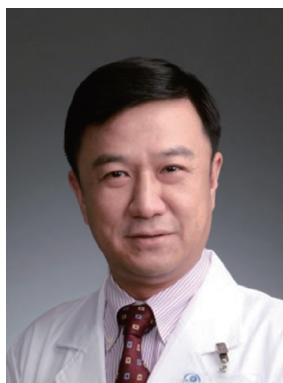




· 专家述评 ·



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## 肾透明细胞癌联合免疫治疗新策略——有氧糖酵解的研究进展及展望

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**〔摘要〕** 肾恶性肿瘤的发病率逐年上升，其中肾透明细胞癌约占所有肾恶性肿瘤的80%，肾透明细胞癌独特的遗传背景和突变特征往往涉及以缺氧信号、糖酵解代谢、氨基酸代谢、线粒体氧化磷酸化等通路为代表的肿瘤微环境（tumor microenvironment, TME）内稳态失调。免疫检查点抑制剂（immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI）联合酪氨酸激酶抑制剂（tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI）已经成为晚期肾透明细胞癌患者的一线治疗方案，但是，联合治疗方案的疗效仍有待提高，且缺乏明确诊断、指导用药、评估预后的生物标志物。近年来，多组学研究从不同层次探索肾透明细胞癌分子通路的异常改变。肾透明细胞癌发生代谢重编程，在氧气充足的情况下也以低效能的糖酵解为能量供应来源，促进自身无限生长，并且有氧糖酵解通路展现的显著异常与不良预后相关。肾透明细胞癌异常的糖酵解信号能促进肿瘤生长，并与TME中的免疫细胞相互作用，使促肿瘤免疫和抗肿瘤免疫平衡失调，造成抑制性免疫微环境，介导肿瘤免疫逃逸，从而对免疫治疗产生不利影响。因此，通过阻断异常糖代谢来抑制肿瘤生长，以有氧糖酵解通路和免疫微环境为切入点，可为肾透明细胞癌以及泛肿瘤治疗提供新的研究方向。然而，如何在复杂的肿瘤免疫微环境中最大程度地将肿瘤细胞代谢重编程转化为用药靶点并运用于临床实践仍待探讨。在肾透明细胞癌中，糖酵解抑制剂联合ICI或TKI作为新方案或能协同发挥抗肿瘤效应，逆转治疗抵抗。本文通过对糖酵解代谢途径中的关键限速酶、转运体及其抑制剂与肿瘤免疫微环境之间的关系进行综述，探讨糖酵解抑制剂在肾透明细胞癌中的作用机制和肿瘤免疫微环境的变化，及其与靶向治疗或免疫治疗联合应用的巨大临床转化价值，未来将为肾透明细胞癌的临床诊疗提供新思路，为患者带来临床获益。

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[关键词] 肾透明细胞癌; 糖酵解; 代谢重编程; 肿瘤微环境; 免疫治疗

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**New strategies for combined with immunotherapy of clear cell renal cell carcinoma: advances in aerobic glycolysis** SU Jiaqi, XU Wenhao, TIAN Xi, ANWAIE Aihetaimujiang, QU Yuanyuan, SHI Guohai, ZHANG Hailiang, YE Dingwei (Department of Urology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center; Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

