

卡介苗诱导训练免疫研究进展及其应用

徐瑞阳^{1,2}, 刘栋辉^{1,2}, 钱佳彤^{1,2}, 徐正中^{1,2}, 郑成坤^{1,2}, 陈祥^{*1,2}, 焦新安^{1,2}

1 扬州大学 江苏省人兽共患病学重点实验室/江苏省动物重要疫病与人兽共患病防控协同创新中心, 江苏 扬州 225009

2 扬州大学 农业农村部农产品质量安全生物性危害因子(动物源)控制重点实验室, 江苏 扬州 225009

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摘要: 训练免疫属于先天免疫反应, 其特征是先天免疫细胞表观遗传重编程、代谢重编程。通过某些刺激(如疫苗、微生物或其产物)可激发先天免疫细胞, 如单核细胞、中性粒细胞和骨髓干细胞的训练免疫, 若重新刺激, 可增强先天免疫细胞对微生物病原体的免疫反应。牛分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium bovis*)卡介苗(*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*, BCG)、 β -葡聚糖[白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*)主要细胞壁成分]等通过激活先天免疫细胞核转录因子- κ B (nucleus factor - κ B, NF- κ B)通路或者树突状细胞相关 C 型凝集素-1/蛋白激酶 B/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白/低氧诱导因子-1 α (dendritic cell-associated C-type lectin 1/protein kinase B/mammalian target of rapamycin/hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha, Dectin-1/Akt/mTOR/HIF-1 α)信号通路调控细胞代谢重编程和表观遗传重编程, 从而诱导训练免疫。先天免疫细胞中训练免疫的发现为新疫苗的研发、免疫缺陷状态的治疗策略及调节自身炎症性疾病提供新的方向。因此, 了解 BCG 诱导训练免疫的细胞学机制, 可对未知疾病的预防有重大意义。

关键词: 训练免疫; 先天免疫细胞; 卡介苗

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*Corresponding author. E-mail: chenxiang@yzu.edu.cn

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Research progress and application in trained immunity induced by *Mycobacterium bovis* BCG

XU Ruiyang^{1,2}, LIU Donghui^{1,2}, QIAN Jiatong^{1,2}, XU Zhengzhong^{1,2}, ZHENG Chengkun^{1,2}, CHEN Xiang^{*1,2}, JIAO Xin'an^{1,2}

1 Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Zoonosis/Jiangsu Co-Innovation Center for Prevention and Control of Important Animal Infectious Diseases and Zoonoses, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, Jiangsu, China

2 Key Laboratory of Prevention and Control of Biological Hazard Factors (Animal Origin) for Agrifood Safety and Quality of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou 225009, Jiangsu, China

Abstract: Trained immunity, a functional state of the innate immune response, is characterized by epigenetic reprogramming and metabolic reprogramming of innate immune cells. Stimuli such as vaccines and microorganisms or their products can stimulate the trained immunity of innate immune cells, such as monocytes, neutrophils, and bone marrow stem cells. The re-stimulation can enhance the immune responses of innate immune cells to microbial pathogens. *Mycobacterium bovis* *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* (BCG) and β -glucan (the main cell wall component of *Candida albicans*) can activate the nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) pathway of innate immune cells or dendritic cell-associated C-type lectin 1/protein kinase B/mammalian target of rapamycin/hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha (Dectin-1/Akt/mTOR/HIF-1 α) signaling pathway to regulate the metabolic reprogramming and epigenetic reprogramming, thereby inducing trained immunity. The discovery of trained immunity in innate immune cells provides a new direction for the research and development of new vaccines, the treatment strategies of immune deficiency, and the regulation of autoinflammatory diseases. Therefore, understanding the cytological mechanisms of trained immunity is of great significance for the prevention of unknown diseases. **Keywords:** trained immunity; innate immune cells; *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* (BCG)

先天免疫反应是免疫反应的第一阶段，由不同类型的髓系细胞(如单核细胞、巨噬细胞和树突状细胞)或淋巴样细胞(自然杀伤细胞和先天淋巴样细胞)的物理、化学和细胞防御介导。免疫反应的第二阶段是由 T 淋巴细胞和 B 淋巴细胞介导的适应性反应^[1]。在暴露于某些刺激后，先天免疫细胞可以调整它们对随后病原体攻击的反应，从而增强它们的抗感染能力，这种反应具有记忆性，因而将这种记忆性先天免疫反应称之为训练免疫。

