

· 综述 ·

糖代谢重编程在肿瘤耐药中的研究进展

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[摘要] 肿瘤耐药是导致临床治疗失败的主要原因, 传统理论认为耐药主要与药物外排增加、DNA 修复增强、细胞凋亡抑制等因素有关。近年来越来越多的研究表明, 糖代谢重编程作为肿瘤细胞为适应独特的肿瘤微环境、获得生存和增殖优势的关键机制, 在调控肿瘤耐药进程中也扮演了非常重要的角色。在为自身快速生长增殖提供持续的物质及能量供应之外, 肿瘤细胞异常活跃的有氧糖酵解及磷酸戊糖途径还可以通过调控氧化还原稳态、增强细胞干性、重塑肿瘤微环境等途径影响细胞对药物的耐受性, 且将靶向糖代谢重编程与抗肿瘤药物结合的组合疗法已呈现出越来越显著的临床优势。文章对糖代谢重编程在各类抗肿瘤药物耐药中的研究进展进行综述, 以为肿瘤细胞耐药问题日益突出的现状提供全新突破口。

[关键词] 糖代谢重编程; 沃伯格效应; 肿瘤耐药; 肿瘤微环境; 代谢组学

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Advances of glucose metabolic reprogramming in tumor drug resistance

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[Abstract] Tumor drug resistance is the main cause of clinical treatment failure. According to conventional wisdom, resistance is mostly caused by greater drug efflux, accelerated DNA repair, and decreased apoptosis. In recent years, more and more studies have shown that glucose metabolic reprogramming, as a key mechanism for tumor cells to adapt to the unique tumor microenvironment and obtain the advantages of survival and proliferation, also plays a very important role in regulating the process of tumor drug resistance. In addition to providing sustained material and energy supplies for their own rapid growth and proliferation, the abnormally active aerobic glycolysis and pentose phosphate pathway in tumor cells can also affect drug tolerance through pathways like regulating redox homeostasis, enhancing cellular stemness, and reshaping the tumor microenvironment. Additionally, the combination treatments that target glucose metabolic reprogramming combined with anticancer medications have shown progressively greater therapeutic benefits. This article reviews the research progress of glucose metabolic reprogramming in the resistance to various anti-tumor drugs, in order to provide a new breakthrough for the increasingly prominent status quo of tumor cell drug resistance.

[Key words] glucose metabolic reprogramming; Warburg effect; tumor drug resistance; tumor microenvironment; metabolomics

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长期以来, 恶性肿瘤始终是制约我国社会经济发展与公共卫生水平提升的重大挑战。根据国家癌症中心 2025 年最新数据显示, 我国癌症新发病例约 482.47 万例, 死亡病例约 257.42 万例, 发病与死

亡人数均居全球首位^[1], 且许多患者在确诊之初已经发展为晚期, 失去了手术机会, 此时抗肿瘤药物的使用成为他们的主要选择。

然而随着抗肿瘤药物的广泛应用, 耐药问题日渐严峻, 成为导致临床治疗失败及癌症复发的关键因素, 这种肿瘤细胞通过自身表型、分子调控或微环境互作等方式对治疗药物产生拮抗的现象, 已成为攻克癌症的重大阻碍。肿瘤耐药的产生是一个

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由多因素驱动的复杂演进过程,经典耐药机制涵盖了药物外排增加、DNA修复增强、关键靶点基因突变或表达异常、细胞凋亡抑制等^[2]。除了这些分子与细胞层面的调控机制外,肿瘤细胞的代谢重塑同样是介导耐药发生的重要环节。为适应独特的肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME),肿瘤细胞会主动调控自身糖代谢状态以满足生存和快速增殖的需求,其中以异常活跃的有氧糖酵解,即 Warburg 效应为典型特征^[3]。近来越来越多的研究表明,肿瘤细胞这种糖代谢状态的适应性改变在赋予自身增殖优势之外还与多种抗肿瘤药物的耐药进程密切相关,比如 Blondy 等^[4]发现,在结直肠癌中,丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶4(pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4, PDK4)的表达与5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-FU)耐药性呈正相关,这一发现为逆转5-FU的耐药性提供了潜在的治疗靶点。PI3K/Akt信号通路在肝细胞癌等肿瘤中显著影响糖代谢重编程,且这一通路的活化同时又与索拉非尼的耐药性息息相关^[5]。因此,深入探究糖代谢重编程与肿瘤耐药之间的关联,不仅有助于弥补对耐药机制传统认知的局限,更能为解决目前肿瘤药物耐药的棘手问题提供新范式。