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[Abstract] The incidence of renal malignancies is increasing each year. Clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) accounts for approximately 80% of all renal malignancies. Its unique genetic background and mutation features involve dysregulation of homeostasis within the tumor microenvironment (TME) represented by pathways such as hypoxic signaling, glycolytic metabolism, amino acid metabolism, and mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation. Immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) in combination with tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) has become the first line of treatment for patients with advanced ccRCC. However, the efficacy of combination therapy has yet to be improved, and there is an urgent need for biomarkers that can assist the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. Multi-omics studies have investigated aberrant abnormalities in molecular pathways of ccRCC in recent years. The ccRCC undergoes metabolic reprogramming and prefers inefficient glycolysis as a significant energy source even under normoxia to support unlimited proliferation. In addition, abnormalities in the aerobic glycolytic pathway have been associated with poor prognosis. Dysregulated glycolytic signaling promotes tumor progression and interacts with immune cells within the TME in ccRCC, resulting in an imbalance between pro and antitumor immunity, creating a suppressive immune microenvironment, promoting tumor immune escape, and impairing antitumor effects of immunotherapy. Therefore, integrating the aerobic glycolytic pathway and the immune microenvironment as an entry point, limiting tumor progression by restricting aberrant glycolytic metabolism broadens therapeutic options for ccRCC and pan-cancer treatments. However, further research is required on maximizing the metabolic reprogramming that tumor cells harbor in the complex TME to convert it into a therapeutic target and apply it in clinical practice. Glycolytic inhibitors in combination with ICI or TKI might be a novel strategy that demonstrates synergistic antitumor effects and overcomes resistance in treating human cancers. This review analyzes the correlations between essential rate-limiting enzymes, transporters, glycolytic pathway inhibitors, and the tumor immune microenvironment in ccRCC. Then we summarize the effects of glycolytic inhibitors in human cancers and alterations in the tumor immune microenvironment. Along with the potential clinical translational value in combination with targeted therapy or immunotherapy, targeting glycolysis will provide new insights for the clinical treatment of ccRCC and bring clinical benefits to patients in the future.

[Key words] Clear cell renal cell carcinoma; Glycolysis; Metabolic reprogramming; Tumor microenvironment; Immunotherapy

肾肿瘤年发病率占有所有肿瘤的2%~3%,是第三常发的成人泌尿系统肿瘤<sup>[1-2]</sup>。整理185个国家的大规模癌症数据调查显示,2020年有431 288例患者被新发现罹患肾肿瘤,有179 368例肾癌患者因病死亡<sup>[3]</sup>。最新的调查显示,美国2021年预计有76 080例新发患者和13 780例死亡患者<sup>[4]</sup>。肾透明细胞癌占全球肾脏各种恶性肿瘤的70%~80%<sup>[5]</sup>。大多数肾癌患者缺乏明显的症状,主要通过影像检查偶然发现,如未发生远处转移并早期治疗,则5年生存率较高;但约有30%的患者在最初检查时已发现进展,发生远处转移,5年生存率大幅降低<sup>[6-9]</sup>。恶性肿瘤的

基本特征被归纳为10种,且每一种癌症特征都对应特定的治疗策略<sup>[10]</sup>。代谢重编程被认为是肿瘤的主要特征之一,也是近年来研究的热点。恶性肿瘤中代谢通路的改变通常与不良预后相关,而肾透明细胞癌更被认为是一种代谢性疾病,涉及糖酵解、三羧酸循环、磷酸戊糖旁路、脂肪酸和氨基酸代谢通路的广泛改变<sup>[11]</sup>。本文就肾透明细胞癌有氧糖酵解的研究进展进行总结,讨论影响糖酵解、免疫细胞糖酵解通路的限速酶和关键转运体的因素,从新角度挖掘肾透明细胞癌的分子改变。通过抑制糖酵解调控肿瘤代谢,在靶向联合免疫治疗已经成为晚期肾癌一线治

疗的今天，对于抑制癌变组织生长或增强抗肿瘤治疗的效果，延长患者无进展生存时间，延长肾透明细胞癌患者的总生存时间，具有重要意义。

### 1 有氧糖酵解在肾透明细胞癌中的地位

葡萄糖作为人体细胞赖以生存的必需营养物质，细胞内各种反应的进行都需要糖类供能。正常代谢模式是通过线粒体呼吸链途径生成大量腺苷三磷酸（adenosine triphosphate, ATP）；而恶性肿瘤有别于正常组织，即使在氧供充足的环境下，肿瘤细胞也更多地通过丙酮酸催化生成乳酸而产生能量，并且肿瘤细胞分裂、增殖等生命活动还需要其他的生物大分子参与，如核苷酸、蛋白质等，也可在这种高通量代谢模式下得到满足。这种代谢重编程被定义为Warburg效应，广泛存在于不同组织的恶性肿瘤中<sup>[10, 12-13]</sup>。糖代谢转变是由于多种因素共同作用的结果，线粒体功能失调导致氧化磷酸化受阻，而糖酵解通路流量上调。

