

• 基础研究 •

NB-UVB通过促进维生素D代谢缓解银屑病样皮炎的作用及机制研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨窄谱中波紫外线(narrow-band ultraviolet B, NB-UVB)通过促进维生素D(vitamin D, VD)代谢缓解咪喹莫特(imiquimod, IMQ)诱导银屑病样小鼠皮炎的效应机制。方法: C57BL/6小鼠背部去毛外涂IMQ乳膏进行银屑病样皮炎的造模, 检测小鼠血清中VD代谢产物25(OH)₂D₃和1, 25(OH)₂D₃的含量, 以及皮损中VD受体(vitamin D receptor, VDR)mRNA表达; 确定NB-UVB照射小鼠的辐照能量后, 进行造模联合NB-UVB照射, 观察小鼠皮损, 检测血清中25(OH)₂D₃和1, 25(OH)₂D₃的含量、皮损中VDR和炎症因子[白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-17A、IL-23、肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)-α、IL-1β]的mRNA表达及蛋白含量及CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例。使用特异性抑制剂Dafadine-A阻断小鼠VD代谢关键酶细胞色素P450家族27亚家族A成员1(cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily A member 1, CYP27A1)活性后, 再进行造模和NB-UVB照射, 观察皮损, 检测皮损中CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例、炎症因子表达情况、VDR mRNA表达情况和血清中25(OH)₂D₃、1, 25(OH)₂D₃的含量。结果: 银屑病样小鼠模型血清中25(OH)₂D₃、1, 25(OH)₂D₃含量和皮损中VDR的mRNA表达均显著降低。NB-UVB照射银屑病样小鼠模型后, 相比模型组, 小鼠血清中25(OH)₂D₃、1, 25(OH)₂D₃含量和皮损中VDR的mRNA表达上调, 皮损中炎症因子IL-17A、IL-23、TNF-α、IL-1β的表达及含量均下调、CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例也显著下降。使用Dafadine-A预处理小鼠后进行造模联合NB-UVB照射, 相比IMQ联合NB-UVB照射组, 血清中25(OH)₂D₃、1, 25(OH)₂D₃含量和皮损中VDR的mRNA表达均显著降低, 皮损中CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例和炎症因子IL-17A、IL-23、TNF-α、IL-1β的含量均显著升高。结论: NB-UVB照射通过促进VD代谢缓解银屑病样小鼠皮肤炎症。特异性阻断VD代谢关键酶CYP27A1活性后, NB-UVB照射缓解银屑病样小鼠皮损及炎症反应的效应显著减弱。

[关键词] 窄谱中波紫外线; 银屑病; 维生素D; CYP27A1; 炎症

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Effect and mechanism of narrow-band ultraviolet B in promoting vitamin D metabolism and alleviating psoriasis-like dermatitis in mice

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the effect and mechanism of narrow-band ultraviolet B (NB-UVB) in promoting vitamin D (VD) metabolism and alleviating imiquimod (IMQ) induced psoriasis-like dermatitis in mice. **Methods:** C57BL/6 mice were treated with IMQ cream on the back skin to induce psoriasis-like dermatitis. The levels of VD metabolites 25(OH)₂D₃ and 1, 25(OH)₂D₃ in serum were detected, as well as the expression of VD receptor (VDR) mRNA in the skin lesions. After determining the irradiation energy of NB-UVB irradiated mice, the model group combined with NB-UVB irradiation was performed to observe mouse skin lesions. The levels of 25(OH)₂D₃, 1, 25(OH)₂D₃ in serum, VDR and inflammatory factors [interleukin (IL)-17A, IL-23, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, IL-1β] mRNA expression and inflammatory factors protein contents in skin lesions, and the proportion of CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T cells were detected. After pretreatment with the specific inhibitor Dafadine-A to block cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily A member 1 (CYP27A1, a key enzyme in vitamin D metabolism) activity, the mice underwent psoriasiform dermatitis induction followed by NB-

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UVB irradiation. Skin lesions were observed, the proportion of CD3⁺ CD4⁺ IL-17A⁺ T cells, inflammatory factors and VDR mRNA expression in the skin lesions, and serum levels of 25(OH)D₃ and 1, 25(OH)₂D₃ were detected. **Results:** The levels of 25(OH)D₃ and 1, 25(OH)₂D₃ in the serum of psoriasis-like mouse models and the mRNA expression of VDR in skin lesions were significantly reduced. After NB-UVB irradiation on psoriasis-like mouse model, compared to the model group, the levels of 25(OH)D₃, 1, 25(OH)₂D₃ in the serum of the irradiated mice and the mRNA expression of VDR in the skin lesions were upregulated. The mRNA expression and content of inflammatory factors IL-17A, IL-23, TNF- α and IL-1 β in the skin lesions were downregulated, and the proportion of CD3⁺ CD4⁺ IL-17A⁺ T cells was significantly reduced. Compared to the IMQ+NB-UVB group, Dafadine-A pretreated mice showed significantly decreased serum levels of 25(OH)D₃ and 1, 25(OH)₂D₃, reduced VDR mRNA expression in skin lesions, along with significantly increased proportions of CD3⁺ CD4⁺ IL-17A⁺ T cells and elevated inflammatory cytokine levels of IL-17A, IL-23, TNF- α and IL-1 β in lesions. **Conclusion:** NB-UVB irradiation ameliorates psoriasisform dermatitis and cutaneous inflammation in mice by promoting VD metabolism. Importantly, specific inhibition of CYP27A1 markedly attenuates the therapeutic effects of NB-UVB on both psoriatic skin lesions and associated inflammatory responses.

