

基于皮肤微生态的炎症性皮肤病和衰老治疗策略

陈洁^{1,2}, 黄永焯², 沈岚^{1*}, 王冰^{2*} (1.上海中医药大学中药学院, 上海 201203; 2.中国科学院上海药物研究所药物制剂研究中心, 上海 201203)

摘要: 皮肤微生态在调控微生物和内稳态方面发挥着关键作用, 与炎症性皮肤病及皮肤衰老存在密切联系。本文总结了皮肤微生态的组成与作用、皮肤疾病与微生态之间的关系、炎症性皮肤病和皮肤衰老的微生态调节治疗策略, 为皮肤疾病的临床治疗及药物开发提供参考。

关键词: 皮肤微生态; 炎症; 皮肤衰老; 治疗

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Skin Microenvironment-based Treatment Strategies for Inflammatory Skin Diseases and Aging

CHEN Jie^{1,2}, HUANG Yongzhuo², SHEN Lan^{1*}, WANG Bing^{2*} (1.School of Pharmacy, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 201203, China; 2.Center for Pharmaceutics Research, Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201203, China)

ABSTRACT: The skin microenvironment plays a key role in regulating skin microbiome and homeostasis, and is closely related to inflammatory skin diseases and skin aging. This review summarized the composition and function of the skin microenvironment, the relationship between skin diseases and microenvironment, and the treatment strategies of microenvironment regulation for inflammatory skin diseases and skin aging to provide references for the clinical treatment and drug development of skin diseases.

KEYWORDS: skin microenvironment; inflammations; skin aging; strategy

皮肤作为人体表面积最大的器官^[1], 能够抵御外源性的病原微生物, 其表面的常驻微生物和暂驻菌共同维持着平衡^[2], 微生物组成的变化将导致皮肤表面稳态失衡, 从而造成皮肤结构的改变及免疫系统的激活, 这是皮肤疾病的重要发病机制之一。皮肤微生态是由细菌、真菌和病毒等微生物、皮肤细胞及其分泌物与免疫系统共同组成的生态系统。研究证实皮肤微生态与炎症性皮肤病和皮肤衰老关系密切, 其发病机制以皮肤微生物失调、皮肤屏障功能破坏和免疫失调为特征^[3-5], 炎症性皮肤病包括特应性皮炎(atopic dermatitis, AD)、银屑病、痤疮等^[6-7]。

抗菌药物治疗目前是炎症性疾病最有效及应用广泛的治疗手段, 以改变表皮微生物组成为治疗目标^[8-9]。考虑到患者频繁或长期使用抗菌药物所导致的耐药性^[10]以及抗菌药物对人体皮肤或全身的不良反应, 当前炎症性皮肤病和皮肤衰老的治疗亟需安全有效的替代药物或手段。因此, 本

文总结了皮肤微生态的组成与作用, 皮肤疾病与微生态之间的关系, 抗菌药物、微生物疗法、免疫疗法及光疗等皮肤微生态调节策略, 为皮肤疾病的临床治疗与药物开发提供思路。

1 皮肤微生态

1.1 皮肤微生物

每平方厘米人类皮肤上有 $>10^5$ 个细菌^[11], 涉及 19 个门的 1 000 多种细菌^[12]。皮肤微生物组成人体的最多样化群落, 具体表现为个体间差异和不同部位间的差异, 这主要与年龄、性别、种族及环境等因素相关^[13]。皮肤微生物的多样性随着 DNA 测序技术的进步得到更深入的了解, 皮肤微生物群主要组成有放线菌门、厚壁菌门、变形菌门及拟杆菌门, 最常见的属包括葡萄球菌属、棒状杆菌属及丙酸杆菌属^[14]。皮肤表面种类丰富的微生物阻止病原微生物定植^[15], 通过限制致病菌生长发挥免疫作用^[16]。例如皮肤共生细菌产生的抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptides, AMP)能和人 AMP

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作者简介: 陈洁, 女, 硕士生 E-mail: zjraccj@163.com
女, 博士, 教授 E-mail: alansusu@sina.com

*通信作者: 王冰, 女, 博士, 副研究员 E-mail: bwang@simm.ac.cn 沈岚,

LL-37 协同作用,选择性杀死 AD 的致病菌——金黄色葡萄球菌^[17]。除细菌以外,皮肤上还存在真菌、螨虫及病毒,如马拉色菌(*Malassezia*)、蠕形螨多聚集在皮脂丰富的区域^[18-19]。与细菌的基因测序相比,真菌、病毒可参考的基因组数量有限,寄生虫的宏基因组测定方法缺乏标准化^[20],相关研究较少。

