

· 专家述评 ·



邵志敏，主任医师，教授，首批教育部长江学者特聘教授，国家杰出青年科学基金项目获得者，复旦大学特聘教授，复旦大学肿瘤研究所所长，复旦大学乳腺癌研究所所长，复旦大学附属肿瘤医院大外科主任兼乳腺外科主任。担任中华医学会肿瘤学分会副主任委员、中国抗癌协会乳腺癌专业委员会名誉主任委员、中国抗癌协会肿瘤靶向治疗专业委员会主任委员、第八届亚洲乳腺癌协会主席，连续四届担任圣加仑国际乳腺癌大会专家团成员。主要从事乳腺癌的临床和基础研究，建立适合中国人群的早期筛查和诊疗流程，确立乳腺癌“复旦分型”和精准治疗策略，开展临床试验改善患者预后。在*JAMA*、*BMJ*、*Cancer Cell*、*Nature Genetics*、*Cell Metabolism*、*Lancet Oncology*、*Journal of Clinical Oncology*、*JAMA Oncology*等重要期刊上发表多篇论文，主编专著10部。先后获得国家科技进步二等奖，教育部科技进步一、二等奖，卫健委科技进步一等奖，上海市科技进步一、二、三等奖，领衔团队入选教育部创新团队。先后主持国家自然科学基金重大项目、国家自然科学基金专项项目、国家卫健委临床重点项目等国家级及省部级项目。

中国乳腺癌重要基础转化研究——进展与展望

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[摘要] 乳腺癌作为威胁中国女性健康的常见恶性肿瘤之一，其发病率和死亡率正持续攀升。面对这一严峻形势，迫切需要通过基础转化研究来优化治疗方案，以应对当前治疗中存在的挑战。本文综述中国近5年在乳腺癌基础转化研究领域的关键进展，旨在为乳腺癌的精准治疗提供科学依据和新方向。研究涵盖乳腺癌的分子分型、生物标志物发掘、耐药机制探索、精准治疗策略优化以及新靶点的鉴别等多个方面。在分子分型方面，研究者通过深入分析乳腺癌亚型，揭示了不同亚型在治疗响应上的显著差异，并针对各亚型提出了特定的治疗策略，为实现个体化治疗奠定了理论基础。生物标志物的发掘为患者选定合适的治疗方案提供了重要依据。研究显示，利用液体活检和蛋白质组学技术，已发现多个有前景的生物标志物，为乳腺癌的早期诊断和预后评估带来了新希望。在耐药机制的研究中，研究者们揭示了内分泌治疗和人表皮生长因子受体2（human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2）靶向治疗耐药的分子机制，并提出了逆转耐药的潜在策略，为提升治疗效果开辟了新途径。在免疫治疗和靶向治疗领域，新靶点和生物标志物的识别为乳腺癌治疗提供了新的视角。基于对肿瘤异质性的深入理解，科研人员通过多组学分析不断优化精准治疗策略，为乳腺癌患者提供了更为个性化的治疗方案。同时，新技术的应用也在持续推动乳腺癌精准治疗的发展。例如，人工智能技术在乳腺癌的早期筛查、诊断、疗效评估及预后预测中展现出巨大潜力。另一方面，通过纳米技术开发新型药物递送系统，提高了药物的靶向性和疗效。此外，水凝胶贴片技术和肿瘤疫苗的研究为乳腺癌的治疗提供了新策略。总体而言，中国在乳腺癌基础转化研究领域取得了显著成就，这些研究成果不仅加深了我们对乳腺癌分子机制的理解，也为未来治疗策略的发展带来希望。随着多学科融合的推进和新兴技术的应用，精准治疗有望为乳腺癌患者带来更多获益。

[关键词] 乳腺癌；基础转化研究；耐药机制；精准治疗；生物标志物；免疫治疗

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Significant fundamental translational research on breast cancer in China: progress and prospects LU Yufeng, WANG Han, XIE Yifan, JIANG Yizhou, SHAO Zhimin (Department of Breast Surgery, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center/Fudan University Breast Cancer Institute, Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

