

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.15.007

IL-6 抗体对银屑病小鼠的治疗作用及其对外周血辅助性 T 细胞和树突状细胞影响的研究 *

郭玉冰¹ 王 潇^{2a} 王 芯³ 李 星³ 李颖慧⁴

(1 西安交通大学第一附属医院皮肤性病科 陕西 西安 710089; 2 西安交通大学附属红会医院皮肤科 陕西 西安 710000; 3 西安交通大学第二附属医院皮肤性病科 陕西 西安 710049; 4 西京医院皮肤科 陕西 西安 710032)

摘要 目的:研究白介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)抗体对银屑病小鼠的治疗作用,并探讨 IL-6 抗体治疗对银屑病小鼠外周血辅助性 T 细胞和树突状细胞影响。**方法:**30 只 6-8 周龄 SPF 级 BALB/c 小鼠按照随机数字表法分为 Normal 组、Model 组和 IL-6 组, Model 组和 IL-6 组小鼠通过在背部脱毛区涂抹咪喹莫特建立银屑病小鼠模型。IL-6 组小鼠通过在背部脱毛区皮下注射 IL-6 抗体进行治疗。比较三组小鼠皮损组织银屑病皮损面积及严重程度指数(psoriasis area and severity index, PASI)、表皮厚度和血管数、血清 TNF- α 、IL-17 和 IL-23 含量、外周血树突状细胞、Th17 细胞和 Th22 细胞比例以及皮损组织 IL-6、IL-21 和 STAT3 蛋白表达。**结果:**IL-6 抗体治疗后, Model 组和 IL-6 组小鼠皮损组织 PASI、表皮厚度和血管数,血清 TNF- α 、IL-17 和 IL-23 含量,外周血树突状细胞、Th17 细胞和 Th22 细胞比例,以及皮损组织 IL-6、IL-21 和 STAT3 蛋白表达均显著高于 Normal 组小鼠($P<0.05$);与 Model 组相比, IL-6 组小鼠皮损组织 PASI、表皮厚度和血管数,血清 TNF- α 、IL-17 和 IL-23 含量,外周血树突状细胞、Th17 细胞和 Th22 细胞比例,以及皮损组织 IL-6、IL-21 和 STAT3 蛋白表达均显著降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**IL-6 抗体对银屑病小鼠模型具有较好的治疗作用,其机制可能与通过抑制 IL-6/STAT3 通路影响 Th17/Th22 和树突状细胞水平有关。

关键词:IL-6; 银屑病; 树突状细胞; 辅助性 T 细胞; STAT3; 炎症

中图分类号:R-33; R758.63 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2022)15-2836-05

Therapeutic Effect of IL-6 Antibody on Psoriatic Mice and its Effect on Peripheral Blood Helper T Cells and Dendritic Cells*

GUO Yu-bing¹, WANG Xiao^{2a}, WANG Xin³, LI Xing³, LI Ying-hui⁴

(1 Department of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710089, China; 2 Department of Dermatology, The Red Cross Hospital Affiliated to Xian Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710000, China; 3 Department of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases, Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710049, China; 4 Department of Dermatology, Xijing Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the therapeutic effect of IL-6 antibody on psoriatic mice, and to explore the effect of IL-6 antibody treatment on peripheral blood helper T cells and dendritic cells of psoriatic mice. **Methods:** Thirty 6-8 week old SPF grade BALB/c mice were divided into Normal group, Model group and IL-6 group according to the random number table method. The Model group and IL-6 group were used to establish psoriasis mouse models by applying imiquimod. Mice in the IL-6 group were treated by subcutaneous injection of IL-6 antibody in the dorsal alopecia. The psoriasis area and severity index (PASI), epidermal thickness and number of blood vessels in the skin lesions of the three groups of mice were compared, serum TNF- α , IL-17 and IL-23 levels, peripheral blood dendritic cells, Th17 cells and Th22 cells ratios and IL-6, IL-21 and STAT3 protein expressions in skin lesions. **Results:** After IL-6 antibody treatment, PASI, epidermal thickness and blood vessel number, serum TNF- α , IL-17 and IL-23 contents, peripheral blood dendritic cells and Th17 cells of mice in Model group and IL-6 group were compared. The proportions of IL-6, IL-21 and STAT3 in skin lesions were significantly higher than those in the Normal group ($P<0.05$); compared with the Model group, the PASI in the skin lesions of the IL-6 group mice, epidermal thickness and blood vessel number, serum TNF- α , IL-17 and IL-23 levels, peripheral blood dendritic cells, Th17 cells and Th22 cell ratios, and IL-6, IL-21 and STAT3 protein expressions in skin lesions were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** IL-6 antibody has a good therapeutic effect on the psoriasis mouse model, and its mechanism may be related to the influence of Th17/Th22 and dendritic cell levels by inhibiting the IL-6/STAT3 pathway.

