

• 综述 •

癌症相关成纤维细胞在乳腺癌转移中的研究进展

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[摘要] 癌症相关成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF)主要来源于静止的正常成纤维细胞,部分起源于间充质干细胞、上皮细胞以及内皮细胞。作为肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)中的重要组成部分,在乳腺癌的转移过程中发挥关键作用。近年来,研究者们愈发关注CAF的生物学特性及其与乳腺癌细胞之间的相互作用。CAF通过分泌多种细胞因子和外泌体微小RNA(microRNA, miRNA)、改变细胞外基质成分、调节细胞间信号传递以及重塑TME,促进乳腺癌细胞的侵袭和转移。尽管已有大量研究揭示了CAF在乳腺癌转移中的重要性,但其具体作用机制仍需进一步探讨。文章系统性综述了CAF在乳腺癌转移中的最新研究进展,探讨CAF在其中的核心机制和功能,以期为未来研究提供新思路。

[关键词] 癌症相关成纤维细胞;乳腺癌;转移;肿瘤微环境

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Research progress of cancer-associated fibroblasts in breast cancer metastasis

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[Abstract] Cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) are mainly derived from quiescent normal fibroblasts, and partially originate from mesenchymal stem cells, epithelial cells, and endothelial cells. As an important part of the tumor microenvironment (TME), CAFs play a key role in the metastasis process of breast cancer. In recent years, researchers have paid more attention to the biological properties of CAFs and their interactions with breast cancer cells, which promote breast cancer cell invasion and metastasis by secreting various cytokines and exosomal microRNA (miRNA), altering extracellular matrix compositions, regulating intercellular signaling, and remodeling the TME. Although a large number of studies have revealed the importance of CAFs in breast cancer metastasis, their specific mechanisms of action need to be further explored. In this paper, we systematically review the latest research progress of CAFs in breast cancer metastasis, and explore the core mechanism and function of CAFs in it, with a view to providing new ideas for future research.

[Key words] cancer-associated fibroblasts; breast cancer; metastasis; tumor microenvironment

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乳腺癌是女性中最常见的恶性肿瘤^[1],也是导致癌症相关死亡的主要原因之一。全球癌症统计

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数据显示,乳腺癌的发病率和死亡率均呈上升趋势^[2],其发病率约占女性所有恶性肿瘤的1/3,死亡率约占病例总数的15%^[3-4]。乳腺癌一旦发生转移或引起并发症则预后极差,因此揭示其转移机制对改善患者预后至关重要。

近年来,越来越多的研究关注肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)在乳腺癌发生与转移中的

作用,特别是作为关键组成部分的癌症相关成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF)。CAF主要来源于周围的常驻静息成纤维细胞及多种前体细胞,在受到肿瘤细胞分泌因子的影响后转化而来。它们不仅参与肿瘤的生长,还通过分泌生长因子、细胞因子以及重塑基质成分等方式,改变TME并促进肿瘤细胞的侵袭与转移^[5]。有研究表明,CAF的激活与肿瘤的恶性程度和预后等密切相关^[6],因此深入探讨CAF在乳腺癌转移中的作用机制对于优化治疗策略具有重要意义。

文章旨在综述CAF在乳腺癌转移中的研究进展,探讨其基本特征及在转移过程中的作用,同时强调该领域研究的目的与意义。分析现有文献,总结了成纤维细胞在乳腺癌转移中的功能及其潜在的临床应用,期望为未来研究提供方向和启示。

1 CAF概述

1.1 CAF的定义

成纤维细胞是广泛分布于各个器官的间质细胞^[7],通过介导炎症反应和胶原沉积参与组织修复和纤维化。在乳腺癌中,TME的持续损伤信号可激活成纤维细胞转化为CAF。其来源还包括骨髓来源的间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cell, MSC)、乳腺上皮细胞及内皮细胞。不同来源的CAF具有特异性分子标志物,如 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -smooth muscle actin, α -SMA, 也称ACTA2)、成纤维细胞活化蛋白(fibroblast activation protein, FAP)和血小板衍生生长因子受体 α/β (platelet-derived growth factor receptor α/β , PDGFR α/β)等,这些标志物可区分其功能亚型。CAF通过旁分泌多种细胞因子、释放外泌体以及重塑细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM),协同驱动肿瘤进展、侵袭转移及治疗耐药。

