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郑瑞, 聂明明

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· 综 述 ·

微卫星不稳定性在胃癌治疗作用中的研究进展



郑 瑞, 聂明明*

海军军医大学第一附属医院胃肠外科, 上海 200433

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ZHENG R, NIE M M. Advances in the effect of microsatellite instability on treatment of gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 29(5): 864-869.

〔摘要〕 微卫星不稳定性 (microsatellite instability, MSI) 是指 DNA 错配修复 (mismatch repair, MMR) 功能出现异常, 微卫星复制错误得不到纠正并不断累积, 使微卫星序列长度或碱基组成改变。8%~25% 胃癌患者为 MSI 型。微卫星高度不稳定性 (microsatellite instability-high, MSI-H) 胃癌患者预后相对较好, 但与微卫星稳定性 (microsatellite stability, MSS) 胃癌患者相比, MSI-H 患者无法通过围手术期化疗提高生存获益, 部分免疫治疗改善晚期 MSI-H 胃癌患者预后的效果优于化疗。目前各项研究中 MSI 患者较少, 且大多为回顾性分析, 因此 MSI 是否为围手术期化疗效果不佳的预测因素尚未明确。本文就近年来 MSI 对胃癌患者治疗影响的研究进展作一综述。

〔关键词〕 胃癌; 微卫星不稳定; 预后; 预测因素; 免疫治疗

〔中图分类号〕 R 735.2

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Advances in the effect of microsatellite instability on treatment of gastric cancer

ZHENG Rui, NIE Ming-ming*

Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, the First Hospital of Naval Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

〔Abstract〕 Microsatellite instability (MSI) refers to the abnormal occur of DNA mismatch repair function (MMR), and the replication errors of microsatellites cannot be corrected. The accumulation of replication errors leads to change of the length or base composition of the microsatellite. There are 8%-25% of gastric cancer patients presenting MSI. The prognosis of microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) gastric cancer patients is relatively better. However, compared with microsatellite stability (MSS) gastric cancer patients, MSI-H patients may not benefit from perioperative chemotherapy in survival. In some patients with advanced MSI-H gastric cancer, the effect of immunotherapy improve survival is better than chemotherapy. There are a few MSI-H patients in the past retrospective researches and that whether MSI is a negative predictor for perioperative chemotherapy effect is unknown. This paper reviews progress in impacts of MSI on treatment of gastric cancer in resent years.

〔Key Words〕 gastric cancer; microsatellite instability; prognosis; predictor; immunotherapy

胃癌是最常见的消化道肿瘤之一。WHO 国际癌症研究机构 (IARC) 于 2020 年发布的全球癌症数据报告^[1]显示, 每年胃癌新发患者约 109 万, 在恶性肿瘤中排名第 5 位; 每年胃癌死亡人数约 77 万, 居恶性肿瘤第 4 位。在我国, 胃癌的年发病人数和死亡人数分别为 48 万和 37 万, 发病率和死亡率分别占恶性肿瘤的第 2 位和第 3 位。多

数胃癌患者就诊时已是晚期, 5 年总体生存率仅为 35.1%, 预后较差^[1-2]。

2014 年, 癌症基因组图谱 (TCGA) 具有里程碑意义地将胃癌分为 4 个分子亚型: EB 病毒 (EBV) 阳性型、微卫星不稳定 (MSI) 型、基因组稳定 (GS) 型和染色体不稳定 (CIN) 型^[3]。后续研究^[4]表明, EBV 亚型胃癌患者预后最佳,

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〔作者简介〕 郑 瑞, 硕士, 主治医师. E-mail: ray_sturgeon@163.com

*通信作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 021-31161589, E-mail: niemm888@163.com

MSI 和 CIN 亚型患者的总生存期 (OS) 低于 EBV 亚型, GS 亚型患者预后最差。接受辅助化疗者中, CIN 亚型患者获益最大, GS 亚型患者获益最小。在 ARTIST 临床研究^[5]中, MSI 胃癌患者预后优于微卫星稳定 (MSS) 型患者。亚洲癌症研究组织 (ACRG) 将胃癌分为 MSI 和 MSS 两大类型, 同样发现 MSI 胃癌患者表现出更好的生存趋势^[6]。一项 meta 分析^[7]显示: MSI 胃癌患者未从围手术期化疗中获益, 甚至生存期缩短。同时, MSI 肿瘤由于其固有的突变负荷、炎症加剧和免疫检查点表达增加, 表现出对免疫治疗的潜在敏感性^[8-9]。随着免疫治疗的发展, 胃癌治疗方法也正在发生改变^[10]。

