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KRAS突变型肺癌作用机制与治疗策略的最新进展

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摘要: 肺癌是全球最常见的恶性肿瘤之一, KRAS 是肺癌发生基因突变的重要位点。由于 KRAS 突变亚型中常缺乏药理学药物靶向的口袋, KRAS 突变位点一直被认为是“不可成药”的靶点。本文主要概括了 KRAS 突变型肺癌的作用机制和 KRAS 成药所面临的困难, 并对 KRAS 突变的治疗策略和耐药机制的最新进展进行阐述。

关键词: KRAS 突变; 非小细胞肺癌; 免疫疗法; 靶向治疗; Sotorasib; Adagrasib

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Recent advances in studies of KRAS mutated lung cancer

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Abstract: Lung cancer is one of the worldwide most common malignant tumors, and KRAS is an important gene mutation site in lung cancer. But KRAS has been considered "undruggable" due to the lack of pharmacologically targeted pockets in KRAS mutant subtypes. In this article, we mainly summarized the mechanism of KRAS mutation in lung cancer and the difficulties faced by KRAS drugs. Recent advances in treatment strategies and resistance mechanisms of KRAS-mutated lung cancer were also described.

Keywords: KRAS mutation; Non-small cell lung cancer; Immunotherapy; Targeted therapy; Sotorasib; Adagrasib

前言

肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤之一, 严重危害人类的健康^[1-2]。Kirsten 大鼠肉瘤病

毒癌基因同源物(Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog, KRAS)是引起肺癌发生的重要驱动基因^[3]。KRAS 突变类型包括 KRAS^{G12D}、KRAS^{G12C}、KRAS^{G12V}等^[4], 最常发生于胰腺癌、结直肠癌和肺癌

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等^[5]。其中, KRAS^{G12C}是非小细胞肺癌中最常见的突变^[6]。尽管人们已经意识到KRAS突变在肿瘤中的重要性,但过去几十年仍未能开发出有效的治疗方法。最新研发的KRAS^{G12C}抑制剂sotorasib(AMG510)^[7]和adagrasib(MRTX849)^[8]在早期临床试验中显示出明显的临床益处,将为KRAS突变患者带来新的希望。本文通过检索相关文献,揭示KRAS突变的作用机制及KRAS突变成药方面所面临的困难^[9];通过总结目前KRAS突变晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)的治疗进展和在耐药机制方面的探索^[10-11],以期给临床治疗带来一些启发。

1 KRAS的作用机制

KRAS基因是RAS基因家族成员之一。在RAS基因家族中,还有NRAS(neuroblastoma-RAS)和HRAS(Harvey-RAS)^[12-13]。KRAS是一种小鸟苷三磷酸酶,通过将膜生长因子受体与细胞内信号通路和转录因子偶联,在细胞增殖、分化、存活和代谢等生物过程中充当开关^[14-15]。KRAS突变通常发生在KRAS基因的氨基酸残基12、13或61处,残基12是最常见的突变位点^[16-17]。KRAS^{G12C}是NSCLC中最常发生的基因突变之一,可导致KRAS基因氨基酸残基12处的半胱氨酸(C)取代甘氨酸(G)^[18]。这种改变激活了RAS/MAPK信号通路并维持增殖信号的转导,从而促进肿瘤细胞的生长和扩散^[19]。

1.1 KRAS的调节功能 KRAS失活与激活状态的转换主要受到两类因子的调节。一类是鸟嘌呤核苷酸交换因子(guanosine exchange factor, GEF),主要作用是增强KRAS与鸟苷三磷酸(guanosine triphosphate, GTP)的结合能力,从而促进KRAS的激活^[20]。KRAS蛋白与GTP结合时处于激活状态,可激活下游信号通路。另一类是GTP酶激活蛋白(GTPase-activating protein, GAP),可促进与KRAS结合的GTP水解为失活状态的鸟苷二磷酸(guanosine diphosphate, GDP),从而起到抑制KRAS活性的作用^[21]。因此,KRAS常常被视为调节GDP-GTP的开关^[19](图1)。

1.2 KRAS的信号通路 KRAS的上游信号通路主要包括细胞表面受体,在受到外界信号刺激后,通过KRAS传递信号刺激细胞增殖和迁移^[22]。KRAS突变会破坏鸟嘌呤交换周期,导致KRAS被锁定在活跃的GTP结合状态下,从而激活下游信号通路。

