

· 临床研究 ·

## XPO1 基因突变的慢性淋巴细胞白血病临床特征及预后研究

韩宜霏, 许张娣, 吴佳竹, 孔祎琳, 潘必慧, 李悦, 梁金花, 申浩睿, 尹华, 王莉, 李建勇, 徐卫\*

南京医科大学第一附属医院血液科, 江苏 南京 210029

**[摘要]** 目的:探讨携带 exportin 1(XPO1)基因突变的慢性淋巴细胞白血病(chronic lymphocytic leukemia, CLL)患者的临床特征,为临床诊治提供线索。方法:回顾性分析2006年11月—2022年3月就诊于南京医科大学第一附属医院血液科、且检测出XPO1基因突变的CLL患者临床资料,比较初诊未治(treatment native, TN)和复发/难治(relapsed/refractory, R/R)XPO1突变患者的临床数据、治疗反应及生存结局。结果:在543例CLL患者中,15例(2.8%)患者XPO1基因突变检测阳性,TN组(368例)、R/R组(175例)中患者的突变率分别为9例(2.4%)及6例(3.4%),存在热点突变(E571K)。患者疾病分期多为 Rai III/IV期, Binet B/C组,且免疫球蛋白重链可变区基因(immunoglobulin heavy-chain variable region, IGHV)无突变。XPO1基因突变与NOTCH1、SF3B1、KMT2D、TP53等基因可同时出现,且与疾病状态无关,而TP53与XPO1基因突变同时发生多见于R/R组(TN:11.1%;R/R:50.0%)。XPO1突变患者的中位至首次治疗时间(time to first treatment, TTFT)为1.8个月,中位无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)为19.8个月,中位总生存时间(overall survival, OS)为40.0个月;XPO1无突变组患者TTFT为8.1个月,PFS为32.5个月,OS为49.8个月。结论:XPO1突变在CLL中为低频突变且常伴随其他基因突变同时发生。R/R患者携带XPO1突变多于TN患者,且肿瘤负荷更高。XPO1突变组患者的TTFT、PFS较XPO1无突变组患者趋向于更短。

**[关键词]** 慢性淋巴细胞白血病;XPO1突变;二代测序;临床特征;预后**[中图分类号]** R557.4**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2024)03-342-10**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN230934

### Clinical characteristics and prognostic study of chronic lymphocytic leukemia with XPO1 mutation

HAN Yifei, XU Zhangdi, WU Jiazhu, KONG Yilin, PAN Bihui, LI Yue, LIANG Jinhua, SHEN Haorui, YIN Hua, WANG Li, LI Jianyong, XU Wei\*

Department of Hematology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the clinical characteristics of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) carrying exportin 1 (XPO1) mutations, providing clues for clinical diagnosis and treatment. **Methods:** The clinical data of CLL patients with XPO1 mutations detected in the Department of Hematology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from November 2006 and March 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. The clinical data, treatment responses, and survival outcomes of the treatment native (TN) and relapsed/refractory (R/R) patients with XPO1 mutation were compared. **Results:** Among 543 CLL patients, 15 patients (2.8%) tested positive with XPO1 mutations. The mutation rates in the TN group (368 cases) and R/R group (175 cases) were 2.4% (9 cases) and 3.4% (6 cases), respectively, with a hotspot mutation (E571K) identified. Most of the patients were in Rai III/IV stage and Binet B/C group, and had no mutations in the immunoglobulin heavy-chain variable region (IGHV). XPO1 gene mutation co-occurred with NOTCH1, SF3B1, KMT2D, TP53, and other gene mutations, with TP53 and XPO1 mutations more common in the R/R group (TN: 11.1%; R/R: 50%). The median time to first treatment (TTFT) for patients with XPO1 mutations was 1.8 months, the median progression-free survival (PFS) was 19.8 months, and the median overall survival (OS) was 40.0 months. In the XPO1 non-mutated patients, TTFT was 8.1 months, PFS was 32.5 months, and OS was 49.8 months. **Conclusion:** XPO1 mutations in CLL are low-frequency mutations often occurring simultaneously with other gene mutations. R/R patients are more likely to carry XPO1 mutations

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\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: xuwei10000@hotmail.com

than TN patients, with a higher tumor burden. XPO1 mutated patients tend to have shorter TTFT and PFS, compared with those without XPO1 mutations.

