

• 综述 •

翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态调控与胶质母细胞瘤免疫可见性重塑

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[摘要] 胶质母细胞瘤(glioblastoma, GBM)对免疫治疗总体反应有限, 传统基于程序性死亡配体1(programmed death ligand 1, PD-L1)、主要组织相容性复合体 I 类分子(major histocompatibility complex class I, MHC-I)、分化簇47(cluster of differentiation 47, CD47)等免疫相关分子表达水平的解释, 尚难以充分揭示其免疫逃逸和治疗抵抗机制。研究表明, GBM免疫逃逸不仅取决于这些分子的表达丰度, 还与其翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态调控密切相关, 包括蛋白成熟、质膜递送、膜表面驻留、内吞回收、降解分流及细胞外囊泡输出等动态过程。在这一框架下, “免疫可见性”可被理解为肿瘤细胞及其释放的细胞外囊泡在特定时空背景下可被免疫系统识别、接触、杀伤或吞噬的功能性表面状态。论文重点阐述PD-L1、MHC-I、CD47及细胞外囊泡在GBM中调控适应性免疫逃逸、先天免疫逃逸和分布式免疫抑制的机制, 并评估其作为动态生物标志物和联合治疗靶点的转化潜力。该理论框架提示, GBM精准免疫治疗研究应由静态表达检测转向对膜表面可用性、翻译后修饰状态及囊泡输出特征的综合评估, 并进一步关注蛋白成熟、转运、稳定性维持及囊泡释放等上游调控节点的导向干预策略。

[关键词] 胶质母细胞瘤; 免疫可见性; 翻译后修饰; 膜表面稳态调控; 免疫逃逸; 细胞外囊泡

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Post-translational modification-mediated regulation of membrane surface homeostasis and immune visibility remodeling in glioblastoma

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[Abstract] Glioblastoma (GBM) exhibits limited response to immunotherapy, and conventional explanations based on the expression levels of immune-related molecules such as programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1), major histocompatibility complex class I (MHC-I), and cluster of differentiation 47 (CD47) have proven insufficient to fully elucidate its immune evasion and therapy resistance mechanisms. Evidence indicates that GBM immune escape depends not only on the abundance of these molecules but also on their post-translational modification (PTM)-mediated regulation of membrane surface homeostasis, including protein maturation, plasma membrane delivery, surface retention, endocytic recycling, degradation, and extracellular vesicle (EV) export. Within this framework, “immune visibility” can be defined as the functional surface state in which tumor cells and their released EVs are recognizable, accessible, and susceptible to immune detection, engagement, killing, or phagocytosis in specific spatial and temporal contexts. This review emphasizes the regulatory roles of PD-L1, MHC-I, CD47, and EVs in adaptive immune evasion, innate immune escape, and distributed immunosuppression in GBM, and evaluates their translational potential as dynamic biomarkers and targets for combination therapy. The proposed framework suggests that precision immunotherapy research in GBM should shift from static expression assessment to integrated evaluation of membrane surface availability, PTM status, and EV-mediated output, while further addressing upstream regulatory nodes that govern protein maturation, trafficking, stability, and vesicle release for mechanism-based therapeutic interventions.

[Key words] glioblastoma; immune visibility; post-translational modification; membrane surface homeostasis regulation; immune evasion; extracellular vesicle

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胶质母细胞瘤(glioblastoma, GBM)是成人中枢神经系统最常见且侵袭性最强的原发性恶性肿瘤之一^[1]。尽管目前标准治疗以最大安全范围切除联合同步放化疗及辅助替莫唑胺为主^[2],患者总体预后仍不理想,复发率高,中位生存期通常仅12~18个月^[3]。近年来,免疫检查点抑制剂、嵌合抗原受体T细胞(chimeric antigen receptor T cell, CAR-T)治疗、肿瘤疫苗、溶瘤病毒及多模式联合治疗均被用于GBM免疫治疗探索^[4-7]。研究显示,免疫干预可在GBM局部诱导T细胞活化^[8]、干扰素相关信号增强^[8]、抗原释放或抗原提呈改善^[6,9],提示GBM并非完全缺乏免疫应答潜力。然而,多数临床研究尚未获得稳定而广泛的生存获益^[7,10-12],说明GBM免疫治疗抵抗并不能仅由免疫反应缺失或单一免疫检查点表达异常解释。免疫检查点阻断或免疫治疗在GBM中可诱导局部免疫活化和分子应答,但总体获益仍较有限^[7-8],结合GBM自身的特殊性,GBM对免疫疗法的抵抗可能与GBM特殊的强免疫抑制微环境、肿瘤本身的异质性以及血-脑屏障/血-脑肿瘤屏障(blood-brain barrier/blood-brain tumor barrier, BBB/BBTB)的存在等因素有关^[13-16]。

既往对GBM免疫治疗抵抗的解释多集中于免疫检查点表达升高、抗原提呈不足、T细胞浸润受限、髓系细胞免疫抑制增强、肿瘤异质性以及血脑屏障限制等方面。这些因素对于理解GBM免疫抑制微环境具有重要意义,但单纯基于转录水平、总蛋白丰度或组织切片阳性率的静态分析,仍难以充分解释免疫相关分子功能状态与治疗反应之间的不一致。以程序性死亡配体1(programmed death ligand 1, PD-L1)、主要组织相容性复合体I类分子(major histocompatibility complex class I, MHC-I)、分化簇47(cluster of differentiation 47, CD47)为例,这些分子能否发挥免疫调控功能,不仅取决于其表达水平,还取决于蛋白成熟、翻译后修饰、质膜递送、膜表面驻留、内吞回收、降解分流及细胞外囊泡输出等动态过程。因此,有必要从静态分子表达分析GBM免疫逃逸,进一步拓展至免疫相关膜蛋白的膜表面稳态调控及其功能性可用性层面。

在这一背景下,“免疫可见性”可被理解为肿瘤细胞及其释放的细胞外囊泡在特定时空背景下,能够被免疫系统识别、接触、杀伤或吞噬的功能性表面状态。该概念不同于单纯的分子表达水平,也不完全等同于传统意义上的肿瘤免疫原性,而更强调免疫相关膜蛋白在细胞表面及细胞外囊泡中的可

