

## ·综述·

## 神经内分泌肿瘤核医学显像剂的研究进展

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**【摘要】**核医学显像作为无创性功能影像检查手段,在神经内分泌肿瘤诊断中发挥着重要作用。核医学显像的关键点在于分子靶向探针,目前已报道用于神经内分泌肿瘤显像的核医学分子探针可分为靶向生长抑素受体类和其他类,其中,靶向生长抑素受体类显像剂又可分为生长抑素受体激动剂和拮抗剂。笔者对用于神经内分泌肿瘤诊断的核医学显像剂进行综述。

**【关键词】** 癌,神经内分泌;放射性核素显像;放射性示踪剂

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**Research progress of nuclear medicine imaging tracers for neuroendocrine neoplasma**

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**【Abstract】** Nuclear medicine imaging, as a noninvasive functional imaging method, plays a vital role in the diagnosis of neuroendocrine neoplasma. Nuclear medicine imaging relies on molecular targeted tracers. According to the published papers, nuclear medicine imaging tracers for neuroendocrine neoplasma can be divided into somatostatin receptor-targeted tracers and other types, and the former contains somatostatin receptor agonists and antagonists. In this paper, nuclear medicine imaging tracers for neuroendocrine neoplasma are reviewed.

**【Key words】** Carcinoma, neuroendocrine; Radionuclide imaging; Radioactive tracers

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神经内分泌肿瘤(neuroendocrine neoplasm, NEN)起源于肽能神经元和神经内分泌细胞,是从表现为惰性、缓慢生长的低度恶性到具有广泛转移能力的高度恶性的一系列异质性肿瘤。根据2010年世界卫生组织分级标准,NEN可分级为G1、G2、G3和混合性腺神经内分泌癌<sup>[1]</sup>。G1级和G2级肿瘤的分化程度良好,属于高分化神经内分泌癌

(neuroendocrine tumor, NET);而G3级肿瘤属于低分化神经内分泌癌(neuroendocrine carcinoma, NEC),其增殖活性更高,发生远端侵袭和转移的速度也更快<sup>[2]</sup>。NEN可发生于全身各部位,好发于胃肠道、胰腺和肺,约占95%以上<sup>[3]</sup>。NEN历来被认为是少见肿瘤,然而调查结果显示,NEN的发病率有升高趋势,由此受到越来越多的关注,如

今已逐渐不再被认为是罕见病<sup>[4]</sup>。早期诊断对于及时有效地治疗 NEN 非常重要。与传统影像学检查获得特异部位的病理学形态资料不同,核医学功能成像能够通过特异性分子探针靶向 NEN 过表达的生物学标志物,从而实现精准诊断和核素治疗。因此,新型分子探针的研发是核医学影像技术发展的重中之重,我们对近年来 NEN 核医学显像剂的研究进展进行综述。

## 1 靶向生长抑素受体 (somatostatin receptor, SSTR) 显像剂

天然生长抑素 (somatostatin, SST) 是一种含 14 或 28 个氨基酸的多肽类激素,广泛分布于人体的中枢内分泌系统, SST 通过与细胞上的 SSTR 结合后被内化而发挥生理作用<sup>[5]</sup>。SSTR 是一类 G 蛋白偶联膜受体,5 种受体基因被克隆并按克隆时间顺序命名 (sstr1~sstr5)<sup>[6]</sup>。各亚型在不同肿瘤细胞中的过表达水平不同,其中, SSTR2 在胃肠胰 NEN 中过表达最显著<sup>[7]</sup>。奥曲肽 (octreotide, OC) 是对天然 SST 进行结构改造后得到的环状八肽,序列为 D-Phe-Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys-Thr(ol),使用不同的放射性核素对 OC 进行标记后,可用于 SSTR 显像。

