

· 综述 ·

胰腺癌肿瘤微环境的治疗进展与思考

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摘要：胰腺癌预后极差，5 年总体生存率仅为 7% 左右。由于胰腺癌发病隐匿，进展快，早期诊断困难，多数患者失去手术机会，并且胰腺癌对放化疗均不敏感，因此需要探索一种新的有效治疗方式。近年来针对肿瘤微环境代谢特点及相关免疫检查点靶向治疗联合传统药物化疗成为胰腺癌治疗的新思路。本文对胰腺癌微环境的特点、相关免疫及微环境代谢中的治疗进展进行综述，为进一步提高胰腺癌患者的生存率提供新思路。

关键字：胰腺癌；肿瘤微环境；间质纤维化；免疫抑制；组织缺氧

中图分类号：R 735.9 文献标识码：A 文章编号：1674-8182(2020)01-0110-04

胰腺癌是一种具有高度免疫抑制性且恶性程度极高的消化系统肿瘤，早期诊断困难，手术切除率较低并且对传统的放化疗不敏感，故预后极差。预计到 2030 年，胰腺癌将成为美国致死率第二位的恶性肿瘤^[1]。目前最新的联合药物化疗取得一定的效果，但患者总体预后改善并不显著，总体生存率并未得到明显的提高，因此需要探索新的治疗方式。通过靶向重塑肿瘤微环境或者特异性作用于肿瘤发生发展过程中的某一个或某一些关键点来杀伤肿瘤细胞或者抑制肿瘤细胞与微环境之间的相互联系，靶向治疗作用位点精确，不良反应小，具有高效、广谱的特点^[2]。随着近年来对胰腺癌肿瘤微环境(TME)代谢及相关免疫检查点研究的不断深入，研究者对胰腺癌治疗方式的理念发生了转变。针对胰腺癌 TME 代谢特点及相关免疫检查点个体化靶向联合传统化疗药物治疗有望成为未来胰腺癌治疗的新方向，本文对相关研究作一综述。

1 胰腺癌 TME 的特点

TME 由 Ioannides 等^[3]首先提出，指肿瘤发生发展中所处的局部代谢环境。其主要由肿瘤细胞、基质细胞及周围的其他基质成分共同构成，在胰腺肿瘤细胞(PCCs)的代谢过程中起着重要而复杂的作用，为肿瘤细胞的发生、发展提供有利条件。基质细胞成分主要包括胰腺星状细胞(PSCs)、肿瘤成纤维细胞(CAFs)、内皮细胞、平滑肌细胞及相关炎症细胞如淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞等。周围基质成分主要包括细胞外基质(ECM)蛋白、细胞因子、生长因子及相关蛋白酶等。

1.1 CAFs 成纤维细胞在上皮细胞分化、炎症调控及损伤修复中起重要作用，参与构成结缔组织。CAF_s 与正常成纤维细胞的作用和表达产物均不同，CAF_s 具有更强的增殖能力并能表达不同的 ECM^[4]。Maehara 等^[5] 通过将 CAF_s 与 PCCs 共培养后发现 PCCs 的侵袭活性明显增强。CAF_s 分泌大量细胞因子、促进基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)和基质细胞衍生因子-1 的表达^[6]、促进肿瘤生长。Erez 等^[7] 于 2010 年发现 CAF_s 通过激活 NF-κB 信号通路，诱导 M2 型巨噬细胞浸润至胰腺肿瘤部

位，促进纤维化形成。在将 PCCs 与 CAF_s 共同培养的研究^[8] 中，COX-2/PTGS2 基因在两种细胞中的表达均明显增高，抑制 COX-2/PTGS2 基因表达，降低 PCCs 的侵袭力。

