

创新团队成果专栏

弥漫内生性脑桥胶质瘤靶向治疗新策略的体外筛选与验证

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[摘要] 目的·从表观遗传角度寻找和鉴定弥漫内生性脑桥胶质瘤 (diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma, DIPG) 的单药治疗和组合靶向治疗新策略。方法·以已发表的基于 8 例 DIPG 肿瘤组织和 6 例正常脑组织的转录组数据为基础选择用于筛选实验的靶向小分子库。在 DIPG 原代细胞 SU_DIPG13 中进行单药筛选并寻找新的能显著抑制 DIPG 细胞生长的靶向小分子。通过实时定量 PCR 和 Western blotting 检测药物处理后其靶基因在 mRNA 和蛋白水平的表达变化。EdU 和 Annexin V/碘化丙啶染色后利用流式细胞术分别检测药物处理对 DIPG 原代细胞增殖和凋亡的影响。靶向小分子库中的药物分别与溴结构域和外端家族 (bromodomain and extra terminal protein, BET) 抑制剂 JQ1 和 panobinostat 及蛋白去乙酰化酶 (histone deacetylase, HDAC) 进行组合筛选, 并体外验证对 DIPG 存在抑制作用的药物组合。结果·选择了包含 66 个小分子靶向小分子的药物库用于单药和组合筛选。单药筛选鉴定出的 YM155 能够显著抑制 DIPG 原代细胞 SU_DIPG13 和 SU_DIPG17 的生长, 其靶基因 *BIRC5* (baculoviral IAP repeat containing 5; 编码 survivin) 在 DIPG 肿瘤组织中的表达高于正常组织 ($P=0.018$)。YM155 能抑制 *BIRC5* 在 mRNA 和蛋白水平的表达。YM155 既能抑制 DIPG 原代细胞的增殖又能促进其凋亡。靶向小分子库中的 CX4945、ABT-737 分别与 JQ1、panobinostat 联用能在体外协同抑制 DIPG 细胞活性。结论·通过单药和组合药物筛选鉴定出了 DIPG 的靶向治疗新策略, 为后续体内验证这些 DIPG 的新靶向治疗策略和挖掘治疗机制奠定了基础。

[关键词] 弥漫内生性脑桥胶质瘤; 靶向小分子单药筛选; YM155; *BIRC5* 基因; 药物组合筛选

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In vitro screening and validation of novel targeted therapeutic strategy against diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma

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[Abstract] Objective·To find and identify new targeted therapeutic compounds and combinations for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG) from the perspective of epigenetics. Methods·Selection of small molecule compounds was based on the previously published transcriptome analysis of 8 cases of DIPG and 6 cases of normal brain tissues. New inhibitory compounds of DIPG were identified by single agent screening in DIPG primary tumor cells. The changes of target genes at mRNA and protein expression level were detected by real-time PCR and Western blotting after drug treatment. The effects of drug treatment on the proliferation and apoptosis of DIPG primary tumor cells were detected by FACS analyses after EdU and Annexin V/propidium iodide staining, respectively. The combinatory screening of small molecular compounds was performed with bromodomain and extra terminal protein (BET) inhibitor JQ1 or histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor panobinostat, and the drug combination with inhibitory effect on DIPG was verified *in vitro*. Results·Sixty-six small molecules were chosen to be applied to screening. Single agent screening identified that YM155 could significantly inhibit DIPG primary tumor cell growth, and *BIRC5* (baculoviral IAP repeat containing 5; gene encoding survivin), a target gene of YM155, was significantly upregulated in DIPG tumor tissues ($P=0.018$). YM155 could reduce the expression of *BIRC5* at both mRNA and protein levels. YM155 could repress proliferation and induce apoptosis of DIPG. CX4945 and ABT-737 from the targeted small molecular library were combined with JQ1 (BET inhibitor) and panobinostat (HDAC inhibitor), respectively, which could synergistically inhibit the activity of DIPG cells *in vitro*. Conclusion·Novel targeted therapeutic strategies for DIPG has been identified through single drug and combination drug screening, providing basis for further validation *in vivo* and therapeutic mechanism exploration.

[Key words] diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG); single targeted small molecule compounds screening; YM155; baculoviral IAP repeat containing 5 (*BIRC5*); drug combinatory screening

肿瘤是目前 14 岁以下儿童死亡的第二大原因, 仅次于意外^[1]。中枢神经系统肿瘤已经超过白血病成为发生率和

致死率均列第一的儿童肿瘤类型^[2]。弥漫内生性脑桥胶质瘤 (diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma, DIPG) 发生在儿童脑

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干的脑桥区域，中位生存期约为9个月，2年生存率低于10%，5年生存率不足1%，是目前已知致死性较高的肿瘤类型^[3-4]。由于DIPG发生的脑桥区域存在控制心率和呼吸的重要神经，而肿瘤本身又具有很强的浸润性，因此临幊上该类肿瘤无法通过手术来治疗^[5]。目前仅放射治疗(放疗)能够发挥一定的作用，但治疗后肿瘤会很快复发并形成放疗耐受，因此亟需发现针对DIPG的有效治疗手段^[6]。

研究^[7]发现约80%的DIPG患者携带H3组蛋白编码基因*H3F3A*(H3-3A gene)或*HIST1H3B*(H3 clustered histone 2)的体细胞突变，使得第27位赖氨酸突变成甲硫氨酸，即H3K27M突变。虽然DIPG中H3K27M的表观遗传肿瘤驱动功能已经被业内公认，但是该突变很难被小分子直接靶向，因此近年来包括笔者所在团队在内的国内外多个团队都聚焦在鉴定能够间接拮抗H3K27M致瘤功能的表观遗传靶向策略，并报道了溴结构域和外端家族(bromodomain and extra terminal protein, BET)抑制剂^[8]、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶7(cyclin-dependent kinase 7, CDK7)抑制剂^[8]以及组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylase, HDAC)抑制剂^[9]等表观遗传靶向小分子能够在临床前肿瘤模型中有效治疗DIPG，开拓了DIPG的表观遗传靶向治疗新思路。其中HDAC抑制剂panobinostat已获美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)批准用于多发性骨髓瘤的治疗^[10]，多个BET抑制剂和CDK7抑制剂已进入肿瘤治疗的早期临床试验^[11]。然而，笔者所在团队发现体外长期亚致死剂量药物作用可以诱导DIPG细胞产生针对panobinostat的获得耐药性；BET抑制剂处理DIPG细胞主要产生增殖抑制作用，并不诱导显著的细胞毒作用^[8]，这些都将限制其潜在的临床应用。

