

中图分类号: R965; R973 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1006-4931(2026)09-0142-10
doi:10.3969/j.issn.1006-4931.2026.09.029



维奈克拉治疗恶性血液病研究进展*

李红宁¹, 杜元¹, 朱慧敏^{2,3}, 武智强¹, 成志勇^{3Δ}

(1. 中国中医科学院广安门医院保定医院, 河北保定 071000; 2. 河北北方学院研究生院, 河北张家口 075000; 3. 河北省保定市第一医院, 河北保定 071000)

摘要:目的 提升维奈克拉对恶性血液病的精准治疗水平。方法 检索国内外相关文献, 总结维奈克拉的作用机制, 其不同恶性血液病中的药理学与耐药特征、耐药分子机制及其应对策略, 以及其疗效预测的生物标志物和评估方法。结果 维奈克拉作为高选择性B细胞淋巴瘤2(Bcl-2)抑制剂, 其主要通过激活线粒体凋亡信号通路发挥抗肿瘤作用, 在治疗慢性淋巴细胞白血病、急性髓系白血病、多发性骨髓瘤、淋巴瘤、骨髓异常综合征等多种恶性血液病的临床或临床前研究中均取得了较好的疗效。维奈克拉的耐药分子机制较复杂, 涉及Bcl-2家族蛋白表达改变、遗传与表观遗传异常、信号通路交叉激活、代谢重编程及肿瘤微环境保护等, 常见应对策略为联合靶向其他抗凋亡蛋白、表观遗传调节剂、信号通路抑制剂、免疫治疗、靶向治疗等。可预测维奈克拉疗效的生物标志物和评估方法包括遗传学特征、肿瘤微环境与免疫标志物、功能评估法等。结论 维奈克拉用于治疗恶性血液病的应用前景广阔, 但耐药问题亟需解决。未来应深入研究耐药机制, 优化联合方案, 探索预测疗效的标志物, 并开发新一代Bcl-2抑制剂, 以推动精准治疗。

关键词: 维奈克拉; B细胞淋巴瘤2; 耐药; 恶性血液病; 联合治疗

Research Progress on Venetoclax in the Treatment of Hematologic Malignancies

LI Hongning¹, DU Yuan¹, ZHU Huimin^{2,3}, WU Zhiqiang¹, CHENG Zhiyong^{3Δ}

(1. Guang'anmen Hospital Baoding, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Baoding, Hebei 071000, China; 2. Graduate School, Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou, Hebei 075000, China; 3. Baoding No. 1 Hospital, Baoding, Hebei 071000, China)

Abstract: Objective To promote the precise treatment of hematologic malignancies with venetoclax. **Methods** Relevant literature at

*基金项目: 河北省重点研发计划项目[223777105D]。

第一作者: 李红宁, 女, 大学本科, 副主任技师, 研究方向为血液肿瘤检验, (电子信箱)2269595972@qq.com。

Δ通信作者: 成志勇, 男, 博士, 主任医师, 研究方向为血液肿瘤靶向治疗, (电子信箱)dczcy@sohu.com。



tes: Past, present, and future[J]. Indian J Endocrinol Metab, 2016, 20(2): 254-267.

[49] LIU XJ, ZHAI AH, ZHANG B. A case report of severe adverse reaction of exenatide: Anaphylactic shock [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2022, 101(39): e30805.

[50] MAHFOOZ F, AYLOR K, MATHEW JJR, et al. Extending our understanding of exenatide: a rare case of angio-oedema[J]. BMJ Case Rep, 2021, 14(1): e235663.

[51] ESTEVES M, MORAIS SA. Angioedema secondary to exenatide[J]. Rev Port Endocrinol Diabetes Metab, 2022, 17(3/4): 171-172.

[52] ANTHONY MS, ARODA VR, PARLETT LE, et al. Risk of Anaphylaxis Among New Users of GLP-1 Receptor Agonists: A Cohort Study[J]. Diabetes Care, 2024, 47(4): 712-719.

[53] COGEN AL, DESAI K, ELDER D, et al. Acute Photodistributed Exanthematous Pustulosis Associated with Liraglutide Treatment[J]. JAMA Dermatol, 2019, 155(10): 1198-1200.

[54] BESEMER F, VERSCHOOR AJ, DIAMANT M, et al. Vesiculopustular dermatosis: An uncommon side-effect of liraglutide? [J]. Journal of Diabetes and its Complications, 2012, 26(5): 458-459.

[55] MEHDI SF, PUSAPATI S, ANWAR MS, et al. Glucagon-like peptide-1: a multi-faceted anti-inflammatory agent [J]. Front Immunol, 2023, 14: 1148209.

[56] PINHEIRO MM, DE SOUZA LG, NUNES GP, et al. The first report of leukocytoclastic vasculitis induced by once-weekly subcutaneous semaglutide [J]. Curr Med Res Opin, 2024, 40(9): 1525-1531.

[57] FARASAT S, MCCALLUM J. Abstract #1161775: Semaglutide-induced leukocytoclastic vasculitis [J]. Endocrine Practice, 2022, 28(Suppl 5): S21-S22.

[58] FRATICELLI P, BENFAREMO D, GABRIELLI A. Diagnosis and management of leukocytoclastic vasculitis [J]. Internal and Emergency Medicine, 2021, 16(4): 831-841.

[59] ZHENG ZK, ZONG Y, MA YY, et al. Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor: mechanisms and advances in therapy [J]. Signal Transduct Target Ther, 2024, 9(1): 234.

[60] POSSO-OSORIO I, VARGAS-POTES CJ, MEJÍA M, et al. Eosinophil-related diseases during treatment with glucagon-like peptide one receptor (GLP-1RA): a case report and review of the literature [J]. Clin Rheumatol, 2023, 42(9): 2501-2506.

(收稿日期: 2025-12-16; 修回日期: 2026-01-23)

home and abroad was searched to summarize the mechanism of venetoclax, pharmacological and drug - resistance characteristics of venetoclax in different hematologic malignancies, drug - resistance molecular mechanisms of venetoclax and response strategies, and the biomarkers and evaluation methods for predicting the efficacy of venetoclax. **Results** As a highly selective B - cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl - 2) inhibitor, venetoclax exerts anti - tumor effects mainly by activating the mitochondrial apoptosis signaling pathway. It has achieved good therapeutic effects in the treatment of various hematologic malignancies, such as chronic lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, multiple myeloma, lymphoma, and myelodysplastic syndromes in both clinical and preclinical studies. The molecular mechanism of drug - resistance to venetoclax is complex, involving changes in Bcl - 2 family protein expression, genetic and epigenetic abnormalities, cross - activation of signaling pathways, metabolic reprogramming, and protective effects on the tumor microenvironment. Common response strategies include combination targeting of other anti - apoptotic proteins, epigenetic modulators, signaling pathway inhibitors, immunotherapy, and targeted therapy. Biomarkers and evaluation methods that can predict the efficacy of venetoclax include genetic features, tumor microenvironment and immune markers, functional assessment methods, etc. **Conclusion** Venetoclax has broad prospects in the treatment of malignant hematological diseases, but the issue of drug - resistance urgently needs to be addressed. It is recommended to conduct in - depth research on drug - resistance mechanisms, optimize combination therapy, explore biomarkers for predicting therapeutic efficacy, and develop a new generation of Bcl - 2 inhibitors to promote precision therapy in the future.

