

## 肿瘤病人化疗、免疗及免疫化疗前后 NK-IL-2-IFN-r 系统变化

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**摘 要** 本文观察了46例中晚期肿瘤病人化疗、免疗(抗癌 iRNA 及 S-TF)及免疫化疗前后 NK-IL-2-IFN-r 系统及 WBC 等变化。结果发现:(1)肿瘤病人 NK、IL-2 及 IFN-r 活性均显著低于正常人;(2)化疗后除 WBC 明显降低外,其它指标化疗前后均无明显变化;(3)免疫及免疫化疗后各免疫指标均较治疗前显著增加;(4)免疫组各免疫指标及 WBC 明显高于化疗组,其中 IL-2 及 IFN-r 活性还明显高于免疫组,但免疫组仅 IL-2 活性及 WBC 明显高于化疗组。本研究结果表明,抗癌 iRNA 及 S-TF 不仅可恢复肿瘤宿主的免疫力,而且与化疗联用,还可能降低化疗的毒副作用,协调肿瘤病人 NK-IL-2-IFN-r 系统的抗癌功能。

**关键词:** 抗癌免疫核糖核酸; 特异性转移因子; 免疫调节; 肿瘤

生物学反应调节剂(BRMS),不仅赋予肿瘤免疫治疗新的内容,而且形成了肿瘤生物学反应调节治疗(BRMT)的一种新模式<sup>[1]</sup>。近年发现,抗癌免疫核糖核酸(iRNA)及特异性转移因子(STF)既可调节宿主的自身免疫力,又可帮助修复化疗对宿主的免疫损伤,在肿瘤综合治疗中受到广泛注意<sup>[2,3]</sup>。但目前对它们在肿瘤化疗病人中的免疫作用机理仍不甚清楚,尤其是观察它们与化疗联合应用对肿瘤病人自然杀伤细胞-

白细胞介素2-免疫干扰素(NK-IL-2-IFN-r)系统的影响,迄今尚未见报道。本文对46例中晚期胃肠道肿瘤病人进行了研究。

### 材料与方法

#### 一、病人与治疗方法

中晚期胃肠道肿瘤病人46例:原发性肝癌(PLC)28例,转移性肝癌5例,胃癌、大肠癌各4例,食管癌5例。均符合《中国常见恶性肿瘤诊治规范》中有关诊断标准。男性36例,女性10例,年龄20—74岁,平均52岁。

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## ASSAY OF URINARY POLYAMINES IN PATIENTS WITH CANCER OF ALIMENTARY CANAL

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The amounts of urinary polyamines of 161 patients with cancer of allimentary canai were determined. The urinary polyamines in these patients were significantly higher than those in normal subjects. The putrescine, spermidine and spermine had respectively increased by 0.86 to 2.28 times, 0.11 to 0.72 times and 2.76 to 5.17 times. Of the patients, 88.0% to 100% had arise in one of the three polyamines while 60.87% to 80.0% in two. Between the putrescine and spermidine in the electrophoregram a histamine-like substance was detected. Whose value was also high, and 1.02 to 1.48 times higher than the normal value with a positive elevated rate of 47.06% to 60.42%. Patients' urinary polyamines were reduced as shown by repeated assay maed in 21 cases postoperatively and 2 cases after chmotherapy. The assay of urinary polyamine can be used as an auxiliary method in the clinical diagnosis and therapeutical evaluation of cancer of alimentary canal.

随机分为: (1) 化疗组19例: 5-氟尿嘧啶 (5-Fu) 及阿霉素 (ADM) 等静脉、动脉、腔内及泵内注入; (2) 免疫治疗组14例: 抗瘤 iRNA 及 S-TF (从相应肿瘤组织混合细胞悬液免疫羊淋巴细胞中制取<sup>[4]</sup>) 隔日皮下注射; (3) 免疫化疗组13例: 上述药物联合应用。疗程为3~4周, 治疗前严格排除其它对免疫系统有影响的药物。疗程前后一周内抽取病人外周血分离单个核细胞 (PBMC) 进行检测。另设30名献血员为正常对照。

## 二、测定指标

1. NK 活性: 按黄晋生方法<sup>[5]</sup>进行。<sup>3</sup>H-TdR 为上海核医学所产品 (比活性40.5Ci/mm)。

2. IL-2活性: 参照 Kusugami<sup>[6]</sup>CTLL-<sup>3</sup>H-TdR 掺入法检测, PHA 为广州医工所产品, 标准 rIL-2第三军医大学免疫教研室提供, 结果以活性单位表示 (u/ml)。

3. IFN-r 活性: 照杜平<sup>[7]</sup>wish-vsv 系统微量细胞病变抑制法 (CPE) 测定。PHA 刺激 PBMC 上清经 PH<sub>2</sub>酸

化处理及 IFN-r 单抗 (上海第二军医大学遗传教研室) 中和证实为 IFN-r。结果用标准  $\alpha$ -干扰素 (第二军医大学微生物教研室) 换算成国际单位 (Iu/ml) 表示。

4. 一般指标: 治疗前后分别进行外周血白细胞数 (WBC)、AFP、CEA、B超、CT 及内镜等检查。

三、统计学处理: 计量资料采用第四军医大学统计教研室 SPLM 线性拟合统计软件包处理, 结果以  $\bar{x} \pm S\bar{x}$  表示。计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验。

