

## 吸入疫苗研究进展

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**摘要:** 呼吸道感染与其他呼吸系统疾病如哮喘、囊性纤维化、慢性阻塞性肺病、肺癌均可采用疫苗进行预防。呼吸道感染用疫苗大多通过肌肉注射方式接种, 诱导产生血清 IgG, 中和血液中的病毒。然而肌肉组织中缺乏分泌型 IgA 和 IgG, 肌肉注射疫苗难以快速提供呼吸道保护。鼻腔或雾化吸入疫苗开始受到关注, 已被证实吸入疫苗以远低于注射疫苗的剂量诱导出相近的抗体反应, 部分产品已经获批。除了剂量大大降低, 吸入疫苗的优势还包括同时诱导体液、细胞和黏膜免疫, 为呼吸道提供三重保护。随着预防新型冠状病毒的新型吸入疫苗 (如 mRNA 疫苗和 DNA 疫苗) 的诞生, 预防肺部疾病的吸入疫苗应用前景越来越广阔, 其中单剂量吸入的纳米干粉疫苗备受关注。本文综述了吸入疫苗在黏膜免疫中的作用和优势, 以及在各种疾病预防中的潜力, 展望了基于纳米技术的吸入疫苗发展方向。

**关键词:** 呼吸道感染; 吸入疫苗; 黏膜免疫; 递送载体; 递送装置

中图分类号: R943 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0513-4870(2025)04-0875-09

## Advances of inhaled vaccine research

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**Abstract:** Respiratory infections, as common diseases, along with other respiratory system diseases such as asthma, rare diseases including cystic fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer, can be prevented using vaccines. Taking respiratory infections as an example, vaccines are mostly administered *via* intramuscular injection, inducing the production of serum IgG, thereby neutralizing viral infectivity and alleviating COVID-19 symptoms. However, due to the lack of secretory IgA and IgG in muscle tissues, intramuscular vaccines cannot quickly provide protection to the respiratory tract. To overcome the shortcomings of intramuscular injection, some vaccine candidates for nasal or nebulized inhalation are under development or have been approved. Clinical studies show that inhaled vaccines can induce antibody responses similar to those of intramuscular vaccines at much lower doses. Inhaled vaccines can simultaneously induce humoral, cellular, and mucosal immunity, providing triple protection. With the application of new vaccines (e. g. mRNA vaccines and DNA vaccines) in inhalable formulations for COVID-19, inhaled vaccines have been proven to have broad application prospects in the prevention of lung diseases. Given this background and the known abundance of immune cells in the lungs, increasing research efforts are devoted to developing single-dose inhalable nano dry powder vaccines. This article discusses the roles and advantages of inhaled vaccines in mucosal immunity, their potentials for treating different

收稿日期: 2024-09-10; 修回日期: 2024-12-25.

基金项目: 山东省糖化学与生物学重点实验室开放课题基金 (2023CCG13).

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DOI: 10.16438/j.0513-4870.2024-0984

diseases, and prospects for the future development of inhaled vaccines based on nanotechnology.

**Key words:** respiratory infection; inhaled vaccine; mucosal immunity; delivery vectors; delivery device

呼吸道感染是世界公共卫生问题, 严重威胁人类健康和生命<sup>[1]</sup>。根据发病部位区分, 呼吸道感染可分为上呼吸道感染和下呼吸道感染<sup>[2]</sup>, 其中上呼吸道感染包括鼻咽炎、咽炎、喉炎<sup>[3]</sup>, 下呼吸道感染累及喉部以下的呼吸道, 包括气管炎、支气管炎、细支气管炎和支气管肺炎。近年来, 新型冠状病毒 (SARS-CoV-2) 的暴发引发了全球公共卫生危机。该病毒主要导致下呼吸道感染, 严重情况下可引发急性呼吸窘迫综合征<sup>[4]</sup>。除了针对性地采用抗微生物的化学药物或中药防治外, 预防呼吸道感染的一个重要措施就是疫苗的使用。特别是新冠疫情期间, 各种疫苗在疫情防控中发挥了重要作用<sup>[5]</sup>。

