

· 论坛 ·

肺癌脑转移瘤跨组学诊断的研究进展

陈滢 康春生 刘晓民

300350 天津医科大学附属环湖医院头颈肿瘤中心(陈滢、康春生、刘晓民); 300052 天津医科大学总医院神经外科 天津神经病研究所(康春生)

通信作者: 康春生, Email: kang97061@tmu.edu.cn; 刘晓民, Email: liuxiaomintj@126.com

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【摘要】 肺癌作为恶性程度较高的肿瘤,其发病率和致死率在流行病学统计中长期居于首位。晚期患者出现脑转移后预后明显恶化,生存时间和生活质量大幅降低。近年来,以基因组测序、单细胞转录解析、质谱蛋白质组及代谢物分析为代表的组学技术取得突破性进展,为探索肺癌脑转移的分子机制开辟了新途径。跨组学数据整合策略不仅能全面解析肿瘤生物学特征,更能从系统层面阐明疾病发生发展的内在规律,在早期诊断中具有明显优势。基于影像组学特征与代谢分子标志物(包括谷胱甘肽代谢物及 AKR1B10 等)的联合分析,使得临床医生能够在症状出现前识别脑转移的高风险病例并动态监测治疗效果;循环肿瘤 DNA 检测技术同样为追踪基因突变提供了微创监测手段;转录调控网络与蛋白质互作图谱的关联分析则鉴定出了具有诊断值的特征性分子标签。本综述立足于多组学整合分析框架,系统梳理当前研究进展,着重讨论其在个体化诊疗中的转化价值,旨在为肺癌脑转移的精准防控体系构建提供理论支撑。

【关键词】 肺癌; 脑转移瘤; 跨组学诊断; 临床转化

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Research progress on trans-omics diagnosis of brain metastases from lung cancer Chen Ying, Kang Chunsheng, Liu Xiaomin

Neuro-Oncology Center, Huanhu Hospital Affiliated to Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin 300350, China (Chen Y, Kang CS, Liu XM); Department of Neurosurgery, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital & Tianjin Institute of Neurology, Tianjin 300052, China (Kang CS)

Corresponding authors: Kang Chunsheng, Email: kang97061@tmu.edu.cn; Liu Xiaomin, Email: liuxiaomintj@126.com

【Abstract】 Lung cancer is one of the malignant tumors with the highest morbidity and mortality worldwide, in which brain metastases are a common complication of advanced lung cancer, significantly affecting the quality of life and survival of patients. With the development of genomics technologies such as genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics, research on lung cancer brain metastases has gradually deepened. The trans-omics approach systematically resolves tumor molecular features by integrating genome sequencing, single-cell transcriptome analysis, high-throughput mass spectrometry proteomics, and metabolite profiling analysis, and reveals the molecular mechanisms of brain metastases of lung cancer in a multidimensional way, which provides a significant advantage in early diagnosis. Radiomics combined with multi-omics data allows early identification of patients with asymptomatic brain metastases and dynamic monitoring of treatment response by metabolic markers (e.g. GSH, AKR1B10). Genomic analysis of circulating tumor DNA in blood or cerebrospinal fluid can detect genetic mutations associated with lung cancer brain metastases for early warning. Transcriptome combined with proteomics analysis can identify specific gene expression profile changes and provide molecular markers for early diagnosis. Based on trans-omics diagnosis, this paper reviews the data from multi-omics studies by integrating them and explore their potential application and clinical translation in precision medicine, with a view to providing new ideas and references for trans-omics diagnosis of brain metastases in lung cancer.

【Key words】 Lung cancer; Brain neoplasms; Trans-omics diagnosis; Clinical translation

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中枢神经系统转移性肿瘤是成人中枢神经系统最常见的肿瘤类型之一^[1],其发病率是原发恶性脑肿瘤的 10 倍,约占中枢神经系统恶性肿瘤的 20%^[2],同时也是 80% 以上癌症患者死亡的原因^[3]。患者一旦出现中枢神经系统转移,其生存期缩短,体力活动状态评分迅速下降,中位生存期仅为 13 个月^[4]。19.9% 的中枢神经系统转移瘤源于肺癌,发生率占比最高^[3,5]。肺癌同样是威胁人类健康的重要疾病^[6],其高死亡率主要归因于晚期肿瘤的广泛转移,尤其是脑转移,40%~50% 的患者会发生脑转移^[7]。肺癌脑转移瘤(lung cancer brain metastasis, LCBM)的发生机制复杂,涉及肿瘤细胞与脑微环境的相互作用、血脑屏障的破坏、基因变异及表观遗传调控等多个层面^[8-10]。

