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肿瘤相关巨噬细胞与肿瘤生长和治疗的研究进展

Tumor-associated macrophages in tumor progression and therapy: An update

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[摘要] 肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)是肿瘤微环境中的一种重要的炎症细胞。活化后的 TAM 通过分泌多种细胞因子和趋化因子促进肿瘤相关的血管生成、侵袭、浸润和转移;该过程也是免疫调控中的重要环节, TAM 中核转录因子- κ B(nuclear transcription factor- κ B, NF- κ B)、Toll 样受体(Toll like receptor, TLR)等介导的信号通路的活化可以促进肿瘤的生长与增殖。上述功能受 TAM 所处肿瘤微环境的影响。对多种人类实体瘤和血液系统恶性肿瘤的研究发现, TAM 与肿瘤预后不良相关。TAM 向肿瘤组织的归巢能力使针对 TAM 的分子靶向治疗为肿瘤诊疗开辟了新思路,是抗肿瘤治疗的有效手段。

[关键词] 肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(TAM);NF- κ B;多发性骨髓瘤;恶性淋巴瘤

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巨噬细胞是体液和细胞免疫中重要的效应细胞和抗原提呈细胞,肿瘤组织中存在巨噬细胞的聚集。肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)参与肿瘤的发生、发展的多个阶段, TAM 的浸润数量与肿瘤的不良预后密切相关。因此,对 TAM 在肿瘤演变过程中各种生物学行为的干预是目前肿瘤免疫的研究热点。TAM 向肿瘤组织的归巢能力也为一些以巨噬细胞为载体的靶向溶瘤病毒的研制和临床应用提供了可能。本文对 TAM 的类别、功能、肿瘤免疫治疗及其在血液系统恶性肿瘤中的研究进展等进行综述。

1 TAM 概况

巨噬细胞主要起源于外周循环的单核细胞,是天然免疫系统的主要成员^[1-2]。巨噬细胞在单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, MCP-1)、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(macrophage colony stimulating factor, M-CSF)等的作用下向肿瘤微环境定向移动,分化为 TAM,参与肿瘤的生存、增殖、浸润、转移并与预后不良相关^[3]。但并非所有的巨噬细胞都有促肿瘤的作用。肝脏中的巨噬细胞(Kupffer 细胞)通过吞噬外周循环中的肿瘤细胞起到抗肿瘤作用^[4];有动物实验^[5]表明,敲除 Kupffer 细胞可以提高肿瘤的转移率。

巨噬细胞具有可塑性和多向分化的能力^[3]。INF- γ 、TNF- α 等参与活化 M1 型(经典型)巨噬细胞, M1 型巨噬细胞高表达 IL-1、IL-6 等促炎性细胞因子,参与 Th1 型应答反应及 T 细胞的活化,同时诱

导一氧化氮等毒性介质引起细胞损伤^[6],是杀伤病原体和肿瘤细胞的主要抗原提呈细胞^[7]。M2 型(可变型)巨噬细胞被 IL-10、IL-4 等信号激活,参与调节性 T 细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)的分化与免疫抑制,起到促肿瘤作用^[8-9]。根据活化因子的不同, M2 型巨噬细胞又可分为 M2a、M2b、M2c 三个亚型。IL-4 和 IL-13 刺激巨噬细胞分化为 M2a 型,主要参与 Th2 型免疫应答及过敏反应、寄生虫感染免疫;免疫复合物、TLR 激活剂和 IL-1R 配体诱导巨噬细胞分化为 M2b 型,主要参与体液免疫^[10-11]。IL-10 和糖皮质激素诱导 M2c 型巨噬细胞活化,主要参与免疫抑制和炎症反应^[12]。此外, CCL17 与 CCR4 结合及趋化因子配体 CCR5 的缺陷都有活化 M2 型巨噬细胞的作用^[13-14]。M2 型巨噬细胞产生 TGF- β 、IL-10 等抗炎性细胞因子,但抗原提呈能力较弱^[7,15]。

有研究^[16-17]表明,肿瘤中浸润的巨噬细胞大多为“促肿瘤的 M2 型巨噬细胞”。肿瘤微环境、肿瘤

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细胞、肿瘤基质都可以释放巨噬细胞的募集、活化信号^[18-21]。在肿瘤演变过程中,巨噬细胞何时表达“抗肿瘤的M1型”或是“促肿瘤的M2型”的特征分子并无严格的时间区分。对乳腺癌、宫颈癌、等人类实体瘤的研究表明,一些Th1型细胞因子的表达与肿瘤的分类和分期相关^[22-24]。因此推测TAM在肿瘤的起始阶段主要表现为M1型,在进展阶段则表现为M2型^[2,25-26]。