1.2 PSCs PSCs 在正常胰腺组织中大部分处于静止状态。在 PSCs 细胞质中有大量维生素 A 脂滴，分泌少量细胞因子和趋化因子^[9]。当 PSCs 被氧化，例如酒精或者一些其他刺激因子作用后，原本处于静止的储脂细胞转化成肌成纤维细胞样的 PSCs，同时分泌大量的 ECM、黏附分子以及细胞因子，而且又通过自分泌的方式维持自身的活化状态。PSCs 活化后一方面导致细胞质中的维生素 A 和脂滴数量减少并且成纤维样表达，另一方面产生 α-平滑肌肌动蛋白标记物(α-SMA)及纤维连接蛋白、层黏连蛋白和 MMP 等基质，明显加强细胞的增殖力^[10]。其中 MMP 能降解基质中某些成分例如基底膜，使得 ECM 代谢紊乱、促使肿瘤细胞进入淋巴及血液循环，促进肿瘤生长、侵润、转移。Tan 等^[11] 发现 MMP-7 在胰腺肿瘤组织中高表达，认为其诱导细胞间紧密连接的破坏，加剧细胞解离及癌细胞的远处迁移。在胰腺癌小鼠模型研究^[12] 中提出 PSCs 活化后大量表达维生素 D 受体，导致微环境内炎症和基质纤维化改变。联合传统化疗药物和维生素 D 衍生物作用荷瘤小鼠，瘤体内化疗药物的浓度增加，结果显示荷瘤小鼠的生存期明显延长。Chronopoulos 等^[13] 提出全反式视黄酸可以抑制 PSCs 活化改善肿瘤组织纤维化，降低 PCCs 侵袭性。Masamune 等^[14] 提出 PSCs 可以通过诱导血管内皮生长因子、环氧化酶-2 等促进血管生成，加速肿瘤生长。Eguchi 等^[15] 在体外研究中发现，低氧(1% O₂)条件下 PSCs 增加了生长因子(CTGF)的分泌，又在 CTGF 作用下促进了胰腺癌的侵袭能力。这种远超过在正常氧(21% O₂)条件下的肿瘤浸润活性可能是由 PSCs 分泌的 CTGF 介导的。Mantoni 等^[16] 提出小分子 RNA 抑制 β1 整连蛋白和黏着斑蛋白的活性，降低 PSCs 纤维化、增加肿瘤对放射治疗的敏感性。PSC 的活化受到多种因素的影响，如氧化应激或其他微环境中的细胞因子，例如血小板衍化生长因子、TGF-β、IL-6 等。这些因子在 PSC 活化过程中起重要作用。

用。通过阻碍 PSC 激活或抑制 PSC 激活后的产物来干预肿瘤的发生发展。

1.3 肿瘤相关间质(TAS)成分 胰腺癌中纤维结缔组织增生明显,约 80% 以上的肿瘤组织由 TAS 组成。研究发现 TAS 可以激活 PSC 并分化为 CAFs,通过纤维化和可溶性因子的调节作用形成药物和免疫细胞的屏障^[17]。正因此导致胰腺癌免疫治疗和化疗效果不佳。TAS 成分主要包括纤维连接蛋白、层黏连蛋白、胶原蛋白、糖蛋白、金属蛋白酶、调节因子等。其中,纤维连接蛋白可介导 PCCs 的生长、浸润、转移;金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子-1 (TIMP-1) 及 MMP 通过降解基质内相关成分,增加 PCCs 的增殖及侵袭;双链蛋白聚糖可促进 TGF-β1 的转录及与胶原蛋白结合;成纤维细胞活化因子-α 可增加 PSCs 的迁移活性^[18]。Pure 等^[19]研究指出,间充质干细胞表达成纤维细胞活化蛋白(FAP),其对局部免疫调节信号的敏感性较高,故通过抑制胰腺癌 FAP 阳性的细胞可以增强抗肿瘤免疫力。

2 相关免疫抑制细胞

2.1 细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞相关抗原 4(CTLA-4)与程序性死亡受体-1(PD-1)/PD 配体 1(PD-L1) 目前观点认为 CTLA-4 抗体和 PD-1 抗体均通过作用不同类型的 T 细胞来抑制肿瘤细胞的免疫反应。单克隆 CTLA-4 生物 IgG1 抗体 ipilimumab 同步诱导 CD4⁺T、CD8⁺T 淋巴细胞扩增,阻碍免疫抑制信号增强机体免疫。Hingorani 等^[20]应用 ipilimumab 的Ⅱ期单臂临床试验,其中转移性胰腺癌 20 例和进展期胰腺癌患者 7 例在接受 ipilimumab 治疗后,仅 1 例患者出现肿瘤缓慢退缩,无患者出现疾病缓解,表明单药 ipilimumab 对疾病的治疗无效。另一项单臂 I b 期临床试验^[21]应用 ipilimumab 单药或与 GM-CSF 疫苗 GVAX 联合应用,结果显示联合用药组的生存预后更好。表明抗 CTLA-4 联合其他药物对疾病可能会有效。有观点指出,PD-L1 在胰腺癌组织中高表达使得肿瘤细胞逃避宿主免疫反应,导致机体产生免疫治疗耐药性^[22]。一项抗 PD-L1 单臂 I 期试验^[23],14 例胰腺癌患者中无 1 例客观缓解,表明单药抗 PD-L1 在胰腺癌治疗中无效。另外一项伊匹单抗(ipilimumab)单臂 II 期临床研究虽还未得到阳性结果,但其安全性已得到证实^[24]。一项晚期胰腺癌 I 期临床研究中替西木单抗(tremelimumab)与吉西他滨联合应用,其中有 2 例患者出现部分缓解^[25]。Wei 等^[26]研究指出,抗 CTLA-4 不同于抗 PD-1,是其诱导 CD8⁺T 淋巴细胞增殖同时也能诱导 CD4⁺T 淋巴细胞增殖,两者联合应用增强机体免疫应答力。因此,针对 PD-1/PD-L1 及抗 CTLA-4 抗体两者联合或与其他化疗药物联合应用的研究还有待进一步完善。

