

# KRAS突变型微卫星稳定型晚期结直肠癌的治疗

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## 摘要

结直肠癌(CRC)是我国最常见的恶性肿瘤, 大多数结直肠癌患者在发现时已处于中晚期, 目前晚期CRC的治疗仍然是以化疗治疗为主。随着研究的深入及进展, 靶向治疗、免疫治疗等多种治疗方式也在不断进步提升。对于微卫星高度不稳定型CRC的治疗, 免疫在一线、后线辅助、新辅助治疗均取得了重大突破。但是对于大多数的微卫星稳定型(MSS), 免疫治疗的研究及治疗疗效不尽人意, 特别是对于KRAS突变型微卫星稳定型CRC的治疗及生存尤为显著, 目前多项研究将免疫治疗与靶向治疗、化疗等相结合作为新的突破方向。本文将对KRAS突变型MSS型晚期CRC的治疗及治疗进展进行梳理及综述。

## 关键词

晚期结直肠癌, KRAS突变, 微卫星稳定, 靶向治疗, 免疫治疗

# Treatment of KRAS Mutant Microsatellite Stabilized Advanced Colorectal Cancer

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## Abstract

Colorectal cancer is the most common malignant tumor in China. Most patients with CRC are in the

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middle and advanced stage at the time of discovery. Chemotherapy is still the main treatment for the advanced stage CRC. With the deepening of research and progress, targeted therapy, immunotherapy and other forms of treatment are also improving. For the treatment of highly unstable CRC with microsatellites, major breakthroughs have been made in first-line, post-line adjuvant and neoadjuvant therapy. However, for most microsatellite stable CRC, immunotherapy research and therapeutic efficiency are unsatisfactory, especially for the treatment and survival of KRAS mutant microsatellite stable CRC. Currently, a number of studies have taken the combination of immunotherapy with targeted therapy and chemotherapy as a new breakthrough direction. In this paper, the treatment and treatment progress of KRAS mutant MSS advanced CRC will be reviewed and summarized.

## Keywords

Advanced Colorectal Cancer, KRAS Mutation, Microsatellite Stabilization, Targeted Therapy, Immunotherapy

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## 1. 引言

据 2020 年 GLOBAL CANCER 介绍, 2020 年全球约有 190 万新发肿瘤病例, 其中结直肠癌(Colorectal Cancer, CRC)的发病人数占总的肿瘤发病人数的 10%, 在全部癌症发病中排第三位, 死亡率居癌症导致死亡原因的第二位, 占比约为 9.4%, 仅次于肺癌[1]。就我国 CRC 发病情况而言, 发病率第四, 死亡率第五。另外, 由于结直肠癌的临床症状出现都比较晚, 故大约 85% 的患者在疾病诊断时已经处于中晚期。其中结直肠癌远处转移的约占 43.81%, 即转移性结直肠癌(metastatic Colorectal Cancer, mCRC) [2] [3] [4]。在结直肠癌转移的病灶中, 最常见的转移部位是肝、肺和腹膜转移, 这就导致了结直肠癌有着高死亡率的原因[5] [6]。同时, 由于社会经济的发展, 生活方式、饮食方式的改变, 即由植物源性食物转向动物源性食物的摄入的增加和久坐的生活习惯, 再加上运动的减少和体重的超重, 成为了结直肠癌危险因素增加的原因[7]。mCRC 的治疗以化疗为主, 靶向治疗及免疫治疗也在不断进步。相关研究显示免疫治疗在微卫星不稳定(Microsatellite Stable High, MSI-H)/错配修复功能缺陷(mismatch repair deficient, dMMR)转移性结直肠癌患者中显示出较好的疗效[8]。但是, 总体而言, 大约只有约 5% 的 mCRC 为 dMMR/MSI-H 型, 另外约 95% 的 mCRC 患者为 DNA 错配修复完整(mismatch repair proficient, pMMR)/微卫星稳定(Microsatellite Stable, MSS)型[9]。RAS 基因突变通常发生在 CRC 中, 在所有突变中, 最常见的突变基因为 KRAS 基因。据统计, 大约 43% 的 CRC 发生 KRAS 突变, NRAS 突变率约为 9%, 是第二常见基因突变[10]。中国患者中大约 35%~40% 的 CRC 病例中检测到 KRAS 突变。一旦发生 KRAS 突变, 晚期结直肠肿瘤患者的有着肿瘤分化不良以及较差生存率[11] [12]。目前多项研究将免疫治疗与靶向治疗、化疗等相结合作为新的突破方向。本文将对 KRAS 突变型 MSS 型 mCRC 的治疗及治疗进展进行梳理及综述。

