

# 细胞过继免疫疗法治疗恶性胶质瘤研究进展

李盟

**【摘要】** 概述细胞过继免疫疗法治疗恶性胶质瘤过程中淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞、自然杀伤细胞、 $\gamma\delta$ T细胞、肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞、抗原特异性细胞毒性T细胞、 $CD4^+$ T细胞等效应细胞的作用,以及各种效应细胞特性、优缺点,以及目前研究趋势和进展。

**【关键词】** 神经胶质瘤; 免疫疗法,过继; 综述

## Research progress of adoptive cell therapy in malignant glioma

LI Meng

Department of Neurosurgery, the 2nd Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150001, Heilongjiang, China (Email: alastor8711@sina.com)

**【Abstract】** Malignant glioma is the most common malignant tumor of central nervous system (CNS). Surgery is the main treatment method, supplemented by radiation and chemotherapy. But the problems of too much trauma, easy recurrence and poor prognosis cannot be avoided. Because of strong anti-tumor specificity, mild adverse reaction and long-term memory etc, immune therapy may be the best auxiliary treatment, and even can replace the surgical treatment. This article focused on the role of engineering cells, including lymphokine-activated killer cell (LAK), natural killer cell (NK),  $\gamma\delta$  T cell, tumor infiltrating lymphocyte cell (TIL), cytotoxic T lymphocyte cell (CTL) and  $CD4^+$  T cell, in the process of treating malignant glioma by adoptive cell therapy (ACT) and reviewed the characteristics, advantage and disadvantages, research trends and progress of these cells.

**【Key words】** Glioma; Immunotherapy, adoptive; Review

胶质瘤是中枢神经系统常见恶性肿瘤,治疗原则以外科手术切除并辅助放射治疗或药物化疗为基本方案<sup>[1]</sup>,但仍无法避免手术创伤大、易复发、预后不良等问题。近年来,随着细胞工程和基因工程技术的不断进步,免疫疗法逐渐受到临床关注,尤其是该疗法在治疗其他肿瘤中所取得的研究进展,以及其抗肿瘤特异性强、不良反应轻微、可长期记忆等特点,有望成为外科手术后的最佳辅助治疗方法,甚至替代治疗。笔者拟以恶性胶质瘤细胞过继免疫疗法(ACT)中淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞(LAK)、自然杀伤细胞(NK)、 $\gamma\delta$ T细胞、肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞(TIL)、抗原特异性细胞毒性T细胞(CTL)、 $CD4^+$ T细胞等各种效应细胞为重点,分别阐述各种效应细胞的特性、优缺点,以及目前研究现状与进展,以飨读者。

### 一、淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞

淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞是受白细胞介素-2(IL-2)激活的T细胞和自然杀伤细胞的混合细胞群,通过培养暴露于IL-2的外周血单核细胞(PBMC)而获得。尽管该细胞细胞分解能力强,但并非特异性针对肿瘤细胞,这成为其应用于肿瘤治疗的主要障碍。鉴于此,细胞过继免疫疗法主要以肿瘤细胞作为抗原源,尽可能提高淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞治疗恶性胶质瘤的特异性。

然而,临床研究显示,于胶质母细胞瘤患者肿瘤内联合注射体内淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞和IL-2并未使生存率有所提高,而且与单纯IL-2相比,亦未显示出明显优势<sup>[2-3]</sup>。其原因可能与体内淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞在杀伤肿瘤细胞的同时对机体正常细胞亦有一定破坏作用有关,故不能延长患者生存期,使得淋巴因子激活的杀伤细胞的开发与临床应用限于瓶颈。