1 肿瘤细胞中的糖代谢重编程

相比正常细胞,肿瘤细胞呈现出截然不同的糖代谢状态,具体表现为糖酵解及磷酸戊糖途径(pentose phosphate pathway, PPP)增强、氧化磷酸化(oxidative phosphorylation, OXPHOS)受抑制、乳酸产量增加以及代谢中间产物的重分配。即使在有氧环境下,肿瘤细胞也会优先通过高糖酵解途径获取能量而非利用传统高效的OXPHOS途径产能。传统的理论认为,肿瘤细胞这种糖代谢重编程是细胞生长、增殖相关信号通路异常激活所致的被动结果^[6],然而这一过程后来被证实是在缺氧诱导因子1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)介导下肿瘤细胞为满足快速增殖需求、应对独特TME对自身代谢状态做出的适应性调整,是其恶性表型的能量及物质基础^[7]。在快速供能之外,肿瘤细胞糖代谢模式的重塑还需兼顾为脂质、核苷酸及氨基酸的生物合成提供充足的原料。此外,糖酵解及PPP通量提高生成的乳酸及还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)协同提高了细胞抗氧化应激能力,塑造了免疫抑制性TME,从而介导细胞对抗肿瘤药物产生耐药^[8]。

由此可见,糖代谢重编程不仅是支撑肿瘤细胞恶性表型的关键生物学基础,更是其产生耐药性的核心驱动力之一,为此,文章系统阐明糖代谢重编程在介导多药耐药中的关键作用,以期推动抗肿瘤策略从传统单药应用向靶向代谢脆弱性的范式转变。

2 糖代谢重编程影响肿瘤耐药的分子机制

2.1 能量与物质供应调控

高糖酵解活性与PPP通量增强是肿瘤细胞应对药物损伤、实现快速修复的重要策略,糖酵解产生的三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)不仅维持了胞内能量稳态,还为ABC转运蛋白家族供能以促进药物外排;而PPP则通过生成核糖-5-磷酸为核苷酸合成提供原料。例如,卵巢癌卡铂耐药中,6-磷酸果糖-2-激酶/果糖-2,6-二磷酸酶3(6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 3, PFKFB3)高表达不仅驱动糖酵解,还增强脂肪酸合酶等脂质合成酶活性,促进甘油三酯储存,为细胞提供额外能量与膜修复原料^[9]。

2.2 氧化应激稳态维持与微环境重塑

许多抗肿瘤药物发挥杀伤效应都依赖于活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)胞内积聚引起的细胞氧化应激,而PPP途径活性上调产生的NADPH作为关键还原剂可以有效清除药物诱导产生的ROS,从而通过维持氧化还原稳态来抑制细胞凋亡^[8]。在此基础之上,随着糖酵解通量的持续增强,终产物乳酸的外排进一步重塑了TME,酸化的微环境不仅能直接抑制效应T细胞、自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞等免疫细胞的活性,诱导中性粒细胞、肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)分别向免疫抑制表型N2、M2极化,还能促进Treg细胞等免疫抑制性细胞的功能,从而帮助肿瘤细胞逃避免疫监视^[8,10]。值得一提的是,耐药细胞还可经小细胞外囊泡携带代谢酶、酶活性调控因子等方式传递耐药性,形成可扩散的耐药表型,在耐药性的维持中发挥了重要作用^[11]。

2.3 DNA损伤修复能力增强

PPP途径的另一产物核糖-5-磷酸是核苷酸合成的必需原料,对于DNA损伤修复至关重要。此外,增强的糖酵解可以和谷氨酰胺代谢偶联,显著提高乳酸和丙酮酸等代谢物水平,直接或间接参与DNA损伤修复过程。例如,POU2F1/ALDOA轴及PTBP1介导的丙酮酸激酶M2型(pyruvate kinase M2, PKM2)剪接改变可系统性重塑肿瘤细胞糖代谢

