

# 肿瘤相关巨噬细胞在非小细胞肺癌中的研究进展

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## 摘要

作为一种恶性肿瘤, 肺癌是癌症相关死亡最常见原因。其主要分小细胞肺癌(small cell lung cancer, SCLC)与非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)两种类型, 其中最常见亚型为NSCLC。随着对肿瘤认识的加深, 新的治疗手段不仅集中于靶向肿瘤细胞本身, 还逐渐认识到破坏肿瘤和其所在微环境中间质细胞之间相互作用的重要性。肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(Tumor-associated macrophages, TAMs)广泛存在于不同肿瘤的肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME), 是TME中占比最高的细胞成分。证据表明TAMs与NSCLC的发生、发展有密切的联系。因此靶向TAMs有可能成为肺癌治疗的潜在靶点。本文从肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的来源、极化、与肿瘤细胞的相互作用以及靶向肿瘤相关巨噬细胞等多个方面的研究进展进行综述。

## 关键词

肿瘤相关巨噬细胞, 极化, 非小细胞肺癌

# Research Progress of Tumor Associated Macrophages in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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## Abstract

As a malignant tumor, lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related death, which is mainly divided into non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), the most common subtype and small cell lung cancer (SCLC). With the deepening understanding of tumor, besides targeting tumor cells, researchers gradually realize the significance of destroying the interaction between tumor and its microenvironment intermediate cells. Tumor associated macrophages (TAMs) widely exist in tumor microenvironment (TME), and are the most vital cell component in TME. Evidence shows that TAMs are closely related to the occurrence and development of NSCLC. Therefore, TAMs may become a potential target for the treatment of lung cancer. In this paper, we reviewed the progress of TAMs in the aspects of origin, polarization, interaction with NSCLC tumor cells and targeting TAMs.

## Keywords

Tumor-Associated Macrophages, Polarization, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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## 1. NSCLC 概述

2020 年数据显示, 肺癌新发病例及死亡数占所有肿瘤 11.4% (220 万) 和 18% (180 万), 是全球恶性肿瘤之首, 作为肺癌大国, 我国肺癌上述两项指标分别占全球的 37.0% 和 39.8% [1]。在所有肺癌亚型中 NSCLC 占比为 85%~90% [2]。值得注意的是, 因其进展迅速, NSCLC 患者 5 年总生存率不足 20% [3] [4] [5]。研究表明 TAMs 与 NSCLC 的不良预后相关, 且主要是支持免疫抑制、肿瘤生长、血管生成、转移和耐药性的 M2 表型, 因此抗 TAMs 治疗可能是非小细胞肺癌治疗的潜在靶点[6]。

## 2. TAM 概述

### 2.1. TAM 来源

作为一种具有高度异质性的炎症反应细胞, TAMs 存在于肿瘤组织中并与癌症患者的不良预后高度相关。普遍认为, TAMs 有两个主要来源, 大部 TAMs 从外周血单核细胞(MDMS)经募集到达 TME, 这些细胞作为未成熟的单核细胞前体从骨髓中释放出来, 在血液中循环并迁移到不同的组织中分化; 还有很少一部分为 TAMs 来源于卵黄囊, 在胚胎发育期间就定居在发育器官中, 组织驻留巨噬细胞(TRMs)。二者在不同肿瘤中比例各不相同, 并且在人类癌症和转移性肿瘤的背景下, TAMs 的起源愈加复杂[6]。最近的研究表明, 经募集的巨噬细胞来源于骨髓和脾脏, 而脾脏对骨髓来源的 TAMs 的比例贡献较小[7] [8] [9]。单核细胞来源的 TAMs 和 TRMs 在肿瘤模型中的相对作用也已被揭示。

值得注意的是, TAMs 在不同肿瘤类型的不同起源及其在肿瘤内的不同定位可能会影响这些细胞促进肿瘤进展和调节肿瘤对抗癌剂反应的方式。例如, 选择性阻断单核细胞向肿瘤募集的药物在 TAMs 主要来源于组织内巨噬细胞的情况下可能用处不大[10]。人类单核细胞来源的 TAMs 不同类型与 TRMs 的比较缺乏特异性标记, 导致对它们在不同癌症类型中的功能的不完全了解, 需要进一步研究来解决人类可能的不同单核细胞谱系。

