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· 综述 ·

牙周膜干细胞免疫调节特性的研究进展

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【摘要】 牙周膜干细胞(periodontal ligament stem cells, PDLSCs)具有多向分化的潜能,是牙周组织再生的首选种子细胞。近年来,大量研究证实PDLSCs还具有广泛的免疫调节特性,深入探究其具体分子机制对于牙周炎的治疗具有重要的指导意义。本文旨在归纳总结PDLSCs对各种免疫细胞的调控以及炎症环境对PDLSCs免疫特性影响的研究进展,以期为实现PDLSCs的异体移植提供重要理论依据,从而提升牙周组织再生的治疗效果。现有研究表明,PDLSCs对固有免疫细胞和获得性免疫细胞均具有一定的免疫抑制作用,炎症刺激可导致其免疫调节特性受损。然而,目前的研究主要局限于体外细胞试验,缺乏对体内环境下PDLSCs免疫调节作用的深入研究,基于细胞谱系示踪和条件性基因敲除技术的体内研究可能成为未来的主要研究方向。

【关键词】 牙周膜干细胞; 组织再生; 免疫调节; 获得性免疫; 固有免疫; 中性粒细胞; 间充质干细胞; 炎症

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【Abstract】 Periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) have the potential for multidirectional differentiation and are the preferred seed cells for periodontal tissue regeneration. In recent years, a large number of studies have confirmed that PDLSCs also possess broad immunomodulatory properties. Therefore, in-depth exploration of their specific molecular mechanisms is of great significance for the treatment of periodontitis. The aim of this paper is to summarize the research progress on the regulation of PDLSCs on various immune cells and the effect of the inflammatory environment on the immune characteristics of PDLSCs to provide an important theoretical basis for the allotransplantation of PDLSCs and improve the therapeutic effect of periodontal tissue regeneration. Studies have shown that PDLSCs possess a certain degree of immunosuppressive effect on both innate and acquired immune cells, and inflammatory stimulation may lead to the impairment of the immunoregulatory properties of PDLSCs. However, current studies are mainly limited to *in vitro* cell tests and lack in-depth studies on the immunomodulatory effects of PDLSCs *in vivo*. *In vivo* studies based on cell lineage tracing and conditional gene knockout technology may become the main directions for future research.

【Key words】 periodontal ligament stem cells; tissue regeneration; immunomodulatory properties; acquired immunity; innate immunity; neutrophil granulocyte; mesenchymal stem cells; inflammation

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牙周炎是一种由于局部免疫失衡导致的牙周组织破坏性疾病,疾病的进展与免疫炎症反应程度密切相关^[1]。牙周炎的治疗目的是在控制炎症的基础上,对丧失的牙周组织进行有效的恢复和重建。传统的治疗方法如龈上洁治、龈下刮治等机械清创手段主要在于控制感染^[2]。引导组织再生的临床应用虽然在一定程度上提高了牙周治疗效果,但尚不能获得理想的牙周组织再生^[3-4]。其中,牙周膜干细胞(periodontal ligament stem cells, PDLSCs)被认为是牙周组织再生的首选种子细胞^[5]。2004年,Seo等^[6]首次证实了牙周膜中多能干细胞(即PDLSCs)的存在。该细胞群不仅表达间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)表面标志物^[7-9],还具有向成牙骨质细胞、成骨细胞、成纤维细胞等多向分化的潜能^[10]。基于免疫调控在牙周病发生发展中的重要作用,PDLSCs的免疫调节特性也逐渐得到了证实^[11]。本综述归纳总结PDLSCs与各种免疫细胞的相互调节作用和炎症环境对于PDLSCs免疫调节特性的影响。

1 PDLSCs对免疫细胞的调节

2009年,Wada等^[12]首次报道了PDLSCs具有免疫调节特性。该研究发现,PDLSCs一方面具有与MSCs类似的特性,即不表达主要组织相容性复合体(major histocompatibility complex, MHC) II类分子,能够实现免疫豁免;另一方面,PDLSCs可抑制外周血单核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cells, PBMCs)的增殖。活化的PBMCs可分泌干扰素- γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ),而IFN- γ 的刺激可上调PDLSCs转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)、肝细胞生长因子(hepatocyte growth factor, HGF)和吲哚胺2,3-双加氧酶-1(indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1, IDO-1)等多种免疫调节因子的表达。因此,将两种细胞共培养时,PDLSCs可通过非细胞接触式途径抑制PBMCs增殖。近年来,越来越多的研究证实PDLSCs对多种免疫细胞均可发挥一定的调节作用^[13-14]。鉴于免疫细胞的多样性,进一步深入分析PDLSCs对不同免疫细胞的影响,有助于为基于PDLSCs的干细胞治疗提供重要理论依据。

