

· 综述 ·

Th1/Th2 失衡与多囊卵巢综合征

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【摘要】 多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)是育龄期女性常见的内分泌代谢紊乱性疾病。其发病机制尚未明确, 越来越多研究表明, PCOS患者体内存在免疫功能紊乱。辅助性T细胞1型(Th1)与辅助性T细胞2型(Th2)介导体内细胞及体液免疫应答, 两者相互调节又相互制约。正常情况下, 机体内Th1/Th2处于平衡状态。研究发现, PCOS以Th1/Th2平衡向Th1偏移为主, 可引起代谢紊乱、排卵障碍等, 提示PCOS患者免疫平衡的打破可能是造成并发症产生的重要原因。目前, 临幊上通过使用药物平衡Th1、Th2细胞状态来改善临床症状。

【关键词】 多囊卵巢综合征; Th1/Th2失衡; 胰岛素抵抗; 治疗

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【Abstract】 Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine and metabolic disorder in women of reproductive age. The pathogenesis of PCOS is not clear, more and more studies show that PCOS patients have immune dysfunction. Helper T cell type 1(Th1) and helper T cell type 2(Th2) mediate cellular and humoral immune responses *in vivo*, and they regulate and restrict each other. Normally, Th1/Th2 is in equilibrium in the body. It is found that PCOS shifts from Th1/Th2 balance to Th1, which can cause metabolic disorder and ovulation disorder. It suggests that the break of immune balance in PCOS patients may be the cause of complications. Currently, drugs are used to balance Th1 and Th2 cell states to improve clinical symptoms.

【Key words】 Polycystic ovary syndrome; Th1/Th2 imbalance; Insulin resistance; Treatment

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目前, 多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)的相关病因仍未阐明, 考虑是遗传、环境及子宫内因素的相互作用。免疫功能与PCOS密切相关, 免疫细胞及相关炎性因子可影响PCOS及其并发症的发生, 其中辅助性T细胞(Th)起重要的调节作用^[1]。Th1/Th2比例是反映体内免疫稳态的指标, 其平衡失调可导致自身免疫性疾病的发生^[2-4]。研究表明, PCOS患者Th1/Th2比例存在偏移, 可导致PCOS患者性激素紊乱及卵巢功能损害^[5]。现主要就Th1/Th2失衡与PCOS发病机制的相关研究进行综述。

1 Th1与Th2的生物学特性及意义

Th1主要分泌干扰素-γ、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)-α、白细胞介素(IL)-2、TNF-β和IL-12等, 参与细胞免疫。Th2则分泌IL-4、IL-5、IL-6、IL-9、IL-13等, 促进

体液免疫。由于分泌的淋巴因子种类各不相同, Th1和Th2还可介导不同类型的超敏反应。Th2参与的IL-4分泌可进一步促进IgE合成, 出现速发型超敏反应, 而Th1分泌干扰素-γ则对IgE起负调节作用, 对速发型超敏反应产生抑制作用。另外Th1参与了迟发型超敏反应, 可能与IL-2、干扰素-γ等对巨噬细胞活化和促进细胞毒性T淋巴细胞(CTL)分化作用有关。

Th1和Th2各有不同的生物学特性, 通过分泌不同细胞因子促进自身发展, 同时又相互抑制, 从而调节体内各种免疫反应。IL-2可同时促进Th1、Th2增殖, Th1通过合成干扰素-γ抑制Th2的功能, Th2分泌IL-4可与IL-13协同抑制Th1的功能。正常状态下, 体内Th1和Th2处于动态平衡, 当两者平衡失调

