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新型高通量体外药敏检测技术在复发难治性急性髓系白血病患者个体化用药中的应用

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新型高通量体外药敏检测技术在复发难治性急性髓系白血病患者个体化用药中的应用

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Clinical Application of A New *In Vitro* High-throughput Drug Sensitivity Screening Technology in Individualized Medication of Relapsed Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia Patients
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Abstract: Objective To explore the clinical value of new high-throughput drug sensitivity (HDS) screening technology in the individualized medication of relapsed refractory acute myeloid leukemia patients.

Methods We collected bone marrow samples of 19 patients with relapsed and refractory acute myeloid leukemia, enriching and culturing leukemic cancer cells by HDS technology. In vitro efficacy evaluation of 15 single drugs and 17 chemotherapy regimens was carried out according to the blood peak concentration corresponding to clinical dose. The drugs and programs were divided into four levels: high, medium, low and insensitive, according to the inhibition rate of cell activity detected and calculated by Celltiter-Glo based chemiluminescence, then we observed the clinical remission rate. **Results** Among the 19 patients, there were 4 cases of non-remission (NR), 4 cases of complete remission (CR) and 11 cases of partial remission (PR), and the overall remission rate was 78.94%. The sensitivity frequency of DAE, DAC, HAD and HD-DA schemes were higher than 68%. **Conclusion** The high-throughput drug sensitivity screening technology is a rapid, efficient and low-cost detection technology, with good clinical application value in individualized medication of relapsed refractory AML patients, worthy of clinical promotion in the post genomic era.

Key words: Drug sensitivity; AML; High-throughput; HDS

摘要: 目的 利用新型高通量药敏检测技术(HDS)探讨复发难治性急性髓系白血病患者个体化治疗。**方法** 获取19例复发难治性急性髓系白血病患者骨髓样本, HDS技术对患者自体肿瘤白细胞进行富集培养, 对15种单药和17种化疗联合方案按照临床剂量对应的血液峰浓度进行体外药效评估, 化学发光法(Celltiter-Glo)行细胞活性检测并计算抑制率, 根据抑制率判断药物/方案的敏感等级, 为临床制定用药方案提供参考并观察临床缓解率。**结果** 19例患者中, 4例未缓解(NR)、4例完全缓解(CR)、11例部分缓解(PR), 总缓解率(ORR)为78.94%。DAE、DAC、HAD、HD-DA化疗方案敏感频次在68%以上。**结论** HDS在急性白血病个体化用药领域有很好的临床应用价值, 是后基因组时代值得临床推广的一种快速、高效、低成本的检测技术手段。

关键词: 药敏; 急性髓系白血病; 高通量; HDS

中图分类号: R733.71; R73-36⁺1

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0 引言

精准医疗时代, 肿瘤靶向功能基因图谱和抗癌药物敏感度之间的关联大数据对肿瘤治疗发挥着重要作用, 其中抗癌药物敏感度数据较难获取。传统的药敏实验以及类器官(patient derived organoid, PDO)、异种移植瘤小鼠模型(patient derived xenograft, PDX)等单次只能检测5~10种药物, 培

养成功率低, 不足以克服临床肿瘤患者耐药的问题。新型高通量体外药敏实验(high-throughput drug sensitivity, HDS)是一种基于改良型细胞条件重编程技术(conditional reprogramming, CR)的可再生原代癌细胞药敏检测技术, 一次可检测上百种药物, 为精准治疗提供了一个有利的工具。近年来, 新型原代癌细胞培养技术的相关临床研究成为热点, 美国哈佛大学、芬兰赫尔辛基大学、新加坡中央医院、韩国首尔三星医疗中心、瑞典乌普萨拉大学等都在研究相关技术体系^[1-4]。

复发难治性急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)整体化疗缓解率较低, 临床治疗策略十分有限, 指南多推荐加入临床试验或采用新型的组方案进行挽救性化疗, 然而盲目试药效果往往差强人意, 最终导致不良预后。如何制定复发

