

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1000-484X.2021.22.023

## 嵌合抗原受体T细胞(CAR-T)在疾病治疗中的研究进展

孙 强 金宇亭 黄 晶 (吉林大学第一医院,长春 130000)

中图分类号 R730.51 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1000-484X(2021)22-2815-04

[摘要] 嵌合抗原受体T细胞(CAR-T)免疫疗法是一种细胞免疫治疗方法,是以CAR为基础的治疗恶性肿瘤的新模式。此技术将抗原抗体的高度亲和性和T细胞杀伤作用相结合,通过基因修饰的手段,使T细胞能特异性识别并杀死肿瘤抗原,且不受主要组织相容性复合体(MHC)限制。近几年来,CAR-T免疫疗法除了在治疗急性白血病、非霍奇金淋巴瘤中取得较好的疗效,也被用来治疗实体瘤、自身免疫性疾病和心脏病。本文就目前CAR-T细胞免疫疗法的现状及其在疾病治疗中的应用进行综述。

[关键词] 嵌合抗原受体T细胞;免疫治疗;恶性肿瘤

## Research progress of chimeric antigen receptor T cells (CAR-T) in disease treatment

SUN Qiang, JIN Yu-Ting, HUANG Jing. First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, China

[Abstract] Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell immunotherapy is a therapeutic method of cellular immunity, which is a new mode of treatment of malignant tumor based on CAR. This technique combines the high affinity of antigen and antibody with the killing effect of T cells. By means of gene modification, T cells can specifically recognize and kill tumor antigens without being restricted by the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). In recent years, CAR-T immunotherapy has achieved good results not only in the treatment of acute leukemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, but also in the treatment of solid tumors, autoimmune diseases and heart disease. This article reviews the current status of CAR-T immunotherapy and its application in the treatment of malignant tumors.

[Key words] CAR-T; Immunotherapy; Malignant tumor

嵌合抗原受体T细胞(chimeric antigen receptor T-cell, CAR-T)免疫疗法自产生以来,在临床治疗中发挥重要作用,尤其对血液系统肿瘤及实体瘤来说是一种有效的治疗手段<sup>[1-2]</sup>。目前利用CAR-T技术治疗的血液系统肿瘤包括急性髓系白血病、急性淋巴系白血病、慢性髓系白血病、淋巴瘤、多发性骨髓瘤等,并且在治疗肝癌、前列腺癌等实体瘤中也具有一定效果<sup>[3-5]</sup>。近年来,CAR-T细胞免疫疗法在治疗自身免疫疾病、心脏病等方面也初见成效。该技术不仅明显改善了患者的预后,而且还极大地提高了患者的生活质量,为更多的患者带来福音<sup>[6]</sup>。

### 1 CAR-T生物学特征

#### 1.1 CAR-T结构 CAR-T是由单克隆抗体的单链

作者简介:孙 强,女,硕士,主要从事免疫学方面的研究,E-mail:15643584382@163.com。

通信作者及指导教师:金宇亭,女,硕士,主要从事免疫学方面的研究,E-mail:845671147@qq.com。

黄 晶,女,博士,硕士生导师,主要从事免疫学方面的研究,E-mail:2459733466@qq.com。

可变区(single chain variable region, scFv)和T细胞信号传导区连接而成,针对不同的肿瘤细胞抗原构建不同的单克隆抗体代替T细胞受体(T cell receptor, TCR)中的互补决定区,避免主要组织相容性复合体(MHC)限制性,CAR中scFv通过特异性识别肿瘤特异性抗原直接将信号传到T细胞内,使T细胞活化,分泌细胞因子,杀灭肿瘤细胞<sup>[7]</sup>。与TCR相比,CAR抗体能够识别更广泛的相应的肿瘤细胞抗原,以MHC非限制性方式使T细胞活化,进而发挥高效性和特异性的抗肿瘤效应<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

CAR作为CAR-T的核心,其结构主要由胞外区、铰链区、跨膜区和胞内区四部分组成<sup>[10]</sup>。胞外区通常由针对肿瘤相关抗原(tumor-associated antigen, TAA)的单克隆抗体的轻链及重链连接而成<sup>[11]</sup>。铰链区针对不同肿瘤相关抗原需要调整铰链区长度,以便更好地发挥靶向结合能力,因此铰链区对于肿瘤相关抗原的识别很重要。跨膜区常由CD3、CD8、CD28的跨膜区构建,在T细胞活化中发挥重要作用。胞内信号区主要由如CD28、CD134、CD137等组成。CAR大体结构由膜外段和膜内段组成,膜外

