

# IDH1/2基因突变与急性髓系白血病的关系及作用的研究进展

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## 摘要

异柠檬酸脱氢酶(Isocitrate dehydrogenase, IDH)是三羧酸循环(Tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA)中细胞呼吸的必需酶, 在细胞代谢的过程中发挥重要作用。越来越多的证据表明IDH同血液系统恶性肿瘤的发生密切相关, 研究发现IDH是急性髓系白血病(Acute myeloid leukemia, AML)的重要驱动基因, 对AML的预后, 疗效监测及靶向治疗具有重要的影响。本文将对IDH在AML方面的研究进展作一综述。

## 关键词

急性髓系白血病, IDH, 抑制剂, 预后

# Research Progress in the Relationship and Role of IDH1/2 Gene Mutation and Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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## Abstract

Isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) is essential for cellular metabolism by functioning as an essential enzyme for cellular respiration in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. The high correlation between

**IDH and the development of hematological malignancies has been confirmed by a mounting amount of data. As an important driven gene in acute myeloid leukaemia (AML), the study of IDH has important implications for the prognosis, monitoring of efficacy and targeted therapy in AML. In this article, we mainly summary and review the progress of IDH research in AML.**

## Keywords

Acute Myeloid Leukemia, IDH, Inhibitor, Prognosis

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## 1. 引言

急性髓性白血病(AML)是未分化的髓系前体细胞的克隆性扩增,导致造血功能受损和骨髓衰竭,其特征是具有复发的遗传学异常,随着测序技术的发展及研究的不断深入,AML患者根据其遗传学的不同分为不同的分子亚型,例如:AML伴t(9;11)(p21.3;q23.3)/MLL3:KMT2A;AML with t(1;3)(p36.3;q21.3)/PRDM16::RPN1等[1],而这些分子亚群的出现,定义了AML的预后及治疗的可靶向性。异柠檬酸脱氢酶(IDH)的突变可见于20%~30%的AML患者,IDH的突变(mIDH)导致AML细胞异常的表现遗传调控并阻断分化,在AML的发生、发展中均发挥了重要的作用,而针对IDH的抑制剂(IDHi)目前也被FDA批准应用于临床。本文主要综述了正常和突变IDH的功能,讨论了mIDH与AML的关系及其对肿瘤发生和进展的作用及影响,总结了IDH1/2基因在AML诊断、预后评估和靶向治疗中的作用。

## 2. IDH

异柠檬酸脱氢酶(IDH)是三羧酸循环(TCA)中细胞呼吸的必需酶,IDH家族包含三种同工酶(IDH1, IDH2和IDH3),IDH1主要存在于过氧化物酶体和胞质溶胶中,IDH2和IDH3位于线粒体内[2]。IDH在线粒体和胞质之间的关键代谢产物交换和电子穿梭中发挥重要作用,对能量产生有重要意义[2]。通过参与TCA循环,IDH催化异柠檬酸氧化脱氢产生 $\alpha$ 酮戊二酸( $\alpha$ -KG),同时将NADP<sup>+</sup>转化为NADPH[3][4]或将NAD<sup>+</sup>转化为NADH。

NADPH不仅可以促进如脂肪酸等大分子的合成,还可以作为一种抗氧化剂抑制肿瘤细胞快速增殖过程中活性氧(ROS)的产生,维持细胞氧化还原状态的稳定,防止ROS毒性和DNA氧化性损伤[5]。NADH的转化使得线粒体内NADH/NAD<sup>+</sup>比值升高,从而促进部分线粒体代谢产物参与细胞质中的合成代谢[5]。由此可见,IDH在细胞的代谢过程中发挥的作用主要包括了生物能学、生物合成及氧化还原稳态的维持等方面。

