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## ·基础研究·

## 荷乳腺癌小鼠髓源抑制性细胞对B细胞功能的影响

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**[摘要]** 目的:探讨荷乳腺癌小鼠髓源抑制性细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cell, MDSC)对B细胞功能的影响。方法:构建BABL/c小鼠4T1乳腺癌模型,磁珠分选出荷瘤小鼠脾脏的MDSC与正常小鼠脾脏的B细胞,将MDSC与B细胞共孵育后流式细胞术检测MDSC对B细胞表面分子PD-1、PD-L1、CTLA-4、CCR6、CD62L和MHCII表达的影响,ELISA法检测B细胞分泌的IgA、IgM和IgG的变化;BrdU试剂盒检测B细胞增殖情况;Annexin V/PI凋亡试剂盒检测B细胞凋亡。磁珠分选出共孵育体系中的B细胞,将其与T细胞共孵育,BrdU试剂盒检测T细胞增殖情况,Annexin V/PI凋亡试剂盒检测T细胞凋亡。结果:与B细胞对照组相比,B+MDSC组中B细胞表面PD-L1表达升高( $P<0.01$ ),PD-1、CTLA-4、CCR6、CD62L和MHCII的表达均降低(均 $P<0.01$ );B细胞分泌的IgA、IgM和IgG明显升高(均 $P<0.01$ ),B细胞增殖增高( $P<0.01$ )、凋亡降低( $P<0.01$ )。与T细胞对照组相比,B+MDSC(1:5)+T组的T细胞增殖明显降低( $P<0.01$ ),T细胞凋亡无明显变化。**结论:**荷乳腺癌小鼠MDSC促进B细胞增殖和抑制B细胞凋亡,并且MDSC诱导的B细胞可以抑制T细胞的增殖。

**[关键词]** 髓源抑制性细胞;B细胞;乳腺癌;肿瘤免疫

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## Effect of myeloid-derived suppressor cells on B cell function in mice bearing breast cancer

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**[Abstract]** Objective: To investigate the effect of myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) from mice bearing breast cancer on the function of normal B cells. Methods: A BABL/c mouse 4T1 breast cancer model was established. The spleen MDSCs of tumor-bearing mouse and normal mouse spleen B cells were sorted by magnetic beads, and the sorted MDSCs and B cells were co-incubated. Flow cytometry was used to test the effect of MDSCs on the expressions of B cell surface molecules, including PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA-4, CCR6, CD62L and MHCII; ELISA assay was used to detect the secretion of IgA, IgM and IgG by B cells; BrdU kit was used to detect B cell proliferation; and Annexin V/PI staining was used to detect B cell apoptosis. B cells in the co-culture system were again sorted by magnetic beads and were then co-cultured with T cells; BrdU kit was used to detect T cell proliferation, and Annexin V/PI was used to detect T cell apoptosis. Results: Compared with B cell control group, the expression of PD-L1 on B cells in B+MDSC group was increased ( $P<0.01$ ), while the expressions of PD-1, CTLA-4, CCR6, CD62L and MHC II were all decreased (all  $P<0.01$ ); The IgA, IgM and IgG secreted by B cells were significantly increased (all  $P<0.01$ ); the proliferation of B cells was increased ( $P<0.01$ ) and the apoptosis was decreased ( $P<0.01$ ). Compared with the T cell control group, the proliferation of T cells in the B+MDSC (1:5) +T group was significantly reduced ( $P<0.01$ ); however, there was no significant difference in T cell apoptosis. Conclusion: MDSCs from breast cancer bearing mice promotes B cell proliferation and inhibits B cell apoptosis, and the MDSC-induced B cells can inhibit T cell proliferation.

