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• 综述 •

## 卡介苗诱导的训练免疫及其抗病毒感染作用

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**摘要:**卡介苗(*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*, BCG)是目前唯一获准使用的预防结核病的疫苗。除结核分枝杆菌外,BCG 对其他细菌、病毒和寄生虫等非同源病原体感染也具有非特异性的保护作用,还可用于一些肿瘤和自身免疫性疾病的免疫治疗,其机制研究表明与训练免疫有关。BCG 诱导的训练免疫机制包括引起宿主天然免疫细胞代谢改变、表观遗传重编程及其对再刺激增强的免疫应答。BCG 诱导的训练免疫具有抗多种病毒感染的保护作用,且与 2019 冠状病毒病的死亡率呈负相关,可能会削弱新发病原体在未来大流行中的影响。

**关键词:**卡介苗;训练免疫;病毒;疫苗;2019 冠状病毒病

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## Bacillus Calmette-Guérin-induced trained immunity and its effects on viral infections

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**Abstract:** *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* (BCG) is the only licensed vaccine for the prevention of tuberculosis. In addition to tuberculosis, BCG has a non-specific protective effect on the prevention of non-homologous pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and so on. It is also used for immunotherapy of some tumors and autoimmune diseases. The non-specific protective mechanism of BCG is identified to be related to the induction of trained immunity. The mechanisms of BCG-induced trained immunity involve cell metabolism changes in host innate immune, epigenetic reprogramming, and enhanced immune responses to restimulation. BCG-induced trained immunity provides protective effects against multiple viral infections and is negatively associated with the mortality of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), which may have the impact on emerging pathogen pandemic in the future.

**Keywords:** *Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* (BCG); Trained immunity; Virus; Vaccine; Coronavirus disease 2019

结核病是由结核分枝杆菌 (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) 感染引起的一种危害严重的传染病。

卡介苗 (*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*, BCG) 是将牛分枝杆菌菌株接种于人工培养基并连续传代而获得的

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减毒株,是目前唯一获准使用的预防结核病的疫苗。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。研究表明,BCG 对其他细菌、病毒和寄生虫等非同源病原体感染也具有非特异性保护作用。此外,BCG 作为非特异性免疫治疗剂,在临床上已用于一些肿瘤和自身免疫性疾病的治疗。BCG 接种对多种病毒性感染具有非特异性保护作用<sup>[1]</sup>。流行病学研究表明,BCG 疫苗接种与严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2) 感染引起的 2019 冠状病毒病 (coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19) 的死亡率之间存在负相关<sup>[2-4]</sup>。其诱导的异源性保护被认为与一种天然免疫应答——训练免疫 (trained immunity) 有关。

## 1 训练免疫的定义

训练免疫被定义为机体初次感染或疫苗接种后,天然免疫细胞发生表观遗传改变和代谢重编程,对同源或非同源再感染病原体产生更强的免疫应答<sup>[5-6]</sup>。训练免疫又称为天然免疫记忆 (innate immunity memory)<sup>[7]</sup>,其产生不依赖 T/B 细胞的适应性免疫<sup>[5]</sup>,可同种异体转移<sup>[5, 8]</sup>,也可遗传给下一代<sup>[9-10]</sup>,并能更有效地激活适应性反应<sup>[11]</sup>。

训练免疫可被多种微生物因子诱导,包括细菌、病毒、真菌和寄生虫等微生物或病原体,如 BCG、肺炎支原体、白假丝酵母、巨细胞病毒、黄热病毒、疟原虫,以及病原体组分如革兰阴性菌细胞壁成分脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)、白假丝酵母的  $\beta$ -葡聚糖、分枝杆菌细胞壁成分胞壁酰二肽 (muramyl dipeptide, MDP) 和酿酒酵母的几丁质等<sup>[5, 7]</sup>。

