

菌群干预与免疫治疗的研究进展

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摘要:随着精准医疗的发展,免疫治疗在肿瘤的治疗发挥着越来越重要的作用,其中免疫检查点抑制剂最受关注,但存在应答率低、出现免疫相关不良反应事件致使治疗延缓甚至提前终止等问题。未来对各种癌症的治疗方向将针对免疫和代谢检查点以及微生物群。肠道菌群与宿主免疫密切相关,其对免疫的调节作用近年来受到广泛关注。最近的研究证实,肠道菌群可以改善免疫治疗疗效、缓解免疫不良反应。本文就肠道菌群与肿瘤、免疫的关系,肠道菌群干预疗法调节免疫治疗的现状及肠道菌群在免疫治疗上的未来方向3个方面进行综述。

关键词:肠道菌群;菌群干预;肿瘤;免疫治疗

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Research Progress in Microbial Intervention and Immunotherapy

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Abstract: With the progress and development of precision medicine, immunotherapy is playing an increasingly important role in the treatment of tumors. Among them, immune checkpoint inhibitors have attracted the most attention, but there are some problems, such as low response rate and the occurrence of immune-related adverse events that cause the delay or even early termination of treatment. In the future, treatments for various cancers will target immune and metabolic checkpoints as well as gut microbial communities. Intestinal flora is closely related to host immunity, and its regulation on immunity has attracted wide attention in recent years. Recent studies have confirmed that intestinal flora can improve the efficacy of immunotherapy and alleviate immune adverse reactions. This article reviews the relationship between intestinal flora and tumor and immunity, the current status of intestinal flora intervention therapy and the future direction of intestinal flora in immunotherapy.

Key words: Intestinal flora; Microbial intervention; Tumor; Immunotherapy

随着全球人口的快速增长和老龄化,癌症作为人类主要死因的地位日益突出。根据世界卫生组织最新统计,癌症是172个国家中91个国家70岁以前死亡的第1或第2大原因,预计癌症即将成为21世纪世界各国提高预期寿命的主要原因和唯一最重要的障碍^[1]。目前传统癌症治疗方式存在治愈率不高的问题,探索新型、有效治疗方法成为亟待解决的问题,故免疫治疗的兴起备受瞩目,研究进展最多的为免疫检查点抑制剂(CTLA-4、PD-1/PD-L1单抗)。人体肠道内有着种类繁多的微生物菌落,起到连接外界环境和人体环境的作用。随着人们对肠道菌群的认识越来越深入,发现其可以通过直接及间接促癌、影响局部免疫及全身免疫的方式调节人类免疫系统,从而在增强抗肿瘤效应、改善免疫不良反应起到关键作用^[2-4],故通过菌群调节方式辅助免疫治疗成为学者们的研究热点,如粪便微生物移植、益生菌等。本文主要总结近年来国内外菌群调节方式的研究进展。

1 肠道微生物与肿瘤、免疫治疗现状

1.1 肠道微生物与肿瘤 人体肠道是一个大型微生物群落的生态系统,具有复杂性、多样性、差异性、动态性,在人类健康与疾病中发挥的关键作用越来越受到关注和认知,包括无害的共生菌及致病菌群^[5-7]。大量的研究表明,微生物群可通过多种机制促进癌症的发生发展,如释放基因毒素诱导DNA损伤、利用LPS配体(TLRs)和MAMPs结合激活释放促炎因子^[8-10]以及有害细菌代谢产物的生成。然而研究也证实菌群发酵产物短链脂肪酸(SCFA)可以诱导髓系免疫细胞和结肠的Treg细胞生成发挥抗炎抑癌作用;部分益生菌,如乳酸杆菌具有抑制癌症作用。总之,肠道菌群可以直接或者间接的发挥局部或者全身免疫反应,促进炎症反应介导肿瘤发生;同时,肠道菌群也能增强免疫反应,发挥抗肿瘤效应的潜力。

1.2 肠道微生物与免疫治疗 免疫治疗通过激活人体自身免疫机制杀死肿瘤细胞,其中免疫检查点抑制剂(ICIs)即阻断特异性免疫检查点CTLA-4和PD-1/PD-L1的单克隆抗体(mAbs),其通过活化T细胞(辅助T细胞和细胞毒性T细胞)及TCR共刺激信号增强抗肿瘤免疫效应发挥疗效^[10],其在恶性