1.2 皮肤结构

皮肤的结构包括表皮、真皮及皮下组织,由多层角质形成细胞构成的表皮是皮肤最外层的物理屏障^[21],真皮由基质、胶原纤维及弹力纤维组成,而最深层的皮下组织由结缔组织及皮下脂肪组成。此外,皮肤内还分布皮脂腺、汗腺等附属器,与皮肤其他结构共同发挥保护作用。其中,皮脂腺提供了皮肤 90% 的表面脂质^[22],这些皮脂、表皮细胞以及水形成了具有滋润作用的皮脂膜;皮脂膜内含有的游离脂肪酸、AMP 及基质金属蛋白酶形成了皮肤屏障,起到控制微生物定植的作用^[23]。汗腺分泌多种 AMP,通过巨噬细胞及单核细胞的分化,抗菌肽 Dermcidin 调节病原体相关分子模式、损伤相关分子模式诱导的细胞因子和趋化因子,在感染及损伤疾病中调节先天免疫反应^[24]。

1.3 皮肤免疫系统

皮肤微生态由微生物群、生理结构和免疫系统共同组成,其中,微生物及其代谢物作为信号影响宿主免疫反应^[25],角质形成细胞则直接参与先天免疫^[26],两者在调节皮肤免疫稳态中起重要作用。通过细胞表面不同的模式识别受体,角质形成细胞能够识别病原体,从而触发免疫反应,分泌细胞因子、趋化因子、生长因子及脂质等效应分子,有助于炎症细胞的募集^[26]。

免疫细胞分布在表皮及真皮中,包括巨噬细胞、树突细胞及 T 细胞。表皮下层靠近真皮的部分有朗格汉斯细胞(Langerhans cell)、组织常驻记忆 T 细胞(tissue resident memory T cell, TRM)存在。其中,朗格汉斯细胞是表皮间隙独特的巨噬细胞群,能够迁移到淋巴结,向表皮内的 T 细胞提供抗原并引发免疫反应^[27]。此外,表皮中还存在 2 种抗原呈递细胞——单核衍生的朗格汉斯细胞样细胞和炎性树突状表皮细胞(inflammatory dendritic epidermal cells, IDECs),在紫外损伤、AD 等炎症状态下水平升高^[28]。真皮中树突状细胞、巨噬细胞感知病原体与损伤,启动免疫反应。

巨噬细胞还参与组织损伤后的神经恢复^[29],通过适当的炎症反应促进创面愈合。在病理状态下真皮还会出现浆细胞样树突状细胞,它分泌的大量干扰素- α (interferon- α , IFN- α)、白细胞介素-23(interleukin, IL-23)在银屑病^[30]与 AD^[31]中起重要作用。

2 皮肤微生态与疾病

皮肤微生物、结构及免疫系统之间的相互作用成为维持皮肤微生态平衡的关键^[32],这种稳态一旦被打破可能会对皮肤健康造成影响。微生物失调不仅导致皮肤结构改变^[33],还使先天免疫和细胞因子响应^[34],介导炎症性皮肤病和皮肤衰老的发生、发展,见图 1。

2.1 AD

AD 是最常见的炎症性皮肤病,特征为瘙痒、慢性湿疹^[35]。AD 病变部位的皮肤与正常皮肤在结构、免疫方面存在差异。AD 皮肤的角质细胞形态呈异常的绒毛样突起^[36]、胞膜缺失^[37]及细胞紧密度与细胞间脂质减少。在免疫水平上,表达细胞因子 CCL19 的炎性成纤维细胞及表达其受体的树突状细胞数量增多,表明成纤维细胞向免疫细胞传递信号,从而调节炎症^[38]。此外,朗格汉斯细胞在炎症状态下被激活,它延伸的树突穿透紧密连接的表皮细胞,捕获外部抗原^[39],启动免疫反应。

微生物失调是 AD 发生、发展的机制之一,金黄色葡萄球菌的异常定植介导 AD 的进程,对皮肤结构和炎症反应有重要影响。病情严重的 AD 患者中金黄色葡萄球菌丰度升高,导致表皮增厚、Th2 细胞与 Th17 细胞的扩张,促进 AD 的发展^[40]。此外,金黄色葡萄球菌表达 α -毒素、蛋白 A 及促炎脂蛋白,破坏角质形成细胞,触发并加剧炎症反应^[41-42]。

