

EGFR G719A突变合并LMNA-NTRK1 融合变异的肺腺癌1例病例报道

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【摘要】神经营养受体酪氨酸激酶（neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase, NTRK）的融合变异是多种成人 and 儿科恶性实体瘤的致癌驱动因素，如乳腺癌、唾液腺癌以及婴儿纤维肉瘤等。NTRK1/2/3的基因重排导致原肌球蛋白受体激酶（tropomyosin receptor kinase, TRK）结构域的组成型激活，表达的融合蛋白驱动肿瘤生长和存活。在非小细胞肺癌（non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC）中，NTRK融合发生的频率为0.1%-1%。表皮生长因子受体（epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR）在NSCLC中为常见突变，但EGFR G719A突变发生频率较低（约2%），且EGFR突变通常和NTRK融合变异互斥。本文首次报道1例原发性肺腺癌组织中同时伴有EGFR G719A突变和LMNA-NTRK1融合变异的罕见病例，并通过文献复习探讨NTRK融合变异在NSCLC中的作用以及与EGFR突变之间的关系，以提高对NTRK融合变异NSCLC的认识。

【关键词】肺肿瘤；NSCLC；EGFR突变；NTRK融合

A Case Report of Lung Adenocarcinoma with EGFR G719A Mutation and LMNA-NTRK1 Fusion

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【Abstract】Fusion variations of neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase (NTRK) are oncogenic drivers in various solid tumors such as breast cancer, salivary gland carcinoma, infant fibrosarcoma, etc. Gene rearrangements involving NTRK1/2/3 lead to constitutive activation of the tropomyosin receptor kinase (TRK) domain, and the expressed fusion proteins drive tumor growth and survival. NTRK fusions are estimated to occur at a frequency of approximately 0.1% to 1% in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations are prevalent in NSCLC, but the frequency of EGFR G719A mutation is relatively low (about 2%), and EGFR mutations are typically mutually exclusive with NTRK fusion variants. The study presented the first documented case of lung adenocarcinoma harboring both EGFR G719A mutation and LMNA-NTRK1 fusion. A review of the literature was conducted to elucidate the role of NTRK fusion mutations in NSCLC and their relationship with EGFR mutations, aiming to enhance the understanding of NTRK fusion mutations in NSCLC.

【Key words】Lung neoplasms; NSCLC; EGFR mutation; NTRK fusion

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肺癌是全球癌症死亡相关的最主要原因。近年来，精准医疗进入肿瘤诊断和治疗领域，尤其是肺癌分子谱系分析及多个以肿瘤驱动突变为靶点的靶向治疗，为肺癌的治疗提供了更为有效的方法^[1]。在非小细胞肺癌（non-

small cell lung cancer, NSCLC）中神经营养受体酪氨酸激酶（neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase, NTRK）基因家族为少见突变，NTRK家族包括NTRK1、NTRK2和NTRK3基因，分别编码原肌球蛋白受体激酶（tropomyosin receptor kinase, TRK）家族蛋白质TRKA、TRKB和TRKC^[2]。近年来学者^[3]普遍认为，NTRK基因融合是多种肿瘤的致癌驱动因素，但在NSCLC中较为罕见，远低于NTRK基因在其他类型肿瘤中的突变频率。NTRK突变在NSCLC的常见融合伴侣包括ETV6-NTRK3、TPM3-NTRK1和SQSTM1。

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Wang等^[4]报道了1例NSCLC经奥希替尼(Osimertinib)(靶向EGFR 19del和T790M突变)靶向治疗后耐药并发现获得性LMNA-NTRK1融合的病例, LMNA-NTRK1原发性融合变异在NSCLC中尚未见报道。在NSCLC中表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)的常见突变类型主要为19del和L858R突变, 其他少见突变包括G719X、外显子18插入、外显子19插入、外显子20 S786I、外显子20插入、外显子21 L861Q, 以及外显子18-25的激酶结构域发生重复和重排(EGFR-RADS1和EGFR-PURB)等, 大多数临床试验没有包括这些亚群^[5]。研究^[6]表明, NTRK1融合可能是EGFR-酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKIs)的耐药机制之一。原发性EGFR G719A突变合并NTRK1融合的肺腺癌尚未见报道。本文报道1例EGFR G719A突变合并LMNA-NTRK1融合变异的肺腺癌患者临床资料, 旨在为特殊变异的肺腺癌患者的诊断和治疗提供借鉴。