1964 年，Mackanness^[2]研究发现，小鼠感染单核增生李斯特氏菌(*Listeria monocytogenes*)、结

核分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*)等期间产生的抵抗力具有非特异性。1988 年，Bistoni 等^[3]发现活化的巨噬细胞可以保护无胸腺小鼠应对白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*)感染，这种非特异性保护作用独立于细胞毒性 T 细胞和 B 淋巴细胞。2003 年，Garly 等^[4]表明，在西非儿童中接种卡介苗，可能预防结核病以外的感染。

“训练免疫”(trained immunity, TI)一词于 2011 年首次提出，描述了先天免疫细胞可以对过去的刺激产生免疫记忆反应^[5]。训练免疫涉及多种先天免疫细胞，包括骨髓细胞、中性粒细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞、

树突状细胞和小胶质细胞等^[6-12]。非免疫细胞如成纤维细胞, 基底细胞和上皮干细胞在二次暴露时表现出增强的炎症反应^[13-14]。先天免疫细胞通过表达模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor, PRR), 可识别特定病原体相关分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular pattern, PAMP)或损伤相关分子模式(damage-associated molecular pattern, DAMP), 并引发随后的训练免疫反应^[15-16]。先天免疫细胞中 PRR 是由胚系基因编码的受体, 这些受体识别保守的 PAMP——微生物中保守的小分子基序, 包括核酸、脂多糖、脂磷壁酸等^[17-20]。DAMP 指细胞损伤和坏死时组织中释放的内源性分子, 能够引发无菌炎症^[21]。经训练的免疫力依赖于先天免疫细胞功能状态的变化, 在初始刺激消除后, 这种变化会持续数周至数月^[22]。训练免疫的特征主要是训练的细胞功能状态的变化, 表现为表观遗传和代谢重编程, 并在非特异性二次刺激时, 促炎细胞因子表达水平增强^[23]。在训练免疫过程中, Dectin-1 在识别 β -葡聚糖等 PRR 中起着至关重要的作用^[24]。细胞通过树突状细胞相关 C 型凝集素-1/蛋白激酶 B/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白/低氧诱导因子-1 α (dendritic cell-associated C-type lectin 1/protein kinase B/mammalian target of rapamycin/hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha, Dectin-1/Akt/mTOR/HIF-1 α) 通路调控细胞代谢向有氧糖酵解转变, 促进三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA cycle), TCA 代谢产物调节组蛋白修饰酶从而影响组蛋白修饰; 除此以外, 胞壁酰二肽(muramyl dipeptide, MDP) 作为牛分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium bovis*)细胞包膜上一种具有免疫佐剂活性的成分, 也是核苷酸结合寡聚化结合域蛋白 2 (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain containing 2, NOD2)的配体, MDP 和 NOD2 结合, 激活 NF- κ B 通路,

从而调节组蛋白修饰酶, 促进先天免疫细胞表观遗传重编程^[24-25]。因此, 表观遗传重编程和代谢重编程是紧密联系的, 具体变化见图 1。

牛分枝杆菌卡介苗 (*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*, BCG) 接种不仅可预防儿童严重结核病, 还可降低儿童非结核分枝杆菌感染引起的多种呼吸道疾病如肺炎、菌血症的发病率和死亡率, 并且 BCG 已经在临床中批准用于膀胱癌的治疗。通过 BCG 免疫 K18-hACE2 小鼠之后进行新型冠状病毒(SARS-CoV-2)攻击, 结果显示, 静脉注射卡介苗可诱导训练性先天免疫反应, 并对野生型 SARS-CoV-2、Kappa (B.1.617.1)和 Delta (B.1.617.2)变异株的感染提供保护; 进一步的研究表明, 实验小鼠的髓细胞分化和糖酵解途径的激活与 BCG 诱导的免疫训练有关^[26]。静脉注射 BCG 的小鼠在受到 SARS-CoV-2 或 PR8 流感的攻击时, 体重减轻、病毒清除率提高; 另外, BCG 可引发综合的器官免疫, 其中 CD4⁺ T 细胞反馈到组织髓细胞和上皮细胞上, 可产生长期和广泛的先天抗病毒能力^[27]。临床数据显示, 相较于安慰剂组, BCG 疫苗接种组的死亡率降低了 39%^[28]。因此, 卡介苗被认为是一种减轻 COVID-19 传播和疾病负担的潜在治疗方法。同时, 作为开发特异性疫苗的桥梁, 重组卡介苗 (recombinant BCG, rBCG) 表达载体可能有助于引入 SARS-CoV-2 抗原(rBCG-SARS-CoV-2)以诱导训练免疫^[29]。