[Key words] narrow-band ultraviolet B; psoriasis; vitamin D; CYP27A1; inflammation

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银屑病是一种由基因决定、免疫介导的炎症性皮肤病,其发病机制涉及角质形成细胞、免疫细胞与皮肤驻留细胞间的复杂相互作用^[1]。目前,相对公认的银屑病免疫学致病基础是白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-23/IL-17炎症轴的驱动。银屑病具有病程迁延、易复发的临床特征,不仅严重影响患者生活质量,还带来沉重的社会负担,因此选择有效、合理的治疗方案对银屑病患者非常重要^[2]。

窄谱中波紫外线(narrow-band ultraviolet B, NB-UVB)(波长为311~312 nm)照射是临床治疗银屑病的常用方法^[3]。在生物制剂时代,NB-UVB对于轻中度银屑病局部治疗、生物制剂疗效欠佳的患者以及无力承受生物制剂费用的患者,仍是重要的治疗方案。然而目前NB-UVB治疗银屑病的机制尚未完全阐明。

维生素D(vitamin D, VD)是由角质形成细胞暴露于阳光下产生的,调节多种免疫功能^[4]。人体绝大部分VD通过阳光照射在体内合成,皮肤内的7-脱氢胆固醇经日光中的紫外线特别是UVB照射变成VD前体,然后在肝脏25-羟化酶细胞色素P450家族2亚家族R成员1(cytochrome P450 family 2 subfamily R member 1, CYP2R1)和细胞色素P450家族27亚家族A成员1(cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily A member 1, CYP27A1)的作用下形成25(OH)D₃, 25(OH)D₃在关键限速酶细胞色素P450家族27亚家族B成员1(cytochrome P450 family 27 subfamily B member 1, CYP27B1)催化下转化成有生物活性的1, 25(OH)₂D₃,经血液循环系统进入肠、骨骼、肾脏和皮肤等表达维生素D受体(vitamin D receptor, VDR)

的组织发挥作用^[5]。1, 25(OH)₂D₃与细胞核内VDR结合后,调节表皮角质形成细胞的生长和分化^[6]。VD缺乏与多种疾病发病及预后相关^[7-9]。前期研究表明,在银屑病中,患者血清VD水平有降低趋势,且光疗会增加银屑病患者血清25(OH)D₃的水平^[10]。基于以上研究背景,本研究以咪喹莫特(imiquimod, IMQ)诱导的银屑病小鼠为研究对象,探讨NB-UVB照射对银屑病的治疗作用以及对VD代谢的影响,进一步通过特异性抑制剂(dafadine-A)阻断VD代谢关键酶CYP27A1的活性^[11],初步探讨NB-UVB通过VD代谢途径发挥治疗作用的机制,为拓展NB-UVB在银屑病临床治疗中的应用提供理论依据和实验支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物

6~8周龄雌性C57BL/6小鼠购自鼠来宝(武汉)生物科技有限公司,体重约25 g。动物合格证号为SCXK(鄂)2022-0030。小鼠饲养环境提供充足的水、食物及活动空间,保持(22±2)°C的温度,60%~80%的湿度以及12 h的昼夜节律。实验前,所有小鼠至少有1周时间适应实验室环境。所有实验均通过武汉市第一医院医学伦理委员会审批(批号:D55号[2024]),所有动物实验均按照实验动物护理和使用指南进行。

1.1.2 主要试剂与仪器

5% IMQ乳膏(H20030128,四川明欣药业有限责任公司),Trizol试剂(15596026CN, Invitrogen公司,美国),Dafadine-A(HY-16670, MCE公司,美国);

实时荧光定量PCR仪(ABI StepOne Plus, ABI公司, 美国), SC1B型UVB治疗仪(16 mW/cm²)(Sigma公司, 美国), 流式细胞仪(Beckman Cytoflex S, Beckman公司, 美国), 多功能酶标仪(Spectra Max iD3, Molecular Devices公司, 美国); 逆转录试剂盒(TSK301S)、实时荧光定量PCR试剂(TSQ0101)、引物合成(北京擎科生物有限公司), 小鼠25(OH)₂D₃ ELISA试剂盒(D751005-0096)、小鼠1,25(OH)₂D₃ ELISA试剂盒(D751006-0096)(上海生工生物有限公司), 小鼠白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-17A ELISA试剂盒(SEKM-0018)、小鼠IL-23 ELISA试剂盒(SEKM-0023)、小鼠肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)-α ELISA试剂盒(SEKM-0034)、小鼠IL-1β ELISA试剂盒(SEKM-0002)(北京Solarbio公司); APC-CD3流式抗体(100235)、FITC-CD4流式抗体(100509)、PE-IL-17A流式抗体(506903)(北京Biolegend公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 银屑病样小鼠模型建立

