



柳娜,教授,研究员,博士生导师,华南恶性肿瘤防治全国重点实验室独立PI,国家优秀青年科学基金获得者,广东省杰出青年科学基金获得者。柳娜教授聚焦鼻咽癌精准治疗开展基础和临床转化研究,开发了鼻咽癌远处转移和疗效预测模型,精准筛选亟需重点干预的高危人群;解析了鼻咽癌肿瘤免疫微环境特征和表观遗传学调控异常特征,为精准免疫治疗提供特异性干预的潜在靶点。以(共同)第一/通信作者发表SCI论文30余篇,主要在*Lancet Oncol*、*Ann Oncol*、*JAMA Oncol*、*Cell Res*、*Nat Commun*等期刊。主持国家自然科学基金、广东省自然科学基金、广州市重点研发项目等课题10余项;已获得授权专利8项;荣获“中国抗癌协会青年科学家奖”、“姚开泰院士杰出青年贡献奖”、“吴孟超医学青年基金奖”等,并作为主要完成人获得国家科技进步二等奖、中华医学科技一等奖、高等学校科技进步一等奖等。

肿瘤内微生物与肿瘤演进及相关抗肿瘤治疗策略 研究进展

冯森语 柳娜*

(华南恶性肿瘤防治全国重点实验室,广东省鼻咽癌诊治研究重点实验室,广东省恶性肿瘤临床医学研究中心,
中山大学肿瘤防治中心,广州 510060)

摘要 数以亿计的微生物长期定植于人体众多生态位中。这些微生物对人体各种生理活动的有序进行及整体健康状态的维持有着极为重要的意义,也与包括肿瘤在内的多种人体疾病的发生发展有着密切关系。随着微生物组学技术的发展,肿瘤内微生物群的概念逐步得到确立,针对宿主、肿瘤内微生物群与肿瘤间复杂关系的研究也日渐深入。该文系统性地总结了肿瘤内细菌、真菌及病毒对多种肿瘤演进的影响,并汇总论述了多种以肿瘤内微生物群为靶点的新型抗肿瘤治疗策略。此外,该文也进一步讨论了现阶段肿瘤内微生物群研究存在的一些问题,并提出该领域未来可能的研究方向。

关键词 肿瘤内微生物群;基因组损伤;表观遗传修饰;促癌信号通路;肿瘤免疫微环境;药物代谢;肿瘤治疗

Research Progress on Intratumoral Microbiota, Tumor Progression and Relevant Antitumor Strategies

FENG Senyu, LIU Na*

(State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China, Guangdong Key Laboratory of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Diagnosis and Therapy,
Guangdong Provincial Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, China)

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*通信作者。Tel: 020-87342370, E-mail: liun1@sysucc.org.cn

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*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-20-87342370, E-mail: liun1@sysucc.org.cn

Abstract Trillions of microorganisms colonize various ecological niches within the human body. These microorganisms are crucial for numerous physiological activities and the maintenance of the overall health of the human. They are also closely associated with the occurrence and development of various diseases, including cancer. With advancements in microbiomic technologies, the concept of intratumoral microbiota has been gradually established. Insightful studies are currently underway to unravel the complex interactions among human body, intratumoral microbiota, and tumors. This article reviews the effects of intratumoral bacteria, fungi, and viruses on the progression of various types of cancer. It also provides a comprehensive discussion on the cutting-edge anti-tumor therapeutic strategies targeting the intratumoral microbiota. Additionally, it discusses the limitations of current research and provides insights for future research.

Keywords intratumoral microbiota; genomic damage; epigenetic modification; oncogenic signal pathway; tumor immune microenvironment; drug metabolism; cancer treatment

数以亿计的细菌、真菌和病毒等微生物广泛定植在人体众多生态位中。其中,定植于胃肠道的微生物群已被证实可以通过直接作用于定植部位的组织细胞,或通过产生微生物代谢物等机制,广泛地影响人体多种肿瘤的发生与发展^[1-3]。基于此,以肠道微生物群为基础的肿瘤预测、预防、诊断和治疗新手段应运而生。这些靶向微生物的新型抗癌策略与传统抗肿瘤治疗方法相辅相成,极大地提高了多种肿瘤的疗效^[4]。

随着高通量测序技术的迅猛发展,多种微生物组学技术相继涌现。研究人员运用16S/18S/ITS测序和宏基因组测序等微生物组学技术,针对多瘤种样本进行了大规模组学研究,证明了这些肿瘤组织中普遍存在瘤种特异性的细菌和真菌定植,揭示了肿瘤内细菌和真菌群间的跨界相互作用以及它们对肿瘤发生、发展和预后的重要影响意义^[5-9]。以上研究确立了肿瘤内微生物的概念,为未来肿瘤内微生物群研究提供了坚实的理论基础。随着对肿瘤内微生物群探索的逐步深入,研究人员进一步拓宽了对“宿主-微生物-肿瘤”之间复杂的互作关系的理解,深入阐明了肿瘤内微生物群在多器官肿瘤发生及发展中的重要意义。同时,肿瘤内微生物研究所需的诸多技术也得到快速的开发与迭代,微生物组学研究的方法学框架不断得到完善^[10]。逐渐深入的机制研究与不断革新的微生物组学方法相辅相成,共同开创了肿瘤内微生物研究的新纪元。然而,该领域仍存在许多亟待解决的问题。关于肿瘤内微生物群是如何介导肿瘤的发生、发展、耐药性产生仍有待深入研究,高效、特异、普适性的治疗靶点仍需进一步探寻。

本文系统性地总结了关于肿瘤内细菌、真菌及病毒是如何调控肿瘤发生和发展的最新研究成果。此外,我们进一步综述了多种以肿瘤内微生物群为靶点的抗肿瘤治疗策略。最后,我们讨论了目前肿瘤内微生物群研究的局限性,并对本领域未来研究方向进行了展望,旨在为未来开发靶向肿瘤内微生物群的个体化干预策略提供思路。

1 肿瘤内细菌群

人体多种肿瘤组织内定植着种类和数量极多的细菌群落,这些瘤内细菌群能够通过多种机制促进或抑制肿瘤的发生和发展。本文将从促癌和抑癌两方面论述肿瘤内细菌群对肿瘤细胞产生作用的复杂机制,以期为未来该领域研究提供参考和思路(表1)。

1.1 促癌作用

1.1.1 基因组不稳定性及损伤 基因组不稳定性及损伤主要包括以下两方面内容。

(1) DNA损伤。研究表明,大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*, *E. coli*)基因组中的聚酮合成酶(polyketide synthase, pks)毒力岛编码一组可合成Colibactin的酶。携带pks毒力岛的*E. coli*产生的Colibactin能够直接导致真核细胞DNA双链断裂,从而诱导肿瘤发生^[11]。全基因组测序证明,经过pks+*E. coli*处理的肠类器官基因组具有独特的基因突变标志,这些标志也在两个独立的人类结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)队列中得到验证,表明CRC细胞的基因组突变过程可能直接归因于基因毒素Colibactin的暴露^[12]。最新研究证明,常见的多种肠病原体[如肠致病性*E. coli*(enteropathogenic *E. coli*)和肠出血性*E. coli*(enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*)]可以通过III型分

