



非洲猪瘟病毒的免疫逃逸策略

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摘要: 非洲猪瘟(African swine fever, ASF)是由非洲猪瘟病毒(African swine fever virus, ASFV)引起的一种猪烈性传染病。目前无商品化的 ASF 疫苗,一旦发病,仅能依靠快速扑杀进行防控,严重威胁我国养猪及相关行业的健康发展。ASF 疫苗研发面临的主要困难是对 ASFV 的毒力相关基因、致病及其免疫逃逸机制知之甚少。本文对 ASFV 的免疫逃逸研究进行了总结,探讨了 ASFV 免疫逃逸基因及其编码蛋白的功能,以便加深对 ASFV 及其免疫逃逸策略的认知,为致病机制研究和疫苗研发提供借鉴。

关键词: 非洲猪瘟病毒, 免疫逃逸, 天然免疫, 适应性免疫

非洲猪瘟(African swine fever, ASF)是由非洲猪瘟相关病毒科非洲猪瘟病毒属的成员——非洲猪瘟病毒(African swine fever virus, ASFV)引起的一种急性、热性、广泛出血性的高度接触传染性疾病。家猪和野猪均易感,强毒株致死率可达100%,自然弱毒株呈亚临床或慢性感染,并可对部分强毒株攻击提供一定的保护^[1]。上世纪20年代初 ASF 在肯尼亚首次被发现,此后主要在撒哈拉以南的非洲地区流行。上世纪中叶传入欧洲,随后传至南美洲地区。2007年格鲁吉亚暴发 ASF 并迅速波及俄罗斯、立陶宛等多个欧洲国家。2018年8月初,辽宁某猪场暴发我国首例 ASF 疫情^[2],

这也是亚洲的首例报道。截至目前,我国31个省、市、自治区共计暴发176例 ASF 疫情(http://www.moa.gov.cn/gk/yjgl_1/yqfb/),给我国养猪业造成巨大经济损失。

ASF 被世界动物卫生组织列为必须报告的动物疫病,我国将其列为一类动物传染病^[3]。ASF 被发现至今近一个世纪,无商品化疫苗和有效的治疗性药物,仅部分国家和地区采取严格的生物安全措施根除了此病^[4]。ASFV 生物学特性复杂,编码部分复制非必需蛋白参与免疫逃逸。由于 ASFV 大部分基因功能未知,制约了疫苗研发和配套检测技术的发展。本文对 ASFV 逃逸天然免疫

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和适应性免疫应答等方面进行了总结,着重讨论了 ASFV 免疫逃逸基因及其编码蛋白的功能,旨在加深对 ASFV 免疫逃逸策略的认识,为 ASFV 的致病机制与疫苗研发提供思路。

1 非洲猪瘟病毒概述

ASFV 曾先后被归为虹彩病毒科和痘病毒科。根据 DNA 序列分析、病毒结构与复制方式的差异,国际病毒学分类委员会(International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, ICTV)将 ASFV 列为非洲猪瘟相关病毒科非洲猪瘟病毒属,是目前已知的唯一虫媒 DNA 病毒^[5]。ASFV 病毒粒子直径约 260–300 nm,是有囊膜的二十面体线性双链 DNA(Double-stranded DNA, dsDNA)病毒,属于核质大 DNA 病毒(Nucleo-cytoplasmic large DNA viruses, NCLDV)超家族^[6]。ASFV 成熟病毒粒子自内向外分别是基因组、核心壳、内膜、衣壳和囊膜,基因组长 170–194 kb^[5],其长度差异主要源于多基因家族(Multigene families, MGFs)基因拷贝数的变化。ASFV 编码 54 种结构蛋白和 100 多种非结构蛋白^[3],参与病毒基因组的复制、DNA 修复、转录、病毒组装及免疫逃逸等。根据 *B646L* 基因核苷酸序列差异已发现 ASFV 有 24 种基因型^[7]。格鲁吉亚、俄罗斯、中国、东南亚和东欧地区流行的 ASFV 毒株主要是基因 II 型,其他基因型主要流行于非洲和南美洲等。

家猪、野猪和钝缘蜱是 ASFV 的天然宿主。疣猪、钝缘蜱等自然宿主感染后无明显临床表现,是本病的传播媒介之一。ASFV 通过水平传播,暂未证实可经垂直传播^[8]。水平传播主要是通过直接接触和间接接触:(1)直接接触,病猪/带毒猪或康复猪作为病原携带者与易感猪接触,例如舔舐、