1 病例资料

患者女性, 59岁。2023年6月患者因应用“氨基比林”出现过敏反应入院。胸部增强计算机断层扫描(computed tomography, CT)显示右肺下叶后基底段肿块状软组织密度影(51 mm×34 mm), 考虑为肺癌, 周围见肺动脉小分支包绕, 邻近右下肺静脉包绕受压; 双侧锁骨上窝、纵隔内(2R、4R、5区、7区)、双肺门见多发增大淋巴结影, 较大者位于4R区, 短径约10 mm, 右肺上叶结节轻度强化(图1)。此外, 头颅磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)显示右侧额颞部异常信号, 结合病史考虑转移性病变。患者在CT引导下经皮肺穿刺活检术进行组织病理检

查, 镜下显示典型的乳头状(红色框)和微乳头状结构(绿色框)的癌巢呈浸润性生长[苏木精-伊红(hematoxylin and eosin, HE)染色切片形态特点见图2], 为肺腺癌, 临床分期为cT4N3M1b IVA期。

2023年7月对肺腺癌组织切片进行DNA/RNA-based下一代测序(next generation sequencing, NGS)基因检测, 结果显示: EGFR G719A变异(exon 18 c.2156G>C, 突变丰度33.92%); 纤层蛋白A/C(lamin A/C, LMNA)(exon 2)与NTRK1(exon 11)发生融合变异(图3A), 即LMNA-NTRK1融合变异[LMNA(chr1:156100564)-NTRK1(chr1:156844698) L2N11], 融合方式见图3B。另外, 补充了荧光原位杂交(fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)的验证, 如图3C所示NTRK断裂探针显示分离信号, 表示NTRK融合阳性。

由于NGS检测结果发现EGFR G719A突变, 患者于2023年7月开始口服阿法替尼(Afatinib)靶向治疗(30 mg qd)。1个月后复查CT显示右肺下叶病变缩小(34.9 mm×23.3 mm), 治疗前后CT对照结果见图1。持续口服阿法替尼靶向治疗1年, 期间患者出现轻度腹泻、黏膜炎、皮疹、口腔炎等不良反应。患者于2024年7月复查出现肿瘤进展(45.6 mm×32.0 mm), 建议使用抗NTRK融合的靶向治疗方案。但沟通后患者和家属放弃了靶向治疗, 选择了放疗和化疗, 目前患者已接受1个周期放疗[大体肿瘤靶体积(gross tumor volume, GTV)原发灶, GTV为GTV外扩及周围受累淋巴结, 处方剂量: 95%PTV 60 Gy/2 Gy/30 F, 95%FGTV 72 Gy/2.4 Gy/30 F]和2个周期化疗(培美曲塞二钠700 mg联合卡铂600 mg ivgtt q21d), 治疗相对顺利。

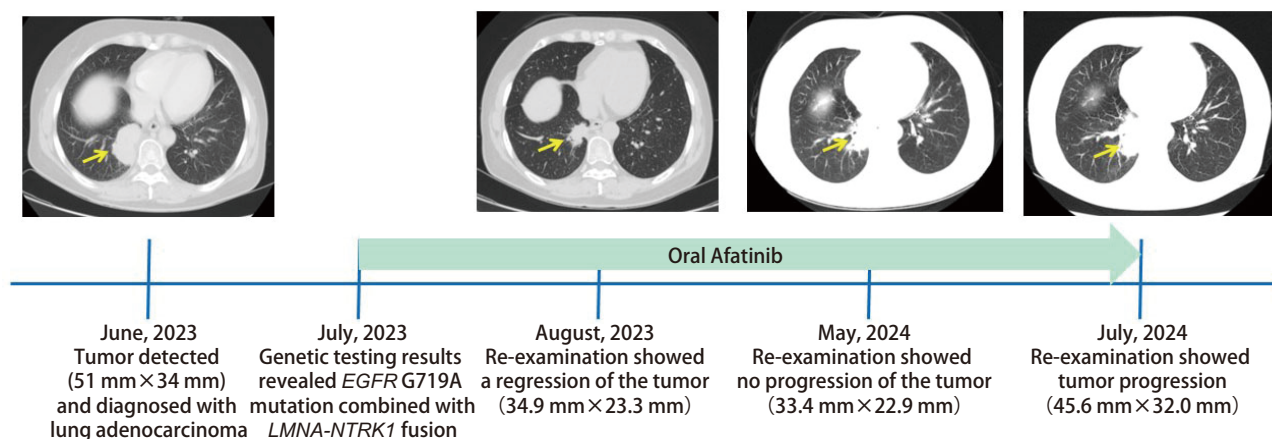


图1 原发性肺腺癌进展CT影像学表现

Fig 1 The progression of the primary lung adenocarcinoma in CT scan. CT: computed tomography; EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor; LMNA: lamin A/C; NTRK1: neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1.