表1 肿瘤内细菌群对肿瘤细胞的作用机制汇总表

Table 1 The table of the mechanisms by which intratumoral bacteria affects tumor cells

Promotion/inhibition	作用方式 Effect	菌种 Species	细菌效应分子 Bacterial effector	细胞效应分子 Host-cell effector	作用效果 Consequence	肿瘤类型 Tumor type	参考文献 References
Promotion	Genome instability and damage						
	DNA damage						
	Genotoxin	<i>E. coli</i>	Colibactin	-	Gene mutation; DSBs	CRC	[11-12]
		Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>	UshA	-	DSBs	CRC	[13]
		Enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i>					
		<i>C. jejuni</i>	CDT	-	DSBs	CRC	[14]
		Enterotoxigenic <i>B. fragilis</i>	BFT	Spermine oxidase	ROS production	CRC	[15]
		<i>C. trachomatis</i>	-	-	HRR damage	Cervical cancer; ovarian cancer	[16]
		<i>H. pylori</i>	CagA	BRCA1	NER damage	Gastric cancer	[18]
	Abnormal DDR system			ERCC1	MMR damage	Gastric cancer	[19]
				PMS2	MMR damage	Gastric cancer	[19]
				SNHG17/ miR-3909/RING1/ Rad51	Transformation of DDR mode	Gastric cancer	[20]
				miR-150-5p; miR-155-5p; miR- 3163	MMR damage	Gastric cancer	[21]
		<i>P. micra</i>	-	FasL; Casp7; Map2k3 pATM; 53BP1	DDR damage	CRC	[22]
		<i>C. trachomatis</i>	-	DDR damage	Cervical cancer;		[16]
	Epigenetic modification						
	DNA methylation	<i>F. nucleatum</i> ; <i>H. hathewayi</i>	-	DNMT1; DNMT3A	Methylation of the pro- moter region of tumor- suppressor gene	CRC	[23]
		<i>H. pylori</i>	-	TET1	Methylation of the pro- moter region of GNB4	Gastric cancer	[24]
	RNA methylation	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	-	NETTIL3	Methylation of c-Myc mRNA	ESCC	[25]
	Histone modification	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	-	lncRNA ENO1-IT1	Acetylation	CRC	[26]
					Modification of ENO1 histone protein		
	Non-coding RNA	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	-	-	Decreased miR-18a* and miR-4802	CRC	[27]

续表1

Promotion/inhibition	宏观效应 作用方式 Effect	菌种 Species	细菌效应分子 Bacterial effector	细胞效应分子 Host-cell effector	作用效果 Consequence	肿瘤类型 Tumor type	参考文献 References
Tumor related signal pathway							
	Wnt/β-catenin pathway	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	FadA	E-cadherin/Wnt/β-catenin	Tumor initiation and bacteria adhesion	CRC	[28-29]
			-	E-cadherin/Wnt/β-catenin	Increased Chk2 and DNA damage	CRC	[30]
Enterotoxigenic <i>B. fragilis</i>		BFT	Wnt/β-catenin	Increased tumor stemness	Breast cancer		[31]
MAPK pathway	<i>P. gingivalis</i> <i>S. anginovus</i>	Gingipain TMP/C	MAPK/ERK Annexin 2/MAPK/ERK	Tumor proliferation Tumor progression and bacteria adhesion	CRC	[32]	
	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	-	MAPK/AP1	Increased MMP7 and tumor metastasis	CRC	[33]	
	<i>P. stomatis</i>	FBA	Integrin α6/β4/ERBB2/ MEK/ERK/p90	Tumor progression	CRC	[34]	
NF-κB pathway	<i>F. nucleatum</i>		TLR4/NF-κB	Activation of RAS signal pathway	CRC	[35]	
		-	TLR4/NF-κB	Increased BIRC3 and resistance of 5-FU treatment	CRC	[36]	
		-	ALPK1/NF-κB	Increased ICAM1 and increased adhesion of endothelial cell	CRC	[37]	
		-	CD147/PI3K/AKT/ NF-κB	Increased MMP9 and tumor initiation	CRC	[38]	
	<i>P. anaerobius</i>	PCEBR2	Integrin α2/β1/PI3K/AKT/NF-κB	Tumor initiation	CRC	[39]	
Immune regulation							[40]
Immune differentiation		Intra-tumoral bacteria	-	TLR	Increased MDSCs infiltration; inhibition of Th1 differentiation; inhibition of CD8 ⁺ T cell	PDAC	[42]

续表1

Promotion/inhibition	作用方式 Effect	菌种 Species	细菌效应分子 Bacterial effector	细胞效应分子 Host-cell effector	作用效果 Consequence	肿瘤类型 Tumor type	参考文献 References
	<i>F. nucleatum</i>		-	TLR4/IL-6/p-STAT3/ c-MYC	Macrophage M2 polar- ization	CRC	[41]
	<i>Roseburia</i>	Butyric acid	HDAC2	Macrophage M2 polar- ization	Lung cancer		[43]
	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	-	TBC1D5	Macrophage M2 polar- ization	OSCC		[44]
Immune infiltration	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	Fap2	Gal-GaNAc	Decreased T cell infil- tration	Breast cancer		[45]
		-	CXCL1/CXCR2	Increased MDSCs infl- tration and decreased CD8 ⁺ T cell infiltration	Pancreatic cancer		[46]
Drug metabolism	Gammaproteobacteria	CDD	-	Inactivate gemcitabine	PDAC		[48]
	<i>M. hyorhinis</i>	CDA; PyNP	-	Inactivate gemcitabine	Breast cancer		[49]
		TP	-	Inactivate pyrimidine nucleoside drugs	Breast cancer		[50]
	<i>E. coli</i>	PreTA	-	Inactivate 5-FU	CRC		[51]
	<i>Clostridiales</i>	TMAO	PERK	Tumor cell pyroptosis	Breast cancer		[52]
	<i>L. reuteri</i>	Indole-3-aldehyde	AHR	Increased IFN- γ release of CD8 ⁺ T cell	Melanoma		[53]
	<i>L. johnsonii</i> ; <i>L. sporogenes</i>	Indole-3-propionic acid	-	Regulation of T cell stemness	Melanoma; breast cancer; CRC		[54]
	<i>R. gnavus</i> ; <i>B. producta</i>	Lyso-glycerophos- pholipids	-	Activate CD8 ⁺ T cell	CRC		[55]
	<i>F. nucleatum</i>	Butyric acid	Tbx21	Decrease expression of PD-1 of CD8 ⁺ T cell	CRC		[56]
Inhibition	Bacterial metabolites		SVY	Cross-reactivity	Melanoma		[57]
					Kidney cancer; lung cancer		[58]
	<i>E. hirae</i>	TMP	PSMB4	Cross-reactivity	Melanoma; glioblastoma		[59-60]
	Intra-tumoral bacteria	Bacterial antigen	MHC-I	Cross-representation			

“-”代表本行所述机制不涉及该列内容。

“-” indicates that the mechanism described in this row does not involve the content of this column.

