

· 综述 ·

PET显像剂在多发性骨髓瘤中的应用和进展

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[摘要] 多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种后天获得的血液恶性肿瘤,其发病原因目前尚不明确。影像学检查是检测MM的必要手段。PET/CT将代谢与解剖信息相结合,对于MM的诊断、疗效评估、预后预测等具有重要价值。而¹⁸F-氟代脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸F-FDG)是目前PET最常用的显像剂。然而作为葡萄糖类似物,¹⁸F-FDG的摄取不具有特异性,其成像易受多种因素干扰。近年来,国内外团队对适用于MM的新型PET显像剂进行研究,以期开发更具特异性的显像剂。文章综述了传统和新型PET显像剂在MM中的临床价值和研究进展。

[关键词] 正电子发射断层扫描;放射性显像剂;多发性骨髓瘤

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Application and advances of PET radiotracers in multiple myeloma

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[Abstract] Multiple myeloma (MM) is an acquired hematologic malignancy with an unclear etiology. Imaging examinations are essential for MM detection. PET/CT, which combines metabolic and anatomical information, plays a crucial role in the diagnosis, treatment response evaluation, and prognosis prediction of MM. Currently, ¹⁸F-FDG is the most widely used radiotracer for PET imaging. However, as a glucose analog, ¹⁸F-FDG uptake lacks specificity, and its imaging can be easily affected by various factors. In recent years, research teams worldwide have been investigating novel PET tracers for MM to develop more specific imaging agents. This review article provides a comprehensive analysis of both conventional and emerging PET tracers in MM, aiming to help healthcare professionals understand the value and advances of PET imaging in this disease.

[Key words] positron emission tomography; radioactive tracers; multiple myeloma

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多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种后天获得的血液恶性肿瘤,具有高度异质性,其发病原因目前尚不明确。溶骨性骨病是骨髓瘤的特征之一^[1]。健康状态下,成骨细胞、骨细胞和破骨细胞之间的动态平衡维持正常的骨吸收和骨形成。当发生骨髓瘤时,由于恶性浆细胞与骨髓间充质干细胞相互作用,成骨细胞与破骨细胞之间的平衡被打破,进而导致骨髓瘤骨病(myeloma bone disease, MBD)^[2]。高达80%的新诊断多发性骨髓瘤(newly

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diagnosed multiple myeloma, NDMM)患者伴随有骨病的发生。骨髓瘤骨病可广泛累及全身诸骨,尤其好发于富含红骨髓的部位,其中最常见的是脊柱、骨盆、颅骨、肋骨及胸骨^[3]。而四肢长骨病变中以股骨和肱骨最为常见。骨痛是MM患者最常见的症状及就诊原因,除了严重骨痛,患者发生骨骼相关事件(如病理性骨折、脊髓压迫)的风险也很高。

目前在MM的评估和管理中,计算机断层成像(CT)、磁共振成像(MRI)和正电子发射断层扫描/计算机断层扫描(PET/CT)各有其优势和劣势。PET/CT结合了PET的代谢信息和CT的解剖学信息,在MM患者的个性化诊疗中占据独特的地位。¹⁸F-氟

代脱氧葡萄糖(^{18}F -FDG)是目前PET最常用的显像剂,对评估MM病灶的活动性具有重要价值。然而, ^{18}F -FDG可因炎症、贫血等导致假阳性结果,也可因病灶大小、肿瘤异质性和高血糖状态导致假阴性结果,此外脑组织的高摄取和肾功能不全等因素也可能影响对MM患者图像的判断。因而 ^{18}F -FDG在多发性骨髓瘤中仍存在一定的局限性^[4-5]。为了克服这些限制,近年来研究开发新型PET显像剂成为热门话题。文章主要介绍传统和新型PET显像剂在MM中的应用现状和研究进展。