1.2 CAF的来源与亚型

CAF的生成可以源自多种前体细胞,这些细胞的来源因组织而异,主要包括成纤维细胞、上皮细胞、内皮细胞、癌症干细胞、脂肪细胞、周细胞、骨髓来源的MSC以及星状细胞^[8-9]。在乳腺癌中,大多数CAF源自正常的常驻成纤维细胞,其转化为CAF的过程受细胞因子、生长因子和外泌体微小RNA(miRNA, miRNA)调控。例如,乳腺癌细胞分泌的骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)能够促使正常成纤维细胞分化为肌成纤维细胞,而外泌体miR-146a通过靶向硫氧还蛋白互作蛋白加速了这一转化过程^[10-11]。此

外,miR-370-3p也能通过头帕肿瘤综合征蛋白(cylindromatosis, CYLD)/核因子 κ B(nuclear factor κ -B, NF- κ B)轴促进成纤维细胞的活化,并增强癌细胞的迁移与侵袭^[12]。部分乳腺癌CAF还可以起源于MSC,肿瘤来源的炎症因子,如肿瘤坏死因子- α 和白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1 β 等,促使MSC转化为免疫调节型或炎症相关的CAF^[13]。此外,乳腺癌的CAF还可能来源于上皮细胞和内皮细胞,或发生上皮与内皮-间质转化的细胞。这种来源的多样性为CAF在肿瘤微环境中发挥不同功能提供了基础。

随着单细胞测序技术的发展,研究者在乳腺癌的微环境中识别出不同的CAF亚型。如表1所示,Wu等^[14]将三阴性乳腺癌(triple negative breast cancer, TNBC)的CAF分为肌成纤维细胞样CAF(myofibroblast-like CAF, myCAF)和炎症性CAF(inflammatory-CAF, iCAF)。myCAF表达ACTA2、FAP、平足蛋白(podoplanin, PDPN)、I型胶原蛋白 α 1链(collagen type I alpha 1 chain, COL1A1)和I型胶原蛋白 α 2链(collagen type I alpha 2 chain, COL1A2)等标志物,通过分泌大量ECM成分和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)促进肿瘤细胞的迁移和侵袭,进而推动肿瘤的转移和免疫逃逸。而iCAF则主要通过分泌炎症因子如趋化因子配体12(chemokine ligand 12, CXCL12),促进肿瘤细胞的迁移,并通过调节血管生成和免疫细胞招募促进肿瘤进展^[14]。此外,另一项研究将乳腺癌CAF细分为血管性CAF(vascular CAF, vCAF)、基质CAF(matrix CAF, mCAF)、发育性CAF(developmental CAF, dCAF)和循环性CAF(cycling CAF, cCAF)4种亚型^[15]。vCAF通过促进血管内皮细胞增殖和迁移加速肿瘤血管生成。mCAF通过增强基质硬度帮助肿瘤细胞突破基底膜,而dCAF和cCAF分别通过发育性调节和增殖调控促进肿瘤的发展和扩展,以及肿瘤微环境的改变。

值得注意的是,CAF功能具有双向性特征。在另一项研究中,雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)阳性乳腺癌CAF,根据分化簇146(cluster of differentiation 146, CD146)的表达被分为2个亚群。高表达CD146的CAF通过维持肿瘤细胞ER表达与功能,显著增强他莫昔芬的敏感性,从而抑制乳腺癌的激素非依赖性进展与耐药性发展^[16]。

总之,CAF的来源多样性、亚群的异质性以及功能的双向性,使其在乳腺癌的发生发展、转移以及耐药过程中扮演着关键且复杂的角色(表1)。通

过深入研究不同类型CAF的功能差异,可以为乳腺癌的治疗提供新的靶点和个体化治疗策略。

2 CAF在乳腺癌转移中的作用

尽管乳腺癌患者因多样化治疗手段生存率显著提升,但晚期转移仍是其主要死因。肿瘤转移是一个多步骤的复杂过程,涵盖原发灶增殖、上皮-间充质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)、循环系统播散及远端器官定植,这一过程依赖于肿瘤细胞与微环境的协同作用。近年研究发现,CAF在乳腺癌转移的多个阶段发挥作用。接下来,将重点阐述CAF驱动原发性乳腺癌转移的关键机制。

2.1 细胞因子

如图1所示,CAF通过分泌多种细胞因子,包括生长因子、趋化因子和IL,在TME中介导关键信号

轴促进乳腺癌转移。

2.1.1 生长因子

CAF通过分泌多种生长因子,促进乳腺癌细胞转移。其中,转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor-beta, TGF- β)是关键调控因子:CAF通过激活肿瘤细胞的TGF- β /Smad信号通路诱导EMT,显著增强侵袭能力^[17]。CAF中小窝蛋白-1的缺失会促进TGF- β 的分泌,进一步强化肿瘤干细胞的特性及转移潜力。此外,CAF分泌的骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)拮抗剂Gremlin 1(Grem1),通过抑制骨形态发生蛋白信号通路促进成纤维细胞活化、癌细胞浸润及血管外渗^[18-19],这一过程被认为是转移级联反应的起始步骤。此外,当正常成纤维细胞被乳腺癌细胞重编程后,肝细胞生长因子(hepatocyte growth factor, HGF)的分泌水平