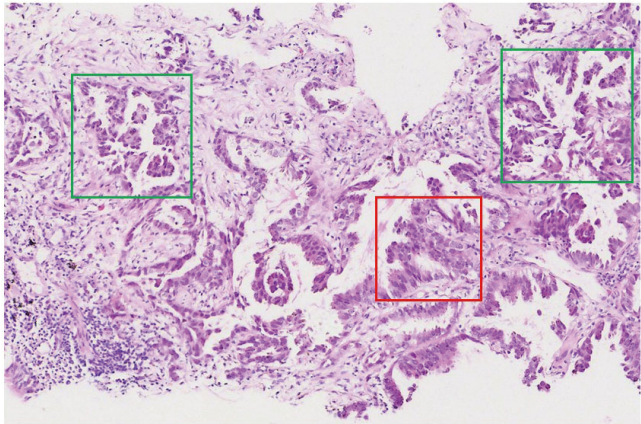


图2 HE病理切片显示为肺腺癌(×100)。红色框为乳头状癌区域,绿色框为微乳头状癌区域。
Fig 2 HE pathological section showed lung adenocarcinoma (×100). The red box represents the papillary carcinoma area, and the green box represents the micro papillary carcinoma area. HE: hematoxylin and eosin.

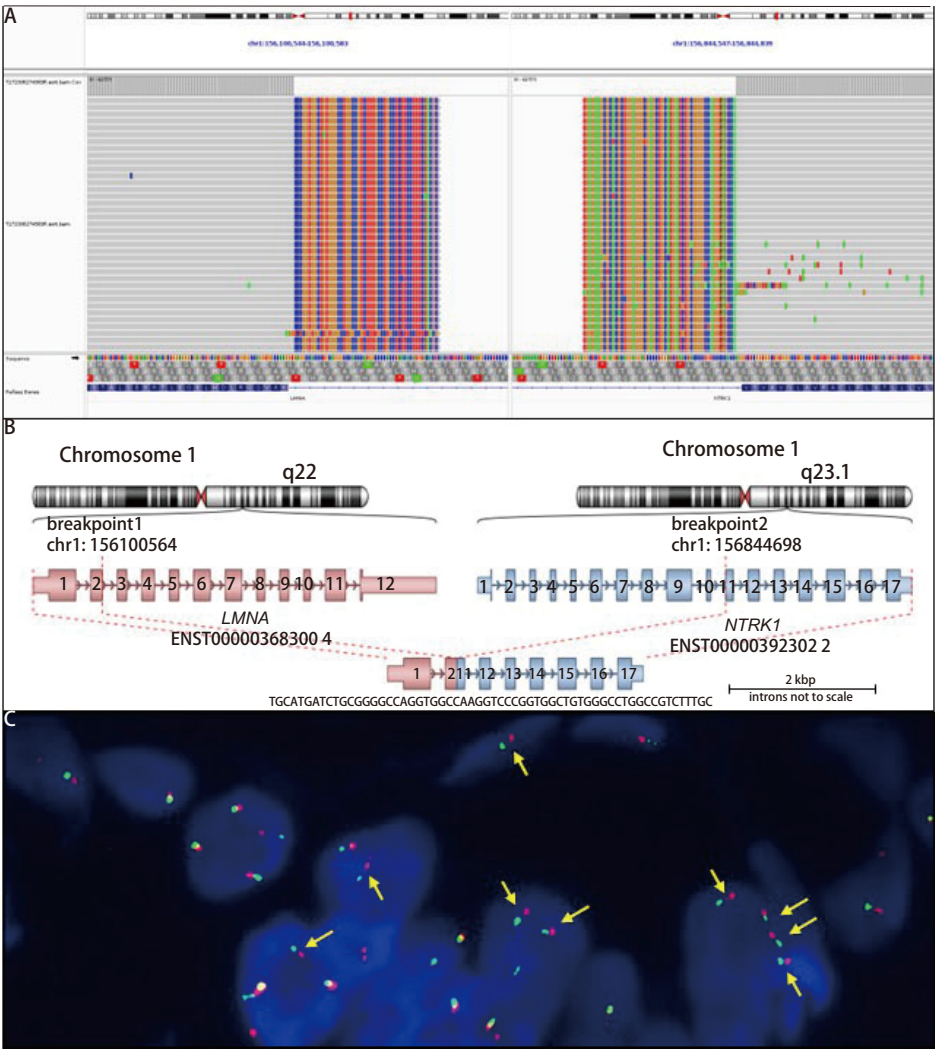


图3 LMNA-NTRK1融合示意图。A: LMNA (ENST00000368300.4) -NTRK1 (ENST00000392302.2) L2N11融合IGV截图; B: LMNA-NTRK1融合模式示意图; C: LMNA-NTRK1融合FISH验证(黄色箭头指示NTRK基因断裂)。
Fig 3 LMNA-NTRK1 fusion diagram. A: LMNA(ENST00000368300.4)-NTRK1(ENST00000392302.2) L2N11 fusion IGV screenshot; B: LMNA-NTRK1 fusion mode diagram; C: LMNA-NTRK1 fusion FISH validation (The yellow arrow indicates NTRK gene breakage). IGV: integrative genomics viewer; FISH: fluorescence in situ hybridization.

2 讨论

近年来NSCLC的治疗取得了极大的进展,尤其是靶向治疗的应用,明显提高了患者治疗的客观缓解率,延长了无进展生存时间,并显著提高了患者的生活质量。分子分型是NSCLC实施靶向治疗的基础。*EGFR* G719X为罕见的NSCLC的*EGFR*突变类型(定位于*EGFR*基因的外显子18号)。G719X突变在NSCLC所有*EGFR*突变中的发生率为1.53%。*EGFR* G719A点突变导致719位的甘氨酸被丙氨酸取代,从而导致*EGFR*的组成性活化^[5]。研究^[7-9]表明*EGFR* G719A突变对吉非替尼(Gefitinib)、厄洛替尼(Erlotinib)和奥希替尼(Osimertinib)的反应低于*EGFR*外显子19缺失突变的细胞,但对第二代*EGFR*-TKIs敏感。因此,建议第二代*EGFR*-TKIs作为G719X突变晚期NSCLC患者的首选。

