

· 综述 ·

# 肿瘤类器官研究现状与展望

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**[摘要]** 肿瘤类器官是指来源于患者肿瘤组织的三维结构模型, 拥有与亲代肿瘤类似的基因谱系和病理学特征, 能够较为准确地模拟肿瘤在体内的微观形态和生长情况, 是肿瘤研究的新型体外模型, 在研究肿瘤分子生物学特征、高通量筛选药物、指导个体化治疗等方面具有巨大潜力。近年来, 细胞共培养、血管化和微流控等技术与类器官模型的融合发展, 催生了器官芯片 (Organ-on-a-Chip, OoC) 等新工具的发展, 促进了类器官模型在研究肿瘤耐药机制、筛选敏感药物和指导精准治疗临床试验等肿瘤基础和临床科学研究中的应用。然而, 目前类器官模型还存在培养质量不稳定、高通量检测成本高、难以精确模拟肿瘤微环境和空间结构等问题, 需要进一步加强研究, 克服技术瓶颈, 使其更好地应用于肿瘤学研究, 进一步提升肿瘤研究水平。本综述对肿瘤类器官的发展历程和最新进展进行总结, 在肿瘤类器官的最新应用方面, 本文介绍疾病的建模、肿瘤创新药的研发及在个体化治疗方面的应用, 并对近期开展的类器官相关临床研究进行汇总; 此外, 在肿瘤类器官的技术进展方面, 本综述详细阐述开发新型培养装置、模拟肿瘤微环境、诱导血管生成等。综上, 本综述梳理肿瘤类器官研究的最新进展、不足和未来发展方向, 旨在为肿瘤类器官的研究提供参考。

**[关键词]** 类器官; 器官芯片; 恶性肿瘤

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## Research progress and future perspectives of tumor organoid

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**[Abstract]** Tumor organoids, derived from tumor tissues, are three-dimensional structures created *in vitro* to mimic *in vivo* tumor growth. They possess comparable genetic lineage and pathological characteristics to the original tumor, making them a promising research platform for studying tumor biology. In recent years, significant advancements in techniques such as microfluidics, cell co-culture and vascularization have greatly promoted the development of Organ-on-a-Chip (OoC) and expanded the applications of tumor organoid models in both basic and clinical translational research. These advancements include leveraging tumor organoid models to investigate drug resistance mechanisms, perform drug screening, and facilitate clinical trials of precision therapy. However, current organoid models still face several limitations, including the instability of cell culture quality, low cost-effectiveness, and the inability to accurately replicate the complex tumor microenvironment and spatial structures. Further research is needed to overcome these technical bottlenecks and improve the application of organoid models in cancer research, thereby further enhancing the depth of tumor research. This review summarized the development history and latest progress of tumor organoids. In terms of the latest applications of tumor organoids, this article reviewed disease modeling, research and development of innovative tumor drugs, and their application in personalized treatment. It also summarized the recent clinical researches of organoids; In addition, this review provided a detailed introduction to the technological progress of tumor organoids, including the development of novel culture devices,

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simulation of tumor microenvironment, and induction of angiogenesis. In summary, this review explored the latest developments, defects and future directions in the research of tumor organoids, aiming to provide reference for the study of tumor organoids.

[ **Key words** ] Organoid; Organ-on-a-chip; Malignant tumor

恶性肿瘤已成为全球公共卫生领域的重大挑战, 2022年中国恶性肿瘤新发病例和死亡病例数分别超过400万和250万, 防控形势严峻<sup>[1-2]</sup>。如何持续加深对恶性肿瘤发生发展过程的认识, 不断优化肿瘤临床诊疗模式, 是目前肿瘤学研究亟待解决的重要问题。肿瘤学基础和临床科学研究均需要选择合适的研究模型, 然而目前常见的肿瘤研究模型存在诸多不足, 例如肿瘤细胞系模型难以在体外复现亲代肿瘤的病理生理学特征和内部异质性, 动物模型则存在通量低、周期长、成本高、种属差异等问题<sup>[3]</sup>。近年来, 类器官模型在肿瘤研究中显示出巨大的应用潜力, 与肿瘤细胞系和动物模型相比, 肿瘤类器官模型来源于患者, 能够在体外培养的条件下较好地保留亲代肿瘤的特征, 且培养周期相对较短、通量较高、成本可控, 是开展肿瘤基础与临床科学研究的潜在理想模型<sup>[4]</sup>。然而, 目前类器官模型还不够成熟, 存在培养技术标准化程度不足、高通量检测成本高、模拟肿瘤体内生长环境不够精准等较多问题, 限制了其在基础和临床科学研究中的应用<sup>[5]</sup>。本文全面介绍肿瘤类器官的发展历程, 旨在总结分析研究的现状、存在的问题和未来的发展方向, 为肿瘤类器官的研究提供参考。

## 1 肿瘤类器官研究的发展历程

类器官 (organoid) 是原始组织样本中的成体干细胞或多能干细胞通过体外三维 (three-dimensional, 3D) 培养和自我组装, 再现体内组织器官结构的特殊3D组织<sup>[6-7]</sup>。类器官研究的历史可追溯至20世纪初, 1907年, 美国科学家Wilson等<sup>[8]</sup>首次发现在体外被机械分离的海绵细胞能够自发组装并形成新的具有一定生理功能的海绵有机体。之后的数十年间, 这种解离-重组现象在两栖动物前肾细胞、鸡胚胎细胞、人角质形成细胞等一些特殊生物组织中得到复现<sup>[9]</sup>。但是, 这一时期的研究并未明确何种特征的细胞能够发生这种自发性重组。直到1981

