



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.013
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.013
China Journal of General Surgery, 2023, 32(9):1396-1401.

· 文献综述 ·

胰腺肿瘤干细胞标记物的研究进展

赵旭¹, 闫思琦², 赵建国³

(1. 内蒙古医科大学 研究生院, 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010050; 2. 内蒙古科技大学包头医学院, 内蒙古 包头 014040; 3. 内蒙古医科大学附属医院 肝胆胰脾外科, 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010050)

摘要

胰腺癌是一种侵袭性恶性肿瘤, 有很高的远处转移率、复发率及致死率。近年研究发现, 肿瘤组织中的肿瘤干细胞 (CSCs) 在肿瘤的发生、发展、转移、复发以及耐药中起着重要作用。CSCs 标记物对肿瘤临床诊断及预后分析有潜在价值, 并可能是潜在的治疗靶点。胰腺癌预后不良可能由胰腺 CSCs 的存在引起的, 因此, 对胰腺 CSCs 的研究与鉴定将有助于胰腺癌发病机制的认识与新疗法的推出。

关键词

胰腺肿瘤; 肿瘤干细胞; 生物标记; 肿瘤; 综述

中图分类号: R735.9

Research progress of pancreatic cancer stem cell markers

ZHAO Xu¹, YAN Siqi², ZHAO Jianguo³

(1. Graduate School, Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010050, China; 2. Baotou Medical College, Inner Mongolia University of Science and Technology, Baotou, Inner Mongolia 014040, China; 3. Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010050, China)

Abstract

Pancreatic cancer is a highly invasive and malignant tumor with a significant propensity for distant metastasis, recurrence, and a high fatality rate. Recent research has revealed that cancer stem cells (CSCs) in the tumor tissue play a critical role in the initiation, development, metastasis, recurrence, and resistance to treatment of the cancer. The markers of CSCs hold potential value for clinical diagnosis and prognosis analysis of tumors and may serve as potential therapeutic targets. The dismal prognosis of pancreatic cancer may be attributed to the presence of pancreatic CSCs. Therefore, the study and identification of pancreatic CSCs will contribute to a better understanding the mechanisms underlying pancreatic cancer and the development of new treatment approaches.

Key words

Pancreatic Neoplasms; Neoplastic Stem Cells; Biomarkers, Tumor; Review

CLC number: R735.9

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (82060432); 内蒙古自治区科技攻关计划基金资助项目 (2019GG085); 内蒙古自治区卫生健康委员会卫生健康科技计划基金资助项目 (202201333)。

收稿日期: 2023-05-26; **修订日期:** 2023-08-11。

作者简介: 赵旭, 内蒙古医科大学硕士研究生, 主要从事肝胆胰脾方面的研究。

通信作者: 赵建国, Email: doctor1998zjg@163.com

胰腺癌是最致命的癌症之一,发病隐匿,侵袭性强,预后差^[1]。胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)占胰腺癌的80%~90%,在胰腺癌亚型中预后最差^[2]。根据美国国家癌症研究所2023年的估计^[3],胰腺癌占有新发癌症病例的3.3%,占有所有癌症相关死亡的8.3%。胰腺癌的5年相对生存率为12.5%^[3]。因此,早期发现胰腺癌是提高生存率的最有效方法^[4]。

肿瘤干细胞(cancer stem cells, CSCs),也称为肿瘤起始细胞(tumor initiating cells, TICs)参与肿瘤起始、维持及稳定肿瘤异质性等过程,在肿瘤的发生、发展过程中发挥了关键作用^[5],被认为是肿瘤难以治愈和复发的根本原因^[6]。目前,关于胰腺CSCs的研究颇多。Notch信号通路、Wnt/ β -catenin通路、Hippo通路、sonic hedgehog(Shh)通路、PI3K/Akt/mTOR通路、JAK/STAT3通路等可能参与了胰腺癌的发生、发展和胰腺CSCs的生物学过程^[7-8]。胰腺CSCs的识别和特征将有助于为胰腺癌患者提供早期诊断和更成功的治疗^[9]。然而,由于缺乏特异性的标记物,导致胰腺CSCs分离和鉴定非常困难,故寻找可靠有效的胰腺CSCs标记物尤为重要。笔者对胰腺CSCs的标记物在胰腺癌的增殖、转移、侵袭、耐药及预后等方面的作用进行总结。

