

# 免疫血清及补体对体外培养日本血吸虫童虫的杀伤作用

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## 提 要

本文报道抗体、补体、补体加抗体对机械转变日本血吸虫童虫的杀伤作用, 并比较其杀伤效率。用光学显微镜及扫描电镜观察形态变化。结果显示杀伤率为补体加抗体>单纯补体>单纯抗体。除去补体血清中的B因子, 杀伤率明显下降, 说明补体C<sub>3</sub>旁路途径参与杀伤童虫的作用。童虫孵育于含有补体及抗体的培养基中72h后, 虫体头背部体棘零乱或消失, 有些体被破损及脱皮。

**关键词** 日本血吸虫, 童虫, 抗体, 补体

近年国外学者在血吸虫病的免疫研究中, 提出血吸虫童虫的表面抗原对宿主的免疫攻击起着靶子的作用, 这种靶抗原随着血吸虫的发育而瞒着宿主隐藏下来, 逃避了宿主的免疫反应(Tavares)<sup>[1]</sup>, 血吸虫童虫是血吸虫发育过程中的一个重要阶段, 其形态, 结构, 生理生态既不同于幼虫期, 也有别于成虫。因此, 对童虫的研究日益受到重视。体外培养技术的飞跃发展为研究童虫的生理, 免疫等提供了重要的实验手段。了解宿主免疫因素对童虫的作用, 对血吸虫病的免疫预防及疾病的控制都有一定的意义。

本文报道抗虫抗体及补体对机械转变日本血吸虫童虫在体外培养的杀伤作用, 应用光镜及扫描电镜观察其作用的结果。

## 材 料 与 方 法

(一) **童虫的制备** 从人工感染日本血吸虫的阳性钉螺逸放尾蚴。按Basch<sup>[2]</sup>的机械断尾法, 将断尾童虫经Earle's液洗涤3—5次, 再用培养基将童虫密度调节至1500—2000条/ml。

(二) **培养基的配制** 用双蒸水配制RPMI-1640培养液, 加入10%灭活正常兔血清, 抽滤除菌, 置4℃冰箱中, 用前加青霉素100μg/ml和链霉素100μg/ml, 用碳酸氢钠调pH值至7.4。用于配制童虫悬液。

(三) **血清来源** 分别用500—1000条日本血吸虫尾蚴感染4只家兔, 7周后收集血

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清,制成混合抗血清。部分血清经  $56^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 30min 灭活。

从豚鼠心脏取血,常规分离血清,部分血清在  $56^{\circ}\text{C}$  水浴中灭活 30min 去补体;另一部分血清经  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  水浴 30min 去 B 因子。

(四) 培养方法 用 16 孔单克隆板培养童虫,置于  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  培养箱内孵育 3h 后,分别加不同稀释度的抗血清,补体,灭活补体,去 B 因子血清和抗体加补体。

(五) 观察方法 培养 4、16、24、48、72、96h 后用 Olympus 倒置显微镜观察童虫的活动情况。用 0.5% 甲基蓝染色鉴别童虫死活并计算其死亡率。另取培养 72h 的童虫,用 2.5% 戊二醛固定 2h,用磷酸缓冲液洗 3 次,1% 锇酸固定 1h,经分级酒精脱水,用乙酸异戊酯取代,导电胶固定样品,  $\text{CO}_2$  临界点干燥,真空喷镀仪喷金, JEM 扫描电镜观察。

## 结 果

### (一) 光镜观察

1. 免疫血清、灭活免疫血清对体外培养童虫的影响 童虫在新鲜免疫血清中培养至 16h, 虫体运动缓慢,并见到死亡虫体,其死亡率随时间延长而急剧上升。灭活免疫血清的培养基中童虫死亡率减少。正常对照组中(灭活正常血清)培养的童虫活动良好,死亡率极少(图 1)。

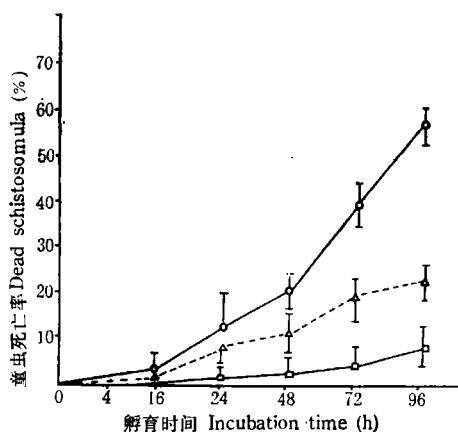


图 1 不同成份血清对童虫的杀伤作用

Fig. 1 Effect of different sera on schistosomula

○—○免疫血清 Immune serum; △—△灭活免疫血清 Inactivated immune serum;  
□—□灭活正常血清 Inactivated normal serum

