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## 表面表达PD-L1纳米抗体的细菌外膜囊泡的生物学特性及其对PD-1/PD-L1信号通路的阻断作用

李智敏<sup>1,2</sup>, 霍明歌<sup>1</sup>, 管龙雪<sup>1</sup>, 顾凡林<sup>1</sup>, 梁丹丹<sup>1</sup>, 刘倬睿<sup>1</sup>, 王国庆<sup>1</sup>, 关新刚<sup>2</sup>

(1. 北华大学医学技术学院临床检验系, 吉林 吉林 132013; 2. 台州学院医学院基础医学系, 浙江 台州 318000)

**[摘要]** **目的:** 制备表面表达程序性细胞死亡配体1 (PD-L1) 纳米抗体的细菌外膜囊泡 (OMV), 探讨其结构特性、细胞相容性、细胞内分布及其对程序性细胞死亡受体1 (PD-1) /PD-L1信号轴的阻断效果。**方法:** 构建pET28a-ClyA-PD-L1nb原核表达载体, 转化至大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3) 感受态细胞, 通过超速离心法从转化PD-L1nb表达载体的BL21 (DE3) 单克隆菌落中分离OMV, 利用组氨酸 (His) 标签进行蛋白纯化。采用透射电子显微镜和纳米粒径分析仪对OMV进行分析鉴定。将转化PD-L1nb表达载体的BL21 (DE3) 单克隆菌落所分离的OMV作为实验组, 以未转化的BL21 (DE3) 单克隆菌落所分离的OMV作为对照组, 采用Western blotting法检测2组OMV中ClyA-PD-L1nb融合蛋白表达情况, 采用细胞计数试剂盒8 (CCK-8) 法检测OMV处理后小鼠巨噬细胞RAW264.7、小鼠三阴性乳腺癌细胞4T1和人胚胎肾细胞HEK293T活性, 应用荧光成像技术观察OMV的肿瘤细胞内吞情况, 采用流式细胞术检测PBS组、OMV-PD-L1nb组和aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb组OMV与肿瘤细胞表面PD-L1的结合效果。**结果:** 十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳 (SDS-PAGE), 大肠杆菌诱导后在预计相对分子质量 (约49 000) 附近出现明显加粗的蛋白条带, ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白成功表达, 纯化后泳道中无明显杂蛋白存在。利用超速离心法分离得到尺寸约120 nm的OMV-PD-L1nb, 透射电子显微镜下呈现为尺寸均一的圆球形结构。Western blotting法, 实验组OMV中检测到ClyA-PD-L1nb特异性条带。CCK-8法, 经不同浓度OMV处理后, RAW 264.7细胞、4T1细胞和HEK293T细胞活性均接近100%。荧光成像, OMV-PD-L1nb被4T1细胞内吞后分散在细胞质中。与OMV-PD-L1nb组比较, aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb组细胞中平均荧光强度明显降低 ( $P < 0.001$ )。**结论:** 成功制备并分离了表面表达PD-L1nb的OMV即OMV-PD-L1nb, 其在小鼠巨噬细胞、肿瘤细胞和人胚胎肾细胞上显示出良好的相容性, 可被肿瘤细胞内吞并成功阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号通路。

**[关键词]** 细菌外膜囊泡; 程序性细胞死亡受体1; 程序性细胞死亡配体1; 纳米抗体; 免疫检查点阻断

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[作者简介] 李智敏 (1998—), 男, 浙江省台州市人, 在读硕士研究生, 主要从事工程化细胞膜功能方面的研究。

[通信作者] 王国庆, 副教授, 硕士研究生导师 (E-mail: wqg@beihua.edu.cn);  
关新刚, 研究员, 硕士研究生导师 (E-mail: guanxg@ciac.ac.cn)

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## Biological properties of bacterial outer membrane vesicles surface-displaying PD-L1 nanobodies and their disrupting effects on PD-1/PD-L1 signaling pathway

