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· 文献综述 ·

## 结直肠癌中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网研究进展

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### 摘要

中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网 (NETs) 是中性粒细胞在病毒、细菌、免疫复合物、细胞因子等各种刺激作用下释放到胞外的由 DNA 染色质和多种颗粒蛋白构成的特殊网状物。作为先天性免疫胞外防御体系的重要组成部分, 在正常情况下, NETs 可介导抗菌活性并清除病原体, 维持机体免受外界侵害, 而过量或功能失调的 NETs 可进一步扩大炎症反应, 并推动多类疾病的发生发展。NETs 形成与自身免疫病、糖尿病、心血管疾病、癌症等发生发展密切相关。笔者就 NETs 形成在调控结直肠癌 (CRC) 发生发展中的作用进行综述, 探讨 NETs 形成促进 CRC 的增殖、上皮-间质转化、血管生成、免疫逃避及肿瘤相关的血栓形成等恶性生物学行为的机制, 并探讨 NETs 形成作为 CRC 生物标志物及潜在治疗靶点的临床应用前景。

### 关键词

结直肠肿瘤; 胞外诱捕网; 综述  
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## Research progress on neutrophil extracellular traps in colorectal cancer

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### Abstract

Neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) are special networks composed of DNA chromatin and various granular proteins that neutrophils release extracellularly in response to stimuli such as viruses, bacteria, immune complexes, and cytokines. As an important component of the innate immune extracellular defense system, NETs play a crucial role. Under normal circumstances, NETs mediate antimicrobial activity and pathogen clearance, thereby maintaining the body's protection against external threats. However, excessive or dysfunctional NETs can further amplify inflammatory responses and contribute to the occurrence and development of various diseases. The formation of NETs is closely associated with autoimmune diseases, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and more. In this review, the authors

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provide an overview of the role of NETs formation in regulating the occurrence and development of colorectal cancer (CRC). The review discusses the mechanisms by which NETs formation promotes malignant biological behaviors in CRC, including proliferation, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, angiogenesis, immune evasion, and tumor-related thrombosis. Furthermore, the review discusses the clinical prospects of NETs formation as a biomarker and potential therapeutic target for CRC.

**Key words**

Colorectal Neoplasms; Extracellular Traps; Review

**CLC number:** R735.3

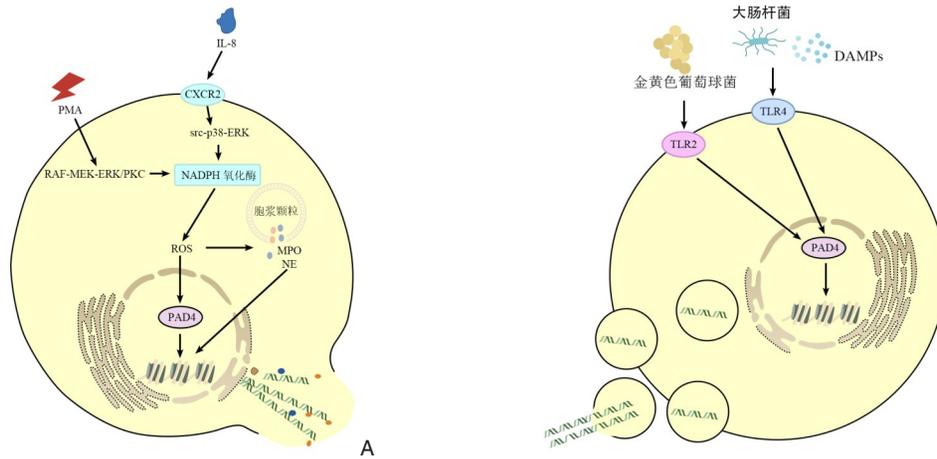
中性粒细胞作为固有免疫中最重要的免疫细胞之一，同时也是机体抵御外界微生物的第一道防线，可通过吞噬及脱颗粒作用介导抗菌活性，从而进行免疫防御，杀灭病原体。此外，活化的中性粒细胞还可向胞外释放一种由解聚的DNA染色质和多种颗粒蛋白构成的网状结构物，即中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网（neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs），可捕获病原微生物并分泌抗菌蛋白对其杀灭，是一种先天性免疫胞外防御机制，但过度激活的NETs可进一步级联炎症反应。近年来已证实NETs与自身免疫性疾病、糖尿病、心血管疾病、癌症等多种非感染性疾病的发生发展密切相关。大量动物模型和肿瘤患者研究表明，NETs形成参与结直肠癌（colorectal cancer, CRC）进展和转移。笔者就CRC的NETs相关研究进展进行综述，旨在为深入理解CRC发生发展过程提供新依据。

