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·临床研究·

CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞在结直肠癌组织中的浸润分布及其临床意义

卢慧敏^{1a,b}, 王琰^{1a,b}, 陈陆俊^{1b}, 蒋敬庭^{1a,b}, 卢斌峰^{1a,b,2}(1. 苏州大学 a. 医学部, b. 附属第三医院肿瘤生物诊疗中心
江苏省肿瘤免疫治疗工程技术研究中心 苏州大学细胞治疗研究院, 江苏常州 213003; 2. 美国匹兹堡大学
医学院免疫学系, 匹兹堡 PA 15213)

[摘要] 目的: 研究组织驻留 CD8⁺T 细胞(CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞)在结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)组织中浸润程度及分布特征, 分析其浸润程度与患者临床病理特征及预后的关系。方法: 选用上海芯超生物科技有限公司的 88 例结肠癌 HColA180Su14 和 77 例直肠癌 HRec-Ade180Sur-03 组织芯片, 应用免疫荧光染色法分别检测 CRC 组织及相应癌旁组织中 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞的浸润分布特征及程度, Wilcoxon 秩和检验比较 CRC 及癌旁组织中 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度, χ^2 检验分析 CRC 中 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与患者临床病理特征的关系; Kaplan-Meier 生存分析 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与患者预后的关系, 拟合 Cox 模型评价不同指标与患者预后的关系。结果: CRC 组织中 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与癌旁组织比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 有远处转移患者中 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞高度浸润的比率显著低于无远处转移患者($P<0.01$), CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与患者其他临床病理特征无明显相关($P>0.05$)。Kaplan-Meier 生存分析显示, CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞高度浸润患者的 OS 较低度浸润患者显著延长(54.42% vs 25.00%, $P<0.05$), 多因素 Cox 显示, 病理分级($P<0.01$)和 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞高度浸润($P<0.05$)均可作为 CRC 患者预后的独立影响因素。结论: CRC 组织中 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润与预后相关, 提示其在 CRC 发生发展过程中发挥重要作用。

[关键词] 结直肠癌; CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞; 组织芯片; 预后

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Distribution of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration in colorectal cancer tissues and its clinical significance

LU Huimin^{1a,b}, WANG Yan^{1a,b}, CHEN Lujun^{1b}, JIANG Jingting^{1a,b}, LU Binfeng^{1a,b,2}(1a. Medical College; 1b. Tumor Biological Treatment Center, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Engineering Technology Research Center for Tumor Immunotherapy of Jiangsu Province, Institute of Cell Therapy of Soochow University, Changzhou 213003, Jiangsu, China; 2. Department of Immunology, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15213, United States)

[Abstract] Objective: To investigate the degree and distribution of tissue-resident CD8⁺ T cell (CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells) infiltration in colorectal cancer (CRC) tissues, and to analyze its relationship to patients' clinicopathological features and prognosis. Methods: Tissue chips of 88 cases of colon cancer tissues (No. HColA180Su14) and 77 cases of rectal cancer tissues (No. HRec-Ade180Sur-03) were obtained from Shanghai Outdo Biotech Co., Ltd. Immunofluorescence staining was performed to examine the infiltration pattern and degree of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells in the collected CRC tissues and their para-cancerous tissues. Wilcoxon rank test was used to compare CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration degree in CRC tissues and the para-cancerous tissues. Chi-square test was used to analyze the relationship between CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration in CRC and patients' clinicopathological features. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis was conducted to explore the correlation between CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration and patients' prognosis. Cox model was applied to analyze the correlation between different clinical parameters and patients' prognosis. Results: CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration presented no significant difference between CRC tissues and their para-cancerous tissues ($P>0.05$). The ratio of high infiltration of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells in patients with distant metastasis was significantly lower than that in patients without distant metastasis ($P<0.01$). There was no significant correlation between CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration and other clinicopathological features ($P>0.05$). Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showed that the OS of patients with high infiltration of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells was significantly longer than that of patients with low infiltration (54.42% vs 25.00%, $P<0.05$). Multivariate Cox analysis showed that pathological grade ($P<0.01$) and high infiltration of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells ($P<0.05$) were independent prognostic factors for CRC patients.