表1 CAF亚型分类
Table 1 Classification of CAF subtypes

Source of classification	CAF subtype	Marker	Character	Function
Wu SZ et al ^[14]	myCAF	ACTA2, FAP, PDGFR α , COL1A1, COL1A2	It is manifested as collagen deposition and ECM remodeling	Secrete a large amount of ECM component, MMP, etc., promoting the migration and invasion of tumor cells, and driving tumor metastasis and immune escape
	iCAF	CXCL12, IL6, FAP, PDGFR α	Regulate the tumor immune micro-environment by secreting inflammatory factors	Promote the migration of tumor cells, regulate immune responses, and facilitate tumor progression
Bartoschek M et al ^[15]	vCAF	NIDOGEN-2, MCAM	Promote angiogenesis and enhance the oxygen and nutrients required for tumor growth	By promoting the proliferation and migration of vascular endothelial cells and accelerating tumor angiogenesis, it provides the oxygen and nutrients needed by tumor cells
	mCAF	PDGFR α , SPARC	Enhance the stiffness of ECM to support tumor cells in breaking through the basement membrane and invading surrounding tissues	By enhancing the hardness of the matrix, it promotes tumor cells to break through the basement membrane
	dCAF	SCRG1	Promote changes in the tumor micro-environment through developmental regulation	Promote changes in the tumor micro-environment through developmental regulation to support the continuous growth of tumor cells
	cCAF	KI-67, TOP2 α	Promote changes in the tumor micro-environment through proliferation regulation	Promote the continuous growth and metastasis of tumor cells
Brechtbuhl HM et al ^[16]	CD146(+) CAF	CD146, Vimentin	It is similar to the expression of normal breast matrix genes	Maintain ER expression in tumor cells and enhance tamoxifen sensitivity
	CD146(-) CAF	Vimentin, CD146(-)	It is similar to the expression of matrix genes in breast cancer	Inhibit ER expression and mediate tamoxifen resistance

