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布格替尼治疗间变性淋巴瘤激酶阳性非小细胞肺癌的研究进展*

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摘要:目的 为临床治疗间变性淋巴瘤激酶(ALK)阳性非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)提供参考。方法 检索布格替尼的相关文献, 总结其化学结构、临床研究及不良反应方面的研究进展。结果 从化学结构上看, 布格替尼能与目标蛋白结合, 使其具有更好的靶向性。相较于第1代ALK-TKIs克唑替尼, 其治疗ALK阳性NSCLC及脑转移ALK阳性NSCLC患者的客观缓解率、无进展生存期、总生存期均更有优势, 常见不良反应为胃肠道、血液系统、循环系统、呼吸系统反应。结论 布格替尼作用靶点明确, 在控制ALK阳性NSCLC患者的脑转移、延长生存期方面具有优势。

关键词: 布格替尼; 非小细胞肺癌; 间变性淋巴瘤激酶; 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂; 临床研究

Research Progress of Brigatinib in the Treatment of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase - Positive Non - Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Abstract: Objective To provide a reference for the clinical treatment of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) - positive non - small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** The literature related to brigatinib were searched, and the research progress of its chemical structure, clinical trials, and adverse drug reactions was summarized. **Results** In view of the chemical structure of brigatinib, it could bind to the target protein, which made the drug better targeted. Compared with crizotinib, the first - generation ALK - TKIs, brigatinib has advantages in the objective response rate (ORR), progression free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS) of patients with ALK - positive NSCLC and patients with brain metastasis complicated with ALK - positive NSCLC. The common adverse reactions are in the digestive system, blood system, circulatory system, respiratory system, etc. **Conclusion** Brigatinib has a clear target of action and has advantages in controlling brain metastasis and prolonging the survival of patients with ALK - positive NSCLC.

Key words: brigatinib; non - small cell lung cancer; anaplastic lymphoma kinase; tyrosine kinase inhibitors; clinical research

肺癌是癌症致死的常见原因^[1], 非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)约占肺癌的85%^[2-5], 间变性淋巴瘤激酶(ALK)基因重排患者约占NSCLC患者的3%~5%^[6-9]。历史上, ALK阳性晚期NSCLC患者的预后较差。在Ⅲ期临床试验中, 接受化学治疗(简称化疗)的ALK阳性NSCLC患者的客观缓解率(ORR)为45%, 中位无进展生存期(PFS)为7个月^[10]。ALK阳性NSCLC的治疗进展迅速。克唑替尼是第1代ALK酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(ALK-TKIs), 也是首个被批准用于此类患者的靶向药物。与化疗药物相比, 该药物可显著提高患者的疾病缓解率及PFS^[11-12]。但其通过血脑屏障的能力有限, 患者出现脑转移的概率更大^[13-14], 且易产生耐药性。第2代ALK-TKIs具有更好的中枢神经系统穿透性, 并被批准用于治疗ALK阳性NSCLC患者, 包括色瑞替尼、阿来替尼、布格替尼^[15-18]。其中, 布格替尼是近年来研究的

热点药物, 可用于治疗对第1代ALK-TKIs产生耐药的患者, 并于2022年在中国上市^[19-20]。本研究中检索了布格替尼的相关文献, 从化学结构、临床研究、不良反应等方面综述其研究进展, 以为临床治疗ALK阳性NSCLC提供参考。现报道如下。

1 化学结构

布格替尼对ALK、c-ros肉瘤致癌因子1(ROS1)基因、胰岛素样生长因子1受体(IGF1R)及表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)的缺失及突变均有抑制作用^[21]。部分研究者测定了布格替尼复合物中激酶结构域的晶体结构, 并将其与克唑替尼、色瑞替尼、阿来替尼进行比较^[22]。布格替尼在双苯胺嘧啶的基础上进行结构改造, 具有U型构象, 可占据ALK的三磷酸腺苷的结合位点, 具有亲水性、亲脂性及蛋白结合能力^[23]。与克唑替尼相比, 其对ALK的亲和力更强。布格替尼中的甲氧基取代

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基与ALK的L1198铰链残基的相关区域结合,其中的甲基哌嗪-哌啶基团扩大了药物的增溶效果,并与其他残基相互作用;C5与ALK抑制剂L1196的残基相互作用;二甲基磷酸(DMPO)作为氢键受体加入,使ALK的抑制活性提高了约7倍,与C4的苯胺间的分子内氢键使布格替尼较克唑替尼具有更强的构象组织,故该药物与ALK作用时熵的损失降低,结合能力增强^[24]。布格替尼的化学结构见图1。

