

分子靶向药物在晚期非小细胞肺癌 二三线治疗中的应用

Application of Molecular Target Agents in the Second or Third Line Treatment for Non-small Lung Cancer // HUANG Cheng, LIN Gen

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摘要:近年来靶向药物在非小细胞肺癌二/三线治疗的研究很活跃, 该文对该领域目前的研究现状以及相关的热点问题进行综述, 主要侧重于临床常用的靶向药物。

主题词:靶向治疗; 癌, 非小细胞肺; 表皮生长因子受体; 血管内皮生长因子

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目前, 非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)二线治疗标准方案包括多西紫杉醇、培美曲塞、厄洛替尼、吉非替尼, 这些药物疗效相近, 不良反应有所区别, 二线治疗疗效总有效率(ORR)7%~10%、中位无进展生存时间(mPFS)2~3个月, 中位总生存期(mOS)7~9个月^[1-5]。近年来靶向药物在NSCLC二/三线治疗的研究很活跃, 本文对目前研究现状进行综述, 着重于临床常用的靶向药物。

1 表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)

1.1 吉非替尼、厄洛替尼、埃克替尼

早期一系列Ⅲ期临床试验奠定了厄洛替尼、吉非替尼二线治疗地位^[1,6-8]。与吉非替尼相比, 以往缺乏厄洛替尼与标准二线化疗头对头的比较, 2012年公布的一项厄洛替尼与二线标准化疗头对头的Ⅲ期临床试验结果表明, 两组ORR 7.9% vs 6.3%, mPFS 6.3w vs 8.6w, mOS 5.3m vs 5.5m, 均未见显著性差异^[6]。吉非替尼与厄洛替尼在二线治疗中孰优孰劣目前尚存在争议, 目前缺乏头对头的Ⅲ期临床试验结果, 韩国一项单中心Ⅱ期临床试验比较吉非替尼与厄洛替尼在NSCLC二线治疗疗效, 入组患者为EGFR突变或具有两个以上优势人群特征(女性、腺癌、从未吸烟), 两组ORR 47.9% vs 39.6%, mPFS 4.9m vs 3.1m, 均未见显著性差异^[9]。

EGFR活性突变是表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激

酶抑制剂(ECFR-TKI)疗效预测的可靠分子标志物, 一线EGFR-TKI治疗强制性要求进行EGFR突变检测, 但在二线治疗中是否必须检测EGFR突变尚存在争议。在回顾性研究中, EGFR-TKI二线治疗的分子标志物研究结果存在不一致(包括EGFR活性突变)^[10-13]。一项Ⅲ期临床试验比较厄洛替尼与多西紫杉醇在EGFR野生型NSCLC患者的治疗疗效, 入组患者经DNA直接测序法检测证实EGFR 19、21外显子为野生型, 以OS作为主要研究终点, 共有221例患者入组。结果显示:厄洛替尼组PFS显著低于多西紫杉醇组, HR=0.70, 95% CI为0.53~0.94, P=0.016; 6个月无进展生存率分别为16%、28%, 总生存数据尚未成熟^[14]。这一研究结果提示我们即使是二线治疗, 很可能也需要明确EGFR突变状态。同样, 另一项类似的Ⅲ期临床试验(NCT00637910)也开始启动, 旨在比较厄洛替尼与多西紫杉醇二线治疗EGFR 19~21外显子野生型NSCLC患者的疗效^[15]。

埃克替尼是我国自主研发的EGFR-TKI, 我国学者孙燕等在一项随机、双盲双模拟、平行对照、多中心Ⅲ期临床研究比较埃克替尼和吉非替尼二/三线治疗疗效和安全性, 这是迄今为止EGFR-TKI在NSCLC二/三线治疗的第一个头对头比较, 共入组399例患者。两组ORR 27.2% vs 27.6%, mPFS 107d vs 137d, mOS 13.9m vs 13.3m, 均未见显著性差异, 埃克替尼不良反应(主要为皮疹、腹泻)略低于吉非替尼。152例患者接受EGFR突变检测, 两组突变率分别为43%、59%, 亚组分析显示:无论是EGFR突