1 ^{18}F -FDG

^{18}F -FDG是一种放射性核素标记的葡萄糖类似物,经细胞膜上的葡萄糖转运蛋白进入细胞,可在细胞内滞留数小时。恶性肿瘤细胞在瓦博格效应的作用下摄取、积聚大量 ^{18}F -FDG,形成PET高代谢图像。

1.1 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT的临床价值

2017版国际骨髓瘤工作组(International Myeloma Working Group, IMWG)共识声明, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT在早期阶段检测骨损伤方面比MRI能力更强,是评估和监测治疗反应的金标准,也是评估髓外病变的首选成像方式,同时也是预测MM预后的一种可靠工具^[4]。2019年IMWG关于单克隆浆细胞疾病成像的共识中则明确指出,当全身计算机断层扫描(whole-body CT, WBCT)阴性而全身磁共振成像(whole-body MRI, WBMRI)存在禁忌无法完成时, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT可以替代WBMRI。而在实验室研究中, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT是获得基线的首选成像方法^[6]。一项Meta分析显示, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT在MM诊断中的灵敏度为64%(45%~79%),特异度为82%(75%~88%)^[7]。

1.1.1 ^{18}F -FDG检测溶骨性病变

骨髓瘤骨病的典型特征为弥漫分布的溶骨性病变,在CT上呈现为“穿凿样”“虫蚀样”,而PET上病灶FDG摄取可增高^[8]。近年来,世界各地的团队对 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT在骨髓瘤骨病中的应用价值进行了深入研究。总体而言, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT和MRI检出率基本相当^[9]。一项包括46例患者的研究显示 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT检出骨髓瘤骨病的灵敏度为69.6%^[10]。

同为溶骨性病变,MBD与骨转移的鉴别是常见难题。通常,MBD呈弥漫性轻度摄取且代谢差异大,而溶骨性转移瘤则多表现为明显高摄取。Li等^[8]的研究认为,区分MBD和骨转移的最佳临界最大标准摄取值(standardized uptake value, SUV_{max})为2.65。

不过值得注意的是,PET显示的局灶性病变(focal lesion, FL)在CT上也可能呈现非溶骨性改变。这可能代表从冒烟型骨髓瘤(smoldering multiple myeloma, SMM)到MM发展过程,而 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT可能成为定义高危SMM的新工具^[11]。

1.1.2 ^{18}F -FDG检测髓外病变(extramedullary disease, EMD)

EMD可见于淋巴结、脾脏、中枢神经系统、肌肉等。由于MRI视野受限,高达1/3的患者在MRI无法探测的区域通过 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT检测到骨骼异常,因此PET/CT是检出EMD的首选检查^[12]。在EMD的检出上, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT的灵敏度高于MRI^[13],而全身磁共振弥散成像(whole-body diffusion weighted imaging, WBDWI)与 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT灵敏度相当,且存在非FDG高摄取的EMD^[14]。

1.1.3 ^{18}F -FDG检测微小残留病灶(minimal residual disease, MRD)

MRD检测是评估MM治疗反应的重要手段,也是预测复发风险的预后指标。根据IMWG共识,MRD评估首选流式检测, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT作为重要补充方法。《多发性骨髓瘤疗效评估与微小残留病监测中国指南(2024年版)》指出,一旦通过多参数流式细胞术(MFC)或新一代测序(NGS)检测到MRD阴性,都应进行影像学检查^[15]。MFC或NGS阴性、 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT阴性,以及重/轻链比恢复正常三者同时成立,可能反映了骨髓瘤细胞的完全清除^[4]。