存活蛋白(survivin)由*BIRC5*(baculoviral IAP repeat containing 5)基因编码，是凋亡抑制蛋白(inhibitor of apoptosis, IAP)家族成员^[12]。肿瘤中survivin的高表达通常与化疗耐药、转移风险增加、肿瘤复发的高风险相关，使其在多种肿瘤中被发现可作为能反映较差预后的生物标志物^[13]。同时survivin靶向抑制剂YM155也进入了临床试验^[14-15]。

本研究结合转录组分析和药物库筛选寻找DIPG可能的靶向治疗策略，并进行体外验证，旨在为后续体内验证和机制挖掘奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与试剂

1.1.1 细胞 DIPG原代细胞SU_DIPG13和SU_DIPG17

由美国斯坦福大学Dr. Monje赠予，均来自H3.3组蛋白K27M突变的DIPG患者，经原代培养后可在体外稳定连续传代培养。

1.1.2 细胞培养基 DIPG培养基成分包括：Neurobasal-A培养基(10888022，美国Gibco)、DMEM/F12培养基、HEPES缓冲溶液(15630-080，美国Invitrogen)、丙酮酸钠溶液(11360-070，美国Invitrogen)、非必需氨基酸(11140-050，美国Invitrogen)、GlutaMAX-I(35050-061，美国Invitrogen)、B-27(12587-010，美国Invitrogen)、人表皮生长因子(AF-100-15-100，美国PeproTech)、人成纤维细胞生长因子(100-18B-100，美国PeproTech)、人血小板源生长因子AA(100-13A-50，美国PeproTech)、人血小板源生长因子BB(100-14B-50，美国PeproTech)、肝素(07980，加拿大StemCell Technologies)、抗菌抗真菌剂(15240-096，美国Invitrogen)。

小鼠神经干细胞(mouse neural stem cell, mNSC)培养基成分包括：鼠源神经干细胞培养基(NeuroCult NS-A proliferation kit mouse)(Cat05702，加拿大StemCell Technologies)、鼠表皮细胞生长因子(315-09-100，美国PeproTech)、鼠碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(450-33-50，美国PeproTech)、肝素、抗菌抗真菌剂。

1.1.3 其他试剂 筛选所用药物库部分由美国儿童癌症治疗发展研究所Dr. Charles Keller赠予，部分从美国Cayman Chemical和Selleck公司购买。Matrigel、多聚右旋赖氨酸(poly-D-lysine, PDL)、PBS(GP200603，武汉赛维尔生物科技有限公司)，HBSS、蛋白裂解液、TRIzol、TrypLE、DNA酶、CellTiter-Blue(G8080，美国Promega)，CellTiter-Glo(G9243，美国Promega)，BCA蛋白定量试剂盒、反转录试剂盒、SYBR Green、EdU试剂盒、凋亡试剂盒、SDS-PAGE凝胶(上海熠晨生物科技有限公司)，survivin抗体(71G4B7，美国Cell Signal Technology)。死亡结构关键结构域BH3的模拟抑制剂ABT-737、酪蛋白激酶2(casein kinase 2, CK2)抑制剂CX4945(美国Selleck)。

1.1.4 小鼠 出生后48 h的BALB/c小鼠2只，饲养于上海交通大学医学院实验动物科学部SPF级动物房。动物使用许可证号SYXK(沪)2018-0027，生产许可证号SCXK(沪)2018-0007。所有实验动物相关操作均获得上海交通大学医学院实验动物使用和管理委员会批准。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 DIPG原代细胞37 °C培养箱常规培养。mNSC从出生后48 h的BALB/c小鼠小脑获取。2只小鼠



断头处理,取出小脑,去脑膜,分离皮层,培养皿中切碎后用TrypLE在37℃振荡消化11 min,离心后HBSS重悬,40 μm滤网过滤,离心后mNSC培养基重悬培养,0.1 mg/mL的PDL包被孔板37℃放置2 h,蒸馏水洗净后用于mNSC培养。

1.2.2 DIPG转录组数据分析 8例DIPG肿瘤组织以及6例对照远端正常脑组织的mRNA测序(mRNA sequencing, RNA-seq)数据来自前期发表的文章^[9]。R包DESeq2用于分析差异表达基因(differentially expressed genes, DEGs),以调整P值(adjusted P value, padj)≤0.05、|log₂差异倍数(fold change, FC)|≥1为标准筛选。R包ggplot2绘制散点图、火山图,R包pheatmap绘制热图。基因富集分析(Gene Set Enrichment Analysis, GSEA)进行基因本体(Gene Ontology, GO)和通路(Pathway)分析。GO分析包括生物过程(biological process, BP)、细胞组分(cellular component, CC)和分子功能(molecular function, MF); Pathway分析包括京都基因与基因组百科全书(Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG)、BioCarta和REACTOME。

1.2.3 靶向小分子单药和组合筛选 根据转录组分析并结合DIPG和其他脑胶质瘤的已有靶向治疗研究成果,选择若干靶向小分子进行DIPG原代细胞的杀伤筛选和验证。选择一些已经在DIPG中报道过的靶向小分子作为阳性对照,包括靶向小分子THZ1、panobinostat、AUY922、PR-171、flavopiridol等^[8-9,16]。

设置0.01、0.1、1、10 μmol/L 4个筛选浓度,以不做处理的空白组(MOCK)和二甲基亚砜(dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO)处理组为阴性对照,每个浓度设置3个复孔。384孔板每孔铺板1 500个SU_DIPG13细胞,加药处理72 h,CellTiter-Blue检测细胞活力。

同时用以上靶向小分子在0.01、0.1、1、10 μmol/L浓度下与BET抑制剂JQ1或HDAC抑制剂panobinostat进行组合筛选。JQ1和panobinostat的筛选浓度为40%抑制浓度(inhibitory concentration, IC),即IC₄₀。同样以不做处理的MOCK组和DMSO处理组为阴性对照。

1.2.4 药物反应曲线测定 对于要体外单独验证的药物,分别选择5个药物浓度(0.000 1、0.001、0.01、0.1、1 μmol/L)绘制药物反应曲线。96孔板每孔铺板5 000个SU_DIPG13细胞,每个浓度条件设置3个复孔,加药72 h后CellTiter-Glo检测细胞活力,用GraphPad Prism 8软件绘制药物反应曲线。

