

脂肪间充质干细胞调节CD4⁺T细胞免疫在多发性硬化治疗中的意义

谢甬琳 毕涌 张旭

【摘要】 脂肪间充质干细胞是基因工程的种子细胞,具有免疫调节能力,可广泛应用于多种自身免疫性疾病的治疗。本文重点介绍脂肪间充质干细胞对CD4⁺T细胞各亚群的免疫调节作用及其在多发性硬化治疗中的临床意义。

【关键词】 间质干细胞; 脂细胞; T淋巴细胞; 多发性硬化; 脑脊髓炎, 自身免疫性, 实验性; 综述

Significance of adipose tissue-derived stem cells regulate CD4⁺ T cell immune in the treatment of multiple sclerosis

XIE Yong-lin, BI Yong, ZHANG Xu

Department of Neurology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325000, Zhejiang, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Xu (Email: drzhangxu@live.cn)

【Abstract】 Adipose tissue-derived stem cells (ADSCs) are genetically engineered seed cells with immunomodulatory effects, widely used in the treatment of autoimmune diseases. This article focuses on the immunomodulatory effects of adipose tissue-derived stem cells on CD4⁺ T cell subsets, including T helper cell (Th) 1, 2, 17 and regulatory T cell (Treg), and its clinical significance in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

【Key words】 Mesenchymal stem cells; Adipocytes; T - lymphocytes; Multiple sclerosis; Encephalomyelitis, autoimmune, experimental; Review

This study was supported by National Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province (No. Y2101091, LY13H090010).

多发性硬化(MS)是中枢神经系统慢性炎性脱髓鞘改变所致的不可逆性神经损伤的自身免疫性疾病^[1]。实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎(EAE)是研究多发性硬化的经典动物模型,长期以来学者们从未放弃对多发性硬化治疗的探索,希望能够通过抑制自身免疫系统而阻止炎症反应对髓鞘和神经的损伤,但目前的治疗手段仅有部分效果,间充质干细胞(MSCs)的出现带来了一丝曙光。间充质干细胞是中胚层来源的具有自我更新和多向分化潜能的

多能干细胞,最初发现于骨髓,随后也能从脂肪和人脐带血中分离获得,可分化为脂肪细胞、神经细胞、软骨细胞等,并具有特殊的免疫调节能力,可以抑制T细胞、B细胞、树突状细胞(DC)等多种免疫细胞功能^[2]。脂肪间充质干细胞(ADSCs)是来源于脂肪组织的间充质干细胞,来源广泛,取材不受伦理学限制,其免疫调节能力更强,是最为理想的种子细胞^[3-4]。本文重点介绍脂肪间充质干细胞对CD4⁺T细胞各亚群[辅助性T细胞(Th)1、2、17和调节性T细胞(Treg)]的免疫调节作用及其在多发性硬化治疗中的临床意义。

一、脂肪间充质干细胞对CD4⁺T细胞的免疫调节作用

CD4⁺T细胞在适应性免疫应答中担任重要作用,主要发挥辅助B细胞分泌抗体、调节机体抵抗各

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.10.005

基金项目:浙江省自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:Y2101091);浙江省自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:LY13H090010)

作者单位:325000 温州医科大学附属第一医院神经内科

通讯作者:张旭(Email:drzhangxu@live.cn)

种病原体和维持免疫耐受等作用,初始CD4⁺T细胞活化后,大多分化为辅助性T细胞(主要包括Th1、Th2、Th17)和Treg细胞共4个亚群^[5]。多发性硬化、类风湿性关节炎(RA)、移植植物抗宿主病(GVHD)等自身免疫性疾病与CD4⁺T细胞异常激活密切相关。

1. 对Th1细胞亚群的免疫调节作用 Th1细胞是初始CD4⁺T细胞经白细胞介素-12(IL-12)刺激分化而来,分泌干扰素-γ(IFN-γ)和肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α),清除细胞内病原体,引起迟发型超敏反应,导致组织损伤^[6]。脂肪间充质干细胞具有抑制Th1细胞增殖及其相关细胞因子分泌之功效,其机制分为直接和间接作用。脂肪间充质干细胞分泌吲哚胺-2,3-双加氧酶(IDO),抑制与Th1细胞极化相关的转录因子T-bet、信号转导与转录激活因子(STAT)1和4表达,进而抑制初始CD4⁺T细胞向Th1细胞分化^[7]。此外,更多的证据表明,脂肪间充质干细胞还通过间接作用抑制Th1细胞的免疫应答,包括促进树突状细胞免疫耐受、诱导CD4⁺CD25⁺Foxp3⁺Treg细胞的产生^[8-10]。

