

## 综述



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# 三阴性乳腺癌新型靶向治疗药物研究进展

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**摘要:** 三阴性乳腺癌(TNBC)即雌激素受体(ER)、孕激素受体(PR)和人表皮生长因子受体-2(HER-2)表达均为阴性的乳腺癌,是一种异质性疾病,通常具有较高的组织学级别,较激素受体阳性乳腺癌更具侵袭性,且易发生内脏转移。目前,临床对TNBC多采用细胞毒性药物进行常规化疗,但极易产生骨髓抑制、神经毒性等不良反应,导致患者不耐受。使用铂类药物治疗转移性TNBC,药效持续时间短、毒性大,中位总生存期仅9~12个月。鉴于TNBC的化疗效果欠佳,临床迫切需要寻找新的靶向治疗药物,从而根据患者的肿瘤分子亚型制定有效的治疗方案。本文主要就TNBC新型靶向治疗药物的研究进展作一综述。

**关键词:** 三阴性乳腺癌; 靶向治疗药物; 分子亚型

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## Research progress of new targeted drugs for triple-negative breast cancer

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**Abstract:** Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) refers to the kind of breast cancer with negative expression of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR) and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER-2). It is a heterogeneous disease usually with higher histological grade. It is more aggressive than hormone receptor-positive breast cancer, and is prone to visceral metastasis. At present, cytotoxic drugs are often used for TNBC patients as conventional chemotherapy, but they are easy to cause adverse reactions such as bone marrow suppression, neurotoxicity, resulting in intolerance of patients. Platinum drugs in the treatment of metastatic TNBC also have short efficacy duration and high toxicity, with median overall survival only about 9~12 months. In view of the poor efficacy of TNBC chemotherapy, it is urgent in clinic to find new targeted drugs, so as to develop effective treatment regimens according to the tumor molecular subtypes of patients. This paper mainly reviews the research progress of new targeted drugs for TNBC.

**Keywords:** Triple-negative breast cancer; Targeted therapy drugs; Molecular subtypes

## 前言

三阴性乳腺癌(triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC)是指雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体(progesterone receptor, PR)、人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, HER-2)表达均为阴性的乳腺癌。TNBC占每年

新诊断乳腺癌病例的10%~20%,通常发生于年轻女性,分化差、增殖率高<sup>[1-2]</sup>。与激素受体(hormone receptor, HR)阳性(+)乳腺癌相比,TNBC的复发模式有所不同,其进展和复发通常发生在确诊后3~5年内,且更易转移至脑和肺<sup>[3]</sup>。TNBC具有不同的分子亚型,而这些亚型的表达依赖于不同的致癌信号传导通路。因此,针对不同分子亚型给予更精准的治

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疗,将有望改变 TNBC 的临床治疗现状。本文拟对 TNBC 不同分子亚型及其靶向治疗药物的研究进展作一综述。

## 1 BRCA1 靶向治疗药物

对于 *BRCA* 突变型乳腺癌,研发有效的靶向治疗药物是一个新的方向。由于 *BRCA1* 和 *BRCA2* 基因参与双链 DNA 断裂的修复,因此推测,与 *BRCA* 突变相关的肿瘤可能对可破坏 DNA 结构的化疗药物(例如铂类)更为敏感,但目前尚未将其转化为临床应用。一项针对 *BRCA1* 突变携带者采用顺铂化疗的小型Ⅱ期临床试验(未选择 HR 状态)结果显示,20 例患者中有 9 例获得了完全缓解(complete remission, CR),总缓解率为 80%<sup>[4]</sup>。但顺铂在 *BRCA* 突变相关 TNBC 中的疗效仍有待进一步研究。