2 TAM与血管生成

血管生成是肿瘤生长和转移过程中的重要事件。血管基底膜及细胞外基质在损伤等刺激因素作用下被降解破坏,继而内皮细胞迁移形成新生血管,为肿瘤细胞提供营养物质运输的通路和扩散途径。在一些人类肿瘤中,TAM的积聚常与血管生成及血管内皮生长因子、血小板衍生生长因子(platelet-derived growth factor,PDGF)的表达相关^[27-28]。也有人认为,TAM具有促/抗血管生成的双重效应,但促血管生成的效应占优势^[18]。对乳腺癌、肺癌、肾癌、基底细胞癌等的研究^[29-32]发现,TAM浸润与肿瘤组织中血管生成呈正相关。低氧是血管再生和TAM活化的重要条件,在缺氧和肿瘤微环境信号刺激下巨噬细胞上调VEGF、纤维母细胞生长因子(fibroblast growth factor,FGF)、胸腺嘧啶磷酸化酶(thymidine phosphorylase,TP)、尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活物(urokinase plasminogen activator,uPA)、TNF- α 、COX-2等促血管生成因子的表达^[32-34]。Lin等^[35-36]通过转基因Csfop/Csfop动物研究发现,肿瘤巨噬细胞作为“血管生成的开关”参与肿瘤的转移。Sierra等^[37]发现,TAM是肿瘤基质中产生促血管生成因子Sema4D的主要细胞,消除TAM能够减缓肿瘤进展,中和TAM诱导物或TAM表面受体可以阻止TAM在肿瘤组织中的募集,抑制血管生成^[38]。对人类宫颈癌的研究^[39-40]发现,TAM分泌的VEGF参与肿瘤相关的淋巴管再生与肿瘤细胞淋巴管转移。

VEGF是最主要的促血管生成因子,它也参与对TAM的募集^[3]。VEGF存在R1、R2两个受体。VEGF-R1刺激肿瘤相关微环境(umor associated environment,TAE)中的单核巨噬细胞产生金属蛋白酶-9(matrix metalloproteinase-9,MMP9),参与肿瘤的浸润、转移;VEGF-R1+细胞聚集为肿瘤细胞的播散提供合适的“土壤”^[41-42]。VEGF-R2主要促进血管生成和细胞有丝分裂;在胰腺癌中,使用VEGF-R2受体拮抗剂可以抑制TAM的募集^[43]。在前列腺癌动物模型中,VEGF拮抗剂Linomide通过抑制TAM

对血管生成的促进作用,抑制肿瘤生长^[44]。

趋化因子是一群具有同源性结构和趋化功能的细胞因子,CXC家族成员CXC8、CXCL8与肿瘤血管生成密切相关。在前列腺癌中,CCL2不但参与促进肿瘤细胞生长和M2型巨噬细胞的活化^[45],也表现出对TAM的募集作用,这为CCL2单克隆抗体的临床应用提供了依据。此外,上皮细胞趋化因子家族成员CXCR4也可促进肿瘤相关的血管生成^[46]。

3 TAM与肿瘤的浸润和转移

内皮细胞基底膜的降解与损伤是肿瘤细胞浸润、转移的主要原因。TAM通过上调组织蛋白酶B等蛋白水解酶、金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases,MMPs)、纤溶酶、尿激酶A,破坏基底膜,溶解细胞外基质,增强肿瘤的侵袭力,其中MMPs是参与基质降解最重要的因子^[47-48]。TAM可以分泌MMP-2、MMP-9等多种MMPs,也可分泌一些因子作为MMPs活化剂^[48]。MMP-9不仅参与肿瘤细胞的浸润和转移,还释放多种肿瘤相关的血管和淋巴管生长因子。双磷酸盐-唑来膦酸(biphosphonate zoledronic acid)是一种金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子(tissue-inhibitor of metalloproteinase,TIMP),在HPV16诱导的宫颈癌动物模型中,TIMP通过抑制MMP-9抑制肿瘤相关的血管生成和肿瘤细胞生长^[49]。

