

# PD-1 信号通路在非小细胞肺癌中的研究进展

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**摘要:**近年来,对于程序性死亡因子-1(programmed death-1,PD-1)与肿瘤免疫逃逸关系的研究已越来越深入,尤其是对以PD-1信号通路为靶点的临床肿瘤治疗研究取得了令人瞩目的进步。全文对PD-1及其信号通路的理论基础、临床前证据及以PD-1通路为靶点在NSCLC中治疗研究进展进行综述,并对其应用前景进行展望。

**关键词:**PD-1信号通路;非小细胞肺癌;免疫逃逸

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## Research Progress of PD-1 Signal Pathway in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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**Abstract:** Recently, the research between programmed death-1 pathway and tumor immune escape has been more and more deeply, especially for PD-1 signal pathway of clinical cancer research has made remarkable progress. This article reviewed the rationale, preclinical evidence, and clinical pharmacology of blockade of PD-1 or its ligands as therapy for NSCLC and provides an overview of agents in development. The clinical evidence to date is reviewed in this article.

**Key words:** PD-1 signal pathway; non-small cell lung cancer; immune escape

非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)是当前的常见恶性肿瘤,其发病率呈逐年增加的趋势。晚期非小细胞肺癌占所有肺癌的85%,其标准一线治疗仍为含铂两药联合方案化疗,一些突变阳性的患者亦可选择有效的靶向药物。但是,这些治疗大多都会在完全缓解(CR)或部分缓解(PR)后再次出现耐药,从而导致复发或进展。近年来,一些早期临床试验证明:PD-1信号通路可以被相应抑制剂所阻断,从而阻断T细胞下调,促进抗肿瘤免疫应答。本文对PD-1及其信号通路的理论基础、临床前证据及以PD-1通路为靶点在肺癌中治疗研究进展进行综述,并对其应用前景进行展望。

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## 1 PD-1信号通路的作用

### 1.1 PD-1信号通路在免疫应答中的作用

PD-1是一种50~55kD的I型跨膜糖蛋白,属于B7-CD28家族成员,主要以细胞表面共受体形式表达于T细胞、B细胞、单核细胞及自然杀伤细胞(natural killer cell,NK细胞)。目前已知PD-1有PD-L1和PD-L2两个配体,它们主要表达于抗原提呈细胞(antigen-presenting cell,APC)上<sup>[1]</sup>。PD-1与其结合可抑制信号传递至T细胞受体;可通过增加p15的表达和抑制SKP2(泛素连接酶成分,降低p27)转录,使细胞停留于G<sub>1</sub>期。在非造血细胞中PD-L1的表达可以抑制免疫介导的组织损伤。此外,PD-1通路参与慢性感染的免疫调节,高表达PD-1功能耗尽持续活化的T细胞,使T细胞丧失增殖和杀灭侵入

机体微生物的功能,导致感染持续存在。另一方面,这些丧失活性的T细胞也间接减少了免疫相关的自身损害<sup>[2]</sup>。

## 1.2 PD-1信号通路在肿瘤中的作用

在肿瘤细胞中,PD-L1可作为抗凋亡因子存在,表达于APC上的PD-L1也可与T细胞的CD80结合,从而降低T细胞活性和细胞因子的产生。此外,尚可上调PD-L1表达,促使T细胞释放IFN- $\gamma$ ,从而使失去活性的T细胞表达PD-1,进一步使肿瘤细胞获得逃避免疫清除的能力<sup>[3]</sup>。

临床证据表明:PD-L1多在肺癌、肾癌、恶性黑色素瘤及一些克隆肿瘤细胞表达,而在正常组织中缺如。因此,PD-1信号通路可能在肿瘤细胞与自身免疫应答间起着关键作用,特别是高表达的PD-L1可能为适应性免疫耐受机制所在<sup>[4]</sup>。换言之,如果PD-L1参与下调抗肿瘤免疫应答,那么它们很可能会在肿瘤特异性T细胞表面表达。随后实验证实,NSCLC患者肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞(tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes,TILs)PD-L1表达水平远远高于外周淋巴细胞<sup>[5]</sup>。而后的许多证据也表明,PD-L1不仅有助于免疫耐受,还与一些肿瘤的不良预后有关。

另外,肿瘤细胞亦被检测到PD-L2的表达,如:非小细胞肺癌相关的纤维母细胞同时表达两种配体,和PD-L2(-)患者对比,PD-L2(+)患者生存期更短。一些学者认为,就肿瘤的发生发展而言,PD-1与PD-L2的结合较PD-L1具有一些差异,然而这些差异是否会形成T细胞不同刺激信号从而导致不同抗肿瘤效应尚不清楚<sup>[6]</sup>。