传统的口服或注射给药途径, 药物会广泛分布于全身, 在呼吸道感染部位的药物递送量较为有限<sup>[6]</sup>。为实现肺部疾病的治疗效果, 往往需使用高剂量药物, 以保证在呼吸系统达到最低有效浓度, 然而, 这也增加了全身不良反应发生的可能性<sup>[7]</sup>。与之相比, 吸入给药能够将药物直接输送至呼吸道, 在提升呼吸系统药物浓度的同时, 降低药物的全身暴露水平。吸入疫苗制剂更是优势突出, 其不仅可借助呼吸道黏膜免疫特性产生有效的局部免疫反应, 还能凭借呼吸道黏膜的高渗透性与丰富的血流供应, 激活全身免疫系统, 从而发挥广泛且持久的免疫保护作用。呼吸道黏膜组织驻留记忆 T 细胞 (tissue-resident memory T cells, TRM) 对保守的内部结构蛋白和非结构蛋白具有特异性, 是抵御病毒感染的重要防线, 并且还能非特异性地提供额外防护<sup>[8-10]</sup>。在黏膜损伤、防御功能失调或病原体大量入侵等异常状况下, 口服或皮下注射等传统疫苗递送方式的预防效果可能会大幅下降<sup>[11]</sup>。而吸入疫苗可通过体液免疫、细胞免疫和黏膜免疫等多种机制激发免疫反应, 有效预防病原体感染<sup>[12]</sup>。此外, 合适的吸入递送装置和纳米载体技术, 能够进一步提高吸入疫苗的递送效率<sup>[13]</sup>。综上所述, 吸入疫苗在预防哮喘、慢性阻塞性肺病和呼吸道感染等呼吸系统疾病方面, 展现出了巨大的应用潜力<sup>[14]</sup>。

## 1 吸入疫苗的黏膜免疫优势

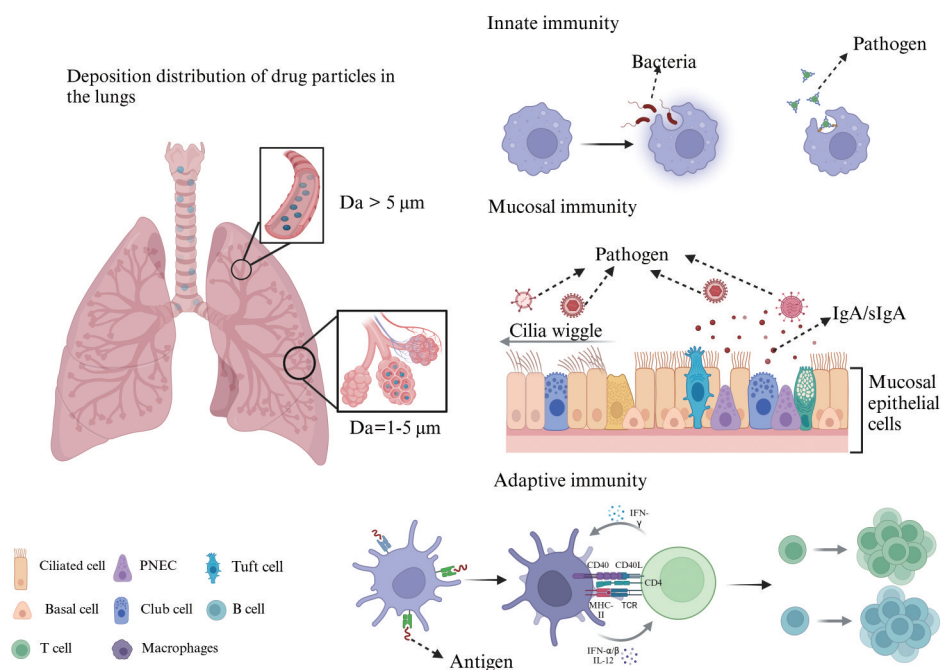
在呼吸道感染预防的研究领域, 已有研究证实吸入给药能够有效诱导黏膜产生免疫球蛋白 A (immunoglobulin A, IgA), 以此预防呼吸道感染<sup>[14,15]</sup>。基于此, Kurosaki 等<sup>[16]</sup>以卵清蛋白 (ovalbumin, OVA) 为模型抗原, 与苯扎氯铵和  $\gamma$ -聚谷氨酸构成纳米颗粒开展肺部

递送研究。结果表明, 与皮下、肌肉注射相比, 吸入疫苗显著提升黏膜免疫能力, 安全性良好。吸入疫苗在肺内的分布及免疫激活途径见图 1, 其主要通过激发局部免疫反应在肺内发挥作用。