### 二、自然杀伤细胞

1. 自然杀伤细胞的免疫优势 相对于适应性免

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2016.02.008

作者单位:150001 哈尔滨医科大学附属第二医院神经外科,  
Email:alastor8711@sina.com

疫应答而言,自然杀伤细胞和 $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞等淋巴细胞以主要组织相容性复合物(MHC)限制方式广泛识别并对一系列抗体产生快速反应<sup>[4]</sup>。CD3<sup>+</sup>CD56<sup>+</sup>自然杀伤细胞在肿瘤免疫监视过程中通过细胞应激或危险信号最先识别肿瘤细胞,而后被激活的自然杀伤细胞不受 MHC 的限制直接消灭肿瘤细胞;与此同时,由二者产生的干扰素- $\gamma$ (IFN- $\gamma$ )等细胞因子诱导 CD8<sup>+</sup>T 细胞转变为细胞毒性 T 细胞,并与树突细胞相互交换,以增强其对抗原的提呈和传递作用,促进抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞反应<sup>[5]</sup>。此外,由自然杀伤细胞分泌的细胞因子尚可调节 B 细胞产生肿瘤抗体<sup>[6-7]</sup>,有研究显示,自体或异体 IL-2 均具有激活自然杀伤细胞作用,并保持其识别和杀死呈干细胞特性的人类胶质母细胞瘤特性<sup>[8]</sup>。

2. 自然杀伤细胞的动物实验和临床研究 晚近公布的生物学研究和动物实验显示,自然杀伤细胞可以直接进入荷瘤小鼠脑组织杀死胶质瘤细胞,因此无论外周还是肿瘤内自然杀伤细胞均能发挥抗恶性胶质瘤效应<sup>[9]</sup>。该项研究结果的公布使自然杀伤细胞在细胞过继免疫疗法中的应用颇受关注。动物实验显示,于荷瘤小鼠皮下单纯注射经多聚甲醛溶液固定的肿瘤疫苗后并不产生抗肿瘤效应,若同时于肿瘤内注射经 IL-2 激活的荷瘤小鼠自然杀伤细胞,该疫苗的抗肿瘤效应则显著增强<sup>[10]</sup>。临床研究显示,复发性恶性胶质瘤患者自然杀伤细胞经体外扩增后再回注于体内,9 例患者中 2 例表现为部分缓解,证实细胞过继免疫疗法安全、有效<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究显示,接种肿瘤附载树突细胞疫苗的胶质瘤患者长期生存率有所提高,干扰素- $\gamma$ 可能与自然杀伤细胞反应性有关,如体内循环血干扰素- $\gamma$ 表达水平升高和自然杀伤细胞疫苗基准比例(V/B)增高,而该比值与免疫抑制因子转化生长因子- $\beta$ 2(TGF- $\beta$ 2)基准比例呈负相关<sup>[12]</sup>。上述研究表明,应用体外激活的自然杀伤细胞辅助肿瘤附载疫苗的细胞过继免疫疗法是一种颇具潜力的抗恶性胶质瘤方案。然而,由于肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸和免疫抑制微环境等问题尚未寻找到有效解决方案,目前难以在临床推广应用。

3. 针对免疫逃逸的基因编辑 肿瘤细胞可以通过多种免疫逃避机制躲避自然杀伤细胞的识别,如表达自然杀伤细胞抑制性受体的 MHC I 类配体,从而抑制自然杀伤细胞活性<sup>[13]</sup>。近年来,基因工程技

术的提高和广泛应用<sup>[14]</sup>,如对高表达细胞因子、Fc 段受体和嵌合抗原受体(CAR)的基因编辑,不仅克服肿瘤对自然杀伤细胞介导的细胞毒性作用的耐受,而且使自然杀伤细胞对肿瘤的识别能力明显增强<sup>[15-17]</sup>。其中,IL-2、IL-12、IL-15 和干细胞因子(SCF)的基因转移可以增强自然杀伤细胞的存活率和增殖能力<sup>[18-20]</sup>、嵌合抗原受体能够以非 MHC 限制方式识别肿瘤表面抗原,提供肿瘤特异性基因工程细胞。业已证实,针对人表皮生长因子受体(HER)、癌胚抗原(CEA)和 CD33 的嵌合抗原受体经基因转移后可保持极高的特异性<sup>[21-22]</sup>。表明经基因编辑后的自然杀伤细胞过继免疫疗法对治疗包括恶性胶质瘤在内的恶性肿瘤具有良好的临床应用前景。