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[作者简介] 卢慧敏(1994-), 女, 硕士生, 主要从事肿瘤免疫治疗研究, E-mail: huiminluz@163.com

[通信作者] 卢斌峰(LU Binfeng, corresponding author), 博士, 教授、博士生导师, 主要从事肿瘤免疫治疗研究, E-mail: binfeng@pitt.edu



cant differences between CRC and para-cancer tissues ($P>0.05$). Patients with distant metastasis had significantly lower CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration rate than patients without distant metastasis ($P<0.01$). There was no significant correlation between the infiltration of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells and other clinicopathological features ($P>0.05$). Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showed that the overall survival (OS) of patients with high CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration was significantly longer than that of the patients with low infiltration (54.42% vs 25.00%, $P<0.05$). Multivariate Cox model analysis indicated that pathological grade ($P<0.01$) and high CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration ($P<0.05$) were independent prognostic factors for CRC. **Conclusion:** CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration in CRC is associated with patients' prognosis, suggesting that CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell plays an important role in the initiation and development of CRC.

[Key words] colorectal cancer; CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell; tissue microarray; prognosis

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结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是消化系统中最常见的恶性肿瘤之一^[1]。CRC的治疗包括手术或内镜切除、化疗和放疗等,但这些治疗方法引起的不良反应在一定程度上影响了患者的治疗效果^[2]。因此,亟待探索新的治疗方法。免疫治疗在多种肿瘤的综合治疗中取得了良好的疗效和突破性进展^[3],为CRC的治疗提供了新的思路。多项研究^[4-6]表明,肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞(tumor infiltrating lymphocyte, TIL)高度浸润与多种上皮肿瘤患者的长期预后相关。组织驻留记忆T细胞(tissue-resident memory T cell, T_{RM})是最近发现的第3个记忆T细胞亚群,永久驻留于感染后的外周非淋巴组织中,对局部继发感染的反应较效应型记忆T细胞(effect memory T cell, T_{EM})更为迅速^[7-8]。T_{RM}发展涉及几个阶段,包括进入组织和局部驻留,随后产生对局部衍生信号的应答及抑制组织外流,这些信号有助于T_{RM}的形成和存活。效应T细胞(effect T cell, T_{eff})迁移至非淋巴组织进入特异性微环境(如上皮)中的能力是T_{RM}分化的关键^[9]。CD103介导CD8⁺T细胞直接杀伤上皮来源的肿瘤细胞,同时,激活CD103可直接使CD8⁺T细胞释放穿孔素和颗粒酶B,增强抗肿瘤免疫应答^[10-11]。本研究通过观察CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞在CRC组织中的浸润程度及分布特征,探讨其浸润程度与患者临床病理特征和预后的关系及其临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

CRC组织芯片购自上海芯超生物科技有限公司(产品批号:HColA180Su14, HRec-Ade180Sur-03)。所有患者术前均未接受放、化疗或其他抗肿瘤辅助治疗,均经病理确诊为CRC。所有患者均收集性别、年龄、肿瘤直径、病理分级、T分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移和AJCC第七版TNM分期等临床病理资料。批号为HColA180Su14的芯片含90例结肠癌组织芯点和相应癌旁组织芯点90例,患者年龄27~90岁,中位年龄65岁,手术时间2009年1月至2009年10月,随访时间截至2015年7月,去除失访病例和组织芯点

不完整的病例,共有88例病例纳入研究。批号为HRec-Ade180Sur-03的芯片含90例直肠癌组织芯点和相应癌旁组织芯点90例,患者年龄31~90岁,中位年龄64岁,手术时间2006年7月至2007年8月,随访时间截至2015年7月,去除失访病例和组织芯点不完整的病例,共有77例病例纳入研究。