目前 LCBM 的临床诊断仍是影像学检查结合组织病理学分析。这种常规的临床诊断方法存在着敏感度不足、分子异质性无法检测及早期微转移病灶难以捕捉等技术缺陷。在组织病理活检中,虽然能获得相应的病理学信息,但该诊断技术存在创伤风险和取样局限性,难以呈现出 LCBM 的分子异质性特征^[11];在影像学检测中,虽然能观察到 LCBM 病灶的进展情况,但该诊断技术难以识别早期转移的微小转移病灶。临床中,约 30% 以上的 LCBM 微小病灶在常规扫描中被漏诊。常规的影像学检测也无法揭示 LCBM 的驱动基因突变和免疫微环境等关键信息^[12]。以上技术缺陷限制了 LCBM 患者早期临床干预和精准治疗的实施。因此,为了弥补常规诊断技术的缺陷,跨组学整合分析策略应运而生。跨组学整合技术体系是通过融合 LCBM 基因组变异、转录调控、蛋白互作和代谢重编程等多层次分子数据,从而建立起 LCBM 系统的生物信息学解析框架^[13-15],为 LCBM 的分子景观研究提供了有力理论基础^[16-17]。跨组学技术主要通过从遗传学基础到环境暴露效应的逐步分析^[18],深入研究 LCBM 的发病机制、病理生理过程和分子基础^[19],构建出一个具有多维度的生物信息图谱,提供一个从基因表达到功能性蛋白质,再到细胞代谢层面的全景观视角,为 LCBM 的精准诊断及个体化治疗提供相应的支持^[20]。本研究系统性地梳理了跨组学技术在 LCBM 诊断及治疗领域的最新应用进展,重点探讨了其在早期筛查、治

疗方案优化和预后评估 3 个关键临床应用领域的转化潜力,通过整合跨组学数据进一步揭示了 LCBM 复杂的分子调控网络,旨在进一步推动 LCBM 个体化医疗模式和精准医学的创新发展。

一、LCBM 的基因组学研究

LCBM 作为一种高度异质性的疾病,其发病机制和治疗策略受到分子生物学的深刻影响^[21]。在 LCBM 中,通过特异性遗传变异和表观遗传修饰的鉴定,揭示了不同组织学亚型的独特分子特征,为 LCBM 的个体化治疗提供了新的方向^[22]。

40% 的非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者和 24% 的小细胞肺癌(small cell lung cancer, SCLC)患者会向中枢神经系统转移^[23]。在 NSCLC 中,大约 50% 的肺腺癌最终会发生脑转移^[22,24],其发生脑转移的复杂性反映在可变的遗传变异方面。通过全外显子组测序(whole exome sequencing, WES)技术发现,EGFR、ALK、KRAS 等基因的突变在肺癌脑转移瘤中较为常见^[25],这些基因的变异与肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力密切相关^[26]。此外,Murphy 等^[27]以及 Bajbouj 等^[28]发现,表观遗传修饰在肺癌发生、发展及脑转移中也起着关键作用,可遗传的染色质修饰如 DNA 甲基化、组蛋白修饰和非编码 RNA 调控在不改变 DNA 序列的情况下调节基因表达,为基于分子亚型差异的肺癌脑转移瘤靶向治疗提供了新的思路。此外,全基因组关联分析(genome-wide association study, GWAS)发现了一些与肺癌脑转移风险相关的单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP),为揭示其遗传基础提供了重要线索^[29]。

二、LCBM 的转录组学研究

转移是癌细胞从原发病灶向远处扩散的过程,而肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME),包括肿瘤间质、血管和免疫细胞,在促进癌细胞迁移和侵袭基底膜引发转移,促进癌细胞在转移部位定植和生长方面起着至关重要的作用^[30]。人脑是一个具有免疫特权的器官,与其他器官相比,其为转移性肿瘤细胞的播种和定植提供了一个“敌对”的环境^[31]。然而,近年来越来越多的研究证明脑转移生态位的存在维持了 LCBM 细胞在患者体内的生存^[13, 32-33]。颅