用性、可接近性和功能状态。从功能层面看,GBM免疫可见性至少包括3个相互关联的维度:其一是以MHC-I介导抗原提呈和PD-L1介导T细胞抑制为代表的适应性免疫可见性;其二是以CD47信号调节蛋白 α (signal regulatory protein α , SIRP α)轴调控巨噬细胞/小胶质细胞吞噬为代表的先天免疫可见性;其三是由细胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicle, EV)介导的分布式免疫可见性,即肿瘤细胞通过囊泡输出将膜蛋白、免疫检查点分子及免疫调控货物扩展至局部微环境甚至外周循环。

翻译后修饰(post-translational modification, PTM)是连接蛋白表达与膜表面功能状态的重要调控层级。小泛素样修饰物化修饰(small ubiquitin-like modifier modification, SUMOylation)简称SUMO化修饰,与糖基化、磷酸化、泛素化、去泛素化、乙酰化及棕榈酰化等修饰,可通过影响免疫相关蛋白的折叠成熟、胞内转运、膜表面稳定性、受体结合能力、降解分流和囊泡装载,重塑GBM细胞与免疫系统之间的相互作用界面。由此,翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态调控不仅可解释部分免疫相关分子“表达存在但功能不足”或“总蛋白升高但膜表面可用性下降”的现象,也为理解GBM免疫治疗抵抗提供了新的分析框架。

基于上述认识,文章围绕翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态调控,重点讨论PD-L1、MHC-I、CD47及EV在GBM免疫可见性重塑中的作用,并进一步分析其在动态生物标志物构建和机制导向联合治疗中的转化潜力。

1 从蛋白表达达到膜表面稳态调控:免疫可见性的调控框架

基于免疫可见性框架,文章将免疫相关膜蛋白的动态调控过程概括为4个阶段:内质网-高尔基体中的成熟、质膜递送、内吞/回收/降解、EV输出。首先,这些蛋白在内质网-高尔基体系统中完成合成、折叠与成熟,期间糖基化等翻译后修饰不仅影响其结构稳定性,也决定其是否具备后续膜转运能力^[17-18]。随后,它们被递送至质膜表面,在这一层级上,其表面稳定性、膜暴露程度及可接近性直接影响T细胞、自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞及吞噬细胞对肿瘤细胞的识别与效应相互作用,在这一阶段中乙酰化可以决定蛋白在细胞中的定位,从而影响其在质膜表面的维持^[19-21]。进一步地,这些膜蛋白在内吞后并非被动清除,而是持续在回收再转运至细胞膜

与分选进入溶酶体/蛋白酶体降解之间动态平衡,从而重塑免疫检查点分子的可用性以及抗原提呈分子的功能状态。在这一过程中,泛素化可以促进蛋白进入蛋白酶体走向降解,而去泛素化则可增强蛋白稳定性^[22],棕榈酰化可以促使蛋白保留在膜上减少其降解^[23-24]。此外,其中一部分分子还可被重新装载进入EV并释放到肿瘤微环境甚至循环系统中,使GBM的免疫抑制不再局限于单个肿瘤细胞表面,而是扩展为一种分布式的免疫逃逸网络^[25-26]。基于这一框架,翻译后修饰不应仅被视为静态分子标记,而更应被理解为调控膜蛋白成熟、定位、回收、降解与囊泡输出的关键稳态调控因子,也是理解GBM免疫可见性缺陷和治疗抵抗的重要切入点。

2 免疫相关膜蛋白的膜表面稳态调控与GBM免疫可见性重塑

免疫可见性的形成并不只取决于免疫相关分子的表达水平,还取决于这些分子能否在特定时空背景下以功能性形式呈现于肿瘤细胞表面或EV表面。PD-L1、MHC-I和CD47分别代表了GBM适应性免疫抑制、抗原提呈识别和先天免疫吞噬抵抗中的关键膜蛋白界面;EV则进一步将局部膜表面信号扩展至肿瘤微环境和外周循环。围绕这些分子和结构,可以从蛋白成熟、质膜递送、膜表面驻留、内吞回收、降解分流及囊泡输出等层面理解GBM免疫可见性的动态重塑。

需要说明的是,本部分涉及机制的证据来源并不完全相同。其中,部分机制已有GBM组织样本、原代细胞、动物模型或临床研究支持,可作为GBM相关证据重点讨论;部分机制则主要来自泛癌研究、非GBM肿瘤模型或基础膜蛋白转运研究,文章仅将其作为解释GBM免疫可见性重塑的可能机制和未来研究方向。为避免机制泛化,后文在讨论各分子时将尽量区分GBM直接证据与外推性机制证据。

2.1 PD-L1的膜表面稳态调控:适应性免疫抑制界面的动态重塑

PD-L1是GBM适应性免疫逃逸中的重要负向调控分子。其通过与T细胞表面的程序性死亡受体1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)结合,抑制T细胞活化、增殖及细胞毒效应,从而削弱抗肿瘤免疫反应。近年的研究表明,PD-L1从合成成熟、膜递送、内吞回收到降解及外泌体分泌的全过程,均可显著影响其介导的免疫逃逸效应。传统研究多关注分化簇274(cluster of differentiation 274, CD274)

转录水平或总PD-L1蛋白表达,但PD-L1的实际免疫抑制能力并不完全等同于其表达丰度。只有当PD-L1完成正确折叠、修饰和转运,并以稳定且可接近的形式存在于肿瘤细胞膜表面时,才可充分参与PD-1/PD-L1介导的免疫抑制。因此,PD-L1更适合被理解为一个受膜表面稳态调控支配的动态免疫检查点分子,而非单纯的静态表达标志物。

