

# 抗体偶联药物在三阴性乳腺癌治疗中的研究进展<sup>Δ</sup>

刘丹娜<sup>1\*</sup>, 宋爽爽<sup>2</sup>, 陈露<sup>2</sup>, 孙永强<sup>3</sup>, 孙博<sup>1</sup>, 周寒丽<sup>2</sup>, 赵晓丽<sup>2</sup>, 孔天东<sup>2#</sup>[1. 河南大学肿瘤医院(郑州市第三人民医院)药学部, 郑州 450099; 2. 河南大学肿瘤医院(郑州市第三人民医院)肿瘤内科, 郑州 450099; 3. 河南大学肿瘤医院(郑州市第三人民医院)乳腺肿瘤外科, 郑州 450099]

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**摘要** 抗体偶联药物(ADCs)是由靶向性单克隆抗体、细胞毒性药物以及连接子构成的新型抗肿瘤药物,兼具了抗体的高特异性和细胞毒性药物的高杀伤性。三阴性乳腺癌(TNBC)具有侵袭性强、复发/转移风险高、预后不良等特点,且因缺乏有效治疗靶点而预后较差。本文综述了ADCs在TNBC治疗领域的研究进展,结果显示靶向人表皮生长因子受体2(如德曲妥珠单抗)、滋养层细胞表面抗原2(如戈沙妥珠单抗、德达博妥单抗)、锌转运蛋白 LIV-1(如 ladiratumumab vedotin)、HER-3(如 patritumab deruxtecan)、表皮生长因子受体(如 AVID100)、糖蛋白非转移性黑色素瘤蛋白 B(如 glembatumumab vedotin)的 ADCs 对 TNBC 均表现出良好的治疗效果。尽管 ADCs 在 TNBC 治疗中面临获得性耐药和治疗毒性的挑战,但其正在深刻改变 TNBC 的治疗格局,未来有望在 TNBC 治疗中占据更为核心的地位。

**关键词** 抗体偶联药物;三阴性乳腺癌;靶点;单克隆抗体;细胞毒性药物;连接子

## Research progress on antibody-drug conjugates in the treatment of triple-negative breast cancer

LIU Danna<sup>1</sup>, SONG Shuangshuang<sup>2</sup>, CHEN Lu<sup>2</sup>, SUN Yongqiang<sup>3</sup>, SUN Bo<sup>1</sup>, ZHOU Hanli<sup>2</sup>, ZHAO Xiaoli<sup>2</sup>, KONG Tiandong<sup>2</sup>[1. Dept. of Pharmacy, Cancer Hospital of Henan University (the Third People's Hospital of Zhengzhou), Zhengzhou 450099, China; 2. Dept. of Oncology, Cancer Hospital of Henan University (the Third People's Hospital of Zhengzhou), Zhengzhou 450099, China; 3. Dept. of Breast Cancer Surgery, Cancer Hospital of Henan University (the Third People's Hospital of Zhengzhou), Zhengzhou 450099, China]

**ABSTRACT** Antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) are a novel class of anti-tumor agents composed of a targeted monoclonal antibody, a cytotoxic drug, and a linker connecting the two. They combine the high specificity of antibodies with the potent cytotoxicity of chemotherapeutic agents. Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is characterized by high aggressiveness, elevated risks of recurrence and metastasis, and poor prognosis, largely due to the lack of effective therapeutic targets. This review summarizes the research progress of ADCs in the treatment of TNBC. It has been found that ADCs targeting human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (such as trastuzumab deruxtecan), trophoblast cell surface antigen 2 (such as sacituzumab govitecan and datopotamab deruxtecan), zinc transporter LIV-1 (such as ladiratumumab vedotin), HER-3 (such as patritumab deruxtecan), epidermal growth factor receptor (such as AVID100), and glycoprotein non-metastatic melanoma protein B (such as glembatumumab vedotin) have all demonstrated promising therapeutic effects against TNBC. Despite challenges including acquired resistance and treatment-related toxicities, ADCs are undoubtedly reshaping the therapeutic landscape for TNBC and are expected to occupy a more central position in TNBC treatment in the future.