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[**Abstract**] Breast cancer is the most prevalent malignant tumor that poses a threat to women's health in China, with incidence and mortality rates persistently increasing. Given this critical situation, there is an urgent need to optimize therapeutic options through basic translational research to address current treatment challenges. This article provided a comprehensive overview of the significant advancements in fundamental translational breast cancer research in China over the past five years, aiming to provide a scientific basis and new directions for precision treatment of breast cancer. This research encompasses a range of subjects, including molecular typing, biomarker identification, exploration of drug resistance mechanisms, optimization of precision treatment strategies, and identification of new targets in breast cancer. In the domain of molecular typing, researchers have revealed substantial disparities in treatment responses among distinct subtypes of breast cancer through in-depth analysis. This has led to the proposal of specific therapeutic strategies for each subtype, thereby establishing a robust theoretical foundation for individualized treatment approaches. The identification of biomarkers plays a pivotal role in selecting appropriate treatment options for patients. Recent research advancements have demonstrated the potential of liquid biopsy and proteomics technologies in uncovering promising biomarkers, offering novel prospects for the early diagnosis and prognostic assessment of breast cancer. In the investigation of resistance mechanisms, researchers have elucidated the molecular underpinnings of resistance to endocrine therapy and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-targeted therapy and proposed potential strategies to overcome resistance. This has paved the way for novel approaches to enhance therapeutic efficacy. In the context of immunotherapy and targeted therapies, the discernment of novel targets and biomarkers has facilitated novel perspectives on breast cancer treatment. Based on advanced comprehension of tumor heterogeneity, researchers constantly optimize precision treatment strategies through multiomics analysis, thus offering patients with breast cancer enhanced personalized treatment options. Concurrently, the implementation of novel technologies has been instrumental in facilitating the advancement of precision treatment for breast cancer. For instance, the application of artificial intelligence technology has demonstrated considerable potential in the early screening, diagnosis, efficacy assessment and prognosis prediction of breast cancer. Conversely, the advent of innovative drug delivery systems facilitated by nanotechnology has led to enhanced targeting and efficacy of pharmaceutical agents. Furthermore, research into hydrogel patch technology and tumor vaccines has yielded novel strategies for the treatment of breast cancer. Overall, China has accomplished remarkable achievements in the field of basic translational research on breast cancer. These findings not only enhance our understanding of the molecular mechanisms of breast cancer, but also provide new directions and hope for the development of future therapeutic strategies. With the advancement of multidisciplinary integration and the application of new emerging technologies, precision therapy is expected to provide more benefits to breast cancer patients.

[**Key words**] Breast cancer; Fundamental translational research; Drug resistance mechanisms; Precision therapy; Biomarkers; Immunotherapy

乳腺癌是中国女性常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 发病率和死亡率呈现快速增高的趋势。最新统计显示, 中国女性新发乳腺癌病例达35.72万, 因乳腺癌死亡人数约7.50万^[1]。乳腺癌可分为Luminal A型、Luminal B型、人表皮生长因子受体2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor2, HER2) 过表达型和三阴性乳腺癌 (triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC)^[2]。一般将Luminal A型与激素受体 (hormone receptor, HR) 阳性、HER2阴性的Luminal B型统称为腔面型 (HR⁺/HER2⁻) 乳腺癌, 占有乳腺癌患者的70%^[3]。该亚型乳腺癌患者的预后与治疗响应存在显著的异质性, 常规治疗主要依赖于内分泌治疗^[4]。HER2阳性亚型约占所有乳腺癌病例的25%^[5]。抗HER2治疗是HER2阳性乳腺癌

治疗的关键手段。TNBC占有乳腺癌的15%~20%^[6]。与其他亚型相比, TNBC患者的预后较差, 确诊后5年内患者的死亡率为40%, 且转移率较高, 约46%的患者会发生远处转移^[7]。由于TNBC缺乏雌激素受体 (estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体 (progesterone receptor, PR) 和HER2, 其对内分泌治疗或HER2分子靶向治疗不敏感。目前TNBC治疗的常用方案包括蒽环类、紫杉类和铂类药物^[4]。

然而, 现有的治疗体系仍面临诸多挑战。目前的治疗方法普遍存在敏感性不足和易产生耐药等问题。既往的基础转化研究^[4]发现, 联合使用内分泌治疗和细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶4/6 (cyclin dependent kinase 4/6, CDK4/6) 抑制剂可提高腔面型乳腺癌疗效。紫杉类和蒽环类化疗

药物联合抗HER2治疗可增强HER2阳性乳腺癌的疗效^[4]。鉴于中国乳腺癌患者数量的激增及不同亚型间治疗响应的显著差异,通过基础转化研究来突破当前治疗的瓶颈显得尤为迫切。

基础转化研究在乳腺癌治疗领域扮演着至关重要的角色,其核心任务包括生物标志物的发掘、耐药机制的探索、精准治疗策略的优化,以及新靶点的鉴别,旨在提升乳腺癌的治疗效果并改善患者的预后。精准治疗因其能够针对特定的分子靶点,减少对正常细胞的损害,而在基础转化研究中占据重要地位。本综述将系统性梳理和分析中国近5年在基础转化研究领域取得的主要成果,以期为乳腺癌的精准治疗提供坚实的科学依据和崭新的研究视角。

1 生物标志物

在分子分层疗法方面,用于精准识别患者亚型并预测疗效的生物标志物尚未被充分发掘与验证。然而,这些生物标志物对于筛选适合特定治疗方案的患者至关重要^[8]。Han等^[8]牵头的一项多中心I期临床研究,探索了中国自主研发的PD-L1抑制剂贝莫苏单抗(TQB2450)和酪氨酸激酶抑制剂安罗替尼联合应用于晚期TNBC二线治疗的效果,结果表明,体细胞等位基因突变率和血液中肿瘤突变负荷可以有效地预测该治疗方案的疗效。Chen等^[9]研究发现,COL5A1通过诱导巨噬细胞极化和TGFβ的分泌,促进肿瘤进展和化疗耐药,并指出COL5A1可以作为预测TNBC化疗耐药的生物标志物。细胞外囊泡分析作为一种新兴的非侵入性液体活检技术,在乳腺癌的检测、预后评估和治疗监测中显示出巨大潜力。Xu等^[10]对乳腺癌患者体内循环外囊泡的蛋白质组进行了表征,发现TALDO1可作为乳腺癌远处转移的生物标志物,并指出TALDO1的异位抑制剂具有改善患者预后的潜力。