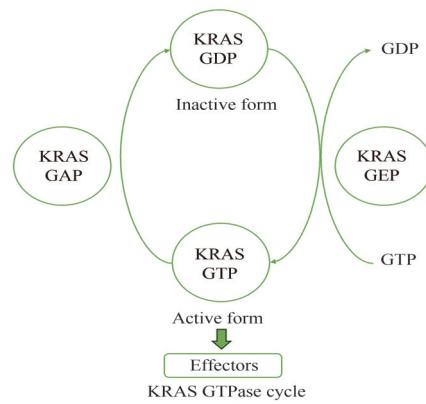


图1 KRAS GTP酶循环

Fig. 1 KRAS GTPase cycle

涉及KRAS的途径有3种:上游信号通路、KRAS信号通路和下游信号通路^[23]。

KRAS信号通路的主要作用是通过激活下游信号分子调节细胞增殖、分化和存活。下游途径包括RAF-MEK-ERK、PI3K-AKT-mTOR、RALGDS-RAL等^[24]。KRAS信号激活是一个多步骤的复杂过程,主要涉及KRAS翻译后修饰、质膜定位作用、与效应蛋白的相互作用等过程^[25]。深入研究KRAS转导机制可为靶向治疗的进一步发展奠定基础。致癌基因KRAS的关键下游信号通路包括丝裂原活化蛋白激酶和磷脂酰肌醇3激酶等,均参与了细胞增殖、代谢、存活、分化、细胞周期进程的调节^[26]。

2 靶向KRAS成药的困难

长久以来,靶向KRAS的治疗一直受到KRAS结构和生化特征的阻碍,促使人们普遍认为KRAS蛋白是不可靶向的^[27]。虽然KRAS基因上的致癌突变已经十分清楚,但是直接针对KRAS基因的靶向药物研发一直面临巨大挑战^[19]。一方面,KRAS蛋白是一种近乎球形的结构,没有明显的结合位点,很难合成能靶向结合其位点并抑制其活性的化合物^[28-29],KRAS靶点也因此成为抗肿瘤药物研发领域“不可成药”靶点的代名词;另一方面,蛋白激酶与ATP的亲和力较弱,但KRAS与GTP或GDP的结合力非常强,所以细胞内GDP与GTP的浓度较与KRAS结合所需浓度更高,这也是KRAS很难成药的重要因素^[30]。近年,在KRAS^{G12C}的效应开关Ⅱ区发现了一个新的口袋,使得开发KRAS抑制剂成为可能,例如sotorasib,这也是美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准的第一个针对肺癌靶向KRAS^{G12C}的药物^[31]。

3 KRAS 治疗的发展

近年来,研究者一直在尝试开发针对 KRAS 突变的药物,并已探索了各种策略,包括干扰 KRAS 蛋白本身、改变其在细胞膜上的位置、阻断其与其他蛋白质的相互作用等,但很少有方法能够在临床试验中取得成功^[32]。长期以来,针对 KRAS 突变首选的含铂化疗方案疗效也并不理想^[33-34]。然而,免疫治疗和靶向治疗的研究进展似乎给患者带来了新希望^[35]。

3.1 免疫治疗 免疫治疗是 NSCLC 的一种新兴疗法,可通过激活患者的免疫系统抑制肿瘤生长^[36]。研究表明,激活 KRAS 信号通路可上调 PD-L1 表达^[37]。具有 KRAS 突变的肿瘤往往含有较高的肿瘤突变负荷(tumor mutation burden, TMB)^[38]和较多的肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞(tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes, TIL)^[39],表明 KRAS 突变通常与炎症性肿瘤微环境和肿瘤免疫原性相关,为免疫疗法提供了理论依据^[40-41]。在一项一线单药免疫治疗的研究

(KEYNOTE-042)中,与化疗相比,帕博利珠单抗单药显著延长了 KRAS 突变患者的无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)(12 个月 vs. 6 个月),且 KRAS^{G12C} 突变患者似乎有着更好的疗效(15 个月 vs. 6 个月)^[42]。在 CheckMate 057 研究中,KRAS 突变亚群(n=62)是纳武利尤单抗获得最大总生存期(overall survival, OS)益处的分子亚群之一(HR=0.52, 95% CI: 0.29~0.95)^[43]。Impower150 试验回顾性分析了存在合并突变的患者的疗效,结果显示,虽然 KRAS 合并 STK11 和/或 KEAP1 突变的人群生存数据更差,且可以预测免疫检查点抑制剂的原发性耐药,但阿替利珠单抗+贝伐珠单抗+卡铂+紫杉醇(ABCP)方案可使其在 OS 和 PFS 方面获益^[44]。KRAS 突变 NSCLC 患者的免疫治疗之路仍有很多未解之谜,需要更多临床试验进行验证。