C57BL/6小鼠剔除背部毛发, 裸露皮肤面积为2 cm×2 cm。将62.5 mg 5% IMQ乳膏或对照剂凡士林均匀涂抹在小鼠暴露的皮肤上, 连续涂抹5 d, 实验起始日期记为第0天, 在第5天对小鼠采取异氟烷麻醉, 拍照记录小鼠皮损情况后, 进行眼球取血, 迅速取皮损进行提取RNA和流式细胞术的检测。

1.2.2 NB-UVB照射治疗银屑病小鼠模型的构建

为了确定NB-UVB照射的最小红斑剂量, 按照公式: 辐照剂量(mJ/cm²)=辐照强度(mW/cm²)×辐照时间(s), 可计算出辐照剂量, 本研究选取300、400、500 mJ/cm²的照射剂量。照射开始前, 使用异氟烷麻醉小鼠, 去除小鼠背部毛发露出皮肤后, 遮盖除背部以外的其他皮肤, 使照射光源位于小鼠背部皮肤上方约2 cm的距离照射。24 h后观察小鼠背部皮肤情况, 由于引起皮肤可见轻度红斑及脱屑的NB-UVB辐照剂量为400 mJ/cm², 本研究将初始剂量定为最小红斑量的70%^[12], 即280 mJ/cm²。参考文献[13], 在进行小鼠银屑病造模同时每隔1 d照射NB-UVB 1次, 共给予两次, 第2次增加40 mJ/cm²。小鼠第1次IMQ处理后第2天开始接受NB-UVB处理,

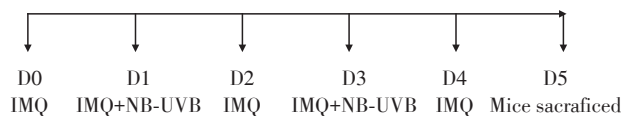


图1 NB-UVB照射治疗银屑病小鼠模型流程图

Figure 1 Flow chart of NB-UVB irradiation therapy for psoriasis mouse model

图1为NB-UVB照射治疗银屑病小鼠模型的流程图。

小鼠使用Dafadine-A抑制CYP27A1酶活性后进行银屑病造模及照光, 小鼠分组如下: 对照组、IMQ组、IMQ+NB-UVB组(造模前1 d小鼠尾静脉注射IMQ)、IMQ+NB-UVB+Dafadine-A组(造模前1 d小鼠尾静脉注射Dafadine-A试剂10 mg/kg), 造模和照光处理如上, 造模最后1 d进行拍照, 每组6只。

1.2.3 ELISA检测

银屑病小鼠造模完成后, 麻醉小鼠, 进行眼球取血, 室温放置1 h后3 000 r/min离心5 min取小鼠血清。使用小鼠25(OH)₂D₃ ELISA试剂盒和小鼠1,25(OH)₂D₃ ELISA试剂盒检测血清中两个指标的含量。取小鼠皮损, 称重后匀浆研磨, 1 000 r/min离心2 min取上清, 检测皮损中IL-17A、IL-23、TNF-α、IL-1β炎症因子的含量。以上ELISA指标检测严格按照试剂盒说明书进行相应操作, 每个检测孔设置两个复孔, 于波长450 nm处测吸光度值, 根据试剂盒标准曲线测算出每个指标的样品浓度。

1.2.4 RT-PCR检测小鼠皮损处VDR及炎症因子的mRNA表达

采用Trizol一步法提取小鼠皮损总RNA, 测定RNA浓度。用逆转录试剂盒, 按照说明书将RNA逆转录为cDNA。以GAPDH为内参, 配制20 mL反应体系, 扩增程序为: 95 °C 1 min; 95 °C 10 s、60 °C 20 s, 40个循环; 最后进行熔解曲线分析。以2^{-ΔΔCT}计算样品中目的基因的表达量。引物序列见表1。

表1 目的基因的RT-PCR引物序列

Table 1 RT-PCR primer sequences of target genes	
Gene	Primer sequence(5'→3')
VDR	R: TACACCCCCTCACTGGACAT
	F: AGCGCAACATGATCACCTCA
IL-17A	R: CTCAGACTACCTCAACCGTTCC
	F: CATGTGGTGGTCCAGCTTTCC
IL-23	R: CACCTCCCTACTAGGACTCAGC
	F: TGGGCATCTGTTGGGTCT
TNF-α	R: GCCACCACGCTCTTCTGTCT
	F: ACTCCAGCTGCTCCTCCACTT
IL-1β	R: ATAACCTGCTGGTGTGTGACGTT
	F: AAGGCCACAGGTATTTTGTCTGTT
GAPDH	R: CCCTTAAGAGGGATGCTGCC
	F: TACGGCCAAATCCGTTTACA

