

肿瘤药学专题

· 新药前沿 ·

合成致死理论下常见肿瘤靶点及药物总结*

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[摘要] 合成致死肿瘤学精准治疗中的地位越来越重要, 基因突变所致的恶性肿瘤是一个复杂的 DNA 信号传导过程, 从多方面抑制 DNA 信号传导可能更有效地控制肿瘤的发生发展。本文将从合成致死理论出发探讨常见实体瘤相关成对基因靶点及相关药物特点。

[关键词] 合成致死; 靶向药物; 常见肿瘤

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Summary of Common Tumor Targets and Corresponding Drugs Based on the Theory of Synthetic Lethality

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[Abstract] Synthetic lethality is becoming more and more important in the precise treatment of oncology. Gene mutations induce malignant tumors by a complex DNA signaling process, thus, inhibiting DNA signaling in many aspects may effectively control the occurrence and development of tumors. In this paper, we discuss the characteristics of common solid tumor-related paired gene targets and corresponding drugs based on the theory of synthetic lethality.

[Key words] Synthetic lethality; Targeted drug; Common tumors

肿瘤是机体 DNA 损伤产生的远期后果。抑制肿瘤细胞 DNA 损伤修复对其发生发展具有致命打击。合成致死理论由来已久, 其基本原理是两个非致死基因同时失活将导致细胞死亡的现象。当代肿瘤治疗逐渐从干扰 DNA 理化合成往基因水平精准化打击方向发展。随着临床上基因测序在肿瘤患者中的广泛应用, 合成致死相关基因靶向药可以更有

效地阻断肿瘤的增殖, 为肿瘤治疗带来新的思路。本文从肿瘤基因合成致死理论出发, 总结了启动相关肿瘤发生的配对基因在该理论下抑制肿瘤的原理及常见实体瘤的靶向药物特点。

1 合成致死

研究者在很久以前就发现, 同时携带有两个特定基因突变的细胞无法存活, 而携带其中任何一个基因单独突变的细胞却不会受到影响, 此即为“合成致死(synthetic lethality)”理论^[1]。而大多数肿瘤本身就携带有多种基因突变, 并且存在“癌基

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因成癌”现象,即与正常细胞相比,癌细胞由于携带有多种失活的基因,故而生长和存活更依赖于特定的癌基因,适应性更差^[2]。对于依赖特定癌基因的癌细胞,针对其“成癌”的基因予以药物打击,或许就可以达到精准化杀伤的目的,如酪氨酸激酶、细胞周期依赖蛋白激酶、聚糖聚合酶、解旋体蛋白酶等^[3-4]。在合成致死的基本原理下,如果发现某种肿瘤细胞中存在特定基因 A 失活,用特定药物抑制其合成致死搭档基因 B,此时正常细胞因为携带有正常的基因 A 而能行使其功能,不会受到药物的伤害,而肿瘤细胞的基因 A 和基因 B 均失活,就会在该药物作用下死亡^[5-6](图 1、2)。例如,研究者们已发现,对于携带 *BRCA* 基因突变的肿瘤,利用药物对其合成致死搭档基因 *PARP* 进行打击可以达到很好的肿瘤抑制效果^[7-8]。这也促使研究者们从寻找合成致死的“基因—药物”的模式向“基因—基因”模式发展^[9]。

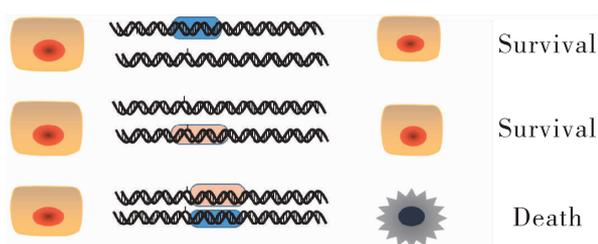


图 1 合成致死理论中的正常细胞
Figure 1. Normal Cells in the Synthetic Lethality Theory
Intact repair cell function saved and the cells survived after single mutation of gene A (as indicated by the blue ellipse) or gene B (as indicated by the pink ellipse); cell repair failed and the cells died when genes A and B simultaneously mutated.

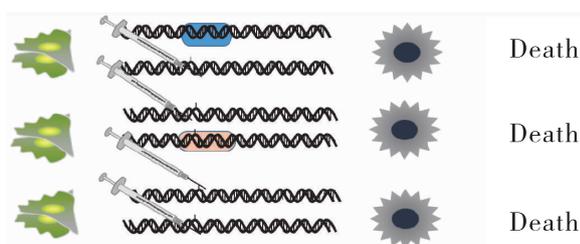


图 2 合成致死理论中的肿瘤细胞
Figure 2. Tumor Cells in the Synthetic Lethality Theory
In tumor cells, gene A mutation (as indicated by the blue ellipse) combined with medication inhibited gene B, leading to cell death; gene B mutation (as indicated by the pink ellipse) combined with medication inhibited gene A, leading to cell death; and concurrent inhibition of gene A and B by medication, leading to cell death.