泌系统将一种新型基因毒素UshA注入小肠上皮细胞,进而导致上皮细胞DNA损伤并诱发肿瘤^[13]。细胞致死性膨胀毒素(cytolytic distending toxin, CDT)是一种经典的细菌来源基因毒素,其活性亚基CDtB具有DNA酶活性,可以诱发DNA双链断裂。研究证明,在CRC组织中富集的空肠弯曲菌(*Campylobacter jejuni*, *C. jejuni*)可通过产生CDT加速APC^{min/+}无菌小鼠CRC的发生^[14]。

除合成基因毒素直接导致宿主细胞DNA损伤外,微生物还可增加胞内的代谢副产物,例如活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)诱导基因组损伤。产肠毒素性脆弱拟杆菌(enterotoxigenic *Bacteroides fragilis*, ETBF)分泌的脆弱拟杆菌毒素(*Bacteroides fragilis* toxin, BFT)可以通过上调小肠上皮细胞内精胺氧化酶表达增加细胞内ROS水平,导致DNA损伤^[15]。胞内沙眼衣原体(*Chlamydia trachomatis*, *C. trachomatis*)感染诱导的高水平ROS也会导致持续的DNA双链断裂,进而通过ERK依赖的机制促进衰老相关异染色质灶的形成,促进宫颈癌和卵巢癌的恶性转变进程^[16]。幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter pylori*, *H. pylori*)则能以基因毒素非依赖的方式招募中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞,进而诱导肿瘤炎症微环境的形成并增加局部ROS和活性氮浓度,对宿主细胞DNA造成损伤^[17]。

(2) DNA损伤修复异常。肿瘤内微生物的定植可破坏宿主细胞DNA损伤修复(DNA damage repair, DDR)系统,加剧DNA不稳定性,从而加速肿瘤进展。*H. pylori*毒力蛋白CagA能够抑制PAR1b介导的BRCA1磷酸化修饰,从而减少BRCA1的核转位并导致核内BRCA1的缺乏。该过程在导致宿主细胞DNA双链断裂的同时,也会使无差错同源重组(homologous recombination repair, HRR)介导的DNA损伤修复失能^[18]。CagA也可下调宿主细胞核苷酸剪切修复(nucleotide excision repair, NER)酶ERCC1和错配修复(mismatch repair, MMR)酶PMS2的表达水平,影响细胞DNA损伤修复的能力,加剧*H. pylori*诱发的胃癌发生^[19]。*H. pylori*感染使胃癌细胞内SNHG17过度核聚集,并诱发NONO的招募,同时细胞质中的SNHG17作为miR-3909的诱饵,经由SNHG17/miR-3909/RING1/Rad51信号通路共同调控Rad51的表达,将DNA双链断裂的修复方式由HRR转换为非同源末端连接修复,进一步加剧宿主

细胞基因组不稳定性^[20]。*H. pylori*还可上调多个靶向MMR系统相关基因的miRNA水平,包括miR-150-5p、miR-155-5p和miR-3163,导致宿主细胞基因组变异累积从而加速胃癌细胞的恶性转化^[21]。微小微单胞菌(*Parvimonas micra*)的感染和小鼠结肠组织中与DNA损伤修复相关基因的表达下调相关,包括*FasL*、*Casp7*和*Map2k3*等^[22]。此外,*C. trachomatis*可抑制DNA损伤修复蛋白pATM和53BP1的募集,阻碍DNA损伤修复,并加速宫颈和卵巢肿瘤的恶性化进程^[16]。

1.1.2 表观遗传修饰

肿瘤内微生物群可影响包括DNA甲基化、RNA甲基化、组蛋白修饰和非编码RNA在内的多种宿主细胞表观遗传进程,从而导致多种肿瘤的发生与发展。例如,瘤内具核梭杆菌(*Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *F. nucleatum*)和*H. hathewayi*(*Hungatella hathewayi*)均可上调CRC细胞中DNA甲基转移酶DNMT1和DNMT3A表达水平,诱导多种抑癌基因启动子区的高甲基化修饰水平,进而促进CRC细胞增殖^[23]。*H. pylori*感染通过上调DNA去甲基化酶TET1水平,使GNB4启动子区去甲基化,从而促进GNB4的表达。表达量增多的GNB4进一步激活下游Hippo/YAP1信号通路,促进胃癌的增殖、迁移和侵袭^[24]。

此外,肿瘤内*F. nucleatum*在转录水平上促进甲基转移酶METTL3的表达,METTL3介导c-Myc mRNA在3'非翻译区的m⁶A甲基化修饰,并以YTHDF1依赖的方式增强其RNA稳定性,使c-MYC表达水平上升,进而促进食管鳞状细胞癌(esophageal squamous-cell carcinoma, ESCC)的增殖与转移^[25]。*F. nucleatum*还可以通过促进转录因子SP1与lncRNA ENO1-IT1的启动子区结合,增加lncRNA ENO1-IT1的转录活性。水平增多的lncRNA ENO1-IT1作为组蛋白乙酰转移酶KAT7的引导模块,调控特定靶基因(如ENO1)的组蛋白乙酰化修饰水平,进而增强CRC的糖酵解能力并加速其进展^[26]。此外,瘤内*F. nucleatum*抑制microRNA-18a*和microRNA-4802的表达,激活自噬通路,从而赋予CRC细胞化疗耐药性^[27]。

1.1.3 肿瘤相关信号通路

肿瘤内微生物群能够通过直接或间接干扰肿瘤细胞细胞致癌信号通路如Wnt/β-catenin、MAPK和NF-κB信号通路,对肿瘤细胞增殖、转移、干性潜能和化疗药物耐受等特性产