局部免疫反应是诱导肺黏膜分泌分泌型免疫球蛋白 A (secretory immunoglobulin A, sIgA) 的关键机制, sIgA 是肺黏膜免疫系统的核心免疫球蛋白, 由二聚体 IgA、连接链 (J 链) 和分泌组组成, 与血清单体 IgA 不同, sIgA 以聚合形式存在, 通过上皮细胞表达的聚合 IgA 受体转运至黏膜表面<sup>[17]</sup>, 且在维持呼吸道免疫和微生物稳态方面也发挥重要作用。现有的呼吸道传染病疫苗主要通过肌肉注射接种, 诱导体液免疫反应以中和病毒, 但难以有效诱导黏膜免疫并在呼吸道建立强有力的免疫屏障<sup>[18]</sup>。而吸入疫苗能够有效激活黏膜免疫反应, 即组织特异性黏膜免疫反应、普通黏膜免疫系统和全身免疫原性<sup>[19]</sup>, 这些免疫反应通过将抗原直接暴露于黏膜而引起增强效应, 使吸入疫苗在免疫保护方面优于注射疫苗。

在组织特异性黏膜免疫反应方面, 吸入疫苗通过刺激气道相关淋巴组织 (如诱导型支气管相关淋巴组织) 激活局部黏膜免疫系统<sup>[20]</sup>。相比注射疫苗, 其特异性在于能有效诱导 sIgA 的生成, 在感染早期提供迅速且直接的保护<sup>[17]</sup>。吸入疫苗能够诱导黏膜产生抗原特异性 TRM 细胞, 尤其是 CD8<sup>+</sup> 和 CD4<sup>+</sup> TRM 细胞, 这些细胞能在二次感染时快速启动免疫反应, 产生分泌炎症性细胞因子, 增强组织抗病毒能力, 并招募辅助免疫细胞<sup>[21]</sup>。在普通黏膜免疫系统方面, 呼吸道局部接种疫苗后, 可以在肺部和鼻腔冲洗液中检测到特异性 IgA<sup>[22]</sup>。这表明抗原特异性 B 细胞能够从诱导部位迁移至远端黏膜淋巴组织, 从而扩大免疫覆盖范围。研究还发现, 抗原在肺泡区域的沉积能够延长抗原暴露时间, 增强免疫反应, 促进全身免疫球蛋白 G (immunoglobulin G, IgG) 和局部 IgA 的生成, 这一效应对于空气传播病原体的免疫尤为重要<sup>[23,24]</sup>。在全身免疫原性方面, 吸入疫苗不仅能够诱导局部黏膜免疫, 还可以触发与肌肉注射疫苗相当的系统性免疫, 且剂量远低于注射疫苗<sup>[12]</sup>, 这种双重免疫反应使吸入疫苗在效能上优于传统注射疫苗<sup>[25-27]</sup>。在动物实验中, 通过气管给予流感疫苗的动物模型能够诱导产生强效血清抗体反应, 不仅可以在肺部检测到 IgG 和 IgA, 而且产生了更高水平的血清 IgA<sup>[28]</sup>。

综上, 与注射类疫苗相比, 吸入疫苗的优势在于通



**Figure 1** Schematic illustration of the deposition distribution of inhaled vaccine particles in the lungs and subsequent immune activations. Drug particles with greater diameters are primarily deposited in the upper respiratory tract, while smaller particles (1–5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) reach the alveolar regions. Inhaled vaccines trigger mucosal immunity through mucosal epithelial cells, ciliary movement, and the secretion of secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA), providing a defense against pathogens. Various lung cell types, including ciliated cells, pulmonary neuroendocrine cells (PNECs), tuft cells, basal cells, club cells, B cells, T cells, and macrophages, contribute to the orchestration of immune responses following inhaled vaccine administration. (Created with BioRender.com)

过将抗原直接暴露于黏膜表面,有效诱导黏膜产生 sIgA 以激发局部免疫反应,在呼吸道建立强有力的屏障,从而快速清除病原体。

## 2 吸入疫苗的递送装置与递送载体

### 2.1 吸入疫苗的递送装置

根据装配药物状态,吸入疫苗制剂可分为液体制剂和干粉制剂。液体制剂通常使用雾化器 (nebulizer, NEB)、软雾吸入器 (soft mist inhaler, SMI) 或加压计量吸入器 (metered dose inhalers, MDIs) 给药,干粉制剂则使用干粉吸入器 (dry powder inhalers, DPIs) 递送<sup>[25]</sup>。