## 2 BCG 诱导的训练免疫机制

训练免疫分子机制包括细胞代谢改变、表观遗传重编程以及对病原体再刺激产生的免疫应答,不同微生物因子诱导的反应有所不同<sup>[12]</sup>。BCG 可通过激活天然免疫细胞表面模式识别受体 (pattern recognition receptor, PRR) 诱导细胞代谢改变,引起组蛋白表观遗传重编程。经 BCG 训练的免疫细胞 PRR 分子如 Toll 样受体 4 (Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)、CD11b、CD14b、甘露糖受体等表达增加,再次感染时可迅速激活,诱导下游免疫应答<sup>[13-17]</sup>。BCG 被吞噬和消化后释放 MDP,MDP 可与核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域 2 (nucleotide-binding

oligomerization domain 2, NOD2) 结合,改变组蛋白表观遗传修饰水平<sup>[15]</sup>。天然免疫细胞初次刺激后的表观遗传修饰变化使其保留“记忆”,从而对再感染迅速应答,并产生增强的免疫反应 (见图 1)。

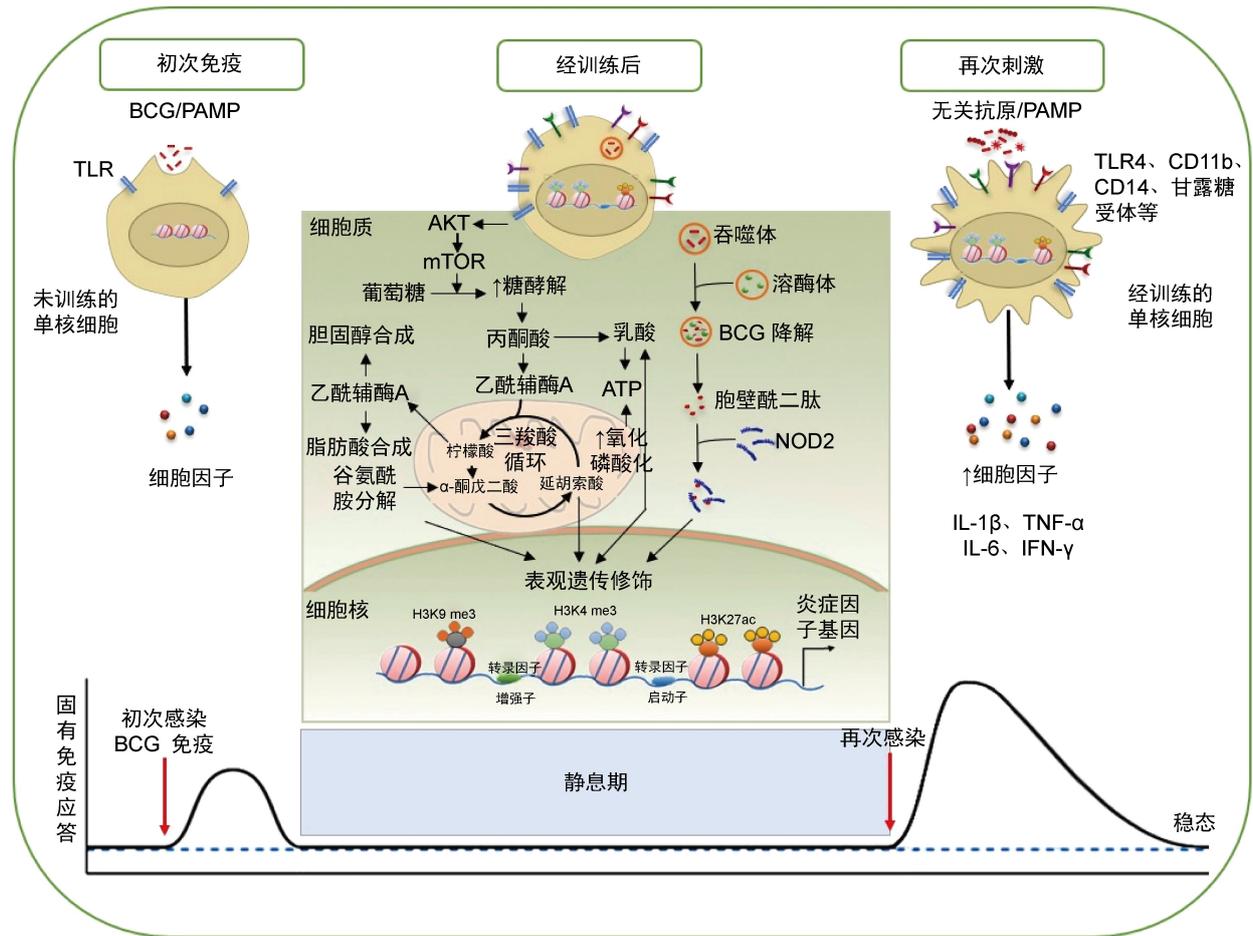
### 2.1 BCG 诱导训练免疫的细胞类型

BCG 进入骨髓可“训练”造血干细胞 (hematopoietic stem cell, HSC)<sup>[17]</sup> 和多能祖细胞 (multipotent progenitor, MPP) 表观遗传重编程和染色质重组,产生表观遗传修饰的骨髓来源的巨噬细胞 (bone marrow-derive macrophage, BMDM)<sup>[17]</sup> 和单核/巨噬细胞<sup>[13]</sup>,为再次感染提供保护力。BCG 还可诱导自然杀伤细胞 (natural killer, NK)<sup>[11, 18]</sup>、天然淋巴细胞 (innate lymphoid cell, ILC)<sup>[19]</sup>、黏膜相关恒定 T 细胞 (mucosa-associated invariant T cell, MAIT)<sup>[20]</sup> 等的表观遗传和代谢重编程,对异源性刺激产生免疫应答。此外,BCG 免疫可诱导中性粒细胞紧急增加,从而在新生儿败血症中表现出保护作用<sup>[21-22]</sup>。BCG 接种健康人可诱导中性粒细胞中训练免疫激活标记增加,引起抗菌功能相关基因的表达增加<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,BCG 接种也会影响辅助性 T 细胞 Th1 和 Th17 的免疫反应,表现为其对无关病原体产生的促炎细胞因子增加<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 2.2 BCG 诱导的细胞代谢改变

