

T1DM患者外周血记忆性T细胞表面PD-1表达水平与其疾病发生发展的初步研究

周小斌¹, 费小蔷², 叶 军³, 郭鹏飞⁴, 周成林^{1*}

¹泰州市人民医院检验科, ²内分泌科, ³中心实验室, 江苏 泰州 225300; ⁴上海市第十人民医院检验科, 上海 200070

[摘要] 目的:通过检测1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes mellitus, T1DM)、2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者以及健康对照外周血T细胞亚群免疫负调控分子程序性死亡蛋白1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)mRNA相对表达水平和记忆性T细胞(memory T cells, Tm)表面PD-1表达情况,从分子生物学、细胞免疫学等多种角度研究记忆性T细胞PD-1表达异常与以胰岛β细胞破坏为主要机制的T1DM发生发展的相关性。方法:分离T1DM、T2DM患者以及健康对照组外周血单个核细胞(peripheral blood mononuclear cells, PBMCs);从PBMCs中分离出CD4⁺T细胞和CD8⁺T细胞,使用荧光定量PCR分别检测其细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平;将PBMCs分别标记荧光抗体CD4-FITC、CD45RO-PE、CCR7-APC、CD8-FITC、PD-1-PerCp,应用流式细胞术分别检测CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞、CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞、CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞、CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞表面免疫负调控分子PD-1的表达水平。结果:①T1DM组患者外周血中CD4⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平低于T2DM组和正常对照组,差异有统计学意义;②T1DM组患者外周血中CD8⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平未见明显异常;③T1DM组患者外周血中CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群与CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞亚群PD-1表达水平均显著低于正常对照组和T2DM组患者,差异有统计学意义;④T1DM组患者外周血中CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群与CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tem细胞亚群PD-1表达水平均无明显异常。结论:胰岛β细胞可通过细胞表面PD-L1与CD4⁺Tm细胞表面PD-1结合从而负调节后者细胞免疫作用,因此当CD4⁺Tm细胞PD-1表达异常而失去负调控作用时,细胞效应则会进一步增强,最终可能通过破坏胰岛β细胞而导致T1DM的发生发展。

[关键词] 1型糖尿病;2型糖尿病;PD-1;记忆性T细胞

[中图分类号] R587.1

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2018)04-476-06

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNS20180410

Preliminary research on the expression levels of PD-1 on memory T cells in the peripheral blood from T1DM patients with the development and progression of disease

Zhou Xiaobin¹, Fei Xiaoqiang², Ye Jun³, Guo Pengfei⁴, Zhou Chenglin^{1*}

¹Department of Clinical Laboratory, ²Department of Endocrinology, ³Department of Central Laboratory, Taizhou People's Hospital, Taizhou 225300; ⁴Department of Clinical Laboratory, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, Shanghai 200070, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** Through the detection of the relative abundance of immune negative control molecules programmed cell death protein 1(PD-1) mRNA in T-cell subsets and the PD-1 expression on memory T cells from peripheral blood in type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) patients, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients and healthy control separately, to further study the relationship of abnormal expression of PD-1 on memory T cells with the development and progression of T1DM which is characterized by pancreatic β-cell destruction. **Methods:** Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were isolated from health control, T1DM patients, and T2DM patients separately; PBMCs were further sorted into CD4⁺T cells and CD8⁺T cells, then the relative abundance of PD-1 mRNA was analyzed by fluorescence quantitative PCR; PBMCs were marked by fluorescent antibody CD4-FITC, CD45RO-PE, CCR7-APC, CD8-FITC and PD-1-PerCp separately, then analyzed the expression of PD-1 on CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm cells, CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem cells, CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm cells and CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem cells by flow cytometry (FCM). **Results:** ① The relative

[基金项目] 泰州市人民医院院级课题(ZL201614)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: jszhoucl@126.com

abundance of PD-1 mRNA in CD4⁺T cells from the peripheral blood of the T1DM group was significantly lower than that of the T2DM group and the healthy control group; ②There was no abnormality for the relative abundance of PD-1 mRNA in CD8⁺T cells from the peripheral blood of the T1DM group, compared with the T2DM and healthy control groups; ③The expression levels of PD-1 on CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem cells and CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm cells in the peripheral blood from T1DM patients were significantly lower than those of the healthy control and T2DM group; ④There was no significant difference for the expression of PD-1 on CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem cells and CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm cells between the T1DM group, the T2DM group and the healthy control group.