状态,上调多种糖酵解和PPP相关酶的活性,从而抑制DNA损伤诱导的细胞凋亡并增强治疗耐受性^[12]。

2.4 肿瘤细胞干性维持

肿瘤干细胞(cancer stem cell, CSC)因其强大的自我更新能力以及高表达药物外排泵,被认为是治疗失败和肿瘤复发的基础。以有氧糖酵解为主的代谢模式不仅为CSC提供了充足的物质和能量供应,更通过产生大量中间代谢物驱动表观遗传重塑和Wnt/ β -catenin等干性维持信号通路激活,上调了Nanog等核心干性标志物的表达,最终增强细胞的自我更新能力、多向分化潜能及抗凋亡特性^[13-14]。

综上所述,增强的糖酵解和PPP通量不仅为细胞应对药物压力提供了充足的能量和物质供应,还通过NADPH介导的ROS清除和乳酸堆积宏观重塑了TME,与此同时,中间代谢物还直接或间接参与了DNA损伤修复以及CSC干性的维持,系统性提升了细胞对不同治疗压力的耐受性。值得一提的是,由于TME的时空差异及细胞亚群的分化差异,糖代谢重编程在肿瘤内部并非均质发生,不同细胞亚群呈现出多元的代谢通路活性及代谢物输出异质性,不同代谢表型的细胞相互协同与互补,构成了多药耐药的多维屏障。例如,在胶质母细胞瘤中,ALDH1A3介导的PKM2四聚化在酸化TME外还能驱动XRCC1乳酸化以提高CSC的DNA修复能力,从而在细胞与TME双重层面协同促进耐药^[15]。去势抵抗期前列腺癌(prostate cancer, PCa)细胞中,依托泊苷处理后引发糖酵解和OXPHOS持续转换以满足更加活跃的合成代谢以及上皮-间充质转化(epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, EMT)相关过程的能量需求^[16]。这种强大代谢异质性与可塑性使得肿瘤细胞能够从多个层面系统性削弱药物效力,从而显著增强了应对不同治疗压力的适应能力。

3 糖代谢重编程在各类抗肿瘤药物耐药中的研究进展

不同抗肿瘤药物的耐药机制存在显著差异,但其耐药过程中均伴随着代谢层面的适应性重编程。因此,系统梳理糖代谢重编程在不同治疗策略耐药过程中的作用,有助于揭示其共性与特异性机制。

3.1 细胞毒性药物

细胞毒性药物主要通过诱导DNA损伤、产生ROS或干扰细胞周期发挥抗肿瘤作用。正是由于这些作用机制的共性,肿瘤细胞针对此类药物形成了高度统一的耐药模式:即依赖异常活跃的糖酵解

与PPP,为DNA损伤修复提供充足的ATP与核苷酸原料,同时NADPH产量增加又参与维持了细胞氧化还原稳态,从而抵御药物诱导的凋亡进程。除上述共性代谢特征外,糖代谢重编程在不同肿瘤及化疗药物压力下也展现出显著的异质性,通过构建特异性的分子调控网络以及与微环境交互,最终驱动了复杂耐药表型的形成。

3.1.1 铂类

铂类耐药的形成往往伴随糖代谢与其他代谢途径的深度偶联及与TME互作。作为调控糖酵解速率的关键因素,PFKFB3在卵巢癌(ovarian cancer, OC)卡铂耐药细胞中的高表达不仅上调糖酵解通量,更同步促进了脂质合成,协同促进了卡铂耐药表型。利用PFK158特异性抑制PFKFB3可同时靶向糖代谢及脂质代谢,在降低ATP和乳酸生成的同时提高自噬通量引发脂噬,从而逆转耐药^[9]。伊他康酸4-辛酯(4-octyl itaconate, 4-OI)能够靶向甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)诱导细胞铜死亡,从而实现结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)奥沙利铂耐药性的逆转^[17-19]。除了酸化TME外,肿瘤相关成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblasts, CAF)糖酵解活性的增强还可以刺激白介素(interleukin, IL)-8的分泌,通过旁分泌机制激活胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)细胞内的DNA损伤修复通路,最终导致PDAC对奥沙利铂敏感性降低^[20]。

