

· 综述 ·

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程序性细胞死亡受体1与细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4联合阻断治疗胰腺癌的研究进展

秦文科¹, 魏孔源², 赵学安¹, 周文策³, 张 辉³

1 兰州大学第二临床医学院, 兰州 730000

2 西安交通大学第一附属医院肝胆外科, 西安 710000

3 兰州大学第二医院普通外科, 兰州 730000

通信作者: 张辉, ery_huizhang@lzu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0009-0005-5854-1170)

摘要: 胰腺癌(PC)是恶性程度极高、预后极差的消化道肿瘤,传统治疗手段对延长患者生存期的效果有限。近年来,免疫检查点抑制剂在多种实体瘤中取得突破性进展,其中程序性细胞死亡受体1与细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4作为关键免疫检查点靶点备受关注。尽管二者在PC中的单独应用疗效不太理想,但双重阻断策略展现出更大的治疗潜力。本文从PC免疫微环境出发,系统综述程序性细胞死亡受体1与细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4的生物学特性及其单药应用现状,重点探讨双重靶向治疗在PC中的研究进展及面临的挑战,并对未来发展方向进行展望。

关键词: 胰腺肿瘤; 免疫检查点抑制剂; 程序性细胞死亡受体1; CTLA-4抗原

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Research advances in combined blockade therapy for programmed cell death-1 and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 in pancreatic cancer

QIN Wenke¹, WEI Kongyuan², ZHAO Xuean¹, ZHOU Wence³, ZHANG Hui³

1. The Second Clinical Medical School of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China; 2. Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710000, China; 3. Department of General Surgery, The Second Hospital of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Hui, ery_huizhang@lzu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0009-0005-5854-1170)

Abstract: Pancreatic cancer is a highly malignant tumor of the digestive system with an extremely poor prognosis, and traditional treatment methods have a limited effect in prolonging the survival time of patients. In recent years, ground-breaking advances have been achieved for immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) in a variety of solid tumors, among which programmed cell death-1 (PD-1) and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4) have attracted much attention as major immune checkpoint targets. Although single-agent treatment with PD-1 or CTLA-4 inhibitor has an unsatisfactory effect in PC, the strategy of dual blockade has shown greater therapeutic potential. Starting from the immune microenvironment of PC, this article systematically reviews the biological characteristics of PD-1 and CTLA-4 and the current status of their single-agent applications, discusses the research advances and challenges in dual-targeted therapy for PC, and proposes the prospects for future development in this field.

Key words: Pancreatic Neoplasms; Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors; Programmed Cell Death 1 Receptor; CTLA-4 Antigen

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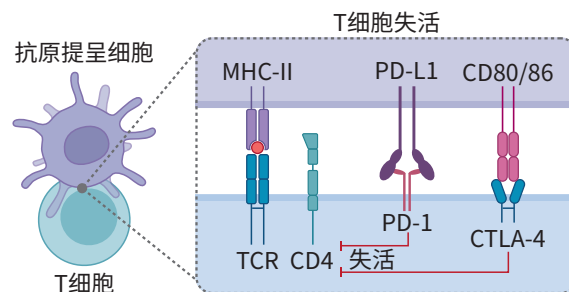
胰腺癌(pancreatic cancer, PC)是预后最差的消化道恶性肿瘤之一,患者5年生存率不足10%^[1]。由于早期症状缺乏特异性,大多数患者在确诊时已进展至晚期或出现转移,致使外科手术、化疗、放疗等传统治疗手段的整体疗效较为有限^[2]。近年来,随着对肿瘤免疫学研究的不断深入,免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI)在多种实体瘤中展现出良好疗效,尤其是以程序性细胞死亡受体1/程序性细胞死亡配体1(programmed cell death protein 1/programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-1/PD-L1)和细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4(cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, CTLA-4)为代表的抑制剂,已在黑色素瘤、非小细胞肺癌等疾病治疗中取得显著突破^[3-4]。然而,PC以高度纤维化和抑制性免疫微环境为特点,ICI单药治疗效果远不及在其他肿瘤中明显,客观缓解率仍然偏低。为进一步提高疗效,研究者们开始关注PD-1与CTLA-4双重靶向的联合治疗模式,尝试打破PC微环境中的多重免疫抑制壁垒^[5]。本文将从PD-1和CTLA-4在肿瘤免疫中的作用机制及其单独应用现状入手,重点探讨双重靶向联合治疗在PC中的研究进展,并展望该领域面临的挑战及未来方向。