1 胰腺CSCs标记物

胰腺CSCs可表达多种分子,包括CD44、CD24、CD133、上皮细胞黏附分子(Epithelial cell adhesion molecule, EpCAM)、细胞间质上皮转换因子(cellular-mesenchymal epithelial transition factor, c-Met)、醛脱氢酶1(aldehyde dehydrogenase 1, ALDH1)、C-X-C基序趋化因子受体4(C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4, CXCR4)、腺苷三磷酸结合盒转运蛋白G2(ATP binding cassette subfamily G member 2, ABCG2)、双皮质激素样激酶1(doublecortin-like kinase 1, DCLK-1)、谷氧还蛋白3(glutaredoxin 3, GLRX3)、富含亮氨酸重复序列的G蛋白偶联受体5(eucine-rich-repeat-containing G-protein-coupled receptor 5, Lgr5)、Nanog、Oct4、Sox2、CD9、 α 6 β 4、巢蛋白(nestin)等^[8-9]。这些分子的表达将细胞重新编程为胰腺CSCs并促进可塑性,从而使肿瘤细胞适应环境的变化并存活,是与肿瘤临床进展和

复发相关的不良预后指标^[8]。然而,胰腺CSCs上只有少数已知的表面标记物表达,并且没有鉴定出独特的标记物来分离来自不同肿瘤类型的CSCs。因此,通常使用几种标记物的组合来提高分离的CSCs的纯度。同时表达CD44、CD24和上皮特异性抗原(epithelial specific antigen, ESA)的肿瘤细胞首先被Li等^[10]定义为胰腺CSCs。研究^[10]发现,CD44⁺CD24⁺ESA⁺表型在体外和体内的肿瘤起始能力(tumor-initiating capacity)比其他癌细胞增加了100倍。此外,临床研究^[11]结果发现,CXCR4⁺CD133⁺细胞和CD24⁺细胞是胰腺癌病死率的独立预测因子,患者较低的生存率与CD133、CD24和CXCR4的表达之间存在明显关系。

1.1 CD44

CD44是透明质酸(hyaluronic acid)和骨桥蛋白(osteopontin)的跨膜糖蛋白和细胞表面黏附受体,是胰腺癌中重要的CSCs标记物之一^[12]。最近研究^[13]发现,仅存在CD44并不足以检测CSCs,需要与另一种CSCs标记物,如CD24或CD133的双重反应。Nallasamy等^[14]研究发现,骨桥蛋白/分泌型磷蛋白1(secreted phosphoprotein 1)可以通过调节CD44介导的干细胞标记物Nanog, ABCG2来促进胰腺癌细胞中的干性特征,沉默骨桥蛋白/分泌型磷蛋白1或CD44可能导致干性特征降低。此外,CD44还可以增加c-Met的活性,抑制Hippo信号通路^[15]。CD44变异的改变在肿瘤侵袭和转移中起着重要作用^[16]。在胰腺癌中研究最广泛的CD44变异形式是CD44v6, CD44v6表达升高在胰腺癌转移中发挥作用^[17]。研究^[18]发现,变异体CD44v3敲低抑制胰腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭、转移和干性,CD44v3可作为胰腺癌干预治疗的潜在候选者。此外,CD44⁺细胞也在胰腺癌远处转移和侵袭性行为及吉西他滨耐药中发挥重要作用^[19]。Kuo等^[12]证明,CD44的过表达与胰腺癌患者术后5年总生存率降低相关。

1.2 CD133

CD133是一种糖基化的五跨蛋白,已作为胰腺癌的CSCs标记物^[20]。CD133参与了与转移和上皮-间充质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)相关的多个信号通路。Liou等^[21]揭示,CD133通过Wnt/ β -catenin通路增强EMT,促进肿瘤侵袭性。Safa^[22]发现CD133激活白介素1 β (interleukin 1 β , IL-1 β)-核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa B, NF- κ B)

通路导致侵袭和转移。此外，CD133⁺胰腺癌细胞表现出吉西他滨耐药^[9]，有逃避放射线损伤的作用^[23]，从另一个角度说明胰腺癌细胞中CD133⁺干细胞亚群对化疗及放疗耐受。既往研究^[24]提示CD133过表达与临床TNM分期、分化差、淋巴结转移及胰腺癌患者生存率较低有关。通过多变量分析，CD44与CD133在胰腺CSCs中的高共表达被确定为患者无病生存的独立预后因素。