段主要是抗原来源的抗原结合的单克隆抗体可变区,膜外段由刺激结构域和共刺激结构域组成<sup>[12]</sup>。目标靶抗原的选择对于CAR的特异性是关键性因素,随着CAR-T的广泛应用,其演化过程也不断优化。

**1.2 CAR-T分类** CAR-T根据CAR胞内区组成的不同,可将其分为四代:①第一代:胞内只有1个激活结构域,即免疫受体酪氨酸活化基序(immune receptor tyrosine activated motif, ITAM),ITAM活化后可激活下游序列,分泌低水平的细胞因子,产生较低的抗肿瘤作用,为了克服这一不足之处,产生了第二代CAR-T<sup>[13]</sup>。②第二代:胞内有1个激活结构域和一个共刺激结构域,即在第一代的基础上加入了CD28共刺激结构域,产生更强的刺激信号活化T细胞,大量的细胞因子产生,提高了T细胞的细胞毒性,从而加强抗肿瘤作用<sup>[14-15]</sup>。与第一代CAR-T相比,第二代CAR-T能够增加对肿瘤细胞裂解的记忆效应以及CAR-T介导的杀伤效应<sup>[16]</sup>。为了进一步提高T细胞的细胞毒性、增殖活性和存活时间,产生更强的免疫应答反应,第三代CAR-T应运而生。③第三代:有1个激活结构域和2个共刺激结构域,即在第二代的基础上加入了CD137共刺激结构域,活化T细胞产生更多的细胞因子,发挥更强更持久的抗肿瘤效应<sup>[17-18]</sup>。④第四代:又称TRUCK T细胞(T-cell redirected for universal cytokine killing, TRUCK),在第二代的基础上添加IL-12,含有1个活化T细胞核因子(nuclear factor of the activated T cell, NFAT)转录相应元件,使CAR-T在肿瘤区域分泌IL-12,从而调节肿瘤微环境,募集并活化其他免疫细胞进行免疫杀伤<sup>[19]</sup>。

**1.3 CAR-T技术原理** CAR-T免疫疗法是一种治疗肿瘤的新型精准靶向疗法。CAR-T将抗原抗体的特异性和T细胞的高效杀伤作用结合,针对不同的肿瘤特异性抗原、肿瘤相关性抗原以及肿瘤基质细胞表面特异抗原,采用基因工程改造患者的T细胞,通过基于荧光素酶的TOPANGA试剂对CAR的表达进行分离检测,在体外大量培养生成特异性CAR-T,然后回输到患者体内,以达到杀灭肿瘤细胞的作用,最终达到治愈的目的<sup>[20-24]</sup>。近年来,CAR-T免疫疗法除在治疗急性白血病和非霍奇金淋巴瘤方面取得关键性突破外,也被用来治疗实体瘤、自身免疫病和心脏病等疾病,具有更广阔的应用空间,是现代医学发展的重要里程碑。

## 2 CAR-T的临床应用

### 2.1 CAR-T治疗血液系统肿瘤

**2.1.1 白血病** 白血病是一种起源于造血干细胞的高度异质性的造血系统恶性肿瘤。根据FAB(法-美-英)协作组将白血病分为急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)和急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL),在人体造血过程中,各分化发育阶段的B淋巴细胞均表达特异性的分化抗原,如CD19、CD20等,而且针对这些抗原分子的单抗本身也具有显著的抗肿瘤作用,并已在临床得到证实且广泛应用<sup>[25-26]</sup>。体外构建CD19-CAR-T对于ALL已经取得较好的疗效。一些研究表明CD33、CD123等AML分化抗原作为CAR-T作用靶点,构建CAR-T将有望治愈AML<sup>[27]</sup>。

