

HER2阳性乳腺癌靶向治疗研究进展

程晗兵¹, 宋张骏^{2*}

¹西安医学院研究生工作部, 陕西 西安

²陕西省人民医院乳腺诊疗中心, 陕西 西安

收稿日期: 2026年4月21日; 录用日期: 2026年5月15日; 发布日期: 2026年5月26日

摘要

乳腺癌是全球女性发病率最高的恶性肿瘤, 其中人表皮生长因子受体2 (HER2) 阳性亚型约占15%~20%, HER2阳性乳腺癌具有增殖侵袭能力强、预后较差的特点。自曲妥珠单抗问世以来, 抗HER2靶向治疗极大改善了该类患者的生存结局。近年来治疗模式从单克隆抗体单靶、双靶治疗, 逐步发展至抗体偶联药物(ADC)与小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKI)联合应用, 形成了覆盖新辅助、辅助及晚期解救的完整治疗体系。然而, 原发性与继发性耐药仍是制约疗效的关键问题, 其机制涉及HER2通路异常、旁路激活、肿瘤微环境重塑及表型转化等多个层面。近年来, 针对耐药机制的精准联合治疗、新型靶向药物及免疫联合策略不断涌现。本文就HER2阳性乳腺癌靶向治疗的临床研究进展、治疗策略及耐药机制进行综述。

关键词

HER2阳性乳腺癌, 靶向治疗, 精准医疗

Research Progress in Targeted Therapy for HER2-Positive Breast Cancer

Hanbing Cheng¹, Zhangjun Song^{2*}

¹Graduate Work Department of Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an Shaanxi

²Breast Center, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an Shaanxi

Received: April 21, 2026; accepted: May 15, 2026; published: May 26, 2026

Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common malignant tumor among women worldwide, with the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-positive subtype accounting for approximately 15% to 20% of cases. HER2-positive breast cancer is characterized by strong proliferative and invasive potential

*通讯作者。

文章引用: 程晗兵, 宋张骏. HER2 阳性乳腺癌靶向治疗研究进展[J]. 临床医学进展, 2026, 16(5): 2297-2303.

DOI: 10.12677/acm.2026.1652040

and a relatively poor prognosis. Since the advent of trastuzumab, anti-HER2 targeted therapy has significantly improved survival outcomes for these patients. In recent years, the treatment paradigm has evolved from single-agent or dual-agent monoclonal antibody-based targeted therapy to the combined use of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) and small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), establishing a comprehensive treatment system that spans neoadjuvant, adjuvant, and advanced salvage settings. However, primary and acquired resistance remain critical challenges limiting therapeutic efficacy, with underlying mechanisms involving aberrations in the HER2 signaling pathway, activation of bypass pathways, remodeling of the tumor microenvironment, and phenotypic switching. In recent years, precision-based combination strategies targeting resistance mechanisms, novel targeted agents, and immunotherapy combinations have continued to emerge. This article reviews the clinical research progress, treatment strategies, and resistance mechanisms related to targeted therapy for HER2-positive breast cancer.

Keywords

HER-2 Positive Breast Cancer, Targeted Therapy, Precision Medicine

Copyright © 2026 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 前言

乳腺癌作为全球女性发病率最高的恶性肿瘤, 2023 年全球新发乳腺癌病例超 230 万, 其中人表皮生长因子受体 2 (Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2, HER2) 阳性乳腺癌约占所有乳腺癌的 15%~20% [1]。HER2 基因的扩增或过表达是该亚型乳腺癌的核心分子特征, 其驱动异常信号通路可显著增强肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭及转移能力, 在抗 HER2 靶向治疗问世前, HER2 阳性乳腺癌患者的 5 年无病生存期(Disease Free Survival, DFS)和总生存期(Overall Survival, OS)显著短于其他亚型[2]。随着曲妥珠单抗、帕妥珠单抗等一系列靶向药物的研发与应用, HER2 阳性乳腺癌的治疗格局发生了革命性变化, 患者生存率大幅提升, 但不同患者的预后仍存在显著异质性, 部分患者面临治疗耐药、疾病复发等问题[3]。

