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·临床研究·

骨肉瘤源外泌体通过 Tim-3 诱导巨噬细胞 M2 极化并促进 MG63 细胞的转移

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[摘要] 目的: 探究骨肉瘤来源的外泌体对肿瘤相关巨噬细胞分化的影响及其具体作用机制。方法: 收集2018年3月至2019年10月于川北医学院附属医院骨科及小儿外科行骨肉瘤切除术、病理诊断明确的18例原发性骨肉瘤患者的肿瘤组织及癌旁组织, Western blotting 实验检测 Tim-3 的表达水平; 分离骨肉瘤 MG63 细胞外泌体(MG63-Exo), 并采用透射电镜及纳米粒径分析进行鉴定, 双荧光染色法验证其是否能够被巨噬细胞吞噬, 利用 qPCR 检测 MG63-Exo 对巨噬细胞分化及 IL-10、TGF-β、VEGF 表达的影响, 应用 Transwell 侵袭和迁移实验及 Western blotting 检测 MG63-Exo 所诱导分化的巨噬细胞对 MG63 细胞迁移及侵袭及 EMT 相关蛋白表达的影响; 应用 CRISPR/Cas9 技术敲除 MG63 细胞中的 Tim-3, Western blotting 实验检测 MG63-Exo 中 Tim-3 表达, 再次应用 qPCR、Transwell 及 Western blotting 实验检测来源于敲除 Tim-3 的 MG63 外泌体对巨噬细胞分化及其处理后的巨噬细胞对 MG63 的迁移、侵袭、EMT 相关蛋白表达的影响; 最后利用骨肉瘤肺转移小鼠模型验证上述不同来源的外泌体对骨肉瘤肺转移的影响。结果: 透射电镜及纳米粒径分析结果证实成功分离了 MG63-Exo, 荧光共聚焦显微观察结果显示其能够被巨噬细胞吞噬。与对照组相比, MG63-Exo 能够显著促进巨噬细胞的 M2 型分化($P < 0.05$); 与对照组相比, 经 MG63-Exo 诱导的 M2 巨噬细胞能够显著促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭与 EMT 能力(均 $P < 0.05$); 应用 CRISPR/Cas9 技术敲除 Tim-3 后的 MG63 细胞中 Tim-3 mRNA 及蛋白表达均显著降低($P < 0.05$), 且 Tim-3 能够以外泌体的形式转移至巨噬细胞中; 与 MG63-Exo 共培养的巨噬细胞相比, 来源于 Tim-3 敲除细胞的 MG63-Exo 能显著抑制巨噬细胞的 M2 型分化($P < 0.05$); 相比与经 MG63-Exo 诱导的巨噬细胞进行共培养的 MG63 细胞, Tim-3 敲除的 MG63-Exo 诱导的巨噬细胞能显著抑制肿瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭与 EMT 及促进肿瘤肺转移(均 $P < 0.05$)。结论: 骨肉瘤来源的外泌体通过 Tim-3 诱导巨噬细胞的 M2 极化并促进肿瘤的侵袭及转移能力。

[关键词] 肿瘤来源外泌体; 骨肉瘤; MG63 细胞; Tim-3 蛋白; M2 巨噬细胞极化

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Osteosarcoma-derived exosomes induces M2 polarization of macrophages and promotes metastasis of MG63 cells through Tim-3

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[Abstract] Objective: To investigate the effect of exosomes derived from osteosarcoma on the differentiation of tumor-related macrophages and its mechanism. Methods: From March 2018 to October 2019, tumor tissues and corresponding normal tissues from 18 patients with primary osteosarcoma who underwent osteosarcoma resection and pathological diagnosis in the Departments of Orthopedics and Pediatric Surgery of the Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College were collected. The expression level of Tim-3 was detected by Western blotting; Exosomes of osteosarcoma MG63 cells (MG63-Exo) were isolated and identified by transmission electron microscopy and nanoparticle size analysis, and its phagocytosis by macrophages was verified by Dual fluorescent staining; The effects of MG63-Exo on macrophage differentiation and the expression levels of IL-10, TGF-β and VEGF were detected by qPCR; The effects of MG63-Exo induced macrophages on the migration and invasion of MG63 cells and the expression of EMT related proteins were detected by Transwell invasion and migration assay and Western blotting; CRISPR/cas9 was used to knock out Tim-3 in MG63 cells, and its knockout efficiency was verified by Western blotting, and then qPCR, transwell assay and Western blotting were used to detect the effect of MG63-Exo with Tim-3 knock-out on macrophage differentiation, as well as migration, invasion and expression of EMT related proteins in MG63 cells; Finally, the mouse model of osteosarcoma lung metastasis was used to verify the effect of exosomes

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from different sources on the lung metastasis of osteosarcoma. **Results:** Transmission electron microscopy and nanoparticle size assay confirmed that MG63-Exo were successfully isolated, and Confocal fluorescence results confirmed that it could be phagocytized by macrophages; qPCR results showed that MG63-Exo significantly promoted M2 differentiation of macrophages compared with PBS ($P<0.05$); Compared with PBS control group, M2 macrophages induced by MG63-Exo significantly promoted the migration, invasion and EMT of osteosarcoma cells (all $P<0.05$); The mRNA and protein expressions of Tim-3 in the MG63 cells knocked out by CRISPR/cas9 (Tim-3-KO) were significantly reduced (all $P<0.05$), and Tim-3 could be transferred into macrophages in the form of exosomes; Compared with MG63-Exo co-cultured macrophages, the M2 type differentiation of macrophages treated with Tim-3-KO-exo was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$); Compared with the MG63 cells co-cultured with macrophages induced by MG63-Exo, the migration, invasion and EMT were significantly reduced while the lung metastasis was significantly promoted in MG63 cells co-cultured with macrophages induced by Tim-3-KO-Exo (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Exosomes derived from osteosarcoma can induce M2 polarization of macrophages through Tim-3 and promote the invasion and metastasis of tumor.