Key words: venetoclax; B - cell lymphoma 2; drug - resistance; hematologic malignancies; combination therapy

恶性血液病是起源于造血系统的克隆性增殖性疾病,有分化障碍、凋亡逃逸、基因组不稳定等特征,主要包括急性髓系白血病(AML)、急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)、慢性淋巴细胞白血病(CLL)/小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤(SLL)、骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS)、多发性骨髓瘤(MM)等亚型^[1-2]。随着高通量测序和单细胞组学的高速发展,目前的研究主要聚焦于核仁磷蛋白1(NPM1)、fms酪氨酸激酶-3(FLT3)、异柠檬酸脱氢酶1/2(IDH1/2)、肿瘤蛋白p53(TP53)等驱动基因的分子分型,以及表观遗传调控和干细胞样细胞群在疾病进展与耐药中的作用^[3-6]。恶性血液病分子靶点丰富,如B细胞淋巴瘤-2(Bcl-2)、大鼠肉瘤蛋白/丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(RAS/MAPK)等信号通路,且具备良好的临床转化基础,推动了多种靶向药物的开发与应用^[7-8]。但部分亚型初始治疗耐药率仍高达50%~60%,提示迫切需探索更有效的靶向策略^[9-10]。维奈克拉(Venetoclax)是一种首创、口服生物可利用的高选择性Bcl-2抑制剂^[11],较早期Bcl-2抑制剂[Navitoclax(ABT-263)]具有更高的选择性、更低的小血小板毒性及良好的口服生物利用度^[12]。2016年,维奈克拉被美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)批准用于复发、难治性CLL或SLL及不耐受强化化学治疗(简称化疗)的老年AML,其联合阿扎胞苷治疗AML的完全缓解率(CRR)可达54%,显著延长了患者的生存期^[13],在早期前体T淋巴细胞急性淋巴细胞白血病(ETP-ALL)、高风险MDS等亚型中也表现出潜在疗效^[14]。近年来,研究重点逐渐转向联合治疗策略,如与去甲基化药物(HMA)、酪氨酸激酶抑制剂或免疫疗法联用,以增强疗效,并克服耐药问题。Bcl-2基因突变(如G101V)和髓样细胞白血病-1(MCL-1)、

B细胞淋巴瘤-extra large(Bcl-XL)的上调是常见耐药途径,提示联合MCL-1抑制剂或干预磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶/丝氨酸-苏氨酸蛋白激酶(PI3K/Akt)等旁路信号通路可能是突破耐药的有效手段^[15-17]。作为诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡的典型靶向药物,维奈克拉正逐步用于多种恶性血液病的治疗中。本研究中通过检索国内外相关文献,系统梳理了维奈克拉的作用机制,其在不同恶性血液病中的药理学与耐药特征、耐药分子机制及其应对策略,以及其疗效预测的生物标志物及评估方法,为恶性血液病精准治疗和下一代靶向药物研发提供参考。现报道如下。

1 作用机制

Bcl-2最初在淋巴瘤患者的B淋巴细胞中被发现,由t(14;18)染色体移位,导致18号染色体Bcl-2序列移位到14号染色体免疫球蛋白重链(IgH)基因启动子后,持续性转录激活并在B细胞中呈高表达^[18]。此易位与滤泡淋巴瘤(FL)高度相关,其可促进恶性细胞持续增殖,被认为是一种致癌基因。后将具有Bcl-2同源结构域的蛋白统称为Bcl-2家族蛋白,在线粒体介导的细胞凋亡中发挥重要作用^[19]。Bcl-2蛋白家族包含促凋亡如Bcl-2相关X蛋白(BAX)、Bcl-2拮抗剂/杀伤因子(BAK)、Bcl-2相互作用介质(BIM),以及抗凋亡如Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, MCL-1成员,其通过形成动态平衡调控细胞命运^[20]。在恶性血液病细胞中,这种平衡被打破,表现为抗凋亡蛋白过度表达,特别是在CLL中,大量患者存在Bcl-2过表达^[14,21]。

维奈克拉是一种高度选择性Bcl-2抑制剂,属BH3模拟物类药物,通过模拟BH3结构域与Bcl-2蛋白结合,从而释放促凋亡蛋白(如BAX和BAK),激活线

粒体凋亡途径^[16,22]。维奈克拉的独特之处在于其对 Bcl - 2 的高选择性,相比早期开发的 BH3 模拟物如 ABT - 263, 维奈克拉对 Bcl - XL 的亲合力显著降低,从而避免了血小板减少等药品不良反应(ADR)^[23]。其通过直接结合 Bcl - 2 蛋白的 BH3 结合沟,释放被 Bcl - 2“囚禁”的促凋亡蛋白 BIM,进而激活胱天蛋白酶(caspase)级联反应^[24]。但不同恶性血液病对维奈克拉的敏感性差异显著,这主要取决于肿瘤细胞对特定抗凋亡蛋白的“依赖性”,如 CLL 通常表现为 Bcl - 2 依赖,而部分 AML 亚型则更依赖 MCL - 1 或 Bcl - XL^[25 - 26]。

维奈克拉的临床优势主要体现在以下 3 个方面。

1) 其作用机制独特,直接靶向凋亡信号通路核心调控蛋白 Bcl - 2; 2) 对骨髓微环境中的肿瘤细胞仍保持活性,克服了传统药物在骨髓庇护所中的局限性^[27]; 3) 作为口服制剂,患者耐受性良好,主要 ADR 为肿瘤溶解综合征和血液学毒性,但均有成熟的管理方案^[28 - 29]。但随着维奈克拉临床的广泛应用,原发性或获得性耐药问题日益凸显,成为限制其长期疗效的主要障碍^[30 - 31]。

2 在不同恶性血液病中的药理学与耐药特征

CLL: 维奈克拉治疗 CLL 的疗效显著,尤其对 17p 染色体缺失的高危患者^[32]。单药治疗复发 / 难治 CLL 的客观缓解率(ORR)约 79%, CRR 为 20%, 中位无进展生存期(PFS)约 25 个月^[33]。但长期治疗仍面临耐药挑战,如 Bcl - 2 BH3 结合沟槽突变(如 *G101V* 等),直接干扰药物结合^[30]。同时,淋巴结微环境通过 B 细胞抗原受体(BCR)和核因子 - κ B(NF - κ B)信号上调 MCL - 1 和 Bcl - XL,形成“药理学庇护所”^[34]。克隆演化分析显示,耐药 CLL 常伴随复杂核型(如 17p 染色体缺失、*TP53* 基因突变)和代谢适应^[35]。临床管理上,有限疗程治疗(如维奈克拉 + 抗 CD20 抗体 12 个月)可减少耐药发生^[33]。联合策略显著改善了 CLL 的治疗效果,对于复发患者,联合 PI3K δ 抑制剂(如 Idelalisib)或布鲁顿酪氨酸激酶(BTK)抑制剂(如 Acalabrutinib)能克服微环境介导的保护^[36]。另外,与抗 CD20 单抗(如利妥昔单抗、奥滨尤妥珠单抗)联用,显著提高了微小残留病(MRD)的阴性率^[37]。KUO 等^[38]证实了维奈克拉联用伊布替尼治疗 CLL 具有协同作用,可能通过阻断 BCR 信号和抑制 Bcl - 2 双重机制。此外, Bcl - XL 抑制剂在里希特(Richter)综合征患者中显示出应用前景,特别是伴 BAX 缺失的患者^[39]。

AML: 维奈克拉在 AML 中的应用面临更大的耐药挑战,关键耐药机制包括 MCL - 1 依赖、FLT3 内部串联重复(*FLT3 - ITD*)基因突变、*IDH* 基因突变等^[40]。CARTER 等^[40]研究发现, MCL - 1 不仅调控细胞凋亡,

还参与 AML 细胞代谢和基质相互作用,双重抑制 MCL - 1 和 Bcl - 2 可克服耐药。红系 / 巨核分化亚型(如纯红系白血病和急性巨核细胞白血病)天然依赖 Bcl - XL 而非 Bcl - 2,对维奈克拉反应有限,*FLT3 - ITD* 基因突变通过持续激活信号转导与转录激活因子 5(STAT5)和细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)信号维持 MCL - 1 表达,导致原发性耐药^[41]。获得性耐药则常伴随单核细胞分化、线粒体代谢增强和氧化磷酸化依赖^[17]。维奈克拉用于 AML,单药活性有限(ORR 约为 20%); 联用 HMA 或低剂量阿糖胞苷,可显著改善老年 / 不适合强化疗 AML 患者的预后^[42]。此外,FLT3 抑制剂(如 Gilteritinib)与维奈克拉联用对 *FLT3* 基因突变 AML 十分有效^[41]。IDH 抑制剂(如 Enasidenib)通过降低 α - 酮戊二酸水平,增强维奈克拉诱导的细胞凋亡^[42]。针对代谢适应,二甲双胍或抗氧化剂可减弱氧化磷酸化,恢复药物敏感性^[16]。这些精准联合方案正在改变 AML 的治疗方式。生物标志物指导的精准治疗是 AML 领域的发展方向,t(11;14)染色体移位导致 Bcl - 2 高表达的 AML 患者对维奈克拉反应最佳^[40]。*IDH* 基因突变患者也对该药显示出较好反应,可能由于 2 - 羟基戊二酸积累导致 Bcl - 2 依赖性增加^[43]。

