

DOI: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.01.040

DC 与 CIK 细胞治疗难治复发急性髓细胞白血病的近期临床观察 *

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摘要 目的:评估自体 DC 与 CIK 细胞治疗难治复发急性髓细胞白血病的近期疗效与安全性。**方法:**给予 20 例难治复发急性髓细胞白血病患者树突状细胞(DC)与细胞因子诱导的杀伤细胞(CIK)治疗,20 例难治复发的应用同样化疗方案的急性髓细胞白血病患者做为对照组;治疗后 4 周观察两组患者临床疗效和生存质量(KPS)评分,DC 与 CIK 细胞治疗前和治疗后 1 周检测 T 细胞亚群(CD3⁺、CD3⁺CD4⁺、CD3⁺CD8⁺、CD3⁺CD56⁺)和细胞因子(IL-12、IL-2、IL-7、IFN-γ 及 TNF-α)水平的变化。**结果:**①DC 与 CIK 细胞治疗组有效率和 KPS 评分明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$),所有患者的不良反应轻微,均可耐受。②DC 与 CIK 细胞治疗后 1 周,患者 T 细胞亚群百分比和细胞因子含量较治疗前均明显升高,其中 CD3⁺、CD3⁺CD56⁺ 及 IL-12、IL-7 明显升高($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**DC 与 CIK 细胞免疫治疗难治复发急性髓细胞白血病安全有效。

关键词: 突状细胞; 细胞因子诱导的杀伤细胞; 细胞免疫治疗; 急性髓细胞白血病**中图分类号:**R733.3 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)01-159-04

Recent Clinical Observation on the DC and CIK Cell in the Treatment of Refractory and Recurrent Acute Myeloid Leukemia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of autologous DC and CIK cell in the treatment of refractory and recurrent acute myeloid leukemia(AML). **Methods:** Combination of autologous DC and CIK cells was used to treat 20 cases of refractory and recurrent patients with acute myeloid leukemia. At the same time, 20 cases of refractory and recurrent patients with AML treated by same plan were set as the control group. Clinical efficacy and Quality of life (KPS) were observed after 4 weeks in two group. T cell subsets(CD3⁺, CD3⁺CD4⁺, CD3⁺CD8⁺, CD3⁺CD56⁺) and Cytokine (IL-12, IL-2, IL-7, IFN-γ and TNF-α) were detected after 4 weeks and before treatment with DC and CIK. **Results:** ① The effective rate and KPS in refractory and recurrent patients with AML were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$). All patients with adverse reactions were mild and tolerable. ② After 4 weeks' treatment with DC and CIK, the percentage of T cell subsets (CD3⁺CD4⁺, CD3⁺CD8⁺ and CD3⁺CD56⁺) and Cytokine (IL-12, IL-2, IL-7, IFN-γ and TNF-α) were improved than before treatment, CD3⁺, CD3⁺CD56⁺ and IL-12, IL-7 improved significantly ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** DC and CIK cell immunotherapy was a safe and efficacious therapeutic measure in the treatment of refractory and recurrent adult patients with AML.

Key words: Dendritic cells; Cytokines induced killer cells; Cell immunotherapy; Acute Myeloid Leukemia**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R733.3 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)01-159-04

前言

成年急性髓细胞白血病 (acute myeloid leukemia cells, AML) 的治疗包括化疗、造血干细胞移植,但常常由于白血病微小残留或者原发、继发多药耐药而导致复发或者治疗失败。树突状细胞 (dendritic cell, DC) 与细胞因子诱导的杀伤细胞 (cytokine induced killer cells, CIK) 属于细胞免疫治疗的一种,近年来已作为第三类医疗技术应用于临床。本研究应用自体 DC

与 CIK 细胞治疗成年难治复发急性髓细胞白血病患者,观察其近期临床疗效和不良反应,旨在为白血病的治疗提供更多的参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集从 2011 年 8 月到 2013 年 8 月我院收治的成年难治复发的 AML 患者 40 例 (不包括急性早幼粒细胞白血病病人,

* 基金项目:黑龙江省科技厅课题(QC2012C050)

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(收稿日期:2013-07-18 接受日期: 2013-08-14)

无合并二次肿瘤和自身免疫性疾病),其中20例进行DC与CIK细胞免疫联合化疗进行治疗,20例单一化疗为对照组。两组患者化疗方案均为阿糖胞苷(Ara-c 1-2g/m²×3),进行细胞免

疫治疗的病人均经医院伦理委员会批准并签署知情同意书。两组患者的具体情况如下(见表1),一般临床资料比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。

表1 两组患者的临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data between two groups

Clinical Characteristics	Immunotherapy group	Control group
Cases	20	20
Age	49(24-60)	44(20-59)
Male/female	11/9	12/8
Physical Strength		
0-1	11	12
2-3	9	8
Cytogenetic Risk		
good	7	6
normal	6	6
poor	7	8

