

· 述评 ·

脑胶质瘤抗血管治疗现况与耐药机制研究进展

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【摘要】 血管结构异常增生是各类实体肿瘤中的常见现象,在高级别脑胶质瘤中尤为显著。目前,已发现多种血管结构的形成机制,这些机制促进肿瘤内血管结构增殖,并在高级别胶质瘤中被验证。基于此机制,贝伐珠单抗被广泛应用于脑胶质瘤抗血管治疗,但仍面临诸多挑战,如贝伐珠单抗可提升患者的生活质量,延长患者无进展生存期,但是患者总体生存期无获益,且部分患者在治疗后无影像学改善,此外还存在耐药问题。既往研究认为耐药机制主要包括促进肿瘤细胞恶性表型进展和促进异常血管增生两种方式,可能为未来提高抗血管治疗效果、改善患者预后提供有效线索。

【关键词】 胶质瘤; 血管生成; 抗血管治疗; 贝伐珠单抗; 耐药机制; 综述

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Research progress on anti-angiogenic therapy and therapeutic resistance mechanism in glioma

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【Abstract】 Abnormal formation of blood vessels is a common phenomenon in various solid tumors, particularly prominent in high-grade glioma. Multiple mechanisms have been discovered for formation of blood vessels, which promote the angiogenesis within tumor tissues and have been validated in high-grade glioma. Bevacizumab has been widely used in anti-angiogenic therapy for glioma, however, anti-angiogenic therapy still faces many problems. For example, the use of bevacizumab can improve the quality of life of patients and prolong their progression free survival. However, the overall survival of patients is not beneficial, and some patients do not show any imaging improvement after treatment. In addition, the issue of resistance to bevacizumab remains unresolved. Previous studies have suggested that the therapeutic resistance mechanisms can be mainly divided into two ways of promoting the malignant phenotype progression of tumor cells and promoting abnormal formation of blood vessels. These therapeutic resistance mechanisms may provide clues for enhancing the effectiveness of anti-angiogenic therapy and improving patient prognosis in the future.

【Key words】 Glioma; Angiogenesis; Anti-angiogenic therapy; Bevacizumab; Therapeutic resistance mechanism; Review

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脑胶质瘤是颅内最常见的原发恶性肿瘤,高级别胶质瘤中多见异常血管增殖^[1]。目前,抗血管治疗药物已在胶质瘤治疗中应用,但仅能改善患者生活质量,不能延长患者的生存时间^[2]。抗血管治疗可以在较短时间内显著减小肿瘤体积,但是长期抗血管治疗后肿瘤体积会快速增加^[2-3]。临床治疗过程中尚无有效的治疗方案解决抗血管治疗的耐药问题。目前,已有临床前实验揭示了抗血管治疗的耐

药机制^[4-6]。本文就胶质瘤内血管异常的机制、胶质瘤抗血管治疗现况及抗血管治疗耐药机制进行阐述,旨在为临床解决抗血管治疗耐药提供线索,为抗血管治疗耐药临床前研究提供潜在方向。

