

· 综述 · doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2024.05.026

网络首发 [https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1097.R.20240226.1615.010\(2024-02-27\)](https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1097.R.20240226.1615.010(2024-02-27))

BRAF V600E 突变非小细胞肺癌患者全程管理的研究进展*

杨 淋,王玉波

(重庆大学附属江津医院呼吸与危重症医学科,重庆 402260)

[摘要] 肺癌是全球发病及死亡人数最多的恶性肿瘤,其中以非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)占比最多。鼠类肉瘤病毒癌基因同源物 B1(BRAF)是一种原癌基因,与 NSCLC 的不良预后有关,其中以 BRAF V600E 突变为代表。近年来,关于 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者的诊治已成为肺癌精准诊疗研究的焦点,特别是其全程管理备受关注。关于 BRAF V600E 突变患者的靶向、免疫及化疗等的相关研究层出不穷,该文就国内外相关的研究进展进行综述。

[关键词] 非小细胞肺癌;BRAF V600E;治疗;全程管理;综述

[中图法分类号] R734.2 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2024)05-0782-05

Research progress on whole-course management of non-small cell lung cancer patients with BRAF V600E mutation^{*}

YANG Lin,WANG Yubo

(Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine,Chongqing University
Jiangjin Hospital,Chongqing 402260,China)

[Abstract] Lung cancer is the malignant tumor with the highest incidence and death in the world,among which non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for the largest proportion. The BRAF gene is a proto-oncogene associated with poor prognosis in NSCLC,represented by BRAF V600E mutations. In recent years,the diagnosis and treatment of NSCLC patients with BRAF V600E mutation has become the focus of accurate diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer,especially its whole-course management. There are many related studies on targeting,immunotherapy and chemotherapy for patients with BRAF V600E mutation. This paper reviewed the relevant research progress at home and abroad.

[Key words] non-small cell lung cancer;BRAF V600E;treatment;whole-course management;review

肺癌是目前世界范围内发病及死亡人数最多的恶性肿瘤^[1],其中约 85% 的患者为非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)^[2]。鼠类肉瘤病毒癌基因同源物 B1(v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1,BRAF)突变在 NSCLC 中的检出率为 1.5%~3.5%^[3],其与 NSCLC 的不良预后有关^[4-5]。近年来 BRAF 及其通路逐渐成为肺癌精准治疗的新焦点之一,关于 BRAF V600 突变的 NSCLC 患者的化疗、靶向、免疫治疗及其全程管理的研究层出不穷,本文对国内外的研究进展进行综述,为开展相关患者的全程管理提供理论依据。

1 BRAF 概述

BRAF 是一种原癌基因,位于 7 号染色体,主要

参与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases,MAPK)级联反应,在细胞的生长、繁殖中发挥了重要作用^[6]。BRAF 突变在恶性实体瘤中的发生率约占 7%^[7],在肺癌的检出率为 1%~3%,以肺腺癌最多见^[8]。根据激活 RAS 信号的机制和激酶活性将 BRAF 突变主要分为 3 类:I 类为 RAS 激酶非依赖性,拥有高激酶活性单体,在 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者中占比最高,约为 32%,BRAF V600E 突变就属于该类;II 类为 RAS 激酶非依赖性,拥有激酶活性的二聚体,在 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者中约占 21%;III 类为 RAS 激酶依赖性,不具有激酶活性异源二聚体,在 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者中约占 12%^[9]。

目前,关于 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者的部分临床

* 基金项目:重庆市区域医学重点学科项目(zdxk201701)。

特点尚有争议。有回顾性研究指出,BRAF V600E 突变肺癌患者多为不吸烟的女性患者,且 80% 具有微乳头样的特征^[10],但另一项荟萃研究则给出了相反的结论^[11]。目前已有研究发现,BRAF 突变在肺腺癌的患者中最常见,其检出率为 4.9%,而在鳞癌中的检出率仅为 0.3%^[12]。BRAF V600E 突变与 NSCLC 患者不良预后的关系已达成共识^[13-14]。

2 BRAF 突变患者的治疗

2.1 化疗

化疗仍是治疗 NSCLC 最主要手段之一,但其在 BRAF 突变患者中的疗效不尽人意。一项入组了 17 664 例 NSCLC 患者的前瞻性队列临床研究证实,基于紫杉醇的一线化疗方案在治疗 BRAF V600E 突变患者的无进展生存期 (progression free survival, PFS) 仅为 4.2 个月^[15]。中国的一项真实世界研究纳入 65 例 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者,发现含培美曲塞的化疗方案治疗 BRAF V600E 突变与 BRAF 非 V600E 突变患者的 PFS 均为 5.4 个月,但紫杉醇方案的 PFS 仅为 1.5 个月^[16]。

2.2 免疫治疗

以色列的一项多中心回顾研究发现,BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者中程序性死亡受体配体 1 (programmed cell death-Ligand 1, PD-L1) 的高表达 (肿瘤细胞阳性比例分数 ≥50%) 比例为 42%,但使用免疫治疗的客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR) 仅为 28%^[17]。有回顾研究也指出,二线使用纳武利尤单抗治疗 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者的总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 为 10.3 个月,ORR 仅为 19.6%^[18]。另一项大样本回顾性研究 (IIMMUNOTARGET) 也得到了类似的结论,免疫治疗的中位 PFS 为 3.1 个月,中位 OS 为 13.6 个月^[19]。中国一项纳入 34 例 NSCLC 患者的研究指出,接受免疫联合化疗治疗 BRAF V600E 突变患者的中位 PFS 达到 12.6 个月,ORR 为 44%^[20]。免疫治疗在 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者中的疗效还需要前瞻性的大样本临床研究做进一步探索。

