

胃癌靶向治疗的现状和研究进展

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摘要:胃癌是东亚高发恶性肿瘤之一。在中国,60%的胃癌患者初诊时即为进展期,多数患者需要内科药物治疗。靶向治疗是针对肿瘤特有靶点的药物治疗,但是由于胃癌异质性强等原因,有关胃癌靶向治疗的临床研究成功的少、失败的多。“以一概全”的传统治疗方法显然不能满足个体化精准治疗的要求,基于合适的分子标志选择患者人群可能是研究成功的关键。全文就胃癌分子靶向药物治疗的现状、正在进行的临床研究和未来的方向作一综述。

关键词:胃肿瘤;靶向治疗

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Targeted Therapy in Gastric Cancer: Current Status and Prospect

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Abstract: Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors all over the world, especially in East Asia. About 60% of newly diagnosed patients in China were in advanced stages with highly heterogeneous characteristics; and most patients required systematic medical treatment. Targeted therapy is the anti-tumor treatment focusing on specific targets; however, most clinical trials of targeted agents in gastric cancer had failed. With the development of anti-tumor therapy, the traditional therapeutic pattern of “one-size-fits-all” could not meet the requirements of individualized precision treatment. The success of clinical researches might rely on the selection of patients based on appropriate molecular biomarkers. The current status of targeted therapy in gastric cancer, as well as ongoing clinical researches and future research directions are reviewed in this article.

Subject words: gastric cancer; targeted therapy

胃癌是全球范围内常见的恶性肿瘤之一,超过一半的新发病例发生在东亚地区,其中中国占42%^[1]。由于缺乏成熟的早期筛查体系,且早期胃癌症状不典型,中国早期胃癌的发现率仍然较低,大多患者确诊时为已为进展期,其中Ⅳ期病例占30%~40%^[2],这些患者预后差,均需要内科药物治疗。胃癌的内科治疗包括细胞毒药物的化疗、靶向治疗和免疫治疗。靶向治疗是针对肿瘤特有靶点的药物治疗,在分子水平上作用于明确参与肿瘤发生发展的靶点,定位较准;而且最佳生物剂量低于最大耐受剂量,毒性较

低;可单药应用也可联合化疗或免疫治疗。但与非小细胞肺癌、结直肠癌和乳腺癌个体化精准医疗相比,胃癌个体化靶向治疗的进展缓慢,生存时间改善不明显。

研究提示胃癌是一种异质性很强的肿瘤,不同类型胃癌的遗传学背景不同。传统的Borrmann分型、Lauren分型和WHO分型等病理组织分型已不能满足临床需求,TCGA将胃癌分为EBV感染型、微卫星不稳定型、基因组稳定型、染色体不稳定型这四种分子分型,将为胃癌的分子分型和靶向、免疫治疗等转化研究提供依据^[3]。目前,胃癌主要分子信号通路有ErbB受体家族(HER-2, EGFR),血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)家族及其他靶点,如:MET/HGF、Claudin 18.2、基质金属蛋白酶(matri metallo-proteinase, MMP)、聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(poly

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ADP-ribose polymerase, PARP)、成纤维细胞生长因子受体 2 (fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, FGFR2)、哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)、信号转导和转录激活因子 3 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT3) 等。晚期胃癌靶向治疗的Ⅲ期研究成功少、失败多, 仅曲妥珠单抗联合化疗, 雷莫芦单抗单药或联合化疗, 阿帕替尼分别在一线、二线和三线治疗获得阳性结果。“以一概全”的传统治疗方法显然不能满足个体化精准治疗的要求, 基于合适的分子标志选择患者人群可能是研究成功的关键^[4]。本文综述胃癌分子靶向药物治疗的重要临床研究、临床应用现状和未来研究的方向。