一、肿瘤内血管异常的机制

在肿瘤中,尤其是在胶质母细胞瘤中,肿瘤内血管异常主要体现为血管异常增殖。

血管生成,即血管内的血管内皮细胞通过生芽、

侵袭、增殖成血管结构,被认为是胶质瘤最主要的血管结构形成机制^[7]。血管生成受血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、血管生成素、Notch受体、成纤维细胞生长因子(fibroblast growth factor, FGF)、表皮生长因子等多种信号通路调节^[8],其中最重要的是VEGF通路。VEGF是一个蛋白家族,其中研究较多的是VEGF-A。缺氧在VEGF表达调控中起重要作用,其中缺氧诱导因子1最为关键^[9]。研究表明,VEGF存在众多受体,血管内皮生长因子受体2(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2, VEGFR-2)介导了VEGF-A在血管生成中的大部分功能,包括内皮细胞增殖、侵袭、存活、维持血管的通透性^[10-11]。早在一个世纪之前,学者就已经发现肿瘤内血管异常增殖,直到1989年才分离出VEGF并发现VEGF在多种肿瘤中有不同程度的高表达^[12-16],在胶质瘤中VEGF表达显著升高^[17]。研究发现小鼠抗人VEGF单抗对裸鼠胶质母细胞瘤等多种肿瘤细胞系具有抑制增殖作用^[18],这些结果也支持了肿瘤生长依赖于血管生成这一假说。1997年,Presta构建出人源化VEGF抗体,即目前最为广泛应用的抗血管治疗药物——贝伐珠单抗^[19]。

此外,肿瘤组织还可以通过血管生成拟态(vasculogenic mimicry, VM)、干细胞样肿瘤细胞分化为内皮细胞、血管选定、血管套叠反折方式形成血管结构来获取血液供应,这些生成血管结构的方式在胶质瘤中都被观察到。

VM指肿瘤细胞替代内皮细胞形成血管结构^[20]。VM表现为PAS染色阳性,而CD31和CD34等血管生物标志物免疫组织化学阴性^[21]。在VM形成过程中,肿瘤细胞失去紧密连接,浸润侵袭能力增强,血管内皮细胞钙黏连蛋白、纤连蛋白、玻连蛋白等蛋白表达增加,紧密连接相关蛋白表达减少^[22]。在脑胶质瘤中也发现有VM的存在^[23]。但是与其他肿瘤内血管较高通透性相比,胶质瘤内的VM通过紧密连接的方式排布^[24]。VM阳性的胶质瘤患者预后普遍较差^[25]。目前VM产生的机制尚未阐明,但有研究表明缺氧在这一过程中发挥了关键作用,缺氧环境可通过激活转化生长因子- β 、Notch及Wnt/ β -catenin通路诱发肿瘤细胞的VM转变^[26]。

干细胞样胶质母细胞(glioblastoma stem-like cells, GSCs)不仅可以维持肿瘤细胞的更新,还能分化为具有功能的内皮样细胞。在胶质母细胞瘤组织中,有研究发现CD34阳性的细胞存在染色体变异

和表达神经胶质细胞原纤维酸性蛋白等胶质瘤特征性基因^[27];而在体外细胞培养的过程中,使用内皮细胞培养基可以将胶质瘤干细胞诱导为胶质瘤来源的内皮细胞(glioma derive endothelial cells, GDECs)^[28]。相较于GSCs, GDECs表达CD34和CD31等内皮细胞生物标志物,而不表达CD133等胶质瘤干细胞标志物。此外,在人源GSCs小鼠原位成瘤的模型中,对肿瘤组织进行免疫荧光染色可以发现肿瘤组织中表达有人源的CD34^[29]。这些实验证据证实了干细胞样肿瘤细胞分化为内皮细胞这一异常血管形成形式的存在。

血管选定指肿瘤细胞迁移至正常组织并选定组织中已有的正常血管促进自身的生长^[30]。在胶质瘤中血管选定主要通过两种方式影响血-脑脊液屏障,一种方式为胶质瘤细胞包围血管结构而不剥离无关周围细胞,通过调节血管周围细胞的功能改变血-脑脊液屏障的功能^[31];另一种方式为胶质瘤细胞通过取代星形胶质细胞等其他细胞直接附着于已有血管表面,破坏血-脑脊液屏障^[32]。患者来源的原代胶质瘤细胞在大鼠体内原位传代显示,早期传代的肿瘤选定已有的脑内血管,而晚期传代的肿瘤内有高度的血管形成^[33]。

血管套叠即血管通过内陷、分裂形成新生血管。脑胶质瘤中,血管可以通过套叠获取新生血管,通过这一方式可以更快生成血管结构,而新生的血管结构拥有更低的通透性。胶质瘤中发生血管套叠的机制尚不明确,目前的研究表明这一过程与VEGF密切相关^[34]。

