

伴FLT3突变的AML的治疗进展

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摘要

急性髓系白血病(AML)是一种来源于造血干细胞或祖细胞的恶性克隆性、增殖性疾病, 致残率和致死率极高。大约30%的AML病人存在FLT3基因的突变, 其中ITD是最主要的一种。FLT3-ITD基因突变可导致白细胞增多, 且预后差。AML的治疗近年来取得较大进展, 靶向治疗与高强度的化学药物结合, 是一种有效挽救性治疗方法, 并且可作为同种异体移植的桥梁。现简要综述伴FLT3突变的AML的治疗进展。

关键词

急性髓系白血病, FLT3突变, 靶向治疗

Progress in the Treatment of AML with FLT3 Mutation

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Abstract

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a malignant clonal and proliferative disease derived from hematopoietic stem cells or progenitor cells, with high morbidity and mortality. About 30% of AML patients develop mutations in the FLT3 gene, and ITD mutations are one of the most common types of FLT3 mutations. Patients with the FLT3-ITD mutation have high leukocyte expression and a poor prognosis. The treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) has made great progress in recent years. Targeted therapy combined with intense chemotherapy is a viable option for salvage treatment of

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AML and can serve as a bridge to allotransplantation. This article reviews the progress in the treatment of AML with FLT3 mutations.

Keywords

Acute Myeloid Leukemia, FLT3 Mutation, Targeted Therapy

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1. 引言

急性髓系白血病(Acute myeloid leukemia, AML)是成人中最常见的白血病, 它的发病率随着年龄的增加而呈逐渐增长的趋势[1], 2017 年之前, AML 是所有白血病中最多见的一种类型, 目前慢性淋巴细胞白血病成为了最多见的一种类型, 但是 AML 仍是在所有的白血病分型中死亡率最高的一种[2]。

AML 是一种异质性肿瘤, 主要是来源于造血干细胞, 其发病机制是因为体细胞突变和染色体异位造成了髓系母细胞的异常分化, 从而破坏了骨髓的正常造血功能, 同时也会破坏其他造血组织的功能, 这就导致了异常增殖的白血病细胞浸润破坏了其他正常的组织和器官。AML 的临床表现主要是三系减少所导致的, 比如贫血、感染和出血, 严重的病人会有髓外浸润的表现, 甚至累及神经系统[3]。

在所有的 AML 类型中, 大约有 30% 的患者伴有 FLT3 突变[4], 针对伴 FLT3 突变的 AML 患者, 采用化学药物及自体干细胞移植等方法都无法达到预期效果, 从而引起了对 FLT3 抑制剂的靶向治疗的广泛关注, 但 FLT3 抑制剂因其具有原发性或继发性耐药而无法持续发挥作用, 且其作用受到原发性或继发性耐药的制约[5]。本综述主要介绍伴 FLT3 突变的 AML 的治疗进展。

2. FLT3 突变形式及致病机制

Nakao 等于 1996 年首先发现了 FLT3 近膜区的一系列重复序列, 之后又有文献发现 FLT3 的突变也涉及了酪氨酸激酶域(FLT3-TKD)的点突变[6]。

FLT3-ITD 突变指近膜结构域插入氨基酸重复串联序列, 通常发生在近膜区的精氨酸残基 595 附近。前期研究发现: 1) FLT3 近膜区存在自抑制; 2) FLT3-ITD 与 TAT5、RAS/MAPK、P73K/AKT 等信号通路存在差异, FLT3 可被 RNAi 诱导产生自噬; 3) FLT3-ITD 可诱导 FLT3 产生不依赖于配体的磷酸化, 活化 TAT5, RAS, PU.1 等, 使 TGF- β 1/C/EBP1/PU.2/Akt 通路下调, 使其在 AML 中生存、增殖、分化、耐药等方面发挥重要作用[7] [8] [9] [10]。

FLT3/D836 和 FLT3/7836 是酪氨酸激酶区内单个氨基酸的缺失或插入, 其突变位点均未构成激活环, 能够抑制 ATP、底物与激酶复合体的结合, 使激活环发生构象变化, 从而引起激酶的过度激活[11]。TKD 基因变异与 FLT3 抑制剂的抗药性密切相关, 因此 TKD 基因变异与 FLT3 抑制剂抗药性的关系研究已经备受关注。

3. 伴 FLT3 突变的 AML 的治疗进展

3.1. FLT3 基因突变的 AML 患者骨髓移植

由于 FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 患者的预后较差, 异体造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)通常是这类患者的首