1.2 主要试剂与仪器

兔抗人CD103单克隆抗体购自Abcam(上海)公司(批号:GR254807-12),鼠抗人CD8单克隆抗体购自Dako公司(批号:20041578),Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488(货号:A-11008)和Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 555(货号:A-21422)购自Invitrogen公司,柠檬酸盐抗原修复液和抗体稀释液购自福州迈新生物技术开发有限公司,DAPI染色液和抗荧光淬灭封片液购自Beyotime公司。Cytation 5细胞成像微孔板检测系统,激光扫描共聚焦显微镜型号为Zeiss LSM 880。

1.3 免疫荧光染色法检测CRC组织中CD8⁺T和CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度

石蜡组织芯片90℃烘片2 h后,二甲苯脱蜡、乙醇水化,采用柠檬酸盐抗原修复液进行抗原修复,3%H₂O₂溶液封闭内源性过氧化物酶,室温孵育30 min。磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)洗涤后,3%牛血清白蛋白(BSA)封闭,37℃孵育2 h。PBS洗涤后,加入一抗兔抗人CD103单克隆抗体(1:800)、鼠抗人CD8单克隆抗体稀释后的兔抗人CD103单克隆抗体(1:1),于4℃冰箱过夜。次日取出芯片,PBS冲洗,避光加入混合的荧光二抗(Alexa Fluor® 488:Alexa Fluor® 555:抗体稀释液=1:1:80),37℃孵育1 h,PBS冲洗后用DAPI室温孵育10 min,PBS再次冲洗后,抗荧光淬灭封片液封片。选择组织结构清晰且染色均匀的组织芯点进行定量分析。CD8及CD103免疫荧光染色结果判断:由苏州大学附属第三医院2位资深病理学医师在双盲条件下进行细胞计数。以细胞核呈蓝色、细胞膜有红色膜表达为CD8阳性染色;以细胞核呈

蓝色、细胞膜有红、绿色表达为CD103⁺CD8⁺染色。将每个芯点在PS软件中划分为9个区域,每个区域分别计数后合并总数,分别取CD8⁺T细胞、CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞的均值纳入统计。

1.4 统计学处理

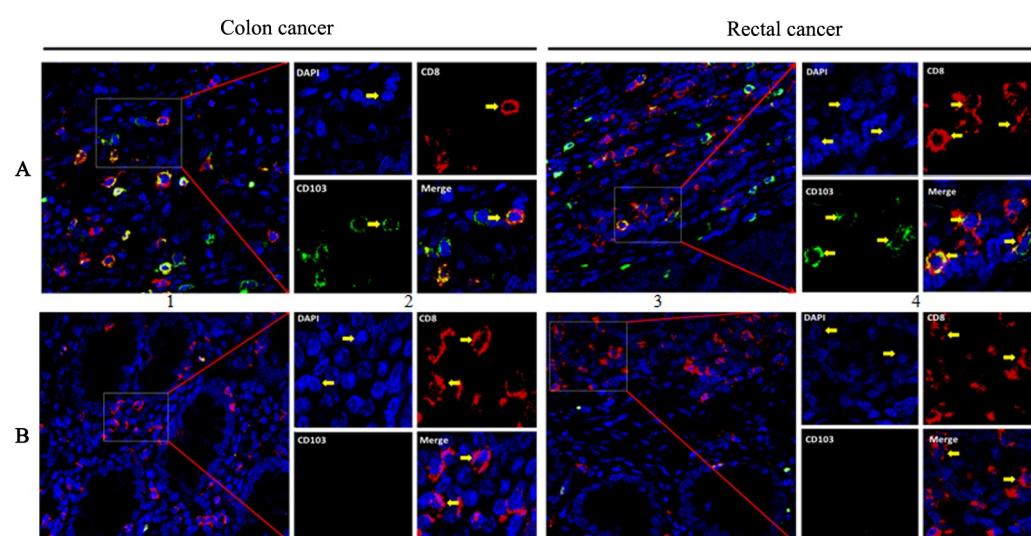
所有数据采用Adobe Photoshop CC 2018软件计数、SPSS 22.0软件分析,图形采用GraphPad Prism 5.0软件绘制。Wilcoxon秩和检验比较配对资料间差异,Pearson卡方检验比较样本率差异。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法及Log-Rank检验,并拟合Cox回归分析模型,用风险比(HR)及95%CI估计CD8⁺T和

CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度及CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率与CRC患者死亡风险的关联强度。以P<0.05或P<0.01表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 CD8⁺T和CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞在CRC组织中的浸润程度

免疫荧光染色法结果(图1)显示,CD103在CRC组织中主要定位于肿瘤浸润性CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的细胞膜,且免疫荧光照片显示了CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞在CRC和癌旁组织中的浸润程度。



All images in figure 1 were taken under a confocal microscope. A2,A4, B2 and B4 are the local magnification of A1, A3, B1 and B3.

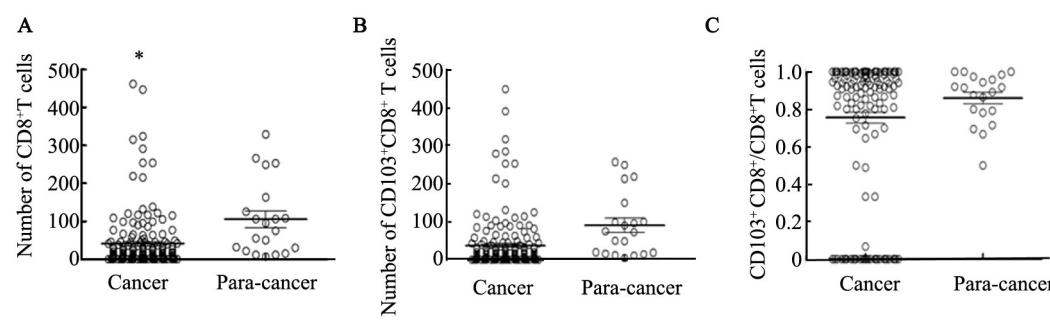
图1 CRC(A)及癌旁组织(B)中CD8⁺T和CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润(免疫荧光染色,×400)

Fig. 1 Infiltration of CD8⁺T cells and CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells in colorectal cancer (A) and para-cancerous (B) tissues
(Immunofluorescent staining, ×400)

2.2 CD8⁺T和CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度及CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率在CRC和癌旁组织中的比较

与癌旁相比,CRC中CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度较低

(Z=4.055,P<0.05;图2A),而CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度和CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率差异无统计学意义(Z=1.387,P>0.05,图2B;Z=-1.109,P>0.05,图2C)。



*P<0.05 vs Para-cancer tissues

图2 CRC和癌旁组织中CD8⁺T细胞(A)、CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞(B)浸润程度及CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率(C)的比较

Fig.2 Comparisons of infiltration degree of CD8⁺T cells (A) and CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells (B) as well as the ratio of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells to CD8⁺T cells (C) between colorectal cancer tissues and para-cancerous tissues



2.3 CD8⁺T 和 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度及 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞占 CD8⁺T 细胞比率与 CRC 患者临床病理特征的关系

165 例 CRC 患者根据 Kaplan-Merier 生存分析模型 Log-Rank 检验结果进一步分析,选取 P 值最低时细胞数目为分割点(cut off)。CRC 中,CD8⁺T 细胞的细胞数范围为 0~462, cut off 值为 4; CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞的细胞数范围为 0~448, cut off 值为 2; CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞占 CD8⁺T 细胞比率的范围为 0~1, cut off 值为 0.818。

