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驱动基因阴性 NSCLC
晚期一线治疗格局变化

驱动基因阴性晚期非小细胞肺癌一线 免疫治疗进展^{*}

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摘要:在非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)的治疗中,以免疫检查点抑制剂(ICI)为代表的免疫治疗药物已显著改善驱动基因阴性晚期患者的临床结局,并展现出良好的治疗效果。对于PD-L1高表达的晚期NSCLC患者,ICI单药已获批用于一线治疗。多项Ⅲ期临床试验证实,ICI单药联合化疗在驱动基因阴性晚期NSCLC一线治疗中可显著改善患者预后。此外,其他联合治疗策略,如ICIs联合抗血管生成药物、免疫双药联合疗法、免疫治疗联合抗体药物偶联物(ADC)等,也显示出可观的疗效和应用潜力。目前,针对不同作用靶点和机制的新型免疫疗法及其联合方案正在多项临床试验中进行评估,这些研究不仅对进一步提升NSCLC患者的临床预后具有重要意义,也持续推动着肺癌免疫治疗领域的研发进展。

关键词: 非小细胞肺癌; 免疫治疗; 免疫检查点抑制剂; 驱动基因

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Advances in first-line immunotherapy for driver gene-negative advanced non-small cell lung cancer^{*}

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Abstract: Immunotherapeutic agents represented by immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) have demonstrated favorable efficacy in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), changing the treatment strategy for driver gene-negative advanced NSCLC. For advanced NSCLC patients with high PD-L1 expression, ICI monotherapy has been approved as a first-line treatment. Multiple phase III clinical trials have confirmed that ICI monotherapy combined with chemotherapy significantly improves patient prognosis in the first-line treatment of driver gene-negative advanced NSCLC. Other combination strategies, such as ICI combined with anti-angiogenic therapy, dual immunotherapy, and immunotherapy combined with antibody-drug conjugate, have also shown promising efficacy and application potential. Novel immunotherapeutic agents with different targets and mechanisms, as well as various combination regimens, are currently under investigation in clinical trials. These efforts are not only crucial for further improving the clinical outcomes of NSCLC patients but also continuously propelling advance-

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ments in the field of lung cancer immunotherapy research and development.

Keywords: Non-small cell lung cancer; Immunotherapy; Immune checkpoint inhibitors; Driver gene

0 前言

根据 GLOBOCAN 数据,2022 年全球肺癌新发病例约 250 万例(占所有癌症病例的 12.4%),死亡病例约 180 万例(占癌症总死亡病例的 18.7%),肺癌仍是发病率与死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤^[1-2]。预计至 2050 年,肺癌发病与死亡人数将较 2022 年分别增加 86.2% 和 95.2%^[2]。非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)作为肺癌主要病理类型,约占所有肺癌的 85%。近 30 年来,含铂类化疗方案始终是 NSCLC 治疗的基石,但其缓解率长期维持在 30% 左右,5 年总生存(overall survival, OS)率仍较低^[3-4]。免疫治疗,尤其是免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI),改变了驱动基因阴性晚期 NSCLC 的治疗格局,已成为其标准治疗方案,并使部分患者获得了持久缓解。

目前,驱动基因阴性 NSCLC 的一线免疫治疗方案包括程序性死亡受体 1(programmed death-1, PD-1)及程序性死亡受体配体 1(programmed death-ligand 1, PD-L1)抑制剂单药治疗、PD-(L)1 抑制剂联合化疗,以及 PD-(L)1 抑制剂联合细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞相关抗原 4(cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen-4, CTLA-4)抑制剂等不同策略。然而,在制定最佳个体化治疗方案时仍存在一些问题,如需要准确识别哪些患者能够从 PD-(L)1 抑制剂联合化疗中获益,以及开发优于 PD-L1 表达水平的疗效预测生物标志物,从而实现更精准的治疗决策。此外,新型 ICIs 和双特异性抗体等创新疗法也在不断发展。本文旨在系统综述当前 NSCLC 一线免疫治疗的发展现状、面临的临床挑战及新兴治疗策略。

