

不可分型流感嗜血杆菌致病机制及耐药

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摘要 作为全球两大高发疾病——儿童中耳炎和成人慢性阻塞性肺疾病的急性加重的主要病原菌, 不可分型流感嗜血杆菌(NTHi)日益受到国内外学者的关注, 然而目前, NTHi感染致病的相关机制及耐药并未得到全面地阐释, 在一定程度上影响了临床对NTHi感染的有效控制。该文综合分析NTHi引起的主要感染, 从以黏附作用为基础的定植策略、生物膜的形成、免疫逃逸和细菌耐药4个方面对NTHi感染致病的相关机制及耐药作一综述, 以期为研究NTHi疫苗和特异抗感染药物提供理论依据。

关键词 不可分型流感嗜血杆菌; 黏附作用; 生物膜; 免疫逃逸; 细菌耐药

Mechanisms of Non-Typeable *Haemophilus influenzae* Infection and Drug Resistance

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Abstract NTHi (non-typeable *Haemophilus influenzae*), as a major pathogen that causes enormous global morbidity in two clinical diseases — otitis media in children and acute exacerbations with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults, has been increasingly focused by scholars at home and abroad. However, the mechanisms associated with NTHi infection and drug resistance has not been fully expounded so far, which affects the clinical control of NTHi infection to some extent. This article comprehensively analyzes the main infections caused by NTHi, and reviews the mechanisms and drug resistance of NTHi infection from four aspects — colonization strategy based on adhesion, biofilm formation, immune escape, and bacterial resistance, to provide a theoretical basis for the study of effective vaccines and specific anti-infective drugs of NTHi.

Keywords NTHi; adhesion; biofilm; immune escape; bacterial resistance

流感嗜血杆菌(*Haemophilus influenzae*, Hi)是一种广泛定居于正常人鼻咽部位的革兰染色阴性杆菌, 根据有无荚膜可分为荚膜型和无荚膜型, 无荚膜型又称为不可分型流感嗜血杆菌(non-typeable *Haemophilus influenzae*, NTHi), 随着b型流感嗜血

杆菌(Hib)荚膜多糖疫苗的应用, 荚膜型Hib感染得到控制, 而以荚膜多糖为靶抗原的Hib荚膜多糖联合疫苗对NTHi无效, 因此由NTHi引起的感染日益增多且愈发严重, 成为了流感嗜血杆菌中的主要致病菌。NTHi已被世界卫生组织认为是目前最重要的

收稿日期: 2019-05-10 接受日期: 2019-09-03

河北省高校科技研究重点项目(批准号: ZD2016030)、河北省教育厅青年基金(批准号: QN2015024)和河北省研究生创新资助项目(批准号: CXZZSS2019144)资助的课题

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Received: May 10, 2019 Accepted: September 3, 2019

This work was supported by Hebei Province University Science and Technology Research Key Project (Grant No.ZD2016030), Hebei Province Education Department Youth Fund Project (Grant No.QN2015024) and Hebei Province Graduate Innovation Funding Project (Grant No.CXZZSS2019144)

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URL: <http://www.cjcb.org/arts.asp?id=5191>

12种感染致病菌之一^[1]。NTHi能够在机体抵抗力低下或局部微生态环境失衡时引起继发性感染,如儿童中耳炎(otitis media, OM)、成人慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)急性加重、囊性纤维化、社区获得性肺炎、慢性支气管炎、结膜炎等常见感染,甚至可引起脓毒症、脑膜炎、败血症、尿路感染等侵袭性疾病^[2-3],其中以儿童OM和成人COPD急性加重的全球发病率最高。虽然国内外对NTHi进行了多年的研究,但至今依然无法有效地控制和预防其感染,本文将从以黏附作用为基础的定植策略、生物膜的形成、免疫逃逸、细菌耐药4个方面对NTHi的致病及耐药机制进行阐述,促进对NTHi有效疫苗和特异抗感染药物的研究进程,有效控制和预防其感染。