本文总结了 BCG 诱导先天免疫细胞形成训练免疫的特征、产生机理, 以期为人兽共患病(结核病、冠状病毒等)疫苗的研发、调节自身炎症性疾病、预防新发疾病提供思路。

1 中性粒细胞

中性粒细胞在先天免疫应答中, 为抵御入侵病原体提供了重要的第一道防线, 它们是人

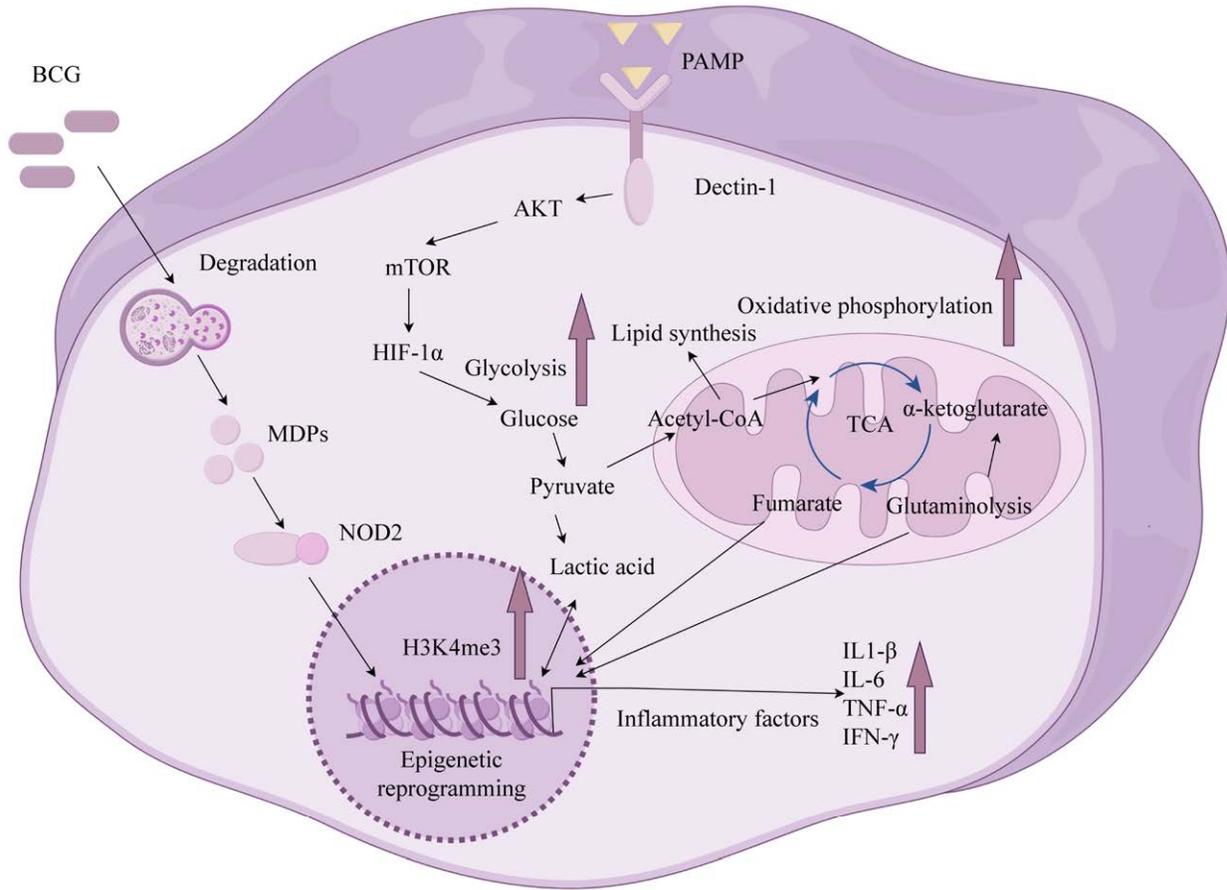


图 1 先天免疫细胞训练免疫分子机制 BCG: 牛结核分枝杆菌; MDPs: 胞壁酰二肽; NOD2: 核苷酸结合寡聚化结合域蛋白 2; PAMP: 病原体相关分子模式; Dectin-1: 树突状细胞相关 C 型凝集素-1; Akt: 蛋白激酶 B; mTOR: 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白; HIF-1 α : 低氧诱导因子-1 α ; TCA: 三羧酸; IL1- β : 白细胞介素 1 β ; IL-6: 白细胞介素 6; TNF- α : 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; IFN- γ : γ 干扰素。

Figure 1 Molecular mechanism of trained immunity of innate cells. BCG: *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*; MDPs: Muramyl dipeptides; NOD2: Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain containing 2; PAMP: Pathogen-associated molecular pattern; Dectin-1: Dendritic cell-associated C-type lectin 1; AKT: Protein kinase B; mTOR: Mammalian target of rapamycin; HIF-1 α : Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha; TCA: Tricarboxylic acid; IL1- β : Interleukin 1 β ; IL-6: Interleukin 6; TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor α ; IFN- γ : Interferon- γ .