选治疗方法[12],《中国 2011 版 NAML 诊治指南》将其列为这类病人的首选疗法,有望进一步提升这类病人的治疗效果[13]。但是 allo-HSCT 是否可以显著改善 FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 患者的生存率,目前存在争议。Maziarz 等研究发现,FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 患者在经过 allo-HSCT 治疗后,存活率有所改善,但是他们的结局仍然较差,并且移植后复发的风险较高[14]。

3.2. FLT3 基因突变的靶向治疗药物

3.2.1. 索拉非尼

Zhang 等研究发现,3 名 FLT3 野生型(FLT3-WT)、6 名 FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 患者在使用索拉非尼(Sorafenib)后其复发率获得了减少,但是无法治疗 FLT3-D835 基因型的病人,即使是有 FLT3-ITD 基因型的病人,也不能得到有效的治疗[15]。但是 Ravandietal 研究发现,通过索拉非尼、阿糖胞苷与伊达比星(TNF- α)联用的方法,可使 83%的 FLT3-WT 及 95%的 FLT3 突变(含 D835 及 ITD)得 AML 患者获得完全缓解,这个研究提示了索拉非尼对 D835 基因突变的敏感性[16]。索拉非尼联合氯法拉宾、阿糖胞苷等化疗药物在小儿难治/难治性白血病中显示出较好的疗效,83.3%的患儿疗效满意,其中 6 例(FLT3-ITD+, FLT3-WT+, FLT3-WT)获得了完全缓解[17]。Rölliget al 通过一项双盲二期临床研究,纳入了 267 名年龄小于 60 岁的初次发病 AML 病人,随机将他们分组,并且分别给予安慰剂或索拉非尼,3 年后,两组的无事件生存期和无事件生存率分别为 9 个月、22% (安慰剂组)和 21 个月、40% (索拉非尼组),表明索拉非尼可以对治疗 60 岁以下的 AML 患者有效,但是也会相应的增加药物毒性[18]。

ServeHetal.通过一项随机对照试验,纳入了 201 例接受标准阿糖胞苷和柔红霉素诱导治疗的患者,在化疗周期之间接受索拉非尼或安慰剂治疗,结果表明,两组的完全缓解率为安慰剂 77%,索拉非尼 40%、CR 不完全恢复率安慰剂 0%,索拉非尼 20%、部分缓解率两组均为 0%、难治性疾病率为安慰剂 23%,索拉非尼 20%,这表明索拉非尼联合化疗方案不能推荐用于适合联合化疗的老年 AML 患者,其可能的原因在于索拉非尼的抗白血病活性会被其增加的毒性抵消[19]。索拉非尼联合其他药物治疗的研究尚需要更多的 III 期试验来进一步确认是否有益处。

3.2.2. 吉列替尼

吉列替尼(Glutatinib)是一种新发现的高效、高选择性的口服 FLT3 小分子抑制剂。FLT3 基因突变分为 2 种,分别是 FLT3-ITD 和 FLT3-TKD,它们均可引起 FLT3 发生不依赖于配体的磷酸化,并通过活化 RAS/PI3K/AKT/丝-苏氨酸激酶等途径,引起 AML 的恶性表型[15]。吉列替尼是一种新型的抗 AML 药物,其作用机制与其对 FLT3 下游 ERK、STAT5、AKT 等信号分子的调控有关。奎扎替尼与吉列替尼联合应用,总有效率可达到 50%~60% [20]。吉列替尼因其疗效好、毒副作用小,被 NCCN 纳入了 2019 年度 NCCN 指南,成为难治性 AML 的新靶点[21]。

相关研究发现,吉列替尼对 FLT3-ITD 和 FLT3-D835 基因突变具有良好的抑制活性,对 FLT3-F691 基因突变的抑制活性,对 c-KIT 的抑制活性也强[22]。在 Perl 等的包含 252 例复发/难治性 AML 患者的 I~II 期研究中,吉列替尼对 FLT3-ITD 突变、FLT3-WT 的耐药率为 37%,对已有 FLT3 抑制剂的 D835 突变的耐药率为 54%,提示吉列替尼有可能逆转 AML 对 FLT3 抑制剂抗性[23]。