2. HER2 阳性乳腺癌靶向治疗药物的发展与临床研究

自 1998 年曲妥珠单抗获批上市以来, HER2 阳性乳腺癌的治疗进入了靶向治疗时代, 治疗方案不断优化, 从单靶治疗到双靶治疗, 再到抗体偶联药物(Antibody-Drug Conjugate, ADC)的应用, 患者的生存率大幅提升[4]。目前, HER2 阳性乳腺癌的治疗已形成新辅助治疗、辅助治疗、晚期解救治疗的完整体系, 治疗目标从延长生存期向治愈转变。

2.1. 单克隆抗体

单克隆抗体通过特异性结合 HER2 蛋白, 抑制 HER2 信号通路激活, 同时介导抗体依赖的细胞毒作用(Antibody-Dependent Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity, ADCC)和补体依赖的细胞毒作用(Complement-Dependent Cytotoxicity, CDC)杀伤肿瘤细胞。

曲妥珠单抗(Trastuzumab): 首个抗 HER2 人源化单克隆抗体, 作用于 HER2 蛋白胞外IV区, 阻止 HER2 二聚体形成, 抑制下游信号通路激活[5]。经典的 NSABPB-31 和 N9831 研究奠定了曲妥珠单抗辅助治疗的地位。两项研究的联合分析显示, 化疗联合曲妥珠单抗治疗早期 HER2 阳性乳腺癌, 10 年 DFS 率从

62%提升至74%，10年OS率从78%提升至84% [6] [7]。曲妥珠单抗的标准辅助治疗疗程为1年，缩短疗程(6个月)的疗效不劣于1年，但仅适用于低危患者[8]。曲妥珠单抗联合化疗是早期HER2阳性乳腺癌新辅助治疗的基础方案，pCR率约为30%~40% [9]。曲妥珠单抗联合化疗是晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌的一线标准治疗，中位PFS约为12~15个月，中位OS约为30~35个月[9]。

帕妥珠单抗(Pertuzumab): 帕妥珠单抗结合HER2蛋白胞外II区，阻止HER2与HER3形成异源二聚体，与曲妥珠单抗形成双靶联合，实现对HER2信号通路的双重阻断[10]。APHINITY研究显示，曲妥珠单抗+帕妥珠单抗+化疗的双靶方案治疗早期HER2阳性乳腺癌，6年DFS率从86.7%提升至88.3%，尤其对腋窝淋巴结阳性等高危患者获益更显著(6年DFS率从83.2%提升至85.7%) [11]。NeoSphere研究显示，曲妥珠单抗+帕妥珠单抗+多西他赛的双靶化疗方案，pCR率从29%提升至45.8% [12]。TRY-PHAENA研究进一步证实，双靶联合化疗的pCR率可达60%以上[13]。CLEOPATRA研究显示，曲妥珠单抗+帕妥珠单抗+多西他赛治疗晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，中位PFS从12.4个月延长至18.5个月，中位OS从37.6个月延长至56.5个月[14]。**Margetuximab (MGAH22):** 新型抗HER2单克隆抗体，通过工程化改造Fc段，增强与免疫细胞Fc γ 受体的结合，提升ADCC效应[15]。SOPHIA研究显示，Margetuximab联合化疗治疗曲妥珠单抗耐药的晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，中位PFS从4.9个月延长至5.8个月，客观缓解率(Objective Response Rate, ORR)从19%提升至22%，适用于曲妥珠单抗耐药后的二线治疗[16]。

2.2. 抗体偶联药物(ADC)

