

儿童H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤治疗进展

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【摘要】 H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤是好发于儿童的高级别胶质瘤,恶性程度高、预后极差,中位生存期不足1年,目前尚无标准治疗方案,手术切除和常规放化疗难以改善预后。随着近年立体定向肿瘤组织活检术的开展,肿瘤组织独特的生物学特性逐渐得到澄清,新的靶向治疗方法如靶向化疗、对流增强给药、表观遗传学治疗、嵌合抗原受体T细胞治疗逐渐应用于临床试验。本文拟综述H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤相关最新治疗研究进展并探讨下一步治疗目标。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 组蛋白类; 儿童; 基因; 突变; 化放疗; 综述

Progress in the treatment of pediatric H3 K27M mutant diffuse midline glioma

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【Abstract】 The high-grade glioma, H3 K27M mutant diffuse midline glioma tends to occur in children, and its high malignancy lead to very poor prognosis after treatment (median survival after diagnosis < 1 year). At present, there is no standard treatment for pediatric diffuse midline glioma; surgery, conventional radiotherapy and chemotherapy are difficult to improve the prognosis. In recent years, the benefit from the stereotactic biopsy, the unique biological characteristics of pediatric H3 K27M mutant diffuse midline are being clarified. New targeted treatment methods, such as targeted chemotherapy, convection-enhanced delivery, epigenetic therapy, and chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy are gradually being included in the scope of clinical research. In order to clarify the current treatment progress and discuss the future goals, this article reviews recent studies about the treatment to pediatric H3 K27M mutant diffuse midline glioma.

【Key words】 Glioma; Histones; Child; Genes; Mutation; Chemoradiotherapy; Review

Conflicts of interest: none declared

H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤是一种好发于儿童的高级别胶质瘤,病变累及中线结构,包括丘脑、脑桥和脊髓等,组蛋白H3 K27M突变的高发生率是其重要的分子生物学基础^[1]。2016年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版将H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤单独归为胶质瘤的一类,其主要特征是组蛋白H3基因H3F3A或相关HIST1H3B K27M突变,并在中线结构以弥漫性浸润方式生长^[2]。H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的最主要类型为弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤(DIPG),

其中约85%存在H3 K27M突变^[3]。弥漫性中线胶质瘤的中位诊断年龄约10岁,其中脑桥肿瘤的发病年龄(7岁)早于丘脑肿瘤(11岁)且无性别差异^[4]。尽管数十年来对弥漫性中线胶质瘤的治疗进行了大量临床与基础研究,但患儿生存率并未得到改善。有文献报道,弥漫性中线胶质瘤患儿治疗后总生存期(OS)为7个月至1年,仅不足10%患儿总生存期>2年^[5-6]。即使部分患儿治疗后临床症状与体征短暂性改善,仍有绝大多数患儿在诊断肿瘤进展的18个月内死亡^[7]。因此,探索能够改善H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤疗效的新治疗方式或策略是当前紧迫而艰巨的任务。

一、治疗进展

1. 放射治疗 新发H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中

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线胶质瘤患儿的治疗主要是病灶局部放射治疗,常规方法为三维适形放射治疗(3D-CRT),即6周内完成54~60 Gy(1.80~2.00 Gy/d)的照射剂量^[8];常规局部放射治疗可以在短时间内控制肿瘤生长,延长患儿生存期约3个月^[9]。亦有医疗中心采用低分割放射治疗,即3 Gy/d、共13天,总剂量为39 Gy,使放射治疗疗程缩短至3周。低分割放射治疗与传统放射治疗比较的非劣效性试验(noninferiority trials)结果显示,低分割放射治疗有与传统放射治疗相当的治疗效果^[7,10-12]。Zaghloul等^[7]的前瞻性队列研究将71例新发弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿(平均年龄7.9岁)随机分为低分割放射治疗组(36例)和传统放射治疗组(35例),低分割放射治疗组患儿神经麻痹症状改善较快,疗程缩短50%,并可有效减轻患儿家庭和医疗机构负担、提高患儿生活质量,但总生存期和无进展生存期(PFS)与传统放射治疗组相比差异无统计学意义。此外,对进展期弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤进行再照射(re-irradiation)已经成为一种新的干预手段,Lassaletta等^[13]对14例进展期弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿(确诊至病情进展的中位时间为10.5个月)进行再照射(剂量21.60~36.00 Gy)治疗,13例耐受性良好,11例神经功能改善,且进展至死亡的中位时间长于历史未接受再照射的患儿(218天对92天, $P=0.000$),初步表明再照射治疗儿童进展期弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤有效,可以短期内改善患儿神经功能、延长生存期,尚待更多前瞻性研究评估该治疗方法的可行性。总的来说,目前针对H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的放射治疗尚无法改变患儿的长期预后,但仍不失为一种可以提供短暂性治疗收益的方法。