## 2. 化学治疗

目前来讲, 对于 CRC 最有效的治疗方法仍然是手术切除, 但因大多数发现时已经转移且分期较晚, 导致多数患者无法行手术治疗或手术治疗切除率较低, 故只能行内科药物治疗, 如化学治疗, 靶向治疗, 局部放射治疗, 免疫治疗。近几十年来, 多学科疾病管理取得了进展, 化疗的进步促进了 mCRC 患者的

生存。奥沙利铂联合 5-FU/亚叶酸钙方案(FOLFOX)和伊立替康联合 5-FU/亚叶酸钙方案(FOLFIRI)是晚期 CRC 的基本方案[13]。FOLFIRI 于 2012 年被欧洲和美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)批准为晚期 mCRC 的一线治疗[14]。一项随机交叉试验显示, 这些联合方案在统计学上没有差异, 接受这些药物的患者在任何顺序的生存中位数为 18~20 个月[15] [16]。因此, FOLFOX 方案和 FOLFIRI 方案成为治疗 mCRC 的标准一线化疗方案。

### 3. 靶向治疗

对于 mCRC 的患者由于其中细胞内药物浓度降低, 代谢改变或治疗靶点改变成为了其治疗效果较差的主要原因[17]。抗血管生成靶向治疗的出现, 将 mCRC 的治疗推向了一个新的阶段, 延长了患者的生存时间。抗 VEGF 和抗 EGFR 单克隆抗体目前被认为是 CRC 的靶向治疗选择。进一步将晚期结直肠癌患者的总生存期延长至 3 年左右[18] [19]。贝伐单抗是针对人血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的重组人源化 IgG 单克隆抗体, 通过抑制血管内皮细胞生长和新生血管的形成, 从而抑制 mCRC 的进展[20]。我国的一项随机 III 期有关贝伐珠单抗联合改良伊立替康、亚叶酸钙推注和 5-FU 静脉输注(mIFL)在 mCRC 一线治疗中的疗效和安全性临床试验, 研究结果表明贝伐珠单抗加 mIFL 作为我国 mCRC 患者的一线治疗是有效且耐受性良好的[21]。在一项给 KRAS 突变的 mCRC 患者接受呼肠孤病毒治疗的临床实验中, 呼肠孤病毒治疗的 50%患者出现部分缓解, 中位无进展生存期(Progression-Free Survival, PFS)和总生存期(Overall Survival, OS)分别为 107.5 周和 11.11 周。PFS 和 OS 结果优于历史数据, 安全性和耐受性良好。在 KRAS 突变的 mCRC 患者中给予呼肠孤病毒使治疗向前迈出的重要一步。[22]。另外, 首个由我国自主研发的抗癌药物呋喹替尼, 同样也是通过抗肿瘤血管生成发挥抗肿瘤作用其靶点为 VEGF、VEGFR-2 [23]。一项随机、双盲、安慰剂对照、多中心 III 期临床试验(FRESCO)结果表明, 其 OS、PFS、客观缓解率(Objective Response Rate, ORR)、疾病控制率(Disease Control Rate, DCR)均显著高于安慰剂组, 且 1 例达到了完全缓解, 12 例部分缓解[24] [25]。AGM510 (Sotorasib)是 FDA 批准的第一个 KRAS G12C 的特异性、不可逆抑制剂。它使 KRAS 陷入不活跃的 GDP 束缚状态[26]。AGM510 已在临床前研究中显示可以抑制 KRAS 的关键下游效应细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)的磷酸化, 在携带 KRAS p. G12C 肿瘤的小鼠中产生持久的完全肿瘤消退[27]。