1 ErbB 家族受体抑制剂

ErbB 受体信号通过 Akt、MAPK 以及其他多种通路来调节细胞增殖、迁移、分化、凋亡。

1.1 HER-2

HER-2 蛋白是 ErbB 家族四种受体酪氨酸激酶之一。曲妥珠单抗是特异性靶向 HER-2 蛋白细胞外区域的单克隆抗体, ToGA 研究纳入 594 例 HER-2 阳性胃癌患者, 发现在 XP/FP 方案基础上加用曲妥珠单抗一线治疗能明显提高疗效, 主要终点 OS 延长 2.7 个月 (13.8 个月 vs 11.1 个月, $P=0.0046$), PFS (6.7 个月 vs 5.5 个月) 和 ORR (47% vs 35%) 也显著提高。探索性研究发现, HER-2 免疫组化 (ICH) 3+ 或 ICH 2+ 且 FISH 阳性的患者 OS 达 16 个月^[5]。曲妥珠单抗联合化疗因此成为 HER-2 阳性胃癌患者首选的一线治疗方案。帕妥珠单抗 (Pertuzumab) 是靶向 HER-2 胞外结构域抑制二聚化的单克隆抗体。JACOB 研究是 ToGA 研究试验组在曲妥珠单抗联合化疗的基础上加帕妥珠单抗或安慰剂的Ⅲ期研究, 虽然治疗组 OS 延长了 3.3 个月 (17.5 个月 vs 14.2 个月, $P=0.0565$), 但差异无统计学意义, PFS 和 ORR 同样如此^[6]。拉帕替尼是靶向 HER-2 及 EGFR 的小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂。LOGiC 研究旨在评估卡培他滨/奥沙利铂基础上联合拉帕替尼一线治疗 HER-2 扩增晚期胃癌的疗效^[7]。结果 PFS (6.0 个月 vs 5.4 个月, $P=0.0381$) 和 ORR 有提高 (53% vs 39%, $P=0.0031$), 但主要研究终点 OS 无明显改善 (12.2 个月

vs 10.5 个月)。TyTAN 研究评价拉帕替尼联合紫杉醇二线治疗 HER-2 扩增的亚洲晚期胃癌患者的疗效^[8], 主要研究终点 OS 也没有改善。T-DM1 是曲妥珠单抗与微管抑制剂美登素的结合物, 兼有细胞毒作用和抗体依赖细胞毒作用。GATSBY 研究纳入接受过化疗联合曲妥珠单抗一线治疗的 HER-2 阳性患者, 随机予以 T-DM1 或标准紫杉类 (紫杉醇或多西他赛) 二线治疗, 结果两组 OS 相似 (7.9 个月 vs 8.6 个月)^[9]。

1.2 EGFR

EGFR 是原癌基因 *c-erbB1* 的表达产物。西妥昔单抗抑制配体与 EGFR 结合, 干扰酪氨酸激酶磷酸化从而抑制肿瘤生长。EXPAND 研究评估西妥昔单抗联合标准化疗 (卡培他滨/顺铂) 一线治疗晚期胃癌的疗效^[10]。主要研究终点 PFS (4.4 个月 vs 5.6 个月, $P=0.32$) 无获益。帕尼单抗是针对 EGFR 的人源化 IgG2 单克隆抗体。帕尼单抗联合 EOX 方案 (表阿霉素/奥沙利铂/卡培他滨) 一线治疗晚期胃癌的 REAL3 研究的结果显示, 联合组的总生存时间 (8.8 个月 vs 11.3 个月, $P=0.013$) 反而缩短, 腹泻、皮疹及口腔黏膜炎等不良反应发生率显著升高^[11]。尼妥珠单抗 (Nimotuzumab) 是靶向 EGFR 的重组人源化 IgG1 型抗体。评价尼妥珠单抗联合伊立替康二线治疗晚期胃癌的 ENRICH 研究因中期分析阴性而提前终止。

2 VEGF 受体家族抑制剂

VEGF 家族成员及其受体 VEGFR-1、2、3 通过促进肿瘤新生血管生成, 促进肿瘤生长及转移。贝伐珠单抗是靶向 VEGF-A 的单克隆抗体。AVAGAST 研究纳入 774 例晚期胃癌患者, 化疗联合贝伐珠单抗对比化疗^[12], 虽然 PFS (6.7 个月 vs 5.3 个月, $P=0.004$) 及 ORR (46% vs 37%, $P=0.032$) 有显著改善, 但首要研究终点 OS (12.1 个月 vs 10.1 个月, $P=0.100$) 无明显获益。亚组分析显示, 欧美人群受益大, 亚洲人群则受益小。AVATAR 研究是在中国人群中开展的Ⅲ期研究, 研究设计与 AVAGAST 相仿, 同样的, 主要研究终点 OS (10.5 个月 vs 11.4 个月, $P=0.5567$) 未见改善^[13]。