MM: MM 对维奈克拉的反应高度依赖 t(11;14)染色体移位,获得性耐药常伴随 MCL - 1 扩增、BIM 表达缺失或环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)调节磷蛋白 19 - 丝氨酸 62 (ARPP19 - S62)磷酸化改变^[44]。但维奈克拉耐药 MM 细胞对标准治疗药物(如蛋白酶体抑制剂、免疫调节剂)也会表现出交叉耐药,但对 CD38 单抗或全人源靶向 B 细胞成熟抗原(BCMA)嵌合抗原受体 T 淋巴细胞疗法(CAR - T)仍敏感^[45]。多种抑制剂联用的效果较好,如周期蛋白依赖激酶 9(CDK9)抑制剂(如 Dinaciclib)通过阻断 MCL - 1 转录增强维奈克拉的活性;甲基转移酶样蛋白 3(METTTL3)抑制剂(如 STM2457)促进 MCL - 1 泛素化降解,克服表观遗传介导的耐药;天然产物 Isoliquiritigenin 作为新型 METTL3 抑制剂也显示出潜力^[46]。这些研究为 t(11;14)染色体移位的 MM 患者提供了更多的选择。

淋巴瘤: 维奈克拉治疗淋巴瘤的疗效因亚型而异,对套细胞淋巴瘤(MCL)和 FL 的反应率较高,而对弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤(DLBCL)的反应率较低(约 40%)^[47]。KUO 等^[38]证实,伊布替尼可通过上调 Bcl - 2 表达,使活化 B 细胞样(ABC) - DLBCL 对维奈克拉敏感。THUS 等^[48]提出,在 MCL 中,维奈克拉耐药涉及 Bcl - XL / MCL - 1 上调、微环境信号和表观遗传改变,同时受细胞周期蛋白 D1(Cyclin D1)和 *SOX11* 表达影响,需采用多靶点联合策略。研究指出,受体酪氨酸激酶(AXL) /

原癌基因酪氨酸激酶(MERTK)抑制剂ONO-7475在DLBCL模型中与维奈克拉协同,通过双重抑制ERK和MCL-1克服耐药;核输出抑制剂Selinexor可阻断MCL-1信使核糖核酸(mRNA)出核,以提高维奈克拉在DLBCL中的活性^[49]。

MDS:维奈克拉治疗MDS的疗效显著,尤其在高危骨髓异常综合征(HR-MDS)患者中,联合HMA治疗可获得较高的ORR,既往未接受HMA、接受过HMA、HMA治疗失败患者的ORR分别为75%,62%,44%,中位总生存期(OS)为19.5个月,中位PFS为15.4个月^[50]。但TP53基因突变仍是产生耐药的重要因素,其通过扰乱线粒体稳态和细胞代谢,增加氧化磷酸化,赋予细胞对维奈克拉的内在抗性,携带TP53基因突变的患者采用维奈克拉联合HMA治疗的有效率仅为33.3%;此外,碱性磷酸酶(ALP) ≥ 90 U/L、U2小核RNA辅助因子1(U2AF1)基因突变也是治疗无反应的独立危险因素^[50]。临床管理上,联合治疗策略是未来探索的方向,如维奈克拉联合阿扎胞苷治疗HR-MDS的Ib期研究显示,ORR为80.4%,CRR为29.9%,骨髓CRR(mCR)为50.5%,中位OS为26.0个月^[50]。

3 耐药的分子机制与应对策略

3.1 分子机制

Bcl-2家族蛋白表达改变:在获得性耐药谱系中,MCL-1与Bcl-XL的代偿性上调被认为是首要逃逸机制。LIU等^[17]在7种白血病及淋巴瘤维奈克拉耐药模型中观察到两者蛋白水平的一致升高,且伴随BIM、p53上调凋亡调控因子(PUMA)等促凋亡成员表达下调,足以独立维持线粒体外膜完整性,从而绕过Bcl-2抑制。从细胞学角度分析,OCI-AML3与U937耐药株的存活完全依赖MCL-1或Bcl-XL,选择性抑制剂可迅速恢复维奈克拉敏感性^[51]。有学者进一步验证了该调节轴的预测价值,结果显示,伴有t(11;14)染色体移位的MM因Bcl-2高表达而对维奈克拉反应最佳,而染色体1q21扩增(含MCL-1基因座)患者预后显著恶化;红系/巨核细胞分化的AML亚型则表现为Bcl-XL依赖性天然耐药^[26,52]。在转录过程中,NF- κ B p65/p52复合物直接结合MCL-1与Bcl-XL启动子,ERK-E-26样蛋白1(ELK-1)亦可磷酸化后增强其转录活性;翻译后修饰则由Akt磷酸化MCL-1 Ser159/Thr163位点,阻断 β -转导蛋白重复序列蛋白(β -TrCP)介导的泛素化降解,显著延长蛋白半衰期^[34,53]。上述多级调控提示单靶抑制Bcl-2不足以克服由家族成员协同构成的“冗余生存回路”。但对于因Bcl-2自身突变所致逃逸,Sonrotoclax在体外Bcl2G101V基因突变细胞系及小鼠移植瘤模型中仍能高效结合Bcl-2并诱导凋亡,完

全逆转维奈克拉耐药^[54]。而共晶结构进一步揭示该药通过“双口袋”扩展结合模式绕过G101V位阻,实现WT/G101V基因突变Bcl-2同等高效抑制,体内药代动力学/药效动力学(PK/PD)试验证实其可在小鼠模型中实现肿瘤完全缓解^[55]。这类突变对凋亡闸的上游屏障,提示可考虑使用下一代Bcl-2抑制剂,或与MCL-1/Bcl-XL轴抑制剂联用,以防补偿性耐药机制的重新补位。

遗传与表观遗传异常:Bcl-2蛋白自身的构象突变是药物结合失效的直接原因。G101V基因突变导致BH3结合沟槽甘氨酸被缬氨酸取代,维奈克拉亲和力大幅下降,在长期治疗队列中约有15%的CLL患者检出该突变并快速进展^[56]。又陆续发现,A103T,D103E/V,F104L,R129L,V156D等位于同一结合口袋的多个位点基因突变,通过空间位阻或电荷排斥协同削弱药物结合,且多数突变在治疗过程中被选择性富集而非基线存在^[57-58]。还有研究发现,促凋亡成员的遗传失活进一步加剧耐药,PUMA启动子区CpG岛甲基化使其表达沉默,HMA可逆转该表型并恢复维奈克拉的敏感性;BAX基因突变在复发、难治CLL患者中占32%,突变多集中于跨膜结构域,阻断其线粒体外膜定位及线粒体外膜透化(MOMP)执行^[59-60]。但BAX基因突变常与脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)甲基转移酶3A(DNMT3A)或额外性梳样蛋白1(ASXL1)基因突变共现,偶见Bcl-2与BAX基因双突变,提示遗传缺陷可叠加表观遗传沉默形成“多重刹车”抑制凋亡^[61]。最新系统层多组学研究也表明,维奈克拉耐药是由于细胞中线粒体“启动”程度下降与Bcl-2家族谱重排,1q21/1q23扩增通过上调MCL-1/Bcl-XL/BFL-1构建独立于Bcl-2的逃逸信号通路^[45]。该过程证实了凋亡闸的补偿性上调机制,强调需同时封堵MCL-1/Bcl-XL,以防单一Bcl-2抑制被绕过。

