

• 综 述 •

间充质干细胞外泌体在肝癌中作用的研究进展^{*}张佳阳¹, 李红男¹, 刘润生¹, 曲明海¹综述, 邢雪琨^{1,2△}审校

(1. 桂林医学院公共卫生学院, 广西 桂林 541199; 2. 广西环境暴露组学与全生命周期健康重点实验室, 广西 桂林 541199)

[摘 要] 肝细胞癌作为人类恶性肿瘤之一, 具有侵袭性强、化疗敏感性差、复发率高、死亡率高等特点。因此, 确定治疗肝癌的新靶点对于探索治疗新策略具有重要意义。外泌体是重要的物质运输载体, 参与肝癌细胞增殖、分化、凋亡等过程, 影响化疗药物敏感性, 可能是治疗肝癌的理想途径。该文就间充质干细胞外泌体对肝癌的影响进行了综述。

[关键词] 间充质干细胞; 外泌体; 肝癌; 综述

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Research progress on the role of mesenchymal stem cell exosomes in liver cancer^{*}ZAHNG Jiaayang¹, LI Hongnan¹, LIU Runsheng¹, QU Minghai¹, XING Xuekun^{1,2△}

(School of Public Health, Guilin Medical University, Guilin, Guangxi 541199, China; 2. Guangxi Key Laboratory of Environmental Exposomics and Entire Lifecycle Health, Guilin Medical University, Guilin, Guangxi 541199, China)

[Abstract] As one of human malignant tumors, hepatocellular carcinoma has the characteristics of strong invasion, poor chemosensitivity, high recurrence rate and high mortality rate. Therefore, it is of great significance to determine new targets for the treatment of liver cancer for exploring new treatment strategies. Exosomes are important material transport carriers, participate in the proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis and other processes of liver cancer cells, affect the sensitivity of chemotherapy drugs, and may be an ideal way to treat liver cancer. The article reviews the effects of mesenchymal stem cell exosomes on liver cancer.

[Key words] Mesenchymal stem cell; Exosomes; Liver cancer; Review

外泌体是含有复杂 RNA 和蛋白质的小膜囊泡, 临床表现为直径为 40~100 nm 的盘状囊泡^[1]。间充质干细胞外泌体包括信使 RNA(mRNA)、微小 RNA(miRNA)、长链非编码 RNA、环状 RNA、蛋白质、脂质和转录因子^[2-3]。外泌体是细胞间相互作用和信息交换的重要方式, 其介导的细胞间通信有 3 种方式: (1)外泌体膜蛋白可与靶细胞膜蛋白结合, 激活细胞内信号通路; (2)在细胞外基质中, 外泌体膜蛋白可被蛋白酶剪切, 剪切片段可作为配体与细胞膜上的受体结合, 从而激活细胞内信号通路; (3)外泌体膜可直接与靶细胞膜融合, 非选择性地释放靶细胞膜的蛋白、mRNA 和 miRNA。外泌体膜可直接与靶细胞膜融合, 非选择性地释放其蛋白、mRNA 和 miRNA^[4-5]。外泌体与肿瘤之间有着不可分割的联系, 本文就间充质干细胞外泌体对肝癌的影响进行了综述。

1 间充质干细胞与外泌体在肿瘤微环境(TME)中的作用

肿瘤的发生与 TME 密切相关。TME 由肿瘤细胞和多种基质细胞(如内皮细胞、免疫细胞、脂肪细胞、成纤维细胞和间充质干细胞)组成^[6]。肿瘤的发展、侵袭和转移不仅取决于自身的特征, 还与 TME 中基质细胞之间的相互作用有关。各种细胞分泌的外泌体通过旁分泌或自分泌信号通路发挥作用。

在肿瘤发生过程中, 骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体从正常的营养状态重新编程为促进肿瘤的状态。这些肿瘤来源的囊泡被称为肿瘤来源的外泌体(TEXs), 其携带并运送富含蛋白质和核酸的“货物”到骨髓间充质干细胞^[7]。通过骨髓间充质干细胞摄取外泌体“货物”的分子、转录和翻译改变, 将骨髓间充质干细胞从正常状态转化为促肿瘤状态^[8-9]。TEXs 重新编

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[△] 通信作者, E-mail: biyingxiao@163.com。

程的骨髓间充质干细胞成为外泌体的产生者,外泌体携带和传递基因、miRNA 物种及分子信号回到肿瘤细胞,直接促进其生长,同时水平移动到 TME 的成纤维细胞、内皮细胞和免疫细胞,间接增强其促肿瘤功能^[10]。TEXs 处理的间充质干细胞产生外泌体,携带免疫抑制物质,抑制抗肿瘤免疫反应并促进体外或体内肿瘤生长^[11]。TEXs 驱动的骨髓间充质干细胞和免疫细胞之间的串扰阻断其抗肿瘤活性并将其转化为抑制细胞^[9,12-13],将基质细胞转化为癌症相关的成纤维细胞^[14]。WEBBER 等^[15]在研究中发现,TME 中外泌体建立多向通信系统的关键是通过向肿瘤提供基质支持来促进肿瘤的生长。有研究指出,间充质干细胞外泌体具有抑制肝细胞癌(HCC)的潜能^[16-17]。来自骨髓间充质干细胞的外泌体携带的 miRNA 对血管的反应和肿瘤生长的调节可能是其抗肿瘤活性的原因。间充质干细胞与外泌体和肿瘤之间的相互作用是复杂的,并发生在整个肿瘤生长过程中。