Conclusion: For PD-L1 which is expressed on islet β cells can combine with PD-1 on CD4⁺Tm cells to negatively regulate cell immunity, so when the expression of PD-1 on CD4⁺Tm cells is abnormal, cell effect will be further enhanced for the loss of negative regulation, so it may eventually lead to the development of T1DM by destroying islet β cells.

[Key words] type 1 diabetes mellitus; type 2 diabetes mellitus; PD-1; memory T cells

[Acta Univ Med Nanjing, 2018, 38(04):476-481]

1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes mellitus, T1DM)是一种慢性自身免疫性疾病,好发于儿童和青少年,特点为体内胰岛素分泌绝对不足,且易发生糖尿病酮症酸中毒(diabetic ketoacidosis, DKA),患者须使用胰岛素治疗才能获得满意疗效^[1-2]。

以往研究显示T1DM发病可能是由于胰岛 β 细胞被自身反应性T细胞所破坏,进而引起机体内胰岛素分泌绝对不足所致^[3-6]。随后有研究发现健康者外周血中同样存在自身反应性T细胞,不同的是健康者体内的自身反应性T细胞表达初始细胞表型,而在T1DM患者体内则表达记忆性细胞表型;此类自身反应性记忆T细胞(memory T cells, Tm)不但寿命更长,并且针对抗原刺激的免疫应答反应也更为强烈^[7]。目前Tm主要分为两个亚型:中央记忆性T细胞(central memory T cells, Tcm)和效应记忆性T细胞(effector memory T cells, Tem)^[7]。诸多研究通过实验模型证实了PD-1及其配体功能异常与某些自身免疫病的发生发展密切相关^[8]。此外,Fujisawa等^[9]发现日本T1DM患者外周血CD4⁺T细胞PD-1表达下降。本课题旨在通过研究T1DM患者外周血Tm细胞PD-1表达情况进而为深入探讨T1DM患者自身免疫破坏机制提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 研究对象

T1DM患者26例,女12例,男14例,年龄16~49岁,平均31岁;T2DM患者31例,女13例,男18例,年龄24~76岁,平均34岁,均为2016年3月至2017年3月期间泰州市人民医院内分泌科门诊及住院患者,所有患者均符合世界卫生组织(WHO)和美国糖尿

病协会(ADA)的分型标准,排除其他内分泌系统疾病;健康志愿者(health control, HC)36例,与T1DM、T2DM患者性别和年龄匹配,否认相关疾病史。

1.1.2 试剂和仪器

Ficoll液(天津灏洋生物制品有限公司);人CD4⁺T细胞磁珠分选试剂盒、人CD8⁺T细胞磁珠分选试剂盒、LD型细胞分选柱(Miltenyi公司,德国);CD4-FITC、CD45RO-PE、CCR7-APC、CD8-FITC、PD-1-Per-Cp鼠抗人单克隆荧光抗体及其同型对照抗体及FAC-SCalibur流式细胞仪(BD公司,美国);M-MLV逆转录试剂盒(Invitrogen公司,美国);TriPure分离试剂、FastStart Universal SYBR Green Master (Roche公司,瑞士);2720 Thermal Cycler PCR仪(Thermo公司,美国);7300荧光定量PCR仪(ABI公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 外周血单个核细胞分离

患者入院当天无菌采集T1DM组、T2DM组及正常对照组外周静脉血10 mL置于肝素钠抗凝管中混匀,采用密度梯度离心法分离外周血单个核细胞(PBMCs)。

1.2.2 免疫磁珠法分选细胞

通过免疫磁珠分离法分别分选出CD4⁺T细胞和CD8⁺T细胞,应用流式细胞术(FCM)检测其纯度>95%。

1.2.3 荧光定量PCR检测mRNA相对表达水平

经分选所得CD4⁺和CD8⁺T细胞分别加入TriPure分离试剂,待细胞裂解后提取总RNA,经逆转录得到cDNA后进行荧光定量PCR,检测PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平。人PD-1引物序列为: Sense: 5'-CCAGGATGGTTCTTAGACTCCC-3'和 Anti-sense: 5'-TTTAGCACGAAGCTCTCCGAT-3',扩增片段大小为