**[Key words]** myeloid-derived suppressor cell; B cell; breast cancer; tumor immunity

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髓源抑制性细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cell, MDSC)是由骨髓来源的、未成熟的、能够负向调控荷瘤宿主免疫功能的细胞集合,是参与肿瘤免疫逃逸的关键抑制性细胞之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>。MDSC主要通过产生精氨酸酶(ARG)<sup>[3]</sup>、活性氧(ROS)<sup>[4]</sup>和一氧化氮(NO)<sup>[5]</sup>等活性物质发挥负向免疫调控作用<sup>[6]</sup>。前期研究<sup>[7-8]</sup>表明,MDSC对T细胞和NK细胞等免疫细胞应答的调控作用研究较为丰富透彻,而对B细胞免疫功能的调控作用尚未充分阐明。在自身免疫性疾病中,MDSC可通过诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)诱导Breg细胞的扩增<sup>[9]</sup>,或者通过抑制自体B细胞增殖和抗体产生来调控B细胞的功能<sup>[10]</sup>。还有研究<sup>[11]</sup>证实,MDSC对B细胞生成的抑制不是由ARG和iNOS介导的,而是通过产生抑制性因子IL-1去抑制B细胞的生成。但是,这些研究结果距离阐明MDSC与B细胞的相互作用还差之甚远。本研究旨在探索荷乳腺癌小鼠MDSC对B细胞免疫应答的影响,为阐明MDSC增强B细胞的负性调节功能所介导的免疫逃逸提供更多的实验依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 主要试剂

鼠源乳腺癌细胞4T1由本实验室保存和传代。RPMI 1640培养基和PBS均购于天津BIOROC公司,胰蛋白酶、青霉素和链霉素混合溶液均购于日本TaKaRa公司,胎牛血清购于美国Hyclone公司,CD19免疫磁珠、B细胞免疫磁珠、Gr-1免疫磁珠和T细胞免疫磁珠均购于德国Miltenyi公司,荧光标记的抗鼠CD19抗体、BrdU试剂盒和Annexin V/PI凋亡试剂盒均购于美国BD公司,荧光标记的抗鼠PD-1、PD-L1、CCR6、CD62L、CTLA-4、MHC II、CD40和CD3抗体均购于Biolegend公司,IgA、IgM、和IgG的ELISA检测试剂盒均购于达科为公司,CD3/CD28磁珠购于Thermo Fisher Scientific公司。

### 1.2 磁珠分选小鼠MDSC、B细胞和T细胞

在6~8周龄雌性BALB/c小鼠腹股沟处皮下注射 $1\times10^6$ 个4T1细胞,21 d左右分别无菌取正常小鼠和荷瘤小鼠脾脏,研磨后收集细胞悬液,加入红细胞裂解液,PBS洗涤2次,0.5%BSA洗涤1次,分别用B细胞磁珠、T细胞磁珠和Gr-1磁珠分选,将分选的细胞用培养液重悬、计数,备用。

### 1.3 MDSC与B细胞共孵育

将磁珠分选后的B细胞密度调整为 $3\times10^7$ 个/ml,B:MDSC的细胞数按1:5和1:10的比例放入6孔板,将单独的B细胞孔作为对照组,用培养基补足2 ml体系,最后在每孔内加入IL-4(200 ng/ml)、抗CD40抗体

(10 μg/ml)刺激,放入含5%CO<sub>2</sub>的37 °C孵箱内培养24 h。

### 1.4 流式细胞术检测MDSC对B细胞表面分子表达的影响

MDSC和B细胞共孵育24 h后收集细胞,PBS洗涤1次,每管细胞用100 μl PBS重悬,加入荧光素标记的小鼠抗体(CD19、PD-1、PD-L1、CCR6、CD62L、CTLA-4、MHC II)2 μl/管,4 °C避光标记25 min,PBS洗涤1次,用1%多聚甲醛固定,流式细胞仪检测B细胞表面相应分子的表达。

