

视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病靶向治疗策略

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【摘要】 视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSDs)具有高复发率、高病残率特点,随着复发次数的增加,神经功能障碍越来越严重。采用糖皮质激素冲击治疗、静脉注射免疫球蛋白或血浆置换疗法以减轻炎症反应、改善神经功能是急性期的主要治疗原则;预防缓解期复发的药物则以硫唑嘌呤等免疫抑制剂为主,而CD19单克隆抗体、补体C5靶向药物、白细胞介素-6受体靶向抗体和APRIL/TACI靶向治疗等免疫抑制剂则可显著减少疾病复发,部分靶向药物已批准用于临床。本文拟就NMOSDs靶向药物进行评述,以期提升对NMOSDs治疗策略的认识。

【关键词】 视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(非MeSH词); 免疫疗法; 免疫抑制剂; 综述

Targeted therapy for neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders

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【Abstract】 Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSDs) have the characteristics of high relapse rate and high disability rate. The neurological deficits would become more and more serious with increasing relapse. Using corticosteroids pulse therapy, intravenous immunoglobulin or plasma exchange to reduce inflammation and inhibit neurological dysfunction is the main treatment principle of NMOSDs in the acute phase; drugs to prevent relapse of NMOSDs are mainly immunosuppressants, such as azathioprine, and targeted agents, such as CD19 monoclonal antibody, C5 complement, interleukin-6-receptor targeted antibodies and a proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL)/transmembrane activator and calcium-modulator and cyclophilin ligand interactor (TACI) targeted therapy. Some targeted agents have been approved for clinical use. This article intended to review the targeted agents for NMOSDs patients for the purpose of improving the understanding of therapeutic strategies of NMOSDs.

【Key words】 Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (not in MeSH); Immunotherapy; Immunosuppressive agents; Review

Conflicts of interest: none declared

视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSDs)是罕见的中枢神经系统炎性脱髓鞘疾病,以视神经和脊髓损害为主要表现^[1]。既往一直认为NMOSDs是多发性硬化(MS)的亚型,直至2004年在NMOSDs患者的血清中检测到特异性抗体NMO-IgG,并证实其可识别星形胶质细胞水通道蛋白4(AQP4),提示该抗体在NMOSDs的发病机制中发挥关键作用^[2]。NMOSDs的流行病学特征尚未完全阐明,文献报道的患病率为0.1~4.4/10万,以女性好发,日本和白种人群中男

女发病比例约1:10,平均发病年龄34~43岁^[3-4]。约高达30%的NMOSDs患者合并有其他自身免疫性疾病,如系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)、干燥综合征(SS)等,表明自身免疫遗传易感性与NMOSDs的发病相关^[1]。非洲和东亚人群较欧美人群更易罹患NMOSDs,而在白种人群中多发性硬化发病率约为NMOSDs的40倍^[5]。由于NMOSDs与多发性硬化的治疗方案不同,更重要的是某些多发性硬化治疗药物如干扰素- β (IFN- β)、那他珠单抗、口服芬戈莫德等还可能使NMOSDs病情恶化,因此鉴别NMOSDs与多发性硬化至关重要。

NMOSDs的总体治疗原则是通过缓解急性发作期症状以最大程度地减轻神经功能缺损、减少缓解

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期复发次数。近年来, NMOSDs 靶向药物临床试验进展迅速, 主要包括 CD19 单克隆抗体 Inebilizumab、补体 C5 单克隆抗体 Eculizumab、白细胞介素-6 受体 (IL-6R) 单克隆抗体 Tocilizumab 等, 部分药物已获得美国食品与药品管理局 (FDA) 批准用于 NMOSDs 的临床治疗; 此外, 临床研究业已证实针对肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF)、粒细胞等的靶向药物对 NMOSDs 亦具有治疗作用, 目前仍处于基础研究阶段, 尚未进入临床试验阶段^[6-7]。国内目前尚无国家药品监督管理局 (NMPA) 批准的 NMOSDs 治疗药物, 笔者研究团队正在开展一项针对 B 淋巴细胞的双靶向 [BLYS (B - lymphocyte stimulator)、APRIL (a proliferation - inducing ligand)/TACI (transmembrane activator and calcium - modulator and cyclophilin ligand interactor)] 抗体融合蛋白药物泰它西普治疗 NMOSDs 的临床试验, 以期为国内原创性 NMOSDs 靶向药物的研发提供循证证据 (尚未发表)。