年, 研究人员首次揭示了具有干性的细胞具备在体外自发重组形成器官结构的能力<sup>[10]</sup>。1987年, 体外3D培养基得到重要优化, Li等<sup>[11]</sup>提取小鼠Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm (EHS) 肉瘤的细胞外基质制作基质胶, 成为后来体外3D培养基的重要成分。2009年, 类器官研究取得重大突破, Sato等<sup>[12]</sup>首次利用表达LGR5的小鼠肠道干细胞培养出具有隐窝-绒毛结构的微组织, 并且保持基因组稳定3个月以上, 标志着类器官的正式问世。2011年, 该团队又进一步成功地利用结直肠癌患者的肿瘤组织构建了结直肠癌类器官模型, 首次将类器官模型拓展至肿瘤学研究领域<sup>[13]</sup>, 目前患者来源的类器官 (patient-derived organoid, PDO) 模型研究如火如荼。2019年, 类器官登上了全球顶级学术期刊*Science*的封面, 被评选为年度重大突破 (图1)。此后, 肿瘤学领域基于类器官模型的研究成果不断涌现, 微流控、细胞共培养和血管化等新技术与类器官研究相结合, 催生了器官芯片 (Organ-on-a-Chip, OoC) 等新工具的诞生, 类器官模型在肿瘤学研究中的地位愈发凸显。

## 2 肿瘤类器官的新应用

### 2.1 疾病建模与机制研究

类器官模型在肿瘤学研究中具有独特的优势, 可以弥补现有模型的不足, 为肿瘤基础研究提供新工具。首先, 肿瘤类器官来源于人体肿瘤组织, 培养周期短、通量高、可进行基因编辑、能够复现原始肿瘤的内部亚克隆特征, 因此可以作为细胞系和小鼠模型之外的独立验证模型, 夯实基础研究的结论。Rahrmann等<sup>[14]</sup>在研究NALCN基因促进胃癌侵袭转移时, 不仅使用了传统胃癌细胞系和小鼠移植瘤模型, 还在胃癌类器官中进行了NALCN的敲低实验, 从多个维度论证了该基因的功能。Mao等<sup>[15]</sup>则在利用体外模型研究结直肠癌对JAK抑制剂和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase

kinase, MEK) 抑制剂等药物的敏感性和具体机制后, 进一步将结直肠癌类器官在体外扩增后移植到免疫缺陷动物中建立类器官来源的小鼠移植瘤模型, 对体外模型得到的结论进行验证。这类小鼠模型与利用患者肿瘤组织直接移植到小鼠皮下构建的移植瘤模型相比, 成功率更高, 肿瘤生长速度也更快, 可极大地缩短实验时间。其次, 类器官可用于缺乏基础研究模型的特殊肿瘤的建模。胰腺导管内乳头状黏液瘤、胃-食管交界部肿瘤、神经内分泌肿瘤和尿路上皮癌等多种肿瘤均因缺乏满意的研究模型, 无法开展深入的机制探索<sup>[16-20]</sup>。然而, 随着肿瘤类器官模型的建立, 研究人员对这些疾病的认识有了很大进步。Zhao等<sup>[17]</sup>构建了胃-食管交界部肿瘤类器官模型, 通过CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除*CDKN2A*和*TP53*基因, 发现*TP53/CDKN2A*失活可诱发细胞癌变,

从而揭示了胃-食管交界部肿瘤的发病机制。Griger等<sup>[19]</sup>构建了36例胃神经内分泌肿瘤类器官模型, 通过CRISPR文库筛选技术建立基因依赖性数据库, 发现了97个驱动基因, 不仅揭示了胃神经内分泌肿瘤的发生发展机制, 其中部分基因也可能作为胃神经内分泌肿瘤药物研发的重要靶标。再次, 某些特殊的肿瘤基因组变异难以在细胞系中通过基因编辑实现, 而肿瘤类器官可能携带这类基因组变异, 因此是开展基础研究的理想模型。例如, 构建同时具有*KRAS*和*BRAF*基因突变的结直肠癌细胞模型非常困难, Ponsioen等<sup>[21]</sup>通过使用携带*KRAS*和(或)*BRAF*突变的结直肠癌类器官模型来挖掘MAPK抑制剂耐药的机制, 发现关键致癌基因突变会导致上游表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)基因的激活, 进而增强下游MAPK的信