**KEYWORDS** antibody-drug conjugates; triple-negative breast cancer; target; monoclonal antibody; cytotoxic drugs; linker

乳腺癌是全球女性最常见的恶性肿瘤,其中三阴性乳腺癌(triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC)是指免疫组化检测显示肿瘤细胞雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体(progesterone receptor, PR)和人表皮生

长因子受体 2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER-2)表达均为阴性的乳腺癌亚型,占有乳腺癌类型的 15%~20%<sup>[1-2]</sup>。TNBC 患者的 HER-2 状态可进一步细分为 HER-2 阴性型和 HER-2 低表达型。与其他乳腺癌亚型相比, TNBC 具有侵袭性强、复发/转移风险高、预后不良等特点;且由于 TNBC 缺乏有效治疗靶点,传统内分泌药物及靶向药物的治疗效果不佳,因此化疗仍是 TNBC 的主要治疗手段。然而,经化疗的晚期 TNBC 患者的中位总生存期(overall survival, OS)通常仅为 15

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\* 第一作者 主任药师,硕士。研究方向:肿瘤靶向药物作用机制。  
E-mail:15427316@qq.com

# 通信作者 主任医师,教授,硕士生导师。研究方向:肿瘤靶向药物的个体化应用。E-mail:kongtiandong@126.com

个月<sup>[3]</sup>,因此,开发新的治疗 TNBC 的策略具有重要意义。

抗体偶联药物(antibody-drug conjugates, ADCs)通过将高特异性单克隆抗体与强细胞毒性药物偶联,实现了对肿瘤细胞的精准杀伤,对包括 TNBC 在内的多种实体瘤展现出良好疗效。既往已有研究综述了 ADCs 治疗 TNBC 的研究进展,但仅局限于 HER-2 等靶点<sup>[4]</sup>;然而,近两年 ADCs 发展迅速,一些新靶点也不断涌现,从而在 TNBC 治疗领域取得了新的进展。基于此,本文拟介绍 ADCs 的结构与作用机制,并梳理其在 TNBC 治疗领域的研究进展,以期为 TNBC 的临床治疗提供参考。

## 1 ADCs 的结构和作用机制

ADCs 的核心结构包含 3 个关键组分:靶向肿瘤相关抗原的单克隆抗体、强细胞毒性药物以及连接二者的连接子。ADCs 静脉给药后,其抗体部分可特异性识别并结合肿瘤细胞表面过表达的靶抗原,随后整个复合物通过受体介导的内吞作用进入细胞;在细胞内(主要是在溶酶体中),连接子被切割或降解,释放出细胞毒性药物,进而发挥杀伤肿瘤细胞的作用<sup>[5]</sup>。

### 1.1 抗体

在 ADCs 设计中,抗体的选择尤为重要。ADCs 的理想抗体应具备半衰期长、靶点特异性高、亲和力高、血液循环稳定以及免疫原性弱等特点<sup>[6]</sup>。靶点特异性高是指将细胞毒性药物集中在肿瘤部位,而正常组织中较少或无,这是 ADCs 的核心优势。目前,抗体的开发多以免疫球蛋白 G(IgG)为首选,其分子量大小适中、亲和力高、穿透性强、半衰期长<sup>[7]</sup>。IgG 的 4 个亚型中,IgG1 具有可降解的铰链结构,因此多作为支架用于构建 ADCs;IgG2 和 IgG4 的 Fc 段活性较弱,激活细胞毒性的能力也相对较弱,因此基于这两种抗体构建的 ADCs 可减少 Fc 段介导的非靶向组织炎症反应等副作用;IgG3 的铰链区较长且含有多个二硫键,易被蛋白酶降解,因此其稳定性较差<sup>[8-9]</sup>。目前,较多新型抗体如双特异性抗体、前体抗体、抗体片段等也逐渐应用于 ADCs 的研发中。