晚期胃癌抗血管生成药物的应用在雷莫芦单抗

上获得突破。雷莫芦单抗 (Ramucirumab) 是靶向 VEGFR-2 胞外区域全人源化 IgG1 单克隆抗体。REGARD 研究显示,雷莫芦单抗单药二线治疗晚期胃癌 OS(5.2 个月 vs 3.8 个月, $P=0.047$) 可明显获益^[14]。RAINBOW 研究也显示,相较单药紫杉醇,雷莫芦单抗联合紫杉醇二线治疗晚期胃癌 OS (9.6 个月 vs 7.4 个月, $P=0.017$) 显著提高^[15]。因此,2014 年美国 FDA 批准雷莫芦单抗单药或联合紫杉醇用于晚期胃癌的二线治疗。RAINFALL 是化疗联合雷莫芦单抗对比化疗联合安慰剂一线治疗 HER-2 阴性晚期胃癌的研究,虽然主要终点 PFS 有统计学意义上的延长(5.85 个月 vs 5.55 个月, $P=0.0024$),但获益仅 9d,而且 OS 和 ORR 均未改善^[16],因此,雷莫芦单抗在没有其他数据支持前不能应用于晚期胃癌的一线治疗。

阿帕替尼是我国自主研发并上市的一种小分子 VEGFR-2 抑制剂,可抑制肿瘤新生血管形成,临床研究发现在多种实体瘤中有抗肿瘤价值。我国开展的一项 III 期临床试验结果表明,阿帕替尼单药治疗二线化疗失败后的胃癌患者,OS(6.5 个月 vs 4.8 个月, $P=0.0156$) 获得显著提高,PFS 和 ORR 也显著改善^[17]。2014 年,阿帕替尼在我国被批准用于治疗二线失败后的晚期胃癌。一项评估阿帕替尼治疗至少二线失败的晚期或转移性胃癌的多中心 III 期研究 ANGEL(NCT03042611)也正在招募进行中。瑞戈非尼是一种多激酶抑制剂,可通过抑制 VEGFR 1~3 发挥抗血管作用,获批用于转移性结直肠癌的三线治疗。瑞戈非尼治疗晚期胃癌的 III 期研究 INTEGRATEII 尚待启动。阿柏西普是新一代的抗 VEGF 药物,II 期研究 MEGA 的结果表明,FOLFOX6 联合阿柏西普一线治疗晚期胃癌,6 个月 PFS 率无明显改善(60.5% vs 57.1%, $P=0.80$)^[18]。

3 其他靶点抑制剂

3.1 MET/HGF

c-MET 是肝细胞生长因子(HGF)受体。Rilotumumab 是完全人源化单克隆抗体,选择性作用于 MET 受体的配体 HGF。评估 Rilotumumab 联合标准化疗一线治疗晚期胃癌的 RILOMET-1 研究^[19]及 RILOMET-2 研究均未达到主要研究终点。Onar-

tuzumab 是全人源化、靶向 HGF/c-MET 的单价单克隆抗体。METGastric 研究评价 Onartuzumab 联合 mFOLFOX6 方案一线治疗 MET 阳性且 HER-2 阴性晚期胃癌,结果 OS(11.0 个月 vs 11.3 个月)和 PFS(6.7 个月 vs 6.8 个月)均未获益^[20]。

3.2 Claudin 18.2

Claudin 18.2(CLDN18.2)是紧密连接蛋白 2,是构成细胞间紧密连接的重要蛋白分子,在胃癌中高表达,可诱导幽门螺杆菌相关胃癌的发生。IMAB362 是靶向 Claudin18.2 的抗体,能有效激活补体和抗体依赖性细胞的细胞毒作用。FAST 研究是 EOX 方案联合或不联合 IMAB362 一线治疗 CLDN 18.2 阳性晚期胃癌 II 期临床研究,PFS(7.9 个月 vs 4.8 个月, $P=0.0001$)与 OS(13.2 个月 vs 8.4 个月, $P=0.0001$)显著改善^[21]。目前,比较 IMAB362 联合或不联合 mFOLFOX6 治疗晚期胃癌的 III 期研究正在进行(NCT03504397)。

