

他汀类药物抗肿瘤作用的表现与非表观遗传调节及临床研究进展

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摘要: 他汀类药物是一类羟甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶 (hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A, HMG-CoA) 抑制剂, 是目前临床广泛应用的降血脂药物, 对心血管系统疾病的防治尤为重要。近年来, 国内外多项研究认为他汀类药物在肿瘤防治中有独特的作用, 并得到广泛关注。在表观遗传调节机制方面, 他汀类药物主要通过DNA甲基化、组蛋白修饰和非编码RNA的调节影响肿瘤的进程。此外, 他汀类药物也能通过促进肿瘤细胞自噬、调节肿瘤细胞周期、促进肿瘤细胞凋亡等信号通路实现其抗肿瘤作用。因此, 对他汀类药物的研究为发现新型抗肿瘤治疗方式提供思路。本文就他汀类药物在防治常见肿瘤方面的作用进行综述, 包括其通过表观遗传调节抑制肿瘤发生发展的作用机制以及其他相关机制, 及其抗肿瘤的临床研究现状。

关键词: 他汀类药物; 肿瘤; 表观遗传; 临床研究; 甲羟戊酸途径

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The epigenetic and non-epigenetic regulation of statins on its anti-tumor effect and its clinical research progress

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Abstract: Statins are a class of hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase inhibitors (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors), which are widely used to reduce blood lipid in clinic, and are especially important for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. In recent years, many studies at home and abroad believe that statins have a unique role in tumor prevention and treatment, and have been widely concerned. In terms of epigenetic regulation mechanism, statins mainly affect the progress of tumor through DNA methylation, histone modification and miRNA regulation. In addition, statins can also achieve their anti-tumor effects by promoting tumor cell autophagy, regulating tumor cell cycle, and promoting tumor cell apoptosis and other signaling pathways. Therefore, the research on statins provides ideas for the discovery of new anti-tumor treatments. In this paper, the role of statins in the prevention and treatment of common tumors is reviewed, including its mechanism of inhibiting the occurrence and development of tumors through epigenetic regulation and other related mechanisms, as well as its clinical research status.

Key words: statins; cancer; epigenetics; clinical research; mevalonate pathway

他汀类药物是HMG-CoA还原酶的竞争性抑制剂, HMG-CoA还原酶在内源性胆固醇合成的早期发

生作用, 是胆固醇合成的限速酶。他汀类作为降胆固醇的药物, 广泛应用于预防和治疗心血管疾病。人类血浆胆固醇主要来自饮食的摄入或细胞生物合成, 他汀类药物通过降低新胆固醇生物合成和诱导低密度脂蛋白 (low-density lipoprotein, LDL) 受体的表达来降低血浆胆固醇水平。而胆固醇作为哺乳动物细胞膜的关

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键结构,许多胆固醇的代谢产物参与了细胞的增殖、细胞膜完整性、细胞信号传导、蛋白质合成和细胞周期等生物过程。

他汀类药物对黑色素瘤、乳腺癌、胰腺癌、神经胶质瘤、神经母细胞瘤和淋巴瘤等多种癌症有抑制作用^[1],并在疾病发展的不同时间发挥不同的作用。在疾病发展初期,有研究发现使用他汀类药物可显著降低胰腺癌患病风险^[2]。对于诊断为结直肠癌的患者及早期未发现癌症的患者而言,使用他汀类药物可以延长患者生存期并降低患癌风险及死亡率^[3]。同样,慢性阻塞性肺病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 的患者相比于正常人更易患有肺癌,一项研究显示^[4],COPD 患者服用他汀类药物可使患肺癌的风险降低,提示 COPD 患者可能从他汀类药物治疗中受益。