目前,PD-1通路降低肿瘤局部微环境T细胞免疫效应,介导肿瘤免疫逃逸,促进肿瘤生长具体机制尚不完全清楚,但可能有如下几方面:①通过诱导、扩增增加效应T细胞数量;②增强肿瘤特异性细胞杀伤活性;③促进促炎因子的产生;④招募效应T细胞聚集;⑤减少Tregs活性或数量;⑥下调潜在的抑制性细胞因子<sup>[7-10]</sup>。

## 2 PD-1信号通路阻断的临床前研究

大量的临床前研究表明<sup>[11]</sup>,PD-1信号通路确实参与了肿瘤细胞的免疫逃逸,通过各种方法阻断通路后抗肿瘤免疫应答得以恢复。表达PD-L1的肿瘤

细胞具有更强的抗T细胞介导的细胞凋亡活性及侵袭性,给予抗PD-L1抗体后这一现象可以得到逆转。PD-1缺陷小鼠体内肿瘤细胞生长受到抑制,表明PD-1与PD-L1的阻断引发强抗肿瘤免疫应答。更进一步,给予致瘤小鼠抗PD-1/PD-L1抗体可观察到肿瘤负荷减轻,生存期延长。另外,PD-1通路阻断可协同并加强其他免疫疗法效果,无论是其他免疫控制点通路,或是固有免疫调节、ILs、相关疫苗<sup>[12]</sup>。

从NSCLC中分离得到的CD8<sup>+</sup>TILs PD-1表达增加(与健康志愿者CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞相比),并且其体外增殖和促炎症因子产生的功能应答受损,而加入抗PD-L1抗体后CD8<sup>+</sup>TILs增殖和产生IL- $\gamma$ 的能力有效提高<sup>[13]</sup>。

基于PD-1、PD-L1在NSCLC中一些有前景的临床前证据,相关临床试验也开始逐步深入。

## 3 PD-1通路抑制剂的临床研究进展

鉴于PD-1通路主要涉及PD-1与PD-L1/PD-L2/CD80间相互作用,因此,PD-1抑制剂大致有两个方向:阻断PD-1与PD-L1/PD-L2结合;阻断PD-L1与PD-1/CD80结合。

在目前临床试验中,针对PD-1通路有前景的靶向药主要有:AMP-224、BMS-936559、MEDI4736、nivolumab、MK-3475(pembrolizumab)及CT-011(pidilizumab)。其中,AMP-224和CT-011尚未投入肺癌治疗临床试验中。

### 3.1 抗PD-L1抗体

PD-L1阻断剂主要阻断PD-1与PD-L1结合及PD-L1与T细胞上的CD80结合(Table 1)<sup>[14-16]</sup>。

#### 3.1.1 BMS-936559

第一个率先被报道的在NSCLC中有效的BMS-936559,是一种全人源化IgG4、抗PD-L1单克隆抗体,在晚期非小细胞患者中可达到10%(5/49)的客观缓解率(ORR),细分其组织学亚型发现,13例鳞癌患者中,1例获得客观缓解,3例SD≥24个月,6例获得24个月的无进展生存期(PFS);36例非鳞癌患者,4例获得客观缓解,3例SD≥24个月,9例获得24个月PFS<sup>[17]</sup>。

#### 3.1.2 MPDL3280A

MPDL3280A,另外一种抗PD-L1单克隆抗体,

在一组有 55% 接受过至少 3 种化疗方案的转移性 NSCLC 患者(81%吸烟者或既往吸烟者,19%从未吸烟者)试验中,中位治疗维持时间是 48 周,获得 23% 的 ORR,应答者的 17%保持稳定超过 24 周,在 NSCLC 鳞状细胞中 24 周 PFS 为 44%,非鳞状细胞为 46%。大部分不良事件是轻度的,无剂量-限制毒性发生,目前尚无 3~5 级肺炎或腹泻的病例报告<sup>[17]</sup>。该项试验中,研究人员通过免疫组化(IHC)发现 MPDL3280A 治疗的患者,ORR 随着 PD-L1 表达增加而增加,反之亦然;在分析预测吸烟情况是否影响治疗效果时发现既往/当前吸烟者 ORR 为 26%,从未吸烟者为 10%,一定程度说明了吸烟者的治疗效果更好。因此,这些初步而又有前景的数据,也开启了吸烟史和对抑制 PD-1 通路响应之间潜在关系的研究。