## 2.2. TAM 分型、极化

TAMs 主要可分为抗肿瘤 M1 表型(经典激活型)和促肿瘤 M2 表型(交替激活型), 反映了 T 细胞的 Th1~Th2 极化[11] [12]。一旦来自外周血单核细胞的 TAMs 被肿瘤分泌的趋化因子募集到 TME, 就会在各种刺激下被诱导发生 M1 样或 M2 样的极化。由于干扰素- $\gamma$  (IFN- $\gamma$ ) [13]、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ )和粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(GM-CSF) [14]诱导, M1 样 TAMs 参与激活 Th1 型免疫反应。产生一氧化氮(NO)、活性氧(ROS)和白细胞介素(IL)-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-12、IL-23、C-X-C 趋化因子(CXCL) 9、CXCL10、TNF- $\alpha$  和主要组织相容性复合体(MHC)分子[15] [16] [17] [18]等促炎细胞因子。表达 CD68、CD80 和 CD86 等表面标志[19]。通过分泌上述因子, M1 样 TAMs 作为先天宿主防御的主要力量并杀死肿瘤细胞, 从而抑制肿瘤。相比之下, M2 样 TAMs 是在如白介素-10 和转化生长因子(TGF)- $\beta$  等几种细胞因子的影响下形成, 能够激活 Th2 型免疫反应并促进肿瘤的发生和发展[20]。它们可能主要促进抗炎细胞因子和趋化因子的表达上调, 包括 IL-10、TGF- $\beta$ 、CC 趋化因子配体(CCL) 17、CCL18、CCL22 和 CCL24。这种分泌参与肿瘤的侵袭和转移。表面蛋白表达主要为 CD206、CD204 和 CD163 [21]。这些 M2 型 TAMs 在促进肿瘤细胞侵袭、转移、血管生成和免疫抑制中起着关键作用, 导致肿瘤进展和不良预后[22] [23]。

在胰腺癌前病变、胃肠道间质瘤和膀胱癌中, TAMs 大多属于 M1 表型, 并且在肿瘤进展过程中逐渐向 M2 表型倾斜[24] [25]。在肿瘤晚期, TAMs 主要表现为 M2 表型。同样, 在早期肺部肿瘤中, TAMs 通常同时具有 M1 和 M2 标记, 并能够激活 T 细胞功能, 因此具有抗肿瘤作用[26]。在生存率较低的非小细胞肺癌患者中, TAMs 主要是 M2 表型, 需要更多的研究来确定 M1 和 M2 巨噬细胞极化的确切机制, 并确定有效的方法来增加 M1 与 M2 表型的比例, 以防止肿瘤生长和复发。值得注意的是, 使用表面标记来简单区分 M1 和 M2 表型存在缺陷。首先两种标记可以在单个细胞上共同表达[27], 其次在少部分如胃肠道肿瘤中具有 M2 样标记的 TAMs 却发挥着刺激 T 细胞活性的 M1 样 TAMs 功能[28]。因此目前定义 M1-M2 表型的方法无法全面阐释 TAMs 的复杂性。

## 3. TAM 在 NSCLC 肿瘤中的作用

在大多数肿瘤类型中, 如胰腺导管腺癌(Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma, PDAC)、胶质母细胞瘤和膀胱癌, TAMs 高浸润和肿瘤不良预后之间存在密切关系[29]。同时也发现在某些情况下 TAMs 浸润与良好的预后相关, 例如卵巢癌和结肠直肠癌。这种不同的结果不仅可归因于不同的癌症类型, 还可归因于一些瘤内因素, 例如, 一些关于非小细胞肺癌的研究(NSLSC)报告称, 肿瘤巢中 TAMs 浸润增加与预后良好相关, 而肿瘤间质中 TAMs 浸润增加与预后不良相关[30]。这些发现可能表明肿瘤细胞的肿瘤间和肿瘤内异质性, 这可能与肿瘤细胞在 TME 的发生、活动状态和定位有关。总体来说, TAMs 对肿瘤血管生成、淋巴管形成、免疫抑制微环境的形成及肿瘤细胞迁移、侵袭、转移中发挥重要作用。

### 3.1. 血管、淋巴管生成

TAMs 是肿瘤血管生成的重要调节因子。在许多实体瘤中观察到 TAMs、微血管密度和不良预后之间的相关性。肿瘤血管生成与 TAMs 浸润密切相关, TAMs 缺失显著阻碍了血管形成。

