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PDX 模型在肺癌靶向治疗中的应用进展[★]

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摘要: 肺癌是最常见的肿瘤之一,也是全球癌症死亡的主要原因。近几十年来,肺癌治疗药物的研发及新的肺癌早期诊断生物标志物的开发都取得了重大进展,但传统的临床前模型即细胞系模型用于肺癌诊断和后期疗效评估仍有许多不足。目前,肺癌的临床前研究主要依赖患者来源的肿瘤异种移植(PDX)模型进行药物筛选、联合临床试验和个性化医疗策略的临床前评估。本文概述了PDX模型的建立及其特征,并讨论了其在肺癌临床前治疗中的应用。

关键词: 肺癌; PDX 模型; 药物治疗

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Applications of PDX models in exploration of targeted therapy for lung cancer[★]

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Abstract: Lung cancer is one of the most common diseases and the leading cause of cancer death worldwide. In recent decades, the development of therapeutic drugs for lung cancer and the development of new biomarkers for the early diagnosis of lung cancer have made great progress. Although traditional preclinical models including *in vitro* cell line model have made great contributions to the development of targeted drugs and diagnosis kits, considerable shortcomings have attracted attentions due to uncoupled difference between preclinical and clinical results. Based on the principle of personalized medicine, patient-derived tumor xenograft (PDX) models are emerging as a novel approach for drug screening and new diagnosis agent finding. In this mini review, we summarized the establishment and characteristics of the PDX models and discuss their application in finding targeted drugs and diagnosis for treating lung cancer.

Keywords: Lung cancer; PDX model; Drug therapy

前言

癌症是导致全球范围内居民死亡的主要原因之一,其发病率和死亡率到目前为止仍然呈持续上升趋势^[1]。虽然根据不同国家和国家内部经济发展程度及社会和生活方式等因素的不同,最常被诊断

的癌症类型和占比及不同癌症的死亡率有很大差异^[2],但肺癌仍然是最常见的癌症种类,也是癌症死亡的主要原因,作为一种极其异质的疾病,其治疗仍然是医学上最具挑战性的任务之一^[1-3]。肺癌是起源于肺部支气管黏膜或肺实质的恶性肿瘤,其发生发展涉及多种复杂因素。大约 85% 的肺癌是由吸

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烟引起,其余可能导致肺癌的因素包括:饮食习惯、室内外空气污染(如多环芳烃排放)、遗传因素(如家族性肺癌)等^[4]。世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)将肺癌分为两大类:小细胞肺癌(small cell lung cancer, SCLC)和非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC),分别约占肺癌的15%和80%~85%^[5-6]。其中,NSCLC可进一步细分为以下几种类型:肺腺癌、肺鳞状细胞癌和大细胞肺癌^[5-8]。

早期肺癌可以通过手术治疗,具有很高的存活率。然而,肺癌的发病通常是隐匿的。由于缺乏早期诊断生物标志物,大部分肺癌患者通常在出现临床症状的中晚期才被诊断出来,其中大多已进展到手术后期,治疗效果和预后较差。肺癌患者5年生存率约15%,我国肺癌发病率和死亡率每年都在持续增长^[7-8]。因此,我们需要更多的研究来筛选肺癌发展的早期标志物并阐明其调控分子机制,以改善治疗结果并降低相关死亡率。肺癌的治疗主要以化疗、放疗、手术治疗及靶向药物治疗为主^[9]。尽管近年来关于肺癌的治疗取得了令人鼓舞的成果,但肺癌的早期诊断和治疗仍然是一个主要问题,迫切需要理想的模型来探索新的机制和新的治疗靶点。

目前常用的肿瘤细胞系模型是从特定的肿瘤亚群中选择的,并不能完全代表临幊上复杂的肿瘤异质性^[10]。患者来源的组织异种移植(patient-derived xenograft, PDX)模型是将来源于患者的肿瘤组织、细胞植入免疫缺陷鼠或人源化小鼠体内形成的移植瘤模型^[11-12]。与肿瘤细胞模型相比,PDX模型在很大程度上保留了患者肿瘤的组织病理学特征和分子特征,可维持肿瘤异质性和转移的特异性状及患者肿瘤基因表达谱和药物反应,已成为目前最可靠的临幊前癌症模型^[13-16]。这些优势使PDX模型成为实现肿瘤个体化精准治疗、促进抗肿瘤药物开发并确定癌症治疗新靶点的优越平台。