### 1.5 ELISA法检测MDSC对B细胞分泌的细胞因子的影响

MDSC和B细胞共孵育24 h后收集培养液上清,用ELISA法检测上清中B细胞分泌的IgA、IgM和IgG的水平,具体步骤根据ELISA检测试剂盒说明书进行。

### 1.6 经MDSC诱导的B细胞与T细胞共孵育

用CD19磁珠分选出与MDSC共孵育体系中的B细胞,将共孵育后的B细胞和正常BALB/c小鼠脾脏的B细胞密度均调整为 $5\times10^6$ /ml,将B:T的细胞数比例按1:1放入24孔板,将单独的T细胞作为对照组,用培养基补足1 ml体系,最后在每孔内加入CD3/CD28磁珠(15 μg/ml)刺激,放入含5%CO<sub>2</sub>的37 °C的孵箱内培养48 h。

### 1.7 BrdU掺入法检测B细胞和T细胞增殖情况

B细胞增殖:MDSC和B细胞共孵育24 h后收集细胞,PBS洗涤后用100 μl PBS重悬,加入2 μl CD19抗体,4 °C避光标记25 min,PBS洗涤;加入200 μl细胞固定缓冲液,4 °C避光孵育20 min,洗涤后加入100 μl细胞破膜缓冲液,4 °C避光孵育10 min,洗涤后加入100 μl细胞固定缓冲液,4 °C避光孵育5 min,洗涤;加入100 μl DNA酶,37 °C水浴1 h,洗涤;加入50 μl BrdU抗体,室温避光标记20 min,洗涤;加入200 μl染色液,流式细胞仪检测B细胞增殖。

T细胞增殖:收集B细胞和T细胞共孵育48 h后的细胞,PBS洗涤后用100 μl PBS重悬,加入2 μl CD3抗体,4 °C避光标记25 min,PBS洗涤后具体步骤同B细胞增殖检测方法。

### 1.8 流式细胞术检测B细胞和T细胞凋亡情况

B细胞凋亡:MDSC和B细胞共孵育24 h后收集细胞,PBS洗涤后用100 μl PBS重悬,加入2 μl CD19抗体,4 °C避光标记15 min,PBS洗涤;100 μl结合缓冲液重悬细胞,加入5 μl Annexin V和5 μl PI染色液,室温避光标记15 min;加入200 μl结合缓冲液,流式细胞仪检测B细胞凋亡。

T细胞凋亡:B细胞和T细胞共孵育48 h后收集

细胞, PBS 洗涤后用 100  $\mu$ l PBS 重悬, 加入 2  $\mu$ l CD3 抗体, 4 ℃避光标记 15 min, PBS 洗涤后同 B 细胞凋亡检测方法。

### 1.9 统计学处理

采用 SPSS20.0 统计学软件, 计量资料  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示, 组间比较采用 *t* 检验。以  $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$  表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 MDSC 对 B 细胞表型的调控

21 d 后, 成功构建 BABL/c 小鼠 4T1 乳腺癌移植瘤模型(图 1)。PD-1、PD-L1 和 CTLA-4 是表达于 B 细胞上的免疫检查点, MHC II 参与 B 细胞的抗原呈递, CCR6 和 CD62L 介导 B 细胞的趋化和归巢。流式

细胞术检测结果(图 2A)显示, 与 B 细胞对照组相比, B+MDSC(1:5)组和 B+MDSC(1:10)组中 B 细胞 PD-1 的表达降低[( $7.267 \pm 0.289$ )%、( $4.300 \pm 0.173$ )% vs ( $53.200 \pm 5.632$ )%], 均  $P < 0.01$ , PD-L1 的表达增高[( $83.433 \pm 0.351$ )%、( $96.367 \pm 0.702$ )% vs ( $34.467 \pm 0.874$ )%, 均  $P < 0.01$ ], CTLA-4 表达降低[( $83.433 \pm 0.351$ )%、( $70.600 \pm 1.670$ )% vs ( $96.833 \pm 1.026$ )%, 均  $P < 0.01$ ]; MHC-II 的表达降低[( $20.967 \pm 1.762$ )%、( $16.333 \pm 0.161$ )% vs ( $30.167 \pm 0.961$ ), 均  $P < 0.01$ ]; CCR6 的表达降低[( $42.100 \pm 3.504$ )%、( $26.267 \pm 2.214$ )% vs ( $67.800 \pm 1.852$ ), 均  $P < 0.01$ ]; CD62L 的表达也降低[( $32.900 \pm 3.148$ )%、( $24.767 \pm 2.701$ )% vs ( $58.867 \pm 2.676$ ), 均  $P < 0.01$ ]。