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变型还是 EGFR 野生型，两组疗效均未见显著性差别^[16,17]。这一Ⅲ期临床试验结果提示埃克替尼可以作为 NSCLC 二/三线治疗的一种选择。

1.2 西妥昔单抗

单臂Ⅱ期临床试验结果显示西妥昔单抗单药在 EGFR-TKI 或一线化疗进展后的治疗疗效并不满意^[18,19]。Kim 等^[20]进行一项Ⅱ期临床试验评估西妥昔单抗与多西紫杉醇联合二线治疗 NSCLC 的疗效，联合治疗 ORR 为 20%，值得进一步进行Ⅲ期临床试验评估。2012 年 ASCO 会议上，Kim 等^[21]报道了西妥昔单抗联合多西紫杉醇或培美曲塞与二线标准化疗对比治疗晚期 NSCLC 的Ⅲ期多中心随机对照临床试验结果，共入组 605 例患者，两组 mPFS 2.89m vs 2.76m、mOS 6.93m vs 7.79m、ORR 6.6% vs 4.3%，均未见显著性差异，联合治疗组皮疹不良反应要高于化疗组。这个研究结果基本上就关闭了西妥昔单抗在无选择性人群二线治疗的大门。

目前，西妥昔单抗疗效预测分子标志物的研究主要集中在西妥昔单抗一线治疗的Ⅲ期临床试验数据的回顾性研究，主要研究对象为 K-ras 突变、EGFR 突变、EGFR 免疫组化染色、EGFR FISH 检测基因扩增等，研究结果存在不一致，可能与采用的不同判断阈值有一定关系^[22~25]。另外，一项Ⅲ期临床试验 SWOG S0819 旨在前瞻性评估在 EGFR FISH 检测阳性患者中西妥昔单抗联合化疗的疗效^[26]，这些都有助于进一步明确可靠的疗效预测分子标志物。但同时我们应该了解到，目前尚缺乏西妥昔单抗二线治疗疗效标志物的研究，一线治疗的疗效预测分子标志物延伸到二线治疗时需谨慎。

2 血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)

2.1 贝伐单抗

贝伐单抗在不同肿瘤中的作用效应有所区别，单药贝伐单抗在肾癌^[27]、恶性胶质瘤^[28]中有较好的疗效，但在 NSCLC 治疗中，贝伐单抗往往须与化疗联合使用^[29]。一些单臂Ⅱ期临床试验评估贝伐单抗联合标准二线化疗(多西紫杉醇或培美曲塞)的治疗疗效，显示出联合治疗模式潜在的临床应用价值，尤其是日本一项研究中贝伐单抗联合多西紫杉醇二线有效率高达 66.7%^[30~32]，但进一步Ⅱ期随机对照临

床试验比较贝伐单抗联合化疗、贝伐单抗联合厄洛替尼、单纯化疗的二线治疗疗效，发现贝伐单抗联合标准二线治疗并没有提高疗效^[33]。2011 年，一项Ⅲ期多中心随机对照临床试验结果再次证实：在 NSCLC 二线治疗中，与单用厄洛替尼对比，贝伐单抗联合厄洛替尼并不能提高总生存，该研究以 OS 为主要研究终点，虽然两组在 PFS 上有显著性差异，mPFS 3.4m vs 1.7m，HR=0.62 (95%CI 为 0.52~0.75)，但这一优势并未转化为总生存上的差异(9.3m vs 9.2m)^[34]。

至今为止贝伐单抗仍然没有一个明确可靠的疗效预测指标，与其他靶向药物相比，研究所涉及的因素跨度很大。多数研究集中在对生物学标志物的筛选上，如：VEGF、VEGFR 不同亚型分子外周血水平等，另外还有以影像学、不良反应作为预测因子，包括磁共振动态增强扫描成像 (dynamic contrast enhanced MRI, DCE-MRI) 以及不良反应高血压等^[35]。因此，目前仍需要在基础研究的基础上进行转化性研究。