1.1.4 ^{18}F -FDG的预后评估价值

^{18}F -FDG PET对MM具有重要预后价值^[16]。 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT中常见的预后相关代谢参数包括SUV值、肿瘤代谢体积(metabolic tumor volume, MTV)和总病变糖酵解(total lesion glycolysis, TLG)等。Zamagni等^[17]的研究指出,基线PET/CT扫描时最热病灶SUV_{max} > 4.2者预后较差。而作为量化肿瘤负荷的指标,高MTV和高TLG值往往提示预后不良^[4]。近年人工智能的应用大大提升了MTV和TLG计算的精确性和可重复性。Sachpekidis等^[18]利用人工智能以肝脏摄取为参考进行骨髓分割得到的MTV和TLG,可以预测患者2年的无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)。而Pellegrino等^[19]对 ^{18}F -FDG PET图像进行的变异系数和纹理特征分析得出,局灶性病变的变异系数(coefficient of variation, CoV)和骨髓SUV_{max}是MM患者临床预后的独立预测因素,FL CoV > 0.44和/或骨髓SUV_{max} > 3.88者预后较差。

EMD的存在也是明确的预后不良的独立因素,存在 ^{18}F -FDG PET阳性EMD的MM患者中位PFS和总生存期(overall survival, OS)均明显缩短^[20]。将 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT与临床参数结合构建的模型则能够更精准地评估MM患者的预后^[21-22]。

^{18}F -FDG还可用于治疗后评估。参考Deauville标准对维持治疗前患者的 ^{18}F -FDG PET结果进行标准化评分,局灶性病变评分(FL score, FS) ≥ 4 和/或骨髓评分(bone marrow score, BMS)F ≥ 4 提示预后不良^[23]。Kaddoura等^[24]则收集了229例完成自体造血干细胞移植(autologous stem cell transplantation, ASCT)后100 d内进行PET/CT扫描的患者,结果显示PET阳性者的疾病进展时间(time to progress, TTP)和OS显著长于PET阴性者。

在中国,低教育水平也是MM预后不佳的一个独立影响因素,这可能与经济基础、认知水平以及就医条件有关^[25]。

1.2 ^{18}F -FDG的局限性

尽管目前 ^{18}F -FDG是MM最常用的PET显像剂,但仍缺乏公认的成像标准,且成像受到多方面因素的影响,存在假阳性和假阴性的问题。主要有以下几个影响因素。

①非特异性摄取: ^{18}F -FDG体现细胞的能耗水平,因此除了肿瘤细胞,骨折、近期化疗、炎症和手术治疗部位等均可导致 ^{18}F -FDG高摄取。贫血也可显著而弥漫性地增加骨髓对 ^{18}F -FDG的吸收^[26]。②低代谢病灶:由于MM具有较大的异质性,不同部位病灶的 ^{18}F -FDG摄取水平存在显著差异^[27-28]。部分CT阳性的病灶,PET上则可低甚至无明显摄取。③其他组织高摄取:脑对 ^{18}F -FDG的高摄取可能掩盖颅骨小病变。另外高血糖状态也会降低肿瘤与正常组织之间的 ^{18}F -FDG摄取差异,导致假阴性结果^[26]。④肾功能影响: ^{18}F -FDG通过肾脏排泄,存在肾脏病变或肾功能不全可能影响 ^{18}F -FDG的分布和清除。

近年来,越来越多的研究着眼于开发可应用于MM的新型PET显像剂。然而新型显像剂目前多处于临床前阶段,缺乏临床可用性。目前 ^{18}F -FDG在MM中仍占据着不可替代的地位。随着技术的不断进步和标准化的推进, ^{18}F -FDG有望在MM中发挥更大的作用。

2 ^{18}F -氟化钠(^{18}F -NaF)

^{18}F -NaF在20世纪60年代初首次应用于骨骼显像,然而当时技术限制导致成像效果不佳。近年

来,随着PET/CT技术的发展, ^{18}F -NaF又逐渐重回人们视线。

^{18}F -NaF中的氟离子可与骨骼中的羟基磷灰石发生离子交换,形成氟磷灰石^[29],从而在骨骼代谢活跃的区域产生显著的放射性浓聚,反映成骨细胞的活性和骨转换过程。与其他PET显像剂相比, ^{18}F -NaF具有一定药代动力学特点。①快速清除: ^{18}F -NaF通过肾脏快速排泄,注射后约1 h后,血浆中剩余量仅约10%。因此在注射药物30~45 min即可开始成像;②骨骼高摄取:约50%的注射剂量会被骨骼吸收,而非骨骼区域摄取极低,因而 ^{18}F -NaF在检测骨病变方面具有更高的灵敏度和特异度^[30-31]。