Key words: IL-6; Psoriasis; Dendritic cells; T helper cells; STAT3; Inflammation

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R-33; R758.63 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2022)15-2836-05

* 基金项目:陕西省自然科学基金研究计划项目(2021JM-572)

作者简介:郭玉冰(1985-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:瘙痒性皮肤病、银屑病、皮肤病理、皮肤美容等,

电话:18706785976, E-mail: guoyubing0089@163.com

△ 通讯作者:王潇(1983-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:红斑鳞屑性皮肤病、过敏性皮肤病及损容性皮肤病的激光美容治疗,

电话:13709246032, E-mail: guoyubing0089@163.com

(收稿日期:2022-03-08 接受日期:2022-03-31)

前言

银屑病(psoriasis)是一种由环境因素刺激、多基因遗传控制、免疫介导的皮肤病,银屑病的典型临床表现主要为鳞屑性红斑或斑块,局限于一处或全身广泛分布^[1,2]。银屑病由于是受环境因素刺激的疾病,所以其发病不仅与地域有关,而且与季节有关。流行病学统计数据显示^[3-5]:欧美国家银屑病的发病率为1%-3%,而我国银屑病的发病率仅为0.47%,并且在世界范围内银屑病的发病率无年龄和性别差异,但具有明显的家族遗传性。银屑病患者临床病理表现为病变皮肤组织血管新生、细胞过度增殖、角质形成以及炎性细胞浸润,所以银屑病是一种慢性炎症性皮肤病^[6,7]。虽然目前银屑病的发病机制上未被完全揭示,但大量研究表明其发病与炎症细胞浸润和炎症因子有关^[8]。

白介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)是一种由巨噬细胞、T淋巴细胞以及B细胞合成并分泌的多效细胞因子,其可以通过调节免疫和炎症反应在宿主防御中发挥重要作用,在机体发生炎症反应或感染时,IL-6可被诱导产生以诱导B细胞分化和促进T细胞增殖生长^[9-11]。在银屑病患者外周血中,IL-6被发现其含量显著高于健康人群,并且经治疗后银屑病患者外周血IL-6含量降低,表明IL-6参与到银屑病发生发展中^[12]。然而,目前关于IL-6在银屑病发生发展中的具体作用尚不明确,本研究设计研究IL-6抗体对银屑病小鼠的治疗作用,并探讨IL-6抗体治疗对银屑病小鼠外周血辅助性T细胞和树突状细胞影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 实验动物与分组

本研究所用BALB/c小鼠(6-8周龄,SPF级,20-22g)均购买自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司(生产许可证:SCXK(京)20210082)。30只BALB/c小鼠被随机分为Normal组、Model组和IL-6组,每组10只,Normal组为正常空白对照组,Model组和IL-6组均为银屑病小鼠模型组,IL-6组银屑病小鼠皮下注射IL-6抗体进行治疗。