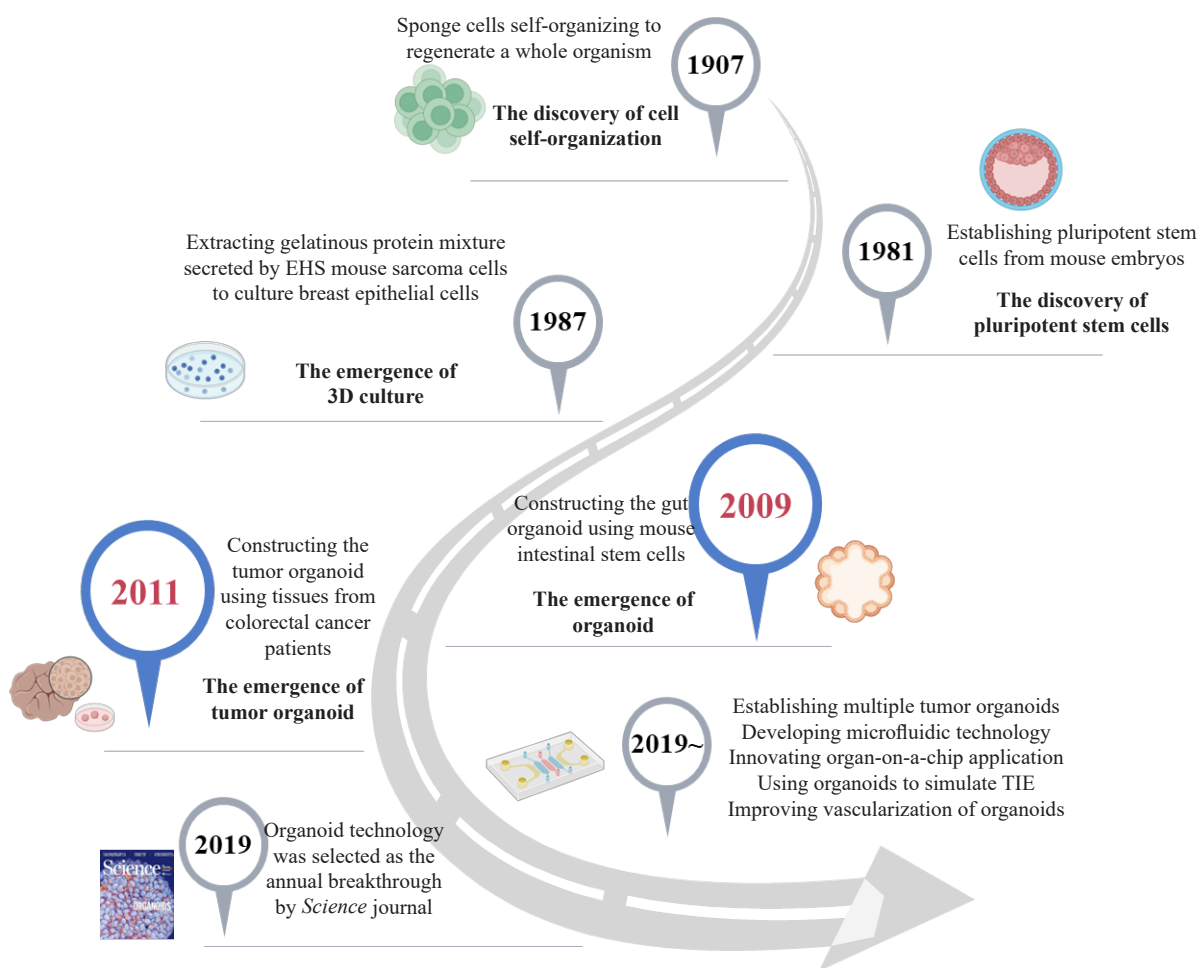


图1 类器官研究的发展历程

Fig. 1 Timeline for the development of organoid

EHS: Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm; 3D: Three dimensions; TME: Tumor microenvironment.

号转导, 介导MAPK抑制剂的耐药, 提示针对携带KRAS和(或)BRAF突变的结直肠癌, 联用EGFR抑制剂和MAPK抑制剂疗效可能更佳。

## 2.2 肿瘤创新药物研发

肿瘤创新药物的研发需要经过药物靶点和候选药物选择、临床前安全性和有效性评价、临床试验等一系列过程。传统的临床前研究模型以细胞和动物模型为主, 存在速度慢、成本高和效率低等问题, 近年来, 类器官模型逐渐在药物研发领域崭露头角, 表现出良好的应用前景。首先, 在评估治疗药物的有效性方面, 肿瘤类器官能更好地模拟肿瘤在体内的结构和药物敏感性, 为药物测试提供更接近真实的环境, 显著缩短药物试验周期、降低成本、提高转化效率。有研究<sup>[22-23]</sup>报道, 利用结直肠癌类器官样本库对超过500种靶向WNT和RTK信号转导通路的双特异性抗体进行高通量的功能筛选, 发现MCLA-158(一种LGR5和EGFR双特异性抗体)可以特异性降解Lgr5<sup>+</sup>肿瘤干细胞表面的EGFR从而杀伤肿瘤, 而对正常的结肠类器官毒性很小。次年, MCLA-158仅凭借类器官实验数据就获得了美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)的新药临床试验审批, 批准在晚期结直肠癌、胃癌、头颈鳞癌等实体瘤患者中开展I/II期临床试验(NCT03526835)。2023年, 有研究<sup>[24]</sup>公布了MCLA-158在晚期头颈部鳞癌中的疗效, 在接受治疗评估的43位患者中, 客观缓解率达37.2%, 疾病控制率为72.1%, 基于这些临床数据, FDA在同年授予其快速通道的资格认定, 这一决定有望加速后续II~III期临床试验进程和药物上市审批。传统的药物研发流程往往耗时数十年, 其中临床前研究平均耗时5年半, 需要开展大量细胞和动物实验<sup>[25]</sup>, 而MCLA-158从筛选到进入临床试验阶段仅用时1年, 使用类器官模型开展临床前研究明显缩短了新药研发时长, 降低了研发成本。此外, 类器官还可用于药代动力学研究, Onozato等<sup>[26]</sup>发现, 经药物诱导后的肠道类器官中可以检测到药物转运蛋白的表达和药物通过ABCB1/MDR1的外排转运活性, 药物代谢酶CYP3A4的

表达也会发生诱导性升高, 因此, 可以利用肠道类器官进行抗肿瘤药物的药代动力学监测。肝脏、肾脏和心脏类器官可用于抗肿瘤药物毒理学研究, 了解抗肿瘤药物的肝、肾和心脏毒性。药物相关的肝毒性主要由肝药酶细胞色素P450介导, Katsuda等<sup>[27]</sup>研究发现肝脏类器官中细胞色素P450的活性与体内情况相当, 可以用于监测抗肿瘤药物的肝毒性; Voges等<sup>[28]</sup>证实, 心脏类器官在经历药物毒性损伤后能够发生与体内类似的内源性再生修复, 可用于反映药物的心脏毒性; Takasato等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究结果显示, 肾脏类器官在经历药物毒性损伤后会形态改变, 可以提示药物的肾脏毒性。

在国内, 类器官在新药研发中的价值也受到高度关注。2024年国家药品监督管理局(National Medical Products Administration, NMPA)发布的《人源干细胞产品非临床研究技术指导原则》指出, “当缺少相关动物种属/模型时, 基于细胞和组织的模型(如2D或3D组织模型、类器官和微流控模型等)可能为非临床有效性和安全性的评估提供有用的补充”<sup>[30]</sup>, 这为类器官应用于药物研发提供了政策指引。

## 2.3 个体化治疗

目前主要使用基因检测和对特殊蛋白进行免疫组织化学染色等手段指导肿瘤的精准治疗, 然而这些方法存在较大的局限性, 部分患者无法检测到明确的药物靶点, 部分患者即使测到靶点, 也可能因为肿瘤生物学特征的复杂性而造成临床实际用药无效, 目前模式下真正能够从精准治疗中获益的患者仅占10%左右<sup>[31]</sup>。基于肿瘤类器官模型开展药敏检测则是结果导向的检测, 不受基因突变与基因表达谱改变的影响, 可以提供药物敏感性的直接证据, 在指导肿瘤的个体化治疗方面具有巨大潜力。截至2024年3月11日, 检索两大主要的临床试验登记平台(<https://clinicaltrials.gov/>和<https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu>)上备案的肿瘤类器官有关的临床研究, 结果发现, 自2017年以来肿瘤类器官相关的临床研究数量明显增加, 近3年呈快速增长趋势(图2A)。从癌种分布上看, 结直肠癌相关项目数量

