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泰它西普治疗视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病的机制及其临床研究进展

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【摘要】 视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSD)是一种复发率和致残率极高的中枢神经系统脱髓鞘疾病,可严重影响患者生存质量,因此有效预防该病复发至关重要。B淋巴细胞在NMOSD的发病机制中起重要作用,且抑制B淋巴细胞发育成熟并减少水通道蛋白4(AQP4)抗体的产生可有效改善患者的预后并降低复发率。泰它西普中的跨膜激活物、钙调节物、亲环蛋白配体相互作用因子的细胞外可溶性部分可以中和B淋巴细胞激活因子(BAFF)和增殖诱导配体(APRIL),有效阻断BAFF和APRIL及其受体之间的相互作用,从而抑制B淋巴细胞发育成熟,减少AQP4抗体的产生,进而治疗NMOSD。本文介绍了B淋巴细胞在NMOSD发病中的作用,BAFF、APRIL与B淋巴细胞的关系,泰它西普的作用机制及特点,泰它西普治疗NMOSD的临床研究现状,以期临床治疗NMOSD提供一种新型治疗方案。

【关键词】 视神经脊髓炎;泰它西普;综述**【中图分类号】** R 744.52 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2024.00.288

Mechanisms of the Treatment of Optic Neuromyelitis Spectrum Disease with Telitacept and Its Clinical Research Progress

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【Abstract】 Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disease (NMOSD) is a demyelinating disease of the central nervous system with a high rate of recurrence and disability, which has a serious impact on the quality of life of patients, so it is important to prevent recurrence of the disease effectively. B-lymphocytes play an important role in the pathogenesis of NMOSD, and therefore inhibiting the maturation of B-lymphocytes and reducing the production of aquaporin-4 (AQ-P4) antibodies can improve the prognosis of the patients and reduce the rate of recurrence. The extracellular soluble fraction of transmembrane activator, calcium modulator, and procyelin ligand interacting factor in Telitacept can neutralize B-cell activating factor (BAFF) and a proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL) and effectively block the interaction between BAFF and APRIL and their receptors, therefore inhibit the maturation of B-lymphocytes and reduce the production of AQ-P4 antibodies, and then treat the NMOSD. This article describes the role of B-lymphocytes in the pathogenesis of NMOSD, the relationship between BAFF, APRIL and B-lymphocytes, the action mechanism and characteristics of telitacept, the status of telitacept in the treatment of NMOSD, in order to provide a novel therapeutic option for the clinical treatment of NMOSD.

【Key words】 Neuromyelitis optica; Telitacept; Review

视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(neuromyelitis optic spectrum disease, NMOSD)是一种自身免疫性脱髓鞘疾病,主要累及视神经和脊髓,表现为视神经炎、长阶段横贯性脊髓炎^[1],复发率和致残率极高^[2-3]。NMOSD好发于青壮年女性,女男患病比例高达(4.7~11.0):1^[4]。流行病学数据显示,全球各地区NMOSD年发病率为(0.5~10.0)/10万,该病在非高加索人群中发病率更高^[5]。NMOSD的发病与B淋巴细胞分化成浆母细胞并产生致病性水通道蛋白4(aquaporin-4,

AQP4)抗体密切相关^[6]。因此,抑制B淋巴细胞发育成熟并减少AQP4抗体的产生可降低NMOSD复发率和致残率,改善患者长期预后。泰它西普中的跨膜激活物、钙调节物、亲环蛋白配体相互作用因子的细胞外可溶性部分可识别B淋巴细胞发育和成熟的两个关键刺激因子:B淋巴细胞激活因子(B-cell activating factor, BAFF)[又称B淋巴细胞刺激因子(B-lymphocyte stimulator, BLyS)]和增殖诱导配体(a proliferation-inducing ligand, APRIL),从而有效阻断BAFF、APRIL及其受体之间的相互作用,抑制B淋巴细胞的发育成熟并减少AQP4抗体的产生,进而抑制自身免疫性

