



· 综述 ·

BRAF V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤治疗的临床研究进展

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[摘要] 多数黑色素瘤具有*BRAF* V600E/K突变, 因此V600成为黑色素瘤精准治疗的重要靶点, 并通常可被*BRAF*抑制剂和MEK抑制剂联合阻断。免疫检查点抑制剂的出现也极大地改善了*BRAF* V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤患者的治疗结局, 探究这部分患者的最佳一线治疗及序贯治疗顺序的临床试验正在开展。本文就精准医疗时代*BRAF* V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤患者治疗的最新研究进展进行综述。

[关键词] *BRAF* V600突变; 晚期黑色素瘤; 免疫检查点抑制剂; *BRAF*抑制剂; MEK抑制剂

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[Abstract] Most melanomas have *BRAF* V600E/K mutations, making V600 an important target for precision treatment of melanoma, and it can often be blocked by a combination of *BRAF* inhibitors and MEK inhibitors. The emergence of immune checkpoint inhibitors has also greatly improved the treatment outcome of patients with *BRAF* V600 mutation-positive advanced melanoma. Clinical trials are also underway to determine the best first-line treatment and the sequence of combination therapies for these patients. This paper reviewed the latest progress in the treatment of *BRAF* V600 mutation-positive advanced melanoma in the era of precision medicine.

[Key words] *BRAF* V600 mutation; Advanced melanoma; Immune checkpoint inhibitors; *BRAF* inhibitors; MEK inhibitors

黑色素瘤是极具侵袭性且致命的肿瘤之一^[1], 具有高度的肿瘤异质性, 存在多个通路的肿瘤突变负荷 (tumor mutation burden, TMB)。临床上大多数黑色素瘤可被早期诊断并被外科手术切除, I、II期患者的5年生存率可达82%~98%, 但晚期黑色素瘤患者的预后非常差, 传统的治疗方案有效率很低, 且易引发耐药

及不良反应。

约40%的黑色素瘤具有*BRAF* V600E/K突变^[2], 这种突变通常对*BRAF*抑制剂 (*BRAF* inhibitor, *BRAF*i) 和MEK抑制剂 (MEK inhibitor, MEKi) 敏感, 1/3的晚期患者可以从*BRAF*i/MEKi组合的治疗方案中长期获益^[3-4], 然而在12~15个月后多数患者会发生肿

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瘤进展或耐药^[5]。免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI) 也彻底改变了晚期黑色素瘤的治疗, ICI联合治疗有效率可达35%~40%^[6-7], 且不易发生耐药^[8-9]。

免疫治疗与靶向治疗在BRAF V600突变阳性的患者中用作辅助治疗时的疗效未见明显差

异^[10-11], 而用作一线治疗的相关临床试验正在陆续开展, 使BRAF V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤患者的治疗前景变得更加明朗。表1汇总了近年来评估BRAFi/MEKi/ICI对于BRAF V600突变阳性晚期黑色素瘤患者疗效的Ⅲ期临床试验。

表1 近年开展的评估BRAFi/MEKi/ICI对于BRAF V600突变阳性晚期黑色素瘤疗效的Ⅲ期临床试验汇总

Tab. 1 Summary of recent phase III trials evaluating the efficacy of BRAFi/MEKi/ICI in BRAF V600 mutation-positive advanced melanoma

NCT number	Follow-up time t/year	Number of cases n	Intervention/treatment	Primary outcome	Intervention/ treatment
coBRIM (NCT01689519) ^[12]	≥5.0	495	Vemurafenib/cobimetinib vs vemurafenib	Median PFS: 12.6 months vs 7.2 months; 5-year PFS rate: 14% vs 10%	2019.07.21
CheckMate-067 (NCT01844505) ^[8]	≥5.0	945	Nivolumab/ipilimumab vs nivolumab vs ipilimumab	Median OS: NR vs 45.5 months vs 24.6 months; 5-year OS rate: 60% vs 46% vs 30%	2016.08.01
IMspire-150 (NCT02908672) ^[13]	2.0	514	Vemurafenib/cobimetinib/ atezolizumab vs vemurafenib/ cobimetinib	Median PFS: 15.1 months vs 10.6 months	2019.10.11
KEYNOTE-22 (NCT01597908) ^[14]	3.0	563	Dabrafenib/trametinib/ pembrolizumab vs dabrafenib/ trametinib	Median PFS: 16.9 months vs 10.7 months; Median OS: NR vs 26.3 months	2019.04.25
COMBI-I (NCT02967692) ^[15]	2.3	532	Dabrafenib/trametinib/spartalizumab vs dabrafenib/trametinib	Median PFS: 16.2 months vs 12.0 months	2020.08.11

PFS: Progression-free survival; OS: Overall survival; NR: Not reaching.

