

胃癌化疗耐药的影响因素

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摘要: 胃癌是一种高发病率和高死亡率的恶性肿瘤, 尽管在胃癌的治疗中使用了许多方法, 但预后较差。抗肿瘤药物应用的一个主要限制因素是先天性或获得性耐药性, 尤其是对化疗药物的耐药性, 耐药性直接影响着化疗药物的效果。因此, 积极探索胃癌化疗耐药的影响因素对于提高胃癌患者的治疗效果和预后都有重要意义。本文就近年来胃癌化疗耐药影响因素的研究进展作一综述。

关键词: 胃肿瘤; 化疗; 耐药

Chemotherapy resistance-related factors in gastric cancer

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Abstract: Gastric cancer is a kind of malignant tumor with high morbidity and mortality, and although many methods are used in the treatment of gastric cancer, the prognosis is poor. A major limiting factor in the use of antineoplastic agents is inherent or acquired resistance, especially to chemotherapy drugs, which directly affect the effectiveness of chemotherapy drugs. Therefore, it is of great significance to actively explore the influencing factors of chemotherapy resistance for gastric cancer patients to improve the treatment effect and prognosis. In this paper, the authors address the progress on the influencing factors of chemotherapy resistance in gastric cancer in recent years.

Key Words: gastric cancer; chemotherapy; drug resistance

胃癌以胃腺癌为最常见的组织学类型, 是全球最常见和最致命的癌症类型之一。由于在疾病早期缺乏明显和特异性的症状, 大多数胃癌患者在疾病晚期才被诊断出来, 预后较差^[1]。近年来, 随着胃癌分子生物学的发展, 靶向治疗展现出巨大前景, 通过化疗与靶向治疗的联合应用能够延长晚期胃癌患者的总生存期。曲妥珠单抗联合化疗被认为是人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, HER-2)阳性胃癌的一线治疗, 而对于HER-2阴性的晚期胃癌患者, PD-1抑制剂纳武尤利单抗或信迪利单抗联合

化疗也可提高患者的生存获益^[2,3]。靶向药物在治疗晚期及复发性胃癌方面具有化疗所不具备的优势, 但目前阶段, 晚期胃癌治疗的支柱仍然是细胞毒性化学疗法^[4]。常用的化疗药物包括阿霉素(adriamycin, ADR)、铂类药物、5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-FU)、长春新碱(vincristine, VCR)和紫杉醇(paclitaxel, PTX)。在治疗过程中经常观察到胃癌患者对化疗反应不佳或没有反应, 即使是初期治疗期间反应良好的患者, 后期仍会产生耐药性导致治疗失败^[5]。胃癌化疗耐药发展过程中的潜在机制复杂且不确定, 目前仍未完全了解。

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深入了解胃癌化疗耐药的机制和分子信号通路非常重要。笔者就近年来胃癌化疗耐药影响因素的研究进展作一综述。

1 肿瘤耐药

耐药性是癌症患者获得治愈的主要限制因素。肿瘤的耐药性问题与传染病领域有相似之处,因为这两个领域都受到内在和外在条件的影响。与抗菌药物的治疗过程相似,化疗药物如氮芥和氨基蝶呤早期治疗取得了初步成功,但随后的证据表明,肿瘤在迅速缓解的同时也产生了耐药性,导致疾病复发^[6]。据报道,90%以上癌症患者的死亡可归因于肿瘤的耐药性。肿瘤耐药与肿瘤异质性、肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)、上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)、自噬、非编码RNA(non-coding RNA, ncRNA)、DNA修复能力以及肿瘤对化疗药物的适应等多种因素相关,这些因素降低了药物治疗效果,导致肿瘤治疗愈加困难^[7,8]。

2 胃癌化疗耐药的影响因素

2.1 肿瘤异质性

肿瘤异质性是恶性肿瘤最基本的特征之一,是指不同的肿瘤细胞具有不同的表型特性,包括细胞形态、基因表达、新陈代谢、生长以及转移潜能。肿瘤异质性可分为肿瘤间异质性和肿瘤内异质性^[9]。肿瘤内异质性指的是肿瘤内、各种转移部位内以及转移部位和原发灶之间均存在不同的肿瘤细胞亚群^[10]。研究指出,肿瘤内异质性是治疗耐药性的主要决定因素之一,也是转移性肿瘤患者总体生存率低的主要原因之一^[11]。因此,分析肿瘤内异质性可为胃癌耐药的临床治疗和预后提供重要信息。