肾透明细胞癌作为肾癌的主要类型，染色体水平上存在显著的异常，约90%的患者存在3号染色体短臂的改变，这个区域包含一系列肿瘤抑制基因，负性调控肾透明细胞癌的发生、发展，如*VHL*、*PBRM1*、*BAP1*和*STED2*基因等<sup>[9]</sup>。有研究<sup>[14]</sup>显示，肾透明细胞癌患者约87%存在*VHL*基因位点的突变。*VHL*基因位于3p25，编码的蛋白pVHL能启动低氧诱导因子（hypoxia inducible factor, HIF）的泛素化修饰，从而介导HIF的降解，但是肾透明细胞癌中*VHL*突变导致HIF降解受阻，造成HIF的积累<sup>[9]</sup>。恶性肿瘤中HIF表达增加可能是由于癌细胞增殖速度超过一定限度，致使组织缺氧；或是某些原癌基因或抑癌基因突变启动*HIF*的转录与翻译。HIF能启动下游调控因子的表达，如葡萄糖转运体（glucose transporter, GLUT）、血管内皮生长因子（vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF）、转化生长因子 $\beta$ （transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ ）和表皮生长因子（epidermal growth factor, EGF）等<sup>[15-16]</sup>，改变癌细胞产生能量的代谢模式，由线粒体有氧呼吸转变为乳酸发酵，

促进新生血管生成，改变肿瘤微环境（tumor microenvironment, TME），对肿瘤的增殖、侵犯、转移、上皮-间质转化和免疫逃逸产生影响。肾透明细胞癌多组学分析显示，代谢物和代谢通路的酶异常表达，主要表现为糖酵解通路上调和三羧酸循环的下调，并且代谢相关基因提示预后不良<sup>[11, 17-18]</sup>，证实透明细胞肾癌是一种以糖代谢改变为显著特征的恶性肿瘤。Courtney等<sup>[19]</sup>进行<sup>13</sup>C同位素示踪成像研究发现，肺肿瘤和脑肿瘤显示高水平的线粒体氧化磷酸化，而在肾透明细胞癌中则表现为乳酸生成增多和线粒体氧化磷酸化呼吸链水平下降，即典型的Warburg效应。在肾透明细胞癌中，异常表达的酶或转运体提示的治疗靶点有望释放巨大潜在临床效益，下文将对这些潜在的治疗靶点及其抑制剂进行讨论，探究其临床转化和发展治疗新策略的可能。

### 2 调控肾透明细胞癌中糖酵解的关键因素

#### 2.1 葡萄糖转运体（glucose transporter, GLUT）

葡萄糖转运体是细胞能量代谢的第一步，作为糖酵解的限速步骤，提示其可能的重要治疗作用。正常组织表达高水平的GLUT-2，而GLUT-1作为关键的葡萄糖转运蛋白在肾癌组织中高度表达，提示肾癌微环境中高度活跃的糖酵解代谢<sup>[20-21]</sup>。

STF-31作为一种葡萄糖转运体抑制剂，特异性抑制GLUT-1，与*VHL*突变产生合成致死性，优先作用于*VHL*缺陷的高度依赖糖酵解的细胞，进而阻止肾癌细胞模型摄取能量底物从而抑制肿瘤的生长，而对非肿瘤细胞却不会产生不良后果<sup>[20]</sup>。Ji等<sup>[22]</sup>证实GLUT抑制剂染料木素（genistein）可以通过增加CDKN2a表达水平并降低甲基化程度，诱导肾癌细胞的凋亡并抑制其增殖，提示染料木素是潜在的治疗药物。染料木素作为一种GLUT抑制剂，能调节miR-1260b影响Wnt信号转导通路来抑制肾癌组织的生长和转移<sup>[23]</sup>。有研究<sup>[24]</sup>显示，GLUT抑制剂fasentin能以不依赖葡萄糖代谢的方式抵抗血管生成，对于大部分肾癌来说，血管生成既是显著特征，也是用药靶点，而fasentin的双重作用机制可能改