信号通路交叉激活:NF- κ B信号通路在微环境与突变双重刺激下成为耐药枢纽,CD40配体(CD40L)、白细胞介素10(IL-10)、Toll样受体9(TLR9)激动剂CpG-ODNs、KRAS基因突变均可激活经典或非经典途径,促使p65/p52核转位,并直接上调MCL-1和Bcl-XL^[16,34]。MAPK/ERK轴则通过ERK1/2磷酸化转录因子ELK-1、细胞Jun蛋白(c-Jun)及激活蛋白-1(AP-1)复合物,结合MCL-1启动子佛波酯(TPA)应答元件/血清应答元件(TRE/SRE)增强转录;1q23扩增(含MCL-1)与ERK激活共同构成“基因剂量-信号通路”双重驱动^[62-63]。此外,MAPK通过磷酸化核因子E2相关因子2(Nrf2) Ser40位点触发其核转位,诱导铁蛋白重链1(FTH1)、谷胱甘肽合成酶(GSS)

等抗氧化基因表达,抑制铁死亡,进一步削弱维奈克拉的杀伤效应^[64]。进一步研究揭示,MAPK / PI3K 信号通路不仅可驱动 MCL - 1 / Bcl - XL 表达,还能通过上调 Nrf2 - 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶4(GPX4)抗氧化轴抵御脂质过氧化和铁死亡,而抑制 Nrf2 或 GPX4 可显著增强维奈克拉的杀伤效应,首次验证了“铁死亡闸”的功能性作用^[64-65]。PI3K / Akt / 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)信号通路在超过50%的恶性血液病中会持续活化,Akt 直接磷酸化 MCL - 1 阻断其降解,同时磷酸化叉头框蛋白O3a(FOXO3a)使其胞质滞留,解除对 Bcl - XL 的转录抑制;mTORC1 增强 MCL - 1 / Bcl - XL 翻译效率,TP53 基因突变通过下调磷脂酶和张力蛋白同源物(PTEN)放大该信号通路^[66-68]。RAS 基因突变(如 NRAS / KRAS 基因)则同步激活 Raf - 分裂原活化抑制剂(MEK) - ERK 与 PI3K / Akt - NF - κB 双信号通路,协同上调抗凋亡网络,并使细胞对 MEK 或 PI3K 抑制剂与维奈克拉联合方案重新敏感^[69-70]。因此,多条信号通路的正反馈交叉构成“信号冗余”(见表1),单药阻断难以持久。上述机制对应“铁死亡闸”的强化,提示联合方案需考虑抗 Nrf2 / GPX4 或促铁死亡药物,以破坏维奈克拉耐药的第三道屏障。

代谢重编程与肿瘤微环境保护:耐药细胞通过氧化磷酸化增强及三羧酸(TCA)循环、糖酵解、戊糖磷酸途径重编程获取额外能量,MCL - 1 在此过程中不仅抑制凋亡,还直接调控线粒体生物能量学^[40]。TCA 循环中产生的腺苷三磷酸(ATP)和还原型辅酶 I (NADH)可增强 Bcl - XL 的稳定性,而糖酵解活性的提高可通过调节活性氧(ROS)水平和下游信号通路促进 MCL - 1 的转录和稳定,从而增强抗凋亡能力^[71-72]。数学模型与实验均证实,抑制线粒体翻译可激活整合应激反应(ISR),使耐药 AML 细胞重新敏感化^[73],从而恢复 AML

细胞对维奈克拉的敏感性,这一可逆耐药机制已在动物模型中得到验证,并伴随新分子抑制剂的开发^[74-75]。骨髓微环境通过细胞间接触(CD40 - CD40L)、分泌因子[IL - 6、γ干扰素(IFN - γ)]及TLR 激动剂(CpG, PAM3)上调 MCL - 1 / Bcl - XL,显著削弱维奈克拉的细胞毒性^[48,76]。单细胞测序联合空间转录组显示,骨髓 / 淋巴结微环境呈显著空间异质性,即耐药病灶周边 CXCL12^{hi} 间充质细胞、IL - 6^{hi} 巨噬细胞及 CD40L^{hi} T 淋巴细胞在 < 100 μm 范围内富集,通过 IL - 6 - IL - 6R 和 CD40L - CD40 信号梯度上调 NF - κB / Bcl - XL / MCL - 1 信号通路,形成局部“庇护效应”,阻断该轴可在体外使耐药细胞对维奈克拉的敏感性提升 2 ~ 3 倍,证实肿瘤微环境空间信号决定耐药细胞的异质性适应^[77-78]。在 DLBCL、毛细胞白血病及 MCL 中,淋巴结或基质微环境信号诱导适应性耐药,提示药物暴露下的“生态进化”同样关键。铁死亡作为新近发现的调控轴亦参与逃逸,在肿瘤微环境刺激下(如 IL - 6, CD40L),MAPK / PI3K 信号通路持续被激活,促使耐药细胞上调 Bcl - XL 及 GPX4,并通过 Nrf2 - FTH1 - 溶质载体家族7成员11(SLC7A11)抗氧化程序增强脂质抗氧化能力,使铁死亡抑制与代谢重编程协同,实现肿瘤微环境依赖的耐药,高表达 Bcl - XL 通过稳定 GPX4 抑制脂质过氧化,Nrf2 - FTH1 - SLC7A11 抗氧化程序经 MAPK / PI3K 信号通路持续激活,导致细胞对 RSL3 等铁死亡诱导剂耐受^[79-80]。联合 Nrf2 抑制剂或 GPX4 拮抗剂可在体内外显著增强维奈克拉诱导的死亡,证实凋亡与铁死亡协同受阻是耐药的重要补充机制^[64]。

3.2 应对策略

维奈克拉的耐药机制是通过信号通路交叉、基因表达网络重塑及表观遗传调控形成复杂的协同网络。如 TP53 基因突变可同时激活 PI3K / Akt 和 MAPK 信号

表1 信号通路交叉激活在维奈克拉耐药中的作用机制

Tab. 1 Mechanism of cross activation of signaling pathways in the drug - resistance of venetoclax

信号通路	激活因素	关键下游分子	作用机制	作用效果
NF - κB	CD40L, IL - 10, TLR9 / CpG, Wnt5a, KRAS 基因突变, 受体酪氨酸激酶样孤儿受体1(ROR1)高表达	p65, p52, ERK2	CD40L 等通过肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子 - κB 抑制因子激酶(TrAF - IKK) 激活 p65 / p50, 促进 MCL - 1 转录; 非经典信号通路 p52 / RelB 增强 Bcl - XL; NF - κB 与 STAT3 协同调控 MCL - 1, 并通过 IKK - β 激活 Akt 形成正反馈	上调 Bcl - XL 和 MCL - 1 表达, 抵消 Venetoclax 对 Bcl - 2 的抑制作用
MAPK / ERK	RAS 基因突变, BCR 信号, CLL 进展, 1q23 扩增	ERK1 / 2, ELK - 1, c - Jun, 原癌基因(c - Fos), Nrf2	RAS - RAF - MEK - ERK 激活 ELK - 1 和 AP - 1, 促进 MCL - 1 转录, 同时抑制糖原合成酶激酶 - 3β(GSK - 3β), 增加 MCL - 1 稳定性; ERK 激活 Nrf2, 增强 GPX4 表达, 抑制铁死亡, 并与 Akt 协同	MCL - 1 转录与稳定性增强; 抗凋亡 + 抗氧化双重机制导致耐药
PI3K / Akt / mTOR	PI3K / Akt 基因突变, TP53 基因失活	Akt, mTORC1, S6K, 4E - BP1, FOXO3a	PI3K 激活 Akt, 后者磷酸化 MCL - 1 抑制降解并使 FOXO3a 滞留胞质, 下调促凋亡因子表达; Akt 促进 mTORC1 活性, 提高 MCL - 1 / Bcl - XL 的翻译水平	MCL - 1 / Bcl - XL 持续高表达, 维持抗凋亡状态
RAS	NRAS, KRAS 基因突变	RAF - MEK - ERK, PI3K / Akt, SP1	突变 RAS 持续活化, 驱动 ERK 信号通路增强 MCL - 1 转录, 同时激活 PI3K / Akt 稳定 MCL - 1 并促进 Bcl - XL 翻译; RAS 还能通过 SP1 直接增强 Bcl - 2 转录, 形成信号冗余	MCL - 1, Bcl - 2, Bcl - XL 均上调, 显著降低 Venetoclax 敏感性