此外,肿瘤内血管异常还包括血管结构及血管功能异常。与正常组织的血管相比,肿瘤内血管迂曲、扩张。周细胞覆盖的缺失导致血管通透性增强,血管上游血液渗漏导致下游血管血液灌注减少,而向外渗漏的液体进一步压迫血管结构减少灌注,加重肿瘤内缺氧状态^[35]。肿瘤内的异常血管抑制了肿瘤内的抗肿瘤免疫,异常的肿瘤血管表面表达更低水平的内皮-淋巴细胞相互作用蛋白,减少了淋巴细胞向肿瘤组织内的迁移^[36-37]。

二、现有抗血管治疗药物及其机制

由于血管生成机制的多样性,研究者逐渐开发出除贝伐珠单抗外的一系列抗血管治疗药物,靶向不同促进血管增殖的通路^[38-41],但其中仅有一部分获得了FDA审批,具体见表1。这些药物的靶点都包括VEGF通路。

表1 现有已获批临床应用抗血管治疗药物及其作用靶点、适用疾病

药物	靶点	适用疾病
贝伐珠单抗	VEGF-A	宫颈癌、卵巢上皮细胞癌、输卵管癌、肾细胞癌、结直肠癌、胶质母细胞瘤、非小细胞肺癌
索拉非尼	VEGFR-2、VEGFR-3、PDGF受体	肝细胞癌、肾细胞癌、甲状腺癌
来那度胺	VEGF、Cereblon蛋白	多发性骨髓瘤、套细胞淋巴瘤、滤泡性淋巴瘤
舒尼替尼	VEGFR-1、VEGFR-2、VEGFR-3、PDGF受体 α 、PDGF受体 β 、CSF-1受体	胃肠道间质瘤、胰腺癌、肾细胞癌
沙利度胺	VEGF、FGF、AKT通路磷酸化	多发性骨髓瘤
帕唑帕尼	VEGFR-1、VEGFR-2、VEGFR-3、PDGF受体 α 、PDGF受体 β 、FGF	肾癌、晚期软组织肉瘤
凡德他尼	VEGFR、血管生成素1	甲状腺髓质癌
阿西替尼	VEGFR-1、VEGFR-2、VEGFR-3	肾细胞癌
Ziv-aflibercept	VEGF-A、VEGF-B、PLGF	结肠直肠癌
瑞格拉非尼	VEGFR、PDGF受体、FGFR	结直肠癌、胃肠道间质瘤、肝细胞癌
卡博替尼	VEGFR-2、TIE-2	甲状腺髓样癌、肝细胞癌、肾癌
泊马度胺	VEGF、IL-6、COX-2、Cereblon蛋白	多发性骨髓瘤
雷莫芦单抗	VEGFR-2	结直肠癌、肝细胞癌、胃癌、小细胞肺癌
尼达尼布	VEGFR、PDGF受体、FGFR	特发性肺纤维化
甲磺酸乐伐替尼	VEGFR、FGFR、PDGF受体 α	甲状腺癌、子宫内膜癌、肝细胞癌、肾细胞癌

注: VEGF 血管内皮生长因子; VEGFR 血管内皮生长因子受体; PDGF 血小板源性生长因子; CSF 巨噬细胞集落刺激因子; FGF 成纤维细胞生长因子; PLGF 胎盘生长因子; FGFR 成纤维细胞生长因子受体; TIE 促血管生成素受体; IL 白细胞介素; COX 环氧化酶