2 常见实体瘤基因合成致死

2.1 肺癌

肺癌认识全球最为常见的肿瘤。由于肺癌与驱动基因的相关性得到越来越多的证实,靶向药物在肺癌精准治疗“基因—药物”模式中的应用近年来已取得了重大进展,目前以合成致死策略抑制肺癌的相关组合如下(相关配对靶向药总结详见表 1):

2.1.1 EGFR-KRAS 表皮生长因子(epithelial growth factor, EGF)通过 EGF 受体(EGF receptor, EGFR)酪氨酸激酶结合配体并激活多个信号级将细胞外信号转化为适当的细胞应答^[10]。*EGFR* 基因编码的跨膜糖蛋白与 EGF 结合后会诱导受体二聚化和酪氨酸自磷酸化,其 GTPase 活性活化,从而激活多个重要的下游信号级联反应,包括 RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK、PI3K-AKT、NF- κ B 信号级联^[11],并将 EGFR 信号转导至 G 蛋白偶联的受体信号转导^[12-13],可能介导细胞的增殖和迁移^[14]。该基因的异常已被证明是多种肿瘤的驱动因素,如非小细胞肺癌、胶质母细胞瘤和基底样乳腺癌。*KRAS* 基因属于 RAS 家族,其编码的蛋白质是 GTPase 超家族的成员,其中 RAS 蛋白结合 GDP/GTP 并具有固有的 GTPase 活性^[15]。*KRAS* 相关的途径包括常见的细胞因子受体 γ 链家族信号传导途径和 MAPK 途径的负调控^[16],在细胞增殖的调节中起重要作用。目前发现,*KRAS* 蛋白的功能与多种恶性肿瘤有关,包括肺腺癌、粘液腺癌、胰腺导管癌和结肠直肠癌。例如,有研究者发现,在肺癌细胞中,异常 *KRAS* 能以 ZNF304 依赖性方式抑制肿瘤抑制基因转录,从而在致癌事件中发挥作用^[17]。另外,在携带 *EGFR* 突变的肺癌细胞系中强制表达突变的 *KRAS* 基因时会明显抑制肺癌细胞,最突出的特征是细胞空泡化、形态改变和胞饮作用增加^[18]。另外,临床上也发现,同时携带 *EGFR* 突变和 *KRAS* 突变的肺癌患者预后较差,且在单用 EGFR-TKI 治疗效果欠佳^[19]。故而 *EGFR* 和 *KRAS* 可能是一对合成致死搭档基因。目前已有研究者正在开展联合 *KRAS* 抑制剂 AMG510 和 EGFR-TKI 抑制剂用于肺癌的临床研究(图 3A)。

2.1.2 CDK4-RAS 细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 4(cyclin-dependent kinases, CDK4)参与细胞周期和分化的控制,与多种癌症类型有关,是肿瘤治疗研究和开发的重点。在细胞周期中,CDK4 相关复合物可同时磷酸化 pRB/RB1 和 NPM1,促进细胞向 G1/S 相过渡,控制细胞周期循环启动并阻止细胞负向调

节分化^[20]。在肿瘤细胞中,表达异常的 CDK4 会导致肿瘤细胞持续增殖。RAS 家族包括 KRAS、NRAS、HRAS 等,可通过染色质重塑(DNA-核小体拓扑结构的改变)参与特定基因的转录激活和抑制。野生型 RAS 蛋白在肿瘤发生、维持和转移中具有重要作用,其中 KRAS 作用尤为重要。Zhou 等^[21]在小鼠模型中发现,因为敲除 KRAS 的小鼠在胚胎发生过程中即死亡,而 HRAS 无法完全取代 KRAS 功能,同时 NRAS 对小鼠的胚胎发育并无影响。因

此,KRAS 是胚胎发育过程中最重要的 RAS 亚型。在 RAS 突变肿瘤中,以 KRAS 为主的 RAS 蛋白发挥肿瘤促进作用。Puyol 等^[22]通过小鼠肺癌模型发现,在携带 KRAS 突变的肺癌细胞中,抑制 CDK4 表达会导致细胞发生凋亡,而抑制 CDK2/6 则不会如此。因此,CDK4 和 KRAS 可能也是一对合成致死搭档基因。有研究者已发现,在抑制 KRAS 的基础上增加 CDK4 细胞周期抑制剂能有效抑制癌细胞的生长^[21](图 3B)。