2.2 银屑病

银屑病由自身抗原、免疫系统及多种环境因素诱发,同样有微生物失调的特征。与健康患者相比,银屑病患者皮肤的厚壁菌门水平较高,变形菌门水平较低^[43-44]。银屑病展现出与皮肤主要菌门、菌属的共生失调有关的趋势。此外,真菌同样也参与加剧银屑病的进程^[45]。对银屑病的免疫研究表明,树突细胞在受到创伤刺激后被激活并活化 T 细胞, T 细胞与其他免疫细胞共同分泌的 IL-23 导致 Th17 细胞分化、增殖^[46]并分泌细胞因子,介导银屑病的进展。例如 IL-17A 刺激角质

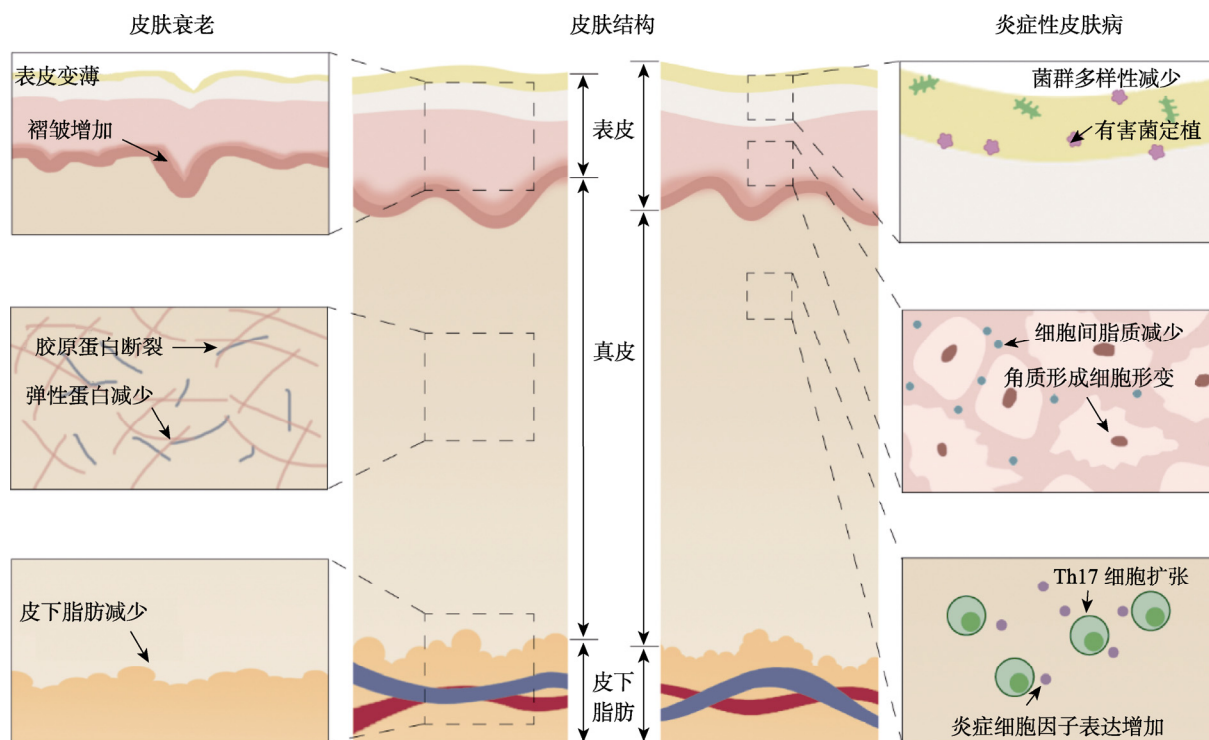


图1 炎症性疾病与皮肤衰老中的微生态

皮肤衰老导致表皮层变薄,同时皮肤表面褶皱增加,胶原蛋白与弹性蛋白减少,皮下脂肪减少使得皮肤整体不再光滑,抗菌能力减弱。炎症性皮肤病包括特应性皮炎、银屑病和痤疮等疾病,皮肤表皮表面微生物多样性减少,有害菌定植增加;角质形成细胞及其间隙改变;免疫细胞也相应被激活,其共同特点是Th17细胞分化和扩张,IL-17A等炎症细胞因子表达增加。

Fig. 1 Inflammatory diseases and the micro-ecology in skin aging

Skin aging led to the thinning of the epidermis and the increase of skin surface wrinkles, the reduction of collagen and elastin in the dermis. The reduction of subcutaneous fat made the whole skin no longer smooth and woken the antibacterial ability. Inflammatory skin diseases included atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, and acne. The microbial diversity on the surface of the skin was reduced, and the colonization of harmful bacteria was increased. Keratinocytes and their spaces were changed; immune cells were activated accordingly, and their common feature was Th17 cells differentiation and expand, and the expression of inflammatory cytokines such as IL-17A increases.