2.1.1 肿瘤内异质性与胃癌化疗耐药

目前,对肿瘤内异质性的解释主要有两种模型,即克隆进化模型和肿瘤干细胞(cancer stem cells, CSCs)模型。前者假设体细胞突变随机发生在肿瘤内的各种克隆上,导致肿瘤产生不同生长模式,具有生长优势的突变克隆增加了肿瘤的侵袭性、化学抗性和异质性^[12]。CSCs是肿瘤细胞的一个亚群,这些细胞群在体内连续异种移植期间

生成肿瘤的能力,是目前在功能上验证、评估其致瘤能力和自我更新潜力的金标准^[13]。CSCs与多种肿瘤的化疗耐药性密切相关,包括乳腺癌、胰腺癌、肝癌、结直肠癌等^[14]。CSCs通常停留在细胞周期的G₀期,不会进入细胞周期。目前,大多数化疗药物也都集中在抑制生长细胞中的细胞周期,可以阻止细胞周期中分化肿瘤细胞(非CSCs)的生长,但药物不能消灭CSCs,化疗结束后,存活的CSCs会再生和增殖,导致癌症复发^[15]。

由此可见,CSCs可能在根除肿瘤和解决肿瘤复发、耐药等临床问题方面发挥关键作用。然而,肿瘤的CSCs数量极少,研究CSCs的主要困难是如何从大量的肿瘤细胞中识别和分离它们。目前,从大量肿瘤细胞中分离CSCs最有效和最常用的方法是使用CSCs的特异性表面标志物^[16]。胃癌干细胞(gastric cancer stem cells, GCSCs)的特异性表面标志物有CD44、CD133、EpCAM和ALDH1。CD44阳性的胃癌细胞耐药性很强,能表达许多与肿瘤侵袭相关的基因,如MMP-1、MMP-2、EGFR和COX-2^[17,18]。Li等^[19]通过体外人胃癌类器官模型和体内皮下致瘤性研究探究了奥沙利铂的耐药机制,发现CD133阳性的CSCs是胃癌奥沙利铂耐药的重要亚群,CD133阳性的CSCs具有很强的DNA损伤修复和RNA修饰能力,而奥沙利铂主要通过介导肿瘤细胞的DNA损伤来杀死肿瘤细胞。此外,CD133还通过诱导P-糖蛋白(P-glycoprotein, P-GP)、B细胞淋巴瘤-2基因(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)和Bcl-2相关蛋白的表达,促进肿瘤细胞对5-FU的抵抗^[20]。随着CSCs理论的迅速发展,GCSCs的存在及其重要性已得到广泛认可,进一步研究GCSCs的肿瘤标志物与胃癌发生耐药、复发和转移的调控机制将为胃癌治疗带来更多机遇。

2.1.2 靶向CSCs与胃癌治疗

近年来,靶向CSCs已成为肿瘤治疗研究的焦点,CSCs靶向治疗和化学治疗的结合可以降低肿瘤化疗的耐药性^[21]。CSCs相关通路已成为各种临床试验开发抗癌药物以及抑制剂的新靶点。目前已知几种分子信号通路包括Hedgehog、NANOG、STAT3和Wnt/ β -catenin,它们共同参与诱导和维持CSCs的特征^[22]。Vismodegib是Hedgehog通路的口服小分子拮抗剂,研究表明,Hedgehog抑制剂可

减少胃食管肿瘤的生长、增殖和侵袭^[23]。Vismodegib目前已被批准用于治疗基底细胞癌, 并与亚叶酸钙、5-FU和奥沙利铂(oxaliplatin, OX)联合用于治疗胃癌和胃食管交界处癌^[24]。Notch信号通路在胃上皮干细胞稳态中具有重要作用, γ -分泌酶抑制剂可阻断Notch通路降低CSCs标志物的表达和肿瘤生长, 但目前尚处于早期临床试验^[25]。此外, 有研究发现, 离子通道可在胃癌耐药中发挥重要作用^[26]。氨氯地平 and 维拉帕米是常见的 Ca^{2+} 通道阻滞剂, 已广泛用于治疗高血压和心绞痛。Shiozaki等^[27]研究发现, 氨氯地平 and 维拉帕米可特异性抑制GCSCs肿瘤球的形成。在异种移植模型中, 氨氯地平 and 维拉帕米与化疗药物联合应用能有效抑制体内肿瘤的生长, 并且氨氯地平对GCSCs的细胞毒性比维拉帕米更显著。