一、急性期治疗

静脉注射甲泼尼龙和血浆置换 (PE) 是视神经脊髓炎急性期的标准治疗方案。激素具有多种抗炎和免疫抑制作用, 包括减少血液循环淋巴细胞和单核细胞数目, 降低细胞黏附分子 (CAM) 和基质金属蛋白酶 (MMPs) 表达水平, 抑制 IL-17a、IL-6 和 IL-23p 等辅助 T 细胞 17 (Th17) 细胞因子的表达; 血浆置换疗法除可直接消除致病性 AQP4 抗体外, 还具有降低促炎性因子水平、刺激浆细胞和 B 淋巴细胞增殖、改变 Th 细胞表型的作用^[8]。迄今尚未开展有关甲泼尼龙治疗 NMOSDs 急性发作的前瞻性临床试验, 因此无法确定急性期最佳治疗剂量、维持时间等具体方案。《罕见病诊疗指南 (2019 年版)》^[9] 建议, 静脉注射甲泼尼龙 1 g/d 连续 3~5 天, 若症状无明显改善, 可每天或每隔一天行血浆置换治疗。尽管回顾性研究和病例系列研究均显示 NMOSDs 患者经血浆置换治疗后视觉和神经功能显著改善, 但其改善程度与 AQP4 抗体水平并无明确关联性^[10-11]。

二、缓解期治疗

NMOSDs 复发与神经功能障碍加重密切相关, 因此临床实践中需权衡临床疗效、短期和长期药物不良反应、疾病复发相关危险因素、神经功能等因素, 制定个体化精准治疗策略, 治疗药物主要参照风湿免疫性疾病, 免疫抑制剂包括硫唑嘌呤、吗替麦考酚酯、米托蒽醌和利妥昔单抗等^[12-15]。然而遗憾的是, 目前仍缺乏免疫抑制剂治疗 NMOSDs 的高

级别临床试验证据, 临床选择药物主要依据《中国视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病诊断与治疗指南》^[16], 借鉴风湿免疫性疾病的药物治疗经验。

三、靶向药物

1. CD19 单克隆抗体 CD19 是 B 淋巴细胞表面标志物, 广泛表达于 B 淋巴细胞各阶段, 包括浆母细胞和浆细胞。血清 AQP4 抗体阳性的 NMOSDs 患者骨髓和组织中残留的表达 AQP4 抗体的浆细胞是外周血 AQP4 抗体的重要来源, 且脑脊液和外周血中生成 AQP4 抗体的浆细胞数目增加, 这是由于 CD19 表达于某些产生抗体的细胞群, 也是 CD19 单克隆抗体治疗 NMOSDs 的理论基础。Inebilizumab 是针对 CD19 的人源化单克隆抗体, 通过与 B 淋巴细胞 CD19 相结合, 清除外周血 CD19⁺B 细胞, 减少 AQP4 抗体的生成。N-MOMentum 研究采用随机对照方法对 Inebilizumab 进行疗效及安全性观察, 纳入 231 例 NMOSDs 患者, 随机接受 Inebilizumab 或安慰剂治疗, 随访 6.50 个月后 Inebilizumab 治疗组 AQP4 抗体阳性患者 NMOSDs 发作风险降低 77% ($HR = 0.227$, 95% CI: 0.121~0.423; $P < 0.0001$), AQP4 抗体阴性患者疾病发作风险约降低 73% ($HR = 0.272$, 95% CI: 0.150~0.496; $P < 0.0001$), 其中约 89% 的 AQP4 抗体阳性患者和 58% 的 AQP4 抗体阴性患者疾病未再发作; 此外, Inebilizumab 还达到多项关键性次要终点, 包括显著延缓残疾恶化速度、减少住院次数和 MRI 显示的新发中枢神经系统病变^[17]。目前, Inebilizumab 已获得 FDA 批准并被认为具有突破性治疗药物。