137 bp;内参β-actin引物序列为:Sense:5'-GGACCT-GACCGACTACCTCATG-3'和 Anti-sense:5'-CGACG-TAGCAGAGCTTCTCCTT-3',扩增片段大小为110 bp。

1.2.4 FCM检测细胞表面分子标记

将上述分离出的PBMCs细胞悬液调整为 $5 \times 10^6 \sim 1 \times 10^7$ 个/mL,每管加入100 μL细胞悬液,随后加入5 μL CD45RO-PE、5 μL CCR7-APC、5 μL PD-1-PerCp、5 μL CD4-FITC或5 μL CD8-FITC并设立同型对照管,于4℃冰箱避光孵育30 min。经PBS洗涤2次后,用300 μL PBS重悬细胞,应用流式细胞仪检测。采用Flowjo7.6.5软件分析数据。

1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS16.0统计软件分析数据。数值变量以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用q检验, $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 T1DM组患者外周血中CD4⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平低于T2DM组和正常对照组,而CD8⁺T细胞则无明显异常

通过检测CD4⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平发现,T1DM组外周血CD4⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平明显低于正常对照组和T2DM组,差异有统计学意义[(0.23 ± 0.31) vs. (0.37 ± 0.18)、(0.35 ± 0.22), $P < 0.01$,图1]。

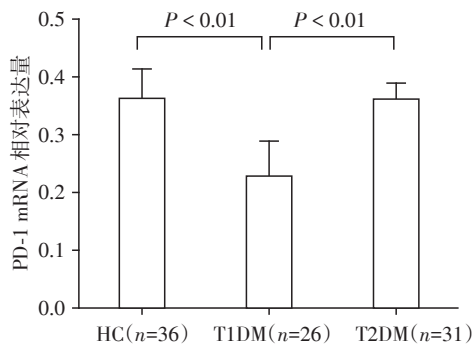


图1 正常对照组与T1DM组、T2DM组患者外周血CD4⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平

Figure 1 PD-1 mRNA relative abundance in CD4⁺T cells from peripheral blood in the control group, the T1DM group and the T2DM group separately

进一步检测CD8⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平发现,T1DM组与正常对照组和T2DM组无明显差异[(0.29 ± 0.22) vs. (0.33 ± 0.41) vs. (0.30 ± 0.28), $P > 0.05$,图2]。

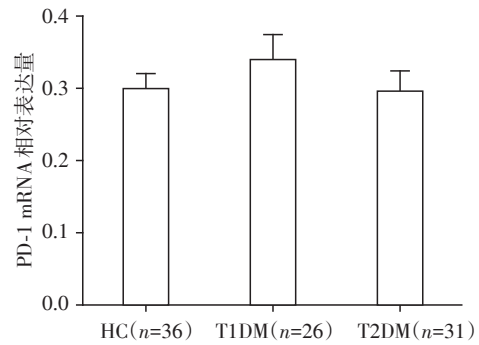


图2 正常对照组与T1DM组、T2DM组患者外周血CD8⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平

Figure 2 PD-1 mRNA relative abundance in CD8⁺T cells from peripheral blood in the control group, the T1DM group and the T2DM group separately

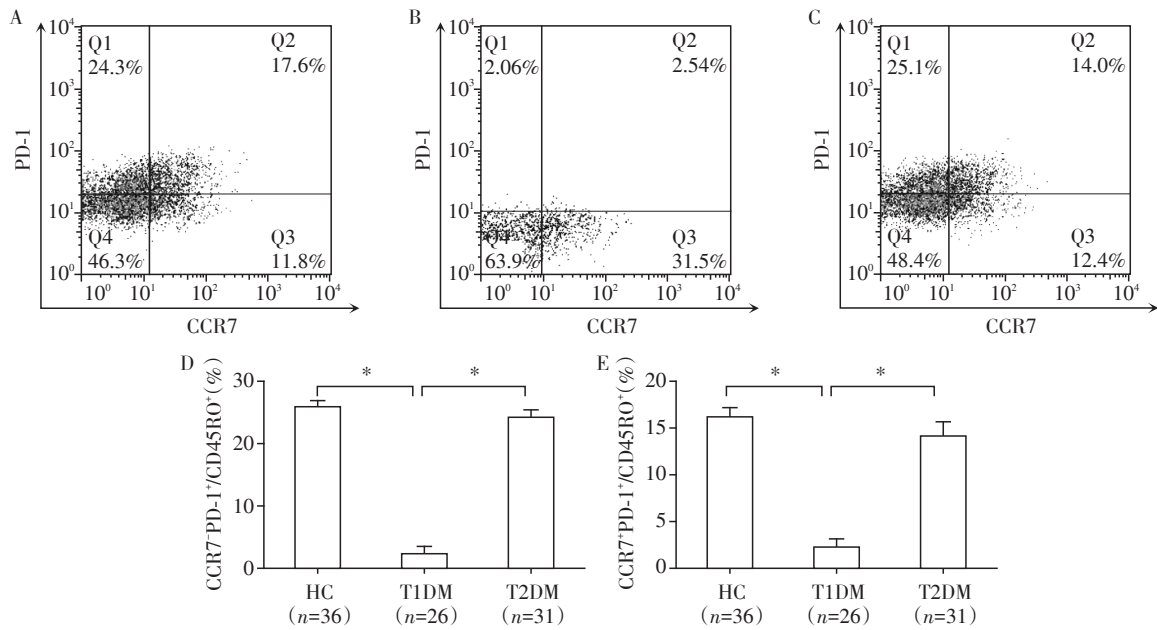
2.2 T1DM组患者外周血中CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群与CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞亚群PD-1表达水平均显著低于正常对照组和T2DM组患者,而CD8⁺T细胞未见明显异常