1.3 CXCR4

CXCR4是一种G蛋白偶联趋化因子受体，在CSCs，尤其是迁移性CSCs中上调。在胰腺CSCs中，CD133和CXCR4的联合表达与侵袭和转移能力的增强相关，而这可通过阻断CXCR4预防^[13]。源自胰腺星状细胞（pancreatic stellate cells, PSCs）的CXC趋化因子配体12（CXC chemokine ligand 12, CXCL12）介导胰腺癌细胞和PSCs之间的串扰以促进胰腺癌干性。ETS同源因子（ETS homology factor）通过负调节肿瘤CXCR4降低了胰腺癌对PSC衍生的CSCs支持生态位刺激的敏感度^[25]。研究^[26]发现CXCL12/CXCR4轴可能在胰腺癌的结缔增生反应中发挥重要作用。CXCR4的激活通过增加Shh的产生来促进胰腺癌的化疗耐药特征，Shh以自分泌的方式促进EMT和胰腺癌细胞更类似干细胞的状态^[24]。曹威等^[27]通过Meta分析发现，CXCR4高表达是胰腺癌发病、淋巴转移、远处转移、高TNM分期、血管侵犯的危险因素，提示患者预后差。这些都提示CXCR4高表达可用于胰腺癌的早期诊断，其表达水平可能是胰腺癌的潜在预后分子标记物。

1.4 c-Met

c-Met是肝细胞生长因子（hepatocyte growth factor, HGF）的酪氨酸激酶受体，是胰腺CSCs的另一个标记物^[13]。胰腺癌细胞中c-Met的高表达与CSCs行为相关：与c-Met⁻细胞无法形成球状体相反，c-Met⁺细胞具有更高的形成肿瘤球和引发肿瘤的能力^[13]。敲除c-Met或抑制c-Met在胰腺癌中的活性可以减少肿瘤微环境的形成，抑制肿瘤移植的生长，减少肿瘤的转移^[28]。在胰腺癌中，有证据^[24]也强调了HGF/c-Met信号在维持胰腺祖细胞和干细胞中的重要作用，HGF/c-Met轴参与了复杂的肿瘤间质串扰、体内吉西他滨耐药和耐药肿瘤细胞的转移。同时靶向配体和受体并结合化疗，为有效减缓胰腺癌的进展提供了最有效的方法^[29]。在临

床上，c-Met过表达是胰腺癌患者的一种不良预后标记物，与肿瘤分级、肿瘤结节抑制期增加和生存较差直接相关^[24]。

1.5 ALDH1

ALDH1是酶的超家族成员之一，已用作胰腺癌实验研究中的CSCs标记物^[20]。ALDH1已被证明可以调节胰腺癌的增殖，并为其提供吉西他滨和环磷酰胺抗性^[30]。无论体外和体内，ALDH1⁺胰腺癌细胞的致瘤性均高于未分选的胰腺癌细胞和ALDH1⁻细胞^[15]。有研究^[31]认为ALDH1B1本身不致癌，而却是K-ras诱导胰腺癌的先决条件。ALDH1A3通过激活PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号通路增加胰腺癌细胞的糖酵解，从而促进肿瘤转移^[32]。此外，ALDH1的过表达与胰腺癌预后不良有关^[33]。ALDH1A1水平越高，患者的预后越差，尤其是消化系统肿瘤^[32]。

1.6 EpCAM

EpCAM虽然被视为CSCs标记物之一，但关于其与CSCs特异性是否相关的信息有限^[24]。据报道^[16]，与EpCAM⁻细胞相比，EpCAM⁺胰腺癌已被证明具有增强的致瘤潜能。Dzobo等^[34]通过生物信息学分析发现，与邻近正常组织相比，EpCAM在胰腺癌肿瘤样本中的表达显著上调。目前EpCAM的临床意义及其对临床预后的影响仍有争议，一些临床报道认为EpCAM高表达与预后良好相关，而其他研究则认为EpCAM高表达是一个预后不良的因素^[24]。