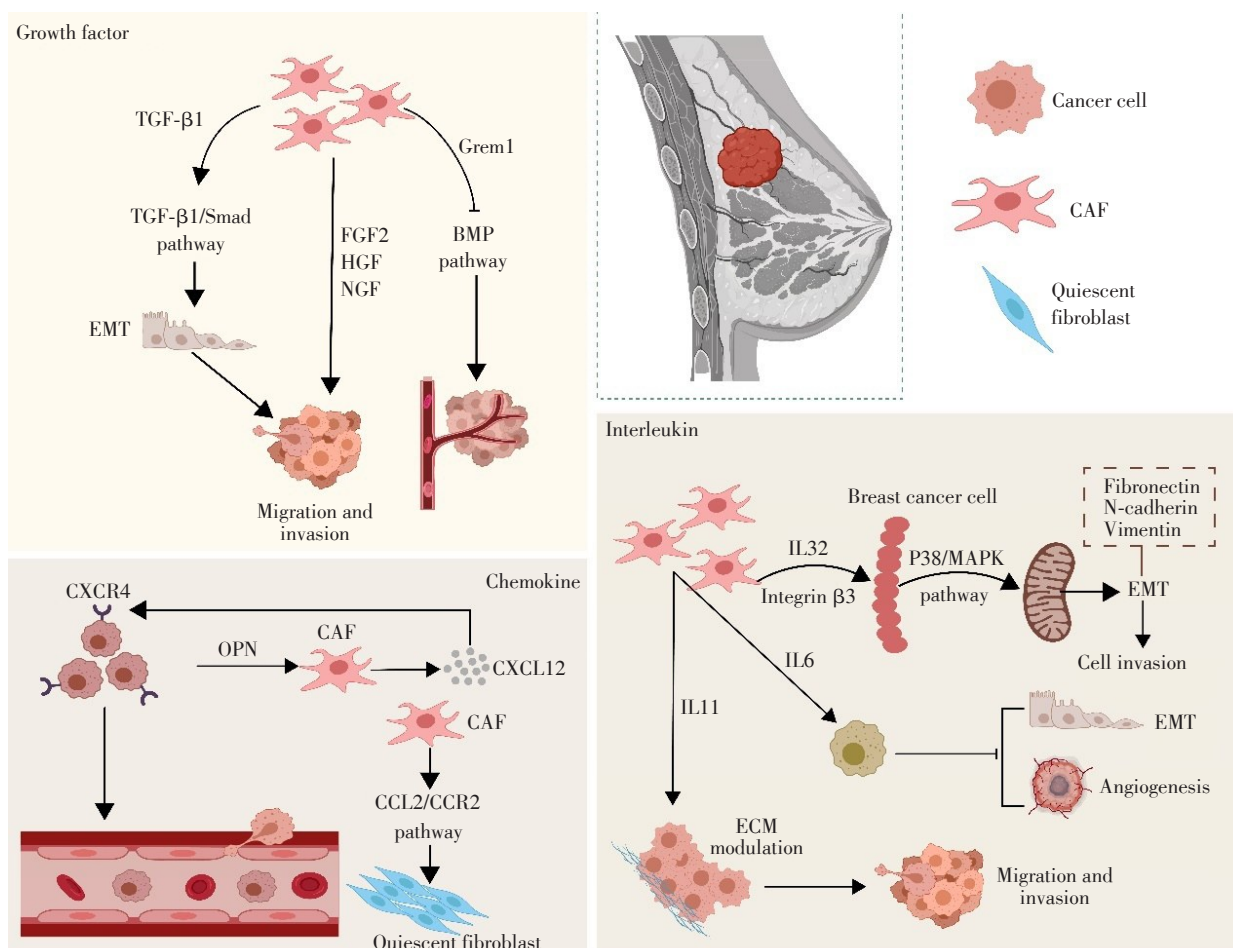


图1 CAF通过释放多种细胞因子促进乳腺癌转移

Figure 1 CAF promotes breast cancer metastasis by releasing multiple cytokines

显著升高,且其表达量与肿瘤侵袭迁移能力呈正相关。在近期的一项研究中,Suh等^[20]证实CAF旁分泌成纤维细胞生长因子2(fibroblast growth factor-2, FGF2)后,与成纤维细胞生长因子受体1(fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, FGFR1)结合可增强三阴性乳腺癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力。此外,有研究揭示了神经生长因子(nerve growth factor, NGF)在乳腺癌的血管生成、侵袭和转移中发挥作用。然而,目前该领域缺乏对成纤维细胞与乳腺癌转移的相关研究,这一空白为今后的研究方向提供了重要启示^[21]。

2.1.2 趋化因子

趋化因子是CAF分泌的关键生物分子,是乳腺癌进展的“幕后推手”。在乳腺癌的侵袭性进展中,CXCL12是最常研究的趋化因子之一。肿瘤来源的OPN驱动CAF释放CXCL12,其与肿瘤细胞表面的CXC趋化因子受体4(CXC chemokine receptor 4, CXCR4)结合,增强肿瘤细胞的迁移能力,并诱导EMT以促进其侵袭性^[10]。CXCL12还通过靶向内皮

细胞增加血管通透性,帮助肿瘤细胞从原发灶逃逸并向远端转移^[22]。此外,CAF调控的另一趋化因子轴——C-C趋化因子配体2(C-C chemokine ligand 2, CCL2)/C-C趋化因子受体2(C-C chemokine receptor 2, CCR2)信号通路,在乳腺癌转移中同样扮演着重要角色。相关研究显示,CCL2/CCR2信号转导的增加与导管原位癌的生长和转移相关,并且可能是预测导管原位癌进展为浸润性导管癌的标志^[23]。

2.1.3 IL

除生长因子和趋化因子外,IL也调控乳腺癌细胞的生物学过程。研究显示,CAF分泌的IL-6可以抑制肿瘤抑制因子的表达,从而促进乳腺癌在微环境中的恶性发展^[24]。此外,IL-6受体抑制剂托珠单抗能够有效阻断CAF的生物标志物表达、抑制CAF促进的EMT和血管生成,从而降低乳腺癌的侵袭与转移能力^[25]。CAF分泌的IL-32能够特异性结合乳腺癌细胞表面的整合素β3,激活p38丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, p38

MAPK)信号通路,显著增强癌细胞的侵袭能力并促进转移^[26]。此外,来源于CAF的IL-11通过调整促肿瘤基因的“ECM组织”相关信号通路,促进乳腺CAF的迁移和侵袭特征,相关的抑制剂和阻断通路已成为抑制肿瘤转移的新途径^[27]。

2.2 外泌体

外泌体是CAF与肿瘤细胞间的重要通讯介质,由细胞内多泡体与细胞膜融合后释放,携带蛋白质、RNA和代谢物等生物活性分子。在乳腺癌的研究中发现,CAF分泌的外泌体可通过携带功能性分子介导乳腺癌的进展。