3.1.2 烷化剂

糖代谢重编程与细胞干性间的正反馈调控,在以替莫唑胺(temozolomide, TMZ)为代表的烷化剂类药物的耐药进程中发挥的作用尤为显著。在胶质母细胞瘤(glioblastoma, GBM)中,Warburg效应能够促进外泌体circ_0072083的释放,进而上调核心干性标志物——Nanog的表达,系统性增强细胞的耐药性^[21]。此外, TMZ处理引发的细胞应激可直接激活DNA损伤诱导转录因子4(DNA damage-inducible transcript 4, DDIT4)/葡萄糖转运蛋白3(glucose transporter 3, GLUT3)信号轴,显著提升糖酵解水平并进一步维持GBM细胞的干性特征,因此肿瘤细胞对TMZ敏感度明显降低^[22]。

3.1.3 抗代谢药物

5-FU、吉西他滨(gemcitabine, GEM)等抗代谢药物作为核苷酸类似物,其耐药机制特异性地依赖于代谢中间产物的竞争性拮抗。例如,上调的有氧糖酵解及PPP途径能产生大量GEM竞争物脱氧胞苷

三磷酸(deoxycytidine triphosphate, dCTP), 竞争性抑制GEM的抗肿瘤活性^[23]。同时, 肿瘤细胞在抗代谢药物的选择压力下展现出显著的代谢可塑性; CRC细胞可通过下调糖酵解并代偿性增强OXPHOS以维持生存^[24]。此外, 以甲基转移酶3(methyltransferase like 3, METTL3)和沉默信息调节因子7(sirtuin7, SIRT7)为代表的表观遗传修饰因子也通过精准调控乳酸脱氢酶A(lactate dehydrogenase A, LDHA)、GLUT3等糖代谢关键蛋白的表达, 显著影响细胞对抗代谢药物的敏感性^[25-26]。

3.1.4 其他

针对干扰细胞周期或DNA拓扑结构的化疗药物, 糖代谢终产物乳酸及非编码RNA网络的调控在耐药机制中占据核心地位。在多西他赛耐药PCa细胞中显著高表达的circARHGAP29一方面通过与IGF2BP2特异性结合, 有效稳定LDHA mRNA; 另一方面又能够直接与c-Myc mRNA及其蛋白产物相互作用, 通过抑制其降解来维持METTL3 c-Myc的稳定性, 进而增强其对LDHA的转录激活作用。这种双重调控作用导致LDHA表达水平显著升高, 糖酵解通量显著增加, 为耐药细胞提供了显著的代谢适应性^[27]。在乳腺癌(breast cancer, BC)细胞中, 通过miR-124直接靶向乳酸转运体(monocarboxylate transporter 1, MCT1)减少乳酸堆积可有效恢复BC细

胞对紫杉醇的敏感性^[28]。在依托泊苷治疗中, 肺癌(lung cancer, LC)细胞内累积的乳酸作为信号分子直接激活TGF-β1/Snail和TAZ/AP-1通路, 上调多耐药相关蛋白1(multidrug resistance-associated protein 1, MRP1)及ATP结合盒转运蛋白C亚家族成员1(ATP-binding cassette sub-family C, ABCC1)等经典药物外排泵的表达, 提示糖代谢产物对药物外排等经典耐药机制存在驱动作用^[29]。

综上, 相比传统耐药聚焦于药物外排、DNA损伤修复等被动因素, 糖代谢重编程通过主动重塑肿瘤细胞的物质能量供应模式构建了一种超越获得性耐药的新范式。肿瘤细胞糖代谢状态的主动适应性改变在供能之外还能通过维持氧化还原稳态、调控表观遗传以及与脂质、氨基酸等代谢通路串联形成一个完整的耐药网络, 实现细胞功能的根本性重塑。此外, 通过能量供应及构建免疫抑制性TME, 糖代谢重编程还为传统耐药创造有利条件, 二者相辅相成, 加速了肿瘤细胞的耐药进程(表1)。