同槽采食和饮水(最低感染剂量 1 TCID₅₀)等^[9–10]。(2)间接接触,软蜱、受污染的饲料、2 m 之内的气溶胶^[11]、猪肉产品、运输车辆或人员流动等。虽然目前未证实 ASFV 可在硬蜱体内复制或作为传播媒介,但猪误食接触 ASFV 污染血液的苍蝇也可能造成感染^[12]。鉴于 ASFV 的上述特性,落实生物安全防控是疫苗应用前的最有效措施。

2 ASFV 逃逸天然免疫应答

针对入侵的病原微生物,机体可通过一系列精细的免疫应答机制消灭和清除病原体,与此同时,病原微生物也进化出多种免疫逃逸策略。ASFV 编码与宿主细胞相互作用的免疫逃逸相关蛋白,通过调控 IFN 产生、炎症反应、细胞凋亡、自噬及宿主蛋白合成等生物学过程(图 1),干预宿主细胞正常生命周期和细胞因子分泌等,进而抑制宿主的天然免疫应答。

2.1 ASFV 的细胞嗜性

ASFV 具有严格的细胞嗜性,主要感染单核-巨噬细胞,也能感染上皮细胞、树突状细胞和外周血单核细胞等^[13–18]。CD163 是成熟巨噬细胞的表面标志,曾被认为是介导 ASFV 感染的受体^[19]。但 ASFV Georgia 2007/1 株分别感染 CD163-猪和正常猪后,在临床症状、死亡率、病理变化和病毒血症等方面无明显差异,从而排除了 CD163 是介导 ASFV Georgia 2007/1 株感染的受体^[20]。在 ASFV 弱毒株(NHV/P68)和强毒株(Armenia/07、E70)感染下,比较细胞系(IPAM-WT、IPAM-CD163、CΔ2⁺、WSL)和猪肺泡巨噬细胞(Porcine alveolar macrophages, PAMs)的敏感性及细胞膜受体,也未发现与 ASFV 感染相关的特异性受体^[21]。完整的 ASFV 感染周期包括吸附、内