形成细胞产生细胞因子和趋化因子,IL-22促进角质形成细胞过度增殖,肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)激活核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号通路^[46]等。这些炎症介质进入血液循环,导致了银屑病的全身炎症特征。此外,银屑病还被证明与2型糖尿病^[47]、抑郁^[48]等疾病相关。

2.3 痤疮

痤疮是一种发生在毛囊皮脂腺的炎症性皮肤病^[49],痤疮丙酸杆菌(*Propionibacterium acnes*, *P. acnes*)定植、皮脂分泌增加、皮脂腺与毛囊上皮角化过度及炎症是其发病机制^[50]。虽然 *P. acnes* 是普通痤疮的条件致病菌^[51],最新研究却表明 *P. acnes* 的增殖并不是痤疮的触发因素,皮肤微生物多样性以及 *P. acnes* 之间的平衡才可能会导致痤疮^[52]。近期的基因组研究将痤疮丙酸杆菌重新分类更名为痤疮角质杆菌(*Cutibacterium acnes*, *C. acnes*)^[53],青春期荷尔蒙的变化导致皮脂分泌增加,使 *C. acnes* 成为皮脂腺的一个主要菌类^[52]。早

期病变部位的毛囊周围和真皮上层观察到 CD3⁺T 细胞、CD4⁺T 细胞及巨噬细胞数量的增加^[54],以及 *C. acnes* 诱导外周血单核细胞 IFN- γ 和 IL-17 水平升高^[55]。这表明痤疮可能是 *C. acnes* 通过 CD4⁺T 细胞分泌的 IL-17A、IFN- γ 响应 Th17/Th1 反应的疾病^[56]。

2.4 皮肤衰老

随着年龄的增长,角质形成细胞萎缩导致表皮层变薄、干燥,细胞外基质中的胶原蛋白和弹性蛋白减少导致皮肤弹性下降及皱纹产生^[57],真皮层的脂肪组织、朗格汉斯细胞及其表达的人 β -防御素-3 减少使得抗菌能力显著降低^[58]。由于衰老皮肤组织的变化,皮肤处在一个充满细菌的环境中,再加上紫外线损伤和巨噬细胞聚集,容易引发慢性炎症反应^[59]。此外,衰老细胞的累积也是炎症的一个因素,真皮中衰老的成纤维细胞分泌 TNF- α 、IL-6,并通过增加非经典的主要组织相容性复合体分子 HLA-E 的表达,抑制针对衰老细

胞的免疫反应,使衰老的成纤维细胞不断累积,形成恶性循环^[60]。对 T 细胞来说,终生重复的抗原刺激诱导 T 细胞衰竭,使适应性免疫功能下降^[61]。不仅限于皮肤,随着年龄增长表现出的 T 细胞衰老可能代表着“免疫衰老”,这与晚年发生自身免疫、自身炎症、感染及恶性疾病有关^[62]。

很多其他系统疾病也同时出现皮肤病变,例如胃肠道疾病患者通常会有皮肤病理表现^[63]。研究表明很多炎症性皮肤病(如 AD、银屑病、痤疮)的发病机制,不仅受到局部皮肤微生态的影响,还可能与肠道的间接调控有关^[64],因此,肠道很可能成为炎症性皮肤病的新治疗靶器官^[65]。

3 基于皮肤微生态的治疗策略

目前,炎症性皮肤病的治疗以局部外用制剂为主,辅以及其他疗法,许多报道已经罗列各类疾病的一线药物和治疗方案,然而由于皮肤疾病的个体差异性,为迎合更多患者,近年来有各种新制剂出现,如中药活性成分痤疮贴片^[66]。除了抗菌药物,下面还将总结微生物疗法、生物疗法及光疗法等新兴的药物或非药物治疗手段,见图 2。总的来说,不管是针对皮肤微生物失调或是免疫系统的炎症因子,以恢复皮肤稳态为目的的治疗手段具有良好的效果。