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难治性AML个性化用药方案来提高治疗缓解率是临床热点探讨并亟待解决的难题。Tyner等^[5]对562例AML患者进行122种药物的原代细胞体外药敏检测,证明药敏检测可用于指导AML临床用药,并建立Vizome数据库,为AML的治疗提供了新的工具。本研究旨在探讨HDS技术在复发难治性AML患者个性化用药治疗中的临床指导意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择及一般资料

患者入选标准:(1)经过标准方案诱导治疗两个疗程无效的初诊病例;(2)完全缓解后经过巩固强化治疗,12月内复发者;(3)12月后复发经化疗无效者;(4)两次或多次复发者;(5)髓外白血病持续存在者。共纳入19例患者,均签署知情同意书。

1.2 标本采集与处理

无菌条件下采集骨髓4 ml置于EDTA抗凝管,于2℃~8℃冷藏保存运输至中科普瑞昇实验室。样本接收后采用密度梯度离心法分离单核细胞,采用中科普瑞昇完全培养液(complete medium, CM)于37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中培养24 h, CM重悬后调整细胞浓度为 2×10^5 /ml。

1.3 高通量药板制作

将待测药物溶于DMSO中,按照相关临床剂量对应的100%血浆峰浓度PPC配置药物,储存于24×16的384孔透明药板(Corning, USA),同时采用同等体积的DMSO溶剂作为空白对照。待测药物与临床剂量及对应的检测浓度(实验具体数据请扫描本文OSID码查看附件)。

1.4 试剂与仪器

Celltiter-Glo细胞增殖荧光检测试剂(Promega, USA);白血病细胞完全培养基(中科普瑞昇)。PerkinElmer自动移液工作站;PerkinElmer Envision酶标仪;BioTek自动分液系统;Corning 384孔细胞培养板;Beckman高速离心机。

1.5 HDS高通量体外药敏检测

实验步骤参考文献^[6]。取对数生长期细胞(1 500个/孔)接种于24×16的384孔白色不透明细胞培养板(Corning 3570, USA),每孔加细胞培养液50 μl, 37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中培养24 h。采用高通量自动移液系统(JANUS@automated workstation)给细胞板加药(每孔0.1 μl), 37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中孵育72 h后,加入10 μl CellTiter-Glo细胞增殖荧光检测试剂,静置10 min,酶标仪Envision Plate-Reader读数,得出对应的每孔荧光值RLU。待测化合物原始数据RLU_{Drug}与DMSO对照组RLU_{DMSO}进行预处理,即扣除背景荧光值后进行归一化处理,计算待测药物对癌细胞的生长抑制率,抑制率(%)=(1-药物筛选组肿瘤细胞存活数目

/空白对照组肿瘤细胞存活数目)×100%。

1.6 结果判定

参考根据药物抑制率,分为高度敏感(+++):抑制率≥80%;中度敏感(++):抑制率50%~80%;低度敏感(+):抑制率20%~<50%;不敏感(-):抑制率<20%。临床化疗疗效评判标准参考文献^[7],根据骨髓象缓解情况,分为完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、未缓解(NR)。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效分析

