

鞘脂代谢在血液系统恶性肿瘤中的研究与进展

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收稿日期: 2026年3月23日; 录用日期: 2026年4月18日; 发布日期: 2026年4月23日

摘要

鞘脂代谢失衡在血液系统恶性肿瘤中具有多层面的影响。早期研究在HL-60白血病细胞中首先将鞘脂与细胞凋亡联系起来, 此后大量工作不断拓展该领域。现有证据表明, 以神经酰胺为代表的鞘脂分子可能适合作为联合治疗策略的一部分, 用于增强抗白血病效应并降低对常规治疗的耐受/抗性。此外, 针对鞘脂通路关键环节的药物抑制(如鞘氨醇激酶抑制剂)在多种白血病模型中可显著削弱肿瘤细胞生存; 酸性神经酰胺酶抑制剂在急性髓系白血病中也显示出潜力。以鞘脂代谢重编程为核心的靶向策略, 有望与现有靶向及免疫治疗形成协同疗效。未来研究需突破整合多组学与单细胞/空间技术的通用研究范式, 结合鞘脂领域的独特性提出亟待解决的关键科学问题, 重点探究鞘脂代谢如何与表观遗传重编程、免疫逃逸等其他癌症核心标志进行精确的机制串联, 同时攻克鞘脂靶向药物研发中, 因鞘脂在正常组织中的生理功能所带来的潜在脱靶毒性难题, 为鞘脂生物标志物的临床转化和靶向干预方案的制定提供更具针对性的理论支撑。

关键词

鞘脂代谢, 血液系统恶性肿瘤, 神经酰胺, 鞘氨醇-1-磷酸, 鞘氨醇激酶, 耐药

Research and Advances in Sphingolipid Metabolism in Hematological Malignancies

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Received: March 23, 2026; accepted: April 18, 2026; published: April 23, 2026

Abstract

Imbalances in sphingolipid metabolism have multifaceted effects in hematologic malignancies. Early studies first linked sphingolipids to apoptosis in HL-60 leukemia cells, and since then, extensive research has continued to expand this field. Current evidence suggests that sphingolipid molecules,

particularly ceramides, may be suitable as part of combination therapy strategies to enhance antileukemic effects and reduce tolerance or resistance to conventional treatments. Furthermore, pharmacological inhibition of key steps in the sphingolipid pathway (such as sphingosine kinase inhibitors) significantly impairs tumor cell survival in various leukemia models; and acid sphingolipase inhibitors have also demonstrated potential in acute myeloid leukemia. Targeted strategies centered on the reprogramming of sphingolipid metabolism are expected to produce synergistic effects with existing targeted and immunotherapies. Future research must transcend the conventional research paradigm of integrating multi-omics with single-cell and spatial technologies, identifying critical scientific questions that urgently need to be addressed in light of the unique characteristics of the sphingolipid field, with a focus on elucidating the precise mechanistic links between sphingolipid metabolism and other core cancer hallmarks, such as epigenetic reprogramming and immune evasion. Concurrently, efforts must address the challenge of potential off-target toxicity in sphingolipid-targeted drug development—arising from the physiological functions of sphingolipids in normal tissues—to provide more targeted theoretical support for the clinical translation of sphingolipid biomarkers and the formulation of targeted intervention strategies.

Keywords

Sphingolipids, Hematological Malignancies, Ceramide, Sphingosine-1-Phosphate, Sphingosine Kinase, Drug Resistance

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1. 引言

血液系统恶性肿瘤(包括各类白血病、淋巴瘤与多发性骨髓瘤等)具有显著的生物学异质性和动态演化特征[1]。尽管靶向治疗与免疫治疗不断迭代,复发、耐药与微环境介导的残留病灶仍是影响长期生存的核心障碍。近年来,“代谢重编程”被认为是连接致癌信号、微环境适应与治疗反应的重要枢纽,其中脂质代谢因其兼具结构与信号双重属性而备受关注。鞘脂作为脂筏微区关键成分,可调控膜有序性与受体簇集;更重要的是,多种鞘脂代谢中间体本身具有强烈的生物活性,能够在应激、DNA损伤与化疗压力下快速改变细胞命运[2]。关于鞘脂(sphingolipids, SLs)在细胞生物学中的活性功能研究,起点可追溯至一项里程碑式发现:鞘氨醇(sphingosine)能够调控 HL-60 早幼粒细胞白血病细胞的凋亡[3]。这一关系不仅首次明确了鞘脂代谢除部分分子结构组分之外的信号调控作用,也使鞘脂代谢与血液系统恶性肿瘤之间建立起持久而紧密的联系,并由此奠定了后续研究框架。

