

单克隆抗体的研究进展及上市药物分析

顾光磊, 方敏*

河南大学生命科学学院, 河南 开封 475004

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摘要: 近年来全球各地新冠、猴痘、流感等疫情频发, 新增各类肿瘤患者数量呈不断上升趋势, 传统药物对新发突发传染病、肿瘤、自身免疫病等的作用有限。随着杂交瘤技术的出现, 单克隆抗体的应用日趋广泛, 抗体药物在现代医学中发挥着越来越重要的作用。单克隆抗体经历了鼠源抗体、人鼠嵌合抗体、人源化抗体、全人源抗体的发展阶段, 其免疫原性逐渐下降, 用于人体的安全性逐渐上升。全人源抗体由于其序列均来自于人, 不会产生人抗鼠抗体反应, 成为了目前最安全的抗体形式。随着基因工程技术的发展, 流式细胞术结合单个 B 细胞基因扩增技术使全人源单克隆抗体的构建和筛选更为容易, 抗体药物的发展迎来新一波高潮, 单克隆抗体药物的市场将会进一步扩展。本文综述了单克隆抗体的研究进展以及截至 2023 年 10 月 1 日美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准的 163 种单抗药物, 为国内单克隆抗体的研发及生产提供新的思路。

关键词: 全人源单克隆抗体; 流式细胞术; 单个 B 细胞技术; 抗体药物

Advances of monoclonal antibodies and analysis of marketed antibody drugs

GU Guanglei, FANG Min*

School of Life Sciences, Henan University, Kaifeng 475004, Henan, China

Abstract: In recent years, there has been a frequent occurrence of various epidemics worldwide such as COVID-19, monkeypox, influenza, and others additionally, there has been an increase in the number of new patients diagnosed with various types of tumors. Traditional drugs have

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*Corresponding author. E-mail: fangmin@henu.edu.cn

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limited effectiveness against emerging infectious diseases, tumors, and autoimmune diseases. However, with the emergence of hybridoma technology, monoclonal antibodies have achieved extensive applications and antibody drugs are playing an important role in modern medicine. Monoclonal antibodies have undergone various development stages, starting from mouse-derived antibodies to human-mouse chimeric antibodies, humanized antibodies, and ultimately human antibodies. Throughout this process, their immunogenicity has gradually decreased, while their safety for human use steadily increased. Fully human antibodies are currently the safest form of antibody, because their sequences all come from human sources and they do not induce human anti-murine antibody reactions. With the advance of genetic engineering technology, flow cytometry coupled to single B cell gene amplification technology has made it easier to construct and screen for fully human monoclonal antibodies. The development of antibody drugs has provided new opportunities, and the market for monoclonal antibody drugs will further expand. This article reviews the research progress of monoclonal antibodies and presents information on the 163 monoclonal antibody drugs approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as of Oct 1st, 2023. The aim is to offer new insights for the development and production of monoclonal antibodies in China.

Keywords: human monoclonal antibodies; flow cytometry; single B-cell technology; antibody drugs

1975年,生物学家利用细胞融合技术,将可在体外培养并一直增殖的小鼠骨髓瘤细胞与经过所需抗原刺激过的纯系小鼠B淋巴细胞融合,产生了以杂交瘤细胞方式制备单克隆抗体的技术^[1]。自1986年全球首个鼠源单抗药物上市以来^[2],经过30多年的发展,单抗药物已经成为生物制药中最热门的领域之一,治疗方向覆盖肿瘤、心血管疾病、自身免疫病、神经性疾病和抗感染等领域。抗体药物作为一种有独特功能的靶向性生物治疗药物,以其高安全性、高特异性和高有效性等特点,成为近年来治疗性药物研发的热点。其中全人源单抗相较于其他抗体形式,具有最高的理论安全性,将成为治疗性抗体未来的发展趋势,快速高效地构建高特异性、高亲和力及高安全性的全人源抗体显得尤为重要。目前,国内抗体药物的市场还远没有得到充分发掘,抗体药物在我国的医药研发投入及市场占比远低于欧美发达国家。

1 单克隆抗体的类型

1.1 鼠源单抗

最早期的单克隆抗体均为鼠源单抗(mouse-derived antibodies),来源于小鼠具有分泌特异性抗体能力的B淋巴细胞融合可无限增殖的骨髓瘤细胞而产生的杂交瘤细胞。首个抗移植后免疫排斥反应的鼠源单抗 muromonab-CD3 (OKT3)在1986年获得美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准使用^[3]。鼠源单抗在理论及实践上的应用成为解决医学、生物学等重大问题的重要手段之一。然而,鼠源单抗在临床应用中显示出较多问题,如容易产生人抗鼠抗体(human anti-mouse antibodies, HAMA)反应而被当作人体异源蛋白被清除^[4];在应用于人体时活性低,且其Fc片段不能有效结合人类Fc受体,无法发挥抗体依赖性细胞毒性作用以及有效激活人体的补体系统^[5];在人体内稳定

性差^[6-7],甚至有些会引起严重的过敏反应等^[8]。因此,人们开始致力于人源化抗体的研究。

1.2 人鼠嵌合单抗

第二代抗体是人鼠嵌合单抗(human-mouse chimeric antibodies),是通过基因工程改造的重组抗体类型^[9],通过将鼠源抗体的可变区片段与人源抗体恒定区片段的基因进行融合表达,使人源基因序列占整个抗体蛋白的大部分,降低了单抗的 HAMA 反应。但由于人鼠嵌合单抗中保留的鼠源序列还占有一定比例,在临床中仍可能会发生 HAMA 反应,且因为其抗体结构的改变,抗体的生物活性有所降低,影响了人鼠嵌合单抗在临床应用中的效果^[10-11]。