递送装置可提高疫苗的递送效率,但递送过程中的颗粒沉积是将药物输送到肺部过程中的严重障碍<sup>[29]</sup>。大颗粒 [空气动力学粒径 (aerodynamic diameter,  $D_a$ ) > 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ] 通常沉积在口腔、气管和支气管中,  $D_a$  在 1~5  $\mu\text{m}$  内的药物颗粒可沉积在支气管、毛细支气管和肺泡,而  $D_a < 1 \mu\text{m}$  的颗粒可悬浮在空气中,虽可沉积到肺泡,但仍有部分会被呼出体外<sup>[30,31]</sup>。在黏膜递送的过程中,颗粒大小也影响颗粒在组织的定位及在黏液中的扩散。小于 200 nm 的颗粒通常通过受体介导的内吞作用吸收,从而能诱导 T 细胞反应,大于 500 nm 的颗粒通过微胞吞噬或吞噬作用被吸收,优先诱导抗

体反应<sup>[32]</sup>。研究表明,聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物 [poly (lactic-co-glycolic acid) copolymer, PLGA] 微球递送的乙型肝炎表面抗原能显著增强免疫原性,较小颗粒的免疫反应更为强烈<sup>[33]</sup>。为确保药物被递送至最佳位置并引发适当的黏膜免疫反应,需要优化颗粒大小和装置设计,提高递送效率。

液体吸入疫苗递送装置中,空气压缩或超声 NEB 具有用药体积大、残留量高、给药时间长以及递送效率低等缺陷<sup>[34]</sup>。而振动筛孔 NEB 和 SMI 具有给药体积小、残留少、用药时间短等优点,能够满足吸入疫苗递送的基本要求<sup>[35]</sup>。例如,新冠疫苗 Ad5-nCoV 应用振动筛孔 NEB,采用“奶茶杯”形状的储雾罐,疫苗溶液经振动筛孔 NEB 雾化后,储存在储雾罐中,患者通过吸入其中的气溶胶进行免疫接种,大大提高了疫苗接种的便捷性<sup>[36]</sup>。但雾化装置可能影响疫苗的稳定,尤其是分散空气、气雾喷射、超声、振动网等引起的剪切力,可能导致疫苗粒子的团聚或泄漏,进而损害跨细胞转运和内体逃逸<sup>[37]</sup>。因此,需要针对不同疫苗的性质,选择最佳的递送装置,提高递送效率。

相较于液体制剂,干粉吸入剂在疫苗稳定性层面具备突出优势:干粉疫苗稳定性更高,在储存与运输环

节更具便利性;干粉吸入剂适宜一次性使用,有效规避了重复使用导致的交叉污染问题<sup>[25]</sup>。Ye等<sup>[12]</sup>研发出一种可吸入的单剂量干粉气雾剂SARS-CoV-2疫苗,其将包含SARS-CoV-2受体结构域抗原的霍乱毒素B亚基蛋白质组装成的纳米颗粒,封装于具备最佳空气动力学尺寸的微胶囊内。该结构可实现高效的肺泡递送、持续的抗原释放以及抗原呈递细胞(antigen-presenting cells, APCs)摄取,单次吸入便能激发体液免疫、细胞免疫和黏膜免疫<sup>[12]</sup>。不过,干粉吸入剂研发过程复杂,需克服疫苗干燥时的稳定性难题,精准控制适合肺部吸入的微粒粒径与表面形态,依赖特殊的颗粒工程技术,且颗粒制备工艺验证耗时冗长<sup>[38]</sup>。