Note: There was no significant difference between two groups ($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 DC 与 CIK 细胞的采集和培养 治疗前通过血细胞分离机分离含有白血病原始细胞的外周血单个核细胞达到 2.0×10^9 个,平均分成两份,一份用于培养自体 DC 细胞,培养 7 天后,观察到 DC 数达到 8×10^7 ,流式细胞仪检测 CD83 $\geq 10\%$ 为培养成功标准。培养成功后冻存。一份经免疫磁珠法分离 CD3 $^{+}$ 细胞用于培养 CIK 细胞,培养 14 天后细胞数达到 5×10^9 个后冻存。具体培养方法如前所述^[1]。

1.2.2 DC 与 CIK 细胞的治疗方法 两组患者均应用中大剂量的 Ara-C 方案化疗(Ara-C 1-2 g/m²×3),免疫治疗组在化疗结束后 14 天,复苏冻存的 DC 与 CIK 细胞,进行静脉输注。

1.2.3 临床疗效的评估标准 治疗 4 周后进行疗效评价 依照 2009 年 NCCN 指南为评价标准,所有入组病人的完全缓解率(CR)+部分缓解率(PR)为总有效率。治疗后 4 周采用 Karnofsky 评分系统对两组患者进行生存质量评估。DC 与 CIK 细胞回输前和回输 7 天后,检测免疫治疗组 T 细胞亚群(CD3 $^{+}$ 、CD3 $^{+}$ CD4 $^{+}$ 、CD3 $^{+}$ CD8 $^{+}$ 及 CD3 $^{+}$ CD56 $^{+}$)百分比及细胞因子含量

(IL-12、IL-2、IL-7、IFN- γ 及 TNF- α)。

1.3 统计学分析

用 SPSS17.0 软件处理数据,各分组所得计量数据采用均数± 标准差($\bar{X} \pm S$)表示,均数比较用配对 t 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 DC 与 CIK 治疗 AML 患者的近期临床疗效和安全性

治疗一个月进行临床疗效评估,DC 与 CIK 细胞免疫治疗组的总有效率明显高于对照组,KPS 评分明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。治疗过程中,免疫治疗组的不良反应主要为畏寒、皮疹、非感染性发热、肌痛,通常在输注后 3 天内发生,其中 16 例发生畏寒、非感染性发热,4 例皮疹,5 例肌痛。非感染性发热体温大多在 37.5~38.5℃,一般持续 4~7 小时,通常不超过 48 小时,所有不良反应对症治疗均可缓解。

表2 两组患者的临床疗效和不良反应的发生情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical efficiency and incidence of adverse reactions between two groups

Group	Case	CR	PR	NR	Effective rate*	KPS
Control	20	5/20	4/20	11/20	9/20(39.1%)	69.03± 5.83
Immunotherapy	20	6/20	9/20	6/20	15/20(71.4%)	73.08± 5.32

Note: * Clinical efficiency and KPS in the immunotherapy group were significantly higher than those of the control group($P<0.05$)。

2.2 治疗前后患者 T 细胞亚群及细胞因子的变化

自体 DC 与 CIK 治疗 7 天后,T 细胞亚群 CD3 $^{+}$ 、CD3 $^{+}$ CD4 $^{+}$ 、CD3 $^{+}$ CD8 $^{+}$ 细胞的百分比及 CD3 $^{+}$ CD56 $^{+}$ 细胞的百分比、细胞因子 IL-12、IL-2、IL-7、IFN- γ 及 TNF- α 含量较治疗前均有不同程度的提高,其中 CD3 $^{+}$ 和 CD3 $^{+}$ CD56 $^{+}$ 百分比和

IL-12、IL-7 的提高较为显著,具有统计学意义,($P<0.05$),(见表 3)。细胞因子 IL-12、IL-2、IL-7、IFN- γ 及 TNF- α 含量较治疗前有不同程度的升高,其中 IL-12、IL-7 升高较为显著($P<0.05$,见表 4)。

表3 自体DC与CIK治疗前后患者T细胞亚群的变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Change of T cell subsets before and after the treatment by DC and CIK cell of patients with AML

Group	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ (%)	CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ (%)	CD3 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ (%)
Before treatment	64.43 \pm 1.52	30.31 \pm 1.07	23.41 \pm 2.56	6.57 \pm 0.83
After treatment	69.27 \pm 3.04 [•]	34.34 \pm 3.01	25.92 \pm 2.17	7.18 \pm 2.93 [•]

Note: Immunotherapy after treatment, the percentage of CD3⁺, CD3⁺CD4⁺, CD3⁺CD8⁺ and CD3⁺CD56⁺ than before treatment improved to varying degrees, CD3⁺ and CD3⁺CD56⁺ to improve more significantly. ●P<0.05.

表4 治疗前后患者细胞因子含量的变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Change of the cytokines in patients with adult acute myeloid leukemia before and after treatment.

