• 計畫中文名稱	嗜菌體展現體內篩選技術在癌細胞特異胜太進行放射免疫療法及分子造影之應用(I)			
• 計畫英文名稱	In vivo Phage Displaying Tumor Specific Peptide for Radioimmunotherapy and Molecular Imaging (I)			
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• 研究領域	醫學技術,臨床醫學類			
• 研究人員	鄧文炳,楊沂淵			
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· 央义 懒 甦 于	Phage display selection technique, noninvasive gene imaging, SDF, lung cancer, liver cancer, metastasis, radioimmunoassay (RIA), radioimmunotherapy (RIT)			
• 中文摘要	噬菌體勝? 分子展現系統已經是一個成熟的技術,利用此技術我們可以快速且方便的篩選富化出對於各種特定標地物或蛋白具有高度結合力且特異性的勝? 展現噬菌 體。近幾年間,此技術已經被廣泛的應用在許多的研究上,特別是尋找對於腫瘤細胞 具有特異性的勝? 方面。相對於傳統利用體外篩選的方式,此次實驗我們將採取體內 篩選的方式,這會比體外篩選更具有機會找到高特異的結合勝? ,在本研究篩選出具 高度結合力的勝? ,並使用的噬菌體勝? 分子展現系統具有 1012 次方隨機組合的勝? 序列,利用噬菌體展現此具多重組合性的勝? 庫。所篩選出的特異性勝? 分子可經由基因表現於展現於噬菌體上,而此特異性具有結合力的噬菌體可經由感染細菌而做大量的培養。在先前研究已經證實的實驗結果中發現,經由如此方式的篩選所找到的特異性勝? 較體外篩選所找的勝? 比較,會具有較高的特異性以及結合力。經由基因定序我們可以得到噬菌體所展現的勝?分子胺基酸序列,並且可以經由人工方式大量合成,此小分子的蛋白也會具有較好的穿透力,方便應用於臨床實驗中。實驗動物體內做腫瘤特異性勝?分子的篩選較體外篩選更能模擬真正的生物體內反應,並於直接的腫瘤細胞上取得真正具有特異性的勝? 展現噬菌體,而排除掉多餘的干擾反應。本實驗室最近由勝? 展現噬菌體建立了 TK4 peptide,它是對 lung-metastatic fibrosarcoma YD-SML-tk 腫瘤本實驗室也建立了非侵入性照影模式利用 HSV1-tk 基因應用在癌症的基因治療上,監測到腫瘤細胞在活體內的肺部轉移並且以自殺基因(suicide gene)的治療型式。居於上述的初步結果並與核研所陳浩然副所長共同合作,以三年之計劃來完成:(1)研究具趨癌特性之 TK4 peptide 其抗癌活性;配合單獨或合併噬菌體(或 勝?)與抗病毒藥物 GCV(ganciclovir),對轉導 HSV1-tk 的癌細胞進行選擇性的毒殺作用,建立治癌療效之 SPECT/PET 分子造影動物模式。另外最近發現 SDF-1/CXCR4 之交互作用在癌轉移扮演非常重要之角色,所以本計劃將(2)利用勝 展現噬菌體來 開發 SDF-1 peptide 類似物,以阻斷癌細胞膜上之 CXCR4 接受體;SDF-1/CXCR4 在每個癌細胞都有表現,但本計劃將選擇			

肺癌細胞與肝癌細胞爲優先探討;(3)將開發 出之 SDF-1 peptide 類似物進行抑制癌轉移之細胞及動物實驗;並以放射性物利用核 子造影〔μPET (I-124,F-18);μSPECT (I-123, I-131)〕來監測。尤其是利用放射 性同位素標幟噬菌體或勝?,在核子醫學的腫瘤診斷與治療上非常有新穎性及重要 性。結合放射性同位素選擇上,在目標組織必須能大量累積,且呈現均匀的分佈,並 可結合光學造影與核醫造影追蹤的模式,在動物體內觀察治療情形。以勝? 展現噬菌 體建立之勝? ,在放射免疫分析與放射免疫治療上深具商業及臨床價值。

• 英文摘要

Phage display describes a selection technique in which a library of variants of peptide or protein is expressed on the surface of a phage particle, while the genetic material encoding each variant resides inside the phage. Random peptide s displayed on phage have been successfully used for numerous applications, including epitope mapping/vaccine development, identification of protein kinase substrates, and identification of peptide mimics of nonpeptide ligands. Recent development is the use of phage display to select tumor-specific peptides both in vitro and in vivo system. Peptides selected in this manner have been successfully used to specifically deliver drugs or radiotracers to tumor cells for targeting and therapeutic purpose. Recently we have established a TK4 peptide from a phage-display peptide library, which is specific to lung-metastatic fibrosarcoma YD-SML-tk. Using the same lung-metastatic fibrosarcoma YD-SML-tk system we have also noninvasively monitored the location, migration, and survival of metastatic tumor in vivo for the development of cancer gene therapy by SPECT and PET imaging. Based on these preliminary results and cooperation with the deputy director of INER, Dr. 陳浩然, a three year research project will be proposed for (1) Specific Aim 1: to study the antitumor activity of a homing peptide on cancer cells. We will examine the effects of TK4, a peptide selected from a phage-display peptide library in our preliminary experiments, on radioimmunotherapy of lung-metastatic fibrosarcoma monitored by microPET. If SDF-1/CXCR4 interaction is important in mediating cancer cells metastasis, blocking the CXCR4 receptor by SDF-1 peptide analogue will reduce the metastasis of canc er cells and blocking both SDF-1/CXCR4 will have an even greater reduction. For Specific Aim 2 we will explore strategies to manipulate the SDF-1 peptide analogue. We will establish the role of SDF-1 peptide analogue, a CXC chemokine and expressed by cancer cells, in blocking the metastasis of lung and liver cancer cells that express CXC4 receptor (CXCR4); and for Specific Aim 3 we will study the antimetastatic activity of SDF-1 peptide analogue on cancer cells. We will examine the effects of SDF-1 peptide analogue, a peptide analogue selected from a phage-display peptide library, on antimetastatic activity and radioimmunotherapy of lung and liver cancers by microPET. These phage-display peptides will pave the way for renewed evaluation of the potential radioimmunoassay (RIA) and radioimmunotherapy (RIT) for clinical application and commercialization.