LI Zhimin<sup>1,2</sup>, HUO Mingge<sup>1</sup>, GUAN Longxue<sup>1</sup>, GU Fanlin<sup>1</sup>, LIANG Dandan<sup>1</sup>, LIU Zhuorui<sup>1</sup>,  
WANG Guoqing<sup>1</sup>, GUAN Xingang<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics, School of Medical Technology, Beihua University, Jilin 132013, China; 2. Department of Basic Medicine, School of Medical Science, Taizhou University, Taizhou 318000, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To prepare the bacterial outer membrane vesicles (OMV) that can express programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) nanobody on surface, and to discuss its structural characteristics, cell compatibility, intracellular distribution, and its blocking effect on the programmed cell death protein-1 (PD-1)/PD-L1 signaling axis. **Methods:** The pET28a-ClyA-PD-L1nb prokaryotic expression vector was constructed and transformed into *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) competent cells; the OMV was isolated from the BL21 (DE3) monoclonal colonies transformed with the PD-L1nb expression vector by ultracentrifugation; the protein purification was performed using the histidine (His) tag; transmission electron microscope and nanoparticle size analyzer were used to analyze and identify the OMV; the OMV isolated from the BL21 (DE3) monoclonal colonies transformed with the PD-L1nb expression vector was used as experimental group; the OMV isolated from the untransformed BL21 (DE3) monoclonal colonies was used as control group; Western blotting method was used to detect the expression levels of ClyA-PD-L1nb fusion protein in the OMV in two groups; cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay was used to detect the activities of mouse macrophage RAW 264.7 cells, mouse triple-negative breast cancer 4T1 cells, and human embryonic kidney HEK293T cells after treated with OMV; fluorescence imaging technology was used to observe the tumor cell endocytosis of OMV; flow cytometry was used to detect the binding effect of OMV to the PD-L1 on surface of the tumor cells in PBS group, OMV-PD-L1nb group, and aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb group. **Results:** The sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) results showed that after induction of *Escherichia coli*, significantly thickened protein bands appeared near the predicted relative molecular mass (about 49 000), and after purification, no obvious impurity proteins existed in the lanes; the OMV-PD-L1nb with a size of about 120 nm was isolated by ultracentrifugation, and it presented a uniform spherical structure under transmission electron microscope; the Western blotting results showed that the specific band of ClyA-PD-L1nb was detected in the OMV in experimental group; the CCK-8 assay results showed that after treated with different concentrations of OMV, the viabilities of the RAW 264.7 cells, 4T1 cells, and HEK293T cells were all close to 100%; the fluorescence imaging results showed that OMV-PD-L1nb was endocytosed by 4T1 cells and dispersed in the cytoplasm; compared with OMV-PD-L1nb group, the average fluorescence intensity in the cells in aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb group was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** The OMV surface-displaying PD-L1nb, OMV-PD-L1nb, is successfully prepared and isolated; OMV-PD-L1nb shows good compatibility on mouse macrophage cells, tumor cells, and human embryonic kidney cells, can be endocytosed by tumor cells, and successfully blocks the PD-1/PD-L1 signaling pathway.

**KEYWORDS** Bacterial outer membrane vesicles; Programmed cell death protein-1; Programmed cell death ligand 1; Nanobody; Immune checkpoint blockade

免疫检查点是一类表达于免疫细胞表面的受体分子, 具有负性免疫调控功能<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 其在生理状态下起到防止免疫反应过度以避免自身组织受损的作用。然而, 在肿瘤发生发展过程中, 肿瘤细胞通过高表达免疫检查点的配体分子, 逃避免疫系统的识别与攻击<sup>[3-6]</sup>。

程序性细胞死亡受体1 (programmed cell death protein-1, PD-1) 主要表达于活化的T细胞、B细胞、NK细胞、活化的单核细胞和树突状细胞等免疫细胞表面<sup>[7-8]</sup>。程序性细胞死亡配体1 (programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-L1) 是PD-1的配体。PD-L1与T细胞表面PD-1受体结合后, 可诱导T细胞衰竭, 防止免疫系统过度激活<sup>[9]</sup>。研究<sup>[10-11]</sup>显示: PD-L1分子在多种恶性肿瘤细胞表面呈高水平表达, 肿瘤细胞表达的PD-L1与PD-1结合后, 可抑制T细胞增殖和细胞因子分泌, 削弱靶向肿瘤的免疫应答。因此, 靶向干扰PD-1/PD-L1信号通路已成为恶性肿瘤免疫治疗的重要策略之一<sup>[12-14]</sup>。目前国内外已开发出多种靶向PD-1或PD-L1的单克隆抗体, 通过阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号通路激活抗肿瘤免疫应答, 发挥免疫治疗作用<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