1.1 PDLSCs对固有免疫细胞的调节

1.1.1 PDLSCs对树突状细胞(dendritic cells, DCs)的调节 DCs因其成熟时伸出许多树突样或伪足样突起而得名,是已知功能最强的抗原呈递细胞。研究表明PDLSCs可对成熟DCs发挥免疫抑制作用,具体表现为降低成熟DCs标志物[如CD80、CD83、CD86、CD40、CD1a、CD209和人类白细胞DR抗原(human leucocyte antigen-DR, HLA-DR)]的表达,促进抗炎细胞因子的分泌和抑制炎症因子白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和TGF- β 的合成^[15]。另外,STRO-1+CD146+ PDLSCs还可通过显著降低DCs非经典主要组织相容性复合物糖蛋白CD1b的水平,进而降低DCs向T细胞提呈脂类抗原的能力^[16]。

1.1.2 PDLSCs对中性粒细胞的调节 中性粒细胞是白细胞中的主要成员,具有广泛的趋化、吞噬和杀菌作用。研究显示,PDLSCs可识别牙周主要致病菌牙龈卟啉单胞菌(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*, P.g)并通过旁分泌途径参与调控中性粒细胞的招募和激活^[17]。另有研究发现,PDLSCs可分泌IL-6促进中性粒细胞的增殖,并抑制其凋亡,这一作用可能有助于增强中性粒细胞作为炎症反应中抵抗病原体的第一道防线的功能^[17-18]。目前有关PDLSCs对中性粒细胞的免疫调节相关研究报道较少,相关分子机制尚有待进一步阐明。

1.1.3 PDLSCs对巨噬细胞的调节 巨噬细胞由血液中单核细胞分化而来,根据其功能分为促炎的M1型巨噬细胞和抑炎的M2巨噬细胞。M1/M2型巨噬细胞的平衡不仅在维持组织微环境稳态中发挥重要作用,也是组织修复和再生的重要影响因素^[19]。研究表明,PDLSCs可通过旁分泌途径下调巨噬细胞TNF- α 并上调IL-10的表达进而促进M2型巨噬细胞极化。相关作用机制在动物模型上得到了进一步验证,即PDLSCs通过对巨噬细胞极化的调控作用可促进牙周组织再生^[13,20]。

1.2 PDLSCs对获得性免疫细胞的调节

1.2.1 PDLSCs对T细胞的调节 T细胞作为获得性免疫细胞中最重要的一种淋巴细胞,其活化过程较为复杂。T细胞活化需要双信号刺激:第一信号由T细胞受体转导;第二信号即协同刺激信号,

由抗原呈递细胞(antigen presenting cell, APC)表面的协同刺激分子与T细胞相应受体相互作用而产生。抗原进入机体后,被APC识别、处理并呈递给T细胞,T细胞在表达了主要组织相容性复合体-抗原肽复合物的APC细胞的刺激下,获得第一信号和协同刺激信号,最终实现T细胞的活化^[21]。由于PDLSCs缺乏人类白细胞Ⅱ类抗原DR(human leucocyte antigen-Ⅱ DR, HLA-Ⅱ DR)和T细胞协同刺激分子(CD80和CD86)而具有低免疫原性^[5],CD80和CD86的低表达使得PDLSCs不具有为T细胞提供活化的第二信号的能力,从而导致同种异体PDLSCs移植不易发生免疫排斥反应。

PDLSCs不仅不能为T细胞提供活化的协同刺激信号,还可能通过以下几种机制调控T细胞增殖、凋亡和分化^[22]。上调前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)表达水平:PGE2作为一种重要的炎症介质,参与调节T细胞的增殖、分化和相关细胞因子的分泌。研究显示,PGE2介导的T细胞失能在PDLSCs的免疫调节中发挥重要作用。移植同种异体PDLSCs可通过上调PGE2抑制T细胞的增殖,从而减轻免疫排斥,促进组织再生^[23]。下调Tet1/Tet2介导的DNA去甲基化:有报道称一组属于Tet家族的DNA去甲基化酶(Tet1和Tet2)参与调控PDLSCs免疫调节能力^[14]。当Tet1和Tet2下调时,DKK-1基因的启动子发生高水平甲基化^[24],使DKK-1的表达水平降低,导致WNT信号通路被激活^[25],从而促进PDLSCs表达Fas配体(FasL),而PDLSCs表达的FasL可通过与T细胞表面Fas结合诱导T细胞凋亡^[26],进而发挥免疫抑制作用。降低DCs的抗原提呈能力:如前文中提到,STRO-1+CD146+ PDLSCs通过下调DCs非经典主要组织相容性复合物糖蛋白CD1b的水平,从而使DCs无法向T细胞提呈脂类抗原,进而抑制T细胞增殖^[16]。细胞周期停滞:早在2005年就有研究表明,MSCs对T细胞增殖的抑制可能是通过使细胞周期停滞在G0/G1期而不是诱导T细胞凋亡^[27]。而PDLSCs属于MSCs中的一种,因此PDLSCs也可能通过相同机制抑制T细胞增殖。然而,这一推测与PDLSCs对T细胞凋亡的诱导作用结论相悖,尚有待进一步的研究加以阐明。调控T细胞亚群组成:有研究发现,PDLSCs不仅可以抑制T细胞的增殖,还可通过影响IL-6和IDO-1的表达水平调控T细胞亚群组成。具体表现为上调调节性T细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)的比例和活性,并下调辅助性T细