从机制层面看,PD-L1的免疫抑制效应之所以具有高度可塑性,关键在于PD-L1的膜表面稳态受翻译后修饰与胞内分选程序共同调控。文章将这种调控程序归为两类:一类是以糖基化、磷酸化和泛素化为代表的翻译后修饰,其中,糖基化可促进PD-L1在内质网中的正确折叠和蛋白稳定性,并影响其向细胞膜的递送^[18];泛素化和去泛素化共同参与PD-L1的稳定性维持、蛋白酶体或溶酶体降解分流^[22, 27-28];乙酰化则可影响PD-L1的亚细胞定位、膜表面保留及核转位^[19-20];磷酸化既可促进后续糖基化和膜转运,也可在特定条件下诱导糖基化缺陷并促进降解^[17-18]。另一类则是以发育调节GTP结合蛋白2(developmentally regulated GTP-binding protein 2, DRG2)^[29]、转运蛋白颗粒复合物亚基4(trafficking protein particle complex subunit 4, TRAPPC4)^[30]、亨廷顿蛋白相互作用蛋白1相关蛋白(huntingtin-interacting protein 1-related protein, HIP1R)^[31]和CKLF样MARVEL跨膜结构域蛋白6(CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing protein 6, CMTM6)^[32-33]为代表的胞内转运与分选调控因子,这些调控因子可调控PD-L1在质膜、循环内体和溶酶体之间的动态分布,进而影响其膜表面可用性和免疫抑制功能。由此可见,PD-L1的功能状态是翻译后修饰、胞内分选和膜表面稳定性共同作用的结果。这也说明PD-L1对免疫细胞抑制能力的强弱,更多取决于其有效表面存在量,而非单纯的总蛋白丰度。

在GBM中,PD-L1的动态调控具有特殊意义。GBM细胞存在显著异质性,肿瘤干性、治疗压力和微环境信号均可影响PD-L1相关免疫抑制状态。已有研究显示,细胞间黏附分子1(intercellular adhesion molecule 1, ICAM1)、Wnt信号通路(Wnt signaling pathway)、表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、 β -连环蛋白(β -catenin)及蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, AKT)相关信号可通过促进CD274转录^[34]或维持胶质瘤干细胞免疫抑制表型^[35],上调PD-L1并削弱抗肿瘤T细胞反应。这提

示,在GBM中PD-L1不仅是免疫检查点分子,也可能是肿瘤干性、致癌信号和免疫抑制微环境之间的交汇节点。此外,GBM细胞还可通过EV释放PD-L1,使其免疫抑制作用不再局限于肿瘤细胞膜表面,而是扩展到局部微环境中免疫细胞的远程调控^[36-37]。这种EV-PD-L1相关效应进一步说明,PD-L1的免疫学意义应同时从膜表面可用性和囊泡输出两个层面进行理解。

需要指出的是,PD-L1糖基化、泛素化、乙酰化及胞内转运调控的大量机制证据仍主要来自泛瘤或非GBM模型,其在GBM中的病种特异性和治疗相关性仍需进一步验证。因此,在讨论GBM中PD-L1的膜表面稳态调控时,应避免将其他肿瘤模型中的机制直接等同于GBM已证实机制。未来研究有必要在GBM组织、类器官、原代细胞及动物模型中,同步检测PD-L1总蛋白、膜表面PD-L1、翻译后修饰状态和EV-PD-L1水平,以明确不同层级读数与免疫治疗反应之间的关系。相比单纯检测PD-L1表达水平,这种多维度评估更可能反映GBM中真实的免疫抑制负荷,并为抗PD-1/PD-L1治疗联合糖基化、泛素化或内吞回收调控策略提供依据。

2.2 MHC-I的膜表面可见性与抗原提呈功能失衡

MHC-I是决定肿瘤细胞能否被CD8⁺T细胞识别的核心抗原提呈分子,是适应性免疫可见性的基础界面。与PD-L1主要抑制已经形成的T细胞效应不同,MHC-I异常可使肿瘤细胞在免疫识别链条的早期即逃避免疫监视。近年的研究已明确指出,MHC-I抗原提呈通路异常是肿瘤免疫逃逸和免疫治疗耐受的重要机制之一,其异常可发生于抗原加工、肽装载、MHC-I复合物稳定性、膜表面暴露及与T细胞受体相互作用等多个层面^[38-44],因此,MHC-I的免疫学意义不仅在于其表达水平,更在于其能否形成稳定的肽-MHC-I复合物,并以可被T细胞受体识别的形式呈现于肿瘤细胞膜表面。换言之,总MHC-I表达阳性并不必然等同于功能性抗原提呈完整。

MHC-I的功能性膜表面可见性依赖多个连续环节,包括抗原加工、MHC-I重链与 β 2-微球蛋白装配、抗原肽装载、内质网-高尔基体转运、膜表面稳定性以及T细胞受体(T cell receptor, TCR)可接近性^[44-45]。任一环节发生异常,均可能导致抗原提呈功能下降。除转录或总蛋白表达改变外,糖基化、SUMO化、膜脂环境改变及空间遮蔽等因素也可影响MHC-I复合物的表面暴露和功能性可接近性。某些膜脂或糖

鞘脂改变可在空间上影响人类白细胞抗原I类分子(human leukocyte antigen class I, HLA-I)与抗体或免疫受体的相互作用^[46],使MHC-I即便存在于细胞膜表面,也可能处于功能受限状态。这一现象提示,MHC-I相关免疫可见性应从“是否表达”进一步拓展到“是否具备可识别、可接近和可激活T细胞的功能状态”。

现有GBM及高级别胶质瘤研究显示,MHC-I/HLA相关分子下调较为常见^[47],并可能与较差预后或复发进程相关。部分胶质瘤窗口期研究还提示,药物干预可增强肿瘤组织中MHC-I/HLA相关分子表达,并伴随肿瘤细胞膜性MHC-I增强、CD8⁺T细胞浸润增加及部分效应分子转录上调^[48]。这些结果说明,MHC-I不仅是抗原提呈通路的组成部分,也可能是可被药物调控的免疫可见性节点。此外, β 2-微球蛋白作为MHC-I复合体的重要组成部分,在GBM中还可能通过维持肿瘤干细胞样状态和调节肿瘤相关巨噬细胞极化参与免疫抑制微环境塑造^[49],提示MHC-I相关轴的作用并不局限于经典抗原提呈。

