

• 综述 •

## 产甲胎蛋白胃癌生物学特征及治疗策略的研究进展

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[摘要] 胃癌的全球发病率和死亡率始终维持在较高水平, 中国因胃癌导致的疾病负担明显高于全球平均水平, 死亡率在国内恶性肿瘤中排第3位。产甲胎蛋白胃癌(alpha-fetoprotein-producing gastric cancer, AFPGC)以血清甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)异常升高或肿瘤组织免疫组化AFP阳性为特征, 占国内胃癌的2.3%~4.6%。AFPGC较一般胃癌更易发生远处转移尤其是肝转移, 预后更差, 当前尚无规范的治疗指南, 主要依赖传统的胃癌治疗方法。已有一些研究正在探索这一类型恶性肿瘤与一般胃癌发生发展的差异, 以及相关临床特征和治疗疗效。文章围绕国内外关于AFPGC生物学特性、临床病理特征及当前治疗探索的相关研究作一综述。

[关键词] 产甲胎蛋白胃癌; 临床病理特征; 免疫治疗; 抗血管治疗

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## Advances in the biological characteristics and therapeutic strategies of alpha-fetoprotein-producing gastric cancer

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[Abstract] The global incidence and mortality rates of gastric cancer remain high. China bears a significantly higher disease burden from gastric cancer than the global average, with its mortality ranking third among all malignant tumors in the country. Alpha-fetoprotein-producing gastric cancer (AFP GC) is a special subtype of gastric cancer characterized by abnormally elevated serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels or positive AFP expression in tumor tissues detected by immunohistochemistry. The incidence of AFP GC in China accounts for approximately 2.3%-4.6% of gastric cancer cases. Compared with conventional gastric cancer, AFP GC is more prone to distant metastasis, particularly liver metastasis, and has a poorer prognosis. Currently, there are no standardized treatment guidelines for AFP GC, and its management primarily relies on conventional gastric cancer treatment strategies. Research is ongoing to explore the differences between the occurrence and development of this tumor and general gastric cancer, as well as the related clinical features and efficacy of therapy. This article mainly reviews the biological features, clinicopathological characteristics and current treatment explorations of AFP GC in domestic and foreign research.

[Key words] alpha-fetoprotein-producing gastric cancer; clinicopathological characteristics; immunotherapy; anti-angiogenic therapy

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根据2022年全球癌症流行病学数据(global cancer observatory, GLOBOCAN)统计结果,胃癌每年新发病例约96.8万例,在所有癌症中位居第5;死亡率同样排第5,每年导致66万人死亡<sup>[1]</sup>。东亚地区是发病率及死亡率最高的地区,尤其在我国的胃癌发病率在癌症中位列第5,而死亡率排恶性肿瘤的第3,贡献了全球约37%的新发病例和39.4%的死亡病例<sup>[2]</sup>。产甲胎蛋白胃癌(alpha-fetoprotein-producing gastric cancer, AFPGC)是其中一种特殊亚型,以血清甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)异常升高或肿瘤组织免疫组化AFP阳性为特征,因诊断标准和人群差异有所波动,全球发病率占胃癌的1.3%~15.0%,真实世界研究数据显示在我国胃癌中占比2.3%~4.6%<sup>[3]</sup>。相比一般胃癌,AFPGC具有增殖活性更高、细胞凋亡较弱、新生血管形成更丰富的特性,易发生远处转移尤其是肝转移,预后较差。目前AFPGC尚无标准治疗方案,多以普通胃癌治疗作为参考标准,但治疗效果不佳,因此探索AFP分泌与肿瘤进展的调控机制,发现新的特异性生物标志物,尝试联合治疗新策略对延长患者生存期改善和预后至关重要。

## 1 AFPGC概念及特性

AFP是一种糖蛋白,主要由胎儿肝细胞、卵黄囊和部分胃肠道细胞合成分泌,一般情况下成人体内含量极低,在妊娠、肝炎和肝硬化状态下可出现升高。当排除正常生理及慢性疾病时,AFP异常升高可用于监测部分恶性肿瘤比如肝细胞癌、生殖系统