胞,从而抑制免疫反应,有利于牙周组织的再生^[28-29]。

1.2.2 PDLSCs对B细胞的调节 作为获得性免疫的另一重要组成部分,体液免疫同样也受到PDLSCs的调控。近年来有研究报道在小型猪模型中使用同种异体PDLSCs治疗牙周炎时,可降低受体的体液免疫。机制研究结果显示:将同种异体PDLSCs与B细胞共培养时,B细胞的增殖、分化、迁移和免疫球蛋白的合成均受到显著抑制,提示PDLSCs在调节宿主体液免疫中发挥着重要的作用,相关分子机制的探明有助于为同种异体PDLSCs的临床应用提供重要参考^[30]。然而,有趣的是,PDLSCs还可通过分泌IL-6抑制B细胞的凋亡,从而增强B细胞的活性^[31],这一变化的生理意义尚有待进一步深入探究。以上研究表明,PDLSCs不仅可降低免疫细胞的抗原提呈能力,还可调节免疫细胞的增殖、分化、迁移和表型转化等多种功能特性抑制机体的免疫排斥,从而为牙周组织再生创造有利条件。

2 炎症环境下PDLSCs的免疫调节特性

PDLSCs的免疫调节能力与组织的生理、病理状态密切相关。研究表明,炎症环境下的PDLSCs可表现为免疫调节功能失调^[32-34]。当与PBMNCs共培养时,炎性PDLSCs(ihPDLSCs)抑制T细胞增殖的作用相较于正常PDLSCs明显降低,其诱导CD4+CD25+FOXP3+Treg分化和IL-10分泌的能力以及对Th17的分化和IL-17分泌的抑制作用也显著降低^[35]。以上变化可能进一步导致炎症状态下的免疫应答失衡、促进破骨活性和加重牙槽骨的破坏。

活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)是需氧细胞在代谢过程中产生的一类氧的单电子还原产物,主要包括超氧化物、羟自由基、过氧化氢、臭氧等。过量的ROS可导致蛋白质、DNA等生物大分子的损伤,引起细胞和胞外基质的破坏。有研究显示,生理情况下PDLSCs可降低中性粒细胞的前体细胞人早幼粒白血病细胞(human promyelocytic leukemia, HL-60D)胞内ROS的产生,提示PDLSCs通过控制ROS的生成进而维持健康牙周组织的稳态^[36]。然而,经*P.g*总蛋白提取物(Pg-PE)处理的PDLSCs则可显著上调HL-60D胞内ROS的产生,增加的ROS不仅可能加重牙周炎的组织破坏过程,还可对多种牙周致病菌发挥杀伤作用^[19]。

Th17具有促进炎症反应,加重牙槽骨破坏等

作用,而Treg则可以分泌IL-10和TGF- β 抑制炎症反应。Th17/Treg比例的失调在牙周炎发生发展过程中发挥重要作用。其中,来源于PDLSCs外泌体的microRNA-155-5p可正向调控Treg的形成,并抑制Th17。研究表明,炎症刺激可降低PDLSCs外泌体中microRNA-155-5p的表达,进而导致Th17/Treg失衡^[37]。

PDLSCs对巨噬细胞极化的调节作用同样受到炎症水平的影响。一方面,炎性PDLSCs对M2型巨噬细胞极化的促进作用降低;另一方面,与健康PDLSCs的外泌体相比,miR-143-3p在炎性PDLSCs来源的外泌体中富集,靶向抑制PI3K γ 的表达,并通过抑制PI3K/AKT信号传导和激活NF- κ B信号促进M1巨噬细胞的极化,加剧牙周炎症^[38]。以上研究结果表明,健康PDLSCs相较于炎性PDLSCs显示出更为优异的免疫调节特性和组织再生能力,更加适宜作为牙周治疗的种子细胞。

3 总结与展望

PDLSCs不仅自身具有较低的免疫原性,还可通过对多种免疫细胞的作用调节宿主免疫应答,降低发生免疫排斥的风险,抑制炎症发生发展和促进牙周组织再生。相关作用机制的进一步阐明有助于异体PDLSCs的临床应用,为实现牙周组织的功能性再生提供重要理论依据。然而,由于技术手段的局限,目前多数相关研究还停留在体外细胞实验阶段,缺乏对体内环境下PDLSCs免疫调节能力的深入分析。随着细胞谱系示踪技术的快速发展,实现了对生物体内特定标记细胞群的动态追踪。近年来,大量研究证实,Gli1、LepR、Axin2等基因可实现体内环境下对PDLSCs的可靠标记^[39-41]。因此,利用相关转基因小鼠可能有利于揭示体内环境下PDLSCs的免疫调节特性,这为今后的研究指明了方向。

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