三、胶质瘤抗血管治疗的现状

尽管肿瘤内血管结构形成的方式众多,但是目前临床使用的肿瘤抗血管治疗药物仍然以靶向VEGF和VEGFR为主。在脑胶质瘤治疗中,目前抗血管治疗药物只有贝伐珠单抗被《NCCN临床实践指南:中枢神经系统肿瘤》列为复发少突胶质细胞瘤、复发星形胶质细胞瘤和复发胶质母细胞瘤的一线用药^[42]。贝伐珠单抗是一种特异性结合VEGF-A进而抑制血管内皮细胞增殖的人源化单克隆抗体,能够促使肿瘤内血管正常化。临床前实验提示贝伐珠单抗治疗后,血管直径及血管迂曲度下降,血管通透性明显下降,肿瘤缺氧情况改善,化疗药物敏感度上升^[18,43]。

贝伐珠单抗在临床试验中的应用较多,并且可与其他化疗药物联合使用^[2,44-51]。在原发胶质母细胞瘤的治疗过程中,相较于接受放射治疗联合化学治疗的患者,联合使用贝伐珠单抗后,患者的中位无进展生存期显著增加,但其中位总体生存期并未显著改变。接受贝伐珠单抗治疗的患者生活质量更高,延迟使用糖皮质激素以缓解颅内高压的时间^[2,44-52]。在复发胶质母细胞瘤的治疗过程中,联合使用贝伐珠单抗尽管对患者总体生存时间无显著影响,但是可以显著延长其无进展生存期^[53-61]。现总结部分原发/复发胶质母细胞瘤抗血管治疗临床试验结果,见表2。贝伐珠单抗治疗初期可以使肿瘤

血管正常化,改善血管功能,减少肿瘤相关水肿,但这一现象只在用药早期被观察到^[62]。部分胶质母细胞瘤患者在贝伐珠单抗治疗后可以观察到血液灌注增加,可能增加肿瘤对放化疗的敏感性^[63]。然而,贝伐珠单抗并不是对所有患者都有效,相当一部分复发胶质瘤患者并未获得影像学方面的完全或部分缓解。尽管大部分患者在使用贝伐珠单抗后可以获得影像学方面的缓解,但是在贝伐珠单抗治疗较长时间后,胶质瘤会突然快速生长^[64]。在贝伐珠单抗治疗过程中常见的严重不良反应包括出血、伤口愈合异常、胃肠道穿孔和充血性心力衰竭。临床试验发现,贝伐珠单抗组患者血栓栓塞风险、严重动脉栓塞事件发生率明显高于安慰剂组。目前部分临床试验在尝试将贝伐珠单抗与其他靶向治疗药物联用以改善治疗效果,联用血管生成素抑制剂并不能有效改善患者预后,患者并不能在无进展生存期和总体生存时间方面获益^[65]。此外,也有研究发现EGFR突变患者在联用厄洛替尼(EGFR抑制剂)后,患者的中位生存时间和中位无进展生存期相较于对照组明显延长^[66]。

贝伐珠单抗治疗不能延长患者生存期,但可有效改善患者的生活质量。只有部分存在特定基因突变的患者能够从抗血管治疗药物与靶向药物联合治疗中获益。

表2 原发/复发胶质母细胞瘤抗血管治疗临床试验结果

临床试验名称	临床试验分期	疾病种类	患者例数	队列治疗方式	中位无进展生存期(月)	中位总体生存期(月)
BO21990 ^[44]	III	原发胶质母细胞瘤	921	Beva+ TMZ+RT	10.6	16.9
				TMZ+RT	6.2	16.8
ARTE ^[51]	II	原发胶质母细胞瘤	75	Beva+TMZ+RT	7.6	12.1
				TMZ+RT	4.8	12.2
RTOG 0825 ^[52]	III	原发胶质母细胞瘤	637	Beva+TMZ+RT	10.7	15.7
				TMZ+RT	7.3	16.1
NCT02337491 ^[53]	II	复发胶质母细胞瘤	50	Beva+Pembrolizumab	4.1	8.8
				Pembrolizumab	1.4	10.3
BELOB ^[59]	II	复发胶质母细胞瘤	153	Beva	3.0	8.0
				Lomustine	1.0	8.0
				Beva+Lomustine	4.0	12.0
EORTC 26101 ^[64]	III	复发胶质母细胞瘤	437	Beva+Lomustine	4.2	9.1
				Lomustine	1.5	8.6

