

• 专题研究:肿瘤 •

## 脂质摄取在卵巢癌微环境中诱导CD4<sup>+</sup>调节性T细胞表达PD-1和CTLA-4的作用

刘志洁,陶子琦,黄希,张月露,严丽娜,周凌飞,黄梦卉,王芳\*

南京医科大学第一附属医院检验学部,国家医学检验临床医学研究中心分中心,江苏 南京 210029

**[摘要]** 目的:探究卵巢癌(ovarian cancer, OV)浸润性CD4<sup>+</sup>调节性T细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)的脂质摄取与积累情况,及其与CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg中程序性细胞死亡蛋白1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)和细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关蛋白-4(cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4, CTLA-4)表达的相关性。方法:采用亲脂性荧光染料BODIPY™ 493/503和荧光脂肪酸探针BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12分别检测OV组织中的或与不同OV细胞系(ES-2、SKOV3、CAOV3)上清液共培养的人源CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的细胞内脂质含量和脂质摄取能力;使用脂肪酸氧化抑制剂(Etomoxir)、脂肪酸合成抑制剂(C75)和脂肪酸摄取抑制剂磺基-N-琥珀酰亚胺油酸酯(sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate, SSO)干预脂质代谢;通过流式细胞术分析CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg上免疫抑制分子PD-1和CTLA-4的表达。结果:OV组织CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg相比传统CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞表现出更高的脂质含量和脂质摄取能力( $P < 0.01$ )。在体外实验中,与基础培养基相比,OV细胞培养上清可显著提升CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的胞内脂质含量与脂质摄取能力( $P < 0.05$ ),其中CAOV3来源的上清作用最为显著。此外,CAOV3上清液还能提升CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg中PD-1与CTLA-4的表达( $P < 0.05$ )。CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质积累随CAOV3上清浓度增加呈剂量依赖性上升( $P < 0.05$ ),且其对胞外荧光脂肪酸类似物的摄取能力具有浓度依赖性( $P < 0.05$ )。脂肪酸摄取抑制剂SSO可有效逆转CAOV3上清液诱导的CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质积累及PD-1、CTLA-4的高表达( $P < 0.05$ );而脂肪酸氧化抑制剂Etomoxir与合成抑制剂C75则无显著影响。结论:OV微环境通过促进CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质摄取,提高细胞内脂质含量,促进其免疫抑制分子PD-1和CTLA-4表达。靶向脂肪酸摄取途径可能是逆转OV中Treg介导的免疫抑制的潜在策略。

**[关键词]** 卵巢癌;CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg;脂质;PD-1;CTLA-4

**[中图分类号]** R737.31

**[文献标志码]** A

**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2026)03-315-09

**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251129

### The role of lipid uptake in inducing PD-1 and CTLA-4 expression on CD4<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells in the ovarian cancer microenvironment

LIU Zhijie, TAO Ziqi, HUANG Xi, ZHANG Yuelu, YAN Lina, ZHOU Lingfei, HUANG Menghui, WANG Fang\*

Department of Laboratory Medicine, Branch of National Clinical Research Center for Laboratory Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** This study aimed to investigate the lipid metabolism characteristics, particularly lipid uptake and accumulation of regulatory CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (Treg) in the ovarian cancer microenvironment, and its potential impact on the expression of programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) and lymphocyte associated protein 4 (CTLA-4). **Methods:** The lipophilic fluorescent dye BODIPY™ 493/503 and the fluorescent fatty acid probe BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12 were used to detect intracellular lipid content and lipid uptake capacity, respectively, in human CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs isolated from ovarian cancer tissues or co-cultured with supernatants from various ovarian cancer cell lines (ES-2, SKOV3, CAOV3). Lipid metabolism was modulated using the fatty acid oxidation inhibitor Etomoxir, the fatty acid synthesis inhibitor C75, and the fatty acid uptake inhibitor sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate (SSO). Lipid content and the expression of immunosuppressive molecules PD-1 and CTLA-4 were analyzed by flow cytometry. **Results:** CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg infiltrating ovarian cancer tissues exhibited significantly higher lipid content and lipid uptake capacity compared to conventional CD4<sup>+</sup>T

**[基金项目]** 国家自然科学基金(82273199);江苏省自然科学基金(BK20221417);南京医科大学齐鲁临床研究基金(2024KF0264);江苏省人民医院妇幼高质量发展基础研究面上项目(GZL2507)

\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: wangfang@njmu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0002-6631-2045)

cells ( $P < 0.01$ ). Among the ovarian cancer tumor supernatant tested *in vitro*, CAOV3-derived supernatant most significantly enhanced intracellular lipid content and uptake capacity in CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg relative to basal medium ( $P < 0.05$ ). Furthermore, CAOV3-conditioned medium upregulated PD-1 and CTLA-4 expression in CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg ( $P < 0.05$ ). This was accompanied by a concentration-dependent increase in both lipid accumulation and fluorescent fatty acid analog uptake ( $P < 0.05$ ). Notably, the fatty acid uptake inhibitor SSO effectively reversed the CAOV3 supernatant-induced lipid accumulation ( $P < 0.05$ ) in CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg and the elevated expression of PD-1 and CTLA-4 (all  $P < 0.05$ ), whereas the oxidation inhibitor Etomoxir and the synthesis inhibitor C75 had no significant effect. **Conclusion:** The ovarian cancer microenvironment promotes lipid uptake in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs, leading to intracellular lipid droplet accumulation, which in turn enhances their immunosuppressive function, as evidenced by upregulated PD-1 and CTLA-4 expression. Targeting the fatty acid uptake pathway may represent a potential strategy to reverse Treg-mediated immunosuppression in ovarian cancer.

