

布鲁氏菌IV型分泌系统效应因子调控宿主细胞功能研究进展

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摘要: 布鲁氏菌(*Brucella*)是一种全球广泛传播的人畜共患病原体, 能够感染野生动物、家养动物及人类。为了在宿主体内建立并维持慢性感染, 布鲁氏菌进化出了多种策略逃逸宿主的免疫应答机制, 并且在细胞内大量繁殖。其核心机制主要依赖于IV型分泌系统(type IV secretion system, T4SS)及其分泌的效应因子。T4SS 通过将效应因子直接注入宿主细胞内, 调控宿主细胞的多种功能, 从而帮助病原体逃避免疫监控、操纵宿主细胞内环境, 并促进布鲁氏菌的生存与复制。本文综述了布鲁氏菌 T4SS 的结构与功能, 以及 T4SS 效应因子在调控宿主细胞功能方面的最新研究进展, 探讨了布鲁氏菌如何通过调节宿主细胞信号传导途径, 实现对细胞内液泡的控制, 并形成有利于细菌存活的复制生态位。这些研究进展为我们更好地理解布鲁氏菌感染的致病机制提供了新见解, 并有助于开发更有效的预防和治疗策略来应对布鲁氏菌感染。

关键词: 布鲁氏菌; IV型分泌系统; 效应因子; 功能调控

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Progress in the regulation of host cell functions by *Brucella* type IV secretion system effectors

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Abstract: *Brucella* is a genus of globally widespread zoonotic pathogens capable of infecting wild animals, domestic animals, and humans. To establish and sustain chronic infections within the host, *Brucella* have evolved multiple strategies to evade host immune responses and extensively replicate in host cells, which primarily rely on the type IV secretion system (T4SS) and its secreted effectors. The T4SS functions by directly injecting effectors into host cells, modulating various host cell functions to help the pathogen evade immune surveillance, manipulate the intracellular environment, and promote its survival and replication. This article reviews the structure and function of the *Brucella* T4SS and the latest research progress in the role of *Brucella* T4SS effectors in regulating host cell functions, exploring how bacteria of *Brucella* manipulate host cell signaling pathways to control intracellular vacuole dynamics and establish a replicative niche conducive to bacterial survival. These advancements provide new insights into the pathogenesis of *Brucella* infections and aid in the development of more effective strategies for preventing and treating *Brucella*-related diseases.

Keywords: *Brucella*; type IV secretion system; effector; regulation of functions

布鲁氏菌病(Brucellosis)简称“布病”，又称地中海弛张热、马耳他热、波浪热或波状热，是由布鲁氏菌(*Brucella*)引起的一种变态反应性人兽共患传染病。世界卫生组织将其视为“世界范围内流行最广泛的人畜共患病，但也是最被人们所忽视的7种重要传染病之一”。家畜感染布鲁氏菌后出现流产和不育，对畜牧业生产造成非常严重的经济损失，人感染布病后，反复发作，长期不愈，严重者丧失劳动能力^[1-2]。

布鲁氏菌属于 α 变形杆菌科成员，是一种高度宿主适应和宿主特异性的病原体，已经进化出复杂的策略来抵消、逃避或颠覆杀菌机制，使它们能够建立生存所需的安全复制生态位^[3-4]。布鲁氏菌可以侵入并持续存在于多种细胞类型

中，主要是单核细胞、巨噬细胞和受孕动物的滋养层细胞内，进一步传播到各种组织和器官^[5]。通过基因组分析比较发现，相较于其他细菌病原体，布鲁氏菌缺乏经典的毒力因子，如外毒素、荚膜、菌毛、质粒毒力岛和胞外蛋白酶等^[6]。目前，虽然没有发现布鲁氏菌具有产生外毒素的能力，但其侵袭力很强，能够逃避宿主的免疫杀伤作用，并在宿主细胞内具有很强的生存和繁殖能力^[7]。随着对布鲁氏菌致病机制研究的深入，越来越多的毒力因子被筛选出来，但大部分毒力因子的作用机制尚未研究清楚。到目前为止，已发现的布鲁氏菌毒力因子有脂多糖、二元调控系统、群体感应系统、T4SS、鞭毛、环1,2-葡聚糖、ery操纵子(赤藓糖醇代谢

