



## 噬菌体特异性抗体对噬菌体治疗的影响

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**摘要:** 噬菌体治疗已成为当下防控泛耐药细菌感染的重要选择。噬菌体作为含有蛋白和核酸组分的病毒颗粒, 经不同途径进入机体后, 均能诱导机体产生特异性中和抗体。本文就噬菌体治疗过程中诱导机体产生的特异性中和抗体、抗体的产生规律、抗体是否影响噬菌体治疗疗效, 以及可能克服抗体影响噬菌体治疗的方法等进行论述。噬菌体颗粒诱导特异性中和抗体的产生及血清抗噬菌体活性的水平与噬菌体的给予途径、类型和剂量、结构蛋白以及宿主的免疫状态、感染部位、治疗持续时间等均有关, 且不同类型抗体产生时间和强度不同, 均能中和噬菌体从而降低其杀菌效果。这提示在使用噬菌体治疗耐药细菌感染时, 需要探索克服噬菌体中和抗体干扰的方法, 或针对机体不同状态及感染类别制定相应的治疗策略, 降低诱导机体产生噬菌体特异性中和抗体的风险, 以获得最佳治疗效果。

**关键词:** 噬菌体治疗; 抗体; 疗效

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# Phage-specific antibodies impair its antibacterial efficacy

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**Abstract:** Phage therapy has become an important choice to control multi-drug-resistant bacteria. As viruses containing both proteins and nucleic acids, phages can induce the generation of specific neutralizing antibodies in the host. This article reviews the phage-specific neutralizing antibodies during phage therapy, particularly the law of neutralizing antibody generation, the influence of the antibodies on phages' antibacterial efficacy, and the countermeasures against the influence. In summary, phage particles do induce the generation of specific neutralizing antibodies in the body, and the level of antibodies is correlated with the usage, type, dosage, and structural proteins of phages, the immunity of the host, and infected sites, treatment duration, etc. The generation time and yield are different among different types of antibodies. They all can neutralize phages and reduce the antibacterial efficacy. Therefore, in phage therapy, measures for controlling the neutralizing antibodies or strategies for different statuses/types of infection should be taken to reduce the generation of neutralizing antibodies and achieve the best therapeutic efficacy.

**Keywords:** phage therapy; antibodies; antibacterial efficacy

噬菌体已成为当下耐药细菌感染治疗的重要选择之一。近年来已有诸多成功病例报道,包括由泛耐药鲍曼不动杆菌引起的血流感染<sup>[1]</sup>和由泛耐药肺炎克雷伯菌引起的复杂尿路感染<sup>[2]</sup>等。目前也有噬菌体治疗的临床 I / II 期研究报道显示,给予符合良好操作规范的噬菌体制剂,不会对机体产生可观察到的有害作用<sup>[3-4]</sup>。提示噬菌体作为抗感染生物制剂具有较好的安全性,尤其是在耐药细菌极为严峻的当下,噬菌体治疗具有较为广阔的应用潜能。

噬菌体是包含有衣壳蛋白和核酸(DNA 或 RNA)的病毒颗粒。通过不同途径进入机体后,网状内皮系统(主要是肝脏中的 Kupper 细胞和脾脏中的脾巨噬细胞)首先识别噬菌体蛋白,继而单核吞噬细胞系统(mononuclear phagocyte system, MPS)从循环中过滤出噬菌体,参与噬

菌体的吞噬清除,且噬菌体被吞噬清除的过程也是抗原呈递和启动特异性免疫应答的先决条件<sup>[5]</sup>。由于病毒进入机体后会刺激机体的体液免疫应答,诱导产生抗体后能中和病毒,从而阻止病毒入侵靶细胞,如流感病毒、新型冠状病毒等<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,除固有免疫外,机体同样也会对噬菌体产生适应性免疫应答,生成抗体。研究发现,具有不同免疫缺陷的小鼠,其清除噬菌体的效率亦不同,在缺乏 B 细胞的个体中,清除时间延长,而在缺乏 T 细胞、NK 细胞的个体中,噬菌体的动力学与野生型小鼠相当<sup>[7]</sup>;在人体中,具有完整 B 细胞免疫应答的患者,噬菌体 ΦX174 可以产生特异性 IgM 和 IgG,而在 B 细胞免疫缺陷或 HIV 患者中,免疫应答受损,进而引起的免疫反应弱,甚至检测不到<sup>[8-9]</sup>,表明机体最有可能通过 B 细胞介导的体液免疫对