细胞代谢的变化是细胞表型和激活的重要驱动因素<sup>[24]</sup>。糖酵解增加是训练免疫靶细胞代谢改变的核心标志之一。BCG 免疫诱导单核细胞中哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 基因的表达上调,该基因是低氧诱导因子 1 $\alpha$  (hypoxia inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ , HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) 的靶标,可使细胞中的有氧糖酵解 (Warburg 效应) 以 mTOR/HIF-1 $\alpha$  依赖性方式长期增加<sup>[25]</sup>。BCG 免疫还会增强单核细胞中三羧酸循环 (tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA; 也称克雷布斯循环) 的活性,导致代谢中间产物如柠檬酸、琥珀酸、 $\alpha$ -酮戊二酸、延胡索酸等的积累。同时,BCG 诱导的单核细胞耗氧率增加,提示氧化磷酸化增加<sup>[25]</sup>。经 BCG 训练的单核细胞中糖酵解和氧化磷酸化均增加,这体现了 BCG 诱导细胞代谢改变的独特模式<sup>[13]</sup>。

此外,<sup>13</sup>C-葡萄糖通量分析提示,BCG 接种会诱导单核细胞中磷酸戊糖代谢增加<sup>[25]</sup>。BCG 免疫激活 TCA 循环来促进乙酰辅酶 A 产生,引起甲羟戊酸累积,促进胆固醇合成<sup>[26]</sup>。甲羟戊酸可激活单核细胞的训练免疫,其抑制剂氟伐他汀可抑制 BCG



注:PAMP为病原相关分子模式(pathogen associated molecular pattern)。

图1 BCG诱导的训练免疫机制图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram depicting BCG-induced trained immunity

诱导的训练免疫<sup>[27]</sup>。谷氨酰胺酶抑制剂阻碍谷氨酰胺分解代谢,从而降低BCG诱导的训练免疫水平<sup>[28]</sup>。谷氨酰胺分解后为TCA循环提供了α-酮戊二酸,导致某些TCA循环代谢物如延胡索酸的积累,从而诱导训练免疫反应<sup>[25]</sup>。