*NTRK*融合是多种成人和儿童肿瘤的致癌驱动因素,有研究^[3]表明*NTRK*基因融合在NSCLC中出现概率为0.1%-3.3%,表1^[10-19]总结了各项研究中*NTRK*基因融合在NSCLC中的变异概率。*NTRK*融合变异通常作为第一代和第三代*EGFR*-TKIs的潜在耐药机制出现。一项对3050例*EGFR*突变阳性NSCLC样本的调查^[20]中,通过配对治疗前后样本证实了*NTRK*融合变异在第一代*EGFR*-TKIs(厄洛替尼)治疗后出现。另外,在第三代*EGFR*-TKIs耐药的肺癌患者中也检测到了*NTRK*融合^[21,22]。NSCLC中的原发

性*NTRK*融合变异模式仍不是很清楚,但似乎与其他驱动因子突变和融合互斥。一项研究^[10]调查了11例*NTRK*融合的NSCLC患者的临床及病理特征发现,所有患者缺乏典型驱动突变,虽然其中6例被识别为共突变,但没有发现与*EGFR*、间变性淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, *ALK*)或*c-ros*原癌基因1-受体酪氨酸激酶(*c-ros* oncogene 1-receptor tyrosine kinase, *ROS1*)等常见致癌基因的共突变。本案例是原发性*EGFR* G719A突变和*LMNA-NTRK1*融合共同存在的肺腺癌病例的首次报道。*LMNA-NTRK1*融合变异可使*LMNA*的卷曲二聚结构域与*NTRK1*的酪氨酸激酶结构域融合,导致下游信号通路的异常激活,进而导致肿瘤的发生^[23]。

大多数*NTRK*融合阳性的NSCLC患者在诊断时有转移^[3]。*TRK*抑制剂如拉罗替尼(Lorlatinib)和恩曲替尼(Entrectinib)对于具有*NTRK*融合的局部晚期或转移性肿瘤患者显示出显著的功效和良好的安全性,已被美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准用于治疗*NTRK*融合阳性实体瘤。*EGFR*-TKIs与*TRK*抑制剂联合应用可能是*NTRK*融合介导的*EGFR*-TKIs耐药患者的可选治疗之一^[3]。病例研究^[4]显示,*EGFR* (19del)突变型NSCLC患者*EGFR*-TKIs耐药后出现获得性*LMNA-NTRK1*融合变异,使用*NTRK*融合抑制剂恩曲替尼(Entrectinib)联合*EGFR*-TKIs奥希替尼治疗后5个月,尽

