

损伤相关分子模式在肿瘤演进中的作用

庞 博, 韩世愈

(哈尔滨医科大学第四临床医学院, 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要:放化疗、靶向治疗能够引起的治疗性相关免疫反应可以对抗恶变肿瘤细胞,这种现象被称为“免疫原性死亡”。濒临凋亡的细胞只有在细胞压力的作用下发射一系列免疫信号才能称之为免疫原性死亡。这些免疫信号被称为损伤相关分子模式 (damage-associated molecular patterns, DAMPs)。全文综述钙网蛋白、热休克蛋白、ATP 等几类重要的 DAMPs 及对临床治疗的影响,为肿瘤临床治疗提供参考意义。

关键词:钙网蛋白;热休克蛋白;ATP; I型干扰素;HMGB1

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The Role of DAMP-Associated Processes in Cancer

PANG Bo, HAN Shi-yu

(Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150001, China)

Abstract: Conventional chemotherapeutics, radiotherapy and targeted anticancer agents can provoke a therapeutically relevant, adaptive immune response against malignant cells, which is commonly known as “immunogenic cell death.” Dying cancer cells are perceived as immunogenic only when they emit a set of immunostimulatory signals upon the activation of intracellular stress response pathways. The emission of these signals are generally referred to “damage-associated molecular patterns” (DAMPs). In this paper, we reviewed DAMPs including calreticulin, HSPs, ATP and so on, which indicated that DAMPs might have prognostic or predictive value for cancer patients.

Key words: calreticulin; HSPs; ATP; type I interferon; HMGB1

长期以来,肿瘤被认为是高度一致性的实体,它来自单一细胞的克隆扩展并伴有基因或者表观遗传学的缺陷。血液性肿瘤与实体肿瘤具有高度异型性,表现为肿瘤细胞之间的不同表型和行为特征,也包括在癌症演进过程中肿瘤细胞在肿瘤微环境中的适应性变化的不同,例如细胞基质、上皮成分和免疫相关成分所发生的适应性变化^[1]。尤其值得关注的是,肿瘤微环境中的免疫相关成分,不同肿瘤类型、肿瘤演进阶段和治疗策略、个体之间都存在显著性差异^[2]。以往的研究显示,肿瘤的形成、演进和治疗的过程都伴随着与免疫系统之间的相互作用^[3,4],在免疫系统形成中不断变异从而具备更强的生存能力,所以肿瘤局部环境免疫细胞的组成、浸润程度对肿

瘤患者的预后具有重要影响^[5]。近期研究认为,相比原有的癌症治疗方法,更为有效的治疗策略应该包括激发适应性免疫的发生、实现长期监视肿瘤细胞演进的结果^[6,7]。传统的化疗与抗肿瘤靶向治疗支持抗肿瘤免疫的发生^[6-8],这些治疗方法主要通过两种机制有效刺激抗肿瘤免疫发生:首先直接调节免疫细胞的功能,例如树突状细胞(dendritic cells, DCs)、骨髓细胞来源的抑制性细胞(myeloid derived suppressor cells, MDSCs)、肿瘤相关性巨噬细胞(tumor associated macrophages, TAMs)、CD8+细胞毒 T 细胞(cytotoxic T lymphocytes, CTLs)和 CD4+CD25+FOXP3+ 调节性 T 细胞性质的转变;第二是促进肿瘤细胞免疫原性的表达^[7,9]。尤其是一些化疗药物,例如蒽环类抗生素、奥沙利铂和硼替佐米以及多种形式的放疗和光动力治疗等,它们能够启动特异性的 caspase

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通讯作者:韩世愈, E-mail:309342327@qq.com

依赖的细胞死亡程序,由于暴露免疫原性特征,而被免疫细胞所识别^[10]。

免疫原性细胞死亡(immunogenic cell death, ICD)是存在于细胞内几种压力途径被激活引起濒临死亡的肿瘤细胞释放的危险信号,从而引起损伤相关分子模式(damage-associated molecular patterns,DAMPs)募集细胞成分,这些细胞成分能够激活固有与适应性免疫最终实现肿瘤细胞的清除^[11]。ICD的产生与ROS的产生和ER压力的改变密切相关,它们的变化可以引起不同类型的DAMPs的释放^[12]。