表 1 肺癌相关合成致死基因或蛋白及相关靶向药特点

Table 1. Characteristics of Lung Cancer-Related Synthetic Lethal Genes or Proteins and Corresponding Targeted Drugs

Gene	Target	Drug	Characteristic of drugs
<i>EGFR-KRAS</i>	EGFR	EGFR-TKIs	EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor
		CLN-081	A potent Ex20ins mutation inhibitor with higher selectivity than WT-EGFR
		Volinota	HDAC inhibitor
		AG490	JAK2/EGFR/JAK3 inhibitor; EGFR kinase inhibitor
	KRAS	AMG 510	Locks KRAS in the inactive GDP-binding state to specifically and irreversibly inhibit KRASG12C
		EGFR-TKI	EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor
		MRTX 849	Irreversibly binds to cysteine 12 in the inducible S-IIP of KRAS G12C, and locks it in the inactive GDP-binding state, thereby inhibiting the RAS/MAP kinase pathway
		Pimasitinib	MEK1/2 kinase inhibitor
		Darafini	BRAF kinase inhibitor
		Deltarasin Hydrochloride G12C inhibitor	Inhibitor of KRAS-PDE δ interaction; effective and selective KRAS (G12C) inhibitor
<i>CDK4/6-RAS</i>	CDK4/6	Palbociclib	CDK4/6 inhibitor; highly selective
		Abemasibi	CDK4/6 inhibitor
		Alvocidib	Pan-cdk inhibitor; kinase inhibitor
		AMG 925	FLT3/CDK4 inhibitor; effective and selective
		Olocaïne	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor
	RAS	Trametinib	Inhibitor of MEK 1/2, downstream of Ras
		Salirasib	Active Ras protein inhibitor; also causes autophagy
		Kobe 2602	Ras inhibitor
		Dalafenib	Inhibitor of mutant BRAF kinase, downstream of Ras
		Sirolimus	Kinase inhibitor, downstream of Ras; a mammalian target of mTOR inhibitor
<i>BRG1-MYC</i>	BRG1	Venetox	Bcl-2 inhibitor, downstream of BRG1; potent and selective
		PFI 3	Plk1/SMARCA4 inhibitor
	MYC	Trametinib	MEK 1/2 inhibitor, downstream of MYC; MEK inhibitor
		10058-F4 Dinaciclub	C-Myc-Max dimerization inhibitor CDK family inhibitor
<i>BRG1-TP53</i>	TP53	Venetox	Bcl-2 inhibitor, downstream of BRG1; potent and selective
		Idasanalín	Potent MDM2 inhibitor; inhibits MDM2-p53 interaction
	BRG1	Idasanalín	Potent MDM2 inhibitor; inhibits MDM2-p53 interaction
<i>DDR-TMPRSS4</i>	DDR	Imatinib	Kinase inhibitor; SRC/BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitor
		Merestinib ponatinib	Upstream inhibition of Met (c-Met) tyrosine kinase
	TMPRSS4	PMSF	Serine protease inhibitor; irreversible

HDAC: Histone deacetylase; S-IIP: Switch II pocket; MEK: Mitogen-activated protein/extracellular signal-regulated kinase kinase; mTOR: Rapamycin.

2.1.3 BRG1-MYC BRG1 属 SWI/SNF 复合体的成员,其相关途径包括 Wnt 介导的 β -连环蛋白信号传导的调控和靶基因的转录^[23]。与 BRG1 相关的 CREST-BRG1 复合物可协调钙依赖型阻遏物复合物的释放和激活物调节启动子的激活,而抑制 BRG1 蛋白则可抑制转录启动;其亚结构溴结构域可作为表观遗传的“阅读器”,选择性识别组蛋白尾部的乙酰化赖氨酸残基,精准调控细胞基因转录。BRG1 在肺癌细胞中表达上调,可能在肺癌的发生发展中发挥了重要作用,或可作为靶向治疗的靶点^[24]。*MYC* 基因与抑制细胞分化、肿瘤转化密切相关。该基因编码的蛋白质能与转录因子 MAX 形成异源二聚体,并与 E box DNA 共有序列结合而调节特定靶基因的转录和表达,参与体细胞重编程调节,并控制干细胞的自我更新^[25]。有研究发现,大多数肺癌都携带有 *BRG1* 突变,而在肺癌细胞中表达野生型的 BRG1 可显著下调 MYC 活性,并抑制肺癌细胞的侵袭和迁移能力^[26]。这种效应可能是通过 BRG1 与 MYC 以及 MYC 靶向的增强子相结合来实现的^[27]。

