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PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路及其相关免疫疗法在头颈部肿瘤治疗中的研究进展*

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[摘要] 目前头颈部肿瘤仍以手术、放疗、化疗相结合的综合治疗为主,头颈部肿瘤患者生存率较以前有所改善,但晚期或局部复发的患者病死率仍居高不下。随着人们逐渐深入对肿瘤免疫逃逸及相关免疫抑制分子的研究,免疫治疗已经成为当下肿瘤治疗领域最具有前景的发展方向之一。以 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路为代表的免疫检查点及其相关免疫疗法开始在头颈部肿瘤治疗领域崭露头角,该文就 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路及其相关免疫疗法在头颈部肿瘤治疗中的研究进展作一综述。

[关键词] 头颈部肿瘤;PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路;免疫疗法;综述

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Advances in PD-1/PD-L1 signaling pathway and its associated immunotherapy in the treatment of head and neck tumors*

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[Abstract] At present, head and neck tumors are still mainly combined with surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy. The survival rate of patients with head and neck tumors has improved compared with the past, but the mortality rate of patients with advanced or local recurrence is still high. Gradually deepening the research on tumor immune evasion and related immunosuppressive molecules, immunotherapy has become one of the most promising development directions in the field of tumor therapy at present; the immune detection points represented by the PD-1/PD-L1 signal pathway and their related Immunotherapy has begun to emerge in the field of head and neck cancer treatment. This article reviews the research progress of PD-1/PD-L1 signaling pathway and related immunotherapy in the treatment of head and neck tumors.

[Key words] head and neck neoplasms; PD-1/PD-L1 signaling pathway; immunotherapy; review

头颈部肿瘤是一类高侵袭性实体肿瘤,每年死亡人数约 35 万^[1],5 年病死率约为 50%。其中 90% 是鳞状细胞癌,是一种免疫抑制性肿瘤,为全球排名第 6 常见的癌症^[2],对于晚期转移或复发的患者,目前多采用包括手术、化疗和放疗在内的综合性治疗。尽管在这些领域取得了明显进展,但头颈部肿瘤患者的 5 年总生存率仍在 50% 左右。近年来,通过抑制检查点分子进行免疫治疗已成为成功治疗肿瘤的重要组成部分^[3]。其中以程序性死亡受体 1 (programmed death receptor-1, PD-1)/程序性死亡配体 1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 信号通路抑制剂和

CRISPR-Cas9 技术敲除 PD-1 相关基因为代表的免疫治疗已在临床上取得可观的疗效。

1 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路

1.1 概述

PD-1 是免疫球蛋白 B7 家族的成员之一,常表达于 T 细胞、B 细胞、自然杀伤(NK)细胞等免疫细胞的细胞膜;PD-L1 是一类调节 I 型免疫应答和介导癌症免疫逃避的检查点分子,主要表达于肿瘤和(或)肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)中的免疫细胞,与肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞相互作用,减弱效应 T 细胞反应,使肿瘤逃避免疫攻击^[4-5]。在头颈部肿瘤微环

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境中,表达 PD-L1 的肿瘤细胞比例为 50%~60%^[6]; PD-1 与肿瘤细胞的 PD-L1 结合后,抑制 T 细胞的增殖与分化,并可诱导活化的 T 细胞转变为无效应 T 细胞或凋亡^[7-8]。PD-1 是公认的 T 细胞功能障碍、衰竭的标志物^[9-10],越来越多的研究表明:通过阻断 PD-1/PD-L1 检查点进行免疫治疗,在包括头颈部鳞癌在内的晚期癌症患者中显示出较好的抗肿瘤反应^[3,11-12]。