1 MSI 的发生机制

微卫星是一种短串联重复序列 (1~6 个核苷酸), 分布在基因组中, 容易发生突变。其中, MSI 被定义为当 DNA 错配修复 (MMR) 机制存在缺陷时, 发生于基因组微卫星的高突变表型^[11]。错配修复系统主要包括 MLH1、MSH2、MSH6 和 PMS2。在正常的 DNA 复制过程中, 异二聚体复合体 MSH2/MSH6 检测并结合微小的错配碱基, 而 MLH1/PMS2 杂二聚体负责错配位点上正确 DNA 碱基的切除和重新合成。在肿瘤细胞中, MMR 蛋白功能异常时无法修复 DNA 复制过程中发生的错误, 导致 MSI 现象的发生。

2 MSI 的检测方法

目前常用的 MSI 检测方法主要有两大类: (1) 免疫组化, 检测 MMR 蛋白 MLH1、MSH2、MSH6 和 PMS2 缺失与否。肿瘤样本中 4 个 MMR 蛋白均存在时为错配修复功能完整 (proficient mismatch repair, pMMR); 任一 MMR 蛋白缺失即为错配修复缺陷 (deficient mismatch repair, dMMR)。一般情况下, dMMR 为高度 MSI (MSI-H) 型, pMMR 为低度 MSI (MSI-L) 或 MSS 型。MMR 蛋白中 MLH1 与 PMS2 协同, MSH2 与 MSH6 协同; 4 个 MMR 蛋白的表达取决于与伴侣蛋白的结合程度。(2) 多重荧光 PCR, PCR 扩增后通过电泳测量和比较同一患者的正常样本和肿瘤样本扩增的 DNA 片段大小来检测 MSI。多重荧光 PCR 目前为

MSI 检测的“金标准”。

3 MSI 在胃癌中的流行现状、病理学特征及预后

MSI 胃癌的总体发病率较低, 占胃癌患者总数的 8%~25%^[3]。MSI 胃癌发病率差异与所分析队列的地域、肿瘤分期以及 MSI 检测方法有关。6%~24% 的可切除胃/胃食管结合部癌为 MSI-H 型^[12-15]; 在 85 岁以上 MSI 胃癌患者中, 这一比例高达 48%^[16]; 在有转移的胃癌患者中, MSI-H 型低于 10%^[17]; 在接受二线治疗以上的胃癌患者中, MSI-H 型不足 5%^[18]。

此外, MSI 胃癌可能与女性、高龄 (≥65 岁)、肿瘤位于中下部、无淋巴结转移和 TNM 分期较早 (I / II 期) 有关^[19-20]。纳入 34 项研究荟萃分析^[19]显示, 在 Lauren's 分型中, MSI 表型在肠型胃癌患者中占比最高, 约占 10.7%, 混合型与弥漫型分别仅占 0.9% 和 2.9%。MSI 表型可能出现在某些遗传性肿瘤 (如 Lynch 综合征) 患者中, 但没有证据表明 MSI 表型可用于区分散发性肿瘤与家族性肿瘤^[21]。

近年来研究^[22]发现, 胃癌患者的预后和治疗反应不仅取决于肿瘤分期, 还取决于特定的肿瘤基因型和表型特征。多项研究^[7,22]认为, MSI 可作为胃癌患者良好预后的标志特征。Cristescu 等^[6]通过合并独立队列研究评估了按 ACRG 分型胃癌患者的生存情况, 发现 MSI 亚型在单队列和多队列研究中均显示生存优势。Polom 等^[19]发现仅接受手术治疗的 MSI 胃癌患者的 OS 优于 MSS 患者。随机对照试验^[9,12,23]也表明, 单纯接受根治性手术的 MSI-H 胃癌患者预后更好。然而, MSI 表型仍无法作为胃癌的预后生物学标志, 主要原因: (1) 现有队列的回顾性和异质性; (2) MSI-H 胃癌患者数量相对较少; (3) 围手术期过度化疗可能造成不良影响^[9]。

