

乳腺癌靶向及免疫治疗的临床进展

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摘要: 乳腺癌是全世界女性最常见的恶性肿瘤, 其异质性给治疗带来了极大的挑战, 而靶向治疗和免疫治疗的进展为乳腺癌的治疗带来了新的希望。靶向治疗通过抑制特定的靶点抑制肿瘤进展。乳腺癌的潜在治疗靶点包括丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(serine/threonine kinases, AKT)、周期蛋白依赖性激酶4和6(cyclin-dependent kinases 4 and 6, CDK4/6)、聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(polyadenosine diphosphoribose polymerase, PARP)和各种生长因子。免疫治疗的方法包括免疫检查点阻断、疫苗接种以及过继性T细胞治疗。综述总结了乳腺癌靶向治疗和免疫治疗的临床研究进展, 以期为乳腺癌相关研究和疾病治疗提供参考。

关键词: 乳腺癌; 靶向治疗; 免疫治疗; 临床试验

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Clinical Progress in Targeted Therapy and Immunotherapy in Breast Cancer

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Abstract: Breast cancer is the most common malignant tumor in women all over the world, and its heterogeneity brings great challenges to treatment. The progress of targeted therapy and immunotherapy brings new hope for the treatment of breast cancer. Targeted therapy inhibits tumor progression by inhibiting specific targets. Potential therapeutic targets for breast cancer include serine/threonine kinases (AKT), cyclin-dependent kinases 4 and 6 (CDK4/6), polyadenosine diphosphoribose polymerase (PARP), and various growth factors. Methods of immunotherapy include immune checkpoint blocking, vaccination, and adoptive T cell therapy. The review summarized the clinical progress of targeted therapy and immunotherapy for breast cancer, aiming to providing reference for breast cancer related research and disease treatment.

Key words: breast cancer; targeted therapy; immunotherapy; clinical trials

乳腺癌的发病率增长迅速, 已经成为全球女性最常见的恶性肿瘤^[1]。根据表达受体的种类, 乳腺癌可分成 Luminal A型(HR+/HER2-)、Luminal B型(ER+/HER2+或-)、HER2 阳性(HR-/HER2+)和三阴性乳腺癌(three-negative breast cancer, TN-BC)^[2]。靶向治疗通过抑制癌细胞生长及血管生成, 抑制肿瘤的进展^[3], 其中聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(polyadenosine diphosphoribose polymerase,

PARP)、周期蛋白依赖性激酶4和6(cyclin-dependent kinases 4 and 6, CDK4/6)、丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(serine/threonine kinases, AKT)和不同的生长因子, 是公认的治疗靶点^[4]。然而, 接受靶向治疗的患者可能会出现一些常见的不良反应, 例如恶心、呕吐、腹泻、疲劳和皮疹。免疫疗法通过增强机体的免疫功能并识别癌症为外来抗原, 从而实现对癌细胞的破坏。然而, 接受免疫治疗的患者

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可能会经历包括疲劳、恶心、呕吐、头晕以及瘙痒等症状^[5]。因此,对于两种治疗方法的毒性问题亟需解决。综述了靶向治疗和免疫治疗在乳腺癌治疗中的有效性和安全性相关的研究进展,以期为乳腺癌相关研究和疾病治疗提供参考。

1 乳腺癌中的信号通路串扰

信号通路串扰是细胞内不同信号传导通路相互影响、交叉调节的现象。癌细胞上表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、人表皮生长因子受体2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2)和催乳素受体(prolactin receptor, PRLR)的扩增与乳腺癌的发生发展密切相关^[6]。PRL与癌细胞上的PRLR结合,激活Janus酪氨酸激酶(Janus kinase, JAK)、信号转导与转录激活子(signal transduction and activator of transcription, STAT)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、细胞外调节蛋白激酶(extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK)、胞内磷脂酰肌醇激酶(phosphatidylinositol kinase, PI3K)、丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(Akt)、哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)等下游信号通路,参与乳腺癌发展^[7]。其中,PRL/PRLR通过JAK2导致EGFR2磷酸化,激活EGFR2的下游信号传导通路^[8],而EGFR、HER2和PRLR信号通路在一定程度上重叠及交叉磷酸化作用,产生串扰。

雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)可以通过配体激活,也可以与其他信号传导通路发生作用而激活^[9]。PRLR/HER2串扰可以导致ER磷酸化,与PRP转录因子结合,进而结合启动区的活化蛋白-1(activatingprotein-1, AP-1),调节PRP基因转录活性^[10]。而EGF/EGFR也可以通过RAS/MAPK诱导ER磷酸化,从而触发PRLR转录^[11]。PRLR通过与EGFR/HER2的信号串扰,加速肿瘤生长。

2 乳腺癌的靶向治疗

靶向药物通过抑制PARP、HER2、PI3K、Akt等靶点抑制肿瘤发展,可能被用于治疗乳腺癌^[12]。这些抑制剂已经表现出了临床潜力,但由

于乳腺癌的异质性,需要对不同亚型进行个体化治疗^[13]。

2.1 CDK4/6抑制剂

正常细胞的增殖受细胞周期蛋白(cyclin)和细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(CDK)的严密调控^[14]。其中,CDK4/6是Ras/MAPK、ER和PI3K/mTOR等多条促生长通路的共同下游靶点^[15]。Cyclin D通过激活CDK4/6,使视网膜母细胞瘤蛋白(retinoblastoma, RB)磷酸化,从而调控E2F转录促使G1期转换为S期,促进细胞增殖^[16]。在HR+乳腺癌细胞中,cyclin D上调和RB磷酸化很常见^[17]。此外,CDK4/6还可以磷酸化激活叉头盒M1(forkhead box M1, FOXM1)转录因子,激活G1/S期基因表达,抑制活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS),从而防止癌细胞衰老^[17]。CDK4/6抑制剂选择性抑制CDK4/6,从而抑制肿瘤细胞增殖。临幊上,CDK4/6抑制剂与内分泌药物(如芳香化酶抑制剂、雌激素受体拮抗剂)联合治疗HR+、HER2-乳腺癌患者^[17]。美国食品和药物监管局(the Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准用于治疗各类乳腺癌的CDK4/6拮抗剂包括哌柏西利、阿贝西利和瑞博西尼,这3种抑制剂的毒性特征相当^[18],晚期乳腺癌患者使用后可能会出现罕见且严重的肺部炎症。

哌柏西利是FDA批准的首个CDK4/6抑制剂^[19],通过控制剂量可抑制中性粒细胞和单纯性血细胞的减少。在Ⅱ期试验中,内分泌抵抗、HR+和Rb+晚期乳腺癌患者对哌柏西利单药治疗的反应良好^[20]。在另一项Ⅱ期临床研究中,哌柏西利与来曲唑联合使用显著改善了ER+和HER2-乳腺癌患者的无进展生存期^[21]。然而,8%的联合治疗患者出现了肺栓塞、背痛和腹泻等严重的不良反应。Mayo等^[22]发现哌柏西利与激素药物联合治疗并没有提高Ⅲ期临床试验的无病生存率。此外,阿贝西利是3种抑制剂中抑制力最强的,其特点是口服治疗、连续给药、有效的靶点抑制和可管理的毒性,这使其成为乳腺癌治疗的新选择^[18]。

2.2 PARP抑制剂

聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶(PARP)是修复DNA断裂单链、保持染色体完整的关键酶^[23]。PARP抑制剂通过抑制PARP,抑制DNA损伤修复,导致肿瘤细胞死亡。通常情况下,PARP与放化疗联合使用。此外,PARP抑制剂还可单药用于杀伤乳腺癌易感基因(breast cancer susceptibility

gene, BRCA)突变的恶性肿瘤^[24]。这是由于当DNA损伤修复被抑制时,细胞会激活同源重组修复(homologous recombination, HRR)通路以修复损伤,然而BRCA突变肿瘤细胞因HRR功能缺陷无法有效启动该修复途径,导致DNA损伤持续累积,最终引发肿瘤细胞死亡。

目前,我国已获批上市的药物有奥拉帕利、尼拉帕利、氟唑帕利和帕米帕利,其中奥拉帕利是FDA批准的首个PARP抑制剂^[25]。**Ⅲ期**试验发现,在延长无进展生存期和降低死亡率方面,奥拉帕利单药治疗转移性HER2-乳腺癌和种系乳腺癌基因(gBRCA)突变患者比标准治疗更有效^[26]。然而在**I/II期**临床试验中,部分患者出现了中性粒细胞减少、血小板减少和贫血等症状,而这些不良反应可以通过用药剂量控制。