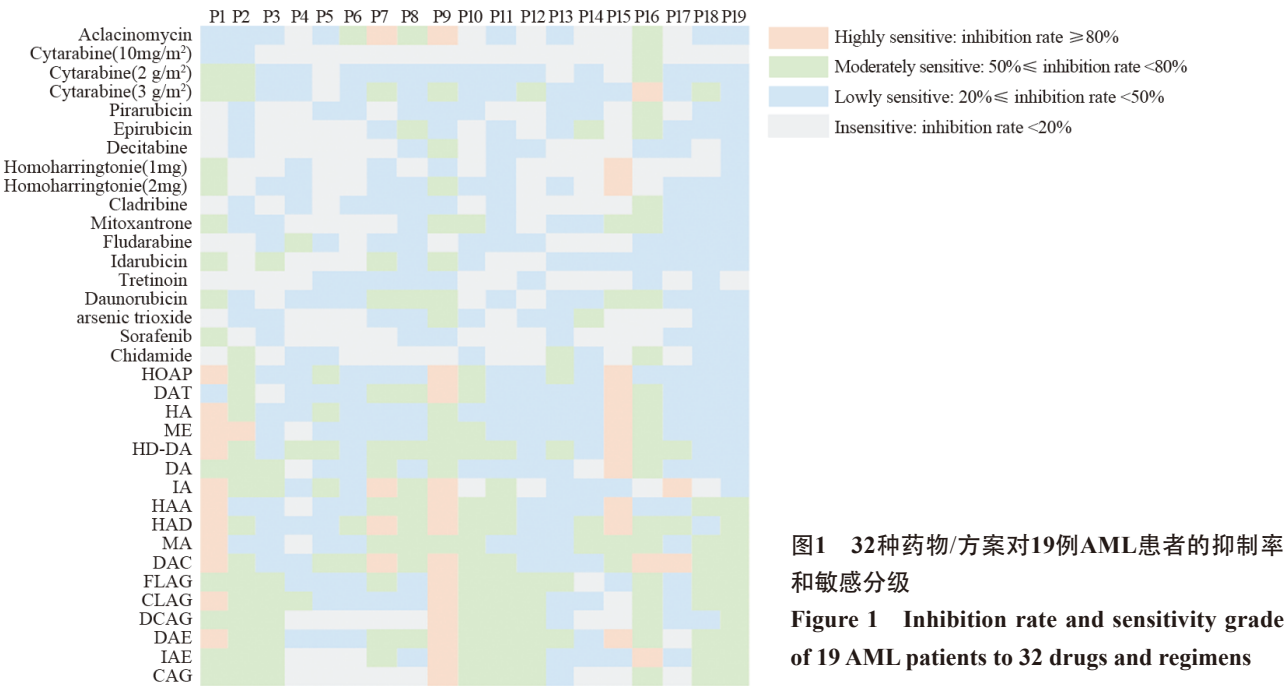
19例患者对32种药物和方案的敏感度见图1,可见不同的患者对肿瘤药物的敏感度存在较大差异,这与肿瘤的生物学特性、患者个体差异、药物本身的不良反应等因素有关,而这些因素靠经验治疗具有一定的盲目性,因此,在化疗前针对不同的患者进行体外药敏筛查来提高用药有效性十分必要。本研究利用新型高通量药敏检测技术,对19例复发难治性AML患者进行体外药敏检测,根据检测结果选择敏感方案进行个性化用药治疗并观察临床效果,见表1,其中4例未缓解(NR),4例完全缓解(CR),11例部分缓解(PR),总缓解率ORR为78.94%。

2.2 复发难治性AML药物敏感度分级

在中高度敏感等级里,化疗方案DAE、DAC、HAD、HD-DA以及单药高剂量阿糖胞苷、柔红霉素、米托蒽醌等出现频次较多。DAE、DAC、HAD、HD-DA方案敏感频次在68%以上,见图2,值得进一步探讨这些方案单独以及联合靶向治疗在复发难治性AML患者中的临床治疗价值。低剂量阿糖胞苷(10 mg/m²)、高三尖杉酯碱(1 mg)、全反式维甲酸、地西他滨、索拉菲尼、CAG等药物和方案均不敏感,见图3,其中低剂量阿糖胞苷与高三尖杉酯碱对复发难治性AML患者存在剂量依赖性。综上所述,高通量药敏检测结果能够为特殊癌种患者在缺乏循证医学证据下提供用药参考,减少无效用药,并对敏感频次较高的方案进行进一步剂量探讨和临床试验。