3.2 靶向治疗药物

相比传统细胞毒性药物, 靶向治疗通过特异性抑制肿瘤驱动基因或关键信号通路, 在提高治疗精准性的同时显著降低了对正常组织的毒性。然而, 获得性耐药仍是限制其长期疗效的关键因素。既往研究多关注靶点继发突变及旁路信号激活等经

表1 糖代谢重编程介导不同肿瘤的耐药机制

Table 1 Mechanisms of drug resistance in different tumors mediated by glucose metabolic reprogramming

Cancer type	Chemotherapeutic agent	Regulatory factors and signaling axis	Metabolic pathway involved	Mechanisms of drug resistance regulation	Reference
CRC	Oxaliplatin, 5-FU, Epirubicin	POU2F1/ALDOA axis, DEHP, LINC01764, METTL3	Glycolysis, OXPHOS	Energy and material supply, ROS resistance, apoptosis inhibition, cancer stemness enhancement	[12, 24, 30]
PDAC	Gemcitabine	SIRT7, hENT1, METTL3, circABCC4	Glycolysis	Energy and material supply, drug transport modulation, DNA damage repair	[20, 31, 25]
GBM	Temozolomide	circ_0072083, ALDH1A3	Glycolysis	Energy and material supply, enhanced DNA damage repair, cancer stemness enhancement	[15, 21]
BC	Paclitaxel, Doxorubicin, Tamoxifen	PIM2, miR-124, FGFR4/FRS2/MAPK/ERK axis, ZMIZ1	Glycolysis	Energy and material supply, apoptosis inhibition, cancer stemness enhancement	[32, 33]
HCC	Doxorubicin, Gemcitabine	KHDRBS3, IDH2	Glycolysis, PPP	Energy and material supply, apoptosis inhibition	[23, 34]
PCa	Docetaxel, Etoposide	circARHGAP29	Glycolysis, OXPHOS	Energy and material supply	[27]

典耐药机制,近来越来越多的研究表明,糖代谢重编程作为肿瘤细胞应对靶向压力的重要适应性策略,在这一过程中同样发挥了不可忽视的作用。肿瘤细胞强大的代谢可塑性在满足自身物质和能量需求之外,乳酸、 α -酮戊二酸等代谢中间产物还可作为信号分子或表观遗传调控底物,重塑耐药相关基因表达谱,并通过与肿瘤微环境的相互作用形成稳定的耐药状态。

3.2.1 小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂

在小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂的耐药进程中,糖代谢重编程常与信号通路激活、表观遗传调控形成紧密的交互偶联,从多维度介导耐药表型的形成。关键代谢调控因子可通过经典信号通路直接驱动糖酵解异常增强,进而削弱肿瘤细胞的药物敏感性,例如SIRT6通过激活HIF-1 α /己糖激酶2(hexokinase2, HK2)轴上调糖酵解水平,显著降低非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)对厄洛替尼的治疗反应性^[35]。此外,肿瘤微环境中的基质细胞也参与了耐药进程的调控,例如在LC细胞中富集过的表达CTHRC1的CA能够通过激活TGF- β /Smad3信号通路增强耐药细胞的糖酵解活性,该过程产生的过量乳酸又能通过组蛋白乳酸化,特别是H3K18la修饰,进一步上调CAF中CTHRC1的表达。这种CAF/CTHRC1/糖酵解/H3K18la正反馈回路的形成严重影响了表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI)疗效^[36]。同时,代谢改变还能通过表观遗传机制间接驱动耐药发生,如支链氨基酸代谢重编程产生的 α -酮戊二酸,可作为组蛋白去甲基化酶的关键辅因子促进组蛋白去甲基化,进而上调PKM、LDHA等糖酵解关键酶的表达^[37]。DEPDC1则通过正向调控PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路,协同实现糖酵解增强与线粒体代谢抑制,从而诱导肿瘤细胞对TKI产生耐药,成为TKI耐药的晚期肾细胞癌患者治疗的新靶点^[38]。