2.3 AKT抑制剂

丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(AKT)是PI3K/AKT/mTOR(PAM)信号通路的关键分子,能促进细胞分裂、生长以及癌症的进展^[27]。PI3K是位于AKT上游信号通路的关键分子,其活化受到各种生长刺激因子调节。活化后的PI3K通过磷酸化磷酸肌醇4,5-二磷酸(phosphatidylinositol-4, 5-bisphosphate, PIP2)形成磷酸肌醇3,4,5-三磷酸(phosphatidylinositol-3, 4, 5-trisphosphate, PIP3),充当AKT募集的第二信使^[28]。随后,PIP3K磷酸化激活AKT,AKT可以促进FOXO1磷酸化,抑制FOXO1的转录,进而抑制凋亡作用^[29]。AKT还可以通过磷酸化TSC1/2激活mTOR,抑制细胞凋亡并激活细胞增殖信号途径。此外,促凋亡因子(如BCL-2)对应的死亡启动子Bad的活化,被认为直接受到AKT的抑制。然而,磷酸酶和张力蛋白同源物(phosphatase and tensin homolog, PTEN)使PIP3转变为PIP2,充当PI3K/AKT信号传导的负调节剂。有研究发现,TNBC与PTEN的抑制有关^[30]。PIK3CA基因的突变会激活PI3K,从而增强PI3K/AKT的信号传导。因此,乳腺癌的发生与PIK3CA的点突变或PTEN抑制导致的PI3K/AKT信号传导增强相关,这取决于乳腺癌的类型。而AKT抑制剂可以通过抑制PI3K/AKT信号传导,实现肿瘤抑制效果。

截至目前,已经发现了不同的ATP竞争性和变构性AKT抑制剂,并进行了临床测试^[31]。MK-2206是一种ATP变构抑制剂。在**I期**临床试验

中,MK-2206和曲妥珠单抗联合治疗在HER2+肿瘤患者中耐受良好,其通过反馈诱导HER3活化,降低抗癌疗效^[32]。在I-SPY2试验中,MK-2206和化疗联合治疗HER2+和/或HR-乳腺癌患者,实现了完全病理学缓解^[33]。ATP竞争性AKT抑制剂的治疗窗比变构抑制剂更加优越。卡匹色替是一种ATP竞争性AKT抑制剂。相关试验发现,卡匹色替单药治疗PIK3CA突变型乳腺癌患者显示出对实体瘤的有效控制^[34]。在另一项**I期**试验中,卡匹色替和氟维司群联合用药显示出显著的临床疗效^[35]。然而,卡匹色替与化疗药物联合治疗的疗效有待进一步研究。

2.4 血管生成抑制剂

癌细胞的迅速增殖需要血管快速生成,以确保氧气充足。血管生成受到VEGF的调节,因此,血管生成抑制剂通过靶向抑制VEGF及VEGFR,实现对肿瘤的抑制。多种血管生成抑制剂可用于治疗不同的晚期实体瘤^[36]。在TNBC治疗中,VEGFT靶向剂一直是研究的重点^[37]。VEGFR靶向抑制剂包括抗VEGF或VEGFR单克隆抗体和小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKI),在临床试验中研究广泛。

贝伐珠单抗是一种抗VEGF单克隆抗体。临床研究发现,贝伐珠单抗与紫杉醇联合用药,可以改善转移性乳腺癌患者的无进展生存期,但无法改善总生存期^[38]。舒尼替尼、索拉非尼等多种TKI已经进入临床试验,然而治疗效果不尽人意。

3 乳腺癌的免疫治疗

乳腺癌的经典治疗包括手术、放疗和化疗。放化疗的不良反应给癌症治疗带来了极大的挑战。免疫疗法给乳腺癌的治疗带来了希望。虽然乳腺癌不是高免疫原性疾病,但通过免疫信号的调控会影响临床结局^[39]。然而,由于乳腺癌的异质性,无法通过相同的治疗策略治疗所有患者。因此,要寻找不同的预后生物标志物反映不同患者的免疫应答情况,以此定制特定的免疫疗法。免疫治疗的预测标志物包括程序性细胞死亡配体-1(PD-L1)、肿瘤突变负荷(tumor mutational burden, TMB)、肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞(tumor infiltrating lymphocyte, TIL)、干扰素γ(interferon-γ, IFN-γ)和人类白细胞抗原-I(human leukocyte anti-