2. 鞘脂的结构与代谢概览

2.1. 鞘脂类别与关键生物活性分子

鞘脂类(sphingolipids)是一大类以鞘氨醇长链氨基醇骨架为核心(哺乳动物细胞多以 C18 为主)的结构与信号双功能脂质,广泛分布于真核细胞多种膜系统,其中质膜及脂筏微区(lipid rafts)尤为富集[4]。作为膜的重要组成,鞘脂与胆固醇共同决定膜的有序性与微区组织,从而影响受体聚集、细胞黏附与细胞间相互作用;同时,多种鞘脂代谢中间体本身具有强烈的生物活性,可直接参与调控细胞增殖、分化、迁移、炎症反应以及细胞死亡等关键过程[5] [6]。按头基团不同,细胞内主要鞘脂可概括为:以神经酰胺(ceramide)为中心的简单鞘脂及其衍生物,如鞘氨醇(sphingosine)、鞘氨醇-1-磷酸(sphingosine-1-phosphate,

S1P)、神经酰胺-1-磷酸(ceramide-1-phosphate, C1P), 以及以神经酰胺为疏水核心、在头部进一步修饰形成的复杂鞘脂, 包括鞘磷脂(sphingomyelin, SM)与糖鞘脂(glycosphingolipids, GSL) [5] [7]。在这些分子中, 神经酰胺既是 SM 与 GSL 合成的共同前体, 也是经典的应激反应信号脂质, 常在 DNA 损伤、氧化应激或化疗等刺激下累积, 并可通过改变线粒体膜通透性、促进半胱天冬酶级联等途径诱导凋亡; 在特定细胞类型与代谢背景下, 神经酰胺亦可参与调控自噬与细胞命运决定。相对地, S1P 往往被视为促存活与促迁移的信号分子, 可经特定转运蛋白外排并结合 S1PR1-5 等 G 蛋白偶联受体(GPCR), 触发促增殖、促迁移与促血管生成等信号网络[8] [9]。因而, 神经酰胺与 S1P 的相对丰度及其亚细胞定位常被概括为“鞘脂变阻”(sphingolipid rheostat), 其偏移与肿瘤进展、转移及治疗抵抗密切相关[8] [10]。

2.2. 代谢通路总览

鞘脂代谢由高度互联的合成与降解网络构成, 其中神经酰胺处于通路枢纽位置, 连接从头合成(*de novo synthesis*)、补救合成(*salvage pathway*)与复杂鞘脂合成/分解等多个分支[11]。鞘脂从头合成主要发生于内质网: 丝氨酸与棕榈酰辅酶 A (palmitoyl-CoA)在丝氨酸棕榈酰转移酶(*serine palmitoyltransferase*, SPT)催化下缩合生成 3-酮二氢鞘氨醇(3-ketosphinganine), 继而还原为二氢鞘氨醇(sphinganine), 并在神经酰胺合成酶 CerS1-6 催化的 N-酰化反应中形成二氢神经酰胺, 最终由二氢神经酰胺去饱和酶 1 (DEGS1/DES1)引入双键生成神经酰胺[12] [13]。该通路受到多层级稳态调控, 其中 ORMDL 蛋白家族可感知鞘脂水平并对 SPT 施加负反馈抑制, 从而在源头限制代谢通量并维持鞘脂稳态[14]。生成的神经酰胺随后在高尔基体等区室被进一步“头部修饰”以形成复杂鞘脂: 例如在鞘磷脂合成酶作用下接入磷酸胆碱生成 SM, 或在葡萄糖神经酰胺合酶(*glucosylceramide synthase*, GCS/UGCG)及相关糖基转移酶催化下糖基化生成不同层级的 GSL [15]。与合成相对应, 膜更新与内吞转运产生的复杂鞘脂可进入溶酶体并在酸性水解酶体系作用下逐级降解回神经酰胺, 继而由神经酰胺酶(*ceramidases*)水解生成鞘氨醇[16]。鞘氨醇一方面可经补救合成途径重新 N-酰化生成神经酰胺, 另一方面可被鞘氨醇激酶(SphK1/2)磷酸化生成 S1P, 从而在“促凋亡 - 促存活”信号之间实现动态转换[17]。决定鞘脂库净流出量的关键步骤在于 S1P 的代谢去路: S1P 可被 S1P 磷酸酶去磷酸化回收利用, 也可被 1-磷酸鞘氨醇裂解酶(*sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase*, SGPL1)不可逆裂解, 这一反应构成鞘脂完全降解的终末“出口”, 对维持细胞整体鞘脂稳态具有决定性意义[18]。