*BRCA1* 和 *BRCA2* 缺失的细胞系对聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(poly ADP-ribose polymerase, PARP)抑制剂高度敏感,可抑制细胞增殖、促进细胞凋亡。*BRCA1* 或 *BRCA2* 突变会破坏 HR,因此,突变的基因依赖于 PARP1 的机制进行 DNA 损伤修复。如果在 *BRCA* 缺陷性肿瘤中抑制 PARP1,细胞将无法进行 DNA 修复,从而发生凋亡。对于 *BRCA1/2* 携带者,靶向治疗药物 PARP 抑制剂可干扰单链 DNA 断裂的修复,对于已被弱化的修复过程,PARP 抑制剂还会产生合成杀伤力<sup>[5]</sup>。体外研究证实,*BRCA1* 和 *BRCA2* 突变的肿瘤对 PARP 抑制剂较敏感。最近,一项关于 PARP 抑制剂奥拉帕利在转移性乳腺癌中的应用研究纳入了 302 例转移性乳腺癌患者,均为 *BRCA* 携带者,且 HER-2 为阴性。将患者随机分为单药化疗组(卡培他滨、艾立布林或长春瑞滨,每 3 周 1 次)和奥拉帕利组(300 mg,每天 2 次)。奥拉帕利组缓解率为 59.9%,单药化疗组为 28.8%;奥拉帕利组无进展生存时间(progression-free survival, PFS)有所改善(7.0 个月 vs. 4.2 个月,  $HR=0.58$ ,  $95\% CI=0.43 \sim 0.80$ ,  $P<0.001$ )<sup>[6]</sup>。2018 年 1 月,奥拉帕利获得美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准,用于 *BRCA* 突变的转移性乳腺癌。在加拿大,奥拉帕利已被批准用于 *BRCA* 突变的卵巢癌、输卵管癌或原发性腹膜癌。目前,其他 PARP 抑制剂也正在积极研究中,包括维利帕利和尼拉帕利等<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 2 与细胞周期和 DNA 损伤相关的靶向治疗

## 药物

细胞周期蛋白 D-CDK4/6 抑制剂目前尚未被批准用于 TNBC。然而,Asgha 等<sup>[8]</sup>使用 Palbociclib 建立体外和体内 LAR-TNBC 异种移植模型,发现 TNBC 的腔面雄激素受体(luminal androgen receptor, LAR)亚型对 CDK4/6 抑制剂较敏感。这种敏感性与细胞完成有丝分裂后,从静止状态重新进入细胞周期所需的 CDK4/6 有关。

除了 CDK4/6 抑制剂在 TNBC 敏感亚群中作为单一疗法外,一项临床前研究报告,CDK4/6 抑制剂与其他靶向药物联合使用具有良好的抗肿瘤效果。在 TNBC 异种移植瘤模型中,CDK4/6 抑制剂和 PI3K $\alpha$  抑制剂(BYL719)联合使用显示出对肿瘤生长的抑制作用,肿瘤免疫原性和 T 细胞活化作用也有所增强。此外,CDK4/6 抑制剂、PI3K $\alpha$  抑制剂和免疫检查点抑制剂(抗 PD-1 和抗 CTLA4)联合使用能够使同系 TNBC 小鼠模型实现长期生存<sup>[9]</sup>。

CDK4/6 抑制剂的临床研究还包括 TNBC。例如,一项使用 Palbociclib 治疗 Rb 阳性晚期乳腺癌的Ⅱ期研究纳入 4 例 TNBC 患者,所有患者均显示出疾病进展(progressive disease, PD)<sup>[10]</sup>。此外,一项评估 Abemaciclib 抗肿瘤活性的Ⅰ期研究纳入 9 例晚期 TNBC 患者<sup>[11]</sup>,其中 3 例疗效评价为疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)(1 例至少持续 24 周),中位 PFS 仅 1.1 个月。11% 的患者临床受益[CR、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、SD 均至少持续 24 周]。尽管这些临床结果不尽如人意,但研究仍在进行。例如,一项Ⅱ期临床试验正在研究 Abemaciclib 在 Rb 阳性 TNBC 患者中的效果;两项Ⅰ/Ⅱ期临床试验正在研究抗雄激素疗法(比卡鲁胺)联合 CDK4/6 抑制剂 Palbociclib 或 Ribociclib 对雄激素受体(androgen receptor, AR)阳性 TNBC 的作用。

Liu 等<sup>[12]</sup>进行的另一项研究评估了 Palbociclib 联合抗雄激素恩杂鲁胺对 TNBC 细胞的作用。恩杂鲁胺可增强 Palbociclib 对 AR/RB 阳性 TNBC 细胞的抑制作用,表明 Palbociclib 与恩杂鲁胺联合应用可能是 AR/RB 双阳性敏感型 TNBC 的治疗策略。显然,评估 CDK4/6 抑制剂在 TNBC 中的疗效还需进一步研究,实现生物标志物指导 TNBC 的治疗仍是努力的方向。

## 3 与酪氨酸激酶相关的靶向治疗药物

大多数情况下,TNBC 患者的表皮生长因子受

体(epithelial growth factor receptor, EGFR)呈过表达<sup>[13]</sup>。EGFR是HER家族跨膜酪氨酸激酶受体的成员,其自磷酸化可激活下游的RAS/MAPK和PI3K/AKT通路,从而导致肿瘤细胞增殖并产生耐药性<sup>[14]</sup>。在不同分子亚型的TNBC中,EGFR表达阳性与不良临床预后相关<sup>[14-15]</sup>。因此,EGFR是TNBC新的治疗靶点。