体中最丰富的白细胞^[30]。训练的中性粒细胞主要发生了表观遗传和代谢重编程，显示出更有效的效应机制，例如脱粒、活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生、吞噬作用、抗原递、细胞因子和其他免疫介质的释放，以及黏附分子和活化标记物的表达增加^[31]。

ROS 的产生在中性粒细胞清除微生物中起着重要作用。BCG 可增强中性粒细胞 ROS 产生能力和吞噬作用，增强杀伤能力，从而增加对不相关病原体的抗菌活性，而这种功能改变与组蛋白甲基化修饰有关^[32]。进一步分析发现，一类新型的长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding

RNA, lncRNA), 称为免疫引物 lncRNA (immune primer lncRNA, IPL), 在单核细胞训练免疫反应中协调 H3K4me3 在炎症基因启动子上的积累, 包括白细胞介素 8 (interleukin 8, IL-8) 和白细胞介素 1 β (interleukin 1 β , IL-1 β)^[33]。BCG 接种可增加中性粒细胞中 IPL 表达, 增加靶基因上的 H3K4me3 水平, 从而增强训练后的中性粒细胞基因转录和抗菌功能^[11]。 β -葡聚糖诱导小鼠中性粒细胞产生训练免疫的过程中, 也可以观察到中性粒细胞和其骨髓细胞前体, 如粒细胞-单核细胞前体 (granulocyte-monocyte progenitor, GMP) 中促炎相关基因启动子 H3K4me3 标记沉积^[34]。

中性粒细胞的能量主要来源于糖酵解, 糖酵解在 BCG 诱导的单核细胞训练免疫中具有关键作用^[35]。接种 BCG 3 个月后分离的中性粒细胞, 在白色念珠菌、脂多糖刺激后产生的乳酸 (lactic acid) 量略高于接种疫苗前的水平, 提示了糖酵解率的增加; 在 BCG 训练的人中性粒细胞中, 编码促炎细胞因子以及糖酵解相关蛋白的基因启动子位点可观察到 H3K4me3 水平升高, 比如糖酵解限速酶之一的己糖激酶 1 的转录显著上调; 同时, BCG 诱导的健康人群外周血中性粒细胞训练免疫的代谢组学显示, 作为编码糖酵解关键调节因子, 磷酸果糖激酶和 mTOR 基因启动子处 H3K4me3 水平也显著增加^[11]。

