

# 中子俘获剂 RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub> 治疗荷人甲状腺未分化癌裸鼠模型的研究

王舰 权友琼 章步程 李俊江 高美佳 楼岑

**[摘要]** 目的 探讨中子俘获剂 RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub> 治疗荷人甲状腺未分化癌(ATC)裸鼠模型的实验研究。方法 选择27只SPF级小鼠,移植肿瘤细胞ATC癌细胞株,并随机分为俘获剂组、 $\gamma$ 射线组及未照射组三个组,每组9只。通过放射免疫显像仪器SPECT/CT,画取全鼠、瘤体和除瘤体外全鼠的感兴趣区,计算瘤体与周围不同组织的靶/非靶摄取比值(T/N)。后处死小鼠,制作肿瘤组织标本,测量治疗前后肿瘤瘤体长径及瘤体体积变化,计算俘获剂组、 $\gamma$ 射线组及未照射组的肿瘤抑制率;并观察俘获剂组治疗后肿瘤局部皮肤及病理学变化情况。结果 ATC瘤体与非瘤体组织的T/N比值在注入后第1、2、3、5、7天逐渐升高,说明俘获剂在正常组织中并没有较高的特异性吸收;俘获剂组及 $\gamma$ 射线组在治疗7d后瘤体长径及瘤体体积较未照射组明显缩小,差异均有统计学意义( $t$ 分别=18.39、17.21、15.18、14.32,  $P$ 均 $<0.05$ )。治疗后7d,俘获剂组肿瘤抑制率高于 $\gamma$ 射线组,差异有统计学意义( $t=10.21, P<0.05$ )。7d内俘获剂组小鼠肿瘤局部皮肤未出现明显红、热等炎症相关反应。病理级电镜检查示:肿瘤细胞破坏严重,可见大片凝固样坏死区,伴有少数凋亡细胞;肿瘤细胞核染色质固缩、碎裂,并存在凋亡小体。结论 中子俘获剂 RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub> 可以对ATC肿瘤细胞的线粒体、内质网、核酸等造成损伤,抑制其代谢,导致肿瘤细胞凋亡直至死亡。中子俘获剂 RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub> 治疗ATC安全、有效,未见明显副作用。

**[关键词]** 中子俘获剂; 合成; 甲状腺未分化癌

**Experimental study of neutron captor agent RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub> for the treatment of nude mice model with anaplastic thyroid cancer** WANG Jian, QUAN Youqiong, ZHANG Bucheng, et al. Department of Nuclear Medicine, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310016, China.

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate the experimental study of the neutron capture agent RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub> for the treatment of nude mice model with anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC). **Methods** Twenty-seven SPF-grade mice were selected to transplant tumor cells into ATC cancer cell lines, and were randomly divided into three groups: capture agent group,  $\gamma$  ray group and unirradiated group, 9 in each group. Through the radioimmunography instrument SPECT/CT, the area of interest of whole mouse, tumor body and whole mouse except tumor body was drawn, and the target to nontarget ratio (T/N) of tumor body to different surrounding tissues was calculated. After execution, mice were executed, tumor tissue samples were made, tumor body length and tumor volume changes were measured before and after treatment, and the tumor inhibition rates of the capture agent group,  $\gamma$  ray group and unirradiated group were calculated. The local skin and pathological changes of tumors were observed after treatment in the capture agent group. **Results** The T/N ratio of ATC tumor body to non-tumor tissue gradually increased after 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 days injection, indicating that the capture agent did not have high specific absorption in normal tissues. Compared with the unirradiated group, the tumor length and volume of the capture agent group and the  $\gamma$  ray group decreased significantly, the differences were statistically significant ( $t=18.39, 17.21, 15.18, 14.32, P<0.05$ ). Seven days after injection, the tumor inhibition rate of the capture agent group was higher than that of the  $\gamma$  ray

DOI: 10.13558/j.cnki.issn1672-3686.2022.001.003

基金项目:浙江省自然科学基金(LY19H180005);浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2018ZD022)