[Key words] ovarian cancer; CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg; lipid; PD-1; CTLA-4

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(03): 315-323]

卵巢癌(ovarian cancer, OV)病死率在妇科肿瘤中位居前列,在过去50年中,其发病率显著增加<sup>[1]</sup>。OV的肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)具有高度的免疫抑制性,CD4<sup>+</sup>调节性T细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)是主要的抑制因素之一<sup>[2]</sup>。CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg是控制包括过敏、自身免疫和对微生物反应在内多种类型免疫反应的关键调节因子<sup>[3]</sup>。一方面,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞可以抑制自身免疫反应,另一方面,它还能够抑制抗肿瘤免疫反应,促进癌症的发生发展。

在多种肿瘤中,Treg细胞的脂质代谢重编程与其免疫抑制功能密切相关。研究发现,老年肺鳞癌患者Treg细胞内甾醇O-酰基转移酶2(sterol O-acyltransferase 2, SOAT2)表达上调,通过激活SREBP2-HMGCR-GGPP通路重塑胆固醇代谢,进而增强其抑制功能并诱导CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞衰老<sup>[4]</sup>。在肝癌(包括脂肪性肝病相关肝细胞癌)中,Treg细胞与癌相关成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF)通过TNFSF14-TNFRSF14信号轴相互作用,其脂质代谢通路的改变共同驱动免疫抑制微环境的形成<sup>[5]</sup>。结肠癌研究揭示,膳食补充己酸可干扰Treg细胞的脂质代谢,削弱其分化与免疫抑制能力,从而增强抗肿瘤免疫<sup>[6]</sup>。此外,黑色素瘤、乳腺癌及头颈鳞状细胞癌的TME内,Treg细胞通过SREBP信号通路协调脂质合成,此举不仅维持了其功能适应性,还上调了程序性细胞死亡蛋白1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)等免疫检查点分子的表达<sup>[7]</sup>。这些研究共同表明,靶向Treg细胞的脂质代谢通路有望成为改善肿瘤免疫治疗的新策略。

本研究通过流式细胞术分析OV肿瘤组织中浸润性CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg内脂质含量及脂质摄取,利用CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与

OV细胞培养上清共培养的体外实验,重点分析CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞内脂质含量及与其免疫抑制分子PD-1和细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关蛋白-4(cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4, CTLA-4)表达的相关性,为OV的临床治疗及免疫功能评估提供依据。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

病例入组标准如下:OV初诊患者,未接受过手术、化疗及其他免疫治疗;病例均经病理学确诊;无其他恶性肿瘤病史,无重大传染病史,无其他严重疾病。本研究根据入组标准纳入了2023年8月—2024年12月就诊于南京医科大学第一附属医院的OV患者10例,年龄(54.80±4.34)岁。其中,1例高级别浆液性腺癌,FIGO分期Ⅱ期;8例高级别浆液性腺癌,FIGO分期Ⅲ期;1例高级别浆液性腺癌,FIGO分期Ⅳ期。收集患者的肿瘤组织标本。本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(伦理号:2023-SR-350),严格遵守医学伦理规范。

健康志愿者入组标准如下:无自身免疫性疾病、免疫缺陷性疾病;近期没有接受免疫调节治疗;不存在活动性感染或慢性炎症性疾病;样本采集前志愿者均签署知情同意书。21例健康志愿者每次自愿提供50 mL新鲜外周血。

人卵巢浆液性囊腺癌细胞株SKOV3、人卵巢腺癌细胞株CAOV3、人卵巢透明细胞癌细胞株ES-2和人卵巢表面上皮细胞株Hosepic均购自中科院上海细胞库。

倒置显微镜(Olympus公司,日本),MoFlo Astrios EQ流式细胞分选仪、Ctoflex流式分选仪(贝克曼公

司,美国),电热恒温孵育箱(上海精宏实验设备有限公司)。油红O染液(北京索莱宝公司),Ficoll淋巴细胞分离液(天津灏洋公司),透明质酸粉末、IV型胶原酶、DNA酶I(Sigma公司,美国),L-谷氨酰胺(Gibco公司,美国),BODIPY™ 493/503、BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12(ThermoFisher Scientific公司,美国);PE/Cyanine7标记人CD45抗体、Horizon™ BV510标记人CD3抗体、APC标记人CD4抗体、PE标记人Foxp3抗体、BV421标记人CCR8抗体、APC标记人CD279(PD-1)抗体、PE/Cyanine7标记人CD152(CTLA-4)抗体(Biolegend公司,美国);脂肪酸氧化(fatty acid oxidation, FAO)抑制剂(Etomoxir)、脂肪酸合成抑制剂(C75)和脂肪酸摄取抑制剂磺基-N-琥珀酰亚胺油酸酯(sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate, SSO)(MCE公司,美国);CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg分离试剂盒、CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg分离试剂盒(Miltenyi Biotec公司,德国)。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 组织样本流式检测

将新鲜的OV患者术后标本,剪成1 mm<sup>3</sup>左右的小块,在配制的原代组织消化液(RPMI-1640培养基、1 μg/mL胶原酶IV、100 ng/mL透明质酸酶、50 U/mL DNA酶I、1 mmol/L谷氨酰胺和1%青霉素-链霉素溶液)中37℃消化1 h,将过滤后的细胞悬液使用60% Percoll、40% Percoll梯度离心,得到单个核细胞悬液,加入BODIPY™ 荧光染料1 mL,37℃孵育15 min,加入PE/Cyanine7标记人CD45抗体、BV510标记人CD3抗体、APC标记人CD4及PE标记人Foxp3抗体(稀释度均为1:50)各2 μL,4℃避光孵育30 min,流式检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg(CD45<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup>)、传统CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞(conventional CD4<sup>+</sup>T cell, CD4<sup>+</sup>Tconv)(CD45<sup>+</sup>CD3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>Foxp3<sup>-</sup>)的胞内脂质。

