

· 综述 ·

## 硼替佐米治疗淋巴瘤的临床研究进展

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**【摘要】** 硼替佐米是一种 26S 蛋白酶体的可逆性抑制剂, 通过抑制肿瘤细胞 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路等机制产生杀肿瘤作用, 于 2003 年在美国上市, 并于 2006 年被美国食品药品监督管理局批准用于套细胞淋巴瘤的治疗。除了针对套细胞淋巴瘤, 亦有研究报道硼替佐米单药或联合其他药物可治疗多种生发中心和非生发中心来源的 B 细胞淋巴瘤、T 细胞淋巴瘤和霍奇金淋巴瘤的有效性和安全性。根据化疗方案的不同, 硼替佐米的给药频次为 1 周 1 次或 1 周 2 次。本文综述了硼替佐米治疗各类淋巴瘤的有效性及安全性, 对两种给药方案进行汇总比较, 为临床使用硼替佐米治疗淋巴瘤提供依据。

**【关键词】** 硼替佐米; 淋巴瘤; NF- $\kappa$ B 通路

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## Progress of clinical studies of bortezomib in the treatment of lymphoma

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**【Abstract】** As a reversible inhibitor of 26S proteasome, bortezomib suppresses the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B pathway in tumor cells, thus exerts its anti-cancer activity. It was first put into market in 2003, and subsequently, approved by the USA Food and Drug Administration for treating mantle cell lymphoma in 2006. In addition to mantle cell lymphoma, extensive research and clinical trials have carefully examined to ensure the efficacy and safety of bortezomib monotherapy or combined with other drugs in the treatment of B-cell lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, and Hodgkin's. The frequency of the administration of bortezomib can be once or twice a week, based on different chemotherapy regimens. Here, we review the efficacy and safety profiles of bortezomib, compare the two different regimens of bortezomib administration, and provide evidence support for the clinical application of bortezomib.

**【Key words】** bortezomib; lymphoma; NF- $\kappa$ B pathway

淋巴瘤是一类原发于淋巴结和(或)结外淋巴组织的恶性肿瘤。国内流行病学数据显示, 2015 年淋巴瘤估测新发人数为 8.8 万, 在恶性肿瘤里排第 11 位; 估测死亡人数为 5.2 万, 在恶性肿瘤里排第 10 位<sup>[1]</sup>。淋巴瘤的诊疗仍面临巨大挑战, 以弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 (diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DL-BCL) 为例, 在经过利妥昔单抗 (R) 联合 CHOP

(环磷酰胺 + 阿霉素 + 长春新碱 + 泼尼松) 标准治疗后, 仍有约 30% 的患者复发<sup>[2]</sup>, 5 年生存率约 50%<sup>[3]</sup>。淋巴瘤治疗急需更有效的靶向药物。

硼替佐米 (bortezomib, BTZ) 是一种二肽基硼酸盐类似物, 是 26S 蛋白酶体的可逆性抑制剂。美国食品药品监督管理局 (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) 于 2003 年批准其用于多发性骨髓瘤患

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者的治疗，目前在多发性骨髓瘤领域已成为一线用药。一系列体内外试验和临床研究显示，BTZ 对于部分亚型的淋巴瘤，尤其是套细胞淋巴瘤（mantle cell lymphoma, MCL）也具有较好的疗效。因此，美国 FDA 于 2006 年批准其用于 MCL 患者的治疗。体内外研究显示，BTZ 治疗淋巴瘤的机制主要为通过对 26S 蛋白酶体的抑制作用，影响细胞众多胞内蛋白质的降解，进而产生一系列生物学效应。可能的机制包括：①抑制磷酸化 I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  的降解，从而抑制 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路的活化<sup>[4-5]</sup>；②诱导细胞内质网应激，激活未折叠蛋白反应，进而促使线粒体依赖的细胞凋亡<sup>[6]</sup>；③上调促凋亡蛋白（如 NOXA）的表达和抑制抗凋亡蛋白的表达（如 Bcl-XL, Bcl-2 和 STAT-3）<sup>[7]</sup>。