图 1 成功构建 BABL/c 小鼠 4T1 乳腺癌模型  
Fig. 1 Successful construction of BABL/c mouse 4T1 breast cancer model

### 2.2 MDSC 对 B 细胞分泌抗体的调控

B 细胞在抗原的刺激下合成免疫球蛋白参与体液免疫。其中, B 细胞产生的数量较高且常见的免疫球蛋白是 IgA、IgM、IgG。ELISA 实验结果显示(图 2B), 与 B 细胞组对比, B+MDSC(1:5)组和 B+MDSC(1:10)组的 B 细胞分泌的 IgA [( $24.467 \pm 0.473$ )%、( $26.100 \pm 0.755$ )% vs ( $12.233 \pm 1.159$ ) pg/ml, 均  $P < 0.01$ ]、IgG [( $29.133 \pm 1.002$ )%、( $35.933 \pm 1.007$ )% vs ( $20.133 \pm 1.967$ ) pg/ml, 均  $P < 0.01$ ] 和 IgM 均升高 [( $25.433 \pm 0.513$ )%、( $26.567 \pm 2.065$ )% vs ( $17.233 \pm 0.751$ ) pg/ml, 均  $P < 0.01$ ]。

### 2.3 MDSC 促进 B 细胞的增殖

BrdU 摄入法检测 B 细胞的增殖结果(图 3A)显示, 与 B 细胞组对比, B+MDSC 1:5 组的 B 细胞增殖率升高[( $63.600 \pm 0.954$ )% vs ( $40.833 \pm 5.060$ )%,  $P < 0.01$ ], B+MDSC 1:10 组[( $87.100 \pm 1.308$ )%]增加更明显( $P < 0.01$ )。

### 2.4 MDSC 抑制 B 细胞的凋亡

流式细胞术检测 B 细胞凋亡的结果(图 3B、3C)

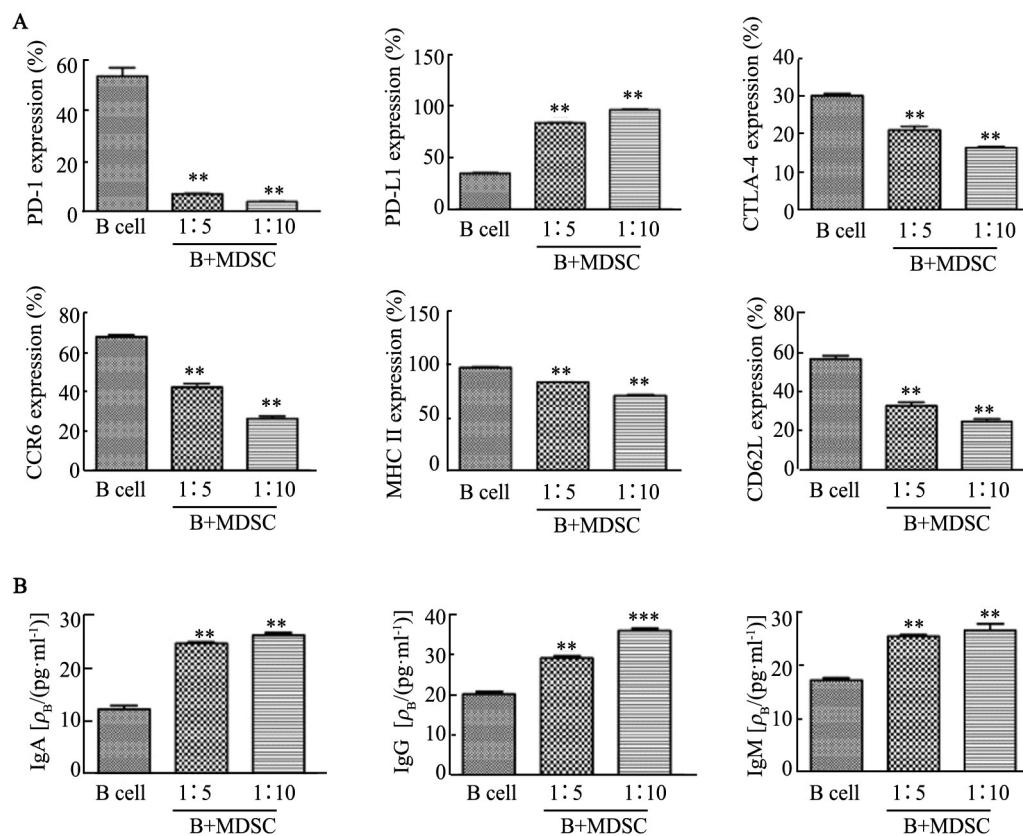
显示, 与 B 细胞组对比, B+MDSC(1:5)组 B 细胞凋亡率降低[( $44.533 \pm 1.815$ )% vs ( $58.367 \pm 2.272$ ),  $P < 0.01$ ]; B+MDSC(1:10)组 B 细胞凋亡率[( $31.433 \pm 1.563$ )]降低更明显( $P < 0.01$ )。在一定范围内, 随着 MDSC 细胞数的增加, B 细胞的凋亡率逐渐降低。

