

新型靶向治疗药物拉帕替尼的研究进展

冯焕荣¹ 李 青¹ 王海琳^{2△}

(1 兰州大学第一临床医学院 甘肃 兰州 730000 2 甘肃省人民医院 甘肃 兰州 730000)

摘要 拉帕替尼(lapatinib)是一种口服的、小分子可逆性 EGFR 和 HER2 双受体阻断剂。临床研究表明对 HER2 表达阳性的乳腺癌是有效的。近年来关于拉帕替尼在其他肿瘤的研究越来越多,拉帕替尼有望成为一种潜在、多肿瘤的靶向治疗药物。本文对拉帕替尼的作用机制、临床研究、药理特性及临床应用等做一综述。

关键词 拉帕替尼(Lapatinib);HER2/EGFR;乳腺癌;头颈部鳞癌(HNSCC);卵巢癌

中图分类号 R737.31 文献标识码 A 文章编号:1673-6273(2012)04-746-02

The Research Progress of New Targeted Therapy Drugs Lapatinib

FENG huan-rong¹, LI Qing¹, WANG Hai-lin^{2△}

(1 First Clinical Medical College of Lanzhou University Lanzhou, GanSu 730000, China;

2 Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The People's Hospital of GanSu Province Lanzhou, GanSu 730000, China)

ABSTRACT: Lapatinib is an oral small molecule dual tyrosine kinase inhibitor against epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and HER-2/neu. Clinical trials showed that lapatinib is effective for patients with HER2-positive breast cancer. In recent years, the researches of lapatinib in other cancers are more and more. lapatinib is expected to become a potential, multi-tumors targeting therapy drugs. In this review, we summarize the interaction mechanisms, clinical studies, pharmacologic characteristics and clinical application of lapatinib.

Key words: Lapatinib; HER2/EGFR; Breast cancer; Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC); Ovarian cancer

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.31 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2012)04-746-02

前言

拉帕替尼(lapatinib)(商品名 Tykerb),是一种新型靶向抗肿瘤药物,化学名称 对苯基磺酸拉帕替尼单水化合物,其分子式 $C_{29}H_{26}ClFN_4O_4S(C_7H_8O_3S)_2 \cdot H_2O$,分子量 943.5,其分子量小,可通过血脑屏障(BBB),选择性地作用于受体的胞内区,因此对于缺少胞外区截断 EGFR/HER2 仍具有抑制作用^[1]。在 25℃ 时水中的溶解度 7mg/L,在 0.1mol/L 盐酸中的溶解度 1mg/L。拉帕替尼半衰期为 24 小时,其血药浓度 4-6 小时达峰值,主要经肝脏 CYP3A4 和 CYP3A5 代谢,其他还包括 CYP2C19 和 CYP2C8 以及多种氧化代谢,仅不到 3%的药物从肾脏排泄^[2]。饮食可以增加药物的生物利用度,尤以高脂肪饮食更明显^[3]。

1 拉帕替尼作用机制

拉帕替尼作为一种双靶点小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂,其靶点为表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)家族中的表皮生长因子受体(EGFR, ErbB-1)和人表皮生长因子受体 2(HER2, ErbB-2)。

EGFR 是原癌基因 C-erbB-1 (HER1)的表达产物,为 EGFR 家族成员之一,与 HER2(ErbB2),HER3(ErbB3),HER4(ErbB4)

等结构非常相似,均位于细胞膜上。EGFR 可分为胞外区、跨膜区和胞内区 3 部分,胞外区为配体结合区,对 EGFR 具有高度亲和力,跨膜区为螺旋状的疏水区,将受体固定于胞膜上,胞内区具有酪氨酸激酶活性。

