

非小细胞肺癌表皮生长因子受体 T790M 突变的研究进展

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摘要:临床工作中表皮生长因子受体—酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI)耐药的非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者须进行 EGFR T790M 突变的检测。由于多种原因一些患者无法通过组织再活检获得满意基因检测结果,而液体活检也存在敏感性较低等限制。探索与 T790M 突变状态相关的临床因素、提高 T790M 突变再活检的技术水平有助于实现 EGFR-TKI 耐药后的精准诊断。T790M 突变的 NSCLC 患者首选三代 EGFR-TKI 奥希替尼,但仍会不可避免地出现耐药。该文对继发性 T790M 突变的发生、相关检测技术的优劣、临床因素、治疗选择、奥希替尼的耐药机制及对策等研究情况进行综述,希望为患者临床再活检策略及后续治疗的选择提供帮助。

关键词:非小细胞肺癌;表皮生长因子受体;表皮生长因子受体—酪氨酸激酶抑制剂;T790M 突变;临床因素;奥希替尼

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Research Progress on Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Gene T790M Mutation in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

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Abstract: In clinical practice, the detection of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene T790M mutation is required in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who are resistant to epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI). Due to various reasons, some patients are unable to obtain genetic test results through tissue re-biopsy, and liquid biopsy also has limitations such as low sensitivity. Exploring clinical factors related to T790M mutation status and improving the re-biopsy techniques for T790M mutation can help to achieve accurate diagnosis after acquiring resistance to EGFR-TKI. The third-generation EGFR-TKI osimertinib is the first choice for NSCLC patients with T790M mutation though drug resistance is still inevitable. In this article, the development and detection of secondary T790M mutation, the related clinical factors, treatment options, the mechanism and countermeasures of drug resistance of osimertinib are reviewed to provide information for the selection of clinical re-biopsy strategies and subsequent treatment.

Key words: non-small cell lung cancer; epidermal growth factor receptor; epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor; T790M mutation; clinical features; osimertinib

分子靶向治疗成功开创了晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)精准治疗的新时代。表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变是亚裔 NSCLC 患者最常见的驱动基因突变^[1]。尽管 EGFR 突变的 NSCLC 患者对一、二代表皮生长因子受体—酪氨酸激酶抑制剂

(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI) 的治疗反应良好,但大多数 EGFR 敏感突变 NSCLC 患者在 9~13 个月后仍会出现病情进展^[2,3],其中约 60% 的患者出现 EGFR T790M 突变^[4-5]。第三代 EGFR-TKI 奥希替尼是 EGFR T790M 突变介导的继发性耐药患者的首选^[5]。因此, T790M 突变的检测对于确定一、二代 EGFR-TKI 治疗后进展患者的后续治疗方案至关重要。在临床工

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作中,由于组织再活检操作的侵入性、患者的耐受性及肿瘤的时空异质性问题,组织再活检有时难以实现或不能达到预期结果。包括外周血在内的液体活检虽然简单易行但仍存在敏感性低、标本要求高等局限^[6-11]。本研究对 T790M 突变状态与患者的临床因素可能存在的相关性和后续治疗等方面进行探索,希望对组织及液体再活检结果未达到预期的患者 T790M 突变状态进行预测及指导患者后续治疗选择。

1 EGFR T790M 突变的发生

EGFR 在许多上皮来源的肿瘤中过表达,对肿瘤细胞的生长、繁殖和修复等起重要作用。EGFR 敏感突变[包括 19 号外显子缺失突变(19Del)和 21 号外显子点突变(L858R)]存在于高达 50%的亚裔患者中^[1],两者约占 EGFR 突变患者的 90%^[3]。而大多数的 20 号外显子插入突变和 T790M 突变与 EGFR-TKI 治疗的低反应性有关,后者是指 20 号外显子中第 790 号位置处的苏氨酸被甲硫氨酸取代,其通过增强与 ATP 的亲合力而对 EGFR-TKI 的治疗产生抵抗,介导了约 60%继发性 EGFR-TKI 耐药的发生^[5]。Hata 等^[12]认为,T790M 突变既可以是 T790M 阴性细胞在 EGFR-TKI 治疗后遗传进化而来,也可以由少数原发性 T790M 阳性细胞克隆产生。而原发性 T790M 突变可能与家族性肺癌的易感性相关^[13-14]。