### 2.5 与 MDSC 共孵育后的 B 细胞可以抑制 T 细胞的增殖

BrdU 摄入法检测 T 细胞的增殖结果(图 4A)显示, 与 T 细胞组对比, NB+T 组的 T 细胞增殖率无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ ), 正常的 B 细胞对 T 细胞的增殖率无影响; (B+MDSC 1:5)+T 组的 T 细胞增殖率明显降低[( $22.200 \pm 1.905$ )% vs ( $38.667 \pm 2.838$ ),  $P < 0.01$ ]。

### 2.6 与 MDSC 共孵育后的 B 细胞对 T 细胞的凋亡无明显影响

流式细胞术检测 T 细胞的凋亡结果(图 4B)显示, 与 T 细胞组对比, NB+T 组、(B+MDSC 1:5)+T 组以及 Transwell 组的 T 细胞凋亡均无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ ), 结果表明 MDSC 诱导的 B 细胞对 T 细胞的凋亡无明显影响。



\*\* $P < 0.01$  vs B cell group

The splenic B cells isolated from wild type mice were cultured with MDSCs isolated from 4T1 tumor-bearing mice, stimulated with IL-4 (200 ng/ml) and anti-CD40 antibody (10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) for 24 h.

A: The expression of PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA-4, CCR6, CD62L and MHCII on B cells was detected by flow cytometry;

B: The secretion of IgA, IgM and IgG on B cells in the co-culture system was detected by ELISA