1.2.5 Western blotting 药物处理SU_DIPG13细胞48 h后,收集细胞悬液至EP管中,离心,弃上清液,沉淀用

含有苯甲基磺酰氟(phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, PMSF)的蛋白裂解液吹打,并在冰上裂解30 min,离心。收集上清液至新的离心管中,BCA试剂盒检测蛋白浓度并定量。配制SDS-PAGE凝胶,每个样品上样10 μg,100 V电压条件下进行电泳,直至溴酚蓝迁移至胶底部。聚偏氟乙烯(polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)膜用甲醇活化后转膜,90 min后取出,用5%牛血清蛋白(bovine serum albumin, BSA)摇床封闭1 h后,加一抗(1:1 000),于4℃摇床中过夜。微管蛋白为内参。TBST洗膜后,二抗(1:5 000)室温孵育2 h,TBST洗膜后显影。

1.2.6 实时定量PCR 药物处理24 h后,收集SU_DIPG13细胞悬液至EP管中,离心,弃上清液,500 μL TRIzol吹打至沉淀完全溶解;每管加入100 μL氯仿,快速混匀,静置2 min;12 000×g、4℃离心15 min,吸取上清液至新的EP管中;每管加入2 μL糖原、250 μL预冷异丙醇,混匀静置2 min;12 000×g、4℃离心10 min;弃上清液,加入1 mL预冷75%乙醇,7 500×g、4℃离心2 min,重复此步骤;加20~30 μL DEPC水溶解沉淀,定量。反转录试剂盒将RNA反转录为cDNA,SYBR Green实时荧光定量PCR(real time fluorescent quantitative PCR, qRT-PCR)试剂检测RNA表达水平。*BIRC5*和*GAPDH*引物序列如下:*BIRC5*上游引物5'-AGGACCACCGCATCTCTACAT-3',下游引物5'-AAGTCTGGCTCGTTCTCAGTG-3';*GAPDH*上游引物5'-TGACTTCAACAGCGACACCCA-3',下游引物5'-CACCCCTGTTGCTGTAGCCAA3'。

1.2.7 药物对细胞增殖和凋亡的影响 设置MOCK、DMSO处理组作为对照组,设置药物处理组为实验组,分别检测SU_DIPG13细胞的增殖和凋亡水平。在药物处理细胞18 h后,实验组和对照组均加入EdU,使其终浓度为10 μmol/L,37℃孵育6~8 h后收集细胞并消化为单细胞,4%多聚甲醛固定并破膜处理,APC荧光染色后,避光室温孵育30 min,流式细胞仪(CytoFLEX S,美国Beckman Coulter)检测细胞增殖活性。药物处理细胞48 h后,收集实验组和对照组细胞,并消化细胞为单细胞后,Annexin V和碘化丙啶(propidium iodide, PI)同时对细胞染色,避光室温孵育5 min,流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡水平。

1.2.8 靶向小分子的组合验证 组合的2个靶向小分子各选择4个逐步升高的浓度分别进行单药和组合药物抑制率检测,并利用CalcuSyn 2.0软件计算组合指数(combination index, CI)。CI<1、CI=1、CI>1分别表示2个靶向小分子在对应浓度下存在协同抑制、叠加抑制、拮抗肿瘤细胞生长的效果^[17]。



2 结果

2.1 DIPG 肿瘤组织的转录组分析

为了鉴定新的DIPG靶向治疗策略,利用课题组前期已经发表的8例DIPG肿瘤组织和6例对照远端正常脑组织的RNA-seq数据进行DEGs分析^[9],筛选出2 319个DEGs,包括1 020个在肿瘤中显著上调和1 299个在肿瘤中显著下调的基因(图1A、B)。对上述基因分别进行GO分析和Pathway分析,用于鉴定富集了表达失调转录本的致癌或抑癌相关生物学功能或信号通路(图1C、D)。DIPG中显著上调的基因主要存在于细胞外基质和细胞表面,参与微管、细胞外基质等形成和功能;显著下调的基因主要存在于突触上,功能上主要参与突触信号以及细胞之间的信号转导和神经分化。

2.2 DIPG原代细胞的靶向小分子筛选

以DIPG肿瘤转录组分析结果为基础,共挑选出10类66个靶向小分子(图2A)。这10类分子包括BET抑制剂、HDAC抑制剂、组蛋白甲基转移酶抑制剂(histone methyltransferase inhibitor, HMTi)、组蛋白去甲基化酶抑制剂(histone demethylase inhibitor, HDMi)、细胞周期类抑制剂(cell cycle inhibitor, CCi)、代谢类药物(metabolic drug, MD)、激酶抑制剂(kinase inhibitor, KI)、mTOR抑制剂(mTOR inhibitor, mTORi)和通路抑制剂(signaling pathway inhibitor, SPi)等。

选择DIPG原代细胞SU_DIPG13对上述66个靶向小分子进行体外细胞活性抑制筛选。针对每个靶向小分子,分别测试了药物在4个浓度下处理SU_DIPG13细胞72 h之后对细胞活性的影响(图2B)。结果显示,在0.01、0.1、1、10 μmol/L浓度条件下抑制率超过50%的靶向小分子分别有2、3、11和22个。最终以1 μmol/L浓度下对细胞生长抑制率大于50%为筛选标准,获得符合该标准的11个靶向小分子;其中包含5个阳性对照小分子。根据抑制率大小,从高到低分别是YM155、AUY922、THZ1、CDK1/2 inhibitor III、dinaciclib、PR-171、panobinostat、flavopiridol、LY2874455、INK128和JIB-04(图2C)。11个小分子中除了THZ1和JIB-04,均已进入临床试验(表1);而CDK7抑制剂THZ1有同类小分子药物进入Ⅰ期临床试验(NCT04247126)。

2.3 BIRC5靶向小分子药物YM155对DIPG的抑制作用

在11个小分子的靶基因中,BIRC5、CDK2、CDK4、PSMB8、PSMB9在DIPG中特异性高表达($\log_2FC \geq 1$,

$padj \leq 0.05$)。其中只有靶因为BIRC5的小分子YM155尚未在DIPG中报道过,并且与正常脑组织转录组比较BIRC5在DIPG中上调的倍数最高($\log_2FC = 4.64$, $P = 0.018$;图2D)。此外,YM155杀伤SU_DIPG13细胞的IC₅₀最小,且在1 μmol/L浓度下的抑制效果也最强(表1)。因此,接下来对BIRC5基因进行后续验证。