1 一线靶向联合治疗

coBRIM研究^[12]的延长随访结果表明, 在初治的BRAF V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤患者中, 联用维莫非尼 (vemurafenib) /考比替尼 (cobimetinib) 相比单用vemurafenib疗效更好, 两组的中位PFS分别为12.6和7.2个月, 5年PFS率分别为14%和10%, 中位OS分别为22.5和17.4个月, 5年OS率分别为31%和26%, 这与先前的两项临床试验COMBI-d和COMBI-v汇总的结果 [达拉菲尼 (dabrafenib) /曲美替尼 (trametinib) 作为一线治疗, 5年OS率为34%] 基本一致^[14]。联合治疗组也具有更高的客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR) (68% vs 45%, $P < 0.0001$)。

继先前Ib期的BRIM7试验^[16], coBRIM研究^[12]进一步证实vemurafenib/cobimetinib联合治疗在BRAF V600突变阳性晚期黑色素瘤患者中可以长期获益。

2 一线ICI联合治疗

BRAFi/MEKi与ICI相比, 长期不良反应少见^[17], ICI对于BRAF V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤患者, 虽然缓解率较低, 但可诱导更持久的反应。

纳武利尤单抗 (nivolumab) /伊匹单抗 (ipilimumab) 是第一个获批用于一线治疗BRAF V600突变阳性转移性黑色素瘤患者的ICI组合。CheckMate-067研究中, Wolchok等^[8]将晚期黑色素瘤患者随机分配到nivolumab与ipilimumab联合组、nivolumab单药组和ipilimumab单药组, 结果显示, 3组的6.5年OS率分别为60%、43%和25%, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。3组的中位OS分别为NR、45.5和24.6个月, 6.5年ORR分别为58%、45%和19%, 对比先前随访5年的结果^[7], 两种含有nivolumab的方案ORR保持稳定, 且均未达到中位反应持续时间。值得注意的是, 在治疗的前12个月内联合治疗组都显

示持续的PFS和OS，总体安全性也与之前的报道^[7, 18-20]一致。这是基于抗程序性死亡[蛋白]-1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) 治疗黑色素瘤的Ⅲ期试验中随访时间最长的研究，证明ICI联合治疗在*BRAF* V600突变阳性患者中具有安全、持久的临床效益。

3 靶向治疗联合免疫治疗

*BRAF*i/*MEK*i与ICI的不良反应机制不同，理论上三联疗法是可行的。就其分子机制而言，*BRAF*i/*MEK*i可引起肿瘤微环境的变化，增加新抗原和主要组织相容性复合体 (major histocompatibility complex, MHC) 的表达，以及CD8⁺ T淋巴细胞的浸润^[21-23]。但实际上联合应用并非如此简单，两项相关的临床试验均因早期的剂量增加导致的不良反应而被迫停止^[24-25]，因此需要识别能从三联疗法中获得长期益处的患者特征。

IMspire150研究^[13]将*BRAF* V600突变阳性的Ⅲc~Ⅳ期黑素瘤患者分配到vemurafenib/cobimetinib/阿替利珠单抗 (atezolizumab) 三联治疗组和vemurafenib/cobimetinib双联治疗组，主要终点是研究者评估的PFS，前者的PFS相比后者显著延长 [15.1个月 vs 10.6个月，风险比 (hazard ratio, HR) =0.78, 95% CI: 0.63~0.97, $P=0.025$]，2年OS率分别为60%和53%。靶向治疗联合免疫治疗组的主要不良反应为血清磷酸肌酸激酶 (51.3%) 和腹泻 (42.2%)，患者耐受性良好。这是首个成功的靶向治疗联合免疫治疗用于黑色素瘤治疗的Ⅲ期试验。次要终点是独立评审委员会评估的PFS，但其差异无统计学意义。

KEYNOTE-022试验^[14]研究了dabrafenib/trametinib/帕博利珠单抗 (pembrolizumab) 的组合，主要终点是研究者评估的PFS，结果差异无统计学意义。但经过更长时间 (36.6个月) 的随访，结果显示，三联治疗组和双联治疗组的ORR分别为63%和72%，前者的中位OS尚未达到，后者为26.3个月，两组的中位PFS (16.9个月 vs 10.7个月) 和中位反应持续时间 (25.1个月 vs 12.1个月) 差异更显著^[26]，证实了该研究的基本观

点：在*BRAF*i/*MEK*i中添加ICI，也许不能提高初始ORR，但可防止或延缓获得性耐药的发生。ICI持久的反应可以使不同治疗组之间的差异随着时间的推移变得更加明显，因此在未来的评估ICI组合的研究设计中应考虑中位反应持续时间这一关键指标。

最新发布的COMBI-I试验^[15]探究了dabrafenib/trametinib/spartalizumab的治疗组合，主要终点 (研究者评估的PFS) 和次要终点 (ORR和1年OS率) 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。基于这一结果，作者目前不推荐在*BRAF* V600突变阳性的晚期黑色素瘤患者中应用该三联疗法。但这些早期数据不能认为是结论性的，三联疗法的研究结果还不够成熟，不可否认其具备较持久的效应，在预后较差的患者中，不失为一种选择。

