

三阴性乳腺癌靶向治疗进展

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摘要 三阴性乳腺癌(triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC)是雌、孕激素受体和HER-2表达均为阴性的乳腺癌,侵袭性强,与其他分子分型乳腺癌相比复发率较高,生存率低。临床上内科治疗主要以化疗为主,随着对TNBC分子分型的深入探索,靶向治疗的研究逐渐成为关注的焦点。近些年,多种靶向药物进入临床试验,取得一定疗效,不良反应相对较轻,部分药物已批准上市。本文将对TNBC的靶向治疗应用进展进行综述。

关键词 三阴性乳腺癌 靶向治疗 PARP Trop-2 免疫检查点 雄激素 抗血管生成

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Advances in targeted therapy for triple-negative breast cancer

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Abstract Triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a highly aggressive subtype of breast cancer that is characterized by the lack of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2), thereby making it difficult to treat. Owing to the aggressive clinical behavior of TNBC and the lack of recognized molecular targets for therapy, patients with TNBC have shown poorer outcomes than those with other subtypes of breast cancer. Chemotherapy is the primary established systemic treatment for TNBC. However, various novel therapeutic targets have come into focus with the advances in molecular characterization of TNBC. In recent years, several targeted drugs have undergone clinical trials and have shown certain curative effects with relatively mild adverse reactions. The Food and Drug Administration has approved some of these drugs. In the current review, we have summarized the advances in the targeted therapy of TNBC.

Keywords: triple-negative breast cancer, targeted therapy, poly ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP), Trop-2, immune checkpoints, androgen, anti-angiogenic

三阴性乳腺癌(triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC)约占所有乳腺癌的15%~20%^[1],免疫组织化学法检测或荧光原位杂交技术(fluorescence *in situ* hybridization, FISH)显示雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体(progesterone receptor, PR)和人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, HER-2)表达均为阴性,因此内分泌治疗和抗HER-2靶向治疗等不适用于TNBC。化疗是TNBC主要的内科治疗方法,尽管有多种化疗方案,但仍有30%~40%TNBC发展为转移性乳腺癌,其生存率较低(中位时间为10~13个月),需有新的治疗方案来改善生存^[2]。

TNBC仍有一些基因靶点表达阳性,针对TNBC的靶向治疗已开始临床应用,主要包括聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(poly ADP-ribose polymerase, PARP)

抑制剂、抗Trop-2抗体-药物偶联物(antibody-drug conjugates, ADC)、免疫检查点抑制剂、雄激素受体(androgen receptor, AR)拮抗剂、抗血管生成药物等。本文将针对TNBC的靶向治疗应用进展进行综述。

1 PARP抑制剂

BRCA1和BRCA2基因编码对维持DNA完整性和基因组稳定性至关重要^[3],是细胞分裂、DNA复制错误控制、DNA修复和细胞凋亡所必需的肿瘤抑制蛋白。BRCA1/2突变使乳腺癌的发生风险增加到60%~70%,在TNBC患者中发生率为10%^[4]。PARP是促进DNA修复、细胞生长和信号转导关键的细胞周期蛋白和癌基因^[5]。BRCA发生突变,导致细胞只能依赖PARP修复损伤的DNA,当PARP受到抑制时,癌细胞就无法修复DNA,从而导致癌细胞死亡。PARP抑制剂尤其是对BRCA1/2突变的TNBC患者,

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已成为较有前途的抗癌治疗方法。最主要的药物有奥拉帕尼(olaparib)、talazoparib和veliparib等。

1.1 olaparib

olaparib单药在BRCA突变的转移性乳腺癌患者中有显著活性。研究^[6-7]显示,olaparib对于BRCA1/2突变的转移性乳腺癌患者的无进展生存期(progress free survival, PFS)是有改善的,但对总生存期(overall survival, OS)无明显改善,随机将Ⅲ期临床试验中的BRCA1/2突变的转移性乳腺癌患者分为olaparib组和标准单药治疗组(卡培他滨、长春瑞滨或艾日布林)。olaparib组和标准单药治疗组的中位PFS分别为7.0个月和4.2个月($P<0.001$);客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)为完全缓解(complete response, CR)+部分缓解(partial response, PR),分别为59.9%和28.8%;OS分别为19.3个月和17.1个月,两组间OS无显著性差异($P=0.513$)。olaparib组中的3/4级不良事件发生率为36.6%,低于标准单药治疗组的50.5%。最常见的血液学3/4级不良反应为贫血(16.1%)、中性粒细胞减少(9.3%)和白细胞减少(3.4%),胃肠道不良反应包括恶心(58.0%)、呕吐(29.8%)和1/2级、3/4级腹泻(20.0%、0.5%)。olaparib被美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)批准用于治疗转移性胚系BRCA突变、HER-2阴性乳腺癌。