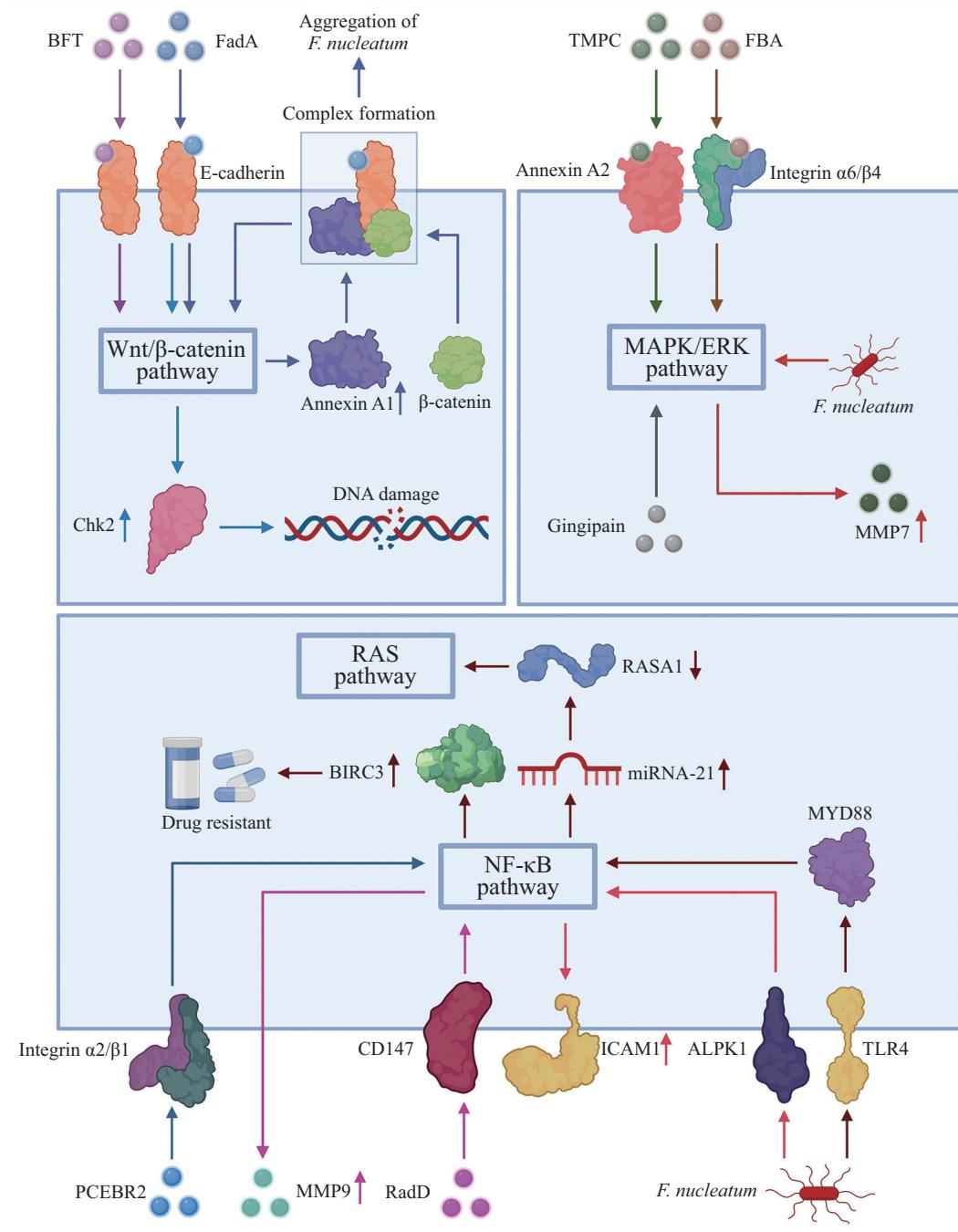


图1 肿瘤内细菌群影响胞内促癌信号通路机制模式图

Fig.1 The diagram of how intratumoral bacteria effecting carcinogenic signal pathways

生影响, 导致肿瘤发生、发展及治疗抵抗的发生(图1)。

(1) Wnt/β-catenin通路。FadA是*F. nucleatum*高度保守的黏附素分子, 对其促癌作用至关重要。研究表明, FadA与CRC细胞上E-cadherin的11-氨基酸区域结合以促进*F. nucleatum*的附着和侵袭, 随后激活β-catenin信号通路并促进CRC细胞的生长^[28]。在此过程中, ANXA1(Annexin A1)的表达上调, 并与

FadA、E-cadherin和β-catenin形成多聚体, 进一步促进β-catenin信号通路的激活及*F. nucleatum*的黏附聚集, 同时在FadA和ANXA1之间形成正反馈循环^[29]。Chk2是一种调控细胞周期和细胞凋亡的激酶, FadA激活的β-catenin通路还可上调Chk2的表达, 从而加剧DNA损伤和CRC进展^[30]。此外, 乳腺癌瘤内定植的ETBF所分泌的BFT也促进β-catenin的核转位, 激活下游致癌信号通路, 进而增强肿瘤细胞的干性潜

能, 加速肿瘤生长, 促进肿瘤进展及转移^[31]。

(2) MAPK通路。胞内定植的牙龈卟啉单胞菌(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *P. gingivalis*)可通过其毒力因子Gingipain激活MAPK/ERK信号通路, 进而促进CRC细胞的增殖, 而Gingipain缺陷的*P. gingivalis*突变株则无上述效应^[32]。咽峡炎链球菌(*Streptococcus anginosus*, *S. anginosus*)的表面蛋白TMPC可与胃上皮细胞的ANXA2(Annexin A2)受体结合, 进而介导*S. anginosus*的附着和定植, 并激活宿主细胞MAPK致癌信号, 从而诱导从浅表性胃炎到萎缩性胃炎、肠上皮化生的癌前病变过程, 促进胃癌的发生与发展^[33]。*F. nucleatum*能够通过MAPK(JNK)/AP1轴上调CRC细胞中MMP7的表达, 促进肿瘤细胞出现转移相关表型^[34]。口腔消化链球菌(*Peptostreptococcus stomatis*, *P. stomatis*)通过其表面蛋白FBA与CRC细胞上的整合素α6/β4受体结合, 进而激活ERBB2/MEK/ERK/p90级联反应, 从而加速CRC的肿瘤发生^[35]。

(3) NF-κB通路。*F. nucleatum*可通过TLR4/MYD88/NF-κB信号通路增加miRNA-21的水平, 抑制RAS GTP酶RASA1的表达从而激活肿瘤细胞内源性RAS信号通路, 导致与生长和增殖相关的基因转录水平增加^[36]。*F. nucleatum*所激活的TLR4/NF-κB途径还上调富含IAP重复序列的蛋白家族成员3(baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3, BIRC3)的表达, 从而赋予CRC细胞对5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-FU)的化疗耐药^[37]。*F. nucleatum*还可通过与其他模式识别受体相互作用激活NF-κB信号通路, 例如通过结合ALPK1上调CRC细胞ICAM1的表达水平, 促进其对血管内皮细胞的黏附, 提高CRC细胞的转移潜能^[38]。此外, *F. nucleatum*毒力蛋白RadD能够直接结合CRC细胞表面过表达的CD147, 激活下游PI3K/AKT/NF-κB/MMP9信号通路, 促进CRC的发生^[39]。厌氧消化链球菌(*Peptostreptococcus anaerobius*, *P. anaerobius*)表面蛋白PCEBR2同样可与CRC细胞表面的整合素α2/β1结合, 激活PI3K/AKT/NF-κB通路诱导CRC的发生^[40]。

1.1.4 免疫调节

肿瘤免疫微环境是由肿瘤组织内外多种免疫细胞、基质细胞和细胞因子等组分共同构成的复杂网络。这一微环境对肿瘤的发生、发展及抗肿瘤治疗效果有重要影响。最新研究表明, 肿瘤内微生物群能够通过多种机制改变肿瘤免疫微环