值得注意的是,MHC-I改变在GBM中可能具有双重免疫学后果。一方面,MHC-I表面表达或功能性pMHC-I复合物减少会削弱CD8⁺T细胞识别,从而促进适应性免疫逃逸^[45];另一方面,MHC-I的缺失又可能触发NK细胞的“missing-self”识别^[50]。此外,MHC-I缺失后的免疫学后果还取决于局部免疫细胞的活化状态和替代性识别通路。近期胶质瘤及其他肿瘤模型研究显示,在TCR信号已由邻近MHC-I阳性肿瘤细胞或其他途径预先激活的条件下,CD8⁺T细胞仍可通过NK细胞2族成员D(natural killer group 2 member D, NKG2D)-NK细胞2族成员D配体(natural killer group 2 member D ligand, NKG2DL)轴识别并杀伤MHC-I阴性肿瘤细胞^[51]。这进一步提示,MHC-I缺失的免疫学后果不仅取决于肿瘤细胞膜表面抗原提呈状态,还取决于CD8⁺T细胞活化状态、NK/NKG2D相关识别通路、肿瘤应激配体表达及局部微环境条件。由此可见,MHC-I相关免疫可见性并非简单的“表达有无”问题,而是涉及抗原提呈、免疫细胞活化状态和替代性识别机制的动态、多层次过程。

目前,GBM中关于MHC-I膜表面稳态调控的直接证据仍相对有限。多数研究主要基于HLA/MHC-I转录水平、总蛋白表达或免疫组化阳性率进行分析,较少同步区分总MHC-I、膜表面MHC-I、功能

性pMHC-I复合物及TCR可接近性。糖鞘脂遮蔽、前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶/kexin 9型(proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9, PCSK9)介导降解、SUMO化限制抗原提呈等机制虽然为理解MHC-I功能性可见性提供了重要线索,但部分证据主要来自泛癌、非GBM模型或基础免疫学研究,其在GBM中仍需进一步验证。因此,未来研究应结合表面蛋白组学、免疫肽组学、空间转录组和功能T细胞识别实验,更准确评估GBM中MHC-I的功能状态。

2.3 CD47的膜表面稳态调控:先天免疫可见性与吞噬抵抗

CD47是GBM先天免疫可见性的关键负向调控分子。与PD-L1和MHC-I主要塑造T细胞识别与适应性免疫应答不同,CD47更直接地作用于巨噬细胞和小胶质细胞等髓系效应细胞,其通过与巨噬细胞和小胶质细胞表面的SIRP α 结合,传递抗吞噬信号,从而抑制髓系细胞介导的肿瘤细胞清除^[52-53]。与MHC-I和PD-L1主要影响T细胞识别及效应抑制不同,CD47更直接决定肿瘤细胞与髓系细胞接触后是否进入吞噬清除程序。因此,如果说MHC-I影响肿瘤细胞能否被CD8⁺T细胞识别,PD-L1影响T细胞效应能否维持,那么CD47则主要决定肿瘤细胞能否逃避巨噬细胞和小胶质细胞介导的先天免疫清除。

CD47的抗吞噬功能依赖其膜表面稳定性、受体结合可用性及与促吞噬信号之间的平衡。翻译后修饰和蛋白降解分流是维持CD47表面稳定性的重要机制。例如,EGFR激活可增强细胞型Src酪氨酸激酶(cellular Src tyrosine kinase, c-Src)与CD47的相互作用,并诱导CD47特定位点磷酸化,从而抑制三结构域蛋白21(tripartite motif-containing protein 21, TRIM21)介导的泛素化和降解,最终增强CD47稳定性及其抗吞噬功能^[54]。这一机制说明,CD47的免疫抑制效应并不只是转录水平升高的结果,还与其在细胞膜表面的持续保留和降解逃逸密切相关。换言之,CD47的膜表面稳态调控构成了GBM先天免疫逃逸的重要分子基础。

在GBM中,CD47与治疗适应、代谢重编程和缺氧应答紧密相关。已有研究显示,放疗耐受GBM可发生由糖酵解向脂肪酸氧化(fatty acid oxidation, FAO)的代谢转换,脂肪酸氧化产生的乙酰辅酶A可促进核因子 κ B p65亚基RelA(nuclear factor kappa B p65 subunit RelA, RelA/p65)乙酰化,进而增强CD47转录并抑制巨噬细胞吞噬^[55]。此外,缺氧状态下GBM可通过外泌体胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白2

(insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 2, IGFBP2)促进CD47表达,形成hypoxia-EV-IGFBP2-CD47轴,进一步放大巨噬细胞吞噬抵抗^[56]。这些证据提示,CD47是连接致癌信号、翻译后修饰、治疗应激、代谢状态和EV通讯的先天免疫可见性调控枢纽。

GBM相关前临床研究及机制研究表明,阻断CD47-SIRP α 轴或降低CD47表达可增强巨噬细胞对胶质瘤细胞和胶质瘤干细胞的吞噬,并抑制肿瘤进展^[57-59]。这为CD47靶向治疗提供了较明确的病种相关依据。然而,CD47并非肿瘤特异性分子,其在红细胞等正常细胞中也有表达,系统性阻断可能导致贫血等on-target/off-tumor毒性^[60]。同时,CD47抗体等大分子药物在GBM中还面临血脑屏障和血脑肿瘤屏障限制,尤其是在浸润边缘和屏障相对完整区域,药物暴露不足可能削弱治疗效果^[61]。另一方面,GBM具有显著空间异质性,不同肿瘤细胞亚群对CD47依赖程度不同^[56];即使CD47-SIRP α 信号被解除,吞噬是否真正发生仍取决于巨噬细胞/小胶质细胞活化状态、促吞噬信号强度及局部免疫抑制环境^[58]。