4. 肿瘤免疫抑制微环境 以自然杀伤细胞为基础的免疫疗法尚存在一些潜在的局限性,如免疫抑制微环境,尤其是骨髓来源抑制细胞(MDSC)的激活和调节 T 细胞(Treg)是目前已知的最主要的免疫障碍。(1)骨髓来源抑制细胞:系不成熟骨髓来源的 CD11b<sup>+</sup>Gr-1<sup>+</sup>异构细胞群,由巨噬细胞、粒细胞和树突细胞前体构成,对各类 T 细胞和自然杀伤细胞具有极强的抑制作用<sup>[23]</sup>。骨髓来源抑制细胞具有调节 Treg 细胞活性作用<sup>[24-25]</sup>,在荷瘤小鼠体内增殖能够明显降低自然杀伤细胞介导的肿瘤抑制效应<sup>[9]</sup>,同样,骨髓来源抑制细胞也可在恶性胶质瘤患者体内增殖<sup>[25-26]</sup>。目前尚未开展针对人类胶质瘤浸润的骨髓来源抑制细胞的临床研究,但大量动物实验业已证实,减少体内骨髓来源抑制细胞数目可显著增强抗肿瘤效应<sup>[27-28]</sup>。(2)Treg 细胞:Treg 细胞对治疗恶性胶质瘤的自然杀伤细胞活性具有潜在抑制作用,可直接降低由自然杀伤细胞活化受体(NKG2D)介导的细胞毒性,并通过转化生长因子- $\beta$ 相关机制和 IL-10 的独立作用显著抑制自然杀伤细胞的抗肿瘤效应<sup>[29]</sup>。动物实验证实,于自然杀伤细胞激活前减少体内 Treg 细胞数目能够显著提高自然杀伤细胞抑制肿瘤生长和转移的效应;另外,Treg 细胞可以通过依赖转化生长因子- $\beta$ 的方式降低自然杀伤细胞毒性,并下调自然杀伤细胞受 IL-12 激活后所分泌的干扰素- $\gamma$ <sup>[30]</sup>。有效消除或减少上述免疫抑制细胞,方能进一步提高自然杀伤细胞过继免疫疗法的抗肿瘤效应。但亦有文献报道,Treg 细胞数目与患者生存率呈正相关<sup>[31]</sup>,因此,单纯减少 Treg 细胞数

目虽能提高自然杀伤细胞杀伤效应,但未必有益于延长患者生存期。

### 三、 $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞

$\gamma\delta$ T 细胞属于 T 细胞族群,其所表达的 T 细胞受体(TCR)由  $\gamma$  链和  $\delta$  链共同构成。与 MHC 限制性识别的  $\alpha\beta$ T 细胞不同, $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞以非 MHC 限制性方式对一系列抗体进行识别并快速反应,对恶性胶质瘤细胞有极强的细胞毒性<sup>[32]</sup>。人类  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞的抗胶质瘤效应受 IL-12 调节并呈正相关。动物实验证实,于肿瘤内注射激活的  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞可消除部分异种植恶性胶质瘤,延缓肿瘤进展;而且,经体外扩增激活的来自胶质母细胞瘤患者和健康志愿者的  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞能够识别并消除肿瘤细胞和经原代培养的肿瘤细胞<sup>[33]</sup>。然而,临床研究发现,胶质母细胞瘤患者体内  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞数目和经有丝分裂原激活的  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞增殖反应显著减少,可能是由于 T 细胞消耗或功能受损,提示此时同种异体  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞过继免疫疗法可以成为合理、有效的方案<sup>[34]</sup>。尽管,  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞过继免疫疗法已具备理论基础,但有关该疗法治疗恶性胶质瘤长期疗效和综合评价的临床研究尚未见诸报道。据新近资料显示,经基因编辑后的  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞对替莫唑胺(TMZ)耐受胶质母细胞瘤具有极强的细胞毒性作用<sup>[35]</sup>,表明  $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞过继免疫疗法联合大剂量替莫唑胺化疗有可能成为今后治疗胶质母细胞瘤的新方案。

