

肺鳞癌治疗新靶点FGFR的研究进展

《现代肿瘤医学》[ISSN:1672-4992/CN:61-1415/R] 期数: 2019年22期 页码: 4120-4124 栏目: 综述 出版日期: 2019-10-08

Title: Research progress in the treatment of new target FGFR for lung squamous cell carcinoma

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关键词: 肺鳞癌; 成纤维细胞生长因子; 成纤维细胞生长因子受体; 治疗靶点

Keywords: squamous cell lung cancer; FGF; FGFR; targeting

分类号: R734.2

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-4992.2019.22.042

文献标识码: A

摘要: 肺癌是目前全球发病率和死亡率均居前列的恶性肿瘤, 其疗效仍不满意。随着分子靶向治疗在肺腺癌中取得了令人瞩目的成果, 而肺鳞癌患者中EGFR基因突变及ALK融合基因少见, 急需探索新的靶点指导肺鳞癌患者的临床治疗。研究表明, FGFR家族(FGFR1-4)是肺鳞癌中突变频率较高的基因, FGFR基因的激活突变和扩增与肺鳞癌的发生和发展密切相关, 同时许多小分子FGFR抑制剂在临床应用中已经取得较好的治疗效果。目前, 许多FGFR抑制剂治疗肺鳞癌的临床试验也正在进行研究, 针对FGFR靶点的基因治疗可为肺鳞癌的治疗提供一种新的策略。本文就FGFR在肺鳞癌的靶向治疗中的最新研究进展进行综述。

Abstract: Lung cancer is a malignant tumor with the highest morbidity and mortality in the world, and the curative effect of lung squamous cell carcinoma remains unsatisfactory after comprehensive treatment including surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. As molecular targeted therapy in lung adenocarcinoma making remarkable achievements, and lung squamous carcinoma in patients with rare EGFR mutations and ALK fusion gene, so we need to explore new targets to guide the clinical treatment of patients with pulmonary squamous carcinoma. Studies have shown that FGFR (FGFR1-4) of the family is the gene mutation frequency in lung squamous carcinoma is higher, the activation of FGFR gene mutation and amplification is closely related to the occurrence and development of lung squamous carcinoma, and many small molecules FGFR inhibitor has good treatment effect in clinical applications. At present, many clinical trials of FGFR inhibition in the treatment of lung squamous cell carcinoma are also under study, and gene therapy for FGFR target may provide a new strategy for the treatment of lung squamous cell carcinoma. This article reviews the recent progress of FGFR in targeted therapy for lung squamous cell carcinoma.

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备注/Memo: -

更新日期/Last Update: 1900-01-01