在疾病发展过程中,他汀类药物与抗癌药物的联用能够降低不良反应的发生率,并且得到更佳的治疗效果。在治疗肝细胞癌过程中,他汀类药物与阿司匹林联合使用的临床效果显著,并降低了食管静脉曲张患者静脉出血的风险^[5]。此外,他汀类药物与程序性死亡受体 1 (programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1) 抑制剂具有协同作用^[6],并且在接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的非小细胞肺癌患者中,他汀类药物以剂量依赖性方式产生更好的临床治疗效果。在进行手术治疗之后,他汀类药物同样对癌症患者存在一定的保护作用,一项研究纳入肝癌根治性切除术后患者进行统计,结果显示他汀类药物的使用显著降低了肝癌复发的风险,说明他汀类药物对肝癌根治性切除术后复发具有化学预防作用^[7]。在多项研究中,他汀类药物能够降低乳腺癌患者的复发率和死亡率^[8,9]。自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,他汀类药物的抗肿瘤特性受到了广泛的关注。由于他汀类药物的安全性良好,这类老药新用的研究比开发新药更便宜,引起了人们的兴趣,对其作用机制研究的兴趣也日益增多。然而他汀类药物是否具有抗肿瘤作用仍需进一步确定,一项随机对照试验研究发现,在预后小于 2 年的晚期癌症患者标准抗癌治疗中添加他汀类药物似乎不能改善总生存期或无进展生存期^[10]。一些观察性研究同样展现了矛盾的结果,一部分结果表

明他汀类药物使用降低了癌症风险^[11,12],而另一些研究报告指出他汀类药物增加或没有影响癌症风险^[13,14]。因此,本文对他汀类药物的抗肿瘤作用和作用机制最新进展做一综述,也关注其在表观遗传调节方面的机制和其抗肿瘤作用的临床研究现状。

1 他汀类药物抗肿瘤作用的表现遗传调节机制

癌症的发生和发展是遗传或表观遗传改变的结果,迄今已知的表观遗传调节包括 DNA 甲基化、组蛋白修饰和染色质重塑及非编码 RNA 调节基因表达等 (表 1)。DNA 高甲基化和肿瘤抑制基因的失活是肿瘤形成的治疗靶点,他汀类常作为 DNA 去甲基化药物^[15]。在组蛋白修饰方面,对组蛋白乙酰转移酶 (histone acetyltransferase, HAT) 和组蛋白去乙酰化酶 (histone deacetylase, HDAC) 的调节作用可能是他汀类药物促凋亡特性的基础。在非编码 RNA 方面,微小核糖核酸 (microRNA, miRNA) 也介导他汀类药物的一些抗肿瘤特性 (图 1)。

1.1 对 DNA 甲基化的影响

DNA 甲基化主要是通过 DNA 甲基转移酶 (DNA methyltransferase, DNMT) 来实现的,在哺乳动物体内表现为 DNMTs 将一个甲基从 S-腺苷蛋氨酸转移到胞嘧啶的 5' 位置。异常的 DNA 甲基化通常被认为是癌症的标志。他汀类药物在体内常用作 DNA 去甲基化药物,但这种生物活性在不同疾病中有不同的表现^[9]。如在结肠直肠癌细胞系中,洛伐他汀以时间、剂量依赖的方式激活抑癌基因,如骨形成蛋白 (bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)。但也有报道认为洛伐他汀的去甲基化作用抵消了 BMP2 基因启动子的高甲基化产生的对肿瘤细胞的抑制作用^[16]。

1.2 组蛋白修饰

1.2.1 抑制 EZH2, 延缓肿瘤生长 组蛋白赖氨酸 N-甲基转移酶 (enhancer of zeste homolog 2, EZH2) 编码的是一种组蛋白赖氨酸 N-甲基转移酶,它能够催化组蛋白 H3 第 27 位赖氨酸的甲基化 (trimethylated histone H3 at lysine 27, H3K27Me3),进而沉默下游多种抑癌基因,从而导致肿瘤的生长。现有研究发现,除普伐他汀外的他汀类药物均能下调结肠癌细胞的 EZH2 表

Table 1 Epigenetic regulation mechanism of statins on different tumors. HDAC: Histone deacetylase; EZH2: Enhancer of zeste homolog 2

Cancer type	Type of statins	Cell line	Mechanism
Colorectal cancer	All statins except pravastatin	DLD1/HT29/SW620/HCT116	EZH2
Lung cancer	Simvastatin/atorvastatin/lovastatin	A549	HDACs
	Simvastatin	A549	MetT13/EZH2
Hepatocarcinoma	Simvastatin	HepG2	miR-192
Pancreatic cancer	Simvastatin	MiaPaCa2	HDAC1/5
Prostatic cancer	Simvastatin	PC3	HDACs
Renal carcinoma	Atorvastatin	-	HDACs
Glioma	Fluvastatin	GBM-8401	H2AX/H3/H4