### 四、肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞

由于肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞仅存在于肿瘤组织中,因此其具有识别并应答特定肿瘤抗原的能力。但内生性肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞的抗肿瘤活性不足以克服肿瘤细胞的免疫抑制性,经体外扩增方能突破这种免疫屏障,而且经体外扩增的肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞可以在体内增殖并保持其功能活性和瘤内浸润能力<sup>[36-37]</sup>。正是由于这一特性,使其成为一种新的细胞过继免疫疗法。最近关于肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞治疗黑色素瘤的临床试验表明,经体外扩增的肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞具有较强的抗肿瘤效应,若与淋巴细胞删除疗法联合,可显著增加疗效<sup>[36-37]</sup>。然而,除黑色素瘤,从其他肿瘤组织包括恶性胶质瘤组织中提取并扩增肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞均十分困难。一项临床研究显示,于 6 例复发性恶性胶质瘤患者肿瘤内注射经体外扩增的自体肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞和 IL-2,其中 1 例完全缓解、2 例部分缓解、3 例死于病情进

展<sup>[37]</sup>。体外研究显示,自患者体内提取的肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞对自体黑色素瘤细胞所表现的细胞毒性具有较大差异,而且细胞毒性与临床观察结果和肿瘤转归无明显关联性<sup>[37]</sup>。总之,应用肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞过继免疫疗法的胶质瘤应进行更加精确细致的研究,包括肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞摄取的抗原特异性、造成肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞体内外研究巨大差异的原因等问题尚待解决。

### 五、抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞

抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞主要源于离体外周血单核细胞受自体灭活肿瘤细胞抗原刺激后产生的效应细胞。此类细胞受内源性刺激后可以呈现较一般 T 细胞更强的抗肿瘤效应,植入肿瘤组织后富集于显露相应抗原的肿瘤细胞内,具有持久的抗肿瘤效应;而且经体外扩增的抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞具有极强的抗原敏感性和快速生效应 T 细胞并大量增殖等特性,从而具备细胞过继免疫疗法的条件<sup>[38]</sup>。

关于抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞的临床疗效,多数研究结果不甚乐观。相关研究显示,当体内  $CD4^+$ T 细胞缺乏时, $CD8^+$ 抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞的抗肿瘤效应亦随之消失<sup>[39]</sup>,提示该细胞的抗肿瘤效应与  $CD4^+$ T 细胞密切相关,同时患者出现晚期恶液质、机体缺乏  $CD4^+$ T 细胞可能也是造成  $CD8^+$ 抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞过继免疫疗法效果欠佳的原因之一。鉴于此, $CD4^+$ 和  $CD8^+$ 抗原特异性细胞毒性 T 细胞组成的自体肿瘤特异性 T 细胞的相关研究备受关注。

### 六、 $CD4^+$ T 细胞

$CD4^+$ T 细胞在肿瘤免疫过程中所发挥的作用主要是独立破坏肿瘤细胞,以及经典的辅助  $CD8^+$ T 细胞<sup>[40-41]</sup>。近年来,一些针对肿瘤相关抗原的研究从黑色素瘤抗原和癌-睾丸抗原中均检测到 MHC II 类限制性表位,从而使得扩增抗体特异性  $CD4^+$ T 细胞并应用于细胞过继免疫疗法成为一种可能<sup>[42-43]</sup>。多项研究显示, $CD4^+$ T 细胞具有抗肿瘤效应,其细胞毒性作用仅受肿瘤 MHC II 类因子的限制<sup>[44-45]</sup>。在一项应用单克隆  $CD4^+$ T 细胞治疗转移性黑色素瘤的临床研究中,所有患者均表现为部分缓解,其中仅 1 例最终完全缓解<sup>[46]</sup>。表明  $CD4^+$ T 细胞过继免疫疗法可在临床推广应用,并可能成为治疗恶性胶质瘤的新途径。