### 1.2 细胞毒性药物

细胞毒性药物又称为有效载荷,是影响 ADCs 特性和活性的重要因素,也决定了 ADCs 的疗效及不良反应。目前,ADCs 中最为常用的细胞毒性药物是抑制微管聚合、抗有丝分裂的奥瑞他汀类药物,其又分为单甲基奥瑞他汀 E(MMAE)和单甲基奥瑞他汀 F(MMAF)<sup>[10]</sup>,两者的主要区别在于 MMAE 的膜通透性及其导致的“旁观者效应”较 MMAF 强<sup>[11]</sup>,这是影响药物治疗呈抗原表达异质性肿瘤疗效的关键机制。此外,ADCs 中的细胞毒性药物还有微管抑制剂美登素(如美登素衍生物 DM1、DM4),其具有良好的稳定性和水溶性<sup>[12]</sup>。一般来说,细胞毒性药物的分子量相对较小,且具有高效性、亲水性、稳定性等特性,因此这使得寻找合适且高效的细

胞毒性药物变得困难。

### 1.3 连接子

连接子是将抗体与细胞毒性药物连接起来的物质,其需在血液循环中保持稳定,当其到达肿瘤细胞或转运至溶酶体时,能够快速释放连接的细胞毒性药物。目前,连接子的裂解多由以下几种机制触发:(1)被肿瘤细胞中高表达的蛋白酶切割;(2)被溶酶体内的酸性条件催化裂解;(3)被谷胱甘肽等具有硫醇-二硫键的成分交换,从而在细胞内裂解<sup>[13]</sup>。这类具有可裂解连接子的 ADCs 通常具有膜通透性和旁观者效应,其对邻近的抗原呈阴性的肿瘤细胞也有杀伤作用,但易在血液循环中过早裂解,从而导致脱靶毒性<sup>[13]</sup>。然而,部分 ADCs 具有不可裂解的连接子,这类 ADCs 在溶酶体中可被完全降解,然后释放出带有连接子残基的氨基酸-有效载荷复合物;该复合物通常无膜通透性和旁观者效应,但在血液循环中的稳定性通常更高<sup>[14]</sup>。

## 2 ADCs 在 TNBC 中的应用

目前 ADCs 以其作用的靶抗原不同分为靶向 HER-2、滋养层细胞表面抗原 2(trophoblast cell surface antigen 2, TROP2)、锌转运蛋白 LIV-1、HER-3、表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、糖蛋白非转移性黑色素瘤蛋白 B(glycoprotein non-metastatic melanoma protein B, gpNMB)的 ADCs,具体如下。

### 2.1 靶向 HER-2 的 ADCs

HER-2 是一种跨膜受体,20%~30% 的乳腺癌患者存在 HER-2 过表达情况,HER-2 过表达与肿瘤细胞的增殖及侵袭密切相关<sup>[15]</sup>。曲妥珠单抗是一种抗 HER-2 的重组人源化单克隆抗体,能与 HER-2 特异性结合,从而抑制肿瘤细胞增殖。恩美曲妥珠单抗(trastuzumab emtansine, T-DM1)是由曲妥珠单抗的赖氨酸残基通过不可裂解的硫醚连接子与微管抑制剂 DM1 偶联而成的 ADCs,药物抗体比(drug-antibody ratio, DAR)为 3.5<sup>[16-17]</sup>。德曲妥珠单抗(trastuzumab deruxtecan, T-DXd)与 T-DM1 不同,其偶联的细胞毒性药物是拓扑异构酶 I 抑制剂衍生物,DAR 高达 7.7,且具有较强的旁观者效应<sup>[18]</sup>。研究显示,T-DXd 在 HER-2 低表达患者中具有良好的疗效<sup>[19]</sup>。另有研究纳入了 557 例化疗后复发的 HER-2 低表达乳腺癌患者(其中 TNBC 63 例),结果显示,TNBC 亚组的客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)为 50%,优于化疗组的 16.7%<sup>[20]</sup>。该项研究初步证实了 T-DXd 在 HER-2 低表达乳腺癌中的作用,也为 TNBC 患者提供了一种新的治疗方法。