肿瘤的发生<sup>[4]</sup>。AFPGC的概念由Bourreille等<sup>[5]</sup>于1970年首次提出,其报道了1例AFP血清升高且免疫组化阳性伴肝转移的胃腺癌患者,并且证实其AFP波动与胃原发病灶相关,于是命名为“产甲胎蛋白胃癌”。

### 1.1 诊断与分型

目前关于AFPGC诊断标准尚未统一,大多研究采用血清AFP $\geq 20$  ng/mL或病理组织中AFP免疫组化阳性并且排除肝炎、肝硬化、肝脏原发恶性肿瘤等产生AFP的疾病作为诊断标准。1985年,日本学者Ishikurau等<sup>[6]</sup>在1例胃癌患者AFP中发现部分组织呈现与肝细胞癌极为相似的病理特征,提出了胃肝样腺癌(hepatoid adenocarcinoma of stomach, HAS)这一概念。最开始部分学者认为AFPGC和HAS为同一类型肿瘤,随着更多的病例报道,发现并非所有HAS患者都伴有血清AFP升高或免疫组化染色阳性,并且AFPGC也并不都具有肝细胞样分化。

有学者提出AFPGC可根据组织病理特征分为4种亚型:①HAS;②肠母细胞分化型(gastric adenocarcinoma with enteroblastoid differentiation, GAED);③卵黄囊瘤样型(yolk-sac tumor-like carcinoma, YST)<sup>[7]</sup>;④混合型。但AFPGC具体如何分型现仍未达成一致,目前没有统一划分标准。

### 1.2 相关分子与表达

AFPGC可能通过促进肿瘤细胞增殖、抑制凋亡以及促进血管生成等机制,加速肿瘤的恶性进展,因此通过抑制AFP分泌、阻滞细胞增殖、重建细胞周期调控、抗血管生成治疗可能对AFPGC有效(表1)。

表1 AFPGC的分子机制

Table 1 Molecular mechanisms of AFPGC

Biomarker	Mechanism	Functional effects
c-Met <sup>[8]</sup>	Phosphorylation	Promoting migration & invasion
HER2 <sup>[11]</sup>	MAPK/AKT/PI3K pathways	Promoting invasion & metastasis
Wnt <sup>[9]</sup>	Inducing $\beta$ -catenin accumulation	Enhancing proliferation & migration
ANGPTL6 <sup>[13]</sup>	ERK1/2 & AKT pathways	Angiogenesis
miR-122-5p <sup>[8]</sup>	Increasing FOXO3 levels	Inhibiting apoptosis

#### 1.2.1 AFP

高表达AFP可以上调c-MET<sup>[8]</sup>,激活Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin通路<sup>[9]</sup>,从而增强肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移的能力,AFPGC患者中c-MET较普通胃癌更高,这可能是该类肿瘤侵袭性强、预后较差的原因之一。除此之外,AFP可能诱导调节性T细胞、抑制CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞活化、上调细胞程序性死亡-配体1(programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-L1)表达<sup>[10]</sup>,而介导免疫逃逸,使肿瘤细胞处于免疫抑制状态。

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#### 1.2.2 人表皮生长因子受体2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2)

Fujimoto等<sup>[11]</sup>将AFPGC与普通胃癌展开对比研究(样本量分别为35例和334例),实验数据显示,AFPGC组的HER2阳性表达率达到37.1%,且HER2

阳性的普通胃癌患者更易向AFPGC亚型转化。一项通过对包含58例AFPGC患者进行全外显子测序分析的研究发现,AFPGC组常见ERBB2(即HER2)17q12基因扩增,ERBB2阳性率明显高于普通胃癌<sup>[12]</sup>,上述研究为AFPGC表现出的高度侵袭性及易转移倾向提供了可能理论依据。

