



· 前沿进展 ·

表皮生长因子受体突变非小细胞肺癌患者表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂继发性耐药机制及靶向治疗新策略的研究进展

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【摘要】 表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(EGFR-TKIs)对表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)突变非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者初期疗效明显,但持续治疗期间常出现继发性耐药,因此靶向治疗新策略如联合药物治疗或具有不同靶点的新一代EGFR-TKIs有望成为EGFR-TKIs耐药EGFR突变NSCLC患者的新选择。本文主要综述了EGFR突变NSCLC患者EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药机制及靶向治疗新策略。

【关键词】 癌,非小细胞肺;抗肿瘤药耐药性;受体,表皮生长因子;分子靶向治疗;综述

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Research Progress on Secondary Resistance Mechanism of EGFR-TKIs and New Strategies for Targeted Therapy in NSCLC Patients with Mutation of EGFR

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【Abstract】 Epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR-TKIs) have significant curative effect in treating non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients with mutation of EGFR at preliminary stage, but usually occur secondary resistance during the continuous treatment, thus new strategies for targeted therapy such as combination drug therapy and the next generation of EGFR-TKIs with different targets may be the new choices in NSCLC patients with mutation and secondary resistance of EGFR-TKIs. This paper mainly reviewed the secondary resistance mechanism of EGFR-TKIs and new strategies for targeted therapy in NSCLC patients with mutation of EGFR.

【Key words】 Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Antineoplastic drug resistance; Receptor, epidermal growth factor; Molecular targeted therapy; Review

全球癌症死亡率以肺癌为最高,而非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)占全部肺癌的80%~85%,其中>80%的NSCLC患者确诊时已属晚期,丧失了手术根治的机会且部分患者伴有表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变,虽然过去几十年里包括厄洛替尼(Erlotinib)、吉非替尼(Gefitinib)等在内的表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitors, EGFR-TKIs)在30%的EGFR突变NSCLC患者中显示出初期疗效^[1-2],但EGFR-TKIs治疗10~14个月常出现继发性耐药。目前,包括原发或继发T790M点突变、人类表皮生长因子受体2(HER2)扩增、间

充质上皮细胞转化因子(MET)扩增或磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(PI3K)突变激活旁路信号通路、从NSCLC向小细胞肺癌(small cell lung cancer, SCLC)转变、上皮-间充质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transitions, EMT)等在内的多种EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药机制已明确^[3-4],但EGFR-TKIs与铂类或其他细胞毒性化疗药物的联用并没有达到预期的延长NSCLC患者生存期的目的,反而导致毒副作用增多。因此,深入研究EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药机制对于新药研发、制定新的治疗策略及延长NSCLC患者生存期具有重要意义。本文主要综述了EGFR突变NSCLC患者EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药机制及靶向治疗新策略,现报道如下。

1 EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药机制

1.1 EGFR-T790M二次突变 研究表明,厄洛替尼、吉非替尼、阿法替尼(Afatinib)等EGFR-TKIs可有效提高EGFR突变(包

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括外显子 19 缺失或外显子 18~21 L858R 单点突变) NSCLC 患者客观反应率及总体生存率^[2, 5], 但持续 EGFR-TKIs 治疗会出现继发性耐药, 其中 >50% 的继发性耐药由 EGFR 酪氨酸激酶域催化裂解过程中 T790M 二次突变引起^[6-7]。对厄洛替尼结合 EGFR 模型的结构建模分析表明, T790M 苏氨酸残基对厄洛替尼与 EGFR 的结合至关重要, 而蛋氨酸取代苏氨酸可导致空间位阻并干扰药物-受体结合^[8]。此外, EGFR-T790M 突变还可破坏药物与 EGFR 三磷酸腺苷 (ATP) 口袋的适当结合并恢复野生型 EGFR 对 ATP 的亲合力^[9-10]。