3.2.2 大分子单克隆抗体

在大分子单克隆抗体类药物的耐药机制中,糖代谢重编程同样发挥多维调控作用。糖代谢状态的改变可以直接通过调控相应靶点及信号通路影响耐药。相比人表皮生长因子受体(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2)低表达的BC细胞,HER2高表达的细胞呈现出更高的糖酵解活性,其通过上调LDHA等关键酶降低对曲妥珠单抗的敏感性^[39],而PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号通路的激活可调控

HIF-1 α 、c-Myc的表达进一步放大这一代谢效应^[40]。RNA表观修饰在调控代谢与耐药之间的联系中也发挥了重要作用,例如,m6A去甲基化酶ALKBH5通过稳定GLUT4 mRNA增强葡萄糖摄取,从而维持高糖酵解状态并促进抗HER2治疗耐药^[41]。此外,糖代谢产物在调控细胞过程方面的作用也不容忽视,例如乳酸作为组蛋白乳酸化底物可促进自噬体成熟,从而增强CRC对抗血管生成药物贝伐珠单抗的耐受性^[42]。

综上所述,糖代谢重编程在靶向治疗耐药中的作用并非单一依赖能量供给,而是通过代谢适应、表观遗传调控及微环境重塑等多维机制协同发挥作用。这一过程突破了传统以基因突变为核心的耐药框架,提示肿瘤细胞的代谢可塑性是驱动靶向治疗失败的重要补充机制,也为通过联合靶向代谢通路逆转耐药提供了新的理论依据。

3.3 免疫治疗药物

免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI)因其泛肿瘤适用性、免疫记忆效应以及可控的不良副反应谱等优势在多种恶性肿瘤的治疗中取得了突破性进展。然而,耐药问题的存在严重限制了其临床获益^[43-44]。与细胞毒性药物及靶向治疗不同,免疫治疗的疗效高度依赖TME中免疫细胞的功能状态,而糖代谢重编程通过代谢竞争以及重塑免疫异质性TME在其中发挥了关键作用。

相比常规抗程序性死亡受体1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)治疗的B16-F10黑色素瘤模型小鼠,LDHA缺陷型小鼠TME中NK细胞、CD8⁺T细胞浸润显著增多,同时Treg细胞减少,故而展现出更强的免疫应答^[45]。采用LDH抑制剂草酸盐预处理的NSCLC组织相比帕博利珠单抗单药治疗组显示出更高的药物敏感性,进一步佐证了靶向糖代谢在克服抗PD-1治疗耐药的潜在临床作用^[46]。与此同时,代谢相关转运体及离子稳态调控机制也参与免疫治疗耐药的调控,如抑制碳酸氢盐转运蛋白SLC4A4可通过降低糖酵解水平减少乳酸生成,从而缓解TME酸化并恢复免疫细胞活性^[47]。此外,糖代谢还可通过表观遗传及先天免疫通路影响治疗反应,葡萄糖依赖性NSUN2可抑制cGAS-STING信号通路,抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡的同时减少了CD8⁺T细胞浸润,促进免疫逃逸^[48]。而乳酸转运蛋白MCT4的高表达则通过维持免疫抑制性TME进一步降低抗PD-1免疫治疗的疗效^[49]。值得一提的是,糖代谢重编程还可通过精细调控免疫检查点分子表达参

与耐药过程。在3'tRF-AlaAGC介导下,糖酵解增强导致的乳酸积累可促进Treg细胞上调PD-1表达,同时抑制效应T细胞功能,胃癌(gastric cancer, GC)细胞由此对信迪利单抗产生耐药性^[50]。

总之,肿瘤细胞的高糖酵解活性一方面与免疫细胞形成营养竞争,另一方面大量乳酸堆积不仅直接抑制T细胞活性,更通过调节PD-L1、PD-1表达水平,驱动M2型巨噬细胞极化及Treg细胞分化重塑免疫细胞群落,进一步固化了TME免疫抑制状态,严重削弱了肿瘤细胞的免疫应答。

3.4 内分泌治疗药物

内分泌类抗肿瘤药物能够靶向各类激素受体从而抑制激素发挥生理作用,是治疗BC、PCa等激素相关肿瘤的重要手段,然而即使是最初治疗有效的患者,最终也无法避免地要面对耐药的难题。