### 1.2.3 血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)

在肿瘤微环境中,VEGF及其亚型VEGF-C通过诱导血管新生及淋巴管形成,显著增强肿瘤细胞的侵袭性,这一过程在肿瘤进展中起着关键调控作用。机制研究表明,相比一般胃癌,VEGF-C在AFPGC中高表达,且AFP可正向调控VEGF-C表达,该关联被认为是导致AFPGC患者临床预后显著恶化的原因之一<sup>[13]</sup>,肿瘤的转移尤其肝转移与血管生成存在密切联系。此外,有研究发现miR-122-5p基因可作为AFPGC特异性mRNA,可能通过上调组织中血管生成因子表达促进这类肿瘤的肝转移<sup>[8]</sup>,因此抑制血管生成对AFPGC患者来说可能是一项较有潜力的策略。

## 2 临床病理特征及预后

### 2.1 临床特征

AFPGC作为特殊类型的胃恶性肿瘤,其生物学行为与一般胃癌存在差异。此类患者在发病早期常无明显特异性表现,大多患者首次确诊时已处于晚期,常伴有严重营养不良及贫血症状,导致常规治疗效果受限,预后较差。我国研究数据显示中老年人是主要患病群体,AFP高表达患者中男性比例占比更高,约67.6%,与普通胃癌患者有显著性别差异<sup>[14]</sup>。

这类肿瘤病灶主要集中于胃体和胃窦区域,尤其在胃窦部位高发。组织学类型以低分化腺癌为主<sup>[15-16]</sup>。在Lauren分型系统中,肠型占比达57%,显著高于混合型与弥漫型<sup>[16]</sup>。许多回顾性研究结果显示AFPGC更容易发生肝转移以及远处淋巴结转移,确诊时TNM分期多为Ⅲ期和Ⅳ期<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

### 2.2 预后影响因素

大量临床研究结果显示,TNM分期、远处转移、血清AFP水平等均会影响患者生存期<sup>[16-18]</sup>,各个研究关于AFPGC独立预后因素的结果有所差异,据He等<sup>[17]</sup>研究报道,TNM分期是影响AFPGC预后的唯一独立指标,Wang等<sup>[16]</sup>对105例AFPGC患者进行回顾性分析,结果显示腹膜、肝脏、非区域淋巴结转移以及门静脉癌栓均为AFPGC的预后独立因

素。此外,Bozkaya等<sup>[18]</sup>研究表明,肝转移是AFPGC预后唯一独立因素,且其发生与疾病进展存在必然关联<sup>[19]</sup>。在确诊时有58.2%患者就已存在肝转移病灶,并且随着病程进展,这一比例在随访后期显著上升至80%<sup>[14]</sup>。根据肝转移灶出现的时间节点,可分为同时性肝转移(确诊至出现转移病灶时间<6个月)和异时性肝转移(确诊至出现转移病灶时间>6个月)<sup>[20]</sup>,关于这两类转移模式对患者预后的影响是否存在显著差异,目前尚缺乏明确结论,但有学者提出同时性转移可能预示着更差的临床结局<sup>[21]</sup>。

血清AFP水平作为另一项独立的预后因素,对患者的总体生存期也具有重要影响<sup>[16]</sup>,其表达与AFPGC的肿瘤侵袭性及临床预后呈显著相关性<sup>[22]</sup>。有研究根据血清AFP水平分为≤300 ng/mL、300~1 000 ng/mL、>1 000 ng/mL 3组,将3组患者的临床特征及生存预后分别进行对比,结果显示AFP>1 000 ng/mL组侵袭性最强,远期生存结局极不理想,5年生存率为0,复发率更高<sup>[23]</sup>。另一项实验将患者根据治疗前后AFP下降趋势分为AFP下降≥50%和<50%两组,得出两组患者客观缓解率和疾病控制率有显著统计学差异,AFP下降≥50%组明显优于另一组的结论<sup>[24]</sup>。除此之外,高血清AFP水平和较高肝转移发生率也有关<sup>[25-26]</sup>,通过动态追踪AFP浓度的变化能够为发生肝转移提供早期预警。多项研究结果一致表明,治疗前血清AFP浓度及后续动态变化与患者的生存时间和治疗效果显著相关<sup>[27]</sup>,证实AFP水平可作为疗效及预后指标,为之后治疗策略提供了一个新的参考依据,并且提示对于高AFP水平患者需要定期监测其数值波动,警惕复发进展可能。