通过流式细胞术检测T1DM组患者外周血PBMCs中CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群PD-1的表达情况发现,相比于正常对照组和T2DM组,T1DM组患者外周血CD4⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁻PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值明显偏低,差异有统计学意义[(26.32 ± 1.06)% vs. (2.44 ± 1.13)% vs. (24.83 ± 1.25)%, $P < 0.01$];与此同时,T1DM组患者外周血CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞PD-1表达水平亦明显偏低,差异有统计学意义[(16.93 ± 2.10)% vs. (2.13 ± 1.81)% vs. (14.48 ± 3.63)%, $P < 0.01$,图3]。

进一步检测T1DM组患者外周血PBMCs中CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群和CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞亚群PD-1表达水平发现,相比于正常对照组和T2DM组,T1DM组患者外周血CD8⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁻PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值和CCR7⁺PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值均无明显异常[(17.32 ± 1.26)% vs. (20.56 ± 1.33)% vs. (18.83 ± 1.95)%, $P > 0.05$],[(8.93 ± 1.37)% vs. (9.13 ± 3.15)% vs. (11.48 ± 2.43)%, $P > 0.05$,图4]。

3 讨论

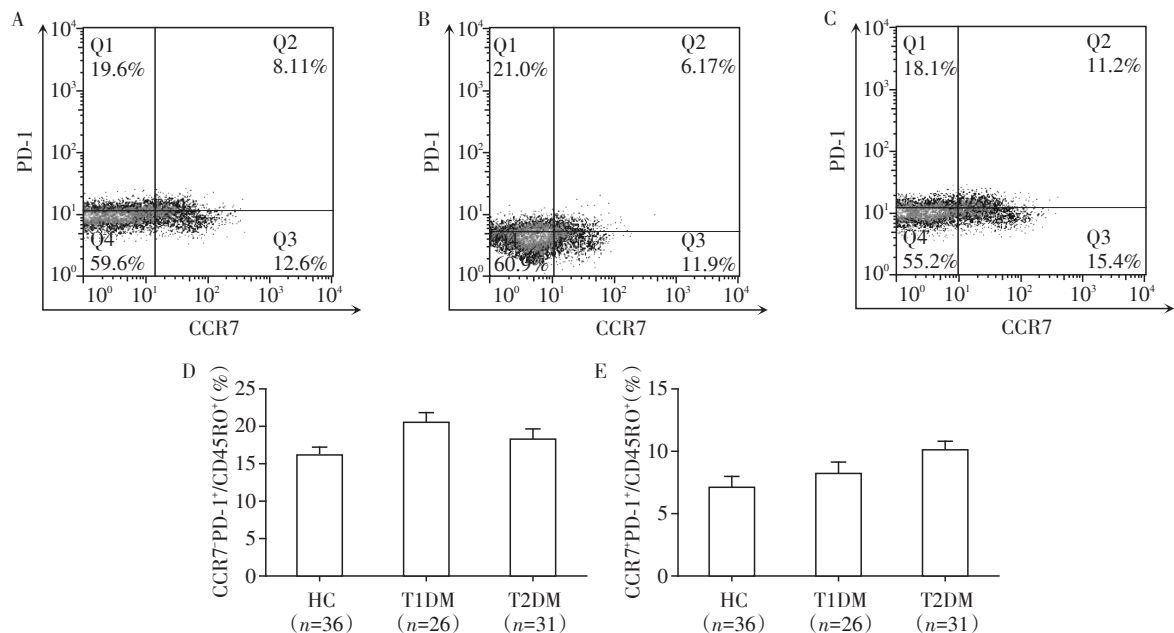
非肥胖型(non-obese diabetic, NOD)小鼠可以自发糖尿病,有利于深入研究T1DM潜在的病理学和分子生物学机制。Yadav等^[10]通过研究发现,相比于正常小鼠,NOD小鼠淋巴器官特征性低表达程序性死亡配体1(programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-