3.2.3. 米哚妥林

米哚妥林为多种酪氨酸激酶受体的抑制剂,可抑制与白血病有关的 III 型酪氨酸激酶受体,如血小板源生长因子受体,FLT3,干性因子受体及激酶区受体;还可作为血管新生的关键调控分子,可抑制 VEGFR 的表达;另外,它还可下调 K-ras、Kit 等癌基因的表达,阻断突变及野生型 FLT3 受体的信号传导,启动细胞周期阻滞及引起表达 FLT3-MT 受体的白血病细胞凋亡[24]。多中心 RATIFY 临床试验显示,米哚

妥林和常规化疗能明显改善成年 AML 的生存期(74.7/25.6/74.7/25.6/P = 0.009) [25]。一项 I 期临床研究, 以米哌妥林(25 mg/50mg, 每日两次口服)与全反式维甲酸(ATRA)为基础, 结合 CLAG (克拉屈滨, 阿糖胞苷, 粒细胞集落刺激因子)来靶向治疗复发/难治 AML 的多种途径, 结果表明, 25 mg 剂量的米哌妥林达到了治疗水平, 而米哌妥林和全反式维甲酸之间没有显著的相互作用[26]。Cooper BW 以 17 名高龄/或复发性 AML 病人为受试者, 通过米哌妥林(25 mg, 50 mg, 每天 2 次, 75 mg, 每天 2 次)与 75 mg/m² 的阿扎胞苷(75 mg/m²)进行 I 期临床试验, 研究表明, 米哌妥林和阿扎胞苷联合应用具有较高的疗效和安全性 [27]。

3.2.4. 奎扎替尼

奎扎替尼(quizartinib, AC220)为第二代 FLT3 抑制剂, 具有良好的口服活性, 目前已在日本获批用于治疗复发难治的 AML, 但尚未经 FDA 获批, 有研究表明, 其在体外和体内都对 FLT3 具有强效和高效的抑制活性[28]。

在一项多中心、随机对照的 III 期研究(QuANTUM-R), 367 名患者被随机分配至奎扎替尼组和化疗组(LoDAC: 低剂量阿糖胞苷; MEC; FLAG-IDA), 结果显示, 奎扎替尼单独应用于 FLT3-ITD 基因突变的 R/RAML 患者的中位生存率为 6.2 个月, 相对于传统的补救疗法, 患者的生存率仅为 4.7 个月[29]。一项 I 期研究中, 76 例复发/难治型 AML 病人每天口服奎扎替尼, 结果表明, 奎扎替尼对 53% 的 FLT3-ITD 突变的病人和 14% 的 FLT3-WT 突变的病人均有疗效[30]。Tallman 等在一项随机开放的 II 期临床试验中, 对 76 例 FLT3-ITD 复发/难治性 AML 患者, 分别给予 30 mg 和 60 mg 的奎扎替尼, 结果表明各组均有患者获得完全缓解, 而且 60 mg 组有更多的患者在没有剂量增加的情况下获得完全缓解[31]。Cortesetal 在对 333 名复发/难治的 AML 病人进行的第二阶段临床试验中也得到相似的结论[32]。Bowen 等对 55 例新确诊的 AML 老年患者(中位年龄 69 岁)给予奎扎替尼联合化疗, 42 例中 33 例达到完全缓解, 进一步证实了奎扎替尼联合化疗的有效性和安全性[33]。上述研究表明, 奎扎替尼针对 AML 患者来说是一种安全、有效的化疗药物。

4. 总结与展望

对于大部分 AML 病人, 目前的治疗方法仍是传统的“7 + 3”的化疗方案, 并以阿糖胞苷和蒽环为基础, 但是传统化疗存活率并不高, 预后也较差, 临床上只有 20%~30% 的病人能在化疗中存活, 而且复发率较高, 即使是经过骨髓造血干细胞移植, 也是有一定的复发可能。因此, 发现影响 AML 化疗敏感性的基因并阐明其分子机理, 为临床提供精确的治疗方案, 避免药物抵抗, 对于改善 AML 的治疗效果和延长患者的生存率至关重要。另外, 随着技术的进步, 个体化治疗也成为了一种趋势。针对 FLT3 的药物已经被证明对 FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 患者有很好的疗效, 但是随着时间的推移, 病人对 FLT3 抑制剂的耐药性会越来越强, 从而导致疾病的快速复发, 因此, 针对不同的 FLT3 突变进行个体化治疗, 将有助于进一步提高治疗效果。总的来说, FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 治疗前景变得越来越明朗, 随着针对 FLT3 的药物的不断发展、联合治疗的进一步探索以及个体化治疗的发展, 我们有理由相信, 未来的 AML 治疗将会更加有效、安全和个体化。

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