综上所述, 肿瘤内异质性是胃癌化疗耐药的重要因素, CSCs是解释肿瘤内异质性的主要假说之一。通过研究GCSCs的生物标志物和信号通路在胃癌化疗耐药中的作用, 进一步研发针对GCSCs的靶向药物并与化疗药物联合治疗可能成为解决肿瘤耐药性的一种有效治疗方案。

2.2 肿瘤微环境

TME是复杂且不断发展的。TME的组成也因肿瘤类型而异, 但标志性特征主要为免疫细胞、基质细胞、血管和细胞外基质。肿瘤微环境在促进肿瘤耐药、支持肿瘤进展、侵袭性、转移等方面发挥重要作用^[28]。

2.2.1 肿瘤相关成纤维细胞

肿瘤相关成纤维细胞(carcinoma-associated fibroblasts, CAFs)是肿瘤基质中的主要细胞类型, CAFs通过分泌生长因子、修饰细胞外基质、促进血管生成、抑制抗肿瘤免疫反应促进肿瘤生长^[29]。Ham等^[30]研究发现, CAFs分泌的IL-6通过旁分泌信号激活胃癌细胞中的Jak1-STAT3通路, 提高肿瘤细胞对抗凋亡的能力和对5-FU的化学抗性。Zhai等^[31]研究发现, CAFs分泌的IL-8可通过磷酸化激活NF- κ B通路, IL-8还可以上调ABCB1。ABCB1是一种多药外排转运蛋白, 可作为药物泵降低细胞内药物浓度并导致人体内肿瘤细胞产生化学抗性。CAFs可以释放调节分子激活相关信号通路, 介导肿瘤细胞的耐药性。此外, CAFs可通

过促进ECM沉积、增加肿瘤细胞能量、减少药物积累等途径增加肿瘤的转移和耐药^[32]。因此, 探索CAFs及其相关信号通路与癌细胞的串扰可能为胃癌化疗耐药问题的解决提供方向。

2.2.2 肿瘤相关巨噬细胞

肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophages, TAMs)是实体瘤免疫微环境中最丰富的免疫细胞, 在肿瘤进展和化疗耐药中发挥重要作用, 但潜在的分子机制尚不清楚。TAMs通常被激活分化为两种不同的细胞类型, 即经典激活的巨噬细胞(M1型)和交替激活的巨噬细胞(M2型)。M1型巨噬细胞对入侵的病原体和肿瘤细胞产生炎症反应和免疫防御功能, M2型巨噬细胞则通过产生抗炎底物、细胞因子和生长因子来抑制宿主免疫反应并参与激活肿瘤中的生长信号通路, 从而发挥肿瘤支持作用^[33]。Yu等^[34]研究发现, 在胃癌化疗过程中M2型巨噬细胞可被来自肿瘤细胞的白血病抑制因子(leukemia inhibitory factor, LIF)激活, 随后LIF与LIF受体(LIFR)结合并激活STAT3介导肿瘤化疗耐药性。由此可见, TAMs可与肿瘤细胞相互作用并通过不同途径导致肿瘤产生耐药性, 但化疗药物对TAMs的直接作用机制以及TAMs介导的肿瘤化疗耐药机制仍需深入研究。

2.2.3 肿瘤相关中性粒细胞

中性粒细胞是人体血液中最丰富的白细胞, 是抵抗微生物感染的重要免疫细胞。研究发现, 中性粒细胞可以被招募到肿瘤微环境中, 并转变为肿瘤相关中性粒细胞(tumor associated neutrophils, TANs), 对癌症进展、转移和治疗抵抗产生重要作用^[35]。TANs影响耐药性的机制包括免疫抑制、改变DNA损伤修复途径、促进肿瘤血管生成、重新激活休眠的肿瘤、促进肿瘤细胞增殖和免疫逃避^[36]。此外, 研究表明, 中性粒细胞在肿瘤中会触发一种称为NETosis的防御反应, 在此过程中会释放中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网(neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs)参与对全身性和局部癌症治疗的抵抗^[37]。NETs是一种由中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶、组织蛋白酶G和DNA-组蛋白酶复合物组成的细胞外网状结构, 组成网状结构的这些蛋白质驱动肿瘤耐药的相关机制。目前很少有研究检测循环中NETs水平与患者化疗效果之间的临床关