2. 联合放化疗 目前,联合放化疗的治疗策略已被大多数医疗中心采纳,包括放射治疗联合传统药物化疗以及放射治疗联合靶向化疗。多项关于放射治疗联合传统药物化疗治疗H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的临床试验正在进行中^[14-15]。基于既往认为的弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤生物学特性与高级别胶质瘤相同的错误假设,多项临床试验采用与成人高级别胶质瘤相似的治疗策略,例如,替莫唑胺可以有效治疗成人胶质母细胞瘤,但是其联合放射治疗的方案并不能提高弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿1年无事件生存率(EFS, II期试验编号:ACNS0126)^[16]。卡培他滨作为口服氟嘧啶氨基甲酸酯前药,可以利用弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤内

高水平的胸苷磷酸化酶,在肿瘤组织中优先产生高水平的5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU),是一种理想的放射增敏剂^[15]。美国国立癌症研究所(NCI)儿科脑肿瘤联盟(PBTC)进行的卡培他滨(Xeloda®)治疗儿童新发弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的I期和II期临床试验显示,卡培他滨组患儿1年无进展生存期显著高于对照组,而两组总生存期差异无统计学意义,表明卡培他滨无法改善新发弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿预后^[15]。

3. 放射治疗联合靶向化疗 由于目前临床应用的传统化疗药物并不能改善弥漫性中线胶质瘤患儿预后,因此,靶向化疗药物得以研发和实践。表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)在弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤中呈过表达和(或)突变,而在正常脑组织中较少表达,故EGFR阻断剂如尼妥珠单抗、厄洛替尼用于弥漫性中线胶质瘤的靶向化疗研究。Georger等^[17]发现,厄洛替尼在治疗高级别脑干胶质瘤中具有较好的耐受性。Fleischhack等^[18]进行的III期临床试验显示,对弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿进行门诊标准局部放射治疗(1.80 Gy/d、5 d/周、6周)联合尼妥珠单抗(150 mg/m²)化疗是可行的,治疗后总生存期和无进展生存期分别为9.4和5.8个月,与住院放射治疗联合强化化疗的疗效相似。该项试验还显示,放射治疗联合尼妥珠单抗化疗并不产生EGFR靶向化疗药物相关毒性作用,如严重痤疮样皮疹、低钾血症和低镁血症^[18]。尽管这种联合治疗策略无法改善患儿临床结局,但可在门诊进行短暂治疗,可以缩短住院时间和提高生活质量。药理学研究显示,尼妥珠单抗是一种人源性抗EGFR单克隆抗体,通过抑制携带EGFR基因的肿瘤细胞增殖,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡,减少新生血管生成,诱导细胞分裂周期G₁期停滞,下调血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)表达^[19-20]。动物实验显示,针对小鼠EGFR的特异性抗体7A7可在体内上调肿瘤组织主要组织相容性复合物I(MHC I)的表达,增强特异性CD8⁺T细胞的抗肿瘤反应,显示出良好的抗肿瘤治疗前景^[21]。未来研究尚待进一步明确尼妥珠单抗在弥漫性中线胶质瘤中的确切作用机制,以期研发与其他治疗如细胞毒性药物、免疫治疗和放射治疗联合应用的治疗策略。VEGF是血管内皮细胞的强大促分裂原,是进展期弥漫性中线胶质瘤异常血管构建所必需的。II期临床试验结果显示,抗血管生成药物贝伐单抗联合细胞毒性药物伊立替康治疗成人复发