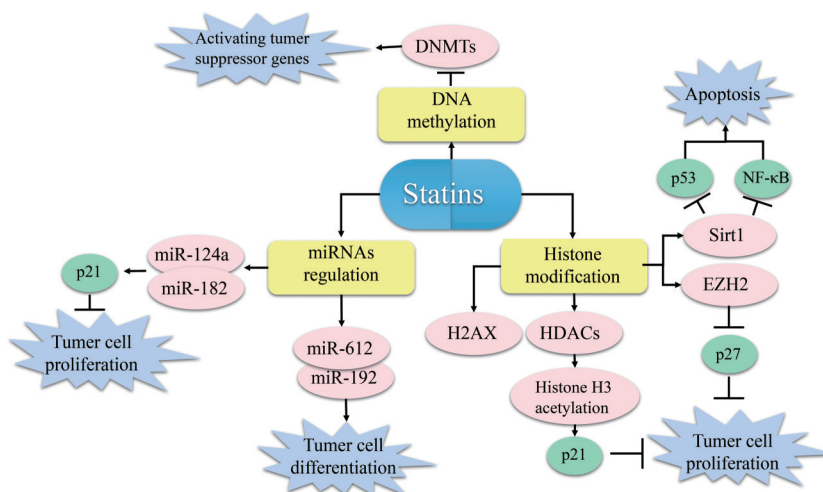


Figure 1 Epigenetic regulation mechanism of anti-tumor effect of statins

达,并诱导 p27^{Kip1} 的表达,说明他汀类药物可能通过抑制 EZH2 介导的表观遗传学改变肿瘤进程,从而提高结肠直肠癌的生存率^[17]。另有研究显示,在肺癌组织中能观察到 EZH2 水平升高,用辛伐他汀处理后能够剂量依赖性地抑制癌细胞的转移和 EZH2 的表达,可能是辛伐他汀诱导了肺癌组织甲基转移酶 3 (methyltransferase-like 3, METTL3) 下调, METTL3 通过 6-甲基腺嘌呤 (N6-methyladenosine, m6A) 修饰 A549 细胞的 mRNA 来降低 EZH2 的表达,从而抑制肿瘤的增殖^[18]。

1.2.2 抑制 HDACs 活性 他汀类药物对 HATs 和 HDACs 的调节作用可能是其促进肿瘤细胞凋亡的基础。他汀类药物主要抑制 HDACs 的活性,对于 HATs 的影响目前研究较少。阿托伐他汀、氟伐他汀、洛伐他汀、普伐他汀和辛伐他汀能够抑制人 A549 肺癌细胞的 HDACs 活性并增加组蛋白 H3 的乙酰化^[19]。这些他汀类药物通过抑制 HDAC 1 和 2,使得 p21 启动子组蛋白 H3 乙酰化增加,从而增加了细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂 p21 的 mRNA 表达, p21 表达的增加会抑制肿瘤的增殖。此外,辛伐他汀能够通过抑制 HDAC1 和 Ras 同源物家族成员 A (Ras homolog family member A, RhoA) 的再激活,减少 3-甲基胆蒎在肾上皮细胞中的致癌作用^[20]。

Rimpelová 等^[21]使用不同他汀类药物处理胰腺癌细胞 (MiaPaCa2),结果发现他汀类药物不改变编码 HAT 或 HDAC 基因的表达,但编码组蛋白 H4 的基因下调,而在西立伐他汀、匹伐他汀和辛伐他汀处理下,编码组蛋白 H2B 的基因上调。另有研究发现,辛伐他汀能够抑制 HDAC2 和 HDAC5 的活性,并显著抑制了氧固醇结合蛋白相关蛋白 5 (oxysterol binding related proteins 5, ORP5) 的转录,该蛋白与胰腺癌细胞的转移