首先通过qRT-PCR和Western blotting检测YM155在体外对BIRC5表达的影响。YM155处理SU_DIPG13细胞后BIRC5的表达在mRNA和蛋白水平均受到明显抑制(图3A、B)。平行比较YM155在2个DIPG原代细胞SU_DIPG13、SU_DIPG17和对照细胞mNSC的浓度-抑制率曲线后,2个DIPG原代细胞的IC₅₀(0.004、0.007 μmol/L)显著低于mNSC(0.03 μmol/L),YM155在体外对DIPG细胞有更显著的抑制作用(图3C)。进一步通过EdU和Annexin V/PI标记染色的方法分别测试YM155处理DIPG原代细胞后对其增殖和凋亡的影响。结果显示,与MOCK和DMSO组相比, YM155在0.005 μmol/L和0.01 μmol/L浓度下均能够显著抑制SU_DIPG13细胞增殖(图3D),促进细胞凋亡(图3E)。

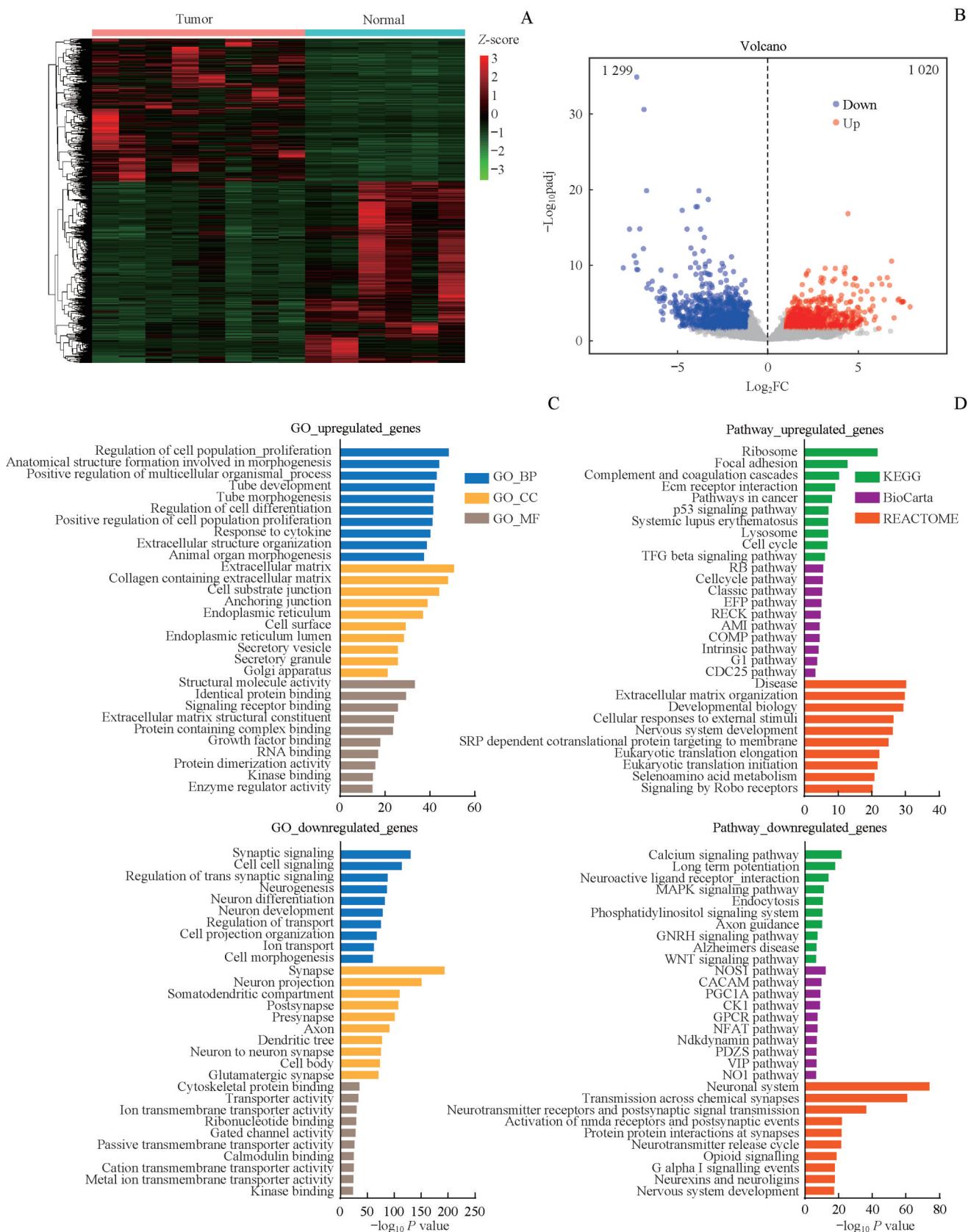
2.4 DIPG原代细胞的靶向小分子组合筛选与验证

为了解决DIPG治疗中HDAC抑制剂的获得性耐药和BET抑制剂未能显著诱导细胞毒杀伤的问题^[8],本研究在单药筛选的基础上进行药物库与HDAC抑制剂panobinostat和BET抑制剂JQ1的组合筛选。

在组合筛选中,将66种药物在0.01、0.1、1、10 μmol/L浓度下分别与浓度为IC₄₀的panobinostat和JQ1进行组合筛选,并分别计算单药、JQ1组合筛选和panobinostat组合筛选中各个小分子在不同浓度下的肿瘤细胞活性抑制率。然后以同一药物浓度下panobinostat组或JQ1组较DMSO组抑制率高10%作为标准,筛选具有潜在协同抑制作用的小分子组合(图4A)。

为了验证以上组合筛选结果可靠性,在panobinostat组和JQ1组中各挑选了一个未在DIPG中被报道过的组合[HDAC抑制剂与B细胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2基因(B-cell lymphoma/leukemia gene-2, Bcl-2)抑制剂、BET抑制剂与CK2抑制剂]在2个DIPG原代细胞中进行体外组合抑制测试。其中ABT-737为死亡结构关键结构域BH3的模拟抑制剂,作用于Bcl-2^[18];CX4945是一种有效的、可口服的ATP竞争性的CK2抑制剂^[19]。分别测试4个浓度条件下的单药抑制率和组合抑制率,并计算其CI。结果显示,除了SU_DIPG17细胞中panobinostat与ABT-737的最低浓度组合条件之外,其他组合其CI均小于1,说明