[Key words] chronic lymphocytic leukemia; XPO1 mutation; next generation sequencing; clinical characteristics; prognosis

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慢性淋巴细胞白血病(chronic lymphocytic leukemia, CLL)是一种慢性B淋巴细胞克隆增殖性疾病,表现为CD5<sup>+</sup>的成熟B淋巴细胞在外周血、骨髓、淋巴结和脾脏中聚集,具有显著的遗传和临床异质性<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来,随着分子靶向治疗的飞速发展,如布鲁顿酪氨酸蛋白激酶(Bruton tyrosine kinase, BTK)抑制剂、磷酸肌醇3-激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K)抑制剂、BCL-2抑制剂等,极大地改善了患者的预后,CLL的治疗由传统免疫化疗时代逐步进入无化疗时代<sup>[2]</sup>,但仍有部分患者会出现治疗耐药,预后相对较差。而大规模的测序研究包括二代测序(next-generation sequencing, NGS)越来越多地应用于血液系统肿瘤研究,极大程度上增加了人们对CLL基因组改变的认识,也逐步揭示了由克隆异质性导致的临床异质性<sup>[3]</sup>。

目前CLL中多个再现突变的驱动基因已被报道,包括TP53、NOTCH1、SF3B1、BIRC3、MYD88、ATM、XPO1、FBXW7和POT1等,并确定克隆演变是驱动疾病进展的重要机制<sup>[4-6]</sup>。XPO1基因突变存在于多种血液系统肿瘤中,尤其是B细胞淋巴瘤和白血病,包括原发纵隔大B细胞淋巴瘤(primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma, PMBCL)、经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤(classical Hodgkin lymphoma, cHL)、弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL)和CLL<sup>[7]</sup>。在西方国家,XPO1基因在CLL中的突变频率为2.4%~8%<sup>[8-9]</sup>,低于侵袭性B细胞淋巴瘤。XPO1基因位于2号染色体长臂(2p15),其编码的XPO1蛋白是重要的核输出蛋白,介导含有核输出信号(nuclear export-signal, NES)结构的蛋白由细胞核向细胞质的转运,对维持细胞稳态是必不可少的<sup>[10-11]</sup>。已知XPO1常见的热点突变为E571K或E571G,处于NES结构域相邻位置<sup>[7]</sup>。多项研究表明XPO1 E571K突变可能促进B细胞淋巴瘤的发生发展<sup>[12-13]</sup>。鉴于XPO1基因突变在CLL致病及发生Richter综合征过程中具有重要地位,本研究对本中心携带XPO1基因突变患者的资料进行回顾性分析,增加对我国携带XPO1基因突变的CLL的认识,

以期为临床诊治提供帮助。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

本回顾性研究纳入了2006年11月—2022年3月于南京医科大学第一附属医院血液科确诊CLL的543例患者。纳入标准:年龄≥18岁;符合《中国慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤的诊断与治疗指南(2018年版)》<sup>[14]</sup>的诊断标准;同意参加本研究。排除标准:样本资料严重缺失。所有患者均进行外周血/骨髓形态检测、骨髓病理免疫组织化学染色、流式细胞术免疫分型、荧光原位杂交(fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)、免疫球蛋白(immunoglobulin, IG)重链基因重排和CpG+白细胞介素-2(interleukin-2, IL-2)刺激的染色体核型分析等检测。同时,采用PCR法检测免疫球蛋白重链可变区基因(immunoglobulin heavy-chain variable region, IGHV)突变状态和NGS检测相关基因突变状态。CLL诊断标准、分期、CLL国际预后指数(CLL-international prognostic index, CLL-IPI)评分和疗效评估均严格参照《中国慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤的诊断与治疗指南(2018年版)》<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究已获得南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审核批准(伦理号:2023-SRFA-272)。所有患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 XPO1基因检测方法

①样本类型:所有患者均在获得知情同意后抽取新鲜外周血或骨髓液标本。②检测方法:提取单个核细胞,进行分选。采用PCR扩增法检测。③检测深度:1500\*。④变异等位基因频率(variation allele frequency, VAF)计算:VAF(%)=突变reads/(突变reads+野生reads)×100%。

#### 1.2.2 随访及预后

本研究随访截止时间为2022年6月。随访方式主要为门诊及住院病历查阅和电话咨询。至首次治疗时间(time to first treatment, TTFT)定义为自

明确诊断到开始接受治疗的时间;无进展生存时间 (progression-free survival, PFS)定义为自首次治疗到疾病进展的时间或末次随访时间;总生存时间 (overall survival, OS)定义为自明确诊断到任何原因导致死亡或随访终点的时间。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0软件进行统计学分析,计数资料用频数和构成比[n(%)]表示。计量资料用中位数(四分位数)[M(P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>)]表示。计量资料的组间比较采用t检验分析。生存曲线由Kaplan-Meier方法构建,各组患者生存曲线比较使用Log-rank检验。

Graphpad Prism 9.4软件进行生存曲线绘图。P < 0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 病例特征

在543例CLL患者中,根据NGS检测时状态,分为初诊未治(treatment native, TN)患者368例,复发/难治(relapsed/refractory, R/R)患者175例。15例(2.8%)患者XPO1基因突变检测阳性,TN、R/R患者的突变率分别为2.4%(9/368)及3.4%(6/175),其中1例患者TN和R/R时均进行了NGS检测,且均检测