表1 *NTRK*基因融合在NSCLC中的变异概率

Tab 1 The mutation probability of *NTRK* gene fusion in NSCLC

Reference	Tissue-type	Total variation rate of <i>NTRK</i> (%)	<i>NTRK</i> gene	Case number	Fusion variation ratio (%)
Farago AF, et al ^[10]	NSCLC	0.23 (11/4872)	<i>NTRK1</i>	6	0.12
			<i>NTRK2</i>	1	0.02
			<i>NTRK3</i>	4	0.08
Solomon JP, et al ^[11]	LUAD	0.23 (9/3993)	/	/	/
Westphalen CB, et al ^[12]	NSCLC	0.24 (136/56,615)	/	/	/
Gatalica Z, et al ^[13]	LUAD	0.1 (4/4073)	<i>NTRK1</i>	1	0.02
			<i>NTRK2</i>	1	0.02
			<i>NTRK3</i>	2	0.05
Rosen EY, et al ^[14]	LUAD	0.16 (6/3658)	/	/	/
Si X, et al ^[15]	NSCLC	0.59 (44/7395)	/	/	/
Forsythe A, et al ^[16]	NSCLC	0.17 (-/-)	/	/	/
Vaishnavi A, et al ^[17]	LC	3.3 (3/91)	/	/	/
Seker-Cin H, et al ^[18]	NSCLC	0.36 (2/5554)	<i>NTRK1</i>	1	0.02
			<i>NTRK2</i>	1	0.02
de Oliveira Cavagna R, et al ^[19]	NSCLC	1.36 (2/147)	<i>NTRK1</i>	1	0.68
			<i>NTRK3</i>	1	0.68

NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; LUAD: lung adenocarcinoma; LC: lung cancer.

管腺转移缓慢进展但腹膜转移有所缓解。广泛的文献调研^[4]发现, EGFR-TKIs耐药后同时阻断EGFR突变和耐药后获得性NTRK融合可为临床提供益处, 然而, 联合疗法的有效性和安全性需要进一步研究。

由于EGFR在皮肤生理学中的关键作用, 皮肤不良反应在使用EGFR-TKIs的患者中很常见。研究^[24]表明, 接受靶向EGFR-TKIs治疗的NSCLC患者药物识别能力低下, 与严重皮肤不良反应发生率高有关。此外, 合并症、营养状态、血液白细胞介素-6水平及联合应用药物等因素也与皮肤不良反应的严重程度有关^[24]。本例患者使用阿法替尼后出现皮疹等不良反应, 可能与药物识别能力有关。

本文首次报道了1例罕见的原发性EGFR G719A突变合并LMNA-NTRK1融合变异的NSCLC, 并初步探讨了该基因融合可能为EGFR-TKIs的潜在耐药机制。然而, NTRK融合与其他典型突变互斥, 临床结果数据较少, 个体治疗仍有待通过累积病例和进一步的研究来证实。使用NGS来鉴定患者的突变模式对于EGFR突变耐药的NSCLC的个性化治疗和管理至关重要。

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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• 消息 •

《中国肺癌杂志》入选中国科学引文数据库 (CSCD) (2023-2024年度) 来源期刊核心库

2023年6月, 中国科学院文献情报中心发布了中国科学引文数据库 (CSCD) 2023-2024年度来源期刊遴选结果, 《中国肺癌杂志》继续入选CSCD (2023-2024年度) 来源期刊核心库。

经过CSCD定量遴选、专家定性评估, 2023-2024年度CSCD收录来源期刊1339种, 其中中国出版的英文期刊316种, 中文期刊1023种。CSCD来源期刊分为核心库和扩展库两部分, 其中核心库995种 (以备注栏中C为标记); 扩展库344种 (以备注栏中E为标记)。

CSCD来源期刊每两年遴选一次。每次遴选均采用定量与定性相结合的方法, 定量数据来自于CSCD, 定性评价则通过聘请国内专家定性评估对期刊进行评审。定量与定性综合评估结果构成了CSCD来源期刊。