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黑色素瘤、非小细胞肺癌、胃癌、结直肠癌、前列腺癌等效果持久^[11, 12]。免疫检查点抑制剂同时也阻断了免疫自身耐受导致免疫相关不良反应,尤其是免疫性结肠炎^[13]。此外,有报道证实免疫检查点抑制剂可加速肿瘤进展^[14, 15]。有研究比较了接受PD-1抑制剂治疗的非小细胞肺癌和肾细胞癌患者的肠道菌群,应答者粪便中阿克曼菌水平显著高于无应答者,分别移植应答者、无应答者粪便至无菌或者抗生素处理过的小鼠,接受应答者粪便移植的小鼠产生PD-1抑制剂的抗肿瘤效应。同时,通过口服阿克曼菌,可增强PD-1抑制剂的抗肿瘤效应^[16]。Maston V等^[17]收集、检测42例转移性黑色素瘤患者的粪便标本,比较应答者与非应答者肠道菌群组成,发现菌群组成存在差异性,应答者长双歧杆菌、产气柯林斯菌、粪肠球菌丰度更高。Gopalakrishnan V等^[18]也在黑色素瘤中发现类似结果。Chaput N等^[13]、Dubin K等^[19]在经伊匹木单抗治疗的研究中均发现应答者粪便样本中粪杆菌丰度高。上述研究表明,免疫治疗除本身影响肠道微生物多样性外,肠道菌群组成、丰度也影响免疫检查点抑制剂的疗效,且不同免疫治疗优势菌存在差异,这为干预肠道菌群进而辅助免疫治疗效果提供了新的视角。

2 肿瘤免疫相关的菌群干预方式

2.1 抗生素 抗生素指所有人工制造或自然产生的抑制细菌生长的低分子量化合物。通常用于去除或者预防人体内细菌定植,但存在非特异性,不能针对特定菌株,对肠道菌群有双重影响。在免疫治疗前预防性抗感染处理,清除有害菌、降低感染风险,可提高CTLA-4抑制剂效应^[20]。但是,抗生素可打破宿主菌群平衡,改变肠道微生物组成、降低多样性,引发菌群失调,从而降低ICI疗效。抗生素的应用已经被发现显著影响肠道微生物群落中AMR基因的丰度和多样性^[21-23],大量研究显示抗生素诱导的菌群失调在小鼠模型上有负面作用。Derosa L等^[24]研究接受PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂治疗的晚期肾细胞癌和非小细胞肺癌患者,非小细胞肺癌(20%)和肾癌(13%)患者在开始PD-1/PD-L1治疗后30 d内使用ATB的频率相似,然而使用抗生素的患者中位生存时间和无进展生存时间明显短于未使用抗生素者,这可能与抗生素暂时改变微生物群落的组成相关^[25]。联合使用广谱抗生素(氨苄西林+粘菌素+链霉素)和亚胺培南(但不包括粘菌素)破坏了CTLA-4特异性抗体的抗肿瘤作用,注射CTLA-4抗体后微生物群落显著改变,导致类杆菌相对丰度降低,梭状芽孢杆菌相对富集^[20]。Wang F等^[26]研究中表明,万古霉素处理组小鼠体重较对照组小鼠减轻,菌群丰度

降低,发生严重的结肠炎。Pierrard J等^[27]研究指出,抗生素的使用可对ICIs抗癌效果和患者预后产生负面影响,在ICIs治疗前或者期间必须避免使用抗生素。Pinato DJ等^[28]分析了196例接受ICI治疗的癌症患者,发现免疫治疗前应用抗生素对患者的总生存率无影响。故进行免疫治疗的患者是否应该使用抗生素、何时使用抗生素及使用何种抗生素仍存在争议,需要谨慎的综合评估。