1.3 人源化单抗

第三代抗体是人源化抗体(humanized antibody),是以人鼠嵌合抗体为基础继续改造,将鼠源抗体轻链和重链的高变区插入人源抗体框架区,进一步减少抗体中鼠源序列的比例,使人源序列达到 95%,以此减少 HAMA 的产生^[12]。人源化单抗技术包括骨架区重构、抗体重构等。抗体重构也被称为互补决定区(complementarity-determining regions, CDR)移植,是将人源抗体框架区克隆至抗体相应部位,单抗仅保留鼠源抗体 CDR,进一步降低了抗体蛋白中的鼠源序列比例,免疫原性相较于前两代单抗显著降低,但其抗原亲和力较鼠源单抗明显降低^[13]。骨架区重构包括糖基化修饰和抗体表面重塑,糖基化修饰为改变抗体原有的糖基化位点,提高抗体活力,表面重塑则将鼠源框架区氨基酸残基进行人源化修改,达到降低鼠源序列的目的^[14]。

1.4 全人源单抗

第四代抗体是全人源单克隆抗体(human monoclonal antibody),抗体蛋白的氨基酸序列均由人源基因编码^[15],进入人体内后发生超敏或排斥反应的可能性最低。目前制备全人源单克隆

抗体的技术包括转基因鼠技术、抗体库技术以及单个 B 细胞技术等。转基因鼠技术将优化的人源抗体 DNA 序列导入到免疫缺陷鼠的基因组中^[16],其分泌的抗体均由人源抗体的基因编码。抗体库技术需要建立特定抗体库,目前有免疫抗体库和非免疫抗体库这 2 种^[17-18]。单个 B 细胞技术需要先筛选出抗原特异性的单个 B 细胞,再利用逆转录 PCR 和巢式 PCR 直接获得抗体轻重链基因^[19-21]。

2 制备全人源单克隆抗体的技术

2.1 转基因小鼠技术

转基因动物为抗体药物的开发提供了一个可靠的平台,转基因动物具有无需人源化、生产抗体多样性强、抗体在体内进行亲和力成熟和克隆选择等优点。但是,在转基因小鼠中产生与人类相似的基因库需要人类抗体基因 V、D 和 J 片段在转基因小鼠中的高表达并进行重排^[22]。为了克服这些问题,不同的策略已成功地用于生成表达人类抗体库的动物^[23-24]。1989 年,科学家们克隆了第一个人类重链结构,包含 2 个人类重链可变区基因,用于与人类重链连接簇(joining region of heavy chain, JH)相连的多样性片段(diversity region, D)和 μ 恒定区^[25],将这个 25 kb 的结构体作为微粒质粒显微注射到小鼠受精卵中,允许其随机插入到小鼠的基因组中,在这些转基因小鼠中,约 4% 的 B 淋巴细胞表达了人抗体 μ 链。1992 年, Taylor 等^[26]克隆了人类抗体 κ 轻链结构,其中包含人类抗体 κ 可变区(V κ)、 κ 连接簇(J κ)和 κ 恒定区(C κ)。转基因小鼠技术将优化过的编码人抗体的基因序列插入至免疫缺陷小鼠的基因组中^[16],由于小鼠缺乏自身免疫球蛋白基因,在经过特定抗原免疫后,小鼠分泌产生的抗体均由插入的人源抗体基因序列编码,同时产生的人源抗体也不会被小鼠缺陷的免疫系统识别并清除^[22]。由于抗

体是在小鼠体内产生的,经历了正常的克隆选择和亲和力成熟过程,保证了产生的抗体具备正常的抗原结合亲和力和特异性。但有研究表明^[26],转基因小鼠产生的全人源抗体并没有母本抗体的作用明显。另外,由于生产抗体的转基因小鼠免疫系统与人类免疫系统的差异,抗体在克隆选择和亲和力成熟等方面与人体有差异,无法产生和人体完全一致的抗体。

2.2 噬菌体展示技术

George P Smith 和 Gregory P Winter 教授获得了 2018 年诺贝尔化学奖,以奖励他们致力于“多肽和抗体的噬菌体呈现技术”。前者开发了噬菌体展示技术,它可以用于新蛋白质的发现^[27],后者将噬菌体展示技术应用于抗体的发现和分离^[28]。噬菌体展示技术也被用于 CDR 定点突变和抗体的亲和力成熟。从噬菌体展示库中鉴定单克隆抗体始于抗体库的构建。来自人外周血单个核细胞的 mRNA 被逆转录为 cDNA,然后使用特异性抗体引物扩增不同的轻重链可变区基因^[29-30],将其连接到噬菌体展示载体上。噬菌体展示技术通过将所选抗体库中抗体的可变区基因表达在噬菌体表面,筛选出与特定抗原结合亲和力高的抗体,进而用其制备全人源单克隆抗体^[31]。基于这些技术,第一个全人源治疗性抗体——阿达木单抗(HUMIRA[®]),一种人抗肿瘤坏死因子 α (anti-tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)抗体^[32],在 2002 年被美国 FDA 批准用于类风湿性关节炎的治疗。该方法在体外筛选,更易于提高通量与实现自动化生产,但抗体库容量的限制、细胞毒蛋白的限制和宿主对抗体蛋白氨基酸修饰的限制等仍会影响抗体的表达和筛选。此外,类似的展示技术还包括 mRNA 展示技术、核糖体展示技术及酵母展示技术等。

