

CD47分子抑制剂在肿瘤治疗中的应用

李嘉欣, 刘 煜*

中国药科大学生命科学与技术学院, 江苏 南京
Email: *liuyu@cpu.edu.cn

收稿日期: 2021年4月20日; 录用日期: 2021年5月15日; 发布日期: 2021年5月25日

摘要

CD47是一种在多种肿瘤细胞表面高表达的免疫检查点分子。CD47与SIRP α 的结合可产生抑制信号, 从而降低巨噬细胞的活力并抑制非特异性免疫系统。通过靶向CD47的抑制剂阻断CD47-SIRP α 通路的方法是近年来肿瘤免疫治疗的一大热点, 包括单克隆抗体、双特异性抗体, 核酸类药物与小分子抑制剂等, 已在多项研究中表现出显著的抑瘤效果。

关键词

CD47, SIRP α , 巨噬细胞, 免疫治疗

Application of CD47 Inhibitor in Tumor Therapy

Jiaxin Li, Yu Liu*

School of Life Science and Technology, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing Jiangsu
Email: *liuyu@cpu.edu.cn

Received: Apr. 20th, 2021; accepted: May 15th, 2021; published: May 25th, 2021

Abstract

CD47 is an immune checkpoint molecule overexpressed widely across tumor types. The binding of CD47 to SIRP α can generate inhibitory signals, thereby reducing the activity of macrophages and suppressing the non-specific immunity. Recently, blocking the CD47-SIRP α axis by CD47 inhibitors including monoclonal antibodies, bispecific antibodies, nucleic acid drugs and small molecule in-

*通讯作者。

hibitors has been hotspot in tumor immunotherapy and shown significant tumor suppression effects in a number of studies.

Keywords

CD47, SIRP α , Macrophage, Immunotherapy

Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

癌症是全球的主要死亡原因，也是阻碍人类预期寿命增长的一大难题。根据世界卫生组织(WHO)2019年的预估，癌症是人类70岁前死亡的第一或第二位因素[1]。就总体而言，世界范围内癌症发病率和死亡率正在迅速增长。预计到2040年，全球癌症患者数目将达到2840万，比2020年增加47% [1]。传统的癌症治疗方法主要包括手术，放射疗法和化学疗法。传统疗法无法治疗所有类型和阶段的癌症，并可能降低幸存者的生活质量。由于传统治疗方式的局限性及其不利影响，癌症治疗仍然是一项临床挑战[2] [3]。

癌症的发生、发展与机体自身的免疫系统运作息息相关。免疫系统通过T细胞、巨噬细胞，自然杀伤细胞(NK细胞)等免疫细胞发挥效应，识别并清除机体中“异己”的肿瘤细胞[4]。当免疫效应不受控的被激活时，会对机体自身造成损害。免疫检查点是一类负向调节机体免疫应答的分子，能通过维持机体免疫耐受减少免疫应答过程中自身组织的损伤[5]。但恶性肿瘤也利用这一点，通过在细胞表面过表达免疫检查点分子，逃脱免疫系统的“监视”[6] [7]。近年来学者们开始探索功效高，副作用少的免疫疗法。利用免疫检查点抑制剂治疗肿瘤的相关研究频频传出捷报[8] [9]，使其成为一种治疗肿瘤的重要手段。白细胞分化抗原47(cluster of differentiation 47, CD47)作为免疫检查点之一，通过与巨噬细胞上的信号调节蛋白 α (signal-regulatory protein α , SIRP α)结合从而抑制巨噬细胞的吞噬作用[10]，是继PD-1/PD-L1之后肿瘤免疫治疗的一大热点。本文将对CD47分子的结构，功能和相关机制以及开发与利用CD47抑制剂的研究进展进行综述，为药物开发和临床研究提供参考。

2. CD47 的结构

CD47(别名IAP, MER6, OA3)是一种在所有类型的细胞中表达的跨膜蛋白，但其表达量因细胞种类而异，在年轻的红细胞和大多数癌细胞中的表达量更高[11]。CD47属于免疫球蛋白超家族，其大小约为47 kDa，但由于存在高度糖基化结构，在SDS-PAGE中会出现在70 kDa左右的位置[11]。CD47由位于胞外的1个N端IgV样结构域，5个跨膜螺旋体(transmembrane helices, TMH)和1个位于胞质区的C端短结构域组成(如图1)，C端短结构域能被选择性剪接，从而产生四种亚型[12]。

3. CD47 的功能

血小板反应蛋白-1(thrombospondin-1, TSP-1)是第一个被鉴定出的CD47内源性配体，其与CD47的结合可调节多种生物学过程：激活血小板，抑制血管上皮细胞NO-cGMP信号传导，从而引起血管收缩和血管内皮细胞增生[13]，促进细胞增殖；通过促进血管生成从而促肿瘤生长[14]等。