1.2.5 流式细胞术检测皮损中分泌IL-17A炎症因子的T细胞比例

处死小鼠后立刻取小鼠皮损组织样本, 浸泡入

无血清DMEM细胞培养基中,去除下层脂肪和结缔组织,倒掉DMEM后将皮肤组织剪成碎片,放入含有胶原酶的酶解液中37℃孵育2h,将解离组织通过70mm过滤器过滤出单个细胞。PBS清洗,300 r/min离心5 min后,细胞使用DMEM完全培养基重悬,加入细胞因子刺激封闭液,37℃孵育4h后,流式细胞术检测CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞的比例。

1.3 统计学方法

使用GraphPad Prism 10软件进行作图和统计分析。各组数据均以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA),若ANOVA结果显示显著性差异($P < 0.05$),进一步使用Tukey多重比较

检验分析组间差异。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 银屑病样小鼠血清中25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃含量及皮损中VDR mRNA表达情况

连续5 d涂抹IMQ于小鼠背部造模后,与对照组小鼠皮肤相比,IMQ组皮肤出现特征性银屑病样皮损,即明显的红斑、鳞屑和增厚(图2A)。检测两组小鼠血清中25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃含量发现,IMQ组这两个指标的含量显著降低($P < 0.001$,图2B、C),且皮损中VDR mRNA表达显著低于对照组($P < 0.01$,图2D)。以上结果表明,银屑病样小鼠中VD代谢被抑制。

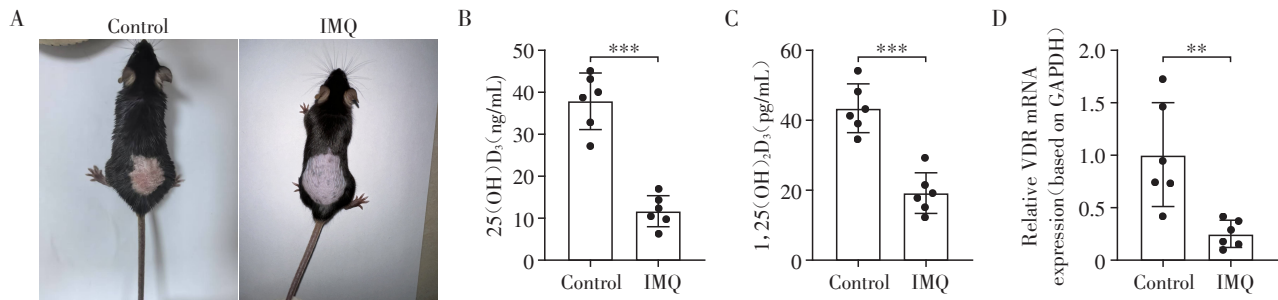


Figure 2 A: Photographs of skin lesions in the IMQ psoriasis model and control group. B, C: The levels of 25(OH)D₃(B) and 1,25(OH)₂D₃(C) in mouse serum were detected by ELISA. D: Expression levels of VDR in mouse skin lesions was detected by RT-PCR. ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=6$).

图2 银屑病样皮炎小鼠血清中25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃含量及皮损中VDR的mRNA表达情况

Figure 2 Serum levels of 25(OH)D₃, 1,25(OH)₂D₃ and mRNA expression of VDR in mouse psoriatic dermatitis like lesions

2.2 NB-UVB照射对银屑病样皮炎及血清25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃和皮损中VDR mRNA表达的影响

IMQ造模联合NB-UVB照射治疗后,相比IMQ组,IMQ+NB-UVB组小鼠背部皮损红斑、鳞屑和皮肤增厚显著减少,表明NB-UVB照射可显著缓解银屑病样皮损(图3A)。进一步检测发现IMQ+NB-UVB组小鼠血清中25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃含量相比IMQ组明显上升($P < 0.01$,图3B、C),皮损中VDR mRNA表达也显著上调($P < 0.05$,图3D)。该结果表明,NB-UVB照射可显著上调银屑病样小鼠内源性VD代谢。