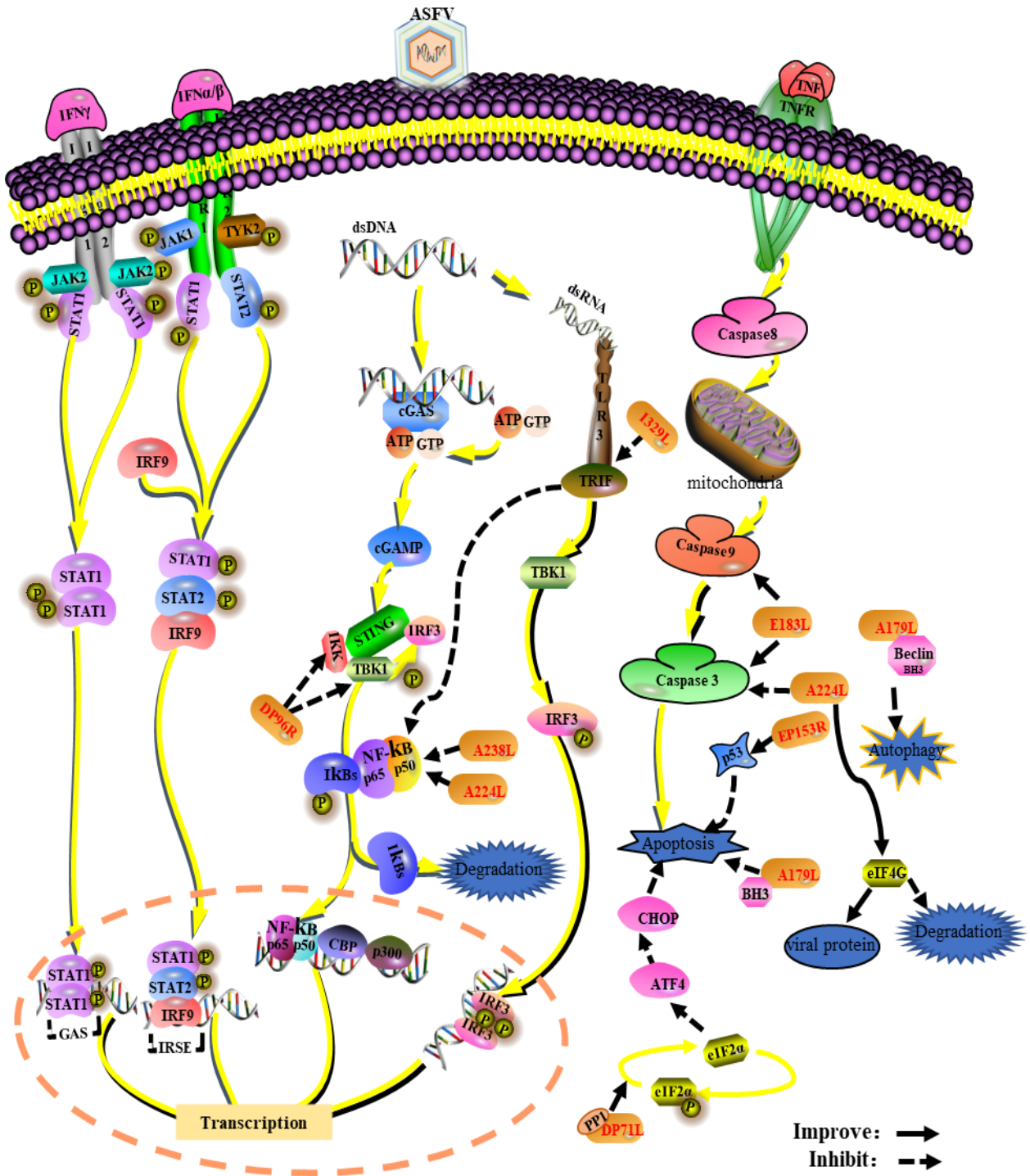


图 1. ASFV 免疫逃逸的机制

Figure 1. Immuno-evasion mechanisms of ASFV. ASFV regulates such biological processes as IFN production, inflammatory response, apoptosis, autophagy and host protein synthesis by interacting with host cells, suppress the host innate immune response to ultimately achieve immune escape.

化、复制、组装与释放, ASFV 无法感染部分细胞系也与早期 ASFV 翻译和/或 DNA 复制的抑制有关^[22]。因此, 结合 ASFV 的细胞侵入途径和感染周期, 认为靶细胞膜受体是实现 ASFV 感染的关键因子, 但并非唯一条件。

2.2 ASFV 与干扰素

IFN- α/β 是天然免疫发挥抗病毒作用的重要细胞因子。ASFV 体外感染巨噬细胞时, 弱毒株诱导 IFN- α/β 的能力明显强于强毒株^[23-25]。在 ASFV 体外感染巨噬细胞试验中也发现, 除了诱导细胞因子表达差异外, ASFV 在巨噬细胞中的复制能力也有差异。ASFV 强毒株(BA71、Georgia 2007、OUR T88/1)和弱毒株(OUR T88/3)感染经 IFN- α 预处理 24 h 的 PAM, IFN- α 能抑制弱毒株的复制而对强毒株无影响^[26]。目前对 ASFV 强弱毒株参与 IFN 调控机制仍不清楚, 但 Raquel 等^[27]认为 ASFV 诱导 IFN- β 生成的差异与环 GMP-AMP 合成酶-干扰素基因刺激因子(Cyclic GMP-AMP synthase-stimulator of interferon genes, cGAS-STING)通路有关。

ASFV 编码的 *MGF360* 和 *MGF505/530* 基因抑制干扰素表达, 是目前构建基因缺失疫苗的主要靶基因。A276R 作为 *MGF360* 的成员, 能够抑制核转录因子- κ B (Nuclear factor kappa B, NF- κ B)、干扰素调节因子 3(Interferon regulatory factor 3, IRF3)活化, 但抑制 IFN- β 的转录/翻译与 NF- κ B 途径无关^[28]。I329L 是 Toll 样受体 3 (Toll-like receptors 3, TLR3)的同源蛋白, 与接头蛋白 TRIF 作用抑制 NF- κ B、IRF3 的活化来下调 IFN- β 表达^[28-29]。DP96R 通过其 C 端抑制 cGAS-STING-TBK1 介导的 NF- κ B 活化, 进而抑制 I 型 IFN 的生成^[30]。此外, 在 ASFV 感染早期, 与酪氨酸激酶-信号转导子及转录激活子(Janus kinase-signal transducer and activator of transcription, JAK-STAT)通路相关的 JAK2、STAT1 和 CREB 表达上调^[24]。A528R 能通