1 PDX模型发展简史

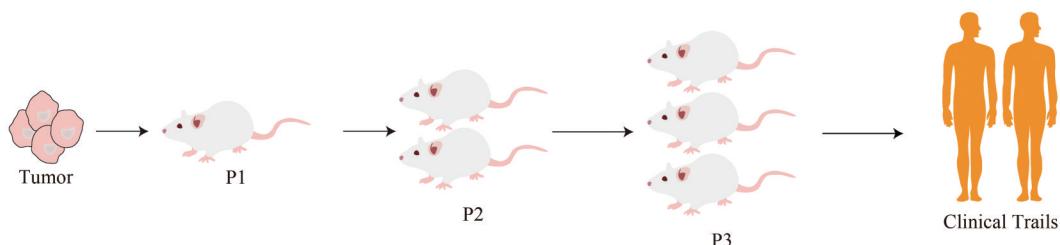
PDX模型的历史可以追溯到1950年使用白血病动物模型开发药物的研究报道^[17]。1951年,Toolan^[18]在对实验动物使用X射线照射后,皮下注射100例人类肿瘤细胞悬液,成功实现了33例移植肿瘤生长。而直到1962年出现裸鼠模型后,才出现了第一个符合PDX模型定义的患者来源异种移植物模型小鼠,Rygaard和Poulsen^[19]首次成功地从患者身上取出结

肠腺癌并将肿瘤碎片移植入裸鼠体内。2006年,Rubio-Viqueira等^[20]建立了一个用于药物筛选和生物标志物发现的胰腺PDX平台。目前,全球范围内已出现众多PDX生物样本库,用于收集不同癌症类型,以促进在PDX模型上进行癌症治疗的临幊前测试,其中包括两个大型联盟:美国的PDXNet^[21]和欧洲的EurOPDX^[22]。在开发新的肿瘤治疗方法和药物时,这些PDX平台是临幊前筛查的理想工具,可通过识别特征性生物标志物筛选具有治疗效果的患者。

2 PDX建模

2.1 PDX模型构建 首次植人是将患者来源的肿瘤(P0)以肿瘤碎片或消化成单细胞悬浮液的形式植人相应的免疫缺陷小鼠(P1)中^[23]。肿瘤组织或细胞在移植前可以与基底膜基质(Matrigel)混合或直接植人。与Matrigel混合后的肿瘤具有更高的生长效率,而新鲜肿瘤片段植人比使用过夜储存或冷冻肿瘤片段的成功率更高^[23-25]。同时,根据实验目的,肿瘤细胞也可与其他类型的细胞(如成纤维细胞、基质细胞和内皮细胞)共同注射^[23]。定期观察种植肿瘤情况,不同肿瘤类型建立PDX模型需要不同的时间^[12]。通常情况下,当肿瘤达到1~2 cm时(P1)^[26],可以开展后续传代操作,将肿瘤切断、分割,重新植人新的免疫缺陷小鼠(P2)中,进行PDX模型的肿瘤扩增^[12-13]。移植成功的肿瘤组织在免疫缺陷小鼠中继续传代扩增2次,然后将扩增的肿瘤冷冻保存或移植到免疫缺陷小鼠(P3)中(图1)。一般将P3代及以上的小鼠模型用于后续药物治疗试验、机制研究和癌症研究^[23]。

2.2 PDX模型的宿主 为了避免小鼠模型中的肿瘤植人排斥反应,一般会选择免疫缺陷程度较高的小鼠创建PDX模型,如无胸腺裸鼠、严重联合免疫缺陷(severe combined immunodeficient, SCID)小鼠、非肥胖糖尿病(non-obese diabetic, NOD)-SCID小鼠、在NOD-SCID基础上敲除白介素-2 λ 受体(NOD-SCID/interleukin-2 receptor gamma chain null, NSG)小鼠^[12, 27-28]。不同的小鼠品系具有不同程度的免疫抑制,而免疫功能越低下、免疫缺陷程度越高的小鼠品系肿瘤植人成功率越高^[13],其中,裸鼠的植人成功率较其他小鼠品系更低(NSG>NOD-SCID>SCID>裸鼠)。将不同类型的肿瘤片段移植到裸鼠中,植人成功率为10%~25%,而NOD-SCID小鼠的植人成功率有25%~40%^[12, 29]。



注:将从患者中收集的肿瘤组织或细胞移植到免疫缺陷小鼠(P1)中,在P2代中进行肿瘤传代和扩增,P3代及以后的PDX模型通常用于测试药物有效性和联合临床试验。

Note: Tumor tissue or cells collected from patients are transplanted into immunodeficient mice (P1), where tumors are passaged and amplified in P2, and PDX models from generation 3 and beyond are commonly used to test drug efficacy and joint clinical trials.