最多，达到38项，其次是乳腺癌和胰腺癌，分别为30和23项（图2B）。基于肿瘤类器官的临床研究最主要的模式是前瞻性收集样本开展类器官培养和药敏检测，进而观察类器官的药敏检测结果是否与临床疗效一致。在国内一项名为CinClare的Ⅲ期临床试验中，研究人员在112例局部晚期结直肠癌患者体内获取肿瘤组织构建了96例肿瘤类器官进行培养和药敏检测，发现类器官药敏结果对这些患者新辅助放化疗效果预测的准确率、敏感性和特异性分别达到84.43%、78.01%和91.97%，呈现出很高的临床相关性<sup>[32]</sup>。2019年以来，基于类器官药敏检测结果开展个体化治疗的干预性临床试验在逐步增多（图2C）。2020年报道的来自澳大利亚的APOLLO临床试验是首个类器官药敏检测指导个体化治疗的临床试验，研究入组了28例多线治疗失败、伴腹膜转移的结直肠癌患者，其中19例利用腹膜转移病灶成功构建了类器官，后续药敏检测验证了这些类器官均对前线治疗中已临床耐药的药物无反应，但发现来源于其中1例患者的类器官对吉西他滨敏感，临床医师依据类器官药敏结果对该患者使用吉西他滨，也确实观察到临床效果即肿瘤发生了退缩<sup>[33]</sup>。APOLLO临床试验初步证实了基于类器官药敏检测结果开展个体化治疗模式的可行性，为晚期难治性实体瘤患者的治疗提供了潜在的新策略。然而APOLLO临床试验入组患者少、检测时间长（8周）、有效患者寥寥无几，说明这类研究模式仍需要继续探索。2021年来自荷兰的SENSOR临床试验的失败也进一步暴露了这类研究目前存在的问题，该研究入组了54例转移性结直肠癌患者并成功培养了31例肿瘤类器官，其中25例具有足够的细胞量进行1~6种临床可及药物的筛选，19例检测到潜在的治疗敏感药物。然而，由于检测时间长达8~10周，不少患者在治疗前已发生疾病进展而失去治疗机会，最终仅6例患者进行了个体化治疗，且均临床治疗无效<sup>[34]</sup>。其余在临床试验网站备案的前瞻性临床试验大部分都在进行中，尚无结果报道（表1）。目前类器官指导的干预性临床试验仍处于萌芽阶段，存在样本量较小、类器官药敏检测耗

时长、检测结果不稳定和临床试验证据级别不高等问题。尽管如此，我们仍然相信随着类器官技术的发展和临床试验流程的优化，这一新型临床研究模式值得期待。

### 3 肿瘤类器官技术进展

#### 3.1 开发新型培养装置

肿瘤类器官的传统培养方法是将分离消化的肿瘤样品与基质胶混合，滴加到培养皿中央形成“水滴状”结构，待基质凝固后加入含有特殊因子[如R-spondin1、Wnt3a、表皮生长因子（epidermal growth factor, EGF）和转化生长因子- $\beta$ （transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ ）等]的培养基进行3D培养<sup>[35]</sup>（图3A）。然而，这种培养模式下类器官生长缓慢、培养成功率低，通常7~21 d后才可进行传代，研究效率较为低下<sup>[36]</sup>。结合微流控技术开发OoC是提高类器官培养速度和通量的重要途径，微流控（microfluidics）技术是可以精确操控微尺度流体的技术，能够将物理、化学、生物和医学研究中的样品制备、反应、分离、检测等基本操作单元集成到单一微米级芯片上，实现分析与操控过程的自动化<sup>[37]</sup>。OoC则是将微流控技术应用于类器官培养的创新成果，是一种集成化的细胞培养设备，能准确地纳入在体器官的关键微环境参数，有助于真实模拟体内环境，提高类器官培养的速度和通量，代表了器官级的“合成生物学”<sup>[38]</sup>。在OoC的内部结构中，信号发生器负责控制信号梯度的调节和细胞反应，多孔膜分隔的区室和围栏模拟组织间的分隔和相互作用，而微柱阵列则有助于营养成分的扩散和代谢物的清除，这样的结构可以有效地模拟肿瘤在体内的生长模式，为类器官生长提供适合的仿生环境（图3B）<sup>[39-41]</sup>。因此，相比于传统培养方法，使用OoC培养的肿瘤类器官在分子生物学特征和药物敏感性结果方面更接近于肿瘤在体内的真实情况。有研究使用这两种方法分别培养三阴性乳腺癌类器官，发现使用OoC培养的三阴性乳腺癌类器官在营养获取和代谢物清除方面更加充分和便捷，从而增强了对多柔比星等化疗药物的抵抗性，更接近于临床用药的实际情况<sup>[42]</sup>。

