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·基础研究·

## 靶向抗PD-1/CD19双特异性抗体的表达与活性鉴定

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**[摘要]** 目的:重组表达和纯化靶向抗PD-1/CD19双特异性抗体(bispecific antibody, BsAb)并验证其活性。方法:以pCAR1为载体,利用分子克隆技术构建抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb真核表达载体,通过PEI试剂转染哺乳动物细胞株CHO-S瞬时表达抗体。利用亲和层析法对BsAb进行纯化,用SDS-PAGE和WB实验进行BsAb蛋白鉴定。用荧光素酶报告基因检测BsAb对PD-1/PD-L1的体外阻断活性,乳酸脱氢酶细胞毒实验检测BsAb依赖的PBMC介导细胞毒性(ADCC)活性。结果:成功构建双质粒真核表达载体pCAR1-19X3, BsAb在CHO-S细胞中成功表达,命名为pCAR1-19X3-TY。pCAR1-19X3-TY在体外能够有效地阻断PD-1与其配体PD-L1的结合,其量效曲线的EC50为0.306 μg/ml。ADCC结果显示,pCAR1-19X3-TY能介导PBMC对Raji细胞产生细胞毒性,曲线呈现直线上升的趋势;当效靶比为50:1时,pCAR1-19X3-TY的杀伤率为(38.9±0.3)%,与阳性处理组的杀伤率(46.7±4.9)%的差异比较无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),明显高于阴性对照组(1.2±0.1)%杀伤率( $P<0.05$ )。结论:重组表达的靶向抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb能有效阻断PD-1和PD-L1的结合、激活PBMC介导的Raji细胞毒性作用,具有开发用于治疗B细胞恶性肿瘤的潜力。

**[关键词]** 双特异性抗体;PD-1;CD19;PD-1/PD-L1相互作用;ADCC活性;肿瘤;免疫治疗

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## Expression and activity identification of bispecific antibody targeting PD-1/CD19

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**[Abstract]** Objective: To construct and purify the recombinant bispecific antibody (BsAb) targeting PD-1 and CD19 and evaluate its activity. Methods: With pCAR1 plasmid as the vector, the eukaryotic expression vector of anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb was constructed by molecular cloning technology, and then transfected into mammalian cell line CHO-S by PEI reagent for transiently expressing antibody. The BsAb was purified by Affinity chromatography and then identified by SDS-PAGE and WB. The blocking activity of BsAb on PD-1/PD-L1 *in vitro* was detected by Luciferase reporter gene assay. The activity of antibody (BsAb)-dependent cell (PBMC)-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) *in vitro* was evaluated by lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) cytotoxicity assay. Results: The double plasmid eukaryotic expression vector pCAR1-19X3 was successfully constructed, and anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb was successfully expressed in CHO-S cells, named pCAR1-19X3-TY. pCAR1-19X3-TY could effectively block the binding of PD-1 to its ligand PD-L1 *in vitro*, and the EC50 based on the dose-response curve was 0.306 μg/ml. ADCC results showed that pCAR1-19X3-TY could mediate the cytotoxicity of PBMC against Raji cells, and the curve showed a linear upward trend; when the effect/target ratio was 50:1, the target cell lysis rate of pCAR1-19X3-TY was (38.9±0.3)%, which was not significantly different from that of the positive treatment group (46.7±4.9%) ( $P>0.05$ ), but significantly higher than that of the negative control group (1.2±0.1%) ( $P<0.05$ ). Conclusion: The recombinant anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb can effectively block the binding of PD-1 and PD-L1 and activate PBMC mediated cytotoxicity against Raji cells. pCAR1-19X3-TY has the potential application value in the treatment of B-cell malignant tumor.

**[Key words]** bispecific antibody (BsAb); PD-1; CD19; PD-1/PD-L1 interaction; antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC); tumor; immunotherapy

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双特异性抗体(bispecific antibody, BsAb)是具有两种特异性抗原结合位点的人工改造或合成抗体,能够连接靶细胞和功能细胞,产生靶向性的效应功能<sup>[1-2]</sup>。BsAb可直接将免疫细胞靶向肿瘤细胞,大大降低了耐药性和严重的不良反应,在肿瘤治疗中具有巨大的前景<sup>[3-4]</sup>,因此研发有效的BsAb是肿瘤免疫治疗领域的热点和重大需求。由于肿瘤细胞可以通