尽管中性粒细胞寿命很短, 但 BCG 可以通过诱导骨髓 (bone marrow, BM) 中的中性粒细胞祖细胞来产生中枢训练免疫, 从而维持中性粒细胞的长期训练免疫功能。同时, 小鼠静脉注射 BCG 还可促进造血干细胞 (hematopoietic stem cell, HSC) 的增加和多能祖细胞 (multipotent progenitor, MPP) 的表观遗传学重组^[12]。总之, 在建立中性粒细胞训练免疫的过程中, 免疫代谢途径和表观遗传途径之间存在着密切的联系。

2 单核细胞

HIF-1 α 和 mTOR 已被认为是骨髓细胞代谢的主要调节因子, β -葡聚糖诱导的单核细胞训练免疫导致甲羟戊酸水平的增加, 从而通过激活胰岛素样生长因子 1 受体和 mTOR 通路促进训练免疫^[36]。

向有氧糖酵解的代谢转变是细胞活化和增殖的一个特征: 这种效应首先在肿瘤细胞中被描述, 并被称为 Warburg 效应^[37]。其在效应 T 辅助淋巴细胞^[38]和活化的巨噬细胞^[39]中发挥作用。在促炎细胞因子产生方面, 受过训练的单核细胞中糖酵解代谢的升高可能会促使细胞增强吞噬能力, 对入侵的病原体作出更灵敏的反应^[40]。在体外用 BCG 训练的单核细胞中, 也可促进 ROS 的产生^[41]。BCG 诱导依赖 NOD2 的单核细胞表观遗传重编程, 增强免疫缺陷小鼠对病原体的抵抗能力^[6]。当 BCG 被单核细胞吞噬消化后, 所产生的 MDP 与 NOD2 结合, 激活 NF- κ B 通路, 诱导组蛋白修饰酶活性, 调节组蛋白修饰^[6,42]。同时, 单核细胞代谢途径向有氧糖酵解转变, 显示出高葡萄糖消耗、乳酸产量和 NAD⁺/NADH 比值, 这也是维持训练免疫的关键; 这种转变主要通过 Dectin-1/Akt/mTOR/HIF-1 α 通路从而促进单核细胞内有氧糖酵解、三羧酸循环和脂肪酸代谢; 来自这些过程的部分代谢物也可以调节组蛋白修饰酶, 如富马酸抑制组蛋白脱甲基酶赖氨酸特异性脱甲基酶 5 以及乙酰辅酶 A, 激活组蛋白乙酰转移酶, 从而调节先天免疫反应相关基因上的组蛋白甲基化和乙酰化^[23,25,43]。

除了 BCG 的保护作用, 白色念珠菌 (*Candida albicans*) 和真菌细胞壁 β -葡聚糖促使单核细胞的功能重编程, 诱导细胞因子产生增强, 从而保护缺乏功能性 T、B 淋巴细胞的小鼠免受白

色念珠菌的感染^[44]。β-葡聚糖介导 Dectin-1 信号通路的激活, 触发钙离子内流, 活化的 T 细胞核因子(nuclear factor of activated T cells, NFAT)去磷酸化, NFAT 易位到细胞核中, 并与 DNA 启动子结合, 激活相关基因转录^[23]。

另外, 静息的单核细胞也可以通过 Toll 样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)信号传导被激活, 诱导与炎症细胞因子产生相关的代谢重组和表观遗传学变化。相较于感染肺炎链球菌(*Streptococcus pneumoniae*)但之前未感染流感的动物, 感染流感病毒 1 个月后, 即病毒消除后, 感染肺炎链球菌导致单核细胞衍生的肺泡巨噬细胞白细胞介素 6 (interleukin 6, IL-6)表达升高。这种细胞因子产生的增强与表观遗传学变化有关, 并赋予了动物生存优势。这些表观遗传学变化与再刺激后的免疫保护有关^[6,31,44-45]。