2 EGFR T790M 突变的检测

2.1 组织再活检

晚期 NSCLC 患者 EGFR-TKI 耐药后首选通过组织再活检进行驱动基因检测,包括外科切除、支气管镜检查或经皮穿刺活检三种方法。其中,外科切除无疑是金标准,但对于身体条件不佳或分期较晚的患者,手术切除再活检常不可行。

对于位于外周或接近体表的原发性/转移性实质病变,经皮针吸活检是一种简单且相对安全的组织学诊断和基因分型的方法,在影像学技术(包括 CT、超声等)引导下具有更高的准确性。但其无法收集到足够的肿瘤细胞进行多重突变分析,且出现并发症(包括出血、气胸、胸膜播散等)的风险相对较

高。在 Kim 等^[15]的研究中,62%(50/81)的患者可由 CT 引导下穿刺获取充分的标本检测 T790M 突变的同时,20%的患者出现穿刺相关的并发症。而肺外病变(如肝脏、骨骼等)的穿刺活检则对操作要求更高。

与经皮穿刺活检相比,经支气管镜肺活检可获得更多的肿瘤细胞,且风险相对较低^[16]。传统支气管镜检查的福尔马林固定石蜡包埋标本因其使用方便、储存时间长及成本低在临床应用最广泛^[17]。Oki 等^[18]首次评估使用 1.5mm 小活检钳获取样本进行基因分型的可行性和准确性。在 81 例同时具备手术标本和支气管镜获取标本的患者中,支气管镜检测 EGFR 突变的敏感性、特异性和准确性分别为 91%、100%和 98%。而冷冻活检标本因肿瘤样本量的增加,具有更高的 EGFR 突变检出率,但也存在一定的局限性,如纵隔淋巴结不能进行冷冻活检以及操作过程中低温引起的物理改变可能在分子水平产生影响^[19]。此外,使用电磁导航、虚拟导航以及支气管内超声(endobronchial ultrasound,EBUS)等方法可以提高经支气管镜肺活检的成功率,尤其是用于周围较小的肺部病变^[16]。电磁导航支气管镜(electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy,ENB)是一种具有辅助定位功能的支气管镜技术。在经 ENB 证实为原发性肺癌的患者中,93.3%的腺癌患者通过 ENB 获得可用于 EGFR 突变分析的标本^[20]。此外,超声内镜引导下的经支气管针吸活检(EBUS-TBNA)可对原发性肿瘤和转移性纵隔淋巴结多个部位同时进行再活检,这在克服 T790M 突变的空间异质性方面具有优势。例如 Goag 等^[16]发现 1 例原发性肺肿瘤 T790M 阴性而 EBUS-TBNA 提示纵隔淋巴结 T790M 突变的患者。而 Kim 等^[21]在回顾性研究了 91 例支气管超声导向鞘(EBUS-GS)后接受手术治疗的周围型 NSCLC 患者后,发现以手术标本 EGFR 状态为标准

2.2 液体活检

临床中有高达 49%的患者因无法耐受侵入性操作或获取组织不合格等原因无法进行组织再活检^[22-23]。液体活检是一种微创、易行、可重复操作的获取驱动基因检测标本的方法,因此液体活检标本常被作为替代标本或对组织检测结果的补充。

外周血循环肿瘤 DNA(circulating tumor DNA, ctDNA)是肿瘤驱动基因检测中最常用的液体活检

标本。在Bai等^[6]的研究中,230例原发性肺肿瘤有13.0%的EGFR突变仅在血液中检出,而7.0%仅在组织样本中检出。这种突变状态不一致可能是由于样本来自肿瘤的不同部位,而血浆中较低的肿瘤细胞含量以及非癌组织(如炎症组织)导致的DNA稀释也可能影响突变基因的检出。一些研究进一步证实外周血ctDNA对EGFR检测特异性较高(97.2%~100.0%),但敏感性(50.0%~81.8%)不高^[7-9]。与ctDNA的高变异度不同,肿瘤细胞释放的细胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicle, EV)内的DNA由于受到双层脂质膜的保护,因而稳定性更高^[24]。与血浆相比,支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中的EV-DNA可更好地反映肿瘤DNA的突变状态。Hur等^[25]发现BALF EV-EGFR基因分型的平均敏感性和特异性分别为76%和87%,且分期较晚的患者EGFR检测的敏感性显著增加。另一项研究则进一步证实液体活检BALF EV-DNA在检测T790M突变的可行性^[24]。