既往接受贝伐单抗治疗患者在病情进展后是否仍可继续贝伐单抗治疗是目前一个临床关心的问题。基础研究表明抗肿瘤血管形成似乎并没有像化疗或其他靶向药物应用后产生耐药现象^[36]，另外，在结直肠癌中，BRiTE 试验结果表明既往接受贝伐单抗治疗病情进展的患者继续联合贝伐单抗可从中获益^[37]。在 NSCLC 研究中，一项多中心随机对照开放标签的Ⅲ b 期临床试验 AvaALL 临床试验 (NCT01351415) 将尝试回答这一问题^[38]。

以往认为贝伐单抗可使肿瘤血管正常化，增加其血管通透性，从而促进更多的化疗药物到达肿瘤组织内。但一项研究对这一理论提出质疑，瑞典学者应用 PET 检测 ¹¹C 标记的多西紫杉醇在肺癌组织的摄取，研究发现贝伐单抗能够在给药后 5h 内就开始降低肿瘤组织血流灌注及多西紫杉醇净流率，这种效应可以持续给药后 4d 时间^[39]。这一研究对贝伐单抗与化疗联合应用传统的具体给药模式提出挑战，目前的给药模式是否是最佳模式有待进一步研究。

2.2 阿帕替尼

阿帕替尼 (apatinib) 也是中国自主研发的针对 VEGFR 的一个小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂，2012 年 Zhang 等^[40]报道了阿帕替尼三线治疗 NSCLC 的多

中心、随机、安慰剂对照的Ⅱ期临床试验结果,入组患者均为非鳞癌患者,经化疗、EGFR-TKI治疗后病情进展且未接受过VEGFR-TKI治疗,阿帕替尼与安慰剂对比,mPFS 4.7m vs 1.9m,HR=0.278 (95% CI 为 0.170~0.455), $P<0.0001$;ORR 分别为 12.2% vs 0%, $P=0.0158$;DCR 分别为 68.9% vs 24.4%, $P<0.0001$ 。常见的不良反应为高血压、蛋白尿以及手足综合征,耐受良好。这一研究结果显示了阿帕替尼在NSCLC 三线治疗的良好前景,有待进一步Ⅲ期临床试验验证。

3 多靶点药物

3.1 凡德他尼

凡德他尼是一个多靶点的小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂,可抑制 VEGFR-2、VEGFR-3、EGFR 等,但其作用强度有所区别,三者 IC₅₀ 分别为 40nmol/L、110nmol/L、500nmol/L^[41]。

一些Ⅲ期临床试验对凡德他尼单药、联合EGFR-TKI、联合标准二线化疗等在NSCLC二/三线治疗地位进行了全面广泛的研究。一个Ⅲ期临床试验比较凡德他尼与安慰剂在NSCLC三线或多程治疗疗效(化疗、EGFR-TKI进展患者),凡德他尼组ORR(2.6% vs 0.7%)、PFS(1.9m vs 1.8m)均优于安慰剂组,但未获得主要研究终点OS的延长(8.5m vs 7.8m)^[42]。凡德他尼在与厄洛替尼头对头比较的Ⅲ期临床试验中,单药凡德他尼显示出良好的抗瘤活性,两组在ORR(12% vs 12%)、PFS(2.6m vs 2.0m)、OS(6.9m vs 7.8m)均未见明显差异,但凡德他尼3/4度不良反应发生率(主要为腹泻、高血压)要高于厄洛替尼^[43]。Natale 等^[44]在一个交叉设计的Ⅱ期临床试验中评估凡德他尼与吉非替尼二线治疗的疗效及安全性,凡德他尼组患者PFS显著优于吉非替尼组,mPFS 分别为 2.7m vs 2.0m,HR =0.69 (95% CI 为 0.50~0.96), $P=0.025$ ^[44]。另外,凡德他尼与多西紫杉醇或培美曲塞联合二线治疗NSCLC的两个Ⅲ期临床试验结果提示,联合用药可以提高治疗反应率,安全性方面均可耐受;在与多西紫杉醇联合治疗中,与单药多西紫杉醇相比,主要研究终点PFS有所提高,4.0m vs 3.2m,HR=0.79,95% CI 为 0.70~0.90, $P<0.0001$ ^[45];但在联合培美曲塞临床试验结果中,PFS、

