

链球菌感染与银屑病相关性探究

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【摘要】 银屑病是一种临床常见的慢性反复发作性皮肤病, 治疗困难, 常罹患终身, 病因复杂。研究发现, 链球菌感染与银屑病密切相关, 链球菌感染可参与银屑病遗传和免疫发病机制, 抗链球菌治疗可明显改善银屑病伴链球菌感染患者预后。本文就链球菌感染与银屑病相关性作一综述。

【关键词】 银屑病; 链球菌; 感染; 相关性

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Study on the relationship between Streptococcus infection and Psoriasis

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【Abstract】 Psoriasis is a common clinical chronic recurrent skin disease, which is challenging to treat, often suffers for life, and the etiology is complex. It has been found that streptococcal infection is closely related to psoriasis. Streptococcal infection can participate in the genetic and immune pathogenesis of psoriasis. Anti-streptococcal therapy can significantly improve the prognosis of patients with psoriasis with streptococcal infection. This article reviews the relationship between streptococcal infection and psoriasis.

【Key words】 Psoriasis; Streptococci; Infected; Correlation

银屑病是一种免疫介导的慢性反复发作性炎症性疾病, 典型临床表现为局限或广泛分布的鳞屑性红斑或斑块。正常情况下, 人体皮肤、呼吸道等被众多共生微生物定植, 维持免疫稳态而不引起临床症状^[1]。当机体免疫力低下, 病原体侵袭力强, 致病菌可诱导疾病发生。银屑病确切病因与发病机制尚未完全阐明, 研究发现链球菌感染与银屑病密切相关。

1 先天性免疫

链球菌是革兰氏阳性菌、厚壁菌门和链球菌属, 按溶血特征可分为甲型 (α) 溶血性链球菌、乙型 (β) 溶血性链球菌和丙型 (γ) 溶血性链球菌。其中, 以 A 组 β -溶血性链球菌致病性最强。

1.1 链球菌肽聚糖 肽聚糖是链球菌细胞壁主要成分, 可作为病原相关分子模式引发先天性免疫反应。肽聚糖通过 NOD₁、NOD₂ 和 TLR₂ 受体与未成熟单核细胞相互作用, 进而促进单核细胞成熟, 诱导 IL-8、IL-1 β 、IL-6、IL-23、TNF- α 、IL-12 以及抗菌肽人 β -防御素 2 分泌, 加速 Th₁₇、Th₁ 细胞增殖分化和中性粒细胞浸润^[2], 刺激角质形成细胞增殖引发银屑病^[3]。

1.2 抗菌肽 抗菌肽是由角质形成细胞、皮脂腺细胞、外分泌腺细胞和浸润的免疫细胞产生的一类多肽, 包括 LL-37、 β -防御素、S100 蛋白和 RNAse7 等, 具有抗菌和促炎双向作用。银屑病患者血清抗菌肽 LL-37 水平升高^[4]。点滴型银屑病患者 LL-37 与肽聚糖协同诱导高水平 CD₁₄⁺CD₁₆⁺ 单核细胞亚群产生, 高水平 CD₁₄⁺CD₁₆⁺ 单核细胞上调与银屑病面积和严重程度指数 (Psoriasis Area and Severity Index, PASI) 呈正相关^[5], 降低 CD₁₄⁺CD₁₆⁺ 单核细胞表达水平则可明显改善脓疱型银屑病患者预后^[6]。

2 适应性免疫

链球菌可产生侵袭性酶和外毒素而引起机体适应性免疫反应异常, 适应性免疫机制涉及 Th₁ 细胞、Th₁₇ 细胞异常活化以及细胞因子 TNF- α 、IL-23、IL-17 等显著升高, 大量免疫细胞在表皮或真皮层浸润和角质形成细胞增生导致银屑病皮损产生。A 组 β -溶血性链球菌又叫化脓性链球菌, 其产生的毒力因子链球菌热原外毒素 C 以及细胞壁成分 M 蛋白, 可作为超抗原参与银屑病细胞免疫发病机制。超抗原特异性高, 不需抗原提呈细胞呈递和主要组织相容性复合体-II

分子识别,直接与T细胞受体V β 结合而广泛激活T细胞,从而引起众多细胞因子释放^[7]。链球菌热原外毒素C是一种蛋白质,可诱导T细胞表面特异性受体V β 上调^[8]。活化的T淋巴细胞产生并释放大量促炎细胞因子干扰素- γ ,干扰素- γ 刺激表皮产生趋化因子配体20,T细胞表达趋化因子受体6,促进Th₁₇向迁移表皮,Th₁₇细胞分泌细胞因子IL-22和IL-17驱动角质形成细胞过度增殖,从而诱发银屑病皮损^[9]。链球菌M蛋白是链球菌细胞壁中的蛋白质成分,具有很强的抗吞噬活性。Valdimarsson等^[10]研究表明银屑病急性期M6蛋白可作为超抗原激活V β 2⁺T细胞,刺激T细胞分泌干扰素- γ ,干扰素- γ 诱导I型角蛋白表达K14、K16和K17序列,这些序列与重组链球菌M6蛋白广泛序列同源。Th₁细胞可致人表皮角蛋白与链球菌M蛋白发生交叉反应,导致T细胞持续激活,进而促进点滴型银屑病向慢性斑块型银屑病发展^[11]。