相关蛋白)、*Hta* (耐受高温环境相关蛋白)、*Lon* (压力耐受相关蛋白)和 *CptA* (布鲁氏菌外形调控蛋白)等^[8-13]。

布鲁氏菌在宿主细胞内参与复杂的细胞内循环,该循环涉及其膜结合液泡与各种细胞途径之间的一系列相互作用,包括内吞途径、分泌途径和自噬途径。一旦内化,细菌就会被单独封闭在含有布鲁氏菌的液泡(*Brucella*-containing vacuole, BCV)中。BCV 与内吞途径相互作用并与溶酶体受控接触,最终形成内体 BCV (endosomal BCV, eBCV),在此阶段,细菌细胞周期被抑制^[14]。eBCV 内的酸化和营养缺乏触发 virb-T4SS 的表达,它分泌效应因子,并通过与内质网和高尔基体的相互作用,使 eBCV 转化为复制型 BCV (replicative BCV, rBCV),在这个阶段,细菌细胞周期恢复,细菌开始分裂^[15]。这些 rBCV 最终与宿主细胞自噬途径的成分相互作用,导致自噬 BCV (autophagic BCV, aBCV)的形成,该过程被认为对于布鲁氏菌从宿主中的排出和在细胞间传播具有重要作用^[16]。

在本篇综述中,我们将围绕 T4SS 及其效应因子的最新研究进展,综述布鲁氏菌如何调节宿主细胞途径以确保细胞内复制,使读者能够深入理解国际上在 T4SS 效应因子方面所取得的进展。

1 布鲁氏菌 T4SS 的结构与功能

布鲁氏菌的 T4SS 是一组由 virb 蛋白 (virb1-virb12)组成的多蛋白复合物,也是布鲁氏菌主要的毒力因子。其核心结构域成分包括 virb6-virb10,存在于周质中,包含明显的结构域,它们相互作用形成 T4SS 的易位通道,从而将效应物运输到宿主细胞^[17]。其中, virb6 是一种内膜蛋白,对底物相互作用和底物向其他 virb 蛋白的转移至关重要, virb6 蛋白具有胞质

N 端、5 个跨膜结构域和一个胞质 C 端^[18]; virb7 是一种脂蛋白,其 N 端被乙酰化并插入外膜内,该脂蛋白的其余部分位于周质, virb7 蛋白对维持 T4SS 的稳定性至关重要^[19]; virb8 蛋白以二聚体的形式存在,包含一个周质结构域、一个单一的跨膜螺旋结构和一个胞质 C 端,二聚界面上的氨基酸残基决定了 virb8 蛋白的功能^[20-21]; virb9 蛋白是包含一个 N 端结构域(N-terminal domain, NTD)和一个 C 端结构域(C-terminal domain, CTD)的周质蛋白,其被 virb10 蛋白包裹,可以与 virb7 蛋白相互作用形成 T4SS 核心复合物的内壁; virb10 蛋白 N 端结构域包含 4 个部分:胞质组分、TM 螺旋、可弯曲组分和球形 CTD,这 4 个部分形成了 virb10 蛋白在 T4SS 中的核心功能,即连接许多不同的蛋白,从而介导信号传输过程,是布鲁氏菌的重要功能蛋白^[19-22]。virb6 蛋白胞质 N 端结构域与 virb8 蛋白和 virb10 蛋白相互作用,是通过内膜分泌底物所必需的。virb10 蛋白对于底物从内膜转移到外膜至关重要,但它并不直接接触底物^[18],在内膜和外膜之间起着能量感应桥梁的作用。底物从 virb6 蛋白和 virb8 蛋白转移到 virb2 蛋白和 virb9 蛋白依赖于 virb10 蛋白,其效率受 virb10 蛋白与 T4SS 赋能蛋白 virb4 和 virb11 结合后 ATP 构象变化的影响^[18,20]。

virb1 蛋白是 virb 操纵子的第一个产物,其 N 端为裂解转糖基酶,可能通过局部破坏肽聚糖层来破坏细胞膜的完整性,给 T4SS 组装创造空间, virb1 蛋白可以直接招募 virb8、virb9 和 virb11,促进它们在组装位点的组装,从而间接促进更多的稳定相互作用^[23-24];同时 C 端 virb1 蛋白可以从 virb1 中剪切,分泌到细菌细胞外,与 T-菌毛亚基相互作用,促进 T-菌毛组装^[25]。