2.3.1 CD8⁺T 和 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与患者临床病理特征的相关性 按照 CD8⁺T 和 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞数目 <4、≥4 和 <2、≥2 进行分组, 分析结果(表 1)显示, CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与 TNM 分期有关, II~IV 期患者 CD8⁺T 细胞的浸润程度低于 I 期患者(65.31% vs 88.89%, $\chi^2=4.090, P<0.05$); CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与远处转移有关, 有远处转移患者的 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度显著低于无远处转移患者(33.33% vs 77.36%, $\chi^2=6.102, P<0.01$)。

表 1 CD8⁺T 和 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与 CRC 患者临床病理特征的关系[n (%)]

Tab.1 Relationship between the degree of CD8⁺T and CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration and clinicopathological features of CRC patients[n (%)]

Clinicopathological feature	N	Infiltration degree of CD8 ⁺ T cells		χ^2	P	Infiltration degree of CD103 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ T cells		χ^2	P
		<4	≥4			<2	≥2		
Gender									
Male	96	30(31.25)	66(68.75)	0.080	0.777	19(19.79)	77(80.21)	2.476	0.116
Female	69	23(33.33)	46(66.67)			21(30.43)	48(69.57)		
Age(t/a)				0.048	0.826			0.163	0.687
<60	58	18(31.03)	40(68.97)			13(22.41)	45(77.59)		
≥60	107	35(32.71)	72(67.29)			27(25.23)	80(74.77)		
Tumordiameter(d/cm)				0.271	0.602			0.036	0.849
<5	92	28(30.43)	64(69.57)			17(25.00)	51(75.00)		
≥5	73	25(34.25)	48(65.75)			23(23.71)	74(76.29)		
Pathological grade				0.007	0.935			0.116	0.734
I - II	127	41(32.28)	86(67.72)			30(23.62)	97(76.38)		
III-IV	38	12(31.58)	26(68.42)			10(26.32)	28(73.68)		
T stage				0.198	0.656			0.057	0.811
T1-T3	134	42(31.34)	92(68.66)			33(24.63)	101(75.37)		
T4	31	11(35.48)	20(64.52)			7(22.58)	24(77.42)		
Lymphatic metastasis				3.468	0.063			0.306	0.580
No	101	27(26.73)	74(73.27)			23(22.77)	78(77.23)		
Yes	64	26(40.63)	38(59.37)			17(26.56)	47(73.44)		
Distant metastasis				3.408	0.065			6.102	0.014
No	159	49(30.82)	110(69.18)			36(22.64)	123(77.36)		
Yes	6	4(66.67)	2(33.33)			4(66.67)	2(33.33)		
TNM stage				4.090	0.043			1.897	0.168
I	18	2(11.11)	16(88.89)			2(11.11)	16(88.89)		
II - IV	147	51(34.69)	96(65.31)			38(25.85)	109(74.15)		

2.3.2 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞占 CD8⁺T 细胞比率与患者临床病理特征的相关性 按照 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞占 CD8⁺T 细胞比率 <0.818(低比率)、≥0.818(高比率) 进行分组, 分析结果(表 2)显示, 比率与年龄有关。年龄 ≥60 岁患者的高比率显著低于年龄 <60 岁的患者(64.49% vs 82.76%, $\chi^2=6.088, P<0.01$)。CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞占 CD8⁺T 细胞比率与患者其他临床病理特征无明显相关(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.4 CRC 患者 CD8⁺T 和 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度及 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞占 CD8⁺T 细胞的比率与预后的关系

2.4.1 CRC 患者 CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与 OS 的相关性 Kaplan-Merier 生存分析结果(图 3, 表 3)显示, CD8⁺T 细胞高度浸润患者的 OS 较低度浸润患者显著延长($HR=2.199, 95\%CI=1.332\sim3.631, P<0.01$)。多因素 Cox 比例风险模型显示, 病理分级($HR=2.452, 95\%CI=1.516\sim3.965, P<0.01$) 和 CD8⁺T 细胞高度浸润($HR=0.610, 95\%CI=0.382\sim0.972, P<0.05$) 均可作为 CRC 患者预后的独立危险因素。