1.2 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路的免疫抑制

目前已经在头颈部肿瘤中测试的 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路的免疫抑制剂包括:PD-1 抑制剂(Pembrolizumab、Nivolumab)和 PD-L1 抑制剂(Atezolizumab、Durvalumab)。Pembrolizumab 是一种 IgG4 单克隆抗体,芭芭拉·伯利特等在《柳叶刀》杂志上报道了 keynote048 的研究结果,该研究为一项 III 期研究,比较了 Pembrolizumab 单药治疗与当前治疗标准,各项研究均表明:Pembrolizumab 组的总生存期(overall survival, OS)明显长于标准治疗组,在复发或转移的头颈部肿瘤中,Pembrolizumab 表现出有临床意义的抗肿瘤活性,能明显改善中位 OS,且具有良好的安全性^[13-18]。Nivolumab 是另一种 IgG4 单克隆抗体,根据 FERRIS 的 CheckMate-141 研究结果表明,无论 PD-L1 的状态如何,Nivolumab 都有持久的疗效和安全性^[18-21],Pembrolizumab 和 Nivolumab 均被美国食品药品监督管理局(food and drug administration, FDA)批准用于复发或转移的头颈部肿瘤^[22]。

1.3 CRISPR-Cas9 技术与 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路

CRISPR-Cas9 技术是基因编辑的一种简单而有效的方法^[23],利用 CRISPR-Cas9 基因编辑系统技术敲除编码 PD-1 相关基因,从而降低 PD-1 的表达,降低 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路对细胞免疫功能的抑制作用,为肿瘤的免疫治疗提供除了免疫抑制剂以外的另一治疗方法。陈艳新等^[24]研究显示,应用 CRISPR-Cas9 技术敲除 PD-1 相关基因,可以使 PD-1 分子表达持续下调。通过 CRISPR-Cas9 技术介导的 PD-1 破坏增强了 T 细胞抗肿瘤作用^[23,25-26]。

综上所述,通过 CRISPR-Cas9 技术敲除表达 PD-1 相关基因,成为抑制 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路的另一个免疫治疗手段。

2 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路抑制剂与头颈部肿瘤的治疗

2.1 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路抑制剂与喉癌

喉癌是最常见的头颈部恶性肿瘤之一,约占所有头颈部肿瘤病例的 20%,且高达 40% 的患者在就诊时已处于晚期^[27]。喉癌患者以老年男性为主,集中在 50~69 岁,在全球范围内,南亚和东亚地区的负担较重^[28];目前主要治疗方法仍以外科手术为主,但患者

术后面临吞咽困难^[29]、失声等并发症,要二次适应社会,患者需承担巨大心理压力。探究其他有效的疗法,对提高患者生存率及生存质量都极为重要。

喉癌的发生机制十分复杂,已经明确吸烟和饮酒是最重要的危险因素。近年来越来越多研究证明,人乳头状瘤病毒(human papillomavirus, HPV)是头颈部鳞状细胞癌的另一个病因学危险因素,其感染在喉癌中也起着重要作用^[30-32]。HATAM 等^[33]研究提示,PD-1/PD-L1 信号途径可能代表了一种免疫抑制机制,可导致 HPV 相关肿瘤中 HPV 的清除缺陷。BIRITALAN 等^[34]研究显示,PD-L1 在免疫细胞中的表达与喉癌类疾病患者特异性生存的改善有关。

张再兴等^[35]发现,PD-1、PD-L1 在喉癌的发生、发展过程中有重要作用,其表达与喉癌的临床分期及分化程度密切相关。曹平等^[36]表示,PD-L1 在低、低中分化喉癌中明显高于高分化喉癌组织,其中在合并淋巴转移的患者中表现更明显。

上述各项研究表明,PD-L1 的表达与喉癌的发生、发展、转移等恶性生物学行为密切相关。阻断 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路可能有希望成为治疗喉癌的下一新型疗法。

2.2 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路抑制剂与鼻咽癌

鼻咽癌占头颈部肿瘤的 40%,在东南亚、北极地区、北非,特别是中国南方的广东省发病率较高,每年发病率为 25/10 万~50/10 万^[10]。随着调强适形放疗(intensity modulated radiation therapy, IMRT)时代的到来和强化疗应用的增加,鼻咽癌患者的总生存率和肿瘤局部控制率有了很大的提高,但局部复发和远处转移仍然是鼻咽癌患者治疗失败的主要原因^[11]。