变肾癌的治疗现状。其他GLUT抑制剂如根皮素 (phloretin)<sup>[25]</sup>、WZB117<sup>[26]</sup>和BAY876<sup>[27]</sup>等在多种肿瘤模型中也已得到证实,但上述抑制剂在肾癌中的作用研究仍十分有限。DT-13可以抑制结肠癌细胞葡萄糖摄取和ATP的产生,并减少乳酸的产生,可能是通过激活AMPK和抑制mTOR通路发挥抑癌作用<sup>[28]</sup>。在肾癌患者中,DT-13或许能分别作用于mTOR靶点和糖酵解,从而发挥协同抗肿瘤作用,值得进一步研究。随着技术的进步,已出现新型的GLUT抑制剂,如chromopyrones<sup>[29]</sup>、rapaglutin A<sup>[30]</sup>,需要在未来的研究中得到进一步证实。综上,GLUT抑制剂提示葡萄糖转运体作为治疗靶点的潜在价值,通过对其机制进行探索,有助于更好地理解癌症的发生、发展过程,改变肾透明细胞癌的诊疗模式。

## 2.2 己糖激酶 (hexokinase, HK)

HK是糖代谢通路的首个限速酶,抑制HK活性对于阻断肿瘤能量和物质合成具有重大意义。HK家族在肾癌中表达显著上调,调控肿瘤细胞糖酵解途径<sup>[17, 31-32]</sup>。动物实验<sup>[33]</sup>证明, HK2是肿瘤起始和维持过程中所必需的,并且敲除HK2会抑制肺癌和乳腺癌的生长,提示HK2抑制剂潜在的抗肿瘤效果和临床转化价值。此外,有研究<sup>[34]</sup>指出, HK2还能转移磷酸基团,降低丙酮酸激酶复合体的活性,从而促进Warburg效应。除此之外, HK3表达也与肾癌不良预后相关<sup>[17]</sup>。复旦大学附属肿瘤医院叶定伟团队也创新性地提出HK3可调控TME中单核/巨噬细胞和耗竭性T细胞等免疫细胞的异常活化,诱导肾透明细胞癌细胞的糖酵解代谢、脂质代谢和免疫逃逸,为新型糖酵解途径与脂质代谢、肿瘤免疫的桥梁网络提供理论依据<sup>[35]</sup>,揭示了HK家族与免疫微环境之间的相互作用,为理解免疫治疗、免疫逃逸提供新的角度。

2-脱氧葡萄糖 (2-Deoxy-D-glucose, 2-DG) 作为HK2抑制剂, Simon等<sup>[32]</sup>向肾透明细胞癌原代培养肿瘤细胞中添加酪氨酸激酶抑制剂和2-DG,发现2-DG能够增加肾癌原代细胞对帕唑帕尼的敏感性。3-溴丙酮酸

(3-bromopyruvate, 3-BrPa) 作为HK抑制剂,原发性肾透明细胞癌显示出对3-BrPa阻抑的作用高度敏感<sup>[36]</sup>,证实了在肾透明细胞癌中使用靶向糖酵解药物从而干扰能量代谢的可行性。氯尼达明 (lonidamine, LND) 在1981年被发现能够抑制肿瘤细胞HK而发挥作用<sup>[37]</sup>。有临床研究<sup>[38]</sup>肯定了LND在广泛转移肾癌姑息治疗中的作用,但是LND在肾癌中与靶向或免疫药物联合能否增强疗效被再次评估。另外, LND的纳米药物被证实能降低糖酵解水平,调节免疫抑制性微环境,显示出纳米糖酵解药物开发的巨大前景<sup>[39]</sup>。新型药物HK2抑制剂,如苜丝肼 (benserazide)<sup>[40]</sup>、苯硝基苯甲胺 (benitrobenrazide)<sup>[41]</sup>,未来可在肾透明细胞癌中开展相关研究。HK家族抑制剂或能改变肿瘤免疫抑制微环境,具有巨大的临床转化潜能。