2. 对Th2细胞亚群的免疫调节作用 Th2细胞系初始CD4⁺T细胞经IL-4驱动诱发,分泌IL-4、5和13等,主要针对细胞外病原体,促进抗体分泌和嗜酸性粒细胞向炎症区域聚集^[6,11]。由于部分疾病的炎症反应主要表现为Th2细胞介导的免疫应答,使嗜酸性粒细胞大量聚集,产生炎症反应而致病。对过敏性鼻炎动物模型的研究显示,脂肪间充质干细胞可将Th2细胞对变应原的免疫应答转变为Th1细胞,从而有效改善临床症状^[12]。然而,在多发性硬化、慢性免疫性血小板减少等以Th1和Th17细胞为主要炎性因子的疾病过程中,脂肪间充质干细胞能够抑制Th1和Th17细胞免疫应答,增强Th2细胞免疫应答,将由Th1和Th17细胞主导的炎症反应转化为Th2细胞而发挥治疗作用^[13-14]。但是关于脂肪间充质干细胞的作用机制尚缺乏进一步证据,目前认为存在旁分泌和直接接触作用^[13]。

3. 对Th17细胞亚群的免疫调节作用 Th17细胞的命名基于其所分泌的特异性细胞因子IL-17A,此外还包括IL-17F、21、6等,其中转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)、IL-6或联合IL-1、21、23诱导初始CD4⁺T细胞进一步分化为Th17细胞,其作用机制是促进机体对细胞外病原体的免疫应答^[15-16]。临床研究和动物实验均已证实,脂肪间充质干细胞可以抑制Th17细胞的免疫应答,涉及多种机制^[17-18]。大多数研究认

为,脂肪间充质干细胞通过扩增CD4⁺CD25⁺Foxp3⁺Treg细胞,诱导免疫耐受,间接抑制Th17细胞的免疫应答^[17-19]。但是,Lai等^[20]的体外研究证实,脂肪间充质干细胞可直接作用于IL-23受体相关信号转导通路,抑制初始CD4⁺T细胞向Th17细胞分化。另外,有少数研究发现,间充质干细胞可抑制Th1细胞表达,从而使Th17细胞数目增加,此与间充质干细胞在体外被IL-1β激活有关^[21]。由此可见,间充质干细胞的免疫调节作用受周围环境的影响,为其临床应用提出了警示。有部分研究显示,间充质干细胞可抑制Th17细胞特异性转录因子维A酸相关孤儿受体γt(RORγt)、诱导Treg细胞特异性转录因子Foxp3表达、抑制Th17细胞功能等^[22-23],但脂肪间充质干细胞是否具有此机制,尚缺乏相关报道。

4. 对Treg细胞亚群的免疫调节作用 对CD4⁺Treg细胞的鉴定需依靠其表面IL-2受体CD25和细胞内转录因子Foxp3的表达变化,Treg细胞可由初始CD4⁺T细胞在转化生长因子-β的刺激下诱导生成,发挥负性免疫调节作用,抑制辅助性T细胞各亚群及其他免疫反应、炎症反应的激活^[5]。付裕等^[24]的研究表明,骨髓间充质干细胞(BM-MSCs)可以分泌免疫抑制因子转化生长因子-β、上调CD4⁺CD25⁺T细胞表达水平、抑制促炎性因子干扰素-γ和IL-4的分泌。脂肪间充质干细胞则具有促进Treg细胞扩增和活化之功效,进而发挥负性免疫调节作用,目前已在多发性硬化、移植植物抗宿主病、1型糖尿病、类风湿性关节炎等疾病模型和体外研究中得以证实^[19]。目前认为,脂肪间充质干细胞分泌的可溶性细胞因子IDO、白血病抑制因子(LIF)等在调节Treg细胞扩增中发挥一定作用^[3,25]。值得注意的是,在体内炎症反应环境中,间充质干细胞诱导产生的Treg细胞可促进CD4⁺T细胞向促炎症表型分化,Afzali等^[26]的观点明确强调了这一点,提示Treg细胞在炎症反应环境下可以转化为Th17细胞。但脂肪间充质干细胞是否也存在这种可能性,目前尚未见诸文献报道。

二、脂肪间充质干细胞在多发性硬化和实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎治疗中的意义

大量动物实验已经证实,间充质干细胞移植能够通过其免疫调节作用有效治疗实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎。其机制是减少Th1和Th17细胞数目,并下调二者分泌的细胞因子干扰素-γ和IL-17A表达,促进Th2细胞、Treg细胞及其相关抗炎性因子的