### 1.2.2 检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与肿瘤细胞培养上清(tumor supernatant, TSN)体外共培养后的脂质含量

收集处于对数生长期OV细胞的TSN,0.45 μm过滤器过滤后现用。取健康志愿者外周血50 mL,用CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg分离试剂盒,分选得到CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞,以5×10<sup>5</sup>个免疫细胞加1 mL OV TSN的体系培养,于72 h后收集细胞,1 mL BODIPY™ 493/503-FITC染料37℃孵育15 min,流式检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg胞内的脂质含量。

### 1.2.3 检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与CAOV3细胞的TSN体外共培养后的脂质摄取

CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg分别与10%、30%、50%的CAOV3细

胞的TSN共培养72 h,1 mL BODIPY™ 493/503-FITC染料37℃孵育15 min,流式检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质含量;CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与50%CAOV3细胞的TSN共培养72 h后,再与不同浓度(2、5、10 μmol/L)的脂肪酸类似物BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12孵育15 min,流式检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg内的脂质含量。

### 1.2.4 抑制剂Etomoxir、C75或SSO处理后CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质含量及PD-1、CTLA-4表达水平检测

CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg经Etomoxir、C75、SSO或DMSO处理2 h后,离心弃上清,再将其与50%的CAOV3细胞TSN共培养72 h后,收集CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg,加入1 mL BODIPY™ 493/503-FITC染料37℃孵育15 min,洗涤后重悬。加入APC标记人CD279(PD-1)抗体、PE/Cyanine7标记人CD152(CTLA-4)抗体(稀释度均为1:50)各2 μL,4℃避光孵育30 min,流式检测CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的PD-1、CTLA-4的表达水平和脂质含量。

## 1.3 统计学方法

采用GraphPad Prism 8.0统计学软件进行分析。两组间计量资料的比较用独立样本*t*检验;多组间的数据比较用单因素方差分析。*P* < 0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

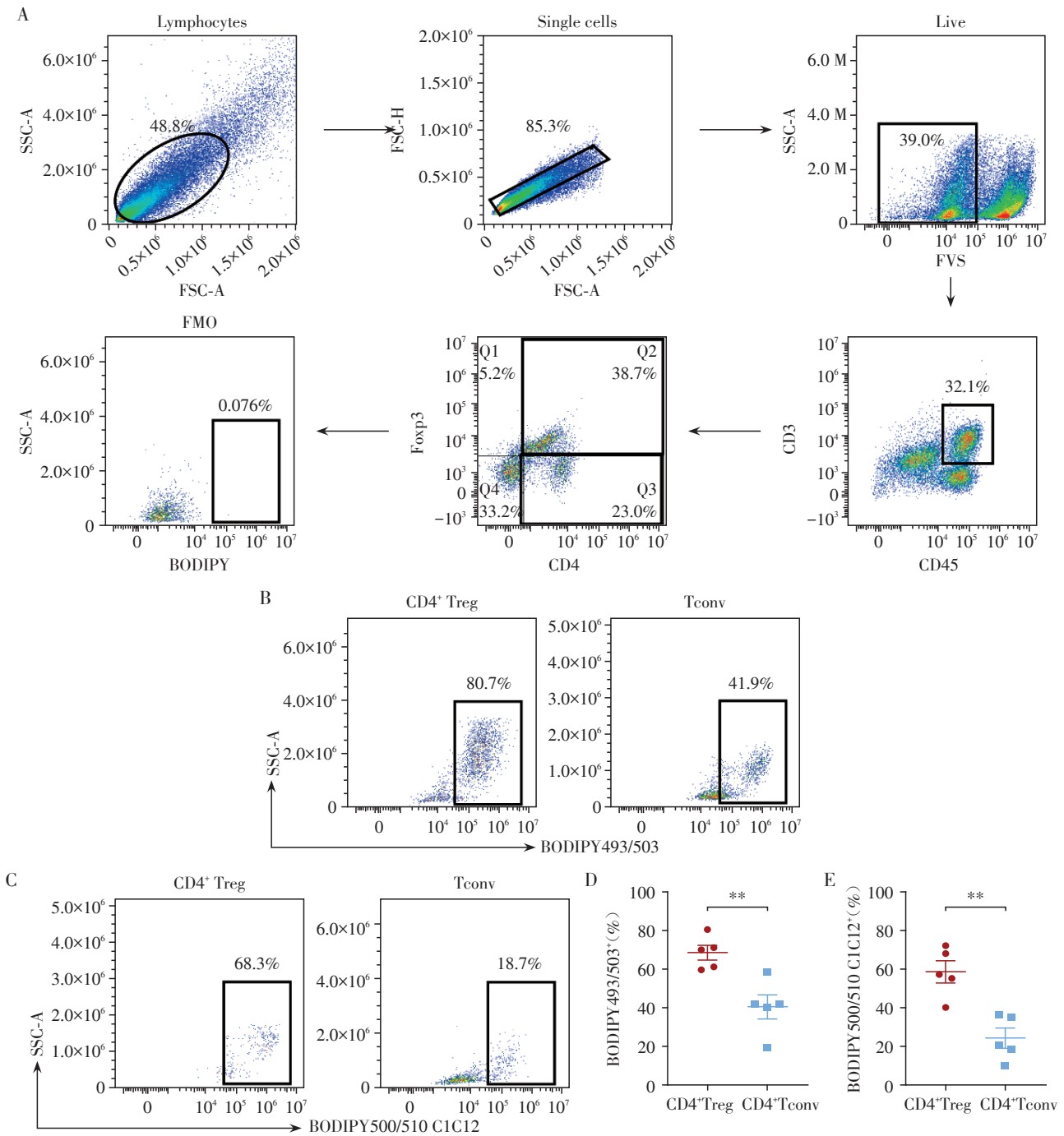
### 2.1 OV组织中浸润性CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg存在脂质含量和脂质摄取能力增强

使用亲脂性荧光染料BODIPY™ 493/503检测细胞内脂质含量,使用荧光脂肪酸探针BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12检测细胞脂质摄取。在OV组织中观察到CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质含量及脂质摄取能力相比CD4<sup>+</sup>Tconv均增加,且差异有统计学意义(*P*均 < 0.01,图1)。