4 MSI 对胃癌治疗的影响

4.1 MSI 对化疗的预测作用 鉴于目前国内外指南推荐将围手术期化疗作为进展期胃癌的标准治疗方法, 相关研究多重点评估 MSI 对胃癌化疗反应的预测作用。一项针对 II / III 期胃癌患者的大规模研究^[24]发现, 基于 5-氟尿嘧啶 (5-FU) 的辅助

化疗延长了MSS/MSI-L患者无病生存期(DFS),但MSI-H型患者从中获益。另一项研究^[14]中,285例患者中有28例(9.8%)为MLH1阴性,而大多数MLH1阴性肿瘤(85.7%)为MSI-H表型。MLH1阴性患者对新辅助化疗的反应明显低于阳性患者,未给予新辅助化疗时,MLH1阴性患者的PFS明显长于阳性组;在术前接受化疗的患者中,2组的PFS无明显差异^[14]。

一项多中心Ⅲ期临床研究^[25]证实,D2根治术联合辅助化疗(卡培他滨联合奥沙利铂)可改善Ⅱ/Ⅲ期胃癌患者预后。事后分析^[12]发现,MSI胃癌患者接受辅助化疗后5年DFS为83.9%,单纯手术者为85.7%($P=0.931$),提示化疗未改善患者的预后。此外,单病例分层分析^[26]发现,MSI-H患者对化疗并不敏感。MAGIC研究^[27]将可切除胃癌患者随机分为单纯手术组和手术联合化疗(表阿霉素联合5-FU和顺铂)组,拓展性研究发现,单纯手术MSI-H/dMMR患者中位OS未达到,非MSI-H/dMMR患者中位OS为20.5个月;手术联合化疗MSI-H/dMMR组患者的中位OS为9.6个月,非MSI-H/dMMR患者的中位OS为19.5个月。由此可见,辅助化疗对患者的生存获益有限。Pietrantonio等^[7]将国际上4个大型有关胃癌围手术期治疗的临床试验(CLASSIC、MAGIC、ARTIST和ITACA-S)的数据进行了荟萃分析,探讨MSI、OS、DFS及放化疗效果之间的相关性发现,与MSS胃癌患者相比,MSI胃癌患者的5年OS和DFS均优于MSI-L/MSS患者,但MSI-L/MSS胃癌患者可以从手术联合化疗中获益。韩国延世大学的一项回顾性队列研究^[28]发现,MSI-H胃癌患者行单纯手术治疗后可获得相对较好的预后,而化疗可能削弱了患者的生存获益。

然而,上述研究中MSI胃癌患者病例数较少,均为拓展性回顾分析。尽管研究结果均提示MSI为胃癌预后良好的预测因素之一,但MSI是否能作为围手术期化疗敏感性的评估因素仍需进一步的前瞻性研究。

4.2 MSI对免疫治疗敏感性 胃癌免疫治疗从无到有,从三线治疗到一线治疗,从Ⅲ级推荐到Ⅰ级推荐,逐步改变晚期胃癌患者的预后。在

KEYNOTE-012试验^[29]中,帕博利珠单抗对PD-L1阳性胃癌患者的疗效首次得到了证实,22%的PD-L1阳性胃癌患者在单用帕博利珠单抗治疗后出现部分缓解(PR);基因组分析显示,约17%的胃癌患者为MSI表型,其中半数患者对帕博利珠单抗有临床反应。Ⅱ期临床试验KEYNOTE-059研究^[18]评估了帕博利珠单抗治疗胃/胃食管结合部癌患者的安全性和有效性,发现MSI-H组患者的客观缓解率(ORR)为57.1%、疾病控制率(DCR)为71.4%,非MSI-H组的ORR及DCR仅为9.0%和22.2%,2组间差异有统计学意义。KEYNOTE-061试验^[30]研究了帕博利珠单抗二线治疗PD-L1阳性进展期胃/胃食管结合部癌患者的情况,事后分析发现,在MSI-H患者中,帕博利珠单抗组和紫杉醇组患者的ORR分别为46.7%和16.7%。KEYNOTE-062试验^[31]中,针对不可手术切除晚期胃癌患者一线使用帕博利珠单抗或帕博利珠单抗联合化疗对比单纯化疗的随机对照研究,其中帕博利珠单抗对比单纯化疗显示非劣效,达到研究终点,联合组OS及PFS亦不优于化疗组,未达到研究终点;但在MSI-H亚组分析中,帕博利珠单抗组及联合组的ORR分别为57.1%和64.7%,高于单纯化疗组的36.8%。此外,KEYNOTE-158的多队列Ⅱ期试验^[32]中,24例MSI-H/dMMR胃癌患者的ORR为46%,PFS为11个月,证明帕博利珠单抗在对化疗无效的胃癌患者中有优质。