BCG接种诱导天然免疫细胞代谢重排,产生的中间代谢物为表观遗传修饰酶提供了底物,或作为表观遗传“写入”或“擦除”共激活因子或共抑制因子,在训练免疫的发展和维持过程中起着至关重要的作用<sup>[29]</sup>。

### 2.3 BCG诱导的细胞表观遗传修饰变化

BCG诱导的天然免疫细胞表观遗传修饰变化主要包括组蛋白修饰、非编码RNA和DNA甲基化水平变化,可调节相关基因表达的激活或抑制<sup>[1, 30]</sup>。

组蛋白修饰是训练免疫调节天然免疫细胞信号转导的重要分子机制<sup>[31]</sup>。BCG接种可诱导组蛋白乙酰化和甲基化修饰,通过调节免疫分子启动子和

增强子区域的可及性,从而诱导或抑制细胞中相关基因的表达。BCG诱导的mTOR、糖酵解关键酶以及炎症因子启动子区H3K4me3和H3K27ac表达显著增加,而H3K9me3水平显著降低<sup>[25, 32-33]</sup>。BCG诱导组蛋白以NOD2依赖性方式上调H3K4me3的修饰水平,诱导天然免疫细胞炎症因子和TLR4的表达,共同防御同源或异源病原微生物感染<sup>[13-17]</sup>。此外,炎症趋化因子簇上游主导lncRNA (upstream master lncRNA of the inflammatory chemokine locus, UMLILO)是一种新的超级增强子驻留lncRNA。H3K4me3通过lncRNA定位于基因组中的特定启动子<sup>[31]</sup>。在BCG免疫的CD14<sup>+</sup>单核细胞中UMLILO的表达上调<sup>[34]</sup>,提示lncRNA参与调控BCG诱导的训练免疫。

DNA甲基化水平可调节损伤、炎症反应和防御反应相关基因调控区染色质的可及性,从而调节基因的转录和表达。BCG接种对结核分枝杆菌再

感染产生应答者的体内天然免疫细胞 DNA 甲基化具有明显的促进作用,增强了巨噬细胞杀灭结核分枝杆菌的能力,该过程与白细胞介素 1 $\beta$ (interleukin 1 $\beta$ , IL-1 $\beta$ )的产生有关<sup>[35]</sup>。有研究通过绘制 BCG 接种后不同时间外周血单核细胞甲基化差异基因图谱,鉴定出了 43 个甲基化差异基因,发现其与调节吞噬作用的肌动蛋白调节途径密切相关<sup>[35]</sup>。

## 2.4 BCG 训练的天然免疫细胞对再感染的免疫应答

在小鼠模型中,BCG 接种诱导了单核/巨噬细胞的组蛋白表观遗传重编程,使细胞表面分子 CD14、TLR4、CD11b、甘露糖受体等表达上调,再感染时可迅速活化下游信号通路,促进多种细胞因子释放,包括 IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、肿瘤坏死因子  $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、 $\gamma$  干扰素 (interferon  $\gamma$ , IFN- $\gamma$ )、IL-18 等<sup>[14-17]</sup>。BCG 免疫诱导的抗炎因子表达的表观遗传修饰水平依赖胞内 NOD2 通路激活<sup>[15]</sup>。采用 BCG 经呼吸道黏膜免疫恒河猴后,将支气管灌洗液中的细胞以结核分枝杆菌菌体成分刺激,可检测到 IL-2 和 TNF- $\alpha$  分泌水平提高,而 LPS 再刺激后细胞因子分泌水平无显著变化<sup>[33]</sup>。用不同病原体裂解物刺激 BCG 接种婴儿的外周血单核细胞,发现 11 种细胞因子和趋化因子表达水平提高<sup>[36]</sup>。IL-1 家族细胞因子和受体广泛感应和调节天然免疫应答,其中 IL-1 $\beta$  是训练免疫的特征性细胞因子<sup>[37]</sup>。成人接种 BCG 的相关研究表明,IL-1 $\beta$  在 BCG 诱导的抵抗黄热病病毒减毒疫苗株感染中发挥了关键的作用<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,自噬抑制剂可阻断  $\beta$ -葡聚糖和 BCG 体外诱导训练免疫,表明自噬对 BCG 诱导的训练免疫具有关键作用<sup>[38-39]</sup>。