恶性胸腔积液(malignant pleural effusion, MPE)是晚期NSCLC的常见并发症。Wang等^[26]报道MPE检测EGFR突变的敏感性和特异性分别为71.4%和96.5%,与组织检测结果的符合率为87.1%(Kappa=0.71),预测价值优于血浆检测结果^[26-27]。据报道9.4%的EGFR突变的NSCLC患者出现软脑膜转移^[28]。但脑脊液中T790M检出率低,且存在争议^[10-11]。这可能与EGFR-TKI在脑脊液中的渗透性较差及样本中肿瘤细胞比例低相关。另有研究表明外泌体RNA(exoRNA)也可用来识别NSCLC患者肿瘤细胞突变,尤其适用于血液循环中核酸水平较低(如肿瘤负荷低、病变局限于胸腔内或处于疾病早期)的患者,且识别T790M突变的敏感性高达90%以上,但因成本高、操作复杂等原因仍处于早期探索阶段^[29-30]。

3 EGFR T790M 突变的相关临床因素

3.1 患者基线特征

考虑到女性、从未吸烟以及肺腺癌等因素可预测EGFR-TKI疗效^[2],学者们对患者临床特征与T790M耐药突变的相关性进行探索。Oya等^[31]回顾研究了日本181例EGFR-TKI靶向治疗后病情进展的EGFR敏感突变NSCLC患者,比较再活检T790M阳性组(48.0%)和阴性组(52.0%)患者临床特征后,发

现男性更易出现获得性T790M突变($P<0.05$)。而一项对T790M突变拷贝数定量分析的研究中,以 10^5 突变拷贝数/ml血浆作为界限的两组患者在性别、年龄等方面均无明显差异^[32]。Dal Maso等^[33]分析意大利多中心235例一、二代EGFR-TKI治疗后耐药患者的再活检资料,发现患者年龄 <65 岁与继发性T790M突变的发生显著正相关($P=0.019$)。而类似研究中年龄在75岁以上的患者获得性T790M突变率更高^[34]。其他两项研究则认为年龄与T790M突变状态并无明显关联^[35-36]。Ke等^[37]通过Logistic回归分析发现既往吸烟(与从不吸烟对比)为T790M突变状态的独立影响因素($P=0.039$)。而在另一项研究中,将获得性耐药定义为接受EGFR-TKI治疗疾病稳定 ≥ 6 个月或治疗有客观反应后出现病情进展, T790M突变状态不同的两组病情进展患者在性别、吸烟情况、ECOG PS评分等方面差异均无统计学意义^[38]。

众所周知,肿瘤分期对患者治疗选择至关重要。Inukai等^[39]采用PCR法在280例NSCLC患者检测到10例T790M阳性,其中晚期患者(Ⅲ、Ⅳ期)9例,较早期(Ⅱ期)患者1例,提示晚期NSCLC患者T790M突变的发生率明显高于较早期患者($P=0.001$)。Li等^[32]则进一步探讨了T790M突变状态和TNM分期中不同转移阶段(M_0 、 M_{1a} 、 M_{1b})和不同的 M_{1b} 部位之间的关系,发现 M_{1b} 阶段的患者T790M检出率(54.7%)高于 $M_{0/1a}$ 阶段(30.9%)($P=0.004$)。另有研究表明患者肿瘤分期与再活检T790M突变状态无关^[37-38]。外科手术是Ⅰ、Ⅱ或ⅢA期NSCLC患者的主要治疗方法,但仅靠手术治疗,患者长期生存率仍不尽如人意,术后复发患者需接受进一步治疗^[40-41]。研究发现68%(13/19)术后复发的EGFR-TKI耐药患者出现T790M突变,而无法手术的晚期肺癌T790M突变仅为40%(42/106),作者认为原发性与复发性肺癌的不同可能导致了这一差异^[42]。

除了肿瘤分期,患者初始EGFR突变状态也可能影响耐药的发生。Usui等^[43]对日本15家中心122例EGFR敏感突变计划或正在接受一、二代EGFR-TKI治疗的晚期或术后复发NSCLC患者进行连续ctDNA检测,发现初始19Del突变患者(51.7%)比L858R突变患者(21.4%)更易出现获得性T790M突变。其他一些研究也证实了这一结论^[33-34, 44-48]。

