

· 综述 ·

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髓系细胞触发受体2(TREM2)在急慢性肝病中的作用

崔馨月¹, 孙全昊¹, 郑丽红², 王海强³

1 黑龙江中医药大学第一临床医学院, 哈尔滨 150040

2 黑龙江中医药大学附属第四医院消化内科, 哈尔滨 150001

3 黑龙江中医药大学附属第一医院消化二科, 哈尔滨 150040

通信作者: 王海强, haiqiang915@163.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-1183-0283)

摘要: 在肝脏中髓系细胞触发受体2(TREM2)表达于常驻非实质细胞,参与肝脏炎症、免疫调控等病理过程。近年来, TREM2在急慢性肝病研究领域受到关注,且越来越多的研究表明TREM2是治疗急慢性肝病的潜在靶点,然而其在急慢性肝病中的作用机制缺乏系统性的总结。本文综述了TREM2在急慢性肝病中调控作用的最新研究进展,以期为临床防治急慢性肝病提供新思路。

关键词: 髓系细胞触发受体2; 肝疾病; 病理过程

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Role of triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 in acute and chronic liver diseases

CUI Xinyue¹, SUN Quanhao¹, ZHENG Lihong², WANG Haiqiang³

1. The First Clinical College of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin 150040, China; 2. Department of Gastroenterology, The Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin 150001, China; 3. Second Department of Gastroenterology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin 150040, China

Corresponding author: WANG Haiqiang, haiqiang915@163.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-1183-0283)

Abstract: Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 (TREM2) is expressed in resident non-parenchymal cells (NPCs) and is involved in various pathological processes including liver inflammation and immunoregulation. In recent years, TREM2 has attracted attention in the field of acute and chronic liver diseases, and more and more studies have shown that TREM2 is a potential target for the treatment of acute and chronic liver diseases; however, there is a lack of systematic summary for the mechanism of action of TREM2 in acute and chronic liver diseases. Therefore, this article reviews the latest research advances in the regulatory role of TREM2 in acute and chronic liver diseases, in order to provide new ideas for the clinical prevention and treatment of acute and chronic liver diseases.

Key words: Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid Cells 2; Liver Diseases; Pathologic Processes

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髓系细胞触发受体(triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cell, TREM)是免疫球蛋白超家族中的受体家族,广泛表达于髓系细胞表面。人类的TREM由染色体6p21.1上的基因簇编码,包括NCR2(编码NKp44)、

TREM1、TREM4(编码TREM-like 4)、TREM2和TREM1。TREM与多种疾病相关^[1],TREM2已在小胶质细胞和神经退行性疾病中被广泛研究^[2],在肝脏中,TREM2在包括Kupffer细胞和肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cells, HSC)的常驻非实质细胞(non-parenchymal cells, NPC)中表达^[3],参与肝脏炎症、免疫调控等病理过程。一直以来TREM2被认为发挥抑制炎症的作用,缺乏TREM2会导致脂肪性肝炎、细胞死亡和纤维化加剧^[4]。然而也有研究表明TREM2具有促炎作用,肝巨噬细胞TREM2的表达与非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)的严重程度相关^[5],在小鼠和人类肝损伤期间TREM2在NPC中表达上调^[6];在组织学评估中,肝巨噬细胞TREM2表达的增加与非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NASH)活动性积分(NAS)的升高相关^[7];NASH进展期间TREM2的表达水平也与晚期NASH显著相关^[8]。全身性敲除TREM2促进肝细胞癌(HCC)进展,TREM2可保护肝脏免受HCC的侵袭^[9],然而也有研究发现,拮抗TREM2可以增强包括HCC在内的多种肿瘤的免疫治疗效果^[10]。总之,TREM2在肝脏相关疾病中发挥重要作用,本文对TREM2在急慢性肝病中调控作用的最新研究进展进行综述,以为急慢性肝病的防治提供更多的可能。