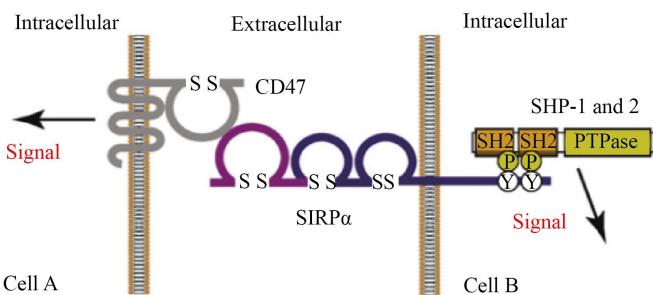


Figure 1. The structure of CD47 and SIRP α : Y represents tyrosine phosphorylation sites

图 1. CD47 与 SIRP α 的结构: Y 表示酪氨酸磷酸化位点

SIRP α (又名 SHPS-1, CD172A, BIT, MFR, P84)是第二个被鉴定出的 CD47 内源性配体，在所有的髓样细胞上皆有表达。SIRP α 是一种跨膜糖蛋白，其胞外 N 端结构域包括 3 个免疫球蛋白样结构域，胞质结构域包含 4 个酪氨酸磷酸化位点，以及 2 个免疫受体酪氨酸基抑制基序(immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif, ITIM) [11] [15]。正常细胞上所表达的 CD47 能通过与巨噬细胞上表达的 SIRP α N 端结构域结合并诱导 ITIM 磷酸化，从而活化不同的蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶(如 SHP1, SHP2)，并激活多个细胞内分子通路，包括免疫受体酪氨酸基激活基序(immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs, ITAMs)的去磷酸化[16] [17]。巨噬细胞中的 ITAMs 去磷酸化可以通过损害肌球蛋白 II 来防止其收缩吞噬，以避免巨噬细胞损害正常细胞。CD47 和 SIRP α 的相互作用还介导 B 淋巴细胞与未激活的内皮细胞粘附，调节 B 细胞的聚集以及参与 B 淋巴细胞的再生，在免疫系统的调节中发挥着重要的作用[18]。除了 SIRP α ，CD47 还能与其家族成员 SIRP γ 结合，SIRP γ 的胞外结构域与 SIRP α 相似，但与 CD47 的结合亲和力低 10 倍[19]，且 SIRP γ 的胞质结构域仅由 4 个氨基酸组成，没有明显的信号传导功能[19]。

CD47 也被称为整合素相关蛋白(integrin-associated protein, IAP)，它可以与整合素 $\alpha v\beta 3$ 结合并激活下游信号通路，如几种异源三聚体 G 蛋白的激活：通过 CD47/整联素复合物将 CD47 与细胞骨架 1 (cytoskeleton 1)连接，从而诱导 cAMP 信号的激活[20]。

4. CD47 抑制剂在肿瘤治疗中的应用

早在 1992 年就有研究表明 OV3 (即 CD47)在卵巢癌中大量表达，并在邻近的正常组织中表达量较低[21]。后续大量研究表明，CD47 在多种血液瘤和实体瘤中均存在高表达的情况，包括原发性渗出性淋巴瘤[22]、胰腺导管腺癌[23]、非霍奇金淋巴瘤、急性淋巴细胞白血病、胶质母细胞瘤、卵巢癌、乳腺癌、结肠癌、膀胱癌、肝癌和前列腺癌等[24]，并且在多种恶性肿瘤中 CD47 表达增加与预后不良相关[10] [25] [26] [27]。肿瘤细胞通过高表达 CD47 与巨噬细胞上的 SIRP α 结合，避免被巨噬细胞吞噬达到免疫逃逸的目的；其也能与树突状细胞(DC 细胞)上的 SIRP α 结合，抑制 DC 细胞的吞噬作用与抗原递呈作用[11]。综上所述，CD47 抑制剂在恶性肿瘤的治疗中具有较大的应用前景。目前靶向 CD47 疗法在肿瘤治疗中的研究方向主要集中于单克隆抗体、双特异性抗体，核酸类药物与小分子抑制剂等。

4.1. 抗 CD47 单克隆抗体

研究表明，抗 CD47 单克隆抗体(Anti-CD47 monoclonal Antibody, Anti-CD47 mAb)通过阻断 CD47-SIRP α 相互作用，以增强肿瘤中巨噬细胞和其他吞噬细胞的吞噬活性[28] [29] [30]。如小胶质细胞与中枢神经系统中的先天免疫效应细胞在使用 Anti-CD47 mAb 后被激活，并抑制肿瘤生长[3]。抗体依赖性细胞介导的细胞毒效应(Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, ADCC)和阻断非 Fc 依赖性的