gen-I, HLA-I)。其中PD-L1是最常用的生物标志物,TMB是免疫原性和外源性预测标志物。TIL是指肿瘤微环境中存在的淋巴细胞,正常情况下数目极少,提高TIL数目已成为潜在的治疗策略。此外,HLA-I是免疫治疗的关键因素。高温以HLA-I依赖性方式提高了NK细胞和CD8⁺细胞对癌细胞的敏感性,是直接杀死肿瘤细胞的一种潜在方法^[40]。由于雌激素抑制了HLA-I,抗雌激素药物可以增强免疫治疗药物的作用。本节介绍了乳腺癌的免疫治疗策略,包括免疫检查点阻断、过继性T细胞免疫疗法、抗癌疫苗等。

3.1 免疫检查点阻断剂

免疫检查点,又称共抑制受体,在T细胞功能调节中发挥重要作用。在生理状态下,其能够限制T细胞功能,防止T细胞过度激活引起自身免疫疾病。然而,在肿瘤的免疫中,免疫检查点会抑制T细胞功能,导致肿瘤免疫逃逸。程序性细胞死亡蛋白-1(programmed cell death-1, PD-1)/程序性细胞死亡配体-1(programmed cell death ligand-1, PD-L1)轴和细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原-4(cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein-4, CTLA-4)是研究较多的免疫检查点^[41]。T细胞的PD-1与肿瘤细胞上的PD-L1结合可抑制T细胞免疫活性,导致T细胞死亡。T细胞上的CTLA-4既可以增强Treg活性,抑制T细胞功能,也可以与APC上的CD80(B7-1)和CD86(B7-2)结合,抑制T细胞介导的免疫应答。因此,阻碍CTLA-4或PD-1/PD-L1可减少肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸,是一种抑制肿瘤的潜在疗法^[42]。西米普利、帕博利珠和纳武利尤是针对PD-1的单抗,阿维鲁、阿替利珠和度伐利尤则是针对PD-L1的单抗,而抗CTLA-4包括曲美木和伊匹,它们均在临幊上已经显示出治疗潜力^[43]。

PD-1的表达与乳腺癌的恶性程度有关。在TNBC中,癌细胞大量表达PD-1^[44]。化疗药物通过免疫调节,形成对PD-1阻断剂有利的微环境,与免疫检查点阻断剂成协同作用。因此,PD-1/PD-L1阻断剂常与化疗药物联合治疗乳腺癌。西米普利单抗已被FDA批准用于皮肤癌的治疗。根据Ⅱ期I-SPY2期试验,西米普利单抗、淋巴细胞活化基因3(lymphocyte-activation gene 3, LAG3)抑制剂、弗安利单抗和紫杉醇联合应用可使HR+和HER2-乳腺癌或TNBC患者^[45]病情得到完全缓解。帕博利珠只有当PD-L1表达显著增加时才显

示出疗效。临床研究发现中显示出,阿替利珠联合紫杉醇可以延长转移性TNBC患者的无复发生存期,并且对于PD-L1+显示出极大的治疗效果^[46-47]。基于此,FDA批准了阿替利珠单抗与紫杉醇联合治疗局部进展或转移性且PD-L1+的TNBC患者。度伐利尤与PD-L1表现出强亲和力。研究发现,度伐利尤单抗联合PARP抑制剂奥拉帕利表现出良好的抗肿瘤作用^[48]。伊匹单抗是一种靶向CTLA-4的人源化lgG1单克隆抗体。在一项Ⅰ期试验中,乳腺癌患者在术前冷冻消融与伊匹单抗联合治疗中显示出可接受的安全性^[49]。术前冷冻消融可直接杀死肿瘤细胞,还可以引起免疫反应与伊匹单抗协同抗肿瘤。除此之外,在Ⅱ期临床试验中,伊匹单抗与纳武利尤单抗联合新辅助紫杉醇在早期TNBC患者中,表现出病理学的完全缓解^[50]。

3.2 肿瘤疫苗

肿瘤疫苗通过将肿瘤抗原引入体内,通过抗原呈递细胞(antigen-presenting cells, APC)激活T细胞^[51]。一方面,CD8⁺T细胞可以直接杀伤肿瘤细胞;另一方面,CD4⁺T分泌细胞因子,可以增强CD8⁺T细胞杀伤作用,发挥免疫作用。根据生化特征,将肿瘤疫苗分为蛋白和多肽疫苗、核酸疫苗、细胞疫苗、DC疫苗、病毒载体疫苗。根据靶点,将乳腺癌疫苗大致分为靶向HER2或HER2相关抗原疫苗和靶向非HER2相关抗原疫苗。