1.2 HER2 突变及扩增 HER2/neu (ErbB2)、EGFR (ErbB1)、HER3 (ErbB3)、HER4 (ErbB4) 均属 ErbB 受体酪氨酸激酶 (RTKs) 家族, 而 EGFR 和 HER2 的致癌突变模式为靶向治疗 NSCLC 提供了一种有吸引力的选择^[2, 11-12]。有研究者在随机抽取的 96 例 NSCLC 患者癌组织标本中发现, 结构框架中 776 位点插入 YVMA 是最常见的 HER2 突变类型^[13], 而表达 HER2 YVMA 的癌细胞对 EGFR-TKIs 厄洛替尼和吉非替尼均表现出耐药, 但对 HER2 抑制剂仍敏感^[12]。有研究表明, EGFR 和 / 或 HER2 高表达的 NSCLC 患者预后不良, 且 EGFR 或 HER2 基因拷贝数的增加可能与 NSCLC 患者短生存期有关^[14-15]。体内外模型及人体组织等临床前研究表明, HER2 过表达可导致细胞系模型对 EGFR-TKIs 耐药, 且厄洛替尼获得性耐小鼠及患者均出现 HER2 扩增, 因此 HER2 扩增可能是独立于 EGFR-T790M 二次突变的 EGFR 突变 NSCLC 患者 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药的新机制^[4]。

1.3 MET 扩增 MET 亦属 RTKs 家族, 其作为肝细胞生长因子 (hepatocyte growth factor, HGF) 受体, 在包括 SCLC 和 NSCLC 在内的多种癌症中是关键的致癌驱动因素^[16], 有研究者甚至将 MET 扩增称为驱动致癌因子, 特别是在其他癌基因阴性的晚期肺腺癌患者中^[17]。研究表明, MET 基因拷贝数增加的 NSCLC 患者预后不良并对 EGFR-TKIs 耐药, MET-HGF 通路激活是导致 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药的最为关键的因素^[18-20]; 此外, MET 扩增还可通过激活 ErbB3 信号通路而导致 NSCLC 患者对吉非替尼耐药^[20], 约 20% 的 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药患者出现 MET 扩增^[21]。据统计, MET 扩增者约占对第一代 EGFR-TKIs 耐药患者的 5%^[22], 因此有研究者认为 MET 扩增是第三代 EGFR-TKIs 潜在的耐药机制之一^[23]。与第一代 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药机制相似, 高水平 MET 扩增亦被认为是奥斯替尼 (Osimertinib, AZD9291) 的耐药机制之一^[24], 而由于 MET 扩增和蛋白过活化均是第一代和第三代 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药机制, 因此 MET 抑制剂可能是克服 MET 扩增 NSCLC 患者对奥斯替尼耐药的策略之一^[25]。

1.4 PIK3CA 基因突变 ErbB RTKs 属跨膜型蛋白, PI3K 通路激活可导致 ErbB 受体酪氨酸 C 端磷酸化并激活相应通路介导物质, 包括细胞质信号传感器 (如 PLC γ 1、Ras/Raf MEK/MAPKs PI3K/Akt/核糖体 S6 激酶、Src、应激活化蛋白激酶、PAK/JNK 等)、转录的信号传感器及催化剂。PI3K 通路的激活主要通过以下 3 种方式: (1) 基因编码, 包括 RTKs (包括 EGFR 和 HER2)、PI3K 亚基 (包括 p110alpha、p110beta、p85alpha、p85beta) 及 Akt 突变或扩增; (2) Ras 亚型激活;

(3) PTEN 突变、缺失、功能丧失或表观遗传丧失。研究表明, 肺鳞癌、肺腺癌患者 PI3K 突变发生率分别约为 4.0%、2.7%, 且肺腺癌患者 PI3K 突变可与 EGFR 突变或 KRAS 突变共存^[26]。对吉非替尼耐药 NSCLC 细胞系进行研究发现, PIK3CA 基因突变 (p110alpha E545K) 可导致 PI3K 信号通路持续激活并阻断吉非替尼诱导的细胞凋亡^[27], 而 EGFR 突变 EGFR-TKIs 耐药 NSCLC 患者 PIK3CA 基因突变发生率约为 5%^[28]。此外, 有体外研究发现, PTEN 缺失与 EGFR-TKIs 耐药有关^[29], 且 PTEN 缺失可通过激活 Akt 和 EGFR 而导致 EGFR 突变 NSCLC 患者对厄洛替尼耐药^[30]。