性侵袭相关。Karlic 等^[22]发现用辛伐他汀处理乳腺癌细胞和前列腺癌细胞,二者细胞系中 HDAC1、HDAC2、HDAC3、HDAC7 和 HDAC8 mRNA 的水平均降低,这可能会增加组蛋白乙酰化,但没有证明辛伐他汀对 HDAC 活性、蛋白质表达或组蛋白乙酰化的影响。

在药物联合应用方面,伏立诺他 (HDAC 抑制剂) 与氟伐他汀联用展现了良好的临床效果。伏立诺他通过激活哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 通路减弱了自身的抗癌活性,而氟伐他汀可激活 AMP 依赖的蛋白激酶 (adenosine 5-monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK)。伏立诺他和氟伐他汀的组合在体外和体内均强烈诱导细胞凋亡并有效抑制肾癌细胞生长。伏立诺他激活 mTOR 通路,而氟伐他汀通过激活 AMPK 来抑制这种磷酸化,氟伐他汀还增强了伏立诺他诱导的组蛋白乙酰化。此外,该组合诱导内质网应激,并发现 AMPK 激活、组蛋白乙酰化和内质网应激诱导之间存在正反馈循环^[23]。

1.2.3 促进 H2AX 组蛋白的磷酸化 组蛋白 H2AX 在丝氨酸 139 (γ -H2AX) 位点的磷酸化可能与 DNA 直接损伤或细胞代谢功能障碍有关^[24]。氟伐他汀在人多形胶质母细胞瘤细胞系 (GBM-8401) 中促凋亡的潜在机制可能是促进 H2AX 组蛋白的磷酸化以及 H3 和 H4 组蛋白的乙酰化^[25]。

1.3 非编码 RNA 的调节

miRNAs 介导他汀类药物的一些抗癌特性^[26]。丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT) 的增加是肝损伤的常见标志, Pek 等^[27]认为 miR-192 可能是他汀类药物诱导肝损害的早期生物标志物。肝细胞性肝癌中 miR-192 和 miR-21 的增加与 ALT 的增加相关,由此推测他汀类药物可能通过 miR-192 诱导肝癌细胞

的凋亡;洛伐他汀对 miR-33b 的增强作用与髓母细胞瘤细胞中 c-myc 表达的抑制有关^[28];阿托伐他汀对癌细胞系中的细胞周期具有类似的作用,其能够分别通过 miR-182 和 miR-124a 调节 p21 和 胍基乙酸 N-甲基转移酶基因的表达;miR-182 通过下调 Bcl-2 的表达促进细胞凋亡^[29]。有研究发现辛伐他汀能够改变各种癌细胞系中 400 多种 miRNAs 的表达^[30],包括具有抗癌活性的 miR-612,它能够促进癌细胞分化,增加其化学敏感性。

他汀类药物通过影响 DNMTs 激活抑癌基因;通过影响一些 miRNAs 的活性影响肿瘤细胞的增殖和分化;在组蛋白修饰方面,他汀类药物影响一些组蛋白的乙酰化或磷酸化,从而诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡。

2 他汀类药物抗肿瘤作用的非表观遗传调节机制

通常癌细胞表现出脂质代谢途径的改变,如伴有过多的脂肪生成和胆固醇合成。他汀类药物抑制胆固醇的合成主要是通过甲羟戊酸 (mevalonic acid, MVA) 途径。靶向抑制 MVA 途径在抑制肿瘤细胞的生长中起一定的作用,他汀类药物在大量研究中被证实具有直接的抗肿瘤作用,并通过抑制 HMG-CoA 还原酶以及相关信号途径抑制肿瘤的生长和转移 (图 2)。他汀类药物还能通过影响一些蛋白的异戊烯化来抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖和迁移。一些临床前证据表明,他汀类药物可以抑制肿瘤生长并诱导细胞凋亡^[31]。

2.1 促进肿瘤细胞凋亡和自噬

肿瘤细胞的凋亡和自噬能够有效地抑制肿瘤的生长。阿托伐他汀能够通过 Ras 同源物家族成员 B (Ras homolog family member B, RhoB) 下调 PTEN/Akt 通

