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· 综述 ·

髓源性抑制细胞在骨转移中的作用及治疗进展

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[摘要] 髓源性抑制细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cells, MDSCs)是一种具有免疫抑制功能的未成熟髓样细胞(imature myeloid cells, IMCs), 对肿瘤的生长和转移至关重要。MDSCs通过抑制T细胞增殖、抗肿瘤活性及促进调节性T细胞的增殖而发挥其免疫抑制功能。此外, MDSCs还能在骨微环境中通过与破骨细胞、成骨细胞及骨基质细胞等相互作用, 促进肿瘤骨转移。因此针对MDSCs的治疗可能为未来改善恶性肿瘤骨转移的预后提供新的药物靶点。

[关键词] 髓源性抑制细胞; 骨转移; 骨微环境; 破骨细胞

Advances of role and treatment of myeloid-derived suppressor cells in bone metastases

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Abstract Myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs), which are essential for tumor growth and metastasis, are immature myeloid cells (IMCs) with immunosuppressive functions. By inhibiting proliferation and antitumor activities of T cells and promoting the proliferation of regulatory T cells, MDSCs can serve their immunosuppressive functions. MDSCs in the bone-metastasis microenvironment interact with osteoclasts and stromal cells, leading to an acceleration of cancer-related bone metastasis. Therefore, the treatment of MDSCs may provide new drug targets for improving the prognosis of bone metastases of malignant tumors in the future.

Keywords myeloid-derived suppressor cells; bone metastasis; bone microenvironment; osteoclast

骨是恶性肿瘤远处转移第3常见的器官^[1]。超过80%的晚期乳腺癌、前列腺癌患者及30%的肺癌患者会发生骨转移^[2]。恶性肿瘤骨转移可引起骨相关事件(skeletal related events, SREs), 包括骨折、局部疼痛、高钙血症、脊髓受压和高位截瘫^[3], 严

重影响了患者的生活质量和生存期。近来有研究^[4]表明: 当肿瘤细胞发生骨转移后, 骨微环境可通过增强肿瘤细胞的干细胞性和可塑性, 增强其从骨向其他内脏器官转移的能力, 这使得骨转移患者生存期缩短, 生活质量差。

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骨具有支撑躯体、保护内脏器官以及调节体内钙、磷水平的功能^[1]。体内钙离子的吸收和沉积的过程受到成骨细胞、骨细胞和破骨细胞的严格调控,破坏成骨细胞和破骨细胞间的动态平衡能够导致骨破坏,促进骨转移的发生。此外,骨微环境中的各类基质细胞及多种细胞产生的生长因子、细胞黏附分子、细胞因子、趋化因子和钙离子等,都在骨转移中发挥着重要作用^[2,5-6]。在上述的生物因素中,免疫细胞在骨转移的发生发展中发挥着不可忽视的作用,其中髓源性抑制细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cells, MDSCs)的作用更是极为重要。MDSCs通过与骨微环境中破骨细胞、成骨细胞及其他免疫细胞相互作用,产生细胞因子促进免疫抑制,参与骨转移的发生发展^[5-6]。

1 MDSCs的分型

MDSCs由未成熟髓样细胞(imature myeloid cells, IMCs)组成,可分为2个细胞亚型:单核MDSCs(monocytic-MDSCs, M-MDSCs)和多形核MDSCs(polymorphonuclear-MDSCs, PMN-MDSCs),后者也称为粒细胞性MDSCs(granulocytic-MDSCs, G-MDSCs)^[7]; M-MDSCs在表型和形态上与单核细胞相似,而PMN-MDSCs表型和形态类似于中性粒细胞^[8-9]。既往研究^[10]表明:MDSCs在小鼠和人类中具有不同的表型标记。CD11b⁺、Gr1⁺是小鼠MDSCs表型标志物,根据Ly6G和Ly6C在小鼠表面表达的不同,小鼠M-MDSCs的表型为CD11b⁺Ly6G⁻Ly6C^{high},而PMN-MDSCs的表型为CD11b⁺Ly6G⁺Ly6C^{low}。MDSCs在人类中表达CD33和CD11b,但不表达HLA-DR^[11],所以M-MDSCs为HLA-DR⁻/lowCD11b⁺CD33⁺CD14⁺CD15⁻的表型,而PMN-MDSCs为HLA-DR⁻CD11b⁺CD33^{mid}CD14⁻CD15⁺的表型^[12]。近年亦发现人类MDSCs的第3种分型,即早期MDSCs(early-MDSCs, e-MDSCs),其可作为M-MDSCs和PMN-MDSCs前体细胞,表型为HLA-DR⁻CD33⁺Lin⁻(CD3⁻CD14⁻CD15⁻CD19⁻CD56⁻),但这种表型在小鼠中尚未发现^[13]。