TAMs 参与肿瘤血管的发育和血管生成的转换[31]。TAMs 通过血管生成因子分泌、蛋白酶分泌和在称为“血管拟态”的过程中将其自身转分化为血管样结构来促进肿瘤血管生成。TAMs 分泌血管内皮生长因子-A (VEGF-A)、TGF- $\beta$ 、成纤维细胞生长因子-2 (FGF-2)、CCL18、semaphorin 4D (Sema4D)、尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活剂(uPA)、肾上腺髓质素(ADM)和胎盘生长因子(Plgf) [32] [33] [34] [35]等促血管生成因子及组织蛋白酶(S 和 B)和基质金属蛋白酶(MMPs)来促进血管生成。

在缺氧部位, 缺氧诱导因子(HIF-1 $\alpha$ )刺激 TAMs 中 VEGF-A 分泌来促进血管生成[36]。TAMs 在 IL-4

的诱导下促进组织蛋白酶 B 和 S 的分泌进而促进 PDAC 小鼠肿瘤模型的血管生成。在体外, M2 样 TAMs 分泌高水平的 MMP-9 和低水平的金属蛋白酶组织抑制剂 1 (TIMP-1), 而 M1 样 TAMs 同时分泌 MMP-9 和 TIMP-1 [37]。因此, M2 巨噬细胞以基质金属蛋白酶-9 依赖的方式促进体内血管生成因此, 癌细胞通过向 M2 表型倾斜 TAMs 来促进 MMP-9 活性。此外 M2 样 TAMs 表面血管生成素受体(TIE2)和自身标志蛋白 CD206 与新生血管密切接触, 可能为血管生成提供方向信号[38]。

淋巴管生成发生在胚胎发育和肿瘤生长期间, VEGF-C 和 D 通过与内皮细胞上受体结合促进淋巴管生成。在 TME 中, TAMs 是 VEGF-C 和 VEGF-D 主要来源[39] [40]。最近观察到 TAMs 衍生的脂质运载蛋白 2 (LCN2)诱导淋巴管生成, 因为 LCN2 可诱导 VEGFR 在淋巴管内皮细胞表达。因此 LCN2 参与肿瘤淋巴管生成及其相关转移, 因为 PyMT LCN2 KO 小鼠的肺转移和淋巴管密度低于 WT 小鼠[41]。

### 3.2. 免疫抑制微环境形成

TAMs 在肿瘤免疫抑制中的作用是多方面的。TAMs 产生 IL-10、TGF- $\beta$ 、CCL22 等作用于 CD8+T、NK 细胞直接抑制其肿瘤细胞杀伤能力, 使肿瘤细胞逃避机体的免疫监控, 招募及诱导免疫抑制性 Treg 细胞[42]; 还可诱导 TAMs 自身表达程序性细胞死亡 1 (PD-L1)限制 CTL 的肿瘤清除功能。TNF- $\alpha$  还可促进肿瘤糖酵解, 而且肿瘤细胞的缺氧和糖酵解可干扰 T 细胞浸润, 从而抑制细胞毒性 T 细胞的功能[43]。TAM 还能通过激活 JAK-STAT3 信号通路, 提高肿瘤细胞对缺氧环境的耐受[44], 同时肿瘤细胞和 TAM 在缺氧环境中产生的乳酸升高 TM 中的 pH 值, 也有助于抑制免疫效应细胞发挥杀肿瘤功能[45]。

### 3.3. 促进 NSCLC 侵袭、转移

TAMs 是 NSCLC 侵袭和转移过程中重要促进因素。Wang 等人[46]在研究中建立 TAMs 和肺癌细胞株的共培养体系, 证实 TAMs 有效增强 NSCLC 细胞的侵袭能力。

TAMs 可产生多种蛋白水解酶(如 MMPs、组织蛋白酶)降解肿瘤细胞周围基质, 发挥促侵袭和迁移功能[47]。研究显示 STAT3/6 信号通路有效促进 TAMs 蛋白酶的产生, 而基因缺失抑制了肿瘤进展[48]。

在肿瘤细胞转移到达远处靶器官之前, TAMs 就已被募集至远处靶器官, 其局部微环境就已发生改变以利于肿瘤细胞在该处存活, 称之为“转移前生态位”。肿瘤细胞产生凝血因 III、CD142 等组织因子募集巨噬细胞刺激肺组织中血凝块形成, 提高肿瘤细胞在局部微环境的存活率; 而在消除巨噬细胞情况下肿瘤细胞存活显著降低[49], 表明上述组织因子具有促进形成转移前生态位的作用。