3 讨论

随着2003年人类基因组计划的完成,基于基因检测技术的临床诊疗已经历了十多年的发展,尤其为肿瘤诊疗领域带来了一场基因靶向治疗的变革。美国统计了2006~2018年涵盖38种癌症的基因靶向治疗获益情况,结果显示仅8.33%的患者适合基因检测,而整体获益率不到5%^[8],为了应对基因检测技术在可靠性、重复性、有效性方面的不足,后基因组时代,人们开始尝试将体外药敏检测、蛋白质组学技术等表型筛选技术引入到精准医疗解决方案中。2019年CSCO年会上,贺福初院士的开场主题报告展



示了利用蛋白质组学和PDX药敏技术发现“老药新用”^[9]可解决癌症“缺药”的难题,呼吁打破基因组和转录组的“迷阵”,重视多组学交叉发展,特别是表型筛选领域技术在临床上的应用^[10]。杜亚楠等^[11-12]通过将肿瘤细胞系、人源肿瘤异种移植模型(PDX)或肿瘤患者源的原代细胞接种到3D微阵列上,经培养形成3D微肿瘤阵列,与高通量仪器匹配,实现高通量药物筛选和个体化敏感高检测,为临床用药提供新的技术支持。刘青松等^[13]利用改良型条件重编程技术^[14]开发了高通量药物敏感度检测体系。

无论是临床科学研究还是临床转化应用,精准

医学正朝着多组学交叉融合发展迈进,而不仅仅是基因检测。如何利用离体肿瘤模型进行实时肿瘤药物应答监测与评估将是后基因组时代重点探讨的技术领域。一个好的药敏检测技术需要具备以下几点:(1)高通量,即单个周期内检测的药物数量足够多,只有解决了通量的问题,才能有望应对肿瘤耐药、复发难治的问题;(2)成本低;(3)操作成功率高;(4)周期短;(5)体内外一致性好。目前,小鼠移植肿瘤模型^[15]和类器官^[16]尚需解决通量和成本问题,基于PDC的药敏检测是当下较可行的方法。新型高通量药敏检测克服了传统药

表1 19例AML患者临床特征和药敏结果
Table 1 Clinical features and drug sensitivity results of 19 AML patients

Number	Gender	Age (years)	Diagnosis	WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	Hb (g/L)	PLT (10 ⁹ /L)	MPC (%)	Risk class	Chemotherapy regimen	Drug sensitivity	Effect	Condition
P1	Male	68	MDS turn	111.58	95	59	3	High	HA	+++	NR	Dead
P2	Female	45	M5	9.08	110	391	96	High	Fludarabine & Cytarabine	−++	PR	Survived
P3	Female	55	M5	8.59	58	12	90	High	Decitabine	+	NR	Survived
P4	Male	69	MDS turn	1.85	67	45	7	High	Fludarabine	++	PR	Survived
P5	Male	50	M2	21.92	92	32	8.28	Middle	IA	++	PR	Survived
P6	Male	53	M5	1.88	63	34	28	Middle	HAD	++	CR	Survived
P7	Female	74	M5	47.27	68	57	69	High	Cytarabine & Decitabine	+−	NR	Survived
P8	Female	52	MDS turn	2.23	66	7	29	Middle	HAD & DAT	++++	PR	Survived
P9	Female	61	M2	70.34	132	33	73	High	HAD	+++	CR	Survived
P10	Male	29	M5	1.65	75	159	70.75	Middle	DAC & HAAG	++++	PR	Survived
P11	Female	57	M2	3.94	58	21	28	Middle	FLAG	++	PR	Survived
P12	Female	65	MDS turn	5.44	54	95	10.50	Middle	DCAG	++	NR	Dead
P13	Female	49	M5	4	137	104	9	Middle	FLAG	++	PR	Survived
P14	Female	10	M5	44.3	124	58	70	High	HAD	++	CR	Survived
P15	Female	5	M4	2.48	79	174	43	High	HA	+++	PR	Survived
P16	Male	10	M5	2.7	107	130	81.70	High	HAD & Decitabine	+++	PR	Survived
P17	Male	4	M2	22	89	76	42.70	Middle	DA	++	CR	Survived
P18	Female	6	M2	3.18	107	79	9	Low	Decitabine & HAA	−++	PR	Survived
P19	Female	4	M1	4.49	94	154	35	Middle	Decitabine & HAA	+++	PR	Survived

