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· 论 著 ·

肝外胆管癌类器官的建立及影响因素分析

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[摘要] **目的** 建立肝外胆管癌 (extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ECC) 类器官, 探讨影响类器官构建成功的因素。**方法** 从肝内胆管癌和远端胆管癌患者的肿瘤样本中分离细胞, 采用三维培养技术建立 ECC 类器官。采用苏木精-伊红 (hematoxylin-eosin, HE)、免疫组织化学染色对类器官进行组织学特征的评估和鉴定。比较不同肿瘤类型类器官构建的成功率, 以及培养成功与失败患者的临床特征。**结果** 肝内胆管癌和远端胆管癌类器官成功率偏低, 分别为 42.4% (14/33)、51.9% (14/27)。培养成功患者的肿瘤大于培养失败患者 ($P < 0.001$); 培养成功与失败患者肿瘤分化程度、脉管侵犯、神经侵犯差异无统计学意义。**结论** ECC 类器官培养成功率较低, 较大肿瘤类器官培养成功率较高。

[关键词] 肝外胆管癌; 类器官; 培养成功率; 影响因素**[中图分类号]** R 735.8 **[文献标志码]** A

Establishment and related factors analysis of extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma organoids

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[Abstract] **Objective** To establish a cell bank of extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ECC)-derived organoids and investigate the key factors influencing the organoids generation. **Methods** The tumor samples from patients with portal cholangiocarcinoma (pCCA) and distal cholangiocarcinoma (dCCA) were used to isolate cells, and these cells were cultured using three-dimensional (3D) technique to establish ECC organoids. Histological characteristics of the organoids were evaluated and identified through hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and immunohistochemistry stainings. The success rates of organoids generation from different tumor types were compared. And clinical characteristics of patients between successful and failure culture groups were compared. **Results** The success rates of organoids establishment from pCCA and dCCA were all low, with 42.4% (14/33), 51.9% (14/27), respectively. The tumor was larger in successful group than that in failure group ($P < 0.001$); there was no statistical difference in tumor differentiation status, microvascular invasion, and perineural invasion between the two groups. **Conclusions** The successful rate of ECC-derived organoids establishment is low, and larger tumor has higher successful culture rate.

[Key Words] extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma; organoid; culture success rate; influence factor

胆管癌是一种起源于胆管上皮细胞的恶性肿瘤 (intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC) 和肝外胆管癌 (extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ECC)^[1]。临床上主要分为两大类型: 肝内胆管癌

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其中, ECC 侵袭性更强、治疗反应更差, 患者生存期更短^[2]。因此, 近年来, ECC 的早期诊断、靶向治疗及预后预测模型成为研究热点。

传统模型(如细胞系、动物模型等)难以真实反映患者肿瘤的组织结构、分子特征和药物反应^[3]。而类器官模型不仅能保留原组织的遗传信息和组织结构, 且可在较短时间内生长, 同时传代稳定、成本低, 能用于高通量药物筛选, 预测并制定个体化治疗方案^[4-5]。

目前, 类器官技术已广泛应用于多种类型的癌症模型研究, 如肝癌、结直肠癌、乳腺癌和肺癌^[6-8]。该技术在胆管癌中的应用目前多集中于 ICC^[9-12], 针对 ECC 类器官的研究鲜见。ECC 与 ICC 的组织结构、分子生物学特征及患者临床表现均存在差异。因此, 有必要建立 ECC 的类器官模型。本研究旨在探讨 ECC 类器官的构建及影响因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 ECC 样本的收集 选择复旦大学附属中山医院 2022 年 6 月—2023 年 4 月手术切除的 ECC 组织。获取新鲜离体标本, 放置于装有临时保存液(如 DMEM)的冰盒中, 在 30 min 内转运至实验室处理。

1.2 ECC 类器官的分离与培养 提前配置好消化缓冲液, 预热至 26 ℃。将离体标本切成小块并剪碎, 加入消化缓冲液, 37 ℃ 下消化 1~2 h; 500×g 离心 30 min, 弃上清, 1 mL PBS 清洗; 再次以 500×g 离心 30 min, 弃上清, 置于冰上备用。