### 2.2 脂质摄取有助于CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg在体外OV细胞TSN中的脂质积累

从外周血中分离人CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与OV细胞系(ES-2、SKOV3或CAOV3)或正常卵巢细胞(Hosepic)的培养上清共同孵育。结果显示,暴露于OV细胞TSN中的CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg内脂质含量和脂质摄取相比对照组均升高,尤其在CAOV3组中明显(图2)。这表明,OV细胞TSN显著上调了CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg中的脂质含量。

将CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与不同浓度(10%、30%或50%)的CAOV3细胞TSN共培养,分析细胞内脂质含量;将CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与50%浓度的CAOV3细胞TSN共培养后,用不同浓度(2、5、10 μmol/L)的荧光脂肪酸类似物BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12处理,以评估脂质摄取情



A: Gating strategy for flow cytometric analysis of ovarian cancer tumor tissues. B: Representative flow cytometry plots of lipid content. C: Representative flow cytometry plots of lipid uptake. D, E: Statistical graphs of lipid content (D) and lipid uptake (E). \*\* $P < 0.01$  ( $n=5$ ).

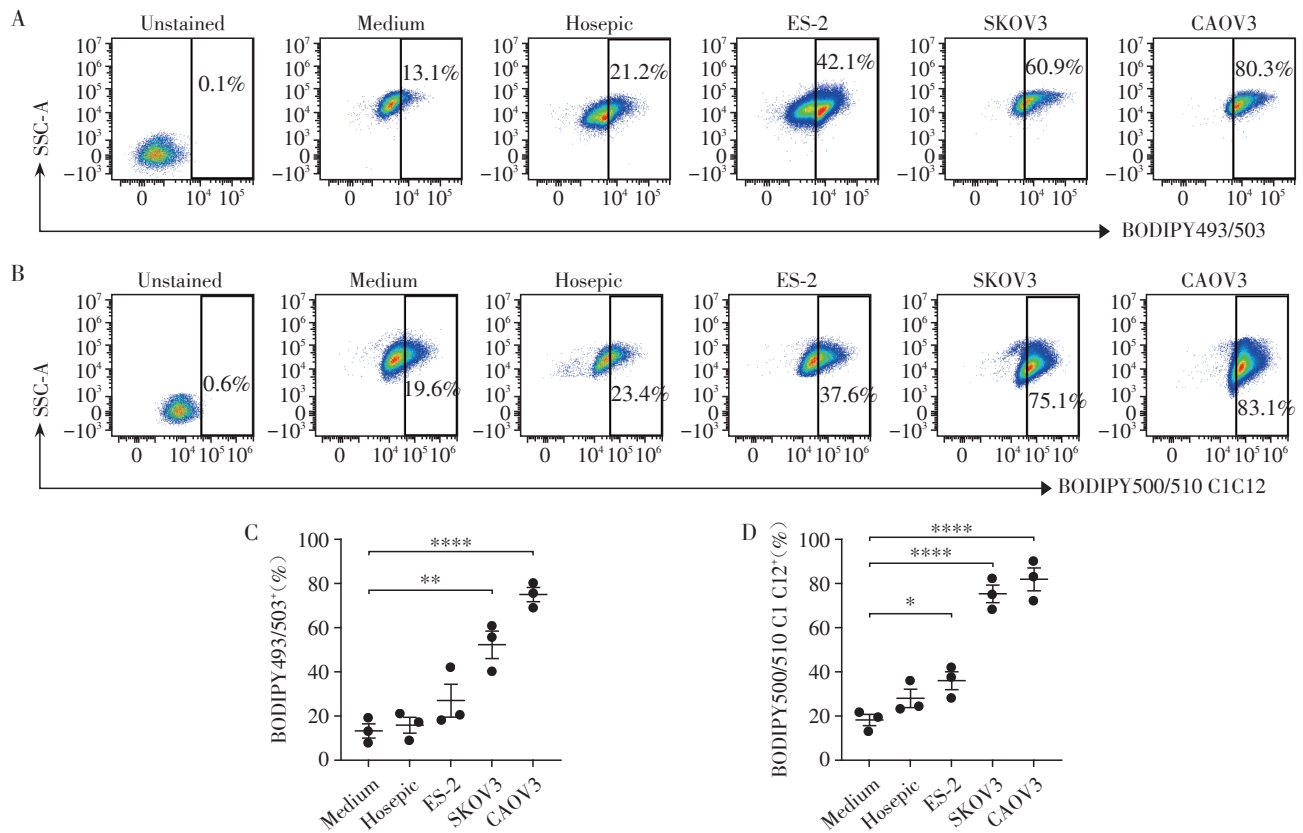
图1 OV组织中CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg、CD4<sup>+</sup>Tconv脂质含量与脂质摄取比较分析

Figure 1 Comparative analysis of lipid content and uptake in CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg and CD4<sup>+</sup>Tconv cells in OV

况。结果显示,TSN以剂量依赖性方式增加细胞内BODIPY™ 493/503的含量(图3A、B)。此外,细胞内脂质含量随着胞外荧光脂肪酸BODIPY™ 500/510 C1 C12浓度的升高而升高(图3C、D)。

为了研究CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞内脂质的活动,在体外共培养系统中用FAO抑制剂Etomoxir、脂肪酸合成抑

制剂C75或脂肪酸摄取抑制剂SSO处理CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg。其中,SSO对CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg中脂质含量的抑制作用差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),而Etomoxir和C75处理后差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ ,图3E、F)。这些结果表明,在CAOV3的TSN中培养时,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质摄取以及细胞内脂质积累增强。



A: Representative flow cytometry plots of lipid content in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs co-cultured with supernatants from different OV cell lines. B: Representative flow cytometry plots of lipid uptake by CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs. C, D: Statistical graphs of lipid content(C) and lipid uptake(D). \* $P < 0.05$  and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  ( $n=3$ ).