1 免疫单药治疗

对于既往未经治疗且 PD-L1 表达 $\geq 50\%$ 的 NSCLC 患者,帕博利珠单抗、阿替利珠单抗和西米普利单抗均已获批作为单药疗法使用。其中,帕博利珠单抗的获批基于关键 III 期 KEYNOTE-024 临床试验结果。该研究显示,帕博利珠单抗组 5 年 OS 率为 31.9%,显著优于化疗组的 16.3%,且安全性更具优势,帕博利珠单抗组和化疗组 3~5 级治疗相关不良事件(treatment-related adverse event, TRAE)的发

生率分别为 31.2% 和 53.3%^[5-6]。阿替利珠单抗单药疗法作为转移性 PD-L1 阳性 NSCLC 一线治疗的获批则基于 III 期、随机、开放标签的 IMpower110 研究。该研究显示,PD-L1 高表达患者可在免疫治疗中获益,阿替利珠单抗组和化疗组中位 OS 分别为 20.2 个月和 14.7 个月($HR=0.76$)^[7-8]。在 PD-L1 表达 $\geq 50\%$ 的晚期 NSCLC 患者中,PD-1 抑制剂西米普利单抗展示出优于化疗的生存获益,能显著改善患者的 OS 和无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)^[9-10]。这些免疫疗法的成功应用,改变了 NSCLC 的治疗格局,为 PD-L1 高表达患者提供了重要的治疗新选择。

IPSO 研究^[11]针对不适合铂类化疗的晚期 NSCLC 患者,比较了阿替利珠单抗与单药化疗(长春瑞滨或吉西他滨)一线治疗的疗效和安全性。纳入患者的美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)体力状况(performance status, PS)评分为 2~3 分,或年龄 ≥ 70 岁、ECOG PS 评分 0~1 分,且伴有严重合并症。结果显示,与单药化疗相比,阿替利珠单抗显著改善了患者预后,中位 OS 分别为 10.3 个月和 9.2 个月,2 年 OS 率分别为 24% 和 12%,且阿替利珠单抗组 3~4 级 TRAEs 发生率更低(16% vs. 33%),表明阿替利珠单抗在该患者群体中具有优势。

2 免疫单药联合化疗

免疫治疗与化疗联合显示出良好的协同作用。多项 III 期临床试验证实,ICI 单药联合化疗在晚期 NSCLC 一线治疗中可显著改善患者预后(表 1)。截至 2025 年 8 月,国家药品监督管理局(National Medical Products Administration, NMPA)及美国食品药品监督管理局(Food And Drug Administration, FDA)共批准了 31 个 ICIs,包括 15 个 PD-1 抑制剂、10 个 PD-L1 抑制剂、2 个 CTLA-4 抑制剂、1 个淋巴细胞活化基因 3(lymphocyte activation gene 3, LAG-3)抑制剂、2 个 PD-1/CTLA-4 双特异性抗体及 1 个 PD-1/血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)双特异性抗体。其中,阿替利珠单抗与舒格利单抗(PD-L1 抑制剂),以及卡瑞利珠单抗、帕博利珠单抗、派安普利单抗、斯鲁利单抗、特瑞普利单

表 1 免疫单抗联合化疗一线治疗晚期 NSCLC 的 III 期临床试验

Tab. 1 Phase III clinical trials of ICI monotherapy combined with chemotherapy as the first-line treatment for advanced NSCLC