因此,CD47靶向治疗在GBM中更适合作为联合治疗组成部分,而非单药策略。基于膜表面稳态调控视角,未来可以从多个层面优化CD47相关干预:其一,联合代谢干预或放疗增敏策略,削弱FAO-RelA乙酰化-CD47轴介导的治疗后抗吞噬状态;其二,联合阻断缺氧EV-IGFBP2相关通路,降低CD47介导的分布式吞噬抵抗;其三,结合髓系细胞重编程策略,增强解除CD47-SIRP α 信号后的实际吞噬效应;其四,发展局部递送、纳米递送或血脑屏障调控策略,以提高脑内药物暴露并降低系统毒性。由此,CD47在GBM中不应仅被理解为一个可被抗体阻断的吞噬检查点,而应被视为连接膜表面稳态、先天免疫逃逸和治疗抵抗的联合干预节点(表1)。

2.4 EV介导的分布式免疫抑制与动态监测价值

EV是GBM免疫可见性由局部细胞膜界面扩展至肿瘤微环境和外周循环的重要载体。传统观点多将EV视为细胞间通讯的旁分泌载体,但从膜表面稳态调控角度看,其携带的免疫检查点分子、黏附分子、核酸、代谢相关货物和多种膜蛋白,可将原本局限于肿瘤细胞表面的免疫调控信号扩展到周围免疫细胞、肿瘤微环境^[25, 62-64]甚至外周循环^[65]。与此同时,EV也被认为是GBM异质性的重要参与者^[66],并有望用于疾病分层和动态监测^[67]。因此,EV不仅是肿瘤细胞释放的副产物,也可能是GBM

表1 PD-L1、MHC- I 和CD47的膜表面稳态调控

Table 1 Membrane surface homeostasis regulation of PD-L1, MHC- I , and CD47

Molecule	Immune visibility dimension	Main regulatory mechanism	Functional consequence
PD-L1	Adaptive immune sup- pression	PTM regulates its folding, stability, degradation, and localization	Determines whether PD-L1 can stably exist on the plasma membrane and inhibit T cell function
	Membrane transport and recycling	Intracellular transport and sorting regulatory factors regulate the trafficking of PD-L1 between the plasma membrane, endosomes, and lysosomes	Impacting PD-L1 surface availability and response to anti-PD-1 therapy
	Tumor stemness and tra- nscriptional regulation	ICAM1/β-catenin, Wnt, EGFR, and other signals promote CD274 transcription or maintain the im- mune suppressive phenotype of GSCs	Enhancing the ability of GBM cells to inhibit T cell responses
MHC- I	Antigen presentation vi- sibility	MHC- I assembled in the endoplasmic reticu- lum and then delivered to the cell surface <i>via</i> the Golgi apparatus	Determines whether GBM cells can be effec- tively recognized by CD8 ⁺ T cells
	Functional surface exp- osure	Abnormal glycosphingolipids, SPPL3 - B3GNT5 axis, and others can affect the surface accessibility of HLA- I	Even if MHC- I is present on the membrane, its function may be limited due to spatial oc- clusion
	T cell/NK cell recogni- tion balance	MHC- I downregulation weakens CD8 ⁺ T cell recognition but may trigger NK cell “missing - self” recognition	GBM may selectively maintain MHC- I lev- els to balance T cell escape and NK cell es- cape
CD47	Innate immune visibility	CD47 binds to macrophage/microglial cell SIRPα, transmitting the “don’t eat me” signal	Inhibits phagocytosis, aiding GBM in evad- ing innate immune clearance
	Protein stability and deg- radation	EGFR/c-Src mediates CD47 phosphorylation, in- hibiting TRIM21 - mediated ubiquitination and degradation	Enhances CD47 surface stability and anti - phagocytic capacity
	Therapeutic adaptation and microenvironment reprogramming	Radiation resistance, FAO metabolic switch, RelA acetylation, and the hypoxia - exosome IGFBP2 axis collectively upregulate or stabilize CD47	Promotes anti - phagocytic state, recurrence, and immune escape following radiotherapy

建立分布式免疫抑制网络的重要结构基础。

EV 的生成和货物分选涉及内吞-内体-多泡体 (multivesicular body, MVB) 途径、内体分选转运复合体 (endosomal sorting complex required for transport, ESCRT) 相关机制^[68–69] 以及中性鞘磷脂酶 2 (neutral sphingomyelinase 2, nSMase2)^[70]、Ras 相关蛋白 Rab-27A (Ras-related protein Rab-27A, Rab27a)^[71] 以及四跨膜蛋白等多个分子过程^[72]。翻译后修饰可通过影响货物识别、膜蛋白装载、囊泡释放和受体细胞摄取, 改变 EV 的免疫调控功能。磷酸化、糖基化、SUMO 化等修饰已被证明可参与特定蛋白或 RNA 货物进入 EV 的选择性分选。例如, 某些 RNA 结合蛋白的修饰状态可影响微小 RNA (microRNA, miRNA) 装

载^[73], 糖基化可调节 EV 诱导侵袭的能力^[74–75], 也可以影响膜蛋白进入 EV 的效率^[76–79], SUMO 化也可能参与特定货物向内体或质膜出芽位点的定位^[80–81]。

GBM 直接相关研究已经表明, 肿瘤来源 EV 可诱导免疫抑制性单核细胞或髓系细胞表型。IFN-γ 暴露后的 GBM 细胞可释放更具免疫抑制性的 EV, 并伴随 EV 中 PD-L1 和吲哚胺 2, 3-双加氧酶 1 (indoleamine 2, 3-dioxygenase 1, IDO1) 增加, 从而增强对单核/髓系细胞的免疫抑制重编程^[36]。放疗后产生的 GBM-EV 也可被肿瘤微环境细胞摄取, 并促进特定巨噬细胞 PD-L1 表达, 进一步加重治疗后免疫抑制和耐受状态^[37]。这些研究提示, EV 可在治疗压力和炎症刺激下被重新编程, 使其从普通细胞间通讯载