2.2.1 外泌体蛋白

根据Xi等^[28]报道,在缺氧情况下,CAF来源外泌体中的G蛋白偶联受体64(G-protein-coupled receptor 64, GPR64)能增加乳腺癌细胞MMP9和IL-8的表达,增强肿瘤侵袭性。这一过程由氧化共济失调毛细血管扩张症突变(ataxia telangiectasia-mutated, ATM)基因对BCL2相互作用蛋白3(BCL2 interacting protein 3, BNIP3)的磷酸化调节。

2.2.2 外泌体非编码RNA

外泌体miRNA在CAF与乳腺癌细胞相互作用中发挥关键作用,存在双向调控机制:肿瘤细胞外泌体影响CAF活化,CAF外泌体则促进癌症进展。

TNBC细胞分泌的外泌体miR-185-5p、miR-652-5p和miR-1246协同作用,诱导基质成纤维细胞转化为特定CAF亚型^[29],进而促进肿瘤细胞的侵袭和转移。此外,乳腺癌细胞自身释放的外泌体(如携带miR-146a)能够激活成纤维细胞Wnt/ β -连环蛋白(Wnt/ β -catenin)通路,诱导其转化为促癌表型CAF。后者又通过代谢支持营养肿瘤细胞,进而形成正反馈环路,进一步加剧肿瘤侵袭性^[11]。

CAF衍生的外泌体通过传递miRNA,激活癌细胞内的促肿瘤信号通路,显著增强癌细胞运动能力并促进远处转移。CAF来源的miR-21、miR-143及miR-378能够增强乳腺癌细胞肿瘤干细胞特性并诱导EMT,显著提升侵袭能力^[30]。此外,CAF来源外泌体中的miRNA在被肿瘤细胞摄取后,这些miRNA通过下调受体细胞的靶mRNA表达,激活肿瘤信号转导,从而推动肿瘤的转移进程。Liu等^[31]发现miR-3613-3p通过下调细胞因子信号抑制因子2(suppressor of cytokine signaling 2, SOCS2)的表达水平促进乳腺癌的侵袭性。CAF来源的外泌体递送miR-18b与miR-1-3p至乳腺癌细胞,其中miR-18b通过下调转录延伸因子A样7(transcription elongation

factor A-like 7, TCEAL7), miR-1-3p则通过靶向Gli样转录因子1(Gli-like transcription factor 1, GLIS1)驱动转移^[32-33]。此外,miR-500a-5p通过抑制泛素特异性肽酶28(ubiquitin-specific peptidase 28, USP28)的表达,促进管腔型和基底型乳腺癌细胞的增殖与转移^[34]。这些研究揭示外泌体在CAF与乳腺癌细胞间构建双向信号网络:一方面,CAF通过外泌体重塑癌细胞的转移潜能;另一方面,癌细胞外泌体反向调控基质微环境,形成促转移的恶性循环。

2.3 ECM重塑

CAF除了分泌活性分子以及旁分泌外泌体外,还通过介导ECM重塑来增强乳腺癌的侵袭性以及转移潜能。CAF分泌多种MMP(如MMP1、MMP2、MMP9等),直接降解ECM成分,为癌细胞突破基底膜创造条件。此外,CAF通过胶原纤维重排,促进异常ECM结构的形成,为乳腺癌细胞定向迁移和侵袭提供了便利微环境^[35]。值得注意的是,CAF还能通过改变细胞黏附特性及施加对癌组织的机械压力,推动肿瘤转移的进展。这些发现提示了靶向肿瘤基质的治疗策略(抑制MMP活性或靶向ECM蛋白)可能为抑制转移提供新方向。

2.4 代谢重编辑

CAF与乳腺癌细胞之间存在代谢耦合关系。缺氧条件下,CAF通过“逆向沃伯格效应”启动糖酵解,生成乳酸、丙酮酸及酮体等代谢产物,经旁分泌途径被乳腺癌细胞摄取,为其线粒体氧化磷酸化提供能量底物,同时乳酸通过激活TGF- β 1/p38 MAPK/MMP-2/9信号轴,增强乳腺癌细胞侵袭能力^[36]。此外,缺氧情况下,CAF中的ATM促进1型葡萄糖转运体(glucose transporter type 1, GLUT1)和丙酮酸激酶M2(pyruvate kinase M2, PKM2)的表达,进一步激活糖酵解^[37]。表观遗传修饰诱导CAF中缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha, HIF-1 α)及关键代谢酶的异常活化,增加了促癌代谢物的产生^[38]。与此同时,乳腺癌细胞通过外泌体miR-105反向调控CAF的代谢,增强了两者的代谢协同作用^[39]。此外,随着乳腺癌细胞代谢活性的增加,CAF分泌更多的TGF- β ,耗尽了微环境中的磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸,这抑制了T细胞的功能并促使Th2细胞分化,从而形成了免疫抑制的肿瘤微环境,为乳腺癌转移创造了条件^[40]。