1.2 talazoparib

talazoparib在BRCA突变的晚期乳腺癌中有明确的疗效。一项随机开放的Ⅲ期临床试验^[8-9]显示,将晚期乳腺癌BRCA1/2突变患者随机入组,分为talazoparib组和标准单药治疗组(卡培他滨、艾日布林、吉西他滨或长春瑞滨)。talazoparib组和标准单药治疗组的中位PFS分别为8.6个月和5.6个月($P<0.001$),ORR分别为62.6%和27.2%($P<0.001$);血液学3/4级不良事件(主要是贫血)发生率分别为55%和38%,非血液学3级不良事件发生率为32%和38%。尽管talazoparib组的血液学3/4级不良事件高于标准单药治疗组,但患者的胃肠道3/4级不良反应较少(5.6% vs. 11.9%)。使用talazoparib患者的PFS较标准单药化疗有显著提高,生存质量有显著改善。talazoparib被FDA批准用于胚系BRCA突变、HER-2阴性的局部晚期或转移性乳腺癌。

针对TNBC的临床试验,其他PARP抑制剂如veliparib、尼拉帕尼(niraparib)、rucaparib等也在进行中,但目前为止,尚无数据显示PARP抑制剂对乳腺癌患者的OS有益。

2 抗Trop-2 ADC

Trop-2是最初在人滋养层细胞中发现的一种跨膜糖蛋白,参与许多细胞内的信号通路。在各种上

皮性癌组织中Trop-2高表达,但在正常组织中低表达^[10-11],是TNBC等上皮细胞癌的潜在靶点。此外,Trop-2表达与乳腺癌和其他恶性肿瘤的肿瘤进展和较差的生存率有关^[12]。

sacituzumab govitecan (IMMU-132)是一种抗Trop-2的ADC,将Trop-2的人源化单克隆抗体RS7和拓扑异构酶抑制剂SN-38通过共价键连接而成。通过靶向Trop-2,sacituzumab govitecan可更有效地将细胞毒剂SN-38导入肿瘤细胞,SN-38是伊立替康的活性代谢产物,与拓扑异构酶1-DNA复合物结合,防止DNA单链断裂修复,引起DNA双链断裂,从而导致S期细胞死亡。除了SN-38的直接细胞毒性外,sacituzumab govitecan还引起抗体依赖的细胞毒性作用^[13],从而产生更大的抗肿瘤作用。另外,sacituzumab govitecan治疗的腹泻发生率低于伊立替康,其可更有选择性地输送到癌细胞,缓慢释放出SN-38,到达肠道的浓度较低,因此严重腹泻的发生率也明显降低。

一项单臂、多中心Ⅱ期临床试验^[14]显示,sacituzumab govitecan在二线以上转移性TNBC患者中具有较好的有效性和安全性,临床获益率(clinical benefit rate, CBR)为PR+CR+疾病稳定(stable disease, SD),时间>6个月时CBR为46%,中位PFS为6.0个月,中位OS为16.6个月。41%患者出现3级或更高的不良反应,主要为中性粒细胞减少(39%),仅7%患者出现粒细胞缺乏伴发热。因中性粒细胞减少,约三分之一患者用药减量,有3例患者由于不良事件(皮疹/黏膜炎、输液反应和疲劳)而停止治疗。其他常见的不良事件包括恶心、腹泻、贫血、呕吐、疲劳、脱发、便秘、皮疹、腹痛和白细胞减少。sacituzumab govitecan对转移性TNBC有较好疗效和耐受性,目前Ⅲ期临床试验正在进行。

3 免疫检查点抑制剂

在肿瘤发生发展的早期,免疫系统可识别并消除肿瘤细胞。T细胞对肿瘤抗原的识别和激活是免疫原性癌细胞死亡的关键。癌细胞有多种机制来逃避免疫性细胞死亡,如程序性死亡蛋白配体1(programmed cell death 1 ligand 1, PD-L1)表达,其与程序性细胞死亡蛋白-1(programmed cell death protein -1, PD-1)结合时,可导致T细胞抑制^[15]。

在TNBC患者中,约20%TNBC表达PD-L1,PD-L1主要在肿瘤浸润免疫细胞中表达,而不是癌细胞^[16],能抑制免疫抗癌作用^[17]。免疫检查点抑制剂可阻断参与细胞毒性T效应细胞反应的抑制因子PD-1/PD-L1轴,从而增强免疫系统的抗癌活性^[18]。针对TNBC的多种免疫检查点抑制剂的试验均在进