疾病的发生发展^[7]。2021年3月,泰它西普在我国首次获批用于治疗系统性红斑狼疮(systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE)^[8]。一项前瞻性单臂临床试验表明,泰它西普可通过抑制BAFF、APRIL而治疗IgG4相关疾病^[9]。本文就B淋巴细胞在NMOSD发病中的作用,BAFF、APRIL与B淋巴细胞的关系,泰它西普治疗NMOSD的机制及泰它西普治疗NMOSD的临床研究现状进行综述。

1 B淋巴细胞在NMOSD发病中的作用

B淋巴细胞起源于骨髓中的造血干细胞,骨髓来源的干细胞或前B淋巴细胞可进一步发育为未成熟的B淋巴细胞,进而通过克隆清除、受体编辑、失能等机制形成成熟的B淋巴细胞,而成熟的B淋巴细胞到达外周淋巴组织后被外来抗原激活,从而启动适应性免疫应答^[10]。

研究表明,B淋巴细胞通过产生自身抗体、分泌促炎细胞因子以及抗原呈递作用促进NMOSD的进展^[11]。在NMOSD的发病过程中外周免疫耐受机制的失效可能促使自身反应性B淋巴细胞克隆增殖并分化为产生AQP4-IgG的浆母细胞和浆细胞^[12]。有研究表明,AQP4-IgG和产生AQP4-IgG的浆母细胞的水平与NMOSD疾病活动性相关^[13-15],且NMOSD患者外周血中产生AQP4-IgG的浆母细胞数量明显增加,并在疾病复发时达到高峰^[16],同时,复发期间NMOSD患者脑脊液亦存在产生AQP4-IgG的浆母细胞和浆细胞^[17]。除了产生自身抗体外,活化的B淋巴细胞还可分泌多种促炎细胞因子,如白介素6和肿瘤坏死因子,这些促炎细胞因子可以促进浆母细胞存活、刺激AQP4-IgG产生、破坏血脑屏障完整性以及调节辅助性T淋巴细胞和调节性T淋巴细胞之间的平衡^[18]。另外,B淋巴细胞还可以通过特异性结合B淋巴细胞受体上的抗原来充当抗原呈递细胞,然后通过其表面的主要组织相容性分子II将其内化、加工并呈递给辅助性T淋巴细胞,进而促进脱髓鞘并导致少突胶质细胞和轴突损伤,从而导致NMOSD的发生^[19]。

2 BAFF、APRIL与B淋巴细胞的关系

BAFF和APRIL均属于肿瘤坏死因子家族的成员,是同源三聚体II型跨膜蛋白,在弗林蛋白酶共有位点被切割并作为可溶性三聚体配体被释放^[20-22],二者均在单核细胞、树突细胞、中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞、扁桃体及唾液腺的上皮细胞、T淋巴细胞和破骨细胞等中表达^[23-27]。BAFF可与B淋巴细胞刺激因子受体(B-cell activating factor receptor, BAFF-R)、TACI、B淋巴细胞成熟抗原(B-cell maturation antigen, BCMA)结合^[28-29],APRIL可与TACI和BCMA结合^[30-32]。B淋巴细胞可表达BAFF-APRIL系统的所有受体,且其在不同B淋巴细胞亚群中的表达水平不同^[33]。在骨髓中,祖B淋巴细胞经过一系列分化步骤,发育为未成熟的B淋巴细胞,未成熟的B淋巴细胞可表达低水平的BAFF-R,BAFF-R表达水平随着B淋巴细胞分化成更成熟的形式而上调,并在终末分化的浆细胞中达高峰^[34]。TACI表达于成熟的B淋巴细胞和浆细胞中^[33, 35],其受体位于CD27的记忆B淋巴细胞和浆细胞上^[36]。BCMA优先由长寿浆细胞和幼稚或记忆的B淋巴细胞表达^[37-39]。BAFF/APRIL信号通路可维持B淋巴细胞稳态^[40]。BAFF可调节未成熟的B淋巴细胞的分化和成熟,并支

