

镧蛋白工程化细菌外膜囊泡用于协同靶向放射免疫治疗

摘要

靶向放射性核素治疗 (TRT) 与免疫治疗的联合为增强抗肿瘤免疫提供了强有力的策略, 然而适应性递送平台的开发仍面临挑战。本研究报道了一种可编程的“即插即用”纳米平台——TRT@LnOMVs, 通过将镧蛋白 (LanM) 展示于减毒鼠伤寒沙门氏菌来源的外膜囊泡 (OMVs) 表面, 实现了多种治疗性放射性核素 (如 ^{177}Lu 、 ^{90}Y 、 ^{225}Ac) 在温和条件下的高效、稳定标记, 克服了传统整合剂方法的局限性。该平台具有模块化特性, 可通过脂质插入策略便捷地偶联靶向配体 (如 PSMA、FAP)。在前列腺癌模型中, 与临床批准的 ^{177}Lu -PSMA-617 (PluvictoTM) 进行头对头比较, PSMA 靶向 TRT@LnOMVs 实现了 90% 的生存率, 远超 PluvictoTM 的 25%。单细胞 RNA 测序和转录组分析揭示, TRT@LnOMVs 通过激活先天免疫并重编程免疫抑制性髓系细胞群, 从根本上重塑肿瘤免疫微环境, 触发强大的抗肿瘤免疫应答。该研究为下一代放射免疫治疗提供了强有力的范式。

关键词

细菌外膜囊泡; 放射免疫治疗; 镧蛋白; 靶向放射性核素治疗; 肿瘤免疫微环境

Abstract

The combination of targeted radionuclide therapy (TRT) with immunotherapy offers a potent strategy to amplify anti-tumor immunity, yet the development of adaptable delivery platforms remains challenging. Herein, we report a programmable, “plug-and-play” nanoplatfrom, termed TRT@LnOMVs, engineered for synergistic radio-immunotherapy. By displaying lanmodulin (LanM) on the surface of outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) derived from attenuated *Salmonella typhimurium*, this platform enables versatile and high-efficiency radio-labeling of diverse therapeutic radioisotopes (^{177}Lu , ^{90}Y , ^{225}Ac) under mild conditions, circumventing the limitations of conventional chelator-based methods. The platform’s modularity is further demonstrated by the facile incorporation of lipid-conjugated ligands for precision targeting. In a head-to-head comparison with clinically approved ^{177}Lu -PSMA-617 (PluvictoTM), PSMA-targeted TRT@LnOMVs achieved a 90% survival rate in a prostate cancer model, far surpassing the 25% survival rate of PluvictoTM. Single-cell RNA sequencing and transcriptomic analysis revealed that TRT@LnOMVs fundamentally remodel the tumor immune microenvironment by activating innate immunity and reprogramming immunosuppressive myeloid compartments to trigger robust anti-tumor immunity. Collectively, TRT@LnOMVs represent a versatile class of bio-hybrid therapeutics, offering a robust paradigm for next-generation radio-immunotherapy.

Keywords

Outer membrane vesicles; Radio-immunotherapy; Lanmodulin; Targeted radionuclide therapy; Tumor immune microenvironment

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