路,从而促进乳腺癌细胞凋亡^[32]。辛伐他汀通过抑制 B 淋巴细胞瘤-2 (B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2) 的表达从而抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖。一些他汀类药物可降低前列腺细胞增殖并诱导细胞凋亡,可能是通过下调前列腺癌细胞中 Akt/FOXO1 磷酸化介导的^[33]。另一研究联合使用阿托伐他汀和咖啡因,发现其下调了 Akt、Bcl-2 和 Survivin 水平^[34],进而促进了前列腺癌细胞的凋亡。阿托伐他汀通过诱导 caspase-3 和 PARP (poly ADP-ribose polymerase) 激活并上调 Bim,降低细胞活力并促进宫颈癌细胞的凋亡^[35]。

自噬与肿瘤的密切相关,干预自噬是提高临床抗癌治疗效果的一种合理治疗策略,而对于他汀类药物影响肿瘤细胞自噬的研究目前较少。现有研究发现他汀类药物通过 GGPP 合成酶 1 (geranylgeranyl diphosphate synthase 1, GGPS1)-RAB7A 自噬轴诱导了氧化应激累积和细胞凋亡^[36]。高浓度他汀类药物处理胰腺癌细胞后^[37],其显著抑制了细胞周期蛋白 A2 (cyclin A2, CCNA2) 相关 DNA 复制途径,并上调了参与核糖体和自噬途径的基因。辛伐他汀能够显著抑制胰腺癌细胞的迁移、侵袭和基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)-2/MMP-9 的表达^[38]。阿托伐他汀能够以剂量依赖的形式上调自噬标志物 LC3-II 的表达水平,进而诱导前列腺癌细胞的自噬和自噬相关细胞的死亡^[39]。同样,阿托伐他汀诱导宫颈癌细胞自噬,阿托伐他汀联合自噬蛋白酶抑制剂与单独使用阿托伐他汀相比显著增强了阿托伐他汀诱导的宫颈癌细胞凋亡和自噬。综上,他汀类药物能够调节部分肿瘤

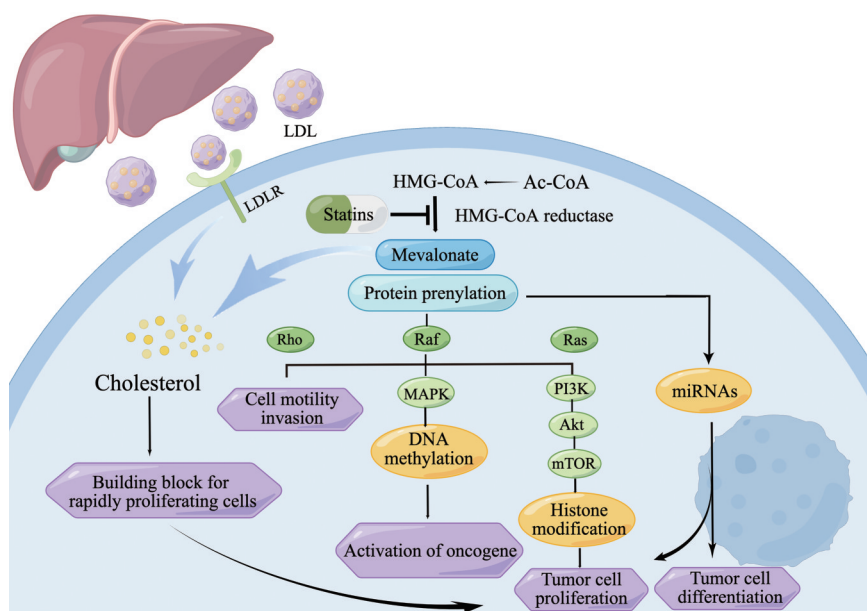


Figure 2 Anti-tumor mechanism of statins by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase. LDLR: Low density lipoprotein receptor; Ac-CoA: Acetyl CoA; MAPK: Mitogen-activated protein kinase; miRNAs: MicroRNAs