CD47 内在功能是最为公认的抗 CD47 治疗机制,但谁占主导地位尚未可知。已知 CD47 在体内广泛表达,如果 ADCC 效应占主导地位, Anti-CD47 mAb 疗法对正常细胞造成脱靶毒性的可能性将增高[3]。如果由阻断非 Fc 依赖性的 CD47 内在功能占主导地位, Anti-CD47 mAb 的研发应当致力于去除其 ADCC 效应。还有研究表明 Anti-CD47 mAb 能通过阻断 CD47-SIRP α 信号通路, 增强巨噬细胞介导的抗体依赖性的细胞吞噬(antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis, ADCP)作用, 促进巨噬细胞对肿瘤细胞的吞噬[31]。而在缺失 Fc 受体的情况下, Anti-CD47 mAb 的 F(ab') 2 片段仍然具有类似的促进巨噬细胞吞噬的效果[32]。此外, 在 Anti-CD47 mAb 介导巨噬细胞吞噬肿瘤细胞后, 肿瘤主要组织相容性复合体(major histocompatibility complex, MHC)-I 特异性抗原由巨噬细胞递呈给 T 细胞并激活 T 细胞免疫反应, 从而引发 CD8 $^{+}$ T 细胞毒性反应[28] [33]。

研究表明, Anti-CD47 mAb 的使用可能成为治疗血液系统恶性肿瘤的一种新方法。CD47 在人急性淋巴细胞白血病(Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL), 急性髓样白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)和多发性骨髓瘤中表达升高, 并被认为与这些疾病的进展和恶化相关[34] [35]。目前白血病主要通过骨髓移植法进行治疗, 但骨髓移植疗法存在骨髓资源稀缺、自身排异性、高复发率等棘手问题[3], 因此 Anti-CD47 mAb 治疗白血病的研究得到广泛的关注。Mark P Chao 等发现 Anti-CD47 mAb 消除了移植人原发性 ALL 小鼠模型的外周血、骨髓、脾脏和肝脏中的 ALL 细胞[35]; Y Wang 等发现在移植人 AML 的小鼠模型中, Anti-CD47 mAb 刺激巨噬细胞优先吞噬白血病干细胞, 与阿糖胞苷联用能介导靶向性的白血病干细胞与白血病细胞的耗竭[36]。

鉴于 CD47 在多种癌症类型中广泛表达, Anti-CD47 mAb 治疗实体瘤的研究也层出不穷。小细胞肺癌(Small-cell lung cancer, SCLC)是一种高度侵袭性的肺癌亚型, 目前可供其选择的医疗手段十分有限。Kipp Weiskopf 等发现 CD47 在人 SCLC 细胞的表面高度表达。在体内试验中, 与阴性对照组相比, Anti-CD47 mAb 抑瘤率高达 80.88%, 可显著抑制肿瘤生长[29]。三阴性乳腺癌(Triple negative breast cancers, TNBC)极易复发与转移, 是乳腺癌四种亚型中最易致死的一种, 并且 TNBC 的 CD47 表达明显高于其他亚型的乳腺癌[37]。Sukhbir Kaur 等发现 Anti-CD47 mAb 可以抑制 TNBC 肿瘤干细胞(cancer stem cells, CSCs)的增殖与不对称细胞分裂, 并在 mRNA 和蛋白水平下调表皮生长因子受体(Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, EGFR)的表达, 抑制 EGFR 的磷酸化, 故提出单独使用 Anti-CD47 mAb 或与 EGFR 抑制剂联合可能对高表达 EGFR 的肿瘤有效[37]。食管鳞状细胞癌(Esophageal squamous cell cancer, ESCC)是中国最常见的一种食道癌亚型, 由于其侵袭性扩散且缺乏明确的临床症状, 患者死亡率非常高。CD47 在 ESCC 细胞表面高表达并且巨噬细胞在肿瘤内部高度浸润, Zhao CL 等通过体外实验发现 Anti-CD47 mAb 以剂量依赖性的方式促进巨噬细胞吞噬肿瘤细胞[38], 为 Anti-CD47 mAb 治疗 ESCC 的潜在应用提供了理论基础。

