



Toll样受体激动剂作为佐剂成份在疟疾红内期疫苗中的应用

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Application of Toll-like Receptor Agonists as an Adjuvant Component to Malaria Blood-stage Vaccine

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摘要

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摘要 Toll样受体是一类模式识别受体, 与其配体结合可激活先天性免疫系统, 继而启动获得性免疫反应。因此, 一些Toll样受体的配体或激动剂可作为佐剂成份用于多种疫苗的制备。恶性疟原虫蛋白AMA1和MSP1是疟疾红内期疫苗的2个主要候选抗原, 但对人体是弱免疫原。为提高这两种蛋白的免疫原性, 将Toll样受体激动剂作为佐剂成份, 添加到以这两种蛋白为抗原所制备的疫苗中, 用于临床试验。本文对Toll样受体激动剂在疟疾红内期疫苗中的应用进行综述。

关键词: 恶性疟原虫 红内期疫苗 Toll样受体 佐剂

Abstract: Toll-like receptors (TLRs) belong to the category of pattern recognition receptor. The binding of TLRs with their respective ligands activates innate immune system, thereby initiates adaptive immune responses. As such, some TLR ligands or agonists have been used as an adjuvant component in a variety of vaccine formulations. AMA1 and MSP1 from *Plasmodium falciparum* are two main antigens of malaria blood-stage vaccine, but they are poor immunogens in humans. To enhance the immunogenicities of these two vaccine candidates, the TLR agonists have been used in their formulations for the clinical trials. Recent progress in the field is reviewed in this article.

Keywords: *Plasmodium falciparum* Blood-stage vaccine Toll-like receptor Adjuvant

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