1 TREM2的分子生物学特点

TREM2是一种单通道跨膜受体,属于免疫球蛋白超家族蛋白,在骨髓来源和胚胎来源的肝脏巨噬细胞中同时表达^[11-12]。由胞外V型免疫球蛋白结构域、跨膜螺旋结构和胞质尾部组成,其胞外域还包括一个ADAM10和ADAM17裂解位点的柄区^[13]。TREM2胞内尾部较短,缺乏信号传导结构域,因此需要适配蛋白DNAX激活蛋白12(DNAX-activating protein of 12 kD, DAP12)或DAP10进行胞内信号传导^[14]。阴离子分子、磷脂、蛋白多糖、脂蛋白和热休克蛋白被认为是TREM2的配体,TREM2与配体结合后^[15],募集DAP12或DAP10激活下游分子,包括脾酪氨酸激酶(spleen tyrosine kinase, Syk)、磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase, PI3K)等^[14,16-17],从而激活多个信号级联反应^[18],TREM2依赖性信号传导促进与免疫激活和细胞存活相关的蛋白质合成及代谢过程^[19]。此外,ADAM17和ADAM10介导柄区裂解可导致TREM2胞外域脱落,产生和释放可溶性TREM2(soluble TREM2, sTREM2)^[20]。

2 TREM2在急性肝病中的作用

缺血再灌注损伤(ischemic reperfusion injury, IRI)是临床肝移植和肝部分切除过程中不可避免的病理反应。单核-巨噬细胞、常驻Kupffer细胞和腹腔巨噬细胞之间合作调节肝IRI中炎症的诱导与消退^[21]。快速稳定的炎症消退是肝IRI良好预后的关键。TREM2在肝IRI炎症的不同阶段对不同配体和介质的反应发挥双向作用。在缺血再灌注(ischemic reperfusion, IR)后炎症诱导的早期阶段,TREM2的缺失抑制诱导型一氧化氮合酶、单核细胞趋化蛋白1和CXC趋化因子配体(CXC chemokine ligand, CXCL1/CXCL2)的激活,减少S100A9⁺中性粒细胞的募集与线粒体的损伤,并减少活性氧的形成。然而,TREM2过表达会加速炎症性单核-巨噬细胞向CD11b^{hi}Ly6C^{low}促消退巨噬细胞的表型转换,促消退巨噬细胞中的TREM2可以通过单独或与Mer受体酪氨酸激酶/精氨酸酶1(arginase-1, Arg1)协同依赖环氧合酶2/前列腺素E2介导的Rac1相关肌动蛋白聚合,促进IR累积的凋亡细胞的吞噬,增强胞葬作用,从而加速炎症消退^[11]。综上所述,TREM2在肝IRI中具有双向且复杂的作用。

3 TREM2在慢性肝病中的作用

3.1 TREM2与NAFLD NAFLD是导致肝硬化和HCC的主要原因,在全球的患病率约为25%^[22]。NAFLD的特点是肝脂肪变性,伴有胰岛素抵抗、血脂异常、肥胖和高血压等代谢异常^[23]。TREM2⁺巨噬细胞可在体外抑制由载有脂多糖的脂蛋白引起的促炎反应^[24]。这种炎症抑制作用一方面可能是由于脂多糖对TREM2的直接影响^[25],TREM2通过适配蛋白DAP12发出信号,抑制促炎细胞因子的产生^[26],并且TREM2可能与富含甘油三酯脂蛋白结合,抑制促炎细胞因子如IL-6的分泌。另一方面,TREM2与CD14协同调节骨髓源性巨噬细胞和Kupffer细胞在体外吞噬凋亡细胞的能力,从而起到抗炎作用。在NAFLD小鼠模型中,TREM2缺失加剧促炎反应,最终加剧NAFLD小鼠模型的肝纤维化^[24]。Hendrikx等^[4]研究也证实了在蛋氨酸-胆碱缺乏饮食诱导的NASH模型中,TREM2缺失会损害巨噬细胞的脂质代谢能力,导致细胞外基质重塑受损,加剧脂肪性肝炎、细胞死亡和纤维化。此外,在饮食营养过剩的情况下,肝细胞源性1-磷酸鞘氨醇(sphingosine-1-phosphate, S1P)通过肝巨噬细胞上的S1P受体1,上调TREM2,促进富含脂质的凋亡肝细胞的胞葬作用,以维持肝脏免疫稳态,然而长期营养过剩导致肝