2.2 骨髓源性抑制细胞(MDSC) MDSC 是来源于骨髓的一类尚未分化的细胞,通过增殖、活化等过程转化而来的免疫抑制细胞。胰腺癌小鼠模型中,MDSC 在肿瘤细胞因子刺激作用下增殖同时趋化聚集至肿瘤组织^[27]并抑制抗肿瘤 T 细胞的功能^[28]。最近体外实验表明,阻断粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子和吉西他滨联合应用,抑制 MDSC 增强 T 细胞抗肿瘤能力^[29]。有研究发现 MDSC 细胞在 TGF-β1 诱导下抑制 NK 细

胞的活性,促进肿瘤生长。重要的是,NK 细胞的活性随着 MDSC 细胞数量的减少又可逐渐恢复^[30]。靶向重塑 MDSC 细胞提高机体免疫应答能力。

2.3 巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(CSF1) CSF1 介导巨噬细胞的分化、极化和趋化,Zhu 等^[31]在胰腺癌小鼠模型中,通过抑制 CSF1/CSF1R 信号通路的激活调控巨噬细胞,增强机体抗原呈递及介导杀伤性 T 细胞抗肿瘤的能力。另外通过 CD40 激活巨噬细胞,诱导其迅速趋化至肿瘤组织,介导杀伤性 T 淋巴细胞抗肿瘤。Beatty 等^[32]联合应用 CD40 激动剂(CP-870,893)和吉西他滨,发现可增强机体免疫应答能力。

3 微环境中的细胞代谢

3.1 胰腺癌组织内的血管减少,微环境明显缺氧 Erkan 等^[33]发现胰腺癌组织内的血管密度减少至正常组织的 20% 左右。虽然促血管生成因子在胰腺癌组织中高表达,但在 PSCs 和 PCCs 的作用下大量内皮抑素产生、抑制血管生成,且这种抑制作用远大于促进作用^[34-35]。Kim 等^[4]发现 PCCs 诱导 CAFs 产生促血管内皮生长因子,但同时 CAFs 刺激 PCCs 分泌内皮抑素抗血管生成。此外,缺氧本身能刺激 CAFs 分泌过量的 ECM 成分加重肿瘤组织纤维化,又进一步加重了缺氧的程度。在胰腺癌中缺氧诱导因子表达上调^[36],来适应缺氧环境。Chang 等^[37]在胰腺癌小鼠模型中发现缺氧促进 PCCs 增殖和 mRNA 的表达,表明缺氧环境对胰腺癌治疗不利。

3.2 胰腺 TME 中 pH 值降低 胰腺癌驱动基因 K-ras 的突变可以引发 PCCs 糖代谢向糖酵解模式为主的转变^[38-39],导致产生大量的乳酸,降低 TME 的 pH 值。酸性环境促进 PCCs 生长并加重组织缺氧。更重要的是 K-ras 基因突变诱导 PCCs 抗氧化,增强 PCCs 存活力^[40]。因此,调控 K-ras 基因或改变肿瘤细胞的异常代谢在未来治疗中也是一个辅助手段。

4 总结与展望

目前临床的主要治疗方式是应用化疗药物作用于胰腺癌细胞,而胰腺癌组织微环境基质的改变、细胞代谢方式的异常以及显著的免疫抑制状态,多种因素共同影响临床药物化疗效果。从单一方向联合传统化疗着手似乎均不能明显提高患者的反应性。应进一步掌握单向治疗失败背后的机制,同时关注胰腺癌肿瘤细胞本身及为肿瘤细胞提供各种有利条件的微环境的变化。针对这两大方面采用多种方式联合互补、多靶点同时作用,最终将可能增强肿瘤的疗效,延长患者生存期并提高患者生活质量。因此,进一步深入研究这种联合针对肿瘤细胞及多靶点、同时靶向重塑 TME 的多重策略的方法或许将有望提高抗肿瘤的疗效,改善胰腺癌患者的生存现状。

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收稿日期:2019-05-04 修回日期:2019-05-20 编辑:王宇

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收稿日期:2019-03-04 修回日期:2019-05-02 编辑:王国品