过抑制 Poly(I:C)诱导的 IRF3 和 NF- κ B 活性或 JAK-STAT 途径抑制 IFN- β 生成^[28]。除 I 型 IFN 外, NK 细胞、巨噬细胞、T 淋巴细胞或早期产生的细胞因子(如 IL-12、IL-18)诱导淋巴细胞分泌 IFN- γ 。IFN- γ 与相应受体结合, 激活相应淋巴细胞进而抑制 ASFV 在巨噬细胞中的复制和可能间接影响 ASFV 与宿主间反应, 特别是感染早期^[31-32]。IFN 是一类具有免疫调节和抗病毒作用的细胞因子, 抑制 I 型 IFN 产生及其抗病毒效应是实现 ASFV 免疫逃逸的重要策略之一。目前 ASFV 有超过半数的蛋白功能未知, 对相关蛋白调控干扰素生成的分子机制探究也是解析 ASFV 致病机制的有效手段之一。

2.3 ASFV 与炎症反应

急性 ASFV 感染时, 淋巴细胞耗减、中性粒细胞减少、未成熟的免疫细胞和非典型淋巴细胞积聚, 以及 TNF- α 、IL-6/8/1 β /17/23、粒细胞集落刺激因子和 C 反应蛋白含量增加^[33-34]。ASFV 体外感染巨噬细胞后与体内试验数据类似, TNF 超家族(FASLG、LTA、LTB、TNFSF4/10/13B/18)、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β /17A 等促炎性细胞因子上调表达及抗炎性细胞因子 IL-10/10RA 下调表达^[35]。A238L、L83L 是目前已知参与炎症反应调控的蛋白。A238L 能抑制 NF- κ B 及其介导的钙调磷酸酶活性。A238L 通过抑制蛋白激酶 C- θ 介导 p300 氨基末端反式激活域活性升高, 调控 NF- κ B、NFATc2 和 c-Jun 的活化, 影响下游 COX-2 和 TNF- α 的表达^[36-38]。它也能抑制 p65/RelA 乙酰化和 p300 的反式激活, 下调诱导型 NO 合酶(Inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)表达^[39]。L83L 是非毒力基因, 编码与 IL-1 β 结合的高度保守的早期蛋白^[40], 但 L83L 的具体功能及作用机制还不明确。因此, 需要深入研究 ASFV 编码蛋白调控机体炎症反应的分子和机制, 这有助于 ASFV 致病机制的研究。

2.4 ASFV 与细胞凋亡

细胞凋亡是一种细胞的程序性死亡,也是宿主天然免疫与适应性免疫的重要防御策略。ASFV 编码相关蛋白来调控细胞凋亡,如 A224L、E183L、DP71L、EP153R 和 A179L 等。A224L 是凋亡抑制基因(Inhibitor of apoptosis genes, IAP)家族成员,能结合天冬氨酸特异性的胱氨酸蛋白酶 3 (Cysteine aspartic acid specific protease 3, Caspase-3)的蛋白水解片段,抑制 Caspase-3 的激活及其蛋白酶活性^[41]。它也能抑制 TNF- α 诱导的凋亡和活化 NF- κ B,诱导 IAP、Bcl-2 家族发挥抗凋亡作用,但可能被 A238L 拮抗。EP153R 编码具有红细胞吸附特性的 C 型凝集素样蛋白,能诱导和/或维持病毒 CD2v 与相应细胞受体作用,也能抑制宿主细胞 p53 蛋白的反式活性来抑制细胞凋亡^[42-43]。A179L 是一个高度保守的蛋白,在 ASFV 感染早、晚期均有表达。作为 Bcl-2 家族成员,它与单个 BH3 蛋白亚家族成员(Bid、Bim 和 Puma 亲和力最高,其次为 Hrk、Noxa、Bmf,与 Bik、Bad 的亲和力最低^[44])结合抑制下游蛋白 Bax、Bak 活化或结合 Bcl-2 等抗凋亡蛋白,从而抑制细胞凋亡。此外,ASFV 也能抑制内质网应激(Endoplasmic reticulum stress, ERS)途径诱导的细胞凋亡。CHOP 作为促凋亡蛋白,是 ERS 诱导细胞凋亡的重要分子,而 PKP 样内质网激酶(PKP-like ER kinase, PERK)-真核起始因子 2 α (Eukaryotic initiation factor 2 α , eIF2 α)-ATF4 途径又是诱导 CHOP 表达所必需^[45]。该过程 eIF2 α 发生磷酸化,而 DP71L 则通过募集蛋白磷酸化酶 1 (Protein phosphatase 1, PP1)引起 eIF2 α 去磷酸化,抑制 ERS 诱导的细胞凋亡^[46]。