2.3 单个 B 细胞技术

随着高通量测序及流式细胞术的普及和发

展,单细胞技术在生产人源化抗体方面应用广泛,该技术可从患者或接种疫苗人群的外周血中根据抗原和细胞表面标记物筛选出单个 B 细胞,再利用逆转录 PCR 和巢式 PCR 直接获得抗体轻重链基因。单个 B 细胞技术的优点是只需少量细胞就可以快速高效地筛选出潜在的抗体轻重链天然配对的单克隆抗体,在新发、突发传染病等紧急事件中,可以快速获得针对病原微生物的高亲和力抗体。使用显微操作^[33-34]、激光捕获^[35]和荧光细胞分选^[34,36],可以从外周血单个核细胞或淋巴组织中分离出抗原特异性的单个 B 细胞。抗原包被的磁珠^[37]和荧光标记的抗原^[38-39]常被用于筛选抗原特异性 B 细胞,这一过程被称为抗原诱饵。

在过去的 10 年中,通过单个 B 细胞技术获得单克隆抗体的研究越来越深入。虽然单个 B 细胞技术具有不可替代的优势,但该技术仍存在一些尚未解决的问题。例如,抗原标记、抗原分类(如单体、二聚体乃至四聚体)和引物组的设计都是成功筛选单克隆抗体的重要因素。以单个 B 细胞技术结合新一代测序技术开发新的诊断和临床治疗用的单克隆抗体是未来的发展趋势,研究人员将高通量测序与单个 B 细胞技术结合,成功筛选出针对新冠病毒(SARS-CoV-2)的中和性单克隆抗体^[40]。

3 抗体片段及抗体类似物

3.1 单链抗体和抗原结合区片段(scFv 和 Fab)

单链抗体(single-chain antibodies, scFv)和抗原结合区片段(fragment of antigen binding, Fab)是目前应用较多的重组抗体片段形式^[41]。scFv 由抗体轻重链可变区片段组合而成,缺失抗体恒定区,其分子量远小于常规 IgG 抗体,约 25 kDa。scFv 失去与细胞表面 Fc 受体结合的能力,可塑性强,可结合多种分子而介导不同

的杀伤作用,如抗体与药物偶联(antibody-drug conjugate, ADC)^[42]以及带有靶向作用的抗体融合蛋白^[43]等。scFv 分子量较小,产生 HAMA 的可能性很低^[44]。但是,scFv 也存在一些限制,如特性不稳定、半衰期短等。Fab 的分子量大小是 scFv 的 2 倍,约 50 kDa,由完整的轻链和重链的可变区以及一个恒定区结构域组成,并通过二硫键连接^[45-47]。

目前各类 scFv 和/或 Fab 的衍生抗体种类较多,如用 2 个或 3 个短肽接头连接单体 scFv 组成多价 scFv^[48],通过二硫键连接 2 个 Fab 片段生产 F(ab')₂ 片段^[49],由 Fab 和 scFv 通过短肽接头形成 Fab-scFv 融合抗体^[46],以及可以同时靶向肿瘤抗原和免疫效应细胞从而杀伤肿瘤细胞的双特异性抗体等^[50]。目前上市的单链抗体药物有用于治疗眼科病变的单链抗体 BEOVU[®] (Brolucizumab-dbl)以及用于治疗白血病的单链双特异性抗体 BLINCYTO[®] (Blinatumomab)等。

3.2 单结构域抗体(single-domain antibodies)

只有重链结构的单链抗体(heavy-chain antibodies, HCAbs)最初在重链疾病中被发现^[51],它们缺乏抗体轻链和部分重链结构域,无法有效识别抗原,而后来在骆驼科物种的血清中发现了具备完全功能的无轻链抗体^[52]和鲨鱼等某些软骨鱼类的重链抗体^[53-54]。这些独特的 HCAbs 能够仅通过一个单一的重链结构域识别靶标,即可变的重链结构域,简称为 V_{HH}。该结构域也被称为纳米抗体(nanobody)或单结构域抗体,代表了具有抗原结合功能的最小分子量抗体片段,大小仅为 12-15 kDa,其在组织中具有高渗透性,在高温或变性条件等恶劣环境中具有高稳定性,并且容易在细菌中生产。HCAbs 可以识别在热和恶劣化学条件下形成的不寻常的抗原表位,拓展了新抗体制备的技术方法^[55-58]。然而,HCAbs 在低分子量分析物的鉴定中的应用

存在局限性,如霉菌毒素、农药或抗生素,这可能是由于 HCAbs 缺乏传统抗体及其他重组抗体中存在的轻链结构^[59-61]。

3.3 抗体类似物(antibody mimics)

抗体类似物包括模拟肽、核酸适配体、分子印迹聚合物和非免疫球蛋白支架等^[62-65]。抗体类似物完全在体外生产,抗原识别位点理论上可以识别任何想要的靶标。与抗体相比,抗体类似物的优点包括在恶劣环境下的高稳定性、易于化学修饰、生产重复和变性后易于再生等。然而,抗体类似物对某些类型分子的亲和力不高,特别是那些含有疏水基团及带负电的分子。另外,抗体类似物的交叉反应性也限制了该类型分子的一些应用。