细胞的凋亡和自噬,然而其对凋亡和自噬调控的机制仍需要进一步探索。

2.2 调节细胞周期

他汀类药物通过调节细胞周期相关蛋白以及蛋白依赖性激酶,来实现肿瘤细胞增殖的抑制作用。一方面,阿托伐他汀增强细胞周期蛋白p21的mRNA表达,从而抑制肺癌细胞的增殖,可能与前述他汀类药物的表观遗传调节机制相关。洛伐他汀与曲格列酮联合应用,可通过上调细胞周期蛋白p21^{cip}和p27^{kip}的表达,使甲状腺癌细胞在G0/G1期发生细胞周期阻滞,还可抑制甲状腺癌细胞G1/S期的进展,进而抑制肿瘤细胞的生长^[40]。另一方面,高浓度的洛伐他汀抑制以CCNA2为基础的细胞周期通路,显著抑制胰腺癌细胞的增殖。此外,辛伐他汀通过下调细胞周期蛋白D1(cyclin D1, CCND1)和细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(cyclin-dependent kinases, CDKs)的表达诱导乳腺癌细胞凋亡^[41]。

2.3 抑制NF- κ B活性以及相关蛋白的活性

核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)在肿瘤的起始和进展中发挥着重要的作用。研究发现,NF- κ B有助于肿瘤的发展,包括促进转移、使血管生成、改变肿瘤微环境和避免凋亡等^[42]。辛伐他汀通过抑制NF- κ B的活化来降低MMP-2的表达,通过抑制NF- κ B和LIN28B并上调let-7 miRNA显著抑制去势抵抗性前列腺癌细胞的生长,并与NF- κ B抑制剂联用协同诱导凋亡,抑制前列腺癌细胞的生长^[43]。同样,有相关研究发现^[44],阿托伐他汀联合塞来昔布和替皮法尼布可以抑制CD44、CD133、乙醛脱氢酶1A1(acetaldehyde dehydrogenase-1A1, ALDH1A)、Akt和NF- κ B的活化,从而降低胰腺癌细胞的成球能力,并能明显抑制成球细胞的增殖、促进肿瘤干细胞凋亡。

2.4 抑制PI3K/Akt信号通路

磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)信号参与多种细胞信号的调节,包括其下游分子Akt组成的信号通路均与肿瘤的进展相关。2012年一项实验发现他汀类药物通过调节PI3K/Akt信号通路,显著延缓了胰腺上皮内肿瘤向胰腺癌的发展^[45]。另外,他汀类药物可以通过抑制PI3K/Akt信号传导来抑制乳腺癌细胞的生长^[46]。

最近一项研究^[47]发现他汀类药物在结直肠癌中能够诱导磷酸酯酶与张力蛋白同源物(phosphatase and tensin homolog, PTEN)活性的上调和BMP特异性激活,从而抑制PI3K/Akt/mTOR信号传导。阿托伐他汀通过RhoB下调PTEN/Akt通路,从而促进乳腺癌细胞凋亡^[32]。辛伐他汀或氟伐他汀可降低前列腺细胞增殖并诱导细胞凋亡,是通过下调前列腺癌细胞中Akt/

FOXO1磷酸化介导的^[33]。

2.5 抑制MEK/ERK信号通路

MEK/ERK信号通路与肿瘤密切相关。研究发现,肝细胞癌进程中LDLR下调,可能是通过刺激MEK/ERK信号通路导致的。胆固醇与LDLR结合能够使大部分循环中的胆固醇供肝细胞利用。LDLR下调使得肝细胞内胆固醇合成增多,加速了肝细胞癌细胞的增殖。他汀类药物作为HMG-CoA抑制剂能够抑制细胞内胆固醇的合成,从而抑制肝细胞癌细胞的增殖^[48]。奥沙利铂作为烷化化疗药物,常导致周围神经病变等不良反应。在结直肠癌中,辛伐他汀通过活化体内ERK1/2增强了奥沙利铂的抗肿瘤作用,抑制了奥沙利铂诱导的神经病变^[49]。