2 MDSCs在骨微环境中的作用

骨微环境是一个复杂的动态空间,由多种细胞类型以及含有丰富细胞因子的细胞外基质组成。骨微环境中的细胞包括骨相关细胞(成骨细胞、骨细胞和破骨细胞)、造血和免疫细胞[MDSCs, 巨噬细胞、自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)

细胞、B淋巴细胞和T淋巴细胞等]、基质细胞、脂肪细胞、成纤维细胞和内皮细胞^[14]。这些细胞间的相互作用参与调节机体多种生理过程。下面将分别介绍MDSCs对骨微环境中不同组分的作用,及其对恶性肿瘤骨转移的影响。

2.1 MDSCs对骨微环境中骨修饰细胞的作用

2.1.1 MDSCs对骨微环境中破骨细胞的作用

破骨细胞是由单核细胞、巨噬细胞或树突状细胞分化的多核骨降解细胞,主要特征是耐酒石酸盐酸性磷酸酶(tartrate resistant acid phosphatase, TRAP)和组织蛋白酶K的高表达^[15],破骨细胞通过释放多种破骨因子[如白细胞介素-1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、IL-6、IL-11、血小板衍生生长因子(platelet derived growth factor, PDGF)、巨噬细胞炎性蛋白1 α 、肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)、巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(macrophage-stimulating factor, M-CSF)、核因子- κ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand, RANKL)和甲状旁腺激素相关蛋白(parathyroid hormone-related protein, PTHrP)介导溶骨性病变的发生^[16-17]。

MDSCs在骨微环境中可以分化为破骨细胞,促进骨破坏和肿瘤生长。既往研究^[18]结果显示:从发生骨转移的荷瘤小鼠骨微环境中获得的MDSCs在体内外实验中均可分化为功能性的破骨细胞,然而来自非骨转移部位的MDSCs及未发生骨转移荷瘤小鼠骨微环境中的MDSCs,都不能分化为破骨细胞^[19]。在MDSCs分化为破骨细胞的过程中,一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)发挥了关键作用,抑制NO的产生可以减少MDSCs诱导的骨破坏^[20]。此外,MDSCs还能释放转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)以促进肿瘤细胞分泌PTHrP,激活破骨细胞介导的骨破坏^[21]。另外,MDSCs也可通过其免疫抑制功能影响破骨细胞的生成及功能。T细胞分泌的干扰素- γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)可通过干预RANK-RANKL信号通路抑制破骨细胞生成^[22],而MDSCs能通过抑制T细胞分泌IFN- γ 、IL-4和IL-10等细胞因子促进破骨细胞生成及其骨吸收功能。由此可见,MDSCs可通过直接作用和间接作用调控破骨细胞生成及功能在骨转移中发挥作用。

2.1.2 MDSCs对骨微环境中成骨细胞的作用

有研究^[23]证明MDSCs在骨骼愈合和修复的过程中能够促进新骨的形成,但目前MDSCs与成骨细胞直接作用的相关研究较少,需要后续更多研

究的支持。

2.2 MDSCs对骨微环境中免疫细胞的作用

MDSCs可以通过多种途径发挥免疫抑制功能,骨微环境中包含有T细胞、NK细胞、树突状细胞(dendritic cells, DCs)、巨噬细胞等多种免疫细胞,MDSCs通过抑制T细胞和NK细胞的激活发挥其免疫抑制作用,还可诱导肿瘤相关巨噬细胞极化为促肿瘤表型M2型,但目前关于MDSCs对DCs及B细胞的相关研究较少。下面将分别阐述MDSCs对骨微环境中免疫细胞的作用。