图2 与不同卵巢癌细胞上清液共培养的CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质含量及摄取能力分析

Figure 2 Analysis of lipid content and uptake in CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg co-cultured with supernatants from different ovarian cancer cells

### 2.3 脂质代谢促进CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的PD-1和CTLA-4表达

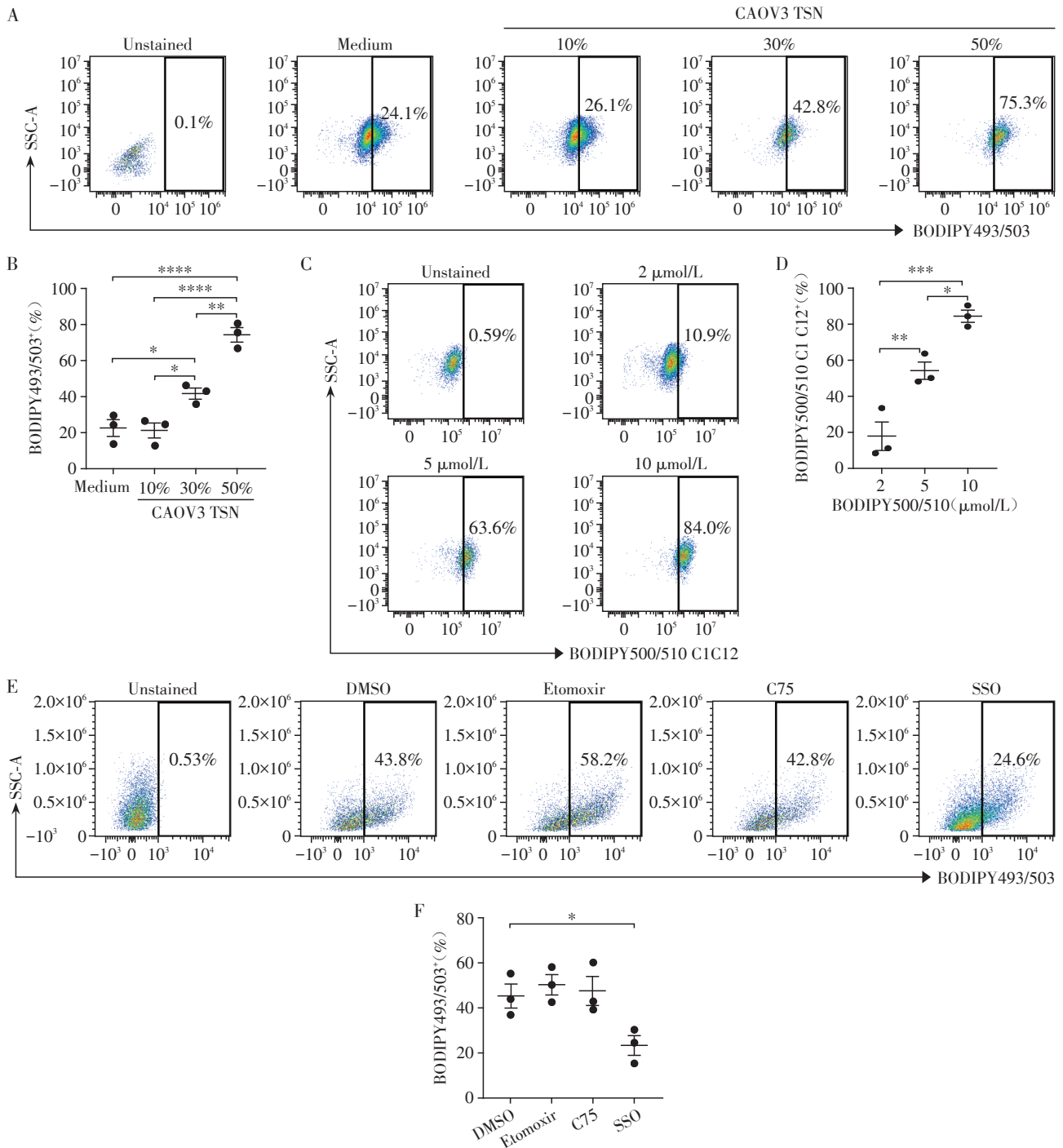
CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg与CAOV3的TSN共培养,流式检测其脂质含量及免疫抑制分子PD-1和CTLA-4的变化情况,结果显示(图4A、B),与Medium组相比,与CAOV3 TSN共培养的CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质含量及免疫抑制分子PD-1和CTLA-4的比例均显著升高( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。与之前的实验类似,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg给予脂质代谢抑制剂处理。流式细胞术分析显示,脂肪酸摄取抑制剂SSO显著降低了CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg中PD-1(图4C、D)和CTLA-4(图4E、F)的表达( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ),而使用FAO抑制剂Etomoxir和脂肪酸合成抑制剂C75,相比对照组,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞的PD-1和CTLA-4表达差异均无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。这些数据表明,在TSN存在的情况下,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质摄取和积累增强,从而维持表面抑制分子PD-1和CTLA-4的表达。

### 3 讨论

代谢重编程是CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg在TME中为维持其自身免疫抑制功能及自身稳态的基本特征。相关研

究表明,静息状态下CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg优先利用FAO和丙酮酸依赖的氧化磷酸化(oxidative phosphorylation, OXPHOS)来满足其能量需求,这与依赖糖酵解的Th1、Th2和Th17细胞形成对比<sup>[8]</sup>。这种代谢倾向与关键转录因子Foxp3密切相关,Foxp3通过抑制髓细胞增生原癌基因表达和糖酵解来维持CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的调节功能,从而在乳酸丰富和葡萄糖低的TME中赋予肿瘤细胞代谢优势<sup>[9]</sup>。Foxp3不仅促进线粒体编码基因的上调,同时还增强呼吸能力并促进脂肪酸的利用以支持OXPHOS<sup>[10]</sup>。线粒体复合体III缺陷,通过损害Treg免疫抑制功能而不改变Foxp3表达,从而促进了系统性自身免疫性疾病的发生<sup>[11]</sup>,强调了线粒体功能在CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg中的关键作用。