2.1 ^{18}F -NaF评估骨髓瘤骨病

多数比较研究认为, ^{18}F -FDG在检测溶骨性病变方面优于 ^{18}F -NaF。目前较为合理的解释是, ^{18}F -NaF主要代表成骨细胞的活性,而部分骨髓瘤病变以破骨细胞活性过高为主^[30]。且 ^{18}F -NaF的成像原理导致所示阳性病灶中包含大量退行性、创伤性和关节炎性病变,其假阳性率远大于 ^{18}F -FDG, ^{18}F -NaF的主要优势可能在于展示整体骨骼的骨重塑进程^[32]。另外对MM病变以及良性退行性、创伤性病变进行的半定量和定量分析显示,两者在PET上没有显著差异, ^{18}F -NaF PET可能无法区分MM患者的恶性和良性病变^[33]。

不过在一项研究中, ^{18}F -NaF比 ^{18}F -FDG显示了更多的病理性骨折等骨病变,将 ^{18}F -FDG与 ^{18}F -NaF结合或许可以使患者受益^[34]。

2.2 ^{18}F -NaF评估治疗反应

目前多数研究认为相比 ^{18}F -FDG, ^{18}F -NaF PET/CT评估MM治疗反应的价值有限。Nakuz等^[35]对7例MM患者的基线和治疗后 ^{18}F -NaF及 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT进行研究,结果显示两者的SUVmax均在治疗后显著降低,这提示MM治疗后不仅肿瘤活性降低,骨病变的矿化状态也有所降低。Sachpekidis等^[36]发现治疗后 ^{18}F -NaF PET仍为阳性的病灶中,有64.7%在 ^{18}F -FDG PET上已经转阴,故 ^{18}F -NaF在短期内评估患者治疗反应的价值不如 ^{18}F -FDG,但 ^{18}F -NaF对溶骨性病变的愈合过程可能有一定提示作用。有研究观察到接受高剂量化疗(high-dose therapy, HDT)的患者在治疗后 ^{18}F -NaF摄取显著下降,可用于评估HDT后骨髓瘤患者的骨质流失,但 ^{18}F -NaF对常规剂量化疗的灵敏度较低^[37]。

2.3 ^{18}F -NaF预后评估价值

近期研究显示 ^{18}F -NaF对MM患者预后价值较

高。Zadeh等^[38]对37例MM患者的¹⁸F-NaF PET/CT图像进行研究,半定量计算每个患者的总代谢活性体积(metabolically active volume, MAV)、SUVmean和SUVmax。发现¹⁸F-NaF MAV值>38.65的患者OS明显短于MAV值<38.65者,高¹⁸F-NaF-MAV是短OS的唯一显著影响因素。

¹⁸F-NaF还能反映组织中钙的代谢活性,从而量化动脉粥样硬化中的微观钙化^[39]。Arani等^[40]发现骨髓瘤患者的胸主动脉、心脏¹⁸F-NaF摄取量与对照组相比显著升高,从而提出可以利用¹⁸F-NaF PET/CT评估骨髓瘤患者动脉粥样硬化风险。随着MM患者寿命的延长,心血管疾病也许会与MM患者的预后有一定相关性^[41],当然这还需要进一步研究来验证。

3 氨基酸放射性显像剂

MM患者产生过量单克隆免疫球蛋白的过程中需要摄入大量氨基酸,放射性物质标记的氨基酸显像剂可以反映MM的增殖状态^[42],是MM理想的生物显像剂。

3.1 蛋氨酸

¹¹C标记的蛋氨酸(¹¹C-labelled methionine, ¹¹C-MET)在氨基酸显像剂中研究相对较多。由于¹¹C-MET的半衰期较短(20 min),推荐开始扫描的时间是给药后10~20 min^[42],故而¹¹C-MET仅适用于有回旋加速器的机构。