本文将综述目前研究较为明确的几种DAMPs包括钙网蛋白(calreticulin,CALR)、热休克蛋白家族(heat shock proteins,HSPs)、I型干扰素(I interferon,IIFN)、ATP与高迁移率族蛋白(high mobility group box 1, HMGB1)。

1 钙网蛋白与热休克蛋白

肿瘤细胞在面临ICD时会出现所谓“展开蛋白反应”(unfolded protein response, UPR)^[13],目的是重建细胞内环境的稳定,其表现为展开蛋白在内质网腔的聚集^[14]。在ICD发生时,真核翻译起始因子2A(eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2A, EIF2A)发生磷酸化会引起CALR和HSPs在死亡细胞表面暴露,暴露后CALR、HSP70和HSP90都能结合低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白1(low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 1, LRP1),也称为CD91,这种蛋白表达于抗原提呈细胞表面,因此会刺激死亡细胞相关抗原的提呈作用,CALR、HSP70和HSP90在刺激免疫功能启动过程中的作用是相互促进的。HSP70和HSP90有利于CTL与TLR4和CD14之间的相互作用。在一些情况下,可溶性HSPs与CALR可以具备细胞因子的功能,刺激NF-κB依赖的前炎症细胞因子的分泌途径,例如促进IL-6和TNF-α的释放^[15]。HSP70也会通过CD94,刺激NK细胞的活力,加强对肿瘤细胞的打击能力^[16]。越来越多的临床证据显示ICD相关的CALR和HSP信号与肿瘤患者的预后之间存在重要关系。一些研究结果显示HSPs的合理应用可能成为抗肿瘤疫苗研究的潜质方向。在68例神经细胞瘤队列研究中发现,恶性肿

瘤细胞中高水平的CALR与患者的良好预后相关^[17]。通过放化疗作为诱导方式引起肿瘤细胞发生ICD能够很好地延长肺癌患者和卵巢癌患者的预后^[18]。在一项结肠肿瘤研究发现,CALR表达与后期肿瘤微环境中的CD45RO+记忆性T细胞呈正相关,能够延长患者的5年生存率^[19]。可溶性HSP90能够激活肿瘤细胞内源性的信号途径从而促进疾病演进^[20],说明在没有化疗作用时候,肿瘤细胞暴露或隐藏CALR和HSPs是肿瘤演进时对抗微环境变化的结果。

2 I型干扰素和Toll样受体3信号通路

葱环类抗生素作用肿瘤细胞后在Toll样受体3(Toll-like receptor 3, TLR3)激活的基础上会分泌I型IFNs,这个过程是死亡细胞激活适应性免疫的必须过程。通过结合同型或异型二聚体受体表达在免疫效应性细胞上,I型IFN调节多种免疫刺激效应^[21]。尤其是I型IFNs促进交叉激活,一方面可以刺激CTLs和NK细胞的功能,还能增加记忆性CTLs的存活。另一方面I型IFN能够降低NK细胞清除作用^[22],激活巨噬细胞释放前炎症因子,遏制调节性T细胞的免疫耐受功能。除了I型IFNs的免疫刺激作用外,它还参与多种细胞内信号通路的调节,例如整合趋化因子配体(C-X-C motif)10、CXCL10、募集免疫细胞聚集^[23]。研究还发现Ifnar1/-1肿瘤细胞接受氨基环糊精治疗后接种于野生性宿主无法激活适应性免疫反应^[23]。

目前关于评价TLR3和I型IFN信号激活状态与患者预后之间研究较少。在85例肝细胞癌患者中发现高水平的TLR3与患者的良好预后存在相关性^[24]。辅助放疗与TLR3激动剂联合应用的乳腺癌患者治疗中,检测TLR3能够提供临床治疗参考依据^[25]。SNPs影响的干扰素(alpha, beta 和 omega)受体1(IFNAR1)会增加患有结直肠癌的风险,同时降低神经胶质瘤患者的生存率^[26,27]。