细胞膜囊泡是一类由细胞分泌或人工合成的新型药物递送载体, 近年来在肿瘤、炎症和自身免疫性疾病等多种疾病治疗领域取得重要进展。细菌外膜囊泡 (outer membrane vesicle, OMV) 是由革兰阴性菌外膜起泡或爆炸裂解而生成的一类球状结构, 其直径为10~250 nm。因其来源于天然生物膜材料, 所以OMV具有良好的生物相容性, 利用减毒菌株或益生菌制备的OMV免疫原性较低, 近年来已成为肿瘤治疗中常用的药物递送载体<sup>[17-19]</sup>。此外, 通过基因工程技术对细菌外膜蛋白基因进行改造, 可制备表面表达功能性蛋白的OMV, 从而拓展其靶向递送、免疫调控和肿瘤杀伤等功能。

本研究利用基因工程制备了表面表达PD-L1纳米抗体的OMV, 即OMV-PD-L1nb, 探讨OMV-PD-L1nb的结构特性、细胞相容性、细胞内分布及其对PD-1/PD-L1信号通路的阻断效果, 为制备和开发新型免疫检查点抑制剂提供参考。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 质粒、细胞、主要试剂和仪器

pET28a-ClyA-PD-L1nb质粒由苏州金唯智生物科技有限公司合成。BL21 (DE3) 感受态细胞购自北京博迈德基因技术有限公司, 小鼠三阴性乳腺癌4T1细胞由北

华大学医学技术学院临床检验系实验室细胞库提供。1%青-链霉素溶液、蛋白质相对分子质量标准品、辣根过氧化物酶标记山羊抗小鼠IgG (H+L) 抗体、组氨酸 (histidine, His) 标签蛋白纯化试剂盒、极超敏增强化学发光法 (enhanced chemiluminescence, ECL) 试剂盒、二辛可宁酸 (bicinchoninic acid, BCA) 蛋白浓度测定试剂盒和细胞计数试剂盒8 (cell counting kit-8, CCK-8) 检测试剂盒均购自上海碧云天生物技术公司, 酵母提取物、胰蛋白胨、异丙基-β-D-硫代半乳糖苷 (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside, IPTG)、苯甲基磺酰氟 (phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, PMSF)、硫酸卡那霉素、改良Eagle培养基 (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium, DMEM) 和胎牛血清 (fetal bovine serum, FBS) 均购自生工生物工程 (上海) 股份有限公司。超声波粉碎机购自上海净信实业发展有限公司, POWERPAC型电泳仪购自美国Bio-Rad公司, JEM1200EX透射电子显微镜购自日本JEOL公司, 酶标仪购自瑞士TECAN公司, FV3000激光扫描共聚焦显微镜购自日本Olympus公司, Delsa™ NanoC纳米粒径分析仪和CytoFLEX LX流式细胞仪均购自美国Beckman Coulter公司。

### 1.2 十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳 (sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE) 法检测ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白原核表达

将pET28a-ClyA-PD-L1nb质粒转化至大肠杆菌BL21 (DE3) 感受态细胞中, 菌液均匀涂布于含卡那霉素LB固体培养基上, 37℃过夜培养。挑取单个菌落于LB液体培养基中, 37℃振荡过夜。扩大培养至波长600 nm处吸光度A(600)达到0.6~0.8时, 加入IPTG至终浓度为0.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>, 16℃继续培养16 h。离心收集菌体沉淀, 用TEN缓冲液溶解沉淀后加入蛋白酶抑制剂PMSF (终浓度1 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>), 超声破碎菌体。离心后取上清液进行SDS-PAGE分析。若在预计相对分子质量附近出现明显加粗蛋白条带, 提示ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白表达成功。