由于 CD47 在红细胞和大多数肿瘤细胞的表面高度表达, Anti-CD47 mAb 发挥抑制肿瘤细胞功能的同时也会损害红细胞, 导致血凝现象[39], 进而出现贫血和血小板降低的副作用。在体内实验中, 大量的红细胞将成为肿瘤细胞的最佳“覆盖物”, Anti-CD47 mAb 在结合肿瘤细胞之前会被红细胞耗尽。因此, 如何在最大限度杀伤肿瘤细胞的同时保护红细胞是一个有待解决的问题。第一种解决方案是通过控制 CD47-SIRP α 通路抑制的时间来提高抗体特异性, 如先对患者进行低剂量的 Anti-CD47 mAb 治疗以去除更容易表达 CD47 的老化红细胞, 从而诱导机体代偿性造血[40]。第二种解决方案是通过开发 IgG4 型的 Anti-CD47 mAb [41]降低抗体对红细胞和血小板的作用, 但同时也会使 Anti-CD47 mAb 针对肿瘤细胞的杀伤能力大幅下降。第三种方案是完全放弃 Anti-CD47 mAb 的 ADCC 效应, 只使用 CD47-SIRP α 本身的生物效应来释放巨噬细胞的抗肿瘤潜力[42]。在这种情况下, Anti-CD47 mAb 必须与其他药物联合使用, 特别是那些具有强 ADCC 效应的药物或调节免疫力的系统性 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂药物[43]。

4.2. 双特异性抗体

双特异性抗体(Bispecific Antibody, BsAb)是含有两种特异性抗原结合位点的合成抗体,能在靶细胞和功能分子/细胞间架起桥梁,激发具有导向性的抗肿瘤反应,在肿瘤的免疫治疗中具有广阔的应用前景。由于CD47在正常细胞上也表达,降低抗CD47抗体对正常细胞造成损伤的方法之一是构建CD47低亲和力和另一种肿瘤抗原高亲和力的双特异性抗体。

CD20/CD47 BsAb: 利妥昔单抗是一种抗CD20抗体,能与免疫细胞的Fc受体结合,激活抗体诱导的促吞噬信号。由于CD20与CD47是非霍奇金淋巴瘤的治疗靶标,Piccione E. C.等构建了一种CD20/CD47 BsAb NI-1701,该双抗对CD47的亲和力较低,能降低对正常细胞的杀伤。动物实验发现NI-1701对淋巴瘤具有与联合疗法相当的抗肿瘤功效,并佐证了抗CD47单抗和利妥昔单抗获得的体内治疗协同作用[44]。

CD19/CD47 BsAb: 在非霍奇金淋巴瘤的分型中,B细胞淋巴瘤比T细胞淋巴瘤更常见,其患者人数约占所有非霍奇金淋巴瘤的85%。抗CD20抗体与化疗联用是B细胞淋巴瘤的一线治疗方法,但多达50%的患者在接受抗CD20治疗后复发并产生相应耐药[45][46]。CD19在B细胞恶性肿瘤中广泛表达,是一个有希望克服抗CD20耐药的靶标。Buatois, V.等在人IgG1Fc骨架上构建了一种BsAb,包含高亲和力的CD19靶向臂与低亲和力的CD47靶向臂,以赋予完整的效应子机制:所得的双抗能靶向CD19⁺的癌细胞并阻断CD47与巨噬细胞表面的SIRPa相互作用,通过ADCP和ADCC效应诱导杀死肿瘤细胞[47]。

GPC3/CD47 BsAb: GPC3是一种肝癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)相关抗原,但在临床试验中抗GPC3治疗HCC效果并不理想[48]。将GPC3与广泛表达的免疫检查点CD47联合构建GPC3/CD47 BsAb,体外试验发现其对表达双抗原的HCC细胞诱导增强了ADCC效应,体内试验发现GPC3/CD47 BsAb优先针对表达双抗原的肿瘤细胞发挥强大的抗肿瘤活性。并且在CD47/SIRPa人源化小鼠中,该双抗具有更长的血清半衰期,且不会引起全身毒性[49]。

PD-L1/CD47 BsAb: PD-L1是一种重要的免疫抑制分子,其在肿瘤细胞上表达,通过与免疫细胞表面的PD-1结合来抑制抗肿瘤活性。有研究表明巨噬细胞PD-1表达与吞噬活性降低有关,而阻断PD-1/PD-L1信号传导可与抗CD47抗体发挥协同作用,恢复巨噬细胞吞噬作用,以抑制肿瘤的生长[50]。Wang Y等构建了一种具有三种优点的PD-L1/CD47 BsAb IBI322:可有效靶向肿瘤细胞;选择性阻断肿瘤细胞CD47而非正常细胞;双重抑制CD47和PD-L1信号以协同激活抗肿瘤免疫应答。该双抗为“1+2”结构,即抗CD47臂为F(ab)形式,抗PD-L1臂由两个单域抗体串联在一起,其对PD-L1⁻CD47⁺细胞的亲和力比CD47单抗弱约10~30倍[51]。目前IBI322已经进入治疗晚期恶性肿瘤的I期临床试验阶段(NCT04328831)[51]。

