

脂肪肉瘤免疫学特征的研究进展

何晓霞¹, 赵欢欢²



1. 保定市第一中心医院消化内科 (河北保定 071000)
2. 保定市第一中心医院骨科 (河北保定 071000)

【摘要】脂肪肉瘤是一种源于间充质组织的恶性软组织肿瘤,治疗手段目前以手术切除为主,而对于已出现远处转移的患者可辅助进行蒽环类细胞毒性药物的全身性治疗。由于肿瘤的异质性,脂肪肉瘤免疫疗法的研究进展较为缓慢。本文聚焦脂肪肉瘤复杂的免疫学特征,对其免疫疗法的研究进展进行综述,旨在为脂肪肉瘤免疫疗法的优化提供一定参考。

【关键词】脂肪肉瘤;肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞;免疫检查点;免疫疗法

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Research progress on the immunological characteristics of liposarcoma

HE Xiaoxia¹, ZHAO Huanhuan²

1. Department of Digestive Medicine, Baoding No.1 Central Hospital, Baoding 071000, Hebei Province, China

2. Department of Orthopedics, Baoding No.1 Central Hospital, Baoding 071000, Hebei Province, China

Corresponding author: ZHAO Huanhuan, Email: fandyzhao@outlook.com

【Abstract】Liposarcoma is a malignant soft tissue tumor originating from mesenchymal tissue. Currently, surgical resection is the main treatment method for liposarcoma, and systemic therapy with anthracycline cytotoxic drugs can be used for the patients with distant metastasis. Due to the heterogeneity of the tumor, the progress of immunotherapy for liposarcoma is blocked. This paper will focus on the complex immunological characteristics of liposarcoma, and review the progress of its immunotherapy, aiming to provide a few references for the optimization of immunotherapy for liposarcoma.

【Keywords】Liposarcoma; Tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte; Immune checkpoint; Immunotherapy

近年来,免疫微环境对肿瘤预后的影响引起了研究人员的高度关注。已有研究表明,免疫细胞的浸润丰度与黑色素瘤、肾透明细胞癌、非小细胞肺癌以及前列腺癌等多种实体恶性肿瘤的生存率相关^[1-4]。不同患者对免疫疗法的反应不尽相同,而肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞在预测免疫治疗反应方面发挥着至关重要的作用^[5-6]。在免疫系统中,

淋巴细胞可以对肿瘤细胞进行免疫监控并将其清除,从而阻止肿瘤的进一步发展。肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞更是参与到肿瘤微环境的调节以及肿瘤的抑制过程中,其由细胞毒性T淋巴细胞、调节性T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞及树突状细胞等组成,是肿瘤微环境的重要组成部分^[7-9]。目前普遍认为,肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞

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通信作者:赵欢欢,Email: fandyzhao@outlook.com

<https://slyyx.whuzhmedj.com/>

的高浸润程度与肿瘤预后的改善有关,但不同肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞亚群与免疫疗法反应之间的关系仍存在一定争议^[10]。

脂肪肉瘤是一种起源于脂肪细胞的异质性恶性肿瘤,约占所有软组织肉瘤的 20%^[11-12]。脂肪肉瘤的发病率低,异质性较高,药物治疗特异性差,目前对脂肪肉瘤肿瘤微环境的认知较为局限,一定程度上阻碍了脂肪肉瘤免疫疗法的开发与进展^[13]。本研究整理了脂肪肉瘤的免疫学特征,对脂肪肉瘤免疫疗法的研究进展作一综述,以期推动脂肪肉瘤免疫疗法的开发与优化。

1 T淋巴细胞

在肿瘤免疫微环境中,T淋巴细胞亚群包括 CD8⁺ 细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞和调节性 T 淋巴细胞(regulatory T cells, Tregs),其对疾病的预后具有特定的预测能力。作为杀伤肿瘤细胞的主力军,CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞在抗肿瘤免疫中起着关键作用。已有研究证实了 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞的高浸润丰度与一些实体肿瘤良好预后的关系^[1]。相反,Tregs 细胞具有免疫抑制功能,其在肿瘤微环境中会对人体正常的抗肿瘤免疫功能产生一定抑制作用。