内肿瘤微环境给转移带来了诸多挑战,包括血脑屏障、独特的免疫环境、复杂的细胞-细胞相互作用网络以及特定的代谢限制^[34]。因此,要创建转移生态位,肿瘤细胞以及TME中的细胞(包括基质细胞、相关免疫细胞和邻近脑细胞)必须进行广泛的重编程或重塑^[35]。Kim等^[36]于2020年对转移性肺腺癌(NSCLC的一个主要亚型)的单细胞RNA序列(single-cell RNA sequencing, scRNA-seq)进行分析表明,癌细胞和TME中的细胞确实经历了广泛的分子和细胞重编程,以创造有利于转移的肿瘤和免疫抑制环境。2022年,一项针对15种转移性癌症的跨组学研究表明,不同癌症的脑转移生态位具有免疫回避性TME的特征,其特点是转移相关巨噬细胞和异质性T细胞反应^[30]。同年,Zhang等^[13]对原发和转移性肿瘤不同区域的全转录组分析证实了脑转移生态位的存在,为探索LCBM的生物标志物提供了宝贵的资源,并为开发针对脑转移生态位的分子靶向或免疫疗法确定了许多治疗靶点。最近,Fu等^[33]对不同遗传背景和酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)治疗史的手术获得的LCBM样本进行了单细胞转录组分析和多重免疫组织化学验证,发现TKI治疗可提高T细胞中免疫检查点细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关蛋白4(cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, CTLA-4)的表达,促进免疫抑制微环境。这种免疫调节是由肿瘤来源的HMGB1响应TKIs启动。在具有TKI敏感或TKI耐药EGFR突变的LCBM同基因小鼠模型中,CTLA4阻断联合TKIs较TKI单一治疗或TKIs联合PD1阻断显示出更高的疗效。这些发现提供了对TKI耐药机制的见解,并强调了CTLA4阻断在EGFR突变的LCBM中与TKI具有协同作用,为对抗TKI耐药性提供了一种新的治疗途径。

三、LCBM的蛋白质组学研究

质谱分析技术突破性进展极大推动蛋白质研究深度与广度,使其成为生物医学领域大规模蛋白质检测重要研究方向。在蛋白质组学应用中该技术已成功用于翻译后修饰(如磷酸化)、分子间相互作用及空间构象解析等关键领域并取得一系列突破性成果^[37-38]。这一技术体系在新型治疗靶点识别和疾病标志物发掘方面具独特优势,研究者通过系统性检测不同来源生物标志物能完整描绘LCBM病灶内蛋白质表达谱及其修饰特征^[39]。研究发现,LCBM中涉及细胞形态改变、黏附能力调节及胞内信号传导等生物学过程的关键蛋白质均呈显著表达失调现象^[40-41]。

在LCBM蛋白质组学研究中,EGFR、ALK等受体酪氨酸激酶的蛋白及其下游信号通路在肺癌的病理过程中起着关键作用^[42-43]。EGFR作为ErbB家族成员,通过一系列生化过程促进恶性细胞存活、增殖等,使EGFR及其下游信号通路成为肺癌治疗的重要靶点^[44],例如通过蛋白质组学技术对肺癌脑转移患者的肿瘤组织进行分析,发现EGFR蛋白的高表达与患者的不良预后相关。在临床转化方面,基于EGFR蛋白在肺癌患者的异常表达开发了针对EGFR的靶向药物,如吉非替尼、奥西替尼等,这些药物能够特异性地抑制EGFR的活性,阻断下游信号通路,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的生长和增殖^[43]。在临床试验中,对于携带EGFR敏感突变的肺癌脑转移患者,使用EGFR-TKI药物治疗后,患者的生存期得到显著延长,疾病进展得到有效控制^[42-43]。Tong等^[39]发现,脑转移灶中核糖体蛋白(如RPL4、RPS19、RPS16、RPLP0、RPS2、RPS26和RPS25)的过表达与放疗抵抗相关,抑制相关蛋白可增强伽马刀治疗的敏感性。这些研究不仅揭示了蛋白质组学在生物标志物发现中的价值,还为开发新型联合疗法(如EGFR-TKI+HER3抑制剂)提供了直接依据^[45]。此外,免疫检查点的发现是免疫治疗领域的重大突破^[46]。在正常生理中,免疫检查点维持免疫系统稳态,但肿瘤细胞通过表达免疫检查点蛋白逃避免疫攻击^[47],其中程序性死亡受体1(programmed death 1, PD-1)与程序性细胞死亡配体1(programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-L1)以及CTLA-4已被证实是LCBM细胞逃逸的主要机制^[33, 48-49]。针对这些免疫检查点蛋白的靶向治疗药物的开发已经取得了重大进展,通过阻断这些蛋白的功能激活患者体内的免疫系统,更有效地识别和攻击肿瘤细胞,为LCBM患者带来新的治疗希望。