### 2.2 靶向 TROP2 的 ADCs

TROP2 是一种跨膜糖蛋白钙信号转导器,与细胞迁移和锚定及非依赖性增殖有关,其表达增加与乳腺癌、结直肠癌、肺癌等多种实体肿瘤生长、转移有关<sup>[21]</sup>。80% 的晚期 TNBC 患者存在 TROP2 中高度表达<sup>[22]</sup>。



戈沙妥珠单抗是全球首个靶向TROP2的ADCs,由强效DNA损伤剂SN-38(伊利替康的活性代谢物)与TROP2的人源化hRS7 IgG1k抗体偶联,DAR为7.6<sup>[23]</sup>。I/II期临床研究发现,戈沙妥珠单抗治疗转移性TNBC的ORR为33.3%,中位无进展生存期(progression-free survival,PFS)为5.5个月,中位OS为13个月,且无论患者年龄、既往治疗线数如何,均可观察到生存获益<sup>[24]</sup>。进一步的III期临床研究将468例复发的TNBC患者随机分为戈沙妥珠单抗组和化疗组,结果显示,两组患者的中位PFS分别为5.6、1.7个月,中位OS分别为12.1、6.7个月,ORR分别为35%、5%<sup>[25]</sup>。基于上述试验结果,美国FDA及我国国家药品监督管理局均批准戈沙妥珠单抗用于治疗既往至少接受过2种系统治疗的不可切除的局部晚期或转移性TNBC患者。

德达博妥单抗是一种靶向TROP2的新型ADCs,其相较于戈沙妥珠单抗,半衰期更长<sup>[26]</sup>。TROPION-PanTumor 01试验(NCT03401385)显示,44例TNBC患者接受德达博妥单抗治疗后,ORR为32%,主要不良反应有黏膜炎、恶心、呕吐等<sup>[27]</sup>。一项I b/II期BEGONIA研究结果显示,德达博妥单抗联合度伐利尤单抗一线治疗转移性TNBC患者的ORR为79%,中位PFS为13.8个月,中位缓解持续时间为15.5个月,且安全可控<sup>[28]</sup>。由此可知,上述研究有望为TNBC治疗带来新的突破。

芦康沙妥珠单抗是靶向TROP2的国产新一代ADCs,由新型拓扑异构酶I抑制剂KL610023和靶向TROP2的抗体相结合<sup>[29]</sup>。III期OptiTROP-Breast 01研究将局部复发或转移性的TNBC患者分为芦康沙妥珠单抗组和化疗组,结果显示,相比化疗组(中位PFS为2.5个月),芦康沙妥珠单抗组患者的中位PFS(6.7个月)延长,且死亡风险降低了68%(风险比为0.32, $P<0.000\ 01$ )<sup>[30]</sup>。基于该项研究,我国国家药品监督管理局批准芦康沙妥珠单抗用于治疗既往至少接受过2种系统治疗的不可切除的局部晚期或转移性TNBC患者。

### 2.3 靶向LIV-1的ADCs

LIV-1是一种跨膜锌转运蛋白,其在转移性TNBC中具有金属蛋白酶活性,其表达与上皮-间质转化有关,也与肿瘤转移有关<sup>[31]</sup>。ladiratuzumab vedotin(LV)是一种靶向LIV-1的人源化单克隆抗体,可通过切割连接子与MMAE偶联<sup>[32]</sup>。一项I期临床研究(NCT01969643)评估了LV后线治疗LIV-1阳性晚期或转移性乳腺癌(TNBC患者44例)的疗效及安全性,结果显示,44例TNBC患者的ORR为32%,中位PFS为11.3周,3级和4级不良反应分别为中性粒细胞减少(25%)和贫血(15%)<sup>[33]</sup>。在联合治疗方面,LV与帕博利珠单抗联合一线治疗不可切除的晚期TNBC患者的ORR为54%<sup>[34]</sup>;LV与阿替利珠单抗联合治疗TNBC患者的临床研究正在进行中,初步显示有PFS获益趋势<sup>[35]</sup>。