1.7 DCLK-1

DCLK-1已被鉴定为胃肠道、胰腺和人类结肠癌细胞中的CSCs标记物^[35]。DCLK-1阳性肿瘤细胞连续为胰腺上皮内瘤变（pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia）、原发性和转移性胰腺癌以及胰腺癌衍生的体内和体外微球提供子代细胞^[36]。还有研究^[37]发现胰腺癌早期（I期和II期）血清DCLK-1水平高于正常对照组，但在晚期迅速下降至正常水平。这些都提示DCLK-1可以作为胰腺癌诊断的潜在生物标记物。表达DCLK-1的胰腺癌细胞不仅显示出肿瘤起始特征并形成类器官，还有证据^[13]表明DCLK-1参与EMT的调节，抑制DCLK-1表达导致EMT转录因子的下调。并且DCLK-1的抑制增加了胰腺癌对吉西他滨的敏感度^[35]。赖氨酸特异性脱甲基酶3A（lysine specific demethylase 3A）可能通过调控DCLK-1在胰腺癌的肿瘤形成的进程中起关键

作用,可通过赖氨酸特异性脱甲基酶3A靶向治疗胰腺癌^[38]。DCLK-1过表达与胰腺癌的肿瘤分期、转移和低生存率密切相关。研究^[37]发现DCLK-1水平高的患者TNM分期较高,淋巴结转移率较高,同时DCLK-1阳性表达与胰腺癌患者更高的组织学分级、更高的术前CA19-9水平、更短的总生存时间和无复发生存期有关。

1.8 其他胰腺CSCs标记物

CSCs通过过表达标记物,如Sox、Nanog、Oct4,增强自我更新特征和多能性^[39]。在胰腺癌中,Nanog和Oct4在胰腺癌组织中的过度表达导致不良后果,并且它们的敲低降低了体外和体内胰腺CSCs的侵袭、迁移、化疗耐药性和增殖^[40]。在胰腺CSCs中,ABCG2过表达^[9]。ABCG2通过增强药物外排能力介导对5-氟尿嘧啶和伊立替康的耐药性^[41]。洪乐等^[42]揭示,转录调控因子FOXO1(forkhead box 1)阴性细胞具有干细胞样的高致瘤性,且FOXO1作为一种胰腺CSCs标记的特异性可能比胰腺癌细胞中的CD133与ALDH1更好,microRNA-21可通过调节FOXO1实现对胰腺癌细胞的促进作用,可见,胰腺癌中阴性表达的分子也能成为CSCs表面标记物。Wang等^[43]表明,CD9为胰腺CSCs的功能标记物。相关生物信息学数据集的分析表明,CD9丰度是胰腺癌患者预后不良的独立标记物^[44]。一项功能研究^[45]显示,GLRX3参与癌细胞增殖,迁移,侵袭,肿瘤发生和维持CSCs特性,GLRX3似乎通过e-Met和Wnt信号调节CSCs表型。以上结果表明,GLRX3是胰腺CSCs的新潜在生物标记物,也可能是其治疗靶点。最近,在胰腺癌中发现了一个以高水平的层粘连蛋白亚基 $\gamma 2$ (laminin subunit gamma 2, LAMC2)为特征的CSCs,它经历自我更新和向鳞状表型分化。用新型转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor β , TGF- β)信号抑制剂vactosertib靶向表达LAMC2的细胞,可用于抑制胰腺癌患者的CSCs相关转移^[46]。由此可见,LAMC2可能是胰腺CSCs的潜在标记物。

2 总结与展望

CSCs是一种有前景的癌症治疗靶点,任何针对CSCs的治疗都具有改善癌症治疗和预后的巨大潜力。本文总结了几种当前已知的胰腺CSCs标记物在胰腺癌细胞的增殖、转移、侵袭、耐药及预

后方面的作用。尽管CSCs标记物在肿瘤间或物种间的相对重叠较小,目前仍然无法确定哪些亚群细胞是CSCs,并且一些标记物的使用尚存在争议。随着研究的不断深入和技术的不断更新,越来越多的胰腺CSCs标记物将会被鉴定出来,对于胰腺CSCs在胰腺癌中的作用机制和相关信号通路的研究也日趋深入,胰腺CSCs标记物将在胰腺癌的早期诊断、靶向治疗及预后评估中发挥更重要的作用。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:赵旭直接参与文献选题,负责文献资料解读分析和文章初稿撰写;闫思琦负责文献检索及内容审阅;赵建国负责文献总体选题和设计、文献稿件最终审阅定稿,对学术问题进行解答,并最终同意论文发表。