血清中的噬菌体发挥中和作用。

机体针对噬菌体的特异性免疫反应及产生抗体后的血清抗噬菌体活性(antiphage activity of sera, AAS)与噬菌体本身和机体状态均有关系。本文针对噬菌体进入机体后诱导机体产生特异性中和抗体及影响抗体产生的因素、抗体产生规律、抗体对后续噬菌体治疗的影响,以及应对方法等进行论述。

## 1 噬菌体诱导机体产生特异性中和抗体及其影响因素

Hérelle 于 1921 年首次在感染者血液中观察到鼠伤寒沙门氏菌(*Salmonella typhimurium*)噬菌体的短暂出现,证明了噬菌体可以大量进入到人体中<sup>[10]</sup>。随后,在使用噬菌体如 ΦX174 和 T4 进行主动免疫的研究时,研究者们观察到豚鼠和兔子体内体液免疫的启动和加强<sup>[11-13]</sup>。至上世纪七十年代,研究者们开始通过静脉注射(i.v.)噬菌体 ΦX174,评估机体在低球蛋白血症<sup>[14]</sup>、免疫缺陷疾病<sup>[15-16]</sup>、脾切除术后<sup>[17]</sup>等不同免疫状态下的免疫能力,并广泛用于诊断和监测原发性和继发性免疫缺陷<sup>[18]</sup>;此外,更有利用噬菌体能诱导免疫应答的特性,评估长时间暴露于南极冬季太空飞行模拟是否会改变人类抗体反应等<sup>[19-20]</sup>。以上所述研究都提供了噬菌体能诱导机体产生特异性免疫应答的证据,且针对噬菌体的特异性免疫应答取决于多种因素,其中与噬菌体本身有关的因素包括:(1) 给予途径和剂量,(2) 组成噬菌体的不同结构蛋白的免疫原性,(3) 噬菌体类型等;与宿主有关因素包括:(1) 自身免疫状态,(2) 感染细菌类型,(3) 治疗持续时间等<sup>[21-25]</sup>,从而导致诱导产生的噬菌体中和抗体的水平不尽相同。

### 1.1 给予途径

噬菌体经不同途径摄入体内均能诱导机体产生特异性中和抗体。机体细胞能摄取和递送噬菌体,且已在牛(cattle, calf)、小鼠、豚鼠、禽类(bird, poultry)、青蛙、金鱼等动物模型<sup>[11,26-34]</sup>和人体<sup>[15,27,35-37]</sup>中得到了证实,并在此基础上确认了噬菌体能诱导机体的固有和适应性免疫应答。实际上,噬菌体的给予途径极大程度地决定了其有效摄入剂量。研究发现,静脉内(i.v.)、肌肉(i.m.)、皮下(s.c.)和腹膜内(i.p.)注射等给予途径都能有效诱导抗体产生,而口服(p.o.)噬菌体后诱导抗体的效率最低<sup>[23,38]</sup>。如 Majewska 等长期将高滴度噬菌体 T4 分别经口服和皮下注射给予小鼠,发现这两种途径均能刺激体液免疫并产生中和抗体<sup>[32]</sup>。在另一项研究中,Bruttin 等召集了 15 例健康个体口服 T4 一个月后,虽并未在受试者血清中检测到噬菌体特异性抗体<sup>[39]</sup>,但有研究者进一步指出,对噬菌体特异性抗体的弱或无效诱导,是由于其经口服摄入后,易受到胃内、肠道内的 pH 值和消化酶的影响,导致最终被机体免疫细胞有效捕获的噬菌体量少<sup>[23,38]</sup>。上述各类研究的结果虽有差异,但也证实了噬菌体的摄入途径与其诱导机体产生的特异性免疫应答密切相关。

### 1.2 噬菌体类型

噬菌体特异性中和抗体水平除了与其给予途径有关外,与噬菌体类型也密切相关。现应用较多的噬菌体大多属于尾状病毒目(Caudovirales),分为以下家族:肌病毒科(Myoviridae 如噬菌体 T4)、长尾病毒科(Siphoviridae 如噬菌体 λ)和短尾病毒科(Podoviridae 如噬菌体 T7)等<sup>[40-41]</sup>。噬菌体 LMA2、F8、DP1 为 PB<sub>1</sub> 相关噬菌体,Hodyra-Stefaniak 等对小鼠腹膜内注射这 3 种噬菌体后检测到其免疫原性存在差异,其中 LMA2 免疫