本文综述了硼替佐米治疗各类淋巴瘤的有效性

及安全性，对两种给药方案进行比较，为临床使用硼替佐米治疗淋巴瘤提供依据。

## 1 硼替佐米治疗套细胞淋巴瘤

MCL 是唯一一个美国 FDA 批准的 BTZ 治疗淋巴瘤适应证。在美国国立综合癌症网络（national comprehensive cancer network, NCCN）指南中，含 BTZ 的 BR-CAP（硼替佐米 + 利妥昔单抗 + 环磷酰胺 + 多柔比星 + 泼尼松）被推荐用于 MCL 的诱导化疗，而 BTZ 单药治疗、BTZ 联合利妥昔单抗或 BTZ + 利妥昔单抗 + 苯达莫司汀被推荐为 MCL 的二线化疗方案<sup>[8]</sup>。目前，针对初治或复发难治的 MCL，已有临床研究报告 BTZ 单药或联合其他药物治疗<sup>[9-24]</sup>的有效性和安全性。详见表 1。

表 1 硼替佐米治疗淋巴瘤的有效性

淋巴瘤种类	治疗方案	1 周 2 次给药方案					1 周 1 次给药方案					参考文献 序号
		BTZ 单次剂量 (mg · m <sup>-2</sup> )	样本量	ORR (%)	CR 率 (%)	中位 PFS (月)	BTZ 单次剂量 (mg · m <sup>-2</sup> )	样本量	ORR (%)	CR 率 (%)	中位 PFS (月)	
RR MCL	单药治疗	1.3	15	47	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
		1.5	33	41	21	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	14
		1.3	155	32	8	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	10
		1.5	40	50	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
		1.3	31	52	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
		1.3	24	29	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Ri + B	1.5	14	29	29	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Ri + D + B	1.3	16	81	44	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	21
	BCHOP	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	23	83	35	16.5	16
	Ge + B	1.0	29	58	12	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	22
UT MCL	单药治疗	1.3	53	40	15	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	23
		1.3	13	46	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	RiBAD + C	-	-	-	-	-	1.3 <sup>ab</sup>	39	74	59	26.0	24
	BR-CAP	1.3	243	92	53	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	19
	BR-CHOP	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	65	80	45	29.5	17
	BR-CHOP	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	36 <sup>c</sup>	81	64	23.0	18
RR FL	单药治疗	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	75	95	68	>36; <48	20
		1.5	22	50	22	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	11
		1.3	10	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
		1.3	36	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
		1.3	11	18	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

续表 1 硼替佐米治疗淋巴瘤的有效性

淋巴瘤种类	治疗方案	1 周 2 次给药方案					1 周 1 次给药方案					参考文献 序号
		BTZ 单次剂量 ( $\text{mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ )	样本量	ORR (%)	CR 率 (%)	中位 PFS (月)	BTZ 单次剂量 ( $\text{mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ )	样本量	ORR (%)	CR 率 (%)	中位 PFS (月)	
UT FL	Ri + B	1.3	45	64	47	22.0	1.6	336	63	25	12.8	26-27
		1.3	29	48	-	-	1.6	37	41	-	-	29
		1.5	11	55	45	11.5						15
	BR-CP	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	47	77	28	14.9 <sup>d</sup>	30
	B + BR	1.3	16	93	-	-	1.6	73	88	53	14.9	33-34
	Ri + B	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	33	76	44	>30; <40	28
	BR-CHOP	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	20	100	75	>72	32
	BR-CVP	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	94	83	49	-	31
	RR DLBCL	1.5	10	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	BR-DICE	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	15	60	20	3	37
RRGCB-DLBCL	DA-EPOC	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 ~ 1.7	15	13	7	-	36
RRnon-GCB-DLBCL	H-B	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 ~ 1.7	12	83	42	-	36
UT DLBCL	BR-CHOP	-	-	-	-	-	0.7 ~ 1.3	16	100	94	>50	35
		-	-	-	-	-	0.7 ~ 1.3	40	88	75	>60	18
RR HL	单药治疗	1.3	30	0	0	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	38
	单药治疗	1.3	14	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
	B-IGEV	1.3 <sup>e</sup>	40	55	39	>36.0	-	-	-	-	-	41
	BICE	-	-	-	-	-	1.0 ~ 1.5 <sup>f</sup>	13	75	33	>30	46
	Ge + B	1.0	18	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
	D + B	1.3	12	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
RR SLL	单药治疗	1.3	10	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
RR MALT	单药治疗	1.3	31	48	31	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	43
UT MALT	单药治疗	1.5	14	79	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
RR CTCL	单药治疗	1.3	12	67	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
RR ATL	单药治疗	1.3	15	7	0	38.0 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	45