## 2.3 磷酸果糖激酶 (phosphofructokinase, PFK)

PFK是糖酵解的第二个限速酶,主要通过果糖-2, 6-二磷酸酶 (fructose-2, 6-bisphosphatase, PFKFB) 调控果糖-2, 6-二磷酸发挥作用。有研究<sup>[42]</sup>证实, PFKFB3蛋白在肾癌组织中过表达,并与预后不良呈正相关,敲除PFKFB3或使用特异性抑制剂3-PO能下调糖酵解,抑制细胞增殖和小鼠移植瘤的生长。PFKFB3的抑制剂包括3-PO<sup>[42-43]</sup>、PFK-15<sup>[44]</sup>、PFK-158<sup>[45]</sup>和KAN0438757<sup>[46]</sup>等。有研究<sup>[46]</sup>发现, PFKFB3在DNA损伤同源重组修复过程中起关键作用,并开发出小分子PFKFB3抑制剂KAN0438757,提示PFKFB3在恶性肿瘤起始、发展演进中可能发挥关键作用。PFK-158作为PFKFB3的抑制剂已完成I期临床试验 (NCT02044861)。有研究<sup>[47]</sup>发现,在小鼠肿瘤模型体内联合使用CTLA-4抗体与PFK-158时,肿瘤生长抑制作用显著增强,将肿瘤的代谢重编程和免疫功能的失调集中于肿瘤的新药开发,显示出免疫治疗联合靶向糖代谢治疗的光明前景。

## 2.4 丙酮酸激酶 (pyruvate kinase, PK)

PK作为限速酶,有研究<sup>[48]</sup>发现,在肾细胞癌中敲除PKM2亚型可以下调糖酵解酶的水平,减少肿瘤侵犯和转移的机会,并诱发自噬,提示

PKM2可作为潜在治疗靶点。此外,敲除PKM2可以下调LDHA、GLUT1和MCT4的表达<sup>[48]</sup>。Huang等<sup>[49]</sup>研究发现,3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶(3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase, HMGCR)抑制剂通过热激蛋白90来调控肾癌细胞PKM2蛋白的降解,导致PKM2表达升高,产生Warburg表型。外源性导入PKM2后,乳酸产生和葡萄糖消耗水平增加,同时VEGF的表达水平也增加;而敲除PKM2则表现出更低的乳酸水平,且不能被HMGCR抑制剂所逆转,使用PKM2抑制剂紫草素(shikonin)能恢复受HMGCR抑制的异种移植小鼠肿瘤组织中乳酸生成,并抑制肾肿瘤的生长,提示胆固醇合成抑制剂对PKM2的影响以及在糖代谢中的潜在促癌作用。紫草素及其类似物alkannin都显示出靶向PKM2的潜在抗肿瘤治疗价值<sup>[50]</sup>。有研究<sup>[51]</sup>发现,在黄花蒿中提取的MC-4单药能降低PKM2和GLUT1的表达,并且能显著抑制肾癌的生长。联合使用MC-4和依维莫斯(everolimus)能通过AKT/PKM2和mTOR协同发挥抗肿瘤效应,抑制肿瘤的生长、转移,这为糖酵解抑制剂联合靶向治疗提供了理论依据<sup>[51]</sup>。拉帕醇(lapachol)<sup>[52]</sup>、苜丝肼<sup>[54]</sup>等也具有抑制PKM2的功能,但在肾癌中的研究仍十分有限。

肿瘤组织中的PKM2大部分是活性较低的二聚体,正常组织为活性较高的四聚体,不同的亚型提示功能的差异,低活性的二聚体催化生成丙酮酸相对减少,从而有充足的中间合成物转化成肿瘤细胞增殖所必要的蛋白质、核苷酸等生命物质<sup>[54]</sup>。增强PKM2活性,恢复正常氧化磷酸化代谢或能抑制肿瘤生长。TEPP-46和DASA-58均为PKM2激活剂,可显著提升高活性PKM2四聚体水平,在动物实验中可阻碍小鼠癌细胞形成肿瘤的能力,并且抑制核苷酸、丝氨酸等的代谢,减少乳酸的生成<sup>[55]</sup>。Mohammad等<sup>[56]</sup>研究发现,使用TEPP-46能显著增强胰腺癌细胞的PK活性,下调PKM2二聚体的表达,并且抑制小鼠模型肿瘤的生长。PKM2抑制剂和激活剂在肾癌领域中的抗肿瘤作用值得进一步研究。