1.5 EGFR 外显子 18~25 激酶域重组 (EGFR-KDD) 通常情况下, EGFR 19 外显子缺失或 21 外显子 (L858R) 点突变 NSCLC 患者对 EGFR-TKIs 仍敏感^[31], 通过 ALK 和 ROS1 基因重组 EGFR-TKIs 仍对 NSCLC 患者有一定疗效。尽管在定义肺癌临床相关分子分型方面取得了上述重大进展, 但目前发现的基因重组仅占所有肿瘤的 50%~60%, 近期基于基因组测序的下一代靶向测序结果首次证实了 EGFR-KDD 的串联重组假说^[32]: 使用 EGFR-TKIs 阿法替尼治疗的 NSCLC 患者肿瘤负担明显减轻、临床指标明显改善, 但病情进展时患者肿瘤组织 EGFR-KDD 拷贝数明显增加, 通过分析大量肺癌、脑癌、软组织肿瘤及癌细胞模型, EGFR-KDD 首次被确定为一种致癌的、可治疗的重组改变。

1.6 非编码 RNA

1.6.1 长链非编码 RNAs (lncRNAs) lncRNAs 指超过 200 个无蛋白质编码功能的核苷酸的转录体, 其中 UCA1、HOTAIR、H19、CUDR、AK126698、MALAT1 与化疗和 / 或 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药有关^[33-37]。有研究表明, 包括 lncRNABC087858 在内的部分 lncRNAs 的表达在吉非替尼耐药细胞中上调^[38], 且 lncRNABC087858 可通过激活 EGFR 突变 NSCLC 患者 PI3K/Akt/ERK 通路及 EMT 而诱导 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药^[39]。

1.6.2 MicroRNAs (miRNAs) miRNAs 指包含 19~24 个核苷酸的小的非编码 RNA, 可通过调控靶基因表达而参与多种生物过程。目前研究发现, miR-134、miR-487b、miR-23a 可诱导吉非替尼耐药^[40-41], miR-21 可通过激活 ALK、ERK 并抑制 NSCLC 患者 PTEN 而诱导吉非替尼耐药^[42-43], EGFR 和 MET 诱导的 miR-30b 和 miR-30c 可通过抑制 Bim 而诱导吉非替尼耐药^[42], 同时 EGFR 和 MET 诱导的 miR-221 和 miR-222 还可通过抑制凋亡肽酶激活因子 1 而诱导吉非替尼耐药性^[42]。由于 miRNAs 可通过主动和被动方式诱导 EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药, 因此耐药相关 miRNAs 抑制剂和增强逆转耐药作用的 miRNAs 可能是 NSCLC 患者靶向治疗的新思路。

1.7 EMT EMT 标志着上皮表型的转化和间充质的形成, 是伴随转化机制的生物过程, 也是 NSCLC 细胞系和异种移植对 EGFR-TKIs 敏感性的决定因素^[44], EMT 标志物水平升高提示 NSCLC 患者对以顺铂为基础的化疗药物耐药^[45]。研究表明, 体外诱导的 EMT 可导致 EGFR 突变 NSCLC 细胞对 EGFR-TKIs 敏感性降低^[46-48], 且 EMT 可导致胰腺癌、肺癌等癌症患者对 EGFR-TKIs 耐药, EMT 的形成与 EGFR-TKIs

敏感性变化一致^[49-50]。此外,转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)、HGF或白介素6诱导EMT表型时EGFR突变NSCLC细胞对吉非替尼敏感性降低^[51-53],其中TGF诱导型EMT还会降低NSCLC细胞对顺铂的敏感性,HGF诱导型EMT还会降低SCLC细胞对依托泊苷的敏感性^[54-55],因此逆转EMT的新策略可能会克服NSCLC患者化疗和/或靶向治疗药物耐药性。