2.6 抑制JAK2/STAT3信号通路

JAK2/STAT3信号通路能够促进炎症反应。同样,它在肿瘤的转移、肿瘤细胞的凋亡和血管生成中起重要的作用^[50]。有研究发现,他汀类药物能诱导肾细胞凋亡的机制可能是抑制了JAK2/STAT3信号通路^[51],它显著抑制了A498细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。STAT蛋白的失活主要由细胞因子信号传导抑制蛋白(suppressor of cytokine signaling, SOCS)的表达调节,辛伐他汀处理骨肉瘤细胞后SOCS-3的表达增加,进而降低JAK2和STAT5的磷酸化水平,其浓度依赖性地抑制骨肉瘤细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭^[52]。

2.7 调节Kv1.3通路

电压门控钾离子通道是完整的膜蛋白,在质膜和线粒体内膜中都发现了Kv1.3,可选择性渗透钾离子并在膜电位改变时被激活。Kv1.3通道是某些癌症在内的潜在分子靶标。Kv1.3通道的亲脂性有机抑制剂可能会在临床上应用于某些疾病的治疗,如乳腺癌、胰腺癌和肺癌等。目前有研究表明^[53],他汀类药物是癌细胞中电压门控钾通道Kv1.3的抑制剂。并且在1.5~50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 范围内应用他汀类药物会以浓度依赖性方式抑制该通道,但不同他汀类药物的抑制作用不同,以辛伐他汀作用最好,这也许是他汀类药物治疗乳腺癌的机制之一。

3 他汀类药物抗肿瘤作用的临床研究

现如今许多他汀类药物的抗肿瘤作用已进入临床研究阶段,截止2023年www.clinicaltrials.gov注册的、正在进行的他汀类药物抗肿瘤临床试验汇总表2,目前已发表他汀类药物抗肿瘤作用临床研究的文章较少,包括他汀类药物与化疗药物、其他抗肿瘤药物联合的临床抗肿瘤作用研究,表2^[54-64]中只展现单独使用他汀类药物对肿瘤患者的影响。他汀类药物在大部分抗肿瘤的临床试验中,能够改善癌症患者的生存期及肿

Table 2 Clinical trial of statins' anti-tumor effect research

Statin type	Cancer type	Research type	Number of patients	Dosage	Result	Ref
Atorvastatin	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Clinical trial	27	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 6 months	The vascular endothelial function improved after treatment	[54]
	Prostatic cancer	Randomized control	160	80 mg·d ⁻¹ , 3–5 weeks	Inducing the decrease of adrenal androgen in men with prostate cancer	[55]
	Prostatic cancer	Clinical trial	364	20 mg·d ⁻¹ , 1 year	There was no significant difference in testosterone and sex hormone binding globulin levels between groups	[56]
	Squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck	Clinical trial	32	10–80 mg·d ⁻¹ , 4 weeks	Atorvastatin use was significantly associated with cisplatin-induced hearing loss reduction	[57]
Fluvastatin	Breast cancer	Clinical trial	35	20, 80 mg·d ⁻¹ , 6 weeks	Reduce tumor proliferation and increase apoptosis activity in high-grade breast cancer	[58]
Pravastatin	Hepatocarcinoma	Randomized control	91	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 2 months	The median survival time of pravastatin group was 18 months, while that of control group was 9 months	[59]
Simvastatin	Intestinal cancer	Randomized control	132	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 3 weeks	The plasma concentrations of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF α and the peritoneal concentrations of IL-6 and IL-8 decreased significantly after operation	[60]
	Multiple myeloma	Phase II clinic	30	80 mg·d ⁻¹ , consistent with the course of chemotherapy	HMG-CoA/GG-PP/Rho/Rho kinase pathway mediates CAM-DR, and statins target this pathway to improve the efficacy of anti-myeloma treatment	[61]
	Breast cancer	Randomized control	150	20 mg·d ⁻¹ , 1 year	Compared with the placebo group, there was no obvious adverse reaction	[62]
	Breast cancer	Phase II clinic	50	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 6–7 months	The concentration of estrone sulfate decreased after simvastatin treatment, especially in postmenopausal subjects	[63]
	Lymphatic leiomyoma	Clinical trial	10	20–40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 4 months	Effects of simvastatin on growth inhibition and apoptosis promotion of TSC2-null cells	[64]