因此,BRG1 和 KRAS 可能存在着一一定的拮抗作用,或许在功能上也是一对合成致死搭档基因(图 3C)。

2.1.4 TMPRSS4-DDR1 TMPRSS4 是一种跨膜丝氨酸蛋白酶,在肺癌、胰腺癌中存在过度表达,可能与其他类型的 RNA 相互作用而发挥,促进致癌作用,并且可能是预测不良预后的重要独立因素^[28]。DDR1 属于酪氨酸激酶受体的亚家族,调节细胞对细胞外基质的附着,细胞外基质的重塑,以及细胞迁移、分化和增殖,在肿瘤细胞侵袭中扮演重要角色。TMPRSS4 和 DDR1 之间有着一致的共表达^[29]。与 TMPRSS4 相似,在非小细胞肺癌中,DDR1 启动子被低水平甲基化,而低水平甲基化是无病生存的独立预后因素^[30]。有研究发现,用胞嘧啶 5-氮胞苷处理肺癌细胞后可增加 DDR1 的表观遗传调控水平,而缺乏 TMPRSS4 的细胞对 DDR1 抑制剂 dasatinib 的细胞毒性作用高度敏感^[31]。Villalba 等^[32]的研究发现,TMPRSS4 与 DDR1 有可能是一对合成致死搭档基因,或可作为合成致死的靶点(图 3D)。

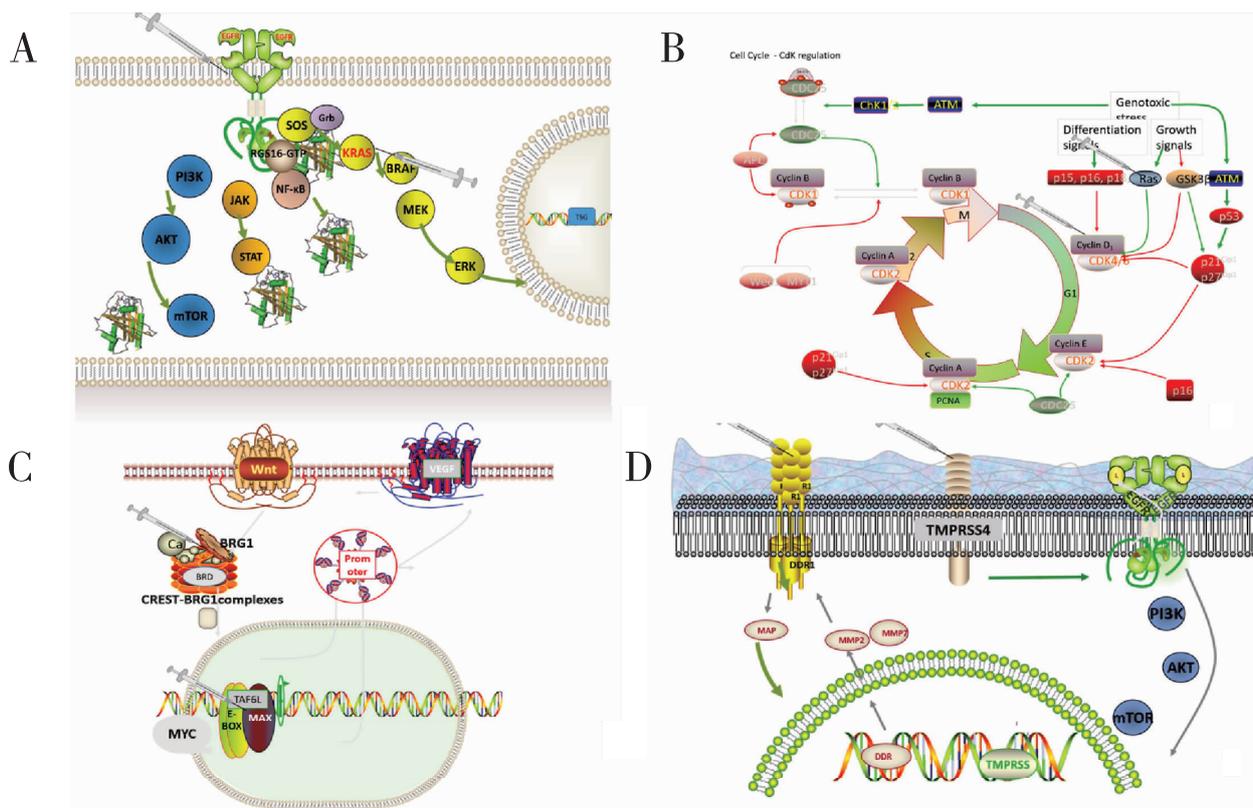


图 3 合成致死搭档基因的信号模式

Figure 3. Signal Pattern of Synthetic Lethal Paired Genes

A. Tumor cells died after *EGFR*- and *KRAS*-targeted proteins were inhibited; B. Inhibiting both CDK4 and RAS proteins on the cell cycle led to the death of tumor cells; C. Inhibited BRG1 protein affected *MYC* expression in the nucleus, causing the death of tumor cells; D. DDR1 inhibition was associated with cell cycle inhibition of *TMPRSS4* expression.

