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左乙拉西坦在脑胶质瘤治疗中的作用与研究进展

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摘要:目的 探讨左乙拉西坦(LEV)在脑胶质瘤治疗中的作用与研究进展。方法 查阅近年关于LEV抗胶质瘤研究的文献,分析其作用机制与研究现状。结果 LEV可减少F98胶质瘤细胞与胶质细胞间异型细胞的偶联,增强胶质母细胞瘤细胞对替莫唑胺的敏感,改善高级别脑胶质瘤患者的语言记忆功能,增强胶质瘤周围组织中突触囊泡蛋白2A的表达。结论 目前LEV治疗脑胶质瘤还处于临床试验阶段,该研究为LEV的科研思路及临床治疗提供了新的参考依据。

关键词:左乙拉西坦;脑胶质瘤;作用机制;研究进展

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Role and Progress of Levetiracetam in the Treatment of Glioma

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Abstract: Objective To explore the role and research progress of levetiracetam (LEV) in the treatment of gliomas. **Methods** The recent literatures on the study of LEV anti-gliomas were reviewed, and their mechanism and research status were analyzed. **Results** LEV could reduce the coupling of F98 glioma cells and glioblastoma cells, enhance the sensitivity of glioblastoma cells to temozolomide, im-

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访时间仅12周,关于SPD治疗尚需扩大样本量、增加随访时间、增加药物等进行进一步研究。

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prove the language memory function of high-grade glioma patients, and enhance the expression of synaptic vesicle protein 2A in tissues surrounding glioma; however, LEV is currently in clinical trials for treating gliomas. **Conclusion** This study provides a new reference for the research ideas and clinical treatment of LEV.

Key words: levetiracetam; glioma; mechanism; research progress

脑胶质瘤为常见颅内原发性恶性肿瘤,占原发性恶性脑肿瘤的77%^[1],占有原发性脑和中枢神经系统恶性肿瘤的30%^[2]。胶质瘤中,多形性胶质母细胞瘤预后最差,但至今仍未找到有效治疗方法,临床常以手术切除6周后进行放射治疗,同时每日给予替莫唑胺(TMZ)治疗,至少6个月^[3-4]。该方案是脑胶质瘤的主要标准治疗方案,患者中位总生存期为14.6个月^[5-6]。脑部肿瘤与癫痫存在一定相关性,癫痫患者中脑肿瘤的发生率为4%,而脑肿瘤患者中癫痫的发生率为30%^[7]。20%~45%的脑胶质瘤患者首发症状为癫痫,15%~30%的胶质瘤患者在病程中会出现癫痫^[8-9],在多形性胶质母细胞瘤患者中,存在癫痫风险的患者占40%~60%^[10]。癫痫在脑肿瘤特别是脑胶质瘤的发生、发展中处于独特地位,近年来越来越多的研究侧重于抗癫痫药物用于脑胶质瘤的治疗。新型抗癫痫药物左乙拉西坦(LEV)治疗多种类型的癫痫发作有效果^[11-12],其用于脑胶质瘤的研究逐渐受到关注。在此,就LEV用于脑胶质瘤的研究文献综述如下。

1 作用机制

1.1 减少F98胶质瘤细胞与胶质细胞间异型细胞的偶联

研究表明,胶质瘤细胞与周围环境间的异细胞间隙连接通信(H-GJC)促进了胶质瘤的进展。ISMAIL等^[13]通过验证F98大鼠胶质瘤细胞H-GJC在体外的功能特性,评价LEV和/或地塞米松孵育后的H-GJC,结果表明,LEV和/或地塞米松显著减少了异细胞间偶联细胞的数量。

1.2 增强胶质母细胞瘤细胞对TMZ的敏感

DNA修复酶O⁶-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA-甲基转移酶(MGMT)是普通存在于正常细胞中的DNA修复蛋白,其表达调控机制主要包括组蛋白乙酰化、启动子甲基化和转录水平调控等,参与保护染色体免受烷化剂细胞毒作用的损伤,在胶质瘤细胞中的表达与其耐药性密切相关。

TMZ是近十几年公认治疗胶质瘤的首选药物,但临床观察结果显示,随着用药时间的延长和用药量的增加,胶质瘤细胞逐渐对其产生了耐药,主要是因为肿瘤细胞内表达的MGMT使DNA烷基化,特别是甲基化得到修复,从而使肿瘤细胞对TMZ产生耐药^[14]。

NATSUME等^[15]报道,细胞内p53蛋白的积累可下调MGMT的表达。BOBUSTUC等^[16]的研究结果显示,LEV通过增强对p53介导的MGMT的抑制作用,增加组蛋白去乙酰化酶的转录,在MGMT启动子上形成复合物,从而抑制其活性^[17-18],增强TMZ的抗癌作用。

KIM等^[19]在一个单一机构的回顾性研究中发现,接受LEV联合TMZ治疗的患者的无进展生存期(PFS)和总生存期(OS),与未接受LEV治疗患者相比显著延长(PFS,9.4个月比6.7个月, $P=0.010$;OS,25.7个月比16.7个月, $P=0.027$)。

1.3 改善高级别脑胶质瘤患者的语言记忆功能

由于肿瘤的占位效应^[20]、神经递质改变^[21]等多种因素,导致脑胶质瘤患者认知功能下降,表现为其注意、记忆、视觉空间、算术、数字符号运用、填图等能力均低于健康人。

DE GROOT等^[22]分别以LEV、丙戊酸钠和苯妥英钠对脑胶质瘤术后患者的认知功能进行干预,评估患者的注意力、执行功能、言语记忆、工作记忆、心理运动功能和信息处理速度,结果发现,LEV不会引起高级别脑胶质瘤患者额外的认知缺陷,可特异性地提高患者的信息存储能力,改善言语记忆功能。

1.4 增强胶质瘤周围组织中突触囊泡蛋白2A(SV2A)的表达

SV2A是一种可调节动作电位依赖性神经递质释放的囊泡蛋白,在肿瘤细胞中表达较低,而在肿瘤周围区域表达较高。肿瘤起源于神经胶质,SV2A是神经元和神经内分泌细胞标志物。研究发现,SV2A是新型抗癫痫药物LEV的作用位点^[23-24]。

DE GROOT等^[25]报道,LEV治疗脑胶质瘤效果良好的患者,肿瘤组织和肿瘤周围组织中SV2A表达明显增强(平均8.1,SD 7.7, $P<0.01$;平均45.6,SD 11.2, $P<0.01$)。SV2A的表达水平可预测LEV单药治疗的疗效,准确率为91%。

2 治疗现状

目前,LEV治疗脑胶质瘤还处于临床试验阶段,其药品说明书还未将治疗脑胶质瘤列入适应证,文献主要集中在个案报道,治疗方法上均是与TMZ或地塞米松联用^[26-27]。也有研究报道,LEV单用与联用替莫唑胺治疗脑胶质瘤比较,单药治疗时仅有微弱的抑制肿瘤细胞生长的作用^[28]。

3 展望

脑胶质瘤是复杂的疾病,故单一疗法可能不适用于每例患者。多数研究报告均建议采用多模式治疗方法,LEV对TMZ有增敏作用,有利于解决TMZ的耐药问题。LEV抗脑胶质瘤的作用机制尚需进一步研究。SAKATA等^[29]报道,1例伴有癫痫的肺部多处转移腺样囊性癌患者,给予LEV单药治疗5个月后,胸部CT检查示肺部病灶消退,为研究LEV治疗其他肿瘤提供了启迪。

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