OS 未见显著性差异^[46]。这些研究结果提示单药凡德他尼或与化疗联合有可能成为二线治疗的一种选择。

3.2 BIBW2992

BIBW2992 是 EGFR/Her-2 双靶点不可逆酪氨酸激酶抑制剂,2010 年 Yang 等^[47]报道了 BIBW2992 一/二线治疗 EGFR 突变 NSCLC 的Ⅱ期临床试验结果,共入组 129 例患者,研究结果显示了 BIBW2992 在 EGFR 突变的 NSCLC 中良好的抗肿瘤活性:ORR 62%、DCR 94%、PFS 12.0m, 常见的不良反应为腹泻、皮疹,患者耐受良好。吉非替尼或厄洛替尼是可逆性 EGFR-TKI, 获得性耐药机制之一是二次突变 T790M, 发生率约在 50% 左右, 以往体外研究显示 BIBW2992 对 T790M 的细胞株也有良好的抗增殖活性^[48], 因此在此基础上, 2011 年两个小样本的Ⅱ期临床试验评估 BIBW2992 对 EGFR-TKI 治疗后病情进展的疗效: Janjiguan 等^[49]入组 22 例吉非替尼或厄洛替尼获得性耐药患者, 给予 BIBW2992 联合西妥昔单抗治疗, 主要研究终点 ORR 为 36%; 另一项研究入组患者为化疗和 EGFR-TKI 治疗后进展, 但 EGFR-TKI 进展时间要在 12w 以上, 共入组 62 例患者, 这部分患者 EGFR 突变率高达 73%, 主要终点指标 ORR 为 8.2%, mPFS 4.6 个月^[50]。

BIBW2992 是一个具有良好应用前景的新一代 EGFR-TKI。一项随机、双盲、安慰剂对照、多中心Ⅲ期临床研究旨在评估 BIBW2992 在化疗、EGFR-TKI 治疗进展 NSCLC 的疗效和安全性, NCI00656136, 目前已完成入组,期待这一研究结果的公布。

3.3 索拉菲尼、舒尼替尼

单药索拉菲尼二/三线治疗 NSCLC 的疗效并不理想,ORR 0.0%、DCR 59%、mPFS 2.7m、OS 6.7m^[51], Sorafenib 联合化疗一线治疗 NSCLC 的Ⅲ期临床试验并未发现临床获益^[52], 因此目前研究主要集中于评估索拉菲尼与 EGFR-TKI 联合应用在二线治疗的疗效。一项随机对照Ⅱ期临床试验比较索拉菲尼联合厄洛替尼与索拉菲尼联合吉西他滨在老年 NSCLC 患者二线治疗疗效,其中索拉菲尼联合厄洛替尼组疗效较为突出,mOS 超过 1 年,1 年生存率为 45%^[53]。另一项索拉菲尼与安慰剂对照联合厄洛替尼的Ⅱ期临床试验结果显示: 索拉菲尼联合厄洛替尼治疗组 PFS 有延长趋势, 亚组分析提示在 EGFR

野生型患者中,索拉菲尼联合治疗组获益明显^[54]。索拉菲尼与厄洛替尼联合治疗模式值得进一步Ⅲ期临床试验进行验证。而在索拉菲尼与吉非替尼联合二线治疗模式的研究中,一项Ⅰ期临床试验结果显示两者药物联用后吉非替尼的峰浓度以及曲线下面积均明显下降,这就限制了两者联合治疗的可能性^[55]。

舒尼替尼单药在晚期NSCLC二/三线治疗中显示了一定的抗肿瘤活性,耐受良好,ORR 1.6%~11.1%^[56~58]。在联合标准二线化疗的研究中,Ⅰ期临床试验结果提示舒尼替尼(37.5mg qd)联合培美曲塞二线治疗,患者耐受尚可,其中5例NSCLC获得PR,近期有效率为24%^[59]。但最近的一项比较舒尼替尼单药、舒尼替尼联合培美曲塞、单药培美曲塞二线治疗疗效的Ⅱ期临床试验结果表明:单药培美曲塞疗效最佳,不良反应最少^[60]。另外,在舒尼替尼与厄洛替尼联合二线治疗的Ⅰ期临床试验研究中,患者耐受性差,3/4度不良反应64%(7/11),在1例患者中观察到PR^[61]。因此,舒尼替尼与其他标准二线方案联合治疗的研究很大程度上受到安全性方面的制约。