2.2 乳腺癌、卵巢癌

乳腺癌近年逐步成为全球发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,可遗传的基因突变仍是肿瘤发生的重要因素。随着患病人群增多及患者生存期延长,基因遗传给子代

并累积的可能性越来越大。目前研究者们已发现了一些可能的合成致死搭档基因,其中针对 BRCA-PARP 这一对合成致死搭档基因的治疗策略已在临床上取得了成功(相关配对靶向药总结详见表 2)。

表 2 乳腺癌卵巢癌相关合成致死基因或蛋白及相关靶向药特点

Table 2. Characteristics of Breast Cancer-Related Synthetic Lethal Genes or Proteins and Corresponding Targeted Drugs

Gene	Target	Drug	Characteristic of drugs
BRCA-PARP	PARP	Rukaparib	PARP inhibitor
		Olaparib	PARP inhibitor
		Nicotinamide	Target material; BRCA expression adhesive
		CSF-1R inhibitor	Driven lipid metabolism reprogramming enhances the tumor - promoting characteristics of macrophages
		Romidepsin	HDAC inhibitor

PARP: Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; HDAC: Histone deacetylase.

BRCA 基因编码的蛋白质可与其他肿瘤抑制因子、DNA 损伤传感器和信号传感器结合形成 BRCA 相关基因组监视复合体,通过多机制参与 DNA 双链断裂的修复和同源重组^[33]。BRCA 相关的肿瘤包括乳腺癌、卵巢癌、输卵管癌、前列腺癌等,其中约 40% ~ 80% 的乳腺癌和卵巢癌病例均涉及到 BRCA 突变。BRCA 主要包括 BRCA1、BRCA2,而 BRCA1/2 突变引起的癌症风险以显性方式遗传,突变携带者患乳腺癌和卵巢癌的累积终生风险大幅度升高。近期研究表明,BRCA 突变状态与乳腺癌和卵巢癌病理类型、治疗方式、铂类药物治疗反应、生存预后相关。PARP 基因家族成员包括 PARP1、PARP2、

PRAP3 等^[34],主要编码 DNA 损伤修复相关蛋白以及其他肿瘤抑制因子,可与 DNA 损伤传感器和信号转导子结合形成一个大型的多亚基蛋白质复合物,参与调节多种重要的细胞行为(如分化、增殖和肿瘤转化)和 DNA 损伤修复^[35]。PARP 依赖的 PARP9-DTX3L 介导的泛素化可促进 BRCA 被迅速且特异性募集到 DNA 损伤位点行使功能^[36]。在 BRCA 突变影响下,PARP 抑制剂将减少相关修复蛋白的形成,并阻碍 BRCA1/BARD1 复合物被快速招募至 DNA 损伤位点,从而阻碍 DNA 修复并导致细胞死亡^[37-39]。目前,对于携带 BRCA 突变的晚期乳腺癌和卵巢癌患者,PARP 抑制剂治疗成为标准治疗手段(图 4)。

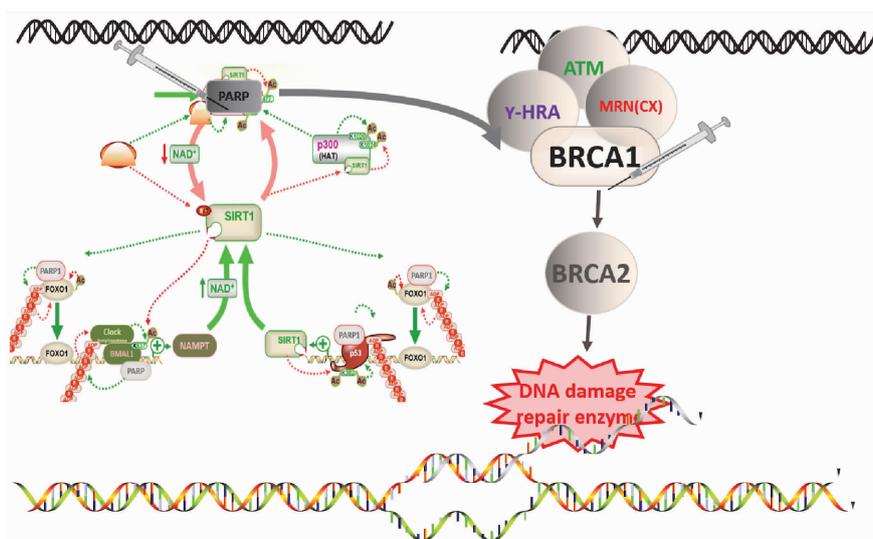


图 4 BRCA-PARP 的合成致死搭档基因信号模式图

Figure 4. Signal Pattern of Synthetic Lethal Paired Genes of BRCA-PARP

BRCA inhibits PARP ubiquitination when repairing damaged genes, resulting in failure of tumor cell repair and cell death.