注: Beva 贝伐珠单抗; TMZ 替莫唑胺; RT 放疗; Pembrolizumab 帕博利珠单抗; Lomustine 洛莫司汀

四、胶质瘤抗血管治疗耐药机制

大量有关脑胶质瘤抗血管治疗临床试验的失败使得胶质瘤抗血管治疗耐药机制的研究受到广泛关注。研究揭示了包括促进肿瘤细胞恶性表型进展和促进异常血管增生在内的两大耐药机制。

胶质瘤细胞通过恶性表型改变实现抗血管治疗耐药。在胶质母细胞瘤小鼠模型和接受贝伐珠单抗治疗的胶质母细胞瘤患者中, VEGF信号的抑制导致了肿瘤侵袭能力增强。在胶质瘤细胞中, VEGF通过增强蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 1B 招募到 MET/VEGFR2 异源复合物, 直接抑制肝细胞生长因子依赖的 MET 磷酸化, 从而负调控肿瘤细胞的侵袭^[67]。MET 受体也被称为肝细胞生长因子受体, 是一种原致癌受体酪氨酸激酶, 与胶质瘤细胞恶性进展密切相关^[68]。经贝伐珠单抗治疗后, 相较于治疗前, 患者肿瘤组织 MET 磷酸化明显升高, 与侵袭能力密切相关的 N-钙黏蛋白表达明显增加; 同时部分患者位于 10 号染色体的 *PTEN* 基因表达缺失, 会导致 VEGFR-2 过表达, 从而进一步增强贝伐珠单抗治疗过程中肿瘤侵袭能力。贝伐珠单抗治疗后肿瘤细胞的侵袭能力增强可能导致抗血管治疗后血管选定增强^[69]。在患者组织和小鼠异种移植模型中, 贝伐珠单抗耐药的样本中 MET 表达明显升高, MET 磷酸化水平也显著增强^[70]。目前, 多项研究都指出贝伐珠单抗治疗与 MET 过表达及激活的密切联系, 提示了贝伐珠单抗与 MET 抑制剂联合应用的可能。除了影响胶质瘤的侵袭外, 胶质瘤的间充质转变也可导致抗血管治疗的耐药。对贝伐珠单抗耐药的胶质瘤细胞系与未经治疗组比较, 结果显示, 耐药组与间

充质转变、细胞侵袭和炎症相关的基因上调, 肿瘤中炎性介质通过自分泌或旁分泌的方式促进肿瘤细胞的侵袭^[71]; 而贝伐珠单抗导致的缺氧环境也可导致耐药肿瘤细胞内发生代谢重编程, 相较于贝伐珠单抗治疗敏感的细胞, 贝伐珠单抗耐药株表现为更高的葡萄糖摄取以及糖酵解和更低的有氧呼吸水平, 以促进胶质瘤细胞恶性进展^[72-73]。抗血管治疗后的缺氧环境可诱导胶质母细胞瘤细胞发生自噬, 从而抑制细胞凋亡, 提高肿瘤细胞的生存能力^[74]。