Notes: MPC%: proportion of bone marrow primordial cells; +++, highly sensitive; ++, moderately sensitive; +, lowly sensitive; −, insensitive; WBC: white blood cell; Hb: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet; PR: partial remission; CR: complete remission; NR: none remission.

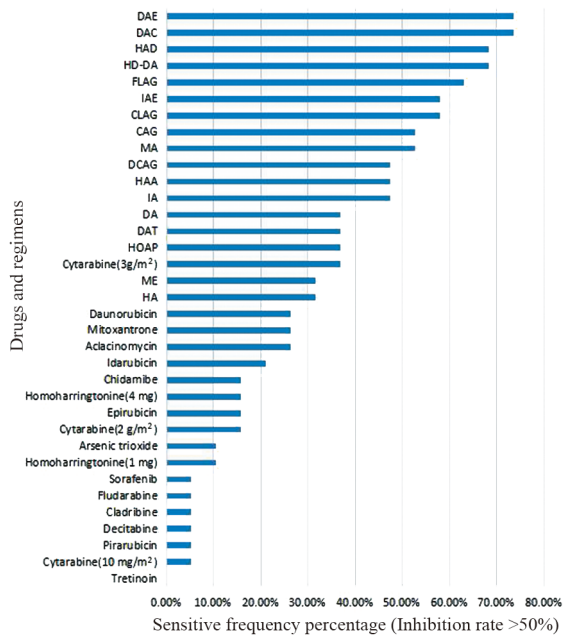


图2 19例患者对32种药物和方案中、高度敏感(抑制率≥50%)频次的百分比

Figure 2 Moderate to high sensitivity(inhibition rate ≥ 50%) frequency percentage of 19 patients to 32 drugs and regimens

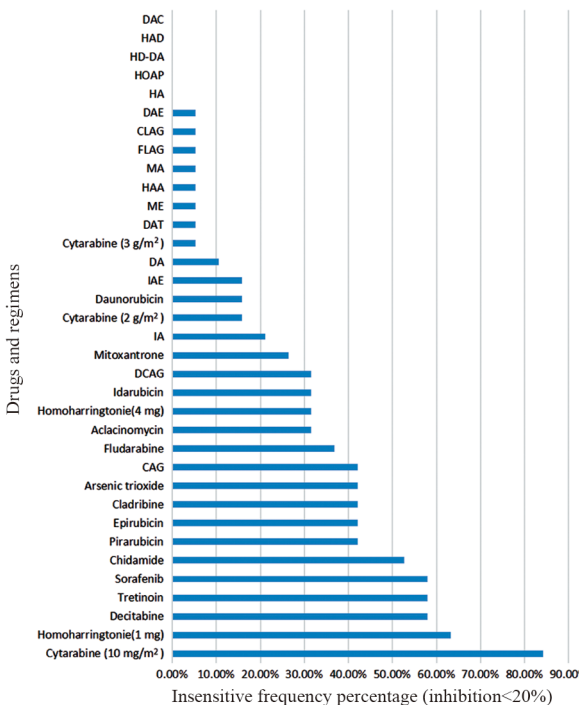


图3 19例患者对32种药物和方案不敏感(抑制率<20%)频次的百分比

Figure 3 Insensitive(inhibition rate < 20%) frequency percentage of 19 patients to 32 drugs and regimens

敏细胞培养困难和剂量换算的难题,是一种有效的2D筛选体系。本次研究发现高通量药敏检测可以有效指导复发难治性AML患者的个体化药物治疗,较经验治疗能大大提高用药有效率,但本研究样本数有限,需更多临床数据验证。

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