4 核酸抗体

由于临床级的重组蛋白表达纯化复杂、生产周期长、储存及运输条件苛刻等,导致单克隆抗体药物的成本高昂。核酸抗体是将含有抗体信息的基因(DNA 或 mRNA)导入细胞中,通过细胞编码生产相应抗体以发挥保护或预防作用。相较于传统抗体,核酸抗体具有无需复杂的蛋白体外表达纯化过程、序列设计简单、生产成本低等优点,越来越受到各国研究人员的重视^[66-68]。

4.1 DNA 抗体

DNA 抗体是利用载体将含有抗体信息的 DNA 导入宿主细胞,经过转录、翻译等过程后表达相应的抗体以发挥功能。目前,DNA 抗体主要的递送载体包括:病毒载体,常用的有腺病毒(adenovirus, AdV)载体和腺相关病毒(adeno-associated virus, AAV)载体等;质粒 DNA(plasmid DNA, pDNA)等非病毒载体。AAV 载体是最常用的病毒载体,在递送 DNA 方面起到了重要的作用,但其存在将外源基因整合到宿主染色体上的潜在风险^[69-71]。pDNA 很难入核,

且只有在有丝分裂过程中才被转录^[72], 这限制了抗体基因的表达。此外, 外源性 DNA 的引入可能激活细胞质中的 cGAS-STING 信号通路, 诱导 I 型干扰素(interferon-I, IFN-I)的产生, 从而触发针对 pDNA 的免疫应答^[73-75]。

4.2 mRNA 抗体

mRNA 抗体是将编码抗体轻重链的 DNA 体外转录为 mRNA, 再通过载体将其导入细胞质, 翻译合成抗体蛋白, 进而发挥功能。脂质纳米颗粒(lipid nanoparticle, LNP)是近年来最常用的递送载体^[76], 此外基因枪、电穿孔、鱼精蛋白、阳离子纳米乳及阳离子聚合物脂质体在递送 mRNA 方面也较为常用^[72]。选择合适的递送方式可以有效避免 mRNA 降解、提高递送效率及安全性。真核生物 mRNA 的转录后修饰十分复杂, 体外转录的 mRNA 缺乏相应的修饰, 导致其稳定性和蛋白翻译效率较低, 通过加帽、加尾以及加入修饰碱基(如假尿苷及 5-甲基胞苷等)等均可提高 mRNA 的稳定性及翻译效率^[77-78]。另外, 外源性 mRNA 可以被核内体中的 Toll 样受体(Toll-like receptors, TLRs)以及细胞质中的视黄酸诱导基因蛋白 I (retinoic acid-inducible gene I, RIG-I)和黑色素瘤分化相关基因 5 (melanoma differentiation-associated gene 5, MDA5)等受体所感知, 激活先天免疫反应, 限制抗体蛋白的表达^[79]。目前, mRNA 抗体在应对病毒感染及治疗肿瘤方面的研究正在加紧进行, 其中针对基孔肯雅病毒的 mRNA-1944 已完成 I 期临床试验^[80], 表明了 mRNA 抗体的安全性及达到适当循环抗体水平的潜力。

5 单克隆抗体药物上市情况

自 1997 年靶向 CD20 以治疗癌症的 Rituximab 获批上市以来, 截至 2023 年 10 月 1 日, 美国 FDA 已批准 163 种单克隆抗体药物, 适应证涵盖癌

症、血液病、免疫病、神经系统疾病及病原体感染等多个领域。随着基因技术的发展及现代医学的深入, 单克隆抗体药物的研发愈发火热, 新获批的单抗药物逐年增多, 针对的靶点及适应证也愈发广泛。下面对获批上市的 163 种单抗药物的抗体类型、适应证、研发地区等进行综合分析。

5.1 抗体类型

获批上市的 163 种单克隆抗体药物可分为人鼠嵌合抗体、人源化抗体、全人源抗体以及抗体偶联药物和双特异性抗体 5 个类型(图 1A), 其中人源化抗体有 64 种, 是占比最多的抗体类型, 占全部上市单抗药物的 39%; 其次是 55 种全人源抗体, 占全部药物的 34%; 人鼠嵌合抗体有 19 种, 占全部药物的 12%; 另外, 抗体偶联药物和双特异性抗体分别有 15 种和 10 种, 占比 9%和 6% (表 1)。人鼠嵌合抗体是人们为了降低鼠源单抗可能造成的 HAMA 以提高单克隆抗体安全性的早期尝试, 前期的单克隆抗体药物为该类型抗体, 但其安全性始终存在问题。因此, 鼠源抗体和人鼠嵌合抗体的人源化对于提高前期研发药物的安全性至关重要, 人源化抗体目前占较高比例。艾伯维公司的 HUMIRA[®] (Adalimumab)是第一个获批上市的全人源单克隆抗体药物^[81]。随着生物技术的发展, 具有更高安全性的全人源抗体的构建及筛选愈发方便, 大多数新批准上市的抗体药物均为此类型^[82], 全人源抗体将逐渐占据抗体药物市场的主导地位。另外, 抗体偶联药物和双特异性抗体的安全性及疗效不断提高, 这 2 种类型将会在抗体药物市场占据更大比例。例如第一三共株式会社研发的偶联曲妥珠单抗和拓扑异构酶抑制剂的抗体偶联药物 ENHERTU[®] (Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki, 代号为 DS-8201), 在治疗 HER2⁺ 乳腺癌方面疗效显著, 对 HER2 低表达乳腺癌患者也有较好的疗效, 并且对曲妥珠单抗(T-DM1)