此外,当前研究主要关注单一基因组变异靶点进行用药的治疗策略存在一定局限性。Jiang等^[11]通过建立大规模的精准测序队列,联合多组学队列,构建基因组变异互作网络,深入揭示了某些基因组变异的共现与治疗响应的显著关联。例如,同时存在TP53突变与AURKA拷贝数扩增的患者容易对内分泌治疗产生抵抗,而同时存在TP53突变与MYB拷贝数扩增的患者对免疫治疗不敏感。这些发现提示我们在基于基因组信息的治疗决策中,除了关注单一的变异靶点外,还需深入考虑变异互作以进一步提高精准治疗

水平。

2 逆转耐药的研究进展

2.1 腔面型乳腺癌

内分泌治疗在降低复发率和改善腔面型乳腺癌患者预后方面显示出显著效果。然而,仍有高达40%~50%的患者最终对该治疗产生耐药^[12]。Zhang等^[13]研究表明,丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(serine/threonine kinase, AKT)通过正反馈环路介导cGAS-STING信号转导通路失活,进而促进肿瘤增殖与内分泌治疗抵抗。该研究提出,联合应用STING激动剂和AKT抑制剂有望逆转内分泌治疗耐药,为改善腔面型乳腺癌患者的治疗效果提供了新希望。SMAD4突变在乳腺癌内分泌抵抗中的作用机制尚不明确。Li等^[14]发现SMAD4的缺失通过增强ER和HER2信号转导通路导致腔面型乳腺癌内分泌治疗抵抗,并提出联合使用ER抑制剂和ERBB抑制剂可有效地逆转内分泌治疗耐药。此外,Chen等^[15]发现长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA) LINC02568在内分泌治疗耐药的腔面型乳腺癌中高表达。该研究发现,LINC02568可反式调节雌激素/ERα诱导的基因转录激活,并通过调节碳酸酐酶CA12维持肿瘤特异性的pH稳态。联合使用靶向LINC02568的反义寡核苷酸与内分泌治疗药物或CA12抑制剂可抑制肿瘤生长,逆转内分泌治疗耐药。

CDK4/6抑制剂联合内分泌治疗已成为晚期腔面型乳腺癌患者的标准一线治疗方案,但部分患者仍会出现耐药^[16]。Quan等^[17]发现CDK4/6抑制剂耐药细胞株中多腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶1[poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 1, PARP1]的基因表达显著上调。激活的PARP1通过促进DNA损伤修复和细胞周期G₁/S阶段的转换介导CDK4/6抑制剂耐药的发生。联合使用PARP1抑制剂与CDK4/6抑制剂可显著增强治疗效果。此外,Cai等^[18]发现lncRNA EILA通过抑制cyclin E1的泛素化降解促进肿瘤细胞对CDK4/6抑制剂的耐药。因此,lncRNA EILA有望成为克服CDK4/6抑制剂耐药的潜在治疗靶点。

2.2 HER2阳性乳腺癌

针对HER2阳性乳腺癌患者,HER2的靶向治疗取得了显著的临床获益,但部分患者由于对治疗产生耐药而经历疾病复发^[19],这表明仅依据HER2状态进行的靶向治疗可能不足以使所有患者获益。Li等^[20]发现曲妥珠单抗耐药的肿瘤高

表达在大脑中富含的NAT8L及其代谢物N-乙酰天冬氨酸。肿瘤细胞可通过模拟中枢神经系统的抗炎机制来逃避抗肿瘤免疫, 这提示NAT8L是增强HER2阳性乳腺癌疗效的潜在靶点。Xing等^[21]发现, CKLF样MARVEL跨膜结构域6 (CKLF-like MARVEL transmembrane domain-containing 6, CMTM6) 可与HER2直接相互作用, 提升HER2蛋白的稳定性, 从而介导曲妥珠单抗耐药。因此, CMTM6有望成为克服HER2阳性乳腺癌耐药的潜在治疗靶点。Duan等^[22]的研究进一步揭示, 抗HER2治疗的继发性耐药常伴随脂质代谢的重编程, 这一过程与关键基因启动子区域的组蛋白修饰及启动子-增强子相互作用密切相关。靶向这些代谢途径和表观遗传调控机制可能有助于阻止抗HER2治疗的继发性耐药。

此外, 有研究^[23]表明, 20%~50%的乳腺癌患者存在*PIK3CA*基因突变, 其中25%为HER2阳性亚型。*PIK3CA/PTEN*基因突变导致的PI3K-AKT信号转导通路过度激活与HER2靶向治疗耐药显著相关^[24]。尽管如此, PI3K抑制剂在临床试验中的效果并不理想。Zhang等^[25]全面评估了PI3K-PROTAC在携带*PIK3CA*基因突变的HER2阳性肿瘤细胞中的作用, 发现PI3K-PROTAC能够恢复肿瘤细胞对拉帕替尼等抗HER2药物的敏感性。Guo等^[26]研究了*PI3Kα*突变在HER2阳性肿瘤进展中的作用机制。在早期HER2阳性乳腺癌中, *PI3Kα*突变通过负反馈机制抑制HER2及其他受体酪氨酸激酶的表达和激活, 从而作为保护因子抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖; 然而, 在晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌中, *PI3Kα*突变导致肿瘤细胞对连续抗HER2治疗产生抗性, 并通过持续激活PI3K/AKT信号转导通路促进肿瘤进展。作者据此提出建议, 在早期HER2阳性乳腺癌患者中, 不必同时抑制*ERBB2*扩增和PI3K; 而对于接受连续抗HER2治疗的患者, 联合抑制突变的*PIK3CA*和扩增的*HER2*基因可能是一种有效的治疗策略。