图 1 PDX 模型的创建

Fig. 1 The process of creating PDX models

2.3 PDX 模型的植入部位 患者来源的肿瘤细胞或组织碎片植入可以采用异位或原位移植的方式。具体来说,将肿瘤移植到原患者肿瘤来源以外的部位称为异位移植,而移植到与患者肿瘤相同的部位称为原位移植^[23]。目前,常见的植入部位为皮下移植、脂肪垫移植和肾囊下移植^[30-31]。相较而言,异位移植方法相对简单,能更准确地检测肿瘤大小,而原位移植则更接近实际临床情况^[23, 32]。不同植入部位的移植成功率不同,因此,确定各肿瘤类型的最佳植入部位对于PDX模型的后续研究非常重要。

2.4 植入肿瘤类型 PDX模型建立时,患者来源的肿瘤类型及其恶性程度也会影响PDX建模成功率,包括肿瘤分期、分化程度、大小及单个肿瘤的生物学特征,恶性程度越高,则建模成功率越高^[25, 33-34]。Izumchenko等^[35]将1 163例患有多种晚期实体瘤患者的肿瘤样本植入免疫缺陷小鼠体内,范围从常见肿瘤类型(如结直肠癌、肺癌、乳腺癌等)到较为罕见的肿瘤类型(如胆管癌等),其中有578个PDX模型成功构建(总植入成功率为49%),不同肿瘤类型的植入成功率各不相同,如黑色素瘤高达88%,而肾细胞癌仅25%。