A、B、C: 正常对照组、T1DM组、T2DM组患者外周血CD4⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁺PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值以及CCR7⁺PD-1⁻/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值FCM代表性检测结果; D: 3组外周血CD4⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁺PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值的比较, ***P* < 0.01; E: 3组外周血CD4⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁺PD-1⁻/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值的比较, 两组比较, ***P* < 0.01。

图3 正常对照组与T1DM组、T2DM组患者外周血CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺ Tem细胞亚群和CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻ Tem细胞亚群表面PD-1表达情况

Figure 3 The expression of PD-1 on CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺ Tem cells and CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻ Tem cells in the control group, the T1DM and the T2DM group separately



A、B、C: 正常对照组、T1DM组、T2DM组外周血CD8⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁺PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值以及CCR7⁺PD-1⁻/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值FCM代表性检测结果; D: 3组外周血CD8⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁺PD-1⁺/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值的比较; E: 3组外周血CD8⁺T细胞亚群CCR7⁺PD-1⁻/CD45RO⁺T细胞比值的比较。

图4 正常对照组与T1DM组、T2DM组患者外周血CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺ Tem细胞亚群和CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻ Tem细胞亚群表面PD-1表达情况

Figure 4 The expression of PD-1 on CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺ Tem cells and CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻ Tem cells in the control group, the T1DM and the T2DM group separately

L1)和程序性死亡配体2(programmed cell death ligand 2, PD-L2)。PD-L1可表达于NOD小鼠胰岛细胞、血管内皮细胞、淋巴细胞、抗原提呈细胞(antigen presenting cell, APC)等,而PD-L2仅表达于活化的APCs上。有研究显示,若NOD小鼠体内抗原特异性CD4⁺T细胞PD-1表达缺失,则可导致脾脏、胰淋巴结以及胰腺内T细胞数量不断增加,进一步诱发T1DM。NOD小鼠约在14~30周发生糖尿病,血糖不断升高的同时伴随胰岛炎^[11]。有研究将NOD和非NOD小鼠来源的T细胞分别转移至经辐照的小鼠,结果显示后者可以控制糖尿病的发生发展^[12]。从NOD小鼠模型的研究中可以发现,PD-1和PD-L1均与T1DM的发病机制相关。表达于胰岛β细胞的PD-L1的功能可能为限制靶向正常组织的自身反应性T细胞活化;当NOD小鼠PD-1表达缺陷时,其体内T细胞向1型辅助性T细胞(helper T cell, Th)极化作用加强并浸润胰岛,T1DM的发生发展速度加快,并且这种现象在雄性动物中更明显^[11]。NOD-pdcd1^{-/-}小鼠糖尿病的发生发展由5个遗传基因座控制,包括胰岛素依赖的糖尿病(insulin-dependent diabetes, idd)1、idd17、idd20以及隐性基因^[11]。Ansari等^[13]通过实验发现,使用PD-1或PD-L1相应的抗体(J43或MIH6)阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号通路时,可以加速NOD小鼠糖尿病的发生发展;而使用PD-L2相应抗体(clone TY25)阻断PD-1/PD-L2信号通路时,则不能改变NOD小鼠糖尿病的进程,提示PD-1/PD-L1信号通路对T1DM的发生发展有阻遏作用。

本研究通过荧光定量PCR检测发现,T1DM组患者外周血中CD4⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平低于T2DM和正常对照组,且差异有统计学意义;而相比于正常对照组和T2DM组,T1DM组患者外周血中CD8⁺T细胞内PD-1 mRNA相对表达水平未见明显异常,与Fujisawa等^[9]所得结论一致,即T1DM患者外周血中CD4⁺T细胞亚群PD-1表达可能存在缺陷。