### 2.4 靶向HER-3的ADCs

HER-3是EGFR/HER酪氨酸激酶家族成员,其在约60%的转移性乳腺癌中过表达<sup>[36]</sup>。HER-3常与HER-2或EGFR形成异源二聚体,在HER-2阳性乳腺癌中,该二聚体可参与抗HER-2治疗耐药;在TNBC中,HER-3也存在表达,其过表达与不良预后有关<sup>[37-38]</sup>。

patritumab deruxtecan是由靶向HER-3的全人源单克隆抗体patritumab通过可裂解的GGFG连接子与拓扑异构酶I抑制剂DXd偶联的ADCs,DAR为8.0<sup>[38]</sup>。一项I/II期临床研究评估了patritumab deruxtecan在HER-3过表达转移性乳腺癌患者中的疗效,结果显示,在纳入的182例经多线( $\geq 5$ )治疗的患者中(含53例TNBC),ORR为22.6%,中位PFS为5.5个月,中位OS为14.6个月,常见不良反应包括血小板减少和胃肠道反应(如恶心、呕吐等)<sup>[39]</sup>。另外,一项针对化疗失败的TNBC患者的II期临床研究正在探索patritumab deruxtecan疗效与HER-3表达水平的相关性<sup>[40]</sup>。

### 2.5 靶向EGFR的ADCs

EGFR通过与受体配体结合激活下游信号通路,从而影响肿瘤细胞的增殖和血管生成<sup>[41]</sup>。EGFR亦表达于正常细胞表面,故靶向EGFR的ADCs可能存在脱靶毒性<sup>[41]</sup>。

AVID100是一种靶向EGFR的ADCs,由靶向EGFR的MAB100抗体通过不可裂解连接子与DM1偶联而成。临床前研究显示,AVID100对乳腺癌和肺癌细胞均有毒性<sup>[42]</sup>。一项II a期临床研究(NCT03094169)正在评估AVID100在EGFR过表达晚期TNBC患者中的疗效,但结果尚未公布<sup>[43]</sup>。LR004-VC-MMAE是国内研发的靶向EGFR的新型ADCs,由抗EGFR抗体通过Val-Cit连接子与MMAE偶联而成,临床前研究显示其具有潜在抗TNBC活性<sup>[44]</sup>。

### 2.6 靶向gpNMB的ADCs

gpNMB是一种跨膜蛋白,与乳腺癌侵袭、转移相关<sup>[45]</sup>。glembatumumab vedotin(GV)由靶向gpNMB的单克隆抗体通过蛋白酶可切割连接子与MMAE偶联而成。一项II期临床研究显示,在TNBC亚组中,GV的ORR(18%)高于卡培他滨(0);后续的II b期METRIC研究纳入了gpNMB过表达的TNBC患者( $n=327$ ),结果显示,GV和卡培他滨治疗TNBC患者的中位PFS无显著性差异(2.9个月 vs. 2.8个月),且均未能达到主要终点<sup>[46]</sup>。这导致GV的研发未再推进。