### 2.3 肿瘤标志物表达

除AFP呈阳性表达外,AFPGC患者通常还伴有其他肿瘤标志物的异常表达。例如癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA),AFP与CEA联合升高可能与远处淋巴结转移存在关联,并且此类患者的生存结局通常较差。值得注意的是,其他类型胃癌中糖类抗原19-9(carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9)、糖类抗原72-4(carbohydrate antigen 72-4, CA72-4)、糖类抗原125(carbohydrate antigen 125, CA125)的升高可能与预后相关<sup>[28]</sup>,但这些关联性在AFPGC群体中未被证实。

因AFPGC较普通胃癌更易出现肝转移<sup>[17]</sup>,且肝转移临床表现与肝脏原发肿瘤症状极为相似,因此需与肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)进行

鉴别,并且还需与胃癌和肝脏双原发肿瘤鉴别<sup>[29]</sup>。鉴别的金标准为活检病理检查,此外,部分分子指标如肝细胞抗原(hepatocyte paraffin 1, HepPar1)、人类婆罗双树样基因-4(spalt-like transcription factor 4, SALL4)、磷脂酰肌醇蛋白聚糖3(glypican3, GPC3)等均可作为AFP GC及原发性肝癌的鉴别指标,有研究认为GPC3相比其他标志物特异性更高<sup>[30]</sup>。GPC3作为细胞膜锚定硫酸乙酰肝素糖蛋白,参与Wnt、Hedgehog等关键通路调控,研究数据显示,AFP GC普遍存在该标志物的异常高表达,其表达强度与肿瘤浸润深度等存在潜在关联。

根据文献报道,在绝大多数AFP GC和HAS病例中可观察到SALL-4基因产物的显著高表达,其表达水平的异常升高通常与肿瘤细胞增殖活性增强存在密切关联<sup>[31]</sup>。基于一项纳入338例胃癌患者的临床研究数据显示,SALL4阳性表达病例约占总体样本的15%,值得注意的是,所有31例AFP GC患者均呈现该标志物阳性表达<sup>[32]</sup>。后续研究进一步验证了这一现象,Ikeda等<sup>[33]</sup>独立分析证实SALL4与AFP GC存在显著相关性,其表达强度与肿瘤临床分期呈正相关。以上研究显示,SALL4的过度表达与AFP GC患者的较差临床病理特征有关。同时研究表明SALL4、HepPar1也与AFP GC远处转移相关,联合检测可作为可靠预后因子<sup>[34]</sup>。

### 3 治疗现状

AFP GC作为一种胃癌亚型,其现行治疗方案主要依据常规胃癌诊疗规范实施,涵盖手术切除、化疗药物、免疫治疗及分子靶向等多学科联合干预模式。但临床实践表明,该亚型因具有更强的侵袭转移潜能及对现有标准化疗方案的低应答率,导致患者临床转归显著差于常规胃癌,这突显了探索该类型肿瘤特异性治疗方案的重要性。

#### 3.1 手术治疗

手术是最可能使胃肠道肿瘤患者达到治愈的方法,尤其是早期患者首选治疗方法。根治性手术较姑息性手术5年生存率明显提高,而大多AFP GC患者首次确诊时往往已处于晚期,无法行根治性手术。因此应该提高这类胃癌的早期诊断率以达到早期根治性切除,或考虑术前联合治疗以降期使其能成功接受根治性手术,最终延长患者的生存期。

CONVO-GC-1研究回顾性分析了1206例Ⅳ期胃癌患者,结果提示达到R0切除的转化手术可能会带来生存获益<sup>[35]</sup>。对于同时伴肝转移患者,目前有