临床前和临床研究已经证实了吡咯替尼在HER2阳性肿瘤治疗中的有效性^[27]。然而, 由于耐药问题的存在, 吡咯替尼单药治疗的效果有限^[28]。Liu等^[28]报道了一种创新的联合用药策略, 即吡咯替尼联合白杨素, 并在体内外模型中验证了该策略优于单药治疗。进一步研究表明, 该策略通过上调内质网应激诱导的自噬作用增强对肿瘤细胞的杀伤效果, 这一发现有望为未来酪氨酸激酶抑制剂的用药策略提供指导。

2.3 TNBC

目前, PARP抑制剂仅用于*BRCA*基因突变的TNBC (*BRCA*^{mut}/TNBC) 患者。然而, 由于原发性和获得性耐药的存在, PARP抑制剂对TNBC的疗效仍然有限。Zhu等^[29]发现*BRCA*^{mut}/TNBC通过激活Wnt信号转导通路介导PARP抑制剂耐药。这项研究为临床评估PARP抑制剂与CDK4/6抑制剂在具有Wnt信号激活和高MYC表达的*BRCA*^{mut}/TNBC中的协同治疗作用提供了理论依据。尽管传统化疗仍然是TNBC标准治疗的基石, 但相当一部分患者对化疗的反应有限, 或最终产生耐药性^[30]。Yao等^[31]通过TNBC多组学数据, 鉴定出新的抑癌基因*KLHL29*。该基因通过泛素化途径破坏DDX3X蛋白的稳定性, 促成细胞周期阻滞, 影响TNBC表型和铂类药物的敏感性。在转化层面, 该研究提出, 针对*KLHL29*低表达的TNBC, DDX3X抑制剂联合铂类药物化疗可能是一种潜在的逆转化疗耐药的策略。

3 免疫治疗的研究进展

3.1 腔面型乳腺癌的免疫治疗进展

免疫治疗在多种肿瘤中展现出巨大潜力。然而, 临床研究^[32]表明, 接受免疫治疗的腔面型乳腺癌患者病理学完全缓解率 (pathologic complete response, pCR) 显著低于TNBC, 且不同亚组间差异有统计学意义。因此, 免疫治疗在腔面型乳腺癌中的应用仍处于探索阶段, 需进一步研究以明确其疗效和机制。Cai等^[33]发现腔面型乳腺癌的免疫异质性与*MAP3K1*突变相关, *MAP3K1*突变抑制了MHC-I介导的肿瘤抗原呈递, 削弱了CD8⁺T淋巴细胞介导的抗肿瘤免疫, 从而推动肿瘤免疫逃逸。微生物代谢物酪胺可有效地逆转MHC-I分子表达的下调, 因此, 酪胺饮食或可增敏腔面型乳腺癌对免疫治疗的响应。Li等^[34]研究表明, 携带*PIK3CA*突变的腔面型乳腺癌通过花生四烯酸代谢途径招募髓源性抑制细胞, 形成免疫抑制微环境。因此靶向该机制可协同免疫治疗, 为晚期难治性腔面型乳腺癌带来新的治疗希望。

3.2 TNBC的免疫治疗进展

尽管免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint blockade, ICB) 显著改善了非小细胞肺癌和黑色素瘤等肿瘤患者的预后, 但不足23%的TNBC患者能从ICB单药治疗中获益^[35]。因此, 迫切需要探索调节肿瘤微环境并促进TNBC抗肿瘤免疫的关键因素。Yu等^[36]研究发现KAT6A通过

乙酰化依赖的机制调控SMAD3的致癌功能，增强了乳腺癌干细胞的干性、髓源性抑制细胞的招募及肿瘤转移。联合KAT6A抑制剂与抗PD-L1疗法可显著降低TNBC转移的发生率，为免疫治疗联合表观遗传因子增强抗转移效果提供了见解。Wang等^[37]发现，在TNBC中，梭菌代谢产物TMAO通过激活内质网应激激酶PERK诱导肿瘤细胞焦亡，并增强体内CD8⁺T淋巴细胞介导的TNBC抗肿瘤免疫。该研究提供了共生菌群影响宿主肿瘤免疫能力的新视角，提示微生物代谢物TMAO可能具有提高TNBC免疫治疗效果的临床潜力。Xia等^[38]的研究表明，IL1R2通过介导巨噬细胞极化，调控巨噬细胞和肿瘤细胞上PD-L1的表达，导致CD8⁺T淋巴细胞耗竭。使用IL1R2中和抗体增敏免疫治疗有望成为TNBC的治疗新策略。TNBC的肿瘤内异质性（intra-tumor heterogeneity, ITH）也是免疫治疗成功的关键障碍之一^[39]。Ge等^[40]发现锌指蛋白689的缺失会重新激活LINE-1元件的反转录，从而加剧基因组的不稳定性，导致ITH的产生。LINE-1抑制剂可显著提高肿瘤对免疫治疗的敏感性。