**2.1.2 其他血液系统肿瘤** 研究发现第三代CD19-CAR-T治愈非霍奇金淋巴瘤已取得进展<sup>[28]</sup>。针对多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)的潜在靶点有CD138、CD38、CD56,报道称,靶向B细胞成熟抗原(B-cell maturation antigen, BCMA)的CAR-T用于治疗MM,并证实了CAR-T对MM细胞有较强的细胞毒性<sup>[29]</sup>。同时,一些新的靶点如CD38、CD319(SLAMF7),已进入临床研究阶段,为治愈其他B细胞肿瘤带来了福音<sup>[30]</sup>。

### 2.2 CAR-T治疗实体肿瘤

**2.2.1 肝癌** 乙型肝炎病毒感染者更易发生肝硬化和肝癌,清除HBV才能有效阻止肝癌的发生。HBV复制以其价的闭环结构的DNA为模板,因此构建具有共价环状DNA的CAR-T,DNA特异性的CAR-T可定位病毒感染的肝脏部位,特异性识别杀灭HBV复制,从而发挥强烈的抗肿瘤效应<sup>[31]</sup>。此外,研究发现,甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetal protein, AFP)作为肝癌的特异性标志物,构建AFP-CAR-T可有效进行抗肿瘤反应,为肝癌免疫治疗提供新途径<sup>[32]</sup>。

**2.2.2 前列腺癌** 前列腺特异性抗原(prostate specific antigen, PSA)是一种由前列腺上皮细胞分泌的蛋白酶,是诊断前列腺癌的特异性肿瘤标志物,据此构建抗PSA-CAR-T,特异性识别并杀伤表达PSA的肿瘤细胞,抑制肿瘤细胞的生长<sup>[33]</sup>。

**2.2.3 卵巢癌** 叶酸受体(folate receptor, FR)在卵巢癌中异常表达,但在正常组织中很少表达,因此靶向FR的CAR-T,其产生细胞因子如IFN-γ、IL-2、IL-4和TNF-α等,从而进一步增加CAR-T对卵巢癌细胞的识别,卵巢癌细胞可被特异性溶解<sup>[34-35]</sup>。糖蛋白抗原CA125,又称MUC16,是诊断早期卵巢癌

的重要指标,目前针对该靶抗原的研究已初见成效<sup>[36]</sup>。研究表明,将靶向卵巢癌肿瘤抗原受体酪氨酸激酶样孤儿受体-1(the receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptors-1, ROR1)的CAR-T包埋于镍钛薄膜中可阻止肿瘤生长,此方法还需更多的临床验证<sup>[37]</sup>。

**2.3 CAR-T治疗其他疾病** CAR-T免疫疗法可以治疗自身免疫性疾病方面的研究已有报道,研究发现,经过基因修饰表达靶向CD19的CAR-T可以杀死狼疮小鼠模型中的B细胞,这种疗法可以根除B细胞产生的自身抗体并延长生命<sup>[38]</sup>。此外,有报道称,CAR-T可以靶向移除促进心肌纤维化的活化的成纤维细胞,显著降低心肌纤维化并恢复心脏功能<sup>[39]</sup>。

### 3 CAR-T存在的问题及展望

综上所述,CAR-T对治愈CD19表达阳性的B细胞系血液肿瘤具有较好的疗效,为治疗肿瘤开辟新篇章。但CAR-T免疫疗法亦有不足之处,由于某些特定的靶抗原在正常组织细胞存在,受到CAR-T的攻击导致损伤的脱靶效应。此外,输入的CAR-T杀灭肿瘤细胞时,释放大量的细胞因子造成细胞因子释放综合征(cytokine release syndrome, CRS),同时,被杀伤的肿瘤细胞会释放大量细胞因子造成肿瘤溶解综合征<sup>[40-41]</sup>。由于实体瘤存在包膜,T细胞杀伤作用释放的细胞因子难以进入细胞,治疗效果还不够成熟,因而,调节肿瘤微环境成为研究热点。报道称将CAR-T和PD-1联合可以有效克服治疗实体瘤的困难<sup>[42-43]</sup>。研究发现,基于纳米抗体的CAR-T可杀死黑色素肿瘤细胞,显著减缓肿瘤生长<sup>[44]</sup>。CAR-T在对抗实体瘤细胞时存在T细胞衰竭现象,为克服此现象,研究发现Nr4a转录因子蛋白在调节T细胞衰竭方面起着突出作用,动物实验发现,利用缺乏Nr4a转录因子的CAR-T治疗小鼠的肿瘤体积明显减小,生存率明显提高<sup>[45]</sup>。