2.3 靶向治疗

达拉非尼是一种强效、选择性的 BRAF 突变激酶抑制剂。国际多中心、前瞻性 II 期临床研究 (BRF113928) 发现,达拉非尼单药治疗 IV 期 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者中,研究者和独立评审委员会评估的 ORR 均为 33%,疾病控制率 (disease control rate, DCR) 分别为 58% 和 53%,中位 PFS 为 5.5 个月和 5.5 个月,中位 OS 为 15.4 和 12.7 个月;不良事件 (adverse event, AE) 多为 1~2 级,仅需对症治疗

就可缓解^[21]。

BRAF 抑制剂治疗 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 的疗效有限,而 BRAF 和丝裂原活化的细胞外信号调节激酶 (mitogen-activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase, MEK) 是 MAPK 通路上下游的重要靶点,有研究证实同时抑制 BRAF 和 MEK 靶点可增强对 MAPK 通路的抑制作用^[22]。曲美替尼是一种 MEK1 和 MEK2 激酶活性的可逆性抑制剂,在 BRAF 113928 研究中既往接受过化疗的患者使用达拉非尼联合曲美替尼的 ORR 为 68.4%,研究者和独立评审委员会评估的中位 PFS 为 9.7 个月和 8.6 个月;延长随访后更新的生存分析显示:中位 OS 为 18.2 个月,5 年 OS 率为 19%^[23-24];初治 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者中,研究者和独立评审委员会评估的中位 PFS 为 10.9 个月和 14.6 个月,估算中位 OS 达 24.6 个月,延长随访后的更新数据分析显示:中位 OS 为 17.3 个月,5 年 OS 率为 22%;AE 整体多为 1~2 级,12% 的患者因 AE 中断治疗^[24-25]。近年也陆续有研究进一步证实了达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者的疗效及安全性可靠^[21,26],且对比含铂双药化疗可明显延长患者的 OS(34.7 个月 vs. 9.7 个月, $P < 0.01$)^[27]。2022 年世界肺癌大会上,一项前瞻性探索达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗中国 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者的 II 期研究数据公布。该研究共入组了 20 例初治和经治的 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者,研究者和独立评审委员会评估的 ORR 均为 75%,因随访时间较短,中位 PFS 和 OS 均未达到,整体安全性可管可控^[28]。2023 年欧洲肺癌大会上,一项探索达拉非尼联合曲美替尼对比其他治疗用于 BRAF 突变患者的真实世界研究公布,回顾分析了中国 129 例 BRAF 突变 NSCLC 患者的基线特征,比较了不同治疗方案 (化疗、免疫和靶向) 的疗效。达拉非尼联合曲美替尼一线治疗组中位 PFS 达到了 25 个月,优于化疗、免疫等治疗组的 8~11 个月,这与既往西方人群中的数据具有一致性^[29]。基于上述研究结果,国内外指南均优先推荐达拉非尼联合曲美替尼用于 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者的一线及后线治疗^[30-31]。2023 年 3 月,达拉非尼联合曲美替尼进入国家医保目录,也进一步减轻了患者的经济负担。

BRAF V600E 突变被发现是奥希替尼的耐药机制之一^[32]。近几年陆续有个案报道,在奥希替尼耐药后 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者联合达拉非尼和曲美替尼后,有较好的疗效及安全性^[33-36]。但目前尚缺少相关大样本、前瞻性的临床研究进一步验证其有

效性及安全性。

3 耐药机制及策略

达拉非尼和曲美替尼治疗 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者的耐药机制较为复杂。目前的研究发现,耐药主要由磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)-蛋白激酶 B (protein kinase B, AKT)-哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)和 RAS-RAF-MEK 通路介导, NRAS 突变、KRAS 突变、BRAF 扩增、细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases, ERK)1/2 突变及胰岛素样生长因子 1 受体(insulin-like growth factor 1, IGF-1R)过表达等在耐药中发挥了重要作用^[37-40]。

关于克服达拉非尼和曲美替尼耐药后的治疗策略已有探索。1 例 74 岁肺腺癌的女性 NSCLC 患者,基因检测提示 BRAF V600E 突变,使用 18 个月达拉非尼耐药后,检测 PD-L1 阳性(90%),患者接受了帕博利珠单抗单药治疗后病灶明显缩小,症状缓解^[41]。MATCH-R 研究中,1 例患者在达拉非尼和曲美替尼耐药后,先接受化疗后又接受了达拉非尼和曲美替尼的治疗;另 1 例患者在达拉非尼和曲美替尼耐药后,先后行免疫治疗和化疗,随后序贯达拉非尼和曲美替尼治疗;2 例患者均在达拉非尼和曲美替尼的“再挑战”中取得临床获益^[37]。目前,化疗或免疫治疗已被美国国立综合癌症网络(national comprehensive cancer network, NCCN)指南推荐用于治疗达拉非尼联合曲美替尼耐药的患者。还有部分新药处于研究阶段,期待后续的大样本量临床研究验证其疗效及安全性^[42-44]。对于局部进展后的 NSCLC 患者,也可在继续服用达拉非尼和曲美替尼的基础上联合局部治疗^[45]。

4 小结

近年来,临床对 BRAF V600E 突变的 NSCLC 患者重视程度日益增高。BRAF 突变的检测方法主要有 Sanger 测序、RT-PCR 及二代测序(next-generation sequencing, NGS)。达拉非尼联合曲美替尼已受到各项指南推荐用于一线及后线治疗 BRAF V600E 突变 NSCLC 患者。目前上述两个靶向药物联合方案的耐药机制尚不完全清楚,期待未来更多的基础及临床研究了解其耐药机制及其克服策略。

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