境的组分和功能, 包括诱导免疫细胞分化和影响免疫细胞浸润, 进而对多种肿瘤的恶性进程产生影响。

(1) 免疫细胞分化。免疫细胞在瘤内微生物群的刺激下可向特定功能表型转变, 从而重塑肿瘤免疫微环境。瘤内*F. nucleatum*可通过与肿瘤相关巨噬细胞表面TLR4受体结合, 激活IL-6/p-STAT3/c-MYC通路, 导致巨噬细胞极化为促肿瘤的M2表型, 诱导慢性炎症并促进CRC的进展^[41]。胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)内定植的细菌选择性激活由TLR介导的耐受性免疫程序, 驱动单核细胞分化为免疫抑制表型, 并发挥其他免疫调控效应, 包括招募骨髓来源抑制细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cells, MDSCs)、抑制Th1细胞分化和CD8⁺ T细胞的激活^[42]。肺癌组织内罗斯拜瑞氏菌属(*Roseburia*)细菌代谢产生的丁酸也能够通过抑制HDAC2活性增加H19启动子区域的H3K27乙酰化水平, 进而导致M2型肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的极化并促进肺癌转移^[43]。瘤内*F. nucleatum*还能够激活GalNAc/自噬/TBC1D5信号通路, 导致肿瘤细胞表面GLUT1的聚集及细胞外乳酸的堆积, 同样促进M2型肿瘤相关巨噬细胞极化, 从而驱动肿瘤免疫抑制性微环境的形成^[44]。

(2) 免疫细胞浸润。瘤内*F. nucleatum*通过其毒力蛋白Fap2结合肿瘤细胞高表达的Gal-GalNAc表面分子实现靶向定植, 并减少瘤内T淋巴细胞的浸润水平, 显著促进乳腺癌的生长及转移^[45]。*F. nucleatum*也可促进胰腺癌细胞分泌CXCL1, 后者可通过CXCL1/CXCR2轴招募MDSCs至肿瘤局部富集, 进而抑制抗肿瘤CD8⁺ T细胞的浸润^[46]。除瘤内细菌群外, 进一步的研究发现瘤内真菌群同样参与调控免疫细胞的浸润, 例如促进PDAC分泌IL-33, 进而招募Th2细胞和先天淋巴细胞2进入肿瘤微环境, 驱动2型免疫反应导致胰腺癌的进展^[47]。

1.1.5 药物代谢

研究表明, 肿瘤内微生物能够通过调节化疗药物的代谢动力学, 影响化疗药物的肿瘤杀伤效应。瘤内Gammaproteobacteria可通过表达细菌胞苷脱氨酶的长亚型(long isoform of the bacterial enzyme cytidine deaminase, CDD_L), 将化疗药物吉西他滨转化为其无活性的脱氨代谢物2',2'-二氟脱氧尿苷, 增强PDAC的吉西他滨耐药性^[48]。瘤内定植*M. hyorhinis*(*Mycoplasma hyorhinis*)所产生的胞苷脱氨酶(cytidine deaminase, CDA)和嘧啶核苷磷酸化酶

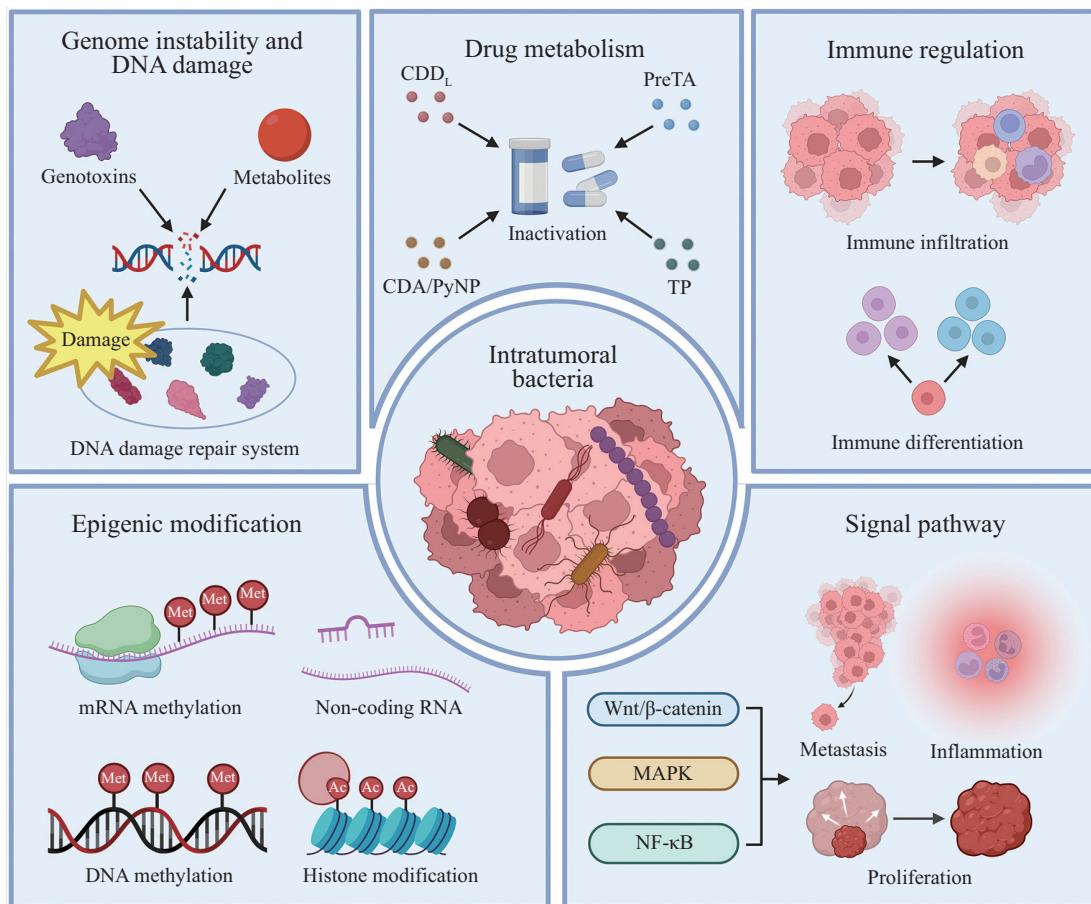


图2 肿瘤内细菌群促进肿瘤发生、发展及治疗抵抗机制模式图

Fig.2 The diagram of how intratumoral bacteria inducing the initiation, progression and treatment resistance of tumor

(pyrimidine nucleoside phosphorylase, PyNP)也被证实可催化吉西他滨转化为无活性形式，显著降低其抗肿瘤增殖的作用^[49]。*M. hyorhinis*产生的胸苷磷酸化酶(thymidine phosphorylase, TP)同样能够将多种嘧啶核苷酸类似物代谢为无活性形式，从而影响嘧啶核苷类药物的化疗疗效^[50]。*E. coli*携带的preTA操纵子编码的蛋白PreTA与哺乳动物中负责5-FU生物转化的二氢嘧啶脱氢酶具有高度同源性，能够将经典的化疗药物5-FU转化为无毒的二氢氟尿嘧啶^[51]。

综上所述，肿瘤内细菌群能够通过诱导基因组损伤、影响表观遗传学修饰、激活促癌信号通路、重塑肿瘤免疫微环境和调节化疗药物代谢动力学等机制与肿瘤微环境产生相互作用，促进多种肿瘤的发生与发展(图2)。