脏产生促炎细胞因子肿瘤坏死因子 α 和IL-1 β ,通过ADAM17依赖的蛋白水解裂解诱导TREM2脱落。TREM2缺失引起死亡肝细胞异常积累,进一步增加促炎细胞因子的产生,从而形成恶性循环,使得肥胖引起的慢性炎症驱动单纯脂肪变性转化为NASH^[27]。因此,TREM2在NAFLD的进展中发挥保护作用,在重建肝脏稳态中至关重要^[24]。此外,NAFLD为脓毒症的独立危险因素,肝细胞线粒体和表达TREM2的肝巨噬细胞之间存在代谢协调,TREM2缺陷巨噬细胞释放外泌体,外泌体中miR-106b-5p含量高,其可阻断线粒体融合蛋白2,从而损害肝细胞的线粒体结构和能量供应。在NAFLD相关脓毒症小鼠模型中,TREM2缺陷促进NAFLD的初始进展并增加随后对脓毒症的易感性,TREM2过表达可改善肝脏能量供应和脓毒症的预后^[28]。与健康对照者相比,NAFLD患者血浆sTREM2水平升高,并且肝脏TREM2基因表达与肝损伤标志物、肝脏甘油三酯和纤维化基因水平呈正相关^[24]。血浆sTREM2是否会在NASH期间发挥保护作用有待进一步研究。TREM2⁺NASH相关巨噬细胞(NASH-associated macrophages, NAM)的高度诱导是代谢性肝病的标志,MS4A7是NAM特异性致病因子,其在小鼠和人类NASH肝脏中高度表达,与肝损伤的严重程度相关。此外,MS4A7还可介导NLRP3炎症小体内体膜对接,并且是组装激活的炎症小体复合物所必需的因子,还能在肝脏微环境中塑造疾病相关的细胞状态。脂肪变性肝细胞损伤时暴露的脂滴(lipid droplet, LD)作为一种损伤相关分子模式(damage associated molecular patterns, DAMP)触发单核细胞浸润并成熟为肝脏中的TREM2⁺NAM,且以MS4A7依赖性方式加剧NASH相关的肝损伤。Zhou等^[29]研究证明LD-MS4A7-NLRP3炎症小体轴促进NASH的进展,揭示了NAM在NASH肝脏中的促炎作用。因此,仍需要进一步探索TREM2在NAFLD进展中的病理生理作用。

3.2 TREM2与胆汁淤积性肝病 胆汁淤积的特征是胆汁流动受损,随后胆汁酸和其他有毒物质在肝脏内积聚,从而导致肝损伤^[30]。原发性胆汁性胆管炎(primary biliary cholangitis, PBC)和原发性硬化性胆管炎(primary sclerosing cholangitis, PSC)是成人最常见的慢性胆汁淤积性疾病,进行性肝胆损伤为其特征,可发展为胆道纤维化、肝硬化、门静脉高压、胆管减少,最终进展为肝衰竭和/或肝脏恶性肿瘤。熊去氧胆酸(UDCA)是胆汁淤积性疾病治疗的主要选择^[31]。由肠道转运至肝脏的细菌成分与Kupffer细胞和HSC中表达的Toll样受体(TLR)

结合所介导的炎症在胆汁淤积性肝病中发挥着重要作用^[32]。Labiano等^[32]证明TREM2可抑制TLR介导的信号传导,从而可防治由胆汁淤积引起的肝损伤。TREM2在PBC和PSC患者以及在胆汁淤积模型小鼠的肝脏中表达上调,与疾病进展标志物呈正相关。TREM2主要在胆汁淤积模型小鼠的Kupffer细胞和活化的HSC中表达,胆汁淤积时肝脏TREM2水平的升高可能反映了表达TREM2细胞群的募集和/或增殖,因此TREM2表达上调可能是一种抑制炎症的代偿机制^[9]。与野生型(wild type, WT)小鼠相比,TREM2^{-/-}小鼠对胆管结扎诱导的阻塞性胆汁淤积或 α -萘异硫氰酸盐诱导的胆汁淤积的反应加重,表现为坏死性凋亡的细胞死亡、炎症反应和胆道扩张增强。表明TREM2在缓解上述胆汁淤积模型小鼠的肝损伤中具有重要作用。抗生素的使用在一定程度上消除了WT小鼠与TREM2^{-/-}小鼠在阻塞性胆汁淤积后所表现出的肝脏促炎细胞因子、促炎趋化因子、氧化应激标志物的表达差异以及肝脏中性粒细胞募集与胆管反应的差异。表明TREM2对于胆汁淤积的保护作用由肠道源性病原体相关的分子模式(pathogen associated molecular patterns, PAMP)触发,而抗生素并没有完全消除这些差异,提示TREM2抑制TLR信号传导除了由PAMP触发,还可能由PAMP以外的配体如DAMP触发,TREM2也可能通过不依赖TLR的机制在胆汁淤积中发挥保护作用。UDCA可以调节原代培养小鼠Kupffer细胞中TREM1和TREM2的表达,并通过TREM2依赖性机制抑制炎症基因转录^[32]。上述研究证实TREM2在胆汁淤积期间作为炎症的负调节因子,是胆汁淤积性肝病一个新的潜在治疗靶点。