### 1.1 SSTR2 激动剂类

#### 1.1.1 <sup>68</sup>Ga-OC 类似物

<sup>68</sup>Ga 离子可通过稀盐酸淋洗锗镓发生器获得,与多肽前体完成螯合标记过程后可用于体内 PET 显像。<sup>68</sup>Ga 离子的获得和标记过程简单,对场地和设备要求很低,因此应用广泛。<sup>68</sup>Ga 离子的半衰期为 68 min,其衰变形式 89% 为发射正电子、11% 为电子俘获。常用于 OC 类 <sup>68</sup>Ga 标记的螯合基团主要有去铁胺 (deferoxamine, DFO)、1,4,7,10-四氮杂环十二烷-1,4,7,10-四乙酸 (DOTA) 和 1,4,7-三氮杂环壬烷-1-(1-羧基丁酸)4,7-二乙酸 (NODAGA)。常见的 <sup>68</sup>Ga 标记 OC 类探针主要有以下几种。(1) <sup>68</sup>Ga-DFO-OC: 首个用正电子金属核素标记的 SST 类似物,动物实验结果表明其与 <sup>111</sup>In-DTPA-OC 具有类似的生物学分布,且肿瘤摄取速度更快<sup>[8]</sup>;(2) <sup>68</sup>Ga-1,4,7,10-四氮杂环十二烷-1,4,7,10-四乙酸-[酪氨酸<sup>3</sup>]-奥曲肽 (<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-[Tyr<sup>3</sup>]-octreotide, <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TOC): 由 Asti 等<sup>[9]</sup>完成标记和动物实验,随后的临床研究结果表明,其在 NET 肺部及骨转移诊断

中的效果优于 <sup>111</sup>In-DTPA-OC;(3) <sup>68</sup>Ga-1,4,7-三氮杂环壬烷-1-(1-羧基丁酸)4,7-二乙酸-[酪氨酸<sup>3</sup>]-奥曲肽 (<sup>68</sup>Ga-NODAGA-[Tyr<sup>3</sup>]-octreotide, <sup>68</sup>Ga-NODAGA-TOC): Eisenwiener 等<sup>[10]</sup>的动物实验结果显示,其在大鼠体内主要通过肾脏快速代谢,并在胰腺外分泌腺肿瘤细胞中有摄取;(4) <sup>68</sup>Ga-1,4,7,10-四氮杂环十二烷-1,4,7,10-四乙酸-[NaI<sup>3</sup>]-奥曲肽 (<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-[NaI<sup>3</sup>]-octreotide, <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-NOC): 一种对 SSTR2、SSTR3 和 SSTR5 均具有高亲和力的探针,其能够检测出非常见部位的 NET,如子宫、前列腺、卵巢、肾脏、乳腺和副神经节瘤等<sup>[11]</sup>;(5) <sup>68</sup>Ga-1,4,7,10-四氮杂环十二烷-1,4,7,10-四乙酸-[酪氨酸<sup>3</sup>]-奥曲肽乙酸盐 (<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-[Tyr<sup>3</sup>]-octreotate, <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TATE): 与其他 OC 类探针不同,其仅对最常见的 SSTR2 有高选择性,研究结果表明,相较于 <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TOC 和 <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-NOC, <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TATE 能够检测出更多的病灶或得到更高的 SUV<sup>[12-13]</sup>。