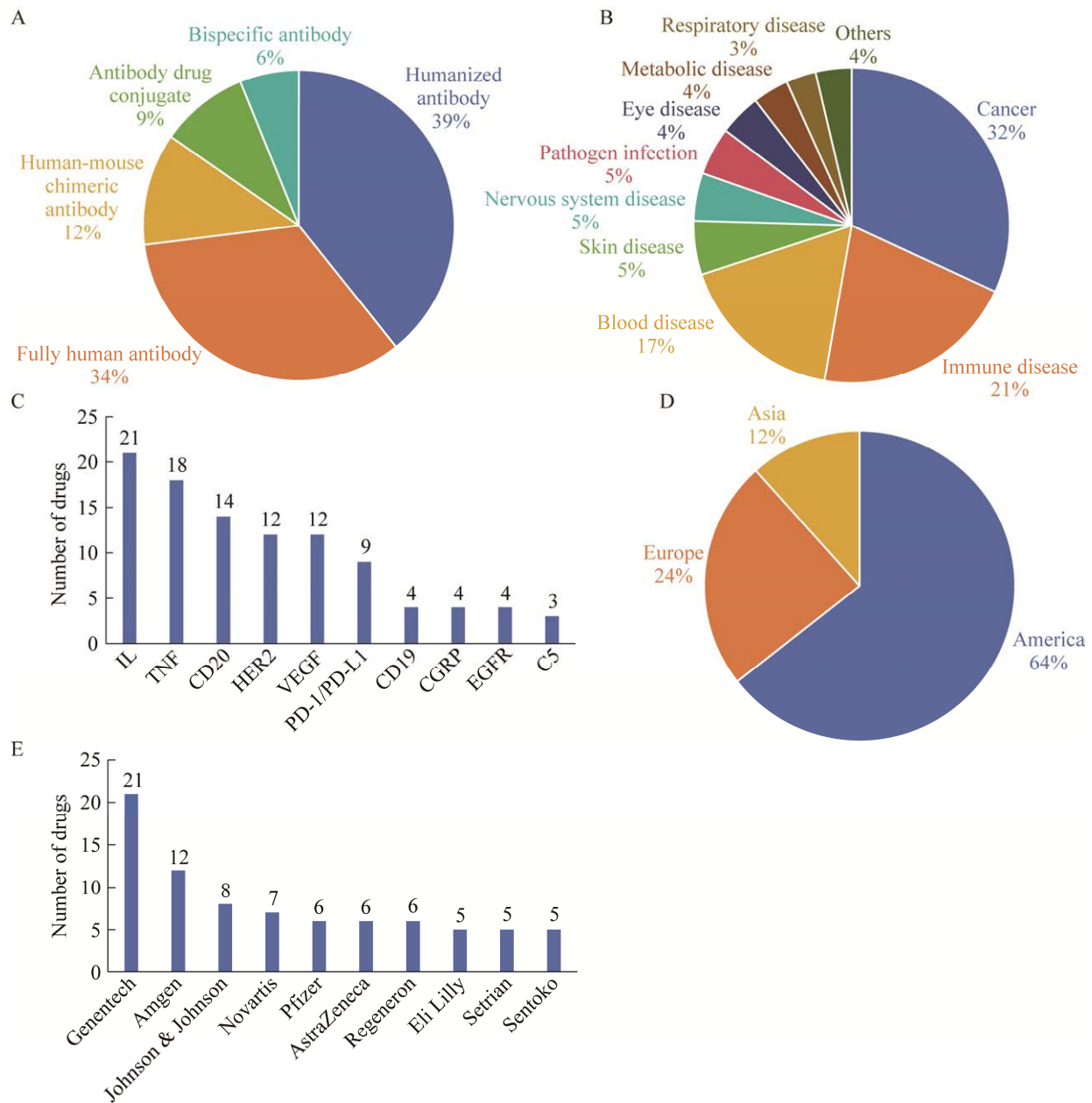


图 1 单克隆抗体药物上市情况 A: 批准上市的 163 种单抗药物分为 5 种类型. B: 单抗药物主要用于治疗癌症、免疫病等. C: 单抗药物热门靶点主要有白细胞介素、肿瘤坏死因子、CD20 和 HER2 等. D: 批准上市单抗药物研发主要分布于欧美发达地区. E: 以基因泰克为首的 10 个企业占据全部单抗药物的 50%

Figure 1 Monoclonal antibody drugs on the market. A: The 163 monoclonal antibody drugs approved for marketing are divided into five groups. B: Monoclonal antibody drugs are mainly used for the treatment of cancer, immune diseases, etc. C: Popular targets of monoclonal antibody drugs mainly include interleukin, tumor necrosis factor, CD20, HER2, etc. D: The research and development of monoclonal antibody drugs approved for marketing are mainly distributed in developed regions in Europe and America. E: Ten companies led by Genentech account for 50% of all monoclonal antibody drugs.