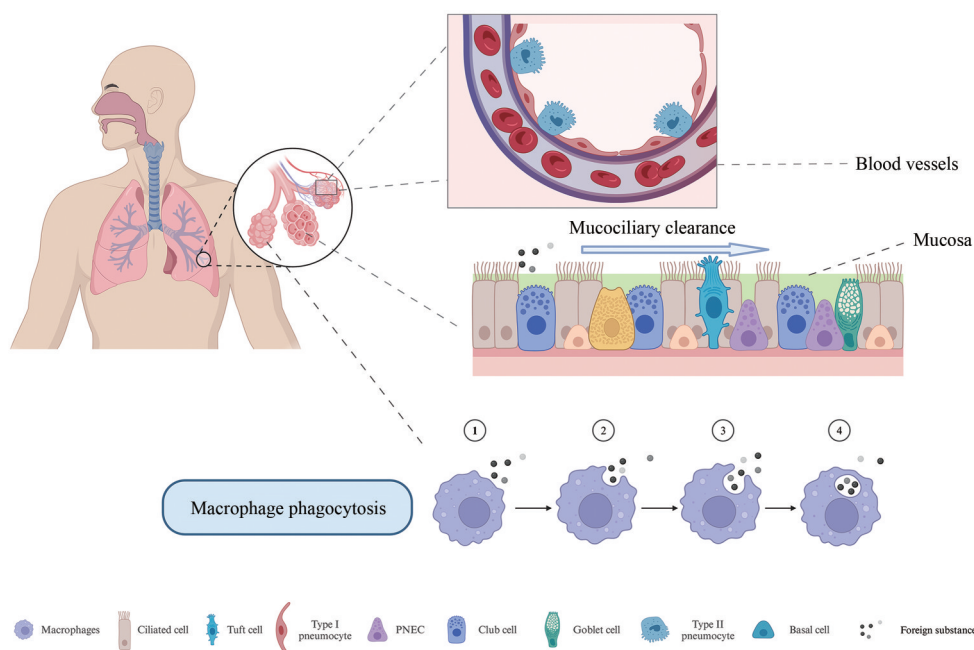
## 2.2 吸入疫苗的递送载体

肺部免疫微环境极为复杂,沉积于肺部的疫苗粒子发挥有效免疫效果,需跨越多重屏障<sup>[39,40]</sup>。粒子首先要规避纤毛清除作用,成功穿过黏液层,最终被APCs摄取(图2)。在被APCs摄取前,疫苗粒子还需防止被肺巨噬细胞过度清除、代谢清除以及吸收/转运清除<sup>[41]</sup>。当下,设计安全有效的吸入疫苗载体成为研究重点。常用疫苗递送载体主要分病毒载体和非病毒载体,前者涵盖逆转录病毒、仙台病毒、慢病毒、牛痘病毒、腺病毒、腺相关病毒(adeno-associated virus, AAV)、巨细胞病毒和水泡性口炎病毒(vesicular stomatitis

virus, VSV)等。后者包括聚合物、脂质体、脂质纳米粒(lipid nanoparticles, LNPs)等纳米技术载体<sup>[42]</sup>。

### 2.2.1 病毒载体

疫苗可以利用病毒载体传递遗传物质,编码特定抗原以诱导免疫反应。这些抗原在细胞内表达后,能够触发体液和细胞免疫反应。大多数用于疫苗开发的病毒表达载体并不携带毒性基因,缺乏与复制相关的基因<sup>[43,44]</sup>。目前,已有多种病毒被设计为疫苗载体,其中,腺病毒可以引发强烈的免疫反应,是最常用的病毒表达载体。例如,基于腺病毒表达载体的COVID-19疫苗和埃博拉病毒疫苗已获得临床批准<sup>[45]</sup>。此外, Jeyanathan等<sup>[46]</sup>通过静脉注射和吸入气溶胶两种方式递送表达结核分枝杆菌抗原85A(AdHu5Ag85A)的重组复制缺陷型人血清5型腺病毒载体(adhu5-vector)结核疫苗,研究表明,腺病毒载体吸入气溶胶在诱导呼吸道黏膜免疫方面优于静脉注射。除腺病毒载体外,AAV在吸入疫苗递送中也应用广泛,AAV具有不同的血清型,且不同血清型的AAV载体在黏液层穿透能力上存在差异。AAV1和AAV2无法穿越呼吸道黏液层,基于AAV2载体的DNA吸入制剂在临床上效果不佳。而AAV6载体则可有效穿过黏液层并发挥疗效<sup>[47]</sup>。此外,利用细胞间质囊泡修饰的AAV6载体进一步提高了黏液穿透力,从而改善了肺部给药制剂的转染效



**Figure 2** Physiological barriers and challenges to the delivery of inhaled vaccines. The major obstacles include mucociliary clearance in the respiratory epithelium, which expels foreign particles from the lungs, and the presence of multiple cell types such as ciliated cells, tuft cells, pulmonary neuroendocrine cells (PNECs), club cells, goblet cells, basal cells, and pneumocytes (type I and II). Blood vessels facilitate rapid systemic absorption, potentially limiting the retention of vaccines in the lung tissues. Additionally, macrophage phagocytosis of inhaled particles poses a significant barrier by rapidly clearing foreign substances, thereby reducing vaccine bioavailability and efficacy. (Created with BioRender.com)

果<sup>[48]</sup>。然而,病毒载体尚存一定应用局限性,例如,病毒载体具有较高免疫原性,可能引发宿主免疫反应;病毒载体存在潜在的突变风险;病毒载体的制备过程复杂,且能够携带的外源基因大小有限,同时缺乏有效的靶向性<sup>[49]</sup>,这些问题在一定程度上限制了病毒载体的广泛应用。