4.3. 核酸类药物

MicroRNA(miRNA)是长度为20~25个核苷酸的非编码RNA,通过与3'非翻译区(UTR)中的互补序列结合,负调控基因的表达并参与多种生物学过程[52]。有研究表明,miRNA可通过调节影响免疫系统的关键基因调节免疫网络[53]。miR-200a是miR-200家族的重要成员,在多种癌症中起着抑癌作用[19][20][21]。Zhao Y等证明了miR-200a通过下调CD47阻止免疫逃逸来促进鼻咽癌细胞吞噬作用,并提出miR-200a在转录后水平上阻断CD47,可以与抗CD47抗体协同作用来影响蛋白质水平,进一步提高其功效并减少并发症[53]。此外,多种肿瘤中的CD47表达还受到包括miR-133a、miR-155,miR-708和miR-141在内的miRNA调控[54][55][56][57]。但开发安全有效的序列特异性miRNA拮抗剂,并选择合适的给药途径仍然面临很大的挑战[58]。

4.4. 小分子抑制剂

与抗体治疗相比，小分子化合物具有代谢半衰期短，灵活的体内分布与分子量小而更易进入细胞等优点[59]。目前针对 CD47/SIRP α 轴的小分子抑制剂包括直接阻断 CD47 与 SIRP α 结合，在转录、翻译和翻译后修饰(Post-Translational Modifications, PTM)水平破坏 CD47/SIRP α 的抑制剂。NCGC00138783, pep-20 和 D4-2 是三种直接抑制 CD47 和 SIRP α 之间相互作用的抑制剂；RRx-001、二甲双胍、4-甲基苯酚，JQ1 和吉非替尼可在转录或翻译水平抑制 CD47 表达，其中 RRx-001 已进入 III 期临床试验[59][60]；SEN177 和 PQ912 在可 PTM 水平调节 CD47 的表达。尽管靶向 CD47 的小分子抑制剂研究前景辽阔，小分子抑制剂调节 CD47 在癌症以及其他疾病中的具体机制仍然未知。对于上述的许多小分子抑制剂，仍缺乏体内和临床数据。

5. 总结与展望

肿瘤细胞表面的 CD47 可与巨噬细胞上的 SIRP α 结合，从而抑制巨噬细胞对其进行吞噬。靶向 CD47 的抑制剂可通过激活巨噬细胞来激活先天免疫，同时激活特异性 CD8+ T 细胞以激活适应性免疫系统，发挥双重作用。目前靶向 CD47 的抑制剂类型主要有单克隆抗体、双特异性抗体、核酸类药物与小分子抑制剂等，在肿瘤治疗领域有着令人看好的前景。但 CD47 在红细胞、血小板表面同样高表达，导致 CD47 抑制剂可能具有贫血与血小板降低的毒副作用。如何在降低 CD47 抑制剂毒性的同时保持甚至其提高抗肿瘤的能力，是 CD47 抑制剂应用于临床肿瘤治疗急需攻克的难题。目前可通过构建 CD47 低亲和力+肿瘤特异性抗原高亲和力双抗，与低剂量抗 CD47 单抗清除老化红细胞等方法降低抗 CD47 疗法对正常细胞的损伤。尽管至今尚未有一款靶向 CD47 的产品获得上市许可，但据 NextPharma 数据库显示，目前全球有超过 50 个在研抗 CD47 疗法，CD47 抑制剂在肿瘤治疗中的应用具有极大潜力。

参考文献

- [1] Sung, H., Ferlay, J., Siegel, R.L., et al. (2021) Global Cancer Statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN Estimates of Incidence and Mortality Worldwide for 36 Cancers in 185 Countries. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, **68**, 394-424. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21660>
- [2] Hossain, F., Majumder, S., Ucar, D.A., et al. (2018) Notch Signaling in Myeloid Cells as a Regulator of Tumor Immune Responses. *Frontiers in Immunology*, **9**, 1288. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2018.01288>
- [3] Lu, Q., Chen, X., Wang, S., et al. (2020) Potential New Cancer Immunotherapy: Anti-CD47-SIRP α Antibodies. *OncoTargets and Therapy*, **13**, 9323-9331. <https://doi.org/10.2147/OTT.S249822>
- [4] Zhong, Z., Sanchez-Lopez, E. and Karin, M. (2016) Autophagy, Inflammation, and Immunity: A Troika Governing Cancer and Its Treatment. *Cell*, **166**, 288-298. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2016.05.051>
- [5] Topalian, S.L., Drake, C.G. and Pardoll, D.M. (2015) Immune Checkpoint Blockade: A Common Denominator Approach to Cancer Therapy. *Cancer Cell*, **27**, 450-461. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccr.2015.03.001>
- [6] Tumeh, P.C., Harview, C.L., Yearley, J.H., et al. (2014) PD-1 Blockade Induces Responses by Inhibiting Adaptive Immune Resistance. *Nature*, **515**, 568-571. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature13954>
- [7] Liu, R., Wei, H., Gao, P., et al. (2017) CD47 Promotes Ovarian Cancer Progression by Inhibiting Macrophage Phagocytosis. *Oncotarget*, **8**, 39021-39032. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.16547>
- [8] Forde, P.M., Chafft, J.E., Smith, K.N., et al. (2018) Neoadjuvant PD-1 Blockade in Resectable Lung Cancer. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, **378**, 1976-1986. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1716078>
- [9] Chew, H.Y., De Lima, P.O., Gonzalez Cruz, J.L., et al. (2020) Endocytosis Inhibition in Humans to Improve Responses to ADCC-Mediating Antibodies. *Cell*, **180**, 895-914.e27. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2020.02.019>
- [10] Pai, S., Bamodu, O.A., Lin, Y.K., et al. (2019) CD47-SIRP α Signaling Induces Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition and Cancer Stemness and Links to a Poor Prognosis in Patients with Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma. *Cells*, **8**, 1658. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cells8121658>
- [11] Hayat, S.M.G., Bianconi, V., Pirro, M., et al. (2020) CD47: Role in the Immune System and Application to Cancer