### 1.3 SDS-PAGE法检测ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白纯化

利用ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白中的His标签进行亲和层析以纯化目的蛋白。将混合均匀的50%His标签树脂装入亲和层析柱空柱管中, 洗涤3次后加入细菌裂解液上清, 收集流出液。用洗涤液洗柱

5次,洗脱液洗脱目的蛋白6~10次。收集洗脱组分,采用SDS-PAGE电泳分析目的蛋白纯度。

**1.4 OMV-PD-L1nb制备** 将表达ClyA-PD-L1nb融合蛋白的工程菌置于LB培养基中过夜培养。次日扩大培养至菌液A(600)达到0.6~0.8时,加入IPTG诱导蛋白表达,16℃培养16h,4℃、5000g条件下离心10min,收集上清。依次使用0.45μm过滤器过滤,截留相对分子质量为100000的超滤管浓缩,再经0.22μm过滤器过滤浓缩液。于4℃、52000r·min<sup>-1</sup>超速离心180min。弃上清,吸取适量磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffered saline, PBS)重悬沉淀,获得含有OMV-PD-L1nb悬液,分装后于-80℃保存。

**1.5 OMV-PD-L1nb表征与鉴定** 使用纳米粒径分析仪检测OMV粒径分布,使用透射电子显微镜观察其显微结构。采用BCA法测定分离OMV蛋白质浓度。采用Western blotting法鉴定OMV-PD-L1nb。以His抗体(1:4000)作为一抗,4℃孵育过夜;次日TBST洗涤3次后,加入辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗(1:1000),洗涤后加入ECL底物显影并拍照。在相对分子质量约49000处出现特异性清晰条带视为阳性,提示ClyA-PD-L1nb融合蛋白在OMV上成功表达。

**1.6 CCK-8法检测不同浓度OMV-PD-L1nb作用后各组细胞活性** 将RAW 264.7细胞、4T1细胞和HEK293T细胞分别以每孔5000个细胞的密度接种于96孔细胞培养板,培养24h后弃去旧培养基,更换终浓度分别为10、20、40、80和100mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的100μL OMV-PD-L1nb完全培养基,每个浓度设置5个复孔。孵育48h后,每孔加入10μL CCK-8溶液,孵育3h。使用酶标仪测定3种细胞在450nm处A值,计算细胞活性。细胞活性=(实验孔A值-空白孔A值)/(阴性对照孔A值-空白孔A值)×100%。

**1.7 荧光成像技术观察OMV-PD-L1nb肿瘤细胞摄取情况** 将无菌细胞爬片置于24孔细胞培养板底部,以每孔6×10<sup>4</sup>个细胞的密度接种4T1细胞,置于37℃、5%CO<sub>2</sub>培养24h。弃去培养基,每孔加入100mg·L<sup>-1</sup> DiI荧光染料标记OMV-PD-L1nb,孵育4h。弃去培养基,PBS缓冲液洗涤3次。加入4%多聚甲醛,37℃条件下固定细胞30min。弃去多聚甲醛,PBS缓冲液洗涤3次。加入DAPI染色液(10mg·L<sup>-1</sup>),37℃避光染核10min。弃去

DAPI染色液,PBS缓冲液清洗3次,抗荧光淬灭封片液封片后,使用激光扫描共聚焦显微镜观察各组细胞摄取情况。

**1.8 流式细胞术检测OMV-PD-L1nb与肿瘤细胞表面PD-L1结合情况** 将4T1细胞以每孔2×10<sup>5</sup>个细胞的密度接种于12孔细胞培养板中,每组设5复孔,随机分为PBS组、OMV-PD-L1nb组和aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb组,过夜培养。次日,弃去aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb组培养基,加入终浓度为20mg·L<sup>-1</sup> PD-L1抗体aPD-L1,孵育4h。随后将3组培养基全部弃去,PBS组加入新鲜完全培养基,OMV-PD-L1nb组和aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb组均加入终浓度为100mg·L<sup>-1</sup> DiI荧光染料标记OMV-PD-L1nb,孵育4h。消化各组细胞并收集细胞悬液,PBS缓冲液洗涤2次。使用流式细胞仪检测3组细胞中DiI荧光强度,以荧光强度评估OMV-PD-L1nb与4T1细胞表面PD-L1的结合情况。