表1 携带XPO1突变CLL患者的临床生物学特征

Table 1 Clinical biological characteristics of CLL patients with XPO1 mutations

Variables	CLL patients with XPO1 mutations	
	TN(n=9)	R/R(n=6)
Male[n(%)]	5(55.6)	5(83.3)
Age[years, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	52(43, 58)	56(51, 58)
B symptom[n(%)]	1(11.1)	2(33.3)
Binet stages[n(%)]		
A	2(22.2)	0(0)
B	2(22.2)	1(16.7)
C	5(55.6)	5(83.3)
Rai stages[n(%)]		
0	1(11.1)	0(0)
I	1(11.1)	1(16.7)
II	2(22.2)	0(0)
III	4(44.4)	1(16.7)
IV	1(11.1)	4(66.7)
CLL-IPI[n(%)]		
low risk	0(0)	0(0)
moderate risk	4(44.4)	1(16.7)
high risk	4(44.4)	2(33.3)
very high risk	1(11.1)	3(50.0)
ECOG PS[M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	0(0, 1)	1(0, 1)
WBC[×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	24.5(8.9, 52.7)	28.4(20.2, 56.2)
ALC[×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	17.4(5.6, 44.0)	24.1(13.2, 52.0)
HGB[g/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	86(76, 116)	110(91, 118)
PLT[×10 <sup>9</sup> /L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	191(118, 200)	92(60, 139)
β2-MG[mg/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	3.0(2.9, 4.2)	4.8(3.5, 7.6)
β2-MG>3.5 mg/L[n(%)]	4(44.4)	4(66.7)
LDH[U/L, M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	294(198, 329)	256(165, 388)
LDH>UNL[n(%)]	5(55.6)	3(50.0)
Complex chromosomal karyotype[n(%)]	3(33.3)	1(16.7)
FISH[n/N(%)]		
ATM-	2/8(25.0)	3/5(60.0)
13q-	3/8(37.5)	3/5(60.0)
+12	1/8(12.5)	1/5(20.0)
TP53 abnormalities	1(11.1)	3(50.0)
non-mutated IGHV	7(77.8)	4(66.7)

CLL: chronic lymphocytic leukemia; TN: treatment native; RR: relapsed/refractory; CLL-IPI: CLL-international prognostic index; ECOG PS: Eastern Oncology Cooperative Group Performance Status; WBC: white blood cell; ALC: absolute lymphocyte count; HGB: hemoglobin; PLT: platelets; β2-MG: β2-microglobulin; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; UNL: upper normal limit; FISH: Fluorescence in situ hybridization; IGHV: immunoglobulin heavy-chain variable region. The TN group and the R/R group each have one case without FISH testing conducted, resulting in a total decrease of one.

出XPO1基因突变。在15例XPO1突变患者中,男性占66.7%(10/15),女性占33.3%(5/15)。TN和R/R患者的临床特征见表1。结果显示,无论TN还是R/R患者,男性比例均多于女性(TN: 55.6% vs. 44.4%; R/R: 83.3% vs. 16.7%),且疾病大多处于 Rai III/IV期, Binet B/C组。TN组中位外周血白细胞绝对计数为 $24.5(8.9, 52.7) \times 10^9$ 个/L、淋巴细胞绝对计数为 $17.4(5.6, 44.0) \times 10^9$ 个/L、血红蛋白为 $86(76, 116)$ g/L、血小板计数为 $191(118, 200) \times 10^9$ 个/L, 中位 $\beta 2$ -微球蛋白( $\beta 2$ -microglobulin,  $\beta 2$ -MG)为 $3.0(2.9, 4.2)$ mg/L和乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)为 $294(198, 329)$ U/L; R/R组中位外周血白细胞计数为 $28.4(20.2, 56.2) \times 10^9$ 个/L、淋巴细胞计数为 $24.1(13.2, 52.0) \times 10^9$ 个/L、血红蛋白 $110(91, 118)$ g/L、血小板计数为 $92(60, 139) \times 10^9$ 个/L, 中位 $\beta 2$ -MG为 $4.8(3.5, 7.6)$ mg/L和LDH为 $256(165, 388)$ U/L。

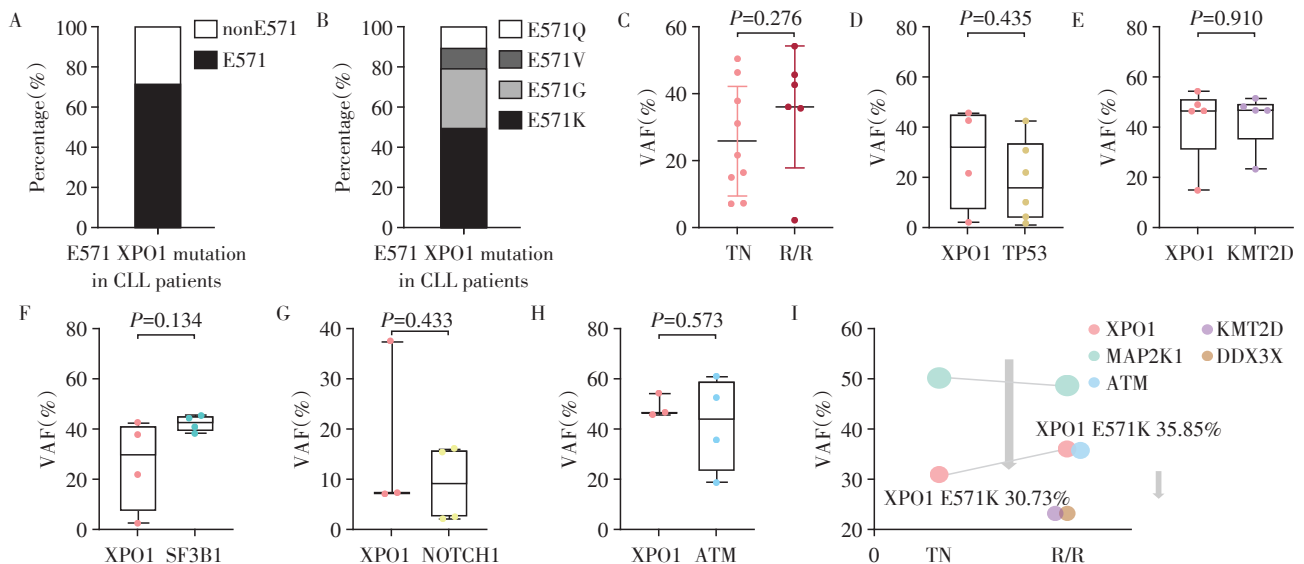
## 2.2 XPO1突变位点及变异等位基因频率(variation allele frequency, VAF)分析