2. 补体 C5 靶向药物 体外研究显示, AQP4 抗体与 AQP4 相结合并通过经典途径激活补体系统, 从而导致细胞裂解^[7]。动物实验亦证实, AQP4 抗体需激活补体方可引起 AQP4 和胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (GFAP) 下降, 以及炎性细胞浸润和脱髓鞘等特征性改变^[18]。上述研究均提示异常补体激活与 NMOSDs 的发病密切相关。Eculizumab 是一种可结合补体 C5 并抑制其降解为 C5a 和 C5b 的人源化 IgG2/4 抗体, 具有抑制补体 C5 激活功效, 目前已经 FDA 批准用于治疗阵发性夜间血红蛋白尿和非典型溶血性尿毒症综合征。晚近研究显示, Eculizumab 可显著减少 NMOSDs 复发率, 并稳定或改善神经功能, 该研究纳入 14 例既往 6 个月内至少经历过 2 次发作或既往 12 个月内至少经历过 3 次发作的 AQP4 抗体阳性 NMOSDs 患者, 治疗方案为

Eculizumab 600 mg/周静脉滴注,连续治疗 4 周,至第 5 周予 900 mg/2 周静脉滴注,持续 48 周,结果显示,患者对 Eculizumab 具有良好的耐受性并可显著降低 NMOSDs 发作频率,稳定或改善神经功能;其主要缺点是治疗费用较高,每例患者每年约需 40 万美元,且治疗过程中存在发生脑膜炎球菌败血症风险^[19],鉴于上述缺点,Eculizumab 治疗视神经脊髓炎急性期的有效性和安全性尚待进一步评估。

3. IL-6R 靶向抗体 IL-6 参与 AQP4 抗体的产生和中枢神经系统炎症反应,被认为是 NMOSDs 发病和复发的驱动力。NMOSDs 急性期脑脊液 IL-6 和可溶性 IL-6R 水平均升高,体外研究显示,IL-6 可促进 B 淋巴细胞存活和 AQP4 抗体分泌,阻断 IL-6R 则可降低 B 淋巴细胞活性并抑制 AQP4 抗体的分泌^[20]。Satralizumab 是一种通过 SMARTTM 再循环技术制备获得的 IL-6R 人源化 IgG2 单克隆抗体,通过阻断 IL-6 信号转导通路,调控 NMOSDs 发病机制的多个环节。基于临床有效性和安全性数据^[21-22],罗氏制药已向包括中国内在的 13 个国家及地区递交了 Satralizumab 上市许可申请。新近发表于 *N Engl J Med* 的 Satralizumab 联合免疫抑制剂治疗 NMOSDs 的多中心临床试验结果显示,经 Satralizumab 治疗后,55 例 AQP4 抗体阳性 NMOSDs 患者在 48、96 和 144 周随访时的无复发比例分别为 92%、92% 和 85%^[21]。另一项多中心临床试验显示,Satralizumab 单药治疗可使 AQP4 抗体阳性 NMOSDs 患者的复发风险降低 74%^[22]。而且上述两项研究结果均证实 Satralizumab 安全性良好,其严重感染风险与安慰剂无明显差异,且试验过程中无严重过敏反应和死亡病例^[21-22]。

4. APRIL/TACI 靶向治疗 BlyS 和 APRIL 是肿瘤坏死因子超家族成员,二者存在许多相似的生物学特性,主要表达于单核细胞、树突状细胞(DC)、嗜中性粒细胞和 T 淋巴细胞,可刺激 B 淋巴细胞成熟并发挥功能^[23-25]。目前已发现 3 种 BlyS 和 APRIL 受体,其中,TACI 和 BCMA(B-cell maturation antigen)均可与 BlyS 和 APRIL 结合;BAFF(B-cell activating factor of the TNF family)受体则仅可与 BlyS 结合,但亲和力较高^[26-27]。注射用重组人 B 淋巴细胞刺激因子受体——Atacicept 是将 TACI 配体结合部分与人源化 IgG1 Fc 部分重组构成的融合蛋白^[28],可与 BlyS 和 APRIL 配体相结合,从而阻断这两种配体与其细胞膜受体(TACI、BCMA 和 BAFF 受