2.4.2 CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞浸润程度与患者预后的相关性 Kaplan-Merier 生存分析(图 4, 表 4)显示, CD103⁺CD8⁺T 细胞高度浸润患者的 OS 较低度浸润

患者显著延长($HR=3.418, 95\%CI=1.020\sim11.45, P<0.05$)，多因素Cox比例风险模型显示，病理分级($HR=2.488, 95\%CI=1.540\sim4.021, P<0.01$)和CD103⁺

CD8⁺T细胞高度浸润($HR=0.600, 95\%CI=0.374\sim0.963, P<0.05$)均可作为CRC患者预后的独立危险因素。

表2 CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率与CRC患者临床病理特征的关系[n (%)]

Tab.2 Relationship between the ratio of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells to CD8⁺T cells and clinicopathological features of CRC patients[n (%)]

Clinicopathological feature	N	The ratio of CD103 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ T cells to CD8 ⁺ T cells		χ^2	P
		<0.818	≥0.818		
Gender				0.449	0.503
Male	96	26 (27.08)	70 (72.92)		
Female	69	22 (31.88)	47 (68.12)		
Age (t/a)				6.088	0.014
<60	58	10 (17.24)	48 (82.76)		
≥60	107	38 (35.51)	69 (64.49)		
Tumor diameter (d/cm)				0.385	0.535
<5	68	18 (26.47)	50 (73.53)		
≥5	97	30 (30.93)	67 (69.07)		
Pathological grade				0.148	0.700
I-II	127	36 (28.35)	91 (71.65)		
III-IV	38	12 (31.58)	26 (68.42)		
T stage				0.186	0.667
T1-T3	134	38 (28.36)	96 (71.64)		
T4	31	10 (32.26)	21 (67.74)		
Lymphatic metastasis				0.236	0.627
No	101	28 (27.72)	73 (72.28)		
Yes	64	20 (31.25)	44 (68.75)		
Distant metastasis				0.054	0.816
No	159	46 (28.93)	113 (71.07)		
Yes	6	2 (33.33)	4 (66.67)		
TNM stage				0.940	0.332
I	18	7 (38.89)	11 (61.11)		
II-IV	147	41 (27.89)	106 (72.11)		

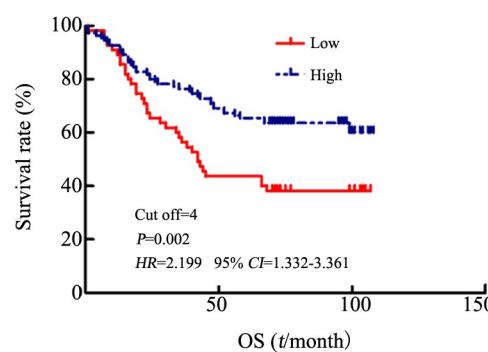


图3 CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度对CRC患者OS的影响
Fig.3 Effect of CD8⁺T cell infiltration on OS of CRC patients

2.4.3 CRC中CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率与患者预后的相关性 Kaplan-Merier生存分析(图5,表5)显示,CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞高比率患者的OS较低比率患者显著延长($HR=2.119, 95\%CI=1.241\sim3.617, P<0.01$)。多因素Cox比例风险

模型显示,TNM分期($HR=3.803, 95\%CI=1.179\sim12.274, P<0.05$)和CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞的高比率($HR=0.585, 95\%CI=0.362\sim0.946, P<0.01$)均可作为CRC患者预后的独立危险因素。