2.2 粪便微生物菌移植(FMT) 粪便微生物群移植是指通过上下消化道途径,将健康供体的肠道微生物群移植到病人体内,以恢复肠道微生物多样性的方法^[29-32]。FMT于1958年治疗假膜性小肠结肠炎被首次报道^[33],近年来因其被成功应用于治疗难治性或者复发性艰难梭菌感染广为人知,并逐渐推广应用于肿瘤免疫、炎症性肠病、代谢系统等疾病^[34-37]。研究显示^[20],接受PD-1抑制剂治疗应答患者粪便移植的无菌小鼠与接受无应答患者粪便微生物群移植的小鼠相比,PD-1治疗的反应有所改善,小鼠体内免疫毒性T细胞增加。多项研究表明,FMT调节胃肠道菌群可明显改善难治性ICI相关性结肠炎。有研究对ICI性结肠炎患者行FMT治疗前后的肠道微生物组分进行分析,发现阿克曼菌为有益菌株,缺乏梭状芽孢杆菌对结肠炎有保护作用。当供体的移植微生物开始定植后,后期出现双歧杆菌增殖现象,最近的小鼠模型研究中双歧杆菌被证明可以减轻肠道炎症。研究中观察到受试者的CD8⁺T细胞密度显著降低,同时黏膜CD4⁺Foxp3⁺增加,这可能是FMT发挥作用的一种潜在机制^[38, 39]。移植应答者粪菌至无病原体条件下培养或抗生素处理过的小鼠,小鼠肿瘤体积明显缩小^[16]。除此以外,不同菌株的FMT可能抗肿瘤效果不同,如Vétizou M等^[20]发现类杆菌FMT组抗肿瘤效应更强。FMT短期内不良反应事件较少,症状轻微,但是缺乏长期安全数据评估FMT的总体风险。FMT存在通过粪便从供体传染给受体的固有风险。最近报道的含多药耐药菌的FMT导致患者死亡,移植后发生吸入性肺炎、中毒性巨结肠致死的报告,说明FMT虽然发生致死性事件的风险较低,但在某些人群中发生风险更高,如高龄、抗生素治疗后等^[40, 41]。当前研究未证实FMT对免疫功能低下的患者有额外的风险,故多数学者认为FMT安全性尚可,然而对免疫治疗后患者行FMT仍需谨慎。

2.3 益生菌、益生元及合生元 益生菌是给宿主带来健康益处的活的微生物,包括乳酸菌属、双歧杆菌属、肠球菌属,乳酸杆菌、双歧杆菌最为常见。摄入益生菌可有效减少结直肠癌患者致病菌(梭杆菌、消化

链球菌)的数量,其主要通过调节微生物组成结构、丰富度和多样性而不是直接与肠上皮细胞相互作用发挥有益的作用^[42,43]。补充益生菌鼠李糖酵母菌 GG 可以减少微生物过度生长,恢复黏膜完整性,减少微生物移位^[44]。研究表明,口服单一菌株的小鼠的抗肿瘤免疫效应显著提高^[16,45],说明益生菌有改善免疫治疗效果的作用。Sivan A 等^[46]通过 16S rRNA 测序技术从两种肠道菌群不同的小鼠粪便中筛出双歧杆菌,通过给 TAC 小鼠灌胃短双歧杆菌或者长双歧杆菌,发现小鼠皮下黑色素瘤生长受抑,并且与 PD-1 抑制剂联合几乎完全抑制了肿瘤生长,发现这与 CD8⁺T 细胞激活导致树突状细胞功能增强相关。类似的,Vétizou M 等^[20]给接受抗生素或者无菌小鼠灌胃脆弱拟杆菌,诱导 T 细胞及树突状细胞的成熟,恢复了对 CTLA-4 的应答。Frankel AE 等^[47]发现免疫抑制剂应答者富含的拟杆菌可能通过类似免疫机制起作用。Wang F 等^[26]利用双歧杆菌改善了检查点抑制抗体的毒性。然而,也有研究发现益生菌可能会阻碍抗生素使用后微生物群的恢复^[48-50]。益生菌制剂易于培养、方便获得及使用,但是普遍存在标准化、质量控制方向的问题。目前可用的益生菌缺乏多样性,不同制造商的益生菌配方和剂量差异大,口服的菌株数量级比本土微生物低 3~4 个数量级,进入肠道后进一步减少,无法与本土微生物群竞争,不能达到预期的效果。口服益生菌持久性差,一旦停止食用,它们很少持续超过 14 d^[51]。学者们对于益生菌影响免疫治疗的机制尚不清楚,其功效未在临床实验中证实,故并不推荐免疫治疗中应用益生菌。