扩增^[27-28]。在实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎模型制备初期,经静脉注射的脂肪间充质干细胞可迁移至淋巴结和中枢神经系统,很大程度上减轻了脊髓炎症反应和髓鞘损伤,从而降低了模型制备成功率^[29]。Payne等^[30]的研究表明,脂肪间充质干细胞通过分泌IL-10作用于抗原呈递细胞(APC),间接抑制淋巴细胞增殖,减少促炎性因子释放,抑制IL-17相关炎症反应,继而阻止实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎小鼠中枢神经系统炎症反应之进程。随着脂肪间充质干细胞移植治疗效果的肯定,对其细胞来源、移植方法等进行了进一步研究。Yousefi等^[31]认为,未经体外扩增的原代脂肪间充质干细胞治疗实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎的效果显著优于经体外培养者。对移植方法的比较显示,腹腔注射与静脉注射两种方式在改善患者临床症状、抑制淋巴细胞增殖、抑制IL-17分泌方面无明显差异,但前者诱导Treg细胞和IL-4分泌作用明显优于后者^[31]。亦有少数研究提示,来源于自体和60岁以上捐赠者的脂肪间充质干细胞移植治疗实验性自身免疫性脑脊髓炎无效,可能与其所分泌的免疫调节因子和营养因子不足有关^[13,32]。

目前,美国已有多所医疗中心开展间充质干细胞移植治疗多发性硬化的样本临床研究,并经临床I期试验肯定了其安全性^[33]。Karussis等^[34]于2010年报告了脂肪间充质干细胞移植治疗15例多发性硬化患者的I和II期临床试验结果,25周的随访时间内,除短暂性发热和头痛症状外,所有患者均未出现明显不良反应;6个月内扩展残疾状态量表(EDSS)评分有所改善;MRI显示脑膜、蛛网膜下隙和脊髓组织存在被标记的脂肪间充质干细胞;流式细胞术等免疫学方法进一步证实,移植治疗后,患者体内淋巴细胞增殖受到抑制,Treg细胞数目相应扩增。脂肪间充质干细胞移植可用于多发性硬化等自身免疫性疾病的治疗,不仅能有效发挥免疫调节作用,而且经体外扩增的脂肪间充质干细胞可安全应用于人体移植^[35]。

三、展望

脂肪间充质干细胞可以抑制CD4⁺T细胞的免疫应答、增强免疫保护,并能够分泌神经营养因子以保护神经细胞、促进神经再生,其治疗多发性硬化的有效性已经动物实验和临床研究证实,但仍待进一步完善:首先,脂肪间充质干细胞的免疫调节能力受体内环境因素的影响,淋巴细胞可影响其在体