总之,CAR-T能精准地杀伤靶细胞,具有多靶向杀伤,杀伤范围广,效果更持久等特点。然而,仍有许多挑战需要考虑。随着CAR技术基础和临床研究的深入,CAR-T免疫疗法在治疗疾病研究领域仍具有很大的潜在价值。

### 参考文献:

- [1] MAUS M V, GRUPP S A, PORTER D L, et al. Antibody-modified T cells: CARs take the front seat for hematologic malignancies [J]. Blood, 2014, 123 (17) : 2625-2635. DOI: 10.1182/blood-2013-11-492231.
- [2] MORRISON C. CAR-T field booms as next-generation platforms attract big players[J]. Nat Biotechnol, 2015, 33 (6) : 71-572. DOI: 10.1038/nbt0615-571.
- [3] LI S, TAO Z, XU Y, et al. CD33-specific chimeric antigen receptor T cells with different co-stimulators showed potent anti-leukemia efficacy and different phenotype[J]. Hum Gene Ther, 2018, 29 (5) : 626-639. DOI: 10.1089/hum.2017.241.
- [4] FRY T J, SHAH N N, ORENTAS R J, et al. CD22-targeted CAR T cells induce remission in B-ALL that is naive or resistant to CD19-targeted CAR immunotherapy [J]. Nat Med, 2018, 24 (1) : 20-28. DOI: 10.1038/nm.4441.
- [5] LONEZ C, HENDLISZ A, SHAZA L, et al. Celyad's novel CAR T-cell therapy for solid malignancies [J]. Curr Res Transl Med, 2018, 66 (2) : 53-56. DOI: 10.1016/j.retram.2018.03.001.
- [6] ZHANG B L, QIN D Y, MO Z M, et al. Hurdles of CAR-T cell-based cancer immunotherapy directed against solid tumors [J]. Sci China Life Sci, 2016, 59 (4) : 340-348. DOI: 10.1007/s11427-016-5027-4.
- [7] ZHANG C, LIU J, ZHONG J F, et al. Engineering CAR-T cells [J]. Biomark Res, 2017, 5 (1) : 22. DOI: 10.1186/s40364-017-0102-y.
- [8] GELDRES C, SAVOLDO B, DOTTI G, et al. Chimeric antigen receptor-redirected T cells return to the bench [J]. Semin Immunol, 2016, 28 (1) : 3-9. DOI: 10.1016/j.smim.2015.12.001.
- [9] SADELAIN M, BRENTJENS R, RIVIERE I, et al. The basic principles of chimeric antigen receptor design [J]. Cancer Discov, 2013, 3 (4) : 388-398. DOI: 10.1158/2159-8290.CD-12-0548.
- [10] LIU J, ZHONG J F, ZHANG X, et al. Allogeneic CD19-CAR-T cell infusion after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in B cell malignancies [J]. J Hematol Oncol, 2017, 10 (1) : 35-38. DOI: 10.1186/s13045-017-0405-3.
- [11] YOON S, EOM G H. Chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy: A novel modality for immune modulation [J]. Chonnam Med J, 2020, 56 (1) : 6. DOI: 10.4068/cmj.2020.56.1.6.
- [12] ESHHAR Z, WAKS T, GROSS G, et al. The emergence of T-bodies/CAR T cells [J]. Cancer J, 2014, 20 (2) : 123-126. DOI: 10.1097/PPO.0000000000000027.
- [13] MAJZNER R G, MACKALL C L. Clinical lessons learned from the first leg of the CAR T cell journey [J]. Nat Med, 2019, 25 (9) : 1341-1355. DOI: 10.1038/s41591-019-0564-6.
- [14] PORTER D, HWANG W, FREY N, et al. Chimeric antigen receptor T cells persist and induce sustained remissions in relapsed refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia [J]. Sci Transl Med, 2015, 7 (303) : 139r-303r. DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.aac5415.
- [15] FRIGAULT M J, LEE J, BASIL M, et al. Identification of chimeric antigen receptors that mediate constitutive or inducible proliferation of T cells [J]. Cancer Immunol Res, 2015, 3 (4) : 356-367. DOI: 10.1158/2326-6066.CIR-14-0186.
- [16] HU Y, SUN J, WU Z, et al. Predominant cerebral cytokine release syndrome in CD19-directed chimeric antigen receptor-modified T cell therapy [J]. J Hematol Oncol, 2016, 9 (1) : 70. DOI: 10.1186/s13045-016-0299-5.
- [17] HOMBACH A A, ABKEN H. Costimulation by chimeric antigen receptors revisited: The T cell antitumor response benefits from combined CD28-OX40 signalling [J]. Int J Cancer, 2011, 129 (12) : 2935-2944. DOI: 10.1002/ijc.25960.
- [18] TILL B G, JENSEN M C, WANG J, et al. CD20-specific adoptive immunotherapy for lymphoma using a chimeric antigen receptor with both CD28 and 4-1BB domains: Pilot clinical trial results [J]. Blood, 2012, 119 (17) : 3940-3950. DOI: 10.1182/blood-2011-10-387969.