## 2.2.2 非病毒载体

相较于病毒载体,非病毒载体在吸入疫苗应用中优势显著,具有低免疫原性、高安全性、低成本、高载药量及与肺上皮细胞有效结合的特性<sup>[50]</sup>,备受关注。当下研究聚焦于脂质体、LNPs、聚合物、外泌体等非病毒载体。

**2.2.2.1 脂质体** 肺部主要由肺泡构成,脂质作为肺泡表面活性剂的关键组分,磷脂含量颇高,这赋予了脂质体作为肺部递送理想载体的特性<sup>[51]</sup>。目前,脂质体已广泛应用于鼻内递送DNA疫苗载体的多项研究,旨在诱导针对呼吸道病原体的有效免疫反应。有研究<sup>[52]</sup>指出,经鼻施用乙二醇壳聚糖修饰脂质体的乙型肝炎表面抗原疫苗,在2周内展现出血清保护作用,免疫球蛋白水平高于临床保护水平,成功诱导全身免疫反应。通过检测小鼠鼻腔、唾液和阴道分泌物中的sIgA水平,证实乙二醇壳聚糖修饰脂质体吸入给药可成功诱导黏膜免疫,该策略能够有效激发全身和黏膜免疫反应<sup>[53]</sup>。

**2.2.2.2 脂质纳米粒** LNPs由胆固醇、磷脂、聚乙二醇衍生物和可电离脂质组成,这些分子以球形结构包裹mRNA分子并将其递送至细胞。与其他类型的核酸药物递送系统相比,LNPs具有较高的核酸包封率、较强的组织穿透性、较低的细胞毒性和免疫原性<sup>[54]</sup>,这些优势使得LNPs在治疗肺部疾病或用作黏膜免疫疫苗的递送载体方面也有巨大的应用潜力。然而,LNPs雾化过程中常因分解和聚集,导致递送效果不佳。为解决这个问题,Liu等<sup>[55]</sup>开发了一种电荷辅助稳定策略(charge-assisted stabilization, CAS),通过诱导LNP之间的静电排斥来增强其胶体稳定性,CAS-LNP在雾化过程中表现出优异的稳定性,实现了高效的肺部mRNA递送。Jang等<sup>[56]</sup>开发了一种可电离的脂质体-mRNA脂质复合物(ionizable liposome-mRNA lipocomple, iLPX)。该复合物具有有序的脂质双层结构,增强了雾化稳定性,并能够渗透低血清环境及肺部表面活性剂层。经优化后的吸入用iLPX在体内显示出了比传统LNP更高的肺转染效率,无毒性,均匀分布于肺部并有效递送至上皮细胞。

**2.2.2.3 聚合物** 大多数聚合物是由天然或合成(离子或非离子)的可生物降解或生物相容性两亲性分子构成,形成自组装结构,如壳聚糖、聚乙烯亚胺等。这

些聚合物已被广泛应用于呼吸道疾病吸入疫苗递送平台的设计与开发。聚合物具有良好的生物相容性、可生物降解性和低毒性等优点,在疫苗纳米载体的开发中具有重要地位<sup>[57]</sup>。

壳聚糖(chitosan, CS)是一种天然的生物相容、可生物降解的多糖聚合物<sup>[58]</sup>,因其丰富的黏附特性,常被用作鼻内给药的DNA传递载体<sup>[59,60]</sup>。研究表明,单次鼻内给药壳聚糖-pDNA可显著降低急性呼吸道合胞病毒感染后小鼠肺部的病毒滴度和病毒抗原载量<sup>[61]</sup>。同时,CS-NPs能够保护DNA免受核酸酶降解,并通过诱导树突状细胞成熟和增加肺结核免疫后T细胞分泌干扰素(interferon, IFN)来增强免疫力,是一种理想的DNA疫苗递送系统<sup>[62]</sup>。

聚乙烯亚胺(polyethylene lenimine, PEI)是一类转染效率高且被广泛研究的聚合物。与基于脂质的制剂相比,DNA与PEI复合物在稳定性和肺转染效率方面优势显著<sup>[63,64]</sup>。Torrieri-Dramard等<sup>[65]</sup>研究表明,含PEI编码血凝素(hemagglutinin, HA)DNA的H5N1鼻内疫苗,能够诱导有效的黏膜免疫反应,对亲本毒株可提供完全保护,对不同高致病性毒株也能提供部分交叉保护。此外,Bivas-Benita等<sup>[66]</sup>发现,用PEI配制的质粒DNA肺递送可诱导较强的全身CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞反应,程度与肌肉注射相当。尤为关键的是,PEI-DNA的肺递送在小鼠的肺和引流淋巴结中引起的抗原特异性CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞反应,比肌肉注射高10倍。