2.2.1 MDSCs对骨微环境中T细胞的作用

MDSCs对T细胞功能的抑制作用与左旋精氨酸代谢和NO生成有关。左旋精氨酸缺乏可降低T细胞的CD3 ζ 表达、抑制T细胞上调细胞周期调节因子细胞周期蛋白D3和细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶4的表达,从而抑制T细胞增殖^[24]。诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)能生成NO,其通过抑制T细胞中的Janus激酶3(Janus kinase 3, JAK3)、信号转导及转录激活蛋白5(signal transducer and activator of transcription 5, STAT5)^[25]及主要组织相容性复合体II(major histocompatibility complex II, MHC II)类分子表达,诱导T细胞凋亡而抑制T细胞功能。另外,NO通过与超氧化物反应产生过氧亚硝酸盐(peroxynitrite, PNT),PNT通过硝化T细胞受体直接抑制T细胞,抑制其对同源抗原-MHC复合物的反应^[26]。PNT还能抑制肿瘤细胞的抗原多肽与MHC分子的结合^[27],并通过硝化T细胞特异性趋化因子抑制T细胞迁移^[28]。此外,MDSCs还可通过产生活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)来抑制T细胞的免疫反应^[29]。有研究^[30]表明:荷瘤小鼠及恶性肿瘤患者的外周血中,ROS的含量较对照组小鼠和正常人的外周血明显升高,而抑制ROS的产生后,MDSCs的抑制作用显著减弱。

近来有研究^[31]发现腺苷是一种新型的MDSCs效应分子。细胞外三磷酸腺苷(adenosine-triphosphate, ATP)或二磷酸腺苷(adenosine diphosphate, ADP)被膜外三磷酸腺苷二磷酸水解酶-1(ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase-1, CD39)水解成一磷酸腺苷(adenosine monophosphate, AMP),AMP又被5-核苷酸酶(5-nucleotidase, CD73)裂解生成腺苷。荷瘤小鼠和癌症患者的MDSCs均表达CD39和CD73,表明MDSCs能够产生腺苷^[32-33],腺苷可参与抑制T细胞的激活和效应功能,5'-AMP作为CD73的底物,能增强PMN-MDSCs对CD3/CD28诱

导的T细胞增殖的抑制作用^[32]。相反,CD73^{-/-}MDSCs或CD39或CD73酶活性被抑制时,MDSCs抑制T细胞和NK细胞的作用减弱^[33-34]。其他生物活性物质如TGF- β 、IL-10、环氧合酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX2)、吲哚胺2,3-双加氧酶(indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase, IDO)亦参与MDSC抑制T细胞免疫的作用^[35]。

2.2.2 MDSCs对骨微环境中NK细胞的作用

MDSCs不仅可以抑制获得性抗肿瘤免疫,还具有抑制先天性抗肿瘤免疫的功能。研究^[36]显示:MDSCs通过膜结合TGF- β 1可以抑制NK细胞的细胞毒性,同时抑制其活化型受体NKG2D和干扰素 β 的表达。此外,MDSCs产生IL-10也会抑制NK细胞的功能^[37],提示MDSCs可能抑制骨微环境中NK细胞的功能。

2.2.3 MDSCs对骨微环境中巨噬细胞的作用

骨微环境中富含巨噬细胞,巨噬细胞分为经典活化的巨噬细胞(classic activated macrophages, M1)和替代活化的巨噬细胞(alternative activated macrophages, M2)两组,MDSCs分泌的IL-10通过抑制巨噬细胞生成IL-12,增加IL-10的生成,诱导肿瘤相关巨噬细胞向M2表型分化^[38],而M2型巨噬细胞又反过来影响MDSCs,增加MDSCs的IL-10的产生,从而促进肿瘤免疫抑制^[39],促进肿瘤生长和增殖。