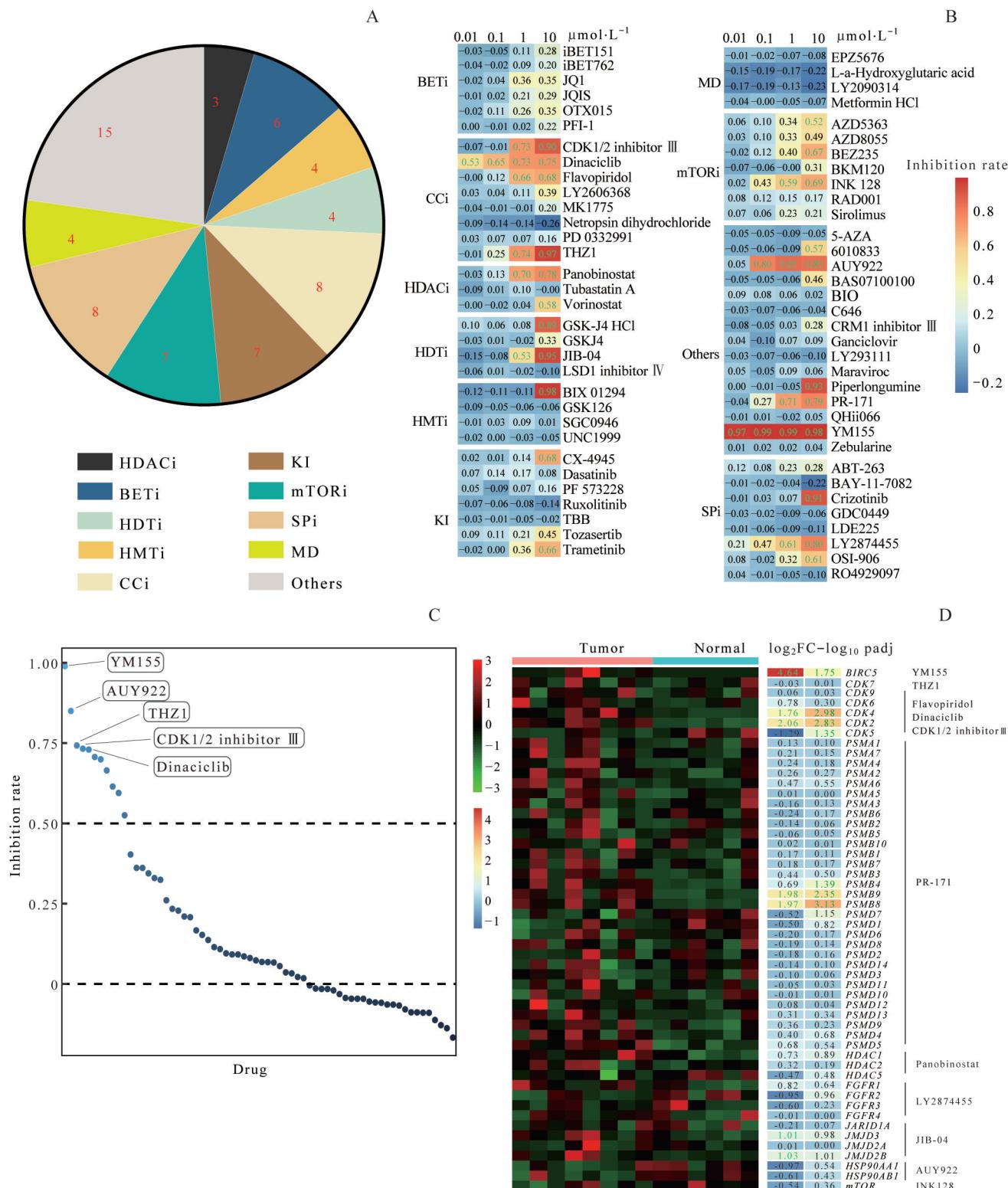


Note: A/B. Heatmap (A) and volcano plot (B) showing DEGs ($|Log_2FC| \geq 1$, $padj \leq 0.05$) of DIPG versus normal cerebral cortex. C/D. GO (C) and Pathway (D) analysis identifying enriched function or pathway in up- or down-regulated genes of DIPG.

图1 DIPG肿瘤组织和正常脑组织的转录组分析

Fig 1 Transcriptome analyses of DIPG specimen and normal cerebral cortex





Note: A. Classification of small molecule compounds used in drug screening. BETi—BET inhibitor; HDACi—HDAC inhibitor. B. Heatmap showing inhibition rates of cell viability by each compound at indicated concentrations in drug screening of SU_DIPG13 cells. Values up to standard (inhibition rate $\geq 50\%$) are shown in green. C. Ranks of compounds from drug screening based on inhibition rates at $1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. The names of top 5 compounds are labeled. D. Heatmap showing expression levels in DIPG versus normal cerebral cortex of target genes of the top 11 compounds with inhibition rates more than 50% at $1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$. Values up to standards ($\log_2FC \geq 1$, $\text{padj} \leq 0.05$) are shown in green. *HSP90AA1*—heat shock protein 90 α family class A member 1; *HSP90AB1*—heat shock protein 90 α family class B member 1; *PSMA*—archaeal proteasome endopeptidase complex subunit α; *PSMB*—archaeal proteasome endopeptidase complex subunit β; *PSMD*—proteasome 26S subunit; *FGFR1*—fibroblast growth factor receptor 1; *JARID1A*—lysine demethylase 5A; *JMD3*—lysine demethylase 6B; *JMD24*—lysine demethylase 4A; *JMD2B*—lysine demethylase 4B.