**2.2.2.4 外泌体** 外泌体是一种由多种细胞类型分泌的纳米级细胞外囊泡,几乎存在于所有生物体液中,天然具有抵抗肺部疾病的能力<sup>[67]</sup>。其独特的膜特性使其成为适合肺部微环境的理想药物递送载体<sup>[68]</sup>。研究表明,外泌体在细支气管和薄壁组织中的分布优于合成纳米颗粒,可被开发为室温稳定的可吸入肺衍生外泌体(Lung-Exos)。在递送mRNA和蛋白质药物中<sup>[69]</sup>,Lung-Exos通过喷射雾化给药可维持疗效,证明其可作为良好的可吸入疫苗载体。

综上,吸入疫苗在递送过程中不仅需要根据疫苗不同的颗粒大小选择合适的递送装置,同时需要递送载体来提高递送效率并克服递送过程中的障碍,因此载体和装置对吸入疫苗的递送至至关重要。

## 3 吸入疫苗的临床应用

### 3.1 吸入疫苗在流感预防中的应用

流感是一种由流感病毒引起的丙类传染病。Jeong等<sup>[70]</sup>开发了一种基于纳米颗粒的鼻疫苗(NanoVac),该疫苗结合了流感病毒血凝素和光活化聚合物佐剂,通过光化学免疫调节增强免疫反应。动物研究表明,NanoVac可通过鼻腔内的光化学调节延长抗原在局部

的保留时间,从而避免黏膜清除过快<sup>[70]</sup>。该疫苗能够成功诱导体液和细胞免疫反应,促进抗体分泌、细胞因子释放及CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞激活。特别是HA-NanoVac可增强树突状细胞成熟,提升流感特异性免疫反应,并在光触发下进一步增强其保护效果<sup>[70]</sup>。NanoVac展示了优异的免疫效果,成功保护小鼠免受流感感染,具有广阔应用前景。

### 3.2 吸入疫苗在肺炎预防中的应用

将用于预防流感病毒的气雾剂直接吸入给药,与肠外注射相比,效果更为显著<sup>[71]</sup>。研究表明,SARS-CoV和SARS-CoV-2等冠状病毒感染上呼吸道时,会在鼻咽相关淋巴组织中诱导黏膜免疫反应<sup>[72]</sup>。鼻上皮、扁桃体等位点通过激活B细胞分泌sIgA,并在远程黏膜组织中发挥作用<sup>[46]</sup>。扁桃体还会诱导产生全身性IgG的B细胞,外周淋巴组织在这些B细胞中分化并分泌IgG以进入循环<sup>[73]</sup>。因此,通过刺激人体产生黏膜免疫,有助于更好地应对一些呼吸道疾病的免疫缺陷特征。同时,黏膜浆细胞产生的聚合IgA通过受体介导的转运释放为sIgA,能够中和病毒、抑制病毒附着、加速黏液清除<sup>[74]</sup>。目前全球已有20多种SARS-CoV-2吸入疫苗进入临床试验阶段,包括减毒活疫苗、病毒载体和蛋白质亚单位疫苗等<sup>[53]</sup>。其中,陈薇院士团队及康希诺生物共同研发的Ad5-nCoV疫苗表现突出。该疫苗为复制缺陷腺病毒5型载体疫苗,编码SARS-CoV-2刺突蛋白<sup>[75]</sup>,雾化吸入试验显示,Ad5-nCoV耐受性良好,双剂量雾化Ad5-nCoV能够引发与单剂肌肉注射相似的中和抗体反应,并在首次注射后通过雾化加强接种诱导强烈的IgG中和抗体反应。雾化疫苗能够模仿COVID-19的传播方式,有效触发呼吸道黏膜免疫,显示出良好的应用前景。除用于新冠病毒,吸入疫苗还可以用于结核病、炭疽和流感等病原体感染的预防<sup>[46,76,77]</sup>。

### 3.3 吸入疫苗在肺结核预防中的应用

吸入疫苗已被证明对结核病有效,Manjaly Thomas等<sup>[78]</sup>进行的I期双盲试验比较了气雾剂和皮内注射的MVA85A疫苗安全性及免疫原性,发现两种给药方式均耐受性良好。随后的一项试验采用异源或同源接种方式在3组受试者中评估了交替接种策略。结果显示,与皮内接种组相比,气雾剂接种组诱导的Ag85A肺黏膜CD4<sup>+</sup>T和CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞水平更高。MVA85A气雾剂能有效诱导黏膜和全身免疫反应,为结核病和其他呼吸道病原体黏膜疫苗的开发提供了重要依据<sup>[78]</sup>。