在提供生存优势之外,糖代谢重编程还能通过与激素受体相关信号通路交互驱动耐药形成。例如转录抑制因子ZBTB1通过调控HER2表达及糖酵解水平参与他莫昔芬耐药过程,提示糖代谢与受体信号之间存在功能偶联关系^[51]。LDHA诱导MCF-7细胞株他莫昔芬耐药的作用除了通过激活Beclin-1诱导自噬之外,还与细胞凋亡抑制和类EMT表型激活有关^[52]。此外,表达上调的lncRNA DIO3OS能够与PTBP1相互作用,通过保护LDHA 3'UTR的完整性上调LDHA的表达从而介导BC对芳香化酶抑制剂产生耐药^[53]。糖代谢状态的可塑性为逆转内分泌耐药提供了关键靶点,利用黄芩素抑制HIF-1 α 介导的糖酵解并恢复线粒体功能,可显著增强肿瘤细胞对他莫昔芬的敏感性,提示靶向代谢途径能够实现内分泌治疗响应性的功能性重塑^[54]。

综上所述,尽管化疗、靶向治疗、免疫治疗及内分泌治疗的作用机制各不相同,但糖代谢重编程在耐药过程中呈现出一定的共性规律,即通过维持代谢适应性、调控信号转导及重塑TME多维度协同促进耐药形成,因此,糖代谢干预具有潜在的跨治疗策略的共性靶点价值。

4 糖代谢重编程的临床转化潜力

代谢组学的概念早已提出,然而在临床转化方面目前仍更多地局限于肿瘤诊断和预后评估的层面。随着对糖代谢重编程的研究越来越深入,人们发现糖代谢的这种改变在持续供能之外,还能够通过调节氧化还原稳态、增强DNA损伤修复以及重塑TME等机制影响肿瘤细胞对药物的敏感性。因此,

糖代谢重编程无论是在治疗前预测个体反应性以促进精准化治疗,还是在疗程中克服耐药问题以提高长久获益方面均具有广阔的临床应用前景。

4.1 预测疗效

在治疗之前对个体反应性进行预测,可在打破经验性用药局限性的同时减少患者的不良反应。鉴于LINC01764能够调节葡萄糖和谷氨酰胺代谢影响5-FU向活性形式FUMP、FdUTP的转化,其在预测CRC化疗反应性方面具有重要的临床应用价值^[30]。由于NBS1乳酸化能够促进同源重组(homologous recombination, HR)介导的DNA修复,高水平的NBS1 K388乳酸化及LDHA表达在预测患者对基于铂的新辅助化疗反应性方面也具有广阔的应用前景^[55]。

4.2 联合治疗逆转耐药

将糖代谢抑制剂与抗肿瘤药物联用的组合法已呈现出越来越显著的临床优势。糖酵解活性异常增加后,由于CSC的存在,HCC易对TKI类药物索拉非尼产生耐药,而降脂药物辛伐他汀可以抑制HIF-1 α /PPAR- γ /PKM2介导的糖酵解作用从而使HCC对索拉非尼重新敏感。相比单药应用,二者联用能显著提高索拉非尼疗效^[56-57]。在ZT6阶段将传统降糖药物二甲双胍与曲妥珠单抗联用,通过靶向BMAL1/CLOCK/PER1/HK2轴可以有效解决糖酵解昼夜节律不稳定的问题,进而显著改善了GC的治疗反应性^[58]。从牡丹皮中提取的天然活性成分丹皮酚能够靶向乙酰辅酶A合成酶2(acetyl-CoA synthetase 2, ACS2)抑制其调节的乙酸盐代谢和糖酵解,从而激活自噬过程显著逆转OC的顺铂耐药性^[59]。另一天然植物活性成分姜黄醇及丹参酮II A能够通过诱导S期激酶相关蛋白2(S-phase kinase-associated protein 2, Skp2)降解抑制CRC中的糖酵解,从而诱导细胞凋亡,有望成为治疗5-FU耐药CRC的潜在化学药物^[60-61]。褪黑素此前已被证实有潜在的抗肿瘤作用,近来又有研究表明其可以通过靶向PPAR γ /ENO1逆转糖酵解水平升高带来的膀胱癌GEM耐药^[62]。鉴于肿瘤内皮细胞通过肿瘤坏死因子受体2(tumor necrosis factor receptor 2, TNFR2)通路在化疗耐药中抑制CD8⁺T细胞功能,针对TNFR2开发的抑制剂不仅能够帮助三阴性乳腺癌患者克服TAX耐药还能调节由此带来的免疫抑制性微环境,从细胞及TME双重层面带来长久获益^[63]。伊立替康通过抑制布卢姆综合征蛋白(Bloom syndrome protein, BLM)乳酸化和HR修复,可以有效逆转对蒽环素类的化学耐药性,将伊立替康脂质体