图2 SU_DIPG13细胞中小分子靶向药物的体外筛选

Fig 2 Drug screening in SU_DIPG13 cells with selected targeted small molecule compounds *in vitro*



表1 在 $1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 条件下对SU_DIPG13细胞抑制率大于50%的药物Tab 1 Drugs with growth inhibition rate over 50% at $1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ in SU_DIPG13 cells

Drug	Inhibition rate/%	Target gene	$\text{IC}_{50}/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	Clinical trial	NCT number
YM155	98.97	<i>BIRC5</i>	0.004	Phase I / II	NCT01023386, NCT00818480
AUY922	85.01	<i>HSP90AA1, HSP90AB1</i>	0.050	Phase II	NCT01854034
THZ1/CDK7 inhibitor	74.26	<i>CDK7</i>	0.280	Phase I	NCT04247126
CDK1/2 inhibitor III	73.27	<i>CDK1, CDK2</i>	0.400	Phase I / II	NCT02095132
Dinaciclib	72.99	<i>CDK1, CDK2, CDK5, CDK9</i>	0.010	Phase I	NCT03484520
PR-171	70.69	<i>PSMA, PSMB, PSMD</i>	0.140	Phase I / II	NCT00150462, NCT00884312
Panobinostat	69.95	<i>HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC5, et al</i>	0.240	Phase I / II / III	NCT01496118, NCT04326764
Flavopiridol	66.49	<i>CDK1, CDK2, CDK4, CDK6, CDK9</i>	0.200	Phase I / II	NCT00445341
LY2874455	61.49	<i>FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4</i>	0.140	Phase I	NCT03125239
INK 128	59.47	<i>mTOR</i>	0.170	Phase I / II	NCT02987959, NCT03097328
JIB-04	52.54	<i>JARID1A, JMJD2E, JMJD3, JMJD2A, JMJD2B, et al</i>	0.740	—	—

HDAC抑制剂与Bcl-2抑制剂以及BET抑制剂与CK2抑制剂之间存在针对DIPG细胞的协同抑制作用(图4B、C)。以上验证结果表明我们筛选发现的一系列具有协同抑制作用的DIPG靶向组合新策略具备进一步进行体内验证的潜力。

3 讨论

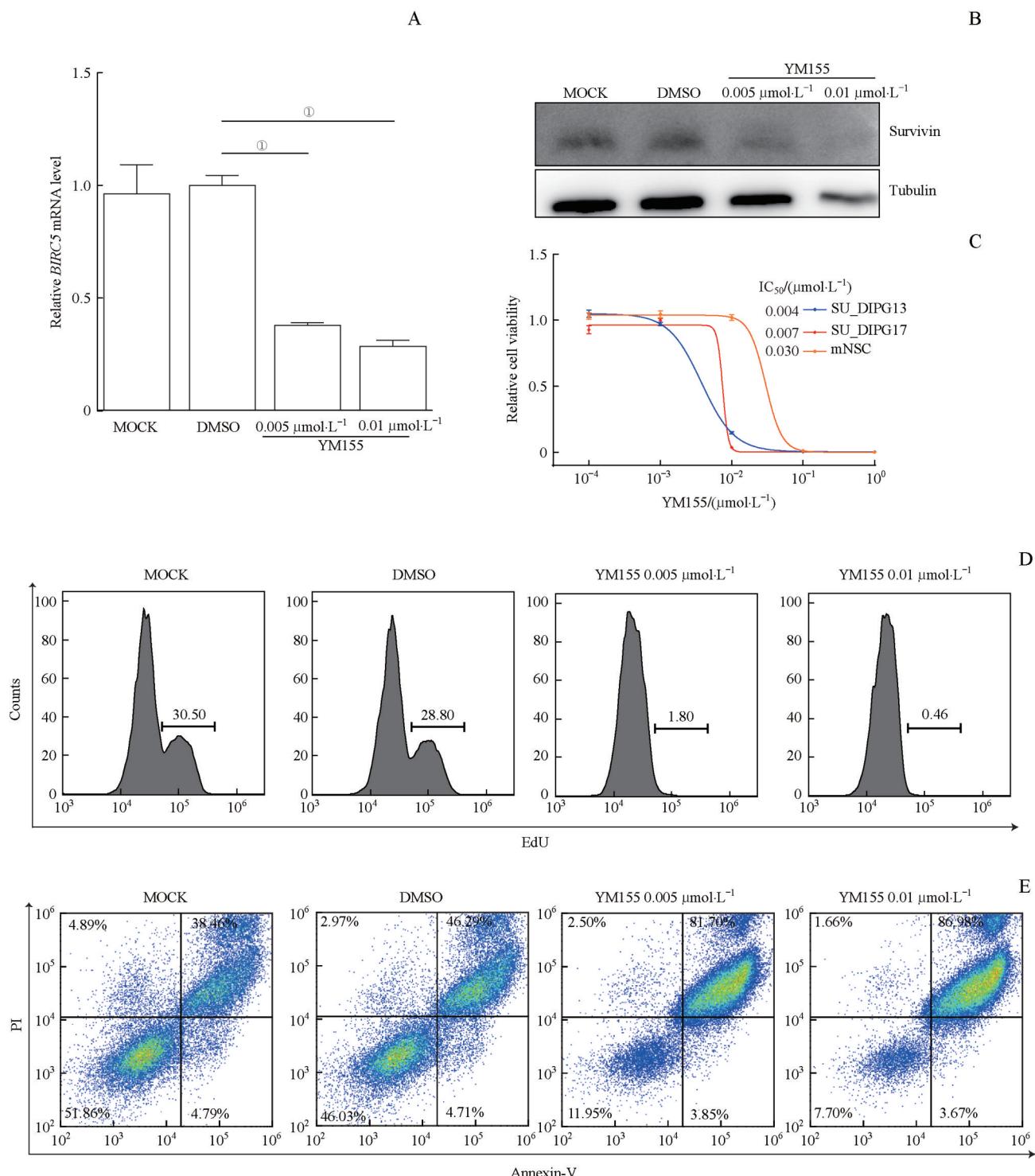
DIPG是一类发病率高且极为恶性的儿童脑肿瘤，目前仅放疗具有一定的效果，因此亟需寻找有效的靶向治疗方法^[6]。在本研究中，我们根据DIPG肿瘤组织的转录组分析选择多个靶向小分子在患者来源DIPG原代细胞中进行了体外筛选。转录组分析结果显示，在DIPG中显著上调的基因富集于细胞外基质和细胞表面，参与微管、细胞外基质等的形成和功能；这些在DIPG中表达上调的基因可能通过激活细胞外基质以及核糖体相关的信号通路促进肿瘤细胞增殖^[20]。与之一致的是，在DIPG中已经有血小板源性生长因子受体α多肽(platelet-derived growth factor receptor α, PDGFRA)、RAS、1型激活素受体(actin receptor type-1, ACVR1)以及成纤维生长因子受体(fibroblast growth factor receptor, FGFR)等多条细胞外基质或膜表面相关信号通路被发现具有重要致癌作用^[21-24]。DIPG中显著下调的基因富集于突触，参与突触和细胞以及细胞之间的信号转导和细胞分化。突触通常随着神经系统的发育而不断形成^[25]。DIPG中与神经突触、信号传递功能相关的基因表达显著下调，表明其具有去分化或分化抑