研究在胃癌同步肝转移患者中对比根治性手术切除联合适当化疗和姑息性化疗疗效,结果显示接受手术患者获益更大,尤其是单个肝转移病灶患者从中获得更好的生存率<sup>[36]</sup>。同时近期一项包括1990例胃癌肝转移手术治疗患者的荟萃分析也显示,肝切除术可能有益于胃癌肝转移患者<sup>[37]</sup>。

肝转移在AFP GC中相比普通胃癌更易发生,且部分研究显示其是该类患者预后的独立影响因素,因此AFP GC肝转移患者治疗方式的选择极为重要。对于局限性肝转移患者,通过化疗联合靶向免疫治疗或介入治疗后行转化手术<sup>[38]</sup>可能是改善AFP GC患者预后的治疗策略。并且由于AFP GC患者术后复发率高,自手术到肝转移的中位时间仅为7.4个月,远远短于普通腺癌的20.6个月<sup>[15]</sup>,优化围手术期治疗选择以及联合多种治疗方法显得尤为重要。

#### 3.2 化学药物治疗

在晚期胃癌患者中,化疗一直是不可或缺的核心治疗。一项回顾性研究报告了105例晚期AFP GC患者不同化疗方案的疗效,铂类三联方案(顺铂+氟尿嘧啶+依托泊苷)的总缓解率(又称客观缓解率,objective response rate, ORR)为56.1%,优于奥沙利铂+卡培他滨双联方案(26.3%)<sup>[16]</sup>。但化疗在AFP GC患者中显示出有限的疗效,单纯应用化疗的患者5年生存率不到20%<sup>[18]</sup>。Kamata等<sup>[39]</sup>以mTORC1信号通路为研究重点,对AFP GC及普通胃癌细胞系开展药物实验,结果显示AFP GC细胞系对多种药物包括铂类药物表现出耐药性。进一步的化疗药物敏感性实验发现,AFP高表达的AFP GC肿瘤细胞对顺铂、5-氟尿嘧啶、伊立替康和多西他赛等药物的耐药性显著增强<sup>[40]</sup>。鉴于AFP GC对化疗的低敏感及易耐药性,其临床治疗不应仅依赖化疗,而应探索特异性分子靶点及多模式联合治疗的应用。

#### 3.3 靶向治疗

靶向药物凭借其分子靶向性优势已成为精准医疗的重要临床干预手段,这类药物通过选择性抑制关键信号通路,可有效阻滞肿瘤细胞周期进程并抑制其侵袭转移。

##### 3.3.1 HER2

据全球报告,HER2在普通胃癌中的阳性率为12%~20%<sup>[41]</sup>,抗HER2治疗HER2阳性胃癌患者是目前标准治疗方案,而AFP GC患者中HER2的高表达提示HER2阳性的AFP GC患者可能从该靶向治疗中获益。1篇个案报道了1例HER2、AFP双阳性表达患者在接受常规化疗联合曲妥珠单抗治疗后

获得3年以上生存期且未复发<sup>[42]</sup>。一项对AFPGC患者行全外显子测序的研究,发现ERBB2阳性率与肿瘤TNM分期相关,和细胞周期蛋白E1(cyclin E1, CCNE1)共阳性患者显现出极差的预后,并且该研究构建了人源肿瘤异种移植(patient-derived tumor xenograft, PDX),通过该平台验证了曲妥珠单抗在HER2阳性AFPGC中的抗肿瘤活性<sup>[12]</sup>。

### 3.3.2 VEGF

鉴于AFPGC原发病灶及其肝转移灶通常具有丰富的血管供应,因此在化疗方案中联合应用抗血管生成药物治疗可能会带来生存期改善。当前抗血管生成治疗主要分两类:靶向VEGF或其受体(VEGFR)的单克隆抗体类药物如贝伐珠单抗、雷莫芦单抗,以及小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI),通过阻断下游信号转导通路发挥作用,包括阿帕替尼、安罗替尼等。