- [19] CHMIELEWSKI M, ABKEN H. TRUCKs: The fourth generation of CARs [J]. Expert Opin Biol Ther, 2015, 5 (8) : 1145-1154. DOI:10.1517/14712598.2015.1046430.
- [20] LEVINE B L. Performance-enhancing drugs: Design and production of redirected chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cells [J]. Cancer Gene Ther, 2015, 22 (2) : 79-84. DOI: 10.1038/cgt.2015.5.
- [21] MCGARRITY G J, HOYAH G, WINEMILLER A, et al. Patient monitoring and follow-up in lentiviral clinical trials [J]. J Gene Med, 2013, 15(2) : 78-82. DOI:10.1002/jgm. 2691.
- [22] BEATTY G L, HAAS A R, MAUS M V, et al. Mesothelin-specific chimeric antigen receptor mRNA-engineered T cells induce antitumor activity in solid malignancies [J]. Cancer Immunol Res, 2014, 2(2) : 112-120. DOI: 10.1158/2326-6066. CIR-13-0170.
- [23] BAJGAIN P, MUCHARLA R, WILSON J, et al. Optimizing the production of suspension cells using the G-Rex "M" series [J]. Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev, 2014, 1:14015. DOI:10.1038/mtdm. 2014. 15.
- [24] MOCK U, NICKOLAY L, CHEUNG W K, et al. Automated lentiviral transduction of T cells with cars using the clinimacs prodigy [J]. Hum Gene Ther, 2016, 11 (2) : 68-69. DOI: 10.1136/jfprhc-2011-100242.
- [25] JIANG Y, LI Q, YUAN T, et al. Case report of anti-CD123 chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy followed by radiotherapy for a recurrence of blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation [J]. Onco Targets Ther, 2020, 13 : 3425-3430. DOI: 10.2147/OTT.S250016.
- [26] SAKAI O, IGASE M, MIZUNO T, et al. Optimization of canine CD20 chimeric antigen receptor T cell manufacturing and in vitro cytotoxic activity against B-cell lymphoma[J]. Vet Comp Oncol, 2020. DOI:10.1111/vco. 12602.
- [27] 王珍珍,卢杨,徐颖茜,等.一种新的CD123嵌合抗原受体T细胞的构建及其抗白血病作用探究[J].中华血液学杂志,2020,41(3):192-197. DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn. 0253-2727. 2020. 03. 002.
- [28] BRUDNO J N, LAM N, VANASSE D, et al. Safety and feasibility of anti-CD19 CAR T cells with fully human binding domains in patients with B-cell lymphoma [J]. Nat Med, 2020, 26 (2):270-280. DOI:10.1038/s41591-019-0737-3.
- [29] YAN Z, CAO J, CHENG H, et al. A combination of humanised anti-CD19 and anti-BCMA CAR T cells in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma: a single-arm, phase 2 trial [J]. Lancet Haematol, 2019, 6 (10) : e521-e529. DOI: 10.1016/S2352-3026(19)30115-2.
- [30] MADDURI D, DHODAPKAR M, LONIAL S, et al. SOHO State of the Art Updates and Next Questions: T-cell-directed immune therapies for multiple myeloma: Chimeric antigen receptor-modified T cells and bispecific T-cell-engaging agents [J]. Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk, 2019, 19 (9) : 537-544. DOI: 10.1016/j.clml. 2019. 08. 002.
- [31] CHEN Y, E C Y, GONG Z W, et al. Chimeric antigen receptor-engineered T-cell therapy for liver cancer[J]. Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int, 2018, 17 (4) : 301-309. DOI: 10.1016/j. hbpdi. 2018. 05. 005.
- [32] LIU H, XU Y, XIANG J, et al. Targeting alpha-Fetoprotein (AFP)-MHC complex with CAR T-cell therapy for liver cancer [J]. Clin Cancer Res, 2017, 23 (2) : 478-488. DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-16-1203.