原性最弱, DP1 稍强, 而 F8 最强, 表明密切相关的噬菌体株之间存在抗原差异。此外, Hodyra-Stefaniak 等还同时采集了健康人体血清, 并在体外与上述 3 种噬菌体孵育后, 确定了噬菌体 LMA2、F8、DP1 诱导抗体产生的频率并不一致<sup>[22]</sup>。另有 Majewska 等对噬菌体治疗期间产生的抗体反应进行研究后, 发现健康人体中抗 T4 大肠埃希菌噬菌体抗体最常见<sup>[32]</sup>。该特异性抗体或许是源于机体与自身携带的或环境中存在的噬菌体自然接触而诱导产生<sup>[36,42-45]</sup>, 并且机体对同一噬菌体的免疫反应亦会因早先暴露程度的不同而有所差异, 这提示我们, 在噬菌体治疗中再次使用同一噬菌体进行重复治疗时会受到先前暴露的影响<sup>[46]</sup>。

### 1.3 噬菌体结构蛋白组成

噬菌体的免疫原性可能会因其结构蛋白组成的不同而有差异。噬菌体由紧密堆积的 DNA 或 RNA 及大量蛋白质构成的外壳组成<sup>[20]</sup>, 针对噬菌体的特异性中和抗体实际上是能够与噬菌体不同结构蛋白特异性结合的抗体<sup>[27,32]</sup>, 针对噬菌体的特异性免疫应答是针对这些结构蛋白进行应答的总和<sup>[8,22,33,47]</sup>。完整噬菌体进入机体后的高免疫原性可以与噬菌体中蛋白质的高拷贝数联系在一起, 例如主要衣壳蛋白(major capsid protein, MCP)或主要尾蛋白(major tail protein)对诱导 IgG 的产生具有强烈的刺激作用。除此之外的其他一些蛋白质, 虽然拷贝数低, 但已被证明具有免疫原性, 如噬菌体高抗原性外衣壳蛋白(highly antigenic outer capsid protein, Hoc)<sup>[48-49]</sup>, 拷贝数比 MCP 低 6 倍, 但噬菌体 T4 中的 Hoc 依旧有效诱导抗体产生, 且针对 Hoc 的特异性免疫应答比 MCP 诱导的更明显地阻碍了小鼠的噬菌体治疗<sup>[27,32]</sup>。同时也发现, 噬菌体 T4 中的 Hoc 和 gp12 分别高效诱导 IgG 和 IgA 在血液和肠道中产生, 而

gp23\*、gp24\*和 Soc 诱导的则相对较弱<sup>[32]</sup>。基于上述研究, 我们可知除了从整体上考虑完整噬菌体颗粒的免疫原性外, 对于噬菌体中具有免疫原性的结构蛋白及其诱导抗体的能力进行鉴定和评估, 在探询特定噬菌体与免疫系统如何相互作用等方面至关重要。

### 1.4 给予剂量和持续时间

持续给予高滴度噬菌体会刺激机体免疫系统, 因此噬菌体特异性免疫应答与其给予剂量和持续时间等也密切相关<sup>[23,28,32,39,50-52]</sup>。并已在一系列针对豚鼠和兔子的体液免疫反应实验中得到了证实<sup>[11-13,25,53]</sup>。随后, 在针对啮齿类动物的研究中, 噬菌体 T4 经口服和皮下注射两种方式给予小鼠后, 均观察到抗体的产生, 但需持续给予高滴度噬菌体<sup>[32]</sup>; 经腹膜给予小鼠假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas adaceae*)噬菌体数天内即可诱导出抗体<sup>[54]</sup>; 而另一应用噬菌体 T4 治疗大肠埃希菌(*Escherichia coli*)肠道感染的研究也提示, 需高剂量才能诱导抗体产生等<sup>[55]</sup>。以上均证实了有效的特异性免疫应答反应需要足够的时间和适当的剂量。

综上所述, 首先, 噬菌体经不同给予途径进入机体后均能诱导抗体产生, 但由于被机体免疫细胞捕获的噬菌体有效剂量存在差异, 进而产生抗体水平并不一致。其次, 噬菌体种类繁多, 类型不同, 甚至机体与自然界中天然存在的噬菌体接触频率的高低, 均会导致抗体产生频率的差异。再者, 噬菌体由核酸和蛋白质组成, 蛋白质间免疫原性的强弱不一, 亦会诱导机体产生不同程度的免疫应答。最后, 由于机体的特异性免疫应答需经噬菌体刺激, 活化、增殖记忆细胞后, 才能产生抗体, 故需要一定的噬菌体剂量和持续时间。所以, 当我们探索噬菌体治疗中是否会产生特异性中和抗体时, 需从多角度多因素综合考虑, 科学合理地制定研究方案。