2 临床研究

2.1 I期/II期临床试验

在一项I期/II期、单臂、开放、多中心的临床试验(NCT01449461)中,采用布格替尼治疗对克唑替尼耐药或未经克唑替尼治疗的ALK阳性NSCLC患者,证实该药对包括脑转移在内的患者已显示出良好的临床疗效^[25-26]。I期临床试验中,共纳入137例患者,每日接受布格替尼的总剂量为30~300 mg,给药方案共3种,分别为90 mg/d,180 mg/d,起始剂量180 mg/d,7 d后90 mg/d。II期临床试验中,共纳入79例患者,其中71例使用过克唑替尼治疗,8例未接受过克唑替尼治疗,结果52例(65.82%)客观缓解。

II期ATLA临床试验(NCT02094573)对不同布格替尼剂量的药物疗效及不良反应进行了进一步研究^[27]。研究发现,接受过克唑替尼治疗且未服用过其他

TKIs的ALK阳性NSCLC患者的药物疗效及不良反应的发生与服药剂量有关。222例患者被随机分为A组(112例)和B组(110例),A组服用布格替尼90 mg/d,B组起始剂量90 mg/d,7 d后180 mg/d,每天1次。当患者出现疾病进展,或不可耐受的不良反应,或不再同意继续接受治疗,则停用布格替尼,以ORR和PFS为主要的结局指标。两组患者中,共164例(73.87%)患者接受过化疗,A组、B组分别有80例(71.43%)和74例(67.27%)患者发生了脑转移。试验结果见表1。结果显示,布格替尼在2种给药方案中均显示出较好的临床效果,ORR高,出现疾病缓解的速度快;同时,较高剂量的布格替尼对患者结局指标的意义更大,预后更好。

2.2 III期临床试验

一项开放、多中心、国际、III期随机对照试验ALTA-1L(NCT02737501)中^[28-31],ALK阳性NSCLC患者被随机分为布格替尼组和克唑替尼组。布格替尼组90 mg/d,7 d后180 mg/d;克唑替尼组每次250 mg,每天2次。均以28 d为1个治疗周期,直至出现疾病进展,或出现不可耐受的毒副作用,则停止用药。该临床研究的主要结局终点为PFS,次要结局指标为ORR、总生存期(OS)及颅内对药物的反应。结果见表2。与布格替尼比较,克唑替尼组在有脑转移及无脑损伤的患者中更易观察到疾病的颅内进展,两组的患者占比分别为19%比9%,5%

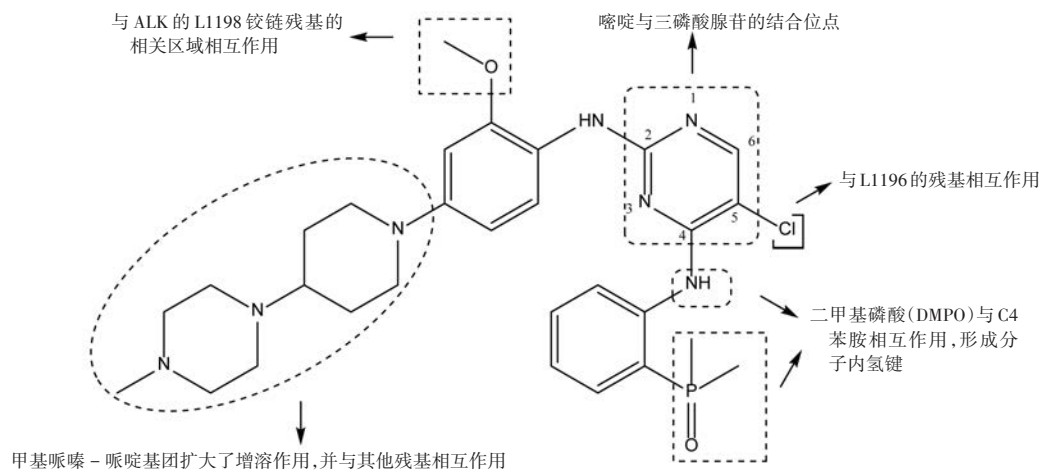


图1 布格替尼的化学结构

Fig. 1 The chemical structure of brigatinib

表1 II期ATLA临床试验(NCT02094573)结果

Tab. 1 Results of the phase II ATLA trial (NCT02094573)

组别	客观缓解率(%)	药物治疗反应的中位时间(月)	中位无进展生存期(月)	1年总生存期占比(%)	脑转移患者颅内治疗的客观缓解率(%)
A组(n=112)	45[97.5%CI(34,56)]	1.8(1.7,9.1)	9.2[95%CI(7.4,15.6)]	71[95%CI(60,79)]	42[95%CI(23,63)]
B组(n=110)	54[97.5%CI(43,65)]	1.9(1.0,11.0)	12.9[95%CI(11.1,NR)]	80[95%CI(67,88)]	67[95%CI(41,87)]

注:NR指未得到此数据。

Note:NR refers to not reached.