#### 1.1.2 <sup>64</sup>Cu-OC 类似物

<sup>64</sup>Cu 可通过原子反应堆中的 <sup>64</sup>Zn(n, p)<sup>64</sup>Cu 反应或回旋加速器制备而成,其半衰期为 12.7 h,主要通过电子俘获 (41%)、β<sup>-</sup> (0.573 MeV, 40%) 和 β<sup>+</sup> (0.656 MeV, 19%) 方式衰变。由于某些蛋白类和抗体类分子需要较长的体内循环时间才能到达靶组织进行显像,所以 <sup>64</sup>Cu 的放射性标记研究较为广泛<sup>[14]</sup>。<sup>64</sup>Cu 标记 OC 类探针主要有以下几种。(1) 四氮杂大环类螯合基团 OC 类探针: 如 DOTA、1,4,8,11-四氮杂环十四烷-N,N',N'',N'''-四乙酸 (TETA) 和 1,4,7-三氮杂环壬烷-1,4,7-三乙酸 (NOTA),其体内稳定性高于无环类螯合基团 OC 类探针,如 DTPA 和 乙二胺四乙酸 (EDTA) OC 类探针<sup>[15]</sup>;(2) 横桥大环类螯合基团 OC 类探针: 如 <sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-4,11-二羧甲基-1,4,8,11-四氮杂双环 [6,6,2] 十六烷-SST2-ANT (<sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-4,11-bis(carboxymethyl)-1,4,8,11-tetraazabicyclo [6,6,2] hexadecane-SST2-ANT, <sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-T2A-ANT)、<sup>64</sup>Cu-4,11-二羧甲基-1,4,8,11-四氮杂双环 [6,6,2] 十六烷-奥曲肽乙酸盐 (<sup>64</sup>Cu-4,11-bis(carboxymethyl)-1,4,8,11-tetraazabicyclo [6,6,2] hexadecane-octreotate, <sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-TE1A1P-TATE) 和 <sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-4,11-二羧甲基-1,4,8,11-四氮杂双环 [6,6,2] 十六烷-SST2-ANT-奥曲肽乙酸盐 (<sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-4,11-bis(carboxymethyl)-1,4,8,11-tetraazabicyclo [6,6,2] hexadecane-SST2-ANT-octreotate, <sup>64</sup>Cu-CB-T2A-

ANT-TATE), 其被报道用于 SSTR 显像, 且  $^{64}\text{Cu}$ -CB-TE1AIP-TATE 的亲合力和 T/NT 均比  $^{64}\text{Cu}$ -CB-T2A-ANT-TATE 更高<sup>[16-17]</sup>; (3) 六氮大双环笼型螯合基团 OC 类探针: 如 5-8-甲基-3,6,10,13,16,19-六氮杂二环 [6,6,6]-1 氨基-5-戊酮酸-奥曲肽乙酸盐 (5-(8-methyl-3,6,10,13,16,19-hexaaza-bicyclo [6,6,6] icosan-1-ylamino)-5-oxopentanoic acid-octreotate,  $^{64}\text{Cu}$ -MeCOSar-TATE), 其比  $^{64}\text{Cu}$ -DOTA-TATE 的非靶器官摄取更低, 病灶滞留时间更长<sup>[18]</sup>。