体转变为具有主动免疫抑制功能的分布式调控平台。

同时,GBM特殊的缺氧状态进一步增强了EV介导的免疫抑制扩展。GBM中hypoxia-EV-IGFBP2-CD47轴显示,低氧不仅可通过HIF相关信号促进IGFBP2表达,还可增加IGFBP2⁺ EV释放;这些EV进一步通过整合素、黏着斑激酶(focal adhesion kinase, FAK)、信号转导及转录激活因子3(signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT3)等信号增强CD47表达,并抑制巨噬细胞吞噬^[56]。该机制将EV介导的分布式免疫调控与CD47介导的先天免疫逃逸联系起来,说明EV并非单纯转运某一类货物,而是能够在缺氧、放疗和炎症环境中整合多种免疫抑制信号。由此可见,EV可同时参与适应性免疫抑制、先天免疫逃逸和治疗诱导免疫重塑,是GBM免疫可见性系统性下降的重要介质。

从转化角度看,EV处于“动态监测”和“机制干预”的交叉点。一方面,EV可进入外周循环,并携带来源细胞的膜蛋白、核酸和代谢信息,因此具有作为液体活检标志物的潜力。与单次组织活检相比,循环EV检测更适合动态反映治疗过程中GBM免疫抑制负荷、膜表面分子状态及囊泡输出变化。EV-PD-L1、EV-IGFBP2及其他免疫调控货物可能成为监测免疫治疗反应、复发风险或治疗诱导免疫重塑的候选读数。另一方面,靶向EV生物发生、货物装载、释放或摄取,也可能削弱GBM的分布式免疫抑制网络,并增强免疫治疗效果。

总体而言,EV使GBM免疫可见性不再局限于肿瘤细胞膜表面,而是扩展为可在肿瘤微环境和外周循环中传播的分布式免疫调控网络。由于EV可携带来源细胞的膜蛋白、核酸和代谢相关货物,其相关分子读数也为动态评估GBM免疫抑制状态提供了潜在窗口。然而,EV在GBM中的研究仍面临分离方法不统一、EV亚群来源难以精确判定、肿瘤来源EV与非肿瘤来源EV难以完全区分、不同检测平台之间可比性不足等问题。尤其是在外周血检测场景下,EV信号还可能受到血脑屏障、肿瘤负荷、治疗状态和全身炎症反应等因素影响。因此,EV作为液体活检标志物或治疗干预靶点的具体转化价值,仍需依赖标准化分离检测、来源鉴定、单囊泡分析和前瞻性功能验证进一步明确(表2)。

3 膜表面稳态评估与干预:胶质母细胞瘤精准免疫治疗策略

前述PD-L1、MHC-I、CD47及EV相关证据共

同提示,GBM免疫逃逸强度并不完全取决于单一免疫相关分子的静态表达水平,而更取决于这些分子在蛋白成熟、翻译后修饰、质膜递送、膜表面驻留、内吞回收、降解分流及囊泡输出过程中的动态状态。GBM对免疫治疗反应有限的原因之一,正是目前临床分层仍过于依赖静态组织学指标,而未能充分捕捉肿瘤表面界面和微环境在时间与空间上的动态重塑^[82-86]。基于这一认识,GBM免疫治疗的转化研究思路有必要由“静态表达检测”拓展为“膜表面稳态评估”,并由“单一分子阻断”进一步发展为针对蛋白成熟、转运、稳定性维持、降解分流和囊泡释放等上游调控节点的机制导向干预。该转变的核心并非否定传统表达型标志物的价值,而是强调其需要与膜表面可用性、翻译后修饰状态、EV输出和局部免疫细胞功能状态相结合,才能更准确反映GBM免疫逃逸的动态特征。

在评估层面,GBM的空间异质性和治疗诱导可塑性决定了单次组织活检难以全面反映免疫抑制负荷。不同肿瘤区域在免疫细胞浸润、胶质瘤干细胞状态、缺氧程度、治疗压力及膜表面分子状态等方面均可存在明显差异;放疗、替莫唑胺化疗、靶向治疗或免疫治疗本身也可能改变肿瘤微环境、膜蛋白转运程序和EV输出特征,使治疗前后标志物读数发生动态变化。因此,若研究目标是预测患者对免疫检查点阻断、髓系细胞重编程或多模式联合治疗的获益,仅检测PD-L1、MHC-I或CD47的表达可能并不足够。更合理的分层体系应同时纳入免疫相关分子的膜表面可用性、翻译后修饰状态、EV输出特征及其与局部免疫细胞状态之间的关系。

在肿瘤领域,近期研究也明确呼吁开展生物标志物驱动的实验,以解决GBM高度异质性导致的转化失败^[87-88]。EV具有特殊的转化价值,与组织切片检测相比,循环EV具有连续采样、动态监测和反映治疗过程中分子状态变化的潜力^[89],可作为组织检测的重要补充^[67,90]。EV可携带来源细胞的膜蛋白、免疫检查点分子、核酸和代谢相关货物,因此其数量不仅可能反映肿瘤负荷,还可能反映肿瘤细胞膜表面稳态、囊泡输出程序和免疫抑制状态的动态变化^[91-92]。EV-PD-L1、EV-IGFBP2及其他EV相关免疫调控分子,可能有助于反映GBM免疫抑制负荷、治疗诱导免疫重塑和复发风险^[93-94]。相比单一组织免疫组织化学(immunohistochemistry, IHC),EV相关检测更适合作为动态、连续和多维度的免疫监