[Key words] tumor derived exosomes; osteosarcoma; MG63 cells; Tim-3; M2 macrophage polarization

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骨肉瘤是最常见的原发性骨肿瘤之一,其恶性程度极高,且早期即可出现转移,约15%~20%的骨肉瘤患者在首次出现症状时就已发生了远端转移^[1-2]。而目前临幊上针对骨肉瘤的现有治疗方法对已经发生了转移的骨肉瘤患者效果不佳,且仍有部分患者在治疗后发生肿瘤的复发或远处转移^[2]。既往研究^[3-5]发现,肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)在肿瘤的生长、侵袭及转移等过程中发挥着重要的作用。外泌体(exosomes)是由双层磷脂分子包裹的直径约为40~200 nm的囊泡样小体^[6],其通过传递母体细胞的蛋白、DNA、mRNA/miRNA/lncRNA等多种生物活性成分参与肿瘤微环境的形成,并能够影响微环境中TAM的功能,帮助肿瘤细胞进行免疫逃逸,并促进肿瘤的进展^[7-8]。T细胞免疫球蛋白和粘附因子(T cell immunoglobulin domain and mucin domain protein, Tim)家族成员之一Tim-3在多种疾病中可以通过调控巨噬细胞的功能影响疾病的发生发展^[9-11]。研究^[12]发现,Tim-3在骨肉瘤组织中的表达显著增加,且过表达的Tim-3能够促进骨肉瘤的发生发展。但骨肉瘤中Tim-3能否同样能够通过调控TAM的分化促进肿瘤进展尚无相关报道。因此,本研究旨在探究骨肉瘤来源的外泌体对巨噬细胞分化的影响及相关机制,以期进一步阐明骨肉瘤发生发展的分子机制,为临幊治疗及改善骨肉瘤患者的预后提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 组织样本

选取2018年3月至2019年10月于川北医学院附属医院骨科及小儿外科行骨肉瘤切除术、病理诊断明确的18例原发性骨肉瘤患者,所有患者均排除其他系统肿瘤及严重心、肺等其他脏器疾病。对照组织为同一患者肿瘤周围的癌旁未被侵犯组织。本研究获得川北医学院附属医院伦理委员会审批,所

有研究对象均签署知情同意书。新鲜手术标本获得后立即用4 °C预冷的PBS溶液冲洗干净并迅速置于液氮中冻存以供后续实验使用。

1.2 细胞系及主要试剂

人骨肉瘤细胞株MG63与人正常成骨细胞系hFOB及人单核-巨噬细胞株THP-1均购自中国科学院细胞库。DMEM/F12、0.25%胰蛋白酶购自美国Hyclone公司,胎牛血清购自FBS公司,青链霉素混合液购自杭州四季青生物公司,RIPA裂解液、BCA蛋白定量试剂盒购自美国Invitrogen公司,Opti-MEM购自英国Gibco公司,TRIzol、逆转录试剂盒、EXOSOME外泌体RNA/蛋白提取试剂盒均购自美国Thermo公司,SYBR Green Real-time PCR购自上海索莱宝生物公司,转染试剂脂质体Lipofectamine3000购自美国Invitrogen公司,Tim-3 sgRNA、Cas9质粒及阴性照(negative control, NC)均购自广州瑞博生物公司,抗Tim-3单克隆抗体购自美国BD公司,兔抗E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、GAPDH单克隆抗体均购自美国Abcam公司,兔抗CD9、CD81、CD63单克隆抗体均购自美国SantaCruz公司,辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的山羊抗兔IgG二抗购自广州晶彩公司,PKH67绿色荧光膜连接染料、佛波酯(Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate, PMA)均购自美国Sigma公司,PCR引物由上海生工公司合成,雄性4周龄BALB/c裸鼠购自川北医学院动物实验中心[动物合格证号:SCXK(川)2018-18]。

1.3 细胞培养及转染

常规复苏MG63、hFOB细胞后使用含10%FBS和双抗的DMEM/F12培养基于37 °C、5%CO₂恒温培养箱进行培养。待细胞生长至70%~80%汇合时用0.25%的胰酶进行消化传代。实验所需的巨噬细胞由50 ng/ml PMA处理约1×10⁶个THP-1细胞48 h获得。

细胞转染:取对数生长期的MG63细胞,以2×10⁵个/孔接种至6孔板中,培养过夜,转染前将培养液更

换为Opti-MEM。参考转染试剂Lipofectamine3000说明书,将30 ng的sgRNA、cas9质粒或NC转入MG63细胞中,转染6 h后将培养基更换为含10%FBS的DMEM/F12常规培养基中并置于培养箱中进行培养,取转染48 h后的细胞进行后续实验。