参考文献

- [1] Ilic I, Ilic M. International patterns in incidence and mortality trends of pancreatic cancer in the last three decades: a jointpoint regression analysis[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2022, 28(32):4698-4715. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v28.i32.4698.
- [2] Lan XY, Robin G, Kasnik J, et al. Challenges in diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency among patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2023, 15(4):1331. doi: 10.3390/cancers15041331.
- [3] National Cancer Institute- Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. Cancer Stat Facts: Pancreatic Cancer. Available at: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/pancreas.html>.
- [4] Vanek P, Urban O, Zoundjiekpon V, et al. Current screening strategies for pancreatic cancer[J]. *Biomedicines*, 2022, 10(9):2056. doi: 10.3390/biomedicines10092056.
- [5] Bisht S, Nigam M, Kunjwal SS, et al. Cancer stem cells: from an insight into the basics to recent advances and therapeutic targeting[J]. *Stem Cells Int*, 2022, 2022:9653244. doi: 10.1155/2022/9653244.
- [6] Zhu K, Xie V, Huang S. Epigenetic regulation of cancer stem cell and tumorigenesis[J]. *Adv Cancer Res*, 2020, 148:1-26. doi: 10.1016/bs.acr.2020.05.001.
- [7] Troumpoukis D, Papadimitropoulou A, Charalampous C, et al. Targeting autophagy in pancreatic cancer: the cancer stem cell perspective[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2022, 12:1049436. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2022.1049436.