雷莫芦单抗作为一种特异性靶向VEGFR-2的大分子血管生成抑制剂,已被批准用于进展期胃癌的二线治疗。日本一项纳入352例患者且其中包含28例AFPGC患者的回顾性研究,通过雷莫芦单抗联合化疗在普通胃癌与AFPGC两组患者中疗效对比,显示在AFPGC中该方案治疗反应更好<sup>[43]</sup>。雷莫芦单抗或许是AFPGC患者一种较有潜力的治疗选择<sup>[44]</sup>。

一项前瞻性、多中心AHEAD-G202研究的亚组分析评估了阿帕替尼治疗晚期AFPGC的有效性和安全性,患者接受口服阿帕替尼单药或联合治疗后的ORR达10%,中位总生存期(overall survival, OS)为4.5个月,用药期间无治疗相关死亡事件发生<sup>[45]</sup>。阿帕替尼在1例HER2阳性的化疗难治性晚期AFPGC中也显示出较好疗效<sup>[46]</sup>,以上研究为阿帕替尼在AFPGC的治疗中提供了临床依据。

安罗替尼是一种多靶点受体TKI,靶向血管生成相关激酶,如VEGFR1、VEGFR2和VEGFR3,成纤维细胞生长因子受体1、2和3和其他与细胞增殖有关的肿瘤相关激酶<sup>[47]</sup>。在晚期消化道肿瘤中安罗替尼联合常规治疗显示出较好治疗效果<sup>[48]</sup>,最近的ALTER-G-001研究结果显示安罗替尼在具有不可切除肝转移的晚期胃肠道肿瘤患者中有良好的抗肿瘤活性,并最终导致部分患者成功行肝转移灶切除<sup>[38]</sup>,推测其可以作为AFPGC的治疗选择。

考虑到VEGF表达在AFPGC中的重要性,早期联合抗血管生成药物是AFPGC一个较好的策略,并且抗血管联合多种治疗可能是AFPGC治疗的趋势。

### 3.3.3 细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶2(cyclin-depend-

ent kinase 2, CDK2)

研究显示29%AFPGC患者伴CCNE1(19q12)基因扩增,而研究已证实靶向CDK2是针对CCNE1扩增的有效治疗,该特征提示CDK2可作为AFPGC一种可选择的分子靶点,临床前研究证实多激酶抑制剂AZD5438通过靶向CCNE1扩增信号轴,在该类型肿瘤模型中展现出特异性抑制增殖效应<sup>[12]</sup>,因此该靶点可能是AFPGC未来的潜在治疗策略。

### 3.4 免疫治疗

肿瘤免疫疗法在过去20年中持续受到关注,为肿瘤治疗带来了新途径。研究证实,机体的特异性免疫应答状态与肿瘤微环境密切相关,其中主动免疫应答不足及被动免疫调控失衡已被证实是促进癌细胞增殖转移的关键机制<sup>[45]</sup>。免疫治疗在胃癌临床实践中的应用范围持续扩展,可显著改善进展期胃癌患者的预后。

#### 3.4.1 免疫联合化疗

免疫联合化疗现已是晚期胃癌一线标准治疗,RATIONALE-305研究显示,替雷利珠单抗联合化疗相比对照组,在局部晚期不可切除或转移性胃癌生存期上有显著统计学意义和临床意义的改善<sup>[49]</sup>。前段时间CheckMate-649研究5年随访结果显示纳武利尤单抗联合化疗一线治疗晚期胃癌显著改善患者生存期,5年生存率达24%<sup>[50]</sup>。一项纳入21例晚期AFPGC患者的回顾性研究显示,一线应用免疫检查点抑制剂联合化疗相比化疗对照组,延长患者生存期改善预后<sup>[51]</sup>,提示免疫抑制剂可用于AFPGC。