virb2 和 virb5 蛋白位于细菌表面,它们相互作用形成 T-菌毛。virb2 蛋白是 T-菌毛的主要

成分,在细菌表面形成柱状结构转移效应蛋白,也通过内膜传递目标信号肽。*virb5* 是 T-菌毛的一个次要成分,位于 T-菌毛的尖端,是一种特异性的黏附蛋白^[26]。

virb4 和 *virb11* 蛋白中存在一个保守的 NTP 结合域。*virb4* 通常以单体、二聚体或六聚体的形式出现,通过与 NTP 结合为 T4SS 组装和底物运输提供能量,完整的 NTP 结合区对 *virb4* 的功能至关重要^[27]。*virb11* 蛋白能够组装成六聚体,为细菌的 T4SS 提供动力。该六聚体由每个单体的 N 端和 C 端结构域形成的双环结构组成,从而在六聚体中一个单体的 NTD 和下一个单体的 CTD 之间形成了一个核苷酸结合位点^[28]。

virb12 蛋白序列分析发现了一个 OmpA 同源结构域和一个脂蛋白信号序列。表明 *virb12* 是布鲁氏菌属的一种表面定位蛋白,在感染动物时可诱导抗体反应,可能在与宿主细胞的相互作用中发挥作用^[29]。

编码 T4SS 的基因受到严格调控,多个调节因子控制布鲁氏菌 *virb* 的表达^[30-31],如 *BvrRS*、*HutC*、*Rsh* 等根据环境条件调控 *virb* 的表达,以确保在适当时间和条件下发挥其功能^[32-34],这种调控在不同布鲁氏菌物种中可能有所差异^[35]。

从布鲁氏菌的 IV 型分泌系统被发现起,研究者们对该系统在布鲁氏菌致病机制中发挥的作用进行了多方面的研究:(1) T4SS 与维持细菌的慢性感染关系密切,*virb* 突变体在哺乳动物细胞以及实验和自然宿主动物中高度减毒^[36-37],T4SS 有助于布鲁氏菌在网状内皮系统(淋巴结、脾脏和肝脏)中定殖,缺失 *virb4* 后在任何时间点都不能从胸腺中分离出布鲁氏菌^[38];流产布鲁氏菌 A19 缺失 *virb* 启动子后,与亲本菌株 A19 相比,A19 Δ *virb* 突变菌株对巨噬细胞和树突状细胞的侵袭能力降低,突变菌株在巨噬细胞、树突状细胞和小鼠中的存活能力明显降低^[36]。

(2) T4SS 可以利用宿主细胞的分泌运输途径完成自身的胞内运输:T4SS 缺陷的菌株可以侵入宿主细胞,并且和野生株一样与早期内体和晚期内体相互作用,但随着时间的推移,T4SS 缺陷的菌株所形成的布氏小体无法将溶酶体相关膜蛋白 1 (lysosome associated membrane protein 1, LAMP1) 分子排出,始终保持 LAMP1 阳性的状态,说明这些缺失株形成的布氏小体被溶酶体包围,最终被降解^[14]。相比之下,野生株形成的布氏小体在与晚期内体短暂接触后便与之脱离,随后布氏小体抵达内质网,在内质网上建立起复制泡进行增殖^[39]。(3) T4SS 在布鲁氏菌避免被宿主的免疫系统识别过程中也发挥着一定的作用,一方面,T4SS 缺陷的菌株在感染宿主细胞后很快会被溶酶体降解,因此可以很快激发宿主的免疫反应,野生株只在宿主细胞增殖周期的后期才激发宿主的免疫反应;另一方面,可能是 T4SS 分泌的某些效应因子具有抑制炎症反应的作用^[40]。

2 布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子

2.1 T4SS 效应因子的发现

早在 1999 年左右,就已经开始了对布鲁氏菌 T4SS 的相关研究,但是对其效应因子方面的研究在 2008 年之后才逐步开展。T4SS 的效应因子必须满足 2 个条件:一是该蛋白可以被分泌到宿主细胞内,二是蛋白分泌严格通过 T4SS 实现^[30]。候选蛋白是否能被分泌到宿主细胞内,可以通过 β -内酰胺酶 TEM-1 报告系统或者钙调蛋白依赖的腺苷酸环化酶 *CyaA* 报告系统等进行检测^[41]。检测候选蛋白是否由 T4SS 分泌,可以通过 Δ *virb* 缺失株来验证^[41]。