3.2 靶向治疗 近年来,KRAS 的直接靶向药物取得了极大进展,特别是 KRAS^{G12C} 抑制剂如 AMG510 和 MRTX849,已在临床试验中取得了令人鼓舞的结果(表 1)^[12]。

表 1 KRAS 靶向药物的临床试验及进展
Tab. 1 Clinical trials and progress of KRAS-targeted drugs

药物	临床试验编号	例数	ORR/%	DCR/%	中位 PFS/月	中位 OS/月	不良反应
AMG-510	NCT03600883	174	41	83.70	6.3	12.5	腹痛、腹泻、恶心、呕吐、肝功能检测异常
MRTX849	NCT03785249	112	43	79.50	6.6	12.6	腹痛、腹泻、恶心、肌肉骨骼疼痛、肝毒性
LY3537982	NCT04956640	75	38	88	NA	NA	NA
JNJ-74699157	NCT04006301	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	骨骼肌肉毒性
D-1553	NCT04585035	74	40.50	91.90	8.2	NA	腹痛、腹泻、恶心、呕吐
GDC 6036	NCT04449874	135	37	NA	NA	NA	恶心、呕吐、腹泻、转氨酶升高

注: NA 指没有相关数据。

Note: NA meant the related data was not available.

sotorasib 是一种专门针对 KRAS^{G12C} 的不可逆口服小分子抑制剂^[12],可与诱导型 S-IIP 中的 Cys12 特异性结合,并将 KRAS^{G12C} 蛋白锁定在非活性状态,干扰 GDP 与 KRAS^{G12C} 蛋白的解离,从而抑制 KRAS 的信号转导^[29],还可与 KRAS 上的 His95 凹槽高效结合^[12]。一项 I / II 期 KRAS^{G12C} 实体瘤临床试验(CodeBreaK 100)结果显示,在 124 例基线具有可测量病灶的患者中,客观缓解率为 37.8%,中位 PFS 为 6.8 个月,中位 OS 为 12.5 个月,未观察到无法耐受的毒副作用,凸显了 sotorasib 治疗的长期生存获益优势;基于其分子分型的亚组分析显示,无论肿瘤突变负荷高低及是否存在共突变(TP53、STK11、KEAP1),

均可观察到肿瘤缓解^[45]。目前,一项验证性 III 期临床试验(NCT04303780, CodeBreaK 200)正在进行中,以评估 sotorasib 用于转移性 NSCLC 二线治疗的疗效。初步研究结果显示,与二线标准疗法多西他赛相比,sotorasib 显著改善了患者的 PFS 和 OS,同时在安全性方面显示出一定的优势^[46]。基于以上结果,sotorasib 成为第一个被 FDA 批准用于晚期 NSCLC KRAS^{G12C} 突变的靶向治疗药物^[47]。然而,根据最新报道^[48],FDA 肿瘤药物咨询委员会(Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee, ODAC)针对 sotorasib 的 III 期临床试验 CodeBreaK 200 进行了一场论证会议,专家组最终以 2 票赞同、10 票反对的结果,认为

主要研究终点(盲态独立中心评估的 PFS)无法被可靠地解释。因此,是否自动撤回加速批准仍然存在疑问。

adagrasib(MRTX849)同样是一种口服小分子共价KRAS抑制剂。*I / II*期KRYSTAL-1研究已初步证明了adagrasib对晚期NSCLC的疗效,中位PFS为11.1个月^[49]。一项已注册的*II*期临床试验评估了adagrasib对标准治疗失败的KRAS^{G12C}突变NSCLC患者的疗效,在112例基线具有可测量病灶的患者中,客观缓解率为42.9%,中位缓解持续时间为8.5个月,中位PFS为6.5个月。在33例既往接受过治疗的中枢神经系统转移患者中,颅内病变的客观缓解率为33.3%^[50]。目前正在进行*III*期临床试验,评估adagrasib与多西他赛在晚期转移性NSCLC中的疗效。

Genetech公司研发的divarasib(GDC-6036)是一种相较于sotorasib和adagrasib而言具有高效力(高达5~20倍)和高选择性(高达50倍)的KRAS^{G12C}抑制剂,能不可逆转地将蛋白锁定为非活性状态,进而关闭其致癌信号转导。*I*期临床研究数据表明,与现有的KRAS^{G12C}抑制剂相比,divarasib似乎能在NSCLC或结直肠癌患者中显示出更强的应答和更长的PFS,尤其在NSCLC中能达到53.4%的确认缓解率,并且多数不良事件严重程度较低,安全性更好^[51]。