15例CLL患者携带XPO1突变基因,均为错义突变,且存在热点突变,中位VAF为35.4%。66.7%的XPO1基因突变发生在外显子15的E571位点,分别为E571K(50%)、E571G(30%)、E571Q(10%)和E571V(10%)(图1A、B)。同时,本研究发现,R/R CLL组相较于TN CLL组,XPO1的VAF略高,但两者

差异并无统计学意义(图1C)。此外,在CLL患者中XPO1突变并不是一个孤立的克隆性突变,XPO1突变常伴随TP53、KMT2D、SF3B1、NOTCH1和ATM等基因突变同时发生。图1D~H展示了在XPO1突变伴随TP53、KMT2D、SF3B1、NOTCH1和ATM基因突变同时发生的患者中,XPO1与伴随突变基因VAF的比较。鉴于XPO1基因编码的XPO1蛋白具有重要的核输出功能,而p53蛋白是其转运的重要核输出蛋白之一,因此,本研究进一步比较了XPO1基因突变与TP53基因突变同时出现时的患者临床特征。结果表明,TP53与XPO1基因突变同时发生多见于R/R组(TN: 11.1%; R/R: 50.0%),在TP53与XPO1基因突变同时发生的患者中,XPO1的VAF高于TP53的VAF,但两者差异并无统计学意义(图1D)。1例患者在R/R时XPO1 VAF水平相比TN时升高,且出现了新的基因突变(ATM、KMT2D和DDX3X突变)(图1I)。

## 2.3 XPO1突变患者的分子和遗传学特征

在15例患者中,11例(73.3%)患者IGHV无突变,4例(26.7%)患者IGHV有突变,4例(26.7%)患者染色体为复杂核型( $\geq 3$ 个异常染色体)。发生XPO1基因突变患者的分子和遗传学特征见表2。在TN组中,XPO1基因突变常伴随NOTCH1、SF3B1、KMT2D和ARID1A基因突变发生,25.0%的



A, B: Distribution of E571 XPO1 mutation in CLL patients. C: Distribution of VAF of XPO1 in the treatment native(TN) and relapsed/refractory (R/R) patients. D-H: Comparison of VAF of XPO1 with concomitant mutated genes TP53(D), KMT2D(E), SF3B1(F), NOTCH1(G) and ATM(H). I: The changes in VAF of XPO1 mutation and concomitant gene mutations at first diagnosis and refractory during the longitudinal follow-up of one relapsed and refractory patient. VAF: variation allele frequency.

图1 XPO1基因突变位点和基因突变的VAF

Figure 1 XPO1 mutation locus and VAF of gene mutations

表2 15例XPO1突变CLL患者遗传学和分子特征  
Table 2 Genetic and molecular characteristics of 15 CLL patients with XPO1 mutations