作者单位:310016 浙江杭州,浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院核医学科

通讯作者:楼岑, Email:3194110@zju.edu.cn

radiated group, the tumor length and volume of the capture agent group and the  $\gamma$  ray group decreased significantly, the differences were statistically significant ( $t=18.39, 17.21, 15.18, 14.32, P<0.05$ ). Seven days after injection, the tumor inhibition rate of the capture agent group was higher than that of the  $\gamma$  ray

group ( $t=10.21, P<0.05$ ). There were no obvious red, heat and other inflammatory related reactions on the local skin of the tumors of mice in the capture agent group within 7 days. Pathological-level electron microscopy showed that the tumor cells were seriously damaged, and large areas of coagulation-like necrosis were visible, accompanied by a few apoptotic cells, the chromatin of tumor cells solidified and fragmented, and there were apoptotic corpuscles. **Conclusion** The capture agent RGD-PEI-AON-( $^{157}\text{Gd-DTPA}$ )<sub>n</sub> can cause damage to the mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, nucleic acid of tumor cells, inhibit their metabolism, and cause tumor cells to apoptosis until death. The neutron capture agent RGD-PEI-AON-( $^{157}\text{Gd-DTPA}$ )<sub>n</sub> is a safe, effective and few side effects in treating ATC.

**[Key words]** neutron capture agent; synthesis; anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

目前,中子俘获治疗的国内研究主要应用于脑肿瘤,俘获剂的摄取主要是通过破坏的血脑屏障进入肿瘤组织,因此在其他肿瘤中的应用受到限制。但国外俘获剂的研究方向已向靶向性和DNA结合特性发展,比如有用单抗作为携带剂以提高靶向性<sup>[1]</sup>,也有用配体连接脂质体作为转载体以提高转运效率<sup>[2,3]</sup>。本次研究完成中子俘获剂 RGD-PEI-AON-( $^{157}\text{Gd-DTPA}$ )<sub>n</sub> 在体内生物学分布、治疗甲状腺未分化癌(anaplastic thyroid carcinoma, ATC)裸鼠模型的疗效分析,如肿瘤抑制率等指标评估,并观察俘获剂组治疗后肿瘤局部皮肤及病理学变化情况。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择2021年1月至2021年6月期间浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院中心实验室的雄性Balb/c裸鼠27只,年龄约5~6周龄,体质量约18~20 g。ATC细胞株均购于中国科学院上海药物研究所。

**1.2 方法** 首先进行动物模型的制备。收集ATC细胞株,按照 $5\times 10^7$ 个/ml悬浮于DMEM培养基中,待裸鼠适应1周后,注射0.1 ml( $5\times 10^7$ 个/ml)瘤细胞液于裸鼠的甲状腺组织中,接种2周后,瘤体长至平均直径1.0~1.5 cm,无自然消退现象。此时表明裸鼠植瘤模型制备成功,可进一步进行体内治疗实验。取实验用荷瘤鼠27只,并随机分为:俘获剂组、 $\gamma$ 射线组及未照射组三个组,每组9只。将RGD-PEI-AON-( $^{157}\text{Gd-DTPA}$ )<sub>n</sub>行裸鼠静脉注射后进入肿瘤瘤体内,并单独饲养。给予相关治疗后,通过放射免疫显像仪器SPECT/CT,高能通用型准直器,放大倍数,预置计数 $1\times 10^5$ 。画取全鼠、瘤体和除瘤体外全鼠的感兴趣区,计算瘤体与周围不同组织的靶/非靶摄取比值(target to nontarget ratio, T/N)。观察俘获剂注入后第1、3、7天的T/N比值,并在治疗前及治疗后7 d,分别测肿瘤瘤体