2.2.4 MDSCs对骨微环境中DCs的作用

DCs是肿瘤免疫中重要的免疫细胞,其抗原递呈功能是抗肿瘤免疫中的重要环节。有关MDSCs对DCs的影响的研究较少。有研究^[37,40]发现:在荷瘤小鼠和恶性肿瘤患者体内,MDSCs的数量与分化受抑与DCs的蓄积有关。有研究^[40]表明:MDSCs来源的NO可抑制DCs向CD4⁺T细胞的抗原呈递过程,MDSCs可能通过干预Notch和STAT3信号通路抑制DCs的分化成熟和抗原呈递功能^[41]。

2.2.5 MDSCs对骨微环境中B细胞的作用

人体内的B细胞主要通过产生抗体介导免疫应答、提呈可溶性抗原参与人体的免疫调节反应,最近的一篇研究^[42]报道了M-MDSCs在体外实验中抑制人源性B细胞的增殖和功能,然而骨微环境中的MDSCs对B细胞的作用有待于进一步探索及验证。

2.3 MDSCs对骨微环境中间质细胞作用

骨微环境中的骨髓间充质干细胞能分化成脂肪细胞、成纤维细胞。间充质细胞能支持造血细

胞和癌细胞的分化、增殖和生存,其表达的血管内皮黏附分子1(vascular cell adhesion molecule, VCAM-1)能增加骨破坏活性物质的产生,而靶向VCAM-1或 $\alpha 4\beta 1$ 整合素的中和抗体则可抑制骨破坏^[43]。研究^[44]发现:脂肪细胞通过分泌TNF- α 、IL-6和瘦素等,促进骨吸收,抑制成骨细胞增殖。成纤维细胞一方面被证实可通过促进乳腺癌细胞侵袭参与骨转移,另一方面其也可以通过刺激破骨细胞生成,从而促进骨吸收^[45]。总的来说,病理状态下骨微环境中的间充质细胞会加速恶性肿瘤细胞骨转移进程,但目前MDSCs与不同类型间充质细胞及骨转移相关的研究较少,还需更多的研究证实。

2.4 MDSCs对骨微环境血管生成的作用

MDSCs可通过促进肿瘤微环境中血管生成促进肿瘤生长。MDSCs产生的血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)可促进新生血管生成,同时恶性肿瘤细胞也可分泌VEGF,使MDSCs从骨髓迁移至外周,从而增加其在血液循环中的数量,形成自分泌反馈回路^[46]。MDSCs产生的基质金属蛋白酶9(matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9)通过溶解c-KitL的膜结合形式调节骨髓造血干细胞, MMP-9还通过促进VEGF与VEGFR-2/flk受体结合从而重塑细胞外基质并促进新血管的发芽和生长^[47],此外有研究^[48]表明MMP-9切割的骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)特异性片段OPN-32kDa可诱导MDSCs的产生。MDSCs还可产生多种生物因子如碱性成纤维细胞生长因子、VEGF类似物Bv8等,这些活性物质均可诱导肿瘤的血管生成和侵袭转移^[49]。

3 骨转移中针对 MDSCs 的治疗

恶性肿瘤细胞向骨转移会引起疼痛、骨折、高钙血症、肢体活动度降低等症状。目前临床常用的骨转移治疗方法大多是姑息性的,可能与治疗药物无法在骨中达到有效浓度有关。较多的研究^[4,50]证实:MDSCs通过多种方式促进骨转移,而靶向MDSCs的治疗可能提高骨转的治疗效果。

3.1 化疗药物通过抑制 MDSCs 的增殖抑制溶骨性骨转移

吉西他滨是一种用于肺癌、胰腺癌、膀胱癌和乳腺癌的化疗药物,研究^[18]证实它也可在体内特异性抑制MDSCs。采用吉西他滨治疗的荷瘤小鼠,体内MDSCs数量减少,同时骨中的乳腺癌细胞生长也受到抑制。另外,乳腺癌和前列腺癌患

