

· 综述 ·

脑室下区与胶质母细胞瘤关系的研究进展

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胶质瘤是成人最常见的原发性脑肿瘤之一,占恶性脑肿瘤的70%以上,其中,以胶质母细胞瘤(glioblastoma multiforme, GBM)最为常见,恶性程度最高(WHO分级IV级),发病率约为3.2/100 000,即使以安全前提下最大程度手术切除后用替莫唑胺进行联合放化疗,中位生存期仍旧不足2年^[1]。临床治疗缺乏进展的原因之一是GBM细胞起源尚不清楚。虽然,早期认为GBM起源于正常的胶质细胞,但最近的研究表明,胶质瘤可能起源于脑室下区(subventricular zone, SVZ)的神经干细胞(neural stem cell, NSC)^[2]。并且,研究还发现起源于SVZ的胶质瘤侵袭性更强,复发率更高,累及SVZ的胶质瘤病人表现出更快的肿瘤进展和更短的生存时间^[3,4]。因此,本文将对目前SVZ与GBM的基础与临床研究进展进行综述,为胶质瘤的预防和治疗提供参考。

1 人SVZ的概述

SVZ为胼胝体以下环绕侧脑室外侧壁的薄层条带状结构,厚度3~5 mm。SVZ的组织学分为四层:邻近侧脑室的第一层是呈放射状的多纤毛室管膜细胞层;第二层,也称亚细胞层,拥有一些星形细胞和神经元细胞胞体,第一层的部分室管膜细胞的胞质扩张和星形细胞分支交错,这可能有助于维持SVZ的代谢稳态和神经元功能;第三层,是增殖性星形细胞胞体的带状结构,这层内还发现一些少突胶质样前体细胞和移位的室管膜细胞簇,其中含有丰富的微绒毛、纤毛和连接复合体;最内层(第四层)是星形胶质细胞带和脑实质之间的过渡区,主要由许多髓

鞘束和神经元小体组成^[5]。

2 SVZ与GBM起源相关

SVZ是一个有丝分裂活跃的细胞层,终生保持产生神经元和胶质细胞的能力,是NSC的来源地之一^[6]。胶质瘤的起源问题一直难有定论,之前的研究认为胶质瘤起源于正常的胶质细胞。不过,最近的研究发现,可能起源于SVZ的NSC,将靶向过表达的Akt1和Kras基因转染到带有胶质纤维酸性蛋白标记的细胞中,并注射到鼠SVZ和其他脑区,结果SVZ发生高级别胶质瘤,但其他脑区没有诱发肿瘤^[7]。Smith等^[8]认为,NSC和恶性胶质瘤细胞具有共同的行为和动力模式,在特定的环境下,NSC经过一系列的原癌基因和抑癌基因突变,可以转化为胶质瘤干细胞(glioma stem cell, GSC),从而促进肿瘤的形成。研究发现,小鼠SVZ的NSC癌基因的激活会导致NSC大量增殖及迁移增加,进而导致小鼠大脑皮层形成浸润性胶质瘤^[9]。Lee等^[10]研究发现,人类SVZ组织的NSC是含有GBM驱动突变的起源细胞。

3 SVZ受累与GBM复发的相关性

大多数GBM经过规范化治疗后依旧会复发,即使在初始病灶得到良好控制的情况下,仍有远处肿瘤复发的风险^[11]。为了预测GBM的临床预后,我们需要对影响局部复发和远处复发的因素有更清晰的认识。研究发现,GBM的复发及复发模式和SVZ受累存在关联,SVZ受累的GBM复发风险更高,且伴随更多的远端复发^[12-14]。尽管,这些文献表明SVZ在部分GBM复发中起重要作用,但作用机制尚不明确,与SVZ接触的肿瘤更具侵袭性的临床行为,例如多灶性和远处复发,这可能是因为靠近SVZ的GBM细胞更具有侵袭和迁移性^[15]。另外,SVZ有可能吸引和庇护GBM细胞或者GSC细胞,然后通过与神经前体细胞相同的迁移途径,在局部和远处驱动复

发。此外,SVZ环境可能为GBM/GSC细胞提供一个安全的环境,避免放疗/化疗导致的细胞损伤,从而在GBM复发中发挥关键作用^[16]。

4 SVZ受累是GBM独立不良预后因素

临床研究表明,累及SVZ的胶质瘤伴随着更差的预后,未累及SVZ的胶质瘤病人生存期明显延长^[12, 17, 18]。原发肿瘤位于SVZ的肿瘤比未累及SVZ的肿瘤更有可能伴随着远处和多发转移^[14]。Adeberg等^[17]回顾性分析207例GBM的临床资料,结果显示累及SVZ的GBM伴随着更多的早期复发和更低的生存率,同时还伴有更大的肿瘤体积。这些研究表明,肿瘤累及SVZ预示GBM拥有更差的预后,这可能是GBM累及SVZ时,更容易发生复发和转移。这也为通过对SVZ的放疗来提高病人生存率提供依据。

5 GBM细胞特异性入侵SVZ

GBM是恶性程度最高的胶质瘤,病死率高。为了进一步改善GBM预后,提高生存质量,更加深入的探索GBM的生物学特性是必须的。研究发现,小鼠GBM细胞特异性入侵SVZ,原因是SVZ分泌趋化因子CXCL2,并沿浓度梯度递减地向纹状体扩散;而GBM细胞存在CXCL2受体--CXCR4;敲除CXCR4可抑制这种入侵;CXCR4拮抗剂可阻止GBM细胞向SVZ侵袭^[19]。另外,Qin等^[20]报道人和鼠的SVZ神经前体细胞分泌PTN、HSP90B和SPARC/SPARCL1,形成一个蛋白复合体,激活胶质瘤细胞RhoA/ROCK信号,促进胶质瘤细胞向SVZ入侵。

6 SVZ与GBM的放疗及放疗抵抗

基于SVZ与GBM细胞起源和复发等关系的研究结果,通过靶向SVZ放疗消除GBM/GSC细胞是治疗GBM的潜在策略。研究表明,SVZ的放疗剂量与GBM病人的生存有关,大剂量SVZ放疗明显改善GBM生存预后^[15, 21, 22]。对于累及SVZ的GBM,大剂量放疗改善病人预后^[23]。

研究表明,从人SVZ分离出来的GSC对放疗和化疗均有抵抗性,这可能是因为SVZ对GBM/GSC提供对放射/化学的保护作用,SVZ释放的CXCL12是参与GBM放疗防护的关键介质,CXCL2促进SVZ肿瘤的间充质转化,促进肿瘤复发和远处转移,而大剂量SVZ照射明显改善GBM病人预后^[24]。

综上所述,SVZ是GBM的起源地,SVZ能够吸引

GBM细胞特异入侵,并为肿瘤细胞提供辐射保护。SVZ分泌的物质还能促进GBM细胞的间充质特征增强,使肿瘤细胞侵袭和迁移能力更强,导致累及SVZ的肿瘤伴随着更多的多灶性复发和远处转移。累及SVZ的GBM往往伴随着更差的预后。靶向SVZ可能是改善GBM预后的治疗方向。

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