会导致异常免疫应答^[6]。

2 Th1/Th2 失衡对 PCOS 发病作用机制研究

2.1 Th1/Th2 失衡与胰岛素抵抗 PCOS 患者因内分泌紊乱及代谢异常, 可合并 2 型糖尿病、高脂血症、代谢综合征等疾病, 其中以腹型肥胖的PCOS患者最为常见^[7]。胰岛素抵抗是PCOS重要并发症之一, Gong等^[8]收集了 39 例PCOS患者(包含腹型肥胖者 17 例)及 23 名(合并腹型肥胖者 9 名)年龄匹配的育龄妇女, 测定其血清干扰素- γ 及 IL-4 等细胞因子的浓度, 发现腹型肥胖的PCOS患者体内干扰素- γ 浓度较对照组显著升高, IL-4 的表达变化不明显。且随着腹围数值增大, 体内 Th1/Th2 比例向 Th1 偏移, 其胰岛素抵抗程度相应增加。脂肪组织是重要的胰岛素反应组织, 脂肪细胞可促进 T 细胞分泌炎性因子(干扰素- γ 、IL-6 等), 加速胰岛素抵抗的致病过程^[9]。临床中使用抗 IL-6 受体可明显降低血清胰岛素水平和胰岛素/葡萄糖比例, 提高胰岛素敏感性^[10]。最新临床研究证明, 随着我国西南地区患者体重指数值增加, 胰岛素抵抗程度逐渐加重, 肥胖加剧体内炎性反应, 巨噬细胞通过诱导脂肪组织产生促炎性反应, 过度表达 TNF- α , 导致 Th1/Th2 比例失衡而促进PCOS的发生、发展^[11]。TNF- α 浓度升高通过 c-Jun 氨基末端蛋白激酶 1/2 及 P38 通路阻断胰岛素受体底物 1 和 2 表达, 致下游蛋白激酶 B 不能进一步活化, 降低摄取葡萄糖能力, 导致体内出现胰岛素抵抗^[12]。

2.2 Th1/Th2 失衡与高雄激素血症 PCOS 患者卵巢中产生过量的黄体生成素, 可刺激卵巢间质细胞及卵泡膜细胞分泌大量雄激素, 因此高雄激素血症是PCOS患者常见的临床特点之一, 也是评估PCOS病程的另一重要指标。雄激素可直接影响下丘脑-垂体轴, 改善免疫应答。在哮喘等过敏性疾病中, 雄激素可通过 CD4 $^+$ T 细胞表面雄激素受体发出信号, 减轻 Th2 介导的过敏性炎性反应^[13]。Moulana^[14]发现, 在高雄激素血症 PCOS 大鼠模型中 CD4 $^+$ T 细胞、Th17 及调节性 T 细胞平衡失控, 提示PCOS患者体内存在一定的免疫功能失调, 其中过多雄激素致 PCOS 免疫损伤引发肾脏损伤的风险, 与慢性肾病患者相同。研究证实, 雄激素能抑制 Th2 型细胞因子(如 IL-4、IL-6)的作用, 促进 Th0 向 Th1 分化, 调节机体免疫功能^[15]。合并高雄激素血症患者的子宫内膜增生中出现 Th1 分泌因子增多, 导致子宫内膜增殖滞后, 出现稀发排卵^[5]。动物实验进一步证明, PCOS 组 TNF- α 及 IL-6 表达水平明显高于对照组,

提示PCOS体内存在 Th1/Th2 比例偏移^[16]。可能的机制为雄激素通过磷酸化激活细胞外信号调节激酶 1/2 后由胞质转位到核内, 介导核因子- κ B 活化, 促进 IL-6 水平升高^[17]。IL-6 进一步通过 gp130 的同源二聚体化, 激活 Janus 激酶 2 及信号转导与转录活化因子 3 信号通路, 诱导下游基因表达^[18]。IL-6 表达于正常卵巢的卵泡膜细胞、颗粒细胞及间质细胞, 可调节卵泡的生长发育, PCOS 患者卵巢颗粒细胞上缺乏 IL-6 受体, 使 IL-6 在卵巢缺乏作用靶点, 导致卵母细胞发育缺陷, 对妊娠结局产生影响。