1.2 抑癌作用

1.2.1 细菌代谢物 微生物代谢物具有强大的免疫调节作用。一项关于三阴性乳腺癌患者的研究发现，梭状芽孢杆菌属(*Clostridiales*)相关代谢物三甲

胺N-氧化物(trimethylamine N-oxide, TMAO)在免疫激活型微环境中富集。TMAO可通过激活内质网应激激酶PERK诱导肿瘤细胞焦亡，进而增强CD8⁺ T细胞介导的抗肿瘤免疫效应^[52]。在黑色素瘤中定植的*L. reuteri*(*Lactobacillus reuteri*)产生色氨酸代谢物吲哚-3-甲醛(indole-3-aldehyde)，以CREB依赖的方式直接激活CD8⁺ T细胞的AHR信号通路，从而促进CD8⁺ T细胞干扰素-γ的释放，增强免疫检查点抑制剂的治疗效果^[53]。此外，*L. johnsonii*(*Lactobacillus johnsonii*)能够与*C. sporogenes*(*Clostridium sporogenes*)合作产生吲哚-3-丙酸(indole-3-propionic acid)，后者能够调控CD8⁺ T细胞的干性程序，并通过增强Tcf7超级增强子区的H3K27乙酰化修饰作用促进耗竭前体CD8⁺ T细胞的生成，进而提升黑色素瘤、乳腺癌和结肠癌免疫检查点抑制剂的治疗效果^[54]。瘤内定植的*R. gnavus*(*Ruminococcus gnavus*)和*B. producta*(*Blautia producta*)可分解肿瘤微环境中具有免疫抑制作用的溶血甘油磷脂(lyso-glycerophospho-

lipids), 逆转其对CD8⁺ T细胞的抑制, 从而改善CD8⁺ T细胞的免疫监视功能, 控制CRC的进展^[55]。最新的针对微卫星稳定性结直肠癌的研究证明, 肿瘤内*F. nucleatum*产生的丁酸(butyric acid)能够抑制CD8⁺ T细胞中组蛋白去乙酰化酶3/8, 导致Tbx21的启动子区H3K27乙酰化并促进Tbx21表达, 进而转录性抑制CD8⁺ T细胞PD-1表达, 逆转CD8⁺ T细胞耗竭状态, 提升抗PD-1免疫治疗疗效^[56]。

1.2.2 细菌抗原交叉反应 肿瘤内细菌群衍生的抗原表位与肿瘤相关抗原的结构相似性已被揭示, 可交叉激活免疫活性T细胞。短双歧杆菌(*Bifidobacterium breve*, *B. breve*)表达SVY(SVYRYYGL)抗原表位, 该表位与肿瘤抗原SIY(SIYRYYGL)具有同源性, 可以激活SVY特异性T细胞, 并通过交叉免疫反应杀伤具有SIY抗原表位的黑色素瘤^[57]。同样, 肠球菌(*Enterococcus hirae*, *E. hirae*)噬菌体的TMP蛋白与肿瘤抗原PSMB4之间的同源性也有助于激活CD8⁺ T细胞对肿瘤细胞的杀伤能力, 并增强免疫治疗的疗效^[58]。此外, 研究表明, 黑色素瘤和胶质母细胞瘤细胞表面的HLA分子能够呈递细菌抗原肽, 这些抗原肽可以被肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞及外周循环记忆细胞识别, 从而激活免疫反应杀伤肿瘤细胞^[59-60]。

2 肿瘤内其他微生物群

肿瘤内微生物群是一个极为复杂多样的生物群体, 除细菌外, 还包括真菌和病毒等。越来越多的研究证明, 肿瘤内非细菌微生物群也与肿瘤的发生和发展密切相关, 并具有极强的临床价值。

2.1 肿瘤内真菌

一项大型多中心队列研究发现, 种类极为丰富瘤内真菌广泛存在于绝大多数肿瘤组织内, 这些瘤内真菌与瘤内细菌群密切相关, 并且能够与瘤内细菌指标联合应用, 更好地预测肿瘤进展^[7]。另一项研究也证明了肺癌和CRC中*Blastomyces*和*Candida*的存在, 且消化道肿瘤组织内*Candida*的富集与促炎性免疫信号的表达水平增多、肿瘤细胞黏附作用减弱以及癌症进展和远期生存下降相关^[8]。

针对肿瘤内真菌促进肿瘤演进的具体机制, 几项研究也进行了初步探索。*Malassezia spp.*能够从胰腺癌患者的肠腔迁移至肿瘤内定植, 并通过其胞壁多糖结合甘露糖结合凝集素, 激活补体级联反应, 进而促进胰腺癌的进展^[61]。此外, 肿瘤内真菌能够

通过激活Kras^{G12D}促进PDAC细胞分泌IL-33, 增加Th2和ILC2细胞的肿瘤内招募水平, 进而通过分泌IL-4、IL-5和IL-13等促肿瘤细胞因子加速PDAC的生长^[47]。肿瘤内真菌群也可影响肿瘤免疫微环境中的免疫细胞分化。肺癌组织中的驻留真菌*Aspergillus sydowii*可通过其β-葡聚糖激活巨噬细胞的Decitin1/CARD9通路, 产生IL-1β诱导MDSCs的分化, 从而抑制细胞杀伤性T细胞的活性和驱动CD8⁺ T细胞的耗竭^[62]。尽管上述研究已初步阐明瘤内真菌群与肿瘤免疫微环境之间的关系, 但目前关于肿瘤内真菌是如何对肿瘤细胞产生作用的研究仍然较少, 肿瘤内真菌与免疫细胞之间的关系仍需更深入阐明, 未来需要进行更多更加深入的探索, 并寻找以肿瘤内真菌群为靶点的抗肿瘤治疗策略。

2.2 肿瘤相关病毒

2.2.1 Epstein-Barr病毒(Epstein-Barr virus, EBV) EBV是一种普遍存在的、能够引发多种人类恶性肿瘤的病毒, 其致癌因子包括BamHI A右向转录本(Bam-HI-A rightward transcripts, BARTs)、潜伏膜蛋白1/2(latent membrane protein 1/2, LMP1/2)等。EBV已被证明与鼻咽癌、经典霍奇金淋巴瘤(Hodgkin lymphoma, HL)和胃癌等多种肿瘤的发生发展存在密切关系。研究证明, EBV存在于鼻咽癌所有病理亚型中, 并表达LMP1和LMP2致癌蛋白^[63]。LMP1能够诱导细胞内抗凋亡蛋白基因*Bcl2*和*A20*的表达, 抑制鼻咽癌细胞p53诱导的细胞凋亡并诱导EGFR的高水平表达^[64]。此外, EBV能够通过致癌蛋白LMP1和LMP2A诱导肿瘤细胞NK-κB和PI3K/Akt信号通路激活, 促进肿瘤细胞增殖^[65-66]。EBV的另一种重要的致癌因子是BART, 这种非编码RNA已被证明可以靶向凋亡相关基因*PUMA*, 并通过抑制肿瘤细胞MHC-I表达, 抑制CD8⁺ T细胞对EBV感染细胞产生反应, 进而促进肿瘤发生与发展^[67-68]。此外, EBV阳性的胃癌细胞会出现极高的甲基化修饰水平, 这种高甲基化状态被称为CpG岛甲基化表型, 能够维持EBV在胃癌细胞中的潜伏状态并导致胃癌细胞出现包括*p73*在内的多种抑癌基因失活^[69-70]。