## 4. 靶向肿瘤相关巨噬细胞

鉴于 TAMs 在肿瘤进展中的血管生成、免疫抑制、细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和转移等重要作用, 越来越多的人认识到靶向 TAMs 是一种有前途的免疫治疗策略并具有极大的临床意义, 主要有三种疗法, 分别是抑制巨噬细胞的募集、消耗 TAM 以及促进 TAM 的表型转化。

### 4.1. 抑制巨噬细胞来源/募集

许多研究表明, 循环炎性 Ly6C + CCR2 + 单核细胞被 TME 中肿瘤细胞或基质细胞产生的趋化因子(如 CCL2、CXCL12、C5a 和 CSF1 等) [50]募集到肿瘤部位。因此, 抑制这些趋化因子或阻断其受体以阻止单核细胞募集对肿瘤治疗具有潜在的治疗价值。例如, CXCR4/CXCL12 信号轴也参与单核细胞向肿瘤的募集, 肿瘤细胞和 TAMs 分泌 CXCL12 来募集表达 CXCR4 的单核细胞进入 TME 并使其逐渐分化为 TAMs, 以促进肿瘤的侵袭、生长和转移[51]。因此, 阻断 CXCR4-CXCL12 信号轴可能有助于实体瘤的治疗。CXCR4 拮抗剂 BL-8040 已用于治疗胰腺癌的临床试验, 其通过增加渗入 TME 的 CD8+T 细胞的数量来增强抗肿瘤免疫反应。C5a 作为单核细胞的化学引诱剂, 能够促进单核细胞向 TME 募集。与健康

者相比, 非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者血浆中 C5a 水平升高。C5aR 拮抗剂 PMX-53 能够阻断 C5a/C5aR 信号轴, 抑制 TAMs 的募集和功能极化, 其联合化疗在鳞状细胞癌的治疗中具有良好的抗肿瘤效应[52] [53] [54]。

此类趋化因子拮抗剂/受体阻断剂与化疗、免疫疗法或放射疗法的结合能够发挥叠加效应, 提高其癌症治疗效果。在胰腺癌小鼠模型中使用 CCR2 拮抗剂与抗 PD1 抗体抑制肿瘤生长, 而单用抗 PD1 抗体不能抑制肿瘤进展[55]。类似的, 维尼特·库马尔等人[56]发现使用 CSF1R 拮抗剂减少了 TAMs 负荷, 却导致 TME 中 CXCL1 产生增加招募了大量的多核型髓源抑制细胞(PMN-MDSC)抑制抗肿瘤免疫, 联合使用 CSF1R 拮抗剂和 CXCR2 拮抗剂有效抑制了肿瘤进展。

## 4.2. 消耗 TME 中的 TAMs

唑来膦酸(ZA)是一种用于骨质疏松症治疗的双膦酸盐, 也可有效减少骨转移引起的疼痛因而被用作一些实体瘤的辅助治疗。还有研究表明唑来膦酸通过清除 TAMs、抑制 TAMs 的 M2 极化减少了前列腺癌中巨噬细胞诱导的血管生成和肿瘤细胞侵袭因而具有直接的抗肿瘤作用[57]。氯屈膦酸的作用类似唑来膦酸(ZA), 使用含氯膦酸盐的脂质体消耗巨噬细胞能够显著降低黑色素瘤荷瘤小鼠模型的肿瘤负荷[58]。氯膦酸盐脂质体和索拉非尼联合治疗明显降低了肝细胞癌模型的肿瘤生长、血管生成和转移[59]。瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体受体 2 (TRAIL-R2)在单核/吞噬细胞上高度表达, Trabectedin 与单核/吞噬细胞上的 TRAIL-R2 相互作用, 导致受体聚集和 caspase-8 依赖性凋亡[60]。因此, trabectedin 对单核吞噬细胞具有很高的细胞毒性。trabectedin 诱导的 TAMs 减少导致小鼠肉瘤模型中血管生成的减少[61]。