一般情况下,肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞数量会随着肿瘤的进展而减少,而脂肪肉瘤不同亚型之间肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞的数量差异较为明显。有研究显示,其在去分化脂肪肉瘤中的浸润数量最多,而在多形性脂肪肉瘤中的数量最少^[14-16]。CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞、CD4⁺ T 淋巴细胞和 Tregs 细胞占据了脂肪肉瘤 T 淋巴细胞数量的大部分^[17],对脂肪肉瘤的预后具有重要意义。然而,关于脂肪肉瘤 T 淋巴细胞预后价值的研究结果却有所差别。Schroeder 等的研究显示,存在大量 CD4⁺ T 淋巴细胞的去分化脂肪肉瘤患者可能拥有更长的生存期^[17];Judge 等的研究显示,CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞浸润与包括脂肪肉瘤在内的软组织肉瘤总生存期的改善显著相关^[18];而 Oike 等在研究中发现 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞、CD4⁺ T 淋巴细胞浸润与脂肪肉瘤的预后并无显著关联^[15]。Yan 等的一项有关脂肪肉瘤的研究显示,CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞与肿瘤大小呈负相关关系,Tregs 细胞数量较多的患者生存期更短^[16];而另一项有关黏液样脂肪肉瘤的报道称,Tregs 细胞的浸润数量与肿瘤恶性程度之间无明显关联^[19]。以上研究结果的差异可能与脂肪

肉瘤的高度异质性相关。

作为免疫检查点程序性死亡受体 1(programmed death-1, PD-1)抑制剂的帕博利珠单抗已被用于治疗去分化脂肪肉瘤的临床试验中,并显现出了一定的疗效,且该免疫疗法的效果与 T 淋巴细胞的浸润数量之间存在一定的关联性^[20-21]。

2 B淋巴细胞

作为体液免疫的驱动剂,B淋巴细胞可以将肿瘤相关抗原呈递到树突状细胞,产生抗体,通过抗体依赖性细胞介导的细胞毒性或吞噬作用促进肿瘤细胞的消除^[22]。然而,B淋巴细胞在实体肿瘤中的作用尚未得到深入的研究,其中也包括脂肪肉瘤。

Petitprez 等发现,B淋巴细胞与包含去分化脂肪肉瘤在内的软组织肉瘤患者更长的总生存期相关,并被认为是显著的预后因素^[23]。有研究通过 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析和 Cox 回归分析发现 CD20⁺ B 淋巴细胞与软组织肉瘤更长的总生存期相关,并可以作为独立的预后标志物^[24],且 Sorbye 等^[25]的研究也证实了这一点。Smolle 等表示,与其他软组织肉瘤相比,脂肪肉瘤中 B 淋巴细胞的特征性基因 *CD19*、*MS4A1* 和 *CD79A* 含量较高^[26]。

三级淋巴样结构是位于非淋巴组织中的免疫细胞聚集体,其与多种癌症的较好预后和对免疫检查点抑制疗法的反应相关,可能在抗肿瘤免疫中发挥着重要作用,而 B 淋巴细胞是三级淋巴样结构的重要组成部分^[22, 27]。有临床试验表明,三级淋巴样结构的存在可改善软组织肉瘤(包括脂肪肉瘤)患者对帕博利珠单抗治疗的反应^[28]。

3 肿瘤相关巨噬细胞

根据肿瘤相关巨噬细胞不同的表型特征和功能特点,可以将其分为 M1 和 M2 两型。M1 型巨噬细胞发挥抗肿瘤作用,包括直接介导细胞毒性和抗体依赖性细胞介导的细胞毒性,被认为是机体免疫防御和抗肿瘤强有力的效应细胞,与多种实体肿瘤的良好预后相关;M2 型巨噬细胞可以促进肿瘤细胞的转移,抑制 T 淋巴细胞介导的免疫反应,诱导肿瘤的血管生成并促进其进展,与肿瘤患者的不良预后密切相关^[5, 29]。肿瘤相关巨噬细胞在不同脂肪肉瘤亚型之间的浸润