1.2 银屑病小鼠模型建立与治疗

参考杨洪等人^[14]的研究通过每日在背部脱毛区涂抹5%咪喹莫特乳膏(国药准字H20040283,珠海联邦制药股份有限公司),共涂抹2周以建立银屑病小鼠模型,Normal组小鼠背部脱毛区涂抹凡士林作为对照。建立银屑病小鼠模型成功后,IL-6组小鼠每两日在皮下注射5 μg IL-6抗体(CSD00282, chemstan),共治疗2周,Normal组和Model组皮下注射等量生理盐水作为对照。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 银屑病皮损面积及严重程度指数和表皮厚度 IL-6抗体治疗后,通过银屑病皮损面积及严重程度指数(psoriasis area and severity index, PASI)对所有小鼠进行PASI评分,PASI评分标准参考杨洪等人^[14]。此外,使用千分尺随机选取3处背部皮肤测量皮肤厚度。

1.3.2 皮损组织血管数 IL-6抗体治疗后,通过颈椎脱臼法安乐死处死所有小鼠,分离并收集小鼠背部皮损组织,制备石蜡

切片,使用苏木素伊红(HE)染色试剂盒(E607318,生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司)对皮肤切片进行病理染色,具体参考说明书所述。在显微镜下观察皮损组织HE染色切片,并计数血管数。

1.3.3 血清TNF-α、IL-17和IL-23含量测量 同上处死小鼠,通过心脏采血法获取小鼠外周血,离心以收集血清,通过酶联免疫吸附法检测各组小鼠血清TNF-α、IL-17和IL-23含量。

1.3.4 外周血DC、Th17和Th22细胞 同上处死小鼠并取外周血,离心以收集血细胞,通过红细胞裂解液(C1311,北京普利莱基因技术有限公司)裂解红细胞,然后使用流式细胞仪检测外周血中树突状细胞(Dendritic Cells, DC)、辅助性T细胞17(T helper cells 17, Th17)和辅助性T细胞22(T helper cells 22, Th22)。

1.3.5 IL-6、IL-21和STAT3蛋白表达 同上处死小鼠,分离并获取小鼠背部皮肤,通过组织匀浆法匀浆皮损组织,离心以收集匀浆液上清,50 μg皮损组织匀浆液上清总蛋白通过10% SDS-PAGE凝胶进行分离。在蛋白从凝胶上转移到PVDF膜上后,首先用5% BSA溶液室温封闭膜1 h,然后将膜与IL-6抗体(ab259341,美国abcam公司)、IL-21抗体(ab5978,美国abcam公司)和STAT3(ab68153,美国abcam公司)抗体在4℃孵育过夜。然后在室温下添加二抗孵育2小时。用PBS洗涤3次后,加入ECL溶液进行显色。

1.4 统计学分析方法

使用SPSS20.0软件进行统计学分析,以(均值±标准差)计量资料,使用单因素方差分析比较三组间计量资料的差异,使用非配对t检验比较两组间计量资料的差异。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异显著具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组小鼠PASI、表皮厚度和血管数比较

如表1所示,Model组和IL-6抗体治疗组皮损组织PASI、表皮厚度和血管数均显著高于正常对照组(Normal组)小鼠($P<0.05$);与Model组相比,IL-6组小鼠皮损组织PASI、表皮厚度和血管数均显著降低($P<0.05$)。

2.2 各组小鼠血清TNF-α、IL-17和IL-23含量比较

如表2所示,Model组和IL-6抗体治疗组小鼠血清IL-6、IL-17和TNF-α含量均显著高于Normal组小鼠($P<0.05$);与Model组相比,IL-6组小鼠血清IL-6、IL-17和TNF-α含量均显著降低($P<0.05$)。

2.3 各组小鼠外周血DC细胞和辅助T细胞比较

如表3所示,Model组和IL-6抗体治疗组小鼠外周血树突状细胞、Th17细胞和Th22细胞比例均显著高于Normal组小鼠($P<0.05$);与Model组相比,IL-6组小鼠外周血树突状细胞、Th17细胞和Th22细胞比例均显著降低($P<0.05$)。

2.4 各组小鼠皮损组织IL-6/STAT3通路比较

如表4所示,Model组和IL-6抗体治疗组小鼠皮损组织IL-6、IL-21和STAT3蛋白表达水平均显著高于Normal组小鼠($P<0.05$);与Model组相比,IL-6组小鼠皮损组织IL-6、IL-21和STAT3蛋白表达水平均显著降低($P<0.05$)。