表 1 美国 FDA 批准上市的抗体偶联药物和双特异性抗体药物

Table 1 Antibody drug conjugate and bispecific antibody drugs approved by United States FDA

Commercial name	Active ingredients	Target	Indications	R&D company
ADCETRIS	Brentuximab vedotin	CD30	Hodgkin lymphoma, anaplastic large cell lymphoma	Seattle genetics
BESPONSA	Inotuzumab ozogamicin	CD22	Relapsed or refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia in adults	Wyeth Pharmaceuticals
BLENREP	Belantamab mafodotin-blmf	BCMA	Multiple myeloma	GSK
ELAHERE	Mirvetuximab soravtansine-gynx	FR α	Epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, and primary peritoneal cancer	ImmunoGen
ENHERTU	Fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki	HER2	Metastatic breast cancer, unresectable or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer	Daiichi Sankyo
KADCYLA	Ado-trastuzumab emtansine	HER2	Advanced (metastatic) breast cancer	Genentech
MYLOTARG	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	CD33	Acute myeloid leukemia	Wyeth Pharmaceuticals
MYOSCINT	Imciromab pentetate	Myosin	Detecting cardiac hypertrophy	Sentoko
PADCEV	Enfortumabvedotin-ejfv	Nectin-4	Refractory bladder cancer	Astellas
POLIVY	Polatuzumab vedotin-piiq	CD79b	Relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	Genentech
PROTASCINT	Capromab pendetide	PSMA	Detect prostate cancer	Settogen
TIVDAK	Tisotumab vedotin-tftv	TF	Cervical cancer	Higgin
TRODELVY	Sacituzumab govitecan-hziy	Trop-2	Metastatic triple-negative breast cancer in adults	Immunomedics
ZEVALIN	Ibritumomab tiuxetan	CD20	Non-hodgkin lymphoma	Spectrum Pharmaceuticals
ZYNLONTA	Loncastuximab tesirine-lpyl	CD19	Certain types of relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma	ADC Pharmaceuticals
BLINCYTO	Blinatumomab	CD19 and CD3	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	Amgen
COLUMVI	Glofitamab-gxbm	CD20 and CD3	Relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	Genentech
ELREXFIO	Elranatamab	BCMA and CD3	Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in adults	Pfizer
EPKINLY	Epcoritamab-bysp	CD20 and CD3	Relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	Genmab
HEMLIBRA	Emicizumab	FIXa and FX	Hemophilia A	Genentech
LUNSUMIO	Mosunetuzumab-axgb	CD20 and CD3	Relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma in adults	Genentech
RYBREVANT	Amivantamab-vmjw	EGFR and cMET	Non-small cell lung cancer	Janssen Biotech
TALVEY	Talquetamab-tgvs	GPRC5D and CD3	Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in adults	Janssen Biotech
TECVAYLI	Teclistamab-cqyv	BCMA and CD3	Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma in adults	Janssen Biotech
VABYSMO	Faricimab-svoa	VEGF-A and Ang-2	Neovascular (wet) age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema	Genentech

Data from the United States Food and Drug Administration: Drugs@FDA: FDA-Approved Drugs, as of 10/1/2023.

耐药后的肿瘤也有效,成为新一代治疗乳腺癌的“神药”。其他新型抗体形式如单链抗体、单结构域抗体等的研发也在继续深入,相信未来将会有更多的新型抗体药物获批上市。

5.2 适应证及针对靶点

目前获批上市的单克隆抗体药物涵盖了癌症、免疫病、血液病等众多领域,随着新一代生物技术的发展,越来越多的疾病领域出现了单克隆抗体药物的身影(图 1B)。针对癌症的单克隆抗体药物最早获批上市,其始终是单抗药物研发的热点,在 163 种药物中有 52 种是抗癌药物,占据全部单抗药物近 1/3,主要治疗多发性骨髓瘤、乳腺癌、结直肠癌及非小细胞肺癌等恶性肿瘤;免疫病是单抗药物研发的第二大领域,目前已批准上市了 34 种治疗药物,约占全部单抗药物的 1/5,其主要适应证为多发性硬化症、类风湿性关节炎、克罗恩病及强直性脊柱炎等;血液病领域批准上市的单克隆抗体也占据较大比例(28 种, 17%),主要针对治疗淋巴细胞白血病及血友病等疾病;皮肤病领域单抗药物有 9 种,占比 6%,主要治疗斑块状银屑病及特应性皮炎等;神经系统疾病领域的单抗药物有 8 种,占比 5%,主要治疗偏头痛及阿尔茨海默病等;直接靶向病原体以治疗病原体感染的单抗药物有 8 种,占比 5%,包括艰难梭菌、炭疽杆菌、埃博拉病毒、艾滋病病毒及呼吸道合胞病毒的感染;眼科疾病领域有 7 种单抗药物,主要治疗黄斑变性、黄斑水肿等;治疗代谢性疾病的单抗药物有 6 种,主要治疗高胆固醇血症、糖尿病等;针对呼吸系统疾病的单抗药物有 5 种,均用于治疗哮喘。

在获批上市的 163 个单抗药物中存在多个热门靶点,如白细胞介素类、TNF- α 及 CD20 等(图 1C)。目前,有 21 个单抗药物针对白细胞

介素类(intercytokines, IL-5、IL-6、IL-17 和 IL-23 等), 18 个针对肿瘤坏死因子(TNF- α), 14 个针对 CD20, 12 个针对人表皮生长因子受体 2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2), 12 个针对血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF), 9 个针对程序性死亡受/配体(programmed death receptors/ligands, PD-1/PD-L1), 4 个针对 CD19, 4 个针对降钙素基因相关肽(calcitonin gene-related peptides, CGRP), 4 个针对表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptors, EGFR), 3 个针对补体(C5)。