细胞内脂质主要来自内源性合成增加和外源性摄取增强。相关研究表明,从TME中获取的脂质是维持免疫细胞功能的主要物质。快速增殖的CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞通过增加活性脂肪酸摄取来支持代谢需求<sup>[12]</sup>;而静息记忆CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞则利用细胞内脂解<sup>[13]</sup>。另有研究发现,肿瘤浸润CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞通过



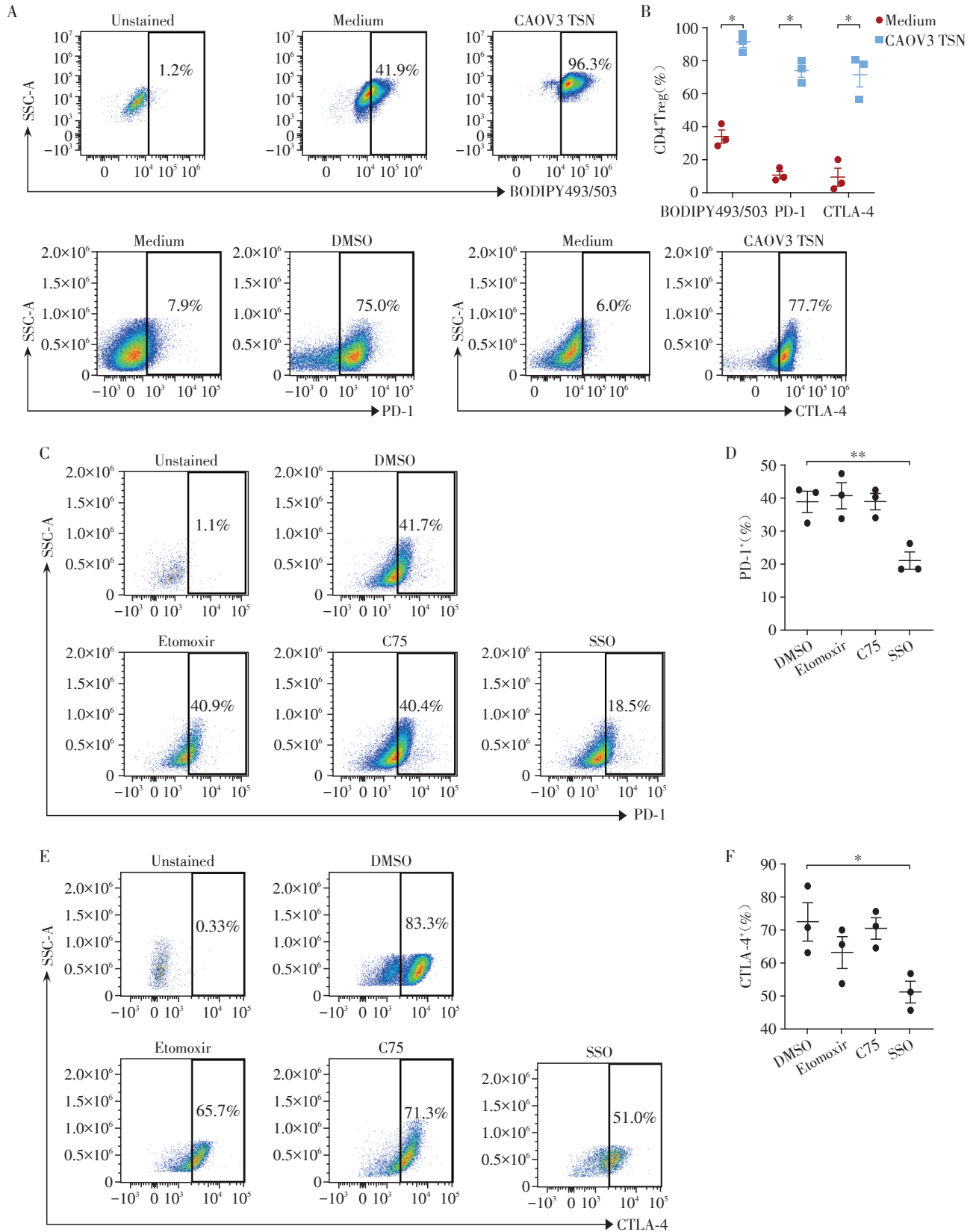
A, B: Representative flow cytometry plots (A) and statistical graph (B) of lipid content in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs. C, D: Representative flow cytometry plots (C) and statistical graph (D) of lipid uptake in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs with different extracellular fatty acid concentration. E, F: Representative flow cytometry plots (E) and statistical graph (F) of lipid content in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs with different fatty acid inhibitors. \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01, and \*\*\**P* < 0.001 (*n* = 3).

图3 与CAOV3细胞上清液共培养后的CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质含量与摄取能力的分析

Figure 3 Analysis of the lipid content and uptake in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs following co-culture with CAOV3 cell supernatants

CD36介导的氧化脂质摄取增加,进而激活p38促进脂质过氧化及功能损伤<sup>[14]</sup>。相反,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg利用固醇调节元件结合蛋白驱动的脂肪生成和二酰基甘油酰基转移酶依赖性脂滴形成来增强免疫抑制表型,并通过趋化因子-趋化因子受体轴促进CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg

募集<sup>[15]</sup>。值得注意的是,活化CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg会积累免疫调节性脂质,该过程受过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ和CD36的转录协同调控以维持抑制活性<sup>[16]</sup>,这些研究提示,TME中的免疫细胞依赖脂质吸收维持自身功能。



A, B: Representative flow cytometry plots (A) and statistical graph (B) depicting lipid content, PD-1, and CTLA-4 expression in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs. C, D: Representative flow cytometry plots (C) and statistical graph (D) of PD-1 expression in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs. E, F: Representative flow cytometry plots (E) and statistical graph (F) of CTLA-4 expression in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs. \**P* < 0.05 and \*\**P* < 0.01 (*n* = 3).

