

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.13.010

脓毒症患者外周血 T 淋巴细胞 PD-1 表达变化及胸腺肽 α -1 的免疫调理作用研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨脓毒症患者外周血 T 淋巴细胞程序性细胞死亡受体 1(PD-1)表达特点,分析胸腺肽 α -1 治疗对患者免疫功能的影响。**方法:**选择 2018 年 3 月至 2020 年 6 月我院重症医学科收治的 140 例脓毒症患者(脓毒症组)和同期于我院进行体检的 95 例健康志愿者(对照组),根据急性生理与慢性健康评估 II(APACHE II)、序贯器官衰竭评估(SOFA)评分结果将脓毒症患者分为 APACHE II 0~10 分组(51 例)、11~20 分组(62 例)和 >20 分组(27 例);SOFA 评分 0~5 分组(48 例)、6~10 分组(60 例)和 >10 分组(32 例)。检测外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达,比较组间差异性。Pearson 秩相关性分析外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达与 APACHE II、SOFA 评分相关性。根据治疗方法将脓毒症患者分为 A 组(60 例)和 B 组(80 例),A 组给予常规综合治疗和乌司他丁治疗,B 组在 A 组的基础上联合胸腺肽 α -1 治疗,比较两组治疗前后外周血 T 淋巴细胞(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺)、NK 细胞(CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺)差异。**结果:**脓毒症组外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达高于对照组($P<0.001$),外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达随 APACHE II、SOFA 评分的增加而增高,各组间差异显著($P<0.05$)。Pearson 秩相关分析结果显示外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达与 APACHE II 评分、SOFA 评分呈正相关($r=0.569, 0.475, 0.653, 0.509, P < 0.05$)。B 组治疗后 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺ 高于 A 组($P<0.05$),CD8⁺ 低于 A 组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**脓毒症患者外周血 CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达均增高,其表达与病情严重程度密切相关。给予胸腺肽 α -1 治疗可改善患者免疫功能。

关键词: 脓毒症; T 淋巴细胞; 程序性细胞死亡受体 1; 胸腺肽 α -1; 免疫功能

中图分类号:R631.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2021)13-2447-05

Expression of PD-1 on Peripheral Blood T Lymphocytes and Immunomodulatory Effect of Thymosin α -1 in Patients with Sepsis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of programmed cell death receptor-1 (PD-1) on peripheral blood T lymphocytes in patients with sepsis, and to analyze the effect of thymosin α -1 on immune function. **Methods:** 140 patients with sepsis (sepsis group) and 95 healthy volunteers (control group) received physical examination in our hospital at the same time were selected from March 2018 to June 2020. According to the results of acute physiology and chronic health assessment II (APACHE II) and sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA), the patients with sepsis were divided into Apache II 0~10 scores group (51 cases), 11~20 scores group (62 cases) and > 20 scores group (27 cases), SOFA 0~5 scores group (48 cases), 6~10 scores group (60 cases), > 10 scores group (32 cases). PD-1 expression on CD4⁺T cells and PD-1 expression on CD8⁺T cells were detected. Pearson rank correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between the expression of PD-1 on CD4⁺T cells and the expression of PD-1 on CD8⁺T cells and Apache II and SOFA scores. According to the treatment methods, sepsis patients were divided into group A (60 cases) and group B (80 cases). Group A was given conventional comprehensive treatment and ulinastatin treatment, while group B was given thymosin α -1 treatment on the basis of group A. The differences of peripheral blood T lymphocytes (CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺) and NK cells (CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺) between the two groups before and after treatment were compared. **Results:** PD-1 expression on CD4⁺T cells and PD-1 expression on CD8⁺T cells in sepsis group were higher than those in control group ($P<0.001$). PD-1 expression on CD4⁺T cells and PD-1 expression on CD8⁺T cells in peripheral blood increased with the increase of APACHE II and SOFA scores ($P<0.05$). Pearson rank correlation analysis showed that the expression of PD-1 on CD4⁺T cells and CD8⁺T cells were positively correlated with APACHE II and SOFA score ($r=0.569, 0.475, 0.653$),

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81673835);东莞市社会发展重点项目(2018507150461630)

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(收稿日期:2021-02-21 接受日期:2021-03-18)

0.509, all $P<0.05$). After treatment, CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺ in group B were higher than those in group A ($P<0.05$), and CD8⁺ in group B was lower than that in group A ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The expression of PD-1 on CD4⁺ and CD8⁺T cells in patients with sepsis is increased, which is closely related to the severity of sepsis. Thymosin α -1 treatment can improve the immune function of patients.