- [8] Zhao Y, Qin C, Zhao B, et al. Pancreatic cancer stemness: dynamic status in malignant progression[J]. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*, 2023, 42(1):122. doi: [10.1186/s13046-023-02693-2](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-023-02693-2).
- [9] Barman S, Fatima I, Singh AB, et al. Pancreatic cancer and therapy: role and regulation of cancer stem cells[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(9):4765. doi: [10.3390/ijms22094765](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22094765).
- [10] Li C, Heidt DG, Dalerba P, et al. Identification of pancreatic cancer stem cells[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2007, 67(3):1030-1037. doi: [10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-06-2030](https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-06-2030).
- [11] Ferrara B, Dugnani E, Sordi V, et al. A comprehensive characterization of stemness in cell lines and primary cells of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2022, 23(18):10663. doi: [10.3390/ijms231810663](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms231810663).
- [12] Kuo YC, Kou HW, Hsu CP, et al. Identification and clinical significance of pancreatic cancer stem cells and their chemotherapeutic drug resistance[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2023, 24(8):7331. doi: [10.3390/ijms24087331](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms24087331).
- [13] Bubin R, Uljanovs R, Strumfa I. Cancer stem cells in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2023, 24(8):7030. doi: [10.3390/ijms24087030](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms24087030).
- [14] Nallasamy P, Nimmakayala RK, Karmakar S, et al. Pancreatic tumor microenvironment factor promotes cancer stemness via SPP1-CD44 axis[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2021, 161(6):1998-2013. doi: [10.1053/j.gastro.2021.08.023](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2021.08.023).
- [15] Xia P, Liu DH. Cancer stem cell markers for liver cancer and pancreatic cancer[J]. *Stem Cell Res*, 2022, 60:102701. doi: [10.1016/j.scr.2022.102701](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scr.2022.102701).
- [16] Dimitrakopoulos C, Vrugt B, Flury R, et al. Identification and validation of a biomarker signature in patients with resectable pancreatic cancer via genome-wide screening for functional genetic variants[J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2019, 154(6):e190484. doi: [10.1001/jamasurg.2019.0484](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamasurg.2019.0484).
- [17] Chen C, Zhao S, Karnad A, et al. The biology and role of CD44 in cancer progression: therapeutic implications[J]. *J Hematol Oncol*, 2018, 11(1):64. doi: [10.1186/s13045-018-0605-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13045-018-0605-5).
- [18] Zhu HZ, Zhou WJ, Wan YF, et al. CD44V3, an alternatively spliced form of CD44, promotes pancreatic cancer progression[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2022, 23(20):12061. doi: [10.3390/ijms232012061](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms232012061).
- [19] Koltai T, Reshkin SJ, Carvalho TMA, et al. Targeting the stromal pro-tumoral hyaluronan-CD44 pathway in pancreatic cancer[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(8):3953. doi: [10.3390/ijms22083953](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22083953).
- [20] Walter K, Rodriguez-Aznar E, Ferreira MSV, et al. Telomerase and pluripotency factors jointly regulate stemness in pancreatic cancer stem cells[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2021, 13(13):3145. doi: [10.3390/cancers13133145](https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers13133145).
- [21] Liou GY. CD133 as a regulator of cancer metastasis through the cancer stem cells[J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2019, 106:1-7. doi: [10.1016/j.biocel.2018.10.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocel.2018.10.013).
- [22] Safa AR. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition: a hallmark in pancreatic cancer stem cell migration, metastasis formation, and drug resistance[J]. *J Cancer Metastasis Treat*, 2020, 6:36. doi: [10.20517/2394-4722.2020.55](https://doi.org/10.20517/2394-4722.2020.55).
- [23] 王敏聪, 王中卫, 黄蓝萱, 等. CD133⁺干细胞在胰腺癌放疗耐受中的作用[J]. *西安交通大学学报: 医学版*, 2020, 41(2):216-220. doi: [10.7652/jdyxb202002012](https://doi.org/10.7652/jdyxb202002012).
- Wang MC, Wang ZW, Huang LX, et al. The role of CD133⁺ stem cells in radiotherapy resistance of pancreatic cancer[J]. *Journal of Xi'an Jiaotong University: Medical Sciences* 2020, 41(2):216-220. doi: [10.7652/jdyxb202002012](https://doi.org/10.7652/jdyxb202002012).
- [24] Patil K, Khan FB, Akhtar S, et al. The plasticity of pancreatic cancer stem cells: implications in therapeutic resistance[J]. *Cancer Metastasis Rev*, 2021, 40(3):691-720. doi: [10.1007/s10555-021-09979-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10555-021-09979-x).
- [25] Zhou T, Liu J, Xie Y, et al. ESE3/EHF, a promising target of rosiglitazone, suppresses pancreatic cancer stemness by downregulating CXCR4[J]. *Gut*, 2022, 71(2):357-371. doi: [10.1136/gutjnl-2020-321952](https://doi.org/10.1136/gutjnl-2020-321952).
- [26] Morita T, Kodama Y, Shiokawa M, et al. CXCR4 in tumor epithelial cells mediates desmoplastic reaction in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2020, 80(19):4058-4070. doi: [10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-19-2745](https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-19-2745).
- [27] 曹威, 程梦秋, 陈博. CXCL12/CXCR4表达情况与胰腺癌相关性的Meta分析[J]. *中国循证医学杂志*, 2021, 21(2):179-185. doi: [10.7507/1672-2531.202002093](https://doi.org/10.7507/1672-2531.202002093).
- Cao W, Cheng MQ, Chen B. Meta-analysis of the correlation between CXCL12/CXCR4 expression and pancreatic cancer[J]. *Chinese Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine*, 2021, 21(2):179-185. doi: [10.7507/1672-2531.202002093](https://doi.org/10.7507/1672-2531.202002093).
- [28] Xu Z, Pothula S, Goldstein D, et al. Reply letter to comments on: targeting the HGF/c-MET pathway in advanced pancreatic cancer: a key element of treatment that limits primary tumour growth and eliminates metastasis[J]. *Br J Cancer*, 2020, 123(9):1466. doi: [10.1038/s41416-020-1004-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-020-1004-6).
- [29] Pothula SP, Xu Z, Goldstein D, et al. Targeting HGF/c-MET axis in pancreatic cancer[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(23):9170. doi: [10.3390/ijms21239170](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms21239170).
- [30] Sumbly V, Landry I. Understanding pancreatic cancer stem cells and their role in carcinogenesis: a narrative review[J]. *Stem Cell Investig*, 2022, 9:1. doi: [10.21037/sci-2021-067](https://doi.org/10.21037/sci-2021-067).
- [31] Mameishvili E, Serafimidis I, Iwaszkiewicz S, et al. Aldh1b1 expression defines progenitor cells in the adult pancreas and is required for Kras-induced pancreatic cancer[J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*