1.8 NSCLC向SCLC转化 研究表明,EGFR-TKIs初步起效后,部分EGFR突变腺癌转化为SCLC,后通过EGFR突变分析证实,原发性肺腺癌和转移性SCLC患者均存在类似激活突变^[56-57]。有研究者在从不吸烟、EGFR突变、EGFR-TKIs耐药女性患者中发现转移性腺癌转化为SCLC者^[58],在EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药患者中发现1例预治疗的腺癌转化为混合性SCLC腺癌和4例EGFR突变或混合组织肿瘤^[59]。由于相同EGFR突变肿瘤既可以表现为腺癌也可以表现为SCLC,因此EGFR突变癌细胞或癌症干细胞多能群体可能是EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药的根源^[28]。此外,还有研究发现3%~14%的EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药NSCLC患者存在SCLC组织结构^[23],且缺乏持续治疗的NSCLC向SCLC转化发生率较高,并伴有明显的EGFR扩增、PIK3CA基因突变、EMT。

2 靶向治疗新策略

近几十年来,EGFR-TKIs在NSCLC治疗方面取得一定成效,但EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药导致其临床广泛应用受到一定阻碍,因此研发新一代EGFR-TKIs或联合其他药物治疗NSCLC可能是应对EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药的有效策略。

2.1 新一代EGFR-TKIs 第一代EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药促使研究人员研发了第二代EGFR-TKIs,其中关于阿法替尼的临床研究进展最为迅速,2014年英国国家卫生与临床优化研究所(National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, NICE)批准阿法替尼作为一线EGFR-TKIs。达可替尼(Dacomitinib)、贝利替尼(Pelitinib)、卡奈替尼(Canertinib)、色瑞替尼(Ceratinib)在NSCLC患者中的临床研究结果令人失望,已不再继续研发^[60]。

第三代EGFR-TKIs包括针对EGFR-T790M突变而研发的不可逆结合于EGFR-ATP口袋的抑制剂及EGFR-T790M受体选择性靶向治疗药物^[61-63],其中关于奥斯替尼和诺司替尼(Rociletinib)的临床研究进展最为迅速。奥斯替尼为单链苯胺嘧啶复合物,是一种新型不可逆性EGFR-TKIs,临床前研究及I期临床试验结果证实奥斯替尼对EGFR-TKIs敏感或耐药的EGFR-T790M突变NSCLC较吉非替尼更有效^[64],但目前奥斯替尼尚处于III期临床试验阶段,其有效性和安全性仍需进一步深入研究^[65]。诺司替尼也是一种不可逆性EGFR-TKIs,对致敏EGFR突变和EGFR-T790M突变有效,目前其正处于II、III期临床试验阶段。第三代EGFR-TKIs奥莫替尼(Olmutinib, HM61713)为不可逆性突变选择性EGFR-TKIs,属野生型,相关研究主要计划增加剂量来扩增队列^[66]。由于奥斯替尼可特异性靶向激活EGFR exon19缺失、L858R及T790M突变^[61],而与奥斯替尼结合的半胱氨酸(C797S)残基突变可导致EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药^[67-68],因此可使用

第一代和第二代EGFR-TKIs抑制C797S突变,若染色体等位基因出现C797S突变,则可联用第一代和第三代EGFR-TKIs作为C797S或EGFR-T790M突变NSCLC患者的治疗策略^[68]。

2.2 EGFR与MET抑制剂联合使用 目前有几种EGFR-TKIs与MET抑制剂联用方案处于研究阶段,但整体上联用方案尚不成熟,其中研究最多的联用方案为EGFR-TKIs与MET抑制剂如卡博替尼(Cabozantinib)、替万替尼(Tivantinib)、卡马替尼(Capmatinib, INC280)联用。不同检测技术、剪切标准及样本研究结果证实,NSCLC患者MET扩增频率为3%~10%^[69],因此包括抗体抑制剂、小分子抑制剂等在内的多种新型MET抑制剂已进入临床试验阶段。临床前研究结果显示,阿法替尼与EGFR靶向抗体西妥昔单抗(Cetuximab)联用可导致厄洛替尼耐药异种移植肿瘤应答,但其具体疗效仍需通过II、III期临床试验研究证实^[60-70]。目前,包括PI3K抑制剂(buattlesib)、热休克蛋白90抑制剂(AUY922)或JAK抑制剂鲁索替尼(Ruxolitinib)在内的联用方案也处于研究阶段。