2.3. 时空分布与“鞘脂变阻”

除总量变化外, 鞘脂信号的生物学效应高度依赖其时空分布: 不同细胞器与膜区室既是代谢反应发生的场所, 也是信号转导被选择性放大的平台[19]。内质网承担从头合成的关键步骤, 并通过 ORMDL-SPT 轴实现对源头通量的反馈控制; 高尔基体则负责多种复杂鞘脂的生成与分选, 直接影响质膜脂筏的组成与受体信号平台的组装; 溶酶体是复杂鞘脂降解与补救合成底物供给的核心节点, 其功能障碍可导致脂质堆积并触发应激反应, 典型如戈谢病(*GBA1* 缺陷)与尼曼 - 匹克 A/B 型(*SMPD1* 缺陷)等溶酶体贮积症所揭示的机制启示[20]。在线粒体层面, 神经酰胺的局部积累可重塑膜性质并影响膜通透性与细胞凋亡阈值[21]; 在质膜与脂筏微区, SM/GSL 的丰度与组成变化可调控膜有序性、受体簇集、黏附迁移与免疫识别, 从而将代谢重编程转译为细胞行为改变[4] [6]。与此同时, S1P 具有细胞内外双重信号属性: 其既可在细胞内参与特定信号模块, 也可经转运外排并通过 S1PR1-5 介导旁分泌/自分泌信号, 进而影响增殖、迁移及血管生成等过程[8] [22]。由此, 所谓“鞘脂变阻”不仅指神经酰胺与 S1P 的相对水平, 更强调其在细胞器与膜微区中的分布差异及动态转换。许多肿瘤细胞倾向于通过上调 UGCG/GCS、鞘磷脂合成酶、神经酰胺激酶、酸性神经酰胺酶以及 SphK 等通路, 将代谢流从相对促凋亡的神经酰胺分支转向促存活的 S1P 或复杂鞘脂分支, 从而获得生长优势并形成治疗抵抗[10] [17]。因而, 从“代谢通量 - 细胞器

定位-膜微区组织-信号输出”一体化视角理解鞘脂网络,是阐释血液系统恶性肿瘤发生发展及其耐药复发的重要基础。

3. 鞘脂代谢在血液系统恶性肿瘤中的作用机制

3.1. 急性髓系白血病

急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)是一种来源于克隆性造血干细胞的骨髓恶性肿瘤,其诊断通常基于外周血或骨髓中未成熟白血病细胞,整体预后仍不理想且常见于老年人[11]。过去十年,随着对发病机制认识加深与检测技术进步,AML的诊断、风险评估、MRD(可测量残留病)监测与治疗策略均发生显著变化,并推动新药与新方案的获批[23]-[26]。风险分层方面,欧洲白血病网(ELN)针对强化与非强化治疗人群分别提出基于细胞遗传学与分子异常的分层算法[27];随访中,MRD的定量检测正用于更精细的疗效评估与动态监测,并逐步影响治疗决策[28]。

在急性髓系白血病(AML)中,鞘脂代谢失衡被认为是影响白血病细胞生存、治疗反应与耐药的重要代谢特征:以神经酰胺为核心的促死亡信号常被削弱,而其向鞘氨醇-1-磷酸(S1P)及糖鞘脂等促存活脂质的转化增强;相应地,神经酰胺分解酶、S1P合成酶及S1P受体在AML中异常表达,促进增殖、生存与耐药,并与较差预后相关,且有研究显示S1PR3介导的S1P信号可在小鼠中驱动AML发生[29]。

同时,鞘脂异常与特定遗传/核型亚型的关联开始显现:脂质组学提示t(8;21)患者鞘磷脂含量下降并伴随膜流动性改变,而t(8;21)与inv(16)样本可出现葡糖基神经酰胺升高[30];在驱动基因层面,FLT3-ITD致癌信号可拮抗CERS1从而抑制内源性促死亡C18-神经酰胺生成[31]。另外,异柠檬酸脱氢酶1和2(IDH1/2)基因突变也可重塑AML细胞的鞘脂谱,如鞘氨醇和神经酰胺上调,提示不同分子分型之间可能存在鞘脂代谢依赖性的差异,从而带来分型特异的治疗切入点[32]。但其在AML中的机制、普遍性及临床转化价值仍需进一步系统验证。