3.1 抗菌药物

抗菌药物是治疗痤疮的主要方法,能够有效抑制致病菌或恢复皮肤微生物的多样性以达到治

疗目的,外用红霉素、克林霉素及口服四环素是最常用的抗菌药物,它们抑制或直接杀灭痤疮丙酸杆菌,同时具有一定的抗炎效果^[67]。此外,根据疾病的特点可以选择抗菌药物与护肤产品联用调节皮肤微生物的失衡^[68]。1 项研究将外用抗微生物首选药——过氧化苯甲酰、液体洗面奶和保湿霜组合使用,发现具有良好的耐受性和治疗依从性^[69]。但是过多地使用抗菌药物会导致微生物的丰度和多样性减少^[70-71],也会促进耐药菌株的出现,从而导致顽固性疾病。短期、急性的疾病可以使用抗菌药物治疗,但是炎症性皮肤病长期、慢性的疾病进程会导致耐药性,因此仅解决皮肤症状而未恢复皮肤微生态的治疗方法应该逐渐被个体化治疗所替代。

3.2 微生物疗法

微生物疗法主要包括药物治疗和菌群移植疗法,目的是通过不同的机制来维持皮肤微生物群稳态^[72],与抗菌药物的抑菌作用不同,微生物疗法主要通过微生物之间、微生物与宿主的相互作用恢复菌群和免疫的平衡。皮肤共生菌能够抵御病原体的入侵,从健康受试者皮肤收集的凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(CoNS)菌株不仅能有效杀死金黄色葡萄球菌^[17],还使微生物多样性增加^[73],促进上皮稳态恢复^[74-75]。这些结果表明,局部使用微生物是一种可行的治疗策略。除了利用皮肤共生菌外,局部使用或口服益生菌也是常用的治疗手段。

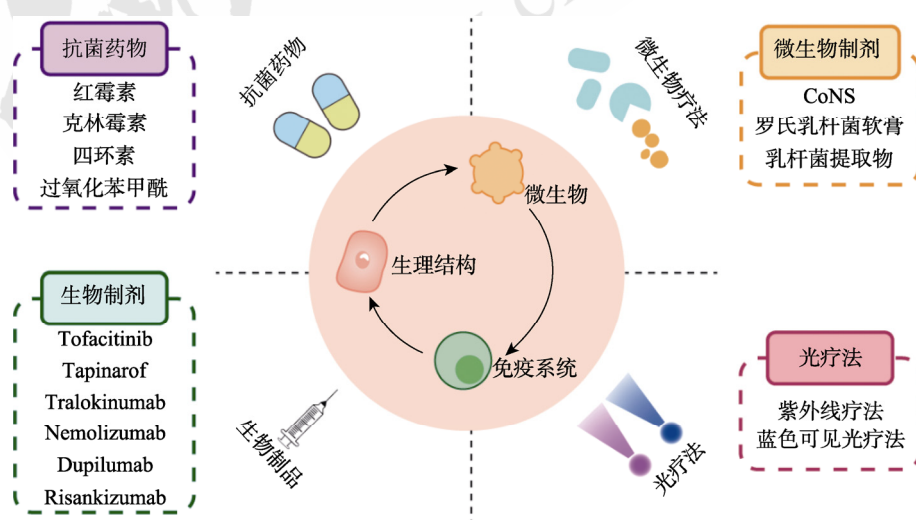


图 2 基于皮肤微生态的治疗方法

皮肤微生态包括微生物、生理结构和免疫系统 3 部分。基于微生态的治疗炎症性皮肤病和皮肤老化的方法主要可以分为生物疗法、微生物疗法、抗菌药物和光疗法。其中生物疗法、微生物疗法和抗菌药物以药物治疗为主,光疗法则是采用人造光源的非药物治疗手段。

Fig. 2 Therapeutic strategies targeting the skin microbiome

The skin microenvironment included the microbiome, epithelium and immune system. Microenvironment-targeted methods for the treatment of inflammatory skin diseases and skin aging could be mainly divided into biological therapy, microbial therapy, antibiotics and phototherapy. The first 3 methods were mainly drug treatments, while phototherapy was a non-drug treatment method using artificial light sources.