制特性，而这种分子特征对于肿瘤的形成和维持可能具有重要作用^[26]，这与已有研究结果一致^[22,27]。

结合筛选和体外验证结果，我们鉴定出DIPG中显著高表达的*BIRC5*基因的靶向小分子药物YM155对DIPG细胞具有较强的体外杀伤效果。进一步的研究表明YM155能够显著抑制DIPG原代细胞增殖并诱导其凋亡。这为DIPG的靶向治疗提供了一种新策略。YM155已经进入肿瘤治疗的临床试验(表1)。本研究结果为该药物的相关研究成果尽快进行临床转化提供了重要基础。

目前已经明确H3K27M组蛋白突变引起的表观遗传失调在DIPG中发挥了关键的肿瘤驱动功能^[28-29]，但该突变本身并不是合适的药物靶标。针对这个情况，近年来包括我们在内的多个研究团队开辟了DIPG的靶向治疗新方向，揭示了多个能在临床前肿瘤模型中有效杀伤DIPG的表观遗传靶向策略，包括BET抑制剂、HDAC抑制剂和CDK7抑制剂等^[8-9]。其中最值得关注的是HDAC抑制剂panobinostat，其已经进入治疗DIPG的I期临床试验。但我们发现药物长期作用可诱导DIPG细胞产生针对panobinostat的获得耐药性，BET抑制剂也存在不能显著诱导细胞毒作用的短板^[8]。为了解决这些问题，我们同时进行了基于BET抑制剂或HDAC抑制剂的组合筛选和初步验证。筛选结果中panobinostat与JQ1以及与PR-171(蛋白酶体抑制剂)的协同抑制作用已在DIPG中有过报道^[30]；而panobinostat与PR-171或RAD001(mTOR抑制剂)的潜在组合已分别进入多发性骨髓瘤(NCT01301807)和淋巴瘤(NCT00967044)的临床试

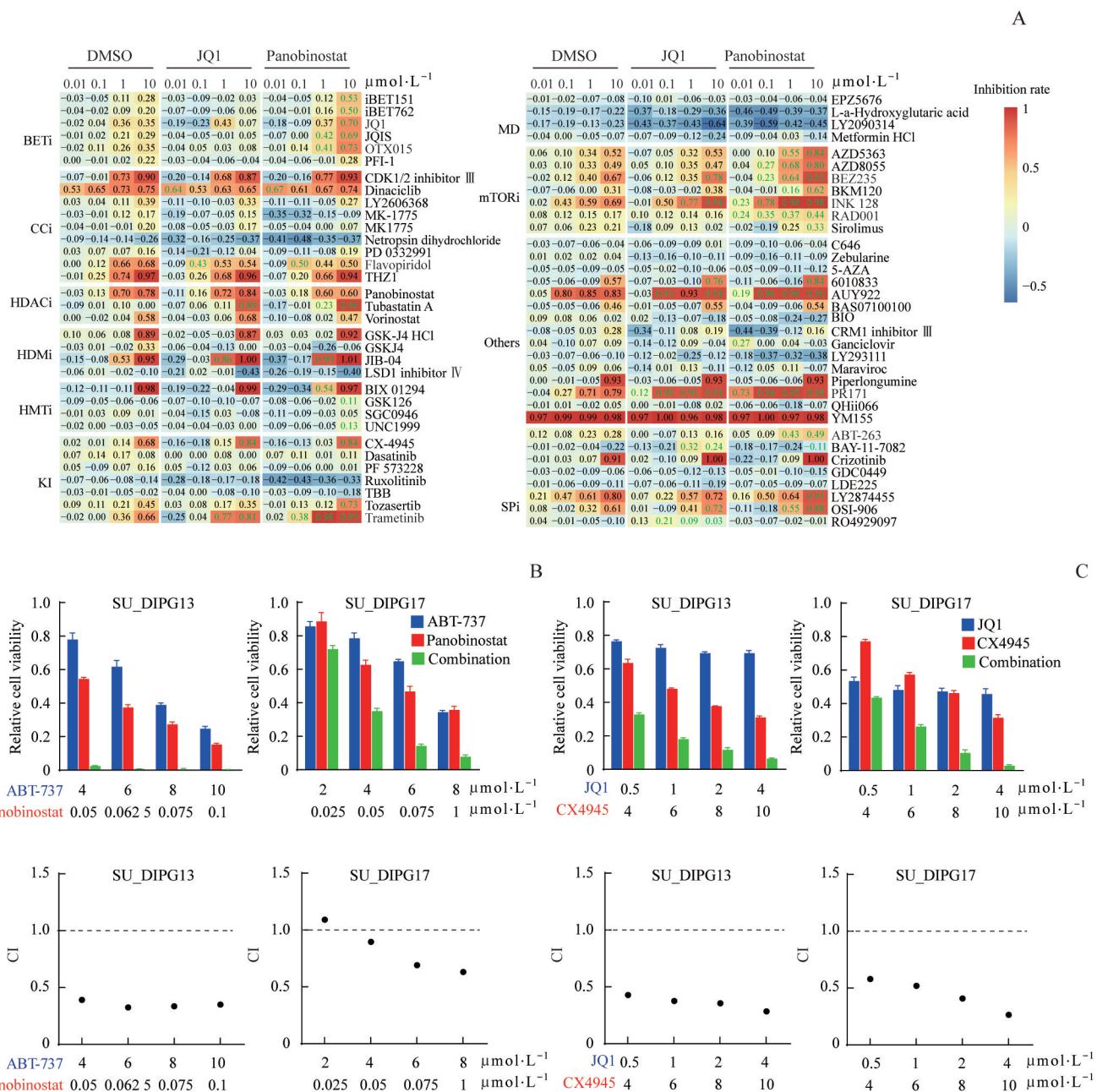




Note: A. qRT-PCR analysis of *BIRC5* in SU_DIPG13 cells treated with YM155 at indicated concentrations for 24 h. ${}^{\circ}P=0.000$. B. Western blotting detecting survivin expression in cell extracts from SU_DIPG13 cells treated with YM155 at indicated concentrations for 48 h. Tubulin is shown as loading control. C. Dosage curves of YM155 in treating SU_DIPG13 cells, SU_DIPG17 cells or mNSCs. IC₅₀ of each line is shown. D. EdU staining detecting cell proliferation of SU_DIPG13 cells treated with YM155 at indicated concentrations for 24 h. E. Annexin V/PI staining detecting cell apoptosis of SU_DIPG13 cells treated with YM155 at indicated concentrations for 48 h.