3.2. 急性淋巴细胞白血病

急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL)是一种起源于B系或T系淋巴祖细胞的高度异质性恶性血液肿瘤,是儿童中最常见的恶性肿瘤,同时也是成人重要的白血病亚型。ALL的发病具有明显的年龄双峰分布:儿童期发病率最高,而老年人群中亦可见第二个发病高峰[33]。根据免疫表型,约75%~80%为B系ALL,其余为T系ALL[34]。随着细胞遗传学和分子生物学的发展,ALL已被明确划分为多个具有特定驱动事件的分子亚型,不同亚型在生物学特征、治疗反应及预后方面差异显著。

近年来,鞘脂相关分子(SLs)被逐步纳入ALL治疗反应机制的讨论框架中。尤其在Ph+ ALL中,研究提示SPHK1/2可能处于BCR-ABL1致癌信号的关键下游位置,并参与调控细胞对TKI(如伊马替尼)的应答[35]。在遗传学模型中,将p185 BCR-ABL转导的祖B细胞回输至小鼠后可诱导ALL,而Sphk1缺失可显著延缓发病并改善生存:SPHK1WT来源细胞组中多数动物较快发生ALL(中位生存约42天),而SPHK1-/-来源细胞组发病比例降低且中位生存延长至约100天[35]。这些结果支持SPHK1在Ph+ ALL发生发展中具有促进作用。

除遗传学线索外,SPHK通路的作用也得到药理学与联合用药研究的支持:多种SPHK1/2小分子抑制剂(如SKI-I、SKI-II、ABC294640)与伊马替尼联用,可在Ph+ ALL细胞系中诱导更强的细胞死亡,提示SPHK可能成为提高TKI疗效的可行靶点[35][36]。此外,研究亦显示SPHK2单独抑制即可对Ph+ ALL细胞产生毒性作用,并在异种移植模型中得到支持[36]。该研究进一步将关键机制概括为:SPHK2抑制后可伴随c-MYC水平下降,提示其可能通过维持c-MYC相关的增殖/存活程序来支持白血病细胞生存[36]。与此一致,临床样本分析也指出:Ph+ ALL的SPHK1表达更高,且ALL患者样本中SPHK2蛋

白水平高于祖 B 细胞, 从表达层面进一步强化其潜在的疾病相关性与靶向意义[35] [36]。

鞘磷脂(sphingomyelin, SM)代谢异常也被提出可作为 ALL 的潜在干预入口: 临床配对脂质组学显示, 儿童 ALL 在初诊期血浆 SM 水平高于诱导缓解期, 提示 SM 升高与疾病状态相关[37]。在细胞与样本层面, SM 的积累与代谢酶表达改变一致, 即 SM 合成相关的 SGMS1 上调、而分解相关的 SMPD3 下调, 从而为 SM 升高提供了代谢学解释[37]。功能实验进一步表明, 外源补充特定分子种(如 C18:0 SM)可促进 ALL 细胞增殖与克隆形成; 相反, SGMS1 敲低/敲除或 SMPD3 过表达导致 SM 耗竭, 可抑制 ALL 细胞生长并诱导细胞死亡, 提示白血病细胞对 SM 供给存在依赖性[37]。机制上, 该工作将 SM 与“乳酸化-凋亡”连接: SM 通过增强葡萄糖摄取与糖酵解提高乳酸生成, 进而促进凋亡执行蛋白 CASP3 的乳酸化; 在 SM 耗竭条件下, CASP3 乳酸化下降并伴随凋亡增加, 而补充乳酸可部分逆转该表型, 提示乳酸在其中具有功能性作用[37]。进一步的位点分析指出, CASP3 的 K14 乳酸化会削弱其蛋白水解激活, 从而降低凋亡执行效率, 为“SM 升高导致凋亡阈值上移”提供了分子层面的解释[37]。在体内, SM 耗竭策略在异种移植模型中可降低白血病负荷并改善生存, 提示靶向 SM 代谢及其下游乳酸化通路可能具备转化潜力, 并可作为提高细胞对凋亡刺激敏感性的补充思路[37]。