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过利用PD-1/PD-L1免疫检查点途径来逃逸T细胞介导的细胞毒性<sup>[5]</sup>,所以阻断PD-1/PD-L1途径的抗体可激活免疫系统,靶向肿瘤细胞,达到治疗效果<sup>[6]</sup>;同时CD19是B细胞抗原受体信号转导的关键受体,在正常及恶性B淋巴细胞中均有表达<sup>[7]</sup>,CD19抗体与B细胞抗原受体信号转导的共连接可协同增强钙释放、有丝分裂原激活的蛋白激酶活性和细胞增殖<sup>[8]</sup>,靶向抗PD-1和CD19 BsAb对B淋巴细胞瘤患者具有良好的应用前景<sup>[9]</sup>。然而,目前对此BsAb鲜有报道。本研究设计和重组表达抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb,探究其对PD-1/PD-L1相互作用和体外抗体依赖细胞介导的细胞毒性作用(antibody dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity, ADCC),旨在为抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb的开发应用提供参考依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 细胞系及主要试剂

哺乳动物细胞CHO-S、CHO-K1/PD-L1 aAPC细胞、JurKat/PD-1-NFAT细胞和Raji细胞由南京金斯瑞公司提供,PBMC由本实验室分离。细胞培养及细胞实验相关耗材购自Hyclone公司和Corning公司,转染试剂Polyethyleneimine(PEI)购自Polyscience公司,表达载体pCAR1、Goat anti-Human IgG-HRP、ADCC稀释缓冲液由南京金斯瑞公司提供,Bio-Glo<sup>TM</sup>荧光素底物工作液购自Promega公司,乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LHD) Cytotoxicity Kit购自Roche公司。

### 1.2 细胞培养

实验所用细胞用Freestyle CHO+L-glutamine、含10%胎牛血清的RPMI 1640培养基或F12K培养基在37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>细胞培养箱中进行贴壁培养,2~3 d换液1次,维持细胞良好的生长状态。待细胞汇合度达70%~80%时,用0.25% trypsin-EDTA溶液消化、收集、离心、传代,取对数生长期细胞用于后续实验。

### 1.3 BsAb的构建、表达和纯化

构建以pCAR1为表达载体的双质粒真核载体,载体设计的示意图见图1。BsAb目的基因序列来源于PD-1以及CD19。经过PCR扩增、酶切及连接后,将克隆所得片段与对应载体进行Gibson装配,热击转化E.coli DH5α菌株,涂板过夜培养后挑取单克隆,扩大培养后提取质粒进行酶切鉴定并经测序完全正确,将其命名为pCAR1-19X3。利用质粒提取试剂盒大量提取重组质粒pCAR1-19X3,将聚乙烯亚胺(polyethyleneimine, PEI)与pCAR1-19X3质粒混合孵育后添加到CHO-S细胞瞬时转染进行真核表达,转染后1 d添加补料TN1,转染细胞经培养后3、4和5 d后取细胞液以4 500×g离心45 min后,收集上清液进行SDS-PAGE以及WB检测。将4 L上述细胞上清液加载到MabSelect SuRe LX的亲和柱上进行BsAb纯化。通过适量的缓冲液平衡和洗脱,利用脱盐柱Sephadex G-25将洗脱下来的蛋白置换到PBS(pH7.2)中,再利用0.22 μm的滤膜进行过滤,纯化后的BsAb进行SDS-PAGE检验。

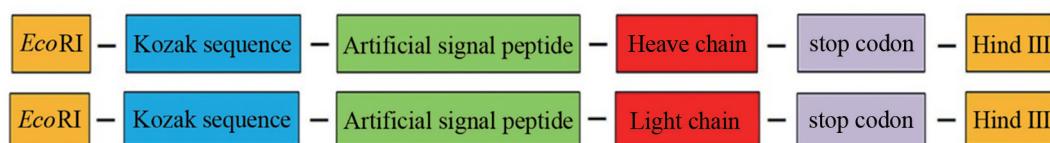


图1 抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb真核表达载体的克隆策略

Fig.1 Cloning strategies to prepare eukaryotic expression vector anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb

### 1.4 SDS-PAGE和WB实验鉴定BsAb蛋白的表达

利用SDS-PAGE实验对BsAb进行检验。在得到的细胞上清蛋白样品中,以1:5的比例加入6×还原性或非还原性上样缓冲液,加热变性后将相应的样品加入到SDS-PAGE胶板中,分别以80 V和120 V电压对浓缩胶和分离胶进行电泳,电泳结束后,加入考马斯亮蓝染液染色30 min,并脱色观察分析。