四、LCBM的代谢组学研究

代谢重编程是恶性肿瘤的标志^[50]。Faubert等^[51]已经证明了肿瘤转移中代谢重编程的复杂性,其中肿瘤的代谢特性和代谢需求在癌症进展期间改变,从而产生不同的肿瘤特征,如原发性和转移性癌症之间的耐药性获得。此外,代谢标志物在LCBM的早期诊断和药物反应监测中具有重要作用,例如通过对患者血液或脑脊液中的代谢物进行磁共振代谢组学分析,能够发现一些与肺癌脑转移相关的特异性代谢物变化^[52]。在早期诊断方面,Wang等^[53]发现,早期肺癌存在脂质代谢异常,确定了9种脂质为早期癌症检测的特征代谢物,并构建了LCAID v2.0平

台用于早期肺癌检测,提示脂质代谢物在肺癌早期检测中的潜在价值。在药物反应监测中,Liu等^[54]对肺癌细胞系及其衍生的脑转移亚群进行了代谢组学和蛋白质组学的联合研究,证实了LCBM细胞进行了细胞代谢重编程,变为了谷胱甘肽高消耗状态,有助于通过抑制LCBM细胞的铁死亡从而抑制GPX4的表达及其体内外活性,增强铂类药物对LCBM细胞的抗癌作用。治疗期间,血浆谷胱甘肽水平下降 $\geq 30\%$ 的患者的铂类药物客观缓解率(overall response rate, ORR)提高约2倍。Duan等^[55]证实了AKR1B10通过促进Warburg效应(有氧糖酵解)促进LCBM对培美曲塞的耐药性,并通过临床队列研究表明,脑脊液中AKR1B10水平与患者生存期显著负相关($P < 0.001$),提示其作为预后标志物的潜力。以上研究为LCBM的病理和药物机制提供新的见解,通过调节代谢途径或使用代谢标志物监测疾病,开发更有效的LCBM治疗方案。需要特别注意的是,LCBM免疫治疗与代谢组学密切相关,代谢组学是LCBM治疗的重要基石^[56]。近年来,越来越多的研究通过对LCBM样本以及密切相关的代谢标志物的鉴定,为早期诊断、治疗计划和预后评估提供了新的研究方向^[52, 57]。

五、LCBM跨组学研究的临床应用

基因组学和转录组学的整合在LCBM的分类、治疗和预后评估中发挥着重要作用。传统的LCBM的分类是基于组织学模式,而基因组学和转录组学的进步使得LCBM也可以通过肿瘤生物标志物和遗传改变表征,例如Murphy等^[27]通过分析基因组重排和体细胞DNA连锁定义了肺癌的共同起源或谱系,并使用这些特定的DNA连锁作为精确的肿瘤标志物区分原发性和转移性肺癌,为LCBM的临床鉴别诊断提供了新的方向。Hamouz等^[58]通过基因组学和转录组学的跨组学分析证明了在NSCLC中,PI3K-AKT-mTOR通路的异常激活与对EGFR-TKIs的耐药密切相关,其激活主要由PIK3CA、AKT1突变和PTEN缺失引起。这一发现使得靶向mTOR的药物(如依维莫司和替西莫司)和靶向EGFR及ALK的EGFR-TKIs(如奥西替尼、吉非替尼、西瑞替尼和劳拉替尼)得到开发。这些药物目前已成为LCBM临床治疗的一线药物。在LCBM治疗领域,转录组学还常与其他组学技术相整合,以扩大其应用范围。通过将转录组学和代谢组学相整合,研究人员证实了AKR1B10/糖酵解/H4K12la/CCNB1通路的激活可促进LCBM患者对培美曲塞的耐药性,为LCBM患