2.3 Th1/Th2 失衡与卵巢多囊样改变 健康孕产妇 Th1 型细胞因子表达呈抑制状态, 而PCOS 患者体内长期处于亚临床炎性反应状态, 表现为 Th1 分泌亢进, 炎性因子持续攻击正常组织, 产生过度细胞免疫反应, 致卵巢局部组织出现炎性病理反应, 卵泡液中 TNF- α 及 IL-6 表达水平升高, 从而影响卵泡质量, 易诱发流产、不孕以及妊娠期并发症等问题^[19]。Liang 等^[20]发现, 行体外受精失败女性体内干扰素- γ 、TNF- α 显著高于受孕成功女性, 认为通过 Th1/Th2 型细胞因子平衡状态能有效评估 PCOS 患者行体外受精后植入率及流产率。提取进行体外受精前女性卵泡液中的 T 淋巴细胞发现, Th1 数量明显升高, Th2 数量减少, 且 Th2 表达细胞因子中以 IL-4 表达明显降低, 说明局部卵巢 Th1/Th2 相关细胞因子比例失衡可能是发生PCOS的潜在机制之一^[21]。相反 Nasri 等^[22] 观察到PCOS 不孕妇女存在 Th1/Th2 比例失衡, 主要以 Th1 分泌干扰素- γ 减低为主要表型。炎性因子对卵泡形成中的机制研究尚不明确, 考虑由于PCOS体内脱氢表雄酮水平升高, 抑制干扰素- γ 产生, 进而影响卵巢颗粒细胞增殖, 同时阻断磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶/蛋白激酶 B 的下游活化信号[磷酸化磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶、磷酸化磷酸肌醇依赖的蛋白激酶、磷酸化蛋白激酶 B(308)、磷酸化蛋白激酶 B(473)], 上调促凋亡蛋白(Bax、caspase 3、caspase 8 和 caspase 9), 从而产生空泡状不成熟卵泡, 降低受精率^[23]。

3 Th1 与 Th2 细胞因子临床干预

克罗米芬是目前治疗PCOS患者的一线用药, 可显著提高临床排卵率及妊娠率^[24-25]。研究发现, 72 例PCOS 患者使用克罗米芬后有 38 例出现自发排卵, 14 例成功受孕^[26]。分层分析显示, IL-10 水平与排卵组中排卵数呈正相关, 因此证明克罗米芬通过提升 Th2 相关细胞因子水平, 改善临床效果。白藜芦醇是葡萄中的一种天然化合物, 因其具有抗氧化及抗炎作用被人们熟知。动物实验中发现, 白藜芦

醇通过激活 AMP 活化蛋白激酶,改善体内 IL-6 及 TNF- α 水平,调节葡萄糖代谢平衡^[27]。最新一项研究表明,合并多内分泌疾病(如 1 型糖尿病及自身免疫性甲状腺炎)且维生素 D 水平低下者,积极补充维生素 D 后,Th1 型细胞因子表达水平下降,Th2 型细胞因子表达水平提高^[28]。现已证实维生素 D 浓度与生殖障碍有关^[29]。通过对 276 例维生素 D 缺乏的不孕妇女进行维生素 D 补充后,其 Th1/Th2 比例显著下降。维生素 D 可促进 Th0 向 Th2 的转化,进而防止免疫反应过程对卵巢组织造成损伤。因此,在孕期可通过补充维生素 D 来平衡 Th1/Th2 比例,达到孕期保健。为评估维生素 D 影响 PCOS 患者中的 Th1/Th2 比例平衡,需参考更多 Th1、Th2 相关细胞因子(尤其是 TNF- α 和 IL-10)的表达情况。临幊上可通过检测相关细胞因子表达,调整细胞比例失衡,为 PCOS 治疗提供正确的方法。

4 展望

Th1 和 Th2 参与并维持机体免疫稳态,且 PCOS 患者体内存在 Th1/Th2 比例失衡,以向 Th1 偏移为主,证实其失衡与 PCOS 的发病机制密切相关。Th1 及 Th2 型细胞因子表达变化可活化或抑制下游信号通路,导致 PCOS 患者出现胰岛素抵抗、高雄激素血症及卵巢多囊样症状。克罗米芬及维生素 D 是临幊常见的 PCOS 治疗药物,其通过调节免疫因子进而改善 Th1、Th2 平衡状态,提高临床妊娠率。但 Th1、Th2 及其分泌因子相关的调控机制暂不明确,仍需扩大样本量进一步研究各个细胞因子在 PCOS 中的作用机制。通过检测 Th1/Th2 平衡状态可评估 PCOS 病程进展,为 PCOS 患者提供新的治疗方案。

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