## 2 噬菌体诱导特异性中和抗体产生的规律

中和抗体作为特异性免疫应答的一部分, 具有特异性识别外来抗原并与其结合的能力, 其中的主要效应细胞为淋巴细胞(主要是 B 细胞和 T 细胞), 能够产生多种特异性受体来识别抗原。淋巴细胞通过表面受体与抗原表位结合后, 增殖分化为效应细胞, 引起免疫应答, 由此产生的抗体与抗原发生特异性结合。而噬菌体作为具有免疫原性的蛋白质抗原, 亦能够引起特异性免疫应答。噬菌体诱导特异性免疫应答的最初研究, 提供了存在噬菌体特异性中和抗体 IgM (19S) 和与免疫记忆相关的中和抗体 IgG (7S) 的证据, 并且证实用同一噬菌体免疫小鼠后, 会以剂量依赖性方式引起抗体中和反应<sup>[11-13,53]</sup>。在针对噬菌体 T2 和 T4 的研究中, 发现在大鼠和兔的淋巴结培养物中, 应用电子显微镜观察到了与 T2 头部和尾部蛋白结合的 IgM 和 IgG<sup>[56-58]</sup>; 在人血清中检测到了噬菌体 T4 抗体 IgG, 并发现它能与 T4 头部蛋白结合且有中和活性<sup>[27]</sup>。随后, 在 1969 年研究负鼠

(opossum) 对噬菌体 F2 的体液免疫反应时发现, 皮下注射噬菌体 7 d 后其血清中出现抗体, 注射 10-21 d 后观察到最明显的抗体反应, 第二次注射噬菌体后中和抗体活性迅速增加, 并出现了从 IgM 到 IgG 抗体的转化等<sup>[51]</sup>。在此基础上, 研究者们对噬菌体诱导机体产生中和抗体的规律进行了积极探索。

### 2.1 IgM 及 IgG

机体给予噬菌体后最先诱导特异性 IgM 产生, 随后, 尤其是在重复给药后, 可以观察到特异性 IgG 的升高, 并且 IgG 的产生强弱依赖于噬菌体本身<sup>[9,11,50,59-60]</sup>。Hodyra-Stefaniak 等通过监测小鼠血清中 IgM 和 IgG 80 d 内的变化, 评估了噬菌体 F8、LMA2 和 DP1 诱导特异性免疫应答的动力学, 发现所有噬菌体均有效诱导 IgM 和 IgG, 抗体在注射后的第一周内增加, 并且 IgM 和 IgG 分别在 5-20 d 和 10-20 d 达到最高峰, 之后血清中抗体水平虽略有下降, 但仍显著高于对照小鼠中观察到的水平, 并在再次接种噬菌体后达到最高水平, 在随后的平稳期, 维持了高水平的 IgG 抗体<sup>[22]</sup>(图 1A)。

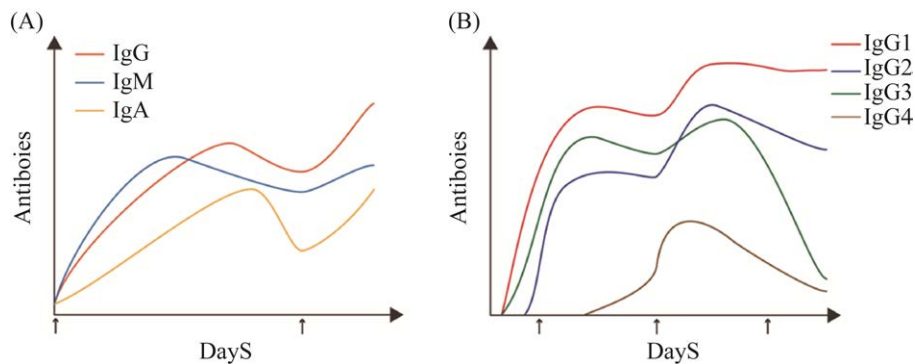


图 1 噬菌体特异性中和抗体产生规律

Figure 1 Phage-specific neutralizing antibody generation law. A: IgM, IgG, and IgA appear regularly after the initial and re-administration of phage; B: the changes of IgG subtypes after three times administration of phage.