EGFR19Del 某种特殊的生物学特性可能使获得性 T790M 突变成为 EGFR-TKI 治疗后肿瘤细胞中的优势克隆。临床前数据显示体内外 19Del/T790M 细胞比 L858R/T790M 细胞的致癌活性有所增加^[49],也进一步证实了上述猜测。鉴于 EGFR 基因 19 外显子的各个片段都可能发生缺失,Huang 等^[47]发现与其他亚型相比,Del E746-A750 的 NSCLC 患者 T790M 突变频率更高。这是首次发现 EGFR 19Del 的 E746-A750 亚型与 T790M 突变阳性的相关性。Li 等^[32]还初步探讨了血浆 T790M 突变的量与初始 EGFR 突变类型的关系。将通过微滴式数字 PCR (droplet digital PCR, ddPCR) 法检出的 74 例 T790M 阳性患者分为两组(以 10^5 拷贝数/ml 血浆为临界值),结果提示两者在初始突变类型(19Del 和 L858R)上差异无统计学意义($P=0.957$)。

综上,既往研究对患者的基线特征与 T790M 突变的关联性莫衷一是,且对定量分析关注度不够,仍需要更多设计严谨的研究进一步验证。

3.2 初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗因素

原发性 T790M 突变率为 0~2%,而在 EGFR-TKI 治疗进展后 T790M 突变率则升至 50%~60%^[50-51]。有学者认为,T790M 突变可能在 EGFR-TKI 治疗前的肿瘤细胞内低频存在,只有在 EGFR-TKI 治疗的选择压力下才可能成为优势克隆。因此,一些研究开始关注获得性 T790M 突变与既往 EGFR-TKI 治疗史之间的关系。

日本学者 Kawamura 等^[42]在排除因不良事件或医生决定而中止治疗的患者后,对 EGFR-TKI 治疗进展的 131 例 NSCLC 患者的资料进行分析,得出初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗总时间 ≥ 1 年的患者 T790M 突变发生率更高。另一项研究显示初始治疗总时间 ≥ 14 个月的患者更易出现继发性 T790M 突变^[48]。Chmielecki 等^[52]发现 T790M 阳性的耐药细胞比 T790M 阴性的敏感细胞生长更缓慢,提示长期暴露于 EGFR-TKI 可促进 T790M 阳性细胞的选择性生存,从而导致初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗时间较长的患者 T790M 突变率更高。此外有研究显示初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗无进展生存期 (progression-free survival, PFS) < 6 个月的患者较少出现 T790M 耐药突变 ($P<0.001$),而 T790M 阳性组无论是初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗的客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR) 还是

PFS 均明显优于阴性组(P 均 <0.05)^[31]。Yoshimura 等^[53]发现,虽然 EGFR T790M 突变与初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗的 PFS 无明显相关性,但 T790M 突变组初始治疗的 ORR(89.7%)明显高于未突变组(51.2%)($P<0.001$)。为进一步明确初始 EGFR-TKI 疗效与 T790M 突变状态的相关性,Yoshimura 等将肿瘤的最大缩小率 (maximal tumor shrinkage, MTS) 定义为初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗期间的 CT 图像中肿瘤相对于基线的最大缩小率。T790M 阳性组与阴性组的 MTS 分别为 42.7% 和 24.0%,多变量分析得出 MTS 是再活检 EGFR T790M 阳性的独立预测因素($P=0.001$),其最佳临界值为 30% (敏感性为 82.1%,特异性为 59.0%)。有趣的是,该临界值与 RECIST 评价系统中部分缓解 (partial response, PR) 的标准相同。还有一些研究也支持初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗应答率高的患者获得性 T790M 突变比例更高的观点^[46,54]。