2.5 CAF与肿瘤相关巨噬细胞互扰

CAF与肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)在乳腺癌的转移过程中相互作

用,共同推动疾病的进展。在肿瘤微环境中,CAF分泌IL-33等因子招募TAM并诱导其向促肿瘤的M2表型极化,并激活IL-33/ST2/NF- κ B/MMP9/层黏连蛋白通路,促进细胞外基质重塑及肿瘤侵袭^[41]。同时,TAM通过分泌OPN进一步激活CAF^[42]。研究表明,在CAF与TAM共培养的TNBC细胞模型中,CAF与TAM分泌IL-8水平增加,并通过IL-8-CXCR2轴促进TNBC细胞的增殖与转移能力^[43]。这些研究结果证明,CAF、TAM与乳腺癌细胞的相互作用促进了癌细胞的侵袭性,进而推动乳腺癌的转移。

3 靶向CAF以阻止乳腺癌转移进展

乳腺癌的转移不仅取决于肿瘤细胞的侵袭性,还依赖于间质细胞、ECM、细胞因子和免疫细胞共同构成的转移微环境。CAF通过分泌可溶性细胞因子以及外泌体,促进转移。CAF与M2型巨噬细胞等免疫细胞通过旁分泌相互作用,加速癌细胞的扩散。同时,ECM作为物理屏障,不仅为肿瘤细胞转移提供了便利的微环境,还增强了其对治疗的抵抗能力。因此,开发针对乳腺癌中CAF的治疗方法是一种有效的治疗策略。表2列举了乳腺癌中靶向CAF的主要治疗策略及其相关药物、乳腺癌分子亚型和临床试验状态。

3.1 靶向CAF生物标志物

FAP是CAF的重要生物标志物,是一种新兴的促癌因子,其表达与乳腺癌细胞转移和生存密切相关^[44],是目前最具临床应用价值的CAF治疗靶点之一。

在FAP靶向免疫毒素治疗方面, α FAP-PE38通过耗竭FAP⁺基质细胞,在小鼠4T1转移性乳腺癌模型中显著抑制肿瘤生长和转移^[45]。FAP靶向疫苗治疗方面,Geng等^[46]的研究揭示,在小鼠TNBC模型中,口服靶向FAP的DNA疫苗联合低剂量的阿奇霉素治疗,显著抑制了自发性肺转移。

FAP靶向联合治疗策略展现出更大潜力。在患者来源的TNBC原位小鼠模型中,FAP靶向治疗联合CAR-T细胞疗法促进CAF耗竭,增强T细胞浸润及抗肿瘤活性,进一步联合免疫检查点抑制剂抗PD-1可显著延长生存期^[47]。针对人表皮生长因子受体2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2,HER2)阳性乳腺癌单克隆抗体耐药问题,研究者开发了FAP靶向IL-2变体(FAP-targeted IL-2 variant,FAP-IL2v),该治疗方式显著改善了曲妥珠单抗耐药问题^[48]。目前,FAP-IL2v单独或联合曲妥珠单抗、西妥昔单抗的

I期临床试验(NCT02627274)已完成,但结果尚未公布。

FAP靶向治疗策略展现出良好的前景,但同时其临床转化仍面临挑战。FAP在正常组织中的表达可能引起非特异性毒性,不同患者肿瘤微环境的差异使治疗效果难以预测,此外肿瘤可能通过下调FAP表达产生耐药性。因此,今后的研究工作应该更多地运用多组学分析手段,针对不同患者的TME特点制定个体化治疗方案,最终实现FAP靶向治疗的临床应用。

3.2 靶向CAF相关信号通路

TGF- β 、CXCR4是CAF中最常见且关键的信号通路,它们通过不同的机制共同作用,推动肿瘤的恶性进展。

3.2.1 TGF- β

TGF- β 信号通路的激活是CAF发挥功能的核心步骤,现有证据表明TGF- β 在CAFs活化、乳腺癌转移和免疫逃逸中发挥关键作用。针对TGF- β 的治疗策略发展迅速,传统方法主要包括单克隆抗体和小分子抑制剂两类。Fresolimumab是一种可以中和TGF- β 所有3种亚型的人单克隆抗体。在转移性乳腺癌的临床试验(NCT01401062)中联合放疗显示出剂量依赖性的生存获益和免疫反应改善^[49]。小分子抑制剂Galunisertib在临床前研究中展现良好效果。研究报道,Galunisertib与大肠杆菌菌株联合治疗可以通过减少血管生成来限制小鼠TNBC肿瘤转移^[50]。另有一项研究表明,Galunisertib与PD-L1阻断剂联用能调控T细胞活性并抑制肿瘤生长^[51]。目前其与紫杉醇联合的I期临床试验(NCT02672475)正在进行中。