3.3 TREM2与肝纤维化 肝纤维化是以肝组织内细胞外基质进行性积累为特征的病理状态,HSC在该过程中发挥重要作用,其激活后会转化为肌成纤维细胞,产生过量的胶原,最终促进肝纤维化的发展^[33-34]。Ramachandran等^[35]在人类和小鼠纤维化肝脏中发现了一种新的与瘢痕相关的TREM2⁺CD9⁺巨噬细胞亚群,该亚群在肝纤维化中扩增,具有促进肝纤维化的作用,通过肿瘤坏死因子受体超家族膜蛋白12A、血小板衍生生长因子受体和NOTCH信号通路与内皮细胞及间充质细胞相互作用共同促进肝纤维化。血吸虫病是一种损害肝脏的热带寄生虫病,在血吸虫病中,巨噬细胞从M1向M2的转变在肝脏肉芽肿和肝纤维化的形成中发挥关键作用^[36]。在巨噬细胞极化过程中,Arg1、几丁质酶样3(chitinase-like 3, CHIL3, 又称Ym1)在M2巨噬细胞中表

达^[37]。Zhu等^[36]证实在感染日本血吸虫的小鼠肝脏与腹腔巨噬细胞中TREM2表达上调,TREM2的表达趋势与日本血吸虫感染小鼠肝组织中M2巨噬细胞极化相关分子的表达相关,此外,TREM2的缺陷抑制感染小鼠肝组织中Arg1和Ym1的表达,增加腹腔中代表M1极化巨噬细胞中F4/80⁺CD86⁺细胞的数量。这证明了TREM2可能参与血吸虫病期间M2巨噬细胞的极化,从而引起肝脏肉芽肿和肝纤维化的形成。巨噬细胞介导的炎症反应在肝纤维化的发展中也至关重要。肝细胞死亡过程中线粒体损伤相关分子模式(mito-DAMP)的释放是激活巨噬细胞极化的“危险信号”。Shan等^[38]最新的研究证明TREM2是肝纤维化的负调节因子,研究发现TREM2在四氯化碳(CCl₄)诱导的肝纤维化小鼠模型以及肝纤维化患者的肝组织中上调;在CCl₄诱导的肝纤维化小鼠模型中,TREM2敲除降低了CD11B和TUNEL的共定位水平,减少肝X受体和过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体的表达,从而抑制巨噬细胞的吞噬作用,增加坏死性凋亡肝细胞的积累。此外,TREM2缺失加剧了死亡肝细胞mito-DAMP的释放,促进巨噬细胞M1极化,介导炎症发生,并且TREM2^{-/-}小鼠表现出更严重的纤维化病理改变,这证明TREM2作为一种前吞噬因子发挥作用,抑制CCl₄诱导的肝纤维化的进展。

3.4 TREM2与HCC HCC是肝癌的主要组织学亚型,涉及炎症与肝再生过程。TREM2⁺巨噬细胞在HCC进展中的作用同样存在争议。TREM2是免疫抑制性肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophages, TAM)的特异性标志物,TAM是肿瘤微环境的关键组成部分^[19]。通常认为TAM是一组免疫抑制巨噬细胞,促进肿瘤生长、侵袭、转移、耐药并抑制T淋巴细胞活化^[39-40],而有研究表明TAM亚群多样化,也包含一小群具有刺激活性的细胞^[41]。在多种肿瘤模型中,与WT小鼠相比,TREM2敲除小鼠显示出更强的抗肿瘤生长能力。TREM2缺陷导致巨噬细胞免疫抑制亚群减少,诱导新的免疫刺激亚群,并且可以增加CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的浸润^[10]。TREM2敲低可通过重塑TAM创造免疫刺激微环境抑制HCC的生长,此外,TREM2敲低还可增强程序性死亡蛋白-1(programmed cell death protein-1, PD-1)免疫检查点阻断剂在HCC中的治疗效果,进一步抑制肿瘤生长,提高生存率^[42]。说明TREM2在HCC中促进肿瘤的发生。此外,Zhou等^[43]发现TREM2主要由肿瘤组织中富集的巨噬细胞亚群表达,该亚群类似于脂质相关巨噬细胞(lipid-associated macrophages, LAM),并且TREM2⁺LAM