图4 与CAOV3细胞TSN共培养后CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质含量与PD-1/CTLA-4的表达

Figure 4 The lipid content and PD-1/CTLA-4 expression in CD4<sup>+</sup>Tregs following co-culture with CAOV3 cell supernatants

与上述发现一致,本研究通过流式细胞术发现OV浸润性CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞的脂质含量及脂质摄取显著高于CD4<sup>+</sup>Tconv。随后通过体外共培养实验进一步证实CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg通过增强脂质摄取维持其免疫抑制表型。接着本研究验证了细胞外脂质对CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg内脂质含量的影响:CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质含量与TSN浓度呈明显依赖关系,且CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg内脂质含量与外部脂肪酸浓度呈正相关。随后检测了脂肪酸生物合成对细胞内脂质含量的影响,但抑制脂肪酸合酶(使用C75)并未降低CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质含量,提示在本研究模型中CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质含量可能不依赖脂肪酸生物合成。使用靶向脂代谢摄取分子CD36的抑制剂SSO后,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg脂质含量显著降低,其表面抑制分子PD-1和CTLA-4表达也随之减少。这一发现与肿瘤免疫代谢领域的最新进展相吻合<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究数据表明,脂肪酸摄取抑制剂SSO(其靶点为CD36)能够有效逆转CAOV3的TSN诱导的PD-1及CTLA-4高表达,这强烈提示外源性脂质摄取是调控Treg免疫抑制表型的关键上游事件。近期的高水平研究解释了这一现象的潜在机制:Ding等<sup>[18]</sup>研究揭示,TME中的代谢物乳酸(同样是糖酵解的产物,常与脂质代谢紊乱共存)能通过Foxp3-USP39信号通路,特异性促进CTLA-4 pre-mRNA的剪接与成熟,从而上调其蛋白表达。同一团队还发现,乳酸也能促进Treg细胞上PD-1的表达。这些证据共同描绘出一个可能的机制模型:OV的TME可能通过提供丰富的脂质等代谢物,在转录后剪接、翻译等层面共同调控PD-1与CTLA-4的表达,从而协同增强Treg的免疫抑制能力。因此,靶向Treg的脂质摄取通路(如CD36),不仅可能减少其胞内脂质储存,更可能通过下调PD-1及CTLA-4等关键免疫检查点分子,从根本上逆转其功能状态,这为联合免疫检查点抑制剂的治疗策略提供了新的理论依据。

TME是一个复杂的生态系统,其高度的代谢异质性决定了浸润免疫细胞的功能与命运。在此环境中,OV细胞表现出显著的代谢适应性,其强烈的糖酵解与谷氨酰胺分解倾向为快速增殖和转移提供了物质基础<sup>[19-20]</sup>。同时,在OV细胞生长环境中,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg比效应T细胞具有更高的糖摄取和糖酵解水平<sup>[21]</sup>,通过增强Treg细胞的mTOR信号通路<sup>[22]</sup>,增强糖酵解,维持其功能。

这种活跃的代谢同时导致乳酸等代谢产物的累积,其中乳酸已被证明可直接结合CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞上的葡萄糖转运蛋白<sup>[23]</sup>,从而抑制葡萄糖摄取。该机

制与共培养模型中观察到的CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞糖酵解相关基因显著下调的现象一致<sup>[24]</sup>,共同揭示了TME通过诱导CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞的代谢重编程,导致其代谢功能受损与抗肿瘤能力受限。这些研究共同表明,在OV的TME中,不同细胞的代谢需求具有较大的异质性,其中,CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质摄取增强对维持其免疫抑制功能具有重要意义。

这些结果表明TSN可能通过调节脂肪酸供给,维持CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质形成与免疫抑制表型。当然,本研究尚未探索CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞亚群,课题组前期研究显示,CCR8在OV浸润的CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞上显著高表达,靶向CCR8可以抑制Treg分化<sup>[25]</sup>,后续会进一步研究CCR8亚群的特征,并在未特异性敲除CD36的小鼠CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞中观察其对肿瘤发展的影响,这些有待未来深入研究。

综上所述,本研究进一步证实了OV的TME中CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg存在脂代谢异常,并揭示该CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg通过增强脂质摄取以维持其免疫抑制表型。因此,靶向CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg的脂质摄取可能成为OV的潜在治疗策略。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

#### 作者贡献声明:

刘志洁负责实验操作、数据分析和撰写文章初稿;陶子琦负责文章校对、数据分析及实验设计;黄希负责文章修订及完善;张月露和严丽娜参与细胞培养及数据分析;周凌飞和黄梦卉负责文献检索;王芳负责项目设计、文章审阅及修订。

#### Author's Contributions:

LIU Zhijie was responsible for experimental operation, data analysis, and drafting the initial manuscript; TAO Ziqi was responsible for manuscript proofreading, data analysis, and experimental design; HUANG Xi was responsible for manuscript revision and refinement; ZHANG Yuelu and YAN Lina participated in cell culture experiments and data analysis; ZHOU Lingfei and HUANG Menghui participated in literature retrieval; WANG Fang was responsible for project design, manuscript review, and revision.