AMG510和MRTX849将为KRAS^{G12C}突变患者的治疗带来希望,但G12C突变仅占KRAS突变的一小部分^[28],因此下一步的研究将是开发靶向所有其它KRAS突变体的有效疗法^[26]。由于其他突变体中并没有半胱氨酸,因此开发共价KRAS^{G12C}抑制剂的策略并不见得可用于靶向其它KRAS突变体^[29]。尽管sotorasib和adagrasib在KRAS^{G12C}突变肿瘤患者中显示出有希望的活性,但疾病进展往往是不可避免的。因此,KRAS获得性耐药的机制也需要进行深入研究^[29, 52]。

4 KRAS-G12C靶向治疗耐药性

尽管上述KRAS突变抑制剂显示了明显的治疗效果,但在临床使用中仍会出现耐药现象^[29]。临床前研究暗示了多种可能的耐药机制,包括先天性、后天性和适应性耐药反应,可降低KRAS^{G12C}抑制剂的治疗效果^[53]。临床治疗中,KRAS二次突变会干扰药物与KRAS结合,导致获得性耐药^[29]。此外,旁

路代谢途径反馈性激活也是导致耐药的重要原因。因此,临床亟需开发出有效的联合治疗方案^[5],以充分对抗在使用sotorasib和adagrasib治疗期间出现的获得性耐药^[54]。

5 讨论

近十年来,靶向治疗和免疫治疗药物的快速发展使得晚期NSCLC的治疗进入精准治疗时代^[55],无论是有突变位点还是无突变位点的晚期NSCLC患者,生存时间和生活质量都得到显著改善,但治疗方面仍有许多困难^[56]。KRAS基因最早被发现,但其研究进程却相当缓慢^[20]。长期以来,由于KRAS突变自身缺乏药物结合位点,因此被认为是“不可成药”靶点^[15]。经过数十年的研究和尝试,采用化疗、化疗联合抗血管生成以及小分子多靶点药物,仍未能取得令人满意的治疗效果^[57],直到免疫疗法和靶向KRAS抑制剂出现,晚期NSCLC患者的疗效才开始出现改善。

sotorasib是第一个进入临床试验的KRAS抑制剂,目前已获FDA批准上市,为KRAS^{G12C}突变NSCLC患者提供了一种新的治疗方案^[47]。一项探究sotorasib对KRAS^{G12C}突变NSCLC患者的疗效研究发现,sotorasib治疗组的ORR达到41%^[46]。adagrasib是另外一种KRAS抑制剂,也被批准用于治疗KRAS^{G12C}突变NSCLC患者^[50]。KRYSTAL-1临床研究评价了adagrasib对KRAS^{G12C}突变NSCLC患者治疗效果及安全性,112例基线有可测量病灶的患者客观缓解率达到了42.9%^[49]。上述两种药物均在相似的患者亚群中进行了评估,在毒性方面表现出显著差异,经sotorasib治疗的患者所有级别相关不良事件的发生率均显著低于adagrasib。adagrasib相关的KRYSTAL-1研究报告了2例5级治疗相关不良事件,而使用sotorasib治疗的患者未发生相关不良事件^[5],导致二者产生毒性差异的原因值得进一步探究。

sotorasib和adagrasib这两个靶向药物的问世,开创了靶向KRAS的新时代,给无数KRAS突变患者带来了福音。然而有部分数据表明,这些药物远未达到治愈效果,这是因为单药治疗几乎都会产生耐药性^[59]。因此,无论是先天性耐药还是后天性耐药,都会使这些新药的效果降低甚至无效。所以临床治疗需要个体化,并合理地进行组合治疗^[30]。KRAS抑制剂与免疫抑制剂相结合可能是一种合理

的策略。目前已有研究探讨了 KRAS 突变肿瘤细胞的内源性免疫应答反应,识别出了 CD8⁺ TIL 与 MHC I 类分子呈递的新表位 T 细胞受体,这些新表位主要来源于 KRAS^{G12D} 分子,这也为免疫治疗的发展提供了新的治疗策略。2023 年,研究者公布了一项 LY3537982 治疗 KRAS^{G12C} 突变晚期实体瘤患者的 I 期临床研究(NCT04956640)结果^[60],LY3537982 联合帕博利珠单抗或西妥昔单抗显示了较好的初步效果和安全性。治疗性癌症疫苗是靶向 KRAS 突变肿瘤的另一种方法,已开发的 mRNA 抗原疫苗 mRNA-5671/V941 已进入 I 期临床试验^[30]。

尽管 KRAS 突变晚期 NSCLC 的治疗方法和疗效已经有明显改善,但仍有许多问题未解决,例如耐药机制、药物毒性^[61-62],以及治疗策略的优化等。未来要不断开发新的治疗方法,为 KRAS 突变患者带来更多福音。

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