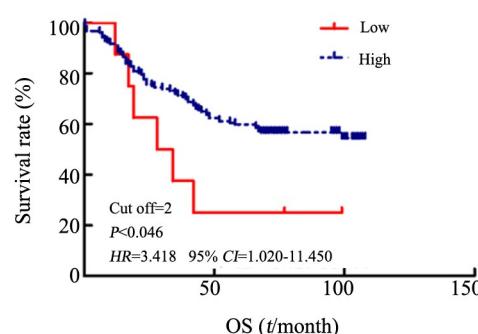


图4 CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度对CRC患者OS的影响
Fig.4 Effect of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cell infiltration on OS of CRC patients

表3 CRC患者OS影响因素Cox回归分析
Tab.3 Cox regression analysis of factors influencing the OS of CRC patients

Clinicopathological feature	Single factor analysis		Multifactor analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
Gender	1.093	0.707	1.071	0.776
(Male:Female)	(0.688-1.735)		(0.668-1.717)	
Age (t/a)	1.395	0.184	1.411	0.173
(<60:≥60)	(0.854-2.281)		(0.860-2.316)	
Tumor diameter (d/cm)	1.233	0.377	1.026	0.917
(<5:≥5)	(0.775-1.963)		(0.637-1.653)	
Pathological grade	2.556	0.000	2.452	0.000
(I-II:III-IV)	(1.584-4.125)		(1.516-3.965)	
TNM stage	3.571	0.031	2.723	0.096
(I:II-IV)	(1.124-11.340)		(0.838-8.849)	
Infiltration of CD8 ⁺ T cells	0.536	0.008	0.610	0.038
(Low:High)	(0.339-0.848)		(0.382-0.972)	

表4 CRC患者OS影响因素Cox回归分析
Tab.4 Cox regression analysis of factors influencing the OS of CRC patients

Clinicopathological feature	Single factor analysis		Multifactor analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
Gender	1.093	0.707	1.059	0.810
(Male:Female)	(0.688-1.735)		(0.661-1.697)	
Age(t/a)	1.395	0.184	1.390	0.195
(<60:≥60)	(0.854-2.281)		(0.845-2.288)	
Tumor diameter (d/cm)	1.233	0.377	0.980	0.934
(<5:≥5)	(0.775-1.963)		(0.605-1.586)	
Pathological grade	2.556	0.000	2.488	0.000
(I-II:III-IV)	(1.584-4.125)		(1.540-4.021)	
TNM stage	3.571	0.031	2.784	0.088
(I:II-IV)	(1.124-11.340)		(0.859-9.027)	
Infiltration of CD103 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ T cells	0.540	0.009	0.600	0.034
(Low:High)	(0.340-0.858)		(0.374-0.963)	

表5 CRC患者OS影响因素Cox回归分析
Tab.5 Cox regression analysis of factors influencing the OS of CRC patients

Clinicopathological feature	Single factor analysis		Multifactor analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
Gender	1.093	0.707	1.053	0.830
(Male:Female)	(0.688-1.735)		(0.658-1.683)	
Age (t/a)	1.395	0.184	1.247	0.391
(<60:≥60)	(0.854-2.281)		(0.753-2.064)	
Tumor diameter (d/cm)	1.233	0.377	0.988	0.960
(<5:≥5)	(0.775-1.963)		(0.611-1.596)	
TNM stage	3.571	0.031	3.803	0.025
(I:II-IV)	(1.124-11.340)		(1.179-12.274)	
Ratio of CD103 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ T cells to CD8 ⁺ T cells	0.598	0.032	0.585	0.029
(Low:High)	(0.374-0.955)		(0.362-0.946)	