行中,发现疗效明确的目前只有 atezolizumab。atezolizumab 选择性靶向作用于PD-L1,阻止PD-1和B7-1相互作用,逆转T细胞的抑制。

一项多中心、随机双盲Ⅲ期临床试验^[19]评估 atezolizumab 联合白蛋白紫杉醇,一线治疗局部晚期或转移性TNBC的疗效和安全性,902例患者随机平均分至 atezolizumab+白蛋白紫杉醇试验组和安慰剂+白蛋白紫杉醇对照组,两组的中位PFS分别为7.2个月和5.5个月($P=0.002$);而在PD-L1阳性的患者中两组的中位PFS分别为7.5个月和5.0个月($P<0.001$)。在意向治疗人群(intent to treat, ITT)分析中,两组的中位OS分别为21.3个月和17.6个月($P=0.08$),差异无统计学意义;Kaplan-Meier分析显示,在PD-L1阳性的患者中,两组的中位OS分别为25.0个月和15.5个月,增加了9.5个月,差异具有统计学意义。在ITT分析中,两组的ORR分别为56%和46%,CR分别为7%和2%;在PD-L1阳性的患者中两组的ORR分别为59%和43%,CR分别为10%和1%。无论是ORR还是CR,试验组均明显高于对照组。两组的不良反应均以脱发最为常见,两组的3/4级不良反应发生率分别为48.7%和42.2%,其他常见的不良反应是中性粒细胞减少、周围神经性病变、疲劳和贫血。试验组中的3/4级周围神经性病变发生率为5.5%,高于对照组的2.7%。试验组的严重不良事件(serious adverse event, SAE)发生率为22.8%,对照组为18.3%。atezolizumab联合白蛋白紫杉醇,一线治疗转移性TNBC患者显著提高了PFS以及PD-L1阳性患者的OS,同时也提高了ORR,仅不良反应程度略有增加。atezolizumab作为PD-L1阳性转移性TNBC的治疗获得了FDA加速批准。

4 AR拮抗剂

在TNBC患者中AR表达率为10%~50%^[20]。AR表达的TNBC细胞系和体内模型^[21]已证明,激活AR可促进癌细胞生长,而拮抗AR可抑制癌细胞生长。常见的AR拮抗剂有比卡鲁胺(bicalutamide)和恩杂鲁胺(enzalutamide)等。

一项Ⅱ期临床试验中^[22]显示,bicalutamide用于治疗晚期AR阳性、ER/PR阴性乳腺癌患者。在424例ER/PR阴性晚期乳腺癌患者中,采用免疫组织化学法检测出12%患者的AR表达阳性(核染色比例>10%),使用bicalutamide时间>6个月的CBR为19%,中位PFS为12周。bicalutamide治疗耐受性良好,未发现治疗相关的4/5级不良反应。另一项Ⅱ期临床试验^[23]显示,使用enzalutamide治疗AR阳性晚期TNBC患者,对于ITT人群,16周时CBR为25%,中位PFS为2.9个月,中位OS为12.7个月。对于AR表达

(核染色比例 $\geq 10\%$)患者,16周时CBR为33%,中位PFS为3.3个月,中位OS为17.6个月。疲劳是唯一与治疗相关的3级或更高的不良反应,发生率为2%。以上可以看出,AR阳性的TNBC从AR受体拮抗剂中获益。

5 抗血管生成药物

TNBC可表达血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和血管内皮生长因子受体(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, VEGFR)。VEGF和VEGFR是细胞侵袭、迁移、血管通透性和血管形成的强有力的诱导因素。在肿瘤细胞中的表达明显高于非肿瘤细胞^[24],抗VEGF或抗VEGFR可抑制肿瘤新生血管生长和转移。

抗VEGF的靶向药物主要代表是贝伐单抗。贝伐单抗是一种抗VEGF的单克隆抗体,于2007年首次在转移性乳腺癌患者中进行研究,既往的临床试验^[25-27]显示PFS有所改善,但OS无改善。一项Meta分析^[28]发现,对于转移性TNBC患者,使用化疗联合贝伐单抗与单纯化疗比较,中位PFS分别为8.1个月和5.4个月,中位OS分别为18.9个月和17.5个月,1年OS率为71%和65%。说明贝伐单抗对于转移性TNBC患者的PFS有改善,但对OS无改善。对于早期TNBC行术后辅助治疗发现,贝伐单抗并无明显效果^[29]。

另外其他的抗血管生成药物在临床上亦有使用,如抗VEGFR的口服靶向药物阿帕替尼用于多线治疗后的转移性TNBC,虽有回顾性研究数据^[30],但还缺乏相关的临床试验。

6 结语

综上所述,除上述药物外,还有一些靶向药物也在进行相关的临床试验,包括PI3K抑制剂、EGFR抑制剂等,丰富了TNBC的治疗模式。目前,多数靶向药物的疗效尚未达到预期,虽PFS获得改善,但OS却无明显的延长,可能与后续治疗过程中不同的治疗方式有关,有待更加深入的研究。

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