4 精准治疗方面的进展

4.1 精准分型体系的建立与优化

分子分型对乳腺癌的诊断及后续精确的系统治疗至关重要。2019年至2024年，邵志敏教授团队对TNBC^[41]、腔面型乳腺癌^[42]和HER2阳性乳腺癌^[43]进行了深入的分子分型研究。其中，TNBC被细分为腔面雄激素受体型（luminal androgen receptor, LAR）、免疫调节型（immunomodulatory, IM）、基底样免疫抑制型（basal-like immune-suppressed, BLIS）、间质型（basal-like immune-suppressed, MES）。分别对HER2靶向治疗、免疫治疗、DNA损伤药物和STAT3抑制剂敏感。腔面型乳腺癌则分为经典管腔型（SNF1）、免疫原性（SNF2）、增殖型（SNF3）和受体酪氨酸激酶（receptor tyrosine kinase, RTK）驱动型（SNF4）。SNF1亚型可能适合内分泌治疗，而SNF2亚型适合免疫检查点阻断治疗。SNF3亚型可能对CDK4/6抑制剂和PARP抑制剂敏感，而SNF4亚型由于RTK表达上调，预后较差，提示对RTK抑制剂的敏感性。HER2阳性乳腺癌也被分为4种亚型：经典HER2亚型抗HER2治疗可显著获益；免疫调节亚型适合降阶治疗和免疫治疗；管腔样亚型与腔面型乳腺癌的分子特征相似，表明内分泌治疗和

CDK4/6抑制剂是潜在的治疗策略；基底/间质样亚型可能从酪氨酸激酶抑制剂治疗中获益。

尽管分子表达谱的出现使乳腺癌治疗发生了革命性变化，但基于基因组学和转录组学的分子分型仍无法解决所有患者的问题。因此，需要结合其他组学维度进一步优化和拓展分型。乳腺癌的代谢异质性也影响着治疗方案的选择。Xiao等^[44]利用全面的代谢谱构建了TNBC的分类系统，并将其分为3种代谢亚型，发现鞘氨醇-1-磷酸和N-乙酰天冬氨酸谷氨酸是潜在的治疗靶点，分别在LAR和BLIS亚型中发挥关键作用。Gong等^[45]通过多组学数据库构建了TNBC的3种代谢通路亚型（metabolic-pathway based subtype, MPS），使针对独特肿瘤代谢特征的个性化治疗成为可能。其中，MPS1适用于脂肪酸合成抑制剂；MPS2对糖酵解抑制剂较为敏感，且抑制乳酸脱氢酶可增强MPS2亚型对抗PD-1免疫治疗的反应；MPS3则有待进一步探索。TNBC在铁死亡相关代谢途径中也表现出异质性。Yang等^[46]基于TNBC的分子分型发现，LAR亚型的特点是氧化磷脂酰乙醇胺和谷胱甘肽代谢上调，提示GPX4抑制剂和抗PD-1联合用药比单一用药更有效。基于基因组测序或病理学检查评估ITH的方法依赖于有限的组织样本，可能因采样偏差导致结果不准确。因此，Su等^[47]采用影像组学的方法来研究ITH，并结合代谢组学和转录组学分析，结果提示铁死亡是高ITH肿瘤的潜在治疗靶点。

多组学分析结果可用于指导乳腺癌的精准治疗。然而，在公开发表的大规模研究中，中国患者群体的代表性明显不足。为此，Jiang等^[11]建立包含773例中国乳腺癌患者的临床队列，系统地分析了患者的基因组、转录组、蛋白质组、代谢组、放射组学以及数字病理学特征，绘制出迄今为止最大规模的亚洲人群全乳腺癌特征图谱。基于优化分型鉴定潜在治疗靶点，提出相应的精准治疗策略，并通过机器学习方法整合多模态数据，优化乳腺癌复发风险分层。

4.2 新靶点和生物标志物助力精准治疗

4.2.1 靶向基因表达调控

精准分型的建立有助于发现新靶点，进而确立更有效的治疗策略。Ding等^[48]基于TNBC“复旦分型”的研究结果，发现BLIS高危亚型^[41]中，GDP-M通过介导BRCA2泛素化降解促进同源重组修复缺陷。GDP-M有望逆转BLIS

亚型对PARP抑制剂的耐药, 从而优化“复旦四分型”的治疗策略。既往研究^[49]表明, 异常的液-液相分离在驱动癌症多种特征的过程中发挥关键作用, 然而其在TNBC中的具体作用尚不明确。Lu等^[50]发现磷酸化的HDAC6在TNBC细胞核内形成液-液相分离, 这对于异常染色质结构的形成至关重要, 最终导致染色质结构重塑和转录表达谱改变, 从而介导肿瘤生长。该研究筛选出一种HDAC6抑制剂, 可靶向p-HDAC6的相分离, 从而抑制肿瘤生长。组蛋白去乙酰化酶 (histone deacetylase, HDAC) 抑制剂已被美国食品药品监督管理局批准用于血液系统恶性肿瘤的治疗^[51], 然而在实体瘤的治疗中效果有限。Hu等^[52]发现泛组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂通过抑制HDAC4活性, 激活FAK的磷酸化, 导致乳腺癌的转移加剧。而FAK抑制剂可通过逆转NEDD9上调引起的乳腺癌转移, 为乳腺癌治疗提供潜在的联合方案。去泛素化酶因其在泛素化修饰机制中稳定底物蛋白的作用, 成为癌症治疗的潜在靶标。Liu等^[53]发现, 去泛素化酶USP26通过增加BAG3蛋白的稳定性促进乳腺癌细胞增殖和侵袭。该研究筛选出一种靶向USP26的小分子化合物, 可显著抑制乳腺癌的增殖与转移, 提示去泛素化酶USP26是乳腺癌治疗的潜在靶点。