2 间充质干细胞外泌体对 HCC 的促进作用

2.1 促进 HCC 细胞生长 外泌体是细胞间信息交流的主要媒介,间充质干细胞外泌体可被邻近癌细胞吸收,促进癌细胞的侵袭和转移。QI 等^[18]研究发现,Hedgehog(Hh)信号通路的抑制剂 GANT-61(Gli1 和 Gli2 抑制剂)显著抑制外泌体促进肿瘤生长的作用。

间充质干细胞作为 TME 的一种成分,肿瘤细胞通过旁分泌机制诱导上皮间充质转化(EMT)来促进间充质干细胞^[19]。EMT 是来源于上皮的恶性肿瘤细胞获得迁移侵袭能力的重要生物学过程,间充质干细胞在体内通过激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶通路并通过 EMT 转移促进 HCC 的增殖^[20-21]。

2.2 促进血管生成及肝癌转移 间充质干细胞外泌体是促进血管生成的重要枢纽^[22],而血管生成促进肿瘤转移,并为肿瘤细胞提供所需的细胞营养物质。间充质干细胞刺激内皮细胞,同时维持内皮细胞在体外的迁移、侵袭和毛细血管网络的形成,并转化为肿瘤^[23]。KOMAKI 等^[24]研究发现,人胎盘间充质干细胞外泌体刺激内皮细胞,诱导内皮血管迁移和形成,并增强血管生成相关基因的表达。GAO 等^[25]观察到人骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体可激活 Hh 信号通路。Hh 信号通路作为肝脏再生所必需的信号通路,可调节毛细血管化和血管生成,促进肝纤维生成。骨髓间充质干细胞来源的外泌体也通过激活细胞外信号调节激酶信号通路上调肿瘤细胞中血管内皮生长因子的表达。因此,间充质干细胞外泌体介导的细胞-细胞相互作用促进肿瘤生长^[26]。

含锂生物材料可刺激骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体

miRNA-130a 的分泌,导致蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶基因蛋白下调,蛋白激酶 B(Akt)通路激活,促血管生成基因表达上调,最终导致内皮细胞增殖、迁移和血管生成增加^[27]。胶质细胞源性神经营养因子(GDNF)修饰的间充质干细胞外泌体可导致 GDNF 在 HCC 中过表达,在 HCC 微环境中促进血管生成,促进 HCC 的转移和生长^[28-29]。

3 间充质干细胞外泌体对肝癌的抑制作用

3.1 抑制 HCC 发展及促进 HCC 细胞凋亡 脂肪间充质干细胞外泌体主要通过增加肿瘤内和循环的自然杀伤细胞来增强对 HCC 的抑制。KO 等^[16]在构建的大鼠 HCC 模型中静脉注射脂肪间充质干细胞外泌体,可导致大鼠体内循环和肿瘤内的自然杀伤 T 细胞增加,通过磁共振成像和早期表观扩散系数测量检测到肿瘤逐渐缩小。CHOI 等^[30]研究也发现,脂肪间充质干细胞外泌体可通过促进自然杀伤 T 细胞的抗肿瘤作用来抑制 HCC 的发生发展。BOLANDI 等^[31]研究发现,miRNA-10a 负载的脂肪间充质干细胞外泌体可促进辅助性 T 辅助性细胞 17 和调节性 T 细胞向幼稚性 CD4-T 淋巴细胞的分化。高度调控的幼稚性 CD4-T 细胞分化对适当的免疫反应至关重要,破坏免疫反应可能导致自身免疫和肿瘤。CHENG 等^[32]通过外泌体表面基因上显示的 2 种不同类型的抗体将细胞毒性 T 细胞重定向并激活到癌细胞中进行杀伤。合成的多价抗体靶向外泌体表达特异性 T 细胞 CD3 和癌细胞相关表皮生长因子受体的单克隆抗体,在体外和体内诱导有效的抗肿瘤免疫,展示了外泌体在肿瘤免疫治疗中的新应用^[32]。

间充质干细胞外泌体可促进 HCC 细胞凋亡。HA 等^[33]在体外实验中发现,骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体可诱导 HepG2 细胞凋亡和细胞周期阻滞。DENG 等^[34]研究发现,骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体通过传递 miRNA-20a-3p 靶向凋亡抑制蛋白和增加肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体(TRAIL),促进 HCC 细胞凋亡。TRAIL 是一种很有前景的抗癌药物。在异种移植肿瘤模型中,TRAIL 过表达的间充质干细胞强制表达 miRNA-7,并以外泌体依赖的方式增加细胞凋亡,抑制肿瘤生长,其中 miRNA-7 是 TRAIL 诱导凋亡的关键致敏剂^[35-36]。FANG 等研究发现,miRNA-7 具有抑癌作用,在体外和体内通过磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶/Akt/mTOR 通路抑制肝癌的发生^[37]。