表 1 三组小鼠 PASI、表皮厚度和血管数对比

Table 1 Comparison of PASI, epidermal thickness and blood vessels in three groups of mice

Groups	n	PASI (score)	Skin thickness (mm)	Blood vessels (n)
Normal group	10	0.40± 0.05	9.81± 1.62	9.32± 3.25
Model group	10	7.80± 1.12*	63.35± 2.69*	21.35± 3.62*
IL-6 group	10	2.34± 0.89* [#]	35.29± 2.82* [#]	14.35± 3.06* [#]
F		13.629	15.023	14.927
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Note: Compared with Normal group, * $P<0.05$; compared with Model group, [#] $P<0.05$. The same below.

表 2 三组小鼠血清 IL-6、IL-17 和 TNF- α 含量对比

Table 2 Comparison of serum levels of IL-6, IL-17 and TNF- α in three groups of mice

Groups	n	IL-6 (ng/mL)	IL-17 (ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
Normal group	10	92.52± 5.93	13.24± 1.62	59.32± 11.96
Model group	10	346.36± 13.25*	53.65± 6.92*	336.35± 43.92*
IL-6 group	10	225.36± 9.34* [#]	30.26± 2.38* [#]	182.32± 35.95* [#]
F		19.318	10.258	12.305
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 3 三组小鼠外周血 DC、Th17 和 Th22 细胞对比(%)

Table 3 Comparison of peripheral blood DC, Th17 and Th22 cells in three groups of mice(%)

Groups	n	DC	Th17	Th22
Normal group	10	0.48± 0.35	0.59± 0.08	0.35± 0.05
Model group	10	2.35± 0.92*	3.92± 0.42*	2.41± 0.21*
IL-6 group	10	1.28± 0.21* [#]	2.77± 0.23* [#]	1.53± 0.17* [#]
F		11.352	13.205	14.369
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 4 三组小鼠皮损组织 IL-6、IL-21 和 STAT3 蛋白表达对比

Table 4 Comparison of IL-6, IL-21 and STAT3 protein expression in skin lesions of three groups of mice

Groups	n	IL-6	IL-21	STAT3
Normal group	10	1.00± 0.05	1.00± 0.08	1.00± 0.10
Model group	10	3.05± 0.25*	4.18± 0.52*	2.95± 0.28*
IL-6 group	10	1.69± 0.18* [#]	2.72± 0.38* [#]	1.89± 0.19* [#]
F		10.250	9.938	8.015
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

3 讨论

我国银屑病的发病率相对于欧美国家处于较低水平,然而近年来随着我国城市化和工业化进程的不断深入,银屑病的发病率呈现逐年上升的趋势。究其根本,银屑病是一种系统性的炎症性疾病,由先天免疫系统和适应性免疫系统相互作用的结果,以皮肤症状为主要临床表现的多系统性炎症性疾病,所以抗炎治疗也是银屑病患者常见的治疗方案之一^[15,16]。

IL-6 是白介素细胞炎症因子网络中的重要成员之一,在急

性炎症反应中处于核心位置,其产生后不仅可以诱导 C 反应蛋白和降钙素原的生存,而且与炎症性疾病的严重程度直接相关^[12,13]。目前商品化的重组人源化抗白细胞介素 6 受体单克隆抗体(商品名:托珠单抗)已经被用于治疗类风湿性关节炎、全身性幼年特发性关节炎和多关节型幼年特发性关节炎^[17];而商品化的 IL-6 单克隆抗体(商品名:克拉扎珠单抗)也被研究证实对预防晚期抗体介导的肾移植排斥患者中具有预防感染和缓解炎症的作用^[18]。此外,IL-6 抑制剂被大量研究证实对动脉粥样硬化、重症 COVID-19 以及神经神经脊髓炎谱系疾病等疾