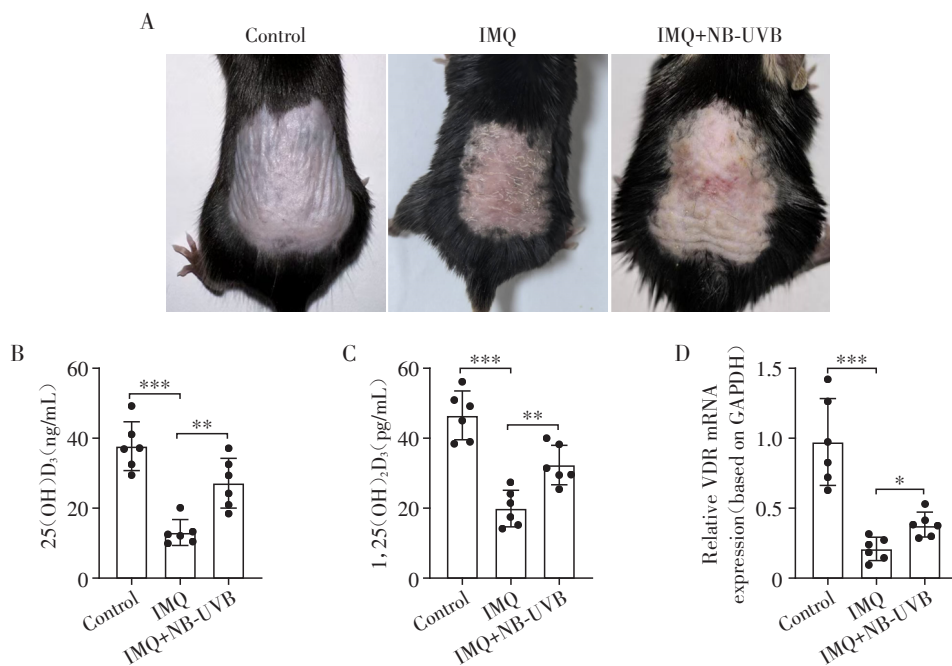
2.3 NB-UVB照射对银屑病样小鼠皮肤炎症以及Th17细胞比例的影响

相比对照组,IMQ组小鼠皮损中银屑病特征性炎症因子IL-17A、IL-23、TNF- α 和IL-1 β mRNA表达显著上调($P < 0.001$);而IMQ+NB-UVB组炎症因子mRNA表达均显著降低($P < 0.01$,图4A~D)。同样,IMQ组炎症因子蛋白含量相比对照组显著上升($P < 0.001$),相比IMQ组,IMQ+NB-UVB组的炎症因

子蛋白含量显著降低($P < 0.001$,图4E~H)。进一步分析小鼠皮损中分泌IL-17A炎症因子的T细胞比例发现,与对照组相比,IMQ组CD3⁺CD4⁺T细胞中分泌IL-17A细胞因子的比例显著升高($P < 0.001$);IMQ+NB-UVB组CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例相比IMQ组显著降低($P < 0.001$,图4I、J)。以上结果表明NB-UVB照射可显著缓解银屑病样小鼠的皮肤炎症和降低Th17细胞的比例。

2.4 抑制VD代谢通路CYP27A1对NB-UVB照射治疗银屑病样小鼠的影响

为进一步验证NB-UVB对银屑病样炎症的缓解作用是否通过促进VD代谢介导,小鼠在IMQ造模联合NB-UVB照射治疗前,使用CYP27A1特异性抑制剂Dafadine-A预处理。Dafadine-A预处理后,IMQ+NB-UVB组对银屑病样皮损的缓解作用显著减弱,皮损出现鳞屑和增厚(图5A);皮损中CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例相比IMQ+NB-UVB组显著回升($P < 0.001$,图5B、C);小鼠血清中25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃含量和皮损中VDR表达明显低于



A: Photographs of skin lesions in the IMQ-induced psoriasis model and the combination of NB-UVB irradiation compared with the control group. B, C: The levels of 25(OH)D₃(B) and 1,25(OH)₂D₃(C) in mouse serum were detected by ELISA. D: Expression levels of VDR in mouse skin lesions were detected by RT-PCR. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01 and ****P* < 0.001 (*n* = 6).

图3 NB-UVB照射后对小鼠银屑病样皮炎及25(OH)D₃、1,25(OH)₂D₃和皮损中VDR的mRNA表达的影响

Figure 3 Effects of NB-UVB irradiation on mouse psoriasis-like dermatitis and the mRNA expression of 25(OH)D₃, 1,25(OH)₂D₃, and VDR in skin lesions

IMQ+NB-UVB组(*P* < 0.05, 图5D~F);皮损中炎症因子(IL-17A、IL-23、TNF-α和IL-1β)蛋白含量显著高于IMQ+NB-UVB组(*P* < 0.05, 图5G~J)。以上结果表明抑制VD代谢通路中CYP27A1酶活性后,NB-UVB对银屑病样小鼠皮损炎症的缓解作用显著被抑制,表明NB-UVB可通过促进VD代谢来缓解银屑病样小鼠的皮炎。