## 3. AML中IDH突变

有证据表明,IDH突变(mIDH)可能与其他突变协同启动和驱动多种血液肿瘤和实体肿瘤的发生[6]。在20%~30%的成年AML患者中会出现以体细胞突变为为主的IDHs[6][7][8]的早期突变。其中IDH2基因最常发生突变,影响8%~19%的患者,中等风险和老年患者群体中的突变发生频率增加[9][10]。IDH1突变发生在7%~14%的AML患者中。突变通常涉及IDH1中的R132密码子,或者IDH2中的R172和R140密码子,以错义突变为主,它们所编码的精氨酸在结构上映射到活性位点内的关键残基,对酶的催化特

性具有直接的影响[11] [12]。IDH1 和 IDH2 突变所编码的蛋白具有新变体活性, 能够影响异柠檬酸和 NADPH 结合, 导致催化反应的产物从  $\alpha$ -KG 还原为 2-羟基戊二酸酯(2-HG) [13] [14], 在生理情况下, 低水平的 2-HG 通常通过手性特异性脱氢酶(D-2HGDH 或 L-2HGDH)转化为  $\alpha$ -KG 快速清除。然而, 突变 IDH 酶产生丰富的 2-HG 使其超过了正常清除机制的清除能力, 导致 2-HG 蓄积。高水平的 2-HG 已被证明可以抑制  $\alpha$ -KG 依赖性双加氧酶[15] [16]。这些双加氧酶参与的各种细胞过程受到抑制, 包括组蛋白去甲基化[17]、DNA 修饰和对缺氧[18]的适应。从而损害髓系分化, 增加未成熟细胞表面标志物如 5-甲基胞嘧啶的表达[6]。另一方面, 2-HG 可以诱导 WNT 通路抑制信号的高甲基化, 作为维持肿瘤干细胞干性的关键级联反应, 最终导致 WNT 通路的激活和细胞干性特征的增强[19]。此外, 2-HG 可以通过旁分泌诱导基质细胞中 NF- $\kappa$ B 的稳定和转录激活, 进而诱导基质细胞分泌 IL-6、IL-8 和 C5, 刺激 AML 细胞增殖[20]。

进一步的小鼠研究[21] [22] [23]证实在造血组织中特异性表达 IDH1-R132H 或 IDH2-R140Q/R172K 足以引起早期造血祖细胞增加、脾肿大、贫血、组蛋白高甲基化和 DNA 甲基化模式异常等血液肿瘤性改变。然而, 在这些小鼠模型中肿瘤的潜伏期长和外显率不完全, 表明需要二次突变来完全驱动肿瘤进展。后续研究表明, IDH2 突变小鼠与致癌基因 FLT3 或 NRAS 等位基因的遗传杂交可以通过损害骨髓细胞的分化来驱动白血病转化[22] [23]。在敲掉 IDH2 突变的基因或用药物抑制 IDH 表达时可以减少 2-HG 的产生和肿瘤细胞的生长, 同时诱导细胞分化[22] [23]。

IDH 突变对 AML 的预后影响仍在继续研究中, 在一项接受传统化疗诱导缓解的 AML 患者中, IDH 突变对 AML 患者的完全缓解(CR)率、无事件生存期或总生存期没有显著影响[24]。其他研究表明, 在某些情况下, IDH2 突变可能预示着更好的预后, 这取决于突变残基或 FLT3 突变状态。队列研究发现 IDH2-R140Q 突变的患者生存率提高但缓解率降低[25], 在标准强化疗的情况下, IDH1/2 突变合并 NPM1 突变且不存在 FLT3-ITD 时预后良好, 尤其是 IDH2 R172 K 突变的预后相对较好[26]。但 IDH1 突变通常与较差的总生存期和无事件生存期相关, 尤其是在细胞遗传学正常的患者中[16] [27] [28]。