1.4 超速离心法分离外泌体及其鉴定

常规培养MG63、hFOB细胞,待细胞汇合80%~90%时收集细胞培养液,分离外泌体。细胞培养液 $2\ 000\times g$ 离心10 min,取上清液 $1\ 000\times g$ 离心30 min以去除细胞及细胞碎片,4 °C预冷的PBS重悬后,采用0.22 μm孔径滤膜过滤,4 °C、 $1\times 10^5\times g$ 超高速离心70 min,洗涤后再次离心,所得沉淀即为外泌体,-80 °C保存备用。2 μl上述外泌体液加入20 μl PBS稀释,用3.5%的多聚甲醛固定后滴加到铜网上,2%的铀酸盐染色,晾干后应用透射电镜观察外泌体形态,用Nanosight纳米粒度颗粒跟踪分析仪检测外泌体粒径与浓度,应用WB实验检测外泌体特征性蛋白CD9、CD81、CD63的表达。

1.5 共聚焦显微镜追踪巨噬细胞对外泌体的摄取

收集分离纯化的外泌体,根据KPH67试剂说明书对外泌体进行标记,根据DAPI染料说明书操作,对巨噬细胞进行染核,将上述两者混合后于37 °C、5% CO₂恒温培养箱共培养12 h,采用荧光共聚焦显微镜进行观察。

1.6 Transwell实验检测MG63细胞的迁移及侵袭能力

Martrigel基质胶4 °C溶解后,用不含FBS的DMEM/F12培养基以1:5进行稀释,并取40 μl稀释后的基质胶包被Transwell上室进行侵袭实验,未使用基质胶进行包被的Transwell小室用于迁移实验。常规消化转染后的MG63细胞,并用不含FBS的DMEM/F12培养液重悬细胞,接种至含200 μl无血清培养基的24孔板的Transwell上室中并调整密度至 5×10^4 个/孔,Transwell下室接种 1×10^4 个/ml的巨噬细胞并加入800 μl含10%FBS的常规DMEM/F12培养液。每组设定3个复孔,于37 °C、5% CO₂恒温培养箱培养24 h。取出上室,PBS冲洗2次,并用湿棉签轻轻擦拭小室上层未穿出细胞,无水酒精固定15 min,室温下晾干,0.1%的结晶紫于室温下染色30 min,PBS冲洗2次后于倒置显微镜下观察穿出细胞数,每组随机选取5个视野进行计数。

1.7 qPCR检测相关基因表达

按照TRIzol法提取外泌体或MG63、hFOB细胞及转染后的MG63细胞中的总RNA,分光光度计检测并计算RNA纯度与浓度。利用逆转录试剂盒将RNA逆转录为cDNA。根据SYBR Green Real-time PCR试剂盒说明书及预实验确定的反应时间与温度

进行qPCR。以GAPDH为内参,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 方法计算目的基因的相对表达量。所有实验独立重复3次。qPCR引物序列见表1。

1.8 WB实验检测蛋白表达

按照外泌体RNA/蛋白提取试剂盒说明书方法提取外泌体中总蛋白,应用RIPA细胞裂解液及蛋白酶抑制剂分别提取骨肉瘤组织、癌旁组织和相关细胞中总蛋白。BCA法测定蛋白量,按照1:4向蛋白样本液中加入5×上样缓冲液,并于沸水中加热10 min变性。取30 μg的蛋白进行SDS-PAGE,分离蛋白,采用湿转法将分离的蛋白转至PVDF膜上,加入5%的脱脂牛奶于室温下封闭2 h,加入E-cadherin(1:800)、N-cadherin(1:800)、Vimentin(1:800)、CD9(1:600)、CD81(1:600)、CD63(1:600)、GAPDH(1:1 000)一抗,4 °C摇床孵育过夜。TBST溶液清洗3次,5 min/次,以辣根酶标记的二抗(1:5 000)室温孵育1 h,TBST溶液清洗3次,5 min/次。最后均匀滴加ECL发光液后于凝胶成像仪下进行曝光、拍照。Image J软件测定条带灰度值,以目标蛋白与内参GAPDH的比值作为其相对表达量。实验独立重复3次。

表1 qPCR引物序列

Tab.1 Primer sequences for qPCR

Gene	Primer(5'-3')
Tim-3	F:ACTCTACTCTACCTACATCTGGCT R:GTAGGTCCCATGGTCATCCAG
Arg-1	F:TTGGGTGGATGCTCACACTG R:TTGCCCATGCAGATTCCC
CD206	F:CAGGTGTGGCTCAGGTAGT R:TGTGGTGAGCTGAAAGGTGA
CD163	F:GCCGGCTATCCAGACAATTA R:GGCCAAGTGAGGTGGTTA
iNOS	F:CAGCTGGGCTGTACAAACCTT R:CAGCTGGGCTGTACAAACCTT
IL-10	F: TGCTATGCTGCCTGCTCTTA R: TCATTTCCGATAAGGCTTGG
TGF-β	F:GGGATGAGCTAGTGCTGATCTGG R:AAACTTGCTCCATGTCCTGCTCTA
VEGF	F:TGCAGGTGATGCTGACAGAGG R:GGATGAGCTAGTGCTGATCTGG
GAPDH	F:GGAGAACCTGCCAA GTATG R:TTACTCCTGGAGGCCATGTAG

1.9 裸鼠体内成瘤实验检测外泌体对MG63细胞肺转移的影响

BALB/c裸鼠饲养于SPF无特定病原体的环境中。本研究的动物实验获得本院动物护理和使用委员会批准审核。取对数生长期的MG63细胞,常规消



化后, 调整细胞密度至 1×10^7 个/ml。取200 μl的MG63细胞悬液加入等体积的Matrigel基质胶(3 mg/ml), 于冰上混匀后取200 μl接种至裸鼠背部皮下, 制备骨肉瘤裸鼠模型。制备模型后按随机数字表法将其分为3组(每组5只): MG63-Exo组, 即经尾静脉注射经 MG63-Exo 诱导的巨噬细胞200 μl(1×10^7 个/ml); Tim-3 KO-Exo组, 即经尾静脉注射经 Tim-3 KO-Exo 诱导的巨噬细胞200 μl(1×10^7 个/ml); NC-Exo组, 即经尾静脉注射经 NC-Exo 诱导的巨噬细胞200 μl(1×10^7 个/ml)。上述裸鼠饲养5周后, 经腹麻醉后处死, H-E染色检查所有怀疑肺转移的病灶, 以观察骨肉瘤的肺转移情况。