首先鉴定出的效应因子是 *VceA* 和 *VceC*,在筛选调控因子 *VjbR* 的调控靶点时被发现^[42]。*De Barsy* 等^[43]在 2011 年通过 TEM-1 报告系统

验证确认了 RicA 为新的 T4SS 效应因子。同年 Marchesini 等^[44]通过 CyaA 报告系统验证确认了 4 个新的 T4SS 效应因子 BPE005、BPE043、BPE123 和 BPE275。Salcedo 等^[45]在 2013 年通过 CyaA 报告系统验证确认了 BtpA、BtpB。Myeni 等^[41]在 2013 年通过生物信息学预测联合 CyaA 报告系统与 TEM-1 报告系统验证确认了 BspA、BspB、BspC、BspE、BspF。Döhmer 等^[46]在 2014 年确认了 SepA 以 virb 依赖性的方式被分泌。Luizet 等^[16]在 2021 年通过 TEM-1 报告系统验证了 BspL。最近一个被验证的 T4SS 效应因子 NyxA 在 2023 年通过 TEM-1 报告系统验证^[47]。

2.2 T4SS 效应因子功能研究

截至 2024 年,上述 17 个 T4SS 的效应因子已被发现,研究人员对其中大部分效应因子的功能进行了研究,其中大部分效应因子参与调控 BCV 的胞内囊泡运输,小部分参与调控宿主细胞的免疫与代谢,还有部分效应因子的功能仍然未知(表 1)。

2.2.1 T4SS 效应因子调节 BCV 的胞内运输

布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子的主要功能是调节宿主巨噬细胞中含 BCV 的胞内运输,帮助布鲁氏菌逃避吞噬溶酶体的降解并移位至内质网建立复制位点并进行大量复制。目前,对 T4SS 效应因子的鉴定及其生物学功能的研究,帮助我们初步了解 T4SS 如何控制布鲁氏菌的胞内运输。例如, SepA 能够帮助 eBCV 排除溶酶体标志物 LAMP-1,促进 eBCV 转化为 rBCV^[46]; BspA 通过靶向 E3 泛素连接酶膜相关环指蛋白 6 (membrane-associated ring finger 6, MARCH6) 依赖性内质网相关降解途径 (ER-associated degradation, ERAD) 来抑制宿主 ERAD 通路,阻碍 MARCH6 招募到内质网膜,导致错误折叠的蛋白不能被降解,从而促进对

复制生态位至关重要的内质网衍生膜的积累,在 rBCV 阶段发挥其功能促进布鲁氏菌胞内复制^[48];作用于 ERAD 途径的还有 BspL,其与 ERAD 通路的中心组成部分同型半胱氨酸诱导的内质网蛋白(homocysteine-induced endoplasmic reticulum protein, Herp)相互作用,在布鲁氏菌感染后期增强 ERAD。BspL 靶向 Herp 和 ERAD 可以严格控制 aBCV 的形成,延迟了 aBCV 的形成和细胞间传播^[16]; BspB 与宿主细胞中保守的寡聚高尔基体复合体相互作用,从而重塑高尔基体和内质网之间的囊泡运输,将高尔基体衍生的囊泡重定向至 BCV 以促进 rBCV 生成和布鲁氏菌的胞内增殖^[49]; RicA 直接与一种小 GTP 酶 Ras 相关蛋白 Rab-2A (Ras-related protein Rab-2A, Rab2a) 相互作用,调节宿主细胞中内质网-高尔基体的相互作用^[43],同时最近研究发现 BspB 介导的高尔基体相关囊泡运输的重塑可以弥补由于 RicA 对 Rab2a 功能的调节导致的布鲁氏菌复制下降^[37]; BspF 破坏高尔基体反面网状系统 (trans-Golgi network, TGN) 和循环内吞区室之间的囊泡运输,其原理是通过与含螺旋卷曲、锚蛋白重复和 PH 结构域的 Arf-GAP 蛋白 1 (Arf-GAP with coiled-coil, ankyrin repeat, and PH domain-containing protein 1, ACAP1) 互作,破坏了循环内吞区室依赖于 Arf6-/Rab8a 的运输,导致 rBCV 积累 TGN 相关囊泡,从而促进细菌生长^[15]。同时研究发现 BspF 具有乙酰转移酶活性和去巴豆酰转移酶活性,可能通过改变巴豆酰化来影响宿主蛋白的功能,从而促进布鲁氏菌的胞内增殖^[50](图 1)。