TAM和肿瘤细胞都可产生淋巴管相关生长因子,如VEGF-C、VEGF-D,通过激活淋巴管特异性受体VEFG-R3,活化肿瘤特异性的淋巴循环通路,这一过程也伴随着TAM促血管生成作用^[40]。另有文献^[50]表明,与肿瘤细胞共培养的TAM通过活化C-JUK和NF- κ B,上调TNF- α 和MMPs的表达,同时表达大量的CSF-1与胎盘生长因子(placenta growth factor,PIGF),促进肿瘤的生长与浸润。

TAM分泌的TGF- β 促进基质间血管生成,具有促肿瘤和抗肿瘤的双重效应,但在多数情况下主要抑制肿瘤的生长和转移^[51]。肺癌中,TAM分泌的TGF- β 通过诱导血管生成素4(angiopoietin 4)促进肺泡血管壁细胞间融合,提高癌变上皮细胞的迁移能力^[25]。

IL-1 β 也是参与肿瘤转移的重要因子。恶性黑色素瘤、乳腺癌、前列腺癌的动物研究^[52]表明,IL-1 β 基因敲除的小鼠较未敲除的小鼠肿瘤转移率明显降低。大肠癌细胞可刺激TAM分泌IL-1 β ,通过GSK3 β 和Wnt介导的信号通路,促进肿瘤的生长;同时IL-1 β 也可抑制肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体(tumor necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing lig-

and, TRAIL)介导的凋亡。VitD3 通过增加大肠癌细胞对 TRAIL 诱导的凋亡的敏感性,抑制 TAM 分泌和释放 IL-1 β ,起到抗肿瘤作用^[53-54]。

细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)可通过联系吞噬细胞(巨噬细胞和中性粒细胞)和肿瘤细胞,参与 TAM 的功能调节与肿瘤的转移^[55]。TAM 分泌的 IL-4 可以诱导组织蛋白酶的活化,促进肿瘤的浸润^[56]。多功能蛋白聚糖(versican)在几乎所有人类肿瘤细胞中表达上调,并通过 TLR2/TLR6 途径激活 TAM,激活后的 TAM 又产生促转移的细胞因子(如 TNF- α),形成一个放大的分泌环路^[57]。又有研究^[58]表明,TAM 可以表达迁移刺激因子(migrate stimulate factor, MSF)。在 IL-4、M-CSF、TGF- β 等抗炎性因子诱导下表达的 MSF 与促肿瘤的 M2 表型相关,参与肿瘤细胞的迁移、浸润和转移。

4 TAM 与免疫调节

1992 年 Mantovani 等^[59]提出了著名的“巨噬细胞平衡假说”,将 TAM 比作一把具有抑瘤和促瘤作用的“双刃剑”。M1 型 TAM 通过激活 IL-2、IFN- γ 和 IL-12,杀伤肿瘤细胞;M2 型 TAM 产生大量促血管和淋巴管生成的生长因子,促进肿瘤生长。目前认为具有 IL-12^{low}/IL-10^{high}表型的 M2 型巨噬细胞是肿瘤内主要的 TAM。在肿瘤微环境中的低氧应激下,一些免疫抑制因子如 PGE-2 和 IL-10 的表达不仅抑制 M1 型巨噬细胞的活化,同时也使已生成的 M1 型转化为促肿瘤的 M2 型^[9]。IL-10、PGE-2 和 TGF- β 通过抑制巨噬细胞 MHC-II 类分子的表达,影响其抗原提成的能力。肿瘤细胞释放的 IL-4、IL-6、IL-10、PGE-2、TGF- β 可以抑制 T/NK 细胞介导的细胞毒作用,其中 IL-10 的免疫抑制作用最为强烈^[2,9,60]。除了 IL-10,TAM 也可以通过 NF- κ B 通路的激活,稳定低表达一些免疫抑制因子,如 TNF- α 、IL-1、IL-12 等^[61]。

B7-H4 是一种抗原特异性的免疫抑制因子,TAM 通过 TNF- α 和 IL-10 诱导 B7-H4 的表达,进而抑制 T 细胞功能^[62]。吲哚胺加双氧酶(indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, IDO)是色氨酸分解代谢的限速酶,可以消耗肿瘤微环境中的色氨酸,抑制 T 细胞的激活,参与免疫抑制,且 TAM 中 IDO 表达增高^[63]。一些内源性配体如热休克蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP)也与 TAM 共同参与免疫调控。HSP 是高度保守的细胞表面或细胞内结合蛋白,也是 TLR4 的配体,在细胞中组成性表达。HSP 通过上调 TLR4,激活 NF- κ B 通路,表达 TNF- α 、VEGF 等细胞因子,参