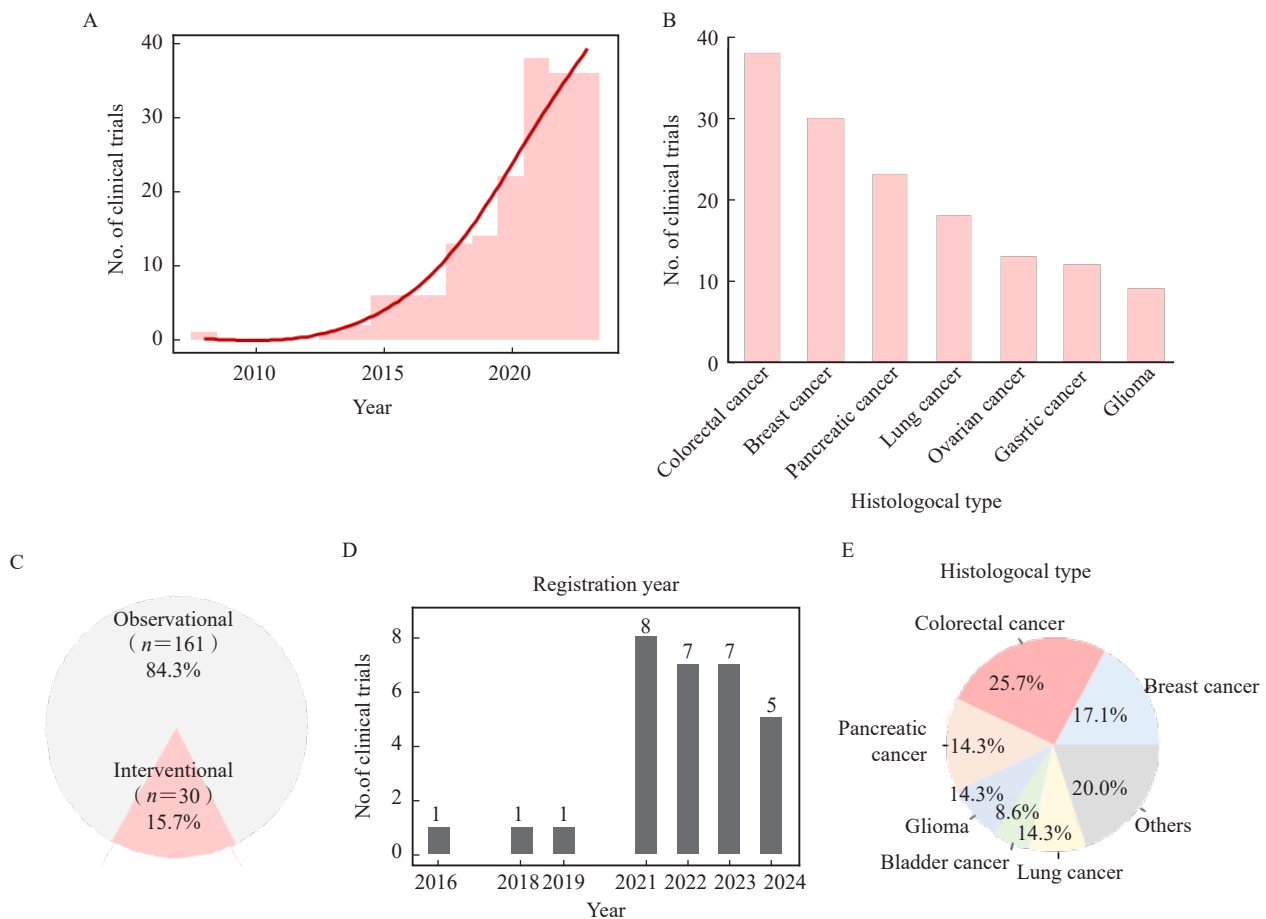


图2 类器官相关临床试验的发展趋势

Fig. 2 Trends of clinical trials including organoids

A: The number of trials including organoids registered in ClinicalTrials.gov and EU Clinical Trials Register over recent years; B: The number of trials including organoids with different histological types. Only the top seven items were illustrated; C: Proportions of the observational and interventional trials including organoids. D-E: The illustration of the registration years (D) and histological types (E) of the interventional trials.

表1 类器官指导的干预性临床试验汇总

Tab. 1 Summary of organoid-guided interventional trials

Identifiers	Histology	Registration year	Drug (s)	Status	Results/goals
-	Colorectal cancer [33]	Unknown	A 87-drug panel	Completed	This trial enrolled 28 patients and successfully established 19 organoids, out of which 15 were utilized for drug screening. One patient underwent treatment based on the drug sensitivity results of the organoid and showed partial remission after 3 months of evaluation
2014-003811-13	Colorectal cancer [34]	2014	Palbociclib, axitinib, selumetinib, gefitinib	Completed	This trial enrolled 54 patients and successfully established 31 organoids, of which 25 were utilized for drug screening. Out of the 25 organoids, 19 received drug sensitivity results. Based on these results, 6 patients underwent treatment; however, none of them showed any efficacy
NCT05842187	Pancreatic cancer/gastric cancer	2023	Various clinically approved drugs	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precision treatment of metastatic pancreatic cancer and gastric cancer

表1 ( 续 )

Identifiers	Histology	Registration year	Drug (s)	Status	Results/goals
NCT04931394	Pancreatic cancer	2021	Gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil, paclitaxel, oxaliplatin, irinotecan	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the adjuvant chemotherapy of pancreatic cancer
NCT04931381	Pancreatic cancer	2021	Gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil, paclitaxel, oxaliplatin, irinotecan	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the chemotherapy of advanced pancreatic cancer
NCT06102824	Breast cancer	2023	Taxane, anthracycline, 5-fluorouracil, gemcitabine, vinorelbine, eribulin, utidelone, carboplatin, sacituzumab govitecan, and trastuzumab deruxtecan	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the treatment of advanced breast cancer
NCT06268652	Breast cancer	2024	Personalized drug library contains 55 drugs approved by the FDA	Recruiting	This trial will compare the efficacy of organoid-guided personalized treatment with the treatment of physician's choice in breast cancer
NCT05832398	Colorectal cancer	2023	Oxaliplatin, irinotecan, 5-fluorouracil	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precise chemotherapy of colorectal cancer
NCT05177432	Breast cancer	2021	10-12 anti-cancer drugs	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to develop a quadratic phenotypic optimization platform (QPOP) to guide the treatment of breast cancer
NCT05669586	Lung cancer	2023	Unknown	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precise treatment of refractory non-small cell lung cancer
NCT05813509	Ovarian cancer	2022	10 potential clinical therapeutic drugs	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the personalized treatment of ovarian cancer
NCT06246630	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor	2024	Various clinically approved drugs	Not yet recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the treatment of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors
NCT05024734	Bladder cancer	2022	Epirubicin, mitomycin, gemcitabine, docetaxel	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the treatment of non-muscle invasive bladder cancers
NCT06077591	Solid tumors	2024	Unknown	Not yet recruiting	This trial will use organoid models and next-generating sequencing to guide the treatment of advanced and inoperable solid tumors
NCT05352165	Colorectal cancer	2023	Oxaliplatin, irinotecan, 5-fluorouracil	Not yet recruiting	This trial will compare the efficacy of organoid-guided neoadjuvant chemotherapy with traditional neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimens in advanced colorectal cancer
NCT05378048	Abdominal tumors	2022	Unknown	Withdrawn	This trial will compare the efficacy of organoid-guided personalized treatment with traditional treatment strategies in advanced and inoperable abdominal tumors