除此之外,两个Ⅱ期临床试验正在进行中,一个是观察 PD-L1 (+) 的晚期或有转移的 NSCLC 对于 MPDL3280A 单药治疗的客观缓解情况;另一个试验

是以铂类治疗失败的晚期或有转移的 NSCLC 为对象,评估 MPDL3280A 对照多西他赛的总生存期差异。除此之外,尚有一些联合其他药物(厄洛替尼、贝伐单抗、MEK 抑制剂)的Ⅰ期临床试验正在被评估。2015 年 2 月 MPDL3280A 获得 FDA 的突破性治疗认定,将用于治疗 PD-L1(+) 的 NSCLC,主要针对人群为正在进行以铂类为基础化疗过程中或治疗后进展的,同时也是针对 EGFR 或 ALK 阳性肿瘤患者的一种靶向治疗<sup>[14]</sup>。

### 3.1.3 MEDI4736

MEDI4736 是一种全人源化单克隆抗 PD-L1 抗体,Ⅰ期临床试验中,入组的晚期实体瘤中,NSCLC 组 12 个月 ORR 12%,另一方面也显示出良好的耐受性,无治疗中断、药物性肠炎及 3/4 级肺毒性<sup>[18]</sup>。目前 MEDI4736 单药或联合 tremelimumab、吉非替尼等多项临床试验正在进行中。

## 3.2 抗 PD-1 抗体

抗 PD-1 抗体可同时阻断 PD-L1、PD-L2 (Table

**Table 1 Ongoing clinical trials of PD-L1 inhibitors in NSCLC**

Agent	Phase	Design and description	Study population	Primary endpoint	Enrollment	NCT
MP DL-3280A	II	Single-arm study evaluating safety and efficacy of MPDL-3280A	PD-L1 (+) locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC	ORR	128	NCT01846416
	II	MPDL-3280A vs. docetaxel after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy	Advanced or metastatic NSCLC	OS	287	NCT01903993
	III	MPDL-3280A vs. docetaxel after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy	Advanced or metastatic NSCLC	OS	850	NCT02008227
	II	Single-arm study evaluating safety and efficacy of MPDL-3280A	PD-L1 (+) locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC	ORR	128	NCT018464416
	I b	Safety and tolerability of MPDL-3280A+erlotinib	EGFR TKI treatment -naive advanced NSCLC	Rate of dose-limiting toxicities	32	NCT02013219
	I b	Safety and efficacy of MPDL-3280A+bevacizumab and /or +chemotherapy	Stage III B/ IV or recurrent NSCLC	Rate of AEs,MTD	180	NCT01633970
	I b	Safety and tolerability of MPDL-3280A+cobimetinib	Locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC	Rate of toxicities, AEs	90	NCT01988896
	III	MEDI4736 vs. Placebo following concurrent chemoradiotherapy	Stage III unresectable NSCLC	OS,PFS	702	NCT02125461
	II	MEDI4736 after failure or >2 prior systemic treatment regimens	Locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC	ORR	210	NCT02087423
	I b	Safety and tolerability of MEDI4736+tremelimumab	Advanced NSCLC	Rate of AEs and SAEs,MTD	208	NCT02000947
ME-DI4736	I	Safety, tolerability, and antitumor activity of MEDI4736+gefitinib after failure of standard treatment	Advanced or metastatic NSCLC	Safety based on rate of AEs,sAEs, and laboratory abnormalities	47	NCT02088112

Note: Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; ORR, objective response;sAE, serious adverse event;PFS, Progression-Free-Survival;OS, overall survival.

2) [19~27]。

### 3.2.1 MK-3475

MK-3475(Lambrolizumab、pembrolizumab),人类单克隆免疫球蛋白G4抗PD-1抗体,已于2014年9月被FDA批准用于复治黑色素瘤。在针对NSCLC研究中,I期临床试验,在既往接受过两种治疗方案失败的NSCLC患者中,根据标准实体瘤的疗效评价标准(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors,RECIST)1.0评估标准,ORR为24%,OS和PFS分别为51周和9.7周[28]。一项关于治疗过的NSCLC患者II/III期临床试验正在进行中,主要评估MK-3475(低剂量/高剂量)对照多西他赛的OS、PFS及安全性。另外,入组PD(+)复治和转移性初治NSCLC,进行MK-3475对照铂类为基础的双药化疗正在III期试验中。目前MK-3475用于未治的NSCLC