- [33] JUNGHANS R, MA Q, RATHORE R, et al. Phase I trial of anti-PSMA designer CAR-T cells in prostate cancer: Possible role for interacting interleukin 2-T cell pharmacodynamics as a determinant of clinical response [J]. Prostate, 2016, 76 (14) : 1257-1270. DOI:10.1002/pros. 23214.
- [34] REPELLIN C E, GANESAN P, ALCUDIA J F, et al. Engineered ovarian cancer cell lines for validation of CAR T cell function[J]. Adv Biosyst, 2020,4(1):1900224. DOI:10.1002/adbi. 201900224.
- [35] LEONG L, TAN H, CUA S, et al. Preclinical activity of embryonic annexin A2-specific chimeric antigen receptor T cells against ovarian cancer[J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2020,21(2):381. DOI: 10.3390/ijms21020381.
- [36] KONERU M, O'CEARBHAILL R, PENDHARKAR S, et al. A phase I clinical trial of adoptive T cell therapy using IL-12 secreting MUC-16(ecto) directed chimeric antigen receptors for recurrent ovarian cancer[J]. J Transl Med, 2015, 13: 102. DOI: 10.1186/s12967-015-0460-x.
- [37] COON M, STEPHAN S, GUPTA V, et al. Nitinol thin films functionalized with CAR-T cells for the treatment of solid tumours [J]. Nat Biomed Eng, 2020, 4 (2) : 195-206. DOI: 10.1038/s41551-019-0486-0.
- [38] KANSAL R, RICHARDSON N, NEELI I, et al. Sustained B cell depletion by CD19-targeted CAR T cells is a highly effective treatment for murine lupus[J]. Sci Transl Med, 2019, 11(482) : v1648. DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed. aav1648.
- [39] AGHAJANIAN H, KIMURA T, RURIK J G, et al. Targeting cardiac fibrosis with engineered T cells [J]. Nature, 2019, 573 (7774) : 430-433. DOI:10.1038/s41586-019-1546-z.
- [40] CAO J, WANG H, GAO W, et al. The incidence of cytokine release syndrome and neurotoxicity of CD19 chimeric antigen receptor-T cell therapy in the patient with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and lymphoma [J]. Cytotherapy, 2020, 22 (4) : 214-226. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcyt. 2020. 01. 015.
- [41] LEE D W, GARDNER R, PORTER D L, et al. Current concepts in the diagnosis and management of cytokine release syndrome[J]. Blood, 2014, 124(2) : 188-195. DOI:10.1182/blood-2014-05-552729.
- [42] KATO D, YAGUCHI T, IWATA T, et al. GPC1 specific CAR-T cells eradicate established solid tumor without adverse effects and synergize with anti-PD-1 Ab [J]. Elife, 2020, 9: e49392. DOI: 10.7554/eLife. 49392.
- [43] RAFIQ S, YEKU O O, JACKSON H J, et al. Targeted delivery of a PD-1-blocking scFv by CAR-T cells enhances anti-tumor efficacy in vivo[J]. Nat Biotechnol, 2018,36(9):847-856. DOI: 10.1038/nbt. 4195.
- [44] XIE Y J, DOUGAN M, JAILKHANI N, et al. Nanobody-based CAR T cells that target the tumor microenvironment inhibit the growth of solid tumors in immunocompetent mice [J]. PNAS, 2019,116(16):7624-7631. DOI:10.1073/pnas. 1817147116.
- [45] CHEN J, LÓPEZ-MOYADO I F, SEO H, et al. NR4A transcription factors limit CAR T cell function in solid tumours [J]. Nature, 2019,567(7749):530-534. DOI:10.1038/s41586-019-0985-x.

[收稿 2020-05-19 修回 2020-06-12]  
(编辑 张晓舟)