与 TAM 的活化。HSP70 和 HSP90 对巨噬细胞 TNF- α 的表达有较强的促进作用,这种刺激效应与 HSP 在细胞表面分布的位置和分泌量相关^[64-67],因此抑制 HSP 的功能也可成为肿瘤治疗的新方向。

5 TAM 的相关信号转导途径

巨噬细胞中 NF- κ B 通路的活化是 TAM 激活和肿瘤发生的重要条件,NF- κ B 的持续激活与慢性炎症和肿瘤前状态有关^[61]。普通巨噬细胞中 NF- κ B 参与转录 Th1 型细胞因子,TAM 中 NF- κ B 活化释放 MMP-9、TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-1 β 、VEGF、COX-2 等,促进血管生成与肿瘤的演变^[61,68-69]。另一方面,TAM 通常存在 NF- κ B 功能的缺陷,呈现促肿瘤和免疫抑制的 M2 型^[68]。因此,TAM 中 NF- κ B 通路活化或抑制均可表现出“促肿瘤的 M2 型”。NF- κ B 家族有 5 个成员(REL 家族): RelA(p65)、c-Rel、RelB、p50、p52,其中 RelA、RelB、c-Rel 拥有转录激活结构域。敲除 NF- κ B 通路中关键基因或抑制其活化相关的细胞因子,可以显著减少肿瘤负荷。p50 亚单位二聚体是 NF- κ B 通路抑制剂,参与诱导 IL-10^{high}/IL-12^{low} 的 M2 型巨噬细胞。有研究^[70-71]证明,敲除 TAM 中 p50 基因可以抑制肿瘤的生长,延长宿主的生存期。

缺氧是肿瘤微环境的特征,TAM 在肿瘤组织中的募集与缺氧程度成正比,这一过程受 HIF-1 α 、VEGF、FGF- β 、CXCL12 和 CXCR4 共同调节,其中 HIF-1 α 不仅是调节细胞对缺氧应答的关键因子,也参与 NF- κ B 通路的活化。也有实验^[68]表明,小鼠巨噬细胞短时间(2~4 h)暴露于缺氧环境可上调 NF- κ B 的活性和 HIF-1 α 的表达。

根据活化后表达产物的不同,NF- κ B 在 TAM 中的激活也存在促瘤和抗瘤的双重效应,这种“双面性”由参与 NF- κ B 活化的同源/异源二聚体决定,也受肿瘤微环境和肿瘤类型与分期的影响。例如,NF- κ B 活化后促炎性功能主要由 p50/p65 异源二聚体诱导,而 P50/P50 同源二聚体则上调 COX-2、TGF- β 等免疫抑制相关的促肿瘤基因。除了 NF- κ B,大肠癌中 TAM 也可通过 Wnt 通路刺激 IL-1 β 的释放,促进肿瘤细胞的增殖^[53]。TLR4 的激活是 NF- κ B 的上游活化信号之一。动物实验^[69]表明,TLR4 介导的信号通路促进肿瘤细胞的生长。TLR4 缺陷的 TAM 不仅不表达促炎性细胞因子和血管生成因子,对肿瘤细胞中的 NF- κ B 通路也没有活化作用。HSP 也可以通过 TLR4 的活化,激活 TAM 中 NF- κ B 通路,促进肿瘤的生长。因此,TLR4-NF- κ B

通路也是潜在的肿瘤治疗靶点。

6 TAM 与血液系统恶性肿瘤的治疗

在宫颈癌、子宫内膜癌、膀胱癌、乳腺癌、胰腺癌等人类实体瘤和相关动物实验^[16,29,72-75]中都发现, TAM 浸润数量与血管生成及肿瘤细胞的转移正相关, 与生存率呈负相关。最近报道的白介素 4 诱导基因 1 (interleukin four induced gene 1, IL4I1) 是一种在原发纵膈 B 细胞淋巴瘤中发现的具有 T 细胞抑制作用的左旋苯基丙氨酸 (L-phenylalanine) 氧化酶, 主要由髓系细胞分泌, IL-4 是其唯一的诱导产物。在几乎所有人类肿瘤 (如肺癌, 大肠癌和 B 细胞淋巴瘤) 中都存在大量 IL4I1 阳性的 TAM 浸润; 在 B 细胞或生发中心起源的肿瘤如滤泡型淋巴瘤、霍奇金淋巴瘤、小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤 (small lymphocytic lymphoma, SLL) 中也有表达。体外实验^[76]证实, IL4I1 与 iNOS、IDO 一样具有抑制 T 细胞增殖的功能。IL4I1 在滤泡性淋巴瘤中的高表达与较好的预后相关, 表明原发病未侵犯骨髓。