Key words: Sepsis; T lymphocyte; Programmed cell death receptor 1; Thymosin α -1; Immune function

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R631.2 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)13-2447-05

前言

脓毒症是临床常见急危重症,死亡率高,美国每年约有75万例脓毒症新发病例,死亡率超过26.67%^[1]。我国过去二十年来,脓毒症发病率和死亡率均呈逐年增加趋势,是非冠脉重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)患者最常见死亡原因^[2]。脓毒症是由宿主对感染反应失调引起的一种危及生命的器官功能障碍,病原菌感染诱导的促炎因子、趋化因子和其他炎症介质大量释放可引起“细胞因子风暴”,导致免疫功能损伤和抑制,表现为CD4⁺和CD8⁺T细胞消耗和凋亡^[3,4]。程序性细胞死亡受体1(programmed cell death-1 receptor-1, PD-1)是适应性和先天免疫应答的抑制剂,具有调控T细胞活性,诱导T细胞功能衰竭作用^[5]。胸腺肽 α -1是免疫应答增强剂,通过刺激淋巴细胞丝裂原促进T淋巴细胞成熟,增强淋巴细胞功能,逆转T细胞耗竭,治疗免疫损害性疾病^[6]。本研究拟探讨脓毒症患者外周血T淋巴细胞PD-1表达特点,分析PD-1与脓毒症病情的关系以及胸腺肽 α -1治疗对患者免疫功能的影响,以期为脓毒症的临床诊治提供一定参考,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2018年3月至2020年6月我院重症医学科收治的140例脓毒症患者(脓毒症组),纳入标准:^①符合中国医师协会急诊医师分会及中国研究型医院学会休克与脓毒症专业委员会制定的脓毒症诊断标准^[7];^②入住ICU接受治疗,住院时间 >7 d;^③患者家属知情同意本研究。排除标准:^④合并血液系统疾病;^⑤合并免疫系统疾病,近期服用免疫抑制剂者;^⑥对本研究所用药物过敏者。其中男89例,女51例,年龄41~63岁,平均(51.03 ± 4.02)岁。根据患者入院24 h内临床指标(体温、心率、呼吸等)最差值计算急性生理与慢性健康评估II(acute physiology and chronic health score II, APACHE II)评分^[8]。根据患者入ICU每日呼吸系统指标、血液系统指标、胆红素、循环系统指标、神经系统指标、肌酐、尿量最差值计算序贯器官衰竭评估(sequential organ failure, SOFA)评分^[9]。根据APACHE II、SOFA评分结果将患者分为APACHE II 0~10分组(51例)、11~20分组(62例)和 >20 分组(27例);SOFA评分0~5分组(48例)、6~10分组(60例)和 >10 分组(32例)。另选择同期于我院进行体检的健康志愿者95例为对照组,男55例,女40例,年龄42~68岁,平均(51.58 ± 4.15)岁。脓毒症组和对照组性别构成、年龄对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),基线资料具有可比性。本研究已经获得我院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 外周血T淋巴细胞PD-1表达检测

将CD3抗体、CD4抗体、CD8抗体、PD-1抗体与患者50~100 μ L抗凝全血充分混匀后室温避光孵育15 min;然后加

入1×FACS溶血素2 mL,低速漩涡混匀,室温避光静置10 min;溶血后以300×g离心5 min,弃去上清,加入1 mL PBS洗液,以300×g离心洗涤5 min;弃去上清,加入200~500 μ L PBS(依细胞浓度而定),以流式细胞仪(美国BD FACS Canto II)检测CD4⁺T细胞上PD-1表达、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达,并用软件分析相关数据。

1.3 治疗方法

根据治疗方法将脓毒症患者分为两组,A组:60例,给予早期晶体或胶体液体复苏,缩血管药物或正性肌力药物应用,根据病原菌培养结果给予敏感抗生素积极抗感染,并发急性呼吸窘迫综合征给予无创或有创机械通气,并发急性肾损伤者给予连续性肾脏替代治疗,并给予早期给予营养支持治疗等。在此基础上给予注射用乌司他丁(广东天普生化医药股份有限公司,规格:10万U/瓶,国药准字H19990134)20万U加入生理盐水20 mL,静脉注射,1次/8小时,连续治疗一周。B组:80例,在A组的基础上联合注射用胸腺法新(SciClone Pharmaceuticals Italy S.R.L., 规格:1.6 mg, 批准文号 H20171177),1.6 mg/次,皮下注射,1次/天,连续治疗一周。