近年来多项研究表明,¹¹C-MET在识别溶骨病变、骨髓浸润、EMD以及评估肿瘤负荷方面表现出较高的价值。一项包括15例活动性浆细胞恶性肿瘤患者的研究发现¹¹C-MET的灵敏度(89% vs. 78%)和准确性(93% vs. 86%)都高于¹⁸F-FDG^[43]。在检测髓内外病变方面,¹¹C-MET PET的灵敏度显著高于¹⁸F-FDG PET(75.6% vs. 60.3%),¹¹C-MET有可能取代¹⁸F-FDG作为MM分期和再分期的功能成像标准^[44]。¹¹C-MET的总代谢肿瘤体积(TMTV)和总病灶¹¹C-MET摄取(TLMU)亦显著高于¹⁸F-FDG组,¹¹C-MET PET可能是比¹⁸F-FDG更敏感的骨髓瘤肿瘤负荷评估指标^[45]。

3.2 ¹⁸F-FET

与¹¹C-MET类似,¹⁸F-氟乙基酪氨酸(¹⁸F-fluoro-ethyltyrosine, ¹⁸F-FET)是一种酪氨酸类似物,目前多用于脑肿瘤。¹⁸F-FET通过主动转运进入肿瘤细胞后不再参与氨基酸代谢,而是在细胞内累积^[46]。Czyz等^[47]对8例新诊断MM患者进行研究,结果显示¹⁸F-FET PET较CT可以发现更多病灶。然而一项

基础研究^[46]显示,骨髓瘤细胞¹⁸F-FET的摄取分别比¹⁸F-FDG和¹¹C-MET低7~20倍和3.5~5.0倍。¹⁸F-FET在骨髓瘤应用方面的价值可能不大。

3.3 ¹⁸F-氟昔洛韦(¹⁸F-fluciclovine, ¹⁸F-FACBC)

¹⁸F-FACBC是一种放射性核素标记的亮氨酸,目前较多应用于前列腺癌和脑肿瘤。一项动物研究建立了MM小鼠模型并对¹⁸F-FACBC和¹⁸F-FET进行对比研究,结果显示骨髓瘤细胞对¹⁸F-FACBC的摄取显著高于¹⁸F-FET^[48]。而在临床试验中,¹⁸F-FACBC PET比¹⁸F-FDG PET展现了更高的阳性率,此外髂骨局部¹⁸F-FACBC SUVmax、SUVmean与骨髓活检中异常浆细胞占比呈线性相关,而¹⁸F-FDG SUV与异常浆细胞占比之间无显著相关性^[49]。

4 脂质合成相关显像剂

恶性肿瘤细胞增殖活跃,对参与细胞内脂质生成的必需物质进行放射性标记可以反映肿瘤细胞的增殖状态。目前开发的相关显像剂有胆碱显像剂和¹¹C-乙酸盐。

4.1 胆碱显像剂

胆碱是细胞膜的重要组成成分。在MM中,目前研究较多的胆碱显像剂有¹¹C-胆碱(¹¹C-choline)和¹⁸F-氟胆碱(¹⁸F-fluorocholine, ¹⁸F-FCH)。

¹¹C-胆碱目前多应用于前列腺癌、头颈部肿瘤等领域。由于¹¹C的半衰期仅有20 min,且¹¹C-胆碱在5~7 min内即达到最佳肿瘤背景对比度,所以要求PET中心配备有回旋加速器,这在一定程度上限制了¹¹C-胆碱的应用。Nanni等^[50]发现在溶骨性病变的检测方面¹¹C-胆碱比¹⁸F-FDG更敏感,且¹¹C-胆碱摄取强度大于¹⁸F-FDG。而Lapa等^[51]对¹¹C-胆碱和¹¹C-MET PET/CT的回顾性比较显示,两者的SUVmean、SUVmax均与恶性浆细胞浸润程度显著相关,但¹¹C-MET检测到的病变数量更多。