注: <sup>a</sup> 老年患者; <sup>b</sup> 1、4、8、11、35 d 为一周期; <sup>c</sup> 1 例患者 BTZ 单次给药剂量为  $1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ ; <sup>d</sup> 48 例患者, 含 1 例 MZL; <sup>e</sup> GCB 来源; <sup>f</sup> non-GCB 来源; RR: 复发/难治; UT: 初发; RR: 复发/难治; MCL: 套细胞淋巴瘤; Ri + B: 利妥昔单抗 + 硼替佐米; Ri + D + B: 利妥昔单抗 + 地塞米松 + 硼替佐米; Ge + B: 吉西他滨 + 硼替佐米; Le + B: 来那度胺 + 硼替佐米; RiBAD + C: 利妥昔单抗 + 硼替佐米 + 多柔比星 + 地塞米松 + 苯丁酸氮芥; BR-CVAD: 硼替佐米 + 利妥昔单抗 + 环磷酰胺 + 多柔比星 + 长春新碱 + 地塞米松; FL: 滤泡淋巴瘤; BR-CP: 硼替佐米 + 利妥昔单抗 + 环磷酰胺 + 泼尼松; B + BR: 硼替佐米 + 苯达莫司汀 + 利妥昔单抗; BR-DICE: 硼替佐米 + 利妥昔单抗 + 地塞米松 + 异环磷酰胺 + 顺铂 + 依托泊苷; DA-EPOCH-B: 硼替佐米 + 依托泊苷 + 多柔比星 + 长春新碱 + 环磷酰胺 + 泼尼松; BICE: 硼替佐米 + 异环磷酰胺 + 卡泊 + 依托泊苷; D + B: 地塞米松 + 硼替佐米

Robak 等<sup>[19]</sup>于 2015 年发表了 1 篇使用 BTZ 或长春新碱联合 BR-CAP 治疗初治 MCL 患者的 III 期随机对照试验。487 名成人患者参与了该临床试验。在 21 d 的化疗周期里, BTZ 给药方案为  $1.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , 第 4、8、11 天快速静脉注射。相比于长春新碱组, BTZ 组具有更长的中位无进展生存期 (progression

free survival, PFS) [24.7 个月 vs 14.4 个月,  $HR = 0.63$ , 95%  $CI$ :  $0.50 \sim 0.79$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ] 和更高的完全缓解 (complete response, CR) 率 [53% vs 42%,  $RR = 1.29$ , 95%  $CI$ :  $1.07 \sim 1.57$ ],  $P = 0.007$ ], 然而却出现更显著的  $\geq 3$  级中性粒细胞减少 (85% vs 67%) 和  $\geq 3$  级血小板减少 (57% vs

6%)。该研究提示了BR-CAP方案对于初治MCL患者的临床意义, 尽管需要考虑到其显著的血液学毒性。

对于复发难治的MCL患者, 与单药治疗或联合其他化疗方案相比, 利妥昔单抗+硼替佐米+地塞米松具有更高的总体缓解率(overall response rate, ORR)(81%)、CR率(44%)和更长的中位PFS(12.1个月), 这可能与地塞米松能加强BTZ诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡的能力相关<sup>[21]</sup>; 对于初治MCL患者, R-CVAD方案具有更高的ORR(95%)、CR率(68%)和更长的中位PFS(>36个月)<sup>[20]</sup>。