1.10 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0和GraphPad Prism 5.0软件进行分析, 呈正态分布的计量数据采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。两组间比较采用独立样本t检验, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)的Dunnett's或Bonferroni's多重比较进行分析; 显著性检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$, 以 $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 MG63-Exo能够诱导巨噬细胞向M2表型分化

利用超速离心法分离正常成骨细胞hFOB及骨肉瘤细胞系MG63的细胞培养上清液中的外泌体, 即hFOB-Exo与MG63-Exo, 透射电子显微镜进行观察, 结果(图1A)显示外泌体呈圆形或椭圆形囊泡结构; 粒径分析显示分离所得的外泌体粒径约92 nm。WB检测结果(图1B)显示, 外泌体标志分子CD9、D81、CD63在hFOB-Exo与MG63-Exo中均有较高表达。外泌体的示踪实验结果(图1C)显示, PKH67所标记的外泌体能够被DAPI染核后的巨噬细胞所摄取, 这表明分离获得的外泌体能够被巨噬细胞所吞噬。

进一步利用qPCR实验检测来源于不同细胞外泌体对巨噬细胞分化的影响, 结果(图1D)显示, 与对照组PBS处理的巨噬细胞相比, MG63-Exo能够显著促进M2型巨噬细胞标志物CD206、CD163、Arginase-1的表达(均 $P<0.05$), 不影响M1型巨噬细胞的标志物iNOS的表达, 而hFOB-Exo对巨噬细胞的M1、M2表型分化均无明显作用。检测上述不同处理条件对巨噬细胞M2型细胞因子TGF-β、IL-10及VEGF的mRNA表达影响, 结果(图1E)表明, 与PBS对照组相比, MG63-Exo能够显著促进巨噬细胞中TGF-β、IL-10和VEGF的mRNA表达(均 $P<0.05$), 而hFOB-Exo不影响上述细胞因子的表达。

2.2 MG63-Exo诱导的M2巨噬细胞促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭及EMT

Transwell迁移及侵袭实验结果(图2A)表明, 与PBS对照组相比, MG63-Exo诱导的M2巨噬细胞能够显著促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移与侵袭(均 $P<0.05$)。继续探究MG63-Exo诱导的M2巨噬细胞对肿瘤细胞EMT的影响, WB检测结果(图2B)表明, 与PBS对照组相比, MG63-Exo诱导的M2巨噬细胞能够显著降低骨肉瘤细胞中上皮细胞标志物E-cadherin的表达, 并显著增加间充质细胞标志物N-cadherin、Vimentin的表达(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.3 MG63-Exo高表达Tim-3蛋白并能将其转移至巨噬细胞内

WB实验分析18例骨肉瘤患者与癌旁组织中Tim-3表达, 结果(图3A、B)表明, 与癌旁组织相比, Tim-3在骨肉瘤中呈高表达($P<0.01$)。qPCR及WB实验检测MG63细胞中Tim-3 mRNA及蛋白的表达, 结果(图3C、D)表明与正常成骨细胞hFOB细胞相比, MG63细胞中Tim-3 mRNA及蛋白表达均显著增加($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$); 并且MG63-Exo中Tim-3蛋白表达较hFOB-Exo明显增加($P<0.05$, 图3E)。

应用CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除MG63细胞中的Tim-3(Tim-3 KO), qPCR及WB实验检测敲除后的MG63细胞中Tim-3 mRNA及蛋白表达, 结果显示, 与NC组细胞相比, Tim-3 KO组MG63细胞中Tim-3 mRNA及蛋白表达均显著降低(均 $P<0.05$, 图3F、G), 且Tim-3 KO-Exo中Tim-3表达较MG63-Exo显著降低(均 $P<0.05$, 图3H)。同时检测与Tim-3 KO-Exo共培养的巨噬细胞中Tim-3蛋白的表达水平, 结果显示, 相较与NC-Exo或MG63-Exo进行共培养的巨噬细胞, 与Tim-3 KO-Exo共培养的巨噬细胞中Tim-3蛋白表达较显著降低(均 $P<0.05$, 图3I)。

2.4 来源于MG63-Exo的Tim-3能够通过诱导巨噬细胞的M2表型分化促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭及EMT

qPCR检测Tim-3 KO-Exo对巨噬细胞表达M2型巨噬细胞标志物CD206、CD163、Arg-1及细胞因子TGF-β、IL-10和VEGF的影响, 结果(图4A、B)显示, 相较与NC-Exo或MG63-Exo共培养的巨噬细胞, 经Tim-3 KO-Exo处理的巨噬细胞其M2标志分子CD206、CD163、Arginase-1及细胞因子TGF-β、IL-10及VEGF均显著降低(均 $P<0.05$)。Transwell迁移及侵袭实验结果(图4C)显示, 与经NC-Exo或MG63-Exo诱导的巨噬细胞共培养的MG63相比, 与Tim-3 KO-Exo诱导的巨噬细胞共培养能够显著降低MG63细胞迁移、侵袭的细胞数(均 $P<0.05$)。WB检测结果(图4D)显示, 与NC-Exo或MG63-Exo诱导的巨噬细胞进行共培养的MG63相比, 经Tim-3 KO-Exo诱导的巨噬细胞能够显著促进MG63细胞中上皮细胞标