益生元是一种包括菊粉、低聚果糖(FOS)、低聚半乳糖(GOS)及乳果糖等短链碳水化合物,在上消化道中消化,可由肠道微生物群发酵,选择性地刺激有益细菌的生长和多样性,并对宿主健康有积极影响^[52-55]。食用菊粉型果聚糖后双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌属相对丰度增加,嗜双歧杆菌数量减少(嗜双歧杆菌是已知致病菌属)^[56-58]。益生元的选择特异性促进了肠道中已经存在的有益菌的生长,从而改变了微生物群组成。然而益生元能否影响其他菌群,是否会被所有个体利用尚不清楚,但它们表现出改变肠道微生物群的潜力。

合生元是益生菌和益生元的混合物,通过益生元刺激肠道中益生菌生长从而提高其效用发挥作用,目前相关研究甚少。

2.4 饮食调节 人体营养的消化、吸收需要肠道微生物协助,饮食为调节肠道微生物群的重要方式之一。有关双胞胎的研究表明^[59-61],遗传只占观察到的变异的 2%~8%,除了年龄、种群外,不同的微生物群落

在很大程度上受环境因素的影响。微生物组是饮食病理学的关键机制,这些认知现在已被广泛接受^[62,63]。富含纤维的植物性食物(蔬菜、水果、全谷物),低加工食物(精制谷物、添加糖、反式脂肪),蛋白质(鱼类和豆类)组成的饮食能降低心血管疾病和癌症的风险、降低总死亡率^[64,65]。以植物为基础饮食和以杂食动物为基础饮食人群间的肠道微生物群落有显著差异^[64-66]。宏基因组分析发现,高丰度类杆菌,低丰度普雷沃特菌与饮食中动物蛋白、营养性胆碱和饱和脂肪含量相关,而富含纤维、单糖和植物源性化合物的植物性饮食与之相反^[67,68]。总碳水化合物摄入量的增加与微生物群落多样性的降低密切相关,双歧杆菌数量增加,而乳酸杆菌、链球菌等减少^[69]。干预特定细菌类群会影响下游代谢物,如膳食纤维、菊粉、短链脂肪酸等^[70-72]。从长远看,纳入上述健康饮食成分有助于减轻全球肿瘤负担。除了以上特定饮食成分,更需要关注的是饮食模式与微生物相互作用的有害代谢产物才是促进炎症反应、肿瘤发生发展进而影响免疫治疗疗效的原因^[73]。有益的饮食模式需要长久维持,否则肠道菌群的会被迅速逆转。

3 总结

免疫检查点抑制剂在晚期或者转移肿瘤治疗上具有重要作用。提高免疫效应、减轻免疫不良反应、寻找生物标志物是目前研究的方向。随着人们对肠道菌群在免疫检查点抑制剂疗效、毒性反应方面发挥作用的认知不断加深,通过调节肠道菌群改善免疫治疗效果的研究逐渐增多。然而,肠道菌群组成复杂,目前研究证实的有利、有害菌株只是其中的小部分,仍有很多未知菌株有待探究。阐明所有菌群组成成分,成分间的相互作用及作用机制,进而筛选、确定、培育出有意义的效应菌/微生物群是未来研究的关键。另外,微生物组学因方法的精度局限、评判标准不一导致各个研究结果产生差异性的问题也亟需解决。随着未来生物技术的发展,收集、测序和分析的标准化流程至关重要。当前众多研究以动物模型居多,未来需要更多临床前模型及人类队列研究证据的支持,将其与已知的、新的生物标志物结合起来的探究更是日后研究的热点。

值得注意的是,当前仅有抗生素干预及粪便微生物抑制经 FDA 批准用于肠道微生物调节,FMT 的应用效果较抗生素更受到肯定及关注。但是目前国内对 FMT 的实施尚未建立统一的标准方法,导致各类研究中 FMT 疗效结果差异性大。未来 FMT 标准化亟待解决,包括供体的筛选与管理流程,菌液制备标准化流程,肠道准备与 FMT 方式,移植剂量、时机以及肿瘤患者的 FMT-MDT 管理。另外自体 FMT

理论上安全性更高,不存在移植排斥问题,但也可能存在促进恶性肿瘤发生或微生物群传播相关的风险,其可行性需慎重评估。

上述几种菌群干预方式均处于探索阶段,但都表现出通过调节胃肠道菌群影响免疫治疗的巨大潜力,国内外学者对此持积极且谨慎的态度。相信未来更多的研究及医疗机构会加快、加深对肠道菌群的研究,进而推进精准肿瘤免疫治疗,为恶性肿瘤的治疗提供新的思路。

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