## 4. IDH 抑制剂

mIDH 的发现及其在驱动早期 AML 发生中起关键作用的证据刺激了针对 IDH 的药物研发工作。目前有两种靶向 mIDH 的药物 ivosidenib 和 enasidenib 已经被 FDA 批准用于复发/难治(R/R)的具有 mIDH 的 AML 患者以及难以耐受强化疗的初诊的具有 mIDH1 的 AML 患者。它们分别通过阻断 IDH1 和 IDH2 蛋白发挥作用, 通过促进白血病白细胞的正常成熟和再分化, 从而减少未成熟的白血病白细胞的母细胞数量, 并增加成熟的白细胞的百分比[29], 来发挥其抗肿瘤的作用。

### 4.1. Enasidenib

由 Agios Pharmaceuticals 开发的 Enasidenib (ENA)是第一个获得 FDA 批准的 mIDH 抑制剂。ENA 是一种选择性的 mIDH2 变构抑制剂; 它结合并稳定 mIDH 酶的开放构象并抑制  $\alpha$ KG 转化为 2-HG [30]。研究显示 ENA 对 mIDH2 具有有效的抑制作用, 并使血浆 2-HG 水平降低 > 90% [31]。在 I/II 期试验[32]的基础上, ENA 于 2017 年被 FDA 批准用于治疗伴有 mIDH2 的 R/R AML。ENA 的总有效率(ORR)为 40.3%, 中位 OS 为 9.3 个月。在一项包含 39 例新诊断为 AML 的老年患者的 I/II 期试验中 ENA 的单药治疗也显示出中等疗效, 完全缓解或部分血液学恢复(CR/CRi)率为 21%, ORR 为 30.8%, 中位 OS 为 11.3 个月[33]。III 期临床试验也证实同传统化疗(CCR)相比, ENA 显著改善了无事件生存期 EFS (4.9 VS 2.6 个月)、治疗失败时间(TTF) (4.9 VS 1.9 个月)、总有效率(ORR) (40.5%与 9.9%)、血液学改善(HI) (42.4% VS 11.2%)和红细胞(RBC)-输血独立性(TI) (31.7% VS 9.3%) [34]。ENA 治疗耐受性良好, 常见的 3 级或以上不良事件包括高间接胆红素血症(12%~13%), 贫血(5%~13%)、肿瘤溶解综合征(3%~8%)和血小板减少症(6%~8%)

[32] [33] [34]。

## 4.2. Ivosidenib

Ivosidenib (IVO)是一种可逆的、变构竞争性 mIDH1 抑制剂。IVO 与镁离子竞争结合(镁离子是 mIDH1 酶的重要辅助因子),从而阻止催化活性位点的形成[26]。与 ENA 一样, IVO 的治疗效果来源于 2-HG 抑制和分化阻滞的释放。基于一项 1/2 期试验[35], IVO 于 2018 年 7 月被批准用于 R/R mIDH1 AML。该试验包括一个剂量递增阶段,共有 258 名患者, R/R AML 疗效队列中的 179 名患者根据疗效和血清 2-HG 的降低, IVO 的最终推荐剂量为每天 500 mg。CR/CRi 率为 30.4% (21.6% CR), ORR 为 41.6%, 中位 OS 为 8.8 个月, CR/CRi 患者生存期为 18 个月为 50.1%。在新诊断的 mIDH1 AML 患者组中, CR/CRi 率达到 42.4%, 中位 OS 为 12.6 个月, 2019 年 5 月, IVO 被批准用于不能耐受强化疗的具有 mIDH 的 AML 患者的一线治疗[32]。在该人群中, IVO 的 CR/CRi 率为 42.4% (CR 28.6%, CRi 14.3%), 中位 OS 为 12.6 个月[36]。无论是否能够达到完全缓解, IVO 的治疗可以缓解分化阻滞、改善血细胞计数、降低感染风险改善患者尤其是老年患者的生活治疗。IVO 的常见 3 至 4 级不良反应包括 QT 间期延长(7.8%)、IDH 分化综合征(3.9%)、贫血(2.2%)和血小板减少症(3.4%) [35] [36]。