## 2.5 乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)

乳酸在癌症发展的过程中,涉及到癌旁免疫抑制性微环境所致的免疫逃逸,可能作为调控糖酵解影响免疫治疗效果的关键一环。联合LDH抑制剂或能逆转免疫抑制性微环境,增强抗肿瘤治疗的敏感性。研究<sup>[57]</sup>发现,敲除肾癌LDHA可以抑制细胞增殖,以LDHA为靶点是抑制恶性肿瘤生长的可行策略,敲除肾癌细胞LDHA还可以对基质金属蛋白酶产生影响,从而影响肾癌的侵袭和转移。根据Ⅳ期临床试验MARC-2(NCT01266837),LDH升高的患者无进展生存期和总生存期延长,LDH水平可作为预测患者VEGF靶向治疗失败后依维莫司治疗响应的生物标志物<sup>[58]</sup>。在肾癌中,LDH抑制剂FX11可降低ATP水平,增加活性氧的产生,引起能量生成减少和氧化应激,共同抑制异种移植瘤的生长和进展<sup>[59]</sup>。而在胰腺癌小鼠模型中,FX11仅在TP53突变的肿瘤中抑制丙酮酸转化为乳酸,提示TP53可作为指导FX11用药的生物标志物<sup>[60]</sup>。草氨酸(oxamate)<sup>[61]</sup>、表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(epigallocatechin-3-gallate, EGCG)<sup>[62]</sup>等在其他肿瘤模型中被证实能抑制LDH活性,但以肾透明细胞癌为模型的研究却少见,其中绿茶提取物EGCG可抑制HK、PFK、LDH的活性和mRNA水平,EGCG还可降低HIF-1和GLUT1的表达<sup>[63]</sup>,多靶点的抑制作用值得在肾癌模型中被进一步证实。PARP抑制剂芦卡帕尼(rucaparib)也有抑制LDH的作用,提示芦卡帕尼潜在的多靶点抑制作用<sup>[64]</sup>。LDH抑制剂对肾透明细胞癌的作用及其机制值得未来进一步研究。

## 2.6 单羧酸转运蛋白(monocarboxylate transporter, MCT)

MCT家族能转运细胞内外的乳酸、丙酮酸等物质。将乳酸转出细胞,有利于糖酵解的进行,也有利于维持细胞内pH稳定<sup>[65]</sup>。在肾透明细胞癌中,沉默MCT4导致细胞酸中毒,能量生成减少并能部分逆转肾透明细胞癌细胞系中的Warburg效应;另外,高水平的MCT4与更差的无复发生存期相关<sup>[66]</sup>。有研究<sup>[67]</sup>发现,乳酸通过MCT进入内皮细胞后可以诱导HIF-1活化以

及血管内皮生长因子受体2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2, VEGFR2) 和成纤维细胞生长因子 (basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF) 表达增加, 而阻断MCT则可抑制新生血管形成, 并发挥代谢抑制和减少血液供给的双重功效。肾癌细胞系786-O与血管内皮细胞联合培养时, 会比单独培养时表达更高水平的MCT1和MCT4, 而MCT1/4特异性抑制剂7ACC1可以降低细胞数目增长, 抑制肿瘤侵袭和迁移, 提示酸性环境对肿瘤细胞增殖和迁移能力的重要影响<sup>[68]</sup>。有研究<sup>[69]</sup>发现, MCT抑制剂AZD-3965还可以抑制脂质的生物合成, 并能增加TME中树突状细胞和自然杀伤细胞的浸润。AZD-3965与抗PD-1抗体联用时, 靶向阻断MCT1可以逆转实体瘤的免疫抑制微环境, 且纳米药物形式能降低AZD-3965的使用剂量, 并可以增加肿瘤免疫治疗的效果<sup>[70]</sup>。AR-C155858<sup>[71]</sup>、VB124<sup>[72]</sup>等抑制剂在肾癌中的作用仍不清楚。MCT是肿瘤代谢潜在药物靶点, MCT抑制剂与免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI) 联合使用或能改变免疫治疗的治疗抵抗, 有必要在肾癌模型中进一步探索和验证。