HER2靶向乳腺癌疫苗是蛋白质和多肽肿瘤疫苗,是乳腺癌疫苗的主要焦点。E75是HER2蛋白产生的免疫原性肽,将E75与免疫佐剂配对后注入体内,诱发T细胞产生强效抗HER2的免疫反应^[52]。在一项Ⅰ期试验(NCT 00841399)中,E75显著降低了淋巴结阴性(LN-)和HER2+晚期乳腺癌患者癌症复发的风险^[53],且仅有低级别局部和罕见全身轻度毒性的发生。由此可见,E75是一种安全有效的免疫工具。另有研究表明,E75疫苗无法改善总生存期和无病生存期。

对于缺乏HER2的乳腺癌亚型,如TNBC,靶向HER2的乳腺癌疫苗不再适用^[54]。TNBC表达许多非HER2肿瘤相关抗原,包括肿瘤-睾丸抗原(cancer-testis antigen, CTA)、粘蛋白1(MUC1)、乳腺珠蛋白-A(MAM-A)、人端粒酶逆转录酶(hTERT)、肿瘤相关碳水化合物抗原。因此,开发非HER2靶向乳腺癌疫苗为治疗TNBC带来了希望。然而,

针对各种靶点的乳腺癌疫苗尚未取得临床成功,有待进一步研究。

3.3 过继性T细胞疗法

过继性T细胞治疗(adoptive T-cell therapy, ACT)通过转移淋巴细胞使癌症患者具有抗肿瘤免疫能力。ACT是最广泛的过继性细胞免疫治疗,包括TILs治疗、T细胞受体(T cell receptor, TCR)T细胞治疗和嵌合抗原受体(chimeric antigen receptors, CAR)T细胞治疗。除此之外,还包括过继性NK细胞治疗和过继性树突状细胞治疗。

TILs过继性细胞治疗通过采集、分离肿瘤组织中的淋巴细胞(主要是CD8⁺T细胞),在体外扩增后回输患者,实现抗肿瘤治疗。由于癌症的异质性,治疗也同样具有异质性。然而,从特定肿瘤亚型分离的TIL可以特异性识别该肿瘤并产生免疫应答^[55]。因此,TILs过继性细胞治疗可作为抗肿瘤强有力手段。研究表明,在化疗耐药、HR+和HER2-转移性乳腺癌患者中,TIL、PD-1抑制剂和IL-2联合治疗使患者癌症转移性病灶完全消失22个月^[56]。

CAR-T细胞疗法是过继性T细胞疗法中最有效的方法之一,通过改造患者T细胞基因,使得T细胞表达肿瘤嵌合抗原受体CAR,从而特异性识别肿瘤相关抗原,使效应T细胞产生更强的靶向性和杀伤性。CAR-T治疗的抗原靶点包括EGFR、HER2、MUC1等^[57]。尽管TNBC缺乏HER2、HR和PR,但CAR-T可通过靶向TNBC大量表达的肿瘤抗原,治疗TNBC^[58],其最大缺点在于细胞毒性。由于靶向抗原在肿瘤细胞和健康细胞中均表达,导致CAR-T细胞攻击健康细胞而造成细胞毒性。为防止毒性的产生,CAR-T细胞需要靶向肿瘤相关糖抗原,同时因其在肿瘤组织中具有特异的糖基化形式,如唾液酸-Tn,有望通过提高治疗的特异性来减少对正常组织的损伤。

4 展望

乳腺癌的异质性给治疗带来了极大的挑战,而靶向和免疫治疗给乳腺癌患者带来了希望。PARP抑制剂、PI3K/AKT/mTOR抑制剂、CDK4/6抑制剂和HER2 TKIs靶向治疗不同的乳腺癌亚型,但耐药性和不良反应是治疗中不容忽视的问题。免疫检查点阻断剂能够提高乳腺癌患者的生

存期。然而,免疫检查点抑制剂的重要靶点PD-L1在肿瘤中过表达的范围有限,有待进一步研究。目前,化疗是治疗TNBC的唯一方法,免疫治疗也显示出了一定的治疗潜力,未来仍需不断改善靶向和免疫治疗策略,以期为广大患者带来福音。

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