抗体偶联药物由单克隆抗体、连接子和细胞毒载荷三部分组成，通过抗体的靶向性将细胞毒药物精准递送至HER2阳性肿瘤细胞内，实现高效低毒的治疗效果[17]。

曲妥珠单抗-美坦新偶联物(T-DM1): 由曲妥珠单抗与微管蛋白抑制剂美坦新通过不可剪切连接子偶联而成，兼具抗HER2和细胞毒作用[17]。KATHERINE研究显示，对于新辅助治疗后未达到pCR的早期HER2阳性乳腺癌患者，术后使用T-DM1辅助治疗，3年DFS率从77%提升至88.3%，疾病复发风险降低50% [18]。EMILIA研究显示，T-DM1治疗曲妥珠单抗耐药的晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，中位PFS从6.4个月延长至9.6个月，中位OS从25.1个月延长至30.9个月[17]，是曲妥珠单抗耐药后的标准二线治疗。

德喜曲妥珠单抗(Trastuzumab Deruxtecan, T-DXd, DS-8201): 新一代抗HER2ADC，由曲妥珠单抗与拓扑异构酶I抑制剂通过可剪切连接子偶联而成，具有高载药比(1:8)和旁观者效应，可杀伤肿瘤微环境中HER2低表达的肿瘤细胞[19]。DESTINY-Breast03研究显示，T-DXd治疗曲妥珠单抗耐药的晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，中位PFS从6.8个月延长至28.8个月，ORR从35.0%提升至79.7% [19]，成为晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌二线治疗的新标准。DESTINY-Breast09研究进一步探索了T-DXd联合帕妥珠单抗一线治疗晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，中位PFS突破30个月，有望成为新的一线治疗方案[20]。DESTINY-Breast11研究显示，T-DXd新辅助治疗局部晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，pCR率可达60%以上[20]，目前正在进行III期临床试验。

DS-7300 (U3-1402): 新型抗HER2ADC，由抗HER2单克隆抗体与DNA拓扑异构酶I抑制剂偶联而成，对T-DXd耐药的肿瘤仍有效[21]。I期临床试验显示，DS-7300治疗T-DXd耐药的晚期HER2阳性乳腺癌，ORR为38.7%，中位PFS为7.0个月[21]，为T-DXd耐药患者提供了新的治疗选择。

2.3. 小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKI)

小分子TKI可穿透细胞膜，直接抑制HER2胞内酪氨酸激酶区的活性，适用于晚期HER2阳性乳腺

癌的后线治疗。

拉帕替尼(Lapatinib): 可逆性 HER1/HER2TKI, 可同时抑制 HER1 和 HER2 的酪氨酸激酶活性[22]。EGF100151 研究显示, 拉帕替尼联合卡培他滨治疗曲妥珠单抗耐药的晚期 HER2 阳性乳腺癌, 中位 PFS 从 4.1 个月延长至 8.4 个月, ORR 从 17% 提升至 23% [23]。

奈拉替尼(Neratinib): 不可逆性 HER1/HER2/HER4TKI, 抑制 HER 家族所有成员的酪氨酸激酶活性 [24]。ExteNET 研究显示, 曲妥珠单抗辅助治疗后序贯奈拉替尼强化治疗 1 年, 可使早期 HER2 阳性乳腺癌患者的 5 年 DFS 率从 90.2% 提升至 91.2%, 尤其对 HER2 阳性 HR 阳性亚型患者获益更显著[24]。NALA 研究显示, 奈拉替尼联合卡培他滨治疗曲妥珠单抗和 T-DM1 耐药的晚期 HER2 阳性乳腺癌, 中位 PFS 从 5.6 个月延长至 7.8 个月[25]。