与阿法替尼相比,初始一代 EGFR-TKI 治疗与继发性 T790M 突变的相关性似乎更强^[34,44,55],但结果并无统计学意义。为进一步研究使用二代 EGFR-TKI 患者耐药及后续奥希替尼的治疗情况,Hochmair 等^[56]采用 ddPCR 法对 67 例阿法替尼治疗失败患者的血浆和组织再活检标本进行 EGFR T790M 检测,结果 73.1% 的患者检测为阳性。这一数值高于既往研究结果 (43%~68%)^[57-59],可能与 ddPCR 法敏感性更高有关。Jänne 等^[60]的研究初步证明达克替尼治疗虽可延缓但并不能避免 T790M 突变的发生。15 例达克替尼治疗进展时血浆 EGFR 突变的患者中有 8 例 T790M 突变阳性,其检出率 (53%) 与一代 EGFR-TKI 相似。而选择吉非替尼或厄洛替尼并未对继发性 T790M 突变的发生率产生影响 (48% vs 53%, $P=0.69$)^[31]。由于临床上使用二代 EGFR-TKI 的患者相对较少,现有研究资料暂未能明确其与获得性 T790M 突变状态的关系及其相关性的可能发生机制。

3.3 再活检相关因素

疾病进展后 T790M 突变检测的最佳时机尚未确定。回顾性分析同一中心 145 例 EGFR-TKI 继发性耐药患者的临床信息,发现在同一部位多次活检的 24 例患者中,5 例肺组织的 T790M 突变状态在有或无 EGFR-TKI 治疗时发生变化,不排除是由于 EGFR-TKI 的选择性压力造成了这种时空异质性^[61]。而在

荷兰学者 Kuiper 等^[62]的一项研究中,20 例在 EGFR-TKI 治疗后首次再活检前接受了其他治疗,其中 11 例接受了化疗,9 例在化疗后活检前接受 EGFR-TKI 的再次治疗,结果显示既往治疗史并不影响继发性 T790M 突变状态。Oya 等^[31]的研究在得出相同结论的同时还发现,T790M 突变组中初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗进展到再活检之间持续时间明显长于未突变组(14.8 个月 vs 10.3 个月, $P=0.022$),暗示 EGFR-TKI 耐药进展与再活检间的间隔可能会影响 T790M 突变状态。韩国学者 Joo 等^[48]进一步发现两者间隔 ≥ 12 个月的患者产生获得性 T790M 突变发生率更高($P=0.036$)。然而 Tseng 等^[35]认为无论是再活检前的治疗还是再活检与初始 TKI 治疗进展的间隔时间都与 T790M 突变的检出无显著相关性。由上不难得出,学者们对确定 T790M 突变状态的再活检时机仍未达成一致结论。

ddPCR 可用于临床动态监测 NSCLC 患者 EGFR-TKI 治疗过程中 ctDNA *EGFR* 突变状态的变化,预测治疗反应和监测疾病进展^[63]。鉴于 T790M 突变常提示患者对 EGFR-TKI 耐药,早期发现其突变状态变化的重要性不言而喻。Oxnard 等^[64]发现 *EGFR* T790M 可在影像学进展前 16 周出现。随后 BENEFIT 研究^[65]前瞻性分析了 *EGFR* 突变的 IV 期转移性肺腺癌患者一线吉非替尼的治疗过程。根据研究设计,分别在基线(首次研究剂量前 7d 内)、首次研究剂量后每 8 周以及疾病进展时采集患者血液进行 ctDNA 检测。在 69 例获得性 T790M 突变患者中,ddPCR 检测 T790M 阳性到患者出现影像学疾病进展的中位时间为 2.0 个月。因此,在 EGFR-TKI 治疗过程中动态监测 ctDNA T790M 突变状态,可以在疾病出现临床进展之前预知分子水平的进展,从而针对性地调整患者后续随访和治疗策略。在此时进行干预或许是 T790M 获得性耐药患者更好的治疗选择,但仍需要在前瞻性临床研究中验证。

3.4 疾病进展规律

Oya 等^[31]率先探索了患者进展模式与 T790M 突变的关系,将前者分为单一进展(仅存在单一进展部位或一侧胸腔积液/心包积液)和多发进展(存在两个或以上的进展部位)。多变量分析发现单一进展患者出现获得性 T790M 突变率,明显高于多发进展患者(58% vs 24%, $P<0.001$)。虽然研究者认为 T790M 的出现与肿瘤的侵袭性行为相关,但目前针