者常用的化疗药物多西他赛也可通过诱导MDSCs分化为M1巨噬细胞而抑制MDSCs生成^[51];骨转移患者采用多西他赛治疗可以抑制溶骨性破坏的发生,这可能与多西他赛抑制骨转移患者的MDSCs有关^[51]。此外,研究^[39]证实:阿霉素和环磷酰胺对MDSCs增殖也有抑制作用。联合使用这些化疗药物可能有助于抑制骨转移和肿瘤生长。

3.2 双膦酸盐类药物通过抑制 MDSCs 的增殖抑制溶骨性骨破坏

双膦酸盐是治疗肿瘤骨转移最常用的治疗方法。双膦酸盐优先与钙结合,因此在骨中浓度较高。含氮的双膦酸盐,如唑来膦酸,能够诱导破骨细胞凋亡,进而抑制骨吸收作用^[52]。研究^[53]表明:经过唑来膦酸治疗的多发性骨髓瘤小鼠,在体外培养MDSCs的过程中分化的破骨细胞数量显著减少,同时也抑制小鼠体内MDSCs的增殖并减缓溶骨性病变。

3.3 维生素类药物通过促进 MDSCs 分化抑制溶骨性骨破坏

全反式维甲酸(all-trans-retinoic acid, ATRA)是一种维生素A代谢物。在骨转移患者中, ATRA可通过诱导MDSCs分化为DCs和巨噬细胞来减少MDSCs的数量,从而抑制MDSCs参与的骨破坏^[54]。近期有研究^[55]表明:1,25二羟维生素D通过降低肿瘤微环境中MDSCs维生素D受体的表达从而抑制其对T细胞的免疫抑制功能。

3.4 MDSCs 靶向药物抑制溶骨性骨转移

MDSCs靶向药物可通过抑制MDSCs的功能而减少MDSCs参与的骨破坏及免疫抑制。磷酸二酯酶-5抑制剂^[56]和N(G)-硝基-L-左旋精氨酸甲酯^[57]可通过干扰精氨酸酶1(arginase 1, ARG1)和NOS的产生而抑制MDSCs的功能。硝基阿司匹林能干扰MDSCs的NO代谢^[28],合成的三萜类化合物能降低ROS含量^[58],环氧化酶2抑制剂可通过降低ARG的表达来降低MDSCs的抑制功能^[59],这些靶向MDSC生物活性物质的药物或许能通过抑制其免疫抑制功能而发挥抗骨转移作用。目前靶向MDSCs的药物在临床应用较少,具体靶向药物的分类及应用在近期的一篇研究^[60]中有更加详细的说明,本篇不再详细阐述。

3.5 放射治疗对 MDSCs 的影响

放射治疗(radiotherapy, RT)通过将肿瘤部位

暴露于不同能量的射线中, 对肿瘤细胞DNA造成不可逆的损伤, 促进肿瘤相关抗原的释放, 增加细胞因子产生, 从而激活机体抗肿瘤免疫反应, 抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖^[61-62]。对于MDSCs, 肿瘤RT主要发挥以下作用: 一方面, 局部放疗可激活CSF1/CSF1R信号通路将MDSCs招募到肿瘤部位, 阻断该信号通路可抑制局部放疗后肿瘤复发, 故通过阻断CSF1/CSF1R通路可能是开发合理有效的联合肿瘤治疗的方法^[63]。另一方面, RT联合免疫治疗可有效削弱MDSCs功能, 最终促进CD8⁺T细胞抗肿瘤免疫作用。研究^[64]表明: 立体定向RT联合舒尼替尼治疗能有效减少MDSCs和Treg细胞的比例。此外有研究^[65]发现射线照射对肿瘤微环境中MDSCs的影响与肿瘤类型及放射剂量有关。

4 结语

恶性肿瘤骨转移患者往往生存期短、预后较差, 目前的治疗大多以姑息治疗为主。MDSCs是骨转移微环境中发挥免疫抑制功能的关键细胞, 其还参与骨重塑、血管生成等过程并和破骨细胞、成骨细胞等细胞相互作用, 破坏骨微环境平衡, 参与骨转移的发生发展。因此靶向MDSCs的治疗有望从骨转移的微环境、肿瘤细胞与免疫细胞的相互作用角度进行干预, 可能具有一定治疗前景。

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