通路,上调MCL-1和Bcl-XL^[81];FLT3-ITD基因突变通过激活FLT3-STAT5信号,协同NF-κB促进MCL-1表达^[82];而RAS基因突变则通过整合RAF/MEK/ERK和PI3K/Akt信号通路,形成抗凋亡蛋白的级联放大效应^[83]。这种多机制交织的耐药网络,提示临床需采用联合靶向策略。

靶向其他抗凋亡蛋白的联合策略:针对MCL-1或Bcl-XL的抑制剂与维奈克拉联用显示出显著协同效应。AZD5991是一种大环类MCL-1抑制剂,在骨髓瘤和AML模型中,即使单次给药也能引起肿瘤完全消退^[84]。临床前研究表明,AZD5991通过激活BAK依赖性凋亡信号通路,可有效克服由MCL-1上调介导的维奈克拉耐药^[85]。Bcl-XL选择性抑制剂A-1155463与维奈克拉联用,在多种B细胞恶性肿瘤(包括MCL和ALL)中产生合成致死效应,且不受BIM表达状态影响,考虑Bcl-XL抑制可能导致血小板减少,发现间歇给药方案(用药4d,停药3d)在保持抗肿瘤活性的同时,还可减轻血液毒性^[39]。此外,新型MCL-1降解剂如Pevonedistat(NEDD8活化酶抑制剂)通过上调MCL-1拮抗剂NOXA,增强维奈克拉诱导的凋亡作用^[85]。

表观遗传调节剂的联用:HMA如阿扎胞苷和地西他滨与维奈克拉联用已成为AML的标准治疗方案^[86]。其协同机制包括下调MCL-1表达、上调促凋亡蛋白(如BIM和PUMA)表达、逆转表观遗传沉默^[87]。在T淋巴细胞ALL(T-ALL)中,维奈克拉联合地西他滨可促进复发患者病情的缓解^[88]。表观遗传调控也涉及耐药相关基因的染色质可及性改变,如METTL3抑制剂STM2457通过促进MCL-1泛素化降解,恢复维奈克拉的敏感性^[89]。但表观遗传药物可能通过“启动”肿瘤细胞凋亡信号通路增强维奈克拉的效果。如组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂(HDACi)能上调促凋亡蛋白表达,降低抗凋亡蛋白的稳定性,与维奈克拉产生协同作用^[90]。

信号通路抑制剂的协同治疗:多种激酶抑制剂可阻断促生存信号,逆转维奈克拉耐药。FLT3抑制剂(如Gilteritinib)与维奈克拉联用对FLT3基因突变AML十分有效,可通过减少MCL-1磷酸化和稳定化增强凋亡作用^[62];AXL/MERTK抑制剂ONO-7475在FLT3-ITD基因突变的AML模型中显示出卓越的协同活性,也能有效清除维奈克拉的耐药细胞,主要通过ONO-7475下调ERK和MCL-1表达,同时抑制多种促生存因子来实现^[41];PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号通路是另一个重要靶点,其抑制剂(如Idelalisib,Duvelisib)能下调MCL-1表达,并增强BIM活性^[91];CDK7抑制剂THZ1通过抑制RNA聚合酶II介导的转录,选择性降低MCL-1 mRNA水平,在伴1q增益的MM中恢复维奈克拉的敏感性^[52]。

免疫治疗与靶向治疗的结合:免疫疗法为克服维奈克拉耐药提供了新思路,抗CD20单抗(如利妥昔单抗、奥妥珠单抗)联合维奈克拉治疗CLL的疗效显著,维奈克拉联合利妥昔单抗治疗复发/难治CLL的Ⅲ期临床试验和维奈克拉联合奥妥珠单抗对比苯丁酸氮芥联合奥妥珠单抗用于初治CLL的Ⅲ期临床试验均证实了联合用药方案的疗效较好^[46]。CAR-T疗法在临床前模型中能有效清除维奈克拉耐药的白血病细胞,特别是针对BAX缺失的ROS^[92]。此外,肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体(TRAIL)受体激动剂或死亡受体抗体可绕过线粒体凋亡信号通路,直接激活外源性凋亡,对Bcl-2家族突变型肿瘤特别有效^[45]。免疫调节药物如来那度胺通过下调IRF4和c-Myc减少MCL-1转录,在MM中与维奈克拉协同^[46]。且核内转运蛋白染色体区域稳定蛋白1(XPO1)抑制剂Selinexor通过阻断真核翻译起始因子4E(eIF4E)介导的MCL-1/Bcl-2 mRNA核质转运,增强维奈克拉在AML和DLBCL中的活性^[49]。

4 预测疗效的生物标志物与评估方法

Bcl-2家族蛋白表达谱:这是预测维奈克拉反应的重要指标。PHAM等^[47]研究发现,Bcl-2高表达的DLBCL和MCL细胞对维奈克拉极敏感。T淋巴细胞幼淋巴细胞白血病(T-PLL)细胞对维奈克拉的反应与Bcl-2(而非MCL-1或Bcl-XL)表达相关,并提出Bcl-2/MCL-1表达比例可作为预测维奈克拉敏感性的有用指标,高比值预示更好反应^[93]。因此,可将患者按Bcl-2/MCL-1表达比例分层,高Bcl-2,低MCL-1患者可单用维奈克拉或轻度联合药物,而高Bcl-2、高MCL-1患者可考虑采用维奈克拉联合MCL-1抑制剂治疗。

遗传学特征:特定遗传学改变与维奈克拉的敏感性密切相关,17p染色体缺失和TP53基因突变在CLL中提示对维奈克拉有良好反应^[94]。相反,复杂核型、MCL-1扩增或Bcl2L1(编码Bcl-XL)增益可能导致耐药^[31]。在AML患者中,IDH1/2,NPM1基因突变和t(11;14)染色体移位与较好疗效相关,而FLT3-ITD,TP53基因突变和MCL-1扩增与耐药相关^[42]。液体活检和动态监测有助于早期发现耐药。TAKÁCS等^[94]通过突变分析在临床耐药出现前检测到低频Bcl2基因突变。ZIELONKA等^[31]强调治疗过程中应定期监测Bcl-2家族表达变化和基因突变出现的重要性,可指导及时调整治疗方案,这些方法为实现个体化治疗和克服耐药提供了可能性。可见,针对TP53基因突变或17p染色体缺失患者,可考虑维奈克拉+BCR信号通路抑制剂(如BTK抑制剂)的联合治疗方案。

肿瘤微环境与免疫标志物:肿瘤微环境特征也可预测维奈克拉反应,CD86表达动态变化可能与CLL耐

药相关。TAKÁCS等^[94]观察到耐药患者CD86表达逐渐上调。BURLEY等^[76]发现,CD40L刺激可通过非经典NF- κ B信号通路上调Bcl-XL表达,导致耐药。在MCL中,B细胞活化因子(BAFF)、CD40L等可通过上调MCL-1/Bcl-XL导致耐药,靶向这些信号通路可能恢复敏感性^[48]。这些肿瘤微环境因素应纳入综合评估模型,提高预测准确性。肿瘤浸润T淋巴细胞的组成和功能状态也发挥着重要作用,CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞丰富的肿瘤微环境可能增强维奈克拉疗效^[95]。此外,程序性死亡受体1(PD-1)/程序性死亡配体1(PD-L1)表达水平与耐药性相关,提示免疫检查点抑制剂可改善疗效^[45]。故选择性加入免疫调节或检查点抑制剂联合治疗,如高PD-1/PD-L1或CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞丰富患者更适合采用维奈克拉+PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂联合方案。