E183L 编码结构蛋白 p54,参与病毒吸附和转

运。它通过自身 149-161 位氨基酸动力蛋白结合基序激活线粒体凋亡途径^[47]。ASFV 除了编码与促凋亡相关的蛋白,还诱导巨噬细胞分泌半乳糖凝集素 3 和 TNF- α ,造成旁淋巴细胞凋亡^[24,48]。为了确保 ASFV 复制、增殖及扩散,ASFV 编码蛋白参与调控细胞凋亡,这也是实现其免疫逃逸的重要策略。

2.5 ASFV 与自噬

自噬是细胞凋亡以外的另一种重要的病原清除机制,能直接降解病原并将其产物为宿主细胞自身所用。Beclin-1 是重要的自噬调节因子,单纯疱疹病毒 1 型(Herpes simplex virus 1, HSV-1)的 ICP 34.5 与 Beclin-1 作用抑制自噬。ASFV 编码的 DP71L 是 ICP 34.5 的类似物,却不能抑制自噬,但 ASFV 编码的 A179L 能抑制自噬小体的形成^[49]。Suresh 等^[50]解析 A179L 结合 Beclin-1 BH3 基序晶体结构发现,A179L 通过相同的配体结合槽与 Beclin-1 和 Bcl-2 结合,Beclin-1 的 K115 与 A179L 的 D80 和 E76 离子通道作用,这两个氨基酸的突变可能会降低 A179L 与 Beclin-1 的结合。定点突变配体结合槽可以抑制 Beclin-1 与 A179L 结合,导致 A179L 抑制自噬小体形成的能力丧失^[50]。

研究人员设计了能增加基因覆盖率和减少探针冗余的 DNA 芯片,ASFV Georgia 2007 株体外感染巨噬细胞后发现,ATG2A、ATG9A、ATG101、ATG4B、BNIP3、GADD45A 和 ATG7 等自噬相关基因分别在感染 3 h 和 6 h 后下调表达,而核蛋白 1 (Nuclear protein 1, NUPR1)上调表达^[35]。A179L 是目前 ASFV 中唯一鉴定出的自噬相关蛋白,解析 A179L 与 Beclin-1 结合的晶体结构特点,为研究 A179L 抑制自噬的机理、小分子抑制剂开发及自噬在 ASFV 感染中的作用提供了依据,但自噬在 ASFV 致病机制中的作用有待深入研究。

2.6 ASFV 调控宿主蛋白合成

ASFV 编码与 RNA 转录和修饰相关的蛋白,但仍依赖宿主的蛋白合成系统。ASFV 通过募集翻译相关因子、线粒体重分布于“病毒工厂”和降解宿主 mRNA 等,抑制宿主蛋白合成。eIF4F 由 eIF4E、eIF4A 和 eIF4G 组成,是诱导宿主 mRNA 翻译起始的关键因子。BA71V 感染 Vero 细胞 14 h 后, eIF4A、p53 和 eIF4E 等显著降低^[51]。间接免疫荧光试验发现,胞质中的 eIF4GI、eIF4E、eIF3b、eIF2 α 、eIF2、核糖体 P 蛋白和线粒体被募集至“病毒工厂”附近,且 16 h 后胞质中无明显荧光分布^[52]。虽然 Caspase-3 水解 eIF4G 来抑制宿主蛋白合成,但与 ASFV 抑制宿主蛋白的合成无关^[51,53]。

ASFV mRNA 与宿主 mRNA 结构相似,具有 5'帽子和 3'poly(A)尾结构,依赖帽子结构介导的翻译起始^[54]。D250R 是一种早期蛋白,也是 ASFV 目前已知的唯一有脱帽酶活性的蛋白,能够特异性结合核糖体蛋白 L23a^[51]。在 ASFV 感染晚期, D250R 主要位于“病毒工厂”,对宿主 mRNA 有选择性且能抑制病毒/宿主蛋白合成^[51]。推测其介导 RNA 释放,避免 dsRNA 聚集和病毒蛋白合成过度等激活免疫应答。消耗宿主系统翻译相关物质及改变其亚细胞定位,影响宿主细胞生理功能和促进病毒蛋白合成,为病毒增殖及扩散提供了条件。