1 NTHi引起的主要感染

1.1 儿童 OM

儿童OM是一个全球性问题,据推测大约有70%的儿童在3岁以前至少感染过1次OM^[4],而危害性最大的是慢性或复发性OM,高达30%的儿童在3岁前都经历过3次或3次以上的OM反复发作,多达20%的儿童由于OM的慢性或反复发作导致听力丧失和语言中枢的发育迟缓^[5]。

OM的常见感染病原菌主要有肺炎链球菌、NTHi和卡他莫拉菌,其中NTHi是由上呼吸道鼻咽部通过咽鼓管迁移而感染中耳的,约占所有细菌性OM的一半^[4]。肺炎链球菌结合疫苗(PCV7/13)的广泛应用,以及以流感嗜血杆菌D蛋白为载体的肺炎链球菌结合疫苗(PhID-CV10)的引入,有效降低了由肺炎链球菌引起的OM的患病率,但由NTHi引起的OM患病率却显著增高,使得NTHi成为了引起急性OM和复发性OM的主要病原菌,这也使得NTHi感染成为了OM治疗失败的主要原因^[6-8]。另外有研究发现,从儿童中耳液分离的NTHi菌株与来自鼻咽部的NTHi菌株相比,前者对补体介导的杀伤表现出更强的抵抗力^[9]。除此之外,NTHi生物膜的形成和细菌的耐药导致抗生素治疗不能彻底清除细菌,致使NTHi急性OM最终发展为慢性或复发性OM。

1.2 成人COPD急性加重

根据WHO调查数据显示,预计到2020年,COPD将成为全球第3大致死病因,COPD病情的恶化又提高了死亡率,而细菌感染是COPD患者病情恶化

的主要原因^[10],大约有50%的细菌感染引起的病情恶化是由NTHi所致,占所有COPD急性加重期的20%~30%^[11],并且由NTHi感染引起COPD患者的慢性炎症会导致支气管和肺泡内气流受限以及肺泡囊塌陷,肺功能逐渐丧失^[12]。

研究表明,NTHi在健康成人的下呼吸道中不存在,而在COPD患者中,定植于鼻咽部的NTHi下行引起下呼吸道和肺小气道的感染^[13]。目前临幊上缺乏有效的疫苗和治疗药物,抗生素长期治疗增加了NTHi的耐药性。另外,COPD患者气道免疫以及细菌清除机制被破坏,这些都直接导致了NTHi在气道中的持续存活;此外,由于COPD患者气道组织损伤致使ECM(extracellular matrix)蛋白暴露,进一步促进了NTHi新菌株在呼吸道上皮的黏附。研究表明,定植于下呼吸道的NTHi可释放高度炎症抗原,如脂寡糖、外膜蛋白P6、肽聚糖片段等长期不被清除会导致气道的慢性炎症以及COPD症状的恶化^[14]。

2 NTHi致病机制

NTHi通过其表面多种黏附蛋白的黏附作用和生物膜的形成定植在继发感染部位,其生物膜的形成、免疫逃逸及细菌耐药能够抑制宿主对细菌的清除,使细菌在宿主继发部位持续存活,从而导致了NTHi的慢性感染及疾病的复发和恶化。

2.1 NTHi的黏附功能

菌毛黏附是NTHi感染的第一步,起着重要作用。NTHi的IV型菌毛主要与细胞表面受体细胞间黏附分子-1(intercellular cell adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)相互作用介导黏附^[15],还可以通过其表面脂蛋白D与呼吸道纤毛相互作用,导致黏膜纤毛上皮损坏脱落,致使纤毛运动频率降低、清除功能减弱,促进NTHi在宿主细胞或周围组织的附着,在黏膜上皮形成微菌落^[16-17]。