病具有较好的临床治疗疗效^[19-21]。本研究设计通过皮下注射 IL-6 抗体治疗银屑病小鼠模型,通过比较 IL-6 抗体治疗对银屑病小鼠 PASI 评分,以及皮损组织皮肤厚度和血管数评价 IL-6 抗体对银屑病小鼠的治疗疗效,结果发现,经 IL-6 抗体治疗后银屑病小鼠 PASI 评分,以及皮损组织皮肤厚度和血管数均显著降低,表明 IL-6 抗体治疗可缓解银屑病小鼠症状,对银屑病具有一定的治疗效果。

此外,本研究还发现,经 IL-6 抗体治疗的银屑病小鼠血清 IL-6、IL-17 和 TNF- α 含量显著降低,这说明 IL-6 抗体治疗可显著降低银屑病小鼠外周血炎症,结合相关研究^[22-24]进一步分析可知:经皮下注射进入银屑病小鼠外周血 IL-6 抗体通过与 IL-6 蛋白结合而降低银屑病小鼠外周血 IL-6 含量;而处于细胞因子网络中心位置的 IL-6,在炎症性疾病中被最先诱导分析,并且其在机体内被诱导分泌后进一步促进 B 细胞分化产生免疫球蛋白和促进 T 细胞增殖,最终促进其他炎症细胞因子的合成和分泌(包括 IL-17 和 TNF- α),因此说明:IL-6 抗体通过与外周血中 IL-6 蛋白结合而降低 IL-6 含量,进一步抑制其他炎症细胞因子的表达和分泌以发挥抑制银屑病小鼠机体炎症的效果,最终对银屑病小鼠发挥一定的治疗效果。

本研究进一步分析 IL-6 抗体治疗对树突状细胞和辅助性 T 细胞 17/23 的影响,研究发现:经 IL-6 抗体治疗后,银屑病小鼠外周血树突状细胞、Th17 细胞和 Th22 细胞比例均显著降低,这一结果与杨洪等人^[14]的研究结果一致。杨洪等人研究发现,阿维 A 联合阿达木单抗治疗可通过显著降低银屑病小鼠外周血树突状细胞和 Th17、Th22 细胞比例而发挥抑制炎症反应和改善银屑病症状的效果。进一步分析可知:树突状细胞是机体功能最强的专职抗原递呈细胞,它能高效地摄取、加工处理和递呈抗原,未成熟 DC 具有较强的迁移能力,成熟 DC 能有效激活初始 T 细胞,处于启动、调控、并维持免疫应答的中心环节^[25,26];而 Th17/Th22 细胞失衡被证实与银屑病的发生发展有关,其分泌的细胞因子对维持银屑病小鼠体内高炎症反应至关重要^[27,28]。因此,本研究结果说明 IL-6 抗体可显著调节银屑病小鼠体内免疫细胞和炎症细胞因子水平,发挥重要的抗炎作用。此外,本研究还发现,经 IL-6 抗体治疗后,银屑病小鼠皮损组织 IL-6、IL-21 和 STAT3 蛋白表达均显著降低。相关报道显示^[29,30]:IL-6 通过细胞膜上受体 gp130/IL-6Ra 活化下游分子 STAT3 和 STAT1,而在 TGF- β 协同作用下,STAT3 可上调 ROR γ t 表达及抑制 Foxp3 的表达,诱导初始 CD4⁺T 细胞分化为 Th17,促进 IL-17 的表达和分泌,结合本研究结果说明 IL-6 抗体可能通过抑制 IL6/STAT3 信号通路在银屑病小鼠体内发挥调节免疫细胞比例的功能。