1 PD-1/PD-L1和CTLA-4在肿瘤免疫中的作用

1.1 肿瘤免疫周期及PD-1/PD-L1、CTLA-4的作用

癌症相关的基因与细胞变异会产生新抗原,这些新抗原被树突状细胞识别并提呈,从而激活T细胞。活化的T细胞随后浸润肿瘤并杀伤肿瘤细胞,这一过程导致释放更多抗原,从而进一步增强免疫反应^[5-6]。CTLA-4和PD-1/PD-L1通路是免疫系统中两条重要的负向调节机制,也是当前肿瘤免疫治疗的关键靶点。CTLA-4主要在T细胞激活的初期发挥作用,通过竞争性结合B7-1共刺激分子(CD80)和B7-2共刺激分子(CD86),抑制T细胞受体(T cell receptor, TCR)及共刺激信号,从而遏制T细胞增殖和活化。此外,PD-1与其配体PD-L1结合后,可抑制TCR下游信号传导,致使T细胞功能受损甚至衰竭,这一现象在慢性炎症或肿瘤微环境中表现更为明显。肿瘤细胞常通过上调PD-L1表达实现免疫逃逸^[7]。CTLA-4与PD-1/PD-L1通路在不同阶段协同调控T细胞免疫反应,在维持免疫稳态的同时,也成为肿瘤治疗的重要突破口^[8](图1)。

癌症免疫治疗面临的一个重大挑战是ICI的耐药性,其中免疫耐受在这一过程中起着关键作用^[9]。耐药性与肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)中的免



注:MHC-II,主要组织相容性复合体II类分子;PD-L1,程序性细胞死亡配体1;CD80/86,B7-1共刺激分子/B7-2共刺激分子;TCR,T细胞受体;PD-1,程序性细胞死亡受体1;CTLA-4,细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4。
图1 PD-1/PD-L1与CTLA-4介导的T细胞失活机制示意图
Figure 1 Schematic diagram of T-cell inactivation mediated by PD-1/PD-L1 and CTLA-4

疫抑制因素密切相关。TME由多种免疫细胞、基质细胞、血管系统及细胞因子构成,其中的免疫抑制性细胞(髓源抑制性细胞、肿瘤相关巨噬细胞、M2型巨噬细胞和调节性T细胞)能够抑制抗肿瘤免疫应答^[10]。此外,肿瘤细胞可通过不断演变的免疫反应逃避免疫监视,而T细胞增殖受限及多样化不足也进一步加剧了ICI的耐药。为克服免疫耐受,双重阻断免疫治疗应运而生,成为改善耐药性的有效手段。该疗法通过抑制CTLA-4和PD-1/PD-L1通路,发挥协同互补作用,从而增强免疫反应。CTLA-4抑制剂通过早期激活T细胞,而PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂则有助于效应阶段重建T细胞功能^[11]。通过双重阻断免疫检查点,能够逆转T细胞的耗竭状态,恢复其肿瘤监视功能,同时增强抗原提呈细胞对T细胞的激活作用,从而协同强化抗肿瘤免疫应答。此外,CTLA-4抑制剂还能减少TME中的调节性T细胞的数量,进一步增强细胞毒性T淋巴细胞介导的抗肿瘤效应^[8]。双重阻断治疗还能重塑免疫记忆,促进长期免疫反应,因而有望克服单一ICI治疗的耐药性问题,展现出显著的临床潜力^[12]。

1.2 双重ICI联合治疗的机制

大量临床前研究表明,靶向CTLA-4与PD-1/PD-L1的ICI能够恢复T细胞识别和消除肿瘤细胞的功能。1996年,Leach等^[13]在小鼠肿瘤模型中发现,CTLA-4抑制剂可阻断抑制信号通路,激活通常不响应的T细胞。2007年,Wong等^[14]发现阻断PD-1信号可增强CD8⁺T的增殖、干扰IFN- γ 分泌及细胞毒性,增强其对黑色素瘤细胞的识别与杀伤能力,从而抑制黑色素瘤的生长和免疫逃逸。与单一ICI疗法相比,PD-1/PD-L1与CTLA-4抑制剂的联合应用表现出协同增强的抗肿瘤效果。Wei等^[11,15]发现,联合治疗能显著降低衰竭CD8⁺T细胞比例,同时增加活化的CD8⁺和