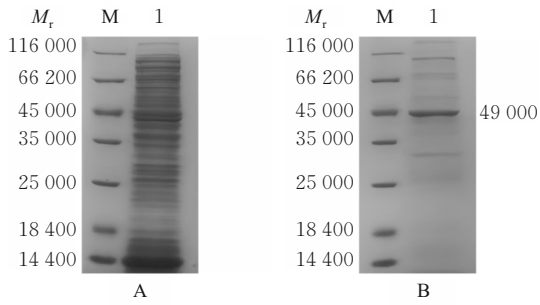
**1.9 统计学分析** 采用GraphPad Prism 9.4.1统计软件进行统计学分析。各组细胞活性和细胞中DiI荧光强度均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,组间样本均数两两比较采用SNK-*q*检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白的原核表达和纯化** 将转化pET28a-ClyA-PD-L1nb质粒的大肠杆菌裂解后取上清,SDS-PAGE分析结果显示:上清中在相对分子质量49000附近出现明显增粗蛋白条带,提示ClyA-PD-L1nb在大肠杆菌中成功表达。使用His标签蛋白纯化试剂盒进行了蛋白纯化,结果显示:纯化后蛋白泳道中杂蛋白极少,提示获得较高纯度ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白。见图1。

**2.2 细菌OMV-PD-L1nb制备和表征** 基于大肠杆菌BL21(DE3)成功表达ClyA-PD-L1nb,检测OMV分泌情况。采用超速离心法从表达ClyA-PD-L1nb融合蛋白的大肠杆菌分泌液中制备工程化囊泡。动态光散射结果显示:OMV-PD-L1nb平均粒径为120nm。透射电子显微镜图像显示:所制备OMV-PD-L1nb呈现近似圆球形囊泡结构。见图2。

采用Western blotting法检测融合蛋白ClyA-PD-L1nb在OMV表面的表达情况,结果显示:OMV-PD-L1nb泳道在预期相对分子质量位置检测



A: Prokaryotic expression (M: Marker; Lane 1: ClyA-PD-L1nb bacterial solution supernatant); B: Purification (M: Marker; Lane 1: ClyA-PD-L1nb protein after purification).

图1 原核表达和纯化后ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白SDS-PAGE电泳图

Fig.1 SDS-PAGE electrophoregrams of ClyA-PD-L1nb protein after prokaryotic expression and purification

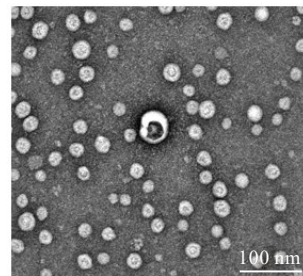
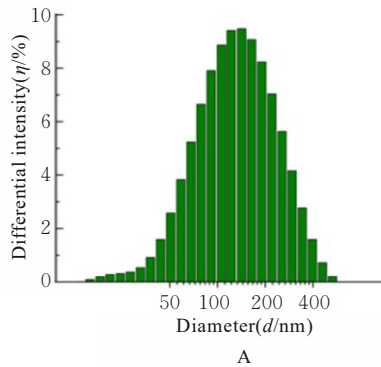
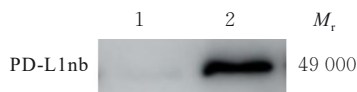


图2 OMV-PD-L1nb粒径分布(A)和形态表现(B)

Fig. 2 Size distribution (A) and morphology (B) of OMV-PD-L1nb



Lane 1: OMV-Blank; Lane 2: OMV-PD-L1nb.