## 2.5 BCG 诱导的训练免疫的持续时间

BCG 接种后诱导的表观遗传修饰分子标记随时间而逐渐衰减,但仍保持一定的水平。再刺激时,经过训练的天然免疫细胞可迅速活化,释放细胞因子,帮助机体抗感染<sup>[40]</sup>。但单核细胞等天然免疫细胞的寿命相对较短,并不能将它们记忆特征传递下去。HSC 是主要存在于骨髓中的长寿细胞。BCG 可诱导 HSC 重新编程,并产生表观遗传修饰的巨噬细胞,从而提供持续的保护<sup>[17, 23]</sup>。动物实验表明,BCG 皮下免疫小鼠可诱导 NK 细胞的训练免疫,且持续时间长达 1 年<sup>[41-42]</sup>。健康成人皮下接种 BCG 后,外周血单核细胞对结核分枝杆菌再感染的 IFN- $\gamma$  反应至少可持续 3 个月<sup>[17]</sup>。另据报道,BCG 诱导的训练免疫在人体可至少持续 1 年<sup>[11]</sup>。BCG

诱导的对结核分枝杆菌的保护作用可持续 15~20 年,此后逐渐减弱<sup>[43-44]</sup>。对欧洲 BCG 接种国家的 COVID-19 死亡人数进行分析,结果提示 BCG 接种诱导的训练免疫对异源性感染的保护作用可能持续很长时间(约 20 年)<sup>[45]</sup>。需要指出的是,BCG 接种效果受多种因素的影响,如菌株<sup>[45]</sup>、接种途径<sup>[46-48]</sup>、个体昼夜节律<sup>[49]</sup>、性别<sup>[50]</sup>、接种年龄<sup>[36]</sup>、公共卫生政策<sup>[51]</sup>等。因此,对 BCG 诱导的训练免疫持续时间仍须进一步研究。

## 3 BCG 对病毒感染的非特异性保护作用

### 3.1 BCG 接种对各种病毒感染的非特异性作用

多项研究表明,BCG 接种对病毒感染具有非特异性保护作用<sup>[52]</sup>。一项临床试验对 65 岁以上老人出院时给予接种 BCG,与安慰剂组相比,BCG 接种组首次感染的时间推迟,且新感染发生率降低。BCG 接种对呼吸道感染的影响最显著,尤其是病毒感染<sup>[53]</sup>。目前人体和动物实验均已证实,BCG 诱导的训练免疫对人乳头瘤病毒、呼吸道合胞病毒、流感病毒、单纯疱疹病毒、肝炎病毒等感染均显示出保护作用。但 BCG 接种对这些病毒感染的反应机制有所不同,仍须进一步研究(详见表 1)<sup>[52]</sup>。

### 3.2 BCG 接种与 COVID-19 死亡率的相关性

2020 年,一项发表在 medRxiv 预印本平台的研究表明,长期、普遍接种 BCG 的国家人群中 COVID-19 死亡率比 BCG 未普遍接种的国家显著降低。流行病学研究表明,BCG 接种与 COVID-19 的流行和死亡率之间存在负相关<sup>[24, 54]</sup>。线性混合模型显示,排除年龄、人均国内生产总值、人口密度、人口规模、净移民率和各种文化维度等因素的影响,BCG 接种可诱导对 COVID-19 的保护力<sup>[45]</sup>。一项对加利福尼亚州洛杉矶 6 679 名医护人员的回顾性研究表明,BCG 接种与 COVID-19 相关临床症状减少以及抗 SARS-CoV 血清阳性率降低有关<sup>[55]</sup>。但也有研究报道显示,在 COVID-19 大流行早期(2020 年 4 月)BCG 接种与 COVID-19 死亡率呈负相关,而 2020 年 8 月的数据分析发现两者之间的相关性消失<sup>[56]</sup>。以色列在 20 世纪 80 年代停止了 BCG 接种,比较 BCG 接种计划停止前后 3 年出生个体的 COVID-19 发病率,结果显示两者之间无显著差异<sup>[57]</sup>。截至目前,共有 22 项随机对照试验对 BCG 抗 COVID-19 的作用进行了研究,将为 BCG 是否能降低 COVID-19 的发病率和严重程度提供答案<sup>[56]</sup>。