样细胞在HCC中积累,TREM2⁺LAM样细胞主要来源于S100A8⁺单核细胞,具有促血管生成表型与免疫抑制状态。TREM2⁺LAM样细胞的富集是HCC患者不良临床结局的独立指标。经导管动脉化疗栓塞术(TACE)是中期HCC的首选治疗方案^[44],然而TACE治疗后肿瘤的复发与进展也是HCC治疗亟待解决的问题^[45],这种不良预后可能与肿瘤免疫微环境相关^[46]。Tan等^[47]发现在TACE治疗后的HCC中,具有抗肿瘤活性的富含肿瘤特异性CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的CD8_C4簇减少,TREM2⁺TAM数量增加,与不良临床预后相关。此外,TREM2缺乏可增加CD8⁺T淋巴细胞浸润,延缓HCC模型中肿瘤生长,还可提高抗程序性细胞死亡配体-1(programmed cell death ligand-1, PD-L1)阻断治疗HCC的效果。在机制上,与TREM2⁺TAM相比,TREM2^{-/-}TAM中可募集CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的CXCL9分泌减少,半乳糖凝集素-1分泌增加,其可介导血管内皮细胞中PD-L1过表达,减少CD8⁺T淋巴细胞募集。因此,TREM2可能作为HCC患者接受TACE治疗后具有潜力的新型免疫治疗靶点。Esparza-Baquer等^[9]发现TREM2在人类HCC组织中上调,其在肿瘤浸润性巨噬细胞中显著表达,且与炎症和肝纤维化标志物相关。此外TREM2在小鼠肝再生和HCC模型中的表达也增加。TREM2可在肝脏肿瘤发生的早期阶段减轻氧化应激、炎症和肝细胞损伤,在肝纤维化相关的HCC模型中,TREM2^{-/-}小鼠表现出肿瘤负荷升高与肝纤维化减少,证明TREM2抑制HCC中肿瘤发展与增殖,尽管TREM2促进HCC中的肝纤维化,但与HCC的发展是分离的。TREM2^{-/-}小鼠在部分肝切除术后,肝细胞增殖和炎症增加,TREM2对肝细胞增殖的抑制作用与其对部分肝切除术后早期炎症事件的影响有关。与TREM2对炎症和增殖的影响一致,过度表达TREM2的人肝星状细胞(LX2细胞)通过减弱Wnt配体分泌抑制HCC成瘤性。证明TREM2通过不同的多效性作用在HCC中发挥保护作用。综上所述,TREM2对肝脏肿瘤生长的影响受组织特异性因素和细胞类型影响^[19],仍有待进一步研究。

4 小结与展望

近年来,TREM2在急慢性肝病中所发挥的作用引起了广泛关注,TREM2与急慢性肝病密切相关。一方面,TREM2可能在胆汁淤积期间作为炎症的负调节因子对胆汁淤积性肝病具有潜在治疗作用;另一方面,TREM2在肝IRI、NAFLD、肝纤维化、HCC中发挥“双刃剑效应”。迄今为止,关于TREM2与肝脏相关疾病的研究仍处于

实验水平,未来的研究迫切需要对TREM2相关信号通路、下游效应基因与TREM2表达调控因子进一步探索,明确TREM2是否可用于治疗急慢性肝病以及如何治疗,以推进肝脏相关疾病的治疗,使更多患者受益。

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2024年12月16日,中国高校科技期刊研究会第28次年会发布“学术诚信与出版新媒体矩阵”成员单位名单,《临床肝胆病杂志》入选成为首批成员单位。

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