

• 综 述 •

# 中性粒细胞 CD64 结构和功能特点及其早期诊断脓毒症研究中的进展\*

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关键词:脓毒症; CD64; 综述  
DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1673-4130.2015.06.042 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-4130(2015)06-0816-02

脓毒症是指由感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS),临床上证实有细菌存在或有高度可疑感染灶。其病情凶险,进展迅速,病死率高。在美国严重脓毒症发病率平均每年增长13.0%~13.3%<sup>[1]</sup>,全球每年有数百万人发病,约1/4脓毒症患者因抢救无效而死亡<sup>[2]</sup>。目前临床诊断脓毒症指标WBC、CRP对于早期诊断的敏感度和特异度均不高,而作为金标准的血培养阳性率低,等待结果时间较长。白细胞介素(IL)-6、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- $\alpha$ <sup>[3]</sup>、降钙素原(PCT)<sup>[4]</sup>可作为脓毒症的早期诊断指标,但细胞因子达峰值时间早,循环中半衰期短<sup>[5]</sup>,影响了其在早期诊断中的应用。在某些情况下,如新生儿,多发性损伤,PCT的升高可能与感染无关。因此,早期确诊脓毒症仍是研究者面临的重大难题。近年来,越来越多的研究显示中性粒细胞CD64定量检测能够早期诊断脓毒症。在此对CD64的结构和功能特点及其早期诊断脓毒症应用价值进行综述。

## 1 CD64生物学特征

CD64是相对分子质量大小为 $72\times 10^3$ 的穿膜糖蛋白<sup>[6-7]</sup>,其编码基因定位于染色体1q21.2-q21.3<sup>[8]</sup>,目前已确定人的CD64有3个同源基因CD64A、CD64B和CD64C,这3个基因型的CD64可形成6种不同的mRNA转录体,2个来自于CD64A,3个来自于CD64B,1个来自于CD64C<sup>[9]</sup>。CD64由4部分组成,包括1个信号肽,3个胞外免疫球蛋白结构域(EC1、EC2、EC3),1个疏水跨膜区和1个短的胞质尾<sup>[10]</sup>。正常生理情况下,CD64在中性粒细胞表面呈低水平表达,但当机体受到感染时,CD64表达会增多5~10倍,且上升速度很快<sup>[11-12]</sup>。CD64属于免疫球蛋白超家族成员,是IgGFc受体之一,又称Fc $\gamma$ RI,它与IgG的结合亲和力高,一般出现在炎症早期,可直接与IgG1、IgG3结合,并在体内达到饱和,是连接体液免疫和细胞免疫的纽带,在细胞吞噬、清除免疫复合物、抗原递呈和释放炎症介质中起到关键作用<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 2 CD64在脓毒症中的致病机制

当机体受到感染时,在炎症因子细菌细胞壁脂多糖(LPS)、IL、干扰素 $\gamma$ (INF- $\gamma$ )、粒细胞集落刺激因子(G-CSF)等刺激下,CD64在中性粒细胞表达量增加<sup>[14-16]</sup>。CD64属于激活型Fc受体,具有信号传导作用,使细胞外信号传到细胞内,当细胞表面CD64与IgG结合后,引发CD64发生聚集,触发SRC酪氨酸激酶活化,使Fc $\gamma$ 链上的免疫受体酪氨酸激活基序(ITAM)磷酸化,形成SKY激酶结合位点,募集的SKY激酶激活下级联信号<sup>[17-19]</sup>。CD64可介导巨噬细胞及活化的中性粒细胞参与抗体依赖细胞介导的细胞毒性作用(ADCC),还可通过IgG调理促进对颗粒性抗原吞噬作用,增加吞噬细胞释

放IL-1、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 等细胞因子,并通过脱颗粒作用及一系列氧化还原作用杀灭靶细胞,放大免疫效应,同时,活化的中性粒细胞会加速聚集和黏附到血管内皮细胞上,最终导致微循环障碍,组织外渗增加,加重病情<sup>[20-22]</sup>。

## 3 CD64作为脓毒症生物标志物的意义

由于脓毒症病情凶险,进展迅速,病死率高,因此对该病的早期诊断及病情严重程度评估就显得尤为重要。探索建立良好的脓毒症监测生物标志物既可减轻患者的痛苦,又能够改善预后,具有重要的临床应用价值。

近年来,越来越多的研究关注与中性粒细胞CD64在诊断感染性疾病中的应用价值。Meta分析显示中性粒细胞CD64在诊断新生儿败血症中具有较高的准确性,可以将其作为一个重要的辅助诊断手段<sup>[23]</sup>,Bhandari等<sup>[24]</sup>认为中性粒细胞CD64是诊断新生儿脓毒症高度灵敏的标志物。Elawady等<sup>[25]</sup>则认为新生儿脓毒症组CD64水平显著升高,灵敏度为96.0%,特异度100.0%,阳性预测值96.2%,阴性预测值100.0%,由于其样本量有限,还需要进一步的探索研究。目前,关于其诊断成人脓毒症的报道却相对较少。有报道称,中性粒细胞CD64是早期诊断脓毒症的较好指标,而在非感染性炎症反应和病毒感染均不会引起中性粒细胞表面CD64明显升高<sup>[26]</sup>。脓毒症早期,CD64表达量与病情严重程度及28d内病死率呈正相关<sup>[27]</sup>。ROC曲线分析提示中性粒细胞CD64鉴别诊断SIRS与脓毒症优于PCT,CD64水平与脓毒症病死率相关<sup>[28]</sup>。Jia等<sup>[29]</sup>认为,中性粒细胞CD64不能作为感染的独立诊断指标,需要联合检测其他标志物及临床发现。Dimoula等<sup>[30]</sup>提出,对于重症患者连续监测中性粒细胞CD64诊断脓毒症灵敏度达89%,特异度87%,且联合检测CRP可提高确诊率。Gibot等<sup>[31]</sup>则认为中性粒细胞CD64联合PCT检测对脓毒症诊断价值优于各自单独测定。Zeitoun等<sup>[32]</sup>认为中性粒细胞CD64联合IL-10检测是脓毒症最佳组合诊断指标。

总而言之,脓毒症的早期诊断及严重程度的判断仍是目前临床面临的重大难题。中性粒细胞CD64作为新兴的脓毒症标志物,具有高灵敏度及特异度的优点,如何将其与传统炎症标志物结合,以寻找更加快速、特异、灵敏的诊断脓毒症的指征,仍需要进一步探索研究。随着研究的深入,相信其将会作为相当有价值的生物标志物在脓毒症的诊断中发挥更大的作用。

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\* 基金项目:安徽省临床检验技术公共服务平台资助项目(PT20081011)。 作者简介:许程,女,在读研究生,主要从事感染性疾病早期与快速诊断研究。 <sup>△</sup> 通讯作者,E-mail:xyhong1964@163.com。

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