3.3 MMP

MMP 是细胞外基质降解酶,通过促进血管生成和降解细胞外基质,使肿瘤发生浸润、转移。GS-5745 是针对 MMP-9 的单克隆抗体。在一项 I 期临床试验中,36 例接受 GS-5745 联合 mFOLFOX6 一线治疗的晚期 HER-2 阴性胃癌患者,PFS 达 9.9 月,ORR 为 50%^[22]。III 期研究正在进行。

3.4 PARP、FGFR2、mTOR、AKT、STAT3

PARP 具有 DNA 损伤应答、调控细胞凋亡、维持基因组稳定等作用。FGFR2 基因突变或过表达与胃癌的发生和进展有关,与 FGF 配体结合,通过 FGF7/FGFR2 信号介导癌细胞生长。PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路常在胃癌中被高度激活。STAT3 激活是肿瘤干细胞的生物标志物,促进肿瘤炎性微环境形成,参与肿瘤血管生成、上皮间质转化和细胞外基质降解。针对这些靶点在胃癌中也进行了 II/III 期研究。GOLD 研究评估了 PARP 抑制剂奥拉帕尼联合紫杉醇对比安慰剂联合紫杉醇二线治疗晚期胃癌的疗效,结果显示主要终点 OS 无显著延长(8.8 个月 vs 6.9 个月, $P=0.0262$,设计要求 $P<0.025$),PFS 和 ORR 也无明显改善,尽管 ATM 阴性人群的 OS、PFS 和 ORR 在数值上与对照组有差异,但亦无统计学意义^[23]。其他研究表明,FGFR2 抑制剂 AZD4547^[24]、AKT 抑制剂 MK-2206^[25]、mTOR 抑制剂依维莫司^[26,27]均不能改善

患者的 OS、PFS 或 ORR。BRIGHTER 是一项评估 STAT3 抑制剂 Napabucasin 联合紫杉醇对比安慰剂联合紫杉醇二线治疗晚期胃癌疗效的Ⅲ期研究,结果显示 OS、PFS 和 ORR 均未改善^[28]。

Table 1 归纳总结了目前胃癌靶向治疗相关临床研究,总体成功的少,失败的多。阴性结果的部分研究后续分析可以看到 HER-2 3+、MET 2/3+和 ATM 阴性人群有生存获益趋势,但尚不能指导临床实践。

4 小结与展望

与非小细胞肺癌、结直肠癌和乳腺癌个体化治疗明显进展相比,胃癌靶向治疗的进程显得缓慢。随着胃癌的遗传学和分子分型的深入研究,显示胃癌具有广泛的遗传学突变和较高突变负荷。针对胃癌的热点靶点已开展二十余项Ⅲ期临床研究,但仅数项研究成功。可能原因有:(1)患者入组选择缺乏可验证的预测分子标志指导,或者检测方法的不确定性,如:TyTAN 研究、EXPAND 研究、RILOMET-1 研究和 GOLD 研究等;(2)不恰当的化疗药物联合,如 REAL-3 和 RILOMET-1 研究用含蒽环类的 EOX 或 ECX 方案,毒性大,与靶向药物联合掩盖了真实的疗效;(3)靶向药物作用的靶点强度和抗瘤活性弱,如 mTOR 通路和 PARP 通路;VEGF 通路的贝伐珠单抗或雷莫芦单抗一线联合化疗无效,而雷莫芦单抗单药或联合化疗在二线治疗有效,阿帕替尼单药三线治疗有效;(4)肿瘤的异质性,抗 HER-2 治疗仅对 HER-2 阳性肿瘤细胞有效,而对阴性细胞无效。GATSBY 研究是 HER-2 阳性患者在一线抗 HER-2 治疗失败后,接受 TDM-1 治疗,此时可能已缺乏 HER-2 表达导致疗效不佳。

合理地设计临床研究,如选择合适的靶点和明确分子标志筛选合适的人组人群,有可能进一步提升晚期胃癌靶向治疗的疗效。另外,针对肿瘤异质性,多种靶向

Table 1 Phase III randomized clinical trials of targeted therapies in gastric cancer