## 1 NETs的基本结构及形成机制

1996年，Takei等<sup>[1]</sup>首次发现中性粒细胞在佛波酯（phorbol myristate acetate, PMA）的刺激下，出现分叶核解聚，核膜及细胞膜破裂等特殊的死亡形态变化。随后Brinkmann等<sup>[2]</sup>通过进一步的验证，将这种不同于细胞凋亡和坏死的新型特异性细胞死亡方式定义为NETs，NETs由去聚化的染色质DNA为骨架，其中镶嵌多种活性蛋白，包括组蛋白、组织蛋白酶G（cathepsin G, CG）、中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶（neutrophil elastase, NE）、基质金属蛋白酶9（matrix metalloproteinase 9, MMP-9）、髓过氧化物酶（myeloperoxidase, MPO）、防御素、抗菌肽LL-37等30多种蛋白和酶，可以固定病原体并

将其暴露于局部高致死性浓度的效应蛋白。在高分辨率扫描电镜观察下，NETs表现为一种独特的超微机构，由直径约为15~17 nm的平滑的核染色质纤维和直径为25~50 nm的球形结构域组成。

中性粒细胞产生NETs的过程被称为NETosis，其过程受到多种通路和机制的调节，可由多种刺激物激活产生，如病毒、真菌、细菌及其细胞壁成分、免疫复合物、细胞因子和趋化因子等。如图1所示，NETosis主要有两种形成方式：细胞溶解性NETs和活性NETs，前者过程发生较慢，一般需要2~6 h，具体为中性粒细胞在受到PMA等炎症或化学刺激后，内质网中的钙离子释放进入胞浆，激活并通过PKC/Raf-MERK-ERK信号通路活化非烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸（nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH）氧化酶<sup>[3]</sup>，从而引起活性氧（reactive oxygen species, ROS）的释放<sup>[4]</sup>，随后胞浆内的NE和MPO转运入核，降解组蛋白并促进染色质去浓缩。另外，活化的肽酰基精氨酸脱亚氨酶4（peptidyl arginine deaminase 4, PAD4）对组蛋白起到翻译后修饰的作用，介导组蛋白H3瓜氨酸化，减少组蛋白与DNA之间的静电引力<sup>[5]</sup>，进一步导致染色质解聚，胞内容物释放到胞外形成NETs。后者又称为活体式NETs<sup>[6]</sup>，NETs可自发产生，一般只耗时5~60 min，不依赖NADPH氧化酶及诱导产生的ROS，但需要Toll样受体（Toll-like receptor, TLR）或补体受体对相关感染性刺激的识别，同样被激活的PAD4触发组蛋白瓜氨酸化，致使染色质解聚，被包裹的染色质DNA以囊泡出芽的方式排出胞外，过程中细胞核膜和细胞膜保持完整，中性粒细胞存活时间及吞噬、趋化等功能均未受影响。