例如 1 种添加嗜热链球菌(*Streptococcus thermophilus*) 的化妆品能够改善皮肤脂质屏障和皮肤干燥^[76]。乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus* L.) *sakei* proBio65 的乙醇提取物局部用于银屑病动物模型能够改善红斑, 减少相关免疫细胞的表达^[77], 展现了益生菌的治疗作用。1 项临床研究表明, 儿童或青少年 AD 患者口服 *L. sakei* proBio65 能够改善轻中度 AD, 具体表现为皮肤水肿和瘙痒程度减轻, 血清 CCL17、CCL27 等 AD 疾病严重程度的生物标志物水平降低^[78]。在对 AD 的活体生物疗法研究中发现, 来自健康对照的革兰氏阴性菌与控制金黄色葡萄球菌、增强皮肤屏障能力和先天免疫激活有关^[79]。含有活性罗氏乳杆菌 DSM17938 的软膏对皮肤安全且具有抗菌、抗炎作用, 可能成为 AD 的标准外用产品^[80]。此外, 一种在泡菜中发现的益生菌布氏乳杆菌通过降低弹性蛋白酶活性, 增加 I 型胶原蛋白的表达, 在紫外线 B 诱导的体外光老化模型中体现出抗光老化的作用^[81]。

除药物治疗外, 菌群移植也是重建微生物群落的手段, 转移的微生物包含了完整群落, 而皮肤微生物移植目前是将富集的单一菌株进行转移。1 项研究探究了同一宿主的 2 个部位间转移菌

群的可行性, 将前臂的菌群收集并转移至背部, 24 h 后仅有 4 种前臂的菌种在背部存在, 可见皮肤微生物移植的挑战性^[82]。Paetzold 等^[83]尝试将不同成分的微生物组样本移植到受试者富含皮脂的皮肤部位, 发现多菌株的移植效果优于单一菌株, 能观察到更多的移植菌种, 从而具有调节微生物组成的作用。

尽管以上文献表明了益生菌治疗和菌群移植可能在皮肤微生态的调节中具有重要作用, 但目前很少有研究证明微生物疗法作为代替治疗手段的优势, 且大多停留在动物试验阶段, 进一步明确皮肤疾病患者的微生物群以及微生物疗法对于患者的改善效果可能是未来需要探索的重要方向。

3.3 生物制品

近 20 年来, 生物制品的发展为炎症性皮肤病提供了更好的治疗手段, 包括生物制剂(表 1)和疫苗。生物制剂指免疫反应或炎症过程中特定分子或受体为靶点的单克隆抗体或天然抑制分子的重组产物, 能够抑制导致疾病发展的关键物质, 由于 AD 和银屑病具有炎症、免疫失调等特点, 且呈现出特定细胞因子的变化与炎症信号通路的激活, 生物制剂在这 2 种疾病的治疗中有较多应用。

表 1 上市和在开发的生物制剂现状

Tab. 1 Status of biologics on the market and in development

药物	研究阶段	研究对象	给药方式	药效	机制	不良反应	参考
度普利尤 (Dupilumab)	已上市	人类 AD 患者	皮下注射	EASI↓	抑制 IL-4 和 IL-13 信号 传导	/	[87]
		6~12 岁 AD 儿童	皮下注射	EASI↓ 瘙痒↓	金黄色葡萄球菌丰度↓ /	AD 恶化、鼻炎	[88]
雷帕霉素	已上市	>40 岁具有与年龄相关的光老化和真皮体积损失人群	局部给药	细纹↓ 色素沉着和暗沉↓	改善皮肤外观和衰老组 织学标志物	/	[99-100]
BCD-057	Ⅲ期临床试验	人类银屑病患者	皮下注射	银屑病面积和严重程度 指数 PASI 评分↓	胶原蛋白 VII 的表达↓ /	血压升高、感染、 过敏反应	[90]
HLX03	Ⅲ期临床试验	人类银屑病患者	皮下注射	PASI↓	/	上呼吸道感染、 高尿酸血症	[91]
Risankizumab	Ⅲ期临床试验	人类银屑病患者	皮下注射	PASI↓	IL-17A、IL-17F、IL- 21 和 IL-22 表达↓	病毒性上呼吸道 感染、头痛	[93]
Tralokinumab	Ⅱ b 期临床试验	人类 AD 患者	皮下注射	EASI↓	IL-13 表达↓	上呼吸道感染、 头痛	[86]
Nemolizumab	Ⅱ b 期临床试验	人类 AD 患者	皮下注射	EASI↓ 睡眠障碍 NRS 评分↓ 瘙痒↓	IL-31 表达↓	感染、鼻咽炎、 肠胃炎	[89]
Upadacitinib	Ⅱ b 期临床试验	人类 AD 患者	口服	EASI↓	抑制 JAK 通路	/	[95]
Tapinarof	Ⅱ 期临床试验	人类 AD 患者	局部给药	EASI↓ 瘙痒↓	激活 AhR 通路 增强角质形成细胞屏障 功能	鼻咽炎、毛囊炎、 上呼吸道感染	[96-97]
ADSC-exos	动物实验	小鼠 AD 模型	局部给药	表皮增生和可见红斑↓ 表皮厚度↓	IL-17 表达↓ 增强角质层水合作用 炎症细胞因子的水平↓	/	[103-104]