### 1.1.3 $^{18}\text{F}$ -OC 类似物

回旋加速器制备的  $^{18}\text{F}$ , 通常是使用常规有机化学方法 (亲核或亲电反应) 连接到探针上, 形成稳定的共价键以发挥作用, 而多肽所含活泼基团较多, 很难通过传统的有机合成方法完成标记, 因此, 研究者研发出一些多肽  $^{18}\text{F}$  标记方法, 如辅基标记法、同位素交换法和氟-铝螯合法等。已报道的  $^{18}\text{F}$  标记 OC 类探针有以下几种。(1) 4-氟苯甲酰基-D-苯丙氨酸-奥曲肽 (4- $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluorobenzoyl-D-Phe-octreotide, 4- $^{18}\text{F}$ -Ben-OC) 和 2-氟丙基-D-苯丙氨酸-奥曲肽 (2- $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoropropionyl-D-Phe-octreotide, 2- $^{18}\text{F}$ -Pr-OC): 两者的肝脏摄取值较高, 肿瘤摄取值较低, 体内生物学分布不理想, 因此不适合临床应用<sup>[19-20]</sup>; (2)  $\text{N}^{\alpha}$ -1-D-脱氧果糖基- $\text{N}^{\epsilon}$ -2-氟丙基-赖氨酸<sup>3</sup>-酪氨酸<sup>3</sup>-奥曲肽乙酸盐 ( $\text{N}^{\alpha}$ -(1-deoxy-D-fructosyl)- $\text{N}^{\epsilon}$ -(2- $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoropropionyl)-Lys<sup>0</sup>-Tyr<sup>3</sup>-octreotate,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FP-Gluc-TOCA): 由 Wester 等<sup>[21]</sup> 完成放射性合成和临床前实验, 临床研究结果显示, 其病灶诊断全面性、显像效果和代谢动力学特性均优于  $^{111}\text{In}$ -DTPA-OC<sup>[22]</sup>, 然而长达 3 h 的合成时间限制了其广泛应用; (3)  $^{18}\text{F}$ -对二叔丁基氟硅基-苯甲醛-奥曲肽乙酸盐 ( $^{18}\text{F}$ -p-(di-tert-butylfluorosilyl)benzaldehyde-octreotate,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -SiFA-TATE) 和  $^{18}\text{F}$ -氨基甲基三氟化硼-奥曲肽乙酸盐 ( $^{18}\text{F}$ -ammoniomethyl-BF<sub>3</sub>-octerotate,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -AMBF<sub>3</sub>-TATE):  $^{18}\text{F}$  标记通过同位素交换法完成, 前者的不足之处在于产物比活度较低、体内稳定性较差且未进行临床试验, 后者的合成方法简单、比活度高且体内稳定, 但是仅进行了基础实验, 还未进行临床显像研究<sup>[23-24]</sup>; (4)  $\text{Al}^{18}\text{F}$ -NOTA-OC: 其合成方法基于金属离子螯合反应和氟-氯离子交换, 合成方法简单、体内外稳定性较好且生物学分布较理想, 但未进行临床试验<sup>[25]</sup>。

临床研究中, 使用诊断核素标记的多肽探针完

成对病灶的诊断后, 可通过治疗核素标记的多肽探针完成多肽受体放射性治疗 (polypeptide receptor radiotherapy, PRRT), 这两种核素标记的探针可被称为“诊断治疗搭档”, 如  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -DOTA-TATE 和  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -DOTA-TATE<sup>[26]</sup>。其他治疗核素标记 OC 类探针的研究亦被广泛报道, 如  $^{90}\text{Y}$ -DOTA-TOC<sup>[27]</sup>、 $^{90}\text{Y}$ -DOTA-TATE<sup>[28]</sup>、 $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -DOTA-EB-TATE<sup>[29]</sup>、 $^{225}\text{Ac}$ -DOTA-TOC<sup>[30]</sup>、 $^{213}\text{Bi}$ -DOTA-TATE<sup>[31]</sup> 和  $^{213}\text{Bi}$ -DOTA-TOC<sup>[32]</sup> 等。

### 1.1.4 $^{111}\text{In}$ -OC 类似物

早在 20 世纪 90 年代,  $^{111}\text{In}$ -DTPA 就被用于对 OC 进行放射性标记, 以用于对 OC 类似物治疗后的良性肿瘤的肝转移诊断<sup>[33]</sup>。此外,  $^{111}\text{In}$ -DTPA-OC 闪烁扫描术亦可用于诊断分化的无功能性胃肠腺瘤、朗格汉斯细胞组织细胞增生症、肺良性肿瘤、成神经细胞瘤、分化脑膜瘤、神经鞘瘤、神经纤维瘤及转移瘤等<sup>[34-35]</sup>。随后, 人们针对螯合基团和 OC 进行了结构改造, 得到  $^{111}\text{In}$ -DOTA-TOC 和  $^{111}\text{In}$ -DOTA-TATE 两种探针。研究结果表明, 两者在 SSTR2 结合力、肾脏滞留时间和药代动力学特征等方面均较  $^{111}\text{In}$ -DTPA-OC 有了很大改进<sup>[36]</sup>。此类探针的缺点是 DTPA 无法与治疗核素, 如  $^{90}\text{Y}$  和  $^{177}\text{Lu}$  螯合用于治疗, 且 SPECT 对检测微小脑膜瘤的灵敏度不高。