2. 补体对体外培养童虫的作用 童虫在含补体的培养基中孵育 4h 后,虫体表面出现泡状物,活动缓慢,至 48h 虫体明显皱缩,体表可见不透明颗粒,在高浓度补体的培养基中培养 96h,绝大部分虫体死亡(表 1)。而灭活补体培养中的童虫至 48h 无明显改变,虫体透明,活动良好。去 B 因子补体血清的培养基中童虫死亡率高于灭活补体。

3. 免疫血清加补体对童虫的杀伤作用 在加有免疫血清及补体的培养中的童虫, 4h

表 1 童虫在不同浓度补体及去补体、去 B-因子血清培养 96h 死亡率的比较\*

Tab. 1 Comparison of death rates of schistosomula in media supplemented with differently treated sera after 96h of culture in vitro\*

童虫悬液与血清的比例 Ratio of suspension of schistosomula to serum	带补体血清 Serum with complements		去补体血清 Non-complement		去 B-因子血清 Non-B-factor	
	观察虫数 No. of schistosomula	死亡率(%) Mortality	观察虫数 No. of schistosomula	死亡率(%) Mortality	观察虫数 No. of schistosomula	死亡率(%) Mortality
1:1	173	86.1	103	10.6	87	34.5
1:2	94	85.1	113	7.9	137	49.6
1:9	59	86.4	80	7.5	75	52.0

\* 实验重复次数: 2. The number of the experiments: 2.

后, 虫体表面出现泡状物, 活动明显减弱, 16h 后, 虫体大部分不动, 发生皱缩, 至 48h 大部虫体已死亡 (表 2)。

表 2 免疫血清加补体对童虫的作用\*

Tab. 2 Effects of immune serum together with complements on schistosomula\*

观察时间 (h) Time of observation	实验次数 No. of experiment	观察虫数 No. of schistosomula	死亡虫数 No. of dead schistosomula	死亡率(%) Mortality
4	2	83	0	0.00
16	2	78	8	10.26
24	2	51	14	27.45
48	2	103	60	58.25
72	2	82	65	79.26
96	2	161	158	98.13

\* 童虫悬液: 抗体: 补体为 1:2:6.

Suspension of schistosomula: antibody: complements = 1:2:6.

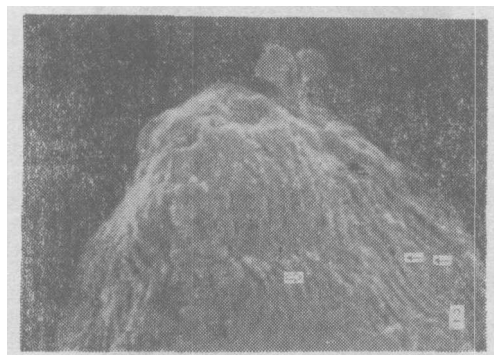


图 2 对照组机械转变日本血吸虫孵育在培养基中。其体表结构正常, 体棘排列整齐。×3 000

Fig. 2 Mechanically transformed schistosomula of *Schistosoma japonicum* in the medium used as control. The structure on the body surface was normal and the spines regular. (×3 000)

## (二) 扫描电镜观察

在灭活正常血清培养基中的童虫孵育至 72h 后,其体表体棘排列整齐,体棘均指向虫体后方,且见到体棘密集,虫体结构正常(图 2)。而在含补体加免疫血清培养基中孵育 72h 的童虫,表面出现泡状突起,体棘排列零乱或消失,童虫体表损伤明显,有些虫体体壁破损和剥脱,以头部最为显著(图 3, 4)。



图 3 在含有抗体及补体的培养基中孵育 72 小时后,可见童虫体表出现泡状突起(箭头),体棘零乱或消失。×3000

Fig. 3 After the schistosomula were incubated for 72h in the medium which contained complement and antibody, the bubble-like structure appeared (arrow) on the body surface of schistosomula. The spines on the body surface became inordinately arrayed or disappeared. (×3000)



图 4 经抗体及补体作用后,童虫的体表损伤,童虫的体壁破损、脱皮。×3000

Fig. 4 The schistosomula in the medium with immune serum and complement were damaged on the body surface, spines part of the body surface broken and stripped (arrow). (×3000)

## 讨 论

通过体外培养,可观察宿主免疫因素在体外对血吸虫童虫的杀伤作用。国外学者在曼氏血吸虫的研究中积累了较丰富的资料,其中包括体液免疫及细胞免疫因素的作用<sup>[3-4]</sup>。本研究观察了体液免疫因素在体外对日本血吸虫童虫的杀伤作用,比较了抗体、补体以及补体加抗体对童虫的杀伤效率。孵育于新鲜免疫血清培养基的童虫,当童虫悬液与免疫血清比例为 1:1、1:2、1:9 时,至 96h 其死亡率分别为 58.3、58.5、77.3%;而在灭活正常血清培养基中 96h 死亡率仅为 10%。说明免疫血清对童虫有一定杀伤作用,其杀伤效应随作用时间的延长及抗体浓度而增加。Clegg 等首次证明曼氏血吸虫童虫用免疫恒河猴血清孵育 4 天可致死亡,并指出血清致死因子是 IgG 抗体,且其活力是依赖新鲜血清中的热不稳定因子,可能是补体系统。从图 1 揭示孵育于灭活免疫血清中的童虫至 96h,其死亡率为 27.6%。说明杀虫物质不单是抗体的作用。

