



221~226.HER-2/neu肿瘤疫苗的研究进展[J].赵丽丽,姜北海,寿成超.中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志,2010,17(2)

HER-2/neu肿瘤疫苗的研究进展 [点此下载全文](#)

[赵丽丽](#) [姜北海](#) [寿成超](#)

北京大学临床肿瘤学院 北京肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所 生化与分子生物学实验室 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究教育部重点实验室, 北京 100142; 北京大学临床肿瘤学院 北京肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所 生化与分子生物学实验室 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究教育部重点实验室, 北京 100142; 北京大学临床肿瘤学院 北京肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所 生化与分子生物学实验室 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究教育部重点实验室, 北京 100142

基金项目: 国家高技术研究发展计划(863计划)项目(No. 2007AA02A249)资助

DOI: 10.3872/j.issn.1007-385X.2010.2.020

摘要:

摘要 原癌基因HER-2/neu在多种恶性肿瘤中有扩增及过表达,近30%的原发性乳腺癌患者有HER-2/neu过表达。针对HER-2靶点的特异性人源化抗体曲妥单抗(trastuzumab;又名赫赛汀,Herceptin)在上世纪90年代已用于临床治疗。目前针对HER-2的肽疫苗、蛋白疫苗、细胞疫苗、DC相关疫苗、以及DNA疫苗等的研究,均已取得一定进展,如小肽E75(p369-399)与GM-CSF联合应用,在HLA-A2(+)/A3(+)乳腺癌患者的II期临床试验中显示出一定疗效;针对编码HER-2的DNA疫苗已经进入临床试验阶段,这些疫苗均有可能成为乳腺癌治疗的又一个重要手段。但这些疫苗距临床实际使用尚有一定的距离,有许多问题有待解决和需要进一步的临床验证。

关键词: [肿瘤](#) [HER-2/neu](#) [疫苗](#) [曲妥单抗](#)

Recent progress of HER-2/neu cancer vaccines [Download Fulltext](#)

[ZHAO Li-li](#) [JIANG Bei-hai](#) [SHOU Chen-chao](#)

Peking University School of Oncology, Beijing Cancer Hospital & Beijing Institute for Cancer Research, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Key Laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research, Ministry of Education, Beijing 100142, Ch; Peking University School of Oncology, Beijing Cancer Hospital & Beijing Institute for Cancer Research, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Key Laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research, Ministry of Education, Beijing 100142, Ch; Peking University School of Oncology, Beijing Cancer Hospital & Beijing Institute for Cancer Research, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Key Laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research, Ministry of Education, Beijing 100142, Ch

Fund Project: Project supported by the National High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program) of China (No. 2007AA02A249)

Abstract:

Abstract Overexpression of HER-2/neu oncogene is a frequent molecular event in multiple human cancers, including in approximately 30% of all primary breast cancer case. The humanized anti-HER-2 monoclonal antibody, trastuzumab (also named as herceptin), has been proven to be effective in patients with HER-2-associated metastatic breast cancer since 1990s. Great progress has been made in developing various vaccines targeting HER-2, including peptide vaccines, protein vaccines, cell vaccines, dendritic cell-associated vaccines, and DNA vaccines. For example, peptide E75 (p369-399) combined with granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) has been shown effective for HLA-A2(+)/A3(+) stage II breast cancer patients, and HER-2-targeted DNA vaccine has already entered clinical trials. They might be important ways for treatment of breast cancer. Anyhow, there are still a lot of problems need to be addressed before their application in clinical practice.

Keywords: [neoplasms](#) [HER-2/neu](#) [vaccine](#) [trastuzumab](#)

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)