Tm是由某些经抗原刺激后的前体T淋巴细胞分化而成,其可被低水平的抗原、细胞因子以及协同刺激分子所激活。当抗原被清除后,Tm可以功能沉寂和缓慢细胞周期的形式在宿主体内存活多年。Tm的产生和存活机制至今尚不明了。Tcm是一群寿命较长的Tm,表达归巢受体CCR7和CD62L,可迁移至次级淋巴器官,当遭遇抗原时,该类细胞直接效应能力不强,但可以迅速增殖并产生大量效应细胞;Tem细胞不能持续表达CCR7和

CD62L,但是可表达趋化因子和黏附因子受体,能够迅速迁移至炎症组织发挥细胞免疫效应,在抗原刺激下,该类细胞可分泌干扰素-γ(interferon-γ, IFN-γ)等细胞因子,但增殖能力相对较弱^[14]。Tm表面免疫负调控分子PD-1的异常表达在肿瘤的发生发展中具有重要作用,有研究发现,外周组织中的肿瘤渗透淋巴细胞(tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes, TIL)分泌的IFN-γ可使肿瘤细胞PD-L1表达增加,从而导致表达PD-1的效应T细胞免疫抑制,进而肿瘤细胞得以生长^[15]。有研究发现健康者外周血中亦存在自身反应性T细胞,提示T1DM的免疫病理学非常复杂^[4,6]。此外,亦有研究发现NOD小鼠体内具有中央记忆表型的CD8⁺CD122⁺T细胞PD-1表达降低^[16]。人类胰岛自身反应性Tm细胞的确切表型尚不清楚,但是根据其效应功能,推测此类细胞可能为Tem^[17]。Orban等^[18]通过研究发现CD4⁺Tcm细胞与T1DM有关。此类CD4⁺和CD8⁺自身反应性Tm细胞不但寿命更长,并且针对抗原刺激的免疫应答反应也更为强烈,但是其在T1DM患者体内的免疫失衡机制目前尚未完全明了^[7]。此外,Perri等^[19]发现T1DM患者外周血调节性T细胞经刺激后扩增不明显,并且PD-1⁺、PD-1^{low}以及PD-1^{high}的细胞比例偏低。

由于Tm不但寿命更长,并且针对抗原刺激的免疫应答反应也更为强烈,因此本课题组进一步研究Tm亚群表面PD-1的表达情况。通过检测外周血中CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞、CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞、CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞、CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞表面免疫负调控分子PD-1的表达水平发现,T1DM组患者外周血中CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群与CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞亚群PD-1表达水平均显著低于正常对照组和T2DM组患者,差异有统计学意义;T1DM组患者外周血中CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁻Tem细胞亚群与CD8⁺CD45RO⁺CCR7⁺Tcm细胞亚群PD-1表达水平均无明显异常。

CD4⁺Tm细胞再次接受抗原刺激后,即成为活化的效应性Th细胞。Th细胞可以分为Th1细胞和Th2细胞,分别分泌不同的细胞因子,发挥不同的免疫效应。Th1细胞可通过分泌IFN-γ、IL-2、IL-12等来调控其他免疫细胞,增强细胞免疫应答,尤其对于CD8⁺CTL细胞的分化增殖密切相关^[20]。此外,有研究显示T1DM体内存在胰岛β细胞自身抗体^[21],亦可能与此述经Tm再次活化后形成的Th2细胞进一步诱导B细胞产生抗体相关。

综上所述,胰岛 β 细胞可通过细胞表面PD-L1与CD4⁺Tm表面PD-1结合从而负调节其细胞免疫作用,因此当CD4⁺Tm细胞PD-1表达异常而失去负调控作用,细胞效应则会进一步增强,最终可能通过破坏胰岛 β 细胞而导致T1DM的发生发展。

[参考文献]