3 骨髓造血干细胞

训练免疫不仅发生在外周组织和器官内的成熟髓系细胞中(外周训练免疫), 而且实际上可能在 BM 中这些细胞的祖细胞中启动(中央训练免疫)。BCG 进入 BM 会改变 HSC 和 MPP 的转录格局, 诱导局部细胞扩增, 促进骨髓和淋巴细胞生成。同时, BCG 还可以通过影响 BM 微环境从而导致细胞因子的产生, 以及 BCG 可能产生间接影响 HSC 和 MPP 功能的 PAMP。由 BCG 接种引起 HSC 的转录变化可以“传播”到 MPP 和骨髓来源的巨噬细胞(bone marrow-derived macrophage, BMDM), 训练 HSC 产生训练有素的单核细胞和巨噬细胞从而增强对结核分枝杆菌(*Mycobacteria tuberculosis*, Mtb)感染的保护能力; 这种增加的保护可能是由表观遗传变化提供的, 特别是增强子元件激活的变化, 这些增强子元件引发了经过训练的 BMDM 对 Mtb 感染的增强反应。这种表观遗传改变最终

诱导抗分枝杆菌所必需的几种免疫细胞因子, 如 γ 干扰素(interferon-γ, IFN-γ)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α, TNF-α)和 IL-1β 表达增加^[12]。

系统给予 BCG 或 β-葡聚糖会分别通过 IFN-γ 或白细胞介素 1 (interleukin 1, IL-1)反应重新编程 BM 中的 HSC, 从而赋予针对 Mtb 的保护性训练免疫。然而, 与 BCG 或 β-葡聚糖不同, Mtb 可通过 IFN-I 反应重新编程 HSC, 该反应抑制骨髓生成并损害抵抗 Mtb 的保护性训练免疫的发展。从机制上讲, IFN-I 通路失调使线粒体膜电位去极化, 并在骨髓祖细胞中特异性诱导细胞死亡。此外, HSC 中 IFN-I/铁轴的激活会损害对 Mtb 感染的训练免疫力。这些结果确定了骨髓中 Mtb 的一种意想不到的免疫逃避策略, 该策略控制了先天免疫对感染的程度和内在抗微生物能力^[46]。

4 巨噬细胞

巨噬细胞也称组织细胞, 是由血液中的单核细胞穿出血管后分化而成的。单核细胞进入结缔组织后, 体积增大, 内质网和线粒体增生, 溶酶体增多, 吞噬功能增强。

Yao 等^[47]发现适应性 T 细胞可通过产生 IFN-γ 诱导肺泡巨噬细胞(alveolar macrophages, AM)产生免疫记忆, 这种记忆的形成和维持独立于单核细胞或骨髓祖细胞, 并且 AM 可快速诱导趋化因子和中性粒细胞产生, 产生强大的训练免疫力对抗肺部细菌感染。Jeyanathan 等^[48]发现除了通过胃肠外疫苗接种可在 BM 和外周血中集中诱导训练的免疫外, 肠外 BCG 疫苗也可以导致肠道微生物组、屏障功能和微生物代谢产物的时间依赖性改变以及肺部代谢产物等的变化, 并且能够诱导记忆 AM 和训练免疫, 而记忆 AM 的诱导与循环单核细胞核无关。因

此, 肠道微生物群介导的远端黏膜组织先天免疫记忆发育对开发针对呼吸道病原体的下一代疫苗具有启示意义。

5 应用

5.1 训练免疫与自身免疫性疾病

虽然训练的免疫力有利于抵御多种感染, 但其异常激活可能导致自身炎症和自身免疫性疾病的发病, 如动脉粥样硬化、风湿性疾病和神经退行性疾病。因此, 如果在正确的时间和地点激活经过训练的免疫力, 诱导免疫力可以在维持健康方面发挥作用, 如果诱导不当, 则可引发疾病。有研究者发现, 低剂量脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)训练减轻系统性硬化症(systemic sclerosis, SSc)小鼠模型中的纤维化和炎症, 而卡介苗训练加剧了该模型中的疾病; 与低剂量 LPS 训练的巨噬细胞共培养可降低小鼠和 SSc 患者成纤维细胞的纤维炎症特征, 这表明训练的免疫力可靶向治疗 SSc^[49]。

