

Menin抑制剂治疗急性髓系白血病的研究进展

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摘要

急性髓系白血病是临床常见血液恶性肿瘤, KMT2A重排、NPM1突变亚型预后极差, 且二者均依赖Menin-KMT2A致癌通路, 这也为靶向治疗提供了突破口。Menin抑制剂可特异性阻断靶点结合, 逆转异常转录程序, 单药在复发难治性患者中展现出可观抗肿瘤活性, 首款药物瑞维美尼已获批临床应用。但该类药单药疗效有限、缓解周期短, 耐药问题突出, 联合用药成为提升疗效、克服耐药的核心策略, 多项临床前及早期临床研究证实其与多种药物联用存在协同增效作用。目前Menin抑制剂耐药机制逐步明确, 后续需深耕新一代药物研发、优化联合治疗方案, 依托精准医学完善个体化治疗体系, 进一步拓宽临床应用范围。

关键词

Menin抑制剂, 急性髓系白血病, 靶向治疗, KMT2A重排, NPM1突变

Research Progress of Menin Inhibitors in the Treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia

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Abstract

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a common hematological malignancy in clinical practice. The

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subtypes with KMT2A rearrangement or NPM1 mutation carry an extremely poor prognosis, and both subtypes are dependent on the oncogenic Menin-KMT2A pathway, which also provides a breakthrough for targeted therapy. Menin inhibitors can specifically block the binding of their targets and reverse abnormal transcriptional programs, and as monotherapies, they have demonstrated considerable anti-tumor activity in relapsed and refractory patients. Revumenib, the first such drug, has been approved for clinical application. However, these inhibitors have limitations as monotherapies, including limited efficacy, short remission duration and prominent drug resistance, making combination therapy a core strategy to improve efficacy and overcome drug resistance. A number of pre-clinical and early clinical studies have confirmed their synergistic effects when combined with various other drugs. At present, the mechanisms of resistance to Menin inhibitors are being gradually elucidated. In the future, it is necessary to devote greater efforts to the research and development of next-generation drugs, optimize combination therapy regimens, improve the individualized treatment system based on precision medicine, and further expand the scope of their clinical application.

Keywords

Menin Inhibitors, Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), Targeted Therapy, KMT2A Rearrangement, NPM1 Mutation

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1. Menin 抑制剂的研究背景与作用机制

急性髓系白血病(Acute myeloid leukemia, AML)作为造血干细胞起源的血液系统恶性克隆疾病,以造血祖细胞异常克隆增殖、分化阻滞为核心病理特征,临床进展迅速,预后与分子生物学突变类型密切相关,复发难治性病例始终是临床治疗的重大难题[1]-[3]。其中 KMT2A 重排属于典型不良预后分子异常,可累及各类急性白血病,成人 AML 中检出率约 3%~5%,婴幼儿 ALL 中占比更是突破 70%,此类患者肿瘤侵袭性极强、化疗敏感度极低,复发后完全缓解率堪忧,中位生存期不足 3 个月[4]-[6]; NPM1 突变则是成人 AML 最常见的驱动突变,发生率约 30%,虽在常规预后分层中归为良好亚型,但合并 FLT3-ITD、DNMT3A 共突变或不良细胞遗传学等因素后,预后会急剧恶化,近半数患者病情快速进展、生存期大幅缩短[7]-[9]。两类主流高危 AML 亚型虽致病突变不同,却共享 Menin-KMT2A 核心致癌通路, Menin 作为 MEN1 基因编码的核内支架蛋白,既可作为 KMT2A 融合蛋白复合体的关键支架,也能与野生型 KMT2A 结合,在两类突变亚型中均能介导 HOX 基因簇及 MEIS1 等白血病相关转录因子持续高表达,进而阻断造血细胞分化、维持白血病干细胞表型,推动白血病细胞恶性增殖与存活[10]-[12]。除此之外, NUP98 基因易位、UBTF 串联重复突变等少见高危 AML 亚型,同样依赖 Menin-KMT2A 通路维持 HOX 基因异常激活,对 Menin 抑制剂存在潜在治疗敏感性,相关临床探索也逐步开展[13]-[15]。依托这一共性致病机制,靶向 Menin-KMT2A 相互作用成为 AML 靶向治疗的全新方向,瑞维美尼(Revumenib)作为全球首个获批上市的口服高选择性 Menin 抑制剂,于 2024 年 11 月获 FDA 批准,用于治疗 KMT2A 重排复发/难治性急性髓系白血病(R/R AML)成人及 1 岁以上儿童患者,该药可特异性阻断 Menin 与 KMT2A 的结合,逆转异常致癌转录程序,诱导白血病细胞分化并抑制其增殖,且不会损伤正常造血功能,填补了该类高危人群靶向治疗的空白[16]-[18],其化学结构见图 1。