除“增强杀伤”的方向外, 鞘脂代谢也可通过“抑制凋亡”参与耐药表型的形成。近期研究提出 CERS6 是一个与药物耐受相关的节点: 在 ABT-737 耐药 ALL 细胞系(CCRF-CEM, MOLT-4)中, 敲低 CERS6 可提高 ABT-737 的细胞毒性[38]。更重要的是, CERS6 可直接结合 Fas 死亡受体, 从而削弱死亡诱导信号复合体(DISC)的形成并抑制凋亡; 同时, CERS6 升高与 C16:0-神经酰胺水平升高相关, 使其具备作为耐药相关生物标志物的潜力[38]。

3.3. 慢性淋巴细胞白血病

慢性淋巴细胞白血病(chronic lymphocytic leukemia, CLL)是一种以 CD5+克隆性 B 细胞增殖为特征的惰性 B 细胞肿瘤, 主要影响老年人群(诊断中位年龄 > 70 岁)[39]。诊断通常依赖外周血流式细胞术: 外周血单克隆 B 淋巴细胞 $\geq 5 \times 10^9/L$ 即可确立 CLL 诊断, 且多数患者不需要骨髓或淋巴结活检; 约 70% 患者在无症状情况下因偶然发现淋巴细胞增多而确诊[40]-[42]。预后分层与分子异常密切相关: IGHV 未突变往往提示更短的无治疗间期与更差结局, 而 del(17p)/TP53 异常是最重要的不良预后因素之一[40] [43]。近十年来 CLL 一线治疗已由靶向方案主导: BTK 抑制剂或维奈克拉 + 奥比妥珠单抗(固定疗程)均为可接受选择, 化疗在当前时代作用受限且在可及靶向药时应尽量避免[44] [45]。

CLL 的代谢重编程越来越被认为与疾病进展和耐药密切相关, 其中“脂质相关通路”尤其突出: 蛋白质组学分析提示 CLL 细胞相较健康 B 细胞更偏向利用脂质(β -氧化、脂质生成与转运相关蛋白占优势), 并指出神经酰胺(ceramide, Cer)与葡萄糖基神经酰胺(glucosylceramide, GluCer)等关键脂质比例变化可能参与治疗抵抗[46]。同时, CLL 在缺氧/肿瘤微环境中依赖代谢可塑性来维持存活与扩增, 为“脂质-尤其是鞘脂”作为可干预脆弱点提供了背景[47]。

多项代谢组/脂质组研究已将鞘脂异常与侵袭性 CLL 及生存结局直接关联, 白血病 B 细胞代谢谱显示脂质(以生物活性鞘脂为主)显著扰动, 多种鞘脂生物合成相关酶基因表达与更短生存相关; 在患者层面, 循环 C16:0 GluCer 升高且与更具侵袭性的生物学特征相关, 而 C16:0 GluCer 与 sphinganine 还能作为独立预后指标并与更短的治疗无进展/治疗间隔(treatment-free survival)相关[48]。在细胞模型中也观察到鞘脂通路“朝向糖基化鞘脂累积”的改变, HexCer/GluCer 与多种 Cer 增加、而 sphinganine 等 de novo 通路成分下降; 且不良代谢标志物 UGT2B17 高表达与细胞内 C16:0/C24:1 GluCer 富集相关[48]。

上述临床关联提示鞘脂失衡可能并非旁观者现象。多篇工作进一步把“Cer-GluCer 的糖基化开关”放在 CLL 细胞生存/耐药的下游枢纽位置: BCR、IL-4、CD40L 等促存活刺激可通过调控鞘脂代谢降低促

凋亡 Cer, 并在 BCR 交联后显著提高抗凋亡 GluCer; 其关键步骤是 BCR 诱导 UDP-glucose ceramide glucosyltransferase (UGCG)上调, 推动 Cer 向 GluCer 转化, 从而增强凋亡抵抗[49]。IgM (BCR)刺激会降低 Cer/提高 GluCer, 并诱导 UGCG 表达; 抑制 UGCG 的糖基化可把 Cer/GluCer 比例拉回、并在 BH3 模拟物 ABT-737 处理时部分逆转 BCR 保护效应(提高药物诱导凋亡)[49]。另外, PI3K δ 抑制剂 CAL-101 与 BTK 抑制剂 PCI-32765 能抑制 IgM 介导的 UGCG 表达并逆转耐药, 提示“BCR-UGCG-Cer/GluCer 平衡”是可药物化的下游通路节点[49]。