除菌毛外,脂寡糖(lipo-oligosaccharides, LOS)也被认为是一种表面黏附因子,与NTHi在呼吸道内的定植有关^[18]。NTHi通过多种表面蛋白与呼吸道上皮细胞表面受体及ECM蛋白相互作用而介导黏附,使之定植在呼吸道上皮组织^[19](表1)。与NTHi黏附有关的呼吸道上皮细胞表面受体主要有ICAM-1、癌胚抗原相关细胞黏附分子-1(carcino-embryonic antigen related cell adhesion molecule-1, CEACAM-1)和血小板活化因子受体(platelet activating factor re-

ceptor, PAFR), NTHi通过其外膜蛋白P5与ICAM-1和CEACAM-1的相互作用而和宿主上皮细胞结合^[20];蛋白E(protein E, PE)与呼吸道上皮细胞黏附时,则会诱导ICAM-1的表达,促进ICAM-1分泌的增加,进而促进其他NTHi表面蛋白的黏附^[21];蛋白D(protein D, PD)能够刺激宿主上皮细胞释放磷酸胆碱,间接促进NTHi的LOS与支气管上皮细胞的PAFR结合,增强细菌的黏附作用^[18,22]。当COPD患者气道组织因炎症和病毒感染而受损时,ECM蛋白(蛋白多糖、纤维连接蛋白、胶原蛋白、层黏连蛋白和维托菌素)暴露,NTHi通过表面蛋白(HMW1/2、Hap、PE、P4、PF)与ECM蛋白直接结合黏附于呼吸道黏膜与上皮组织,最新研究发现,PD和P6也可与层黏连蛋白相互作用,并通过多个肝素结合位点与不同层黏连蛋白亚型相互作用,进而增强NTHi黏附定植作用^[23]。另外,NTHi还可通过结合宿主纤溶酶原间接与宿主ECM结合,进一步促进NTHi黏附。

2.2 NTHi生物膜的形成

生物膜的形成大大提高了NTHi对抗生素和宿主免疫系统的抵抗力,并充当着病原体库,在NTHi的定植、持续存活和慢性复发性OM发病机制中起着重要作用。研究发现,在儿童OM患者鼻咽部分离的NTHi和肺炎链球菌中有93.7%能形成生物膜,其中NTHi占64.4%^[24]。除了OM患者,在COPD、支气管炎和原发性纤毛运动障碍患者下呼吸道中也都有

NTHi生物膜的形成^[25-26]。

生物膜是由胞外多糖、胞外DNA和胞外蛋白质组成的细胞外多聚物(extracellular polymeric substance, EPS)以及嵌在胞外多糖基质中的微菌落共同构成的微生物集落。NTHi聚集及其强大的黏附功能是生物膜形成的关键步骤,对EPS胞外蛋白的深入研究发现, NTHi所形成的生物膜中存在18种胞外蛋白质,其中P2、P5和P6被称为生物膜特异的胞外蛋白,其蛋白的黏附作用又促进了生物膜的形成。IV型菌毛亚基(PilA)、胞外DNA、DNABII蛋白家族中的整合宿主因子(integration host factor, IHF)和组蛋白样蛋白(histone-like protein, HU)则对维持生物膜结构完整性具有重要意义,其中IHF和HU起着关键作用。IHF和HU位于NTHi生物膜EPS的不同区域,推测不同区域IHF和HU有着不同的功能,但具体功能需进一步研究^[27-28]。BROCKMAN等^[29]研究发现,DNA甲基转移酶(Mod)的位相变异影响着eDNA和DNABII的表达,进而影响生物膜的形成,且从临床分离的大多数NTHi菌株都发生了这种位相变异;另外,NTHi还可产生自诱导体2(autoinducer 2, AI-2)进而促进生物膜成熟以及维持生物膜的完整性,PANG等^[30]用RT-PCR检测AI-2,发现AI-2表达量低的NTHi生物膜唾液酸分解基质水平降低,生物膜结构出现缺陷等。除此之外,WU等^[31]研究发现,β-内酰胺类抗生素在体外可促进NTHi生物膜的形成,而生物膜

表1 NTHi表面蛋白与宿主细胞ECM蛋白、血清因子、细胞表面受体的相互作用

Table 1 Interaction between surface proteins of NTHi and host ECM proteins, serum factors, cell surface receptors