1.4 T淋巴细胞和NK细胞水平检测

两组治疗前后分别采集静脉血标本3 mL,EDTA抗凝后稀释,经4℃、3 000 r/min离心15 min(离心半径10 cm),磷酸缓冲液洗涤后,收集离心细胞制成PBMC悬液,调整密度至1×10⁴个/mL,采用EPICS-XL流式细胞仪检测T淋巴细胞(CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺)、NK细胞(CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺)水平。

1.5 统计学分析

SPSS 25.0进行数据分析,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用三组间比较采用单因素方差分析+LSD-t检验,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验。Pearson秩相关系数描述外周血CD4⁺T细胞上PD-1表达、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达与SOFA评分、APACHE-II评分之间相关性,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 脓毒症组、对照组外周血CD4⁺、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达比较

脓毒症组外周血CD4⁺T细胞上PD-1表达、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达高于对照组($P<0.001$),见表1。

2.2 不同SOFA评分、APACHE-II评分脓毒症患者外周血CD4⁺、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达比较

外周血CD4⁺T细胞上PD-1表达、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达随APACHE-II、SOFA评分的增加而增高($P<0.001$),见表2。

2.3 外周血CD4⁺、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达与SOFA评分、APACHE-II评分的相关性

Pearson秩相关分析结果显示外周血CD4⁺T细胞上PD-1表达、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达与APACHE-II评分、SOFA评

分呈正相关($r=0.569, 0.475, 0.653, 0.509, P < 0.05$)。

2.4 不同治疗方法对脓毒症患者免疫功能的影响

所有患者均完成治疗,两组治疗前CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组治疗

后CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺较治疗前升高,而CD8⁺较治疗前降低($P < 0.05$),且B组治疗后CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD3⁺CD16⁺CD56⁺高于A组,CD8⁺低于A组($P < 0.05$),见表3。

表1 脓毒症组、对照组外周血CD4⁺、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达差异($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 The difference of PD-1 expression on CD4⁺ and CD8⁺T cells in sepsis group and control group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	PD-1 on CD4 ⁺ T cells(%)	PD-1 on CD8 ⁺ T cells(%)
Sepsis group	140	16.67± 4.49	19.36± 5.49
Control group	95	10.16± 4.20	12.15± 4.69
t		11.193	10.467
P		<0.001	<0.001

表2 不同SOFA评分、APACHE-II评分脓毒症患者外周血CD4⁺、CD8⁺T细胞上PD-1表达差异($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 The difference of PD-1 expression on CD4⁺ and CD8⁺T cells in sepsis patients with different SOFA scores and APACHE-II scores ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	PD-1 on CD4 ⁺ T cells(%)	PD-1 on CD8 ⁺ T cells(%)
APACHE II			
0~10 scores group	51	10.42± 0.35	12.35± 0.29
11~20 scores group	62	12.51± 0.84 ^o	16.71± 0.69 ^o
>20 scores group	27	38.02± 0.31 ^{o o}	42.46± 0.47 ^{o o}
F		137.629	207.084
P		<0.001	<0.001
SOFA			
0~5 scores group	48	11.39± 0.49	13.52± 0.27
6~10 scores group	60	14.27± 0.79 ^o	18.37± 0.78 ^o
>10 scores group	32	38.37± 0.21 ^{o o}	40.49± 2.11 ^{o o}
F		137.238	186.537
P		<0.001	<0.001

Note: compared with APACHE II 0~10 scores group/SOFA 0~5 scores group, ^o $P < 0.05$. compared with APACHE II 11~20 scores group/SOFA 6~10 scores group, ^o $P < 0.05$.

表3 不同治疗方法对脓毒症患者免疫功能的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Effect of different treatment methods on immune function of patients with sepsis ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Time	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ (%)	CD8 ⁺ (%)	CD3 ⁺ CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (%)
Group A	60	Before treatment	49.22± 4.13	28.82± 4.59	26.96± 5.26	17.97± 3.67
		After treatment	54.32± 6.25 ^o	31.24± 6.65 ^o	25.05± 3.09 ^o	19.34± 5.67 ^o
Group B	80	Before treatment	49.35± 4.05	28.42± 4.37	26.81± 5.02	17.85± 3.58
		After treatment	57.12± 8.46 ^{o o}	34.15± 7.15 ^{o o}	23.01± 2.30 ^{o o}	21.04± 6.59 ^{o o}