治疗上, 靶向鞘脂代谢, 尤其是 UGCG 轴被多篇文章共同指向为潜在策略: 临床与实验研究中, UGCG 抑制可降低 CLL 细胞活性与增殖, 并通过质谱证实细胞内 GluCer 下调; 与伊布替尼联用显示协同效应, 且其他鞘脂通路抑制剂, 如鞘氨醇激酶抑制剂 SKI-II, 也呈现单用或联合的治疗潜力[50]。与之呼应, 代谢组学研究进一步提示, UGCG 抑制剂可削弱 C16:0 GluCer 诱导的“促增殖表型”, 并增强氟达拉滨/伊布替尼等抗白血病药的抑制增殖效果; 作者据此强调抑制 C16:0 GluCer 生物合成主通路具有治疗靶点价值[48]。

3.4. 淋巴瘤

淋巴瘤是一组来源于淋巴细胞的恶性肿瘤, 具有高度异质性; 在西方国家其发病率约为每年 20/10 万人, 而令人注意的是在体内 B/T 细胞比例相近的情况下, 约 95%的淋巴瘤却来源于 B 细胞[51]。其发生与 B 细胞发育和激活过程中动态遗传事件密切相关, V(D)J 重排、体细胞高突变与免疫球蛋白类别转换一旦发生异常, 容易引起染色体易位与基因组突变, 进而改变与细胞存活/增殖相关基因的表达与功能并推动淋巴瘤发生。由于形态学、免疫表型与遗传学依据等生物学合理性与自然病程、预后及治疗反应的预测价值并不总是一致, WHO 2016 分类以多维证据建立诊断框架, 并将成熟 B 细胞肿瘤与霍奇金淋巴瘤区分出 40 余种实体, 同时涵盖前体 B 细胞肿瘤与成熟 B 细胞淋巴瘤。治疗层面除传统化疗/免疫化疗外, 分子靶向与免疫治疗快速发展, 例如 BTK 抑制剂伊布替尼、PI3K δ 抑制剂艾达拉利司、新型抗 CD20 抗体奥比妥单抗、BCL2 拮抗剂维奈克拉等均改善了部分患者结局; 但由于不同类型乃至同一亚型内部的生物学异质性, 治疗反应仍存在显著差异, 推动精准分层与个体化策略成为未来方向[52] [53]。

在促淋巴瘤发生的分支中, S1P 轴(SPHK \rightarrow S1P \rightarrow S1PR)尤为突出。S1P 不仅由肿瘤细胞产生, 也可由肿瘤相关巨噬细胞、内皮细胞与成纤维细胞等微环境细胞共同驱动, 形成“inside-out”信号枢纽, 促进增殖、迁移、血管生成与组织重塑, 并与化疗耐受相关通路如 MDR1 上调相联[54] [55]。

在 S1P 轴的“inside-out”信号中, 受体亚型差异决定了信号走向, 呈现明显“分叉效应”: S1PR1 信号可通过 PI3K 等通路促进 MCL 与 HL 细胞的存活、增殖与迁移, 且其组织表达与某些 NHL (如睾丸原发 DLBCL)不良预后相关[56]; 相反, S1PR2 激活可对 Akt 与 CXCL12 相关迁移/存活信号产生抑制, 而该轴在 DLBCL 中可因通路失活或 FOXP1 介导下调而被反复“关闭”, 提示不同 S1PR 亚型在淋巴瘤中可能承担相反的生物学角色[57] [58]。

与之相对, 神经酰胺被视为鞘脂网络中的关键抗肿瘤“效应脂质”。其可经鞘磷脂酶水解鞘磷脂或从头合成获得, 并可通过多条途径诱导细胞死亡(尤其凋亡), 因此不少化疗药物的细胞毒效应也被认为部分依赖肿瘤内神经酰胺累积[59] [60]。在淋巴瘤中, 神经酰胺参与 T/NK 细胞淋巴瘤的 IL-2 剥夺相关细胞毒过程; 部分 B 细胞淋巴瘤还可出现影响神经酰胺前体合成的 FVT1 (KDSR)异常, 提示鞘脂代谢改变可能与淋巴瘤代谢易感性及分型相关[61]。同时, 鞘脂通路与经典免疫治疗存在直接交叉: 利妥昔单抗与 CD20 结合可激活鞘磷脂酶并增加神经酰胺生成, 从而在 CD20+细胞中触发选择性细胞毒通路; 部分新型抗 CD20 抗体亦可通过神经酰胺介导的同源黏附与溶酶体泄漏增强程序性死亡[62] [63]。