EGFR靶向抑制剂分为两大类:单克隆抗体(monoclonal antibody, mAb)和小分子EGFR酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI),二者均可抑制EGFR激活,从而抑制其下游信号转导<sup>[16]</sup>。西妥昔单抗和帕尼单抗已被批准用于治疗EGFR阳性KRAS野生型转移性结直肠癌,吉非替尼和厄洛替尼为选择性EGFR-TKIs,用于治疗EGFR突变晚期或转移性非小细胞肺癌<sup>[17-18]</sup>。多项临床前和临床研究均证实,EGFR抑制剂与细胞毒性药物联合治疗TNBC取得了良好效果<sup>[19]</sup>。Corkery等<sup>[20]</sup>研究表明,厄洛替尼和吉非替尼联合多西他赛或卡铂在TNBC中具有抗肿瘤细胞增殖作用。一项Ⅱ期随机研究证实,顺铂联合西妥昔单抗与单用顺铂相比,可明显提高TNBC患者的总体缓解率<sup>[21]</sup>。

#### 4 针对致癌信号通路的靶向治疗药物

最近的研究发现,迅速加速性肉瘤蛋白(rapidly accelerated sarcoma, RAS)和迅速加速性纤维肉瘤蛋白(rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma, RAF)突变在乳腺癌中的发生率约为2%<sup>[22]</sup>。在TNBC的转移过程中,RAS和RAF活化可激活下游的丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MEK)(也称MAPK)<sup>[23]</sup>,而MAPK活化异常与TNBC的发展和进程有关<sup>[24]</sup>。MAPK1/MAPK2过表达可使PFS和OS缩短。然而,一项Ⅰ期临床试验表明,MAPK1/MAPK2抑制剂在实体肿瘤中并未显示出良好的效果<sup>[25]</sup>。

60%的TNBC患者存在因PTEN突变或INPP4B位点缺失引起的PI3K通路过度激活<sup>[26]</sup>,而PI3KCA通路过度激活仅占8%。RAS信号通路的激活受JAK/STAT信号通路的负反馈调节以及mTOR/AKT1通路中PI3K的调控。临床前研究发现,在TNBC患者中,AKT1和mTOR过度活化与预后不良有关,AKT1和mTOR双靶点抑制剂可能是未来的治疗策略<sup>[27-28]</sup>。一项Ⅰ期临床试验指出,抑制PI3K/mTOR/AKT1信号通路联合化疗治疗转移性TNBC可改善患者的PFS。此外,PARP抑制剂在

BRCA1野生型和PTEN缺失的肿瘤中表现出较好的临床前活性<sup>[29]</sup>,但该结果需要通过临床试验进行验证。

JAK/STAT通路激活可促进TNBC转移<sup>[30]</sup>。根据分子谱研究,复发性TNBC患者的JAK1和JAK2表达更丰富<sup>[31]</sup>,而STAT3过表达则会导致细胞过度增殖和肿瘤血管生成<sup>[32]</sup>。JAK1/JAK2抑制剂Ruxolitinib已被批准用于治疗骨髓纤维化,目前正在TNBC患者中进行单药或与紫杉醇联合给药的Ⅱ期临床试验。

#### 5 血管内皮生长因子及其受体抑制剂

众所周知,TNBC异常增殖和转移取决于不断生成的新血管。血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)在肿瘤血管生成中起着重要的作用。VEGF(主要指VEGF-A)主要通过与VEGFR-2结合来促进血管生成,从而促进内皮细胞的存活、增殖、迁移和黏附<sup>[33]</sup>,而STAT1/HIF-1alpha/VEGF-A轴是造成这一过程的主要原因<sup>[34]</sup>。与非TNBC相比,TNBC中的VEGF表达水平显著升高(54.3% vs. 22.9%)<sup>[35]</sup>,而在转移性乳腺癌中,VEGFR表达水平较非转移性乳腺癌高出两倍<sup>[36]</sup>。近期研究表明,VEGF高表达与TNBC患者的PFS和OS较短相关,与肿瘤大小、肿瘤分级和淋巴结阳性呈负相关<sup>[37]</sup>。一项队列研究显示,VEGFR表达水平较高的TNBC患者也表现出较短的乳腺癌特异性生存期(breast cancer-specific survival, BCSS),在564例VEGFR2高表达TNBC患者中,有96例患者5年和10年BCSS率显著降低<sup>[38]</sup>。因此,一些临床试验探讨了以贝伐珠单抗为基础的靶向药物在TNBC中的治疗效果<sup>[39]</sup>,但不同的研究得出了一些矛盾的结果。一项荟萃分析纳入来自3项临床试验的621例TNBC患者,其中RIBBON-2试验通过贝伐珠单抗联合疗法证实患者的PFS和ORR获得显著改善<sup>[40]</sup>。但其他一些试验,包括最新的BEATRICE研究,均未能显示出贝伐珠单抗辅助化疗的优势<sup>[41]</sup>。涉及新辅助治疗的研究也显示了矛盾的结果。GeparQuinto试验显示,采用表柔比星、环磷酰胺和多西他赛方案联合贝伐珠单抗治疗的患者,病理完全缓解(pathological complete response, pCR)率从27.9%升高至39.3%;但CALGB 40603试验显示,紫杉醇、阿霉素和环磷酰胺方案联合贝伐珠单抗对TNBC患者无效<sup>[42]</sup>;而mTOR抑制剂西罗莫司或依维莫司与脂