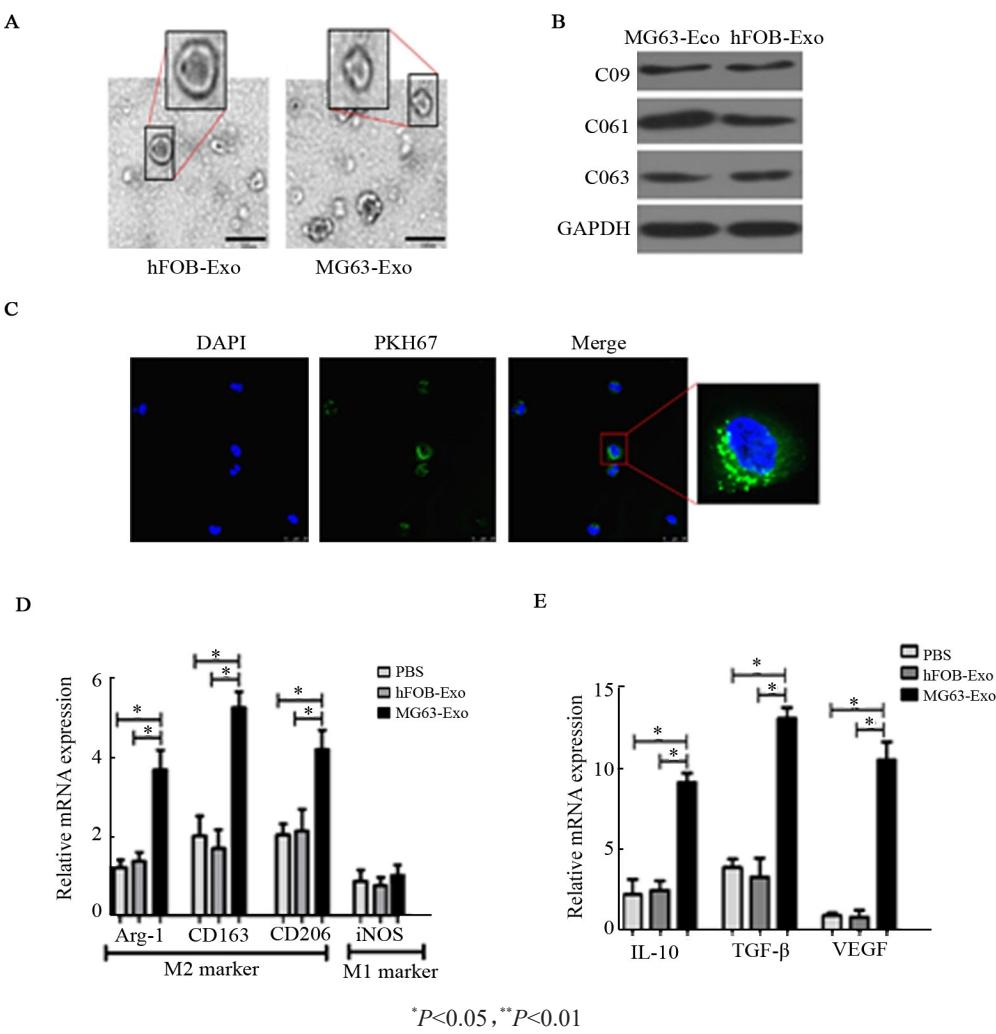


志物 E-cadherin 的表达, 而抑制间充质细胞标志物 N-cadherin、Vimentin 表达(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.5 来源于 MG63-Exo 的 Tim-3 能够通过诱导巨噬细胞的 M2 表型分化促进骨肉瘤细胞在裸鼠体内的

肺转移

裸鼠体内肺转移实验结果(图 5)表明, 与 Tim-3 KO-Exo 组裸鼠相比, NC-Exo 与 MG63-Exo 组裸鼠肺内产生了更大更多的转移性肿瘤结节(均 $P < 0.05$)。



* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

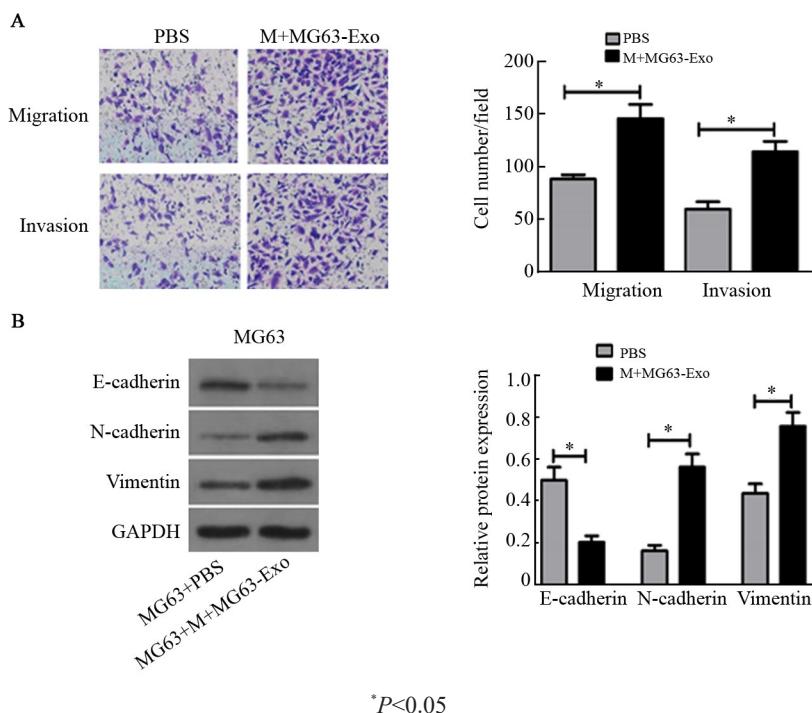
A: The morphology of hFOB-Exo and MG63-Exo observed by TEM ($\times 40000$); B: WB was used to detect the expressions of CD9, CD81 and CD63; C: Immunofluorescence showed that PKH67 labeled exosomes were absorbed by macrophages ($\times 400$); D: qPCR was used to detect the expressions of Arg-1, CD163, CD206 and iNOS in macrophages treated with PBS, hFOB-Exo or MG63-Exo; E: qPCR was used to detect the expressions of M1 and M2 macrophage cytokines after PBS, hFOB-Exo or MG63-Exo treatment