**图 1 NETs 形成及作用机制模式图** A: 细胞溶解性 NETs (当中性粒细胞受到 PMA、IL-8 等因素刺激后, 通过活化 NADPH 氧化酶引起 ROS 释放, 激活 PAD4 诱导组蛋白瓜氨酸化, 导致染色体解聚; ROS 的上调诱导胞浆内的 NE 和 MPO 从胞浆转运入核, 切割组蛋白, 导致染色质进一步解凝, 最后核膜裂解, 去解聚的染色质释放到细胞外); B: 活体式 NETs (中性粒细胞被病原体或 DAMP 激活后, 与 TLR2/4 受体或补体受体相结合, 不依赖于 NADPH 氧化酶复合物, 直接激活 PAD4 致使染色质解聚, 过程中没有核膜及细胞膜的破坏, 被包裹的染色质 DNA 以囊泡出芽的方式排出胞外)

**Figure 1 NETs formation and mechanisms** A: Suicidal NETs (When neutrophils are stimulated by factors such as PMA, IL-8, they activate NADPH oxidase, leading to the release of ROS. This activation induces PAD4 to catalyze histone citrullination, resulting in chromatin decondensation. Elevated ROS levels facilitate the translocation of NE and MPO from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, where they cleave histones, leading to further decondensation of chromatin. Eventually, the nuclear membrane ruptures, releasing decondensed chromatin into the extracellular space); B: Vital NETs (Neutrophils, when activated by pathogens or DAMPs, bind to TLR2/4 receptors or complement receptors. This process does not rely on the NADPH oxidase complex and directly activates PAD4, leading to chromatin decondensation. No disruption of the nuclear or cell membrane occurs during this process. Encapsulated chromatin DNA is expelled from the cell through vesicle budding)

## 2 NETs 参与 CRC 的发生发展

CRC 是一类高危恶性肿瘤, 每年约有 190 万新发病例和超过 93 万的死亡病例, 是全球癌症相关死亡的第二大原因<sup>[7]</sup>, 具有高复发、高转移等特性。尽管目前在 CRC 的诊治方面已有较大突破, 尤其是新辅助放化疗及免疫治疗领域的快速发展, 然而仍有近一半的 CRC 患者最终会出现复发或转移, 晚期患者 5 年相对生存率仅为 14%<sup>[8-9]</sup>。故进一步了解 CRC 恶化机制, 发掘更为有效的潜在治疗靶点是目前亟待解决的问题。近年来研究发现 NETs 在胃、肺、肝、乳腺、胰腺等多种恶性肿瘤中异常高表达<sup>[10-13]</sup>, 且 NETs 异常程度与肿瘤进展、患者预后密切相关。大量研究结果提示, NETs 及其组分可通过系列途径促进 CRC 的发生和发展。

2013 年, Berger-Achituv 等<sup>[14]</sup>首次在尤文肉瘤中检测发现 NETs, 并发现 NETs 在肿瘤组织中高表达并与患者的不良预后有关, Yang 等<sup>[15]</sup>通过与健康

个体对比发现 CRC 患者体内 NETs 水平也呈显著性升高, 且 NETs 水平与肿瘤复发及术后并发症的发生呈正相关。Yazdani 等<sup>[16]</sup>对 27 例 CRC 肝转移患者行组织病理学研究发现肿瘤组织中性粒细胞和 NETs 水平显著增加, 且瓜氨酸化组蛋白 3 (citrullinated histone 3, CitH3) 和 MPO DNA 水平也呈一致性升高, 而 NETs 与其组分的升高也被证实和患者预后不良相关。除此之外, 中性粒细胞及其 NETs 在肿瘤组织上的密度和分布也存在显著差异, Arelaki 等<sup>[17]</sup>分析 10 例 CRC 患者的肿瘤组织和淋巴结转移组织发现 NETs 数量从肿瘤中心到边缘组织逐渐减少, 这反映了肿瘤病变引发并逐渐扩散到周围组织的炎症梯度, 可为外科医师对手术切缘的选择提供一定的帮助。NETs 可参与肿瘤诱导的全身效应, 同时肿瘤细胞及肿瘤相关微环境 (tumor microenvironment, TME) 也可以通过多种方式促进 NETs 的形成。在 CRC 组织和腺瘤、增生性息肉等癌前病变组织中, 检测到共表达多聚磷酸