内的存活,因此需要在更多种疾病中研究脂肪间充质干细胞的免疫调节过程。其次,用于移植的脂肪间充质干细胞捐赠者的年龄、移植方式、剂量、移植时间等尚缺乏统一的、具有说服力的标准。由于多种免疫抑制剂的应用,在多发性硬化早期即获得脂肪间充质干细胞移植治疗的机会极小。但是,已有大量研究证明其独特的免疫抑制和神经保护作用,推测在今后的多发性硬化治疗指南中将会有脂肪间充质干细胞的一席之地。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Steinman L. Multiple sclerosis: a two - stage disease. *Nat Immunol*, 2001, 2:762-764.
- [2] Zuk PA, Zhu M, Ashjian P, De Ugarte DA, Huang JI, Mizuno H, Alfonso ZC, Fraser JK, Benhaim P, Hedrick MH. Human adipose tissue is a source of multipotent stem cells. *Mol Biol Cell*, 2002, 13:4279-4295.
- [3] Najar MG, Raicevic HI, Boufker HI, Fayyad - Kazan H, De Bruyn C, Meuleman N, Bron D, Toungouz M, Lagneaux L. Adipose - tissue - derived and Wharton's jelly - derived mesenchymal stromal cells suppress lymphocyte responses by secreting leukemia inhibitory factor. *Tissue Engineering Part A*, 2010, 16:3537-3546.
- [4] Fan CG, Zhang QJ. The potentials of human adipose tissue derived mesenchymal stem cells in targeted therapy of experimental glioma. *Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2012, 12:651-654. [范存刚, 张庆俊. 人脂肪源性间充质干细胞在实验性脑胶质瘤靶向治疗中的应用. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2012, 12:651-654.]
- [5] Zhu J, Yamane H, Paul WE. Differentiation of effector CD4 T cell populations. *Annu Rev Immunol*, 2010, 28:445-489.
- [6] Hermann-Kleiter N, Baier G. NFAT pulls the strings during CD4 (+) T helper cell effector functions. *Blood*, 2010, 115:2989-2997.
- [7] Yáñez RA, Oviedo M, Aldea M, Bueren JA, Lamana ML. Prostaglandin E2 plays a key role in the immunosuppressive properties of adipose and bone marrow tissue - derived mesenchymal stromal cells. *Exp Cell Res*, 2010, 316:3109-3123.
- [8] Peng W, Gao T, Yang ZL, Zhang SC, Ren ML, Wang ZG, Zhang B. Adipose - derived stem cells induced dendritic cells undergo tolerance and inhibit Th1 polarization. *Cell Immunol*, 2012, 278:152-157.
- [9] González MA, Gonzalez-Rey E, Rico L, Büscher D, Delgado M. Adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells alleviate experimental colitis by inhibiting inflammatory and autoimmune responses. *Gastroenterology*, 2009, 136:978-989.
- [10] Gonzalez-Rey E, Anderson P, Gonzalez MA, Rico L, Büscher D, Delgado M. Human adult stem cells derived from adipose tissue protect against experimental colitis and sepsis. *Gut*, 2009, 58:929-939.
- [11] Coffman RL. The origin of TH2 responses. *Science*, 2010, 328: 1116-1117.
- [12] Cho KS, Park HK, Park HY, Jung JS, Jeon SG, Kim YK, Roh HJ. IFATS collection: immunomodulatory effects of adipose tissue - derived stem cells in an allergic rhinitis mouse model. *Stem Cells*, 2009, 27:259-265.
- [13] Xiao J, Zhang C, Zhang Y, Zhang X, Zhao J, Liang J, Zhong X, Chen Y. Transplantation of adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells into a murine model of passive chronic immune