靶向炎症细胞因子(如 IL-13、IL-31、IL-4、IL-23)的单克隆抗体正在动物实验或临床试验中验证其疗效和安全性^[84-85]。IL-13 在 AD 发病机制中有重要作用,靶向 IL-13 的生物制剂如 Tralokinumab 在临床具有很好的疗效^[86]。IL-4R α 是 IL-13 和 IL-4 之间信号传导的重要部分,针对 IL-4R α 的全人源抗体 Dupilumab 可以降低金黄色葡萄球菌丰度,是美国 FDA 批准的首个用于治疗中、重度 AD 患者的生物药^[87]。由于儿童的免疫系统尚未成熟,AD 药物的治疗作用及安全性评价需要与成人进行区分,在针对 6~12 岁 AD 儿童持续使用 1 年 Dupilumab 的临床试验中发现其同样具有良好的有效性和安全性^[88]。因此,中、重度 AD 儿童或青少年可以考虑使用 Dupilumab,以避免长期皮质类固醇治疗引起的不良反应。此外,靶向 IL-31 受体 α 亚基的 Nemolizumab 与皮质类固醇相比,可有效改善 AD 患者的严重程度和瘙痒症状^[89]。阿达木单抗是中、重度银屑病最常用的生物制剂之一,选择性与 TNF- α 结合,阻止其与细胞表面受体的相互作用,BCD-057 作为一种阿达木单抗的生物仿制药,其对中、重度银屑病的临床疗效和安全性与阿达木单抗高度相似^[90],同样的仿制药还有 HLX03^[91],两者价格更低且患者更易获得,可以作为阿达木单抗的临床替代品。对银屑病而言,IL-23 是关键的促炎细胞因子,可以增加 IFN- γ 的水平,参与慢性银屑病的发展^[92]。例如 Risankizumab 可以通过选择性结合其 p19 亚基抑制 IL-23,其皮肤清除效果优于阿达木单抗^[93]。

除细胞因子外,炎症信号通路与转录因子也是生物制品的作用靶点。Janus 激酶(JAK)-信号转导及转录激活蛋白通路参与了 IL-13、IL-17 等 AD 相关细胞因子的信号传导,因此使用 JAK 抑制剂能够改善 AD 的症状^[94]。一种口服 JAK1 抑制剂 Upadacitinib 的 2b 期 AD 剂量研究显示,使用 Upadacitinib 的中、重度受试者 AD 面积与严重程度(eczema area and severity index, EASI)评分显著改善,并呈现剂量依赖性^[95]。此外,一种芳基烃受体(aryl hydrocarbon receptor, AhR)调节剂 Tapinarof,通过结合并激活皮肤细胞中的配体,激活转录因子 AhR,影响皮肤屏障基因的表达^[96];它对 AD 和银屑病均有疗效,其中,治疗 AD 受试者 12 周后成功率显著高于溶媒对照组,对患者有效且耐受良好^[97]。尽管 Dupilumab 已被 FDA 和欧

洲药品管理局(EMA)批准用于治疗中、重度 AD 患者,但是在 Dupilumab 3 期研究中仍有>60%的患者存在疾病活动^[98],因此对 Dupilumab 无应答的患者依旧需要其他的替代药物,JAK 抑制剂和 AhR 调节剂可能满足这类人群的大量需求。对皮肤衰老而言,雷帕霉素是一种有效的治疗药物,它能抑制雷帕霉素靶蛋白驱动的皮肤衰老,阻止体内衰老细胞的形成^[99],局部治疗可以改善胶原蛋白的表达和皮肤组织外观^[100],还展现了在治疗银屑病^[101]中的作用。

近年来,外泌体展现了在皮肤功能障碍或疾病治疗中的潜力,外泌体是一种细胞衍生的具有传递信息功能的纳米囊泡^[102]。皮下注射负载脂肪来源的间充质干细胞的外泌体(ADSC-exos)能改善角质层水化,降低促炎细胞因子水平,有效地恢复噻唑啉酮诱导的皮炎模型的表皮屏障功能^[103]。此外,ADSC-exos 还能降低 IL-4、IL-31、TNF- α 等促炎介质的水平,从而改善 AD 小鼠的病理症状^[104]。