Target	Study	Line	Phase	Selected patients	Regimen	N	ORR (%)	PFS (months)	OS (months)	Primary end point	Results
HER-2	ToGA	1st	III	HER-2 +	Trastuzumab/placebo+(XP/FP)	594	47 vs 35	6.7 vs 5.5	13.8 vs 11.1	OS	Positive
	JACOB	1st	III	HER-2 +	Pertuzumab/placebo+(trastuzumab+cisplatin+5-Fu)	780	56.7 vs 48.3	8.5 vs 7.0	17.5 vs 14.2	OS	Negative
	LOGIC	1st	III	HER-2 +	Lapatinib/placebo(+XELOX)	545	53 vs 39	6.0 vs 5.4	12.2 vs 10.5	OS	Negative
	TyTAN	2nd	III	HER-2 +	Lapatinib/placebo(+paclitaxel)	261	27 vs 9	5.5 vs 4.4	11.1 vs 8.9	OS	Negative
EGFR	GATSBY	2nd	III	HER-2 +	T-DM1 vs taxane	415	20.6 vs 19.6	2.7 vs 2.9	7.9 vs 8.6	OS	Negative
	EXPAND	1st	III	All comer	Cetuximab/placebo(+XP)	904	30 vs 29	4.4 vs 5.6	9.4 vs 10.7	PFS	Negative
	REAL3	1st	III	All comer	Patinumab/placebo(+EOC)	553	46 vs 42	6.0 vs 7.4	8.8 vs 11.3	OS	Negative
VEGFA	AVAGAST	1st	III	All comer	Bevacizumab/placebo(+XP)	774	46 vs 37	6.7 vs 5.3	12.1 vs 10.1	OS	Negative
	AVATAR	1st	III	All comer	Bevacizumab/placebo(+XP)	202	40.7 vs 33.7	6.3 vs 6.0	10.5 vs 11.4	OS	Negative
VEGFR-2	REGARD	2nd	III	All comer	Ramucirumab vs placebo	355	3 vs 3	2.1 vs 1.3	5.2 vs 3.8	OS	Positive
	RAINBOW	2nd	III	All comer	Ramucirumab/placebo(+paclitaxel)	665	28 vs 16	4.4 vs 2.86	9.6 vs 7.4	OS	Positive
	RAINFALL	1st	III	HER-2 -	Ramucirumab/placebo(+XP)	645	41 vs 36	5.85 vs 5.55	11.14 vs 10.74	PFS	Positive
	Apatinib	3rd	III	All comer	Apatinib vs placebo	267	2.87 vs 0	2.6 vs 1.8	6.5 vs 4.7	OS, PFS	Positive
mTOR	GRANITE-1	3rd	III	All comer	Everolimus vs placebo	656	4 vs 2	1.7 vs 1.4	5.4 vs 4.3	OS	Negative
	RADPAC	2nd	III	All comer	Everolimus/placebo(+paclitaxel)	300	NA	2.2 vs 2.07	6.12 vs 5.03	OS	Negative
MET/HGF	RILOMET-1	1st	III	MTE +	Rilotumumab/placebo(+ECX)	609	30.0 vs 39.2	5.7 vs 5.7	9.6 vs 11.5	OS	Negative
	METGastric	1st	III	MTE+ /HER-2 -	Onartuzumab/placebo(mFOLFOX6)	562	46.1 vs 40.6	6.7 vs 6.8	11.0 vs 11.3	OS	Negative
PARP	GOLD	2nd	III	All comer	Olaparib/placebo(+paclitaxel)	525	24 vs 15	3.7 vs 3.2	8.8 vs 6.9	OS	Negative
STAT3	BRIGHTER	2nd	III	All comer	Napabucasin/placebo(+paclitaxel)	714	16 vs 18	3.55 vs 3.65	6.93 vs 7.36	OS	Negative

药物联合也是一种可选方法,但 I 期研究提示的耐受性差可能是进一步研究的阻碍。对原发灶和转移灶多点活检的二代测序有助于了解肿瘤的异质性,血液检测 CTC 和 ctDNA 可实时动态监测肿瘤遗传学变化。发现新靶点仍然是胃癌靶向治疗研究的方向,如靶向 FGFR、Claudin 18.2 和 MMP-9 等通路。临床研究新思路的伞式设计研究如:VIKTORY 研究、PANGAEA 研究值得关注。

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