盐 (polyphosphate, polyP) 和 CD68<sup>+</sup> 的肥大细胞和 NETs 的形成, polyP 主要由血小板释放, 可介导炎症反应促进血栓的形成, 而在本研究中表达 CD68<sup>+</sup> 的肥大细胞可以通过 polyP 与中性粒细胞发生相互作用, 进而诱导 NETs 的产生<sup>[18]</sup>。另外, 肿瘤细胞还可产生大量的趋化因子 IL-8 诱发 NETs 的形成并促进癌症的进展<sup>[19]</sup>, 其中 CXC 趋化因子受体 (CXC chemokine receptor, CXCR) 是其形成过程中的重要媒介<sup>[20]</sup>, 在 CRC 的不同阶段中也观察到血清 IL-8 及 CXCR2 的表达水平均较正常组显著升高<sup>[15]</sup>。另有研究人员<sup>[21]</sup>在弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤中证实, IL-8 与中性粒细胞上的 CXCR2 相结合, 通过激活 Src、p38 及 ERK 信号通路而加速 NETs 的产生。Shang 等<sup>[22]</sup>发现 CRC 中突变的致癌基因 *KRAS* 可通过外泌体将其转移至中性粒细胞, 进而触发 IL-8 的上调而引起 NETs 的形成。此外, Wang 等<sup>[23]</sup>在经脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 刺激后的 CRC 小鼠模型中发现, CRC 细胞可通过 Toll 样受体 9 (Toll-like receptor 9, TLR9) 和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK) 信号通路介导 NETs 的形成。以上可见, NETs 在 CRC 中高表达, 且 CRC 细胞及其微环境可通过多种途径调节 NETs 的形成。

Yazdani 等<sup>[16]</sup>证实活化的 CRC 细胞能够释放损伤相关分子模式 (damage associated molecular pattern, DAMP) 蛋白, 可将中性粒细胞募集到 TME 中并诱导 NETs 形成, NETs 则可通过增强线粒体的生物合成, 加速 CRC 细胞的生长和增殖, 其具体机制为 NETs 释放 NE 激活癌细胞上的 Toll 样受体 4 (Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4), 通过 p38 通路引起与能量代谢相关的转录共激活因子 PGC-1 $\alpha$  的表达增加, 进而调控线粒体的生物合成, 增加能量产生而加速肿瘤的生长。在小鼠模型中阻止 NETs 的形成可观察到 CRC 的生长速度明显减缓。此外, 有研究<sup>[24]</sup>发现 NETs 来源的 DNA 可与晚期糖基化终末产物受体 RAGE 相结合, 通过激活胰腺星状细胞使纤维化基质形成增加, 促进胰腺肿瘤的生长和增殖。Albregues 等<sup>[25]</sup>还发现机体炎症状态诱导产生的 NETs 可激活休眠期的乳腺癌细胞, 使其进入 G<sub>1</sub> 期并开始增殖。研究人员在小鼠乳腺癌<sup>[26]</sup>及胰腺癌<sup>[24]</sup>模型中通过敲除 PAD4 而抑制 NETs 形成后, 发现其肿瘤生长速度明显降低。以上可见, NETs 的产生与肿瘤的生长和增殖密切相关, 除此之外,

NETs 亦可通过捕获循环肿瘤细胞 (circulating tumor cell, CTC)、诱导侵袭、促进血管生成、逃避免疫等系列途径引起 CRC 的转移和扩散。