#### [参考文献]

- [1] WEBB P M, JORDAN S J. Global epidemiology of epithelial ovarian cancer[J]. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*, 2024, 21(5): 389-400
- [2] BUCK M D, SOWELL R T, KAECH S M, et al. Metabolic instruction of immunity[J]. *Cell*, 2017, 169(4): 570-586
- [3] PANDURO M, BENOIST C, MATHIS D. Tissue tregs[J]. *Annu Rev Immunol*, 2016, 34: 609-633

- [4] ZHANG M J, CUI J H, CHEN H Y, et al. Increased SOAT2 expression in aged regulatory T cells is associated with altered cholesterol metabolism and reduced anti-tumor immunity[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2025, 16(1): 630
- [5] PRAWIRA A, XU H, MEI Y, et al. Targeting Treg-fibroblast interaction to enhance immunotherapy in steatotic liver disease - related hepatocellular carcinoma [J/OL]. *Gut*, 2025[2025-11-05]. DOI.107136/gutjnl-2025-335084
- [6] FONG W, LI Q, JI F F, et al. Lactobacillus gallinarum-derived metabolites boost anti-PD1 efficacy in colorectal cancer by inhibiting regulatory T cells through modulating IDO1/Kyn/AHR axis[J]. *Gut*, 2023, 72(12): 2272-2285
- [7] LIM S A, WEI J, NGUYEN T M, et al. Lipid signalling enforces functional specialization of Treg cells in tumours[J]. *Nature*, 2021, 591(7849): 306-311
- [8] CHARBONNIER L M, CUI Y, STEPHEN-VICTOR E, et al. Functional reprogramming of regulatory T cells in the absence of Foxp3[J]. *Nat Immunol*, 2019, 20(9): 1208-1219
- [9] GEORGIEV P, CHARBONNIER L M, CHATILA T A. Regulatory T cells: the many faces of Foxp3[J]. *J Clin Immunol*, 2019, 39(7): 623-640
- [10] HURRELL B P, HELOU D G, HOWARD E, et al. PD-L2 controls peripherally induced regulatory T cells by maintaining metabolic activity and Foxp3 stability [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2022, 13(1): 5118
- [11] LIANG J N, LIAO J Y, CHANG R Z, et al. Riplet promotes lipid metabolism changes associated with CD8 T cell exhaustion and anti-PD-1 resistance in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Sci Immunol*, 2025, 10(108): eado3485
- [12] O' SULLIVAN D, VAN DER WINDT G J W, HUANG S C, et al. Memory CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells use cell-intrinsic lipolysis to support the metabolic programming necessary for development[J]. *Immunity*, 2014, 41(1): 75-88
- [13] WANG Y C, CHEN W B, QIAO S, et al. Lipid droplet accumulation mediates macrophage survival and Treg recruitment *via* the CCL20/CCR6 axis in human hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Cell Mol Immunol*, 2024, 21(10): 1120-1130
- [14] ANGELA M, ENDO Y, ASOU H K, et al. Fatty acid metabolic reprogramming *via* mTOR-mediated inductions of PPAR $\gamma$  directs early activation of T cells [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2016, 7: 13683
- [15] SATO Y, YURA M, CHANDLER A, et al. Integrated transcriptomic, metabolomic, and lipidomic analyses reveal a unique lipid profile of regulatory T cells upon activation[J]. *Immunobiology*, 2025, 230(4): 153087
- [16] WANG K, FARRELL A, ZHOU E C, et al. ATF4 drives regulatory T cell functional specification in homeostasis and obesity[J]. *Sci Immunol*, 2025, 10(105): eadp7193
- [17] MATSUURA H, ISHINO T, NINOMIYA T, et al. High antigenicity for Treg cells confers resistance to PD-1 blockade therapy *via* high PD-1 expression in Treg cells [J]. *Cancer Sci*, 2025, 116(5): 1214-1226
- [18] DING R, YU X Y, HU Z L, et al. Lactate modulates RNA splicing to promote CTLA-4 expression in tumor-infiltrating regulatory T cells[J]. *Immunity*, 2024, 57(3): 528-540
- [19] XIE F, ZHANG H, DAI X T, et al. HPD is an RNA-binding protein sustaining ovarian cancer cell glycolysis, tumor growth, and drug resistance [J]. *Adv Sci (Weinh)*, 2025, 12(30): e03999
- [20] ZHENG C M, TAN H, NIU G, et al. ACAT1-mediated ME2 acetylation drives chemoresistance in ovarian cancer by linking glutaminolysis to lactate production [J]. *Adv Sci (Weinh)*, 2025, 12(14): e2416467
- [21] 吴茗, 徐睿, 刘书娜, 等. 卵巢癌细胞生长环境中CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg细胞和CD4<sup>+</sup>Teff细胞的糖代谢特征初探[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2021, 41(7): 999-1005
- WU M, XU R, LIU S N, et al. Preliminary study on glucose metabolism characteristics of CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg and CD4<sup>+</sup>Teff cells in the growth environment of ovarian cancer cells [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences)*, 2021, 41(7): 999-1005
- [22] 付鑫, 吴茗, 陈献, 等. mTOR信号通路在调控卵巢癌CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg糖代谢中的作用[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2023, 43(5): 604-610
- FU X, WU M, CHEN X, et al. Role of mTOR signaling pathway in regulating CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg glucose metabolism in ovarian cancer [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences)*, 2023, 43(5): 604-610
- [23] LIU Y, WANG F, PENG D X, et al. Activation and antitumor immunity of CD8<sup>+</sup>T cells are supported by the glucose transporter GLUT10 and disrupted by lactic acid [J]. *Sci Transl Med*, 2024, 16(762): eadk7399
- [24] WU M, LOU J F, ZHANG S P, et al. Gene expression profiling of CD8<sup>+</sup>T cells induced by ovarian cancer cells suggests a possible mechanism for CD8<sup>+</sup>Treg cell production [J]. *Cell Prolif*, 2016, 49(6): 669-677
- [25] 陶子琦, 茅晔鹏, 刘书娜, 等. CCR8在卵巢癌浸润性Treg上的表达与意义[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2024, 44(3): 305-312
- TAO Z Q, MAO Y P, LIU S N, et al. Expression and significance of CCR8 on tumor-infiltrating Treg cells in ovarian cancer [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences)*, 2024, 44(3): 305-312

(收稿: 2025-10-17; 修回: 2025-11-29; 录用: 2025-12-15)

(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)