Patients	Gene mutations	HGSV name	VAF (%)	Disease status	FISH	IGHV mutation status	Chromosomal karyotype
P1	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1711A:p.E571K	14.8	TN	negative	-	normal
	KMT2D	KMT2D: NM_003482: exon13: c.4071_4073del: p.1357_1358del	51.2				
	CARD11	CARD11: NM_032415: exon5: c.G511A: p.V171M rs41319046	48.2				
	CREBBP	CREBBP: NM_004380: exon19: c.3685_3698del: p.S1229fs	33.3				
P2	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1711A:p.E571K	30.7	TN	11q-;13q-	+	normal
	MAP2K1	MAP2K1:NM_002755:exon10:c.A1062C:p.Q354H	50.1				
P3	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1711C:p.E571Q	21.5	TN	13q-	-	abnormal
	SF3B1	SF3B1:NM_012433:exon14:c.G1866T:p.E622D	38.0				
	TP53	TP53:NM_000546:exon5:c.A431C:p.Q144P	30.5				
	EP300	EP300:NM_001429:exon29:c.A4717G:p.M1573V	48.0				
	ARID1A	ARID1A:NM_006015:exon13:c.C3477G:p.D1159E	11.0				
P4	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon25:c.A3140G:p.E1047G	50.3	TN	negative	+	normal
	ARID1A	ARID1A:NM_006015:exon13:c.C3477G:p.D1159E	11.0				
P5	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1712G:p.E571K	7.0	TN	13q-	-	abnormal
	NOTCH1	NOTCH1:NM_017617:exon34:c.7501T	16.0				
P6	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1711A:p.E571K	7.2	TN	ND	-	normal
	NOTCH1	NOTCH1: NM_017617: exon34: c.7541_7542del: p.P2514fs rs763016003	15.4				
	FAT1	FAT1:NM_005245:exon24:c.C12350T:p.S4117L	51.5				
	NFKBIE	NFKBIE:NM_004556:exon1:c.A635G:p.Y212C	48.0				
P7	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.A1712G:p.E571G	37.5	TN	6q-;+12	-	complex
	SF3B1	SF3B1: NM_012433: exon16: c.G2225A: p.G742D rs755415626	44.1				
	NOTCH1	NOTCH1: NM_017617: exon34: c.7541_7542del: p.P2514fs rs763016003/NOTCH1: NM_017617: exon34:c.C7457A:p.S2486*	2.6 /2.1				
P8	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon16:c.A1871G:p.D624G	16.4	TN	negative	-	complex
	ATM	ATM:NM_000051:exon51:c.A7566C:p.Q2522H /ATM:NM_000051:exon57:c.T8364A:p.H2788Q	12.5 /14.0				
	EP300	EP300:NM_001429:exon14:c.A2515G:p.T839A	9.3				
	KMT2C	KMT2C:NM_170606:exon7:c.A1007G:p.E336G	6.9				
	PTPRD	PTPRD:NM_002839:exon27:c.G2426T:p.G809V	46.9				
P9	XPO1	p.N30S	46.1	TN	11q-	-	complex
	DNMT3A	p.R742fs	5.9				
	FBXO11	p.Q54-q56dup	25.6				
	KMT2D	p.N1934S	46.4				

(续表2)

Patients	Gene mutations	HGSV name	VAF (%)	Disease status	FISH	IGHV mutation status	Chromosomal karyotype
P10	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1711A:p.E571K	35.9	R/R	11q-;13q-	+	abnormal
	MAP2K1	MAP2K1:NM_002755:exon10:c.A1062C:p.Q354H	48.6				
	ATM	ATM:NM_000051:exon45:c.A6468C:p.E2156D	35.4				
	KMT2D	KMT2D:NM_003482:exon34:c.A9581C:p.H3194P	23.0				
	DDX3X	DDX3X:NM_001356:exon14:c.1615delG:p.G539fs	23.0				
P11	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.A1712G:p.E571G	35.4	R/R	ND	-	normal
	FAT1	FAT1:NM_005245:exon19:c.C11325A:p.H3775Q	34.7				
	PLCG2	PLCG2: NM_002661: exon3: c.A202T: p.M68L rs184409507	46.8				
P12	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.A1712T:p.E571V	42.4	R/R	13q-;17p-	+	normal
	SF3B1	SF3B1:NM_012433:exon15:c.A2098G:p.K700E	45.2				
	BTK	BTK:NM_000061:exon15:c.G1442C:p.C481S	72.1				
	TP53	TP53:NM_000546:exon5:c.G527C:p.C176S	21.9				
	MGA	MGA:NM_001080541:exon19:c.A6652G:p.T2218A	14.9				
P13	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon22:c.A2744G:p.Y915C	54.1	R/R	11q-	-	complex
	ATM	ATM: NM_000051: exon63: c.9030_9033del: p. L3010fs /ATM: NM_000051: exon12: c.1858_1859del: p. C620fs	60.9 /18.7				
	KMT2D	KMT2D:NM_003482:exon10:c.G1624A:p.A542T	47.8				
	ARID1A	ARID1A:NM_006015:exon20:c.C6283T:p.P2095S	41.4				
	FBXW7	FBXW7:NM_001013415:exon7:c.A782G:p.H261R	24.8				
P14	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.1712A>G:p.E571G	1.8	R/R	11q-; 13q-;17p-	-	abnormal
	BIRC3	BIRC3:NM_001165:exon9:c.1667delC:p.T556fs	10.7				
	DDX3X	DDX3X:NM_001356:exon1:c.24_25dupTG;p.A9fs /DDX3X:NM_001356:exon6:c.454delT;p.S152fs	63.4 /15.4				
	KMT2D	KMT2D:NM_003482:exon10:c.1541C>T;p.P514L	9.9				
	TP53	TP53: NM_000546: exon6: c.626_627delGA: p. R209fs rs1057517840 /TP53:NM_000546:exon5:c.499C>T;p.Q167* /TP53: NM_000546: exon5: c.469G>T: p.V157F rs121912654	10.2 /4.0 /1.2				
	SF3B1	SF3B1: NM_012433: exon15: c.2098A>G: p.K700E rs559063155	40.4				
P15	XPO1	XPO1:NM_003400:exon15:c.G1711A:p.E571K	45.6	R/R	6q-	-	normal
	ATM	ATM:NM_000051:exon11:c.A1722C:p.E574D	52.4				
	CXCR4	CXCR4:NM_003467:exon2:c.C88A:p.R30S	46.0				
	TP53	TP53: NM_000546: exon7: c.G747T: p.R249S rs28934571	42.4				

ND: not detected; TN: treatment native; RR: relapsed/refractory; HGVS: human genome organization; VAF: variant allele frequency.