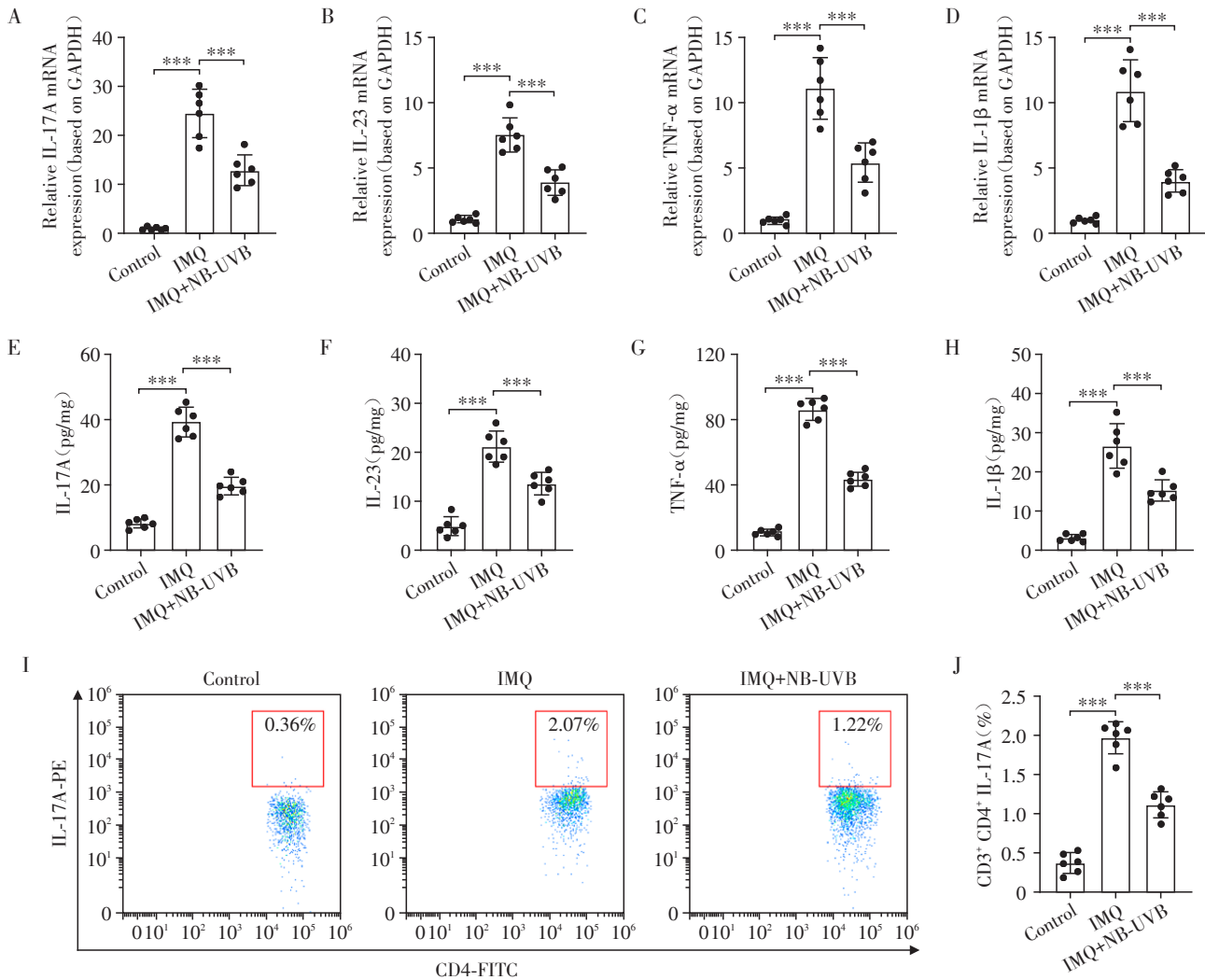
3 讨论

NB-UVB照射是皮肤病的一种重要治疗方式,NB-UVB最常见的适应证包括银屑病、特应性皮炎和白癜风等,已经发现它是一个有效且耐受良好的治疗多种皮肤病的方法^[14]。在临床治疗银屑病的过程中,NB-UVB疗法是治疗斑块状银屑病最常用的光疗方法,NB-UVB治疗也可缩短脓疱型或红皮病型银屑病的治疗时间。然而,NB-UVB治疗银屑病的确切作用机制尚未完全阐明。

前期研究已经证实NB-UVB对银屑病的显著疗效,其治疗银屑病可能涉及多种途径,包括抑制IL-17炎症轴细胞因子的表达、诱导各种皮肤细胞的凋亡,以及对参与银屑病炎症过程的关键免疫细胞产生免疫抑制作用^[15-16]。动物实验进一步显

示,NB-UVB照射能通过抑制角质形成细胞分泌血管内皮细胞生长因子,阻断T细胞炎症信号通路的活化^[13]。本研究发现,NB-UVB照射可显著改善银屑病样小鼠的皮损、减轻皮损炎症,并降低皮损中Th17细胞比例。这些证据共同表明,NB-UVB治疗银屑病的机制具有多靶点、多层次的复杂性特征。

VD缺乏与银屑病相关,在银屑病发病机制中起重要作用^[17]。前期临床研究发现,增补VD可降低自身免疫性疾病的发病率^[18]。目前,VD缺乏在银屑病中的临床意义及其给药方式和作用也是研究热点。NB-UVB的疗效可能通过增加内源性VD水平来实现^[19]。临床研究发现,NB-UVB治疗银屑病可增加患者血清25(OH)D水平,同时改善患者皮损严重程度评分^[20]。本研究采用IMQ诱导银屑病样小鼠模型,联合NB-UVB照射治疗后,小鼠皮损改善的同时血清中VD代谢物25(OH)D₃和1,25(OH)₂D₃水平均显著升高。为验证NB-UVB是否可通过促进VD代谢来改善银屑病样皮损和炎症反应,本研究通过抑制VD代谢关键酶25-羟化酶(CYP27A1)进行体内干预。结果显示,在IMQ诱导的银屑病样小鼠模型中,CYP27A1抑制显著减弱了NB-UVB对皮损和炎症的改善作用,初步证实NB-UVB的疗效