体)之间的相互作用,达到阻断 BlyS 和 APRIL 生物学活性的目的。目前 Atacicept 已在类风湿关节炎和系统性红斑狼疮患者中完成 I 期和 II a 期临床试验,结果仅显示其安全性较好^[29-34]。然而,ATAMS(Atacicept in Multiple Sclerosis)和 ATON(ATacicept in Optic Neuritis)研究均显示,经 Atacicept 治疗的多发性硬化患者较安慰剂有更高的年复发率,临床孤立综合征(CIS)患者经 Atacicept 治疗后更易转化为多发性硬化^[35-36]。尽管迄今有关 Atacicept 的临床试验尚未显示出确切疗效,但对 Atacicept 的综合安全性评估支持对其有效性进一步探索^[37-39]。目前,笔者研究团队正在开展单中心、单臂、开放临床试验以初步探讨 Atacicept 治疗 NMOSDs 的有效性和安全性(尚未发表)。

三、展望

NMOSDs 的治疗主要包括急性期治疗和缓解期治疗。静脉注射甲泼尼龙和血浆置换是急性期的主要治疗方法,但标准化治疗方案的制定尚待进一步临床试验的证实;缓解期的免疫抑制剂治疗主要包括 CD19 单克隆抗体、补体 C5 靶向药物、IL-6R 靶向抗体和 APRIL/TACI 靶向治疗等。目前针对免疫抑制剂在 NMOSDs 中的应用,尚待高级别临床试验证据以为 NMOSDs 患者制定个体化精准治疗决策提供支持。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(一)

- γ-氨基丁酸 B 型受体
γ-aminobutyric acid B receptor(GABA_BR)
- 白细胞黏附分子 leukocyte adhesion molecule(LAM)
- 北美症状性颈动脉内膜切除术试验
North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET)
- 别藻青蛋白 allophycocyanin(APC)
- 餐巾环征 napkin-ring sign(NRS)
- 常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病伴皮质下梗死和白质脑病 cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy(CADASIL)
- 重构指数 remodeling index(RI)
- 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1
monocyte chemoattractant protein-1(MCP-1)
- 胆碱能通路 cholinergic pathway(CP)
- 胆碱能通路高信号评分
Cholinergic Pathways Hyperintensities Scale(CHIPS)
- 胆碱能纤维 cholinergic fiber(CF)
- 蛋白激酶 R 样内质网激酶
protein kinase R-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase(PERK)
- 电化学发光 electrochemiluminescence(ECL)
- 多层螺旋 CTA
multi-slice spiral CT angiography(MSCTA)
- 多发性硬化 multiple sclerosis(MS)
- 多平面重建 multiplanar reformation(MPR)
- 额颞叶痴呆 frontotemporal dementia(FTD)
- 二肽基肽酶样蛋白-6
dipeptidyl-peptidase-like protein-6(DPPX)
- 二辛可宁酸 bicinchoninic acid(BCA)
- 方向改变性位置性眼震
direction-changing positional nystagmus(DCPN)
- 非痴呆型血管性认知损害
vascular cognitive impairment-no dementia(VCIND)
- 辅助性 T 细胞 helper T cell(Th)
- 复发性视神经炎
recurrent inflammatory optic neuritis(RION)
- 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(LG1)
- 改良 Rankin 量表 modified Rankin Scale(mRS)
- 干燥综合征 Sjögren's syndrome(SS)
- 甘氨酸受体抗体阳性伴强直和肌阵挛的进展性脑脊髓炎
glycine receptor antibody-associated encephalomyelitis with rigidity and myoclonus(PERM)
- 甘油三酯 triglycerides(TG)
- 感觉神经传导速度
sensory nerve conduction velocity(SNCV)
- 谷氨酸脱羧酶 glutamic acid decarboxylase(GAD)
- 国际标准化比值 international normalized ratio(INR)
- 国家药品监督管理局
National Medical Products Administration(NMPA)
- 汉密尔顿焦虑量表 Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale(HAMA)
- 汉密尔顿抑郁量表
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)
- 核因子-κB nuclear factor-κB(NF-κB)