图 1 MG63-Exo 促进巨噬细胞向 M2 表型分化
Fig.1 MG63-Exo promoted the differentiation of macrophages into M2 phenotype

3 讨 论

外泌体作为肿瘤细胞释放的并携带重要信息分子的载体, 通过不同的作用机制介导肿瘤细胞与免疫细胞相互作用, 影响免疫细胞的分化及功能并最终促进肿瘤的发生发展^[13-14]。而 TAM 是肿瘤组织中免疫细胞的主要组成成分, 在肿瘤的发生、侵袭及转移等多个过程中发挥着的作用^[15]。成熟的巨噬细胞在不同的环境条件下可极化为不同的类型, 即 M1 型与 M2 型, 两者在肿瘤组织中所起的作用也有所不

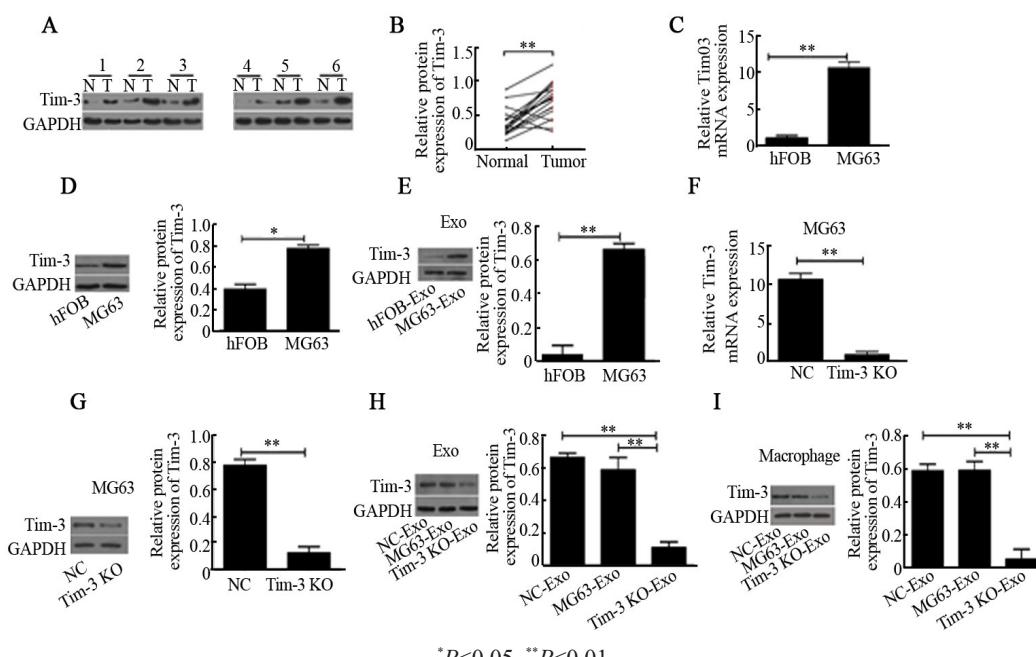
同。在胃癌中, 研究^[16]发现 M1 型巨噬细胞能够促进胃癌细胞的凋亡、抑制其生长, 具有杀伤肿瘤的作用, 而 M2 型巨噬细胞却能促进肿瘤细胞的生长和侵袭。在卵巢癌、鼻咽癌以及黑色素瘤等多种肿瘤中 TAM 大多以 M2 型巨噬细胞为主, 而巨噬细胞向着 M2 型方向极化对肿瘤的进展及预后均有一定程度的消极影响^[4, 17-18]。由此可见, M1 型巨噬细胞对肿瘤免疫表现为抑制作用, 而 M2 型巨噬细胞却与肿瘤的侵袭、转移有着密切的促进关系。



A: Transwell co-culture system was used to detect the effect of macrophages induced by MG63-Exo on the migration and invasion of osteosarcoma cell line MG63 ($\times 100$); B: The effect of macrophages induced by MG63-Exo on EMT of osteosarcoma MG63 cells was detected by Western blotting

图2 MG63-Exo通过诱导巨噬细胞的M2表型分化促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭及EMT