A-D: Inflammatory cytokine mRNA expression of IL-17A (A), IL-23 (B), TNF- α (C) and IL-1 β (D) in mouse skin lesions were detected by RT-PCR. E-H: Inflammatory cytokine levels of IL-17A (E), IL-23 (F), TNF- α (G) and IL-1 β (H) in mouse skin lesions were detected by ELISA. I: Flow cytometry results of CD3⁺ CD4⁺ IL-17A⁺ T cells proportion in mouse skin lesions. J: Semi-quantitative analysis of CD3⁺ CD4⁺ IL-17A⁺ T cell proportion in mouse skin lesions. *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=6$).

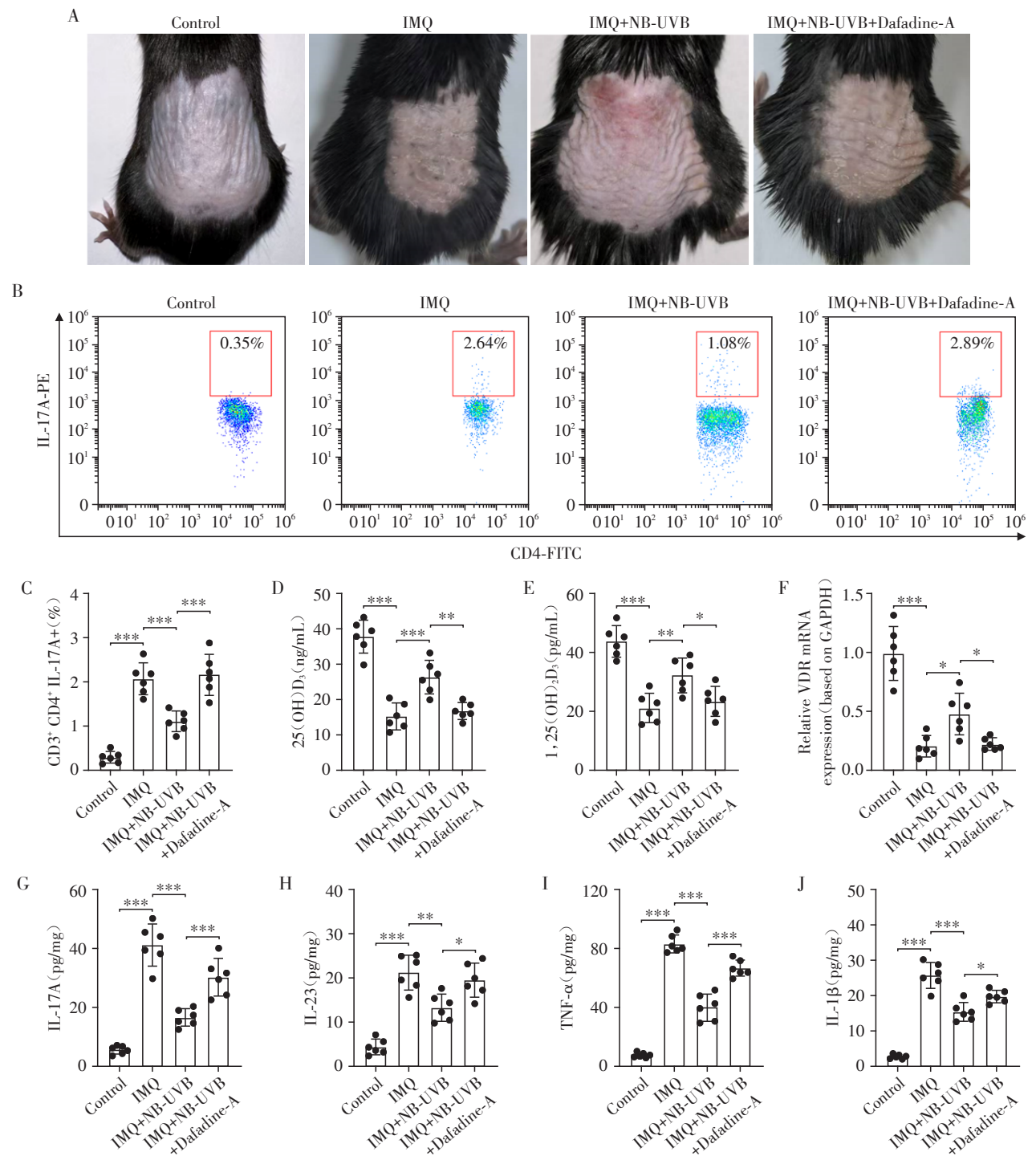
图4 NB-UVB照射后对银屑病样小鼠皮肤炎症以及Th17细胞比例的影响

Figure 4 Effects of NB-UVB irradiation on skin inflammation and Th17 cell proportion in psoriasiform mice