### 3.4 吸入疫苗在哮喘预防中的应用

哮喘是一种全球性的慢性呼吸系统疾病,患者人数超过3亿,病情从偶发性的呼吸困难(气短、咳嗽、喘

息和胸闷)到更严重的急性发作(哮喘发作)需要临床干预不等。过敏原特异性T辅助细胞2型(Th2)反应以及随后发生的肥大细胞、肺部嗜酸性粒细胞炎症是哮喘的重要原因。建立对过敏原的耐受性,可预防疾病症状进一步发展。免疫接种通过改变2型免疫反应为1型免疫反应来构建这种耐受性<sup>[79,80]</sup>。Zhang等<sup>[81]</sup>评估了一种携带两种免疫显性分枝杆菌抗原Ag85A和Mtb32(Ad5-gsgAM)的5型重组腺病毒在OVA诱导的哮喘小鼠模型中的保护作用,研究了Ad5-gsgAM免疫对气道高反应性、肺部炎症和T辅助细胞1型(Th1)/Th2反应的影响。该项研究发现,该疫苗可以有效缓解过敏性哮喘,通过诱导显著强于卡介苗的Th1反应,有效降低肺部炎症并抑制哮喘发作。

白细胞介素-5(interleukin 5, IL-5)是调控嗜酸性粒细胞分化和活化的主要调节因子,针对IL-5的疫苗接种能够防止嗜酸性粒细胞浸润。将IL-5与来源于噬菌体Q $\beta$ 的病毒样颗粒偶联,可以在无佐剂的情况下在小鼠中诱导出强效的中和抗体反应<sup>[82]</sup>。中和抗体能够减少外周血中的嗜酸性粒细胞数量,并使哮喘小鼠肺部的嗜酸性粒细胞浸润减少超过95%,这与商业化抗IL-5抗体疗法观察到的主要生物学效应相同。因此,将IL-5疫苗开发为吸入疫苗,将能够保护患者免受由嗜酸性粒细胞介导的严重哮喘的侵害。

综上,吸入疫苗在预防多种呼吸道疾病中展现出广阔的应用前景和显著的免疫效果。随着研究的不断深入和技术的不断进步,吸入疫苗有望成为未来疫苗研发的重要方向之一。

## 4 展望与挑战

吸入疫苗作为一种新型疫苗给药技术,在当下疫苗研发领域正逐步显示出其巨大潜力和独特临床优势。从免疫学原理来看,它能够直接且高效地激活黏膜免疫系统,进而为机体提供全面且持久的免疫保护。随着研究的持续深入,吸入疫苗在多个关键领域展现出突破的可能性。在传染性疾病预防方面,针对流感、新冠肺炎这类高发的呼吸道传染病,吸入疫苗可提供更为便捷、高效的接种途径。这不仅能显著提升疫苗接种的覆盖率,还能有效提高公众的整体免疫水平。在非传染性疾病治疗领域,吸入疫苗在肿瘤免疫治疗、过敏性疾病治疗等方面有望开拓新的应用前景,为众多患者带来新的治疗希望。

然而,尽管吸入疫苗在肺部疾病预防方面前景广阔,其研发与应用进程仍面临诸多亟待解决的挑战。在技术层面,研发中需攻克一系列难题,如保障疫苗在吸入过程中的稳定性与有效性、精准控制疫苗在呼吸道内的分布与释放,以及实现疫苗向靶部位的定向递

送, 这些都需要开展深入的科学研究。在安全评估上, 吸入辅料的安全性至关重要, 需通过严格的临床试验和长期跟踪观察, 确保其对人体无不良影响且能产生预期免疫效果。此外, 生产成本、接种设备及人员培训等因素也制约着吸入疫苗的普及与推广, 这需要产学研各方协同合作, 共同推动相关产业的发展与完善。综上所述, 吸入疫苗临床优势明显, 突破上述挑战是推动其广泛应用临床的关键, 有望对肺部疾病的预防与治疗产生深远影响。

**作者贡献:** 孙婷婷负责论文的撰写和修改; 郭秋慧和赵凤负责文章的完善; 许晓婕负责文献的查阅; 李云飞和廖永红负责文章的指导思路和审阅。

**利益冲突:** 本文所有作者声明不存在利益冲突关系。

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