细胞上清蛋白样品经过SDS-PAGE、转移PVDF膜后,用8%脱脂奶粉室温封闭2 h。用PBST漂洗后,加入Goat anti-Human IgG-HRP(1:1 000)抗体室温孵育2 h后,用PBST洗膜,最后加入ECL进行曝光并显影,用Chemiluminescence MP成像系统进行成像分析。

### 1.5 荧光素酶报告基因实验检测BsAb对PD-1/PD-L1体外阻断活性

取生长状态良好、密度为5×10<sup>5</sup>个/ml的CHO-K1/PD-L1 aAPC细胞作为靶细胞接种于96孔板中,在37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>条件下培养24 h,设3个平行孔。用Assay Buffer配制2×浓度阴性对照、阳性对照和BsAb样品加入到相应孔中,同时加入效应细胞JurKat/PD-1-NFAT细胞(密度为6×10<sup>5</sup>个/ml)在37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>条件下孵育6 h,向96孔板中加入Bio-Glo<sup>TM</sup>荧光素底物工作液,室温震荡10 min后,利用PHERAStar FSX仪上读取化学发光值。依据相对化学发光信号值(relative light unit, RLU)和最终检测浓



度的对应关系建立相应的量效曲线图。

### 1.6 LDH细胞毒实验评价BsAb依赖的体外细胞介导的细胞毒性

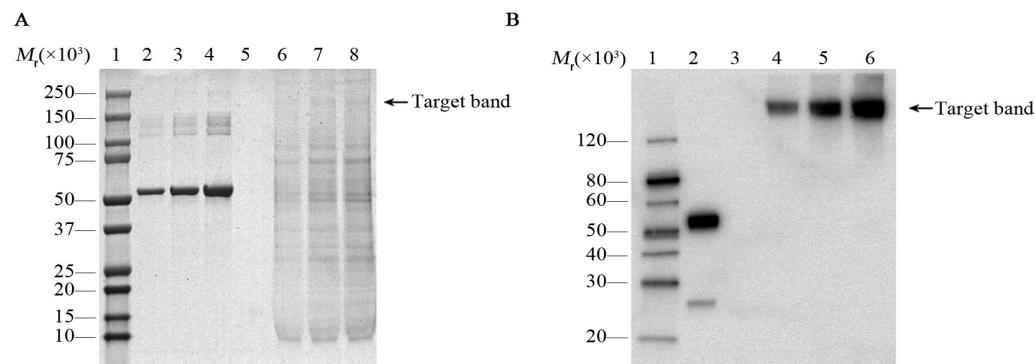
利用Ficoll密度梯度离心法分离新鲜人外周血(血液来源于20个健康人)PBMC作为效应细胞,以Raji细胞为靶细胞进行pCAR1-19X3-TY依赖的体外PBMC介导细胞毒活性评价。将Raji细胞加入到96孔实验板的样品检测孔( $1 \times 10^4$ 个/孔)中,设立3个平行孔,以pCAR1-19X3-TY浓度为20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 和50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 转移BsAb供试品、对照样品或ADCC稀释缓冲液至96孔板相应孔中,于室温孵育约30 min。按照实验组的效靶比为50:1、对照组的效靶比为25:1将新鲜获得的PBMC加入相应孔后于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>细胞培养箱中继续孵育约6 h。离心后,小心吸取孵育上清液转移至新的96孔实验板中,加入LDH检测工作液后,于室温孵育约10~30 min。在酶标仪上检测各孔的光密度值(D)值(检测波长为D<sub>492</sub> nm,参比波长为D<sub>650</sub> nm)。ADCC效应引起的细胞裂解率采用以下公式进行计算:细胞裂解率=(D<sub>实验数据</sub>-D<sub>ADCC E/T</sub>)/(D<sub>Maximum release</sub>-D<sub>Minimum release</sub>)×100%。

### 1.7 统计学处理

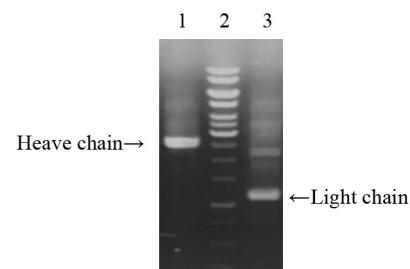
采用SPSS18.0软件进行统计学处理。正态分布的计量数据均采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用t检验,多组均数比较采用方差分析。以P<0.05或P<0.01表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 成功构建双质粒抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb真核表达载体pCAR1-19X3