2.2.2 人类乳头瘤病毒(HPV) HPV是另一种常见的致癌病毒, 能够感染皮肤上皮细胞、口腔和生殖器黏膜细胞。HPV编码多种致癌蛋白, 包括E5、E6和E7, 介导多种恶性肿瘤的发生与发展, 包括宫颈癌、口咽癌和头颈鳞状细胞癌等。

HPV编码的E5蛋白能够抑制内体酸化并抑制EGFR降解, 增强后者与EGF的相互作用, 进而促进细胞增殖^[71]。此外, E5蛋白能够促进泛素-蛋白酶体途径介导的Bax蛋白降解, 抑制宿主细胞凋亡, 并促进宫颈癌的发生^[72]。E6蛋白能够形成E6/E6AP/p53复合物, 促进p53的泛素化修饰及蛋白酶体降解, 增强肿瘤细胞增殖、细胞干性以及细胞代谢重编程等特征, 促进肿瘤细胞的发生发展^[73-75]。E6蛋白也能够与XRCC1和O⁶-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA-甲基转移酶相互作用, 导致宿主细胞DNA单链断裂修复困难^[76]。同时, E6能够通过降低细胞内SOD2和GPx抗氧化激酶的活性, 进而增加细胞内ROS产生并诱导氧化应激状态, 最终导致核苷酸氧化、DNA双链断裂和染色体不稳定性出现^[77-78]。此外, 使用HPV-16的E6、E7质粒转染的非小细胞肺癌细胞会上调上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)相关转录因子Slug和Twist1的表达, 导致多种上皮标志(如E-cadherin和ZO-1)水平的减少以及间质标志(如N-cadherin和vimentin)水平的增加, 促进肿瘤细胞EMT的发生^[79]。E7蛋白能够促进pRb磷酸化修饰, 更进一步促进宿主细胞有丝分裂。同时, 这种过度激活的增殖会导致肿瘤细胞DNA复制叉压力和断裂生成, 加剧基因组不稳定性^[80]。除了通过编码蛋白产生致癌作用外, HPV已被证明能够在宿主细胞基因组多达3 667个位点进行整合, 并且这种整合具有位点偏好性, 而非随机整合^[81-82]。这种基因整合会明显影响宿主细胞DNA甲基化修饰和基因表达模式, 对多种HPV相关肿瘤的发生有重要意义。

3 肿瘤内微生物相关肿瘤治疗

3.1 抗生素

通过抗生素直接杀灭肿瘤内有害细菌是靶向肿瘤内微生物群以改善肿瘤治疗反应的最直接方式。研究证明, 在吉西他滨联合5-FU治疗的基础上加用抗生素, 能够显著延长PDAC患者的总体生存期和无进展生存期^[83]。施用甲硝唑能够通过减少CRC荷瘤小鼠肿瘤内*Fusobacterium*载量, 进而抑制肿瘤细胞增殖, 减缓小鼠CRC肿瘤进展^[84]。对乳腺癌的研究证明, 口服氨苄西林能够降低小鼠乳腺癌组织内表皮葡萄球菌(*Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *S. epidermidis*)载量, 并增加那些与M1型巨噬细胞增多及MDSCs减少相关菌群的丰度。与紫杉醇单药治疗

相比, 紫杉醇联用氨苄西林能够提升乳腺癌化疗效果^[85]。另一项研究也证明, 抗生素的施用能够拮抗*F. nucleatum*诱发的乳腺癌生长及转移进程, 改善抗肿瘤治疗疗效^[45]。然而, 广谱抗生素在杀伤肿瘤内有害微生物群的同时也会导致患者出现包括肠道微生物群紊乱在内的全身性微生物稳态失衡, 增强肿瘤细胞对铂类化疗药物的敏感性, 影响免疫检查点阻断治疗及嵌合抗原受体T(CAR-T)细胞治疗的疗效, 并增加患者出现治疗相关不良反应的概率^[86-89]。

因此, 为了能够精确靶向肿瘤内有害细菌群而不影响其他生态位内的微生物群落稳态, 研究人员设计了一种水溶性的具有极强的实体瘤穿透性以及良好的组织驻留能力的甲硝唑-氟尿苷纳米颗粒(metronidazole-fluorouridine nanoparticles, MTI-FDU)。其甲硝唑组分能够靶向清除肿瘤内*F. nucleatum*, 抑制*F. nucleatum*激活的FadA/E-cadherin/β-catenin和LPS/TLR4/miR21信号通路, 从而抑制*F. nucleatum*诱导的肿瘤发生。此外, 这种纳米颗粒也可通过杀灭*F. nucleatum*重塑肿瘤免疫微环境, 促进肿瘤内CD3⁺T细胞和CD8⁺T细胞浸润, 与氟尿苷共同作用, 实现抗菌和抗肿瘤药物的双重靶向性^[90]。目前, 这一领域的研究成果仍较为稀少, 但却是未来靶向肿瘤内微生物的抗肿瘤疗法的重要发展方向, 能够极大地丰富现有的抗肿瘤综合治疗策略。

3.2 基因工程细菌

在经过基因工程编辑后, 许多细菌原有的毒力显著降低, 靶向肿瘤组织的能力极大增强, 并表达多种载荷递送和效应系统, 具有产生前药转化酶、合成细胞毒性物质、刺激免疫反应以及靶向肿瘤基质的能力。

一些细菌在经过基因编辑后能够产生前药转化酶, 增强多种化疗药物疗效。一种表达胞嘧啶脱氨酶的减毒鼠伤寒沙门菌(*Salmonella typhimurium*, *S. typhimurium*)能够将5-氟胞嘧啶转化为5-FU, 显著增加患者肿瘤局部5-FU水平, 提高药物疗效^[91]。*Bifidobacterium infantis*介导的I型单纯疱疹病毒-胸苷激酶/更昔洛韦(Herpes simplex virus type 1-thymidine kinase/Ganciclovir, HSV1-TK/GCV)前药酶递送系统能够抑制大鼠膀胱癌的进展^[92]。此外, 一些靶向肿瘤的细菌在经过基因工程修饰后能够合成细胞毒性物质。经过基因工程编辑的*E. coli* K-12能够产生细胞溶素A(cytolysin A, ClyA), 进而杀伤肿瘤细胞并抑