2.2.2 T4SS 效应因子调节宿主细胞的免疫反应

布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子的另一主要功能是调节宿主细胞的免疫反应。例如, T4SS 效应因子 VceC 与内质网伴侣免疫球蛋白重链结合蛋

表 1 布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子

Table 1 *Brucella* type IV secretion system effectors

效应因子 Effector	基因 Gene	功能 Function	发现年份 Year of discovery	参考文献 Reference
VceA	BAB1_1652	促进细胞凋亡并抑制细胞自噬 Promote apoptosis and inhibit autophagy	2008	[42]
VceC	BAB1_1058	与 BiP 相互作用, 诱导未折叠蛋白反应, 刺激炎症因子白细胞介素 6 和肿瘤坏死因子 α 的产生; 抑制 CHOP 诱导的细胞凋亡 Interacts with BiP to induce UPR, stimulate IL-6 and TNF- α production, and inhibit CHOP-induced apoptosis	2008	[42]
RicA	BAB1_1279	调节布鲁氏菌的细胞内转运; 与 STING 互作抑制 IFN- β 表达 Regulates <i>Brucella</i> intracellular trafficking and interacts with STING to inhibit IFN- β expression	2011	[43]
BPE005	BAB1_2005	促进肝细胞胶原蛋白积累、纤维化 Promotes collagen accumulation and fibrosis in hepatocytes	2011	[44]
BPE043	BAB1_1043	未知 Unknown	2011	[44]
BPE123	BAB2_0123	增强宿主细胞烯醇化酶的活性 Enhances the activity of host cell enolase	2011	[44]
BPE275	BAB1_1275	未知 Unknown	2011	[44]
BtpA	BAB1_0279	调节宿主免疫反应、稳定宿主细胞微管、消耗宿主细胞 NAD Regulates host immune response, stabilizes host cell microtubules, and depletes host cell NAD	2013	[45]
BtpB	BAB1_0756	调节宿主免疫反应、稳定宿主细胞微管、消耗宿主细胞 NAD Regulates host immune response, stabilizes host cell microtubules, and depletes host cell NAD	2013	[45]
BspA	BAB1_0678	抑制依赖 MARCH6 的内质网相关降解途径, 促进布鲁氏菌在细胞内复制 Inhibits MARCH6-dependent ER-associated degradation pathway and promotes <i>Brucella</i> intracellular replication	2013	[41]
BspB	BAB1_0712	与宿主细胞中 COG 相互作用, 调节 BCV 细胞内转运, 促进 rBCV 生成 Interacts with COG in host cells to regulate BCV intracellular trafficking and promote rBCV formation	2013	[41]
BspC	BAB1_0847	未知 Unknown	2013	[41]
BspE	BAB1_1675	未知 Unknown	2013	[41]
BspF	BAB1_1948	调节 Arf6-Rab8a GTPase 级联以促进布鲁氏菌在细胞内复制 Regulates the Arf6-Rab8a GTPase cascade to promote <i>Brucella</i> intracellular replication	2013	[41]
SepA	BAB1_1492	排除 BCV 溶酶体标志物 LAMP-1, 调节 BCV 的细胞内转运 Excludes the lysosomal marker LAMP-1 from BCV and regulates its intracellular trafficking	2014	[46]
BspL	BAB1_1533	与 Herp 相互作用, 延缓 aBCV 的形成以及细菌从受感染细胞中排出 Interacts with Herp to delay aBCV formation and bacterial expulsion from infected cells	2021	[16]
NyxA	BAB1_0296	调节核仁蛋白亚细胞定位 Regulates the subcellular localization of nucleolar proteins	2023	[47]