4.2.2 靶向肿瘤免疫代谢

微波消融 (microwave ablation, MWA) 等微创热疗技术已逐步应用于实体瘤的标准局部治疗中, 但治疗后可能出现的复发问题尚未得到解决^[54]。Tang等^[55]基于单细胞测序首次阐明了MWA后全身CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的代谢特征, 发现MWA联合糖酵解抑制剂可诱发T细胞的长期抗肿瘤作用, 为实体肿瘤MWA后的复发问题提供了新的见解。肿瘤干细胞 (cancer stem cell, CSC) 是导致肿瘤治疗耐受、复发和转移的关键因素之一, 然而CSC的清除仍较为困难。Liu等^[56]发现EMSY通过蛋氨酸代谢影响组蛋白修饰, 促进CSC的自我更新和肿瘤发生。研究提出, 蛋氨酸剥夺饮食可以通过清除CSC抑制肿瘤进展, 成为TNBC潜在的治疗策略。肿瘤相关巨噬细胞 (tumor-associated macrophage, TAM) 是肿瘤微环境中重要的免疫细胞类型。Liu等^[57]发现TAM高表达的跨膜蛋白LSECtin能够通过BTN3A3增强乳腺癌细胞的干性, 进而提出LSECtin-BTN3A3轴或为乳腺癌治疗的潜在靶点。随着肿瘤免疫微环境的深入研究, 肿瘤

相关成纤维细胞 (cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF) 也逐渐成为了焦点。Zheng等^[58]发现非经典组织相容性抗原HLA-G可与自然杀伤细胞受体KIR2DL4结合, 使乳腺癌细胞对曲妥珠单抗脱敏。阻断HLA-G/KIR2DL4信号转导通路可提高HER2阳性乳腺癌对曲妥珠单抗治疗的敏感性。Du等^[59]发现PDPN阳性的CAF (PDPN⁺CAF) 通过分泌免疫抑制因子促进曲妥珠单抗耐药。因此, PDPN⁺CAF可作为一种新型治疗靶点, 以提高HER2阳性乳腺癌对曲妥珠单抗的敏感性。Liu等^[60]发现, 在曲妥珠单抗刺激下, CD16阳性CAF (CD16⁺CAF) 通过激活细胞内VAV2介导的信号转导通路, 增加细胞外基质的硬度, 从而减少药物递送。靶向VAV2可以逆转CD16⁺CAF诱导的结缔组织增生, 提示VAV2是增强抗体治疗效果的潜在靶点。

4.2.3 靶向细胞衰老与死亡

癌症发生率和死亡率随着年龄的增长而迅速增加^[61], 了解衰老程序对肿瘤发生的影响既是一个重要科学问题, 也是预防癌症流行的关键研究方向。Bai等^[62]发现衰老程序的转变由干细胞因子Bcl11b控制, 该因子缺失会加速乳腺衰老, 增加肿瘤形成。小分子抑制剂TPCA-1可使乳腺细胞恢复活力, 进而降低与衰老相关的癌症发生率, 该研究为降低人群的乳腺癌发生率提供了理论框架及潜在的干预策略。自噬是一种进化上保守的细胞内分解代谢降解过程, 其持续激活可导致必要的细胞成分降解, 促进细胞死亡^[63]。Guo等^[64]发现表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯 (epigallocatechin gallate, EGCG) 能够通过激活Hippo途径使YAP1保留在细胞质中, 从而促进ESCRT-III复合物的组装, 导致肿瘤细胞自噬。这表明EGCG可能作为辅助乳腺癌治疗的新靶点。铁死亡是一种新发现的程序性细胞死亡形式, 其特征是铁依赖性脂质过氧化物的积累^[65], Ding等^[66]首次揭示了小白菊内酯的衍生物DMOCPTL通过泛素化GPX4诱导铁死亡, 并阐明GPX4通过EGR1调控线粒体介导的凋亡。DMOCPTL的前药化合物13在体内可有效地抑制乳腺癌生长, 延长小鼠的生存期, 且无明显毒性。该研究为靶向铁死亡的新药开发奠定了基础。

4.3 新技术助力精准治疗

4.3.1 人工智能技术

人工智能技术通过整合多组学数据和影像学

信息,显著提高了乳腺癌早期筛查、诊断、疗效评估及预后预测的准确率与效率,该技术的应用有望推动个体化精准医疗的发展。Ouyang等^[67]将人工智能技术应用于药物筛选领域。以TNBC焦亡疗法为例,他们通过对大型TNBC队列和药物数据库的数据挖掘,构建了生物因子调控的神经网络,用于组学药物的筛选和开发。Zhao等^[68]开发了一种单细胞形态和拓扑分析框架,揭示了乳腺癌中肿瘤、炎症和基质细胞的表型多样性,并识别出与分子特征及患者预后相关的乳腺癌生态型。此外,该研究发现局部聚集的炎症细胞丰度与TNBC中的免疫激活肿瘤微环境及免疫治疗反应相关,肿瘤核形态的肿瘤内异质性与激素受体阳性乳腺癌中的细胞周期通路激活及CDK抑制剂反应性相关。针对术中快速冷冻切片病理学检查等方法存在的耗时等问题,Zhang等^[69]开发了一种基于人工智能的术中光学相干层析成像技术图像诊断流程,并使用视觉深度学习模型对图像进行肿瘤特征识别和分类。该模型能准确地区分不同的病理学类型,并评估保乳手术的切缘,有望应用于乳腺癌术中的快速诊断。