功能评估法: BH3谱分析是一种功能性检测,通过测量线粒体对合成BH3肽的反应,评估细胞凋亡准备状态^[96]。线粒体“启动”程度高的肿瘤(如CLL)通常对维奈克拉更敏感,该方法还能识别替代抗凋亡蛋白的依赖模式,指导联合治疗方案的选择^[21]。动态BH3谱(DBP)可监测治疗过程中凋亡敏感性的变化,早期发现耐药克隆^[96]。此外,基于CRISPR的功能基因组筛查鉴定出类Unc-51激酶1(*ULK1*)、*MCL-1*等关键耐药基因,为生物标志物的开发提供线索^[52]。这些功能分析弥补了静态分子检测的局限性,可更全面地反映细胞状态。在治疗过程中实时监测并动态调整联合方案,以实现个体化联合治疗。

5 结语

以维奈克拉为代表的Bcl-2抑制剂虽改变了多种恶性血液病的治疗模式,但其临床应用仍面临多项挑战和机遇。一是需要更精准的生物标志物指导患者分层,如整合基因组、转录组和蛋白质组的多组学模型,耐药克隆的时空异质性要求动态监测技术,如单细胞测序和液体活检;二是优化给药策略(如间歇给药、剂量递增)可能平衡疗效与毒性,特别是联合其他抑制剂时,针对信号凋亡通路与其他细胞过程(如代谢、自噬、表观遗传)的交互网络是突破点;三是开发新一代Bcl-2抑制剂(如Bcl-2/Bcl-XL双靶点药物)可扩大适应证范围。总之,维奈克拉耐药是多种分子机制共同作用的结果,未来的研究应致力于开发更精准的生物标志物,以指导个体化联合治疗,最终改善恶性血液病患者的长期预后^[11]。

参考文献

[1] KANAGAL - SHAMANNA R, BECK DB, CALVO KR. Clonal Hematopoiesis, Inflammation, and Hematologic Malignancy[J]. Annu Rev Pathol, 2024, 19: 479 - 506.

[2] CIERPICKI T, GREMBECKA J. Targeting Protein - Protein Interactions in Hematologic Malignancies [J]. Annu Rev Pathol, 2025, 20(1): 275 - 301.

[3] SHIAU CK, LU L, KIESER R, et al. High throughput single cell long - read sequencing analyses of same - cell genotypes and phenotypes in human tumors [J]. Nat Commun, 2023, 14(1): 4124.

[4] WU J, FENG J, ZHANG Q, et al. Epigenetic regulation of stem cells in lung cancer oncogenesis and therapy resistance [J]. Front Genet, 2023, 14: 1120815.

[5] QUEITSCH K, MOORE TW, O'CONNELL BL, et al. Accessible high - throughput single - cell whole - genome sequencing with paired chromatin accessibility [J]. Cell Rep Methods, 2023, 3(11): 100625.

[6] BAHAR ME, KIM HJ, KIM DR. Targeting the RAS / RAF / MAPK pathway for cancer therapy: from mechanism to clinical studies [J]. Signal Transduct Target Ther, 2023, 8(1): 455.

[7] MASON WP, HARRISON RA, LAPOINTE S, et al. Canadian Expert Consensus Recommendations for the Diagnosis and Management of Glioblastoma: Results of a Delphi Study [J]. Curr Oncol, 2025, 32(4): 207.

[8] ERBA HP, MONTESINOS P, KIM HJ, et al. Quizartinib plus chemotherapy in newly diagnosed patients with FLT3 - internal - tandem - duplication - positive acute myeloid leukaemia (QuANTUM - First): a randomised, double - blind, placebo - controlled, phase 3 trial [J]. Lancet, 2023, 401(10388): 1571 - 1583.

[9] SHI C, WU Y, ZOU F, et al. Discovery of a Novel Dihydroisoquinolinone Derivative as a Potent CDK9 Inhibitor Capable of Overcoming L156F Mutant for the Treatment of Hematologic Malignancies [J]. J Med Chem, 2025, 68(8): 8106 - 8123.

[10] LIU X, LIU Y, RAO Q, et al. Targeting Fatty Acid Metabolism Abrogates the Differentiation Blockade in Preleukemic Cells [J]. Cancer Res, 2024, 84(24): 4233 - 4245.

[11] MARKOULI M, PAGONI MN, DIAMANTOPOULOS P. Bcl - 2 inhibitors in hematological malignancies: biomarkers that predict response and management strategies [J]. Front Oncol, 2024, 14: 1501950.

[12] MOHAMAD ANUAR NN, NOR HISAM NS, LIEW SL, et al. Clinical Review: Navitoclax as a Pro - Apoptotic and Anti - Fibrotic Agent [J]. Front Pharmacol, 2020, 11: 564108.

[13] GANGAT N, TEFFERI A. Venetoclax schedule in AML: 7 vs 14 vs 21 vs 28 days [J]. Blood Cancer J, 2025, 15(1): 56.

[14] WANG J, FANG Z, YANG S, et al. Venetoclax and Hypomethylating Agent in Previously Untreated Higher - Risk Myelodysplastic Syndromes and Genotype Signatures for Response and Prognosis: A Real - World Study [J]. Am J Hematol, 2025, 100(2): 314 - 319.

[15] VOGLER M, BRAUN Y, SMITH VM, et al. The BCL2 family:

- from apoptosis mechanisms to new advances in targeted therapy[J]. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*, 2025, 10(1):91.
- [16] GRAINGER BT, THOMPSON PA, CHEAH CY. Doubling down: the new deal in the clinical management of double – refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia [J]. *Blood*, 2025, 146(2):145 – 154.
- [17] LIU J, CHEN Y, YU L, et al. Mechanisms of venetoclax resistance and solutions[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2022, 12:1005659.
- [18] CROCE CM, VAUX D, STRASSER A, et al. The Bcl – 2 protein family: from discovery to drug development [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2025, 32(8):1369 – 1381.
- [19] CZABOTAR PE, GARCIA – SAEZ AJ. Mechanisms of Bcl – 2 family proteins in mitochondrial apoptosis [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2023, 24(10):732 – 748.
- [20] BEIGL TB, PAUL A, FELLMETH TP, et al. Bcl – 2 and BOK regulate apoptosis by interaction of their C – terminal transmembrane domains[J]. *EMBO Rep*, 2024, 25(9):3896 – 3924.
- [21] BLOMBERG P, CHATZIKONSTANTINOOU T, GEROUSI M, et al. Resistance to targeted therapies in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: Current status and perspectives for clinical and diagnostic practice[J]. *Leukemia*, 2025, 39(9):2049 – 2060.
- [22] CAO Q, WU X, ZHANG Q, et al. Mechanisms of action of the Bcl – 2 inhibitor venetoclax in multiple myeloma: a literature review[J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2023, 14:1291920.
- [23] 潘树耀, 崔丽娟. 维奈克拉治疗急性髓系白血病的研究进展[J]. *宁夏医学杂志*, 2025, 47(6):541 – 545.
- [24] TIAN X, SRINIVASAN PR, TAJIKNIA V, et al. Targeting apoptotic pathways for cancer therapy[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2024, 134(14):e179570.
- [25] WEI Y, CAO Y, SUN R, et al. Targeting Bcl – 2 Proteins in Acute Myeloid Leukemia[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10:584974.
- [26] KUUSANMÄKI H, DUFVA O, VÄHÄ – KOSKELA M, et al. Erythroid / megakaryocytic differentiation confers BCL – XL dependency and venetoclax resistance in acute myeloid leukemia[J]. *Blood*, 2023, 141(13):1610 – 1625.
- [27] ZHU H, ALMASAN A. Development of venetoclax for therapy of lymphoid malignancies[J]. *Drug Des Devel Ther*, 2017, 11:685 – 694.
- [28] KING AC, PETERSON TJ, HORVAT TZ, et al. Venetoclax: A First – in – Class Oral Bcl – 2 Inhibitor for the Management of Lymphoid Malignancies[J]. *Ann Pharmacother*, 2017, 51(5):410 – 416.
- [29] LI QF, CHENG L, SHEN K, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Bcl – 2 Inhibitor Venetoclax in Hematological Malignancy: A Systematic Review and Meta – Analysis of Clinical Trials [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2019, 10:697.
- [30] KAPOOR I, BODO J, HILL BT, et al. Targeting Bcl – 2 in B – cell malignancies and overcoming therapeutic resistance [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2020, 11(11):941.
- [31] ZIELONKA K, JAMROZIAK K. Mechanisms of resistance to venetoclax in hematologic malignancies [J]. *Adv Clin Exp Med*, 2024, 33(12):1421 – 1433.
- [32] FRESA A, INNOCENTI I, TOMASSO A, et al. Treatment Sequencing in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in 2024: Where We Are and Where We Are Headed [J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2024, 16(11):2011.
- [33] SCHEFFOLD A, JEBARAJ BMC, STILGENBAUER S. Venetoclax: Targeting BCL2 in Hematological Cancers [J]. *Recent Results Cancer Res*, 2018, 212:215 – 242.
- [34] HASELAGER M, THIJSEN R, WEST C, et al. Regulation of Bcl – XL by non – canonical NF – κ B in the context of CD40 – induced drug resistance in CLL [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2021, 28(5):1658 – 1668.
- [35] SOBCZYŃSKA – KONEFAŁ A, JASEK M, KARABON L, et al. Insights into genetic aberrations and signalling pathway interactions in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: from pathogenesis to treatment strategies[J]. *Biomark Res*, 2024, 12(1):162.
- [36] SOUMERAI JD, BARRIENTOS J, AHN I, et al. Consensus recommendations from the 2024 Lymphoma Research Foundation workshop on treatment selection and sequencing in CLL or SLL [J]. *Blood Adv*, 2025, 9(5):1213 – 1229.
- [37] HALLEK M. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: 2025 Update on the Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Diagnosis, and Therapy [J]. *Am J Hematol*, 2025, 100(3):450 – 480.
- [38] KUO HP, EZELL SA, SCHWEIGHOFER KJ, et al. Combination of Ibrutinib and ABT – 199 in Diffuse Large B – Cell Lymphoma and Follicular Lymphoma [J]. *Mol Cancer Ther*, 2017, 16(7):1246 – 1256.
- [39] DOLNIKOVA A, KAZANTSEV D, KLANOVA M, et al. Blockage of BCL – XL overcomes venetoclax resistance across BCL2 + lymphoid malignancies irrespective of BIM status [J]. *Blood Adv*, 2024, 8(13):3532 – 3543.
- [40] CARTER BZ, MAK PY, TAO W, et al. Targeting MCL – 1 dysregulates cell metabolism and leukemia – stroma interactions and resensitizes acute myeloid leukemia to Bcl – 2 inhibition [J]. *Haematologica*, 2022, 107(1):58 – 76.
- [41] POST SM, MA H, MALANEY P, et al. AXL / MERTK inhibitor ONO – 7475 potently synergizes with venetoclax and overcomes venetoclax resistance to kill FLT3 – ITD acute myeloid leukemia [J]. *Haematologica*, 2022, 107(6):1311 – 1322.
- [42] LACHOWIEZ C, DINARDO CD, KONOPLEVA M. Venetoclax in acute myeloid leukemia – current and future directions [J]. *Leuk Lymphoma*, 2020, 61(6):1313 – 1322.
- [43] CHOI JH, BOGENBERGER JM, TIBES R. Targeting Apoptosis in Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Current Status and Future Directions of Bcl – 2 Inhibition with Venetoclax and Beyond [J]. *Target Oncol*, 2020, 15(2):147 – 162.
- [44] LI Y, BAI J, LIU D, et al. LAPTM5 Confers the Resistance to

- Venetoclax via Promoting the Autophagosome – Lysosome Fusion in Multiple Myeloma[J]. *J Cell Mol Med*, 2025, 29(1): e70331.
- [45] DENG S, DEREBAIL S, WEILER VJ, et al. Venetoclax resistance leads to broad resistance to standard – of – care anti – MM agents, but not to immunotherapies[J]. *Blood Adv*, 2024, 8(15):4025 – 4034.
- [46] LASICA M, ANDERSON MA. Review of Venetoclax in CLL, AML and Multiple Myeloma[J]. *J Pers Med*, 2021, 11(6):463.
- [47] PHAM LV, HUANG S, ZHANG H, et al. Strategic Therapeutic Targeting to Overcome Venetoclax Resistance in Aggressive B – cell Lymphomas[J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2018, 24(16):3967 – 3980.
- [48] THUS YJ, ELDERING E, KATER AP, et al. Tipping the balance: toward rational combination therapies to overcome venetoclax resistance in mantle cell lymphoma [J]. *Leukemia*, 2022, 36(9):2165 – 2176.
- [49] FISCHER MA, FRIEDLANDER SY, ARRATE MP, et al. Venetoclax response is enhanced by selective inhibitor of nuclear export compounds in hematologic malignancies [J]. *Blood Adv*, 2020, 4(3):586 – 598.
- [50] 刘柳, 和凤, 徐衍, 等. 维奈克拉联合去甲基化药物治疗较高危骨髓增生异常综合征 83 例疗效与安全性分析[J]. *中华血液学杂志*, 2024, 45(3):277 – 283.
- [51] 杨阳, 许成华, 王宁. 基于生物信息学分析探究维奈克拉对急性髓系白血病的疗效敏感性及其耐药机制[J]. *中华血液学杂志*, 2025, 46(5):460 – 467.
- [52] DUTTA RP, THIBAUD S, LESHCHENKO V, et al. Predictors of response to venetoclax and therapeutic potential of CDK7 inhibition in multiple myeloma [J]. *Blood Neoplasia*, 2024, 1(4):100049.
- [53] WU XW, LUO QY, LIU ZH. Ubiquitination and deubiquitination of MCL1 in cancer: deciphering chemoresistance mechanisms and providing potential therapeutic options [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2020, 11(7):556.
- [54] LIU JY, LI SR, WANG Q, et al. Sonrotoclax overcomes BCL2 G101V mutation – induced venetoclax resistance in preclinical models of hematologic malignancy [J]. *Blood*, 2024, 143(18):1825 – 1836.
- [55] GUO YH, XUE H, HU N, et al. Discovery of the Clinical Candidate Sonrotoclax (BGB – 11417), a Highly Potent and Selective Inhibitor for Both WT and G101V Mutant Bcl – 2 [J]. *J Med Chem*, 2024, 67(10):7836 – 7858.
- [56] LI FW, LIU JJ, LIU C, et al. Cyclic peptides discriminate Bcl – 2 and its clinical mutants from BCL – X(L) by engaging a single – residue discrepancy[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2024, 15(1):1476.
- [57] WIERDA WG, BROWN J, ABRAMSON JS, et al. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia / Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma, Version 2. 2024, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology[J]. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*, 2024, 22(3):175 – 204.
- [58] KOTMAYER L, LÁSZLÓ T, MIKALA G, et al. Landscape of BCL2 Resistance Mutations in a Real – World Cohort of Patients with Relapsed / Refractory Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Treated with Venetoclax [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2023, 24(6):5802.
- [59] ONIDA F, GAGELMANN N, CHALANDON Y, et al. Management of adult patients with CMML undergoing allo – HCT: recommendations from the EBMT PH & G Committee [J]. *Blood*, 2024, 143(22):2227 – 2244.
- [60] RIGO A, VAISITTI T, LAUDANNA C, et al. Decreased apoptotic priming and loss of Bcl – 2 dependence are functional hallmarks of Richter’s syndrome [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2024, 15(5):323.
- [61] BLOMBERG P, LEW TE, DENGLER MA, et al. Clonal hematopoiesis, myeloid disorders and BAX – mutated myelopoiesis in patients receiving venetoclax for CLL [J]. *Blood*, 2022, 139(8):1198 – 1207.
- [62] BOULIGNY IM, MAHER KR, GRANT S. Augmenting Venetoclax Activity Through Signal Transduction in AML [J]. *J Cell Signal*, 2023, 4(1):1 – 12.
- [63] SCHMID K, HOBEIKA E. B cell receptor signaling and associated pathways in the pathogenesis of chronic lymphocytic leukemia [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2024, 14:1339620.
- [64] YU XB, WANG Y, TAN JX, et al. Inhibition of NRF2 enhances the acute myeloid leukemia cell death induced by venetoclax via the ferroptosis pathway [J]. *Cell Death Discov*, 2024, 10(1):35.
- [65] AUBERGER P, FAVREAU C, SAVY C, et al. Emerging role of glutathione peroxidase 4 in myeloid cell lineage development and acute myeloid leukemia [J]. *Cell Mol Biol Lett*, 2024, 29(1):98.
- [66] BURKE JE, TRISCOTT J, EMERLING BM, et al. Beyond PI3Ks: targeting phosphoinositide kinases in disease [J]. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2023, 22(5):357 – 386.
- [67] MEI W, MEI B, CHANG J, et al. Role and regulation of FOXO3a: new insights into breast cancer therapy [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2024, 15:1346745.
- [68] ALVARADO – ORTIZ E, ORTIZ – SÁNCHEZ E, SARABIA – SÁNCHEZ MA, et al. Mutant p53 gain – of – function stimulates canonical Wnt signaling via PI3K / AKT pathway in colon cancer [J]. *J Cell Commun Signal*, 2023, 17(4):1389 – 1403.
- [69] GRIFFIOEN MS, DE LEEUW DC, JANSSEN J, et al. Targeting Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Venetoclax; Biomarkers for Sensitivity and Rationale for Venetoclax – Based Combination Therapies [J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2022, 14(14):3456.
- [70] ZHANG Q, RILEY – GILLIS B, HAN L, et al. Activation of RAS / MAPK pathway confers MCL – 1 mediated acquired