3 ASFV 逃逸适应性免疫应答

3.1 抗原递呈

抗原递呈过程分为内源性加工递呈途径(主要组织相容性复合体 I 类(Major histocompatibility complex I, MHC-I)途径)、外源性加工递呈途径(MHC-II 类途径)和交叉抗原递呈途径。调控抗原

递呈途径的关键细胞/分子也是 ASFV 的免疫逃逸策略之一。

ASFV 弱毒株(BA71V、NH/P68)体外感染树突状细胞或巨噬细胞时,能下调细胞表面 MHC-I 的表达,但 ASFV 强毒株(22653/14)无此效应^[55-56]。在 ASFV 强毒株(L60)感染猪的脾脏中, MHC-I/II 的表达水平降低^[14]。ASFV Georgia 2007 株能下调 MHC-II 抗原加工的关键因子 DMA、DMB 及上调其抑制因子 DOA、DOB 表达,与前期体内试验的数据类似^[14,35]。虽然对 ASFV 下调 MHC 表达的分子机制不明,但认为 ASFV 通过改变 TGN46 的定位,破坏高尔基体反面网状结构(Trans-Golgi network, TGN)来降低 MHC-I 向膜表面递呈的能力或者下调蛋白酶体、溶酶体等实现对 MHC-I/II 抗原递呈能力的调控^[35,57]。EP153R 主要影响 MHC-I 从内质网向细胞膜的分泌,进而抑制 MHC-I 的表达^[58],但对影响 MHC-I 向细胞膜的具体转运机制不明。随着对 ASFV 调控 MHC 表达差异和转运机制的理解,会进一步加深对 ASFV 致病机制的认识。

3.2 ASFV 与体液免疫

抗体作为体液免疫的主要效应分子,特别是中和抗体对抑制病毒感染至关重要。p54、p72 和 p30 抗体分别抑制病毒吸附和内化,但它们并不是典型的中和抗体,因为猪体内存在相应的抗体时,也不能提供完全保护^[59-61]。利用 ASFV Pr4 株(10^4 TCID₅₀)攻击经杆状病毒表达 p30、p54、p72、p22 的免疫猪,临床症状延迟出现和病毒血症降低,但攻毒后 4 d 与未免疫组无明显差异,且攻毒后 7-10 d 死亡^[61]。感染 ASFV E75 株康复猪的血清对在 Vero 和巨噬细胞培养的强毒株 E75、E70、L60、Malawi Lil 20/1 和低代次适应毒株

E75CV/V3 有 86%–97% 的中和效果, 但不能中和 L60/V、DR-I/V、DR-II/V 和 HT/V 等高代次适应毒株的感染, 推测病毒在细胞传代过程中会丧失某些与康复猪血清反应相关的成分, 并证实 ASFV 外膜的脂质成分, 特别是磷脂酰肌醇对 ASFV 与康复猪血清的反应至关重要^[62–63]。此外, ASFV 诱导封闭抗体的产生, 可能也是体液免疫无法提供完全保护及部分康复猪出现持续带毒的原因^[64]。是否存在非中和抗原竞争性抑制中和抗原诱导抗体的产生以及抗原决定簇间相互拮抗还不清楚, 但 ASFV 复杂的结构特点、编码蛋白的多样性以及缺乏典型中和抗体是制约体液免疫研究的原因之一。

ASF 发病急、病死率高可能与免疫细胞系统性损伤及免疫抑制有关, 但相关机制研究甚少。尽管传统灭活疫苗的抗 ASFV 效果不佳, 但抗体能延迟发病、降低病毒血症和提供部分保护, 在 ASF 疫苗研发过程中仍是作为免疫保护评价的重要指标。

3.3 ASFV 与细胞免疫

上世纪 80 年代, 发现 ASFV 诱导细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞(Cytotoxic T lymphocytes, CTLs)应答。灭活疫苗不能提供有效的免疫保护, 而 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞参与抗 ASFV 感染, 说明细胞免疫在抗 ASFV 感染的免疫保护中发挥重要作用^[65–68]。p30 作为重要的免疫保护性抗原, 能诱导明显的抗体和 CTLs 应答。利用 sHA、p54 和 p30 构建 DNA 疫苗 pCMV-sHAPQ 免疫猪后, 并未对 ASFV E75 株的攻击(10^4 HAU₅₀)提供保护^[69]。随后设计了泛素化的融合质粒 pCMV-UbsHAPQ, 采用相同攻毒剂量和方式(肌注), 在无抗体的情况下, 诱导了强烈的特异性 T 细胞应答并提供部分保护^[69]。同样