提前配置好 Matrigel (Corning), 并在冰上预冷。每 5×10^3 个细胞加入 20 μ L Matrigel, 充分混匀, 接种于 48 孔板, 每孔接种 20 μ L; 细胞形成圆顶后, 37 ℃ 孵化 15 min 使圆顶凝固; 每孔加入 500 μ L 提前配置好的类器官培养基, 在含 5% CO₂ 的 37 ℃ 培养箱中孵育。类器官培养基: Advanced DMEM/F12 为基础, 1% 青霉素-链霉素双抗溶液 (Gibco)、10 mmol/L HEPES (Gibco)、1% Glutamax (Gibco)、1:50 B27 无血清培养添加剂 (Gibco)、1:100 N2 无血清培养添加剂 (Gibco)、1.25 mmol/L N-乙酰半胱氨酸 (Sigma)、10 mmol/L 烟酰胺 (Sigma)、10 nmol/L 胃泌素

(Sigma)、50 ng/mL 重组人表皮生长因子 (epidermal growth factor, EGF; Peprotech)、100 ng/mL 重组人成纤维细胞生长因子 10 (fibroblast growth factor 10, FGF10; Peprotech)、5 mmol/L A83-01 (Selleck)、10 mmol/L Forskolin (Selleck)、10 mmol/L Y-27632 (Selleck)。细胞每天定期观察, 培养 7~10 d。类器官生长稳定后, 可传代: 弃培养液, 加入 TrypLE (Gibco) 充分混合, 孵育 15 min 后, 以 $2\,000 \times g$ 离心 3 min (可重复); 置于冰上, 加入 Matrigel, 重复前述步骤进行培养。

1.3 苏木精-伊红 (hematoxylin-eosin, HE) 和免疫组化染色 采用 5 μ m 厚度石蜡包埋切片; 切片经脱蜡和水合处理后, 进行 HE 染色。免疫组化染色: 将切片置于 EDTA 钠溶液中进行抗原修复, 20% 山羊血清封闭 30 min 以减少非特异性染色; 用抗细胞角蛋白 7 (CK7) 抗体 (1:1 000, Abcam) 和抗 CK19 抗体 (1:2 000, Abcam) 4℃ 孵育过夜; 用 HRP 标记的二抗室温孵育 30 min, DAB 显色, 显微镜观察并拍照。

1.4 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 28.0 和 GraphPad Prism 9.0 软件进行数据处理。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示, 组间比较采用卡方检验、Fisher 确切概率法。统计分析中未排除任何数据点。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 ECC 类器官培养成功率 收集 60 个恶性肿瘤样本, 成功培养 28 个类器官 (46.7%)。28 个类器官生长稳定, 经过 3 个月多次传代后仍保持活力。肝门胆管癌和远端胆管癌培养成功率相似, 分别为 42.4% (14/33)、51.9% (14/27)。对构建成功的原发肿瘤组织进行病理分析, 肝门胆管癌和远端胆管癌均以腺癌为主, 分别为 92.9% (13/14)、100.0% (14/14), 且分化程度以 II、III 级为主; 各分化程度 ECC 均能成功构建类器官 (表 1)。

2.2 ECC 类器官形态学 光学显微镜下, ECC 类器官形态不一, 呈现球状的囊泡样结构或不规则的腺状结构 (图 1)。肝门胆管癌和远端胆管癌

的类器官形态无明显差别。HE 和免疫组化染色（图 2）显示，类器官表达 ECC 特异性的胆管上皮标志物 CK19 和 CK7。

表 1 成功构建类器官的原发肿瘤的分化程度
Table 1 The differentiation degrees of primary tumors with successful cultural organoids

Grade	n(%)	
	pCCA (n=14)	dCCA (n=14)
I	1(7.1)	3(21.4)
II	9(64.4)	4(28.6)
III	3(21.4)	7(50.0)
IV	1(7.1)	0

pCCA: portal cholangiocarcinoma; dCCA: distal cholangiocarcinoma.

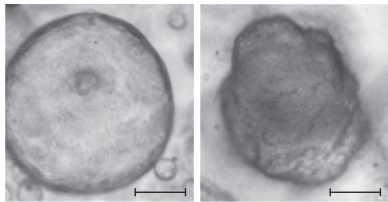


图 1 ECC 类器官显微镜下形态
Figure 1 Microscopic morphological features of ECC-derived organoids

ECC: extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Scale bar=100 μm.