图卡替尼(Tucatinib): 高选择性 HER2TKI, 对 HER2 的抑制作用具有高度特异性, 对 HER1 和 HER4 无明显抑制[26]。HER2CLIMB 研究显示, 图卡替尼联合曲妥珠单抗 + 卡培他滨治疗晚期 HER2 阳性乳腺癌, 中位 PFS 从 5.6 个月延长至 7.8 个月, 中位 OS 从 17.4 个月延长至 21.9 个月, 尤其对脑转移患者, 中位 OS 从 12.5 个月延长至 18.1 个月[27] [28], 成为脑转移患者的优选治疗方案。

3. 新辅助治疗与辅助治疗的现状

HER2 阳性乳腺癌的新辅助与辅助治疗已形成以抗 HER2 靶向治疗为核心的规范化策略体系。新辅助治疗旨在缩小肿瘤负荷、提高保乳机会, 并通过病理完全缓解(pCR)状态指导术后辅助治疗决策。适用人群包括局部晚期(T3~T4 或 N2~N3)、保乳需求不匹配及高危早期(肿瘤 > 2 cm 或淋巴结阳性)患者[29]。标准方案为曲妥珠单抗联合帕妥珠单抗及化疗, 其中 TCbHP (多西他赛 + 卡铂 + 双靶)方案的 pCR 率达 60%~67% [30]。新辅助治疗后须行影像学(超声、MRI)及病理学评估, 达 pCR 者术后继续完成 1 年抗 HER2 靶向治疗; 未达 pCR 者推荐 T-DM1 辅助治疗 1 年(KATHERINE 研究) [31]; 对化疗不敏感者, 新型 ADC 药物 T-DXd 的早期应用正在临床试验中探索(如 DESTINY-Breast11) [32]。辅助治疗旨在清除微小残留病灶、降低复发风险, 适用于所有可手术 HER2 阳性乳腺癌患者[33]。治疗策略依据复发风险分层: 低危患者(如≤2 cm、淋巴结阴性、分级I~II、Ki-67 < 30%)可选曲妥珠单抗单靶联合化疗或缩短疗程至 6 个月(PERSEPHONE 研究); 中高危患者推荐曲妥珠单抗 + 帕妥珠单抗双靶联合化疗满 1 年 (APHINITY 研究); HR 阳性者后续须接受 5~10 年内分泌治疗[32] [33]。化疗方案可选 AC-TH 或 TCbH, 心功能不全者应避免蒽环类药物而优选 TCbH [11]。

4. 治疗耐药机制与研究进展

尽管抗 HER2 靶向治疗显著改善了 HER2 阳性乳腺癌的预后, 但约 30% 的患者存在原发性耐药, 继发性耐药多在治疗 1~2 年后出现, 仍是制约长期生存的核心瓶颈。耐药机制可归纳为以下层面: ① HER2 通路自身异常: 包括 HER2 基因扩增水平下降或蛋白表达下调、激酶区突变(S310F、L755S、V777L)导致蛋白持续激活并降低药物亲和力, 以及 p95HER2 等剪切变异体缺乏胞外结合域而绕过抗体识别; ② 旁路信号通路激活: 以 PIK3CA 突变(30%~40%)激活 PI3K-AKT-mTOR 通路最为常见, MET 扩增(5%~10%)、EGFR 及 FGFR1 过表达等亦可代偿性驱动下游增殖信号; ③ 代谢重编程: PFKFB3 上调可通过诱导代谢重塑、削弱抗体依赖的细胞介导的细胞毒作用导致曲妥珠单抗耐药, 其高表达与不完全病理缓解及不良预后显著相关; ④ 肿瘤微环境重塑: 肿瘤相关成纤维细胞既可分泌因子激活受体酪氨酸激酶, 亦可形成物理屏障阻碍免疫细胞浸润, TCbHP 方案耐药的关键特征之一是 IDO⁺HLA-DR⁺上皮细胞与 Ki-67⁺T 细胞、M1 巨噬细胞的有利空间构型被破坏; ⑤ 细胞表型转化: 上皮-间质转化及干细胞样表型的获得使肿瘤细胞丧失 HER2 依赖并增强耐药与转移潜能; ⑥ 其他机制: MYC 癌基因过表达是内在性与获得性耐