胶质母细胞瘤的反应率高达63%^[22]。该方案治疗恶性脑干胶质瘤的耐受性良好,但疗效甚微^[23]。ONC201作为多巴胺受体基因*DRD2*的选择性阻断剂,可透过血-脑屏障并在高级别胶质瘤的临床前研究中显示出P53蛋白依赖性抗肿瘤作用^[24]。Mehta教授研究团队对4例*H3 K27M*突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤患儿予以放射治疗后ONC201靶向化疗,治疗后每8周复查头部MRI,发现肿瘤分别位于脑桥和丘脑的2例患儿予以ONC201治疗后53和81周内无进展,且神经系统症状改善,其中1例治疗后6个月内肿瘤体积逐渐下降26%、40%和44%;肿瘤位于脑桥的1例患儿予以ONC201治疗后46.3周出现进展,并持续治疗41.9周,于确诊后25.2个月死亡;肿瘤位于脑桥的1例患儿予以ONC201治疗后28.4周无进展,肿瘤进展后停止治疗,于确诊后14.1个月死亡(试验编号:NCT02525692)^[25-26]。

4. 外科手术与对流增强给药技术 由于中线部位特殊解剖结构的限制以及弥漫性中线胶质瘤浸润性生长的生物学行为,通常不建议手术切除。尽管神经内镜技术、微侵袭技术、术中神经导航等已在神经肿瘤手术中得以广泛应用,但中线部位胶质瘤的外科手术仍是巨大挑战。国内一项研究显示,手术全切除的中线部位胶质瘤患者的总生存期明显延长^[27]。通过神经外科手术搭建的对流增强给药(CED)技术是一种新型给药方式^[28-29],通过简单扩散的对流模式,将药物直接导入肿瘤腔内^[30]。对于弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤而言,脑干血-脑屏障是化疗药物到达病灶的主要限制,即使药物成功透过血-脑屏障,其扩散范围也无法预测。对流增强给药作为一种新型给药方式,直接将化疗药物导入脑干肿瘤灶内^[31],在图像引导下经神经外科手术预先将套管植入脑干肿瘤内,通过连续压力梯度驱动将化疗药物注入,并经细胞外液渗透至肿瘤及周围浸润区,增加化疗药物直接进入肿瘤细胞的机会。临床实践通过MRI引导的无框架立体定位技术将套管植入患儿脑干,具有准确性高、短暂性或永久性发病风险低等优点^[32]。目前,采用对流增强给药技术注射多种化疗药物治疗弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的临床研究和临床前研究已相继开展(试验编号:NCT00088061, NCT01502917, NCT00324844)^[33-35]。Anderson等^[35]采用对流增强给药技术将托泊替康(0.0667 mg/ml)注入2例弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿的脑干肿瘤内,耐受性和安全性均较好,但并

未延长总生存期。一项通过对流增强给药技术输注MTX110的I期临床试验(试验编号:NCT03566199)正在招募新发弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿^[36]。对流增强给药技术治疗儿童弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的临床研究目前尚处于起步阶段,关于其硬件设备开发、专用药物研制、专用药物药代动力学和给药参数等的研究是未来主要研究方向。

5. 表观遗传学治疗 晚近研究显示,逆转表观遗传学改变可能对研发针对弥漫性中线胶质瘤的表观遗传学靶向化疗意义重大^[37]。目前一些针对表观遗传修饰的药物已用于治疗弥漫性中线胶质瘤的基础与临床研究,主要包括靶向组蛋白甲基化修复的GSKJ4、靶向组蛋白乙酰化的帕比司他、伏立诺他、丙戊酸钠和靶向BET的JQ1^[37]。由于*H3 K27M*甲基化总体降低是*H3 K27M*突变型弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的关键表观遗传学事件,因此,增强*H3 K27M*甲基化是可行的治疗策略。Hashizume等^[38]的临床前研究显示,GSKJ4通过抑制JMJD3活性以增强*H3 K27M*甲基化,因此具有抑制肿瘤细胞增殖和促进*H3 K27M*突变肿瘤细胞凋亡的作用。Katagi等^[39]的研究显示,GSKJ4通过抑制离体弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤患儿肿瘤细胞组蛋白脱甲基酶,增强放射线(6 Gy)诱导的DNA损伤,具有放射增敏作用。目前,靶向组蛋白乙酰化治疗弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的表观遗传学研究主要聚焦于组蛋白去乙酰化酶(HDACs)抑制剂,通过抑制组蛋白去乙酰化,增强组蛋白乙酰化,从而导致染色质结构开放和基因激活。强效HDACs抑制剂帕比司他已经美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准用于治疗各种肿瘤^[40]。弥漫性中线胶质瘤患儿来源的异种移植动物模型显示,新型广谱蛋白酶抑制剂Marizomib联合帕比司他治疗4周后肿瘤体积明显缩小,二者联合应用也显著降低帕比司他毒性作用^[41]。Grasso等^[42]的弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤细胞原位异种移植小鼠模型显示,与对照组相比,帕比司他组组蛋白H3野生型小鼠存活期延长,肿瘤体积缩小;帕比司他与GSKJ4联合应用可以有效降低肿瘤细胞活性,证实了二者联合治疗儿童弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的协同作用。针对BET的表观遗传学研究显示,BET抑制剂JQ1可以有效延长儿童弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤细胞异种移植模型小鼠存活期和缩小肿瘤体积,具有一定的抗肿瘤活性作用^[43]。上述