综上所述,IL-6 抗体对银屑病小鼠模型具有较好的治疗作用,其可通过抑制 IL-6/STAT3 通路而调节银屑病小鼠外周血 Th17/Th22 和树突状细胞水平,进而发挥炎症抑制作用。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Korman NJ. Management of psoriasis as a systemic disease: what is the evidence?[J]. Br J Dermatol, 2020, 182(4): 840-848
- [2] Kaushik SB, Lebwohl MG. Psoriasis: Which therapy for which patient: Focus on special populations and chronic infections [J]. J Am Acad Dermatol, 2019, 80(1): 43-53
- [3] Setoyama A, Sawada Y, Saito-Sasaki N, et al. Psoriasis epidemiology screening tool (PEST) is useful for the detection of psoriatic arthritis in the Japanese population [J]. Sci Rep, 2021, 11(1): 16146
- [4] Ricardo JW, Lipner SR. Nail Psoriasis in Older Adults: Epidemiology, Diagnosis, and Topical Therapy [J]. Dermatol Clin, 2021, 39(2): 183-193
- [5] Parisi R, Iskandar IYK, Kontopantelis E, et al. National, regional, and worldwide epidemiology of psoriasis: systematic analysis and modelling study[J]. BMJ, 2020, 369: m1590
- [6] Armstrong AW, Read C. Pathophysiology, Clinical Presentation, and Treatment of Psoriasis: A Review [J]. JAMA. 2020, 323(19): 1945-1960
- [7] Elmetts CA, Leonardi CL, Davis DMR, et al. Joint AAD-NPF guidelines of care for the management and treatment of psoriasis with awareness and attention to comorbidities [J]. J Am Acad Dermatol, 2019, 80(4): 1073-1113
- [8] Uppala R, Tsoi LC, Harms PW, et al. "Autoinflammatory psoriasis"-genetics and biology of pustular psoriasis [J]. Cell Mol Immunol, 2021, 18(2): 307-317
- [9] Ridker PM, Rane M. Interleukin-6 Signaling and Anti-Interleukin-6 Therapeutics in Cardiovascular Disease [J]. Circ Res, 2021, 128(11): 1728-1746
- [10] Kang S, Narazaki M, Metwally H, et al. Historical overview of the interleukin-6 family cytokine [J]. J Exp Med, 2020, 217(5): e20190347
- [11] McElvaney OJ, Curley GF, Rose-John S, et al. Interleukin-6: obstacles to targeting a complex cytokine in critical illness [J]. Lancet Respir Med, 2021, 9(6): 643-654
- [12] Zeng Y, Zhao H, Zhang T, et al. Curcumin against imiquimod-induced psoriasis of mice through IL-6/STAT3 signaling pathway [J]. Biosci Rep, 2020: BSR20192842
- [13] Xu H, Liu J, Niu M, et al. Soluble IL-6R-mediated IL-6 trans-signaling activation contributes to the pathological development of psoriasis [J]. J Mol Med, 2021, 99(7): 1009-1020
- [14] 杨洪,李慧,马红艳.阿维 A 联合阿达木单抗调控 MAPK/NF- κ B 通路对银屑病小鼠模型的疗效及 Th17/Th22、DC 水平的影响研究[J]. 中国美容医学, 2021, 30(9): 7-11
- [15] González-Parra S, Daudén E. Psoriasis and Depression: The Role of Inflammation. Psoriasis y depresión: el papel de la inflamación[J]. Actas Dermosifiliogr (Engl Ed), 2019, 110(1): 12-19
- [16] Kaushik SB, Lebwohl MG. Psoriasis: Which therapy for which patient: Psoriasis comorbidities and preferred systemic agents [J]. J Am Acad Dermatol, 2019, 80(1): 27-40
- [17] Ogata A, Kato Y, Higa S, et al. IL-6 inhibitor for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis: A comprehensive review [J]. Mod Rheumatol, 2019, 29(2): 258-267
- [18] Doberer K, Duerr M, Halloran PF, et al. A Randomized Clinical Trial of Anti-IL-6 Antibody Clazakizumab in Late Antibody-Mediated Kidney Transplant Rejection[J]. J Am Soc Nephrol, 2021, 32(3): 708-722
- [19] Ridker PM, Devalaraja M, Baeres FMM, et al. IL-6 inhibition with ziltivekimab in patients at high atherosclerotic risk (RESCUE): a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 2 trial [J]. Lancet, 2021, 397(10289): 2060-2069
- [20] Parums DV. Editorial: Tocilizumab, a Humanized Therapeutic IL-6