IgA是体液黏膜免疫的主要抗体,调查研究发现,67%银屑病患者存在循环IgA免疫复合物,其水平与PASI呈正相关,抗化脓性链球菌IgA水平可保持较高水平数月甚至数年^[12]。IL-17可增强其他免疫细胞产生B淋巴细胞激活剂间接参与上调IgA^[13],IL-17A、IL-17RA轴调节B细胞在生发中心内的迁移^[14]。T淋巴细胞分泌IL-17F与斑块型银屑病患者IgA升高有关,IL-17A过表达与点滴型银屑病患者IgA升高相关^[15]。

此外,点滴型银屑病咽部链球菌可产生超抗原,超抗原诱导T淋巴细胞表面皮肤淋巴细胞抗原(Cutaneous Lymphocyte Antigen,CLA)表达上调,CLA是皮肤T淋巴细胞表面表达的一种碳水化合物,可介导T细胞向皮肤迁移,CLA⁺T淋巴细胞和中性粒细胞与内皮细胞结合并穿透血管壁,在IL-8介导下迁移至皮肤^[16]。

3 遗传因素

3.1 PGRP-3和PGRP-4 PGRPs是重要的模式识别受体,具有高度保守的PGRP结构域,PGRPs可识别并与细菌细胞壁肽聚糖结合而发挥杀菌作用,其选择性地角质形成细胞中表达,包括PGRP-1、PGRP-2、PGRP-3和PGRP-4,研究发现,链球菌肽聚糖识别蛋白PGRP-3和PGRP-4基因存在多样性,PGRP-3和PGRP-4基因与银屑病易感位点PSORS4共同位于染色体1q21,表明肽聚糖先天识别改变可能参与银屑病发病机制^[17]。

3.2 HLA-Cw6 HLA-Cw6基因是首个被证明与银屑病易感性显著相关的基因,位于染色体6p21.3^[18]。HLA-Cw6基因可编码HLA-Cw6分子,HLA-Cw6分子在角质形成细胞中表达^[19],T淋巴细胞识别HLA-Cw6分子,诱导Th₁₇细胞分化并分泌大量IL-

17A、IL-17F、干扰素- γ ^[20],促进银屑病发生。遗传学研究证实,HLA-Cw6是银屑病与慢性链球菌扁桃体炎共同致病基因^[21],表达致病基因HLA-Cw6的银屑病患者伴扁桃体化脓性链球菌感染,病情较未感染者严重^[22]。

4 治疗

4.1 扁桃体切除术 扁桃体是口咽部黏膜免疫系统关键组成部分,也是化脓性链球菌常见感染部位。研究表明儿童银屑病与链球菌感染扁桃体炎关系密切^[23]。Dagan等^[24]提出近期咽部感染的年轻人新发炎症性背痛和继发银屑病皮损应考虑急性银屑病脊柱关节炎。慢性吞咽可导致化脓性链球菌在小肠定植,银屑病患者血液中存在肠源化脓性链球菌DNA^[25]。Cohn等^[26]研究表明扁桃体切除术可明显改善银屑病伴复发性链球菌扁桃体炎患者预后。切除扁桃体可阻断链球菌在扁桃体内蓄积,显著降低血液中免疫细胞及细胞因子^[27]。

4.2 药物治疗 青霉素与链球菌细胞膜上青霉素结合蛋白结合,可抑制链球菌细胞壁合成。大环内酯类抗生素通过与链球菌核糖体50S亚基结合来抑制链球菌蛋白质合成,还可通过抑制IL-6、IL-8和TNF- α 分泌,降低中性粒细胞活性,抑制IL-1分泌、主要组织相容性复合体-II类分子表达和超抗原呈递等免疫调节作用来改善银屑病^[28]。利福平可降低TNF- α 和IL-1 β 分泌,增加IL-10分泌和抑制T淋巴细胞功能。甲砒霉素属氯霉素类,可逆性地与细菌核糖体50S亚基结合从而抑制细菌蛋白质合成和抗体产生。甲砒霉素可作为小儿泛发性脓疱型银屑病的首选药物^[29]。

5 结语

综上所述,链球菌感染影响银屑病免疫学发病机制,银屑病相关基因可调节人体对链球菌的免疫反应,抗链球菌治疗明显改善银屑病伴链球菌感染患者预后,证明链球菌感染与银屑病关系密切。然而,链球菌感染与银屑病发病机制之间的关联仍不明确。从免疫学和遗传角度深入研究链球菌感染触发或加重银屑病病情的具体机制,可以进一步了解银屑病的发病机理,并为银屑病合并链球菌感染提供新的治疗思路和方向,以更好地服务于临床。

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