- resistance to Bcl - 2 inhibitor venetoclax in acute myeloid leukemia[J]. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*, 2022, 7(1): 51.
- [71] CHONG SJF, LAI JXH, ISKANDAR K, et al. Superoxide - mediated phosphorylation and stabilization of Mcl - 1 by AKT underlie venetoclax resistance in hematologic malignancies[J]. *Leukemia*, 2025, 39(10): 2477 - 2491.
- [72] WU J, LIU N, CONG P, et al. The Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle Metabolites for Cancer: Friend or Enemy[J]. *Research*, 2024, 7: 0351.
- [73] PRZEDBORSKI M, SHARON D, CATHELIN S, et al. An integrative systems biology approach to overcome venetoclax resistance in acute myeloid leukemia[J]. *PLoS Comput Biol*, 2022, 18(9): e1010439.
- [74] CHATZILYGEROUDI T, KARANTANOS T, PAPPAS V. Unraveling Venetoclax Resistance: Navigating the Future of HMA / Venetoclax - Refractory AML in the Molecular Era[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2025, 17(9): 1586.
- [75] CARTER JL, SU Y, AL - ANTARY ET, et al. ONC213: a novel strategy to resensitize resistant AML cells to venetoclax through induction of mitochondrial stress[J]. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*, 2025, 44(1): 10.
- [76] BURLEY TA, KENNEDY E, BROAD G, et al. Targeting the Non - Canonical NF - κ B Pathway in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and Multiple Myeloma[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2022, 14(6): 1489.
- [77] WANG HY, CHENG P, WANG J, et al. Advances in spatial transcriptomics and its application in the musculoskeletal system[J]. *Bone Res*, 2025, 13(1): 54.
- [78] ZHUO CJ, DONG X, ZHAO XY, et al. Single - cell sequencing reveals the expansion and diversity of T cell subsets in the bone marrow microenvironment of chronic myeloid leukemia[J]. *Genes Dis*, 2025, 12(5): 101626.
- [79] HUANG JY, YU HN. The role of the Nrf2 pathway in inhibiting ferroptosis in kidney disease and its future prospects[J]. *Pathol Res Pract*, 2025, 272: 156084.
- [80] GARCIAZ S, HOSPITAL MA, COLLETTE Y, et al. Venetoclax Resistance in Acute Myeloid Leukemia[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2024, 16(6): 1091.
- [81] SU Y, SAI Y, ZHOU L, et al. Current insights into the regulation of programmed cell death by TP53 mutation in cancer[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2022, 12: 1023427.
- [82] WANG W, HE L, LIN T, et al. Homoharringtonine: mechanisms, clinical applications and research progress [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2025, 15: 1522273.
- [83] 张明俊, 潘俊辰, 黄 蓬. 基因与脂代谢在恶性肿瘤中的相互调控[J]. *浙江大学学报 (医学版)*, 2021, 50(1): 17 - 22.
- [84] TRON AE, BELMONTE MA, ADAM A, et al. Discovery of Mcl - 1 - specific inhibitor AZD5991 and preclinical activity in multiple myeloma and acute myeloid leukemia [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1): 5341.
- [85] COJOCARI D, SMITH BN, PURKAL JJ, et al. Pevonedistat and azacitidine upregulate NOXA (PMAIP1) to increase sensitivity to venetoclax in preclinical models of acute myeloid leukemia[J]. *Haematologica*, 2022, 107(4): 825 - 835.
- [86] EL - CHEIKH J, BIDAOU I, SALEH M, et al. Venetoclax: A New Partner in the Novel Treatment Era for Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndrome [J]. *Clin Hematol Int*, 2023, 5(2 / 3): 143 - 154.
- [87] DESAI SR, CHAKRABORTY S, SHASTRI A. Mechanisms of resistance to hypomethylating agents and Bcl - 2 inhibitors[J]. *Best Pract Res Clin Haematol*, 2023, 36(4): 101521.
- [88] FARHADFAR N, LI Y, MAY WS, et al. Venetoclax and decitabine for treatment of relapsed T - cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A case report and review of literature [J]. *Hematol Oncol Stem Cell Ther*, 2021, 14(3): 246 - 251.
- [89] JIAO CQ, HU C, SUN MH, et al. Targeting METTL3 mitigates venetoclax resistance via proteasome - mediated modulation of MCL1 in acute myeloid leukemia[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2025, 16(1): 233.
- [90] YUE X, CHEN Q, HE J. Combination strategies to overcome resistance to the BCL2 inhibitor venetoclax in hematologic malignancies[J]. *Cancer Cell Int*, 2020, 20(1): 524.
- [91] WIESE W, BARCZUK J, RACINSKA O, et al. PI3K / Akt / mTOR Signaling Pathway in Blood Malignancies - New Therapeutic Possibilities[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2023, 15(21): 5297.
- [92] THOMALLA D, BECKMANN L, GRIMM C, et al. Dereglulation and epigenetic modification of BCL2 - family genes cause resistance to venetoclax in hematologic malignancies [J]. *Blood*, 2022, 140(20): 2113 - 2126.
- [93] SALAH HT, DINARDO CD, KONOPLEVA M, et al. Potential Biomarkers for Treatment Response to the Bcl - 2 Inhibitor Venetoclax: State of the Art and Future Directions[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2021, 13(12): 2974.
- [94] TAKÁCS F, MIKALA G, NAGY N, et al. Identification of a novel resistance mechanism in venetoclax treatment and its prediction in chronic lymphocytic leukemia [J]. *Acta Oncol*, 2021, 60(4): 528 - 530.
- [95] VEREERTBRUGGHEN A, COLADO A, GARGIULO E, et al. *In Vitro* Sensitivity to Venetoclax and Microenvironment Protection in Hairy Cell Leukemia [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2021, 11: 598319.
- [96] NGOI NYL, CHOONG C, LEE J, et al. Targeting Mitochondrial Apoptosis to Overcome Treatment Resistance in Cancer[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2020, 12(3): 574.

(收稿日期: 2025 - 08 - 13; 修回日期: 2025 - 11 - 21)