图3 靶向*BIRC5*的小分子药物YM155对DIPG的体外抑制作用

Fig 3 Inhibitory effect of *BIRC5*-targeted inhibitor YM155 on DIPG *in vitro*



Note: A. Heatmap showing inhibition rates of combination screening at indicated concentrations. Inhibitory rates conforming to standard highlighted in green. B/C. Cell viability and synergy measurement in combinatory drug treatments. SU_DIPG13 (B) or SU_DIPG17 (C) cells were treated with panobinostat, ABT-737, JQ1 or CX4945 individually or in combination at indicated concentrations for 72 h.

图 4 DIPG 的体外药物组合筛选及验证

Fig 4 Screening and validation of combinatory drug for DIPG *in vitro*

验，这些均说明我们的筛选方法有效。在此基础上发现 HDAC 抑制剂与 Bcl-2 抑制剂以及 BET 抑制剂与 CK2 抑制剂等新的潜在联合药物治疗策略，为后续进行针对 DIPG 体内临床前肿瘤模型的组合治疗验证提供了初步证据。

DIPG 是发生在脑干中脑桥区域的颅内肿瘤类型，血脑屏障的存在会显著阻碍多种小分子药物进入肿瘤区域。因此与其他脑肿瘤一样，DIPG 的药物治疗面临着更大的挑战^[31-32]。本研究发现的能在单药或组合治疗中显著抑

制DIPG的靶向小分子HDAC抑制剂、BET抑制剂和CK2抑制剂均能有效通过血脑屏障，且已有药物（panobinostat、OTX015、CX4945）进入脑肿瘤治疗的早期临床试验，但Bcl-2抑制剂以及*BIRC5*抑制剂类药物尚无法有效跨越血脑屏障^[33-35]。因此，在后续应用体内模型进行药物治疗测试时，要么选取可有效通过血脑屏障的同类靶向小分子药物，要么通过特殊的方法来实现颅内有效药物递送。对流增强递送（convection enhanced

delivery, CED) 是一种直接将药物注入肿瘤所在部位从而克服血脑屏障的颅内药物递送技术, 目前正在临幊上开展脑肿瘤治疗的试验^[36-37]。已有研究^[38-39]表明该方法同样适用于DIPG的治疗, 其与免疫放射疗法联合后表现出良好的安全性和可行性。因此, 该方法的应用有望大大促进我们所发现的DIPG靶向新策略的体内验证与临床

转化。

综上所述, 我们通过转录组分析和靶向小分子单药或组合筛选, 发现并初步验证了DIPG的一些潜在有效靶向治疗策略, 为它们进一步在DIPG的体内临幊前肿瘤模型中的研究提供了初步证据。后续更加深入的研究有望为DIPG这类严重危害儿童健康的疾病提供新的治疗思路。

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细胞器网络功能与信号转导

团队负责人介绍

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钟清（1970—），上海交通大学医学院病理生理学系主任，细胞分化与凋亡教育部重点实验室主任，上海交通大学光启讲席教授。现任中国细胞生物学学会细胞死亡研究分会会长，中国细胞生物学会细胞器分会副会长。

钟清教授长期致力于自噬调控肿瘤细胞命运的研究。通过对自噬这一决定细胞命运的关键通路的生化解析，详细阐述了自噬体形成、底物识别及与溶酶体融合的机制，在*PNAS*、*Mol Cell*、*Nature*等杂志共发表高水平论文40余篇，被引超过5 000余次。已获得国家自然科学基金面上项目和重大研究计划重点支持项目的支持，受邀担任国际多个学术杂志的编委。

ZHONG Qing (1970—), head of the Department of Pathophysiology, and director of Key Laboratory of Cell Differentiation and Apoptosis of Ministry of Education, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine. He was appointed as a Guangqi Endowed Chair Professor, Shanghai Jiao Tong University. He is currently chairman of Cell Death Branch of Chinese Society for Cell Biology, and vice chairman of Organelle Branch of Chinese Society for Cell Biology.

Prof. ZHONG dedicates to figure out how autophagy regulates cell fate. He has elucidated the mechanism of autophagosome formation, substrate identification and autophagosome-lysosome fusion in autophagy that is important to cell fate determination by biochemical analysis. More than 40 high-level papers have been published in *PNAS*, *Mol Cell*, *Nature* and other journals, which has been cited more than 5 000 times. He has been supported by General Program of National Natural Science Foundation of China and National Basic Research Program of China, and served as an editorial board member of many international academic journals.

团队主要成员

钟清(研究员/博士) 唐玉杰(研究员/博士) 杨文(研究员/博士)

赵倩(研究员/博士) 贺明(研究员/博士) 余韵(副研究员/博士)

汤在明(副研究员/博士) 留筱厦(副研究员/博士)





主要研究方向

钟清研究员带领的研究团队关注细胞自噬的生化功能解析和重建：克隆并阐明了一系列关键自噬调控因子在自噬体形成、底物选择和自噬体-溶酶体融合中的相互作用；不断深入解析自噬的生化机制并成功构建体外膜融合系统，模拟自噬体-溶酶体的融合；并进一步探讨自噬在脂质代谢中的功能。近年来，他的团队还关注氧化应激诱导细胞坏死的新机制等方面的研究。

The research team led by Prof. ZHONG focuses on the biochemical reconstruction and mechanism of autophagy. His team cloned a series of key autophagy regulatory factors and elucidated their interaction in the process of autophagosome formation, substrate selection and autophagosome-lysosome fusion. His team also deeply elucidated the biochemical mechanism of autophagy, successfully reconstituted membrane fusion system *in vitro*, simulated the fusion of autophagosome and lysosome, and further explored the function of autophagy in lipid metabolism. In recent years, the research field of Prof. ZHONG's team also involves the new mechanism of oxidative stress-induced cell necrosis.

近年代表性成果

- 1) Li L, Tong M, Fu Y, et al. Lipids and membrane-associated proteins in autophagy[J]. Protein Cell, 2020. DOI: 10.1007/s13238-020-00793-9.
- 2) Li P, He J, Yang Z, et al. ZNNT1 long noncoding RNA induces autophagy to inhibit tumorigenesis of uveal melanoma by regulating key autophagy gene expression[J]. Autophagy, 2020, 16(7): 1186-1199.
- 3) Ma X, Zhang S, He L, et al. MTORC1-mediated NRB2 phosphorylation functions as a switch for the class I PtdIns3K and autophagy[J]. Autophagy, 2017, 13(3): 592-607.