目前 Menin 抑制剂已在临床前及临床研究中展现出优异的抗白血病活性,不仅为 KMT2A 重排、

NPM1 突变型 AML 提供了精准治疗方案, 也为各类 HOX 驱动型急性白血病的治理、后续联合用药方案优化及耐药机制研究奠定了坚实基础, 极大拓宽了 R/R AML 的治疗格局[14] [19]。

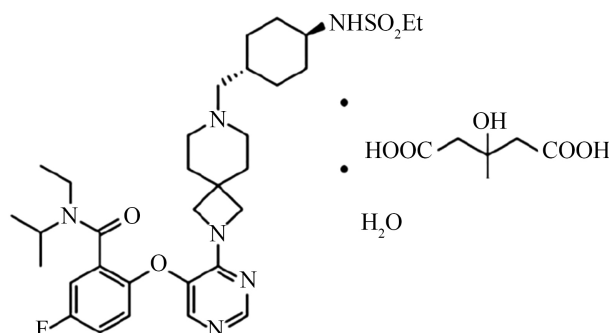


Figure 1. Chemical structure of Revumenib
图 1. 瑞维美尼化学结构示意图

2. Menin 抑制剂的临床研究

2.1. Menin 抑制剂单药研究

多项临床前研究及临床试验数据表明, Menin 抑制剂单药治疗 R/R AML 具有明确的抗肿瘤活性, 即使在既往多线治疗失败、缺乏有效方案的终末期患者中, 仍可诱导部分患者获得深度缓解。

以 Revumenib 为例, 其 I/II 期 AUGMENT-101 (NCT04065399) 试验数据显示, 在 57 例可评估的 KMT2A 重排 AML 患者中, 完全缓解/伴部分血液学恢复的完全缓解(CR/CRh)率为 22.8%, 总体缓解率 (ORR) 达 63.2%, 且 68.2% 的缓解患者达到微小残留病(MRD)阴性; 在 NPM1 突变 R/R AML 亚组中, CR/CRh 率亦达到 21%, 显示出清晰的靶向治疗获益[20] [21]。其他在研究 Menin 抑制剂的早期临床数据进一步印证了该类药物的治疗潜力: Ziftomenib 在 KOMET-001 (NCT04067336) I 期试验中, 于 II 期推荐剂量 600 mg 下, 对 36 例携带 KMT2A 重排或 NPM1 突变的 R/R AML 患者显示出 25% 的 CR/CRh 率, 其中 NPM1 突变患者的 CR 率达 35% [22]; Bleximenib (NCT04811560) I 期临床的初步 ORR 为 50% [23]; nzomenib (NCT04988555) I/II 期研究中中期分析表明, 在活性剂量下 ORR 为 57.1%, CR/CRh 率为 22.9% [24]; 共价抑制剂 BMF-219 (NCT05153330) 的早期临床数据显示, 5 例可评估患者中有 2 例达到 CR/CRh, 缓解率为 40% [25]。

在临床前动物实验中[26], MI-3454 在 NPM1 突变 AML 的人源肿瘤异种移植小鼠模型中亦显示出强效的抗白血病活性, 能够显著下调 MEIS1、FLT3 等致癌基因的表达, 并有效降低外周血、骨髓及脾脏中的白血病原始细胞数量, 实现全身多部位的恶性细胞增殖抑制。然而, 目前 Menin 抑制剂单药治疗仍存在明显局限, 尚难以满足临床长期治疗的需求。从疗效角度分析, 当前各类 Menin 抑制剂诱导的 CR/CRh 率普遍维持在 20%~40% 区间, 仅少数患者能够从中获益, 多数患者未表现出显著的治疗响应。即便获得缓解, 其持续时间也较为短暂。例如, 在 Revumenib 的 AUGMENT-101 试验中, 中位缓解持续时间仅为 6.4 个月, 这提示肿瘤耐药机制易于快速形成, 从而限制了药物的长期疗效[27]。