仅有5篇研究报道了BTZ 1周1次给药方案治疗MCL的有效性<sup>[16-18, 20, 24]</sup>, 其中4篇研究联用了含长春新碱的化疗方案<sup>[16-18, 20]</sup>。Till等<sup>[17]</sup>报道了65名初治MCL患者使用BTZ联合R-CHOP治疗的有效性, 这些患者BTZ的给药方案为 $1.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , 分别于第1、4天给药, 化疗周期为21 d。与Robak等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究相比, 这些初治MCL患者具有略低的ORR(80%)和CR率(45%), 但却具有更长的中位PFS(29.5个月), 提示BTZ 1周1次的方案对于初治MCL患者同样有效。

## 2 硼替佐米治疗滤泡淋巴瘤

目前, 针对初治或复发难治的滤泡淋巴瘤(follicular lymphoma, FL), 已有临床报道BTZ单药或联合其他药物治疗<sup>[11-13, 15, 25-34]</sup>的有效性和安全性, 详见表1。

Coiffier等<sup>[27]</sup>于2011年发表了1篇使用R+BTZ治疗1~2级初治FL患者的Ⅲ期随机对照试验。676名成人患者参与了该临床试验。在35 d的化疗周期里, BTZ给药方案为 $1.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , 第8、15、22天快速静脉注射。相比于不含BTZ组, BTZ组具有更高的ORR(63% vs 49%,  $OR=0.57$ , 95% CI: 0.42~0.78,  $P=0.0004$ )和CR率(25% vs 18%,  $OR=0.67$ , 95% CI: 0.46~0.97,  $P=0.035$ ), 然而中位PFS延长不显著(12.8个月 vs 11个月,  $HR=0.82$ , 95% CI: 0.68~0.99,  $P=0.039$ ), 且BTZ组具有更高的不良事件发生率。该研究未观察到对于初治FL患者化疗方案中加入BTZ的显著获益。

对于复发难治的FL患者, 与BTZ单药治疗相比, BTZ联合利妥昔单抗能明显延长患者的PFS<sup>[15, 26-27, 29]</sup>, 而在两药基础上联合苯达莫司汀能明

显增加患者的ORR和CR率<sup>[33-34]</sup>; 对于初治的FL患者, R-CHOP方案具有非常满意的疗效(ORR 100%, CR率75%, 且超过一半患者在随访期结束后存活且疾病未进展)<sup>[32]</sup>。然而由于R-CHOP本身为初治FL的一线治疗方案, 不能确定这些患者是否真正从BTZ治疗中获益。

Vos等<sup>[29]</sup>于2009年发表了1篇BTZ 1周1次给药对比1周2次给药治疗复发难治的FL和边缘区淋巴瘤患者的Ⅱ期随机对照试验, 其中70例为FL患者。BTZ 1周1次给药方案为 $1.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , 第8、15、22天快速静脉注射, 化疗周期为35 d, 1周2次给药方案为 $1.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , 第4、8、11天快速静脉给药, 化疗周期为21 d。2组患者均联用利妥昔单抗治疗。对于FL患者, 1周1次给药方案组的ORR为41%, 1周2次给药方案组为48%, 两者差异无统计学意义。然而无法从本研究中获得针对FL患者的CR率和中位PFS。当复发难治FL患者使用B+BR方案治疗时, BTZ 1周1次给药方案与1周2次给药方案也具有相似的ORR(88% vs 93%)<sup>[33-34]</sup>。然而, Bari等<sup>[26]</sup>报道了45例复发难治FL患者采用BTZ联合利妥昔单抗治疗的有效性, 这些患者BTZ的给药方案为 $1.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , 第4、8、11天快速静脉给药, 化疗周期为21 d。与Coiffier等<sup>[27]</sup>的研究相比, 这些复发难治FL患者虽然具有相似的ORR(64%), 但却具有更高的CR率(47%)和更长的中位PFS(22个月), 提示对于复发难治FL患者, BTZ可能需要更大剂量、更高频次的给药方案。

## 3 硼替佐米治疗弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤

目前, 针对初治或复发难治的DLBCL, 已有临床报道BTZ单药或联合其他药物治疗<sup>[14, 18, 35-37]</sup>的有效性和安全性, 详见表1。