者对培美曲塞增敏提供了新的策略^[55]。在转录组学与蛋白质组学整合应用中,Ye等^[59]利用《癌症细胞系百科全书》(Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia, CCLE)的RNA测序和蛋白质组学对人类NSCLC细胞系进行分析,找出了对用于治疗NSCLC的全身性或靶向疗法的药物泛敏感和泛耐药的基因。

个体化治疗策略已成为LCBM临床管理的核心发展方向^[60]。基于跨组学技术平台整合基因组变异、转录调控、蛋白质互作及代谢网络等多元信息,能够系统解析疾病分子特征与生物学特性,进而指导临床决策的优化^[61]。这种诊疗模式在提升疗效的同时,可有效降低治疗相关的不良反应及医疗成本。

六、LCBM面临的关键问题与展望

1. 耐药性机制突破:虽然现有疗法取得一定成效,但LCBM肿瘤细胞通过获得性突变、表观遗传重塑及药物外排增强等途径产生的耐药性,仍是制约疗效提升的主要瓶颈^[62-63]。针对这一难题,阐明耐药分子基础并研发靶向干预策略,将成为后续研究的重点突破方向^[64]。

2. 血脑屏障的跨越:血脑屏障是药物进入脑组织的主要障碍之一^[65]。许多化疗药物和靶向药物(如培美曲塞、吉非替尼)因难以穿透血脑屏障,导致脑内药物浓度不足,严重影响治疗效果^[60]。因此,开发能够有效跨越血脑屏障的药物输送系统,如纳米载体、外泌体等,将是提高LCBM治疗效果的关键,也是目前研究的热点^[66-67]。纳米技术在跨越血脑屏障方面展现出独特优势,其具有粒径小、可修饰性强等特点,能够通过多种方式跨越血脑屏障^[68],例如纳米颗粒可以被设计成具有特定的表面电荷和涂层,使其能够与血脑屏障上的转运蛋白或受体相互作用,通过主动运输的方式进入脑组织^[69];或者利用纳米颗粒的尺寸优势通过血脑屏障的细胞间隙或通过胞吞作用进入脑内^[70]。在常规纳米材料用于脑转移临床治疗的应用方面,有一项临床研究(NCT04639271)利用白蛋白纳米颗粒(abraxane)递送曲妥珠单抗和吡咯替尼,用于治疗HER2阳性乳腺癌脑转移患者。该研究于2020年提交审核,于2024年结束。脂质体作为一种常见的纳米载体,能够包裹药物,提高药物的稳定性和靶向性^[71]。中国医学科学院肿瘤医院Fan等^[72]发现,盐酸伊立替康脂质体在晚期三阴性乳腺癌患者中表现出良好的抗肿瘤活性。在该I期临床试验(NCT04728035)中,25.3%的患者实现了完全缓解,疾病控制率也高达67.8%,中位无进展生存期和总生存期分别为4.8个月和14.1个月,

以上临床试验数据展示了盐酸伊立替康脂质体制剂在抗肿瘤效应方面有着卓越的疗效,同时为纳米载体技术在脑转移瘤治疗中的应用提供了重要的理论基础与实验数据支持。值得关注的是,在LCBM治疗领域中,功能性纳米材料的研发已成为关键突破口,特别是那些兼具诊断与治疗功能的纳米材料为该领域带来了革命性创新。近期有一项研究创新性地开发了钆基纳米粒子系统(AGuIX),并在15例LCBM患者中开展了一期临床试验。该研究结果证实了AGuIX纳米系统不仅能显著地提升MRI的对比度,还具有放射治疗增敏特性,凸显了该系统在应对LCBM复杂病理过程中的潜在效用^[73]。以上的研究成果不仅标志着该领域的重大进展,更为LCBM临床治疗策略的革新提供了新思路。但未来纳米载体的优化仍面临着许多挑战,包括载药性能的提升和安全性评估等关键性问题,这些都需要通过改进制备工艺来突破血脑屏障的递送障碍。