患者FISH可见ATM缺失、37.5%的患者可见13q缺失,并无患者存在17p缺失。而在R/R组中,XPO1基因突变常伴随TP53、KMT2D和ATM基因突变发生,且60.0%的患者FISH可见ATM缺失和13q缺失,40.0%的患者可见17p缺失。TN组中位突变数目为4,R/R组中位突变数目为5(图2)。

#### 2.4 XPO1突变对治疗及预后的影响

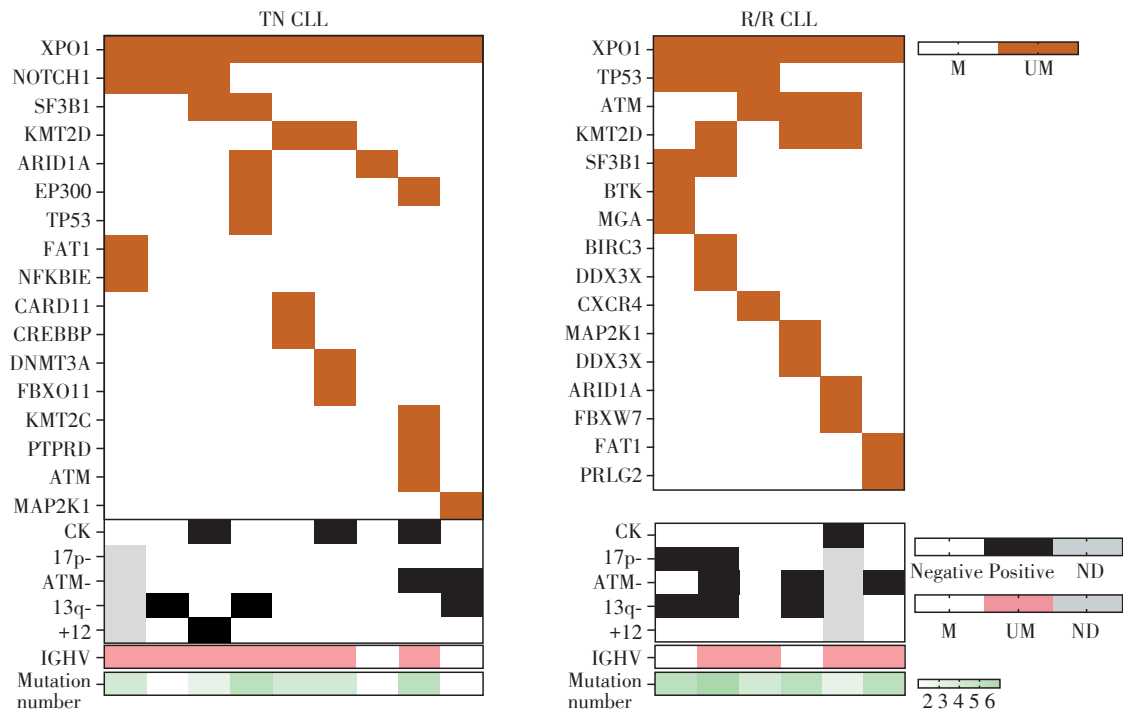
在15例XPO1突变患者中,除3例未达到治疗指征,其余12例已经接受治疗。对于9例TN患者,3例患者目前处于观察等待期,3例患者已接受治疗并获得部分缓解(partial response, PR),2例患者治疗后获得完全缓解(complete response, CR),1例患者治疗后转为难治。而对于6例R/R患者,在疾病进展后,均进行BTK抑制剂(伊布替尼或泽布替尼)治疗,4例患者获得缓解;2例患者疾病控制不佳,其中1例患者在泽布替尼治疗耐药后出现中枢受累,另1例患者则发生了Richter综合征,均已死亡(图3A)。截至2022年6月,XPO1突变组患者中位TTFT为1.8个月,中位PFS为19.8个月,中位OS为40.0个月;XPO1无突变组患者中位TTFT为8.1个月,中位PFS为32.5个月,中位OS为49.8个月。两者TTFT

( $P=0.633$ )、PFS( $P=0.394$ )和OS( $P=0.799$ )差异均无统计学意义(图3B~D)。TN时XPO1突变组和无突变组采用BTK抑制剂化疗的总反应率(overall response rate, ORR)为100.0% vs. 80.5% ( $P=0.651$ )。R/R时XPO1突变组和无突变组采用BTK抑制剂化疗的ORR为66.7% vs. 56.0% ( $P=0.927$ )。另外,26.7%(4/15)的患者发生了Richter综合征。