持B淋巴细胞增殖、浆细胞存活和类别转换重组;APRIL可调节长寿浆细胞的功能和存活^[40-41]。

3 泰它西普的作用机制及特点

泰它西普是一个抗体融合蛋白药物分子,为全球首款、同类首创的注射用BAFF、APRIL双靶点的新型融合蛋白产品,可同时抑制BAFF和APRIL两个细胞因子与B淋巴细胞表面受体的结合,阻止B淋巴细胞的异常分化、发育、成熟和产生抗体,从而治疗自身免疫性疾病^[8]。泰它西普的药代动力学已经在健康成年人I期临床试验和SLE患者IIb期临床试验中进行了评估,结果表明,泰它西普在80~240 mg的剂量范围内表现出线性药代动力学,从皮下注射部位被缓慢吸收,给药后平均24 h达到血清峰值浓度^[42]。群体药代动力学分析显示,体质量不会影响泰它西普的清除率^[41]。泰它西普的疗效和安全性已在SLE和类风湿性关节炎患者中得到证实^[43-44]。

4 泰它西普治疗NMOSD的临床研究现状

泰它西普可升高类固醇剂量、免疫球蛋白水平,降低幼稚B淋巴细胞亚群的数量,减少NMOSD复发次数和减轻复发后临床症状的严重程度,从而提高NMOSD患者的生存质量^[45]。一项单中心、单臂、开放性研究探讨了泰它西普治疗NMOSD患者的有效性和安全性,该研究共纳入8例患者,入组后14 d皮下注射泰它西普,剂量为240 mg/次,1次/周,共治疗46次,结果显示,治疗后,NMOSD患者首次复发时间延长,复发次数减少,临床扩展致残量表评分(Expanded Disability Status Scale, EDSS)降低,视神经脊髓损伤量表评分中的运动和感觉评分升高,豪瑟行走指数降低,光学相干断层成像扫描(optical coherence tomography, OCT)中视网膜神经纤维层(retinal nerve fiber layer, RNFL)厚度趋于稳定,视觉诱发电位(visual evoked potential, VEP)p100波的潜伏期和振幅趋于稳定,磁共振成像检查显示活动性病变的累积明显减少,CD19⁺ B淋巴细胞计数降低,与类风湿性关节炎患者接受泰它西普治疗的研究结果一致^[46];BAFF和APRIL水平在无复发者中下降,但在复发者中明显升高;NMOSD患者免疫学指标(IgG、IgA)明显下降,表明泰它西普可靶向剥夺部分B淋巴细胞并减少免疫球蛋白的产生,从而防止疾病复发,因此泰它西普可能比其他B淋巴细胞靶向药物(如抗CD20)更安全,因为其可能避免患者长期B淋巴细胞耗竭;此外,NMOSD患者对泰它西普的耐受性良好^[47]。该研究提示血浆置换后皮下注射泰它西普有可能成为NMOSD患者的有效治疗方法,今后仍需开展大样本量、多中心的随机对照研究进一步评估其治疗NMOSD的有效性。

目前正在进行的III期随机对照试验正在评价泰它西普与安慰剂对NMOSD患者(118例)的有效性和安全性(NCT03330418)^[8],主要终点指标是入组至复发的时间,次要终点指标包括EDSS和Hauser行走指数。

5 小结

总之,泰它西普作为近年来唯一在中国获批上市的双靶点抑制剂,主要与BAFF和APRIL结合,抑制B淋巴细胞发育成熟和产生抗体,可减少NMOSD的疾病活动性,在预防NMOSD复发方面具有积极作用,可延长NMOSD复发的时间

间隔,减少复发次数,从而改善患者的长期预后。既往研究为小规模临床研究,具有一些局限性,未得出泰它西普治疗NMOSD患者有效性及安全性的明确结论,但为NMOSD提供了一种新的替代治疗策略。期待未来开展更多针对泰它西普治疗NMOSD患者有效性及安全性的研究,从而为NMOSD患者的治疗带来新的曙光。

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