地方性鼻咽癌与 EB 病毒感染有关,在鼻咽癌患者的病理组织中,有密集的淋巴细胞浸润和 PD-L1 的表达^[37]。CAO 等^[38]对 108 例鼻咽癌研究表明,EB 病毒抗体水平与鼻咽癌 PD-1 阳性染色相关,PD-1 阳性染色被认为是无进展生存的独立预后因素。研究表明,PD-1 抑制剂可作为复发和(或)转移的鼻咽癌患者治疗的新选择,且可以与放疗协同治疗鼻咽癌。通过对 60 例鼻咽癌 M₀ 期局部晚期患者,采用免疫组织化学方法分析原发灶肿瘤组织中 PD-1、PD-L1 的表达及定位,随访观察研究提示:PD-1 高表达,尤其是 PD-L1 共表达与 M₀ 期鼻咽癌患者局部高复发及不良临床结局相关^[39],因此,PD-1/PD-L1 通路可能是鉴别鼻咽癌患者治疗失败和预后不良的生物标志物。

在一项关于 PD-L1 阳性的鼻咽癌患者使用抗 PD-1 单克隆抗体 Pembrolizumab 的 I b 期临床试验研究提示:有明显抗肿瘤活性及不良事件的可控性^[11],另外有相关临床试验报道抗 PD-1 药物,如

Pembrolizumab, Nivolumab 等在复发或转移性鼻咽癌中, 无论是否进行化疗, 上述药物均有较好的抗肿瘤活性, 且安全性可控制^[10,40]。

因此, PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路的抑制剂联合放疗对鼻咽癌的临床治疗是有临床意义的, 这使得免疫治疗成为继放疗后又一新型治疗手段。

2.3 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路抑制剂与口腔癌

口腔癌是头颈部最常见的癌症类型之一, 口腔癌占人类恶性肿瘤的 1%~5%, 其总病死率约为 50%。据估计, 全世界每年约有 145 328 例患者死于口腔癌^[41]。口腔癌是一种免疫抑制性很强的癌症。大多数口腔癌患者在接受手术、放疗和化疗后, 都会出现局部缺陷、面部畸形、口腔功能障碍、放化疗耐药及毒副作用等不良反应, 且肿瘤很容易复发、晚期转移, 导致患者生活质量低下。

随着 21 世纪各种免疫治疗药物从实验进入临床, 以 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂为代表的药物, 在治疗口腔癌前病变及口腔癌上取得了良好的效益。在口腔癌患者病变组织中, PD-L1 的表达与肿瘤大小、转移等恶性生物学行为密切相关^[42-45]。有研究表明, 肿瘤细胞中 PD-L1 表达是口腔癌中 1 个重要的独立预后因素, PD-1/PD-L1 高表达的口腔癌患者预后较差, 可能是由于 PD-1/PD-L1 通路激活, 使肿瘤细胞逃避宿主免疫系统, 增强了肿瘤表型的侵袭性, 从而导致 T 细胞耗损, 最终导致特异性耐受^[46]。这提示 PD-L1 高表达的口腔癌患者可通过 PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路抑制剂的靶向免疫治疗来改善患者预后和临床结局。PD-1/PD-L1 信号通路抑制剂已被证明可以延长晚期口腔癌患者的生存期^[41]。LENOUVEL 等^[43]通过对小鼠口腔致癌性模型进行研究, 结果发现抗 PD-1 治疗可以明显控制小鼠口腔癌前病变。

3 小 结

虽然目前在头颈部肿瘤的治疗上取得了长足的进步, 但晚期或局部复发、转移的头颈部肿瘤, 在治疗上仍面临着巨大的挑战。在手术及放化疗相结合的综合治疗的过程中, 逐渐出现的放化疗抵抗性和手术所致的功能受损, 使得患者生存率和生活质量低下, 随着免疫检查点及相关免疫抑制疗法从试验走向临床应用, 为头颈部肿瘤患者的治疗带来了新的福音。

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(上接第 523 页)

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