- Therapy. *Cellular Oncology*, **43**, 19-30. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13402-019-00469-5>
- [12] Veillette, A. and Chen, J. (2018) SIRP α -CD47 Immune Checkpoint Blockade in Anticancer Therapy. *Trends in Immunology*, **39**, 173-184. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.it.2017.12.005>
- [13] Zhang, L. and Huang, H. (2016) Targeting the Cancer Biomarker CD47: A Review on the Diverse Mechanisms of the CD47 Pathway in Cancer Treatment. *Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry*, **16**, 658-667. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1871520615666151008123223>
- [14] Gao, L., Chen, K., Gao, Q., et al. (2017) CD47 Deficiency in Tumor Stroma Promotes Tumor Progression by Enhancing Angiogenesis. *Oncotarget*, **8**, 22406-22413. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.9899>
- [15] Barclay, A.N. and Brown, M.H. (2006) The SIRP Family of Receptors and Immune Regulation. *Nature Reviews Immunology*, **6**, 457-464. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nri1859>
- [16] Barclay, A.N. and Van den Berg, T.K. (2014) The Interaction between Signal Regulatory Protein Alpha (SIRP α) and CD47: Structure, Function, and Therapeutic Target. *Nature Reviews Immunology*, **32**, 25-50. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-immunol-032713-120142>
- [17] Liu, Y., Tong, Q., Zhou, Y., et al. (2007) Functional Elements on SIRPalpha IgV Domain Mediate Cell Surface Binding to CD47. *Journal of Molecular Biology*, **365**, 680-693. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmb.2006.09.079>
- [18] Yoshida, H., Tomiyama, Y., Oritani, K., et al. (2002) Interaction between Src Homology 2 Domain Bearing Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase Substrate-1 and CD47 Mediates the Adhesion of Human B Lymphocytes to Nonactivated Endothelial Cells. *Journal of Immunology*, **168**, 3213-3220. <https://doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol.168.7.3213>
- [19] Brooke, G., Holbrook, J.D., Brown, M.H., et al. (2004) Human Lymphocytes Interact Directly with CD47 through a Novel Member of the Signal Regulatory Protein (SIRP) Family. *Journal of Immunology*, **173**, 2562-2570. <https://doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol.173.4.2562>
- [20] N'Diaye, E.N. and Brown, E.J. (2003) The Ubiquitin-Related Protein PLIC-1 Regulates Heterotrimeric G Protein Function through Association with Gbetagamma. *Journal of Cell Biology*, **163**, 1157-1165. <https://doi.org/10.1083/jcb.200307155>
- [21] Campbell, I.G., Freemont, P.S., Foulkes, W., et al. (1992) An Ovarian Tumor Marker with Homology to Vaccinia Virus Contains an IgV-Like Region and Multiple Transmembrane Domains. *Cancer Research*, **52**, 5416-5420.
- [22] Goto, H., Kojima, Y., Matsuda, K., et al. (2014) Efficacy of Anti-CD47 Antibody-Mediated Phagocytosis with Macrophages against Primary Effusion Lymphoma. *European Journal of Cancer*, **50**, 1836-1846. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2014.03.004>
- [23] Cioffi, M., Trabulo, S., Hidalgo, M., et al. (2015) Inhibition of CD47 Effectively Targets Pancreatic Cancer Stem Cells via Dual Mechanisms. *Clinical Cancer Research*, **21**, 2325-2337. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-14-1399>
- [24] Casey, S.C., Tong, L., Li, Y., et al. (2016) MYC Regulates the Antitumor Immune Response through CD47 and PD-L1. *Science*, **352**, 227-231. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aac9935>
- [25] Willingham, S.B., Volkmer, J.P., Gentles, A.J., et al. (2012) The CD47-Signal Regulatory Protein Alpha (SIRP α) Interaction Is a Therapeutic Target for Human Solid Tumors. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **109**, 6662-6667. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1121623109>
- [26] Chao, M.P., Alizadeh, A.A., Tang, C., et al. (2010) Anti-CD47 Antibody Synergizes with Rituximab to Promote Phagocytosis and Eradicate Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. *Cell*, **142**, 699-713. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2010.07.044>
- [27] Yoshida, K., et al. (2015) CD47 Is an Adverse Prognostic Factor and a Therapeutic Target in Gastric Cancer. *Cancer Medicine*, **4**, 1322-1333.
- [28] Murata, Y., Saito, Y., Kotani, T., et al. (2018) CD47-Signal Regulatory Protein α Signaling System and Its Application to Cancer Immunotherapy. *Cancer Science*, **109**, 2349-2357. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cas.13663>
- [29] Weiskopf, K., Jahchan, N.S., Schnorr, P.J., et al. (2016) CD47-Blocking Immunotherapies Stimulate Macrophage-Mediated Destruction of Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, **126**, 2610-2620. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI81603>
- [30] Li, F., Lv, B., Liu, Y., et al. (2018) Blocking the CD47-SIRP α Axis by Delivery of Anti-CD47 Antibody Induces Antitumor Effects in Glioma and Glioma Stem Cells. *Oncimmunology*, **7**, e1391973. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2162402X.2017.1391973>
- [31] Chao, M.P., Alizadeh, A.A., Tang, C., et al. (2011) Therapeutic Antibody Targeting of CD47 Eliminates Human Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. *Cancer Research*, **71**, 1374-1384. <https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-10-2238>
- [32] Lin, Y., Yan, X.Q., Yang, F., et al. (2012) Soluble Extracellular Domains of Human SIRP α and CD47 Expressed in *Escherichia coli* Enhances the Phagocytosis of Leukemia Cells by Macrophages *in Vitro*. *Protein Expression and Purification*, **85**, 109-116. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pep.2012.07.002>
- [33] McCracken, M.N., Cha, A.C. and Weissman, I.L. (2015) Molecular Pathways: Activating T Cells after Cancer Cell