## 2.2 IgG 亚型

噬菌体诱导的特异性免疫应答能产生 IgM 和 IgG, 初次免疫和二次免疫又能出现这两种抗体类别的转化。IgG 存在多个亚型, 通过酶联免疫吸附测定(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)技术, 分析了机体对噬菌体的初次、二次和三次免疫反应的动力学, 并记录了 IgM、IgG3、IgG1、IgG2 和 IgG4 的出现顺序。初次免疫后 2–6 周, IgG3 和 IgG1 出现; 二次免疫后 IgG3 和 IgG1 显著增加, 同时 IgG2 抗体出现, IgG4 出现在部分受试者中; 3 次免疫后, IgG1、IgG2 和 IgG3 持续增加, IgG4 出现在所有受试者中, 且 IgG1 占主导; 在最后一次免疫后数月或数年的长期随访中, IgG1 仍保持高滴度<sup>[61]</sup>(图 1B)。

## 2.3 IgA

在持续口服金黄色葡萄球菌(*Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. aureus*)噬菌体的研究中, 观察到机体产生特异性抗体, 血清中主要是 IgG 和 IgM, 肠道中是 IgA<sup>[32,59]</sup>。进一步研究发现, 随着噬菌体的停用, 肠道中的 IgA 会逐渐降低, 当间隔 4 个月再次口服噬菌体后, 又能迅速诱导血清或肠道产生大量 IgA, 而 IgM 和 IgG 含量相对恒稳<sup>[27,32,59,62]</sup>(图 1A)。

在大多数情况下, 噬菌体特异性抗体 IgM 首先出现, 并在 1–2 周达到峰值, IgG 在摄入噬菌体后的 2–4 周达到峰值<sup>[59,63–65]</sup>; 对于有效诱导 IgA 的产生, 尤其是通过口服在肠道中的诱导, 可能需要两个月以上的时间<sup>[32,59]</sup>; 随后 IgM 降低, 这是机体免疫应答成熟和抗体类别转换的正常表现<sup>[16,18,66–68]</sup>; 之后 IgM 被 IgG 取代, 一旦再次被有效诱导, IgG 保持高滴度且持续时间很长, 与之相反, IgA 会随时间而降低, 甚至降到微不足道的水平<sup>[32,59,61]</sup>。

## 3 噬菌体治疗过程中产生的特异性中和抗体对其疗效的影响

对噬菌体特异性中和抗体的深入研究发现, 它会中和噬菌体, 致使有效噬菌体数量减少, 削弱其杀菌能力, 降低抗菌治疗疗效。这意味着噬菌体和机体免疫系统(特异性中和抗体)相互作用的阐明, 有助于临床更合理有效地应用噬菌体进行抗菌治疗。

### 3.1 特异性中和抗体能降低噬菌体有效滴度

噬菌体具有免疫原性, 它在治疗过程中会诱导机体产生中和抗体, 并证实了重复给予更有助于抗体的产生<sup>[9,69]</sup>。但临床治疗中的噬菌体又以多剂量给予为主, 尤其当全身性递送时, 产生抗体滴度更高, 加剧了噬菌体失活<sup>[70]</sup>。在慢性感染的治疗中尤为明显, 因其治疗的持续性, 反复给予相同噬菌体会增强其特异性免疫应答<sup>[9,25]</sup>。因此, 中和抗体引起的噬菌体有效滴度降低会影响其杀菌功效<sup>[15,28–29,36,71–73]</sup>。

为了证实噬菌体中和抗体是否会对噬菌体抗菌治疗产生不利影响, Huff 等利用大肠埃希菌(*Escherichia coli*)感染禽类, 并测定噬菌体体外动力学后发现, 早先给予噬菌体的禽类血清中出现高水平 IgG, 且能抑制噬菌体杀菌活性, 使得疗效降低了 40%, 证实了机体早先暴露噬菌体, 会降低后续使用该噬菌体进行抗菌治疗的疗效, 且明确了疗效的降低是由噬菌体中和抗体所致<sup>[31]</sup>。近期一例使用噬菌体鸡尾酒治疗难治性脓肿分枝杆菌感染伴支气管扩张的肺病患者报道显示, 患者在接受治疗 1 个月时, 痰液含菌量减少, 但在继续治疗 2 个月后, 患者体内出现了噬菌体特异性中和抗体 IgM 和 IgG, 降低了治疗效果, 最终患者体内含菌量再次增加<sup>[74]</sup>。

另有研究结合数学建模和数值模拟来预测噬菌体治疗的疗效。数值模拟揭示了针对噬菌体的预免疫是噬菌体治疗中的主要障碍; 数学建模也呈现了在未免疫的机体中噬菌体的有效抗菌治疗, 在已存在高滴度噬菌体中和抗体的机体中无效的噬菌体治疗, 并且治疗持续时间越长越有可能诱导抗体产生<sup>[28]</sup>。但值得注意的是, 虽然抗体可中和噬菌体活性, 但不会引起噬菌体颗粒从循环系统中立即消失, 这一点已通过使用噬菌体 T4 免疫小鼠后, 进行实时定量聚合酶链反应(quantitative polymerase chain reaction, qPCR)得以证明。因此, qPCR 可以与常用噬菌斑测定同时使用, 直接测量血清中的噬菌体颗粒, 并且可以作为噬菌体治疗中的噬菌体检测方法<sup>[75]</sup>。