### 1.1.5 $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -OC 类似物

由于  $^{111}\text{In}$ -OC 有一些不足之处, 且需经由加速器生产核素  $^{111}\text{In}$ , 不易获得, 因此在  $^{111}\text{In}$ -OC 基础之上, 通过结构改造研发出新型 SST 类似物显像剂  $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -联胍尼克酸/乙二胺-N,N'-二乙酸-[酪氨酸<sup>3</sup>]奥曲肽 ( $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -HYNIC/EDDA-TOC, 又称  $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -Octreoscan, 商品名 Tektrotyd), 并成功应用于临床显像<sup>[37]</sup>。对 NET 患者的显像研究结果表明,  $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -HYNIC/EDDA-TOC 表现出与  $^{111}\text{In}$ -OC 相似的生物学分布, 但其肿瘤病灶摄取速度更快、T/NT 和灵敏度更高且成本更低, 因此更适用于 SSTR2 阳性疾病的诊断<sup>[38]</sup>。虽然  $^{99}\text{Tc}^{\text{m}}$ -HYNIC-TOC 的应用十分广泛, 但受限于其灵敏度和 SPECT 的分辨率均较低等因素, 其在某些情况下已不能满足临床需求。

## 1.2 SSTR2 拮抗剂类

OC 类化合物属于 SSTR 的激动剂类探针, 2006 年, Ginj 等<sup>[39]</sup> 报道了 SSTR 的拮抗剂类探针。

尽管体外实验结果表明,拮抗剂类探针与 SSTR2 的亲合力远小于激动剂类探针,但动物实验结果表明,拮抗剂类探针对于肿瘤的显像效果优于激动剂类探针,这可能是由于拮抗剂类探针能够同时与 SSTR2 和 SSTR3 结合,且具有更多的结合位点和较慢的解离速度<sup>[40]</sup>。以此为据, Cescato 等<sup>[41]</sup>设计合成了一系列 SSTR 拮抗剂探针,其中结合力和亲水性最高的是 DOTA-JR10(DOTA-p-NO<sub>2</sub>-Phe-c[D-Cys-Tyr-D-Aph(Cbm)-Lys-Thr-Cys]-D-Tyr-NH<sub>2</sub>)、DOTA-JR11(DOTA-Cpa-c[D-Cys-Aph(Hor)-D-Aph(Cbm)-Lys-Thr-Cys]-D-Tyr-NH<sub>2</sub>)和 DOTA-LM3(DOTA-p-Cl-Phe-c[D-Cys-Tyr-D-Aph(Cbm)-Lys-Thr-Cys]-D-Tyr-NH<sub>2</sub>)<sup>[42]</sup>,此外,用 NODAGA 替换 DOTA,制备出了适用于<sup>68</sup>Ga 和<sup>64</sup>Cu 离子标记的探针<sup>[43]</sup>。目前,<sup>68</sup>Ga-NODAGA-JR11(<sup>68</sup>Ga-OPS202)和<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-JR11(<sup>68</sup>Ga-OPS201)均已进入临床试验阶段。相较于激动剂类探针,拮抗剂类探针的主要优势是在腹部脏器(肝脏、肠道和脾脏等)的背景摄取更低,有利于病灶的检出。<sup>68</sup>Ga-NODAGA-JR11 的 I/II 期临床试验结果表明,在肝转移病灶中,其比<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TOC 具有更高的 T/NT(5.3 对 1.9,  $P=0.004$ )和病灶检出率(88% 对 59%,  $P<0.001$ )<sup>[44-45]</sup>。Krebs 等<sup>[46]</sup>完成了<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-JR11 在人体中的生物学分布研究和放射性剂量计算,得出结论:<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-JR11 在肿瘤摄取速度、T/NT 和血浆清除速率等方面均优于<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TATE 和<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TOC。Zhu 等<sup>[47]</sup>比较了<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-JR11 和<sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTA-TATE 在 NET 中的显像效能,结果显示,前者在肝转移及骨转移病灶中显示出了差异性优势。在 PRRT 研究方面,动物实验及临床试验结果均表明,拮抗剂类探针<sup>177</sup>Lu-OPS201 比激动剂类探针<sup>177</sup>Lu-DOTA-TATE 具有更高的肿瘤辐射剂量以及更好的辐射安全性,因此更适用于 NET 的 PRRT 临床研究<sup>[48]</sup>。