对于复发难治的DLBCL, BTZ单药治疗效果极差(ORR=10%, CR率为0)<sup>[14]</sup>。Dunleavy等<sup>[36]</sup>对比了生发中的B细胞淋巴瘤(germinal center B-cell-like lymphoma, GCB)和non-GCB的复发难治DLBCL患者使用BTZ联合R-EPOCH(利妥昔单抗+依托泊苷+泼尼松+长春新碱+环磷酰胺+多柔比星)治疗的有效性。结果显示, non-GCB患者的ORR(83% vs 13%)和CR率(42% vs 7%)远高于GCB患者, 且non-GCB患者的总生存也显著更

优。上述结果可能与 BTZ 作用于 non-GCB DLBCL 细胞中的 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路,进而增强其对化疗药物敏感性有关。

对于初治 DLBCL 患者,使用 BTZ 联合 R-CHOP 治疗时,ORR 高达 100% 和 88%,且 GCB 和 non-GCB 组的生存差异无统计学意义<sup>[18,35]</sup>。由于 R-CHOP 为 DLBCL 的一线治疗,故无法确定这些患者是否从 BTZ 治疗中获益。尽管如此,由于 non-GCB 本身预后差于 GCB,故该研究亦可以证明 BTZ 对于 non-GCB 初治 DLBCL 患者的疗效。

#### 4 硼替佐米治疗其他类型淋巴瘤

BTZ 单药治疗或不联合细胞毒药物治疗复发难治的霍奇金淋巴瘤(Hodgkin's lymphoma, HL)效果欠佳,ORR 均不足 10%<sup>[38-40]</sup>。使用 B + IGEV 方案(硼替佐米 + 异环磷酰胺 + 吉西他滨 + 长春瑞滨 + 泼尼松)时,ORR 为 55%,CR 率为 39%,中位 PFS 超过 3 年,然而,这些有效性数据与单用 IGEV 方案时比较差异无统计学意义<sup>[41]</sup>。故对于复发难治的 HL 患者,BTZ 的应用价值有限。

BTZ 单药治疗初治或复发难治的黏膜相关淋巴瘤(mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue, MALT)淋巴瘤时均有一定的疗效,ORR 分别为 79% 和 48%,其中复发难治 MALT 淋巴瘤患者中位 PFS 达 25 月<sup>[42-43]</sup>;对于复发难治的皮肤 T 细胞淋巴瘤(cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, CTCL)患者,BTZ 单药治疗也展现出一定疗效(ORR = 67%,CR 率为 17%)<sup>[44]</sup>;然而,对于复发难治的小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤(small lymphocytic lymphoma, SLL)及成人 T 细胞白血病/淋巴瘤(adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma, ATL)患者,BTZ 单药治疗均无效<sup>[25,45]</sup>。

#### 5 硼替佐米治疗淋巴瘤安全性概述

BTZ 总体耐受性较好,剂量限制性毒性主要为周围神经病变,需根据其严重程度降低给药剂量或频次,甚至暂时或永久性停药。根据临床研究报道,对于 BTZ 单药治疗或联合利妥昔单抗治疗时,1 周 1 次给药与 1 周 2 次给药对比, $\geq 3$  级外周神经毒性发生率均为 10% 左右,且与单次给药剂量显著相关,然而对于 $\geq 3$  级血液学毒性,1 周 2 次给药明显高于 1 周 1 次给药<sup>[46-47]</sup>。当联合其他细胞毒药物化疗方案时, $\geq 3$  级血液学毒性发生率显著升高。

联用同样具有明显周围神经毒性的药物(如长春新碱、长春瑞滨等)时,大部分临床研究采用 BTZ 1 周 1 次的给药方案,对于采用 BTZ 1 周 2 次给药方案的患者,未观察到其 $\geq 3$  级外周神经毒性有明显升高。

综上,BTZ 在治疗恶性淋巴瘤领域进展较快,针对不同亚型淋巴瘤、不同给药方案的临床研究层出不穷。蛋白酶体和 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路成为恶性淋巴瘤治疗中的重要靶点,以 BTZ 为基础的方案在治疗恶性淋巴瘤方面的疗效值得期待。

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