制CRC肿瘤生长,与放疗联用后其抗肿瘤效果更加显著^[93]。在另一项研究中,研究人员构建了一种抑制子调控的四环素外排系统,并将其导入了具有靶向肿瘤组织定植能力的减毒*S. typhimurium*中。这种系统能够在外源性施用四环素的情况下允许细菌内ClyA的表达,以达到根据临床治疗时机远程调控细菌的细胞毒性基因表达进而实现肿瘤精准治疗的目的^[94]。同时,基因工程细菌也能够通过激活宿主免疫反应增强机体抗肿瘤能力。基因编辑的*E. coli*能够在小鼠肿瘤定植并将肿瘤微环境中积攒的代谢废物氨转化为L-精氨酸,进而增强T细胞活性及免疫治疗疗效^[95]。经过编辑的减毒*S. typhimurium*能够在肿瘤内定植并释放创伤弧菌鞭毛蛋白B(*Flagellar protein B*, FlaB),后者经由TLR4信号通路诱导巨噬细胞极化,增加M1型巨噬细胞比例,同时减少M2型巨噬细胞,解除肿瘤免疫微环境的抑制状态^[96]。最后,为了解决许多实体肿瘤因为大量基质组分的存在而导致传统治疗效果不佳的问题,研究者构建了一种能够靶向定植于肿瘤组织的*S. typhimurium*,其分泌的透明质酸酶能够降解肿瘤基质中的透明质酸,显著提高小鼠原位PDAC肿瘤内的化疗药物浓度,提升化疗疗效^[97]。

3.3 溶瘤病毒(oncolytic virus, OV)

OV治疗是一种通过向肿瘤内注射经过基因修饰的减毒细菌,特异性感染肿瘤细胞,并通过多种机制导致肿瘤细胞溶解和死亡的疗法。溶瘤痘病毒JX-594能够在多种肿瘤细胞中复制,并且激活的EGFR/Ras信号通路及失活的I型干扰素信号通路这两种肿瘤细胞内常见的异常信号通路能够进一步激活其复制,加强OV对肿瘤细胞的杀伤^[98]。淋巴细胞性脉络丛脑膜炎病毒也能够在多种小鼠和人类肿瘤细胞内复制,并通过招募产IFN的Ly6C⁺单核细胞及增加肿瘤细胞特异性CD8⁺T的募集增强机体抗肿瘤免疫反应^[99]。此外,基因工程改造的一种溶瘤痘苗病毒能够感染肿瘤细胞并促进其分泌IL-23,增加肿瘤微环境中激活T细胞的浸润程度,进而逆转免疫抑制表型,在多种小鼠肿瘤模型中表现出较强的抗肿瘤效应^[100]。对CRC和卵巢癌的研究证明,溶瘤痘病毒能够导致T细胞在肿瘤微环境中富集,并增加肿瘤细胞和T细胞表面PD-L1表达量;其与抗PD-L1药物联用能够提升肿瘤杀伤细胞浸润及抗肿瘤细胞因子分泌水平,并减少MDSC、TAM和Treg等免疫抑制

性细胞以及终末耗竭CD8⁺T细胞水平,通过激活宿主抗肿瘤免疫反应降低肿瘤负荷,延长生存期^[101]。

3.4 噬菌体

噬菌体能够精确靶向并消灭肿瘤内定植的有害微生物,数种靶向具核梭杆菌属细菌的噬菌体已被证明能够有效的入侵肿瘤内细菌。基于这种思想,研究者将一种经过叠氮修饰的针对*F. nucleatum*的噬菌体与伊利替康纳米颗粒共价结合。这种新型药物在杀灭肿瘤内定植*F. nucleatum*的同时能够极大增强伊利替康的肿瘤内递送效率^[102]。

因为噬菌体只能够在细菌内生存及增殖,其曾被认为是一种十分安全的抗肿瘤手段,但近期也有许多研究证明它们能够诱导宿主炎症和免疫反应^[103-104]。因此,需要更多基础和临床研究进一步探究肿瘤患者的噬菌体疗法中应该使用的噬菌体种类、剂量以及给药模式^[105]。此外,因为噬菌体具有较强的菌种特异性杀伤能力,在面对不同患者时需要根据每个患者独特的瘤内菌构成重新评估、设计及生产独特的工程噬菌体,这极大地增加了其临床应用的复杂性及治疗成本。未来的研究应该更着重于增强工程噬菌体对瘤内促癌菌的靶向性以及针对这些促癌细菌的广谱性杀伤能力,以期增加其临床应用价值。同时,尽管工程噬菌体疗法在肿瘤治疗方面已经取得了一些进展,但就目前的研究状况而言,其更适合作为抗生素疗法的补充,或是无法采用其他更有效疗法的情况下的一种替代,而不适合单独用作一种主要的抗肿瘤手段^[106]。

4 总结与展望

本文系统性地总结了肿瘤内微生物群,包括肿瘤内细菌、真菌和病毒调控癌症发生和发展机制的最新研究进展,突出了瘤内微生物在多种肿瘤演进过程中的重要作用,并汇总了多种以肿瘤内微生物群为靶点的前沿抗肿瘤治疗策略,为未来该领域的进一步研究提供了参考。

尽管目前肿瘤内微生物组与肿瘤之间复杂互作关系的研究已有了初步的成果,但该领域仍存在需进一步探索和讨论的问题。前述研究中的瘤内微生物组数据主要是通过16S rRNA测序和宏基因组测序获得的,但这两种方法本身的局限性会对研究结果造成一定程度的限制,包括样本采集、细胞裂解、核酸提取、PCR扩增、扩增DNA的分离、探针

的应用以及数据分析等。例如,考虑到肿瘤微生物群的生物量相对较低,环境中外源微生物DNA的污染可能会导致数据的失真。因此,在分析肿瘤微生物组时,必须采取多种措施避免或至少识别出任何可能的污染,如添加阴性和阳性测序对照、随机化样本和处理、严格评估分析过程中的环境污染贡献等。改进现有的测序技术也是一种可行的方法。例如5R 16S rRNA测序,它提高了细菌种类检测的覆盖 rate 和分辨率。

值得注意的是,已有两项研究分别提出了从现有的单细胞RNA测序数据中提取细胞内微生物数据的计算算法,分别是SAHMI和CSI-Microbes,为研究宿主与微生物组的相互作用模式提供了单细胞水平的替代方法^[107-108]。一种结合16S rRNA测序的新型单细胞RNA测序方法INVADEseq(入侵-黏附-定向表达测序)也已被开发,并成功用于揭示瘤内微生物群在单细胞水平的宿主-微生物相互作用^[108]。总而言之,单一的微生物组学技术已无法满足研究的需求,而多组学技术的整合可以进一步揭示宿主与微生物组在空间和时间尺度上的相互作用,更加深入地探索瘤内微生物组。

此外,目前许多瘤内微生物的研究是基于测序数据关联分析的推测,而对微生物与肿瘤生物学功能之间的因果关系认识不足。开展微生物学研究常常需要通过基于培养的手段展开机制探索,但值得注意的是只有极少部分微生物群能被分离和培养,再加上微生物群与癌细胞在体外共培养的困难及有待斟酌的互作真实性,均限制了对功能机制的深入研究。在此背景下,目前有限的机制研究也主要集中在下游效应因子上,而缺乏瘤内微生物群诱导上游信号转导的具体效应成分。例如,*F. nucleatum*已被鉴定的几种毒力因子,包括FadA、Fap2和Dps,均已被证实具有促肿瘤作用,但其他肿瘤相关微生物仍然缺乏关于其效应成分的鉴定。

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