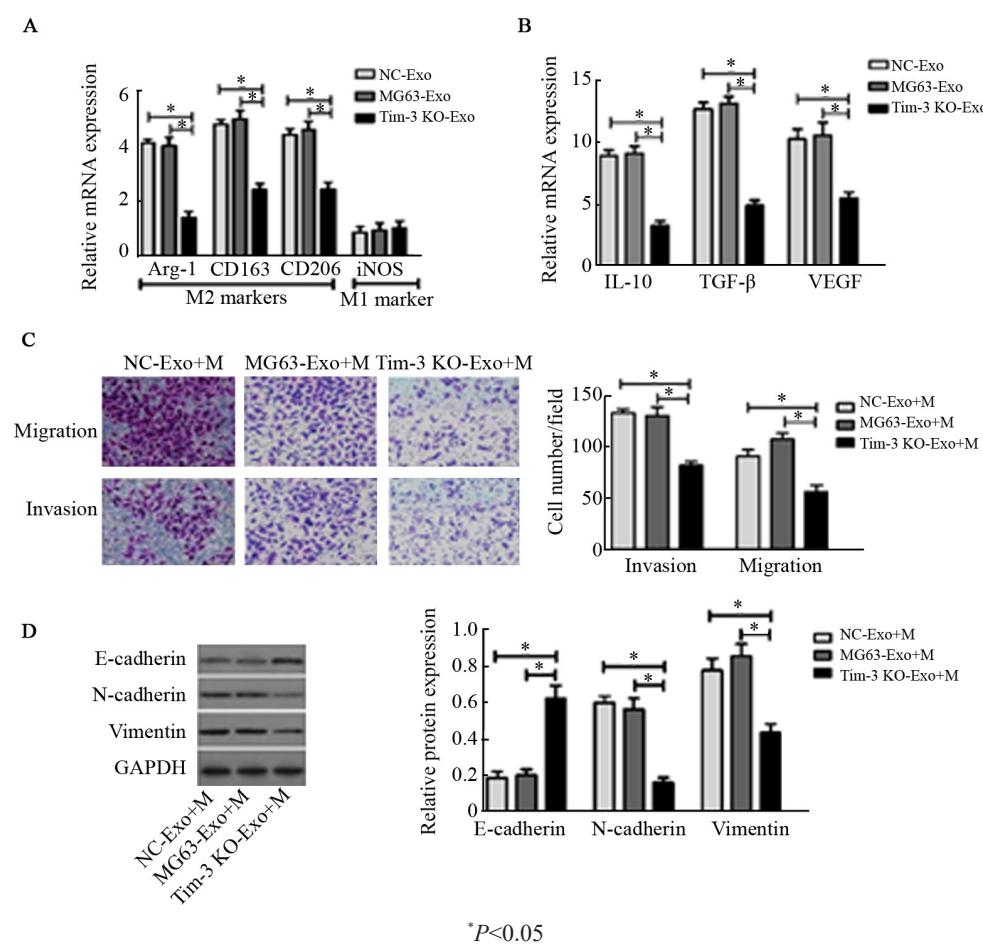
Fig.2 MG63-Exo promoted migration, invasion and EMT of osteosarcoma cells by inducing M2 phenotype differentiation of macrophages



A: WB was used to detect protein expression of Tim-3 in osteosarcoma and paracancerous tissues ($n=6$); B: The expression of Tim-3 in 18 pairs of osteosarcoma and paracancerous tissues; C: qPCR was used to detect the mRNA expression of Tim-3 in MG63 and hFOB cells; D: WB was used to detect the protein expression of Tim-3 in MG63 and hFOB cells; E: The expression of Tim-3 in hFOB-Exo or MG63-Exo was detected by WB; F: qPCR was used to detect the mRNA expression of Tim-3 after knock-out of Tim-3 gene in MG63 cells; G: WB was used to detect the protein expression of Tim-3 in MG63; H: The expression of Tim-3 in NC-Exo, MG63-Exo and Tim-3 KO-Exo was detected by WB; I: The protein expression of Tim-3 in macrophages treated with NC-Exo, MG63-Exo and Tim-3 KO-Exo was detected by WB

图3 MG63-Exo高表达的Tim-3蛋白能够通过外泌体转移至巨噬细胞内

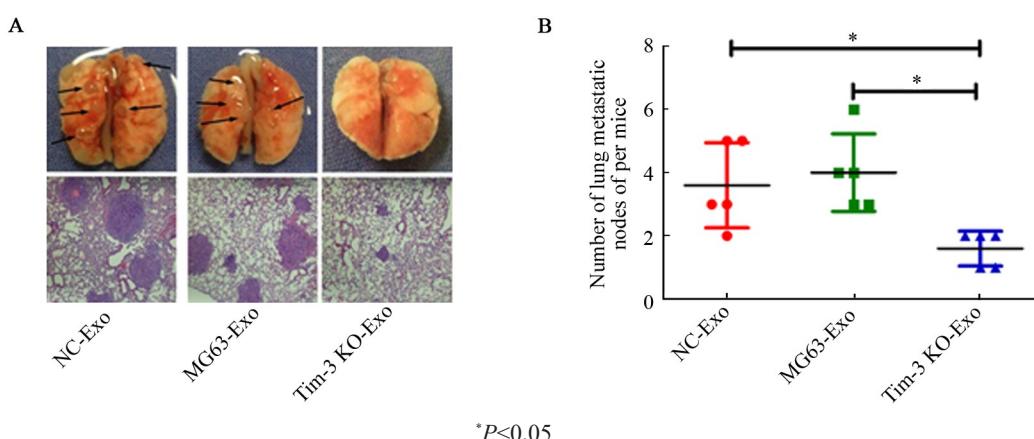
Fig.3 The highly expressed Tim-3 protein in MG63-Exo can be transferred into macrophages through Exos