5.2 重组 BCG 的开发

BCG 具有长期的安全使用历史(它在许多国家被批准使用), 是疫苗开发的有利平台, 可作为提供持续细胞免疫反应的活疫苗载体。将 BCG 作为工程菌, 开发成表达外源抗原或细胞因子的 rBCG, 可诱导机体产生多种免疫调节分子, 并诱导多种疾病的特异性体液和细胞免疫, 可用来预防结核病、多种癌症、病毒、寄生虫、病原菌、炎症性疾病等^[50-51]。

2023 年 5 月 5 日, 世界卫生组织宣布新型冠状病毒感染全球卫生紧急状态结束^[52]。然而, 最近 SARS-CoV-2 的 Omicron 变体系列 BA.5、KP.3 和 KP.2.3 等仍然在蔓延, 感染人数持续增多, 尤其对高风险人群产生更大威胁^[53-54]。热休克蛋白 HSP65 是存在于 BCG 中的主要抗原, HSP65 与 SARS-CoV-2 刺突蛋白(spike protein, S)

和核衣壳蛋白(nucleocapsid, N)存在序列相似性, 特别是和 S 蛋白具有广泛的序列相似性, 同时也涉及免疫显性表位区域^[55]。Nuovo 等^[56]发现 SARS-CoV-2 包膜蛋白(envelope protein, E)的 12 个氨基酸序列与分枝杆菌 LytR 蛋白 C 末端结构域具有较高的同源性。这提示了以 BCG 为载体开发预防 SARS-CoV-2 疫苗的可行性。

在 K18-hACE2 小鼠体内, 接种联合表达 SARS-CoV-2 的 N 和 S 结构域的 rBCG, 加上重组 N 和 S 嵌合体蛋白(rChimera)以及明矾, 可诱导脾脏细胞产生 IFN- γ 和 IL-6, 并降低肺部病毒载量以及诱导较高的抗 rChimera 总 IgG 和 IgG2c 抗体滴度^[57]。同时, 与 BCG 相比, rBCG::Ag85A 免疫的 C57BL/6 小鼠可被诱导产生更强的抗原特异性 IFN- γ 反应和更高的抗体滴度, 增强 BCG 对 H37Rv 感染的保护作用^[58]。

此外, 在探究 rBCG 的免疫效果时有必要考虑免疫方式及抗原在 BCG 中的表达能力和诱导抗原呈递细胞的抗原提呈能力。Xu 等^[59]揭示由于 BCG 内源性抗原 Ag85A 肽产生的减少而抑制抗原加工是 Ag85A 肽-MHC II 复合物快速丢失的主要原因。同时, 相较于皮下免疫, 静脉注射后, 分枝杆菌被在脾脏中的树突状细胞和巨噬细胞更快地摄取, 从而促进细胞活化和抗原提呈^[60]。

因此, 利用分枝杆菌表达载体如 pMV261 或者 pMV361 等在 BCG 中表达 SARS-CoV-2 的 S、N、E 蛋白或是与 BCG 的 Ag85A 蛋白进行串联表达, 可能为探索防治 SARS-CoV-2 和结核分枝杆菌等病原微生物引起的人兽共患疾病提供基础。

6 展望

训练免疫的发现揭示了一种此前未得到充分认识的人体免疫反应途径, 主要表现为先天

性免疫细胞的记忆特性,这可能是由于缺乏适应性免疫的多细胞生物逐渐进化出的一种保护机制,由于其抗感染作用而在脊椎动物中被保留下来。事实上,有证据表明,在先前的病原体暴露引发后,缺乏适应性免疫的植物和无脊椎动物表现出记忆特征,为它们提供了对后续感染的保护^[61-66]。

目前仍然缺少关于细胞内代谢和表观遗传变化发生的潜在分子机制的关键细节。这些修饰持续多长时间,以及它们传递给子细胞的确切机制仍然未知。此外,需要进一步研究DNA甲基化与初始刺激后发生的组蛋白修饰之间的相互作用,以阐明它们在调节训练免疫中的作用。BCG诱导的训练免疫为开发其他感染性疾病疫苗提供了新思路。同时,我们还应考虑到训练免疫加重炎症性疾病的负面影响。总之,利用BCG等刺激物作为抗原递送载体用于疫苗研发,既要确定好抗原在BCG中的表达水平,还要考虑合理的免疫方法及免疫对象可能存在的疾病。

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