表1 (续)

Identifiers	Histology	Registration year	Drug (s)	Status	Results/goals
NCT04279509	Solid tumors	2019	5-fluorouracil, carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, docetaxel, doxorubicin, gemcitabine, irinotecan, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, vinorelbine, etoposide, ifosfamide, methotrexate, pemetrexed and topotecan	Unknown	This trial will use organoid models to conduct high-throughput drug screening to guide the chemotherapy of refractory solid tumors
NCT05267912	Any cancer type	2022	A panel of drugs (chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, targeted therapy)	Recruiting	This trial is a multi-center study evaluating the feasibility of using organoid models to guide the precision treatment of multiple advanced tumors
NCT04450706	Breast cancer	2021	Unknown	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precision treatment of metastatic breast cancers
NCT06057298	Colorectal cancer	2021	Oxaliplatin, mitomycin	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy of colorectal cancers with peritoneal metastasis
NCT04842006	Colorectal cancer	2021	Capecitabine, oxaliplatin	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the neoadjuvant and adjuvant therapy of colorectal cancer
NCT05725200	Colorectal cancer	2022	Alectinib, cetuximab, crizotinib, dasatinib, everolimus, encorafenib, gemcitabine, idelalisib, larotrectinib, methotrexate, palbociclib, panobinostat, pembrolizumab, petrozumab, trastuzumab, talazoparib, venetoclax	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precision treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer
NCT05464082	Breast cancer	2023	Unknown	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precision treatment of metastatic triple-negative breast cancers
NCT03778814	Lung cancer/ solid tumors	2018	Engineering TCR-T cells	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the TCR-T immunotherapy of lung cancers and other solid tumors
NCT05429684	Breast cancer	2021	Trastuzumab, pertuzumab, nab paclitaxel, pyrotinib, capecitabine, T-DM1, everolimus, CDK4/6 inhibitor, aromatase-Inhibitors, anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precision treatment of refractory HER2-positive breast cancers
NCT05381038	Solid tumors	2022	Azacitidine, docetaxel, paclitaxel, irinotecan	Not yet recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to develop a QPOP and CURATE.AI, which will guide the personalized combinatory therapy with azacytidine in solid tumors.
NCT06227065	Bladder cancer	2024	Epirubicin, mitomycin, gemcitabine, docetaxel	Not yet recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precise neoadjuvant chemotherapy of low-grade non-muscle invasive bladder cancers
NCT05432518	Glioblastoma	2023	Afatinib, dasatinib, palbociclib, everolimus, olaparib	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the treatment of refractory glioblastoma

表1 (续)

Identifiers	Histology	Registration year	Drug (s)	Status	Results/goals
NCT05473923	Glioma	2022	Unknown	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the precision treatment of refractory high-grade glioma
NCT05532397	Astrocytoma	2023	Unknown	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the combinatory therapy of refractory high-grade astrocytoma
2020-003395-41	Colorectal cancer	2020	Alectinib, crizotinib, dasatinib, everolimus, gemcitabine, idelalisib, larotrectinib, methotrexate, palbociclib, panobinostat, pembrolizumab, pertuzumab, trastuzumab, talazoparib, venetoclax, cetuximab, encorafenib	Recruiting	This trial will use organoid models to guide the personalized therapy of colorectal cancers

This review surveyed the <https://clinicaltrials.gov> and <https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu> in March 11, 2024. The searching key words were "organoid AND cancer", "organoids AND cancer" or "organ-on-a-chip AND cancer". Afterwards, we manually checked each clinical trial labeled as "interventional" to confirm whether it was a organoid-based prospective clinical trial. FDA: Food and drug administration; QPOP: Quadratic phenotypic optimization platform; TCR-T: T cell receptor-engineered T cell; CDK: Cyclin-dependent kinases; T-DM1: Trastuzumab emtansine; PD-1: Programmed death 1; HER2: Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; CURATE.AI: An appropriate dosing strategy over time.

### 3.2 模拟肿瘤微环境

既往类器官模型在分离和培养过程中往往特异性富集上皮性肿瘤细胞，而无法保留基质与免疫成分，导致其在模拟肿瘤微环境方面的能力受到很大限制，而肿瘤微环境作为“土壤”在肿瘤发生、发展中起着关键作用，因此研究人员致力于在类器官模型基础上构建更为复杂的肿瘤微生态系统，以更好地模拟肿瘤微环境<sup>[39-40]</sup>。其中一种构建方法是“重组法”，是指将不同类型的细胞直接共培养，复刻肿瘤细胞与其他细胞间的相互作用。目前“重组法”的主要研究方向是优化共培养条件，有研究通过构建更接近真实肺泡呼吸膜的共培养环境，改进成纤维细胞和肺癌细胞的共培养模式，发现该体系能够有效地模拟成纤维细胞诱导的肺癌细胞表型改变及其侵袭迁移能力的提升，为研究肿瘤细胞与成纤维细胞互作提供了很好的研究模型<sup>[43]</sup>。但是不同患者间肿瘤微环境存在高度异质性，“重组法”并不能准确地复现肿瘤微环境特征，另一种构建肿瘤微生态的方法“整体法”则一定程度上解决了“重组法”存在的上述问题。“整体法”是指解离组织后将获得的细胞悬液（包含肿瘤细胞和其他微环境细胞）混合在一起接种入基质胶进行共培养，