利用PCR实验将重组轻链LC和重链HC分别扩增出来并进行核酸电泳分析确定后,经过酶切和连接分别将轻链和重链构建到pCAR1载体上,转化E.coli DH5 $\alpha$ 进行质粒双酶切鉴定,菌落PCR结果显示出清晰的轻链和重链(图2),且条带大小与理论大小相符合,说明质粒载体构建成功,将其命名为pCAR1-19X3。



Lane1: Heavy chain; Lane 2: DNA marker; Lane 3: Light chain

图2 抗PD-1和CD19 BsAb的重链与轻链

Fig.2 The heavy and light chain of anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb

### 2.2 抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb的SDS-PAGE检测及WB验证结果

SDS-PAGE法检测结果表明,表达载体pCAR1-19X3利用PEI介导转染CHO-S细胞后随着培养时间的增加,目的蛋白表达逐渐增加(图3A,Lane 6~8)。

WB实验验证结果(图3B,Lane 4~6)显示,表达载体pCAR1-19X3用PEI介导转染CHO-S细胞后随着培养时间的增加,目的蛋白表达量逐渐增多,条带单一清晰,表明抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb在CHO-S细胞中成功表达。

A: Lane 1-4: Protein standard (Bio-Rad, Cat. No.: 161-0374); Lane 5: Empty; Lane 6-8: SDS-PAGE analysis of pCAR1-19X3 at day 3, day 4, day 5, under non-reducing conditions (40  $\mu\text{l}$ ); B: Lane 1-2: Protein standard (GenScript, Cat. No.: M00521); Lane 3: Empty; Lane 4-6: WB analysis of pCAR1-19X3 at day 3, day 4, day 5, under non-reducing condition (40  $\mu\text{l}$ )

图3 SDS-PAGE(A)和WB(B)实验对PD-1/CD19 BsAb重组质粒在CHO-S细胞中的表达验证

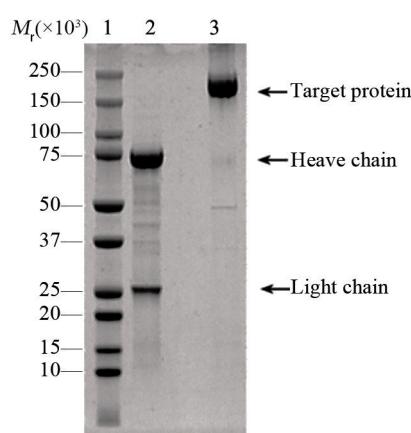
Fig.3 Validation of the expression of anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb in CHO-S cells by SDS-PAGE (A) and WB (B)

### 2.3 抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb的纯化及鉴定

SDS-PAGE法检测纯化后的BsAb结果(图4)显

示,该目的蛋白在还原条件下的分子量大约是25 000和75 000,非还原条件下的蛋白分子量大约200 000。灰度

定量结果显示蛋白纯度为99.0%。共获得4.00 mg蛋白, UV280浓度(紫外可见分光光度计)为0.25 mg/ml, 内毒素(鲎试剂检测法)<5.00 EU/mg。无论是还原条件下还是非还原条件下, 均得到条带清晰、浓度较高、且条带大小与理论大小相符合, 表明抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb的纯化效果较好, 将其命名为pCAR1-19X3-TY。



Lane 1: Protein marker (Bio-Rad, Cat. No.: 1610374);  
Lane 2: Under reducing condition 5.00 μg pCAR1-19X3-TY; Lane  
3: Under non-reducing condition 5.00 μg pCAR1-19X3-TY

图4 SDS-PAGE实验对纯化后的抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb进行验证

Fig.4 Validation of purified anti-PD-1/CD19 BsAb by SDS-PAGE analysis

#### 2.4 抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb具有阻断PD-1/PD-L1相互作用的活性

纯化获得抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb pCAR1-19X3-TY的PD-1/PD-L1体外阻断活性结果(图5)表明, 阳性对照(根据Keytruda序列合成)能够有效阻断PD-1与其配体PD-L1的结合, 其量效曲线呈S形, EC50为0.1153 μg/ml;pCAR1-19X3-TY能够有效地阻断PD-1