表面蛋白 Surface proteins	ECM蛋白 ECM proteins					血清因子 Serum factors			细胞表面受体 Cell surface receptors		
	Proteoglycans	Laminin	Collagen	Fibronectin	Vitronectin	Factor H	Plasminogen	ICAM-1	CEACAM-1	PAFR	
P5						+			+	+	
HMW1/2	+										
Hap		+	+	+							
PE	+				+			+			
P4	+			+		+					
PF	+					+					
D	+										+
P6	+										

+: 彼此之间可相互作用。ECM: 细胞外基质; ICAM-1: 细胞间黏附分子-1; CEACAM-1: 癌胚抗原相关细胞黏附分子; PAFR: 血小板活化因子受体。

+: it can interact with each other. ECM: extracellular matrix; ICAM-1: intercellular cell adhesion molecule-1; CEACAM-1: carcino-embryonic antigen related cell adhesion molecule-1; PAFR: platelet activating factor receptor.

形成后对头孢呋辛更加耐药。

2.3 免疫逃逸

在NTHi的持续感染中,其免疫逃逸同样至关重要,NTHi主要通过藏匿和免疫抑制效应机制来逃避宿主免疫杀伤作用。

2.3.1 抗原屏蔽与病原体藏匿 NTHi外膜蛋白P5的存在和LOS在NTHi表面“伪囊”的形成遮蔽了LOS上与IgM结合的抗原表位,限制IgM与细菌表面的结合,进而抑制补体经典途径的激活^[32-33]。此外,NTHi还可以藏匿于细胞内以躲避宿主的免疫杀伤,通过自身分泌的IgA1蛋白酶水解溶酶体相关膜蛋白1(lysosome associated membrane protein 1, LAMP1),进而得以在支气管上皮细胞内持续存活^[34];也可通过外膜蛋白D经细菌侵袭非吞噬细胞机制内化到人单核细胞中介导细胞内存活。

2.3.2 免疫抑制效应 NTHi表面蛋白能与血清因子结合抑制补体级联反应(表1),从而保护NTHi免受免疫杀伤。研究发现,与免疫逃逸有关的血清因子主要有补体调节蛋白因子H、纤溶酶原和玻璃黏连蛋白,其中,PE与玻璃黏连蛋白结合能够抑制膜攻击复合物(membrane attack complex, MAC)的形成,与纤溶酶原结合时可导致补体C3的降解^[35];P5蛋白则与人补体调节蛋白因子H结合,阻止补体C3在细菌表面沉积^[36]。NTHi还可以直接抑制补体成分C4b结合蛋白结合的能力,阻止C3转化酶的形成。

NTHi还可通过其表面LOS介导免疫逃逸,利用唾液酸来合成LOS末端糖,降低IgM与细菌表面的结合率^[37]。PRESTON等^[38]研究发现,在唾液酸两种形式N-乙酰神经氨酸(Neu5Ac)和N-乙醇神经氨酸(Neu5Gc)中,NTHi优先利用Neu5Ac,避免异种抗原Neu5Gc诱导的免疫反应,这种机制可能是由其免疫逃逸功能所驱使。另外,经磷酸胆碱(phosphocholine, PCho)修饰的LOS可与C反应蛋白和IgM结合,从而增强宿主补体介导的杀伤作用,因此,NTHi通过调控编码PCho的基因licA的表达,不断从PCho^{high}演变发展成PCho^{low}菌株,来降低宿主补体经典途径的杀伤作用^[39]。

NTHi还可以通过产生免疫抑制性物质进而逃避宿主免疫杀伤作用,CLEMENTI等^[34]研究发现,NTHi可以分泌IgA1蛋白酶,并通过水解IgA1来逃避黏膜免疫抗体的中和作用,且几乎所有的NTHi菌株都能合成至少1种这样的IgA1蛋白酶。另外,在

COPD患者中,NTHi可以通过干扰免疫细胞活性逃避免疫的杀伤,如肺泡巨噬细胞对NTHi Toll样受体(TLR2和TLR4)配体的反应性减弱,降低TNF- α 、IL-8等NF- κ B相关炎性细胞因子的产生^[40],从而减弱宿主肺泡巨噬细胞杀伤活性。