2.2. Menin 抑制剂的安全性

在安全性方面, 该类药物需同时关注特异性不良反应与常规化疗相关的毒性风险。分化综合征是其特有的不良反应, 临床发生率为 5%~20%, 需早期识别并及时给予激素干预。Ziftomenib 临床试验中曾报告 1 例分化综合征相关死亡病例, 提示需高度警惕[22]。此外, 剂量依赖性的中性粒细胞减少、血小板减

少等血液学毒性,以及恶心、疲乏、QTc 间期延长等非血液学不良反应,也需全程严密监测与及时管理,以确保用药安全。

2.3. Menin 抑制剂联合用药研究

为提升疗效并克服耐药问题,联合治疗已成为当前的主要策略。临床前及早期临床研究显示, Menin 抑制剂与其他药物联用具有协同增效的潜力[28]。

在标准化疗方案(如“7+3”方案)的基础上联合 Menin 抑制剂(如 Revumenib、Ziftomenib),是当前新诊断或 R/R AML 治疗的重要探索方向。相关临床试验(如 NCT05886049、NCT05735184、NCT0600-1788)正在进行,旨在系统评估此类联合方案的安全性及初步疗效。作用机制互补(Menin 抑制剂诱导分化, BCL-2 抑制剂诱导凋亡)为该联合方案奠定了协同治疗的基础。临床前研究已在细胞与动物模型中证实了两药联用的协同杀伤效应[29]。

在临床探索中,针对新诊断的 KMT2A 重排或 NPM1 突变 AML 患者,采用阿扎胞苷、维奈克拉联合 Revumenib 的方案取得了显著疗效, ORR 达 88.4%, CR/CRh 率为 81.4%,且未出现导致停药的分化综合征[30]。另一项采用全口服方案(ASTX727+ 维奈克拉 + Revumenib)的早期研究显示(NCT05360160)[31],所有 7 例患者均获得客观缓解,其中 5 例(71.4%)达到 CR/CRh,并有 3 例同时清除了微小残留病灶;值得一提的是,该方案对包括 2 例 NUP98 重排患者在内的难治类型同样有效。此外, Bleximenib (NCT05453903)联合阿扎胞苷与维奈克拉在复发/难治性 AML 患者中报告了 86%的 ORR 与 71.4%的 CR/CRh 率;而将其与“7+3”方案联用于初诊患者时, ORR 和 CR/CRh 率分别进一步提升至 93%和 86% [32]。这些数据共同提示, Menin 抑制剂与 BCL-2 抑制剂的联合在多种 AML 亚型中均展现出令人鼓舞的疗效潜力。针对 AML 中常见的共突变(如 FLT3 突变), Menin 抑制剂与相应靶向药物的联合策略已进入临床探索阶段,相关试验(如 NCT062-22580、NCT06001788)正在进行。

此外,基于对致癌转录网络的深入理解,临床前研究发现 Menin 抑制剂与新型靶向药物(如 IKZF1 降解剂 Mezigdomide)联用可产生显著的协同抗白血病效应,甚至可能延缓由 MEN1 突变所引发的耐药[33],这为未来治疗方案的优化提供了极具潜力的新方向。为进一步拓宽治疗策略, Menin 抑制剂与其他作用机制药物的联合应用也在临床前研究中受到关注。目前探索的方向包括与 DOT1L 抑制剂、XPO1 抑制剂、表观遗传调节剂(如 LSD1 抑制剂)以及细胞周期调控药物(如 CDK4/6 抑制剂)等联用,旨在通过多通路协同作用增强抗白血病效果,这些方案的潜力尚待后续临床研究验证[34]。