2.3 结肠癌

近年来,结肠癌发病呈现年轻化的趋势,这可能与其基因不稳定的持续修复缺陷有关。正常的错配修复在机体细胞中扮演极为重要的角色,而这一功

能的丧失会导致细胞的其他信号活动发生复杂改变,而抑制结肠癌肿瘤细胞则需要通过多种途径(相关配对靶向药总结详见表 3)。

表 3 结肠癌相关合成致死基因或蛋白及相关靶向药特点

Table 3. Characteristics of Colon Cancer-Related Synthetic Lethal Genes or Proteins and Corresponding Targeted Drugs

Gene	Target	Drug	Characteristic of drugs
PLK1-TP53	PLK1	Fostatinib	Kinase inhibitor, downstream of PLK1; selectively inhibits SYK
		Onvansertib	Highly selective serine/threonine PLK1 inhibitor
	TP53	Venetox	Bcl-2 inhibitor, downstream of TP53; potent and selective
		Idasanalin	Potent MDM2 inhibitor; inhibits MDM2-p53 interaction
		NSC146109 hydrochloride	Cell-permeable, genotype-selective antitumor agent; activates p53-dependent transcription
AZD1775	p53 activator; ROS scavenger		
PLK1-RAS	PLK1	Fostatinib	Kinase inhibitor
		Onvansertib	Highly selective serine/threonine PLK1 inhibitor
	RAS	Serunitinib	MEK 1/2 inhibitor, downstream of Ras
		Dalafenib	BRAF kinase inhibitor, downstream of Ras; kinase inhibitor; mutant BRAF kinase
		Sirolimus	Kinase inhibitor, downstream of Ras; a mammalian target of mTOR inhibitor
		Salirasib	Active Ras protein inhibitor; also causes autophagy
		Kobe 2602	Ras inhibitor
		Kobe 2602	Ras inhibitor

PLK1: Polo-like kinase 1; mTOR: Rapamycin.

2.3.1 PLK1-RAS *PLK1* 基因编码 Polo 样激酶,为一种 Ser/Thr 蛋白激酶,属于 CDC5/Polo 亚家族,在有丝分裂过程中高度表达,且在细胞周期的整个 M 期中均发挥着重要功能^[40],包括调节中心体成熟和纺锤体组装、从染色体臂去除粘连蛋白以及调节胞质分裂。Polo 样激酶通过结合已被 Polo 盒域识别的特定基序并使其磷酸化而发挥功能。在有丝分裂后期和 DNA 损伤后,Polo 样激酶会被泛素化,导致其被蛋白酶体降解,对于维持有效的 G2 DNA 损伤检查点至关重要^[41]。结肠癌 KRAS 突变状态对治疗、预后具有重要意义。研究发现,RAS 通过独立于 MEK/ERK 的机制激活 PLK1^[42],而 RAS 的下游靶标 CRAF 也会与 PLK1 相互作用并将其激活,导致细胞分裂和肿瘤进展。PLK1 抑制剂用于 KRAS 突变结肠癌的相关临床实验已通过有效性和安全性验证^[43],这或许能为 KRAS 突变型结肠癌的耐药机制及后治疗策略提供参考(图 5A)。

2.3.2 PLK1-TP53 PLK1 与细胞周期进程、有丝分裂、DNA 损伤等密切相关,在有丝分裂过程中高度表达,在细胞分裂前期过程中介导 APC/C 复合物

负调节剂的磷酸化,导致其泛素化并被蛋白酶体降解。充当 TP53 家族成员的负调节剂。TP53(肿瘤蛋白 53)在许多肿瘤类型中充当抑制因子,根据生理环境和细胞类型诱导生长停滞或细胞凋亡。作为反式激活剂参与细胞周期调节,通过控制该过程所需的一组基因来负向调节细胞分裂。与 TP53 突变细胞相比,表达野生型 TP53 的癌细胞对 PLK1 抑制的敏感性降低^[44]。TP53 介导的一种补偿机制可以挽救癌细胞免受 PLK1 抑制引起的有丝分裂停滞和随后的细胞凋亡。若 TP53 与 PLK1 同时受到抑制可导致细胞死亡。同时具有 TP53 缺陷和高 PLK1 表达的肿瘤可能对 PLK1 抑制剂敏感^[45]。虽然在此存在实验数据上的争议,但应用 PLK1 抑制剂抑制肿瘤发生的实验仍需深入^[46](图 5B)。