- Receptor (IL-6R) Monoclonal Antibody, and Future Combination Therapies for Severe COVID-19 [J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2021, 27: e933973
- [21] Lotan I, McGowan R, Levy M. Anti-IL-6 Therapies for Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorders: A Systematic Review of Safety and Efficacy[J]. *Curr Neuroparmacol*, 2021, 19(2): 220-232
- [22] Kerschbaumer A, Smolen JS, Dougados M, et al. Pharmacological treatment of psoriatic arthritis: a systematic literature research for the 2019 update of the EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis [J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2020, 79(6): 778-786
- [23] Tanaka R, Ichimura Y, Kubota N, et al. Activation of CD8 T cells accelerates anti-PD-1 antibody-induced psoriasis-like dermatitis through IL-6 [J]. *Commun Biol*, 2020, 3(1): 571
- [24] Peng L, Zhong J, Xiao Y, et al. Therapeutic effects of an anti-IL-6 antibody in fungal keratitis: Macrophage inhibition and T cell subset regulation[J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2020, 85: 106649
- [25] Song H Y, Han J M, Byun E H, et al. Bombyx batryticatus Protein-Rich Extract Induces Maturation of Dendritic Cells and Th1 Polarization: A Potential Immunological Adjuvant for Cancer Vaccine [J]. *Molecules*, 2021, 26(2): 476
- [26] Wang A, Bai Y. Dendritic cells: The driver of psoriasis [J]. *J Dermatol*, 2020, 47(2): 104-113
- [27] Nguyen T, Lestienne F, Cousy A, et al. Effective inhibition of Th17/Th22 pathway in 2D and 3D human models of psoriasis by Celastrol enriched plant cell culture extract [J]. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol*, 2020, S6: 3-9
- [28] Jiang Q, Yang G, Xiao F, et al. Role of Th22 Cells in the Pathogenesis of Autoimmune Diseases[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2021, 12: 688066
- [29] Miao X, Xiang Y, Mao W, et al. TRIM27 promotes IL-6-induced proliferation and inflammation factor production by activating STAT3 signaling in HaCaT cells [J]. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol*, 2020, 318(2): C272-C281
- [30] 李伟, 段丽华. AEG1 蛋白在结肠癌细胞中表达异常及其调控 IL-6/STAT3 通路影响结肠癌增殖和凋亡的机制研究[J]. *免疫学杂志*, 2020, 36(5): 404-409

(上接第 2812 页)

- [12] Hayes M L, Dang K N, Diaz M F, et al. A conserved glutamate residue in the C-terminal deaminase domain of pentatricopeptide repeat proteins is required for RNA editing activity [J]. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2015, 290(16): 10136-10142
- [13] Ichinose M, Tasaki E, Sugita C, et al. A PPR-DYW protein is required for splicing of a group II intron of cox1 pre-mRNA in *Physcomitrella patens* [J]. *The Plant Journal*, 2012, 70(2): 271-278
- [14] Hao Y, Wang Y, Wu M, et al. The nuclear-localized PPR protein Os-NPPR1 is important for mitochondrial function and endosperm development in rice [J]. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 2019, 70(18): 4705-4720
- [15] Chateigner-Boutin A L, Small I. Plant RNA editing [J]. *RNA biology*, 2010, 7(2): 213-219
- [16] Barkan A, Small I. Pentatricopeptide repeat proteins in plants [J]. *Annual Review of Plant Biology*, 2014, 65: 415-442
- [17] Uyttewaal M, Arnal N, Quadrado M, et al. Characterization of *Raphanus sativus* pentatricopeptide repeat proteins encoded by the fertility restorer locus for *Ogura* cytoplasmic male sterility [J]. *The Plant Cell*, 2008, 20(12): 3331-3345
- [18] Schallenberg-Rüdinger M, Knoop V. Coevolution of organelle RNA editing and nuclear specificity factors in early land plants [J]. *Advances in Botanical Research*, 2016, 78: 37-93
- [19] Schmitz-Linneweber C, Small I. Pentatricopeptide repeat proteins: a socket set for organelle gene expression [J]. *Trends in Plant Science*, 2008, 13(12): 663-670
- [20] Guillaumot D, Lopez-Obando M, Baudry K, et al. Two interacting PPR proteins are major Arabidopsis editing factors in plastid and mitochondria [J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2017, 114(33): 8877-8882