### 3 糖酵解效应重塑肾癌免疫微环境

晚期肾癌治疗发展迅猛, ICI异军突起, 替代抗VEGFR-TKI成为新一线治疗<sup>[73]</sup>。因此, 深刻理解肿瘤糖代谢在免疫抑制性TME中的作用, 对于进一步提高免疫治疗效果和发掘有效的生物标志物具有重要意义。肿瘤细胞在TME中与免疫细胞相互作用, 肿瘤细胞代谢重编程导致免疫细胞代谢改变, 影响细胞因子的产生、免疫细胞的分化和功能的完整性<sup>[74-75]</sup>。Chevrier等<sup>[76]</sup>研究发现, 肾透明细胞癌患者中肿瘤浸润T淋巴细胞和肿瘤相关巨噬细胞占有所有免疫细胞75%以上, 提示T淋巴细胞和巨噬细胞在TME中发挥重要的免疫调节作用。TME中癌细胞的代谢产物, 引导巨噬细胞表达VEGF以及诱导巨噬细胞转化为M2亚型<sup>[77]</sup>。Treg淋巴细胞也能在高乳酸的环境下改变代谢方式, 从而免受高酸度的影响<sup>[78]</sup>, M2型巨噬细胞和Treg细胞被认为与抑制性TME以及促肿瘤效应相关<sup>[79-80]</sup>, TME与免疫组分之间的

相互作用可能是肿瘤进展的重要原因。

有研究<sup>[81]</sup>发现, 肾癌的GLUT表达水平与CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞呈负相关, 提示增强的糖酵解与低水平的肿瘤浸润CD8<sup>+</sup>T效应细胞存在潜在负性调控关系, 而Sukumar等<sup>[82]</sup>研究发现, 糖酵解通量增加可以使CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞走向终末分化状态, 而抑制糖酵解通量可以保持长期记忆CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞的生成, 并发现使用2-DG可以增强记忆细胞的生成和抗肿瘤功能。还有研究<sup>[83]</sup>发现, CD28作为共刺激信号能激活T细胞, 能激活线粒体氧化磷酸化和糖酵解, 从而使T细胞活化, 使用2-DG能抑制线粒体的改变, 抑制肾癌中效应T细胞的活化和功能。

糖酵解产物可能限制ICI本应发挥的高效抗肿瘤效应<sup>[84-85]</sup>, ICI特异性阻断程序性死亡 [蛋白]-1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) /程序性死亡 [蛋白] 配体-1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 或细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen-4, CTLA-4) 从而激活机体免疫功能, 还能影响线粒体负性调控糖酵解, 抑制T细胞的活化<sup>[86]</sup>。除此之外, 肿瘤相关成纤维细胞 (cancer associated fibroblast, CAF) 被认为是促肿瘤免疫细胞, MCT4抑制剂通过阻断CAF的乳酸外排抑制其促瘤能力, 表明乳酸在CAF和癌细胞之间的代谢网络中发挥重要作用<sup>[87]</sup>。Yu等<sup>[88]</sup>研究发现, 在肾癌细胞系中, 葡萄糖不足时通过EGFR/ERK通路上调PD-L1的表达, 而PD-L1升高也可以通过提高PFKFB3的表达来上调糖酵解的水平, 糖酵解和PD-L1的相互影响, 提示糖酵解抑制剂和ICI联合使用的潜在治疗价值。

因此, 考虑靶向抑制糖酵解通路时, 应从多角度深入了解抑制剂对肿瘤细胞、TME及免疫细胞的影响。如果抑制糖酵解通路会造成抑制性TME或导致抗肿瘤免疫细胞分化或功能的损害, 那么这种治疗方案应该被慎重考虑。更重要的是, 免疫治疗联合糖酵解能否发挥增效协同作用, 以及肿瘤细胞与浸润免疫细胞之间的调控网络, 需要被进一步阐述, 这有助于加深人们对肾透明细胞癌免疫治疗的认识。

#### 4 糖酵解抑制剂在肾透明细胞癌中的应用前景

尽管各种限速酶的小分子抑制剂迅猛发展,但是其在肾肿瘤模型中的研究仍十分有限。与现有药物联合使用,或将显示出更强的抗肿瘤作用。联合使用PKM2激活剂和LDHA抑制剂能够显著降低小鼠胰腺癌移植瘤模型的肿瘤生长,提示多靶点糖酵解抑制剂联合使用的潜在价值<sup>[56]</sup>。Yakisich等<sup>[89]</sup>研究发现,2-DG或WZB117与二甲双胍合用可以抑制耐药肺癌细胞的活性。GLUT1抑制剂BAY876被发现在喉鳞癌中可增强顺铂介导的抗增殖作用<sup>[90]</sup>,提示联合用药具有恢复抗肿瘤治疗的敏感性、逆转治疗抵抗的作用。