近年来,新型融合蛋白技术为TGF- β 靶向治疗提供了新的选择。Bintrafuspalfa同时具备TGF- β 中和与PD-L1阻断功能,在临床前研究中显示出积极的抗肿瘤效果。在小鼠TNBC模型中有效抑制原发肿瘤生长和肺转移^[52]。多项临床试验正在评估其在乳腺癌中的疗效和安全性,包括与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶激酶1/2(mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 1/2,MAPKK1/2)抑制剂联合治疗脑转移TNBC(NCT04789668)和联合放疗治疗转移性Luminal(激素受体阳性,HER2阴性)型乳腺癌(NCT03524170),但结果尚未公布。

3.2.2 CXCR4

CXCL12-CXCR4轴通过血管生成、CAF表型维持和免疫抑制推动乳腺癌进展。AMD3100作为高

表2 靶向CAF的不同治疗策略的介绍

Table 2 Introduction to different therapeutic strategies targeting CAF

Target	Therapeutic strategy	Molecular subtypes of breast cancer	Mechanism/Description	Research stage
FAP	α FAP-PE38	TNBC	Depleting FAP+ stromal cells inhibits tumor growth and metastasis	Preclinical study
	FAP targeted DNA vaccine+Azithromycin	TNBC	Reduce spontaneous lung metastases through immune responses	Preclinical study
	FAP targets CAR-T+ PD-1 inhibitor	TNBC	FAP targeted therapy combined with CAR-T cell therapy enhances T cell infiltration, inhibits tumor metastasis and prolongs survival	Preclinical study
	FAP-IL2v	HER2positive	Regulate immune responses and improve drug resistance in HER2-positive breast cancer	Preclinical study
	FAP-IL2v alone/+ trastuzumab/+ cetuximab	Undistinguished	To evaluate the safety, pharmacokinetics and anti-tumor activity of FAP-IL2v alone or in combination with trastuzumab or cetuximab in the treatment of breast cancer	Phase I clinical trial (NCT02627274)
TGF- β	Fresolimumab+ radiotherapy	Undistinguished	To test the efficacy and safety of Fresolimumab combined with radiotherapy in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer	Phase II clinical trial (NCT01401062)
	Galunisertib+ <i>Escherichia coli</i> strain	TNBC	Limit tumor metastasis by reducing angiogenesis	Preclinical study
	Galunisertib+PD-L1 inhibitor	TNBC	Regulate T cell activity and inhibit tumor growth	Preclinical study
	Galunisertib+ paclitaxel	TNBC	To determine the side effects and optimal dose of Galunisertib+ paclitaxel combination therapy for metastatic TNBC	Phase I clinical trial (NCT02672475)
	Bintrafusp alfa	TNBC	Neutralizing TGF- β while blocking PD-L1, it inhibits tumor growth and lung metastasis	Preclinical study
	Bintrafusp alfa+ MAPKK1/2inhibitor	TNBC with brain metastasis	To evaluate the safe dose, intracranial progression time and overall survival time of Bintrafusp alfa+MEK1/2 inhibitor in the treatment of TNBC with brain metastases	Phase I / II clinical trial NCT04789668)
	Bintrafusp alfa+ radiotherapy	Luminal	To determine the side effects and optimal dose of Bintrafusp alfa combined with radiotherapy in the treatment of patients with metastatic Luminal type	Phase I clinical trial (NCT03524170)
CXCR4	AMD3100	HER2 positive, TNBC	By blocking CXCR4, tumor growth in HER2-positive breast cancer models resistant to Herceptin or docetaxel can be inhibited, but in TNBC models, it promotes tumor metastasis	Preclinical study
	AMD3100+ radiotherapy	TNBC	AMD3100 can enhance the inhibitory effect of radiotherapy on the proliferation and migration of tumor cells	Preclinical study
HA	PEGPH20+Eribulin	HER2 negative	To evaluate the safety and efficacy of PEGPH20 combined with aribrin in the treatment of HER2-negative breast cancer	Phase I b/ II clinical trial(NCT02753595)
TNC	Knockdown TNC+anti -PD-L1	HER2 positive	Down-regulation of TNC combined with anti-PD-L1 therapy inhibits the metastasis of HER2-positive breast cancer by enhancing the immune cell response to tumor infiltration	Preclinical study