药的重要枢纽[34] [35]。

针对上述机制, 临床前及临床研究已发展出多维度克服策略: ① 联合通路抑制: 对于 PIK3CA 突变患者, 抗 HER2 治疗联合 PI3K α 抑制剂(阿培利司)已进入临床实践; 针对 HR 阳性/HER2 阳性亚型中 ER 与 HER2 通路串扰驱动的耐药, CDK4/6 抑制剂联合抗 HER2 治疗可阻断 G1/S 检查点, 在转移性乳腺癌中显示出克服耐药及替代化疗的潜力; ② 新型 ADC 药物: T-DXd 凭借高载药量、可裂解连接子及旁观者效应, 对 HER2 异质性表达及传统靶向治疗耐药的患者仍显示高效抗肿瘤活性; ③ 逆转免疫屏障: 吡咯替尼联合曲妥珠单抗及化疗(NeoPICD 方案)可打破成纤维细胞形成的物理屏障, 重塑免疫细胞空间分布; 双特异性抗体 runimotamab 在多线经治(中位 8 线)耐药患者中仍观察到 30.4% 的客观缓解率; ④ 靶向 MYC: 小分子抑制剂、siRNA 或纳米递送系统抑制 MYC, 在临床前模型中已证实可恢复耐药细胞对靶向治疗的敏感性[35]。综上, 基于耐药分子分型的精准联合治疗、微环境重塑及新型药物递送系统, 正推动 HER2 阳性乳腺癌从“应对耐药”向“预防及逆转耐药”的范式转变。

5. 总结

HER2 靶向药物曲妥珠单抗的问世被誉为乳腺癌靶向治疗的里程碑。曲妥珠单抗联合化疗不仅使 HER2 阳性晚期乳腺癌患者的生存期显著延长, 更在辅助治疗和新辅助治疗领域确立了标准地位。此后, 帕妥珠单抗、拉帕替尼、吡咯替尼及抗体药物偶联物 T-DM1 等相继问世, 进一步改善了 HER2 阳性乳腺癌患者的预后。当前 HER2 阳性乳腺癌靶向治疗已构建起单克隆抗体、抗体偶联药物、小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂协同覆盖新辅助、辅助及晚期解救的全周期治疗体系, 显著提升患者治愈率与长期生存率。但临床实践中, 原发性与获得性耐药、HER2 表达异质性、特殊人群疗效有限等问题依然突出, 成为制约疗效进一步突破的关键瓶颈。未来研究应聚焦耐药机制解析、新型靶向药物研发、精准联合治疗三大核心方向, 推动治疗模式从“被动应对耐药”向“主动预防与逆转耐药”转型, 最终实现 HER2 阳性乳腺癌的个体化、治愈导向型精准治疗。随着基础研究与临床实践的深度融合, 靶向治疗耐药难题有望逐步攻克, 为更多 HER2 阳性乳腺癌患者带来希望。