对 CRC 患者的组织样本的免疫染色显示, 原发肿瘤组织及转移淋巴结中均存在 NETs<sup>[17]</sup>。Yang 等<sup>[15]</sup>还发现无论 CRC 是否发生转移, 其原发灶的 NETs 水平并没有显著差异, 而通过对 CRC 的肝转移灶和原发性肝细胞癌组织对比发现, 转移性肝肿瘤中的 NETs 数量明显高于原发性肝肿瘤, 表明 NETs 与 CRC 患者肝转移的发生密切相关, NETs 可能在即将转移的靶器官中发挥更重要的作用以促进肿瘤转移的发生。在 CRC 中广泛形成的 NETs 可捕获 CTC, 并使其黏附于肺和肝脏等相应靶器官而促成转移, 通过多种措施消耗或抑制 NETs 的形成, 可发现其侵袭转移能力明显下降, 证实靶向治疗 NETs 可有效限制肿瘤转移。肝脏是 CRC 发生转移最主要的靶器官, 目前手术切除肝转移灶仍是 CRC 转移患者有效且可能获得长期生存的唯一治疗方法<sup>[27]</sup>, 但患者极易在术后出现复发<sup>[28]</sup>。Tohme 等<sup>[29]</sup>报道肝切除术可能会导致肿瘤细胞脱落, 使 CTC 水平升高, 另外, 手术应激可诱导肝脏发生缺血再灌注损伤, 使 NETs 在肝脏内大量沉积, NETs 通过加强 CTC 的黏附能力来促进肿瘤细胞的播散, 使用脱氧核糖核酸酶 I (deoxyribonuclease I, DNase I) 或 PAD4 抑制剂抑制 NETs 的形成可有效减缓这一进程, 进一步在体外研究中发现 NETs 是通过释放高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group protein B1, HMGB1), 从而激活癌细胞中的 TLR9 信号通路发挥其促瘤作用。Carroll 等<sup>[30]</sup>也证明 CRC 术后相关的全身性炎症反应或脓毒症可诱导释放 NETs 而增加肿瘤复发的风险。另外 Rayes 等<sup>[31]</sup>发现在非炎症和感染情况下, 原发性的 CRC 细胞也可诱发 NETs 捕获 CTC 并促进其黏附和转移。最新研究<sup>[32]</sup>表明细胞外调节蛋白激酶 (extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK) 是 NETs 诱导 CRC 细胞迁移的重要调节因子, NETosis 过程中释放的 NE 通过激活 ERK 发挥促瘤作用, 在小鼠模型中使用西维来司他抑制 NE 可有效减少 CRC 转移灶的形成。Rayes 等<sup>[33]</sup>发现 NETs 上的癌胚抗原细胞黏附分子 1 (carcino-embryonic antigen related cellular adhesion molecule 1, CEACAM1) 也是介导 CRC 细胞与 NETs 相互作用的重要黏附分子, 并在小鼠 CRC 细胞与肝脏的黏附中起关键作用。

此外, NETs并非随机捕获CTC,而是可能与癌细胞表面的某种蛋白产生了特异性结合,且这种结合对于NETs促进CRC转移至关重要, Yang等<sup>[34]</sup>通过研究证明癌细胞表面存在一种跨膜蛋白CCDC25,可有效感知NETs DNA并通过CCDC25胞外的AA21-25区域与NETs DNA高特异性结合,进而触发ILK- $\beta$ -parvin-RAC1-CDC42级联反应,以诱导CRC肿瘤细胞的骨架重排和定向迁移,因此,靶向CCDC25也为早期癌症转移提供治疗策略。