### 3.2 出现噬菌体特异性中和抗体的积极预示

噬菌体中和抗体阻碍其抗菌功效的同时, 也有积极预示。Lusiak-Szelachowska 等对噬菌体治疗期间患者血清中的 AAS 进行分析, 发现 40% 通过局部摄入噬菌体且 AAS 较高的患者疗效依旧良好, 噬菌体治疗期间的高抗体应答, 一定程度上表明了机体免疫系统功能恢复以及机体具有应对感染的能力, 进而间接地反映了良好预后<sup>[37]</sup>。而经 Górski 等统计, 约 50% 接受噬菌体治疗的患者存在免疫缺陷<sup>[8]</sup>。

综上所述, 噬菌体治疗中噬菌体抗菌活性会受到其特异性中和抗体的影响, 后者可以导致噬菌体有效滴度降低, 影响抗菌治疗功效。除此之外, 噬菌体治疗期间, 特异性中和抗体的出现, 间接预示机体免疫功能恢复了正常。

## 4 噬菌体诱导特异性中和抗体阻碍噬菌体杀菌效能的机制

### 4.1 抗体中和现象

当噬菌体感染细菌时, 首先需要通过其表

面结构蛋白, 特异性识别并吸附宿主菌表面受体, 将其遗传物质注入菌体, 利用宿主菌代谢来进行复制和繁殖, 产生大量子代噬菌体, 最终裂解并杀死宿主菌。而噬菌体治疗期间, 噬菌体进入体内后, 会诱导机体产生特异性中和抗体, 中和抗体与噬菌体蛋白结合, 阻止噬菌体对细菌的吸附, 从而导致噬菌体无法侵染细菌, 最终使得其抗菌活性丧失<sup>[24,61,76-78]</sup>。因此抗体与噬菌体的结合, 实质上降低了噬菌体治疗中的有效噬菌体滴度, 进而导致噬菌体杀菌功效降低<sup>[8,31,79-80]</sup>(图 2A)。

### 4.2 网状内皮系统的吞噬

除了噬菌体中和抗体现象导致的噬菌体失活外, 在噬菌体治疗期间, 能增强巨噬细胞吞噬功能的调理素也会恢复网状内皮系统对噬菌体的吞噬, 这一过程会导致噬菌体颗粒从体液中清除, 并使其降低至不足以抵抗细菌感染的水平。尤其在噬菌体达到全身循环后, 噬菌体-抗体复合物与网状内皮系统内巨噬细胞上的 Fc 受体结合后, 触发内吞作用, 加速噬菌体的清除<sup>[9,20]</sup>。除了直接吞噬噬菌体外, 吞噬细胞介导的吞噬作用, 也是抗原呈递细胞(antigen-presenting cells, APC)加工和呈递噬菌体抗原的第一步, 因此吞噬作用是启动特异性免疫应答所必需的途径<sup>[5,28,38,81-82]</sup>(图 2B)。

### 4.3 补体系统的清除

抗体除直接靶向抗原外, 也增强了免疫系统其他成分的反应能力, 如血清补体系统等。已证实噬菌体-抗体复合物可以启动经典途径激活补体级联反应, 加速噬菌体的清除<sup>[83-85]</sup>。此外, 通过在体外使补体系统热失活或化学失活后发现, 动物血清中的噬菌体存活率提高, 更表明补体系统在体内也参与了噬菌体的中和。最后, 补体系统还能起调理剂的作用, 促进吞噬作用, 加快体内噬菌体被巨噬细胞清除<sup>[27-28,86-89]</sup>。