#### 3.4.2 靶免联合

部分研究显示靶向免疫联合治疗可显著延长AFPGC患者生存期。1例69岁转移性AFPGC男性患者在化疗耐药后给予替雷利珠单抗联合阿帕替尼治疗,获得部分缓解(partial response, PR),最终1年后该患者的原发病灶及转移灶均消失,无需手术即获得完全缓解(complete response, CR),并且患者的无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)超过24个月,生活质量显著改善<sup>[52]</sup>。

最近一项单臂、多中心、II期临床试验证明了卡瑞利珠单抗联合阿帕替尼和SOX(奥沙利铂+替吉奥)一线治疗AFPGC的有效性,纳入的36例AFPGC患者ORR达55.6%,1年生存率达63.7%<sup>[53]</sup>,并且该治疗方案作为AFPGC的II级推荐被写入最新版2024 CSCO指南中,初步印证了免疫联合抗血管和化疗对于AFPGC的疗效。另一项仑伐替尼联合PD-1单抗和XELOX一线治疗AFPGC的I期临

床试验,结果显示患者ORR达48.3%,显著延长PFS,表明了该治疗方法在HER2阴性晚期AFPGC中具有良好的安全性和有效性<sup>[54]</sup>。综上研究,免疫联合抗血管和化疗方案为AFPGC提供了一种新的联合治疗策略,明显延长患者生存期且提高晚期患者生存质量。

### 3.5 新型治疗

近年来,基因工程改造的嵌合抗原受体T细胞(chimeric antigen receptor T-cell immunotherapy, CAR-T)凭借其特异性识别抗原能力及长效抗肿瘤作用,已成为肿瘤免疫治疗的研究热点。以GPC3为靶点的GPC3-CAR-T(GPC3特异性嵌合抗原受体)目前主要应用于肝癌细胞中<sup>[55]</sup>。因为AFPGC普遍存在GPC3的异常高表达,所以推测GPC3-CAR-T对该类肿瘤有效。而一项体外研究证实了该疗法对AFPGC的疗效,该实验在体外利用其杀伤靶细胞<sup>[56]</sup>,这进一步证明了GPC3在AFPGC中的治疗效果类似HCC,且疗效与肿瘤中GPC3表达呈正相关。这一研究更新了AFPGC的传统治疗观念,给这类少见肿瘤提供了一种新型特异疗法。

Claudin 18.2作为胃上皮细胞特异性表达的紧密连接蛋白,在肿瘤发生中广泛表达。研究证实,佐妥西单抗联合化疗可使Claudin 18.2高表达的胃/食管胃交界腺癌患者PFS和OS显著延长<sup>[57]</sup>。值得注意的是,AFPGC中Claudin 18.2阳性率(21.6%)显著低于普通胃腺癌(38.5%),且与AFP表达呈负相关<sup>[58]</sup>,其机制仍需深入探究。

AFPGC患者以AFP阳性表达为特征,因此靶向AFP的治疗可能会给该类肿瘤患者带来获益。目前针对AFP靶点的TCR-T细胞疗法I期试验结果显示,其在肝癌患者中有较好的疗效和可控的安全性<sup>[59]</sup>,这给AFPGC中应用该治疗方案带来可能性。

## 4 总结与展望

综上所述,文章通过系统回顾现有研究,对AFPGC临床表现异质性、生物学调控及目前治疗策略进行简要说明,该亚型肿瘤不仅具有高度侵袭转移能力,更表现出对常规化疗方案的显著耐药特性,开发针对AFPGC的治疗策略已成为亟待解决的临床问题。卡瑞利珠单抗联合阿帕替尼和SOX的II期临床试验给AFPGC患者带来了可观的疗效并且安全性可接受,证实免疫联合抗血管和化疗方案在AFPGC群体中效益可观。目前AFPGC没有统一的标准化治疗方案,需要更大样本的回顾性研究以

及随机对照临床试验来进一步探索适合AFPGC的治疗策略,以最终达成AFPGC治疗共识,形成标准治疗指南。

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LIU Yuqing was responsible for literature search, data collection, and drafting the initial manuscript; MA Ling was responsible for thesis review and supervision, and SHU Yongqian provided oversight guidance.

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