除以上生物制剂外,疫苗也是一种有效治疗方法,以治疗性疫苗在痤疮中的应用为主,预防性疫苗报道较少。Christie-Atkins-Munch-Petersen (CAMP)是 *C. acnes* 在厌氧环境中产生的因子,对 *C. acnes* 定植和炎症都有促进作用^[105]。靶向 CAMP 因子的疫苗减少了小鼠痤疮丙酸杆菌和 MIP-2(对应人 IL-8)的产生;针对 CAMP 的单克隆抗体孵育离体痤疮模型,也显著降低了促炎细胞因子 IL-8 和 IL-1 β 的水平^[105]。

随着生物制剂的发展和引进,炎症性皮肤病的治疗取得重大进展,这些靶向特定细胞因子的单克隆抗体在临床试验的疗效十分可观,在一定程度上能够改善和抑制炎症性皮肤病,但是尚未做到完全治愈,并且存在各自的不良反应。炎症性皮肤病的临床治疗需要更加安全有效的药物和手段,稳定患者的疾病症状和发作频率,以改善患者的生活质量。

3.4 光疗法

光疗法通过影响细胞因子或者自由基的产生,发挥抑制皮脂腺分泌、杀灭细菌、抗炎的作用^[106]。紫外光疗能够识别先天免疫受体和细胞因子等介质,它们介导了紫外线的免疫作用,促进各种皮肤病的改善^[107]。波长为 31~312 nm 的窄带紫外线 B 广泛应用于银屑病、AD 和瘙痒的治疗。紫外线 B 治疗银屑病患者,能有效改善损伤皮肤

的微生物组成,如减少假单胞菌、葡萄球菌属等致病菌的丰度^[108]。AD 患者使用紫外线 B 治疗后,皮肤表面葡萄球菌群减少,金黄色葡萄球菌超抗原的产生被抑制,使其产毒能力下降^[109]。这种通过光动力学反应破坏病灶的治疗手段被称为光动力学疗法(photodynamic therapy, PDT),能够改善皮脂分泌、炎症和非炎症病变^[110],由于口服抗菌药物、异维 A 酸等痤疮的一线局部治疗方法存在局限性,主要以胃肠道、肝脏毒不良反应为主,异维 A 酸甚至具有致畸性^[111],无创、高效的 PDT 在治疗痤疮中有很好的应用^[112]。氨基乙酰丙酸甲酯-PDT (methyl-5 aminolevulinate-PDT, MAL-PDT)治疗痤疮患者后炎症性病变的数量相对减少 85%^[113],5-氨基乙酰丙酸-PDT(5-aminolevulinic acid-PDT, ALA-PDT)治疗中、重度寻常痤疮非常有效,但是不适合治疗粉刺^[111]。PDT 的最主要缺陷就是光照导致的疼痛,这一点不可避免,但是通过调节光照时间与光剂量、对痤疮进行预处理能够控制不良反应。双频滤波器的强脉冲光可以治疗不适合全身药物的痤疮患者,也可配合局部或口服药物使用^[114]。此外,还有蓝色可见光光疗法,对痤疮的色斑和病变改善效果显著,不良反应较少^[115],并且对炎症性病变的反响更好^[116]。

光疗是一种相对安全的无创治疗手段,可以配合药物治疗一起使用。但是治疗炎症性皮肤病的机制不够明确,这使得对不良反应的应对措施不够充分。例如光疗过程中可能会出现瘙痒、疼痛,甚至光老化,尚未找到合适的预防手段。此外,对光疗法的光源、照明强度和时间的确定因人而异,缺乏标准化数据。随着临床试验的进行,光疗法的作用机制会进一步明确,成为皮肤疾病的一种有效的治疗手段。

4 结果与展望

本文对皮肤微生态的结构和疾病的病理生理变化进行归纳,总结了改善皮肤微生态的药物和治疗手段,包括抗菌药物治疗、微生物疗法、生物制品及光疗法,为皮肤疾病的基础研究和临床治疗提供参考。越来越多的研究表明微生物在炎症性皮肤病发病机制中的关键作用^[117],然而面临的挑战是确保微生物在皮肤的稳定性,微生物培养环境与人体的差异导致实际效果的不同。因此,有必要深入了解疾病状态的皮肤微生态、开发新技术以保证微生物制剂的稳定性、安全性。除此

之外,还应考虑治疗引起的后遗症,如急性痤疮治疗后产生瘢痕和色素沉着等临床后遗症^[118]。随着基因组学的发展,临床上可以根据患者皮肤微生态的特点进行精准治疗和个性化用药。

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