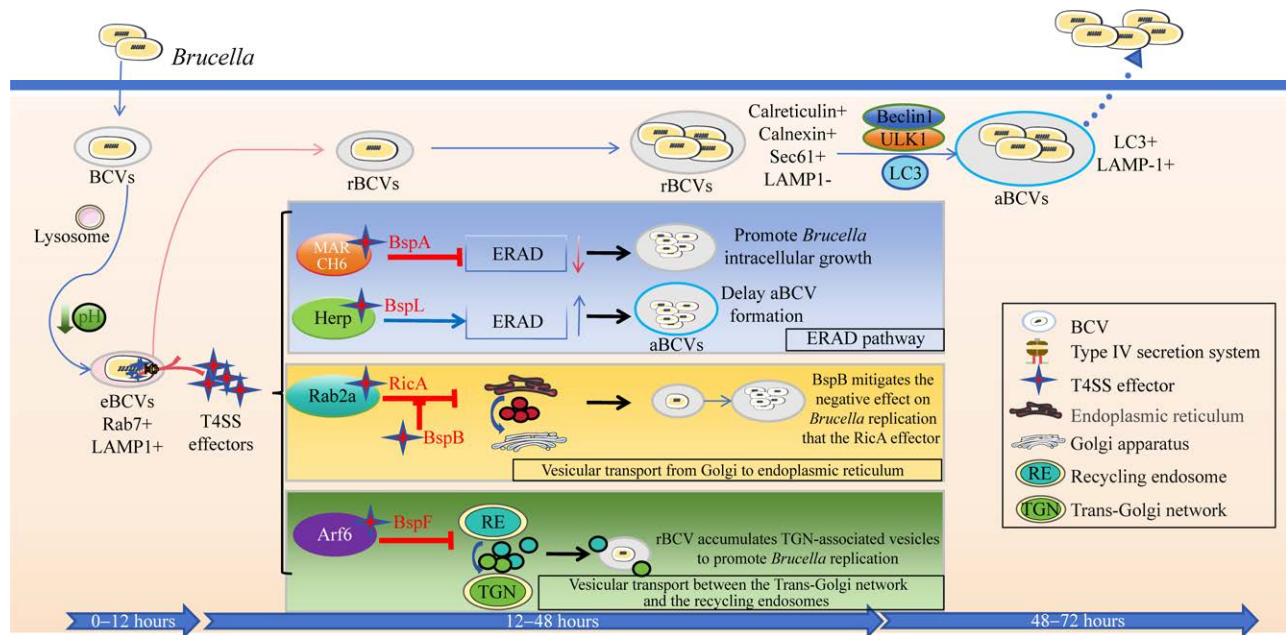


图 1 T4SS 效应因子调节含有布鲁氏菌的液泡的细胞内运输 布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子调控 ERAD 途径、高尔基体相关囊泡运输等信号通路，帮助布鲁氏菌建立复制位点促进细胞内增殖。

Figure 1 T4SS effectors modulate *Brucella*-containing vacuole intracellular transport. *Brucella* T4SS effectors regulate signaling pathways such as the ERAD pathway and Golgi-related vesicular trafficking, facilitating the establishment of replication niches and promoting the intracellular proliferation of *Brucella*.

白(immunoglobulin heavy chain binding protein, Bip)相互作用，引起内质网应激，诱导未折叠蛋白反应，从而刺激细胞炎症因子 IL-6 和 TNF- α 的产生^[51-52]；BspF 通过抑制 NF- κ B、p38 MAPK 及 JNK MAPK 信号通路的激活，从而抑制促炎因子 IL-1 β 、IL-6 和 IL-8 的分泌^[53]；RicA 与干扰素基因刺激因子(stimulator of interferon genes, STING)互作并通过自噬溶酶体途径降解 STING，从而阻断下游信号通路的激活，抑制 TANK 结合激酶 1 (TANK binding kinase 1, TBK1) 和干扰素调节因子 3 (interferon regulatory factor 3, IRF3)磷酸化进而抑制 IFN- β 表达^[40]。BspB 通过与 TBK1 竞争性结合 IRF3，减少 TBK1 对 IRF3 的磷酸化，减少核转录因子 p-IRF3 入核，进而抑制 IFN- β 的产生^[40]。T4SS 效应因子刺激和抑制宿主免疫反应，但又不在宿主体内引发