3. Menin 抑制剂的耐药机制与策略

与多数靶向药物相似, Menin 抑制剂在临床应用中面临获得性耐药的挑战,影响了其疗效的持久性。目前,已有研究从临床观察与实验验证两方面系统揭示了多种耐药分子机制,并在此基础上积极探索相应的应对策略。作为代表性的 Menin 抑制剂, Revumenib 在 AML 治疗中显示出显著疗效。然而,部分患者在接受治疗并获得初步缓解后,仍会出现获得性耐药。临床数据显示,在接受 Revumenib 治疗 2 个周期后出现耐药的患者中,约 38.7%可检测到 MEN1 基因的体细胞突变。该突变导致 Menin 蛋白上 M327、G331、T349 及 S160 等关键氨基酸残基发生改变,进而引起 Menin/KMT2A 结合口袋的构象异常,从而显著降低抑制剂与靶点的结合亲和力(但突变并不影响 Menin 与 KMT2A 蛋白本身的相互作用)。这一分子层面的变化会直接阻碍 Menin-KMT2A 复合物从关键靶基因区域的染色质上被驱逐,使得致癌复合物持续滞留于染色质并维持其转录活性,最终导致临床耐药的发生[35]。值得注意的是,仅约 38.7%的耐药患者存在上述 MEN1 体细胞突变,这表明 Menin 抑制剂的耐药性还存在其他驱动机制。研究已证实,多梳蛋白抑制复合体 1.1 (PRC1.1)是介导 Menin-KMT2A 抑制剂耐药的关键表观遗传调控因子。它通过异

常激活骨髓细胞瘤癌基因(MYC)参与耐药过程,而强制表达 MYC 基因也被证实是诱发 Menin 抑制剂耐药的重要因素[11]。此外,临床观察显示部分耐药患者未携带 MEN1 突变,提示白血病细胞可能通过全局性染色质重塑与转录重编程,激活旁路致癌信号通路,从而摆脱对 Menin-KMT2A-HOX 轴的依赖,维持细胞存活,最终实现 Menin 抑制剂的耐药逃逸[14] [36]。

为应对上述多元化耐药机制,当前临床研究主要聚焦于两大策略:开发新一代 Menin 抑制剂:通过创新药物分子设计,旨在规避或直接克服现有耐药突变。构建多机制联合治疗方案:通过多通路协同靶向,从源头预防或延迟耐药克隆的产生与扩增。目前, Menin 抑制剂与 BCL-2 抑制剂、化疗药物、IKZF1 降解剂及其他表观遗传调控药物的联合应用是临床探索的核心方向。这种多靶点协同干预模式,有望有效克服由旁路信号激活或转录重编程所引发的耐药,为提升临床疗效提供新思路。

4. 结语

Menin 抑制剂以 Menin-KMT2A 相互作用为核心靶点,为 KMT2A 重排及 NPM1 突变型急性髓系白血病打造了口服靶向治疗新范式,首款药物 Revumenib 的上市更是实现了该领域的临床突破,在复发难治患者中展现出显著的白血病克隆清除能力与缓解诱导效果,且与化疗、BCL-2 抑制剂等联用的协同效应,为提升疗效、延缓耐药提供了新路径。但该类药物的临床应用与研发仍面临核心挑战,亟待突破。其一,单药疗效天花板明显,一线治疗的联合方案尚未优化,未来需基于疾病分子特征开展前瞻性研究,探索分层联合策略,最大化协同治疗获益。其二,获得性耐药问题突出,非 MEN1 突变介导的耐药机制尚未阐明,需通过多组学技术解析耐药通路,研发新一代高选择性 Menin 抑制剂并开发耐药逆转联合方案。其三,适用人群的精准筛选体系尚未完善,缺乏特异性生物标志物指导临床用药,需挖掘疗效预测与耐药相关标志物,构建个体化诊疗模型。其四,该类药物的适应症仍局限于特定 AML 亚型,其在 AML 其他亚型及血液系统恶性肿瘤中的应用潜力有待探索,需开展跨亚型、跨病种的临床研究。未来,围绕上述方向的深入研究,将推动 Menin 抑制剂从靶向治疗向精准个体化治疗升级,进一步拓展其在血液肿瘤领域的临床价值,为改善患者长期生存奠定基础。

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