表 1 BCG 对各种病毒感染的非特异性作用

Tab. 1 Overview of non-specific effects of BCG vaccine on various viral infections

	病毒	研究类型	效应
人体研究	黄热病毒	随机对照试验	降低 IL-1 $\beta$ 产生相关的黄热病疫苗病毒滴度
	人乳头瘤病毒	随机对照试验	提高病毒性疣的清除
	呼吸道合胞病毒	病例-对照研究	与几内亚比绍儿童感染少量呼吸道合胞病毒没有关联
	甲型 H1N1 流感病毒	随机对照试验	增加抗体产生
	单纯疱疹病毒	病例	缩短临床单纯疱疹病毒感染发病期
动物研究	单纯疱疹病毒 1 型	CD-1 小鼠	提高存活率
	单纯疱疹病毒 2 型	未知	提高存活率和保护力
		CD-1 小鼠	
	甲型流感病毒	未知	降低甲型流感病毒滴度
		C57BL/6 小鼠	增加巨噬细胞的胞吞作用,减少炎症
		CD-1 小鼠	提高存活率
	H7N9 亚型禽流感病毒	BALB/c 小鼠	未增加保护力
	乙型肝炎病毒	C57BL/6 小鼠	增加抗体产生
	乙型脑炎病毒	BALB/c 小鼠	临床症状延迟,提高存活率
	脑心肌炎病毒	C57BL/10 小鼠	增加抵抗力(由非致病性结核分枝杆菌引发)
	鼠痘病毒	DDN 小鼠	提高存活率,增加 IFN- $\gamma$ 的产生
	牛痘病毒	BALB/c 小鼠	预防感染(由胞壁酰二肽引发)
		C57BL/6 小鼠	预防感染,增加 IFN- $\gamma$ 的产生

## 4 结语

近 10 年来,BCG 诱导的非特异性保护力引起了研究者的关注,而 BCG 接种对 SARS-CoV-2 感染保护力的发现亦促进了训练免疫机制的研究<sup>[3, 55]</sup>。除 BCG 外,麻疹疫苗<sup>[58]</sup>和口服脊髓灰质炎疫苗<sup>[59-60]</sup>也被证明可防止异源性感染<sup>[61]</sup>。一种由多种灭活细菌组成的疫苗 MV130 经黏膜免疫可减少儿童哮喘<sup>[62]</sup>及成人病毒和(或)细菌感染发作的次数<sup>[63]</sup>,并可提供抗 SARS-CoV-2 感染的保护力,提高 COVID-19 疫苗的效能<sup>[64]</sup>,其机制也与训练免疫有关<sup>[63]</sup>。因此,对 BCG 诱导的训练免疫研究为开发其他感染性疾病疫苗的新用途提供了思路。例如:在未来新发病原体大流行而短期内无法获得特异性疫苗时,BCG 等疫苗诱导的训练免疫可能提供一定的保护力,从而减轻新发病原体在人群中的流行<sup>[3, 55]</sup>。

此外,未来利用 BCG 诱导的训练免疫还应当

考虑到,训练免疫可增强免疫应答,也可能加重已存在的炎症性疾病。如动脉粥样硬化中,低密度脂蛋白诱导单核/巨噬细胞代谢和表观遗传重编程,诱发了长期促炎表型,反而加速了疾病的进程<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,将 BCG 诱导的训练免疫用于疫苗研发,不仅要针对现有免疫计划进行优化,还要考虑人群的免疫应答水平或基础疾病,通过良好的实验设计以避免可能带来的有害影响,并对总体效应进行缜密的评估分析,尽可能使 BCG 诱导的训练免疫发挥有益的效应。

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