质体阿霉素和贝伐珠单抗(DAT/DAE)联合使用可显著改善客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)<sup>[43]</sup>。由于贝伐珠单抗对于TNBC患者的治疗结果不一致,FDA于2010年撤回了贝伐珠单抗用于转移性乳腺癌的批准。

## 6 免疫治疗药物

2018年底,IMpassion130Ⅲ期临床试验研究结果在欧洲肿瘤内科学会(European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO)年会上发表,标志着乳腺癌正式踏入免疫治疗时代。免疫疗法已成为TNBC的有效治疗方法。在已报道的免疫治疗靶点中,程序性死亡受体1(programmed death protein-1, PD-1)及其配体(programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1)是两个最常见的标志物,二者共同充当免疫检查点,对T细胞的活化进行负调控<sup>[44]</sup>。与非TNBC患者相比,PD-L1在TNBC患者中的表达显著促进了肿瘤的进展<sup>[45]</sup>。105例TNBC标本的组织微阵列分析结果显示,PD-L1阳性率为19%<sup>[46]</sup>。据估计,TNBC中淋巴细胞的浸润率通常与PD-L1表达水平相关,与其他乳腺癌亚型相比,其PD-L1表达相对上调<sup>[47]</sup>。Pembrolizumab和Atezolizumab在治疗转移性TNBC患者的I期临床试验中已显示出乐观的结果,ORR分别为18.5%和33.0%。IMpassion130研究为多中心、随机、双盲Ⅲ期临床研究,评估了Atezolizumab联合白蛋白紫杉醇治疗未接受过全身治疗的局部晚期或转移性TNBC的疗效、安全性和药代动力学特征。研究入组902例患者,在所有意向治疗人群和PD-L1阳性人群中进行分析,主要研究终点为根据RCIST 1.1标准评价的PFS和OS。结果显示,在PD-L1阳性患者中,Atezolizumab联合白蛋白紫杉醇组中位OS为25个月,达到7个月的显著改善,且安全性可控<sup>[48]</sup>。针对不同TNBC患者的免疫调节剂取得了令人兴奋的结果,因此,人们不断努力寻找有效的免疫检查点靶点,如细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4(cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen-4, CTLA-4)。调节性T细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)中组成型表达的分子CTLA-4可通过将抑制性信号传递至T细胞而起到下调免疫反应的作用,与未突变患者相比,其在BRCA1突变型TNBC中表达相对上调。抑制CTLA-4主要诱导抗肿瘤T细胞致敏,以促进引流淋巴结中的T细胞活化<sup>[46]</sup>。总体而言,CTLA-4可通过上调CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞/Foxp3<sup>+</sup>Tregs的比例

来促进T细胞浸润并增强CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞的抗肿瘤活性<sup>[44]</sup>。目前,有两种抗CTLA-4单克隆抗体—Ipilimumab和Tremelimumab正在进行临床评估。

## 7 展望

TNBC是一种异质性疾病,通常具有较高的组织学等级,晚期TNBC较HR阳性乳腺癌更具侵袭性,并且早期内脏转移的复发风险较高。目前,临床对TNBC患者多采用细胞毒性药物进行常规化疗,但易发生骨髓抑制、神经毒性等不良反应,导致患者不耐受,并且对于使用铂类药物治疗的转移性TNBC患者,中位OS约9~12个月。鉴于化疗效果欠佳,迫切需要新的TNBC靶向治疗药物,以提高患者的临床获益。

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