4 其他靶点

以往大量基础和临床试验研究结果提示:某些肿瘤恶性生物学特征的维持往往高度依赖于某一个或几个癌基因活化,这种现象称为癌基因依赖^[62,63]。癌基因依赖往往是筛选可靠治疗靶点的关键,目前NSCLC中已经明确鉴定了大部分驱动癌基因^[64~66],但仍有部分NSCLC尚未明确关键的驱动基因。靶向药物疗效的实质性突破离不开作用靶点以及疗效预测分子标志物的确认,EGFR-TKI、ALK抑制剂克里唑蒂尼(crizotinib)治疗EGFR活性突变、ALK融合基因NSCLC患者的卓越疗效给我们提供了治疗典范。Crizotinib是一个多靶点的小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂,其作用靶点包括ALK、ROS以及MET。Eunice等^[67]在1500例患者中通过FISH检测筛选出82例ALK阳性NSCLC患者,94%患者为二/三线治疗,给予crizotinib 250mg bid,ORR 57%、DCR 87%,PFS 6.4个月,6个月PFS 72%,常见的不良反应为消化系统反应,恶心、呕吐、便秘、肝功能异常等,患者耐受良好^[67]。

最近的两个临床试验的结果再次提示我们:靶向药物疗效实质性突破的关键是确定可靠的靶点与靶标。同样是crizotinib,2012年ASCO会议报道了crizotinib对ROS癌基因重排的NSCLC治疗疗效的Ⅰ期临床试验结果,13例经FISH检测证实ROS扩增且ALK融合基因阴性的患者,接受crizotinib 250mg bid治疗,ORR 54%(7/13),其中1例患者出现CR^[68]。另一项是Ⅱ期多中心、随机、双盲、安慰剂对照临床试验比较selumetinib(MEK1/2抑制剂,MEK为RAS信号途径的下游信号分子)联合多西紫杉醇与多西紫杉醇在K-ras突变的晚期NSCLC患者中二线治疗的疗效,主要研究终点为OS,共有87例患者入组。结果显示两组ORR 37% vs 0%, $P < 0.0001$;mPFS 5.3m vs 2.1m,HR=0.58(80% CI为0.42~0.79), $P=0.0138$;mOS 9.4m vs 5.2m,HR=0.80(80% CI为0.56~1.14), $P=0.2069$ 。在安全性方面,联合组患者3/4度血液学毒性、乏力、痤疮样皮炎发生率要稍高于单药多西紫杉醇组,两组均无治疗相关性死亡^[69]。这一临床试验结果展示了selumetinib在K-ras突变患者的二线治疗中具有良好的潜在应用前景。

另外,目前还有许多针对NSCLC关键驱动基因的靶向药物正在临床研究中,如Her-2、PI3K/AKT、BRAF、MAP2K1、MET、HSP90、HDAC、TRAIL、IGF等靶点的抑制剂也处于临床研究阶段,这方面已经有相关综述^[70,71]。

5 结语

依据目前的证据,NSCLC二线标准治疗基本上仍维持厄洛替尼、吉非替尼、多西紫杉醇或培美曲塞单药治疗模式。大多数靶向药物无论是单药还是与标准治疗药物联合应用均未进一步提高疗效,但也有一些新的靶向药物如BIBW2992、埃克替尼、凡德他尼、阿帕替尼等在二线治疗中展现出一定的应用前景。大多数靶向药物的临床试验入组患者仍是以非选择性人群为主,crizotinib、selumetinib在ROS基因重排、K-ras突变患者中的良好疗效,再次提示关键的靶点和靶标的确立仍然是研究的重点和今后努力的方向。

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