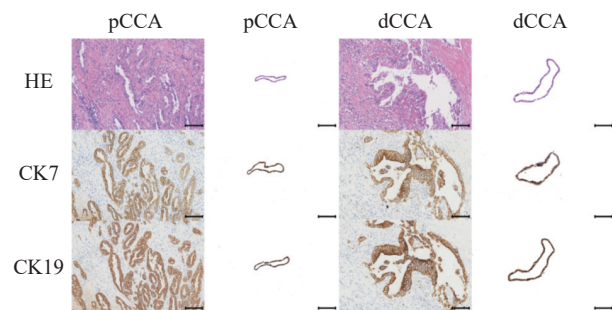


图 2 肝门胆管癌和远端胆管癌组织及类器官 HE 和免疫组化染色

Figure 2 HE and immunohistochemistry stainings of pCCA and dCCA tissues and organoids

pCCA: portal cholangiocarcinoma; dCCA: distal cholangiocarcinoma; HE: hematoxylin-eosin. Scale bar=100 μm.

2.3 ECC 类器官培养失败细胞的特点 结果（图 3）显示：类器官培养失败时主要表现为细胞分散、稀疏，长时间培养后细胞难以聚集成球或成球细胞数较少。

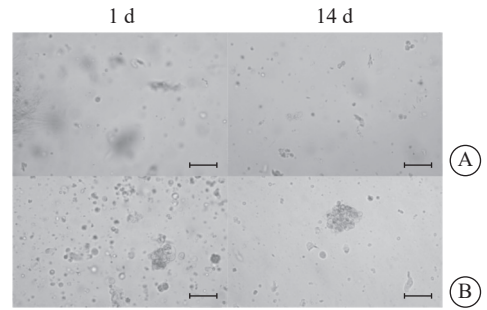


图 3 类器官培养失败 ECC 细胞的典型显微镜下表现
Figure 3 Typical microscopy images of ECC cells with failure cultural organoids

A: On day 1 post-digestion, the number of cells is small; even after 2 weeks of culture, no significant increase in cell numbers is observed. B: On day 1 post-digestion, number of cells is moderate; after 2 weeks of culture, the cells remain predominantly dispersed with minimal spheroid formation. ECC: extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Scale bar=100 μm.

2.4 ECC 类器官培养失败与成功患者的临床特征比较 结果（表 2）显示：类器官培养成功患者的肿瘤更大（ $P<0.001$ ）；两组患者肿瘤脉管侵犯、神经侵犯、分化程度等差异无统计学意义。

3 讨论

类器官是一种从组织或肿瘤样本中提取细胞，用三维培养系统（如 Matrigel）培养模拟组织结构和功能的细胞培养模型。肿瘤类器官因能保留肿瘤原有生理结构成为近年来研究热点^[13]。Yang 等^[14]发现，肝癌类器官药敏结果与临床反应高度一致，且发现 c-Jun 是导致仑伐替尼耐药的主要因子。Ganesh 等^[15]则发现，直肠癌类器官对化疗和放疗的反应与直肠癌患者临床反应一致。目前，类器官在胆管癌的研究主要集中在 ICC，如通过大规模药物筛选和药效分析，为 ICC 的治疗提供有效方案^[9-12]。与 ICC 相比，ECC 发病率相对较低，肿瘤较小，较难获得肿瘤样本，且类器官构建易失败。

本研究采用 60 个 ECC 组织样本进行类器官培养，显示肝门胆管癌和远端胆管癌的类器官培养成功率分别为 42.4% 和 51.9%，表明 ECC 类器官的培养率较低。既往研究显示，膀胱浸润性肿瘤类器官形成率达 76%^[16]，肺癌类器官形成率为

75.7%~88%^[17-18]，乳腺癌类器官构建成功率为75%~87.5%^[2, 19-21]，胰腺癌类器官成功率为75%~87%^[22-23]。Lee等^[24]用23个ICC样本培养类器官，16个成功（69.5%）。Broutier等^[25]用6个胆囊癌样本进行类器官培养，其中1个活检来源的胆囊癌样本未培养成功；Saito等^[26]对5个胆囊癌样本进行类器官培养，仅1个样本成功；国内Yuan等^[27]对41个胆囊癌样本进行类器官培养，仅5个成功（12.2%）。这些研究表明，胆道肿瘤类器官的培养成功率差异较大，ICC类器官培养成功率高于ECC，目前原因尚不明确。胆道系统起源于前肠内胚层的突起性结构（肝憩室），其末端膨大，头支形成肝内胆管，尾部则形成肝外胆管。肝内外胆管在胚胎发育时期形成过程不同，可能是ICC和ECC类器官培养成功率差异较大的原因之一^[28]。

表2 ECC类器官培养成功与失败患者的临床特征比较
Table 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics between patients with successful and failure cultural ECC organoids