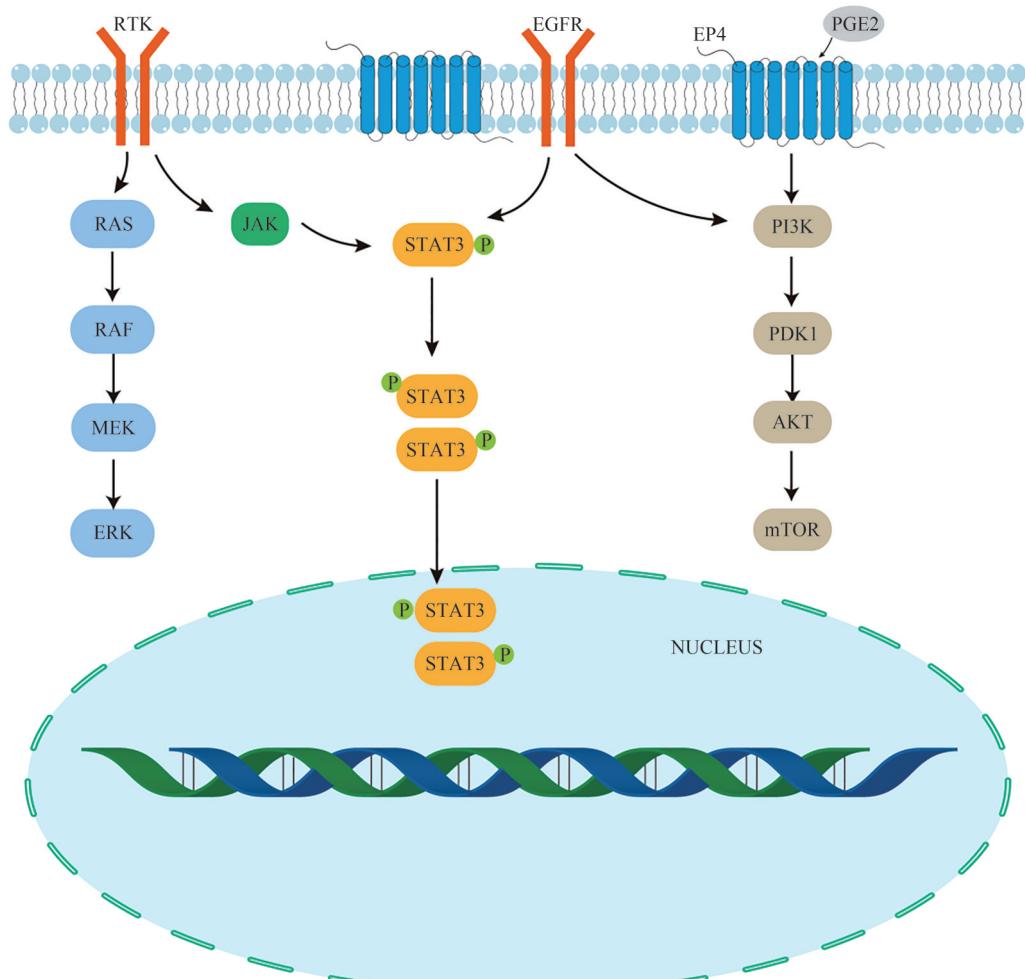
3 PDX 模型在肺癌治疗中的应用

PDX模型被认为是研究患者肿瘤生物学的首选临床前模型,在药物研发和癌症治疗方面具有良好表现。在治疗前药物疗效评估方面,PDX模型不仅可以筛选出最佳治疗方案,也可避免一些药物不良反应,目前已广泛应用于肺癌的基础研究和临床转化研究。

3.1 肺癌生物标志物的鉴定 肿瘤临床前研究中的PDX模型有助于识别可用于诊断、预后和治疗靶

向的肿瘤特异性生物标志物。Jiang等^[36]证实,这些肺鳞癌(P40、P63、CK5/6)和肺腺癌(CK8/18、TTF1、NapsinA)特异性诊断标志物在进行到第3次传代的PDX模型中仍保持稳定。PDX模型可用于肺癌相关经典信号通路研究,如MAPK、PI3K/AKT/mTOR、STAT3、ERK等(图2)^[37-41],还可提供新的线索,如在关于SCLC的化学敏感和化疗耐药的研究中发现,可通过EZH2-SLFN11轴影响PDX肿瘤的耐药性和药物疗效^[42]。即使在同种病理类型的肺癌中,这些不同的信号通路和生物学靶点的激活程度和方式也大不相同。例如,表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)在调节肺腺癌细胞增殖和凋亡中起着至关重要的作用,EGFR突变被认为是肺癌患者的突变起始因素^[36]。Zhang等^[43]建立了NSCLC的PDX模型,证实吉非替尼在携带EGFR突变的患者来源NSCLC PDX模型中的抗肿瘤疗效与之前临床试验的结果一致。而另一项研究发现,EGFR L858R突变PDX模型对吉非替尼敏感,EGFR野生型PDX模型则对吉非替尼耐药^[36]。以上研究说明,PDX模型的建立在明确肺癌生物标志物、药物筛选和实现精准治疗等方面具有不可低估的价值。

3.2 测试药物疗效 使用动物模型进行临床前研究对药物疗效测试和研发至关重要,因此,美国国家癌症研究所(National Cancer Institute, NCI)决定使用PDX模型取代NCI-60进行药物筛选^[44]。PDX模型保留了原始肿瘤的异质性和复杂性,与临床药物反应之间存在很强的相关性,可更准确地检测治疗候选药物的药性。Fichtner等^[45]建立了一个NSCLC PDX模型小组,使用紫杉醇(paclitaxel)、吉西他滨(gemcitabine)和卡铂(carboplatin)后肿瘤缩



注:MAPK、PI3K/AKT/mTOR、ERK、STAT3信号通路示意图。

Note: Pathway signaling showing MAPK, PI3K/AKT/mTOR, ERK, STAT3.