研究	病理类型	治疗方案	例数	ORR	中位 PFS	中位 OS	OS 率
IMpower130 ^[12]	非鳞癌	阿替利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	723	49.2% vs. 31.9%	7.0 个月 vs. 5.5 个月	18.6 个月 vs. 13.9 个月	
IMpower131 ^[13]	鳞癌	阿替利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	1 021	49.7% vs. 41.0%	6.3 个月 vs. 5.6 个月	14.2 个月 vs. 13.5 个月	
KEYNOTE-407 ^[14-15]	鳞癌	帕博利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	559	62.2% vs. 38.8%	8.0 个月 vs. 5.1 个月	17.2 个月 vs. 11.6 个月	5 年 OS 率: 18.4% vs. 9.7%
KEYNOTE-189 ^[16-17]	非鳞癌	帕博利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	616	48.3% vs. 19.9%	9.0 个月 vs. 4.9 个月	22.0 个月 vs. 10.6 个月	5 年 OS 率: 19.4% vs. 11.3%
ORIENT-11 ^[18-19]	非鳞癌	信迪利单抗+化疗 vs. 化疗	397	51.9% vs. 29.8%	9.2 个月 vs. 5.0 个月	24.2 个月 vs. 16.8 个月	2 年 OS 率:50 % vs.32 %
ORIENT-12 ^[20]	鳞癌	信迪利单抗+化疗 vs. 化疗	357	44.7% vs. 35.4%	5.5 个月 vs. 4.9 个月	未达到	
RATIONALE- 307 ^[21-22]	鳞癌	替雷利珠单抗 +PC vs. 替雷利珠 单抗+nPC vs. 化疗	355	72.5% vs. 74.8% vs. 49.6%	7.7 个月 vs. 9.6 个月 vs. 5.5 个月	22.8 个月 vs. 未达 到 vs. 20.2 个月	3 年 OS 率: 38.2% vs.30.9% vs. 29.1%
RATIONALE- 304 ^[23-24]	非鳞癌	替雷利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	334	57.4% vs. 36.9%	9.8 个月 vs. 7.6 个月	21.4 个月 vs. 21.3 个月	3 年 OS 率: 38.0% vs. 31.8%
CameL ^[25-26]	非鳞癌	卡瑞利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	412	55.1% vs. 32.9%	11.0 个月 vs. 6.5 个月	27.1 个月 vs. 19.8 个月	5 年 OS 率: 31.2% vs. 19.3%
CameL-sq ^[27]	鳞癌	卡瑞利珠单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	389	64.8% vs. 36.7%	8.5 个月 vs. 4.9 个月	27.4 个月 vs. 15.5 个月	
EMPOWER- Lung 3 ^[28-29]	NSCLC	西米普利单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	466	43.6% vs. 22.1%	8.2 个月 vs. 5.5 个月	21.1 个月 vs. 12.9 个月	
GEMSTONE- 302 ^[30-31]	NSCLC	舒格利单抗+化疗 vs. 化疗	479	63.4% vs. 40.3%	9.0 个月 vs. 4.9 个月	25.2 个月 vs. 16.9 个月	4 年 OS 率: 32.1% vs. 17.3%
AK105-302 ^[32]	鳞癌	派安普利单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	350	71.4% vs. 44.0%	7.6 个月 vs. 4.2 个月	未达到 vs. 19.8 个月	
ASTRUM-004 ^[33]	鳞癌	斯鲁利单抗+化疗 vs. 化疗	537	60.1% vs. 40.2%	8.3 个月 vs. 5.6 个月	22.7 个月 vs. 18.2 个月	
CHOICE-01 ^[34-35]	NSCLC	特瑞普利单抗+ 化疗 vs. 化疗	465	65.7% vs. 46.2%	8.4 个月 vs. 5.6 个月	23.8 个月 vs. 17.0 个月	3 年 OS 率: 49.8% vs. 18.4%

注:ORR 为客观缓解率;nPC 为白蛋白紫杉醇+卡铂;PC 为紫杉醇+卡铂。

Note: ORR refers to objective response rate; nPC refers to nab-paclitaxel plus carboplatin; PC refers to paclitaxel plus carboplatin.

抗、替雷利珠单抗、西米普利单抗、信迪利单抗(PD-1 抑制剂),共 10 种药物已获 NMPA 或 FDA 批准,用于晚期驱动基因阴性 NSCLC 一线免疫单抗治疗联合化疗。KEYNOTE-407 和 KEYNOTE-189 研究^[15, 17]显示,帕博利珠单抗联合化疗 5 年 OS 率接近 20%,而化疗组约为 10%。