度特异性的CXCR4拮抗剂,在HER2阳性耐药患者中能有效抑制肿瘤生长和转移^[53],但在TNBC中却可能促进转移。然而,AMD3100联合FAP靶向放射性药物在TNBC模型中显著抑制肿瘤生长和转移,提示联合治疗的重要性^[54]。

综观这些研究,靶向CAF信号通路的策略虽然充满潜力,但也存在重大挑战。AMD3100在不同乳腺癌亚型中的相反效应突出了CAF功能的异质性,为个体化治疗提供了重要启示。Bintrafusp alfa等双功能融合蛋白代表了靶向治疗与免疫治疗结合的重要进展,尽管临床前研究结果积极,但其临床安全性和有效性仍需进一步验证。

3.3 靶向细胞外基质

在乳腺癌中,胶原蛋白、透明质酸(hyaluronic acid, HA)和腱生蛋白C(tenascin C, TNC)等ECM大量沉积,以及CAF介导的ECM重塑,导致结缔组织增生。因此,靶向ECM、改善ECM刚度被视为有效的治疗策略。

HA主要由CAF产生,参与乳腺恶性肿瘤发生并促进肿瘤迁移^[55]。聚乙二醇鲁糖苷酶 α (pegvorhyaluronidase alfa, PEGPH20)作为透明质酸酶,能通过降解肿瘤内积聚的HA改善药物和免疫细胞的肿瘤渗透性^[56]。一项评估PEGPH20联合艾日布林(eribulin)治疗高HA转移性乳腺癌的I b/II期临床试验(NCT02753595)因招募困难和护理标准变化而终止。

在TNC相关干预方面,下调TNBC细胞系中TNC表达可显著降低增殖和迁移能力^[57]。动物实验发现,在敲除TNC的HER2阳性乳腺癌模型中,联合抗PD-L1治疗能有效减少转移^[58],但相关策略尚未进入临床试验。

ECM靶向治疗突出了肿瘤微环境调控的重要性,但从基础研究向临床转化仍存在挑战。PEGPH20试验的终止反映了患者选择、护理标准等现实问题的复杂性。值得注意的是,TNC靶向联合PD-L1阻断的显著效果,提示ECM靶向与免疫治疗的结合具有广阔前景。

4 总结与展望

文章系统梳理了CAF在乳腺癌转移中的作用机制,首次整合了细胞因子分泌、外泌体通讯、ECM重塑、代谢重编程和免疫调节等五大机制维度。深入分析了靶向CAF治疗策略的亚型特异性,特别是AMD3100在不同乳腺癌亚型中的相反效应,为个体

化精准治疗提供了重要启示。然而,CAF功能的复杂性和异质性为临床转化带来了新的挑战,亟需更深入的机制研究来指导治疗策略的优化。

随着单细胞多组学技术的发展,未来研究应重点关注CAF在乳腺癌进展不同阶段的表型差异。通过构建高分辨率的CAF亚群图谱,解析不同亚型CAF的转换机制,特别是探索促癌CAF与抑癌CAF之间的关键调控节点。这将为开发基于CAF重编程的治疗策略提供理论依据,有望通过重编程CAF表型来逆转肿瘤微环境的促癌特性。

在治疗应用方面,靶向CAF的联合免疫治疗展现出巨大潜力,但也面临着前所未有的挑战。一方面,CAF与免疫细胞的复杂互作为联合治疗提供了理论基础;另一方面,CAF功能的亚型特异性使得治疗策略的设计变得复杂,如何在不同乳腺癌亚型中选择最适宜的CAF靶向治疗组合,以及如何克服治疗过程中CAF表型的适应性变化,成为关键挑战。

总的来说,CAF研究正处于从基础认知向临床转化的关键转折点。通过深入解析CAF的生物学特性,开发基于CAF的精准治疗策略,有望为乳腺癌患者带来更好的治疗效果和生存预后。

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张宇焯负责研究计划推进、文献的收集与阅读、论文初稿撰写与论文修改;顾彰琦负责文献核对、论文初稿的撰写;钱伟峰提出研究方向,论文的审阅与修改。

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ZHANG Yuye was responsible for research plan progress, the collection and reading of literature, the writing of the first draft of the paper and the revision of the paper; GU Zhangqi was responsible for the checking of the literature and the writing of the first draft of the paper; QIAN Weifeng proposed the direction of the research, and the review and revision of the paper.

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