程度不同,其在去分化脂肪肉瘤、多形性脂肪肉瘤中浸润程度较高,而在高分化脂肪肉瘤和黏液样脂肪肉瘤中浸润程度较低^[13]。

Dancsok 等对 1 242 例肉瘤的手术标本进行免疫组化染色,发现在脂肪肉瘤中,M2 型巨噬细胞的标志物 CD163 在去分化脂肪肉瘤中计数最高,其次是多形性脂肪肉瘤,而在高分化脂肪肉瘤和黏液样脂肪肉瘤中的计数最低^[30]。Abeshouse 等研究了去分化脂肪肉瘤、平滑肌肉瘤、未分化多形性肉瘤、黏液纤维肉瘤、恶性周围神经鞘膜瘤及滑膜肉瘤等 6 种软组织肉瘤的免疫微环境特征,发现巨噬细胞在去分化脂肪肉瘤中的免疫浸润分数最高^[31]。

有报道称肿瘤相关巨噬细胞与黏液样脂肪肉瘤的不良预后相关,体外实验发现其可以增强黏液样脂肪肉瘤细胞的运动和侵袭能力,为黏液样脂肪肉瘤提供了新的免疫治疗靶点^[19, 32]。此外, Schroeder 等对 61 例去分化脂肪肉瘤患者进行了回顾性研究,发现生存期超过 3 年的患者的 M2 型巨噬细胞表达水平较低,且与患者的预后密切相关^[17]。Smolle 等对 188 例软组织肉瘤标本(其中脂肪肉瘤 22 例)进行免疫组化染色,发现高水平的肿瘤相关巨噬细胞与局部复发风险的增加独立相关^[26]。

Keung 等在帕博利珠单抗治疗去分化脂肪肉瘤的临床试验中发现,表达 PD-L1 免疫检查点的肿瘤相关巨噬细胞数量与客观的治疗反应和无进展生存期的改善相关^[21],这为进一步改善免疫检查点抑制剂对脂肪肉瘤的疗效提供了思路。

4 自然杀伤细胞

自然杀伤细胞是先天性细胞毒性淋巴细胞,对恶性肿瘤细胞具有强大的细胞毒性能力^[33]。在肿瘤微环境中,自然杀伤细胞可以靶向杀死癌细胞并产生细胞因子,在肿瘤的免疫监视中发挥着重要作用^[34]。

自然杀伤细胞是开发肿瘤免疫疗法的候选细胞,但是目前少有临床试验将其作为软组织肉瘤的治疗选择。Sayitoglu 等在体外实验中发现了自然杀伤细胞可以有效抵抗肉瘤细胞的证据^[35]。Zhang 等利用 TCGA-SARC 公共数据集探索了免疫细胞浸润与包含脂肪肉瘤在内的 256 例软组织肉瘤患者预后之间的关系,结果显示,活化的自

然杀伤细胞与更长的总生存期密切相关^[36]。有关自然杀伤细胞在脂肪肉瘤中的作用及预后价值仍需进一步的研究。

5 树突状细胞

树突状细胞被认为是最熟练的抗原提呈细胞,在捕获、处理和呈递抗原方面表现出色,可以激活细胞和体液免疫系统^[37-38]。在树突状细胞的刺激下,初始 CD4⁺ T 淋巴细胞和 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞可分化成为各自效应 T 淋巴细胞,从而发挥抗肿瘤作用^[39-40]。此外,树突状细胞还可以影响 B 淋巴细胞的活性、增殖及分化,从而在体液免疫调节中发挥重要作用^[41-42]。

有研究显示,仑伐替尼联合艾日布林在脂肪肉瘤和平滑肌肉瘤的治疗中取得了良好的疗效,治疗后肿瘤微环境中的树突状细胞数量显著增加^[43]。Wang 等研究发现,预后良好的腹膜后脂肪肉瘤中浸润着更多的树突状细胞、B 淋巴细胞、CD4⁺ T 淋巴细胞及自然杀伤细胞^[44]。