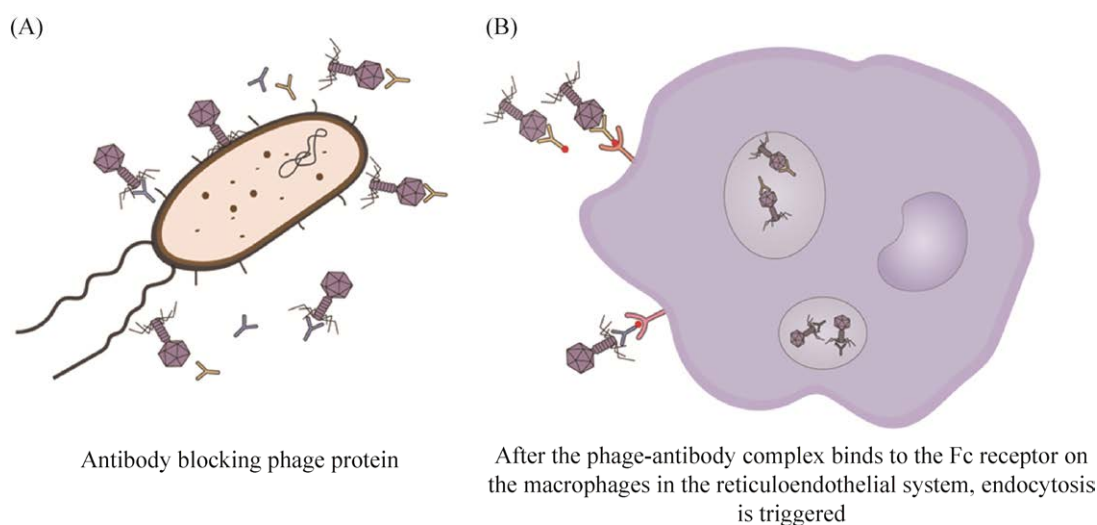


图 2 噬菌体特异性中和抗体阻碍噬菌体杀菌效能机制

Figure 2 The mechanism of phage-specific neutralizing antibodies impairs phages' bactericidal efficacy. A: blue and yellow antibodies represent neutralizing antibodies against different structural proteins of phage. Antibodies block phage proteins and neutralize phage. B: the orange antibody represents the Fc receptor on macrophages, and the red dot represents opsonin. After the phage-antibody complex binds to the Fc receptor on the macrophage in the reticuloendothelial system, it triggers endocytosis and accelerates the clearance of the phage-antibody complex.

总之，固有免疫与适应性免疫并不是独立的，而是增强和扩展了免疫系统的非特异性免疫功能。除中和抗体直接结合噬菌体使其失活外，噬菌体-抗体复合物也通过经典激活途径，促进了巨噬细胞和补体系统，对于与抗体结合的噬菌体的吞噬作用和调理作用等，增强了免疫系统其他成分如网状内皮系统和血清补体系统的应答能力，加速了体内噬菌体的清除。

## 5 噬菌体治疗中克服特异性中和抗体干扰的策略

### 5.1 控制噬菌体剂量

在急性感染的治疗初期，尤其是当口服摄入噬菌体时，开始治疗和中和抗体显著升高之间存在“治疗窗”，因此以最小剂量优化使用噬菌体，可以避免不必要的剂量暴露于免疫系统<sup>[23]</sup>。对于需要用同一噬菌体反复治疗，且在后续的

疗程中存在特异性中和抗体的慢性感染，则可考虑高频给予或增加噬菌体滴度<sup>[9,79]</sup>(图 3A)。

### 5.2 使用不同或选择特定噬菌体

抗原抗体结合具有特异性，中和抗体结合噬菌体并使其在循环中失活的有效性，不一定会影响其他噬菌体。因此，筛选能够避免被抗体中和的不同型别噬菌体，可能为重复噬菌体治疗达到最大有效性提供重要途径。预测可能的交叉反应以获得最佳的噬菌体鸡尾酒制剂，这可以通过使用具有较弱个体免疫原性蛋白的特定噬菌体来实现<sup>[21]</sup>。此外，在对噬菌体结构蛋白进行免疫原性的个体鉴定后，通过基因工程(genetic engineering)消除免疫原性蛋白的表达，合理设计新噬菌体，避免噬菌体诱导特异性免疫应答，延长噬菌体在免疫功能正常的机体中的半衰期<sup>[9]</sup>(图 3B)。