- Phagocytosis from Blockade of CD47 “Don’t Eat Me” Signals. *Clinical Cancer Research*, **21**, 3597-3601. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-14-2520>
- [34] Ring, N.G., Herndler-Brandstetter, D., Weiskopf, K., et al. (2017) Anti-SIRP α Antibody Immunotherapy Enhances Neutrophil and Macrophage Antitumor Activity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **114**, e10578-e10585. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1710877114>
- [35] Wang, C., Sun, C., Li, M., et al. (2021) Novel Fully Human Anti-CD47 Antibodies Stimulate Phagocytosis and Promote Elimination of AML Cells. *Journal of Cellular Physiology*, **236**, 4470-4481. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcp.30163>
- [36] Wang, Y., Yin, C., Feng, L., et al. (2015) Ara-C and Anti-CD47 Antibody Combination Therapy Eliminates Acute Monocytic Leukemia THP-1 Cells *In Vivo* and *In Vitro*. *Genetics and Molecular Research*, **14**, 5630-5641. <https://doi.org/10.4238/2015.May.25.15>
- [37] Kaur, S., Elkahloun, A.G., Singh, S.P., et al. (2016) A Function-Blocking CD47 Antibody Suppresses Stem Cell and EGF Signaling in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. *Oncotarget*, **7**, 10133-10152. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.7100>
- [38] Zhao, C.L., Yu, S., Wang, S.H., et al. (2018) Characterization of Cluster of Differentiation 47 Expression and Its Potential as a Therapeutic Target in Esophageal Squamous Cell Cancer. *Oncology Letters*, **15**, 2017-2023. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ol.2017.7447>
- [39] Oldenborg, P.A., Zheleznyak, A., Fang, Y.F., et al. (2000) Role of CD47 as a Marker of Self on Red Blood Cells. *Science*, **288**, 2051-2054. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.288.5473.2051>
- [40] Autio, K.A., Boni, V., Humphrey, R.W., et al. (2020) Probody Therapeutics: An Emerging Class of Therapies Designed to Enhance On-Target Effects with Reduced Off-Tumor Toxicity for Use in Immuno-Oncology. *Clinical Cancer Research*, **26**, 984-989. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-19-1457>
- [41] Pietsch, E.C., Dong, J., Cardoso, R., et al. (2017) Anti-Leukemic Activity and Tolerability of Anti-Human CD47 Monoclonal Antibodies. *Blood Cancer Journal*, **7**, e536. <https://doi.org/10.1038/bcj.2017.7>
- [42] Kauder, S.E., Kuo, T.C., Harrabi, O., et al. (2018) ALX148 Blocks CD47 and Enhances Innate and Adaptive Antitumor Immunity with a Favorable Safety Profile. *PLoS ONE*, **13**, e0201832. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201832>
- [43] Lian, S., Xie, R., Ye, Y., et al. (2019) Simultaneous Blocking of CD47 and PD-L1 Increases Innate and Adaptive Cancer immune Responses and Cytokine Release. *EBioMedicine*, **42**, 281-295. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2019.03.018>
- [44] Piccione, E.C., Juarez, S., Liu, J., et al. (2015) A Bispecific Antibody Targeting CD47 and CD20 Selectively Binds and Eliminates Dual Antigen Expressing Lymphoma Cells. *MAbs*, **7**, 946-56. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420862.2015.1062192>
- [45] Zelenetz, A.D., Abramson, J.S., Advani, R.H., et al. (2010) NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphomas. *Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network*, **8**, 288-334.
- [46] Salles, G., Barrett, M., Foà, R., et al. (2017) Rituximab in B-Cell Hematologic Malignancies: A Review of 20 Years of Clinical Experience. *Advances in Therapy*, **34**, 2232-2273. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12325-017-0612-x>
- [47] Buatois, V., Johnson, Z., Salgado-Pires, S., et al. (2018) Preclinical Development of a Bispecific Antibody That Safely and Effectively Targets CD19 and CD47 for the Treatment of B-Cell Lymphoma and Leukemia. *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*, **17**, 1739-1751. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-17-1095>
- [48] Vogel, A. and Saborowski, A. (2020) Current Strategies for the Treatment of Intermediate and Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma. *Cancer Treatment Reviews*, **82**, Article ID: 101946. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ctrv.2019.101946>
- [49] Du, K., Li, Y., Liu, J., et al. (2021) A Bispecific Antibody Targeting GPC3 and CD47 Induced Enhanced Antitumor Efficacy against Dual Antigen-Expressing HCC. *Molecular Therapy*, **29**, 1572-1584. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymthe.2021.01.006>
- [50] Gordon, S.R., Maute, R.L., Dulken, B.W., et al. (2017) PD-1 Expression by Tumour-Associated Macrophages Inhibits Phagocytosis and Tumour Immunity. *Nature*, **545**, 495-499. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature22396>
- [51] Wang, Y., Ni, H., Zhou, S., et al. (2021) Tumor-Selective Blockade of CD47 Signaling with a CD47/PD-L1 Bispecific Antibody for Enhanced Anti-Tumor Activity and Limited Toxicity. *Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy*, **70**, 365-376. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00262-020-02679-5>
- [52] Bartel, D.P. (2004) MicroRNAs: Genomics, Biogenesis, Mechanism, and Function. *Cell*, **116**, 281-297. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674\(04\)00045-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674(04)00045-5)
- [53] Zhao, Y., Yu, X., Tang, H., et al. (2020) MicroRNA-200a Promotes Phagocytosis of Macrophages and Suppresses Cell Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma by Targeting CD47. *BioMed Research International*, **2020**, Article ID: 3723781. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/3723781>