### 4. 免疫治疗

免疫治疗首先是 Brahmer 在 2010 年首次报导了在晚期实体瘤患者中的临床活性试验, 取得了良好的效果[28]。目前免疫治疗已经广泛应用临床, 免疫治疗包括主动免疫和被动免疫, 应用较多是被动免疫里的免疫检查点抑制剂药物。免疫检查点抑制剂主要包括 PD-1 单抗、PD-L1 单抗以及 CTLA-4 单抗药物, 其中应用较多的为细胞程序性死亡受体(PD-1 单抗)药物。主要用于启动免疫应答的 T 细胞和抗原呈递细胞(APC)的识别和组合与兴奋性和抑制性信号有关。T 细胞受体识别 MHC 复合物与 APC 表面的抗原。它激活 T 细胞上的共刺激分子, 例如 CD28, 与 APC 上的 CD80 或 CD86 (B7 家族基因)相互作用, 并有助于 T 细胞增殖和细胞因子产生[29]。PD-1 的主要配体为 PD-L1 (又称 B7-H1), 它是一种 I 型跨膜糖蛋白。因 PD-1 与 PD-L1 结合后, 会产生负性调节作用, 使 T 细胞无法激活, 无法杀灭突变的正常细胞, 导致恶性肿瘤的发生及进展。在肿瘤微环境(TME)中, 恶性肿瘤表面可表达 PD-L1, 与 T 细胞上的 PD-1 结合, 抵抗 T 细胞的杀伤作用, 最终引起肿瘤免疫逃逸。[30]。因而 PD-1 单抗药物可针对 PD-1 靶点进行治疗, 导致肿瘤细胞无法与 T 细胞表面的 PD-1 位点结合, 进而使 T 细胞激活, 对肿瘤细胞进行杀伤, 从而实现抗肿瘤的作用。其新型的抗肿瘤机制获得了更好的临床疗效, 相对于传统化疗及靶向药物治疗其不良反应更少。同样, 在预后不良的肿瘤中观察到, 如恶性黑色素瘤和非小细胞肺癌[31]。在其他实体