联,但初步的体外和体内实验数据支持NETosis作为肿瘤化疗耐药的一种机制^[38]。研究发现,TANs可作为载体与白蛋白结合型紫杉醇纳米颗粒Abraxane形成复合药物(Abraxane/NETs),Abraxane/NETs可促进炎症因子的释放,在肿瘤部位形成NETosis诱导肿瘤抑制,提高胃癌的化疗敏感性^[39]。

综上所述,TME是肿瘤不可缺少的组成部分,在癌症的转移、进展、耐药性等多个方面发挥作用,TME中促进肿瘤发生耐药的细胞和分子是治疗化疗反应不佳或产生化学抗性患者的关键目标。

2.3 上皮-间质转化

上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)是一种生理过程,在此过程中,上皮细胞失去顶端-基底极性和细胞-细胞黏附转化为具有侵袭性的间充质表型。EMT参与许多生物过程,包括胚胎发育、伤口愈合、癌细胞转移和耐药性。EMT也是多种癌症产生化疗耐药性的一般机制^[40]。

EMT主要通过其介导的信号通路产生化疗耐药性,并且信号转导受EMT标志物的调节。EMT的特征性标志物包括E-钙黏蛋白(E-cadherin)、N-钙黏蛋白、波形蛋白、Slug、Twist、Snail和Zeb。当E-cadherin下调和Snail、Zeb1、Zeb2、Slug、Twist上调时,会诱导发生EMT。在EMT过程中激活的信号通路与驱动CSCs的信号通路之间存在高度相似,如Wnt、Hedgehog和Notch信号通路。有证据表明,经历EMT的细胞具有干细胞特性,并可能与CSCs共享关键信号通路和耐药表型^[40]。NIK和IKK β 结合蛋白被称为NIBP,是一种已在人脑细胞中检测到的NF- κ B信号通路调节因子。Fu等^[41]研究表明,NIBP在胃癌组织中广泛表达,NIBP介导的NF- κ B信号通路通过EMT促进肿瘤的发生发展并产生耐药性。EMT驱动耐药性的另一个重要机制是抑制药物诱导的细胞凋亡。Zhang等^[42]研究发现,透明质酸介导运动受体(recombinant hyaluronan mediated motility receptor, HMMR)上调可以激活TGF- β /Smad2信号通路促进EMT并抑制5-Fu诱导的细胞凋亡。此外,肿瘤微环境也是介导EMT驱动化疗耐药的因子。在缺氧环境中,活化的缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia-

inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)会增加Snail和Twist的活性,这两种转录因子可降低E-cadherin表达并促进EMT^[43]。由此可见,了解EMT涉及的信号通路、标志物以及与EMT相互作用的分子可能为解决肿瘤化学抗性带来新思路。

2.4 自噬

自噬是一种重要的分解代谢过程,在此过程中错误折叠、聚集或突变的蛋白质和受损的细胞器被降解和回收以维持细胞稳态。在细胞的多种应激情况下,自噬可以作为促进死亡或促进生存的过程。目前普遍认为自噬在胶质瘤、骨肉瘤、急性髓系白血病等多种肿瘤耐药中发挥了重要作用^[44]。