比1%^[31]。疾病进展的风险比(HR)为0.49 [95%CI (0.33, 0.74), $P < 0.001$], 显示布格替尼组具有优势。在接受过化疗或未接受过化疗的患者中, 两组患者疾病进展或死亡的HR分别为0.55和0.35^[31]。该临床试验证实, 相较于第1代ALK-TKIs克唑替尼, 服用布格替尼患者的PFS及ORR均具有较好的优势。一线方案使用布格替尼可延缓患者的疾病进展或降低死亡风险。ALTA-1L研究的另1个次要结局指标是比较布格替尼与克唑替尼对于ALK阳性NSCLC患者健康相关生活质量(HRQL)的改善作用, 随访发现, 布格替尼组、克唑替尼组患者生活质量下降占比分别为43.5%和53.4%^[30]。

表2 III期ALTA-1L临床试验(NCT02737501)结果^[30-31]
Tab. 2 Results of the phase III ALTA-1L trial (NCT02737501)

组别	客观缓解率(%)	1年时无进展生存期人数占比(%)	第1次进行试验中期分析的中位随访时间(月)	第2次进行试验中期分析的中位随访时间(月)
布格替尼组	71	67	11.0	24
克唑替尼组	60	43	9.3	11

2.3 不良反应

布格替尼最常见不良反应为胃肠道、血液系统、循环系统、呼吸系统反应等, 如腹泻、恶心、呕吐、便秘、肌酸激酶水平升高、咳嗽、高血压、脂肪酶升高、丙氨酸氨基转移酶升高的发生率分别为52%, 30%, 21%, 18%, 46%, 35%, 32%, 23%, 21%^[31]; 其他不常见的不良反应包括瘙痒、皮疹、食欲减退。ALTA-1L临床试验中, 73%的患者不良反应 ≥ 3 级, 5%的患者(3级或4级)发生间质性肺病或肺炎^[29]。研究显示, 布格替尼可引起严重肺毒性, 在事先接受过克唑替尼治疗的患者中, 3%~6%的患者治疗后24~48 h内经CT扫描发现肺部有磨玻璃样阴影, 同时伴有呼吸困难症状, 与患者接受的剂量相关^[30]。但有研究显示, 患者发生不良反应(肺栓塞、肺炎、呼吸衰竭)与其死亡率密切相关, 主要发生于有基础疾病的患者^[30]。

布格替尼已被证实可用于治疗颅内转移的ALK阳性NSCLC。在前期临床试验中, 布格替尼治疗已发生脑转移的ALK阳性NSCLC患者的疗效较好^[17, 32]。评价79例肺癌患者服用布格替尼(剂量为90~180 mg)的安全性, 治疗后7 d, 分别有3.7%和9.1%的患者在使用布格替尼后发生间质性肺部疾病或严重肺炎。与克唑替尼相比, 其不良反应发生率降低, 如腹泻发生率由61%降至13%, 呕吐、便秘、积液等发生情况也减少^[32]。

3 讨论

从化学结构上看, 布格替尼能与目标蛋白结合, 具有强大的抗癌活性。在I期/II期临床试验中, 相较于于

第1代ALK-TKIs克唑替尼, 布格替尼治疗ALK阳性NSCLC患者的ORR、中位PFS、1年OS的人数占比均优于克唑替尼组。而对于存在脑转移的ALK阳性NSCLC患者, 布格替尼组患者的ORR优于克唑替尼组。在III期临床试验中, 布格替尼组的PFS及ORR均优于克唑替尼组, 同时克唑替尼组在有脑转移及无脑损伤的患者中更易观察到疾病的颅内进展。故在临床疗效方面, 布格替尼优于第1代ALK-TKIs克唑替尼。在不良反应方面, 布格替尼在血液系统、消化系统、循环系统、呼吸系统均有不同程度的不良反应发生。

综上所述, 布格替尼作为一种新的ALK-TKIs, 独特的化学结构增加了药物的活性, 同时也为药物透过血脑屏障并保持脑部血药浓度创造了条件。在延长患者生存期、控制脑转移、改善生活质量等方面的疗效均已被临床验证, 对于ALK阳性NSCLC患者具有较好的临床获益。

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