肿瘤中, 包括胃肠道肿瘤和肝细胞癌中, 也已经报道了免疫治疗的积极疗效, 取得了较为不错的治疗效果[32]。免疫治疗近几年来在晚期结直肠癌上也取得了良好的效果。KEYNOTE-177 研究的最终总体生存分析突显出微卫星不稳定(MSI-H)/错配修复功能缺陷(dMMR)转移性结直肠癌患者中, 帕博利珠单抗组中位 PFS 较标准治疗组呈翻倍延长。在最新的分析中显示了帕博利珠单抗持久的抗肿瘤活性和更少的相关不良事件, 但两个治疗组之间的总生存期没有显著差异。同时这些发现也支持帕博利珠单抗在 MSI-H/dMMR 转移性结直肠癌患者的有效一线治疗[8]。一项多中心、开放标签的 II 期临床实验 KEYNOTE-164 [33]和一项 II 期临床研究[34]结果显示派姆单抗在 MSI-H/dMMR 的晚期结直肠癌患者疗效较好, 且不良反应可控, 均证明了从临床中可以获益。同时, 一项多中心、开放标签、随机、对照的 II 期临床试验表明了一线用阿替利珠单抗加 FOLFOXIRI 联合贝伐单抗方案可显著延长既往未治疗过的 mCRC 患者的无进展生存期[35]。虽然目前很多实验结果证明了免疫治疗在 MSI-H/dMMR 转移性结直肠癌治疗中显示了不错的疗效, 但是就目前对于 KRAS 突变型晚期结直肠癌的临床指南推荐化疗(FOLFOX 或 FOLFIRI 或 FOLFOXIRI), 并加用抗血管内皮生长因子药物作为早期治疗的主流。2020 年 ASCO 会议上, 研究者报道的有关 KEYNOTE-177 [8]研究亚组的分析发现, KRAS 或 NRAS 突变的患者使用 PD-1 单抗相比单纯化疗的获益没有显著差异。同样在 KEYNOTE-164 [33]中, 也可以观察 RAS 突变亚组中单药 PD-1 单抗治疗获益不显著。BACCI 研究采用卡培他滨 + BEV ± Atezolizumab 后线治疗标准治疗失败的 mCRC 患者, 分为 A、B 两组各纳入 46 和 82 位病人, 随访中位数为 12.35 个月, 最终两组的无进展生存期中位数分别为 3.3 个月和 4.4 个月[HR of 0.725 (0.491~1.07)], 联合 Atezolizumab 的 PFS 和 OS 没有明显改善[36]。2022 年 ASCO-GI 报道的 II 期 CheckMate9X8 研究比较了 mFOLFOX6 + BEV + Nivolumab (NIVO + SOC 组)与 mFOLFOX6 + BEV (SOC 组)用于 mCRC 一线治疗结果, 两组 mPFS 均 11.9 个月, 但 NIVO + SOC 组的 1 年 PFS 率及 ORR 均高于 SOC 组, 显示出更高的 PFS 率、更高的客观缓解率和更持久的缓解时间以及可耐受的安全性[37]。AtezoTRIBE 研究采用 FOLFOXIRI + BEV ± Atezolizumab 一线治疗 mCRC, 结果显示两组主要研究终点中位无进展生存期(Median PFS, mPFS)间的差异具有统计学意义(13.1 个月: 11.5 个月, P = 0.012), 表明了在一线 FOLFOXIRI 加贝伐珠单抗的基础上加用阿替利珠单抗是安全的, 并且改善了既往未经治疗的 mCRC 患者的 PFS。[38]。NIVACOR 研究评估了纳武利尤单抗联合 FOLFOXIRI/贝伐珠单抗作为一线治疗 RAS/BRAF 突变 mCRC 患者一线治疗的在任何 MSS/MSI 状态的晚期结直肠癌患者中的疗效。其初步中期实验结果达到主要终点 ORR。结果表明纳武利尤单抗联合 FOLFOXIRI/贝伐珠单抗作为一线治疗 RAS/BRAF 突变 mCRC 患者的初步疗效和安全性[39]。AtezoTRIBE 研究及 NIVACOR 研究同时在 2022 年 ASCO 上公布的我国一项信迪利单抗 + CAPEOX (奥沙利铂 + 卡培他滨) + BEV 一线治疗 RAS 突变型 MSS 型 mCRC 患者的 II 期研究(NCT04547166 研究)结果显示, 初步 ORR 为 84%, mPFS 未达到, 亚组分析显示肝转移及肺转移的 ORR 分别为 93.3%和 100.0%, 且安全性可控[40]。一项 I/II 期 MEDETREME 研究在 KRAS 突变型 mCRC 的中期分析支持其疗效, 6 个月的 PFS 为 62.5%, 1 年 PFS 为 50%, 次要终点 DCR 为 87.5%, ORR 为 62.5%, 完全缓解(Completeresponse, CR)为 25% (16 例患者中有 10 例), 其中 5 例为完全缓解 CR, 5 例为部分缓解(Partialresponse, PR) [41]。同样, 我国的一项 II 期试验正在评估 sintilimab (抗 PD-1 单抗)与 XELOX 和贝伐珠单抗在 RAS 突变微卫星稳定型转移性结直肠癌的一线治疗疗效(NCT04194359)以及 III 期的 sintilimab 与 XELOX + 贝伐珠单抗一线治疗 RAS 突变型转移性结直肠癌患者(NCT05171660)。

## 5. 结语

mCRC 大多数都是 MSS 型, MSS 型 CRC 由于自身存在免疫抑制的微环境, 故一直以来对于单一的免疫治疗不敏感, 且在基因突变中以 KRAS 突变为主要表现, 目前来说对于 KRAS 突变的微卫星稳定型



mCRC 来说没有更优的方案, 因此需要寻找新的治疗方法。目前, 已经有多个临床试验在免疫联合靶向联合化疗治疗方向探索。表现出了一定的有效性, 为 KRAS 突变的微卫星稳定型 mCRC 患者的治疗提供了新的思路, 同时也有部分临床试验数据未能达到预期, 因此, 仍需要开展更多的临床试验验证此方案的有效性。同时希望能带来更好、更多的生存获益。

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