在三阴性乳腺癌中发现,糖酵解通路富集分数和免疫细胞活性呈负相关,联合使用PD-1抑制剂和LDH抑制剂FX11能显著增加肿瘤CD8<sup>+</sup>细胞和NK细胞浸润程度,并显示出显著的抗肿瘤效应<sup>[91]</sup>。Zappasodi等<sup>[92]</sup>研究发现,在高糖酵解的小鼠乳腺癌肿瘤模型中敲除LDH,即建立糖酵解缺陷模型,在此基础上阻断CTLA-4能促进免疫细胞浸润;在葡萄糖存在下,Treg被迫参与糖酵解,增强葡萄糖的摄取和IFN- $\gamma$ 产生,使Treg失去稳定性。阻断CTLA-4更适合治疗糖酵解水平低的肿瘤;而对于糖酵解水平高的肿瘤,抗CTLA-4抗体与糖酵解抑制剂联合使用可增加TME中葡萄糖的可用性,从而最大化Treg的不稳定性并增强抗肿瘤免疫<sup>[92]</sup>。值得关注的是,双氯芬酸,而非其他类型的非固醇类抗炎药,在体外实验中可减少乳酸的分泌,增强浸润性T细胞的杀伤能力<sup>[85]</sup>。双氯芬酸曾被证明是MCT1/4抑制剂,研究支持在临床试验中联合使用糖酵解抑制剂和ICI治疗高糖酵解肿瘤的理论。最新研究<sup>[72]</sup>发现,联合使用MCT抑制剂和PD-1单抗能降低小鼠肝癌移植瘤的生长,并增加CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞的浸润,能够显著增强抗PD-1抗体的抗肿瘤效应。上述研究显示出ICI和糖酵解抑制剂联合使用的光明前景。

对于肾透明细胞癌,通过糖酵解抑制剂调控细胞代谢和免疫抑制性微环境,联合免疫或靶向治疗及其可能的治疗方案值得探索。

#### 5 总结与展望

Warburg效应为肾癌疗效预测和治疗策略带来了新的视角,有利于促进联合、多靶点、精准治疗。肾透明细胞癌糖酵解代谢异常活跃,本文梳理了肾癌糖酵解调控模式,概述了GLUT、HK、PFK、PK、LDH、MCT等转运体或代谢酶家族为代表性靶点在肾透明细胞癌中的调控机制和已经开发的靶向药物,以及糖酵解与免疫微环境及免疫治疗的潜在相互作用网络。考虑到肾透明细胞癌独特的遗传背景和代谢特征,应加强对这些靶向治疗药物的开发和临床研究。基于肾癌微环境在肿瘤进展中的动态变化,靶向糖酵解的药物可能增强以ICI为代表的免疫治疗效果。肿瘤免疫治疗与靶向糖酵解治疗在多种肿瘤模型中已经证实其方案高效的抗肿瘤效应,但在肾透明细胞癌领域却少有研究。因此,后续研究不仅可以深入探索糖酵解抑制剂对肾透明细胞癌患者的预后影响,发现有意义的生物标志物用来早期诊断,挑选免疫治疗响应患者的糖酵解相关生物标志物用以指导用药、判断预后,还可以加快糖酵解抑制剂和免疫治疗联合应用的探索,将成果转化运用于临床治疗。随着高通量多组学及空间组学等新技术的发展,肿瘤细胞和免疫细胞的异质性以及TME和糖酵解的联系都将被进一步阐明,人们对肿瘤细胞、基质细胞、免疫细胞之间的复杂互作网络的理解将会更加深入,针对晚期肾透明细胞癌糖代谢的治疗方案将成为现有治疗的重要补充,从而改变晚期肾透明细胞癌治疗现状。

**利益冲突声明:**所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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