目前主要的研究方向是通过优化OoC技术，增强类器官培养体系对肿瘤微环境细胞的支持，更好地模拟体内环境，例如，利用OoC精准地控制氧气供应和趋化因子的浓度梯度，维持微环境细胞的活力和表型<sup>[44]</sup>；在OoC表面覆盖基质胶，增强类器官黏附力并模拟细胞外基质的功能<sup>[45]</sup>；定制细胞的空间取向和类型组成，模拟肿瘤发生发展过程中不同类型肿瘤细胞与免疫细胞间的真实作用过程（图3C）。

### 3.3 诱导血管生成

目前，类器官模型在血管化技术方面还不够成熟，当类器官球体直径生长到约150  $\mu\text{m}$ 时，由于缺乏血管网络的支持，类器官中会出现缺氧和代谢物堆积，导致细胞增殖停滞和核心区域的坏死，体积无法进一步增大<sup>[46]</sup>。随着类器官研究的深入，血管化技术也不断取得突破，主要采用三种方式促进类器官中血管的形成：①在现有干细胞诱导分化策略中增加促进血管生成的诱导因子，引起血管样网络的构建。Cakir等<sup>[47]</sup>通过在人类胚胎干细胞中异位表达ETV2基因，在人类皮质类器官中成功地构建了血管样网络，不仅增强了类器官的功能成熟度，而且模拟了血脑屏障的特性。②类器官与血管内皮细胞共培

养也是一种有效的血管化策略。Shirure等<sup>[48]</sup>通过将乳腺癌类器官与血管内皮细胞及免疫细胞共培养,发现类器官模型中形成了类似血管的结构,并抵抗血管生成治疗敏感。③工程化技术如3D打印、微流控和静电纺丝等,也被用于在体外构建血管样结构,实现类器官的血管化<sup>[49]</sup>。Rajasekar等<sup>[50]</sup>利用定制的微流控平台,成功构建了血管化的结肠类器官,并发现原代内皮细胞和成纤维细胞可在3天内自发形成可灌注的血管床(图3D)。

#### 4 肿瘤类器官研究面临的问题与挑战

##### 4.1 类器官的取材和培养

尽管肿瘤类器官研究不断取得进步,但其构建仍然存在很多困难。首先,获取高质量的理想肿瘤样本仍有难度。来源于手术切除的样本质量较好,构建类器官的成功率高,然而转移性肿瘤往往只能获取穿刺活检样本,类器官培养成功率相对较低<sup>[51]</sup>,而且晚期肿瘤往往呈现多发性转移,不同转移部位的肿瘤可能在分子生物学特征和药物敏感性上存在差异,遗憾的是,要同时获得多处转移灶的活检样本来构建类器官模型并

非易事<sup>[52]</sup>。其次,标准化的类器官培养流程还有待于建立。目前,研究报道<sup>[5]</sup>的类器官培养的成功率为16%~100%,在不同组织类型的瘤种中差异显著,并且随着培养代数的增加,肿瘤类器官的优势克隆会不断扩大,这会削弱肿瘤内部的异质性,导致其与亲代肿瘤产生差异,影响检测结果的可重复性<sup>[53]</sup>。针对不同组织学类型的肿瘤类器官,优化构建流程与培养方案,确保其在持续培养期间质量稳定,与亲代肿瘤保持高度一致性,是当前肿瘤类器官研究中亟待解决的问题。另外,针对部分难以取得活检样本的肿瘤,需要开发获取类器官的新方法,例如从血液和体液中提取肿瘤细胞,构建肿瘤类器官<sup>[54-55]</sup>。

##### 4.2 检测速度、通量和费用

基于类器官开展基因检测和药物筛选需要综合考虑速度、通量和费用因素。在速度方面,目前多数肿瘤类器官的培养需要超过4周时间,才能获得充足的细胞数量进行高通量药物筛选或基因检测。此外,药敏测试或基因检测通常还需要额外的1~2周时间,这使得基于类器官的实验效率远低于使用肿瘤细胞系的实验<sup>[56]</sup>。在药物筛