3 细胞外ATP与自噬

恶性肿瘤在接受以杀伤细胞为主要治疗手段时,会引起细胞多种死亡方式的出现,包括凋亡、自噬以及坏死。其中DAMPs中ATP的释放主要与自

噬这种死亡方式相关。在 ICD 的过程中,ATP 分泌是通过 PANX1 渠道和溶酶体胞吐实现的^[28]。重要的是在接受蒽环类抗生素治疗后的肿瘤细胞只有发生自噬才能释放具有免疫原性的 ATP 并引起免疫刺激的发生^[29]。细胞外的 ATP 实现免疫刺激功能至少通过以下三个途径来实现:①促进抗原提呈细胞(APCs)或者 APCs 前体进入细胞死亡区域,结合嘌呤型受体 P2Y,G 蛋白(P2RY2)^[30,31];②通过激活所谓的 NLRP3 促进 IL-1 β 前炎症因子释放^[32];③促进细胞毒性 NK 细胞的增殖^[33]。值得注意的是,细胞外的 ATP 会被 CD39 和 CD73 降解成为 ADP、AMP 和腺苷。而这些物质的出现将会启动免疫抑制作用^[34]。越来越多的证据显示通过细胞外 ATP 释放引起的抗肿瘤免疫作用对肿瘤患者的预后起着重要影响。

4 HMGB1 和细胞凋亡

HMGB1 在细胞凋亡的过程中被动释放,它的出现需要细胞核与细胞膜的破坏^[35]。因此除了表达水平不同,HMGB1 的释放程度与细胞凋亡的程度相关^[36]。细胞外 HMGB1 的氧化状态会强烈影响其生物性行为^[37],复位的 HMGB1 能够有效地聚合 CXCL12 并调节潜在的趋化功能与 CXCR4 结合,而它的氧化型无法做到^[38]。但是氧化型的 HMGB1 能够通过 TLR2、TLR4 和 RAGE 刺激前炎症因子的产生^[38]。此外 TLR4 通过抑制抗原提呈物-溶酶体内颗粒聚集而间接提高抗原提呈功能^[39]。有趣的是 HMGB1 也可以和 TLR9 或肝炎 A 病毒细胞受体 2(HAVCR2)相结合^[40]。TLR9 能够促进浆细胞样 DCs 和 B 细胞的分泌^[41]。HAVCR2 信号能够关闭 DCs 对免疫原性刺激的反应^[42]。Chen 等还发现 HMGB1 在肝炎的过程中就能被动释放,为肝细胞癌的生长提供有利环境,HMGB1 可以影响 IL6/Stat3-miR-21 轴,在 RECK 和 TIMP3 的作用下实现调控 MMPs 释放的目的^[43],因此认为细胞外 HMGB1 在调节免疫刺激功能方面的作用是多方面的。多数临床研究显示检测 HMGB1 的释放和信号传递过程能够预测肿瘤患者的预后。在一项关于食管鳞癌的研究中发现,88 例患者接受外科手术治疗与化疗后引起血液中的 HMGB1 升高,预后良好^[44]。在胃腺癌的研究中也发现类似的结果^[45]。值得注意的是,HMGB1 在未经治疗的患者循

环系统中增加却预示着预后不良。在结肠癌^[46]、胰腺癌^[47]和喉部鳞状细胞癌^[48]中都出现如上事实,经过治疗之后引起的 HMGB1 的增高却与良好预后相关。一般而言未经治疗肿瘤内或者血液中的 HMGB1 与不良预后相关。这些发现说明在肿瘤压力选择过程中,肿瘤自身会抵抗诱导性死亡的发生。

DAMPs 按照一定时空关系释放是激活免疫系统活力的绝对必要条件。当肿瘤细胞暴露在放化疗的治疗条件下时,这种时空关系的把握显得尤为重要。就目前的临床治疗策略而言,传统的化疗、放疗或者靶向肿瘤治疗需要充分考虑 DAMPs 释放条件可能对未来治疗的影响。在发生 Vemurafenib 抵抗的黑色素瘤细胞中,Martin 等已经通过联合使用 MEK 抑制剂与自噬阻断药实现了提高细胞凋亡和 DAMPs 释放水平的目的,这个研究为未来中晚期和化疗抵抗患者提供新的参考^[49]。

综上,对 DAMPs 科研工作的深入研究对临床治疗具有重要意义。在癌症综合治疗的前提下,对于肿瘤治疗应该考虑联合治疗策略所产生的内质网压力改变、钙网蛋白改变、HSPs 重组体等方法的应用对未来肿瘤治疗的影响。

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致作者/通讯作者

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