图2 与肺癌PDX模型有关的通路

Fig. 2 Pathways associated with PDX models of lung cancer

小,依托泊苷(etoposide)和异长春花碱(vinorelbine)的药效则相对低下;使用西妥昔单抗治疗后,在敏感的PDX模型中观察到EGFR表达下调,但在耐药模型中并未观察到EGFR表达下调,而KRAS突变与EGFR耐药存在相关性,说明KRAS突变是NSCLC靶向治疗耐药的临床生物标志物。

EGFR-酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)是治疗携带EGFR激活突变的肺癌患者最有效的治疗药物之一^[46]。奥希替尼是第三代EGFR-TKI,已被FDA批准用于EGFR获得性突变(T790M)NSCLC患者的二线治疗、EGFR激活突变(L858R或外显子19缺失)NSCLC患者的一线治疗,并被我国国家药品监督管理局批准用于术后辅助治疗^[46-48]。然而,由于肿瘤异质性,奥希替尼可出现不同程度的耐药反应。Tian等^[46]发现,木香烃内酯(costunolide)作为

MEK1和AKT1/2的双重抑制剂与奥希替尼联用,对奥希替尼耐药细胞系和PDX模型的肿瘤生长显示出协同或叠加抑制作用。且有研究发现,吉非替尼与MEK1/2抑制剂联合使用可协同抑制对吉非替尼耐药的NSCLC细胞生长^[49]。Du等^[50]发现一种有效的口服生物可利用EGFR蛋白降解靶向嵌合体(proteolysis-targeting chimera, PROTAC)HJM-561,可克服NSCLC患者EGFR三重突变(Del19/T790M/C797S和L858R/T790M/C797S)介导的奥希替尼耐药。

FGFR家族蛋白不仅参与肿瘤的发生发展,还参与几种化疗药物的反应,包括厄洛替尼、吉非替尼和多维替尼等^[6]。研究发现,成纤维细胞生长因子受体1(fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, FGFR1)扩增与肺鳞癌患者预后不良有关^[51-52],而FGFR1和FGF2表达增强可导致肺癌细胞从阿法替尼(一种泛

EGFR 激酶抑制剂)治疗中逃逸^[53]。多维替尼作为一种 FGFR-TKI, Kim 等^[54]将其应用于 PDX 模型中进行联合临床试验(NCT01861197),PDX 模型维持了原肿瘤组织的病理学特性,并保持了起源肿瘤的基因组特征,试验结果与肺鳞癌患者的临床结果一致,证实参与 FGFR 关键信号通路的转录激活是多维替尼敏感性的关键因素。Xu 等^[55]研究发现,一种源自中药草本植物的小分子——藤黄酸(gambogenic acid, GNA)可作为 FGFR 信号通路抑制剂克服 NSCLC 治疗中的厄洛替尼耐药,或在联合给药时提高厄洛替尼的疗效。