另一种胆碱显像剂¹⁸F-氟胆碱(¹⁸F-fluorocholine, ¹⁸F-FCH)则无需PET中心配备回旋加速器。在与¹⁸F-FDG PET的比较研究^[52]中,¹⁸F-FCH PET检测骨髓瘤病灶的敏感性明显更高,且存在较多¹⁸F-FCH阳性/¹⁸F-FDG阴性的病灶,同时¹⁸F-FCH的中位SUVmax、肿瘤/背景比(T/NT)均优于¹⁸F-FDG。此外,¹⁸F-FCH在检测头颅病灶方面也有显著优势。¹⁸F-FDG在大脑皮层的高生理摄取使得颅骨病灶被掩盖,而除了脉络丛和松果体外,大脑对¹⁸F-FCH则几乎没有摄取^[52]。

但胆碱显像剂也存在假阳性结果,比如在炎症

状态下细胞膜合成和脂肪生成增加,包括肉芽肿疾病在内的反应性淋巴结可能为导致误判的主要原因之一^[53]。此外,胆碱主要由肝脏代谢,肝脏对胆碱的高摄取可能影响周围区域(如右肋区)的显像。目前胆碱显像剂尚未获得充分研究和临床应用,它在MM中的应用价值还有待进一步验证。

4.2 ¹¹C-乙酸盐

另一种参与脂质合成的放射性显像剂是¹¹C-乙酸盐(¹¹C-acetate)。乙酸盐(acetate)是短链脂肪酸的重要组成部分,¹¹C-乙酸盐可以进入肿瘤组织参与脂质合成,现多应用于心肌病、肝细胞癌、前列腺癌和阿尔兹海默症等的诊断显像。近来多项研究表明,¹¹C-乙酸盐在检测MM方面比¹⁸F-FDG具有更高的灵敏度。在一项纳入35例NDMM患者的研究显示¹¹C-乙酸盐PET检测骨病灶的灵敏度为84.6%,显著高于¹⁸F-FDG的57.7%^[54]。Waku等^[55]以2.0、2.5为阈值分别勾画¹¹C-乙酸盐和¹⁸F-FDG PET所示MTV,结果提示¹¹C-乙酸盐在评估MM患者MTV方面优于¹⁸F-FDG。而在预后方面,¹¹C-乙酸盐PET中存在弥漫性骨髓摄取、病灶数量超过10个、病灶SUV_{max}>6.0预示疾病进展的可能性更高^[56]。

5 免疫PET显像

免疫PET显像(immuno-PET)通过放射性同位素直接标记免疫相关靶点,结合了单克隆抗体的特异性和PET的高度敏感性,实现病灶精准定位和量化,尤其在检测MRD方面表现出显著优势。在MM中最常用为CD38靶向显像剂和CD138靶向显像剂。

CD38是一种在几乎所有骨髓瘤细胞上都有表达的表面抗原,而正常组织表达极低。Wang等^[57]开发了一种新的CD38靶向免疫PET显像剂:⁶⁸Ga-NOTA-Nb1053。通过构建MM小鼠模型,他们发现⁶⁸Ga-NOTA-Nb1053能够特异性地清晰显示所有皮下和原位MM病灶,且诊断效果优于¹⁸F-FDG。⁶⁸Ga-NOTA-Nb1053作为免疫显像剂能够精确地可视化CD38,可能有助于MM的早期诊断和治疗反应的精确评估。此外⁸⁹Zr标记的达雷妥尤单抗(⁸⁹Zr-DFO-daratumumab)也是一种可靶向结合CD38的PET显像剂。达雷妥尤单抗平均需要6d才能在肿瘤最佳分布,而⁸⁹Zr半衰期为78h,所以给药后5~6d成像可达到最佳效果^[58]。Ghai等^[59]的动物实验证实了它的特异性,并发现在注射药物7d后,MM小鼠的肿瘤组织摄取⁸⁹Zr-DFO-daratumumab显著高于非肿瘤组织。Ulaner等^[58]则对⁸⁹Zr-DFO-daratumumab进