和PD-L1结合, 其量效曲线呈S形, EC50为0.306 μg/ml; 阴性对照(Human IgG1)无法阻断PD-1和PD-L1的结合。实验结果表明, 针对于靶点PD-1, BsAb pCAR1-19X3-TY具有阻断PD-1/PD-L1相互作用的活性。

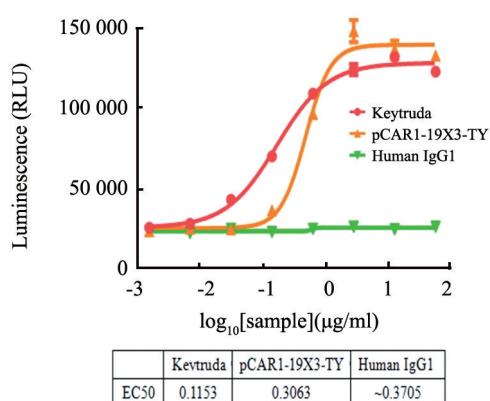


图5 BsAb pCAR1-19X3-TY的PD-1/PD-L1体外阻断活性实验

Fig.5 The *in vitro* PD-1/PD-L blockade by BsAb pCAR1-19X3-TY

#### 2.5 抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb能有效介导PBMC的体外杀伤活性

LDH细胞毒实验结果表明, 阴性对照Human IgG1不能介导PBMC对Raji细胞产生细胞毒性; 阳性对照品Rituxan可有效介导PBMC对Raji细胞产生细胞毒性, 曲线呈现S形;pCAR1-19X3-TY能有效的介导PBMC对Raji细胞产生细胞毒性, 曲线呈现直线上升的趋势(图6A)。当效靶比为50:1时, pCAR1-19X3-TY的杀伤率为(38.9±0.3)% ,与阳性处理组的杀伤率(46.7±4.9)%的差异比较无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ), 明显高于阴性对照组( $P<0.05$ , 图6B)。

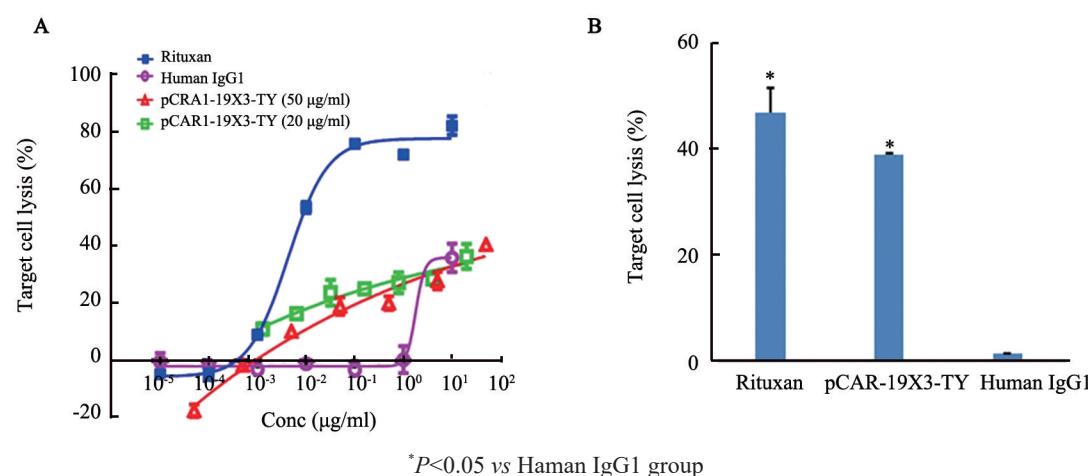


图6 pCAR1-19X3-TY依赖的体外PBMC介导细胞毒性活性量效曲线(A)和对Raji细胞杀伤活性(B)

Fig.6 Dose-response curves (A) of pCAR1-19X3-TY-dependent PBMC mediated cytotoxicity *in vitro* and its cytotoxicity against Raji cells (B)



### 3 讨 论

单克隆抗体被广泛应用于肿瘤、炎症和感染性病变等多种疾病的治疗<sup>[10]</sup>。目前大多数上市的抗体是单特异性的,能够与单个靶标相互作用,起到干扰或阻断的作用<sup>[11-12]</sup>。然而,复杂的疾病在本质上通常是多因素的,在疾病发生发展中涉及多种信号分子的协同作用,包括不同信号通路的相互作用<sup>[13]</sup>。因此,多种不同病理因素和途径的阻断均可改善治疗的效果,可以通过联合用药策略,或使用双靶向性的BsAb来实现这一效果<sup>[14]</sup>。