长径、瘤体体积变化及肿瘤抑制率。最后脱颈椎处死裸鼠,分离瘤体、心脏、肝脏、肾脏等,并分别将其在10%福尔马林溶液中常规脱水、固定、石蜡包埋级苏木精-伊红染色,观察各组肿瘤局部皮肤及病理学变化。如:荷瘤局部外部皮肤是否出现红肿、水泡、破溃及瘢痕等情况。病理学变化则由2名资深病理科医师独立判定。在染色区域随机选择5个视野,每个视野计数80个细胞,并电镜检查细胞及组织的结构变化。

**1.3 统计学方法** 采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行数据分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示。组间计量资料比较采用 $t$ 检验;计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。设 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 俘获剂在荷人ATC裸鼠模型中的T/N比值见表1**

表1 俘获剂在荷人ATC裸鼠模型中的T/N比值

器官	第1天	第3天	第7天
瘤/心脏	2.37 $\pm$ 0.52	6.14 $\pm$ 1.10	18.54 $\pm$ 3.85
瘤/肝脏	1.02 $\pm$ 0.51	5.47 $\pm$ 1.81	10.26 $\pm$ 4.00
瘤/脾脏	3.31 $\pm$ 0.54	6.45 $\pm$ 1.39	15.88 $\pm$ 5.69
瘤/胃	1.81 $\pm$ 0.75	4.29 $\pm$ 2.58	10.25 $\pm$ 3.98
瘤/肺	1.58 $\pm$ 0.51	4.29 $\pm$ 1.86	12.03 $\pm$ 3.37
瘤/肾脏	1.95 $\pm$ 0.26	5.01 $\pm$ 1.16	9.41 $\pm$ 4.24
瘤/骨骼	4.61 $\pm$ 1.02	9.27 $\pm$ 2.14	17.91 $\pm$ 8.99

由表1可见,静脉给药后,俘获剂除在甲状腺瘤体分布之外,尚有部分分布在其他正常组织中,如:心脏、肝脏、肺部及胃部等。但随时间推移,ATC瘤体与非瘤体组织的T/N比值会逐渐偏高,实验追踪至第7天,T/N比值仍维持在较高水准,表明俘获剂在正常组织中并没有较高的特异性吸收。

**2.2 各组治疗前后的肿瘤长径及体积比较见表2**

表2 各组治疗前后的肿瘤长径及体积比较

组别		瘤体长径/cm	瘤体体积/cm <sup>3</sup>
俘获剂组	治疗前	0.38 ± 0.07	0.11 ± 0.01
	治疗7 d后	0.12 ± 0.05*	0.07 ± 0.01*
γ射线组	治疗前	0.35 ± 0.05	0.11 ± 0.01
	治疗7 d后	0.21 ± 0.05*	0.08 ± 0.01*
未照射组	治疗前	0.33 ± 0.04	0.12 ± 0.01
	治疗7 d后	0.40 ± 0.04	0.15 ± 0.02

注:\*,与未照射组比较, $P < 0.05$ 。

由表2可见,在治疗7 d后,俘获剂组及γ射线组患者的肿瘤长径较未照射组明显缩小,差异均有统计学意义( $t$ 分别=18.39、17.21, $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。俘获剂组及γ射线组患者治疗后瘤体体积较未照射组明显缩小,差异均有统计学意义( $t$ 分别=15.18、14.32, $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。未照射组患者治疗后肿瘤长径及体积高于治疗前,差异均无统计意义( $t$ 分别=0.56、0.98, $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ )。

2.3 治疗后肿瘤抑制率 俘获剂在荷人ATC裸鼠经俘获剂及γ射线分别治疗7 d后,肿瘤抑制率分别为(0.97±0.01)%和(0.93±0.02)%,俘获剂组肿瘤抑制率高于γ射线组,差异有统计学意义( $t=10.21$ , $P < 0.05$ )。