研究均提示,随着更为深入的临床前研究和临床研究的开展,靶向组蛋白甲基化、乙酰化和 BET 的表观遗传学治疗有望成为儿童弥漫性中线胶质瘤的治疗策略。

6. 嵌合抗原受体 T 细胞治疗 目前,肿瘤免疫治疗的最新进展主要包括免疫检查点抑制剂、嵌合抗原受体 T 细胞(CAR-T)和肿瘤疫苗,其中,CAR-T 细胞是一种新型、精准的靶向治疗方法。嵌合抗原受体(CAR)在体外经逆转录或慢病毒整合手段结合至 T 细胞,构成 CAR-T 细胞^[44],再将经体外扩增的 CAR-T 细胞回输至患者体内以实现靶向治疗。目前成人胶质母细胞瘤和神经母细胞瘤 CAR-T 细胞治疗的临床前研究和临床研究正在进行^[45-46]。*H3 K27M* 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤细胞表面均匀高表达双唾液酸神经节苷脂 GD2, GD2 特异性 CAR-T 细胞独立产生细胞因子干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)和白细胞介素-2(IL-2),并在体外特异性杀伤肿瘤细胞^[47]。Mount 等^[47]在 *H3 K27M* 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤细胞原位异种移植小鼠模型中,经小鼠尾静脉注射抗 GD2 CAR-T 细胞以清除中线部位(丘脑、脑桥、脊髓)胶质瘤,治疗后 50 天免疫组化染色显示仅残留极少数不表达 GD2 的肿瘤细胞,提示 CAR-T 细胞治疗在儿童 *H3 K27M* 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤模型动物中有确切疗效。但应注意的是,该项实验中丘脑肿瘤小鼠接受 CAR-T 细胞治疗后,炎症反应致脑水肿等不良反应导致小鼠死亡,这对 CAR-T 细胞治疗的安全性提出了质疑。总之,CAR-T 细胞治疗儿童弥漫性中线胶质瘤的研究仍处于起步阶段,尚待开展相关临床试验。

二、挑战与展望

儿童 *H3 K27M* 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的分子机制与成人高级别胶质瘤不同,多种基于后者的临床数据的分子靶向治疗策略均不适用于儿童患者^[48]。由于儿童弥漫性中线胶质瘤特殊的肿瘤生长部位和生物学特征,临床通常不建议手术切除。目前对儿童弥漫性中线胶质瘤非手术治疗方法的最大挑战是,如何有效将治疗药物作用于肿瘤细胞,这包括以下几方面:(1)药物成功到达肿瘤部位。(2)药物以有效浓度作用于肿瘤细胞。(3)药物对肿瘤细胞的作用维持足够时间。(4)肿瘤细胞对药物敏感^[49]。上述因素取决于药物的生物利用度、血液流向肿瘤速度、血-脑屏障和血-肿瘤屏障穿透程度、药代动力学等。血-脑屏障是全身给药的最大

障碍,在儿童弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的治疗中,完整的血-脑屏障可以限制化疗药物的输送,显著降低药物作用^[49]。目前研究缺乏对肿瘤自身生物学特性的了解,如肿瘤特异性生物学标志物、肿瘤侵袭和迁移机制,因此尚缺乏特异性靶向治疗药物,临床仍以放射治疗为主要治疗策略。