2.4 前列腺癌

前列腺癌在男性新发肿瘤中地位重要,其相关研究进展越来越深入。目前以合成致死策略抑制前列腺癌的相关组合如下(相关配对靶向药总结详见表 4)。

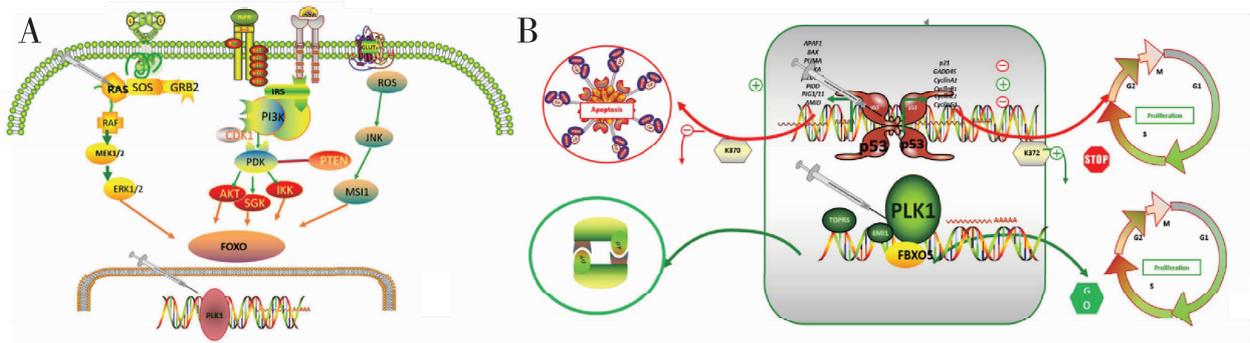


图 5 PLK1-TP53 的合成致死搭档基因信号模式图

Figure 5. Signal Pattern of Synthetic Lethal Paired Genes of PLK1-TP53

A. Cycle of RAS-mutant cells inhibited by PLK1 inhibitors; B. PLK1 inhibitors inhibit growth in tumor cells with abnormal TP53.

表 4 前列腺癌相关合成致死基因或蛋白及相关靶向药特点

Table 4. Characteristics of Prostate Cancer-Related Synthetic Lethal Genes or Proteins and Corresponding Targeted Drugs

Gene	Target	Drug	Characteristic of drugs
BCL2-PTEN	PTEN	Cetuximab	EGFR inhibitor; therapeutic antibodies
		Erlotinib	EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor
		Tromus	Mammalian targets of mTOR inhibitor
		Wonderthani	VEGFR, EGFR and RET kinase inhibitors
		ZSTK474	Highly effective PI3K inhibitor; pan PI3K inhibitor
	BCL2	Venetox	Bcl-2 inhibitor; potent and selective
	AT101	Gossypol enantiomer; BCL-2 inhibitor	
PTEN-CHD1	PTEN	Bax inhibitor peptide P5	Bax inhibitor
		Paclitaxel	Tubulin and Bcl2 inhibitors; folic acid-targeted tubulin inhibitor
		SF1670	PTEN inhibitor; effective and specific
	CHD1	Everolimus	mTOR inhibitor, downstream of PTEN; a mammalian target of mTOR inhibitor
Wonderthani	VEGFR, EGFR and RET kinase inhibitors		
Research ongoing	Not in clinical trials		

EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; mTOR: Rapamycin.

2.4.1 BCL2-PTEN *BCL2* 基因编码的蛋白通过控制线粒体膜通透性来调节细胞死亡^[47],其相关途径包括 T 细胞中的细胞凋亡调节和 Nur77 信号传导。研究者们已发现,在雄激素非依赖性前列腺癌中,*BCL2* 与促雄激素相关的信号传导有关,并已被证实是预后相关因子^[48],而 *BCL2* 上调、*PTEN* 损失、*PI3K/AKT* 磷酸化和受体酪氨酸激酶激活均与雄激素非依赖性前列腺癌有关。*PTEN* 是一种多功能的肿瘤抑制因子,在前列腺癌、胶质母细胞瘤、子宫内膜癌、肺癌和乳腺癌中均有不同程度的表达,其中高达 70% 的前列腺癌患者携带有缺陷的 *PTEN*^[49]。*PTEN* 是 *PI3K/AKT/mTOR* 通路的一部分,参与

DNA 无错误同源重组,可调节细胞周期进程和细胞存活,并且 *mTOR* 抑制剂对 *PTEN* 缺陷的前列腺癌患者相对无效^[50]。Guccini 等^[51] 研究发现,在小鼠前列腺癌模型中,*PTEN* 缺失或通过药物抑制 *PTEN* 可防止前列腺癌的进展。另外,*PTEN* 的核泛素化构型具有更强大的诱导凋亡潜力,而胞质非泛素化构型诱导的凋亡的能力则较弱^[52] (图 6A)。

