避光孵育15 min。每管混合液加入2 mL红细胞裂解液,避光孵育10 min,待红细胞溶解后离心弃上清液。缓冲液洗涤后加入破膜缓冲液,孵育10 min后离心,弃上清。加入鼠抗人IL-4、鼠抗人IFN-γ单抗,室温避光孵育30 min,缓冲液洗涤。每管加入500 μL 2%多聚甲醛悬浮细胞,4℃冰箱保存,24 h内上机检测。

1.5 酶联免疫吸附测定法(ELISA)检测血清中细胞因子

IL-4、IFN-γ检测采用双抗夹心法,实验操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行,使用BioRad酶标仪(SM600)于450 nm处检测各孔吸光值。

1.6 血浆标本总RNA提取、逆转录及实时定量PCR反应

取200 μL血浆,加入1 mL Trizol,按照说明书步骤抽提总RNA,提取的总RNA经电泳及定量后,使用逆转录试剂盒进行逆转录,cDNA产物-20℃保存备用。PCR反应条件:95℃变性30 s,60℃退火30 s,然后70℃延伸30 s,共40个循环。以β-actin作为内参。T-bet引物序列:正链5'-GTT CCC ATT CCT GTC ATT TAC T-3';负链5'-TCT CCG TCG TTC ACC TCAA-3';GATA-3引物序列:正链5'-GTA GCT GTAAGG CAT GAAGGA TG-3';负链5'-ACT GGT GAA CGG TAA CAC TGATT-3';β-actin引物序列:正链5'-AAAGACCTG-TACGCCAACAC-3';负链5'-GTCATACTCCTGCTTGCT-GAT-3'^[10]。

1.7 统计学分析

所有数据采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件进行分析。计数资料用百分数表示,组间比较采用χ²检验;计量资料用均值±标准差表示,均通过正态性检验,组间比较采用t检验,并以箱式图描述。此外,采用Pearson相关检验分析Tc1、Tc2细胞比例及Tc1/Tc2与血糖的相关性。 $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者外周血中Tc1和Tc2细胞比例

观察组外周血中Tc1细胞比例、Tc1/Tc2比值显著高于对照组,而Tc2细胞比例显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。该结果表明糖尿病患者外周血中存在Tc1和Tc2细胞失衡。

表1 两组患者外周血中Tc1和Tc2细胞比例

Table 1 Proportion of Tc1 and Tc2 cells in peripheral blood of two groups

| Groups | n | Proportion of Tc1(%) | Proportion of Tc2(%) | Tc1/Tc2 |
|-------------------|----|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Control group | 40 | 8.23±1.61 | 2.33±0.91 | 3.53±1.14 |
| Observation group | 40 | 15.17±4.93 | 1.88±0.56 | 8.07±1.42 |
| t | | 8.515 | 2.664 | 15.768 |
| P | | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.000 |

2.2 两组患者外周血中 Tc1、Tc2 细胞比例与血糖的关系

观察组 Tc1 细胞比例与血糖呈正相关 ($r=0.327, P<0.05$), Tc2 细胞比例与血糖呈负相关 ($r=-0.117, P<0.05$), Tc1/Tc2 比值与血糖成正相关 ($r=0.751, P<0.05$)。该结果表明糖尿病患者血糖水平异常与中 Tc1、Tc2 细胞比例失衡相关。在对照组正常人中,并未发现 Tc1、Tc2 细胞比例及 Tc1/Tc2 比值与血糖水平

存在相关性。

2.3 两组患者外周血中细胞因子 IFN- γ 和 IL-4 的表达水平

观察组血清 IFN- γ 的表达水平显著高于对照组,而 IL-4 表达水平显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),提示细胞因子与糖尿病的进展有着密切的联系。见表 2。

表 2 两组患者血清中 IL-4 和 IFN- γ 的表达水平

Table 2 Expression levels of IL-4 and IFN- γ in two groups

| Groups | n | IFN- γ (pg/mL) | IL-4(pg/mL) |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| Control group | 40 | 12.75± 6.55 | 2.83± 1.18 |
| Observation group | 40 | 25.31± 7.68 | 2.15± 1.44 |
| t | | 7.943 | 2.332 |
| P | | 0.000 | 0.022 |

2.4 两组患者外周血中 T-bet 和 GATA-3 的相对表达水平

实时定量 PCR 结果显示,观察组 T-bet 的相对表达水平显著高于对照组,而 GATA-3 的相对表达水平显著低于对照组,

差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。结果见表 3。两组数据分布的箱式图(中位数,数值范围,1/4、3/4 分位数及 IQR 等)见图 1。

表 3 两组患者外周血中 T-bet 和 GATA-3 相对表达水平

Table 3 Expression levels of T-bet and GATA-3 in peripheral blood of two groups

| Groups | n | Relative expression level of T-bet | Relative expression level of GATA-3 |
|-------------------|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Control group | 40 | 1.12± 0.37 | 1.67± 0.42 |
| Observation group | 40 | 1.62± 0.42 | 1.08± 0.41 |
| t | | 5.650 | 6.358 |
| P | | 0.000 | 0.000 |