Index			n(%)
	Failed (n=32)	Successful (n=28)	
Age			0.558
≤50 years	6(18.8)	7(25.0)	
>50 years	26(81.2)	21(75.0)	
Sex			0.496
Female	13(40.6)	9(32.1)	
Male	19(59.4)	19(67.9)	
Maximum tumor diameter			<0.001
<2 cm	20(62.5)	5(17.9)	
≥2 cm	12(37.5)	23(82.1)	
Nerve invasion			0.267
Yes	11(34.4)	6(21.4)	
no	21(65.6)	22(78.6)	
Microvascular invasion			0.753
Yes	9(28.1)	9(32.1)	
No	23(71.9)	19(67.9)	
Tumor differentiation			0.235
I - II	24(75.0)	17(60.7)	
III-IV	8(25.0)	11(39.3)	

本研究发现，消化后ECC细胞数较少直接影响类器官的培养成功率。ECC细胞数较少的原

因：（1）ECC体积较小，最大径多为1~2 cm，而ICC最大径远大于2 cm。本研究中类器官培养成功的肿瘤大于培养失败的肿瘤。（2）ECC样本主要用于病理诊断，可用于实验的部分很少。（3）ECC以基质成分居多，肿瘤细胞比例低，且以腺管状结构散在分布于基质内。（4）肿瘤间质纤维化明显，不易充分消化，难以获得足量细胞。曾云丽等^[29]对结直肠癌类器官的研究发现，手术标本的培养成功率为76.5%，内镜活检标本为65.8%，提示样本大小及肿瘤细胞数量影响类器官培养成功率。

本研究中，每7~10 d对类器官进行传代，其生长稳定，培养3个月后仍保持形态稳定。但是，类器官长期培养过程中可能出现生长停止或减慢。本研究中，部分样本初始消化后细胞数较多，但培养一段时间后细胞难以聚集成球。这可能与培养基配方、基质稳定性及肿瘤细胞自身性质有关^[30]。（1）目前ECC类器官培养缺乏标准配方。有文献^[31]显示，在培养基中添加Noggin，可以抑制骨形态发生蛋白（bone morphogenetic protein, BMP）信号通路，进而防止细胞过早分化，认为这是维持细胞未分化状态的关键。添加Nutlin-3a（MDM2抑制剂）可用于筛选Tp53突变的类器官；去除EGF和FGF10，可以筛选不依赖酪氨酸激酶受体（receptor tyrosine kinase, RTK）信号活化的类器官，如Kras突变类器官；去除外源Wnt，可以筛选Wnt信号通路突变的类器官^[32]。本研究小部分类器官培养时分别添加上述因子，但因样本小效果待明确。（2）携带热点突变基因（如Tp53、Kras和Wnt）的肿瘤细胞可能因有更强的增殖能力和存活能力，类器官可长期培养^[33]。（3）非肿瘤细胞成分（如基质细胞、免疫细胞、上皮细胞）的污染也影响类器官的长期培养^[27]。这些正常细胞可能抑制肿瘤细胞的生长，影响类器官的形成和稳定。（4）类器官培养过程中可能出现遗传漂变，即细胞在培养过程中发生基因突变或表型变化，导致偏离原始肿瘤的遗传背景，影响类器官的长期培养和稳定。遗传漂变同时影响药物筛选^[34]。

本课题组有以下ECC类器官培养经验及建

议。(1) 获取新鲜高质量的组织样本对成功建立类器官至关重要: 取样前备好转运培养基(通常是含抗生素的 DMEM/F12)并预冷; 取样应在手术切除后立即进行, 尽量缩短缺血时间; 取多个不同区域的样本, 提高培养成功率; 取样后立即放入预冷的转运培养基, 4℃ 条件下转运, 并尽快处理。(2) 取样过程中存在以下风险: 胆管癌手术范围大, 缺血时间常较长, 这会影响细胞活性; 取样部位可能存在胆汁污染, 增加细菌感染风险; 可能取到坏死或炎症组织。条件具备时, 与病理医生共同取样, 取缺血时间较短的组织, 避开污染组织及坏死区域, 有助于提高类器官培养成功率。

综上所述, ECC 类器官培养成功率相对 ICC 低, 受肿瘤大小及样本质量的影响, 也与肿瘤基因和培养基成分密切相关。未来应进行更大规模的研究, 探讨影响类器官培养的因素, 并开发新的培养技术和优化培养条件, 以提高类器官培养成功率, 进而为个体化治疗和药物筛选提供更好的体外模型。

伦理声明 本研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》基本原则。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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