表2 EV介导GBM分布式免疫抑制的机制

Table 2 Mechanisms of EV-mediated distributed immune suppression in GBM

Regulatory hierarchy	Key molecule/Processes	Main mechanism	Immunological consequence
EV biogenesis	MVB, ESCRT, nSMase2, Rab27a	EV is mainly generated through endosome - multivesicular body-related pathways and depend on cargo sorting and release programs	Extends local tumor cell membrane signals into the extracellular space
EV structure and markers	CD9, CD63, CD81	EVs are enriched in typical tetraspanins and endosome - related proteins and can carry membrane proteins from source cells	Reflects the origin, composition, and functional state of EV
Immune checkpoint outsourcing	EV-PD-L1	PD-L1 can be incorporated into EV through endocytosis-endosome-MVB-related processes	Extends PD-L1-mediated T cell suppression beyond the tumor cell surface
Inflammation - induced EV reprogramming	IFN- γ , PD-L1, IDO1	IFN- γ exposure promotes the release of more immunosuppressive GBM-EV	Enhances immunosuppressive reprogramming of monocytes/myeloid cells
Radiotherapy - induced EV effects	Post-radiotherapy GBM - EV, macrophage PD-L1	Post-radiotherapy GBM-EVs can be taken up by TME cells and promote PD-L1 expression in specific macrophage populations	Exacerbates post-treatment immunosuppression and therapeutic resistance
Hypoxia-EV-CD47 axis	HIF-1 α /HIF-2 α , RAB3A, IGFBP2 + EV, CD47	Hypoxia promotes IGFBP2 expression and EV release, thereby enhancing CD47 expression and inhibiting phagocytosis	Amplifies CD47-mediated innate immune escape
PTM regulation of cargo sorting	Phosphorylation, glycosylation, SUMOylation	PTM influences the selective loading of miRNAs, membrane proteins, and other cargo into EV	Altered immunoregulatory capacity and pro-invasive potential of EV
Liquid biopsy	Plasma EV, EV-PD-L1, EV-IGFBP2, EV nucleic acids/metabolic cargo	EV can enter circulation and carry membrane proteins, nucleic acids, and metabolic information from the source cells	Characterizes tumor status, immunosuppressive burden, and therapeutic response

测窗口^[91,95],但其临床应用仍依赖标准化分离流程、来源鉴定、统一检测平台和前瞻性验证。

在干预层面,膜表面稳态调控框架提示,GBM免疫治疗不应仅停留于阻断某一终末效应分子,而应进一步关注决定其功能性表面状态的上游调控过程。其一,针对PD-L1,可在PD-1/PD-L1阻断基础上联合调控糖基化、泛素化、内吞回收或溶酶体降解,以降低其膜表面可用性或增强治疗敏感性;其二,针对MHC-I,可通过增强抗原加工与提呈、改善pMHC-I形成、提高膜表面可接近性,增强CD8⁺T细胞识别;其三,针对CD47,可联合代谢干预、缺氧-EV通路阻断或髓系细胞重编程,以增强解除CD47-SIRP α 信号后的实际吞噬效应;其四,针对EV,可探索抑制免疫抑制性EV释放、阻断特定蛋白装载或干扰EV被髓系细胞摄取,从而削弱GBM的分布式免疫抑制网络。

这种策略组合的关键在于,将“检测到的膜表

面稳态异常”与“可干预的上游节点”对应起来。例如,若患者表现为高EV-PD-L1但组织PD-L1表达不稳定,可能更需要关注EV输出和检查点抑制负荷;若表现为MHC-I表达存在但功能性pMHC-I或T细胞识别不足,则应优先考虑增强抗原提呈或改善膜表面可接近性;若CD47高表达伴随髓系细胞吞噬功能低下,则单纯阻断CD47可能不足,需联合髓系细胞重编程或代谢干预;若缺氧相关EV-IGFBP2升高,则提示可能存在EV-CD47相关的分布式吞噬抵抗。由此,膜表面稳态评估并不是单纯增加检测指标,而是为了指导更精确的联合治疗设计。

尽管这一转化框架具有理论优势,其临床应用仍面临多重挑战。首先,膜表面稳态和PTM状态检测尚未形成标准化流程,尤其是糖基化、泛素化、磷酸化等修饰在临床样本中的定量和空间定位仍存在技术限制。其次,EV检测虽然具备动态监测潜力,但仍受到分离方法、来源鉴定、EV亚群异质性、

检测平台一致性以及血脑屏障影响等因素限制。再次,GBM的空间异质性和治疗诱导演化可能导致单一时间点检测结果迅速失效,需要建立纵向、多时间点的监测体系。最后,靶向上游稳态调控节点可能影响正常细胞膜蛋白稳态,因此其安全性、选择性和脑内递送效率仍需系统评估。

综上,GBM精准免疫治疗的下一步突破不应局限于继续累积更多标志物,而应建立围绕膜表面稳态调控的诊断与干预方法。在检测层面,应将组织膜表面蛋白、PTM修饰状态、EV数量和空间免疫功能状态整合起来;在治疗层面,应根据不同患者的膜表面稳态异常模式,选择检查点阻断、抗原提呈增强、吞噬检查点解除、EV通路干预和髓系细胞重编程等组合策略。

4 结论与展望:翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态网络及临床转化潜力

综上,GBM免疫逃逸不宜仅被理解为若干免疫检查点分子或抗原提呈分子异常表达的结果,而应被置于翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态调控网络中加以认识。PD-L1、MHC-I、CD47及EV并非相互孤立的免疫调控因素,而是分别从适应性免疫抑制、抗原提呈可见性、先天免疫吞噬抵抗及分布式免疫抑制等层面,共同参与GBM免疫可见性的动态重塑。其免疫学功能不仅取决于转录水平或总蛋白丰度,还受到蛋白成熟、糖基化、磷酸化、泛素化、乙酰化、SUMO化、质膜递送、膜表面驻留、内吞回收、降解分流及EV输出等过程的共同调控。

从概念层面看,“免疫可见性”有助于将GBM中分散的适应性免疫逃逸、先天免疫逃逸和EV介导的免疫抑制共同分析。MHC-I决定肿瘤抗原能否以功能性形式提呈给CD8⁺T细胞,PD-L1影响已形成的T细胞效应是否受到抑制,CD47则调控肿瘤细胞与巨噬细胞/小胶质细胞接触后的吞噬清除结果。EV的存在进一步使局部膜表面免疫调控信号超越单个肿瘤细胞边界,扩展至肿瘤微环境及外周循环,形成分布式免疫抑制网络。因此,GBM免疫可见性不是一个静态分子属性,而是由膜蛋白稳态、微环境压力、免疫细胞状态和囊泡输出共同塑造的动态系统。