### 3 ADCs在TNBC治疗中面临的挑战

尽管ADCs在TNBC治疗中取得了突破性进展,但获得性耐药和治疗毒性仍是制约其进一步应用的主要挑战。

### 3.1 获得性耐药

ADCs的获得性耐药机制主要与靶抗原、有效载荷、溶酶体功能、肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)有关:(1)靶抗原相关耐药机制——ADCs依赖靶抗原介导的内化作用,若靶抗原出现表达下调或丢失、表位改变等情况,则易导致耐药<sup>[47-49]</sup>。例如,对T-DM1耐药的细胞中HER-2的表达或结合减少<sup>[47]</sup>;对戈沙妥珠单抗耐药的患者中TROP2表达缺失或表位改变<sup>[48]</sup>;对德曲妥珠单抗耐药的患者的肿瘤细胞表面存在EGFR与HER-2形成的异源二聚体<sup>[49]</sup>。(2)有效载荷相关耐药机制——与有效载荷相关的耐药机制主要包括有效载荷外排泵被激活、有效载荷靶点发生突变、抗凋亡信号通路被激活等。例如,在HER-2阳性耐药的小鼠模型中,对药物外排泵不太敏感的disitamab vedotin比T-DM1和T-DXd的疗效更好<sup>[50]</sup>。此外,研究显示有效载荷靶点发生突变可能会导致靶向TROP2的ADCs发生交叉耐药<sup>[51]</sup>;抗凋亡信号的调节失常也易导致T-DM1耐药<sup>[52]</sup>。(3)溶酶体功能相关耐药机制——ADCs的降解依赖于溶酶体的酸性环境和具有活性的溶酶体蛋白酶,当溶酶体数量减少、pH发生改变、蛋白酶活性降低时,均可影响有效载荷的释放。研究显示,溶酶体发生碱化和蛋白酶活性降低是T-DM1耐药的主要原因<sup>[53]</sup>。(4)TME相关耐药机制——肿瘤相关成纤维细胞通过产生细胞外基质和释放转化生长因子 $\beta$ 来阻碍ADCs渗透,并诱导形成免疫抑制性TME<sup>[54]</sup>。

### 3.2 治疗毒性

ADCs的治疗毒性主要有以下几类:(1)靶向/非肿瘤毒性——靶抗原在正常组织中亦有表达(如TROP2在胃肠道<sup>[23]</sup>、HER-3在皮肤/肺、EGFR在皮肤/黏膜存在一定表达),从而可导致相应器官出现特有毒性(如戈沙妥珠单抗可导致腹泻)<sup>[6,25]</sup>。(2)有效载荷相关毒性——有效载荷具有细胞毒性,当连接子在血液循环中不稳定时,可导致有效载荷过早释放,从而导致相关毒性(如微管抑制剂可导致外周神经病变,拓扑异构酶I抑制剂SN-38可引起恶心、呕吐、腹泻等)<sup>[23]</sup>。

## 4 总结与展望

ADCs凭借其“精准递送、高效杀伤”的机制,成功克服了TNBC这一难治性乳腺癌亚型缺乏靶向药物的困境,为化疗及免疫治疗疗效不佳的患者提供了新的选择。目前,针对TNBC的ADCs已不再局限于传统的HER-2靶点,而是形成了以HER-2(尤其是HER-2低表达)和TROP2为主,并积极探索LIV-1、HER-3、EGFR、gpNMB等多个新兴靶点的多元化格局。目前,靶向HER-2的德曲妥珠单抗在HER-2低表达晚期TNBC中的标准治疗地位已被明确;靶向TROP2的戈沙妥珠单抗和芦康沙妥珠单抗也成为经治晚期TNBC的重要后线方案;靶向TROP2的德达博妥单抗联合程序性死

亡配体1抑制剂一线治疗TNBC也取得了一定突破。另外,靶向LIV-1的LV单药及联合免疫检查点抑制剂的治疗方案以及靶向HER-3的patritumab deruxtecan、靶向EGFR的AVID100、靶向gpNMB的GV,均表现出良好的抗TNBC疗效。

尽管ADCs在TNBC治疗中取得了进展,但其仍面临一定挑战,主要体现在获得性耐药、治疗毒性方面。为解决上述挑战并进一步提升ADCs在TNBC中的治疗效果,未来研究可聚焦于以下方向:(1)开发新型的抗体、更稳定的连接子以及高效低毒的有效载荷,以提升治疗效果;(2)深入研究耐药机制,并开发能够逆转耐药的联合疗法;(3)积极寻找能够预测ADCs疗效和毒性的生物标志物,从而实现患者的个体化用药;(4)推动ADCs从晚期后线治疗向早期新辅助或辅助治疗,甚至高危人群预防性治疗前移,以期根除微小残留病灶,改善患者长期生存质量。

综上所述,ADCs有望在TNBC的治疗中占据更为核心的地位,进而全面提升TNBC的治疗水平,最终改善该类患者的长期生存预后。

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