-
- [54] Suzuki, S., Yokobori, T., Tanaka, N., *et al.* (2012) CD47 Expression Regulated by the miR-133a Tumor Suppressor Is a Novel Prognostic Marker in Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma. *Oncology Reports*, **28**, 465-472. <https://doi.org/10.3892/or.2012.1831>
 - [55] Rothchild, A.C., Sissons, J.R., Shafiani, S., *et al.* (2016) MiR-155-Regulated Molecular Network Orchestrates Cell Fate in the Innate and Adaptive Immune Response to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **113**, e6172-e6181. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1608255113>
 - [56] Huang, W., Wang, W.T., Fang, K., *et al.* (2018) MIR-708 Promotes Phagocytosis to Eradicate T-ALL Cells by Targeting CD47. *Molecular Cancer*, **17**, 12. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-018-0768-2>
 - [57] Tang, W., Qin, J., Tang, J., *et al.* (2013) Aberrant Reduction of MiR-141 Increased CD47/CUL3 in Hirschsprung's Disease. *Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry*, **32**, 1655-1667. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000356601>
 - [58] Tsai, L.M. and Yu, D. (2010) MicroRNAs in Common Diseases and Potential Therapeutic Applications. *Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology*, **37**, 102-107. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1681.2009.05269.x>
 - [59] Yu, W.B., Ye, Z.H., Chen, X., *et al.* (2021) The Development of Small-Molecule Inhibitors Targeting CD47. *Drug Discovery Today*, **26**, 561-568. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drudis.2020.11.003>
 - [60] Oronsky, B., Paulmurugan, R., Foygel, K., *et al.* (2017) RRx-001: A Systemically Non-Toxic M2-to-M1 Macrophage Stimulating and Prosensitizing Agent in Phase II Clinical Trials. *Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs*, **26**, 109-119. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13543784.2017.1268600>