足够强的免疫反应的能力，帮助布鲁氏菌在宿主细胞中长期存在(图 2)。

2.2.3 T4SS 效应因子调节宿主细胞的其他功能

布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子也可通过其他方式导致毒力。比如，利用人类肝细胞系和小鼠模型进行流产布鲁氏菌 2308 的感染实验，*BPE005* 基因能够调节肝细胞中胶原蛋白沉积，它通过增强炎症反应(主要涉及 cAMP 和 PKA 信号通路)^[54-55]、诱导自噬途径、促进胶原蛋白积累并调控细胞外基质的重塑，促进肝纤维化^[56]，这些作用表明 *BPE005* 在布鲁氏菌感染引起的肝病中可能具有关键的致病作用；BtpA 和 BtpB 可帮助布鲁氏菌在感染过程中降低宿主细胞中的烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NAD⁺)水平，两者共同调节宿主细胞

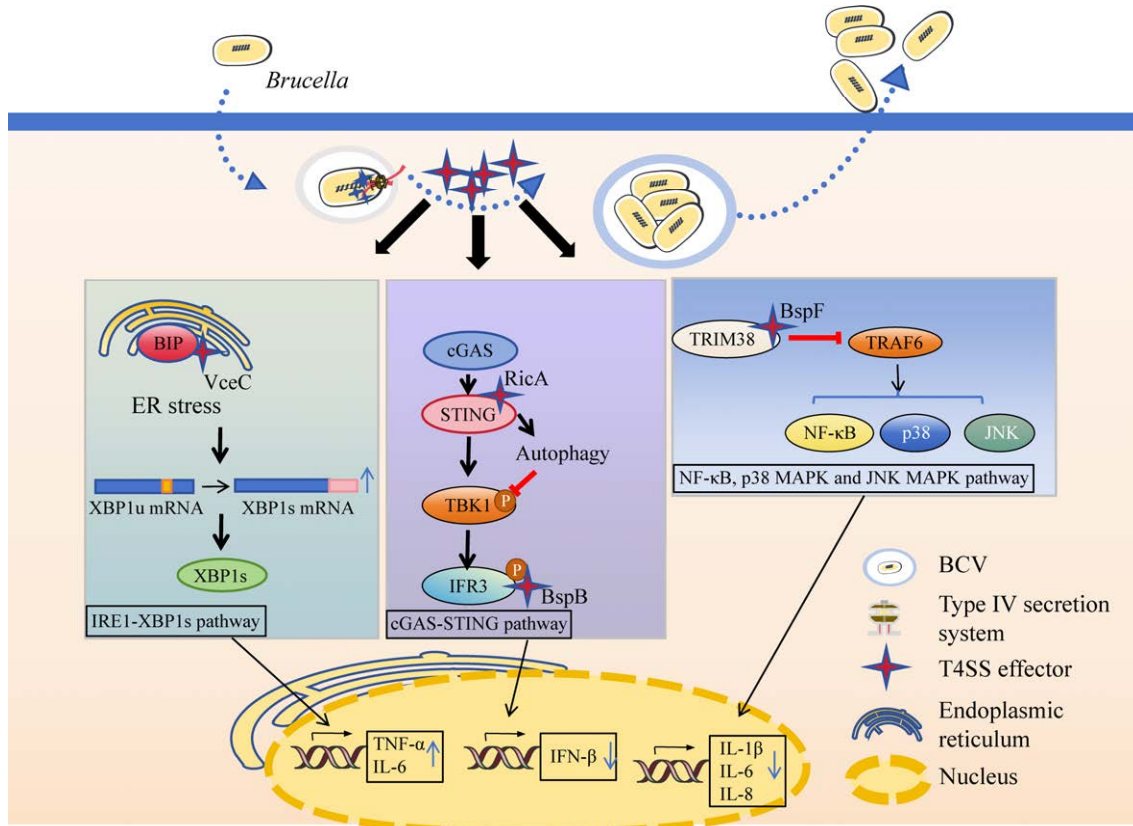


图2 T4SS效应因子调控宿主细胞的免疫反应 布鲁氏菌T4SS效应因子通过调节内质网应激、NF- κ B、P38 MAPK、JNK MAPK 和 STING 等信号通路，调控宿主免疫反应，从而促进布鲁氏菌在宿主细胞内的长期存活。

Figure 2 T4SS effectors modulate host cell immune responses. *Brucella* T4SS effectors regulate host immune responses by modulating signaling pathways such as ER Stress, NF- κ B, p38 MAPK, JNK MAPK, and STING pathways, thereby promoting the immune modulation and facilitate the persistent intracellular survival of *Brucella*.