- thrombocytopenia. *Transfusion*, 2012, 52:2551-2558.
- [14] Payne NL, Dantanarayana A, Sun G, Moussa L, Caine S, McDonald C, Herszfeld D, Bernard CC, Siatskas C. Early intervention with gene - modified mesenchymal stem cells overexpressing interleukin - 4 enhances anti - inflammatory responses and functional recovery in experimental autoimmune demyelination. *Cell Adh Migr*, 2012, 6:179-189.
- [15] Yang L, Anderson DE, Baecher-Allan C, Hastings WD, Bettelli E, Oukka M, Kuchroo VK, Hafler DA. IL-21 and TGF- β are required for differentiation of human TH17 cells. *Nature*, 2008, 454:350-352.
- [16] Yang XO, Pappu B, Nurieva R, Akimzhanov A, Kang HS, Chung Y, Ma L, Shah B, Panopoulos AD, Schluns KS, Watowich SS, Tian Q, Jetten AM, Dong C. T helper 17 lineage differentiation is programmed by orphan nuclear receptors ROR α and ROR γ . *Immunity*, 2008, 28:29-39.
- [17] Zhou Y, Yuan J, Zhou B, Lee AJ, Lee AJ, Ghawji M Jr, Yoo TJ. The therapeutic efficacy of human adipose tissue - derived mesenchymal stem cells on experimental autoimmune hearing loss in mice. *Immunology*, 2011, 133:133-140.
- [18] Zhou B, Yuan J, Zhou Y, Ghawji M Jr, Deng YP, Lee AJ, Nair U, Kang AH, Brand DD, Yoo TJ. Administering human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells to prevent and treat experimental arthritis. *Clin Immunol*, 2011, 141:328-337.
- [19] González MA, Gonzalez-Rey E, Rico L, Büscher D, Delgado M. Treatment of experimental arthritis by inducing immune tolerance with human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells. *Arthritis Rheum*, 2009, 60:1006-1019.
- [20] Lai K, Zeng K, Zeng F, Wei J, Tan G. Allogeneic adipose-derived stem cells suppress Th17 lymphocytes in patients with active lupus in vitro. *Acta Biochim Biophys Sin (Shanghai)*, 2011, 43:805-812.
- [21] Darlington PJ, Boivin MN, Renoux C, François M, Galipeau J, Freedman MS, Atkins HL, Cohen JA, Solchaga L, Bar-Or A. Reciprocal Th1 and Th17 regulation by mesenchymal stem cells: implication for multiple sclerosis. *Ann Neurol*, 2010, 68:540-545.
- [22] Zappia E, Casazza S, Pedemonte E, Benvenuto F, Bonanni I, Gerdoni E, Giunti D, Ceravolo A, Cazzanti F, Frassoni F, Mancardi G, Uccelli A. Mesenchymal stem cells ameliorate experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis inducing T - cell anergy. *Blood*, 2005, 106:1755-1761.
- [23] Ghannam S, Pene J, Torcy-Moquet G, Jorgensen C, Yssel H. Mesenchymal stem cells inhibit human Th17 cell differentiation and function and induce a T regulatory cell phenotype. *J Immunol*, 2010, 185:302-312.
- [24] Fu Y, Teng YY, Xu CW, Zhang X. The effect of bone marrow stem cells on the treatment of experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis rat. *Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2012, 12:161-165.[付裕, 滕银燕, 徐朝伟, 张旭. 骨髓间充质干细胞对实验性自身免疫性重症肌无力大鼠的治疗作用. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2012, 12:161-165.]
- [25] Crop MJ, Baan CC, Korevaar SS, Ijzermans JN, Weimar W, Hoogduijn MJ. Human adipose tissue - derived mesenchymal stem cells induce explosive T-cell proliferation. *Stem Cells Dev*, 2010, 19:1843-1853.
- [26] Afzali B, Mitchell P, Lechner RI, John S, Lombardi G. Translational mini - review series on Th17 cells: induction of interleukin - 17 production by regulatory T cells. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 2010, 159:120-130.
- [27] Gerdoni E, Gallo B, Casazza S, Musio S, Bonanni I, Pedemonte E, Mantegazza R, Frassoni F, Mancardi G, Pedotti R, Uccelli A. Mesenchymal stem cells effectively modulate pathogenic immune response in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *Ann Neurol*, 2007, 61:219-227.
- [28] Liu XJ, Zhang JF, Sun B, Peng HS, Kong QF, Bai SS, Liu YM, Wang GY, Wang JH, Li HL. Reciprocal effect of mesenchymal stem cell on experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis is mediated by transforming growth factor-beta and interleukin-6. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 2009, 158:37-44.
- [29] Constantin G, Marconi S, Rossi B, Angiari S, Calderan L, Anghileri E, Gini B, Bach SD, Martinello M, Bifari F, Galiè M, Turano E, Budui S, Sbarbat A, Krampfer M, Bonetti B. Adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells ameliorate chronic experimental autoimmune encephalo-myelitis. *Stem Cells*, 2009, 27:2624-2635.
- [30] Payne NL, Sun G, McDonald C, Moussa L, Emerson-Webber A, Loisel - Meyer S, Medin JA, Siatskas C, Bernard CC. Human adipose - derived mesenchymal stem cells engineered to secrete IL-10 inhibit APC function and limit CNS autoimmunity. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2013, 30:103-114.
- [31] Yousefi F, Ebtekar M, Soleimani M, Soudi S, Hashemi SM. Comparison of in vivo immunomodulatory effects of intravenous and intraperitoneal administration of adipose - tissue mesenchymal stem cells in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE). *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2013, 17:608-616.
- [32] Scruggs BA, Semon JA, Zhang X, Zhang S, Bowles AC, Pandey AC, Imhof KM, Kalueff AV, Gimble JM, Bunnell BA. Age of the donor reduces the ability of human adipose - derived stem cells to alleviate symptoms in the experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis mouse model. *Stem Cells Transl Med*, 2013, 2:797-807.
- [33] Mohyeddin Bonab M, Yazdanbakhsh S, Lotfi J, Alimoghaddom K, Talebian F, Hooshmand F, Ghavamzadeh A, Nikbin B. Does mesenchymal stem cell therapy help multiple sclerosis patients: report of a pilot study? *Iran J Immunol*, 2007, 4:50-57.
- [34] Karussis D, Karageorgiou C, Vaknin - Dembinsky A, Gowda - Kurkalli B, Gomori JM, Kassis I, Bulte JW, Petrou P, Ben-Hur T, Abramsky O, Slavin S. Safety and immunological effects of mesenchymal stem cell transplantation in patients with multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Arch Neurol*, 2010, 67:1187-1194.
- [35] Ra JC, Kang SK, Shin IS, Park HG, Joo SA, Kim JG, Kang BC, Lee YS, Nakama K, Piao M, Sohl B, Kurtz A. Stem cell treatment for patients with autoimmune disease by systemic infusion of culture-expanded autologous adipose tissue derived mesenchymal stem cells. *J Transl Med*, 2011, 9:181.

(收稿日期:2014-07-16)