基于神经酰胺的抗肿瘤效应, “诱导神经酰胺积累并阻断其向促存活鞘脂转化”的联合策略受到关

注,例如联合抑制 SPHK、UGCG 等以提高神经酰胺负荷,并与 BCL2/BTK/PI3K 等通路抑制剂协同以克服耐药;此外,鞘脂/糖鞘脂对脂筏与受体可用性(如 Gb3 调控 CD20/CD19、GM1 富集脂筏参与 BCR 信号装配)的影响,也提示其可能同时改写靶向与免疫治疗的“膜平台”基础[64]。

3.5. 多发性骨髓瘤

多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种起源于骨髓浆细胞的恶性肿瘤,约占血液系统恶性肿瘤的 10% [65],多发性骨髓瘤通常是从早期的单克隆浆细胞状态一路克隆演化而来:先出现较常见的意义未明的单克隆丙种球蛋白病(MGUS),再进入冒烟型多发性骨髓瘤(SMM)。SMM 的进展速度个体差异非常大:有的长期稳定,有的属于高风险亚群,可能在诊断后 2 年内就有接近 80%会进展为显性骨髓瘤[66]。从 MGUS/SMM 进展到活动性 MM 时,常见的标志不是单纯肿瘤细胞变多,而是已经出现可量化的器官功能后果,如骨髓造血被抑制导致贫血;骨微环境破坏引起溶骨、骨痛、骨折并可继发高钙血症;分泌的轻链蛋白负荷过高造成肾损伤。因此临床通常把这些器官损害表型作为启动治疗的“硬终点”[67]。当前对多发性骨髓瘤的诊断与治疗阈值判定,已不再仅以典型终末器官损害作为启动治疗的唯一依据。对于部分患者,即便尚未出现明确器官损害,但若提示克隆负荷显著增加或肿瘤生物学行为已高度接近活动性 MM,并伴随短期内发生症状性进展的风险显著升高,则可被视为达到治疗阈值,具有提前干预的合理性[68]。

一线治疗强调联合方案诱导,以硼替佐米为基础,联合地塞米松与免疫调节药如沙利度胺或来那度胺等[69],移植适合者常考虑自体造血干细胞移植(ASCT)并在移植后进行维持(常用来那度胺或硼替佐米,以延长缓解)[70][71]。近年来新型生物疗法显著拓展了复发/难治 MM 的治疗版图:CD38 单抗(如达雷妥尤单抗、伊沙妥昔单抗)已成为关键药物类别之一[72]。

在 MM 骨髓微环境中,S1P 不仅可由 MM 细胞产生,还可由破骨细胞谱系、成骨细胞、间充质基质细胞、内皮细胞以及红细胞/血小板等多种细胞来源释放[73]-[75];此外,化疗导致的组织损伤或细胞死亡也可能额外释放 S1P,从而形成不利于治疗的促转移或促生存环境[76]。机制上,S1P 可通过受体介导的旁分泌/自分泌信号增强 MM 细胞与 CXCL12-CXCR4 轴、整合素黏附迁移相关过程的协同,如放大 CXCL12 诱导的黏附与跨内皮迁移,并帮助 MM 细胞更好地“停靠”在骨髓血管微环境中,甚至可能参与骨髓外播散[77][78]。同时,S1P 受体信号还能激活 MAPK/AKT/STAT3 等通路并上调 Mcl-1 等生存因子,且有研究提示外源 S1P 可对抗地塞米松诱导的凋亡;但不同研究对具体哪些 S1PR 在 MM 细胞上起主导作用仍存在差异,提示受体谱与功能需在患者 CD138+细胞中进一步验证[79]。

临床与体液层面的证据进一步支持“鞘脂失衡”与 MM 相关:在一项血液学研究中,MM 患者外周血 aSMase 活性较健康对照显著降低,并且这一现象在初诊与治疗期患者中都可观察到;作者据此推测 aSMase 缺乏可能削弱神经酰胺介导的凋亡信号,从而延长骨髓瘤细胞生存[80]。与健康者相比,MM 患者血中神经酰胺、鞘氨醇与鞘氨醇醇水平升高,而 S1P 总体未见显著改变;S1P/神经酰胺比例及其信号可能影响 MM 细胞增殖与凋亡并“可能支配”耐药发生[80]。