CD4⁺效应T细胞,从而增强免疫反应。Sun等^[16]也证实,联合使用PD-1和CTLA-4抑制剂能显著降低小鼠肿瘤复发与转移风险,延长其生存期。此外,Yeo等^[17]发现,单独使用TIGIT抗体的小鼠模型未表现出显著的抗肿瘤作用,而将PD-L1抑制剂Tecentriq与双ICI联合使用则表现出明显的抗肿瘤效果。Curran等^[18]在小鼠模型中也得出了类似的结论。

2 PD-1与CTLA-4双重靶向在PC治疗中的研究进展

2.1 PD-1/PD-L1和CTLA-4的抗肿瘤作用

PD-1是一种表达于活化T细胞、B细胞及部分髓系细胞表面的抑制性受体,当与其配体PD-L1或PD-L2结合后,可下调TCR信号通路,从而降低T细胞的增殖与效应功能^[19]。在PC中,肿瘤细胞常上调PD-L1表达,通过与PD-1结合抑制肿瘤浸润性T细胞的活性,削弱抗肿瘤免疫应答^[20]。PD-1抑制剂(如Nivolumab、Pembrolizumab)在黑色素瘤、非小细胞肺癌等多种肿瘤中已显示出显著的临床效果。但在PC中,单药治疗的客观缓解率较低,一般难以显著延长患者的生存期^[21-22]。这主要原因在于PC微环境中存在多重免疫抑制机制,仅阻断PD-1/PD-L1通路难以充分激活抗肿瘤免疫。值得注意的是,一些携带特定基因突变或微卫星不稳定性高的PC患者对PD-1抑制剂较为敏感,治疗后可获得持久缓解^[22],这一发现为PC的精准免疫治疗提供了方向。

CTLA-4在初始T细胞和调节性T细胞中均有高表达。其与B7家族分子(CD80/CD86)结合后,可抑制CD28介导的共刺激信号,从而削弱T细胞的活化与增殖能力^[8,23]。在PC这类高度免疫抑制的微环境中,CTLA-4的过度活化不仅削弱了初始T细胞的功能,也增强了调节性T细胞通过主要组织相容性复合体分子对免疫反应的抑制作用。CTLA-4抑制剂[如Ipilimumab(伊匹木单抗)]在黑色素瘤治疗中已证实可显著延长晚期患者的生存期^[24]。然而,针对PC的临床试验结果并不理想,单药疗效有限且免疫相关不良事件发生率较高^[25]。此现象与PC独特的免疫抑制微环境密切相关:在微环境高度封闭的情况下,仅阻断CTLA-4难以有效促进T细胞浸润,致使临床获益不足。

目前,PD-1/PD-L1与CTLA-4抑制剂联合的双重免疫疗法已在多种癌症中获批应用。例如,Nivolumab(纳武利尤单抗)与Ipilimumab联合治疗方案广泛应用于黑色素瘤^[26-27]、肾细胞癌^[28-29]、结直肠癌^[30-31]、肝细胞癌^[32]、间皮瘤^[33]以及食管鳞状细胞癌^[34]等多种肿瘤的

治疗中。此外,PD-L1抑制剂Durvalmab与CTLA-4抑制剂Tremelimumab联合方案也已用于肝细胞癌的临床治疗^[35]。在PC领域,双重免疫抑制剂联合疗法也具有广泛的应用潜力。

2.2 Nivolumab联合Ipilimumab CheckMate 032临床研究

评估了Nivolumab单药及其与Ipilimumab或Cobimetinib联合方案在晚期PC患者中的疗效与安全性。结果显示,Nivolumab单药及Nivolumab联合Ipilimumab治疗均未引发显著的客观缓解。而在三联疗法组(Nivolumab+Ipilimumab+Cobimetinib)中,有2例患者达到部分缓解,客观缓解率为6.7%。各组的中位无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)为1.4~3.0个月,中位总生存期为4.0~6.2个月。治疗相关不良事件(treatment-related adverse events, TRAE)多数为2级或以下,安全性良好。该结果提示,三联疗法可能对晚期PC患者具有一定的疗效,但由于样本量较小且基线差异较大,结果尚需谨慎解读^[36]。