对进展部位的数量与继发性 T790M 突变关系的研究仍较少。

初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗失败的患者可能存在不同部位的进展。Dal Maso 等^[33]根据有无 T790M 突变将 235 例一、二代 EGFR-TKI 耐药患者分为两组。排除 16 例无进展资料的患者后,研究者发现 T790M 突变患者中肝脏进展更为常见(25.0% vs 8.7%),而肺转移则较少发生(62.5% vs 73.9%)。多变量分析提示更多的新进展部位($P=0.04$)、肝脏进展($P=0.002$)和更少见的肺部进展与 T790M 突变相关($P=0.027$)。考虑到肝脏转移与血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)升高及新生血管的生成密切相关^[66],这是首次发现 T790M 突变与肝转移之间的关系。由于一、二代 EGFR-TKI 通过血脑屏障的渗透作用有限,耐药患者大多出现孤立的脑部进展。Matsuo 等^[44]发现脑转移患者继发性 T790M 突变的发生率高于无脑转移患者(82% vs 43%; $P=0.005$)。但香港的一项研究中脑转移患者 T790M 突变率最低(38.5%),而骨转移则最高(61.9%)^[32]。还有一些研究对初始 EGFR-TKI 治疗进展患者胸内外转移与耐药突变的关系未达成一致^[38,67-68]。结合上述研究,我们认为 T790M 突变与患者具体的转移部位之间的关系尚未完全清楚。

3.5 影像学特征

既往研究关于 T790M 突变患者的影像学特征知之甚少。考虑到肿瘤的异质性和多克隆性,Koo 等^[36]对 77 例 NSCLC 患者病情进展前后肺部原发病变的再活检情况及 CT 特征进行对比,结果提示虽然肺外周肿瘤($P=0.05$)和胸膜凹陷征($P=0.04$)是 T790M 突变患者显著的 CT 特征,但由于患者数量少,数据并无统计学意义。而支气管充气征、外周肿瘤和胸膜凹陷征也是既往分类^[69]中的细支气管肺泡癌的常见征象,因此从 CT 征象推测 T790M 突变状态的特异性并不高。

氟代脱氧葡萄糖—正电子发射计算机断层扫描(FDG-PET/CT)目前广泛用于 NSCLC 的初始分期、监测治疗反应和疾病复发^[70-72]。Yoshida 等^[73]认为 FDG-PET/CT 的相关指标与患者的遗传改变有关。34 例 *EGFR* 突变的 NSCLC 患者在出现杰克曼标准^[74]的 EGFR-TKI 获得性耐药后行再活检,并在再活检前两个月内接受了 FDG-PET/CT 检查。通过对比,研究者发现 T790M 阳性患者的标准化摄取值(Stan-

dardized uptake value, SUV)的中位平均值和最大值均明显高于 T790M 阴性患者($P=0.007$; $P=0.005$);但两组患者的肿瘤代谢体积(metabolic tumor volume, MTV)和病灶糖酵解总量(total lesion glycolysis, TLG)差异无统计学意义。SUV 平均值和最大值在临界值(分别为 9.24 和 15.49)时敏感性最高(分别为 86.4%和 90.9%),特异性均为 58.3%。由于 SUV 仅显示肿瘤内 FDG 摄取的最高强度,而代表整个肿瘤代谢活动的 MTV 和 TLG 则受到 FDG 摄取和肿瘤体积两者的影响。因此, SUV 更能显示肿瘤的侵袭性,可能与 T790M 突变状态相关。

尽管上述研究表明患者耐药后再活检前的影像学特征在一定程度上可以提示患者的 T790M 突变状态,但相关征象及数值的特异性较低。这也提示一个将临床变量与影像学特征相结合的模型对 T790M 突变状态的预测及再活检方式的选择更具临床价值。

4 EGFR T790M 突变的治疗

AURA3 研究^[5]对比了奥希替尼与含铂双药化疗在治疗 EGFR-TKI 耐药且 T790M 阳性的 NSCLC 患者时的疗效,发现三代 EGFR-TKI 奥希替尼可显著延长患者的中位 PFS (10.1 个月 vs 4.4 个月, $P<0.001$)。AURA17 研究^[75]则进一步证实了奥希替尼在亚裔 T790M 耐药突变患者中的疗效。而 IMPRESS 研究^[76-77]提示相比于单纯化疗,一线吉非替尼治疗耐药患者化疗联合吉非替尼未延长 PFS,而其中 T790M 阳性亚组的总生存率反而低于单纯化疗组($P=0.043$),表明在耐药后继续使用一代 EGFR-TKI 并不能改善患者的预后。因此奥希替尼被推荐为 EGFR-TKI 治疗后快速进展且 T790M 突变阳性 NSCLC 患者的首选治疗方案。