图3 Western blotting法检测OMV中ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白表达情况

Fig. 3 Expression of ClyA-PD-L1nb protein in OMV detected by Western blotting method

**2.5 OMV-PD-L1nb与4T1细胞表面PD-L1结合情况** 流式细胞术结果显示: 与OMV-PD-L1nb组比较, aPD-L1+OMV-PD-L1nb组细胞中DiI平均荧光强度明显降低 ( $P < 0.001$ ), 提示OMV-PD-L1nb通过PD-1/PD-L1信号通路与4T1细胞结合。见图6。

### 3 讨论

免疫检查点抑制剂阻断疗法在治疗癌症领域取

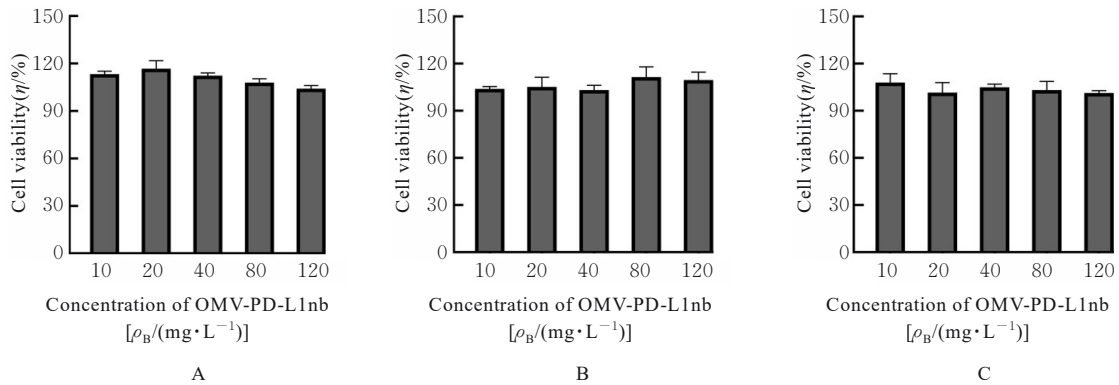
到单一清晰条带, 空白OMV泳道未检测到对应蛋白条带, 提示成功制备了表达ClyA-PD-L1nb蛋白的OMV。见图3。

**2.3 OMV-PD-L1nb的细胞相容性分析** 采用CCK-8法检测不同浓度OMV-PD-L1nb作用后3种细胞活性, 结果显示: 在不同浓度作用下, 各组OMV-PD-L1nb细胞活性比较差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 表明OMV-PD-L1nb具有良好的细胞相容性。见图4。

**2.4 OMV-PD-L1nb在4T1细胞中摄取情况** 激光扫描共聚焦显微镜检测结果显示: OMV-PD-L1nb与4T1细胞共孵育4h后, 细胞核周围胞浆区域内出现集中分布的点状红色荧光, 证明OMV-PD-L1nb可被4T1细胞高效摄取并内吞。见图5。

得重要进展。该疗法通过将免疫检查点抑制剂与细胞外免疫检查点结合, 阻断抑制性信号通路同时刺激免疫细胞, 继而杀灭肿瘤细胞。免疫检查点抑制剂为晚期肿瘤患者提供了新的治疗选择, 展示出良好的临床效果。然而在实际应用中, 传统递送平台无法有效将免疫检查点抑制剂递送到肿瘤微环境, 因此迫切需要开发新型靶向递送载体。

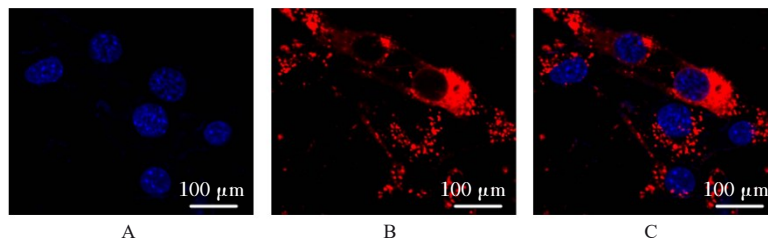
OMV作为药物递送载体, 在靶向阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号通路的研究中展现出独特优势。JIN等<sup>[20]</sup>利用OMV共同递送胚胎干细胞衍生的肿瘤相关抗原和免疫检查点抑制剂PD-L1抗体, 取得了良好的肿瘤治疗效果。CUI等<sup>[21]</sup>研究显示: 使用涂有OMV-PD1的分子筛咪唑骨架8 (zeolitic imidazolate framework-8, ZIF-8) 制备高效miRNA纳米递送系统并搭载miR-34a, 可协同OMV-PD1进一步触发免疫激活和检查点抑制, 从而增强肿瘤治疗效果。SU等<sup>[22]</sup>设计了一种基因工程转铁蛋白受体介