图2 MDSC对B细胞表型和分泌抗体的影响

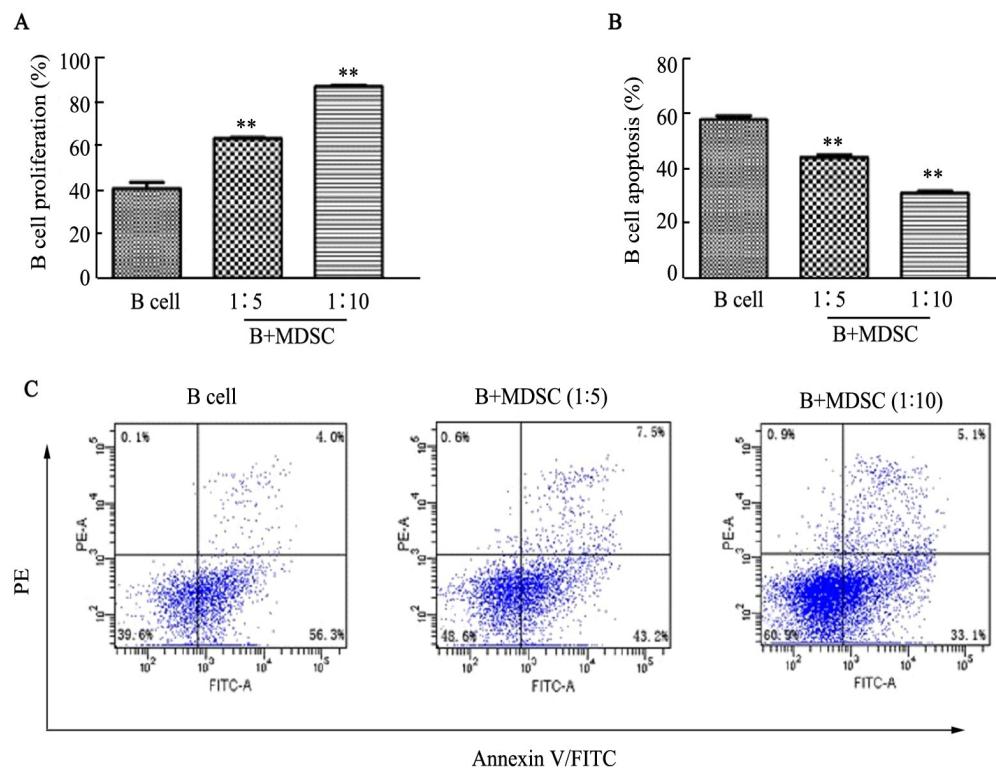
Fig.2 Effect of MDSCs on surface molecules and antibody secretion of B cells

### 3 讨 论

MDSC是一群具有很强免疫抑制功能的细胞,在炎症和肿瘤等疾病的进展和转归中起着重要作用<sup>[12]</sup>。最新研究<sup>[13]</sup>发现,在鼠的艾滋病(AIDS)模型中,体外将MDSC与被抗IgM或抗CD40抗体激活的B细胞共同孵育,这些激活的B细胞的增殖将被抑制。而MDSC是通过产生可溶性的介质,包括ROS、NO、TGF-β、过氧化亚硝酸盐等抑制B细胞的应答。

研究发现乳腺癌MDSC可诱导B细胞的增殖,抑制B细胞的凋亡。B细胞上的抑制性分子PD-L1表达增高,以及B细胞分泌的IgA抗体也增加。SHALAPOUR等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究表明,前列腺肿瘤内高分泌IgA的浆细胞表面高表达PD-L1,可诱导CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞耗竭或抑制细胞毒性T淋巴细胞的免疫应答,在肿瘤微环境中可发挥免疫抑制作用。另有研究<sup>[15]</sup>也证实,B细胞可通过表达PD-L1、CTLA-4等免疫检查点

分子传递抑制性信号,阻断抗肿瘤免疫细胞的作用,促进肿瘤生长。因此推测,MDSC诱导的B细胞表型以及分泌抗体的变化可能诱导B细胞向免疫抑制方向转化。本研究中,将MDSC诱导的B细胞与T细胞共孵育,发现T细胞增殖被抑制,表明MDSC诱导的B细胞具有免疫抑制功能。B细胞的这种功能变化与近来研究比较热门的Breg有着千丝万缕的联系。Breg主要通过产生IL-10、TGF-β等促炎细胞因子抑制T细胞的免疫应答,同时促进Treg、MDSC等免疫抑制细胞的聚集<sup>[16-17]</sup>。那么,MDSC诱导的B细胞是否可能通过分泌的细胞因子去发挥作用呢?在本研究中已经证实,当用Transwell小室将B细胞和T细胞分隔开后,T细胞的增殖无明显差异。这表明MDSC诱导的B细胞的免疫抑制功能不是通过分泌细胞因子发挥作用的,而是通过细胞与细胞间的接触去调控。大量的研究<sup>[18-20]</sup>发现,在多种肿瘤模型中,B细胞常通过高表达抑制性配体发挥免疫调节作用,