对于 PD-L1 表达≥50% 的晚期 NSCLC 患者,ICIs 联合化疗相较于单药治疗的获益尚需明确。一项荟萃分析比较了帕博利珠单抗联合化疗与帕博

利珠单抗单药治疗转移性 NSCLC 的疗效和安全性,结果显示,在 PD-L1 表达≥50% 的患者中,帕博利珠单抗联合化疗相较帕博利珠单抗单药在中位 PFS (10.41 个月 vs. 7.41 个月, $P=0.02$) 和客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR) 方面更具优势,但未显著提高 OS;而在 PD-L1 低表达(1%~49%)患者中,帕博利珠单抗联合化疗能显著提升中位 OS(20.88 个月 vs. 13.60 个月, $P=0.015$),但其 TRAEs 发生率更高^[36]。另一项荟萃分析同样证实,在 PD-L1 表达

≥50% 的患者中,联合治疗可延长 PFS 并提高 ORR,然而 OS 无显著差异^[37]。

3 免疫联合抗血管生成治疗

在驱动基因阴性晚期 NSCLC 的一线治疗中,ICIs 联合抗血管生成治疗的相关研究已取得进展。贝伐珠单抗作为 VEGF 抑制剂,具有一定的免疫调节作用,与化疗联用可通过逆转 VEGF 介导的免疫抑制及化疗诱导的肿瘤细胞死亡,进而促进 T 细胞对肿瘤的杀伤。TASUKI-52 Ⅲ期研究^[38-39]评估了纳武利尤单抗联合贝伐珠单抗及化疗在驱动基因阴性ⅢB/Ⅳ期或复发性非鳞 NSCLC 一线治疗中的疗效。该研究共纳入 550 例初治患者,按 1:1 随机分为纳武利尤单抗组与安慰剂组,两组均联合卡铂、紫杉醇和贝伐珠单抗进行诱导治疗,随后接受纳武利尤单抗/安慰剂联合贝伐珠单抗维持治疗。结果显示,纳武利尤单抗组与安慰剂组的 ORR 分别为 61.5% 和 50.5%,两组 3~4 级 TRAEs 发生率相近;中位随访 36.1 个月时,纳武利尤单抗组和安慰剂组的中位 PFS 分别为 10.6 个月和 8.2 个月($HR=0.59$, 95% $CI: 0.47\sim 0.73$, $P<0.0001$),中位 OS 分别为 31.6 个月和 24.7 个月($HR=0.71$, 95% $CI: 0.57\sim 0.88$)。IMpower150 研究^[40-41]进一步验证了阿替利珠单抗联合贝伐珠单抗及化疗在晚期非鳞 NSCLC 中的疗效,相较于单纯化疗联合贝伐珠单抗,该联合方案可显著改善患者的 PFS(8.4 个月 *vs.* 6.8 个月, $HR=0.57$)和 OS(19.5 个月 *vs.* 14.7 个月, $HR=0.80$)。基于此, FDA 已批准阿替利珠单抗联合贝伐珠单抗、紫杉醇和卡铂用于表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)和间变性淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)基因阴性转移性非鳞 NSCLC 患者的一线治疗。

在 2025 年美国临床肿瘤学会(American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO)年会上公布的 CAMPASS Ⅲ期研究^[42]比较了贝莫苏拜单抗联合安罗替尼对比帕博利珠单抗一线治疗 PD-L1 阳性(≥1%)晚期 NSCLC 的疗效。结果表明,联合治疗组中位 PFS 显著优于帕博利珠单抗组(11.0 个月 *vs.* 7.1 个月, $P=0.007$), ORR 亦显著提高(57.3% *vs.* 39.6%, $P<0.001$),目前 OS 数据尚未成熟;安全性方面,贝莫苏拜单抗联合安罗替尼组与帕博利珠单抗组 ≥3 级 TRAEs 发生率分别为 58.5% 和 29.0%。该研究首次证实,在 PD-L1 阳性晚期 NSCLC 一线治疗中,多激