与表柔比星联合使用,经一期临床试验证实是对复发的蒽环素类耐药膀胱癌患者一种可行且安全的治疗策略^[64]。

4.3 驱动新型疗法

尽管靶向糖代谢重编程的治疗策略在临床上已作出初步尝试,但仍不可避免地面临药物递送效率低下、靶向性不足、肿瘤代谢异质性等难题,这一现状促使研究者将目光投向新兴技术领域。肠道菌群(如 *Akkermansiamuciniphila*)及其代谢物十五烷酸可靶向抑制远端上游元件结合蛋白1(far upstream element-binding protein 1, FUBP1)介导的糖酵解,逆转GC对奥沙利铂的耐药性^[65],在靶向糖代谢重编程的同时兼顾肠道菌群的调节,尤其是针对经抗感染治疗的患者,或许能够成为改善GC对奥沙利铂治疗反应的有效策略。纳米技术的引入使得LND-SS-Pt-TPP/HA-CD在抑制糖酵解阻断能量供应的同时,还能诱导线粒体功能障碍,影响OXPHOS进程,实现对糖代谢及线粒体代谢的双重调控,从而协同消灭顺铂耐药LC细胞^[66]。此外,DMNPN在靶向糖酵解减少乳酸产量的基础之上又能同时下调谷氨酰胺酶的表达,实现了对双重代谢通路的联合抑制,从而有效重塑细胞新陈代谢和营养分配格局,以缓解免疫抑制性TME,为免疫疗法提供了更充分的作用空间^[67]。肿瘤细胞葡萄糖摄取量明显增加,基于这一原理运作的PET以及应运而生的PET-CT、PET-MRI等技术不仅能够提供肿瘤形态和功能特征(如pH值、氧合或组织密度)等信息协助临床肿瘤诊断,明确分期,还能够进一步映射糖代谢异质性,协助空间代谢组学实现对TME中不同细胞亚群代谢状态进行精细化测绘,为特异性靶点治疗指明了方向^[68]。

5 总结及未来展望

综上所述,作为肿瘤细胞应对治疗压力的关键适应性机制,糖代谢重编程突破了传统以基因为核心的耐药模式,通过调控关键代谢酶表达、激活信号通路、重塑TME等多维度途径,为细胞提供能量支持、维持氧化还原稳态及重塑表观遗传,以促进耐药表型的进程。且越来越多的研究证实这种全新的耐药范式具有极大的转化潜力,将针对HK、LDH等关键代谢节点的抑制剂以及饮食疗法与化疗、靶向及免疫治疗相结合的联合策略已在临床试验中展现出明显的协同增效潜力,为逆转耐药提供了新策略。

然而,靶向糖代谢重编程应用于临床仍面临诸多挑战。肿瘤糖代谢状态具有显著的时空异质性,不同病灶甚至同一病灶内不同区域的代谢状态均存在明显差异且处于动态变化中。此外,患者的基因组、系统代谢状态均存在显著差异,增加了制定个体化精准治疗方案的难度。最重要的是,糖代谢重编程与传统耐药机制以及其他代谢通路形成了复杂的交互网络,单一代谢干预的效果易被代偿性通路激活所削弱。因此,未来亟需致力于开发动态监测肿瘤多维度代谢状态的生物标志物,建立基于多组学信息的个体化代谢谱,并设计针对多重耐药节点的联合干预策略。唯有系统性地精准干预代谢,才能最终突破当前的治疗瓶颈,实现靶向糖代谢重编程逆转耐药策略的临床转化。

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