参考文献

- [1] 张欣然, 沈燕, 胡姣姣, 等. 联合临床及超声多参数构建列线图预测人表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性乳腺癌的应用价值[J]. 实用医学杂志, 2025, 41(18): 2812-2819.
- [2] 李翔. LINC00466 调控三阴性乳腺癌细胞周期影响其恶性进展的机制研究[D]: [博士学位论文]. 沈阳: 中国医科大学, 2023.
- [3] 李健斌, 江泽飞. 靶向 HER2 乳腺癌诊疗中国专家共识 2025 版要点解读[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2025, 105(40): 3602-3607.
- [4] 李婷, 高晓鹏. 曲妥珠单抗和帕妥珠单抗双靶联合新辅助化疗治疗 HER2 阳性乳腺癌患者的疗效与安全性[J]. 中国药物应用与监测, 2025, 22(5): 806-809.
- [5] Kaneko, M.K., Suzuki, H., Ohishi, T., Nakamura, T., Yanaka, M., Tanaka, T., *et al.* (2025) Antitumor Activities of a Humanized Cancer-Specific Anti-HER2 Monoclonal Antibody, humH2Mab-250 in Human Breast Cancer Xenografts. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, **26**, Article No. 1079. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms26031079>
- [6] Perez, E.A., Romond, E.H., Suman, V.J., Jeong, J., Sledge, G., Geyer, C.E., *et al.* (2014) Trastuzumab Plus Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Positive Breast Cancer: Planned Joint Analysis of Overall Survival from NSABP B-31 and NCCTG N9831. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, **32**, 3744-3752. <https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.2014.55.5730>
- [7] Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG) (2021) Trastuzumab for Early-Stage, HER2-Positive Breast Cancer: A Meta-Analysis of 13864 Women in Seven Randomised Trials. *The Lancet Oncology*, **22**, 1139-1150.
- [8] Cameron, D., Piccart-Gebhart, M.J., Gelber, R.D., Procter, M., Goldhirsch, A., de Azambuja, E., *et al.* (2017) 11 Years' Follow-Up of Trastuzumab after Adjuvant Chemotherapy in HER2-Positive Early Breast Cancer: Final Analysis of the