此外,一些新的三代 EGFR-TKI 也被证实对 T790M 阳性 NSCLC 患者有效。例如, Ahn 等^[78]首次报道了 Lazertinib 的 I~II 期临床研究的结果。其中 57%的患者经独立中心复查评估认为 Lazertinib 有客观疗效, T790M 阳性患者的中位 PFS 为 9.5 个月,而阴性组为 5.4 个月。这与 I~II 期 AURA 研究中奥希替尼数值相似(中位 PFS 为 9.6 个月, ORR 为 61%)。近日获批上市的我国自主研发的三代 EGFR-

TKI 阿美替尼在 244 例亚裔 T790M 突变的耐药患者中 ORR 为 68.4%,中位 PFS 长达 12.3 个月,对脑转移患者有效的同时安全性良好^[79]。Nazartinib (EGF816)、Avitinib (AC0010) 等也被证实可用于 EGFR T790M 突变的 NSCLC 患者^[80],但这些药物大都仍处于临床开发阶段。

5 奥希替尼的耐药机制及后续治疗

尽管奥希替尼对 EGFR 敏感突变及获得性 T790M 突变治疗均有效,但类似于一、二代 EGFR-TKI 的获得性耐药的发生仍限制了患者的长期受益,耐药可分为依赖 EGFR 和非依赖 EGFR 两种类型。

5.1 依赖 EGFR 的耐药机制

EGFR 的 C797S 突变,即 ATP 结合位点 797 密码子处的半胱氨酸被丝氨酸取代,因导致奥希替尼与 EGFR 间共价键的丢失,介导 10%~26% 二线奥希替尼治疗患者产生耐药^[5],是 T790M 阳性耐药患者最常见的三级突变。只存在该突变的患者对一代 EGFR-TKI 治疗敏感^[81]。69% 的 C797S 突变与 T790M 突变同时存在^[82],而等位基因的排列方式对治疗选择具有潜在意义。临床前研究发现,一代和三代 EGFR-TKI 联合对反式 C797S/T790M 突变细胞有效,而单独或联合使用所有目前可用的 EGFR-TKI 对 T790M/C797S 顺式突变细胞均无效^[81]。正在开发的第四代 EGFR-TKI 如 EAI045 不仅可成功靶向 EGFR C797S 突变,而且在与西妥昔单抗联合使用时还对 C797S-T790M-L858R 三突变细胞有效^[83]。而新型的 ALK-EGFR 双靶点抑制剂布加替尼则在体内外对 C797S-T790M-ex19del 突变有抑制作用^[84]。

Oxnard 等^[82]对 41 例 T790M 阳性 NSCLC 患者接受二线奥希替尼治疗出现进展后再次行 EGFR 检测,其中 28 例(68%)检测到 T790M 缺失。T790M 缺失患者的中位停药时间为 6.1 个月,明显低于保留 T790M 突变患者的 15.2 个月($P=0.01$)。作者认为出现奥希替尼耐药的时间在一定程度上可提示患者获得性耐药的分子机制,即早期耐药通常与 T790M 突变的丢失有关,而晚期耐药患者则通常保留 T790M 突变。保留初始 EGFR 突变且 T790M 丢失的患者可重选择第一代 EGFR-TKI 进行治疗^[85]。

除了 C797S 突变, *EGFR* 中一些罕见的点突变也与奥希替尼耐药有关。其中 G796S/R 突变可影响奥希替尼与 *EGFR* 的结合^[86-87]。而 L792、L718 和 G719 残基二级突变则通过改变奥希替尼与 *EGFR* 连接的空间结构导致耐药^[86,88]。Yang 等^[86]的研究中 30% 的奥希替尼耐药患者同时存在多个 *EGFR* 继发性突变,这也为后续治疗带来挑战。目前已知继发性 L792 突变对吉非替尼敏感^[86],而 L718Q 耐药突变患者可选用一、二代 *EGFR*-TKI^[88]。