2.4.2 CHD1-PTEN *CHD1* 的缺失是前列腺癌中最常见的基因改变。*CHD* 蛋白家族的存在于染色体结构域和 *SNF2* 相关解旋酶/ *ATPase* 结构域^[53],可能通过修饰染色质结构来改变基因表达,从而对 *DNA* 复制产生负向调节。Augello 等^[54] 发现,在前

列腺癌细胞中, 缺失 CHD1 会通过影响雄激素受体的功能来促成前列腺癌的发生发展, 并且缺失 CHD1 的前列腺肿瘤似乎对阿比特龙治疗高度敏感^[55], 因此 CHD1 缺失可能是导致去势抵抗型前列腺癌的重要因素。有研究发现, CHD1 缺失会使前列腺癌细胞对 DNA 损伤更为敏感^[56]。这可能是因

为, CHD1 参与无错误同源重组修复, 而 CHD1 缺失会导致无错误同源重组修复减少, 使得细胞中发生的复制错误不断累积, 导致细胞死亡。研究发现, 在前列腺癌中 CHD1 与 PTEN 或许为一对合成致死搭档基因, 为潜在的治疗靶点^[57] (图 6B)。

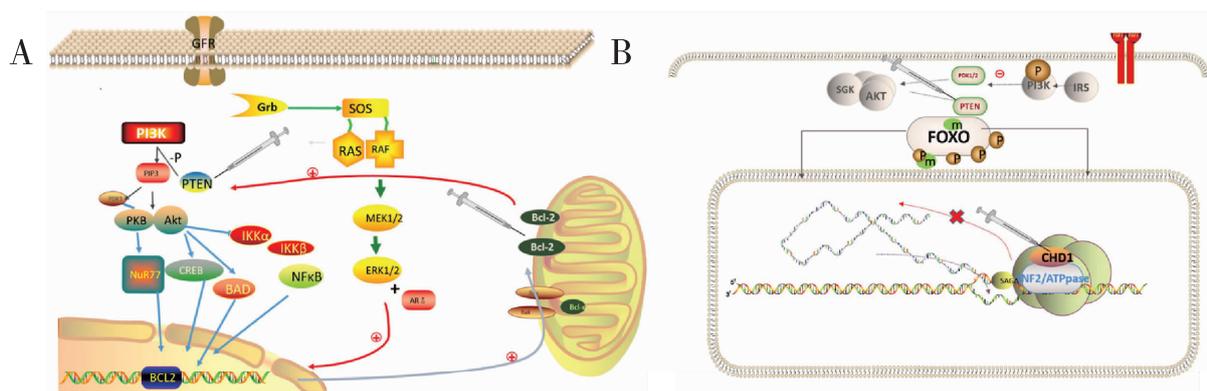


图 6 BCL2-PTEN 和 CHD1-PTEN 的合成致死搭档基因信号模式图

Figure 6. Signal Pattern of Synthetic Lethal Paired Genes of BCL2-PTEN and CHD1-PTEN

A. Cell death caused by regulating mitochondrial membrane permeability with BCL2, or by affecting intranuclear BCL2-upregulated proteins by inhibiting PTEN; B. CHD1 inhibitors with PTEN deletion could be synthetically lethal.

3 总结与展望

肿瘤合成致死在现代肿瘤精准治疗中的地位越来越重要, 应用多个靶点的共同抑制作用杀伤肿瘤为今后治疗肿瘤带来新方向。合成致死的概念在抗癌药物研发中具有重要指导意义, 该理论在肿瘤治疗中或将扮演重要角色。以 PARP 抑制剂为代表的合成致死实践在多个癌种中取得了优异的成绩, 而即将上市的 KRAS 抑制剂 AMG510 也有着非常良好的前景。在高通量测序技术和 CRISPR 基因编辑技术的助力下, 越来越多的基因药物应运而生, 关于合成致死搭档基因及其抑制作用的研究越来越多, 例如: 乳腺癌和卵巢癌中的 miRNA-206-MYC; 肺癌中的 MK2-TP53; 肠癌中的 DR5-MYC、LncNEAT1-TP53; 前列腺癌中的 MAP4-TP53; 脑胶质瘤中的 PIA-TP53; 血液恶性肿瘤中的 4EBP1-MYC。此外, 利用合成致死理论的新一代靶向药物也已进入临床试验, 如 PRMT5-MTAP 和 ME2-ME3。在不远的将来, 合成致死策略或将成为肿瘤患者的福音。

作者声明: 本文全部作者对于研究和撰写的论文出现的不端行为承担相应责任; 并承诺论文中涉

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