2.4 肿瘤局部皮肤及病理学变化 各组小鼠经连续观察7 d,俘获剂组及未照射组小鼠肿瘤局部皮肤未出现明显红、热等炎症相关反应,γ射线组小鼠则在第7天时出现较为明显的红、热等炎症相关反应。γ射线组肿瘤组织处皮肤出现局部溃疡征象,而俘获剂组及未照射组仍无此反应。病理结果显示:俘获剂组切片出现一系列的相关性病理变化,肿瘤细胞破坏严重,可见大片凝固样坏死区,伴有少数凋亡细胞,肿瘤细胞核染色质固缩、破裂,并存在凋亡小体;未照射组未见水肿、纤维化等相关变化,肿瘤细胞呈增殖性增长。

### 3 讨论

中子俘获治疗肿瘤的设想于1936年由Locher首次提出,其原理是将无放射性的亲肿瘤化合物注入体内,尽可能使其高度浓聚在肿瘤组织中,然后用中子线局部照射肿瘤,使化合物中核素吸收中子后产生核反应,其次级辐射直接作用于肿瘤细胞达到杀伤肿瘤细胞的治疗目的。

中子俘获治疗涉及多种新兴学科,采用多种高技术,具有极强的综合性与复杂性。迄今虽在脑

胶质瘤与黑色素瘤的治疗中取得一定进展,但无论机理或是临床技术都仍处于不断的探究中,包括输送核反应靶元素进入肿瘤的化合物、提供照射的中子束及其能域,以及体现综合疗效的体内辐射剂量分布等都是影响中子俘获治疗成败的关键要素<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

放射生物学研究证实,影响肿瘤放疗后形态学改变的主要因素包括治疗方式(射线能量及剂量率)、剂量、肿瘤组织类型、分化程度及其血供情况等。因中子俘获治疗肿瘤具备上述优势,如:靶向性及局部辐射剂量大、适用范围广、易防护及副作用小等优点,且有研究表明中子俘获治疗能抑制癌前期病变的进一步发展<sup>[7]</sup>,因此,中子俘获治疗已被认为是肿瘤治疗最具潜力的二元放疗方法<sup>[8]</sup>。目前国外的中子俘获治疗研究主要集中在脑胶质细胞瘤、恶性黑色素瘤及结肠癌转移性肝癌患者,对于ATC患者的治疗鲜有报道。

本次研究得到的阶段性结论表明,RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub>在荷人ATC裸鼠模型中,其正常组织器官中没有特异性吸收。T/N比值维持在较高水准,说明俘获剂明显强化了ATC的局部控制率,且副作用却未见明显增加,故可以达到优化及靶向治疗肿瘤的作用。这为临床应用其治疗肿瘤提供了依据。

本次研究通过肉眼、光镜及病理学观察与分析,俘获剂RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub>可以通过促使细胞凋亡、直接杀伤肿瘤细胞及抑制肿瘤细胞增殖的方式,对荷人ATC裸鼠肿瘤细胞的线粒体、内质网、核酸等造成损伤,抑制其能量、蛋白质、核酸代谢,导致肿瘤细胞凋亡,且俘获剂组较γ射线组肿瘤抑制率明显增高( $P < 0.05$ )。另外,RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub>在ATC裸鼠体内的生物学分布特点,亦有可能为该肿瘤的治疗提供帮助。

综上所述,RGD-PEI-AON-(<sup>157</sup>Gd-DTPA)<sub>n</sub>治疗ATC是一种安全、有效、可行的方法。本次研究存在样本量较少、观察指标较少及观察时间较短等不足之处,且在临床应用的安全性及治疗效果、以及对其他类型的肿瘤的亲合力方面仍需进一步研究与观察,后续将进一步扩大样本量及观察指标、延长观察时间,以便开展更为严格的相关研究。

(下转第14页)