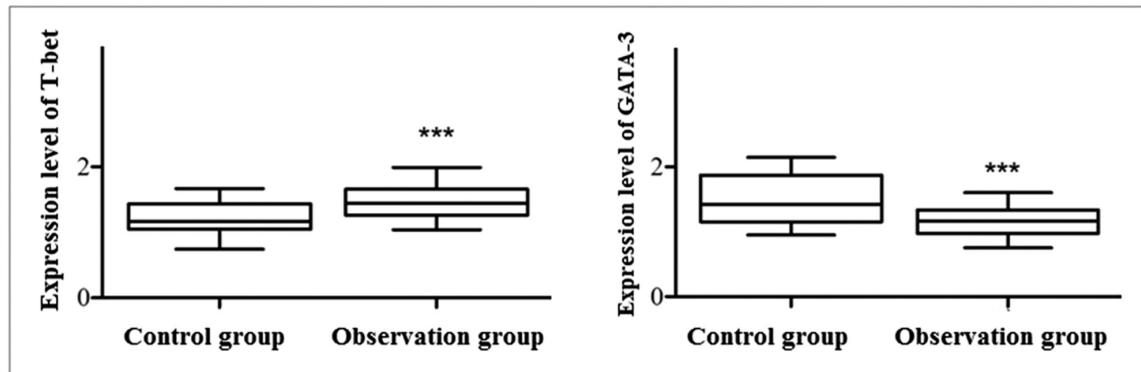


图 1 两组 T-bet 和 GATA-3 表达水平的箱式图

Fig. 1 Box type diagram of T-bet and GATA-3 expression levels in two groups

Note: Median (range) of T-bet=1.05 (0.83-1.82), median (range) of GATA-3=1.38 (0.95-2.22) in control group; Median (range) of T-bet=1.73 (0.98-2.11), median (range) of GATA-3=1.03 (0.74-1.76) in observation group; Compared with the control group, ***P=0.000.

3 讨论

随着生活水平的提高,我国糖尿病患者的人数与日俱增,糖尿病对人体健康的危害问题已成为人们日益关注的问题^[11,12]。研究表明糖尿病患者体内多存在自身免疫异常,因此对糖尿病患者体内异常免疫机制的研究可为糖尿病的治疗提供重要依据^[13-15]。Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞是 CD8⁺T 细胞的两个重要亚群,是免疫反应中的重要成员^[16]。Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞通过介导免疫调节以及分泌相应细胞因子,参与调节体内各种生理及病理反应,

如抵抗感染、移植排斥、过敏反应、肿瘤发生等。Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞稳态失衡参与多种免疫性疾病的发生发展^[17,18]。

糖尿病发病的炎症学说表明免疫炎症反应细胞与糖尿病密切相关,既往研究表明 CD8⁺T 细胞可促进引起 β 细胞损伤的细胞炎性反应和自身免疫应答,同时还可释放相应细胞因子参与糖尿病进展^[19,20]。本研究通过检测糖尿病患者和正常人群外周血中 Tc1、Tc2 细胞比例和 IFN- γ 、IL-4 因子水平,探讨 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞及其相关因子的失衡在糖尿病患者发病中的意义。结果显示糖尿病患者外周血中 Tc1 细胞比例及 Tc1/Tc2

比值高于正常人群,而 Tc2 细胞比例则低于正常人群,表明糖尿病患者免疫平衡偏向于 Tc1。相关性分析显示糖尿病患者 Tc1 细胞比例、Tc1/Tc2 比值与血糖呈正相关,Tc2 细胞比例与血糖呈负相关,提示糖尿病患者长期处于高血糖状态可能是导致机体免疫功能紊乱的原因之一^[21-23]。此外 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞稳态失衡导致 IFN-γ 在糖尿病患者中的表达水平显著更高,而 IL-4 在糖尿病患者中表达显著更低,以上结果提示了 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞及相关因子的失衡与糖尿病的发生发展有着密切的联系。前期研究报道 Tc2 细胞可抑制 Th0 向 Th1 细胞分化而导致 Th1/Th2 免疫失衡^[25,26],提示 Tc1、Tc2 细胞数目紊乱可能通过影响 Th1/Th2 比例而参与糖尿病的发展,但该结果还需要进一步证实。为进一步探讨 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞及相关因子的在糖尿病患者外周血中失衡的机制,我们检测了转录因子 T-bet 和 GATA-3 的表达水平。T-bet 是 IFN-γ 基因的反式激活剂,可促进 IFN-γ 的表达,维持 Tc1 细胞极化^[27];GATA-3 则可通过加速 IL-4 的表达,促进 Tc2 分化并抑制 Tc1 分化^[28,29]。本研究发现 T-bet 在糖尿病患者的相对表达量显著高于正常人群,GATA-3 在糖尿病患者的相对表达量低于正常人群。该结果表明 T-bet 和 GATA-3 表达异常对糖尿病患者中 Tc1、Tc2 平衡紊乱中起着重要调控作用^[30]。

综上所述,Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞及其相关因子的失衡在糖尿病患者发病过程中发挥着重要的作用,T-bet 和 GATA-3 在一定程度上参与糖尿病患者中 Tc1 和 Tc2 细胞失衡的调控。

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