Note: compared with before treatment, ^o $P < 0.05$; compared with group A, ^o $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

免疫功能紊乱是脓毒症病情进展和预后不良的关键,脓毒症患者处于过度炎症反应下,大量免疫细胞激活并释放促炎因子,导致机体炎症反应爆发,随着免疫细胞消耗,大量免疫细胞凋亡,导致免疫功能下调和免疫麻痹,进而造成细胞和组织损

伤甚至多器官功能衰竭^[10,11]。因此,从免疫学角度来看,脓毒症是机体对感染或创伤免疫应答失调导致的全身炎症反应综合征和器官功能衰竭。T淋巴细胞是来源于骨髓的淋巴干细胞,是机体主要的免疫功能细胞,参与促炎反应调控,通过分泌和产生促炎或抗炎细胞因子平衡炎症反应,在脓毒症发病早期,大量免疫细胞激活,发挥免疫防御作用,进展期脓毒症时免疫

应答明显受抑制,淋巴细胞亚群数量减少,增殖活性下降,影响免疫功能^[12,13]。

PD-1 属于免疫球蛋白 CD28/B7 超家族成员之一,是一种具有负向免疫调节功能的跨膜糖蛋白,在 T 细胞、B 细胞、自然杀伤细胞、单核细胞及树突状细胞中广泛表达,在肿瘤特异性 T 细胞上高表达,通过与其受体 PD-L1 结合调节 T 细胞活性,激活抗原特异性 T 细胞凋亡和抑制调节性 T 细胞凋亡,在抑制免疫应答和促进自身耐受性方面发挥重要作用^[14-16]。T 细胞表面 PD-1 与 PD-L1 结合后,PD-1 胞内段 C 端免疫受体酪氨酸转换基序发生磷酸化而被激活,磷酸化的 C 端免疫受体酪氨酸转换基序募集胞内 Src 同源区 2 含域磷酸酶-2(Src homologous region 2 contains domain phosphatase-2, SHP-2) 分子,SHP-2 可抑制 Toll 样受体去磷酸化,同时抑制 T 淋巴细胞增殖分化,损伤 T 细胞效能,使 T 淋巴细胞功能“耗竭”,降低对肿瘤杀伤能力^[17]。本研究结果表明脓毒症患者外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达高于对照组,Wilson 等人^[18]报道显示脓毒症患者淋巴细胞各亚群 PD-1 表达均高于健康对照组,PD-1 表达增高与死亡率增加有关。Patera 等人^[19]发现随着脓毒症病情加重,中性粒细胞和单核细胞功能逐渐减弱,PD-1 表达增加,PD-1 表达与中性粒细胞功能缺陷和疾病严重程度相关。以上研究均可佐证本研究结果。本研究发现外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达随着脓毒症 APACHE II、SOFA 评分的增加而增加,外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达均与 APACHE II、SOFA 评分呈正相关,说明 PD-1 过度表达与脓毒症病情进展有关。Jiang 等人^[20]研究结果也显示 PD-1 表达与 SOFA 评分有关,是脓毒症患者 28d 内死亡的独立危险因素。阻断 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路将有希望恢复宿主免疫应答,改善患者预后^[21]。

胸腺肽 α-1 是一种免疫反应调节剂,可通过促进胸腺输出来逆转 T 细胞衰竭,恢复免疫功能^[22],被用于治疗免疫缺陷状态和恶性肿瘤,同时作为免疫功能增强剂,用于治疗脓毒症和严重感染性疾病^[23,24]。本研究结果表明胸腺肽 α-1 可明显改善脓毒症患者细胞免疫功能,治疗后 B 组 CD3⁺CD4⁺、CD3-CD16⁺CD56⁺ 高于 A 组,CD8⁺ 低于 A 组,说明胸腺肽 α-1 能抑制脓毒症患者 T 淋巴细胞和 B 淋巴细胞衰竭,刺激其增殖分化,提高免疫功能。全静等人^[25]采用胸腺肽 α-1 治疗乙型肝炎肝硬化失代偿患者,治疗后 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 细胞数均明显升高,周丽等人^[26]将胸腺肽 α-1 用于治疗重症肺炎患者,发现治疗后 CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 明显升高,CD8⁺ 明显降低,以上报道均支持本研究结论。

综上,脓毒症患者外周血 CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 表达均增高,CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞上 PD-1 高表达与脓毒症病情加重有关。胸腺肽 α-1 治疗可有效改善患者免疫功能,对临床治疗有积极意义。

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