部分依赖于内源性VD代谢途径。进一步分析发现, IMQ+NB-UVB+Dafadine-A组皮损相比IMQ组有轻微改善,但这两组间CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺T细胞比例、血清中25(OH)D₃和1,25(OH)₂D₃含量、皮损中VDR的mRNA表达以及炎症因子含量这些指标差异均无统计学意义。小鼠银屑病样皮损的改善是多因素共同作用的结果:除Th17细胞比例降低外,还可能涉及角质形成细胞增殖抑制、中性粒细胞或巨噬细胞等免疫细胞浸润减少以及新生血管减少等机制^[21],提示NB-UVB照射缓解银屑病样皮损的作用可能不完全依赖VD代谢通路。此外,VD代谢通路中25-羟化作用由CYP2R1和CYP27A1

共同介导,由于目前尚缺乏特异性CYP2R1抑制剂,本研究仅能通过靶向抑制CYP27A1酶活性来部分阻断,而不是完全阻断VD的代谢途径,这一局限性可能导致该结果中IMQ+NB-UVB+Dafadine-A组皮损相比IMQ组有所缓解。

皮肤中VD代谢产物1,25(OH)₂D₃与核内VDR结合后发挥免疫抑制、抗增殖和促分化作用。VDR不仅参与维持表皮屏障功能,还能通过调控局部免疫反应在银屑病等免疫介导性皮肤病中起关键作用。前期研究发现银屑病皮损使用1,25(OH)₂D₃处理后,相比凡士林对照组,VDR mRNA水平显著上调;外用钙泊三醇治疗银屑病可增加角质形成细胞



A: Photographs of skin lesions. B: Flow cytometry results of CD4⁺IL-17A⁺ T cells proportion in mouse skin lesions. C: Semi-quantitative analysis of CD3⁺CD4⁺IL-17A⁺ T cell expression in mouse skin lesions. D, E: The levels of 25(OH)D₃(D) and 1,25(OH)₂D₃(E) in mouse serum were detected by ELISA. F: Expression levels of VDR in mouse skin lesions were detected by RT-PCR. G-J: Inflammatory cytokine levels of IL-17A(G), IL-23(H), TNF-α(I) and IL-1β(J) in mouse skin lesions were detected by ELISA. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01 and ****P* < 0.001 (*n*=6).

图5 抑制VD代谢通路CYP27A1对NB-UVB照射治疗银屑病样小鼠的影响

Figure 5 Effect of CYP27A1 inhibition in the VD metabolic pathway on NB-UVB phototherapy in psoriasis-like mouse models

中VDR的表达^[22];另有研究发现,银屑病皮损严重程度与VDR的表达和血清中1,25(OH)₂D₃、25(OH)D₃的含量呈负相关^[23-25]。本研究发现,与IMQ组相

比,NB-UVB照射显著提高了银屑病样小鼠皮损中VDR mRNA的表达水平。然而,当特异性抑制VD代谢通路中的25-羟化酶CYP27A1活性后,相比

NB-UVB 治疗组,小鼠皮损中 VDR mRNA 表达上调现象明显减弱,同时其皮损改善和炎症抑制效果也相应降低。

综上所述,NB-UVB 治疗银屑病样小鼠皮损可促进 VD 代谢生成 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}_3$ 、 $25(\text{OH})\text{D}_3$,提高皮损中 VDR 的表达水平,显著降低皮损中 Th17 细胞比例和 IL-17A、IL-23 等炎症因子表达,达到缓解银屑病样小鼠炎症反应的效应。本研究为 NB-UVB 治疗银屑病的临床应用提供了实验依据,也为进一步优化治疗策略指明了潜在方向。但研究有一定局限性,本研究仅阻断了 VD 代谢通路中 25-羟化酶 CYP27A1 的活性,尽管 CYP27A1 活性抑制显著减弱了 NB-UVB 对银屑病样皮炎的治疗效果,但由于 25-羟化酶 CYP2R1 未被阻断,VD 代谢通路仍保留部分功能,尚不能完全确立 VD 代谢通路在 NB-UVB 疗效中的必要性。本研究采用 IMQ 诱导的银屑病样小鼠急性模型,未能评估 NB-UVB 在临床慢性银屑病治疗中的机制。后续研究将构建慢性银屑病样小鼠模型,进一步探究 NB-UVB 在改善银屑病皮损中的作用机制。

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Author's Contributions:

HU Feng was responsible for conceptualization, methodology, funding acquisition, investigation, data curation and analysis, writing and revising original draft. ZHOU Yu was responsible for investigation and analysis, writing and revising the manuscript. LI Xinyu was responsible for investigation, analysis, writing and revising the manuscript. QU Zilu was responsible for conceptualization, supervision, funding acquisition, writing, reviewing and revising the manuscript.

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