A: RAW 264.7 cells; B: 4T1 cells; C: HEK293T cells.

图4 不同浓度OMV-PD-L1nb作用后3种细胞活性

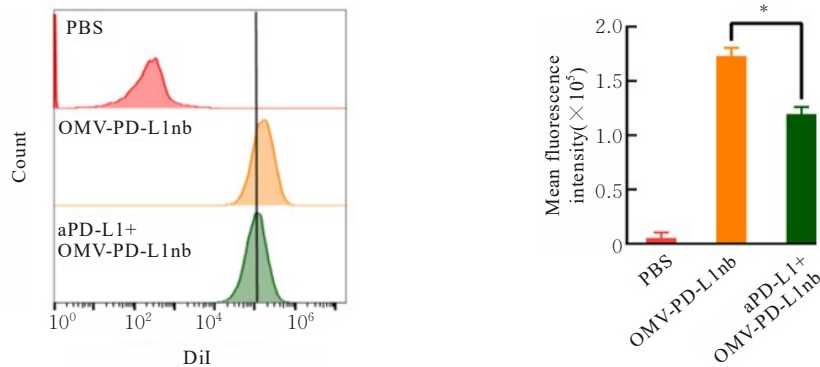
Fig. 4 Viabilities of three types of cells after treated with different concentrations of OMV-PD-L1nb



A: DAPI; B: DiI; C: Merge.

图5 荧光染色检测OMV-PD-L1nb的4T1细胞内吞情况

Fig. 5 Cellular uptake of OMV-PD-L1nb by 4T1 cells detected by fluorescence staining



A: Flow cytometry diagram; B: Histogram. \* $P < 0.001$  vs OMV-PD-L1nb group.

图6 流式细胞术检测各组4T1细胞中平均荧光强度

Fig. 6 Mean fluorescence intensities in 4T1 cells in various groups detected by flow cytometry

导的溶酶体靶向嵌合体,并将其融合至OMV表面靶向PD-L1,通过阻断PD-1/PD-L1通路抑制肿瘤生长。

OMV是革兰阴性细菌分泌的天然纳米颗粒,含有大量来自亲本细菌外膜和周质成分,因此具有强免疫原性,是一种理想的先天免疫刺激剂和疫苗载体<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究成功制备并分离了表达ClyA-PD-

L1nb的OMV,其通过阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号通路来刺激免疫细胞肿瘤浸润,激发全身抗肿瘤免疫应答。OMV-PD-L1nb不仅可以结合肿瘤细胞上PD-L1,还可与肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor associated macrophage, TAM)上的Toll样受体结合,从而通过经典激活途径使TAM敏感,同时阻断PD-1/PD-L1免疫检查点,增强免疫细胞介导的抗肿瘤免

疫效应<sup>[24]</sup>。

综上所述, 本研究成功制备并分离了表面表达PD-L1nb的OMV, 即OMV-PD-L1nb, 其具有良好的生物相容性, 可被4T1细胞高效内吞并分散于细胞质中。OMV-PD-L1nb可有效阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号通路, 破坏PD-L1介导的免疫抑制肿瘤微环境。应用OMV-PD-L1nb介导的免疫联合治疗具有广阔的临床转化前景。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

#### 作者贡献声明:

李智敏参与论文设计、数据收集和论文撰写, 霍明歌、管龙雪和顾凡林参与实验操作, 梁丹丹和刘倬睿参与数据分析, 王国庆参与论文设计, 关新刚参与论文指导和审阅。

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