针对亚洲人群的前瞻性临床研究ATTRACTION-2^[33]试验表明,与安慰剂相比,使用纳武利尤单抗治疗复发性或转移性胃/胃食管结合部癌患者的死亡风险降低,2组1年OS分别为10.9%和26.2%。美国临床肿瘤学会胃肠道肿瘤研讨会(ASCO-GI)^[34]在2020年更新了纳武利尤单抗治疗胃癌患者3年随访数据,显示纳武利尤单抗组3年OS及PFS仍高于安慰剂组,2组OS分别为5.6%、1.9%,PFS分别为2.4%、0。ATTRACTION-4研究^[35]进一步肯定了免疫治疗联合化疗在胃癌一线治疗中的作用。另一项全球多中心Ⅲ期临床研究CheckMate 649^[36]证实,一线免疫治疗联合化疗较单纯化疗能提高胃癌患者生存获益:与单纯化疗组相比,纳武利尤单抗联合

化疗组 MSI-H 和 MSS 患者中位 OS 更长, MSI-H 患者获益大于 MSS 患者。CheckMate-032 临床研究^[23]探讨了纳武利尤单抗治疗转移性胃癌患者的安全性和有效性,亚组分析表明, MSI 患者较 MSS 和微卫星状态未知的患者获得更长的 OS (约 15 个月)。一项荟萃分析通过 KEYNOTE-061、KEYNOTE-062、CheckMate 649 以及 JAVELIN Gastric 100^[37]评估了 MSI-H 状态的预测效果,结果表明,接受抗 PD-1 治疗方案后,胃癌 MSI-H 患者与 MSS 患者 OS 获益的风险比 (HR) 分别为 0.34 和 0.85 ($P=0.003$)。上述临床研究逐步肯定了免疫治疗在晚期胃癌治疗中的作用。

鉴于上述回顾性分析研究提示围术期化疗无法使 MSI-H 胃癌患者生存获益,将免疫治疗作为术后辅助治疗能否进一步改善进展期胃癌患者的预后值得关注。2021 版中国临床肿瘤学会 (CSCO) 胃癌诊疗指南^[38] II 级推荐 (I B 类证据),对于进展期胃癌术后可采取免疫治疗以进行临床研究。海军军医大学第一附属医院近期正开展一项前瞻性、单臂、单中心 II 期临床试验 (ChiCTR2100050575),旨在探讨对于 III 期 MSI-H 型胃/胃食管结合部癌患者, D2 手术切除后采用抗 PD-1 抗体进行辅助治疗的安全性和有效性。

综上所述, MSI 对胃癌免疫治疗效果有一定预测作用,其中 MSI-H 胃癌患者在免疫治疗中显示明显的生存获益。国内外多个指南建议对晚期实体瘤患者在免疫治疗前检测 MSI。最新的 NCCN 胃癌指南 (2022.V2)^[39]也明确推荐,所有新诊断胃癌患者都应进行 MSI 的 PCR 检测或 MMR 的免疫组化检测 (前版本仅推荐疑似转移胃癌患者进行 MSI/MMR)。但是,现有临床研究中 MSI-H 患者总体数量较少,且多为回顾性分析,目前尚不能明确将 MSI 用于预测胃癌预后和治疗敏感性,需要更多的前瞻性研究。

利益冲突: 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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