## 七、结语

目前,细胞过继免疫疗法相关研究业已取得一定成果,动物实验、基因编辑和临床研究均证实其具有良好前景。有待解决的问题包括提高细胞识别特异性、对抗肿瘤免疫抑制,避免肿瘤免疫逃逸,以及传统细胞提取扩增技术难度大、费用昂贵等;此外,尚待进一步探索与放射治疗、药物化疗、细胞因子、免疫细胞之间的联合应用,以发现更多的效应细胞。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] Lynn SA, Timothy CR. Management of malignant glioma: steady progress with multimodal approaches. Liu K, Zhi DS, Trans. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2006, 6:453-458.[Lynn SA, Timothy CR. 恶性胶质瘤的治疗:综合方案的进展. 刘睎, 只达石, 译. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2006, 6:453-458.]
- [2] Saito H, Ando S, Morishita N, Lee KM, Dator D, Dy D, Shigemura K, Adhim Z, Nibu K, Fujisawa M, Shirakawa T. A combined lymphokine - activated killer (LAK) cell immunotherapy and adenovirus-p53 gene therapy for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *Anticancer Res*, 2014, 34:3365-3370.
- [3] Weber JS. At the bedside: adoptive cell therapy for melanoma-clinical development. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2014, 95:875-882.
- [4] Bonneville M, Scotet E. Human Vgamma9Vdelta2 T cells: promising new leads for immunotherapy of infections and tumors. *Curr Opin Immunol*, 2006, 18:539-546.
- [5] Cichocki F, Schlums H, Theorell J, Tesi B, Miller JS, Ljunggren HG, Bryceson YT. Diversification and functional specialization of human NK cell subsets. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol*, 2015.[Epub ahead of print]
- [6] Rydzynski C, Daniels KA, Karmele EP, Brooks TR, Mahl SE, Moran MT, Li C, Sutiwisesak R, Welsh RM, Waggoner SN. Generation of cellular immune memory and B-cell immunity is impaired by natural killer cells. *Nat Commun*, 2015, 6:6375.
- [7] Wild J, Schmiedel BJ, Maurer A, Raab S, Prokop L, Stevanovic S, Dörfel D, Schneider P, Salih HR. Neutralization of (NK-cell-derived) B - cell activating factor by Belimumab restores sensitivity of chronic lymphoid leukemia cells to direct and Rituximab-induced NK lysis. *Leukemia*, 2015, 29:1676-1683.
- [8] Bachanova V, Miller JS. NK cells in therapy of cancer. *Crit Rev Oncog*, 2014, 19:133-141.
- [9] Alizadeh D, Zhang L, Brown CE, Farrukh O, Jensen MC, Badie B. Induction of anti-glioma natural killer cell response following multiple low-dose intracerebral CpG therapy. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2010, 16:3399-3408.
- [10] Ishikawa E, Tsuboi K, Takano S, Uchimura E, Nose T, Ohno T. Intratumoral injection of IL-2-activated NK cells enhances the antitumor effect of intradermally injected paraformaldehyde - fixed tumor vaccine in a rat intracranial brain tumor model. *Cancer Sci*, 2004, 95:98-103.
- [11] Ishikawa E, Tsuboi K, Saijo K, Harada H, Takano S, Nose T, Ohno T. Autologous natural killer cell therapy for human recurrent malignant glioma. *Anticancer Res*, 2004, 24:1861-1871.
- [12] Pellegatta S, Eoli M, Frigerio S, Antozzi C, Bruzzone MG, Cantini G, Nava S, Anghileri E, Cuppini L, Cuccarini V, Ciusani E, Dossena M, Pollo B, Mantegazza R, Parati EA, Finocchiaro G. The natural killer cell response and tumor debulking are associated with prolonged survival in recurrent glioblastoma patients receiving dendritic cells loaded with autologous tumor lysates. *Oncoimmunology*, 2013, 2:E23401.