5.2 不依赖 *EGFR* 的耐药机制

MET 扩增通过持续激活 *EGFR* 下游的信号通路诱发 NSCLC 患者对奥希替尼的耐药。联合使用 c-Met 抑制剂克唑替尼与奥希替尼是一种有效的治疗选择^[89]。1 例荧光原位杂交技术 (FISH) 提示治疗前 T790M 突变且 6% 的细胞内存在 *MET* 扩增的患者,在奥希替尼治疗后再活检结果显示 T790M 阴性且 *MET* 扩增的细胞比例升至 94%^[82]。此外,临床前研究^[90]表明 HER2 过度表达可使得 PC9GR 细胞系 (T790M 阳性) 对奥希替尼的敏感性降低。而奥希替尼联合曲妥珠单抗抗体—药物耦联物联合使用可克服 HER2 与 T790M 介导的 NSCLC 细胞株对奥希替尼的耐药^[91]。Kim 等^[92]还在 1 例奥希替尼耐药患者的肿瘤组织中发现了局部的成纤维细胞生长因子受体 1 (fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, *FGFR1*) 扩增和成纤维细胞生长因子 2 (fibroblast growth factor 2, *FGF2*) 表达的增加,奥希替尼联合 FGFR 抑制剂 (如德立替尼) 对其有效^[93]。

NRAS、*BRAF* 和 *KRAS* 突变等可导致 RAS-MAPK 通路激活。Eberlein 等^[94]在奥希替尼耐药的 *EGFR* 突变 NSCLC 细胞株中检测到 *NRAS* 突变 (E63K) 及 *NRAS* 拷贝数的增加。而奥希替尼与 MEK 抑制剂司美替尼联合应用可在体内外阻止这类耐药的发生。*BRAF* 编码的蛋白在调节 MAPK/ERK 信号通路中起作用,可影响细胞的分裂、分化和分泌。Oxnard 等^[82]报道了 2 例 *BRAF* 与 *EGFR* T790M 共突变的奥希替尼耐药患者。具有该共突变的细胞株对 *BRAF* 抑制剂恩考芬尼和奥希替尼的联合治疗敏感^[95]。其他的 *KRAS* 突变如 G12S 和 Q61K, 也已被证实与奥希替尼耐药有关^[82,90]。

PI3K 旁路活化可通过 *PIK3CA* 突变/扩增和 *PTEN* 缺失发生^[96],其中 *PIK3CA* 突变多与其他驱动

基因同时存在。奥希替尼治疗进展的患者可在保留或丢失 T790M 突变的同时出现 *PIK3CA* 突变^[82]。尽管 *PIK3CA* 突变通常提示 NSCLC 患者预后不良,但同时发生的 *PIK3CA* 和 *EGFR* 突变对 *EGFR*-TKI 单药治疗的效果似乎并没有显著影响^[97]。此外 Kim 等^[92]还报道了 1 例使用奥希替尼后出现 *PTEN* 缺失的患者。

NSCLC 向小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 的组织学转变是 *EGFR*-TKI 耐药的已知机制,严重影响患者的预后^[98]。Lee 等^[99]对 4 例经 *EGFR*-TKI 治疗后发生 SCLC 转化患者连续采集的活检标本进行全基因组测序,发现抑癌基因 *RB1* 和 *TP53* 的失活可能是患者发生组织转化的潜在诱因。目前有证据表明,铂类联合依托泊苷化疗对 SCLC 转化介导的耐药患者反应良好^[98]。有报道在奥希替尼耐药患者中也观察到鳞癌转化^[100]。此外上皮—间充质转化及癌基因融合也被报道与奥希替尼获得性耐药相关^[82,101],但目前尚未有针对性的治疗选择。

6 小 结

EGFR T790M 突变是一、二代 *EGFR*-TKI 最常见的耐药机制。初始 *EGFR* 19Del、初始 *EGFR*-TKI 疗效较好与获得性 T790M 突变的关系较为明确,有望在再活检无法进行或未达到预期结果时对 T790M 突变状态进行初步预测。影像学特征与 ctDNA 动态监测则为临床预测 *EGFR*-TKI 耐药提供了新的视角。其他一些临床因素与 T790M 突变的相关性及不同临床因素对患者治疗方案的选择有无影响目前尚未完全明了。因此,进一步深入探究 T790M 突变与临床特征的相关性及患者后续治疗选择,无论是对再活检策略的调整还是对晚期 NSCLC 患者治疗选择的优化都具有重要意义。

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