童虫孵育于新鲜豚鼠血清培养基中(1:1) 96h,死亡率为 86.1%,而在含灭活补体的对照组中死亡率为 10.6%。为了证实补体系统对童虫的杀伤机制,利用去 B 因子进行实验,以了解补体作用途径。童虫在去 B 因子血清(1:1)的培养基中 96h,死亡率为 34.5%,显著低于含 B 因子新鲜豚鼠血清培养基,由此可见在阻断了 C<sub>3</sub> 旁路途径情况下,童虫死亡率明显下降。说明补体 C<sub>3</sub> 旁路途径在杀伤过程中起重要的作用。曼氏血吸虫单纯补体的杀伤作用大于单纯免疫血清(即抗体)<sup>[4]</sup>。本实验结果与曼氏血吸虫相似。显然,此结果均涉及补体经典和旁路途径的激活。

童虫在抗体加补体的培养基中死亡率最高,至 96h 其死亡率为 98.1%。灭活免疫血清加入新鲜豚鼠血清时,童虫死亡率急剧增加,由此可见补体可增强抗体的杀伤效应。

童虫在抗体加补体的血清培养中,异常的形态学变化也表明了抗体及补体对童虫的损伤作用。光镜下见到童虫在补体作用后,虫体表面出现泡状物,继而虫体皱缩,活动减弱,以上现象在热灭活血清中未出现。电镜观察表明抗体与补体的协同作用下,童虫体表从体棘零乱、消失,甚至体被及体棘脱落,造成童虫皮层的损伤。

一般认为细胞免疫对曼氏血吸虫的作用大于体液免疫。在有抗体存在下,嗜酸性粒细胞对童虫的杀伤作用(ADCC)明显增强;补体与嗜酸性粒细胞协同作用也能增强细胞对童虫的杀伤力<sup>[4]</sup>。本实验结果表明,体液免疫因素在体外对日本血吸虫童虫有杀伤作用,其杀伤能力依次为补体加抗体>补体>抗体。推测补体和抗体分别经童虫表面 C<sub>3</sub> 受体及 IgG Fc 段受体结合到童虫表面,由抗体激活补体,或 C<sub>3</sub> 旁路激活补体。可能补体系统激活后,或抗体的作用使童虫体表溶解,破溃而导致童虫死亡。

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## THE DAMAGE EFFECT OF IMMUNE SERUM AND COMPLEMENT ON MECHANICALLY TRANSFORMED SCHISTOSOMULA OF *SCHISTOSOMA JAPONICUM*

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### Abstract

This paper reports the damage effect of immune serum and complement on mechanically transformed schistosomula of *schistosoma japonicum*.

The schistosomula were incubated in the media which contained sera in different dilutions, complement, and serum with complement. Normal serum was used as control. The plates were then incubated at 37°C in 5%CO<sub>2</sub> incubator for 4, 16, 24, 48, 72, and 96 h.

The activity of the schistosomula became low and some of the worms died after being incubated in fresh immune serum for 16 h. The mortality increased with the time of incubation. The mortality of the schistosomula was 58.3%, 58.5%, and 77.3% respectively after 96 h in the media in which the ratio of medium to immune serum was 1:1, 1:2, and 1:9. In the medium with inactivated normal serum, the activity of the schistosomula was relatively normal and the dead worms were seldom seen.

After the schistosomula were incubated for 4 h in the medium which contained complement, the bubble-like substances appeared on the body surface of schistosomula. After 48 h, the body of worms wrinkled obviously. Some opaque particles appeared on the surface of the schistosomula. The mortality of the worms was 86.1% after 96 h. The mortality of the schistosomula in the medium in which B factor in serum had been eliminated was lower than that in the medium with fresh guinea pig serum. The highest mortality of the schistosomula occurred in the medium with immune serum and complement and was 98.13% when the schistosomula were incubated for 96 h.

The schistosomula in the medium with immune serum and complement were seriously damaged, as observed under scanning electron microscope. The spines on the body surface became inordinately arrayed or disappeared. Some part of the body surface was broken and stripped. The damage mechanism of the immune factors in the serum of the schistosomula is discussed.

### Key words

*Schistosoma japonicum*, Schistosomulum, Antibody, Complement, Immune serum