- HERceptin Adjuvant (HERA) Trial. *The Lancet*, **389**, 1195-1205. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736\(16\)32616-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(16)32616-2)
- [9] Goldvaser, H., Korzets, Y., Shepshelovich, D., Yerushalmi, R., Sarfaty, M., Ribnikar, D., *et al.* (2019) Deescalating Adjuvant Trastuzumab in HER2-Positive Early-Stage Breast Cancer: A Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis. *JNCI Cancer Spectrum*, **3**, pkz033. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jncics/pkz033>
- [10] Richard, S., Selle, F., Lotz, J., Khalil, A., Gligorov, J. and Soares, D.G. (2016) Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab: The Rationale Way to Synergy. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências*, **88**, 565-577. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0001-3765201620150178>
- [11] Loibl, S., Jassem, J., Sonnenblick, A., Parlier, D., Winer, E., Bergh, J., *et al.* (2024) Adjuvant Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab in Early Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Positive Breast Cancer in the APHINITY Trial: Third Interim Overall Survival Analysis with Efficacy Update. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, **42**, 3643-3651. <https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.23.02505>
- [12] Gianni, L., Pienkowski, T., Im, Y., Roman, L., Tseng, L., Liu, M., *et al.* (2012) Efficacy and Safety of Neoadjuvant Pertuzumab and Trastuzumab in Women with Locally Advanced, Inflammatory, or Early HER2-Positive Breast Cancer (NeoSphere): A Randomised Multicentre, Open-Label, Phase 2 Trial. *The Lancet Oncology*, **13**, 25-32. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1470-2045\(11\)70336-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1470-2045(11)70336-9)
- [13] Harbeck, N., Beckmann, M.W., Rody, A., Schneeweiss, A., Müller, V., Fehm, T., *et al.* (2013) HER2 Dimerization Inhibitor Pertuzumab—Mode of Action and Clinical Data in Breast Cancer. *Breast Care*, **8**, 49-55. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000346837>
- [14] Pérez-García, J.M., Cortés, J., Ruiz-Borrego, M., Colleoni, M., Stradella, A., Bermejo, B., *et al.* (2024) 3-Year Invasive Disease-Free Survival with Chemotherapy De-Escalation Using an ¹⁸F-FDG-PET-Based, Pathological Complete Response-Adapted Strategy in HER2-Positive Early Breast Cancer (PHERGain): A Randomised, Open-Label, Phase 2 Trial. *The Lancet*, **403**, 1649-1659. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736\(24\)00054-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(24)00054-0)
- [15] Tarantino, P., Morganti, S., Uliano, J., Giugliano, F., Crimini, E. and Curigliano, G. (2021) Margetuximab for the Treatment of HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer. *Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy*, **21**, 127-133. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14712598.2021.1856812>
- [16] Rugo, H.S., Im, S., Cardoso, F., Cortés, J., Curigliano, G., Musolino, A., *et al.* (2021) Efficacy of Margetuximab vs Trastuzumab in Patients with Pretreated ERBB2-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer: A Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Oncology*, **7**, 573-584. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2020.7932>
- [17] Fu, Z., Li, S., Han, S., Shi, C. and Zhang, Y. (2022) Antibody Drug Conjugate: The “Biological Missile” for Targeted Cancer Therapy. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*, **7**, Article No. 93. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41392-022-00947-7>
- [18] Delgado, J., Vleminckx, C., Sarac, S., Sosa, A., Bergh, J., Giuliani, R., *et al.* (2021) The EMA Review of Trastuzumab Emtansine (T-DM1) for the Adjuvant Treatment of Adult Patients with HER2-Positive Early Breast Cancer. *ESMO Open*, **6**, Article ID: 100074. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esmoop.2021.100074>
- [19] Meric-Bernstam, F., Kim, S.T., Parinyanitkul, N., Moreno, A., Lin, C., Gornastolev, D., *et al.* (2024) Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) in Patients (pts) with HER2-Expressing Head and Neck Tumors: Outcomes from DESTINY-Pan-Tumor02 (DP-02). *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, **42**, 6037-6037. https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.2024.42.16_suppl.6037
- [20] Modi, S., Jacot, W., Iwata, H., Park, Y.H., Losada, M.J.V., Li, W., *et al.* (2023) 376O Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd) versus Treatment of Physician’s Choice (TPC) in Patients (pts) with HER2-Low Unresectable and/or Metastatic Breast Cancer (mBC): Updated Survival Results of the Randomized, Phase III DESTINY-Breast04 Study. *Annals of Oncology*, **34**, S334-S335. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2023.09.553>
- [21] Pistilli, B., Mosele, F., Corcos, N., Pierotti, L., Pradat, Y., Le Bescond, L., *et al.* (2025) Patritumab Deruxtecan in HR+HER2-Advanced Breast Cancer: A Phase 2 Trial. *Nature Medicine*, **31**, 3492-3503. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-025-03885-3>
- [22] Cameron, D., Casey, M., Press, M., Lindquist, D., Pienkowski, T., Romieu, C.G., *et al.* (2008) A Phase III Randomized Comparison of Lapatinib plus Capecitabine versus Capecitabine Alone in Women with Advanced Breast Cancer That Has Progressed on Trastuzumab: Updated Efficacy and Biomarker Analyses. *Breast Cancer Research and Treatment*, **112**, 533-543. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-007-9885-0>
- [23] Tromberg, B.J. and Cerussi, A.E. (2010) Imaging Breast Cancer Chemotherapy Response with Light. *Clinical Cancer Research*, **16**, 2486-2488. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.ccr-10-0397>
- [24] Alreshedi, N., Walton, L., Hogg, P., Webb, J. and Tootell, A. (2021) Evaluation of X-Ray Table Mattresses for Radiation Attenuation and Impact on Image Quality. *Radiography*, **27**, 215-220. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radi.2020.10.014>
- [25] Saura, C., Oliveira, M., Feng, Y., Dai, M., Chen, S., Hurvitz, S.A., *et al.* (2020) Neratinib Plus Capecitabine versus Lapatinib plus Capecitabine in HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer Previously Treated with ≥ 2 HER2-Directed