在未检测到抗体的情况下, 免疫 DNA 文库的猪对 ASFV E75 株的攻击提供 60% 的免疫保护^[70]。说明诱导 CTLs 应答和泛素化修饰的 DNA 疫苗能增强免疫保护, 并且细胞免疫与抗 ASFV 感染具有相关性。

近期研究表明, 亚单位疫苗的免疫保护效果与抗原数量、递送/载体系统、免疫剂量等有关, 且部分免疫后的猪可能出现了抗体依赖性增强的现象^[1,68,71]。不同抗原间是否存在协同或干扰也不明确。研究人员利用康复猪血清和免疫血清, 结合 ELISA 和 ELISpot 筛选出了部分能诱导体液和细胞免疫应答的抗原, 但部分暂未进行攻毒试验或免疫保护效果不佳^[67,71–74]。虽然亚单位疫苗可针对性地组合抗原, 但盲目的抗原组合是不可取的。需要进一步鉴定新的保护性抗原(特别是交叉保护性抗原), 选择科学的组合方式、制定新的免疫策略及递送系统等以期提高免疫保护效果。

4 结语和展望

ASF 作为一种“百年老病”, 我们对它的认知却像是一种新病。ASFV 编码 54 种结构蛋白和 100 多种非结构蛋白, 参与病毒复制、转录、DNA 修复和免疫逃逸等^[3](图 2)。ASFV 通过对相关信号转导通路、靶细胞及其他相关细胞的正常生命周期、生理功能等严格调控, 从而逃逸天然免疫系统的识别与清除。此外, 对宿主免疫系统、细胞的系统性损伤也导致了宿主难以诱导有效的适应性免疫应答。

从宿主方面来看, 淋巴细胞耗减、中性粒细胞减少是急性 ASF 感染的主要特点^[33], 至今仍不清楚 ASFV 致病的分子机制。ASF 的致死率与猪自身情况及毒株遗传背景等因素有关, 从日龄和

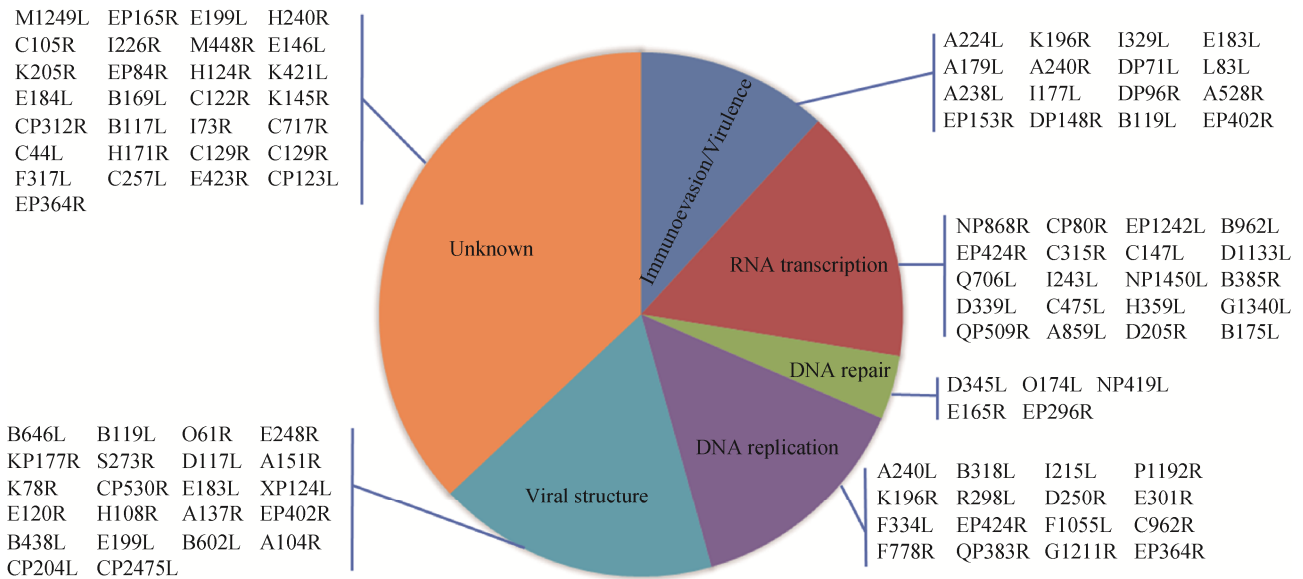


图 2. ASFV 基因及其功能参与 ASFV 结构、DNA 复制及修复、RNA 转录、免疫逃逸/毒力和功能未知基因
 Figure 2. ASFV genes and their functions. Taking part in ASFV viral structure, DNA replication and repair, RNA transcription, immunoevasion/virulence and function unknown genes.