5.3 研发地区及企业

绝大多数被批准上市的山抗药物的研发都集中在欧美发达国家,其中美洲(主要是美国)拥有 105 个单抗药物,占研发总量 60%的山抗药物,欧洲拥有 39 个单抗药物,占全部单抗药物的 24%,而亚洲仅拥有 19 个单抗药物,占比 12% (图 1D)。虽然 163 个单抗药物由 60 多家公司研发,但有 10 家公司占据了 50%的药物数量(图 1E),其中以基因泰克为首 21 个,安进 12 个,强生 8 个,诺华 7 个,辉瑞、阿斯利康、再生元各 6 个,礼来、赛特瑞恩、森托科各 5 个。亚洲获批上市的山抗药物中有 9 个来自韩国,分属于赛特瑞恩及三星 Bioepis;日本 6 个,分别由协和麒麟、第一三共、卫材、武田制药及安斯泰来研发;以色列梯瓦公司研发 2 个;印度太阳制药研发 1 个;由我国百奥泰研发的 Tocilizumab 生物仿制药 TOFIDENCE[®]于 2023 年 9 月 29 日被美国 FDA 批准上市,TOFIDENCE[®]是靶向 IL-6 的人源化单克隆抗体,被批准用于治疗类风湿性关节炎、多关节幼年特发性关节炎及系统性幼年特发性关节炎。

5.4 生物仿制药

生物仿制药是与已批准的生物原研药高度

相似的一种生物药^[83]，单克隆抗体药物中同样存在众多获批上市的生物仿制药，在获批上市单抗药物中有 8 个原研药已有生物仿制药(表 2)。艾伯维公司研发的 HUMIRA[®] (Adalimumab) 是世界上最畅销的单抗之一，靶向 TNF- α ，在 2002 年首次被批准用于治疗类风湿性关节炎，并后续获批用于治疗幼年特发性关节炎、银屑病关节炎、强直性脊柱炎、克罗恩病、溃疡性结肠炎、斑块状银屑病、化脓性汗腺炎及葡萄膜炎，在获批上市单抗药物中有 9 个是它的生物仿制药，包括 IDACIO[®] (费森尤斯·卡比)、YUFLYMA[®] (赛特瑞恩)、HYRIMOZ[®] (山德士)、CYLTEZO[®] (勃林格殷格翰)、ABRILADA[®] (辉瑞)、YUSIMRY[®] (Coherus)、AMJEVITA[®] (安进)、HADLIMA[®] (三星 Bioepis) 以及 HULIO[®] (迈兰)。森托科研发的 REMICADE[®] (Infliximab) 同样靶向 TNF- α ，被批准用于治疗克罗恩病、溃疡性结肠炎、类风湿性关节炎等，有 4 个生物仿制药获批上市，包括 RENFLEXIS[®] (三星 Bioepis)、AVSOLA[®] (安进)、INFLECTRA[®] (赛特瑞恩) 及 IXIFI[®] (辉瑞)。

基因泰克公司的 HERCEPTIN[®] (Trastuzumab) 靶向 HER2，用于治疗乳腺癌及胃或胃食管交界腺癌，有 5 个生物仿制药获批上市，包括 KANJINTI[®] (安进)、OGIVRI[®] (迈兰)、ONTRUZANT[®] (三星 Bioepis)、HERZUMA[®] (赛特瑞恩) 以及 TRAZIMERA[®] (辉瑞)。基因泰克公司的 AVASTIN[®] (Bevacizumab) 靶向 VEGF，用于治疗转移性结直肠癌、非鳞状非小细胞肺癌、复发性胶质母细胞瘤和转移性肾细胞癌等，有 4 个生物仿制药获批上市：VEGZELMA[®] (赛特瑞恩)、MVASI[®] (安进)、ZIRABEV[®] (辉瑞) 及 ALYMSYS[®] (Amneal)。基因泰克的 LUCENTIS[®]/SUSVIMO[®] (Ranibizumab) 靶向 VEGF-A 治疗黄斑变性及黄斑水肿等疾病，有

2 个生物仿制药，包括 CIMERLI[®] (Coherus) 和 BYOOVIZ[®] (三星 Bioepis)。同样是基因泰克公司研发的 RITUXAN[®] (Rituximab) 靶向 CD20，用于治疗非霍奇金淋巴瘤、慢性淋巴细胞白血病及寻常型天疱疹等疾病，有 3 个生物仿制药获批上市，包括 TRUXIMA[®] (赛特瑞恩)、RIABNI[®] (安进) 和 RUXIENCE[®] (辉瑞)。基因泰克研发的 ACTEMRA[®] (Tocilizumab) 靶向 IL-6，用于治疗类风湿性关节炎、巨细胞动脉炎及新冠病毒感染，是首个批准用于治疗 COVID-19 的单克隆抗体。其唯一一个获批上市的生物仿制药是由我国研发的 TOFIDENCE[®] (百奥泰)，该仿制药也是我国第一个获美国 FDA 批准上市单抗药物。百健艾迪研发的 TYSABRI[®] (Natalizumab) 靶向 $\alpha 4$ 整合素，用以治疗多发性硬化症及克罗恩病，有 1 个生物仿制药 TYRUKO[®] (山德士) 获批上市。