3.2 提高肝癌患者的化疗敏感性 肝癌最常见的治疗方法是化疗。索拉非尼(SOR)是一种治疗 HCC 的有效临床药物,可改善 HCC 患者预后,但迫切需要开发替代策略来克服其耐药性。有研究发现,经修饰的骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体中葡萄糖调节蛋白 78

(GRP78)结合 SOR,能靶向 HCC 细胞中的 GRP78,其是一种对癌症化疗反应良好的生物标志物^[38]。GRP78 在索拉非尼耐药肿瘤细胞中过表达,抑制肿瘤生长和侵袭,提高化疗敏感性^[38-39]。miRNA-122 修饰的骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体可通过促进细胞凋亡和细胞周期阻滞增加 HCC 细胞对 SOR 的化学敏感性,并可显著提高索拉非尼在 HCC 体内的抗肿瘤疗效^[39]。

肝癌对化疗药物阿霉素也有很高的耐药性。LOU 等^[40]报道,miRNA-199a 修饰的脂肪间质干细胞外泌体通过通路降低了核糖体蛋白 S6 激酶和真核翻译起始因子 4e 结合蛋白 1 的表达水平,其作为 miRNA-199a 传递的有效载体,通过靶向哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)通路使肝癌对化疗药物有效增敏,通过外泌体给药可为提高 HCC 化疗敏感性提供一种新策略。紫杉醇是治疗肝癌最常用的化疗药物,但其细胞毒性严重,而金属蛋白酶 10(ADAM10)在调节肝癌细胞的化疗敏感性方面起着重要作用,是肝癌增强化疗的靶点^[41]。XU 等研究发现,人脐带间充质干细胞外泌体 miRNA-451a 抑制 EMT 及紫杉醇耐药。miRNA-451a 通过抑制 ADAM10 促进肝癌细胞凋亡,为肝癌靶向治疗提供了新方向^[42]。

4 间充质干细胞外泌体载体在肝癌治疗中的作用

外泌体含有天然的货物分子,如 miRNA、mRNA 和蛋白质,通过循环转运到邻近细胞或更远的细胞,其作为生物转运载体受到越来越多的关注^[43]。间充质干细胞外泌体作为载体不仅提高了靶向治疗的效果^[44],而且不存在急性免疫排斥或肿瘤形成的风险^[45]。在动物研究中,血液参数、免疫活性和器官功能在对来自正常和转化细胞的外泌体的反应中基本没有变化^[46-47]。

外泌体作为抗肿瘤药物载体的方式:一是小分子化学药物与提取的外泌体共培养;二是通过脂质体转染法将基因药物直接转入外泌体;三是药物转移或装载化疗药物的特定蛋白质、代谢物和 miRNA,旨在干扰肿瘤调控途径,通过电穿孔进入外泌体^[48-49]。静脉注射到肿瘤组织中装载阿霉素的外泌体可在无毒性的情况下抑制肿瘤生长,并显著增加阿霉素的抗肝癌作用^[36,50]。MELZER 等研究表明,系统静脉注射载紫杉醇的间充质干细胞外泌体可减少 60% 以上的皮下原发性肿瘤和 50% 的远处器官转移,并降低不良反应发生率,有效靶向原发性 HCC 和抑制其转移^[48]。

外泌体作为 miRNA 在细胞间转移的载体,调节靶细胞的基因表达,在肝癌的侵袭、转移和耐药中发挥重要作用^[51]。ZHANG 等通过尾静脉注射含有 miRNA-320a 的外泌体,可降低大鼠前 B 细胞白血病

同源盒基因 3 的表达,有效抑制 HCC 的增殖和转移,从而增强肝癌细胞对化疗药物的敏感性^[52-53]。miRNA-122 转染的脂肪间充质干细胞可有效地将其封装到外泌体中,外泌体可介导 miRNA-122 在脂肪间充质干细胞与 HCC 细胞之间的通信,从而通过改变 miRNA-122 靶基因在 HCC 细胞中的表达,使癌细胞对化疗药物敏感,且肿瘤内注射脂肪间充质干细胞来源的外泌体可显著提高索拉非尼在体内对 HCC 的抗肿瘤疗效^[54]。

5 小 结

肝癌细胞的生长、血管生成和转移一直是肝癌临床治疗的难题。间充质干细胞存在于肝癌的微环境中,与肝癌的发生发展密切相关。阐明间充质干细胞外泌体在调控肿瘤血管生成、免疫机制和细胞凋亡等方面的作用将有助于促进其在 HCC 中的应用。间充质干细胞外泌体在肿瘤治疗中需要谨慎使用,因为其对肿瘤的生长和转移也有促进作用。细胞之间的相互交流是复杂的,抑制和促进肿瘤生长的平衡和转化的机制尚不完全清楚。但是,相信通过对外泌体的不断研究和探索,可发现其中复杂的规律,为肿瘤的治疗提供新思路。

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