2.3 Durvalumab联合Tremelimumab

在一项多中心、随机的II期临床试验中,研究者评估了Durvalumab(抗PD-L1单抗)单药及其与Tremelimumab(抗CTLA-4单抗)联合治疗在转移性胰腺导管腺癌患者中的安全性与疗效。该研究共纳入65例患者,所有患者在此之前仅接受过1次含氟尿嘧啶或吉西他滨的初治方案。结果显示,联合治疗组的客观缓解率为3.1%,单药治疗组为0,均未达到预期的疗效阈值(10%)。在安全性方面,联合治疗组中有22%的患者出现了3级或以上TRAE,单药治疗组为6%。尽管治疗总体耐受良好,但由于未达到疗效标准,试验未进入扩展阶段^[37]。在CCTG PA.7 II期随机临床试验中,研究者在吉西他滨联合纳米白蛋白紫杉醇化疗的基础上,引入Durvalumab(抗PD-L1)和Tremelimumab(抗CTLA-4),以评估免疫联合化疗方案在转移性胰腺导管腺癌患者中的疗效。结果显示,与单纯化疗相比,免疫治疗联合化疗组并未显著提高患者的总生存率($P=0.72$);在安全性方面,该组的主要TRAE表现为淋巴细胞升高($P=0.02$)。然而,基线循环肿瘤DNA(ctDNA)分析发现,KRAS野生型肿瘤患者在免疫联合治疗组和化疗组均表现出更长的生存期(免疫组 $P=0.001$,化疗组 $P=0.004$),提示ctDNA分析和KRAS突变状态对PC的预后具有重要的参考价值^[38]。

2.4 卡杜尼利单抗(Cadonilimab)

Cadonilimab是一种靶向PD-1与CTLA-4的双特异性抗体,可同时阻断两条免疫抑制通路,增强抗肿瘤免疫应答。作为我国首个自

主研发的双抗药物, Cadonilimab已在部分肿瘤类型中显示出良好的临床前景。近年来,其在消化道肿瘤领域中的应用逐渐拓展,尤其在胃癌、胃食管交界部腺癌等实体瘤中,多项临床研究已证实其在一线或新辅助治疗中潜在的疗效与可控的安全性。近年来, Cadonilimab在胃及胃食管交界部(G/GEJ)腺癌治疗中显示出良好前景。例如,一项Ⅱ期多中心研究(ChiCTR2200066893)首次评估了Cadonilimab联合FLOT方案作为局部晚期G/GEJ腺癌的新辅助治疗的效果与安全性,结果显示,R0切除率为100%,病理完全缓解率达21.1%,主要病理缓解率为44.7%,肿瘤降期率为71.9%。客观缓解率为60.7%,疾病控制率达100%,且3级不良事件发生率为31.6%,未见严重免疫相关毒性,提示该方案疗效确切且安全性可控^[39]。在晚期治疗领域,一项Ⅲ期随机对照研究(NCT05008783)证实,Cadonilimab联合化疗作为一线治疗方案可显著改善患者的总生存期(14.1个月 vs 11.1个月, $HR=0.66, P<0.001$)及PFS,并提高客观缓解率,尤其在PD-L1联合阳性评分 ≥ 5 分的患者中获益更为显著。整体不良反应可控,未观察到新的安全信号。上述研究为Cadonilimab在G/GEJ腺癌不同治疗阶段的应用提供了循证依据^[40]。尽管,Cadonilimab在PC中尚未有研究进行报道,但相关临床试验(ChiCTR2400093744)已在进行中。

2.5 代谢干预策略联合靶向治疗 近年来,肿瘤代谢干预与免疫治疗的协同作用已成为PC研究的新兴热点。PC具有显著的免疫抑制微环境及高代谢依赖特征,其中吡哆胺 2, 3-双加氧酶(indoleamine 2, 3-dioxygenase, IDO)通路通过加速色氨酸代谢,促进犬尿氨酸积累,进而诱导T细胞凋亡、促进调节性T细胞活化及抗原提呈功能缺陷,是介导免疫耐受的重要机制之一^[41]。多项研究证实,在PC模型中,IDO1抑制剂(如Epacadostat、1-MT、RY103等)能够逆转免疫抑制微环境,增强抗肿瘤免疫反应。其中新型双靶向IDO/色氨酸 2, 3-双加氧酶抑制剂RY103表现出更优的药代动力学特性和抗肿瘤效果^[42]。

此外,PC高度依赖有氧糖酵解(Warburg效应)以获取能量并维持乳酸环境,导致局部pH值下降,从而抑制效应T细胞功能及抗原提呈过程。糖酵解抑制剂[如葡萄糖转运蛋白1(glucose transporter 1, GLUT1)抑制剂BAY-876和Lonidamine]可降低肿瘤细胞的葡萄糖摄取,减少乳酸生成,缓解肿瘤微酸环境,从而间接恢复T细胞功能^[43]。与此同时,IDO1在PC中不仅促进免疫耐