6 展望

随着高通量测序、生物信息学等技术的发展，获得高安全性、高有效性、高稳定性的抗体日益便利，抗体药物在全球药物市场中占有的比例将不断扩大。安全高效的单克隆抗体在癌症、免疫病、血液病和病原体感染等疾病的诊断或治疗中发挥重要的作用^[82]。目前，仍有很多疑难杂症是以现在的医学技术难以医治，单克隆抗体药物可能是解决这些疑难杂症极具潜力的途径之一。全人源单克隆抗体以其独特的安全性成为当前单抗药物研发的趋势，将逐渐取代其他类型的抗体，抗体偶联药物以及新形式的抗体如双特异性抗体也将会有进一步的发展^[84]。通过病毒载体、DNA 或 RNA 转移所选抗体基因序列在体内表达单抗是一种新的抗体生产形式，该方式可以避免抗体大规模生产的高成本以及蛋白表征等问题^[85-87]。

表 2 美国 FDA 批准上市的原研药及其对应的生物仿制药

Table 2 Monoclonal antibody drugs approved by United States FDA

Target	Commercial name	Active ingredients	R&D company
TNF- α	HUMIRA	Adalimumab	AbbVie
	IDACIO	Adalimumab-aacf	Fresenius Kabi
	YUFLYMA	Adalimumab-aaty	Setrian
	HYRIMOZ	Adalimumab-adaz	Sanders
	CYLTEZO	Adalimumab-adbm	Boehringer Ingelheim
	ABRILADA	Adalimumab-afzb	Pfizer
	YUSIMRY	Adalimumab-aqvh	Coherus
	AMJEVITA	Adalimumab-atto	Amgen
	HADLIMA	Adalimumab-bwwd	Samsung Bioepis
	HULIO	Adalimumab-fkjp	Mylan Pharmaceuticals
TNF- α	REMICADE	Infliximab	Sentoko
	RENFLEXIS	Infliximab-abda	Samsung Bioepis
	AVSOLA	Infliximab-axxq	Amgen
	INFLECTRA	Infliximab-dyyb	Setrian
	IXIFI	Infliximab-qbtx	Pfizer
HER2	HERCEPTIN	Trastuzumab	Genentech
	KANJINTI	Trastuzumab-anns	Amgen
	OGIVRI	Trastuzumab-dkst	Mylan
	ONTRUZANT	Trastuzumab-dttb	Samsung Bioepis
	HERZUMA	Trastuzumab-pkrb	Setrian
	TRAZIMERA	Trastuzumab-qyyp	Pfizer
VEGF	AVASTIN	Bevacizumab	Genentech
	VEGZELMA	Bevacizumab-adcd	Setrian
	MVASI	Bevacizumab-awwb	Amgen
	ZIRABEV	Bevacizumab-bvzr	Pfizer
	ALYMSYS	Bevacizumab-maly	Amneal
VEGF-A	LUCENTIS	Ranibizumab	Genentech
	SUSVIMO	Ranibizumab	Genentech
	CIMERLI	Ranibizumab-eqrn	Coherus
	BYOOVIZ	Ranibizumab-nuna	Samsung Bioepis
CD20	RITUXAN	Rituximab	Genentech
	TRUXIMA	Rituximab-abbs	Setrian
	RIABNI	Rituximab-arrx	Amgen
	RUXIENCE	Rituximab-pvvr	Pfizer
IL-6	ACTEMRA	Tocilizumab	Genentech
	TOFIDENCE	Tocilizumab-bavi	Biotech
α 4 integrin	TYSABRI	Natalizumab	Biogen Idec
	TYRUKO	Natalizumab-sztn	Sanders

Original drugs shaded gray; Data from the United States Food and Drug Administration: Drugs@FDA: FDA-Approved Drugs, as of 10/1/2023.

单抗药物的安全性一直是一个令人担忧的问题,有报道表明一些单抗(如 Infiximab、Adalimumab、Certolizumab 和 Golimumab 等)与治疗期间淋巴瘤和其他恶性肿瘤的风险增加之间存在关联^[88-91]。此外,在治疗剂量下,单抗诱导的致畸性的生物学机制已被证实^[92]。选择合适的靶点是生产高安全性、高有效性抗体的首要条件,一个新且有效靶点的发现很可能意味着某一类疾病的攻克。热门靶点的深入研究以及新靶点的鉴定都应成为我国单克隆抗体药物研发的重点,在新兴生物技术的推动下逐步追赶欧美发达国家的步伐。

亚洲地区在抗体药物市场上占据的份额较少,仅韩国及日本有多个单抗药物获批上市。以色列、印度及我国仅有 1-2 个获批上市,且大多数单抗药物均为生物仿制药,相对缺少创新性。由于原研药的高成本及高利润,通常单抗药物的价格十分高昂,这也促进了生物仿制药的研发^[82]。为了应对生物仿制药的竞争,开发原研药的公司会尝试为现有的单克隆抗体增加新的临床应用,或是改进生产工艺以降低生产成本,但有些生物仿制药的性能优于原研药,甚至会比其对应的原研药更早获批上市。生物仿制药会降低单抗药物的使用成本,让更多的患者获得单抗药物治疗,但在一定程度上会阻碍原研药的研发,因为其损害了初研公司的利益。

目前,我国仅有一个生物仿制药获美国 FDA 批准上市,国内对抗体的研究还远落后于欧美发达国家,仍需要投入大量的财力及人力来促进抗体技术的发展。可喜的是我国对单抗药物的研发越来越重视,在实验室水平上生产了大量各类型的单抗。但由于抗体的商业生产及临床检验等受到资金限制,我国单抗药物的转化率仍处于较低水平,亟需大量资金的注入,

促使有效单抗候选药物能尽快服务于社会并进一步推动国内单抗药物的研发。

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