2.4.1 自噬与胃癌化疗耐药

自噬是胃癌化疗耐药的一把双刃剑。一方面,自噬可以保护胃癌细胞免受化疗药物的细胞毒性,促使肿瘤细胞产生耐药性;另一方面,可以通过促进细胞凋亡或抑制EMT来逆转化疗耐药性。自噬受多种蛋白质和ncRNA调控^[45]。研究表明,一些蛋白质如Beclin-1、ATG12、ATG5、p62、LC3可通过调节自噬基因诱导自噬促使肿瘤产生化学抗性^[45]。水通道蛋白(aquaporin, AQP)在胃肠道稳态中发挥重要作用。Dong等^[46]研究发现,AQP3在胃癌组织中高表达,AQP3上调增加了ATG5和Beclin-1的表达,降低了p62的表达,诱导肿瘤细胞发生自噬促使胃癌细胞对顺铂产生耐药性。O-6-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA甲基转移酶(O-6-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase, MGMT)是一种DNA损伤修复酶。研究表明,DNA损伤修复障碍会诱导自噬,而顺铂能够以剂量和时间依赖性方式抑制MGMT的表达,MGMT的低表达可以诱导自噬和顺铂耐药,提高MGMT的表达可以在体内和体外抑制自噬并逆转肿瘤对顺铂的耐药性^[47]。

2.4.2 自噬与胃癌治疗

自噬在化疗耐药中具有双重作用,通过研发自噬抑制剂或激活剂可为胃癌的治疗提供新方向。FDA已批准CQ及其衍生物羟氯喹(hydroxychloroquine, HCQ)的临床应用,目前已有多项单独使用HCQ或联合化疗治疗多发肿瘤的临床研究^[48]。自噬激活剂可通过调控自噬基因的异

常表达提高胃癌化疗敏感性。Kim等^[49]研究发现, 源自槲子花的京尼平可以提高p53和DRAM的表达, 诱导细胞凋亡和自噬, 增强AGS和MKN45胃癌细胞对奥沙利铂化疗的敏感性。此外, 自噬抑制剂也可影响胃癌的化疗耐药性。吡喹酮是一种常见的非甾体抗炎药, 可用作抗癌药物的辅助剂^[50]。Vallecillo-Hernández等^[51]研究发现, 吡喹酮可以诱导p62和NBR1的积累, 损害溶酶体功能, 抑制自噬并增加奥沙利铂对AGS胃癌细胞的杀伤效果。

综上所述, 自噬是一种针对某些应激条件的自我防御途径, 不仅具有抑制肿瘤的作用, 还具有促进肿瘤生长的作用。此外, 多种蛋白质调控细胞自噬水平, 探索更多的自噬调控指标可能为胃癌的预后和药物研发提供新选择。

2.5 ncRNA

大量证据表明, ncRNA在人类恶性肿瘤中发

挥至关重要的作用。在胃癌中, 多种异常表达的ncRNA可影响肿瘤的放射抗性、化学抗性和靶向治疗敏感性。目前, 已经发现了几种不同类型的ncRNA, 如miRNA、lncRNA和circRNA在胃癌化疗耐药中发挥重要作用^[52]

2.5.1 MiRNA与胃癌化疗耐药

MiRNA是一类含有19~25个核苷酸的非编码小分子单链RNA, 主要通过调节转录因子在转录后水平调节基因的表达。人类基因组中已鉴定出约2 600个miRNA分子, 超过60%的人类蛋白质编码基因受miRNA调控。研究表明, 耐药胃癌细胞中的miRNA表达谱发生了显著改变, miRNA通过调控多种靶点及信号通路参与胃癌耐药性的发展^[53]。MiRNA在GC耐药中的详细机制尚无定论, 有待进一步阐明, miRNA在胃癌中对ADR、顺铂(Cisplatin, DDP)、OX、5-FU、VCR和PTX的耐药性影响总结见(表1)。

表1 MiRNA对胃癌化疗耐药性的影响

表达水平	MiRNA	作用靶点或途径	化疗药物	参考文献
上调	MiR-21-5p	PTEN、TIMP3	ADR	[57]
	MiR-27a	P-gp、cyclinD1、p21	ADR	[58]
	MiR-501	BLID	ADR	[59]
	MiR-99a、miR-491	CAPNS1	DDP	[60]
	MiR-135b	MST1、MAPK	DDP	[61]
	MiR-135b-5p	KLF4	DDP	[62]
	MiR-141	KEAP1	DDP	[63]
	MiR-223	FBXW7	DDP	[64]
	MiR-17	DEDD	5-FU	[65]
	MiR-BART20-5p	BAD	5-FU	[66]
	MiR-155-5p	GATA3、TP53INP1	PTX	[67]
	MiR-20a	EGR2E、GR2、CYLD	ADR、DDP	[68]
下调	MiR-107	P-gp、cyclinD1、c-myc	ADR	[69]
	MiR-185	ARC	ADR	[70]
	MiR-129	P-gp	DDP	[71]
	MiR-148a-3p	RAB12、mTOR、AKAP1	DDP	[72]
	MiR-200c	ZEB2	DDP	[73]
	MiR-939	SLC34A2/Raf/MEK/ERK	5-FU	[74]
	MiR-181b	Bcl-2	ADR、VCR	[75]
	MiR-15b、miR-16	Bcl-2	ADR、DDP、VCR	[76]
	MiR-23b-3p	ATG12、HMGB2	DDP、5-FU、VCR	[77]
	MiR-508-5p	ABCB1、ZNRD1	ADR、5-FU、VCR	[78]