除了上述两种已被批准用于临床的 IDHi 以外, 还有一些 IDH 突变的抑制剂正在进行临床研究。

## 4.3. Olutasidenib

FT-2102 是一种口服小分子选择性 IDH1 抑制剂。入组 153 名未接受过 IDH1 抑制剂治疗的 IDH1R132 突变的 R/R AML 患者接受每天两次的 olutasidenib 150 mg 单药治疗。CR/CRi 的比率为 35% (n = 51; 95% CI, 27.0~43.0), 总体缓解率为 48% (n = 71; 95% CI, 40.0~56.7)。接受过和未接受过维奈托克治疗的患者的反应率相似。CR/CRi 的中位持续时间为 25.9 个月(95% CI, 13.5~NE)。ORR 的中位持续时间为 11.7 个月(95% CI, 6.9~25.9)。中位 OS 为 11.6 个月(95% CI, 8.9~15.5)。在所有反应组中有 29 名(34%)患者脱离了输血依赖。3/4 级治疗相关不良反应主要是发热性中性粒细胞减少症和贫血(n = 31; 各 20%)、血小板减少症(n = 25; 16%)、中性粒细胞减少症(n = 20; 13%)以及 IDH 的分化综合征(n = 22; 14%) [37]。

## 4.4. AG-881

AG-881 是一种针对 mIDH1 和 mIDH2 的泛 IDH 抑制剂, 目前正在 I 期临床研究(NCT02492737)。

## 4.5. IDH-305

IDH-305 是一种口服小分子 IDH1R132 抑制剂, IDH-305 的 1 期临床研究显示 10/37 (27%)的 AML 患者达到 CR 或 CRi。但由于治疗窗可能比较狭窄, 该研究提前停止[38]。

## 4.6. BAY1436032

BAY1436032, 一种新型泛突变 IDH1 抑制剂, 在体外和体内试验显示: BAY1436032 特异性抑制 R-2HG 产生和集落生长, 并诱导携带 IDH1R132H、IDH1R132C、IDH1R132G、IDH1R132L 和 IDH1R132S 突变的 AML 细胞的骨髓分化。此外, 该化合物影响 DNA 甲基化并减弱组蛋白高甲基化[39]。后续的 1 期临床研究发现在所有受试者的中位治疗时间为 3.0 个月(0.49~8.5)。总体缓解率为 15% (4/27; 1 CRp, 1 PR, 2 MLFS), 其中缓解受试者的中位治疗时间为 6.0 个月(3.9~8.5), R-2HG 明显降低。30% (8/27)达到了 SD, 中位治疗时间为 5.5 个月(3.1~7.0)。R-2HG 抑制的程度和临床获益与剂量无关。尽管 BAY1436032 作为单一疗法是安全且适度有效的, 但即使在测试的最高剂量下仍具有较低的总体缓解率和不完全的靶标抑制作用[40], 提示 BAY1436032 单药在 AML 中的疗效有限。Chaturvedi 等进一步评估了阿扎胞苷与



BAY1436032 联合治疗的疗效, 研究真是联合治疗显著延长了生存期( $P < 0.005$ )。小鼠试验证实联合治疗使白血病干细胞(LSC)减少了 33,150 倍[41]。

## 5. IDH 抑制剂的耐药机制

IDH 抑制剂单药治疗的 CR 率为 20%至 40%, 大多数患者对治疗没有反应或出现短期复发。多项研究对 IDH 抑制剂的耐药机制进行了描述, 主要包括以下四个关键机制:

1) 第二位点 IDH 突变亚型的出现: 在 ENA 治疗复发的 IDH2R140Q 突变患者中, 出现了新的 IDH2 突变(Q316E 和 I319M) [42]。33 在 20 例 IVO 治疗后复发的 IDH1 突变的患者中也观察到新的 IDH1 突变(S280F, R119P G131A, D279N, G289D 和 H315D) [43]。