- [13] Pahl J, Cerwenka A. Tricking the balance: NK cells in anti-cancer immunity. *Immunobiology*, 2015.[Epub ahead of print]
- [14] He GN, Han X, Wang EF, Wang LM, Yuan LP, Li YW, Yan X. Differential diagnosis of cervical spinal cord demyelinating diseases and cervical intramedullary gliomas. *Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2014, 14:789-794.[贺桂女, 韩雄, 王恩锋, 王莉梅, 袁丽晶, 李艳伟, 晏偉. 颈髓脱髓鞘病变与髓内胶质瘤的鉴别诊断. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2014, 14: 789-794.]
- [15] Somanchi SS, McCulley KJ, Somanchi A, Chan LL, Lee DA. A novel method for assessment of natural killer cell cytotoxicity using image cytometry. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10:E0141074.
- [16] Cheng M, Chen Y, Xiao W, Sun R, Tian Z. NK cell - based immunotherapy for malignant diseases. *Cell Mol Immunol*, 2013, 10:230-252.
- [17] Pegram HJ, Kershaw MH, Darcy PK. Genetic modification of natural killer cells for adoptive cellular immunotherapy. *Immunotherapy*, 2009, 1:623-630.
- [18] Votavova P, Tomala J, Subr V, Strohalm J, Ulbrich K, Rihova B, Kovar M. Novel IL-2-Poly (HPMA) nanoconjugate based immunotherapy. *J Biomed Nanotechnol*, 2015, 11:1662-1673.
- [19] Sahn C, Schönfeld K, Wels WS. Expression of IL-15 in NK cells results in rapid enrichment and selective cytotoxicity of gene-modified effectors that carry a tumor-specific antigen receptor. *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 2012, 61:1451-1461.
- [20] Konjevic G, Vuletic A, Mirjagic Martinovic K. Natural killer cell receptors: alterations and therapeutic targeting in malignancies. *Immunol Res*, 2015.[Epub ahead of print]
- [21] Demirtzoglu FJ, Papadopoulos S, Zografos G. Cytolytic and cytotoxic activity of a human natural killer cell line genetically modified to specifically recognize HER - 2/neu overexpressing tumor cells. *Immunopharmacol Immunotoxicol*, 2006, 28:571-590.
- [22] Schirrmann T, Pecher G. Specific targeting of CD33(+) leukemia cells by a natural killer cell line modified with a chimeric receptor. *Leuk Res*, 2005, 29:301-306.
- [23] Lindau D, Gielen P, Kroesen M, Wesseling P, Adema GJ. The immunosuppressive tumour network: myeloid-derived suppressor cells, regulatory T cells and natural killer T cells. *Immunology*, 2013, 138:105-115.
- [24] Zhang B, Jia H, Liu J, Yang Z, Jiang T, Tang K, Li D, Huang C, Ma J, Shen GX, Ye D, Huang B. Depletion of regulatory T cells facilitates growth of established tumors: a mechanism involving the regulation of myeloid-derived suppressor cells by lipoxin A4. *J Immunol*, 2010, 185:7199-7206.
- [25] Fujimura T, Kambayashi Y, Aiba S. Crosstalk between regulatory T cells (Tregs) and myeloid derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) during melanoma growth. *Oncoimmunology*, 2012, 1: 1433-1434.
- [26] Rodrigues JC, Gonzalez GC, Zhang L, Ibrahim G, Kelly JJ, Gustafson MP, Lin Y, Dietz AB, Forsyth PA, Yong VW, Parney IF. Normal human monocytes exposed to glioma cells acquire myeloid-derived suppressor cell-like properties. *Neuro Oncol*, 2010, 12:351-365.
- [27] Fujita M, Kohanbash G, Fellows - Mayle W, Hamilton RL, Komohara Y, Decker SA, Ohlfest JR, Okada H. COX - 2