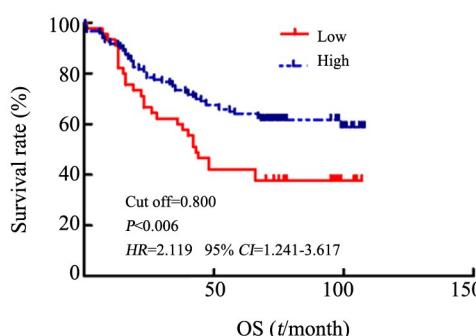


图5 CRC患者中CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率对OS的影响

Fig.5 Effect of the ratio of CD103⁺CD8⁺T cells to CD8⁺T cells on OS of CRC patients

3 讨 论

世界卫生组织国际癌症研究中心(WHO/IARC)^[12]公布的2018年全球肿瘤流行病统计数据(GLOBOCAN2018)显示,肠癌成为全球发病率和病死率排名前5的癌症之一。 T_{RM} 是近期研究发现驻留于感染部位的记忆T细胞亚群, T_{RM} 通过归巢受体进入组织,并长期驻留,大部分为分化完全的记忆CD8⁺T细胞。在小肠和皮肤上皮组织中,CD103⁺CD8⁺ T_{RM} 占主导地位,这些部位的上皮组织是常见的病原体入侵点,表明上皮组织内CD103⁺CD8⁺ T_{RM} 可能是抵御感染的第一道防线。SARRABAYROUSE等^[6]研究发现,增加分泌IL-4和IL-13的肿瘤特异性CD4⁺CD8αβ⁺CD103⁺αβT细胞数目与CRC转移有关,这表明其可能通过分泌IL-4和IL-13在肿瘤逃逸和/或转移中发挥作用;WEBB等^[5]研究表明,高级浆液性卵巢癌(HGSC)腹水中CD103⁺CD8⁺TIL数目与TGF-β水平相关,所有CD103⁺CD8⁺TIL都表达TIA1(一种细胞溶解活性的标志物),与HGSC患者生存期延长相关;WANG等^[13]研究表明,CD103⁺CD8⁺TIL主要定位于膀胱癌(UCB)的瘤内区域,其密度与肿瘤细胞上CD103的同源配体E-钙黏蛋白表达呈正相关,而其数量与疾病进展呈负相关,这可能成为UCB患者的预后标志物;DJENIDI等^[14]发现TGF-β1可诱导CD103表达,且瘤内CCL5和CCL3可促进CD103⁺CD8⁺TIL在非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)组织高度浸润。基于以上研究结果并结合本研究结果,笔者认为CD103⁺CD8⁺TIL浸润是CRC、HGSC、卵巢癌、UCB和NSCLC患者有利的预后预测因子^[15]。SARRABAYROUSE等^[6]研究发现,CRC中高度浸润的TIL是预后良好的指标,但目前针对TIL中具有较高占比的 T_{RM} 与CRC患者临床病理特征及预后关系的研究较少。

本研究通过组织芯片技术和免疫荧光染色法检测结果证实,CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞在CRC组织中的浸润程度与其在癌旁组织中的浸润程度差异比较无统计学意义;而CRC中CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度与远处转移有关,提示CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞可能在CRC转移机制中发挥作用。 χ^2 分析结果显示,在CRC组织中CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度与患者TNM分期具有相关性,CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度与患者肿瘤转移情况具有相关性,CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞比率与患者年龄具有相关性;且COX模型显示CD8⁺T细胞、CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞高度浸润及CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞占CD8⁺T细胞的高比率均与患者的预后较好有关。

综上所述,本研究初步发现CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞可能在CRC转移机制中发挥重要作用,可作为CRC患者预后评估的重要因素,可能与CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞在肿瘤微环境中分泌的细胞因子等有关,需进一步做细胞功能学上的研究。由于此次芯片样本的原因,实验中165例患者仅有6例有远处转移,这可能导致本研究得出CD103⁺CD8⁺T细胞浸润程度与远处转移有关结论的说服力不够强。因此,该项结论还需要更大的样本量和更严格的前瞻性临床研究来验证,下一步将继续增加转移样本量以进一步深入研究探讨,为CRC治疗提供新的思路和科学依据。

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