2.3 EGFR与丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶(pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase, PDK)联合靶向治疗 糖酵解是多数癌细胞利用葡萄糖的主要过程,在癌症的发生和发展过程中具有重要作用,因此抑制糖酵解的关键酶如PDK可能是一个有前景的NSCLC治疗策略。二氯醋酸盐(dichloroacetate, DCA)是一种被广泛认可的PDK抑制剂,研究证实其可有效延缓多种癌症的进展^[71]。既往关于DCA的应用研究主要集中于与铂类药物或其他细胞毒性化疗药物联用治疗NSCLC^[72-73],近期研究表明厄洛替尼和吉非替尼联合DCA在EGFR突变NSCLC患者中具有协同作用^[74]。

2.4 EGFR-TKIs与Bcl-2抑制剂联用 抗凋亡bcl-2家族成员(包括Bcl-2、Bcl-XL、Mcl-1)过表达和促凋亡bcl-2家族成员(包括Bad、Bim、Bax、Bak等)失调参与调节人肺癌化疗或放疗抵抗,因此Bcl-2家族成员有可能成为肺癌治疗的关键靶点之一。研究表明,miRNAs干预诱导Bcl-2敲除可以逆转T790M突变H1975细胞系EGFR-TKIs继发性耐药^[75]。bcl-2家族成员拥有4个保守的Bcl-2同源域,即BH1、BH2、BH3、BH4^[76],其中BH3模拟试剂可作为竞争性抑制剂结合Bcl-2/Bcl-XL的疏水裂隙^[77-78]。棉子酚(AT 101)是一种泛Bcl-2抑制剂,具有一定抗肿瘤作用^[79-81]。研究表明,AT 101可增强EGFR-T790M突变NSCLC细胞对吉非替尼的敏感性,而AT 101联合吉非替尼可诱导额外的体内外肿瘤细胞凋亡^[82],但临床试验试验结果证实,4种Bcl-2抑制剂奥利默森钠盐(Oblimersen sod, G3139)、AT 101、Obatoclax甲磺酸盐(GX015-070)、Navitoclax(ABT 263)的临床疗效有限^[77, 83]。BH4结构域是维持Bcl-2活性所必需的,因此去除Bcl-2 BH4结构域可将Bcl-2从致活因子转化为杀伤因子^[84]。BDA366是一种小分子Bcl-2 BH4结构域拮抗剂,近期研究表明其对肺癌疗效确切^[85]。

2.5 免疫疗法 研究表明,PD1通路激活可导致EGFR突变肺癌患者免疫逃逸^[86],因此目前关于EGFR-TKIs联合免疫疗法的I期临床试验正在进行中,其中包括部分抗PD1单克

隆抗体如纳武单抗 (Nivolumab)、派姆单抗 (Pembrolizumab)、MPDL3280A 等^[60]。纳武单抗是完全型人免疫球蛋白 G (IgG) 4 免疫检查点抑制抗体, 可通过与 PD1 结合而阻止其与配体 PD-L1、PD-L2 相互作用^[87-88], 目前美国和欧洲已批准其作为晚期 NSCLC 的二线治疗药物^[89]。此外, 还有研究发现不同类型癌症中肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞表达 PD1, 而肿瘤细胞上调 PD-L1 可能为肿瘤细胞对宿主免疫应答抵抗的可能机制^[87, 90]。

3 小结与展望

EGFR-TKIs 继发性耐药问题使 NSCLC 的治疗面临新的挑战, 但 EGFR-TKIs 耐药机制研究及靶向治疗新策略已进入激动人心的新阶段, 相信随着未来临床研究的进一步深入、新一代 EGFR-TKIs 的研发及靶向治疗新策略的出现将为 EGFR-TKIs 耐药难治性或复发性 EGFR 突变 NSCLC 患者的治疗打开新局面、提供新选择。

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