置在6个月,期望在后期的研究中增加病例、增加时间点的随访,能准确观察心肌活力恢复的时间。

#### 参考文献

- 1 王伟学,张晓丽.冬眠心肌病理生理机制的再认识[J].世界最新医学信息文摘,2018,2(1):67-69.
- 2 Avery RJ, Yu SK, Cherukuri G, et al. Remodeling failing human myocardium with hybrid cell matrix and trans myocardial revascularization[J]. ASAIO J, 2018, 64(5):130-133.
- 3 Bax JJ, Visser FC, Poldermans D, et al. Time course of functional recovery of stunned and hibernating segments after surgical revascularization[J]. Circulation, 2001, 104(12 Suppl 1):314-318.
- 4 Bondarenko O, Beek AM, Twisk JW, et al. Time course of functional recovery after revascularization of hibernating myocardium: A contrast-enhanced cardiovascular magnetic resonance study[J]. Eur Heart J, 2008, 29(16):2000-2005.
- 5 Glaveckaitė S, Valeviciene N, Palionis D, et al. Prediction of long-term segmental and global functional recovery of hibernating myocardium after revascularization based on low dose dobutamine and late gadolinium enhancement cardiovascular magnetic resonance[J]. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson, 2014, 16(1):83.
- 6 Wdowiak OK, Wejner MP, Kasprzak JD, et al. Recovery of regional systolic and diastolic myocardial function after acute myocardial infarction evaluated by two dimensional speckle tracking echocardiography[J]. Clin Physiol Funct Imaging, 2019, 39(2):177-181.
- 7 Calabretta R, Castello A, Linguanti F, et al. Prediction of functional recovery after primary PCI using the estimate of myocardial salvage in gated SPECT early after acute myocardial infarction[J]. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging, 2018, 45(4):530-537.
- 8 Shah BN, Khattar RS, Senior R. The hibernating myocardium: Current concepts, diagnostic dilemmas, and clinical challenges in the post-STICH era[J]. Eur Heart J, 2013, 34(18):1323-1336.
- 9 孙莱莱,李剑明.软件法与目测法定量PET/CT心肌灌注-代谢显像各类心肌数量的对比研究[J].中国实用医刊, 2018, 45(12):18-21, 24.

(收稿日期 2021-08-13)

(本文编辑 葛芳君)

(上接第10页)

#### 参考文献

- 1 Wu G, Barth RF, Yang W, et al. Site-specific conjugation of boron containing dendrimers to anti-EGF receptor monoclonal antibody cetuximab (MC-C225) and its evaluation as a potential delivery agent for neutron capture therapy[J]. Bioconjug Chem, 2004, 15(1):185-194.
- 2 Thirumamagal BT, Zhao XB, Bandyopadhyaya AK, et al. Receptor-targeted liposomal delivery of boron-containing cholesterol mimics for boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT)[J]. Bioconjug Chem, 2006, 17(5):1141-1150.
- 3 Shirakawa M, Yamamoto T, Nakai K, et al. Synthesis and evaluation of a novel liposome containing BPA-peptide conjugate for BNCT[J]. Appl Radiat Isot, 2009, 67(7-8 Suppl):S88-90.
- 4 Burgkhardt B, Bilski P, Budzanowski M, et al. Application of different TL detectors for the photon dosimetry in mixed radiation fields used for BNCT[J]. Radiat Prot Dosimetry, 2006, 120(1-4):83-86.
- 5 Barth RF. A critical assessment of boron neutron capture therapy: An overview[J]. J Neurooncol, 2003, 62:125.
- 6 Mitin VN, Kulakov VN, Khokhlov VF, et al. Comparison of BNCT and GdNCT efficacy in treatment of canine cancer[J]. Appl Radiat Isot, 2009, 67(7-8 Suppl):S299-301.
- 7 Monti Hughes A, Heber EM, Pozzi E, et al. Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT) inhibits tumor development from precancerous tissue: An experimental study that supports a potential new application of BNCT[J]. Appl Radiat Isot, 2009, 67(7-8 Suppl):S313-317.
- 8 Coderre JA, Hopewell JW, Turcotte JC, et al. Tolerance of normal human brain to boron neutron capture therapy [J]. Appl Radiat Isot, 2004, 61(5):1083-1087.

(收稿日期 2021-10-29)

(本文编辑 高金莲)