4.3.2 纳米技术

近年来,研究人员致力于开发多种刺激响应型纳米载体,旨在实现生物活性物质的精准控制释放和持续输送。Zhao等^[70]构建了一个多功能双金属纳米平台,该平台整合了金-银空心纳米壳、小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂和曲妥珠单抗,实现了对HER2阳性乳腺癌的协同局部热疗、化疗和靶向治疗。该纳米平台通过有效地抑制HER2信号转导通路,增强氧化应激、诱导细胞铁死亡和凋亡,展现出显著的抗肿瘤效果。Li等^[71]设计了一种基于金属有机框架的复合纳米片,该系统通过破坏葡萄糖代谢和GSH循环,抑制GPX4/GSH和FSP1/CoQ10H2信号转导通路,并诱导发生显著的铁死亡。该复合纳米片不仅能有效地抑制肿瘤生长,也在很大程度上降低了纳米药物引起的全身毒性。

4.3.3 水凝胶贴片技术

肿瘤反复暴露于化疗药物易导致肿瘤启动细胞(tumor initiating cell, T-IC)的增殖,这是化疗耐药和癌症转移的关键因素。Ji等^[72]开发了一种针对TNBC的水凝胶贴片,该贴片能够感知肿瘤微环境的变化,并释放抑制LSD1的有效载荷,从而调节T-IC的可塑性,恢复肿瘤细胞对化疗药物的敏感性。此外,该水凝胶贴片还可以增

强肿瘤的免疫原性,有效地抑制肿瘤生长、减少术后复发,并防止肿瘤的转移。

4.3.4 肿瘤疫苗

肿瘤新抗原可以诱导T细胞免疫应答,进而发挥抗肿瘤效应,是肿瘤疫苗研究的理论基础。Huang等^[73]通过对乳腺癌样本的深入分析,鉴定出一种由环状RNA(circRNA)编码的抗原肽。在临床队列中,他们发现该抗原肽的表达水平与CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的浸润及患者更好的预后相关。基于这一发现,该研究团队开发了一种新型疫苗,并在荷瘤小鼠模型中验证了其显著的抑癌作用。该研究结果表明,靶向肿瘤特异性circRNA的疫苗可能成为一种有效的免疫治疗策略,为乳腺癌的免疫治疗提供了新的视角。

5 总结与展望

在过去的5年中,中国在乳腺癌基础与转化研究领域取得了显著进展。内分泌治疗和CDK4/6抑制剂耐药性研究揭示了腔面型乳腺癌的多重耐药机制,并提出了相应的逆转策略。此外,研究者们还探索了增强免疫治疗反应的新方法,为该类型乳腺癌的精准治疗提供了坚实有力的科学依据。在HER2阳性乳腺癌的研究中,研究者们则聚焦于逆转抗HER2治疗耐药的新策略,其中免疫微环境的研究为提高治疗效果和个体化治疗提供了新思路。TNBC的研究在关键生物标志物的鉴定、免疫微环境与治疗抵抗机制方面取得了重要突破,为个体化、精准医疗的转变提供了新的可能。精准治疗的发展得益于多组学图谱的绘制和肿瘤异质性的多层次解析,这些研究不仅加深了人们对乳腺癌分子机制的理解,也为未来的治疗策略的发展提供了新的方向和希望。随着新兴技术的应用和多学科融合的推进,精准治疗将继续为乳腺癌患者带来更多的临床获益(表1,图1)。