目前对于靶向治疗与免疫治疗序贯的顺序尚无共识，临床实践中仍是基于患者的肿瘤综合选择，还缺乏大型序贯的前瞻性研究证据。为此，DREAMseq (NCT02224781, Ⅲ期)、SECOMBIT (NCT02631447, Ⅱ期)、ImmunoCobiVem (NCT02902029, Ⅱ期) 及EORTC EBIN (NCT03235245, Ⅱ期) 研究正陆续开展。其中SECOMBIT和DREAMseq两项试验的初步数据已在会议上公布^[27-28]，初步结果表明，首次治疗接受联合ICI的患者的PFS优于接受*BRAF*i/*MEK*i的患者。

4 影响治疗决策的生物标志物

KEYNOTE-001队列研究^[29]探讨了基线肿瘤大小 (basal tumor size, BTS) 与接受pembrolizumab治疗的晚期黑色素瘤患者预后之间的关系，结果表明，低于中位数的BTS与较长的OS独立相关^[30]，提示BTS有可能是影响治疗决策的一个因素，但仍需要大规模的研究来证实其对患者预后的影响。

既往许多研究^[31-32]证明，肿瘤标本的程序性死亡[蛋白]配体-1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 表达可作为ICI免疫治疗的一个独立预后因素，然而CheckMate-067研究中，Hodi等^[20]认为单独评估PD-L1的表达不能很好

地预测OS。

肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞 (tumor infiltrating lymphocytes, TIL) 与恶性黑色素瘤患者生存率的改善有关^[33]。在此基础上, 肿瘤组织的基因表达谱被进一步研究^[34-36], 并发现TIL主要分为炎性表型和非炎性表型, 前者主要为炎症基因 (以 γ 干扰素转录为中心) 高表达的T细胞, 后者则为炎症基因低表达的T细胞。相比单独的PD-L1表达, T细胞的炎性表型更能代表肿瘤微环境, 与免疫治疗的反应有更强的预测相关性。

黑色素瘤存在多个通路的TMB, TMB也能较好地预测ICI治疗的效果。有一些突变已被证明会驱动T细胞的非炎性表型, 从而影响抗肿瘤免疫反应^[37-42]。有鉴于此, 黑色素瘤中诸多特异性突变有待进一步挖掘, 以发现更多新的生物标志物和治疗靶点。值得注意的是, 目前关于微环境中生物标志物的探索多数是在没有任何治疗干预的情况下进行的, 这些生物标志物在治疗前后的动态变化也是将来需要探索的方向。

基线乳酸脱氢酶 (lactate dehydrogenase, LDH) 水平仍是反映晚期黑色素瘤患者接受靶向治疗或免疫治疗的最重要的生存预后因素^[7, 14, 43]。IMspire150的探索性分析^[44]、coBRIM的亚组分析^[12]和CheckMate-067的亚组分析^[8]的结果都表明, 基线LDH水平、PD-L1的表达状态、TMB和完全缓解率都会影响患者的疗效, 并且这些因素之间也存在一定的相关性, 因此需要进一步评估能从特定治疗策略中获益的患者亚组特征。同时, 肿瘤微环境内的代谢因素也不容忽视, 如由BRAF/MAPK突变通路调节的细胞内信号, 或缺氧、微环境酸化和营养剥夺, 这些因素都会影响LDH水平, 同时也与BRAFi/MEKi的耐药性和免疫治疗的反应有关, 解锁这些因素将有助于逆转已被重塑的肿瘤微环境^[45]。

5 结语

进入精准医疗时代后, 针对黑色素瘤的特异性免疫、分子信号通路和分子靶向策略得到了进一步的细化与完善。大量靶向治疗与免疫治疗的创新组合的涌现, 在BRAF V600突变阳性的晚期

黑色素瘤患者的一线治疗中显示出较客观的生存获益。然而, 关于最佳的一线治疗、药物治疗的顺序、新型的生物标志物及进一步的亚组分析等重要问题仍需进一步探究, 以更好地指导临床医师进行个性化治疗。

目前液体活检技术代表了精准医疗的一个重点方向。液体活检不仅能辅助疾病诊断, 其应用也拓展到疗效预测和预后评估, 为组织获取、空间异质性及肿瘤突变等难题提供了解决方案。而黑色素瘤患者液体活检中的生物标志物包括循环肿瘤DNA (circulating tumor DNA, ctDNA)、miRNA、长链非编码RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA) 及蛋白质/代谢物等对于患者的诊断、预后及治疗反应的预测十分重要。因此我们期待可以借助各种精准医疗新技术, 如蛋白组学、基因疗法及细胞疗法等, 以发展出个性化的靶向鸡尾酒疗法, 并与放疗、免疫疗法等结合, 共同维持长期、全面的疗效, 这是精准治疗时代研究者应该努力的方向。

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