2) IDH 突变亚型的改变(即亚型转换): 除了第二位点 IDH 突变亚型的出现, 在 IVO 治疗后复发的患者中也观察到 IDH2 突变的出现[43], 而在接受 ENA 治疗后复发的 IDH2 突变的患者中也同样观察到了 IDH1 的突变[44] [45]。

转录因子突变的出现, 髓系转录因子基因(CEBPA, RUNX1, GATA2)特别是 RUNX1 的突变, 与原发性 IDHi 耐药相关[44] [46]。差异甲基化探针分析显示, 一组患者显示高甲基化表型, 导致参与骨髓分化的基因下调, 与白血病干性相关的基因上调, 与原发性 IDHi 耐药相关[46]。复发时, 在髓系转录因子(RUNX1, GATA2, BCORL1, BCL11A)突变的患者中观察到分化阻滞的重新建立[46]。

RTK/RAS 信号通路突变: 研究证实 IDH 抑制剂治疗中原发耐药与同时发生的受体酪氨酸激酶(RTK)和 RAS 通路突变相关, 包括 FLT3、NRAS 和 KRAS 突变[46]。RTK/RAS 通路基因基线共突变的患者获得 CR 或 CRh 的可能性显著降低[46]。而 IDH 抑制剂获得性耐药的机制与克隆进化/RTK/RAS 通路突变的选择有关[44] [46]。鉴于 AML 复发遗传病因的多种可能性, 所有复发事件都应当进行重复测序, 以更好地了解耐药的机制并确定进一步的治疗方案。

## 6. 联合治疗

IDH 抑制剂单药治疗 R/R AML 患者的 CR/CRi 约为 30%。鉴于 AML 突变的多样性, 研究者认为如果在疾病早期将 IDHi 与其他药物联合使用可能会提高反应率和持久性。

临床前数据显示, 去甲基化药物(HMA)阿扎胞苷(AZA)与 ENA 联合使用比单独使用具有更大程度的造血分化和凋亡增强, 提示这种联合使用可能对 AML 产生协同作用[47]。多项临床试验[48] [49] [50] [51] [52]正在对 IVO 或 ENA 与 AZA 联合用药在不适合接受强化诱导化疗的患者中的安全性和有效性进行研究。这些研究结果证实联合治疗具有更高的反应率, 并能改善患者的 EFS, 但不良反应同单独用药相比无明显差异。

IVO/ENA 联合 CCR 的一项 I 期、多中心、开放性的临床研究[53], 用 IVO 或 ENA 联合 CCR (蒽环类药物 + 阿糖胞苷 IA)方案, 分别诱导了 60 例和 93 例 IDH1 或 IDH2 突变的 AML 患者。研究证实 IDHi + IA 是安全的, 研究并没有观察到重叠的骨髓毒性, IVO 或 ENA 联合 IA 方案治疗的 CR/CRi 率分别为 77%和 74%。明显高于单药治疗的有效率。中位随访 9.3 个月后, 接受 IVO + IA 治疗的患者(12 个月 OS 率为 78%), 接受 ENA + IA 治疗的患者为 25.6 个月(12 个月 OS: 76%)中位 OS 未达到。

这些联合治疗的初步临床研究显示出了良好的治疗反应性及持续性, 并具有可控的毒副作用, 为联合治疗的进一步研究提供了基础。

## 7. 讨论

IDH 突变对 AML 的发生和发展具有重要的作用, 并且具有可识别的独特生物学标志物 2-HG。IDH 突变可以作为 AML 患者治疗疗效的监测标志, 并可作为治疗的靶点。目前已有两种 IDH 抑制剂被批准

应用于临床, 并仍有许多新的 IDH 抑制剂正在研发中。IDH 抑制剂单药及联合治疗, 在 AML 特别是 R/RAML 患者中良好的有效率及安全性, 为 AML 治疗新方案的研究, 及最佳治疗方案的选择提供了新的方向。基于基因指导下的 AML 治疗的方案选择将使 AML 患者的治疗越来越个体, 并进一步改善 AML 患者的预后。

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