上皮-间质转化(epithelial to mesenchymal transition, EMT)是上皮细胞来源的恶性肿瘤细胞获得迁移和侵袭能力的重要生物学过程,最新研究<sup>[35]</sup>发现用NETs处理CRC细胞可诱导形成丝状伪足和重组细胞骨架等EMT表型,并可观察到上皮细胞标志物cytokeratins和E-cadherin缺失,间充质细胞标志物波形蛋白、纤连蛋白、ZEB1和Slug的表达上调,以上表明NETs激活了CRC细胞的EMT过程,进而促进CRC细胞的转移。血管生成也是恶性肿瘤完成生长和转移的关键步骤和必备条件,而NETs上的CG、MMP-9等多种成分可激活血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)或通过产生IL-8、IL-6等直接刺激来调节肿瘤组织的血管生成<sup>[36-37]</sup>,为肿瘤的转移过程提供丰富的血供。除此之外,肿瘤细胞在转移过程还会不断受到免疫系统的监视和攻击,促使肿瘤细胞发生免疫逃逸同样是肿瘤细胞转移和扩散的关键,研究<sup>[20]</sup>发现NETs在TME中具有免疫抑制作用,可排斥细胞毒性细胞并吸引调节T细胞及骨髓细胞等免疫抑制细胞。NETs还可包裹肿瘤细胞,作为免疫细胞和周围靶细胞之间的物理屏障,使其免受CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞和自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞介导的细胞毒性损害。

### 3 NETs参与CRC相关性血栓形成

肿瘤相关性血栓形成是肿瘤患者的第二大直接死亡原因<sup>[38]</sup>,仅次于肿瘤本身,是肿瘤患者的预后不良的关键。肿瘤相关性血栓栓塞包括静脉血栓栓塞(venous thromboembolism, VTE)和动脉血栓栓塞(arterial thromboembolism, ATE),其中恶性肿瘤患者的VTE发生率是普通人群的9倍<sup>[39]</sup>,CRC患者更是罹患静脉血栓的高危人群<sup>[40]</sup>,然而其确切机制仍不清晰。研究发现NETs可以通过多种

途径诱导肿瘤患者血管内血栓前状态以及血栓形成<sup>[41-42]</sup>,一方面,NETs作为大分子复合物,其网状支架结构可为血小板及纤维蛋白的黏附和沉积提供良好的附着点。另一方面,NETs中的NE和CG等成分可激活内源性凝血途径进而促进凝血及血栓形成<sup>[43]</sup>。最重要的是,NETs可通过捕捉和激活血小板,促使其发展为促凝血表型,加速血栓的形成<sup>[44]</sup>。Zhang等<sup>[45]</sup>对60例CRC患者和20名健康人对照发现,CRC患者更易产生NETs,并与癌症进展相关,经PMA刺激后,NETs还可显著增加其促凝血活性(procoagulant activity, PCA),表现为凝血时间缩短,凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物和纤维蛋白原显著增加,NETs可诱导血小板和人脐静脉内皮细胞(human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVECs)膜上的磷脂酰丝氨酸(phosphatidylserine, PS)位点暴露,这种具有促凝活性的负电磷脂为凝血因子提供了促凝表面,使得凝血因子易于互相接触和组装,有效提升PCA。此外,活化的血小板也能诱导NETs的产生,从而与中性粒细胞形成正反馈的环路。上述研究揭示了中性粒细胞、血小板和内皮细胞之间的复杂关系,以及它们在CRC高凝状态中的潜在作用。相信随着对NETs临床研究的不断深入,NETs可能成为防治CRC相关血栓形成的一个新靶点。

### 4 NETs是CRC治疗潜在靶标

NETs在CRC中高表达对其疾病的发生和发展有重要的推动作用,故能否将NETs作为CRC中潜在的生物标记物和治疗靶点也逐渐成为目前的研究热点。Zhang等<sup>[46]</sup>对比不同患者的NETs水平发现NETs比癌胚抗原CEA和碳水化合物抗原19-9更具诊断价值,此外,多项临床预后评估证明NETs可作为一项独立的肿瘤相关预后指标<sup>[47-48]</sup>,NETs高表达与总生存率(overall survival, OS)和无复发生存率(relapse-free survival, RFS)降低相关<sup>[49]</sup>。CitH3作为NETs的核心分子,被认为是预测晚期癌症患者VTE风险和病死率的潜在诊断和预后生物标志物<sup>[50-52]</sup>。最近一项研究<sup>[53]</sup>采用多重免疫荧光法,将CitH3与中性粒细胞标记物CD15和MPO相联合,用于检测CRC等实体肿瘤中的NETs。Li等<sup>[54]</sup>还研发了一种结合CitH3与DNA的新型NETs定量检测方法。能够高效、准确的识别NETs对于