3 NTHi耐药

目前临床多采用抗生素来控制NTHi的感染,虽然在短期内有效,但不能长期预防其再感染,况且长期使用抗生素会形成抗生素依赖及细菌耐药率的增加,如:长期使用阿奇霉素治疗的COPD患者,19%的NTHi菌株对阿奇霉素的最小抑菌浓度出现了4倍增长^[41]。据统计,NTHi氨苄西林耐药率高达60%以上,已被WHO列入最近公布的抗生素耐药细菌优先名单,其中 β -内酰胺酶阳性菌株超过90%,高达55%的NTHi都可产生 β -内酰胺酶,进而使NTHi对 β -内酰胺类抗生素耐药^[42]。而对于 β -内酰胺酶阴性耐药菌株者,则主要是编码青霉素结合蛋白3的ftsI基因发生了突变,SCHOTTE等^[43]研究发现,在临床分离株中高达70%的 β -内酰胺酶阴性NTHi因ftsI突变而对氨苄西林耐药,30%则对其敏感性降低。但哈佛大学RUDNER教授课题组^[44]最新发现, β -内酰胺类抗生素杀灭细菌的主要原因是作用于肽聚糖水解酶的调控蛋白TacL,那么其耐药机制是否也不同于以往认识,还需进一步研究。对喹诺酮类的耐药则是由于决定区编码DNA解旋酶(gyr A和gyr B)和拓扑异构酶IV(parC和parE)的基因发生点突变而产生耐药,AGUIRRE-QUINONERO等^[45]从一名西班牙受试患者中分离出了对氟喹诺酮类耐药的NTHi菌株,而且在中国广州也相继出现对氟喹诺酮类耐药的NTHi菌株^[46]。除此之外,NTHi外膜蛋白对该菌的耐药性也有一定作用,如:在热应激反应时,NTHi外膜蛋白P2基因的调控作用与该菌对亚胺培南耐药性增强有关^[47]。

4 趋势与展望

NTHi的黏附功能、生物膜的形成、免疫逃逸和细菌耐药等机制都促进了细菌在继发部位的持续存活从而引起对宿主的慢性复发性感染,NTHi感染被认为是发病和死亡的主要原因,因此研制针对NTHi感染的保护性疫苗至关重要。尽管国内外对NTHi进行了多年的研究,但仍然需要更多地了解该

菌是如何定植、生存和利用具有多种功能的毒力因子来致病的,更值得关注的是,与COPD患者下呼吸道感染相关的NTHi可能与引起OM的菌株的致病机制不同,因此,从理论上讲,未来的研究应着眼于了解NTHi致病的分子机制,研制出目标明确的疫苗,以更好地预防OM和COPD的恶化和反复感染。

目前,NTHi疫苗的研究主要集中在其外膜蛋白、LOS和菌毛的保守区域,基于PHiD-CV疫苗的成功研制,以NTHi外膜蛋白为靶抗原的候选疫苗成为研究的导向。鉴于生物膜在NTHi复发及持续感染中的重要作用,以其生物膜结构成分作为抗原靶点,也许能有效消除OM患者中的NTHi生物膜,利用生物膜组分DNABII蛋白^[25]和rsPilA^[48]作为抗原制备的抗体,能够在体外破坏生物膜并诱导OM动物模型体内的细菌清除,同时将该抗体与传统抗生素联合应用,可以有效地杀灭生物膜上新释放的细菌。缺乏持续的下呼吸道感染(类似于成人COPD患者持续的下呼吸道感染)的动物模型,限制了评估生物膜形成对COPD持续下呼吸道感染作用的分析,对于COPD的治疗都集中在了NTHi表面蛋白与呼吸道上皮细胞受体、ECM蛋白及血清因子的相互作用和免疫逃逸机制的研究上。由于IgA蛋白酶抗体能有效中和IgA蛋白酶的水解活性,在潜在疫苗中加入NTHi IgA蛋白酶,产生的抗体可能会有效抑制NTHi的免疫逃逸。总之,随着对NTHi致病机制的深入研究,NTHi所致慢性持续感染会得到有效控制。

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