促进异常血管结构生成的因素导致抗血管治疗耐药。贝伐珠单抗治疗后期会加重肿瘤内的缺氧情况, 而缺氧环境是各种血管结构生成的促进因素。胶质瘤细胞可通过 VM 实现抗血管治疗耐药。贝伐珠单抗诱导肿瘤细胞的自噬上调了 VEGFR-2 的表达并且通过活性氧以非 VEGF 依赖性的方式激活 KDR/VEGFR-2, 促进 VM 的形成。胶质母细胞瘤中, 活性氧通过 PI3K-ATK 通路磷酸化 KDR 并激活 KDR/VEGFR-2 通路促进 VM 形成^[75]。在动物实验中, 贝伐珠单抗与细胞自噬抑制剂联合用药后小鼠的总体生存时间延长, 并显著降低了 VM 的数量, 且不影响贝伐珠单抗抑制血管生成的作用^[75]。干细胞样肿瘤细胞向内皮细胞分化形成血管结构也是一个潜在的耐药机制。在 GSCs 中, WNT5a 蛋白可独立诱导 GSCs 向 GDECs 分化, 而 GDECs 可表达更高水平的 WNT5a, 并分泌至微环境中募集正常血管内皮, 并以 WNT5a 依赖的方式促进血管内皮细胞增殖, 而 GDECs 及其招募的正常内皮细胞可维持 GSCs 的自我更新和侵袭性^[29, 76]。此外, VEGF 抑制剂治疗并不能阻断 GSCs 向 GDECs 的分化。在小鼠

胶质母细胞瘤模型中, VEGFR抑制剂治疗后GDECs增加^[76]。肿瘤来源的内皮细胞同时又与肿瘤复发和周围卫星灶密切相关, 相较于原发胶质瘤, 复发胶质瘤样本中GDECs含量更高, 切片中也可以观察到外周卫星灶内的GDECs显著多于肿瘤主体内的GDECs^[76]。胶质瘤相关巨噬细胞(glioma-associated microglia and macrophages, GAMs)也有能力表达促血管生成因子或直接促进新生血管的形成。在胶质母细胞瘤中, 最丰富的基质细胞类型是巨噬细胞, 胶质母细胞瘤细胞可以分泌IL-8和CCL2两种细胞因子, 促进GAMs分泌TNF- α , 以刺激血管形成。80%的GAMs从被招募的骨髓细胞分化而来, 而贝伐珠单抗治疗可增加巨噬细胞向肿瘤区域的招募, 并上调GAMs表达TNF- α , 导致血管内皮细胞激活增加, 以拮抗抗血管治疗的效果^[5]。胶质瘤中的缺氧环境也可以诱导GAMs向缺氧亚型分化, 缺氧亚型的GAMs分泌肾上腺髓质素, 破坏内皮细胞间的连接, 引发血管渗漏, 降低血液灌注; 而肾上腺髓质素拮抗剂治疗后可减少胶质瘤内血管生成, 改善血液渗漏^[77]。此外, 贝伐珠单抗治疗会使GAMs向M2样巨噬细胞转变。迁移抑制因子(migration inhibitory factor, MIF)诱导巨噬细胞向M1极化, 而胶质瘤细胞分泌MIF依赖VEGF对VEGFR2的激活。贝伐珠单抗对VEGF的耗竭会下调MIF, 从而使GAMs向M2极化, 促进胶质瘤恶性进展^[78]。

五、总结和展望

目前已发现众多胶质瘤内血管异常的机制, 但是除血管生成这一方式外, 其他血管异常的关键机制仍不明确。部分临床前研究发现, VM、干细胞样肿瘤细胞分化为内皮细胞、血管选定、血管套叠反折等血管异常的原因可以通过药物抑制, 但这些药物暂未进入临床试验。一系列新药的试验结果将为脑胶质瘤治疗提供新的可能。但在未来一段时间内, 贝伐珠单抗仍然是抗血管治疗的主要药物, 其他药物可能作为补充与贝伐珠单抗联用。

由于抗血管治疗耐药机制众多, 目前尚没有一个普适的解决抗血管治疗耐药的方式。个体化的抗血管治疗方案可能会成为主要发展方向。目前少有药物可以同时有效阻断所有耐药机制, 而快速发展的胶质瘤分子病理诊断以及肿瘤基因测序可以为抗血管个体化治疗提供指导。同时, 现有的临床前实验提示胶质瘤患者可能从多种酪氨酸激酶受体抑制剂联用或靶向多种酪氨酸激酶受体的小分子化合物中受益。尽管抗血管治疗当前面临着诸多问题, 但其仍是脑胶质瘤的重要治疗方法。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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