blockade suppresses gliomagenesis by inhibiting myeloid - derived suppressor cells. *Cancer Res*, 2011, 71:2664-2674.

[28] Zhu X, Fujita M, Snyder LA, Okada H. Systemic delivery of neutralizing antibody targeting CCL2 for glioma therapy. *J Neurooncol*, 2011, 104:83-92.

[29] Bergmann C, Wild CA, Narwan M, Lotfi R, Lang S, Brandau S. Human tumor - induced and naturally occurring Treg cells differentially affect NK cells activated by either IL-2 or target cells. *Eur J Immunol*, 2011, 41:3564-3573.

[30] Zhou H, Chen L, You Y, Zou L, Zou P. Foxp3-transduced polyclonal regulatory T cells suppress NK cell functions in a TGF-beta dependent manner. *Autoimmunity*, 2010, 43:299-307.

[31] Shang B, Liu Y, Jiang SJ, Liu Y. Prognostic value of tumor-infiltrating FoxP3(+) regulatory T cells in cancers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sci Rep*, 2015, 5:15179.

[32] Beck BH, Kim H, O'Brien R, Jadus MR, Gillespie GY, Cloud GA, Hoa NT, Langford CP, Lopez RD, Harkins LE, Lamb LS Jr. Dynamics of circulating  $\gamma \delta$  T cell activity in an immunocompetent mouse model of high - grade glioma. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10:E0122387.

[33] Bryant NL, Gillespie GY, Lopez RD, Markert JM, Cloud GA, Langford CP, Arnouk H, Su Y, Haines HL, Suarez-Cuervo C, Lamb LS Jr. Preclinical evaluation of ex vivo expanded/activated  $\gamma \delta$  T cells for immunotherapy of glioblastoma multiforme. *J Neurooncol*, 2011, 101:179-188.

[34] Bryant NL, Suarez-Cuervo C, Gillespie GY, Markert JM, Nabors LB, Meleth S, Lopez RD, Lamb LS Jr. Characterization and immunotherapeutic potential of  $\gamma \delta$  T - cells in patients with glioblastoma. *Neuro Oncol*, 2009, 1:357-367.

[35] Lamb LS Jr, Bowersock J, Dasgupta A, Gillespie GY, Su Y, Johnson A, Spencer HT. Engineered drug resistant  $\gamma \delta$ T cells kill glioblastoma cell lines during a chemotherapy challenge: a strategy for combining chemo- and immunotherapy. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8:E51805.

[36] Park IH, Kong SY, Ro JY, Kwon Y, Kang JH, Mo HJ, Jung SY, Lee S, Lee KS, Kang HS, Lee E, Joo J, Ro J. Prognostic implications of tumor - infiltrating lymphocytes in association with programmed death ligand 1 expression in early - stage breast cancer. *Clin Breast Cancer*, 2015. [Epub ahead of print]

[37] Dudley ME, Yang JC, Sherry R, Hughes MS, Royal R, Kammula U, Robbins PF, Huang J, Citrin DE, Leitman SF, Wunderlich J, Restifo NP, Thomasian A, Downey SG, Smith FO, Klapper J, Morton K, Laurencot C, White DE, Rosenberg SA. Adoptive cell therapy for patients with metastatic melanoma: evaluation of intensive myeloablative chemoradiation preparative regimens. *J Clin Oncol*, 2008, 6:5233-5239.