A: qPCR was used to detect the expressions of M1 and M2 macrophage markers after NC-Exo, MG63-Exo or Tim-3 KO-Exo treatment; B: qPCR was used to detect the expressions of TGF- β , IL-10 and VEGF in macrophages treated with NC-Exo, MG63-Exo or Tim-3 KO-Exo; C: Transwell co-culture system was used to detect the effect of macrophages induced by NC-Exo, MG63-Exo or Tim-3 KO-Exo on the migration and invasion of osteosarcoma cell line MG63 ($\times 100$); D: WB was used to detect the EMT effect of macrophages induced by NC-Exo, MG63-Exo or Tim-3 KO-Exo on osteosarcoma MG63 cells

图4 来源于 MG63-Exo 的 Tim-3 能够通过诱导巨噬细胞向 M2 表型分化促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭及 EMT

Fig.4 Tim-3 from MG63-Exo could promote the migration, invasion and EMT of osteosarcoma cells by inducing macrophages to differentiate into M2 phenotype



A: H-E staining showed the number of metastatic tumor nodules in lung of nude mice inoculated with MG63 cells with different treatments (NC-Exo+M, MG63-Exo+M or Tim-3 KO-Exo+M) ($\times 200$); B: Statistical analysis of metastatic nodules in lung of nude mice in each group

图5 来源于 MG63-Exo 的 Tim-3 能够通过诱导巨噬细胞的 M2 表型分化促进骨肉瘤细胞在裸鼠体内的肺转移

Fig.5 Tim-3 from MG63-Exo could promote lung metastasis of osteosarcoma cells in nude mice by inducing M2 phenotype differentiation of macrophages

本研究从骨肉瘤细胞系 MG63 的培养上清液中分离获得外泌体，并深入探究外泌体中 Tim-3 对骨肉瘤细胞迁移及侵袭的作用。首先，分离纯化来源于骨肉瘤细胞系 MG63 的外泌体(MG63-Exo)并对其进行鉴定。有研究^[19]发现，在乳腺癌中来源于肿瘤细胞的外泌体能够通过 TLR2 活化 NF-κB 信号通路以诱导巨噬细胞活化，而活化后的巨噬细胞又能够通过分泌炎症因子 IL-6/TNFα、GCSF 及 CCL2 来进行免疫调节以促进乳腺癌的远处转移。在结肠癌中，来源于肿瘤细胞的外泌体通过 lncRNA PPH1 介导 TAM 的 M2 表型分化，从而发挥免疫抑制以利于结肠癌细胞的转移及侵袭^[20]。为进一步明确骨肉瘤来源的外泌体对巨噬细胞的分化影响及其对骨肉瘤细胞迁移、侵袭及 EMT 作用，本研究通过 PMA 诱导 THP-1 细胞活化为成熟巨噬细胞，接着通过 qPCR 验证了来源于骨肉瘤的外泌体可显著促进巨噬细胞的 M2 型分化，并促进其对细胞因子 IL-10、TGFβ、VEGF 的分泌。而上述来源的 M2 型巨噬细胞能够显著促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移及侵袭能力。

Tim-3 是最初被发现表达于活化的 Th1 细胞上的免疫负性调控分子，与其配体 Gal-9 结合能够诱导 T 细胞的凋亡及免疫耐受。随后发现 Tim-3 同样能够表达于巨噬细胞、NK 细胞等天然免疫细胞中，并在维持免疫稳态中发挥重要的作用^[13]。近年来，有大量数据揭示 Tim-3 能够通过调控巨噬细胞的分化^[21]，如李连军等^[22]学者发现，Tim-3 能够诱导巨噬细胞向 M2 型分化，且这种作用能够被药物 AS1517499 所阻断。在糖尿病小鼠模型中，miR-330-5p 能够通过靶向调控 Tim-3 的表达诱导巨噬细胞的 M2 型分化，从而参与胰岛素抵抗促进疾病的进展^[23]。本研究发现，在骨肉瘤组织及细胞系中高表达的 Tim-3 能够通过外泌体传导至巨噬细胞中，并诱导后者向 M2 型分化。此外，本课题组通过 CRISPR/Cas9 敲除骨肉瘤细胞中的 Tim-3(MG63-KO)，发现来源于 MG63-KO 的外泌体(MG63-KO-Exo)中 Tim-3 表达显著降低，而 MG63-KO-Exo 不影响巨噬细胞的分化影响及其对 IL-10、TGFβ、VEGF 的表达，且 MG63-KO-Exo 所诱导的巨噬细胞对骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭、EMT 无明显促进作用。骨肉瘤在裸鼠体内的远处转移再次证实，MG63-KO-Exo 所诱导的巨噬细胞不影响骨肉瘤细胞的肺转移。上述实验结果表明外泌体中 Tim-3 能够通过诱导巨噬细胞分化以促进骨肉瘤细胞的肺转移，而下调外泌体中 Tim-3 表达可明显减少肺部的转移灶。

综上，本研究发现来源于骨肉瘤细胞的外泌体能够通过 Tim-3 诱导巨噬细胞向 M2 型分化，且分化后的巨噬细胞又能够通过分泌 IL-10、TGFβ、VEGF

来促进骨肉瘤细胞的迁移、侵袭和 EMT 及远处转移能力。然而外泌体在肿瘤微环境中的作用复杂多变，上述作用机制可能仅仅是一个方面，有关外泌体在骨肉瘤发生发展中的其他作用，尚需进一步研究探讨。

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