瘤微环境。部分试验组与安慰剂组无明显差异的原因可能是纳入患者的数量较少、剂量使用差异等。

近年来他汀类药物作为抗肿瘤药物的临床试验也逐步增加,从2018~2023年正在进行的他汀类药物抗肿瘤临床试验汇总见表3。他汀类药物单独作为抗肿瘤药物的应用逐渐增多,因此他汀类药物在临床抗肿瘤作用方面有一定的应用前景。

4 总结与展望

越来越多的证据表明,他汀类药物除了降血脂作

用之外,还可能具有更多广泛的作用,是多靶点药物。本综述主要阐述了他汀类药物与其抗肿瘤的作用及其机制,包括表观遗传调节特性。表观遗传机制在细胞发育和具体功能中起着重要作用,他汀类药物可以在不同类型的细胞中改变表观遗传调节作用。但现有研究主要都是关于他汀类药物与心血管疾病之间的表观修饰特性,与肿瘤相关的研究较少并且确切的潜在分子机制尚未阐明。关于他汀类药物能够降低癌症的发病率、死亡风险的研究都是通过 meta 分析展现

Table 3 Summary of ongoing clinical studies on pharmacological anti-tumor effects of statins (2018–2023)

Statin type	Cancer type	Clinical trial number	Progress	Number of participants	Dosage	Time
Atorvastatin	Prostatic cancer	NCT03819101	III	1 210	80 mg·d ⁻¹	2019.6.6
	Prostatic cancer	NCT04026230	III	400	80 mg·d ⁻¹	2019.8.15
	Prostatic cancer	NCT03830164	II	270	Once a day for six weeks, and three times a day for one year after no obvious abnormality	2019.11.20
	Breast cancer	NCT03872388	II	80	20, 80 mg·d ⁻¹	2019.1.14
	Breast cancer	NCT04601116	III	3 360	80 mg·d ⁻¹ , 2 years	2021.1.4
Pravastatin	Breast cancer	NCT05103644	II	60	80 mg·d ⁻¹	2021.10.30
	Hemangioma	NCT02603328	I+II	80	80 mg·d ⁻¹	2018.7.17
	Breast cancer	NCT04385433	III	400	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 1 year	2020.12.4
Rosuvastatin	Breast cancer	NCT05338723	III	50	20 mg·d ⁻¹ , 6 months	2020.9.15
Simvastatin	Ovarian cancer	NCT04457089	I	20	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 6 months	2021.1.25
	Breast cancer	NCT03454529	II	24	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 2–4 weeks	2018.3.9
	Breast cancer	NCT03971019	III	314	20 mg·d ⁻¹	2019.3.28
	Breast cancer	NCT05550415	II	26	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 21 days	2022.8.19
	Pancreatic cancer	NCT03889795	I	15	5, 20, 40 mg·d ⁻¹	2019.6.5
	Hysteromyoma	NCT03400826	II	60	40 mg·d ⁻¹ , 12 weeks	2018.8.20

的,对于其机制的研究较少。

值得注意的是,他汀类药物对肿瘤的进展是否有益处,仍存在一定的争议。一项统计性研究表示^[21],他汀类药物的使用与癌症死亡率没有相关性,在癌症确诊后6个月内使用他汀类药物治疗,并不能提高3年内癌症特异性或总体生存率。另一项研究结果^[65]表明,他汀类药物可能不抑制表观遗传修饰酶,即HDACs、HATs和DNMTs,反而会增加DNMT的活性。对于活细胞和核提取物中多种细胞类型的HDAC活性和使用两种不同的HDAC底物的综合研究表明,他汀类药物的治疗无效。虽然体外研究表明他汀类药物不太可能直接抑制这些表观遗传酶,但在药物的长期治疗和细胞代谢的影响下,他汀类药物可能间接影响这些表观遗传酶。因此他汀类药物可能通过表观遗传的方式影响特定基因的表观遗传修饰,从而影响基因的表达。

综上所述,他汀类药物是一种潜在的抗肿瘤药物,但是否有利于肿瘤性疾病的防治,有待进一步的研究证实。此外,不同类别的他汀类药物抗肿瘤作用机制各不相同,其抗肿瘤作用机制和潜在靶点仍需要长期研究,以促进其更加精准、个性化的使用。

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