从转化层面看,该框架提示GBM精准免疫治疗研究需要完成两个方向的转变。其一,在诊断和分层方面,应由单纯检测分子“是否表达”转向评估其

“是否处于功能性可用状态”,即更加关注膜表面可用性、功能性抗原提呈、吞噬检查点活性、PTM修饰状态及EV相关动态变化。其二,在治疗设计方面,应由单一终末分子阻断转向机制导向的联合干预,重点关注决定免疫相关膜蛋白成熟、转运、稳定性维持、降解分流和囊泡输出的上游调控节点。这样的策略有望将PD-1/PD-L1阻断、抗原提呈增强、CD47-SIRP α 轴解除、髓系细胞重编程和EV通路干预整合为更具机制依据的联合治疗体系。

需要强调的是,当前该框架仍存在若干研究局限。首先,GBM中关于PD-L1、MHC-I、CD47及EV的部分膜表面稳态调控机制仍主要来自泛癌、非GBM模型或基础细胞生物学研究,其病种特异性仍需在GBM组织、原代细胞、类器官及动物模型中进一步验证(表3)。其次,现有研究仍较多依赖转录组、总蛋白表达或免疫组化阳性率,尚未充分区分总蛋白、膜表面蛋白、功能性复合物、PTM修饰状态和EV输出之间的差异。再次,膜表面稳态、PTM状态和EV相关读数的检测流程尚未标准化,其临床可重复性、空间分辨率和纵向监测价值仍有待明确。

未来研究应围绕三个方向进一步推进。第一,应建立GBM直接证据与外推性机制证据的分级体系,避免将泛癌模型中的膜蛋白调控机制直接泛化为GBM特异性结论。第二,应发展整合表面蛋白组学、免疫肽组学、空间组学、单囊泡检测和功能免疫实验的多维度评估平台,以更准确地刻画GBM免疫可见性的时空异质性。第三,应在前瞻性临床样本和机制明确的模型体系中验证膜表面稳态相关指标与免疫治疗反应、复发风险及生存结局之间的关系,并据此设计更具机制依据的联合干预方案。

总之,翻译后修饰介导的膜表面稳态调控网络为理解GBM免疫逃逸提供了一个超越静态表达分析的整合性视角。该框架将PD-L1、MHC-I、CD47和EV等分散研究对象联系起来,有助于解释GBM免疫治疗反应有限的部分机制,并为动态生物标志物开发、患者分层和机制导向联合治疗提供新的理论基础。随着GBM直接证据的积累和检测技术的标准化推进,围绕膜表面稳态调控重塑免疫可见性,可能成为未来GBM精准免疫治疗研究的重要方向。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

表 3 GBM 免疫可见性相关膜表面稳态调控机制的证据等级与适用边界

Table 3 Evidence levels and applicability boundaries of membrane surface homeostasis mechanisms related to immune visibility in GBM

Mechanism/Axis	Immune visibility role		Representative GBM evidence	Level	Key limitation
PD - L1 regula- tion	Adaptive immune sup- pression		GBM-related evidence links PD-L1 to GSC states, β -catenin signaling and EV	B/C	Most PTM mechanisms are extrapolated from other tumors
EV-PD-L1 out- put	Distributed adaptive immunosuppression		IFN- γ and radiotherapy can enhance immunosuppressive GBM-EV involving PD-L1/IDO1 and macrophage PD-L1 modulation	A/B	Requires standardized EV isolation, tumor-source attribution, and EV-PD-L1 quantification
MHC - I anti- gen presentation	Functional antigen presentation visibility		MHC- I /HLA downregulation has been reported in GBM/high-grade glioma and may relate to prognosis or recurrence	B	Total MHC- I , membrane MHC-I, functional pMHC- I , and T-cell recognition should be distinguished
MHC - I sur- face accessibili- ty	Functional membrane visibility		Direct GBM evidence remains limited for glycosphingolipid shielding, SUMOylation, and PCSK9-related regulation	C	Mechanistic insight from non-GBM studies; not established as GBM-specific regulation
CD47-SIRP α axis	Innate immune visibility		Blocking or reducing CD47 enhances macrophage phagocytosis in GBM models and can suppress tumor growth	A	Translation is limited by BBB/BBTB delivery, hematologic toxicity, heterogeneity, and myeloid-cell state
CD47 stabiliza- tion and adapta- tion	Therapy - adaptive innate immune escape		GBM-related evidence supports FAO-RelA acetylation-CD47 and hypoxia/EV-IGFBP2-CD47 links; EGFR/c - Src - CD47 stabilization is mechanistically relevant	A/B	Dependence may vary by GBM subtype, treatment stage, metabolic state, and hypoxic niche
GBM - EV im- mune repro- gramming	Distributed immune suppression and monitoring		GBM-EV can carry PD-L1, IDO1, IGFBP2, nucleic acids, and metabolic cargo and regulate myeloid phenotypes	A/B	Tumor-derived EV must be distinguished from non-tumor EV; prospective clinical validation is required
PTM-driven EV cargo sorting	Remote transfer of membrane-associated signals		Direct GBM evidence is insufficient for PTM-driven EV cargo sorting	C	Mainly from general EV biology or non-GBM models; suitable as a future research direction

A: direct GBM evidence from tissue samples, primary cells, animal models, or clinical studies; level B: high-grade glioma or partial GBM-related evidence requiring further validation; level C: evidence mainly from pan-cancer, non-GBM, or basic cell biology studies.

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

作者贡献声明:

孟明辉负责文献检索与整理、设计文章框架, 手稿撰写和修改; 陈正新负责批判性修订, 协助修改、补充部分内容; 王慧博负责方向选定、审阅和修改。所有作者均阅读并同意最终稿件。

Authors' Contributions:

Meng Minghui was responsible for literature retrieval and organization, designing the article framework, and drafting and revising the manuscript; Chen Zhengxin was responsible for critical revision and assisted in modifying and supplementing parts of the content; Wang Huibo was responsible for selecting the research direction, as well as reviewing and revising the manu-

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