脑转移患者或联合化疗、靶向药或ipplimumab运用于特定NSCLC人群的相关临床试验也在I期或II期试验中。

### 3.2.2 Nivolumab

Nivolumab(MDX-1106,BMS-936558,ONO-4538),全人源化IgG4、抗PD-1单克隆抗体,是所有应用于NSCLC的PD-1通路抑制剂中经历了最广泛临床评估的一种。自I期临床试验显示在NSCLC中有效后,随后一系列研究进一步验证了PD-1通路阻断带来的持久肿瘤应答。Nivolumab的活性,无论是单药还是联合化疗都已经在所有NSCLC组织亚型患者中被证实。在既往接受过治疗的NSCLC患者中,Nivolumab单药ORR 17%(22/129),55%患者获得持续应答,1年、2年生存率分别提高至42%、14%。在肿瘤初次评估(第8周)时即有50%(11/22)获得缓

Table 2 Ongoing and recently completed clinical trials of PD-1 immune checkpoint inhibitors in NSCLC

Agent	Phase	Design and description	Study population	Primary endpoint	Enrollment	NCT
Nivolumab	II	Single-arm nivolumab after failure of >2 prior systemic regimens	Squamous cell, advanced or metastatic NSCLC	ORR	100	NCT01721759
	III	Nivolumab vs. docetaxel	Squamous cell, previously treated or metastatic NSCLC	OS	264	NCT01642004
	III	Nivolumab vs. docetaxel	Nonsquamous previously treated metastatic NSCLC	OS	574	NCT01673867
	III	Nivolumab vs. investigator's choice chemotherapy	Stage IV or recurrent PD-L1 (+) NSCLC	PFS	495	NCT02041533
	I	Multiarm safety study of nivolumab + gemcitabine/cisplatin, pemetrexed/cisplatin, erlotinib, carboplatin/paclitaxel, ipilimumab or bevacizumab maintenance	Stage IIIb/IV NSCLC	Safety based on rate of AEs, sAEs, and laboratory abnormalities	412	NCT01454102
	I	Dose-escalation study of safety and efficacy of nivolumab+ anti-LAG-3 mAb (BMS-986016)	NSCLC progressing while on- or after receiving anti-PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 antibodies	Safety based on rate of AEs, sAEs, death and laboratory	168	NCT01968109
Pembrolizumab	II/III	Low-dose or high-dose pembrolizumab vs. docetaxel	Previously treated NSCLC	PFS, OS, r-rate of AEs, and study discontinuation	920	NCT01968109
	III	Pembrolizumab vs. platinum-based chemotherapy	Treatment-naive PD-L1 (+) metastatic NSCLC	PFS	300	NCT02142738
	III	Single-agent pembrolizumab vs. Platinum-based chemotherapy	Treatment-naive PD-L1 (+) advanced or metastatic NSCLC	OS	1240	NCT0220894
	II	Single-agent pembrolizumab	NSCLC with brain metastases	ORR	54	NCT02085070
	I/II	Safety, tolerability, and efficacy of pembrolizumab + chemotherapy or immunotherapy	Stage IIIb/IV treatment-naive + or recurrent (>1 year after adjuvant therapy) stage I ~ III A NSCLC	PFS, ORR, recommended phase II dose for pembrolizumab	320	NCT02039674

解,而且中位持续达74.0周(6.1周~133.9周)。常见毒性为乏力、食欲下降、腹泻,治疗相关3/4级毒性14%,7%并发肺炎,3例患者因此死亡<sup>[29]</sup>。正在进行的Ⅲ期临床试验主要评价Nivolumab单药对照多西他赛在二线治疗中效果。另一项Ⅲ期临床试验,关于Nivolumab单药对照标准化疗在PD(+)转移性NSCLC治疗效果研究也正在招募中。

## 4 小 结

虽然抗PD-1、抗PD-L1抗体均作用于PD-1/PD-L1信号通路,但两者的作用靶点不同:抗PD-1抗体能阻断PD-1与PD-L1、PD-L2结合,却不能阻断PD-L1与CD80相互作用;抗PD-L1抗体能阻断PD-L1与PD-1、CD-80结合,却不能阻断PD-1与PD-L2的结合;其次,两者的亲和力、抗体亚型都不尽相同,因此,哪个靶点更有效,如何选择适用人群仍有待进一步研究<sup>[30]</sup>。另外,研究显示<sup>[31]</sup>,PD-1(+)患者使用上述药物效果优于阴性患者,但是在阴性患者仍有一定效果,因此探索出恰当生物标志物指导用药及疗效预测指标也将是未来研究方向。除此之外,治疗模式、持续时间等也亟待探索。

如今,肿瘤个体化、最优化治疗日益被重视,NSCLC中免疫治疗扮演着不可忽视的角色,PD-1信号通路已有的试验结果能否最终使更多患者获益,从而使得NSCLC治疗得到新突破,尚需大规模、多中心的研究进行验证。

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