行了首次人体成像研究,利用10例MM患者验证了该显像剂的安全性和临床应用潜力。

CD138是一种细胞表面蛋白聚糖,在MM细胞高表达。Bailly等^[60]评估了⁶⁴Cu标记的抗CD138抗体(⁶⁴Cu-TE 2A-9E7.4)在MM小鼠模型中的PET成像,指出⁶⁴Cu-TE2A-9E7.4在检测MM的皮下肿瘤和骨髓病变方面表现优于¹⁸F-FDG-PET。

除了以上显像剂,还有很多种类的免疫PET显像剂正在被开发和研究,如⁶⁸Ga-TOHP-CD3813^[61]、⁸⁹Zr-DFO-9E7.4^[62]等。目前多数免疫靶向显像剂仍处于临床前阶段,还有待更多进一步探索和验证。

6 CXCR4靶向显像剂

CXCR4是典型的G蛋白偶联受体,主要分布于细胞膜。⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor是一种CXCR4靶向PET探针,本质上属于免疫PET显像。目前多用于血液系统恶性肿瘤、肾上腺疾病等领域。目前大多数研究表明,⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor PET/CT在检测溶骨性病变和治疗MM患者方面不亚于¹⁸F-FDG。

在诊断价值上,Pan等^[63]将⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor及¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT与临床参数进行比较分析,结果显示⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor PET的阳性率高于¹⁸F-FDG PET(93.3% vs. 53.3%),⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor的骨髓总摄取(total bone marrow uptake with ⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor, TBmU_{CXCR4})、骨髓总体积(total bone marrow volume, TBmV)、SUV值与终末器官损害、分期、血清β₂微球蛋白呈正相关。在预后方面,⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor可能比¹⁸F-FDG更具价值。Kaur等^[64]根据40例初诊骨髓瘤患者的⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor与¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT结果进行生存分析,发现⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor阳性者的PFS显著缩短,而¹⁸F-FDG PET中没有这种差异。

7 其他显像剂

放射性核素标记的成纤维细胞活化蛋白抑制剂(FAPI)可以在肿瘤细胞基质中高度表达。目前在MM方面研究较多的显像剂是⁶⁸Ga-FAPI。尽管有研究显示⁶⁸Ga-FAPI PET的摄取、敏感性和准确性都不及¹⁸F-FDG PET^[65]。但2022年的一项研究发现与¹⁸F-FDG相比,⁶⁸Ga-FAPI在肺和骶前淋巴结的EMD中可以观察到更高的SUV_{max}值。因此⁶⁸Ga-FAPI PET/CT低背景活性和大脑低摄取的特点,使其可以作为¹⁸F-FDG的补充成像方法^[66]。

¹⁸F-胸苷是一种放射性标记的胸苷类似物,它可以掺入DNA从而反映肿瘤细胞的增殖情况^[42]。但研

究显示其检出率不及¹⁸F-FDG,故临床价值有限^[67]。

8 总结与展望

总的来说,目前MM的PET显像中,¹⁸F-FDG是公认的临床应用最为广泛的显像剂,相关研究最为全面。但它的成像受到多方面因素的影响,生理性摄取、炎症以及肿瘤异质性都可能导致假阳性和假阴性结果。在新型显像剂中,¹⁸F-NaF、氨基酸显像剂、脂质合成相关显像剂、免疫显像剂、靶向FAP蛋白的显像剂各具优势,尤其是¹¹C-MET,可能有望成为应用在MM中的独立或补充显像剂。当然,还需要更多临床前和临床研究对PET显像剂进行更深入开发和研究。未来新型PET显像剂与MRI的结合也有望为MM提供独特信息,拓展其临床应用价值。

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