滤泡性淋巴瘤 (follicular lymphoma, FL) 中编码单核/巨噬细胞相关基因如 M-CSF 的表达, 与疾病的预后不良相关^[77-78]。Taskinen 等的研究^[79]发现, 单独化疗的滤泡性淋巴瘤患者中, TAM 浸润常常提示预后不良, 但若昔妥昔单抗与 CDVP (环磷酰胺、多柔比辛、长春新碱、强的松) 联合治疗后, TAM 浸润与术后长期生存正相关。

CD68、CD163、CD16、CD312 和 CD115 是人类单核/巨噬细胞表面主要的 CD 分子^[80], 多发性骨髓瘤 (multiple myeloma, MM) 是异常浆细胞克隆性增生的恶性肿瘤, 免疫组化分析表明, 骨髓瘤细胞中存在大量 CD68⁺ CD163⁺ 的 TAM^[81]。体外实验^[82]证实, TAM 对骨髓瘤细胞的凋亡具有保护作用。在经典霍奇金淋巴瘤中, CD68⁺ TAM 浸润不仅与较低的生存率相关, 还可作为霍奇金淋巴瘤诊断、治疗, 特别是自体干细胞移植术后预后及复发的评价指标。也有人建议将 TAM 浸润程度用于疾病的危险分层及预后评估指标^[83]。血管免疫母细胞性 T 细胞淋巴瘤中, CD163⁺ 细胞数与总体生存率相关, CD163⁺ 细胞/CD68⁺ 细胞的比值高与疾病预后不良相关^[84]。

7 结语

分子靶向治疗是目前肿瘤治疗的热点, TAM 向肿瘤组织的归巢使它们成为合适的靶向“载体”^[85]。由于巨噬细胞在体外具有吞噬肿瘤细胞的能力, 最

初人们尝试分离肿瘤患者外周血单核细胞, 在体外应用 LPS 或 IFN- γ 等诱导其分化为有杀伤性的巨噬细胞后, 再回输用于肿瘤治疗, 但并没有显著疗效^[86]。后来, 人们改用体外激活的巨噬细胞进行肿瘤局部注射, 尽管动物模型中证实有一定疗效, 但是人体试验没有取得成功。因此人们推测, 巨噬细胞抵达肿瘤细胞内部时, 肿瘤微环境中的相关信号能抑制巨噬细胞的抗肿瘤功能^[87-89]。目前采用转基因技术, 将巨噬细胞刺激因子 CSF-1、IFN- γ 、肿瘤抗原抗血管生成因子、药物活化酶等转入巨噬细胞, 结合 TAM 的归巢能力, 使其成为靶向治疗的“特洛伊木马”。选择性的溶瘤细胞病毒作为理想的靶向治疗药物已在临床试验中表现出较大潜力, 牛痘病毒、科萨奇病毒、疱疹性口炎病毒等已用于多发性骨髓瘤的临床治疗^[90-93]。在 Mayo 医院, 麻疹和 MV-NIS 的联合制剂已用于治疗一些进展/难治-复发性的 NCI 评分为 I 期的骨髓瘤, 并取得较好的疗效^[94]。

TAM 与肿瘤的发生密切相关, 它不仅是肿瘤细胞生长、浸润和转移的关键因子, 也是肿瘤免疫中的重要调控环节。减少肿瘤微环境中 TAM 的负荷, 诱导其抗肿瘤表型, 逆转促肿瘤表型, 都可抑制肿瘤的生长与转移。因此, 可从抑制肿瘤组织巨噬细胞的募集和生存、抑制巨噬细胞的促血管生成和组织重塑作用、杀灭肿瘤中定植的巨噬细胞三方面探索肿瘤治疗的新方法^[95]。针对 TAM 分子靶向治疗为肿瘤的诊疗开辟了新途径, 是抗肿瘤治疗的有效手段。

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