酶抑制剂联合帕博利珠单抗相较于帕博利珠单抗单药可显著改善 PFS,这是首个报告该阳性结果的Ⅲ期临床研究。

4 免疫双药联合治疗

在 NSCLC 免疫联合治疗领域,靶向 PD-(L)1 和 CTLA-4 的单克隆抗体组合方案的疗效与耐受性已通过 CheckMate 227、CheckMate 9LA 及 POSEIDON 等关键Ⅲ期临床试验获得验证。其中, POSEIDON^[43-44]研究显示,在 EGFR 与 ALK 野生型转移性 NSCLC 患者的一线治疗中,与单纯化疗相比,度伐利尤单抗联合曲美木单抗及化疗可显著改善 PFS(6.2 个月 *vs.* 4.8 个月, $HR=0.72$)和 OS(14.0 个月 *vs.* 11.7 个月, $HR=0.77$), 5 年 OS 率分别为 15.7% 和 6.8%。基于该研究结果, FDA 已批准度伐利尤单抗联合曲美木单抗及铂类化疗用于无 EGFR 突变或 ALK 融合的转移性 NSCLC 患者。一线纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗在晚期无 EGFR/ALK 变异的 NSCLC 患者中显示出持续疗效。CheckMate 227 研究^[45-46]显示,在 PD-L1 表达 ≥1% 的患者中,纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗组中位 OS 显著优于化疗组(17.1 个月 *vs.* 14.9 个月),中位缓解持续时间(duration of response, DoR)分别为 23.2 个月和 6.2 个月, 5 年 OS 率分别为 24% 和 14%。基于该结果, FDA 和 NMPA 均已批准该联合方案用于 PD-L1 阳性(≥1%)、EGFR 与 ALK 基因阴性转移性 NSCLC 的一线治疗。为进一步探索增强疗效的可能性, CheckMate 9LA 研究评估了在该双免疫联合方案基础上增加 2 周期化疗的临床价值,结果显示,无论肿瘤 PD-L1 表达水平或组织学类型如何,纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗及 2 周期化疗的 OS 均较单纯化疗显著改善($HR=0.74$, 95% $CI: 0.63\sim 0.87$), 6 年 OS 率分别为 16% 和 10%^[47-48]。这些结果进一步支持纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗及化疗作为晚期 NSCLC (包括 PD-L1 <1% 及鳞癌患者)的一线治疗方案。Ramalingam 等^[49]对 CheckMate 227 与 CheckMate 9LA 研究的汇总分析表明,在 PD-L1 表达 <1% 的转移性 NSCLC 患者中,一线使用纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗(联合或不联合 2 周期化疗)相较于单纯化疗显著延长了患者的中位 OS(17.4 个月 *vs.* 11.3 个月, $HR=0.64$), 5 年 OS 率分别为 20% 和 7%;同时,该联合方案也改善了患者的中位 PFS(5.4 个月 *vs.* 4.9 个月, $HR=0.72$), 5 年 PFS 率分别为 9% 和 2%,且这

一生存获益在所有关键亚组中均保持一致,包括基线存在脑转移或组织学类型为鳞癌等难治人群,从而进一步支持该联合治疗策略在 PD-L1 低表达晚期 NSCLC 一线治疗中的重要临床价值。

为评估在铂类化疗联合 PD-(L)1 抑制剂基础上加用 CTLA-4 抑制剂能否带来生存获益,日本开展的随机对照 III 期 JCOG2007 临床试验将受试者按 1:1 随机分配至 4 周期铂类化疗联合帕博利珠单抗组或 2 周期铂类化疗联合纳武利尤单抗及伊匹木单抗组,结果显示,纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗组 148 例患者中发生 11 例(7%)治疗相关死亡。因治疗相关死亡率过高,该研究提前终止,两组中位 OS 无显著差异(23.7 个月 *vs.* 20.5 个月, *HR*=0.98, *P*=0.46),但纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗组 ≥3 级非血液学不良事件发生率更高(60% *vs.* 41%),且帕博利珠单抗组生活质量总体优于纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗组^[50]。这表明在化疗联合 PD-(L)1 抑制剂基础上加用 CTLA-4 抑制剂能否使患者进一步获益仍需探讨,其联合治疗的安全性在临床实践中需予以重视。