肿瘤的早期筛查和病情监测具有重要意义，但 NETs 的检测尚未标准化，且 NETs 可能缺乏用于诊断某一特定肿瘤类型的特异性，故其临床应用还有待进一步验证。

抑制 NETs 形成进而减缓 CRC 进展是目前 CRC 治疗领域极具潜力的研究方向。DNase I 是一种可以消化单链或双链 DNA 的非特异性核酸内切酶，大量研究发现 DNase I 可通过降解 NETs 的 DNA 骨架破坏其结构完整性，进而发挥抗肿瘤活性，且不影响中性粒细胞的正常生理功能<sup>[55]</sup>，目前 DNase I 已被 FDA 批准用于囊性纤维化患者的治疗<sup>[56]</sup>，但 DNase I 蛋白的半衰期相对较短，往往需要长期重复给药，其临床应用也受到限制。Xia 等<sup>[57]</sup>发现通过 AAV 介导的 DNase I 基因转导肝脏可有效抑制 CRC 肝转移小鼠模型中中性粒细胞的浸润和 NETs 的形成，还可招募 CD8<sup>+</sup>T 细胞并调节固有和适应性免疫应答机制诱导抗肿瘤免疫，有效抑制 CRC 肝转移。Zhang 等<sup>[58]</sup>报道 DNase I 还可与免疫检查点抑制剂 PD-1 联合应用，通过改善肿瘤微环境有效提升 PD-1 对 CRC 的治疗效果。因此，针对 NETs 形成的任一重要环节都可能成为其潜在的 CRC 治疗靶点，PAD4 是 NETosis 的关键酶，也是阻断 NETs 病理作用的重要靶点<sup>[59]</sup>。目前较为典型的 PAD 抑制剂包括不可逆性抑制剂 Cl-amidine 和可逆性抑制剂 GSK-484<sup>[60-61]</sup>，并在相关临床研究前研究中表现出和敲除 PAD4 基因相似的抗肿瘤效应。此外，通过抑制 Ne<sup>[62]</sup>、ROS<sup>[63]</sup>、NO/NOS<sup>[64]</sup>等基因或蛋白表达都可抑制 NETs 形成。针对各类靶向 NETs 药物的研究正在如火如荼地开展，有研究<sup>[65]</sup>发现茶多酚中重要的活性成分表没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸酯 (epigallocatechin-3-gallate, EGCG) 可通过调控 STAT3/CXCL8 信号通路抑制 NETs 的形成，进而抑制 CRC 的侵袭与迁移。Zhu 等<sup>[66]</sup>证明姜黄素可通过下调 MEK/ERK 信号通路抑制 NETs 而缓解肝脏缺血再灌注损伤，将姜黄素与 DNase I 联合使用可有效提升其药物疗效。Zeng 等<sup>[67]</sup>研究表明山奈酚通过影响 ROS-PAD4 途径靶向抑制 NETs 减少肿瘤的转移。此外，NETs 相关的 CEACAM1 和癌细胞表面的跨膜蛋白 CCDC25 作为 CRC 肿瘤转移潜在的治疗靶标，有望带来一种全新的抗癌疗法。

## 5 展望

在相关临床试验中应用 DNase I 或 PAD4 抑制剂等药物，能够有效阻止 NETs 的形成进而抑制癌细胞进展，提示靶向抑制 NETs 有望为 CRC 的防治和联合用药提供新的思路 and 选择。NETs 作为免疫系统的一部分，抑制 NETs 的同时应避免损害其正常的生理功能。基于此，肿瘤 NETs 临床与基础研究还有待开展深入的研究。

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