目前已有报道多种与PD-1或CD19相关的BsAb进行肿瘤的免疫治疗。基于PD-1和c-MET的新型BsAb可以介导T细胞杀死肿瘤细胞并抑制细胞增殖<sup>[15-16]</sup>。PD-L1/EGFR BsAb能够以EGFR导向的方式阻断PD-1/PD-L1免疫检查点,从而促进抗肿瘤T细胞的选择性激活<sup>[17]</sup>。RANKL/PD-1 BsAb以CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞依赖的方式发挥抗肿瘤作用,在肿瘤微环境中同时靶向RANKL和PD-1可提高抗肿瘤效果<sup>[18]</sup>。靶向ErbB2和PD-L1的BsAb在转移性乳腺癌中,以CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞和IFN-γ依赖的方式发挥抗肿瘤活性<sup>[19]</sup>。PD-L1/CSPG4 BsAb能够在黑色素瘤中靶向PD-1/PD-L1免疫检查点,提高抗肿瘤T细胞的溶解活性,从而抑制黑色素瘤的发生发展<sup>[20]</sup>。另一方面,靶向CD19和CD3的BsAb能够抑制慢性淋巴细胞性白血病的恶性发展<sup>[21]</sup>,临幊上安全有效地靶向CD19和CD47的BsAb可用于治疗B细胞淋巴瘤和白血病<sup>[22]</sup>。LAG-3/PD-L1 BsAb能够激活T细胞并且能明显地抑制小鼠体内肿瘤的生长<sup>[23]</sup>。CD19/CD3 BsAb在急性淋巴细胞性白血病和B细胞恶性肿瘤患者中发挥作用<sup>[24-25]</sup>。CD19是B淋巴细胞表面特异标志物,B细胞淋巴瘤患者、恶性肿瘤细胞表面PD-L1的表达水平也异常增高,慢性淋巴细胞性白血病体内B淋巴细胞常出现急性消耗,应用PD-1阻滞剂后这种现象有所减少。另外阻断PD-1后,B细胞的反应性也有所增强。因此,本研究设计了靶向PD-1和CD19抗原的双特异抗体,该抗体一端是特异性识别肿瘤抗原的ScFv,另一端为特异性活化T细胞的ScFv,不仅可以使回输进体内的T淋巴细胞发挥特异性的抗肿瘤效应,而且还可以活化体内其他T淋巴细胞发挥抗肿瘤效应。

本研究中使用真核表达宿主CHO-S细胞,是为了抗体蛋白质分子的折叠和高水平表达;同时抗体分子量相对较大,非还原条件下抗体蛋白分子量可达200 000,预期在体内停留更长时间,在靶向的部位能够积累更高的抗体浓度。靶向抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb

结合CHO-K1/PD-L1 aAPC细胞上的PD-L1受体,从而阻断了PD1与其配体PD-L1的连接,与阳性对照组结果一致,由此可见pCAR1-19X3-TY抗体具有阻断PD-1/PD-L1相互作用的活性,可激活下游信号通路,发挥重要的抗肿瘤作用。这是首次同时针对PD-1和CD19这两个靶点开发的BsAb,不同于之前多数已报道的BsAb,pCAR1-19X3-TY同时靶向T细胞免疫检测点关键因子PD-1和细胞抗原受体信号转导的关键受体,可能会大大增强其抗肿瘤作用。

PBMC以pCAR1-19X3-TY抗体浓度依赖性的方式显著地诱导了Raji细胞的凋亡,在效靶比50:1时,靶向抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb介导PBMC对Raji细胞的杀伤能力,这是首次报道靶向抗PD-1/CD19 BsAb对Raji细胞的作用,表明pCAR1-19X3-TY可能对淋巴肿瘤具有重要的作用。但相比于阳性对照药物,pCAR1-19X3-TY抗体的效靶比较高,说明抗体的序列并非最优序列。课题组下一步的工作是优化此序列,进一步提高pCAR1-19X3-TY抗体的活性,同时需要验证在体内的抗肿瘤活性。

综上所述,本研究创新性地开发了基于重要免疫基因PD-1和CD19的BsAb,丰富了BsAb的研究和发展,为应用基于抗PD-1和CD19 BsAb的肿瘤免疫治疗提供了参考依据,具有重要的理论意义和临床应用价值。

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