3. 在个体化治疗方面,基于精准医学理念的治疗模式在肺癌脑转移临床实践中正逐步普及^[74]。但现有治疗方案的设计仍受限于生物标志物的匮乏和临床数据的不足^[75]。为突破这一局限,未来研究应着力于整合多组学技术平台,构建动态治疗预测模型,具体可从以下维度推进:(1)基于多组学特征的分层治疗策略。通过整合基因组与转录组数据,识别关键驱动突变(如*EGFR*、*ALK*)其相关信号通路的协同激活模式(如*PI3K-AKT-mTOR*),进而指导靶向药物的组合应用,如奥希替尼与*mTOR*抑制剂的联合治疗方案^[58];同时结合蛋白质组与代谢组分析,通过磷酸化蛋白谱(如*MET*激活)和代谢特征(如乳酸水平)预测耐药机制,并筛选潜在的代谢调节剂如二甲双胍用于耐药逆转^[37, 55]。(2)实施动态监测与方案优化。①采用液体活检技术结合单细胞跨组学分析:通过循环肿瘤DNA追踪*EGFR-T790M*等耐药突变,同时利用单细胞转录组分析肿瘤微环境中免疫检查点(如*CTLA4*、*PD-L1*)的动态变化,及时切换或联用免疫治疗^[33, 68];②治疗响应预测模型:基于机器学习整合多组学数据(如基因组变异、血浆外泌体蛋白、脑脊液代谢物)开发治疗响应评分系统(如“脑转移治疗指数”),量化评估药物敏感性^[41, 56]。(3)跨组学指导的联合治疗策略。靶向+免疫+代谢干预三联疗法是针对*EGFR*突变型LCBM,联合*EGFR*-TKI(奥希替尼)、*CTLA4*抑制剂(伊匹木单抗)及糖酵解抑制剂(2-deoxy-D-glucose, 2-DG),通过阻断驱动信号、激活免疫应答并抑制代谢逃逸,克服

耐药性^[33, 55];时空特异性治疗是根据脑转移灶与原发灶的组学差异(如血脑屏障相关转运蛋白表达)设计穿透血脑屏障的纳米药物(如载药脂质体),并联合局部放疗增强靶向性^[66]。

4. 新型治疗策略的探索:LCBM治疗领域创新方向持续拓展,除手术切除、放射治疗、化学药物治疗及分子靶向干预等传统手段外^[76],需要开发更具突破性治疗模式,如免疫调节疗法、工程化细胞治疗及基因编辑技术等前沿方法^[77]。凭借其独特作用机制展现巨大的临床应用前景,如免疫检查点阻断剂在非小细胞肺癌治疗中成效显著为其用于LCBM病灶干预提供理论依据^[78]。

5. 跨组学诊断数据的整合:跨学科协作框架下组学数据整合对推进LCBM研究至关重要,建立跨领域科研合作网络并构建标准化多组学数据库与资源共享体系^[79],可有效加速基础研究成果向临床实践的转化进程。

七、结论与展望

LCBM的发生发展是一个复杂的、相互作用的以及不断变化的过程,涉及LCBM肿瘤细胞基因及表观遗传的改变、代谢的重编程、转移生态位的形成以及与其他细胞的相互作用。因此,跨组学诊断对揭示LCBM复杂的分子机制和生物学行为尤为重要。本文系统性地阐述了基因组学、转录调控、蛋白质组及代谢网络分析在LCBM研究中的最新进展,并重点探讨跨组学整合策略在LCBM临床诊疗中的应用价值,基于多维组学数据构建的疾病预测模型为LCBM精准医疗实施提供重要依据。在未来的研究中需聚焦开发更高效的组学数据整合算法、深入解析LCBM的分子机制和生物标志物以优化LCBM诊疗方案并提高LCBM患者的治疗效果和生存质量。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

作者贡献声明 构思设计、论文撰写及修订为陈滢,论文审阅与指导为康春生、刘晓民

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