替瑞利尤单抗是一种靶向 T 细胞免疫球蛋白和 ITIM 结构域(T cell immunoreceptor with immunoglobulin and ITIM domain, TIGIT)的 ICI。II 期 CITYSCAPE 研究^[51]评估了替瑞利尤单抗联合阿替利珠单抗一线治疗 PD-L1 阳性 NSCLC 的疗效与安全性。结果显示,与安慰剂联合阿替利珠单抗组相比,替瑞利尤单抗联合阿替利珠单抗组在 ORR (31.3% *vs.* 16.2%)和中位 PFS(5.4 个月 *vs.* 3.6 个月)方面均获得显著改善,差异有统计学意义;然而,替瑞利尤单抗联合阿替利珠单抗组 3~4 级 TRAEs 发生率略高于安慰剂联合阿替利珠单抗组(21% *vs.* 18%),并报告了 2 例治疗相关死亡。该研究表明,替瑞利尤单抗联合阿替利珠单抗是一种有潜力的免疫联合治疗策略。

5 免疫治疗联合抗体药物偶联物

免疫治疗联合抗体药物偶联物(antibody-drug conjugate, ADC)作为当前研究热点之一,其协同机制主要源于 ADCs 可通过诱导免疫原性细胞死亡、抗体依赖性细胞介导的细胞毒性及树突状细胞活化等过程激发肿瘤特异性适应性免疫,并促进 T 细胞向肿瘤微环境浸润,而 ICIs 则有助于恢复 T 细胞活力并增强抗肿瘤免疫应答,两者形成潜在协同效

应^[52]。目前,多项评估该联合治疗方案疗效与安全性的临床试验正在积极开展中。

德达博妥单抗(datopotamab deruxtecan, Dato-DXd)是一种靶向滋养层细胞表面抗原 2(trophoblast cell surface antigen 2, TROP2)的 ADC,由人源化 IgG1 单克隆抗体通过四肽可裂解连接子与拓扑异构酶 I 抑制剂有效载荷共价连接构成。在首次人体 I 期 TROPION-PanTumor01 研究^[53]中,Dato-DXd 单药在经治 NSCLC 患者中显示出较好的疗效,ORR 达 28%,DoR 为 10.5 个月,中位 PFS 和 OS 分别为 6.9 个月和 11.4 个月,且整体安全性可控。随后的 I b 期 TROPION-Lung02 研究(NCT04526691)进一步评估了 Dato-DXd 联合帕博利珠单抗 ± 铂类用于晚期 NSCLC 一线治疗的疗效。2025 年 ASCO 年会公布的结果显示,在 96 例接受双药或三药治疗的患者中,双药组与三药组 ORR 分别为 54.8% 和 55.6%,中位 PFS 分别为 11.2 个月和 6.8 个月。III 期随机对照 TROPION-Lung08 研究(NCT05215340)旨在评估 Dato-DXd 联合帕博利珠单抗对比帕博利珠单抗单药在未经治疗、驱动基因阴性且 PD-L1 表达 ≥50% 的晚期 NSCLC 患者中的疗效与安全性。同时,III 期 TROPION-Lung07 研究(NCT05555732)也正在开展中,重点探讨 Dato-DXd 联合帕博利珠单抗 ± 化疗对比帕博利珠单抗联合化疗在 PD-L1 表达 <50% 的非鳞 NSCLC 患者中的治疗效果。此外,靶向 TROP2 的 ADC 戈沙妥珠单抗在晚期 NSCLC 中也显示出潜在价值,II 期 EVOKE-02 研究^[54]初步提示,其联合帕博利珠单抗一线治疗晚期 NSCLC 具有可观的疗效及可控的安全性。III 期 EVOKE-03 研究将进一步评估戈沙妥珠单抗联合帕博利珠单抗一线治疗 PD-L1 高表达晚期 NSCLC 患者的疗效。靶向 TROP2 的另一个 ADC 芦康沙妥珠单抗在 II 期 OptiTROP-Lung01 研究^[55]中亦展现出潜力,该研究旨在评估其联合 PD-L1 抑制剂塔戈利单抗一线治疗无驱动基因突变晚期 NSCLC 患者的疗效与安全性。其中,队列 1A(*n*=40)与 1B(*n*=63)分别采用每 3 周和每 2 周给药方案,结果显示,两组 ORR 分别为 40.0% 和 66.7%,疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)分别为 85.0% 和 92.1%,中位 PFS 分别为 15.4 个月和未达到,整体疗效可观且安全性良好。