随着对立体定向肿瘤组织活检术安全性的肯定^[50],一些分子水平的检测方法得以在弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤中进行,例如,用于 DNA 或 RNA 检测的聚合酶链反应(PCR)、原位杂交(ISH)、基因检测以及用于蛋白质检测的免疫组化染色^[51],生物信息学(bioinformatics)分析的应用可将世界范围内多中心的临床数据整合,并找出某些基因突变与特定治疗反应之间的联系。通过上述检测方法,肿瘤独特的信号转导通路关键分子和生物学特征将会逐渐明确^[3]。从组织活检术中获得的重要生物学信息可用于临床前研究和临床研究,为探索潜在的药物治疗靶点提供依据。在此基础上,特异性治疗方法如靶向化疗、表观遗传学治疗、CAR-T 细胞治疗等的相互配合,可以为儿童弥漫性中线胶质瘤提供有效的治疗策略。此外,对流增强给药技术已应用于治疗弥漫性内生型脑桥胶质瘤的临床试验,随着对流增强给药相关设备和专用药物的研发,该项技术有望成为一种可突破血-脑屏障限制且稳定的给药方式。未来尚待进行更多的临床前研究和临床研究以探索儿童 *H3 K27M* 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的有效治疗方法。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 恶性生殖细胞肿瘤 malignant germ cell tumors(MGCTs)
- 儿科脑肿瘤联盟 Pediatric Brain Tumor Consortium(PBTC)
- 二氨基联苯胺 diaminobenzidine(DAB)
- 反义寡核苷酸 antisense oligonucleotide(ASO)
- 非生殖细胞瘤性恶性生殖细胞肿瘤
non-germinomatous malignant germ cell tumors(NGMCGTs)
- 非生殖细胞瘤性生殖细胞肿瘤
non-germinomatous germ cell tumors(NGGCTs)
- 非细菌性血栓性心内膜炎
non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditi(NBTE)
- 5-氟尿嘧啶 5-fluorouracil(5-FU)
- 复合肌肉动作电位
compound muscle action potential(CMAP)
- 富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1
leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1(LGI1)
- 改良Rankin量表 modified Rankin Scale(mRS)
- RNA干扰 RNA interference(RNAi)
- 甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶
glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(GAPDH)
- 光密度 optical density(OD)
- 国际小儿神经外科学会
International Society for Pediatric Neurosurgery(ISPN)
- 红细胞生成素 erythropoietin(EPO)
- 画钟测验 Clock Drawing Test(CDT)
- 环瓜氨酸多肽 cyclic peptide containing citrulline(CCP)
- 黄体生成素 luteinizing hormone(LH)
- 回波时间 echo time(TE)
- Glasgow昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)
- 活性氧 reactive oxygen species(ROS)
- 基质金属蛋白酶 matrix metalloproteinases(MMPs)
- 急性冠脉综合征 acute coronary syndrome(ACS)
- 疾病进展 progressive disease(PD)
- 疾病稳定 stable disease(SD)
- 集落刺激因子1 colony stimulating factor 1(CSF1)
- N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸 N-methyl-D-aspartate(NMDA)
- 甲胎蛋白 alpha-fetoprotein(AFP)
- 甲状腺过氧化物酶 thyroid peroxidase(TPO)
- 甲状腺球蛋白 thyroglobulin(TG)
- 甲状腺转录因子-1 thyroid transcription factor-1(TTF-1)
- 简易智能状态检查量表
Mini-Mental State Examination(MMSE)
- 胶质纤维酸性蛋白 glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP)
- 接触蛋白相关蛋白-2
contactin-associated protein 2(CASPR2)
- 颈静脉球副神经节瘤 glomus jugulare paraganglioma(GJP)
- 巨细胞生长因子 mast cell growth factor(MGF)
- 抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)
- 抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体
anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA)
- 扩大的血管周围间隙 enlarged perivascular space(EPVS)
[扩大的Virchow-Robin间隙 dilated Virchow-Robin space
(dVRS)]
- 立体定向放射外科 stereotactic radiosurgery(SRS)
- X连锁 α 地中海贫血伴精神发育迟滞综合征蛋白
X-linked α -thalassaemia retardation syndrome protein
(ATRX)
- 磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)
- 鳞状细胞癌抗原 squamous cell carcinoma antigen(SCCAg)
- 颅内生殖细胞肿瘤 intracranial germ cell tumors(ICGCTs)
- 颅内压 intracranial pressure(ICP)
- 卵泡刺激素 follicle stimulating hormone(FSH)
- 梅毒螺旋体 Treponema pallidum(TP)
- 美国国立癌症研究所 National Cancer Institute(NCI)
- 美国国家生物技术信息中心
National Center for Biotechnology Information(NCBI)
- 美国小儿神经外科委员会
American Board of Pediatric Neurosurgery(ABPNS)
- 美国小儿神经外科医师学会
American Society of Pediatric Neurosurgeons(ASPNS)
- 美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)