### 5.3 噬菌体保护递送

在到达感染部位的过程中，保护噬菌体不



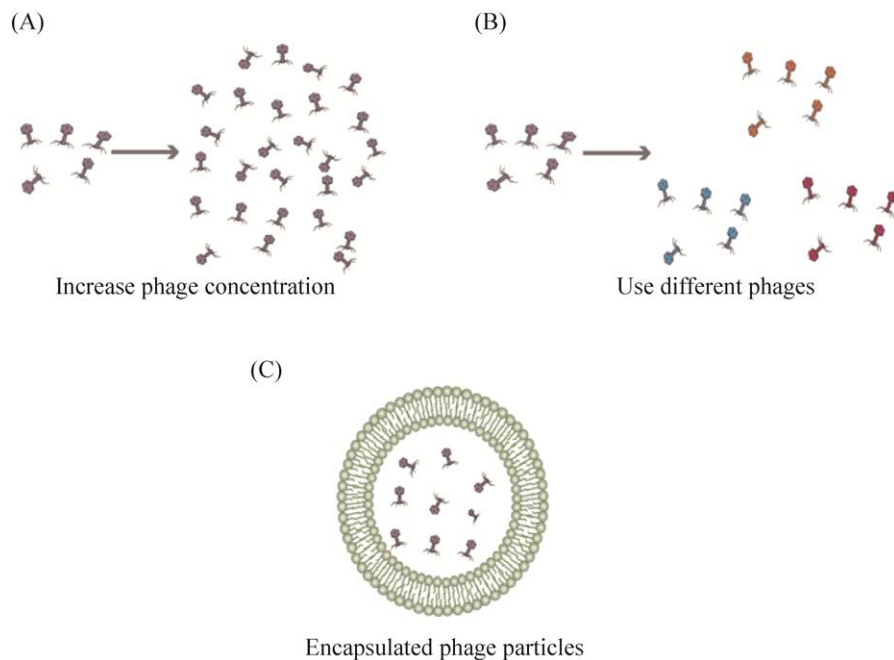


图 3 克服特异性中和抗体干扰的方法

Figure 3 The methods of overcoming specific neutralizing antibodies. A: administrate phage with high frequencies and dosage; B: choose different phages; C: encapsulate phage.

受中和抗体、巨噬细胞和补体系统的破坏尤为重要。一种方法是通过偶联对噬菌体进行化学修饰, 加入能阻止生物分子间相互作用以及免疫系统无法识别的钝化剂, 如聚乙二醇 (polyethylene glycol, PEG) 等, 修饰噬菌体后进行递送, 降低噬菌体的免疫原性, 同时聚乙二醇化的噬菌体能降低细胞因子水平, 进一步减少非特异性相互作用并增加噬菌体的循环时间<sup>[69,90-93]</sup>。另一种保护方案就是封装, 这是一种将噬菌体包装在不同基质(如脂质体 liposomes、藻酸盐 alginate、纤维素 cellulose 等)中的技术, 该技术可以在特定条件下以可控的速率释放其内含物<sup>[94]</sup>。与游离噬菌体相比, 封装有助于将噬菌体运送至感染部位, 即使存在抗体, 封装仍为包裹后噬菌体提供了几乎 100% 保护作用, 使其能在体内持续存在<sup>[95-96]</sup>。随后, 在对使用脂质体包裹的噬菌体进行体内研究时, 也发现包裹后的噬菌体在感染部位的持久性更长、稳

定性更好、治疗效率更高<sup>[97-98]</sup>。封装除提高噬菌体的持久性外, 还可以保护其免受酶和化学降解的影响, 尤其在胃肠道中, 胃酸性 pH 导致噬菌体蛋白变性, 而肠道中的酶则降解噬菌体颗粒。因此, 脂质体-噬菌体制剂非常适合治疗通过口服摄入噬菌体的胃肠道感染<sup>[99-101]</sup>(图 3C)。

## 6 结论和展望

概而言之, 含有蛋白和核酸的噬菌体进入机体后能诱导机体产生特异性抗体, 且能中和噬菌体的杀菌作用, 影响噬菌体抗菌治疗的疗效。这提示我们在应用噬菌体进行抗菌治疗过程中, 需监测中和抗体的产生, 一旦发现有抗体产生, 需调整治疗策略, 比如增减噬菌体浓度或者选择其他型别噬菌体, 也可使用噬菌体保护递送的方法, 使其免受抗体干扰, 到达目的部位。此外, 除中和抗体能对噬菌体杀菌活

性产生影响外，机体处于感染状态下时，一些固有免疫细胞如网状内皮系统或补体系统的激活，在杀死细菌的同时，也会清除噬菌体及噬菌体-抗体复合物。在噬菌体治疗过程中，虽然噬菌体治疗的疗效受中和抗体的影响，但治疗过程中，抗体的产生也一定程度反映机体免疫功能的恢复。

虽然近年来不断涌现的噬菌体抗菌治疗的临床实践表明，噬菌体能作为防控多重耐药菌细菌感染的重要选择。但迄今为止，针对噬菌体的特异性中和抗体与噬菌体间的分子机制的研究相对较少，因此对于噬菌体及其中和抗体的研究仍需要更加深入的探求。相信今后对于噬菌体在体内诱导产生特异性中和抗体的应答规律的研究，解决其对噬菌体治疗疗效的影响以及两者间分子机制等问题的阐明，会更有助于噬菌体应用于临床抗菌治疗时发挥最佳治疗功效。

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