### 3 讨论

XPO1基因突变广泛存在于各种实体瘤和血液系统肿瘤中,而重现性E571位点突变多发生在B细胞恶性肿瘤中。CLL是一种常见的B淋巴细胞克隆增殖性疾病。2011年,Puente等<sup>[9]</sup>通过全外显子测序首次揭露了重现性XPO1基因突变在CLL中的致病作用。目前国外已有针对XPO1基因突变与CLL患者临床特征的相关性研究,但国内尚缺乏相关报道。国外研究显示,XPO1基因突变频率为2.4%~8%<sup>[8-9]</sup>。在本中心数据中,XPO1突变也是一个低频突变,突变率低于3%,略低于国外。此外,XPO1基因突变均为错义突变,且中位VAF为35.4%。

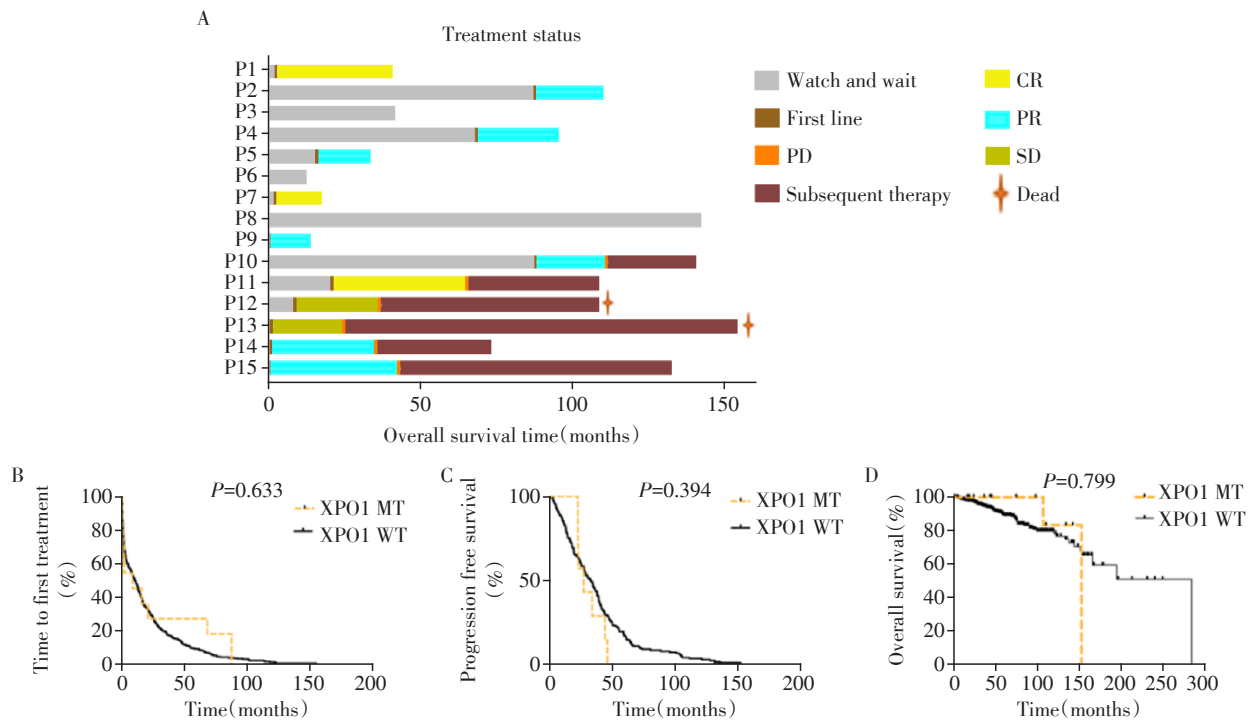
目前越来越多的突变复杂性/肿瘤突变负荷(tu-



According to the disease status, the patients were divided into two groups: TN group ( $n=9$ ) and R/R group ( $n=6$ ). Each column corresponds to one patient, and each row corresponds to a related genetic abnormality. ND indicates no detection; CK indicates complex karyotype; M indicates mutated status; UM indicates unmutated status.

图2 15例携带XPO1突变的CLL患者队列中基因突变、分子和遗传学特征分布

Figure 2 Distribution of gene mutations, molecular and genetic characteristics in the cohort of 15 CLL patients with XPO1 mutations



A: Each row corresponds to one CLL patient. According to the efficacy evaluation, patients were divided into complete response (CR), partial response (PR), stable disease (SD) and progressive disease (PD). B-D: Time to first treatment (B), progression-free survival (C), and overall survival curves (D) of CLL patients with or without XPO1 mutations.