能量代谢，帮助其在宿主细胞内复制^[57]；VceA 能抑制自噬并促进人滋养层细胞凋亡^[58]；VceC 能够抑制 C/EBP 同源蛋白(C/EBP homologous protein, CHOP)诱导的细胞凋亡以帮助布鲁氏菌在山羊滋养层细胞中的复制^[59]；BPE123 与糖酵解/糖异生关键的宿主酶 α -烯醇化酶(alpha-enolase, ENO-1)相互作用，使其能够与 BCV 结合并诱导其结构或功能变化，从而增强了 ENO-1 活性，通过调节参与碳水化合物代谢，改善细胞内布鲁氏菌葡萄糖的获取，有助于布鲁氏菌细胞内的存活^[60]；BspF 具有巴豆酰转移酶活性，BspF

能减弱相互作用蛋白 p53 的巴豆酰化修饰，降低 p53 蛋白的表达，继而抑制下游凋亡基因的转录和蛋白表达，从而抑制宿主细胞凋亡^[53]；NyxA 在感染期间定位于宿主细胞的细胞核，直接与宿主蛋白酶 SUMO 特异性蛋白酶 3 (SUMO-specific protease 3, SENP3)相互作用，防止 SENP3 在布鲁氏菌感染后期移位于核仁内，SENP3 错误定位诱导布鲁氏菌病灶的形成^[47]。

3 总结与展望

布鲁氏菌作为一种兼性胞内寄生菌，在侵

入宿主细胞后, 通过 T4SS 递送效应因子来调控宿主细胞功能, 这些效应因子发挥不同功能, 促进布鲁氏菌在宿主细胞内的存活和复制^[61]。截至 2024 年, 仅有 17 个布鲁氏菌 T4SS 效应因子被鉴定, 其发挥的生物学功能大多未全面揭示, 这极大地限制了我们对其致病机制的理解。已有研究表明, 效应因子在 eBCV 向 rBCV 转化过程中发挥重要作用, 然而 rBCV 与宿主细胞自噬途径的成分相互作用, 促使 aBCV 形成以及布鲁氏菌外排的过程中尚未明确哪些效应因子发挥了关键作用^[62-64]。其可能涉及一个或多个效应因子的调控, 也可能一个效应因子在一个或多个途径中发挥着重要作用。相比之下, 同样是胞内寄生菌的嗜肺军团杆菌已经报道了超过 300 个效应因子, 占其基因组的 10% 左右^[65-67], 而布鲁氏菌鉴定的效应因子仅占其基因组的 1% 左右, 表明仍有未被发现的 T4SS 效应因子。

深入解析布鲁氏菌效应因子的作用机制对于理解布鲁氏菌的感染策略和致病性至关重要。通过高通量测序、蛋白质组学和生物信息技术挖掘和鉴定新的效应因子^[68], 并利用 CRISPR-Cas9 等工具^[69], 通过共免疫沉淀、质谱分析以及显微成像技术, 筛选出与这些效应因子相关的关键宿主因子, 揭示效应因子与宿主蛋白的相互作用和感染过程中的分子机制。深入研究这些效应因子的功能将为布鲁氏菌感染的预防、诊断和治疗提供新的策略, 同时研究布鲁氏菌效应因子不仅有助于揭示其致病机制, 还为布鲁氏菌感染的防控提供了广阔的应用前景。例如, 效应因子在宿主免疫逃逸中的重要作用使其成为开发亚单位疫苗的理想靶标。针对效应因子开发疫苗阻断细菌与宿主的关键相互作用, 削弱布鲁氏菌的感染能力, 帮助宿主更有效地清除感染^[70-71]。某些效应因子

或其衍生物还可以作为布鲁氏菌感染的生物标志物, 用于开发灵敏的早期诊断工具, 提高诊断的准确性^[72]。总之, 布鲁氏菌效应因子的研究仍处于发展的阶段, 未来通过结合多种技术手段和学科交叉研究, 将进一步推动对布鲁氏菌感染致病机制的认识, 并为其防治提供新策略。效应因子不仅是理解病原体与宿主相互作用的关键节点, 也是疫苗开发、药物靶标和早期诊断的宝贵资源。

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