受,还可通过增强GLUT1膜转位加剧糖酵解过程并抑制细胞凋亡。IDO1抑制剂联合GLUT1抑制剂可显著抑制肿瘤生长,展现出协同抗肿瘤潜力^[44]。在临床研究层面,IDO抑制剂与ICI的联合治疗方案已在多种实体瘤中进行探索。尽管Epacadostat联合PD-1抑制剂Pembrolizumab在ECHO-301试验(针对黑色素瘤)中能显著改善PFS^[45],但PC作为一种典型的“免疫冷肿瘤”,其免疫耐受机制更为复杂。

总体而言,将代谢干预策略(如IDO抑制、糖酵解阻断)与PD-1/CTLA-4双重ICI联合应用,有望从代谢和免疫双重层面同时缓解TME中的免疫抑制状态,提升T细胞活性并增强肿瘤免疫原性,为PC等高免疫治疗耐受实体瘤的提供新的突破方向。

2.6 不良反应 尽管已有证据显示,双重ICI联合疗法在多种肿瘤类型中相比单ICI治疗或化疗可显著提高疗效,包括改善继发性耐药、延长缓解时间并带来显著生存获益,但其安全性与局限性仍备受关注^[26,30,46]。虽然整体疗法的安全性在可接受范围内,但多项大型临床试验(如CheckMate 9LA^[47]和CheckMate 227^[46])表明,双重ICI联合治疗的3/4级TRAE发生率与化疗组相当,甚至更高。例如,一项肺癌的双靶治疗研究中表明,双ICI治疗最常见的不良反应累及皮肤(任何级别为34%, ≥ 3 级为4.2%)、内分泌系统(23.8%和4.2%)、胃肠道(18.2%和2.4%)及肝脏(15.8%和8.2%)^[47]。COMPASSION-03的多中心、开放标签的1b/2期临床试验中,研究者评估了Cadonilimab(双特异性PD-1/CTLA-4抗体)用于晚期实体瘤患者的安全性与抗肿瘤活性。该研究纳入240例患者,1b期剂量递增阶段未观察到剂量限制性毒性,3~4级TRAE发生率为28%,常见不良事件包括贫血、胰酶升高和体重下降等^[48]。结果表明,Cadonilimab在晚期实体瘤的治疗中展现出有前景的肿瘤缓解率,且安全性可控,有望成为该类患者的治疗选择之一。考虑到双ICI联合治疗可能增加TRAE风险,其与化疗、靶向治疗、放疗等其他疗法的联合应用仍较为有限,以避免进一步加重不良反应。

3 小结与展望

PD-1与CTLA-4双重免疫检查点阻断在多种肿瘤中取得积极进展,但其在PC中的应用仍面临诸多挑战。PC具有高度免疫抑制的TME和极低的免疫原性,导致单一ICI治疗反应率较低。当前研究表明,PD-1与CTLA-4联合阻断在动物模型及部分临床试验中表现出

增强T细胞活性、改善抗肿瘤免疫的潜力,提示该策略在PC治疗中具有一定的应用前景,然而,为实现临床获益的最大化,仍需解决以下关键问题:一是如何精准识别对双免疫阻断敏感的患者亚群,亟待建立基于微卫星不稳定性、肿瘤突变负荷、ctDNA、KRAS突变等生物标志物的分层策略;二是单纯双重阻断治疗对某些患者效果有限,优化与化疗、放疗、靶向治疗甚至细胞治疗的联合模式仍是未来发展的重点方向;三是如何降低免疫相关不良事件发生率,提升治疗的安全性及耐受性;四是建立长期随访机制,确保免疫治疗带来的持续获益。值得注意的是,越来越多新兴疗法正被探索用于联合ICI以突破PC的免疫屏障。例如,溶瘤病毒治疗不仅能直接裂解肿瘤细胞,还可释放肿瘤相关抗原、激活局部免疫反应,从而增强ICI疗效;而嵌合抗原受体巨噬细胞疗法有望在“冷肿瘤”中重塑免疫微环境,提升抗原提呈与T细胞募集能力,为联合免疫治疗提供新的突破口。

综上所述,PD-1与CTLA-4双重靶向治疗为PC的免疫治疗带来了新希望。未来应通过多组学技术筛选敏感人群,联合新型免疫调节策略,推动规模更大、机制更明确的临床研究,逐步实现精准、高效、可控的联合免疫治疗模式,最终为PC患者带来更长远的生存获益。

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