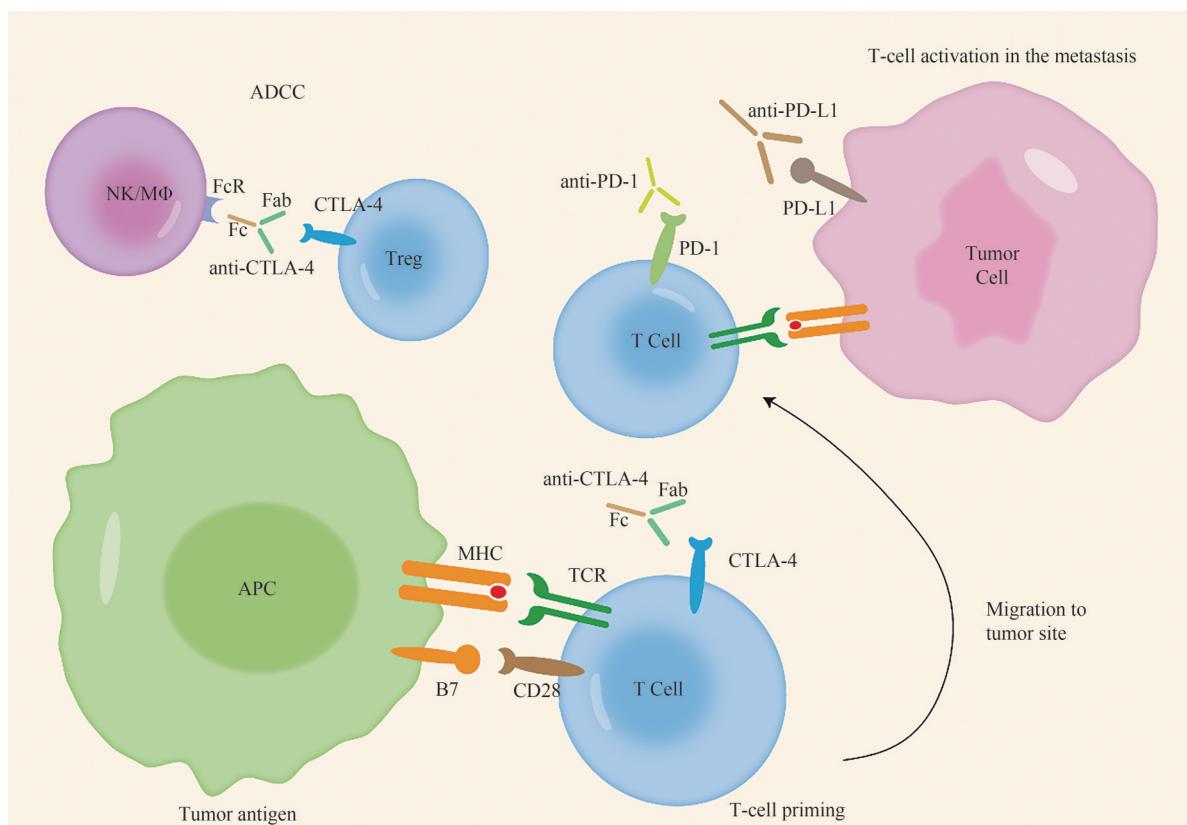
ATP 竞争性 ERK 抑制剂 LY3214996 已经进入 I 期临床试验(NCT02857270),被证实在 KRAS 突变肺癌 PDX 模型中单药使用或与其他药物联合使用可抑制肿瘤生长^[38, 52]。在 PDX 模型中的研究发现,协同 ERK1/2 抑制剂 LY3214996 和 PI3K/mTOR(LY3023414),以及 LY3214996 和 CDK4/6 抑制剂(abemaciclib)联合使用相比于单药使用可更明显地抑制肿瘤生长,并呈现出良好的疗效^[38, 56]。Zheng 等^[57]从小分子库中筛选出一种有效的 STAT3 抑制剂 W2014-S,并证实 STAT3 抑制剂(如 W2014-S)与吉非替尼联合治疗可作为克服 NSCLC 患者 EGFR-TKIs 获得性耐药的可能策略。而乙酰丁福林可通过靶向 CDK9/STAT3 信号通路抑制 NSCLC 异种移植和 PDX 模型的肿瘤生长^[37]。

多腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶抑制剂[poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase inhibitor, PARPi]可用于治疗 SCLC,研究发现其活性与 SLFN11 表达相关,而 PARPi 与替莫唑胺联合治疗在多个 SCLC 细胞系和 PDX 模型中具有协同作用且治疗效果良好^[58]。另一项研究对已接受过治疗的 SCLC 患者进行 I/II 期临床试验,证明了奥拉帕利和替莫唑胺联合治疗在 SCLC 中的疗效^[59]。PARPi 他拉唑帕利(talazoparib)可使 SCLC 细胞系和 PDX 模型对电离辐射(ionizing radiation, IR)敏感,为提高 SCLC 放疗疗效提供了有力工具^[60]。DNA 依赖性蛋白激酶(DNA-dependent protein kinase, DNA-PK)是 DNA 损伤反应(DNA damage reaction, DDR)的关键参与者,并在用于检测和修复 DNA 双链断裂(double-strand breakage, DSB)的非同源性末端接合(non-homologous end joining, NHEJ)中发挥作用^[61]。AZD7648 是一种有效的选择性 DNA-PK 抑制剂,与 PARPi 奥拉帕利联合使用可提高奥拉帕利的疗效^[61]。基于已获得的数据,PDX 模型已成为