表2 LncRNA对胃癌化疗耐药性的影响

表达水平	LncRNA	作用靶点或途径	化疗药物	参考文献
上调	PCAT-1	MiR-128/ZEB1	DDP	[79]
	GHET1	Bax、Bcl-2、MDR1、MRP1	DDP	[80]
	HOTAIR	MiR-34a、PI3K/Akt、Wnt/ β -catenin	DDP	[81]
	HCP5	MiR-3619-5p、SOX2、OCT4、LIN28	OX、5-FU	[82]
	MALAT1	MiR-23b-3p/ATG12	DDP、5-FU、PTX	[83]
	BLACAT1	MiR-361/ABCB1	OX	[84]
	MRUL	ABCB1	ADR	[85]
	D63785	MiR-422a/MEF2D	ADR	[86]
下调	CASC2	MiR-19a	DDP	[87]
	LEIGC	Snail、slug、twist、ZEB、vimentin	5-FU	[88]

表3 CircRNA对胃癌化疗耐药性的影响

表达水平	CircRNA	作用靶点或途径	化疗药物	参考文献
上调	CircAKT3	MiR-198/PIK3R1	DDP	[89]
	CircCUL2	MiR-142-3p/ROCK2	DDP	[90]
	CircVAPA	MiR-125b-5p/STAT3	DDP	[91]
下调	CircMCTP2	MiR-99a-5p/MTMR3	DDP	[92]

2.5.2 LncRNA与胃癌化疗耐药

LncRNA是一类长度超过200 nt且没有蛋白质编码潜力的ncRNA。LncRNA在调节各种细胞过程中发挥作用。目前，已鉴定出许多LncRNA在胃癌中异常表达，并通过调控不同靶基因和相关信号通路的表达，影响药物流出、细胞凋亡、DNA修复、细胞周期、增殖、自噬、EMT和CSCs参与胃癌的化疗耐药^[54](表2)。

2.5.3 CircRNA与胃癌化疗耐药

CircRNAs是共价闭环RNA分子，可以通过反向剪接和典型剪接的相互作用将编码基因编码的pre-RNA进行剪接。CircRNA可用作各种癌症的生物标志物，通过调控miRNA或直接与基因靶点结合来调节肿瘤的增殖、侵袭、化疗敏感性^[55]。CircRNAs与miRNA、LncRNA相似，在肿瘤细胞中的表达可能上调或下调，其作用可能会触发肿瘤细胞对化疗药物产生积极或消极的反应^[56](表3)。

综上所述，越来越多的ncRNA被确定与胃癌的耐药性有关，靶向ncRNA可能是一种潜在的逆转胃癌耐药性的方法。然而，如何从大量候选ncRNA中选择关键的ncRNA是一个关键问题。此

外，积极开展基于靶向ncRNA疗法的临床试验或转化研究将有助于胃癌耐药性的治疗。

3 小结

胃癌化疗耐药性的形成是一个复杂过程，涉及肿瘤异质性、肿瘤微环境、上皮-间质转化、自噬、ncRNA等多种因素。这些因素既可单独也可联合在胃癌的化疗耐药中发挥作用。目前，有关胃癌化疗耐药的机制仍不完全清楚，探索上述因素在胃癌中的作用，能更有效地寻找提高胃癌化疗效果的方案和策略。此外，还能为分子靶向治疗和免疫疗法的选择提供思路，与现有化疗药物联合将治疗效果最大化，改善胃癌化疗耐药患者的临床结果。

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