[38] Hirano K, Hosoi A, Matsushita H, Iino T, Ueha S, Matsushima K, Seto Y, Kakimi K. The nitric oxide radical scavenger carboxy-PTIO reduces the immunosuppressive activity of myeloid - derived suppressor cells and potentiates the antitumor activity of adoptive cytotoxic T lymphocyte immunotherapy. *Oncoimmunology*, 2015, 4:E1019195.

[39] Yaghoubi SS, Jensen MC, Satyamurthy N, Budhiraja S, Paik D, Czernin J, Gambhir SS. Noninvasive detection of therapeutic cytolytic T cells with <sup>18</sup>F-FHBG PET in a patient with glioma. *Nat Clin Pract Oncol*, 2009, 6:53-58.

[40] Giușcă SE, Wierzbicki PM, Amălinei C, Căruntu ID, Avădănei ER. Comparative analysis of CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes - evidences for different distribution in primary and secondary liver tumors. *Folia Histochem Cytobiol*, 2015, 53:272-281.

[41] Kagina BM, Tameris MD, Geldenhuys H, Hatherill M, Abel B, Hussey GD, Scriba TJ, Mahomed H, Sadoff JC, Hanekom WA; 018-402 Clinical Lab Study Team; Mansoor N, Hughes J, de Kock M, Whatney W, Africa H, Krohn C, Veldsman A, Kany AL, Douoguih M, Pau MG, Hendriks J, McClainc B, Benko J, Snowden MA, Hokey DA. The novel tuberculosis vaccine, AERAS - 402, is safe in healthy infants previously vaccinated with BCG, and induces dose - dependent CD4 and CD8 T cell responses. *Vaccine*, 2014, 32:5908-5917.

[42] Garcia-Chagollan M, Jave-Suarez LF, Haramati J, Bueno-Topete MR, Aguilar-Lemarroy A, Estrada-Chavez C, Bastidas-Ramirez BE, Pereira-Suarez AL, Del Toro-Arreola S. An approach to the immunophenotypic features of circulating CD4(+)NKG2D(+) T cells in invasive cervical carcinoma. *J Biomed Sci*, 2015, 22:91.

[43] Kayser S, Boß C, Feucht J, Witte KE, Scheu A, Bülow HJ, Joachim S, Stevanovic S, Schumm M, Rittig SM, Lang P, Röcken M, Handgretinger R, Feuchtinger T. Rapid generation of NY-ESO-1-specific CD4+ THELPER1 cells for adoptive T-cell therapy. *Oncoimmunology*, 2015, 4:E1002723.

[44] Akasaki Y, Kikuchi T, Irie M, Yamamoto Y, Arai T, Tanaka T, Joki T, Abe T. Cotransfection of Poly(I: C) and siRNA of IL-10 into fusions of dendritic and glioma cells enhances antitumor T helper type 1 induction in patients with glioma. *J Immunother*, 2011, 34:121-128.

[45] Xie Y, Akpinarli A, Maris C, Hipkiss EL, Lane M, Kwon EK, Muranski P, Restifo NP, Antony PA. Naive tumor-specific CD4 (+ ) T cells differentiated in vivo eradicate established melanoma. *J Exp Med*, 2010, 207:651-667.

[46] Quezada SA, Simpson TR, Peggs KS, Merghoub T, Vider J, Fan X, Blasberg R, Yagita H, Muranski P, Antony PA, Restifo NP, Allison JP. Tumor - reactive CD4(+) T cells develop cytotoxic activity and eradicate large established melanoma after transfer into lymphopenic hosts. *J Exp Med*, 2010, 207:637-650.

(收稿日期:2015-12-01)

### 本期广告目次

泰嘉(深圳信立泰药业股份有限公司) .....	封二
欧来宁(石药集团欧意药业有限公司) .....	封三
恩必普(石药集团恩必普药业有限公司) .....	封四