新型抗肿瘤药物临床前筛选的重要组成部分,用于更准确地评估药物的疗效和预测耐药性,并为肺癌患者提供更个性化的治疗选择。

3.3 免疫治疗 近年来,免疫疗法在针对各种恶性肿瘤方面都取得了进展性的成功,越来越多的研究人员通过利用 PDX 模型并构建人源化 PDX 模型更进一步地研究肿瘤生物学和免疫系统功能,推进肿瘤免疫治疗的临床价值评估。有文献总结了 PDX 模型在 CAR-T 和 CAR-NK 细胞疗法临床前评估中的重要性^[62]。Zhao 等^[63]评估了 PDX 模型的自体 CAR-T 效应,表明来自患者的自体 T 细胞可被设计为强大的临床前模型,为肿瘤进展提供有效的治疗方案。PDX 模型还可用于评估抗间皮素 CAR-T 细胞抑制胰腺癌生长的作用^[64]。许多 PDX 模型已被用于评估免疫治疗,如 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂、CTLA-4 抑制剂及其他免疫检查点抑制剂^[65-67]。相关研究表明,利用免疫检查点抑制剂靶向 CTLA-4、PD-1 和 PD-L1 以阻断肿瘤细胞、免疫细胞和内皮细胞的免疫调节检查点是一种有效的 NSCLC 疗法(图 3),可有效提高晚期 NSCLC 患者的生存率^[6]。PD-1 抑制剂帕博利珠单抗(pembrolizumab)已被批准用于表达 PD-L1 的晚期 NSCLC 患者的免疫治疗^[6, 68-69]。一项研究证实,抗 PD-1 单克隆抗体纳武利尤单抗(nivolumab)与 IL-15 激动剂 ALT-803 联合可用于转移性 NSCLC 患者的治疗^[70]。由上述研究可见,将 PDX 模型应用于免疫治疗的评估在肿瘤免疫治疗领域显示了巨大的前景,并得到了免疫治疗研究人员更多的关注。

3.4 肺癌 PDX 新模型 基于已有的研究,小鼠 PDX 模型已成为新型抗肿瘤药物临床前筛选的重要组成部分。但由于建立小鼠 PDX 模型的周期相对较长且投入成本较高,相关研究已经开始寻找替代免疫缺陷小鼠的物种作为更有效的临床前研究平台。一项评估斑马鱼 PDX 模型的研究发现,小而透明的斑马鱼幼体可实现单个肿瘤细胞及治疗反应的可视化,并因其可实现低成本、短周期、大规模的离体测定,已成为一种很好的快速药物筛选 PDX 模型^[71]。Ali 等^[72]将 NSCLC 患者肿瘤组织碎片直接植入斑马鱼胚胎中,开发了一种斑马鱼肿瘤异种移植(zebrafish tumor xenograft, ZTX)模型,在仅 3 天的测定时间内评估了患者的治疗结果和肿瘤侵袭性,为治疗结果评估提供了一个很好的平台。Mazzocchi 等^[73]则利用肺癌患者胸腔积液中的肿瘤细胞成功



注:CTLA-4:细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关蛋白4;Treg:调节性T细胞;ADCC:抗体依赖细胞介导的细胞毒作用;APC:抗原呈递细胞。
Note: CTLA-4: cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; Treg: regulatory T cell; ADCC: antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity; APC: antigen-presenting cell.

图3 CTLA-4、PD-1和PD-L1通路示意图

Fig. 3 CTLA-4, PD-1, and PD-L1 pathways

建立了肺癌类器官模型,可作为更准确的疾病模型来研究肿瘤的进展和进行药物开发。肺癌类器官模型也可用于免疫治疗的疗效研究。Corte等^[74]使用NSCLC的类器官模型,在临床前和临床试验中将PD-L1与MEK-I相结合发挥抗肿瘤和免疫作用,有助于预测患者对免疫治疗的敏感性。一些研究人员还建立了肺癌的患者来源的类器官(patient-derived organoid, PDO)模型生物库和类器官模型,用于药物筛选、阐明转移和细胞耐药机制、肿瘤发生的病理生理学及可能的个性化治疗^[75-78]。

4 展望

PDX模型大部分保留了患者肿瘤的主要组织学特征、分子遗传学特征和生物标志物,在传代中可保持一定的稳定性,为肺癌治疗开辟了一条新途径,也为临床个体化治疗方案开发和临床前药物筛选提供了重要依据。目前,PDX模型在肺癌的诊断、预测和治疗中都展现出巨大的潜力,并越来越

多地应用于肺癌研究领域。但PDX模型仍然存在一定的局限性,包括其投入成本和植入成功率等。因此,开发新的PDX模型并与新技术结合,将为PDX模型的发展提供更多的可能性,也将为临床前药物筛选和药物疗效检测提供更好的试验平台。

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