图3 15例携带XPO1突变的CLL患者治疗情况、疗效评估、生存结局和预后等特征分布

Figure 3 Distribution of treatment status, efficacy evaluation, survival outcome and prognosis of 15 CLL patients with XPO1 mutations

mor mutation burden, TMB)评估将XPO1突变纳入其中,通过评估TMB来预测CLL患者预后。如2018年Nadeu等<sup>[15]</sup>将28个CLL相关驱动基因测序,并说明TMB与CLL患者较短的无治疗生存(treatment-free survival, TFS)相关。2021年Chauzeix等<sup>[16]</sup>研究显示ATM、SF3B1、NOTCH1、XPO1、MYD88、TNFAIP3和TP53组成的基因模型可以较好预测较短的TFS,甚至对Binet A期的患者也能准确预测。由此可见XPO1基因突变在CLL患者预后评估中具有重要意义。

在CLL患者中,XPO1突变与高危预后指标相关。2015年西班牙的一项2493例CLL队列中,XPO1突变和TP53突变一样,存在于ATM缺失患者中,该类患者预后不佳<sup>[17]</sup>。Puente等<sup>[9]</sup>也发现XPO1突变主要存在于IGHV无突变的CLL患者。本研究结果与之一致,绝大多数XPO1基因突变患者为IGHV无突变,其TTFT相比IGHV有突变患者更短,且60%的R/R患者存在ATM缺失。本研究还发现,R/R患者一线治疗采用传统免疫化疗,但均未获得持续缓解。这部分患者末次治疗选用BTK抑制剂,2/3患者获得缓解,未获得缓解的2例患者中1例同时伴随TP53和BTK(C481S)突变。而TN患者一线

治疗采用BTK抑制剂联合/不联合化疗的患者均获得缓解,这也提示以BTK抑制剂为基础的治疗对携带XPO1基因突变的患者有效。

关于XPO1基因突变的预后意义,目前尚有争议。Jain等<sup>[8]</sup>认为XPO1基因突变是低频突变,且对伊布替尼有效,可能并不是CLL的不良预后因素。而2021年欧洲血液协会(European Hematology Association, EHA)会议报道了一项4674例CLL队列的回顾性研究,则认为XPO1突变与TTFT较短相关。2023年Moia等<sup>[18]</sup>最新研究显示,在仅纳入早期CLL患者的组中,XPO1突变是TTFT较短的预测因子。XPO1突变的CLL原代细胞的染色质可及性相比XPO1野生型的CLL原代细胞更高,可及性增加的染色质区域富含B细胞受体(B cell receptor, BCR)信号通路中转录因子的结合位点,如NF-κB等。在转录层面上,XPO1突变的CLL原代细胞还存在MYB和MIR1HG等基因的过表达,这些基因会刺激BCR的活性。在本研究中,CLL患者中位TTFT为5.2个月,相对较短,这与EHA会议报道和Moia最新研究一致。XPO1基因突变预后意义差异可能与以下4个因素相关:①XPO1突变率检测差异;②样本



量的差异;③随访时间的差异;④纳入CLL患者的亚组选择。截至随访结束,6例R/R XPO1突变CLL患者中有2例患者在疾病进展后采用BTK抑制剂治疗后仍出现疾病进展,1例患者发生了Richter综合症(表2中P13患者:IGHV无突变、 $\beta$ 2-MG升高,分期晚,NGS可见XPO1、ATM、ARID1A、KMT2D和FBXW7基因突变),采用BTK抑制剂联合RTX并未取得缓解;另1例患者采用泽布替尼治疗耐药(表2中P12患者:TP53异常、 $\beta$ 2-MG升高,分期晚,NGS可见XPO1、TP53、BTK、SF3B1和MGA基因突变),后出现中枢浸润。2例患者均在短时间内死亡。因此尽管BTK抑制剂对多数XPO1突变患者有效,但仍有部分患者不能克服。此外,本研究注意到,15例CLL患者中有4例发生了Richter综合症,3例在TN时确诊,其中2例分别采用BTK抑制剂/BCL-2抑制剂联合化疗并序贯自体造血干细胞移植,获得完全缓解。另1例患者即将启动治疗。1例在R/R时确诊,采用BTK抑制剂联合RTX并未取得缓解。

一些研究表明XPO1是CLL的有效靶标,且核输出蛋白抑制剂塞利尼索可以延缓CLL模型小鼠的疾病进展,增加总体生存率<sup>[19-20]</sup>。也有研究认为,XPO1突变可能会增加肿瘤细胞对XPO1抑制剂的敏感性,从而增加XPO1抑制剂的细胞毒作用<sup>[7]</sup>。Hing等<sup>[21]</sup>研究发现塞利尼索对伊布替尼耐药和携带BTK C481S位点突变的CLL模型小鼠有效,同时可以和伊布替尼具有协同作用,可以增加小鼠的总体存活率。对于携带XPO1突变的R/R患者,如BTK抑制剂单药治疗效果不佳,联合XPO1抑制剂或许是一种新型治疗模式。

目前而言,XPO1突变在CLL中似乎并不能提示更差的预后,其为低频突变,且常伴随其他基因突变。在R/R患者中,XPO1突变发生率高于TN患者。对于极其难治患者及发生Richter综合症的患者,XPO1抑制剂联合靶向治疗或许是治疗的新选择。

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