## 4.3. 重编程/复极化

由于巨噬细胞本身具有抗原呈递和吞噬功能, 抑制 TAMs 募集和消耗肿瘤中 TAMs 数量的方式消除了巨噬细胞在抗肿瘤免疫中的作用而有其固有缺陷, 因此诱导 TAMs 复极化为抗肿瘤 M1 样表型可能成为更有前景的靶向 TAMs 方案。在 NSCLC 研究中, 应用抗 MARCO 抗体使免疫抑制性巨噬细胞重新编程为免疫刺激表型, 进而抑制肿瘤细胞迁移、侵袭能力, 降低 Treg 细胞数目, 增强 CD8+T 细胞功能[62]。乳腺癌和黑色素瘤小鼠模型中, 肿瘤生长和转移受到 MARCO 中和抗体显著抑制[63], 同时降低了 TAMs 中白介素-10 的表达并同时增加了白介素-1 $\beta$  的表达。TLR 激动剂(如 LPS)能够促进 M2 TAMs 向促炎 M1 表型转变。在临床前研究中, TLR9 激动剂单独或与多种药物(如抗 PD-1)联合应用于 NSCLC、黑色素瘤、乳腺癌小鼠模型均显示出显著疗效[64]。尽管单独应用 TLR9 激动剂或与靶向药物联合治疗晚期实体肿瘤没有显示出显著的疗效, 然而其联合 ICI 在难治黑色素瘤中显示出良好的耐受性与潜在的抗肿瘤作用, 目前正在进行临床实验[65]。

磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶  $\gamma$  (PI3K $\gamma$ )是一种信号转导酶, 在多种人类肿瘤类型中过表达, 通过调节免疫抑制基因表达来控制骨髓来源细胞的募集和极化。PI3K $\gamma$  选择性抑制剂 IPI-549 通过改变 TAMs 极化状态及与抗 PD-1 疗法发挥协同作用, 促进人乳头瘤病毒阳性的头颈部鳞状细胞癌(HPV + HNSCC)、胰腺癌和乳腺癌模型中的抗肿瘤治疗[66]。如上所述, IL-10, TGF- $\beta$  等细胞因子在促进募集的单核细胞极化而发挥促瘤作用, 因此抑制白细胞介素-10、TGF- $\beta$  等分泌可能会改变 M2 样 TAMs 的极化状态。例如, 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂舒尼替尼和索拉非尼通过抑制小鼠巨噬细胞中的 STAT3 信号来减少白细胞介素-10 分泌并恢复白细胞介素-12 水平并对 M2 TAMs 进行重编程, 使其趋向于经典激活的 M1 巨噬细胞[67]。外源性 IL-37 具有抑制人 NSCLC A549 细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭, 抑制 Treg 细胞的趋化性, 促进 A549 细胞的凋亡功能[68]; 还可通过抑制 IL-6/STAT3 途径抑制 TAMs 的 M2 极化进而抑制 HCC 生长、侵袭、迁移[69]。也有研究显示 IL-37 对 NSCLC 中的 TAMs 显示为促 M2 样极化方向在 NSCLC 中发挥促肿瘤进展作用[62]。

此外, 羟氯喹、氧化铁纳米粒子、免疫纳米药物等更多分子及化合物被发现具有通过调节 M2 巨噬细胞极化定肿瘤治疗中发挥作用[70]。

## 5. 展望

NSCLC 是一种恶性肿瘤, 近年来尽管在放化疗、靶向及免疫治疗上已取得显著进步, 但患者 5 年总生存率仍较差。目前的研究证实 TAMs 参与了肿瘤血管生成、侵袭、转移、免疫抑制等诸多过程而发挥促肿瘤作用, 众多动物研究表明 TAMs 是提高免疫治疗效果的关键靶点之一。随着研究深入, 传统化疗药物、中药成分、小分子药物、纳米粒子载体等逐渐被发现具有抗 TAMs 作用, 多种靶向 TAMs 及联合化疗/免疫治疗在包括非小细胞肺癌等多种肿瘤类型的研究中显示出令人鼓舞的效果。相比于另外两种靶向 TAMs 方案存在的固有缺陷, 使 TAMs 复极化逐渐成为更有希望的靶向方案。但是, TAMs 极化机制、TAMs 在非小细胞肺癌中作用还不是很明晰, 有待更加深入研究。白细胞介素家族在肿瘤进展及抗肿瘤中发挥广泛作用, 最近研究表明白细胞介素还可能具有影响 TAMs 极化的功能使其成为抗 TAMs 的潜在靶点。但相关临床研究也较少, 需要进一步探索。

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