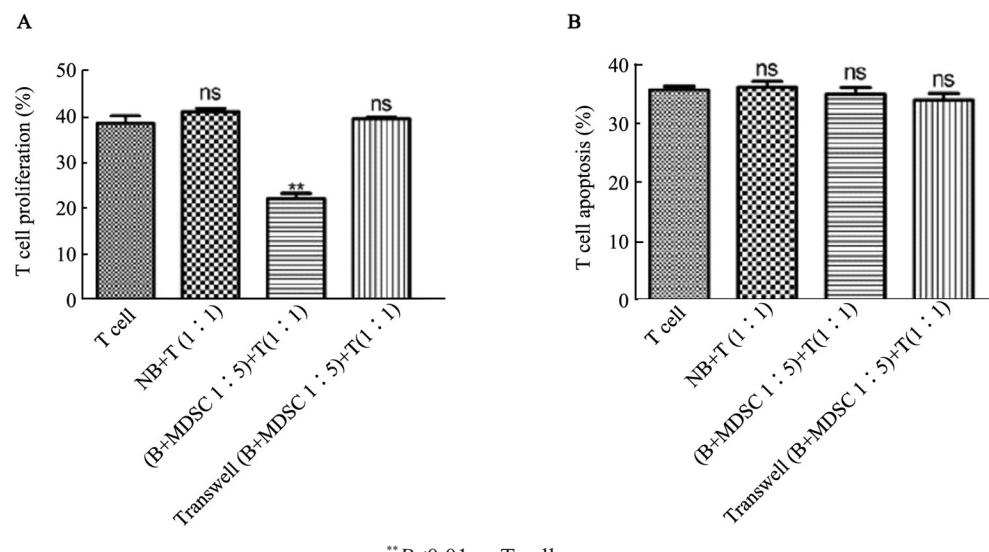


The splenic B cells isolated from wild type mice were cultured with MDSCs isolated from 4T1 tumor-bearing mice, stimulated with IL-4 (200 ng/ml) and anti-CD40 antibody (10 µg/ml) for 24 h. A: B cell proliferation was detected by BrdU;

B, C: B cell apoptosis was detected by flow cytometry

图3 MDSC对B细胞增殖和凋亡的影响

Fig.3 Effect of MDSCs on B cell proliferation and apoptosis



\*\*P<0.01 vs T cell group

The splenic B cells isolated from wild type mice were cultured with MDSCs isolated from 4T1 tumor-bearing mice, stimulated with IL-4 (200 ng/ml) and anti-CD40 antibody (10 µg/ml) for 24 h. Then B cells isolated from this system were cultured with T cells, stimulated with CD3/CD28 (15 µg/ml) for 48 h. A: T cell proliferation was detected by BrdU;

B: The percentage of T cell apoptosis was detected by flow cytometry

图4 B细胞对T细胞增殖和凋亡的影响

Fig.4 Effect of B cells on T cell proliferation and apoptosis

如PD-L1和Fas-L等。这些结果均提示B细胞表型的变化可能与免疫调节作用有关。那么,下一步可

通过B细胞的表型变化筛选出某一特定B细胞亚群,论证其免疫抑制作用是否强于MDSC诱导的总B细



胞。此外,探讨抑制MDSC是否可恢复B细胞的免疫调控功能,从而打破免疫耐受、缓解肿瘤生长。这些都为进一步了解肿瘤免疫抑制的机制提供了新的方向,也为目前关于Breg的进一步界定提供了新的理论依据。

总之,本研究提出了MDSC调控B细胞应答的新方向,有助于更全面地认识MDSC对免疫应答多细胞网络的负向调控功能,并使研究者对B细胞的免疫抑制有了更深刻的理解,为探索肿瘤、自身耐受和自身免疫性疾病等的发生机制及免疫治疗提供了新的研究途径。

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