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表1 中国近5年代表性乳腺癌基础转化研究

| Tab. 1 Representative fundamental translational research on breast cancer in the past five years in China | | | |
|---|------|--|------------------------------------|
| Subtype | Year | Critical identifications | Journal |
| HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁻ breast cancer | 2022 | Overexpression of cyclin D1 and CDK4 contributes to resistance to CDK4/6 inhibitors and can be overcome by PI3K/mTOR inhibitors | Sci China Life Sci ^[74] |
| | 2023 | Established a large-scale multi-omics cohort and identified four molecular subtypes of HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁻ breast cancer | Nat Genet ^[42] |
| | 2024 | lncRNA EILA binds cyclin E1 to prevent its degradation, promoting CDK4/6i resistance and emerging as a therapeutic target to overcome resistance | Sci Adv ^[18] |
| TNBC | 2019 | Comprehensively analyzed clinical, genomic, and transcriptomic data of a cohort of 465 primary TNBC and identified four molecular subtypes of HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁻ breast cancer | Cancer Cell ^[41] |
| | 2020 | Enhancing immunogenic chemotherapy by inhibiting B7-H4 glycosylation combined with PD-L1 blockade improves immune infiltration and tumor growth control in cold tumors | Cancer Discov ^[75] |
| | 2021 | Elevated baseline CXCL13 ⁺ T cells, associated with macrophage inflammation, predict responses to combined therapy, and their paclitaxel-induced reduction may impair outcomes when atezolizumab is used for TNBC treatment | Cancer Cell ^[76] |
| | 2022 | TAMs engage with TNBC cells through the IL-6-TGF-β1 axis, activating HLF to increase iron death resistance via GGT1, thus propelling tumor progression and offering a therapeutic target for TNBC | J Hematol Oncol ^[77] |
| | 2023 | The study uncovered TNBC ferroptosis heterogeneity, with GPX4 inhibitors enhancing anti-tumor immunity in LAR subtypes and showing high efficacy when combined with anti-PD-1 therapy | Cell Metab ^[46] |
| | 2024 | LINC00115 acts as a scaffolding lncRNA to enhance chemoresistant breast cancer stem cell properties through SETDB1 and PLK3 interactions. A combination therapy strategy targeting LINC00115 and SETDB1 is expected to overcome chemoresistance in TNBC | Mol Cancer ^[78] |
| HER2 ⁺ breast cancer | 2020 | Upregulated NCAPG reduced the sensitivity of HER2-positive breast cancer cells to trastuzumab through activation of the SRC/STAT3 signaling pathway. NCAPG could be a potential therapeutic target to overcome trastuzumab resistance | Cell Death Dis ^[79] |
| | 2022 | CircCDYL2 is a potential biomarker of trastuzumab resistance in HER2-positive breast cancer patients by stabilizing GRB7 and enhancing its interaction with FAK to maintain AKT and ERK1/2 activity | Mol Cancer ^[80] |
| | 2023 | PDPN ⁺ CAFs promote resistance to trastuzumab in HER2 ⁺ breast cancer patients by secreting IDO1 and TDO2, which inhibit NK cell-mediated ADCC effects. Targeting PDPN ⁺ CAFs increases sensitivity to trastuzumab in HER2 ⁺ breast cancer | Drug Resist Updat ^[59] |
| | 2024 | The molecular characteristics and clinical features of the subtypes were further explored across multiple cohorts, and the feasibility of the proposed treatment strategies was validated in patient-derived organoid and patient-derived tumor fragment models | Cancer Res ^[43] |
| | | Trastuzumab-resistant tumors show increased NAT8L and NAA, evading immunity through CNS-like anti-inflammatory mechanisms, making NAT8L a potential target to boost immunotherapy efficacy in HER2 ⁺ breast cancer | Cancer Cell ^[20] |

HR: Hormone receptor. HER2: Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2. TNBC: Triple-negative advanced breast cancer. PI3K/mTOR: Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/mammalian target of rapamycin. CDK4: Cyclin dependent kinase; CXCL: Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand. IL: Interleukin. ADCC: Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity. LAR: Luminal androgen receptor. CAF: Cancer-associated fibroblast. AKT: Protein kinase B. NK: Natural killer. STAT3: Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3. PD-1: Programmed death-1; PD-L1: Programmed death-ligand 1.

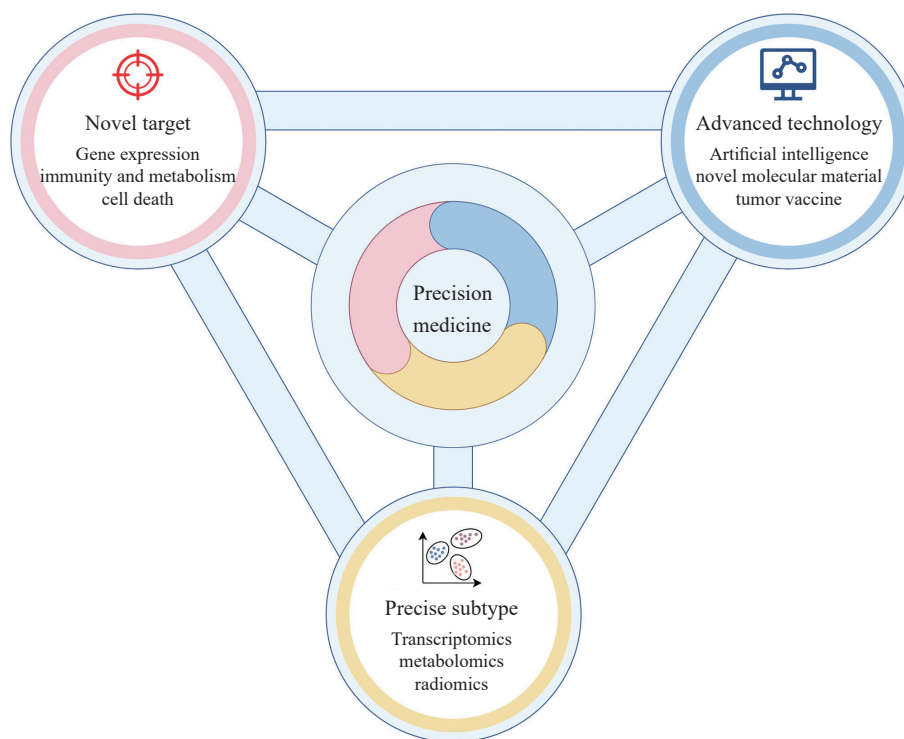


图1 精准医学的核心支柱

Fig. 1 The core pillar of precision medicine

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