Group	IL-12(pg/mL)	IL-2(pg/mL)	IL-7(pg/mL)	IFN-γ(pg/mL)	TNF-α(pg/mL)
Before treatment	22.79 \pm 2.01	11.35 \pm 2.59	19.13 \pm 1.45	9.12 \pm 2.05	7.04 \pm 0.62
After treatment	26.27 \pm 2.17 [•]	12.57 \pm 1.98	21.53 \pm 2.67 [•]	10.31 \pm 3.23	7.24 \pm 0.12

Note: Immunotherapy after treatment, the contain of IL-12, IL-2, IL-7, IFN-γ and TNF-α han before treatment improved to varying degrees, IL-12 and IL-7 to improve more significantly. ●P<0.05.

3 讨论

急性白血病是血液系统常见的恶性肿瘤,而急性髓细胞白血病是其中最常见的一类。造血干细胞移植和大剂量化疗是治疗成年人急性髓细胞白血病的主要方法,但常常由于白血病微小残留或者原发、继发多药耐药而导致复发或者失败。细胞免疫治疗是近年来引起关注的一种新的治疗方法,其中DC与CIK细胞属于一种常见的细胞免疫治疗方法^[2]。

DC是已知的机体内功能最强的抗原递呈细胞,可将捕获到的抗原信息呈递给T细胞^[3],激活抗原相关的主要组织兼容性复合体(MHC)限制性免疫应答^[4];不仅外周血单个核细胞可以分化为DC细胞,来源于白血病病人的原始细胞可以诱导分化为白血病源的DC并且含有白血病病人的自身抗原,能够产生针对大量多肽的T细胞免疫应答^[5],避免白血病细胞逃避针对一种多肽的特异性T细胞免疫应答。目前已从AML或MDS病人白血病原始细胞成功培养DC细胞^[6]高表达多种共刺激分子和MHC I、II类抗原^[7],有效的诱导T细胞效应。临床可以应用自体DC细胞杀灭白血病微小残留病,防止白血病的复发^[8],本研究应用血细胞分离机单采含有原始细胞的外周血单个核细胞,进行DC细胞培养,培养后进行免疫表型监测,以CD83⁺超过10%为培养成功标准^[9],表明我们培养的DC细胞表面CD83⁺均超过10%,提示我们成功培养了DC细胞。

CIK细胞是多克隆的效应T细胞,兼有T淋巴细胞强大的抗瘤活性与非MHC限制性杀瘤特点,具有广谱抗肿瘤能力^[10],可应用于多种肿瘤的治疗,现已成立CIK细胞治疗的国际登记组织^[10]。已有研究对未经治疗的急性髓细胞白血病病人,用提纯CD3⁺T细胞成功培养CIK,培养的CIK细胞数量和肿瘤活性与来自于健康供者、化疗恢复的急性髓细胞白血病病人的CIK细胞一样^[11]。白血病细胞致敏的自体DC与CIK联合,可将MHC限制的特异性杀伤与非MHC限制的非特异性杀伤结合起来,具有更强的杀伤肿瘤细胞能力^[12]。已经应用自体DC与CIK细胞联合化疗治疗晚期肺癌和急性白血病^[13,14]。本研究应用自体DC与CIK联合化疗治疗难治复发的急性髓细胞白血病,以单一化疗为对照组,发现自体DC与CIK联合化疗治

疗组有效率和生存质量评分均明显高于单一化疗组,且不良反应一般多在48小时消退,患者可以耐受。这提示自体DC与CIK细胞不仅可以联合化疗杀灭肿瘤细胞,提高临床疗效,还有助于改善患者的生存质量。

有研究发现DC细胞具有与多药耐药基因相同的ABC泵功能^[15],由于多药耐药基因上泵功能的存在,可使DC细胞充分发挥其抗原递呈作用,从而达到免疫治疗的效果。一些动物和体内体外的研究也观察到CIK联合相关化疗药物增强了对该药耐药病人的抗肿瘤效果^[16],两者联合同样增强化疗药物的敏感性,可逆转耐药^[17]。成熟的CIK细胞包括CD3⁺CD56⁻、CD3⁺CD56⁺和CD3⁺CD56⁺,其中CD3⁺CD56⁺细胞是主要的效应细胞^[18]。本研究发现DC与CIK细胞治疗后T细胞亚群较治疗前均明显升高,尤其是CD3⁺和CD3⁺CD56⁺更为显著,与CIK细胞的主要效应细胞为CD3⁺和CD3⁺CD56细胞一致。一些研究表明DC细胞能促进分泌Th1型细胞因子IL-12,诱导天然CD4⁺T细胞效应^[19],且CIK细胞也可分泌大量的Th1类细胞因子,如IL-2、IL-12、IFN-γ、TNF-α等,以促进肿瘤细胞对CIK杀伤作用的敏感性^[20]。本研究观察到DC与CIK细胞治疗后多种细胞因子较治疗前均升高,尤其是IL-12、IL-7,考虑可能与DC、CIK促进这两种因子的分泌有关。

总之,本研究结果表明自体DC与CIK细胞免疫治疗难治复发急性髓细胞白血病患者有效,不良反应轻微,尚可改善患者的生存治疗,有进一步应用推广的可能性,为探索难治复发的急性髓细胞白血病的治疗提供了新的依据。

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