## 结 果

一、各组治疗前后 NK、IL-2及 IFN-r 活性变化  
各组治疗前肿瘤病人的 NK ( $P < 0.05$ )、IL-2 ( $P < 0.01$ ) 及 IFN-r ( $P < 0.001$ ) 活性均显著低于正常人。各免疫指标治疗前后比及组间比结果见表1。

二、各组治疗前后一般指标变化

将有一般指标完整记载病历统计结果见表2。

表1 各组治疗前后 NK-IL-2-IFN-r 系统变化

	NK activity (%)			IL-2 activity (u/ml)			IFN-r (IU/ml)		
	疗前	疗后	增加	疗前	疗后	增加	疗前	疗后	增加
化疗组 (n=19)	16.62±1.45	17.18±1.39	0.56±0.35a	26.60±2.24	27.95±2.46	1.35±1.12a	62.80±7.76	64.28±7.47	2.20±1.23a
免疫组 (n=14)	16.28±1.25	17.39±1.47*	1.11±0.42	26.20±2.04	32.45±2.54**	6.25±1.06b	62.94±8.88	67.04±9.05*	4.10±1.27c
免疫化疗组 (n=13)	17.89±2.15	20.60±2.30***	2.72±0.62d	27.95±2.24	38.65±2.64***	10.70±1.72d	64.77±8.54	73.39±9.79**	10.63±2.29d

注(1) 组内比: \*  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$

(2) 组间比: a/b:  $P < 0.05$ ; a/d:  $P < 0.01$ ; c/d:  $P < 0.05$

(3) 正常值: NK:  $28.41 \pm 1.17$ ; IL-2:  $106.16 \pm 6.11$ ; IFN-r:  $126.68 \pm 9.85$

表2 各治疗组治疗前后一般指标变化

组别	例数	WBC		AFP 和/或 CEA		肿瘤直径	
		下降	升高或无变化	下降	升高或无变化	缩小	增大或无变化
化疗组	14	10	4	1	13	1	13
免疫组	11	3	8*	2	9	1	10
免疫化疗组	12	2	10*	2	10	2	10

注: \*:  $P < 0.05$

## 讨 论

近年发现, 肿瘤的发生发展及预后可能与宿主免疫功能低下或紊乱有关<sup>[5,6]</sup>, 而化疗对宿主免疫功能的作用, 可能又受其药物种类、作用时间及投药方式等影响。本组46例肿瘤病人治疗前的 NK、IL-2及 IFN-r 活性均显著低于正常人, 其中19例病人化疗后上述指标较化疗前均无明显变化。这可能是由于: (1) 烷化剂与抗瘤抗生素合用, 不同程度地使烷化剂的免疫抑制与抗瘤抗生素的免疫促进作用相互抵消<sup>[8,9]</sup>; (2) 局部化

疗的免疫调节效应<sup>[10]</sup>也可能不同程度地减轻了全身化疗对宿主的免疫损伤; (3) 化疗时间不长亦可未完全展示化疗对宿主的免疫作用。

临床研究表明, 抗瘤 iRNA 或转移因子均可诱导人外周血细胞产生 IFN<sup>[11,12]</sup>。本文应用抗瘤 iRNA 及 S-TF 治疗14例肿瘤病人后, PBMC 诱导 IL-2及 IFN-r 水平明显升高, NK 活性明显增强, WBC 也显著增加, 尤其是与化疗联合应用后增加更为显著, 且明显优于化疗组。这与 Fakushima 及 Mrozava 等<sup>[2,3]</sup>报道结果类似。表明抗瘤 iRNA 及 S-TF 不仅可恢复宿主的免疫

力;而且还可能保护化疗所致的宿主免疫功能低下,在肿瘤病人的NK-IL-2-IFN-r系统中发挥免疫调控作用<sup>[13]</sup>。由于化疗抑制肿瘤,肿瘤负荷的降低又可解除免疫抑制,这样在一定程度上又可提高抗瘤iRNA及S-TF的免疫调节效应。因此,我们认为,临床应用抗瘤iRNA及S-TF与应用IL-2及IFN-r类似,与化疗药物联用对宿主细胞免疫的调节可能起着相互促进的作用。本文初步临床观察虽然化疗及免疫化疗后WBC升高、AFP及CEA下降和肿瘤缩小例数多于化疗组,但均未出现明显统计学差异。所以,其远期临床疗效还有待进一步证实。

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## EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY, IMMUNOTHERAPY AND IMMUNOCHEMOTHERAPY ON NK-IL-2-IFN-R IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Chemotherapy, immunotherapy and immunochemotherapy were tested for thire effects on NK-IL-2-IFN-r in 46 patients with advanced cancer. The results showed that (1) the NK, IL-2 and IFN-r activities in the cancer patients were significantly lower than those in controls; (2) both before and after chemotherapy there were no apparently changes in the NK, IL-2 and IFN-r activity except for WBC; (3) the immune indexes were apparently increased after immunotherapy and immunochemotherapy as compared to those before, and (4) the IL-2 and IFN-r activity in immunochemotherapy group were significantly higher than chemotherapy and immunotherapy group respectively, but the NK activity in immunochemotherapy group was significantly than that only in chemotherapy group and the IL-2 activity and WBC in immunotherapy group were apparently higher than those in chemotherapy group. It is concluded that the immune function in the host can be restored by adiministrating iRNA and S-TF, and either the side effects of chemotherapy can be reduced or an synergistical immunoregulation of NK-IL-2-IFN-r aganist cancer can be enhanced in the patients by combining chemotherapy with iRNA and S-TF.