## 2 其他类显像剂

### 2.1 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG

<sup>18</sup>F-FDG 是目前肿瘤 PET 显像中应用最广的探针。葡萄糖高摄取的特性使恶性肿瘤细胞,特别是增殖率高且分化程度低的 G3 级肿瘤细胞,易于与其他肿瘤细胞区分。据报道,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 对 23 例 G3 级 NEC 的诊断阳性率达到 100%,其中 22 例患者发生远端转移,最易转移的部位为淋巴结<sup>[49]</sup>。

然而,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG 的高摄取出现在增殖率高且分化程度低的 G3 级 NEC 中,大多数 G1 级和 G2 级的 NET 增殖活性低且分化良好,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG 对其的诊断价值受到一定限制<sup>[50]</sup>。SSTR 的表达与去分化有关,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET 和 SSTR 阳性肿瘤显像能够提供互补的显像信息。在临床诊断中,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG 对 SSTR 显像阴性或增殖指数高的 NEC 患者更有价值,可判断肿瘤的生物行为并指导临床决策<sup>[51]</sup>。此外,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG 对 NEC 的预后也有一定的预测价值<sup>[52]</sup>。

### 2.2 <sup>123/131</sup>I-间碘苄胍(<sup>123/131</sup>I-metaiodobenzylguanidine, <sup>123/131</sup>I-MIBG)

MIBG 是去甲肾上腺素的功能性类似物,可特异性浓聚于肾上腺髓质和富肾上腺素能受体的肿瘤细胞内<sup>[53]</sup>。放射性核素标记的 MIBG 及其衍生物可用于嗜铬细胞瘤和神经母细胞瘤等 NEN 的诊断和治疗<sup>[54]</sup>。常用于标记的放射性核素为<sup>123</sup>I 和<sup>131</sup>I,<sup>123</sup>I 发射纯  $\gamma$  射线,检测灵敏度更高,显像效果优于<sup>131</sup>I<sup>[55]</sup>。相比于<sup>123</sup>I 只能用于 SPECT 显像,<sup>131</sup>I 能够同时发射  $\beta$  和  $\gamma$  射线,可同时用于 NEN 患者的显像和核素治疗<sup>[56]</sup>。

### 2.3 <sup>18</sup>F-多巴

多巴胺的结构类似物<sup>18</sup>F-多巴能够模拟多巴胺的体内代谢情况,因此可用于多种疾病,如嗜铬细胞瘤、副神经节瘤和先天性胰岛功能亢进等的诊断<sup>[57-58]</sup>。

### 2.4 <sup>11</sup>C-5-羟色胺

<sup>11</sup>C-5-羟色胺是 5-羟色胺的结构类似物,可参与 5-羟色胺代谢途径并用于胰岛细胞相关 NEN 的检测<sup>[59]</sup>。然而受限于复杂的合成过程,其较难实现大量生产和广泛应用,因此已很少在临床中应用<sup>[60]</sup>。

## 3 小结

综上所述,NEN 核医学分子探针研究取得的成果可以在诸多方面提升 NEN 的诊断和预后评价水平。NEN 核医学分子探针种类繁多,显像机制各不相同,其中靶向 SSTR 类显像剂是目前应用的主流,相比于传统的激动剂,SSTR 拮抗剂展现出了更高的 T/NT 和显像效能。随着 PRRT 技术的出现及推广,核医学分子探针在 NEN 中的诊疗一体化研究将会在临床中发挥更重要的作用,因此,更多精准靶向探针的研发仍是重中之重。

**利益冲突** 本研究由署名作者按以下贡献声明独立开展, 不涉及任何利益冲突。

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