感染剂量两个方面模拟 ASFV 感染发现, $\gamma\sigma T$ 细胞和 IL-10 与 ASF 的致死率呈负相关^[75]。ASFV 感染后, $\gamma\sigma T$ 细胞可能会弥补单核-巨噬细胞出现的抗原递呈障碍, 提高抗原递呈能力^[31]。最新研究表明, ASFV 自然弱毒株(OUR T88/3)和基因缺失弱毒株(Benin Δ MGF)分别以 10^4 TCID₅₀ 剂量免疫后 130 d, 不能对 Benin 97/1 株(10^4 TCID₅₀)的攻击提供保护, 认为免疫后未产生长久的免疫保护可能与调节性 T 细胞和 IL-10 的增加有关^[76]。因此, $\gamma\sigma T$ 细胞、调节性 T 细胞和 IL-10 会影响机体的抗 ASFV 感染能力, 探究相应的分子机制和挖掘更多与 ASFV 免疫调节相关的分子, 有利于提高疫苗的保护效果和增加对 ASFV 致病机制的认识。此外, ASFV 也诱导旁淋巴细胞凋亡, 但具体方式和机制并不明确。ASFV 编码的 A179L 蛋白通过相同的配体结合槽抑制细胞凋亡和自噬小体形成^[50], ASFV 是如何准确调控这两个重要的防

御机制也是一个值得思考的问题。

从病毒方面来看, 目前对 ASFV 本身的认知存在巨大的空白, 严重制约了疫苗研发和相关机制研究。ASFV 编码多种免疫逃逸相关蛋白, 如细胞凋亡相关蛋白 A224L、A179L、EP153R、DP71L 和 E183L, 自噬相关蛋白 A179L, 调控蛋白合成的 DP71L、A224L、D250R, 调控 MHC 表达的 EP153R。阐明 ASFV 编码蛋白的功能及其免疫逃逸策略, 有助于我们理解 ASFV 的致病机制。敲除毒力和/或免疫逃逸相关基因构建基因缺失疫苗, 或者针对性地构建提高体液、细胞免疫应答水平的亚单位疫苗, 能最大程度地保证疫苗安全性和免疫保护效果, 但基因的选择和抗原组合都是疫苗研发的难点。

在 ASF 众多的疫苗研发策略中, 目前只有减毒活疫苗免疫猪后能够提供完全保护, 被认为是短期内最有希望成功的疫苗。越来越多的研究也

已表明减毒活疫苗免疫后诱导的特异性抗体及 CTLs 水平与免疫保护之间有较高的相关性。因此, 有效激活机体体液和细胞免疫应答, 建立长久的免疫记忆对于未来 ASF 疫苗研发至关重要。虽然 ASFV-G- Δ I177L 与 HLJ/-18-7GD 候选疫苗株毒力完全致弱^[77-78], 为 ASF 防控带来曙光, 但安全性仍有待进一步研究。多组学分析、质谱分析和电镜技术等为研究 ASFV 提供了技术支持。系统全面地分析 ASFV 毒力/免疫逃逸基因及其功能, 为新型疫苗研发及抗 ASFV 药物设计提供依据和靶点。疫苗是防控 ASF 亟需的工具, 但它只是一种预防手段。消灭传染源, 落实生物安全防护措施, 做好环境控制、饲料营养和饲养管理, 才是防控 ASF 以及其他传染病的关键。

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Immuno-evasion strategies of African swine fever virus

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Abstract: African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious, fatal infectious disease of pigs caused by African swine fever virus (ASFV). There is no commercialized vaccine or economical control strategy other than slaughter, which poses a serious threat to the healthy development of the swine industry in China. A major difficulty in the development of ASF vaccines is insufficient knowledge about the virulence-associated genes, the pathogenesis and immuno-evasion mechanisms of ASFV. This review summarizes the recent progress in ASFV immuno-evasion, discusses the immuno-evasion-related functions of ASFV genes and the encoded proteins, which will help understand immuno-evasion strategies and mechanisms of ASFV, and provide insights into pathogenesis and vaccine development.

Keywords: African swine fever virus, immuno-evasion, innate immunity, adaptive immunity

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