6 双特异性抗体

联合阻断 CTLA-4 与 PD-(L)1 信号通路可能协

同增强 T 细胞应答并减少调节性 T 细胞 (regulatory T cell, Treg) 介导的免疫抑制, 基于此机制开发的 PD-(L)1/CTLA-4 双特异性抗体有望通过同时靶向两个免疫检查点提升抗肿瘤疗效^[56]。其代表性药物包括卡度尼利单抗、艾帕洛利托沃瑞利单抗、volrustomig 及依瑞利单抗。在针对驱动基因阴性初治晚期 NSCLC 的 I b/II 期临床试验中, 卡度尼利单抗联合安罗替尼, volrustomig、依瑞利单抗及艾帕洛利托沃瑞利单抗分别联合化疗均显示出良好的疗效与耐受性, ORR 为 42%~65%, 中位 PFS 为 5.8~6.8 个月^[56-59]。然而, 此类联合方案的疗效是否优于当前化疗联合免疫治疗等标准方案, 仍有待进一步研究验证。

依沃西单抗是一种靶向 PD-1 与 VEGF 的双特异性抗体, 前期 HARMONi-5 研究^[60]已显示其在晚期 NSCLC 中具有可观疗效。随后的 III 期 HARMONi-2 临床试验^[61]进一步比较了依沃西单抗与帕博利珠单抗在未经治疗、PD-L1 阳性且 EGFR/ALK 阴性晚期 NSCLC 患者中的疗效与安全性。结果显示, 依沃西单抗可显著改善 PFS, 中位 PFS 为 11.1 个月, 优于帕博利珠单抗组的 5.8 个月 ($HR=0.51, 95\% CI: 0.38\sim 0.69, P<0.000 1$), 且该 PFS 获益在 PD-L1 肿瘤比例评分 (tumour proportion score, TPS) 1%~49% ($HR=0.54$) 与 $TPS\geq 50\%$ ($HR=0.48$) 等关键亚组中基本一致。安全性方面, 依沃西单抗组 ≥ 3 级 TRAEs 发生率为 29%, 高于帕博利珠单抗组的 16%, 但该药在鳞状与非鳞 NSCLC 患者中均表现出良好的耐受性。需要注意的是, HARMONi-2 研究仍存在一定局限性, 包括 OS 数据尚未成熟及帕博利珠单抗对照组未包含化疗方案等。基于 III 期 HARMONi-2 研究结果, 2025 年 4 月 NMPA 批准依沃西单抗用于 PD-L1 阳性 ($TPS\geq 1\%$) 且 EGFR/ALK 阴性局部晚期或转移性 NSCLC 的一线治疗, 为该类药物提供了新的治疗选择。目前, 评估依沃西单抗联合化疗对比替雷利珠单抗联合化疗一线治疗晚期鳞状 NSCLC 的 III 期 HARMONi-6 研究亦在推进中。此外, 在 EGFR 突变晚期 NSCLC 患者中, 针对经 EGFR 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI) 治疗失败后的治疗策略, 依沃西单抗联合化疗相较于单纯化疗可显著改善 PFS^[62]。基于此, 2024 年 5 月 NMPA 批准依沃西单抗联合培美曲塞和卡铂用于经 EGFR-TKIs 治疗进展的 EGFR 突变阳性局部晚期或转移性非鳞 NSCLC 患者的治疗。

7 结语

尽管 ICIs 在 NSCLC 治疗中取得了显著进展, 但仍有相当比例的患者未能从中获益, 未经选择的人群接受 ICI 单药治疗的 ORR 通常低于 20%。PD-L1 表达水平是目前预测 NSCLC 免疫治疗效果的主要生物标志物, 但其预测效能有限, 而肿瘤微环境中多种因素对 ICIs 诱导的免疫应答强度与持续时间具有关键影响。为克服耐药并改善预后, 当前研究正致力于评估多种新靶点与新机制免疫疗法, 并开展多项 III 期临床试验探索联合治疗策略。未来, 免疫治疗在 NSCLC 领域仍具广阔发展空间, 进一步研究有望为个体化治疗提供更有效的治疗方案及精准预测标志物。

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