6 免疫检查点分子

在一些实体恶性肿瘤中,免疫逃逸已被认定为肿瘤细胞存活的机制^[45]。而免疫检查点分子已被证明在免疫逃逸过程中发挥重要作用,可以降低免疫细胞的活性、增殖及细胞因子的产生,从而抑制抗肿瘤免疫力^[46-47]。通过单克隆抗体阻断免疫检查点分子的靶向治疗已在多种恶性肿瘤中获得显著的临床疗效^[48-51]。然而,脂肪肉瘤免疫学特征的异质性使得免疫检查点抑制剂的应用面临着一定挑战^[13]。

PD-1 和程序性死亡受体配体 1 (programmed death-ligand 1, PD-L1) 抑制剂是目前最受关注的免疫检查点抑制剂,既往研究表明,PD-1 和 PD-L1 阳性可作为软组织肉瘤独立的预后指标。Movva 等纳入 2 539 份肉瘤标本作为研究对象,通过免疫组化实验在约 50% 的样本中发现 PD-L1 的表达,且伴有 PD-1 阳性的肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞,尤其是脂肪肉瘤、平滑肌肉瘤、软骨肉瘤和多形性未分化肉瘤^[52]。Orth 和 Kim 等在脂肪肉瘤的研究中发现,PD-1 在去分化脂肪肉瘤中的表达较高,而在黏液样脂肪肉瘤中表达较低^[53-54]。作为新型免疫检查点分子,LAG-3 和 TIM3 在去分化脂肪肉瘤中的阳性比例最高,其次是高分化脂肪

肉瘤和黏液样脂肪肉瘤^[14]；CTLA4 被发现与去分化脂肪肉瘤更长的无复发生存期显著相关^[17]。

Miyake 等对 51 例软组织肉瘤标本进行免疫组化染色，发现去分化脂肪肉瘤和平滑肌肉瘤中 PD-L1 的表达水平较高，且 PD-1 的高表达水平与更高的肿瘤复发风险相关^[55]。Orth 等发现 PD-L1 的表达水平与去分化脂肪肉瘤转移的发生相关^[53]。Zheng 等回顾性分析了包含脂肪肉瘤在内的 72 例软组织肉瘤在复发前后肿瘤免疫微环境的变化，发现复发性软组织肉瘤中 PD-L1 阳性的肿瘤细胞和淋巴细胞计数增加，这意味着 PD-L1 可能在肉瘤的复发过程中发挥重要的作用^[56]。Que 等的一项研究表明，LAG-3 的表达与软组织肉瘤较差的临床预后、更高的病理分级，以及更晚的肿瘤分期显著相关^[57]。

由于去分化脂肪肉瘤拥有较为丰富的 T 淋巴细胞浸润和较高的 PD-1 分子表达，所以在评估免疫检查点抑制剂对脂肪肉瘤的治疗效果时，往往将其作为实验对象^[58-59]。研究人员发现，PD-1 抑制剂帕博利珠单抗和 PD-L1 抑制剂阿维鲁单抗均可以使脂肪肉瘤患者的临床症状得到一定程度的缓解^[20,60]。

7 小结

本研究整理了细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞、调节性 T 淋巴细胞、B 淋巴细胞、肿瘤相关巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞、树突状细胞以及免疫检查点分子在脂肪肉瘤中的研究进展，但鉴于相关研究的局限性，尚未能对免疫细胞在脂肪肉瘤微环境中的相互作用和整体调控机制进行综述。

越来越多的研究表明，脂肪肉瘤不同组织学亚型之间的免疫状况存在着较大差异，这为免疫治疗策略的开发带来挑战。在临床实际中，免疫疗法为脂肪肉瘤患者带来的益处也是有限的，需要对脂肪肉瘤的免疫学特征开展进一步研究，搜集更多临床病例，改进临床试验设计，充分利用高通量基因测序技术，以发掘能够有效克服肉瘤异质性的新型分子治疗靶点。

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