- U S A, 2019, 116(41): 20679–20688. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1901075116](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1901075116).
- [32] Nie S, Qian XT, Shi MY, et al. ALDH1A3 accelerates pancreatic cancer metastasis by promoting glucose metabolism[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10:915. doi: [10.3389/fonc.2020.00915](https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2020.00915).
- [33] Wei Y, Li Y, Chen Y, et al. ALDH1: a potential therapeutic target for cancer stem cells in solid tumors[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2022, 12: 1026278. doi: [10.3389/fonc.2022.1026278](https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2022.1026278).
- [34] Dzobo K, Ganz C, Thomford NE, et al. Cancer stem cell markers in relation to patient survival outcomes: lessons for integrative diagnostics and next-generation anticancer drug development[J]. *OMICS*, 2021, 25(2):81–92. doi: [10.1089/omi.2020.0185](https://doi.org/10.1089/omi.2020.0185).
- [35] Chhetri D, Vengadassalopathy S, Venkadassalopathy S, et al. Pleiotropic effects of DCLK1 in cancer and cancer stem cells[J]. *Front Mol Biosci*, 2022, 9: 965730. doi: [10.3389/fmolb.2022.965730](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmolb.2022.965730).
- [36] Maruno T, Fukuda A, Goto N, et al. Visualization of stem cell activity in pancreatic cancer expansion by direct lineage tracing with live imaging[J]. *Elife*, 2021, 10: e55117. doi: [10.7554/eLife.55117](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.55117).
- [37] Wang Y, Yi J, Liu X. Roles of Dclk1 in the pathogenesis, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of pancreatic cancer: a review[J]. *Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2022, 16(1): 13–19. doi: [10.1080/17474124.2022.2020643](https://doi.org/10.1080/17474124.2022.2020643).
- [38] Dandawate P, Ghosh C, Palaniyandi K, et al. The histone demethylase KDM3A, increased in human pancreatic tumors, regulates expression of DCLK1 and promotes tumorigenesis in mice[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2019, 157(6):1646–1659. doi: [10.1053/j.gastro.2019.08.018](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2019.08.018).
- [39] Leon F, Seshacharyulu P, Nimmakayala RK, et al. Reduction in O-glycome induces differentially glycosylated CD44 to promote stemness and metastasis in pancreatic cancer[J]. *Oncogene*, 2022, 41(1):57–71. doi: [10.1038/s41388-021-02047-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41388-021-02047-2).
- [40] Tan P, Xu Y, Du Y, et al. SPOP suppresses pancreatic cancer progression by promoting the degradation of NANOG[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2019, 10(11):794. doi: [10.1038/s41419-019-2017-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41419-019-2017-z).
- [41] Kim EJ, Kim YJ, Lee HI, et al. NRF2 knockdown resensitizes 5-fluorouracil-resistant pancreatic cancer cells by suppressing HO-1 and ABCG2 expression[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(13):4646. doi: [10.3390/ijms21134646](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms21134646).
- [42] 洪乐, 肖卫东. microRNA 调控胰腺癌干细胞的作用研究进展[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2019, 28(9): 1137–1142. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.09.016](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.09.016).
Hong L, Xiao WD. Research progress of the role of microRNAs in regulating pancreatic cancer stem cells[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery* 2019, 28(9): 1137–1142. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.09.016](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.09.016).
- [43] Wang VM, Ferreira RMM, Almagro J, et al. CD9 identifies pancreatic cancer stem cells and modulates glutamine metabolism to fuel tumour growth[J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2019, 21(11):1425–1435. doi: [10.1038/s41556-019-0407-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41556-019-0407-1).
- [44] Nigri J, Leca, Tubiana SS, et al. CD9 mediates the uptake of extracellular vesicles from cancer-associated fibroblasts that promote pancreatic cancer cell aggressiveness[J]. *Sci Signal*, 2022, 15(745):eabg8191. doi: [10.1126/scisignal.abg8191](https://doi.org/10.1126/scisignal.abg8191).
- [45] Jo JH, Kim SA, Lee JH, et al. GLRX3, a novel cancer stem cell-related secretory biomarker of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2021, 21(1):1241. doi: [10.1186/s12885-021-08898-y](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-021-08898-y).
- [46] Cave DD, Buonaiuto S, Sainz B Jr, et al. LAMC2 marks a tumor-initiating cell population with an aggressive signature in pancreatic cancer[J]. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*, 2022, 41(1):315. doi: [10.1186/s13046-022-02516-w](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-022-02516-w).

(本文编辑 熊杨)

本文引用格式:赵旭, 闫思琦, 赵建国. 胰腺肿瘤干细胞标记物的研究进展[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2023, 32(9):1396–1401. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.013](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.013)

Cite this article as: Zhao X, Yan SQ, Zhao JG. Research progress of pancreatic cancer stem cell markers[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2023, 32(9): 1396–1401. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.013](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.013)