进一步来看,S1P 驱动的促生存回路可通过转录抑制因子 GFI1 下调 S1P 磷酸酶 SGPP1 来提高细胞内 S1P 水平,导致细胞内 S1P:神经酰胺比例向 S1P 倾斜,并通过影响 PP2A/c-Myc 等轴增强生存与蛋白酶体抑制剂相关耐受[81]。SphK2 在 MM 中被报道上调,抑制 SphK2 可诱导凋亡,UPR 相关应激,并能与硼替佐米联用以恢复耐药细胞对蛋白酶体抑制剂的敏感性[82][83]。“神经酰胺→葡糖基神经酰胺(glucosylceramide)”的中和被视为重要耐药机制:葡糖基神经酰胺合成酶(GCS)相关的糖鞘脂积累与多药外排泵 P-glycoprotein 表达以及多药耐药密切相关,GCS 抑制剂如 GENZ 112638 在相关模型中显示出阻断下游糖鞘脂产生、减轻恶性转化风险的潜力[84]。

4. 总结

本文系统概述了鞘脂的主要类别与代谢网络, 并强调其时空分布与“鞘脂受阻”在信号输出中的核心意义。随后分别总结了 AML、ALL、CLL、淋巴瘤与 MM 中鞘脂异常的证据, 显示多种血液肿瘤倾向于削弱神经酰胺相关促死亡分支、增强 S1P 轴及糖鞘脂、鞘磷脂等促存活分支, 从而支持增殖、微环境适应并促成耐药。本文对目前研究中提及的鞘脂通路主要靶向抑制剂进行横向整合分析, 构建有机的治疗策略蓝图, 不同抑制剂的作用机制、研发阶段及优缺点各有特征: SPHK 抑制剂(SKI-I、SKI-II、ABC294640 等)核心作用机制为阻断 S1P 促存活信号通路, 减少促存活脂质的生成, 目前多处于前临床研究阶段, 靶点选择性不足是其核心局限性, 易对正常细胞的 S1P 生理信号产生干扰; UGCG 抑制剂通过抑制神经酰胺的糖基化过程, 减少抗凋亡的糖鞘脂生成, 逆转肿瘤细胞的凋亡抵抗, 部分化合物已完成临床前模型验证, 但该类抑制剂可能影响正常细胞的糖鞘脂合成, 其对正常组织的潜在影响仍需深入评估; 酸性神经酰胺酶抑制剂通过抑制神经酰胺的降解, 促进细胞内神经酰胺的累积, 进而增强肿瘤细胞的凋亡效应, 该类抑制剂在急性髓系白血病模型中展现出良好的抗肿瘤潜力, 目前尚未进入大规模临床研究阶段。现有研究也提示, 围绕 SPHK-S1P-S1PR、UGCG/GCS 及相关代谢节点的干预, 或“提高神经酰胺负荷并阻断其向促存活鞘脂转化”的联合策略, 具有一定的临床依据与协同潜力。鞘脂靶向药与现有临床治疗手段联用存在明确的协同作用机制, 且不同联合方案的协同靶点各有侧重: 鞘脂靶向抑制剂与 BCL2 抑制剂联用可通过双重调控细胞凋亡通路, 从鞘脂代谢和凋亡蛋白调控两个层面提升肿瘤细胞杀伤效率; 与化疗药物联用可逆转肿瘤细胞因鞘脂代谢重编程产生的化疗耐药表型, 增强化疗药物的细胞毒效应; 与 BTK/PI3K 等靶向药联用可阻断促存活信号的交叉激活, 避免单一靶向药的信号通路代偿; 与免疫治疗联用可通过重塑肿瘤微环境的鞘脂代谢特征, 改善免疫细胞的浸润与活化状态, 提升免疫细胞的抗肿瘤活性。而鞘脂代谢抑制剂在解释鞘脂与血液系统恶性肿瘤之间的功能联系方面发挥了重要作用。该领域的研究正在迅速推进, 基于神经酰胺的临床试验正在进行中。未来研究需突破通用技术范式的局限, 聚焦鞘脂领域亟待解决的核心科学问题, 深入解析鞘脂代谢与表观遗传重编程、肿瘤免疫逃逸等其他癌症核心标志的精确机制串联, 同时挖掘血液肿瘤细胞与正常造血细胞的鞘脂代谢差异特征, 开发亚型特异性、靶点选择性的鞘脂通路抑制剂, 或利用纳米递送等技术实现药物的肿瘤靶向递送, 克服鞘脂在正常组织生理功能带来的脱靶毒性问题; 同时需进一步完善鞘脂靶向抑制剂的治疗策略蓝图, 结合不同血液肿瘤亚型的鞘脂代谢特征, 制定亚型特异的单药或联合治疗方案, 推动鞘脂靶向治疗从基础研究向临床转化的落地。未来几年可能是确定基于鞘脂的治疗方法的临床益处的关键时期。

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