- [1] Wu YL, Ding YP, Gao J, et al. Risk factors and primary prevention trials for type 1 diabetes [J]. *Int J Biol Sci*, 2013, 9(7):666-679
- [2] Westerberg DP. Diabetic ketoacidosis: evaluation and treatment [J]. *Am Fam Physician*, 2013, 87(5):337-346
- [3] Danke NA, Yang J, Greenbaum C, et al. Comparative study of GAD65-specific CD4⁺T cells in healthy and type 1 diabetic subjects [J]. *J Autoimmun*, 2005, 25(4):303-311
- [4] Oling V, Reijonen H, Simell O, et al. Autoantigen-specific memory CD4⁺ T cells are prevalent early in progression to type 1 diabetes [J]. *Cell Immunol*, 2012, 273(2):133-139
- [5] Monti P, Scirpoli M, Rigamonti A, et al. Evidence for *in vivo* primed and expanded autoreactive T cells as a specific feature of patients with type 1 diabetes [J]. *J Immunol*, 2007, 179(9):5785-5792
- [6] Skowera A, Ladell K, McLaren JE, et al. β -cell-specific CD8⁺ T cell phenotype in type 1 diabetes reflects chronic autoantigen exposure [J]. *Diabetes*, 2015, 64(3):916-925
- [7] Ehlers MR, Rigby MR. Targeting memory T cells in type 1 diabetes [J]. *Curr Diab Rep*, 2015, 15(11):84
- [8] Zamani MR, Aslani S, Salmaninejad A, et al. PD-1/PD-L1 and autoimmunity: A growing relationship [J]. *Cell Immunol*, 2016, 310(1):27-41
- [9] Fujisawa R, Haseda F, Tsutsumi C, et al. Low programmed cell death-1 (PD-1) expression in peripheral CD4⁺T cells in Japanese patients with autoimmune type 1 diabetes [J]. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 2015, 180(3):452-457
- [10] Yadav D, Hill N, Yagita H, et al. Altered availability of PD-1/PD ligands is associated with the failure to control autoimmunity in NOD mice [J]. *Cell Immunol*, 2009, 258(2):161-171
- [11] Pauken KE, Jenkins MK, Azuma M, et al. PD-1, but not PD-L1, expressed by islet-reactive CD4⁺ T cells suppresses infiltration of the pancreas during type 1 diabetes [J]. *Diabetes*, 2013, 62(8):2859-2869
- [12] Herbelin A, Gombert JM, Lepault F, et al. Mature mainstream TCR $\alpha\beta$ ⁺CD4⁺ thymocytes expressing L-selectin mediate "active tolerance" in the nonobese diabetic mouse [J]. *J Immunol*, 1998, 161(5):2620-2628
- [13] Ansari MJ, Salama AD, Chitnis T, et al. The programmed death-1 (PD-1) pathway regulates autoimmune diabetes in nonobese diabetic (NOD) mice [J]. *J Exp Med*, 2003, 198(1):63-69
- [14] Sallusto F, Geginat J, Lanzavecchia A. Central memory and effector memory T cell subsets: function, generation and maintenance [J]. *Annu Rev Immunol*, 2014, 22:745-763
- [15] Zheng P, Zhou Z. Human cancer immunotherapy with PD-1/PD-L1 blockade [J]. *Biomark Cancer*, 2015, 7(Suppl 2):15-18
- [16] Arndt B, Witkowski L, Ellwart J, et al. CD8⁺CD122⁺PD-1⁻ effector cells promote the development of diabetes in NOD mice [J]. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2015, 97(1):111-120
- [17] Vendrame F, Pileggi A, Laughlin E, et al. Recurrence of type 1 diabetes after simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation, despite immunosuppression, is associated with autoantibodies and pathogenic autoreactive CD4⁺T-cells [J]. *Diabetes*, 2010, 59(4):947-957
- [18] Orban T, Beam CA, Xu P, et al. Reduction in CD4⁺ central memory T-cell subset in costimulation modulator abatacept-treated patients with recent-onset type 1 diabetes is associated with slower C-peptide decline [J]. *Diabetes*, 2014, 63(10):3449-3457
- [19] Perri V, Russo B, Crino A, et al. Expression of PD-1 molecule on regulatory T lymphocytes in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2015, 16(9):22584-22605
- [20] Tamura T, Shimohakamada Y, Makino M. Towards novel tuberculosis and leprosy vaccine development: the role of Th1-inducing peptide in cytotoxic T cell differentiation [J]. *Nihon Hansenbyo Gakkai Zasshi*, 2013, 82(3):111-117
- [21] Katsarou A, Gudbjörnsdóttir S, Rawshani A, et al. Type 1 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*, 2017, 30(3):17016

[收稿日期] 2017-05-16