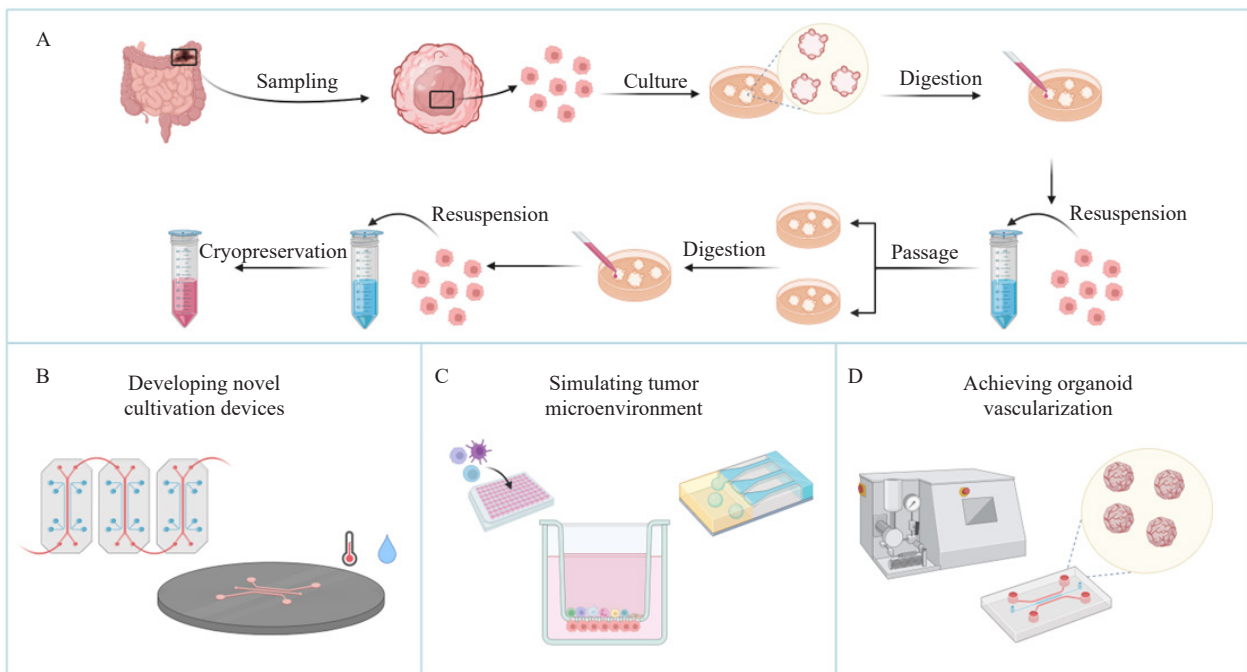


图3 类器官培养流程和新技术

Fig. 3 Organoid culture and new technologies

A: The culture process of organoid: isolation, culture, passage, and cryopreservation; B-D: New technologies in the field of organoid included microfluidics and organ-on-a-chip (B), simulating tumor microenvironment (C) and organoid vascularization (D).

选通量方面，由于类器官较长的培养周期和有限的细胞数量，目前基于类器官的药物筛选通量明显低于基于肿瘤细胞系的药物筛选通量，大多数研究只能开展几十种药物筛选，因此，在制定药物检测列表时应当非常谨慎地选择更有潜力的药物进行实验，以确保类器官资源得到高效利用。此外，类器官实验成本较高等问题也不容忽视，类器官培养周期长，所需的试剂和耗材用量大、费用昂贵<sup>[57]</sup>，针对这些问题，未来应当优化类器官培养方法，加速相关生物材料试剂的研发和国产化替代，以提高基于类器官的检测速度和通量，降低检测费用。

#### 4.3 模拟肿瘤的体内生长环境

尽管微流控和OoC技术已取得一定进步，但类器官模型在真实模拟肿瘤体内生长环境方面仍面临挑战。首先，类器官模型在模拟肿瘤微环境方面存在缺陷，尽管研究人员已经尝试在类器官模型中尽可能保留肿瘤微环境，但是在类器官的连续培养过程中，肿瘤微环境中的免疫细胞、成纤维细胞等关键成分仍然会逐渐消失，使得类器官与亲代肿瘤之间的差异逐渐增大，导致难以真实地反映肿瘤微环境和准确地预测免疫治疗效果<sup>[58-59]</sup>。研究发现，从患者体内直接获得的包含肿瘤原代细胞和原始微环境成分的患者来源肿瘤碎片（patient-derived tumor fragment, PDTF）模型预测免疫检查点抑制剂疗效的准确率可达73%以上；而将类器官在体外扩增后再添加微环境成分还原亲代肿瘤微环境特征的培养方法，则无法准确地预测免疫检查点抑制剂的疗效<sup>[59-60]</sup>。其次，类器官血管化技术仍不成熟，目前还无法形成广泛成熟的血管网，不能在体外准确模拟体内组织的形态和空间结构<sup>[40, 46]</sup>。此外，肿瘤的发生发展可能受到多器官系统的共同调控，但是目前难以在体外建立肿瘤与其他组织器官共存的培养体系，也难以开展机体宏环境与肿瘤局部微环境互作的基础研究。优化体外培养平台，更有效地模拟肿瘤在体内的生长环境也是肿瘤类器官研究的另一重要方向。

#### 4.4 伦理问题

肿瘤类器官组织样本的采集、培养和体内移

植过程还涉及相关伦理问题。在采集患者肿瘤组织时，需符合涉及人的生命科学和医学研究的相关伦理要求，并得到患者的充分知情同意，签署知情同意书<sup>[61-62]</sup>。在类器官培养方面，对于人脑类器官这类特殊的、可能携带原代器官的记忆和思想的类器官的培养存在潜在的道德和法律的风险<sup>[63]</sup>。此外，从原代肿瘤组织持续培养传代得到的类器官是否可以交易、其归属权属于谁，也存在一定的伦理风险<sup>[62]</sup>。在体内移植方面，将人源性类器官植入小鼠体内培养时，也可能存在动物基因混入人类基因组的风险<sup>[64]</sup>。因此，进一步完善相关的法律法规将有助于规避类器官模型使用中的伦理风险。

## 5 小结

类器官作为生物医学领域的前沿技术，已经成为全球科技创新的关注热点之一。美国白宫科技政策办公室在2023年发布的《生物技术与生物制造宏大目标》报告中就包含了类器官的相关内容，旨在推动类器官领域的技术创新，并将其广泛应用于基础和转化研究领域<sup>[65]</sup>。欧盟“地平线欧洲”项目2023—2024年计划拨款2 500万欧元用于支持类器官等新型研究模型的开发<sup>[66]</sup>。我国也高度重视类器官技术的科技创新：2021年科技部发布的“十四五”国家重点研发计划首批启动的“干细胞研究与器官修复”重点专项中提出“建立基于干细胞、类器官和人源化动物的疾病模型”<sup>[67]</sup>；2022年重点专项的“基于干细胞的疾病模型”模块中，进一步明确指出针对肿瘤建立“包含血管、免疫细胞、多细胞类型、多脏器或多区域的复杂3D类器官模型”<sup>[68]</sup>。根据国家自然科学基金委员会网络信息系统的数据，2012年起，就有类器官相关研究项目获得国家自然科学基金委员会资助，至今获资助项目已超过500项，资助经费超过3.7亿元，其中涉及肿瘤类器官的项目约占总数的1/3，不仅聚焦于肿瘤类器官模型的建立、基于肿瘤类器官模型的机制研究和药物筛选等热点方向，而且类器官技术的优化和创新研究也逐渐受到更多关注，如微环境互作、微流控技术、OoC、生物打印和血管化等。当前，类器官已成为生物医学领域的重要研究工

具, 为医学研究提供了全新的模式, 特别是在肿瘤学研究领域, 类器官展现出了巨大的应用潜力, 未来需要进一步加强对类器官技术的革新, 拓宽其在肿瘤学研究中的应用场景, 推动肿瘤研究水平的更大提升。

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