- Regimens: Phase III NALA Trial. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, **38**, 3138-3149. <https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.20.00147>
- [26] Murthy, R.K., Loi, S., Okines, A., Paplomata, E., Hamilton, E., Hurvitz, S.A., *et al.* (2020) Tucatinib, Trastuzumab, and Capecitabine for HER2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **382**, 597-609. <https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa1914609>
- [27] Jerzak, K.J., Savard, M., Lim-Fat, M., Pond, G., Soliman, H. and Sahgal, A. (2025) Abstract P3-08-22: Tucatinib, Trastuzumab and Capecitabine with Brain and/or Spinal Radiotherapy (XRT) in Patients with HER2⁺ Metastatic Breast Cancer and Leptomeningeal Disease: A Multi-Centre Phase II, Single Arm Feasibility Study (“CLIMB LMD”; NCT06016387). *Clinical Cancer Research*, **31**, P3-08-22. <https://doi.org/10.1158/1557-3265.sabcs24-p3-08-22>
- [28] Lin, N.U., Borges, V., Anders, C., Murthy, R.K., Paplomata, E., Hamilton, E., *et al.* (2020) Intracranial Efficacy and Survival with Tucatinib plus Trastuzumab and Capecitabine for Previously Treated HER2-Positive Breast Cancer with Brain Metastases in the HER2CLIMB Trial. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, **38**, 2610-2619. <https://doi.org/10.1200/jco.20.00775>
- [29] 李凡, 李峰, 张少华. 《中国临床肿瘤学会(CSCO)乳腺癌诊疗指南 2025》HER2 阳性乳腺癌更新要点解读[J]. 中国普外基础与临床杂志, 2025, 32(11): 1372-1377.
- [30] Fagotti, A., Ferrandina, M.G., Vizzielli, G., Pasciuto, T., Fanfani, F., Gallotta, V., *et al.* (2020) Randomized Trial of Primary Debulking Surgery versus Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy for Advanced Epithelial Ovarian Cancer (SCORPION-NCT01461850). *International Journal of Gynecological Cancer*, **30**, 1657-1664. <https://doi.org/10.1136/ijgc-2020-001640>
- [31] Harbeck, N., Modi, S., Pusztai, L., Ohno, S., Wu, J., Kim, S.-., *et al.* (2026) Neoadjuvant Trastuzumab Deruxtecan Alone or Followed by Paclitaxel, Trastuzumab, and Pertuzumab for High-Risk HER2-Positive Early Breast Cancer (DESTINY-Breast11): A Randomised, Open-Label, Multicentre, Phase III Trial. *Annals of Oncology*, **37**, 166-179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annonc.2025.10.019>
- [32] Wolff, A.C., Hammond, M.E.H., Allison, K.H., Harvey, B.E., Mangu, P.B., Bartlett, J.M.S., *et al.* (2018) Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 Testing in Breast Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists Clinical Practice Guideline Focused Update. *Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine*, **142**, 1364-1382. <https://doi.org/10.5858/arpa.2018-0902-sa>
- [33] Earl, H.M., Hiller, L., Vallier, A., Loi, S., McAdam, K., Hughes-Davies, L., *et al.* (2019) 6 versus 12 Months of Adjuvant Trastuzumab for HER2-Positive Early Breast Cancer (PERSEPHONE): 4-Year Disease-Free Survival Results of a Randomised Phase 3 Non-Inferiority Trial. *The Lancet*, **393**, 2599-2612. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736\(19\)30650-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(19)30650-6)
- [34] Rasti, A.R., Guimaraes-Young, A., Datko, F., Borges, V.F., Aisner, D.L. and Shagisultanova, E. (2022) *pik3ca* Mutations Drive Therapeutic Resistance in Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Positive Breast Cancer. *JCO Precision Oncology*, **6**, e2100370. <https://doi.org/10.1200/po.21.00370>
- [35] Pan, L., Li, J., Xu, Q., Gao, Z., Yang, M., Wu, X., *et al.* (2024) HER2/PI3K/AKT Pathway in HER2-Positive Breast Cancer: A Review. *Medicine*, **103**, e38508. <https://doi.org/10.1097/md.000000000038508>