HER2 为磷酸化蛋白质,由 1255 个氨基酸(aa)组成,为 EGFR 家族成员之一,具有内源性酪氨酸激酶活性。蛋白分 4 个结构域:(1)胞外区为配体结合区,富含半胱氨酸,与 EGFR 有 40%相似性,分子量为 105kD,又称 P105 蛋白;(2)跨膜区为强疏水区,将整个蛋白分子锚定在胞膜上,与 EGFR 的相应区域具有高度保守性,部分具有酪氨酸激酶活性;(3)胞内区为内源性酪氨酸激酶活性的功能区域;(4)信号肽位于氨基端,为细胞内的信使系统。总之,HER2 的胞外部分与 EGFR 结构相同,胞内部分具有酪氨酸激酶活性^[4]。配体与受体胞外区结合,引发两个相同或不同 EGFR 形成同型或异型二聚体,刺激受体胞内区酪氨酸激酶活性,触发酪氨酸残端自动磷酸化,通过丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated protein kinase, MAPK)和磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶(phatidylinositol3-kinase, P13K)等信号通路,最终导致细胞的分裂、增殖、分化、迁移等^[5]。拉帕替尼通过与 EGFR 和 HER2 胞内区 ATP 位点结合形成轻微可逆的无活性结构,抑制其酪氨酸激酶磷酸化(双靶点酪氨酸激酶抑制作用)^[6],进而干扰 MAPK 和 P13K 等信号通路,最终呈现抗肿瘤活性。多种肿瘤存在 HER2 过度表达,如乳腺癌(25%-30%)、卵巢癌(25%-32%)、肺腺癌(30%-35%)等^[7-9]。目前拉帕替尼在乳腺癌中的作用已明确,尤其适用于 HER2 过度表达且经蒽环类、紫杉类药物和曲妥珠单抗治疗后复发的晚期或转移性乳腺癌。

2 临床研究

作者简介:冯焕荣,女,硕士研究生,研究方向:妇科肿瘤。

Tel: 15193104551, E-mail: Fenghuanrong@126.com

△通讯作者:王海琳,女,硕士研究生导师,

E-mail: wanghailinyx@163.com

(收稿日期:2011-06-15 接受日期:2011-07-10)

2.1 拉帕替尼在乳腺癌方面的研究

2.1.1 临床前试验 Zhou 等^[11]的研究表明较单独作用于 EGFR 或 ErbB-2 的抗体而言, 双重阻断在抑制细胞生长上有协同作用, 且在 EGFR 和 HER2 过表达的情况下, 效果较好。Xia 等^[12]的体外实验表明, 拉帕替尼阻断 EGFR 和 ErbB2 过度表达细胞的磷酸化及下游信号, 且表皮生长因子不能反转抑制作用。Zhou 和 Chu 等^[13, 14]的实验表明帕替尼可提高 EGFR 过度表达的乳腺癌细胞(SUM149)对放射线的敏感性, 使肿瘤细胞集落形成减少 10%, 并能恢复小鼠种植的雌激素受体阳性 / 他莫昔芬抵抗的乳腺癌细胞对他莫昔芬的敏感性, 且两药合用比单独用药其疗效更快、更好, 提示拉帕替尼存在增效效果。

2.1.2 临床试验 在 HER2 过表达的进展期乳腺癌的 I 期临床试验中, 拉帕替尼也具有较高的有效率, 且与曲妥珠单抗无交叉耐药。EGF103890 是一项单组、I 期临床试验, 旨在评价口服拉帕替尼与静脉用贝伐单抗联合治疗 Her2 阳性转移性乳腺癌的疗效, 其结果示拉帕替尼与贝伐单抗联用可提供 34.4% 的临床获益率(完全缓解率 + 部分缓解率 + 疾病稳定率 ≥ 24 周), 且 62.5% 的患者到第 12 周时病情无进展。

拉帕替尼主要依据一项随机、I 期临床试验^[15]数据而获 FDA 批准的。EGF103009 研究结果显示, 拉帕替尼单药治疗 Her2 阳性炎性乳腺癌(IBC)有效, 尽管 IBC 比较罕见, 但它是原发性乳腺癌中最具侵袭性的一种, 且总生存率很低。

2.2 拉帕替尼在头颈部鳞癌方面的研究

据 Liang^[16]的研究表明在多于 90% 的头颈部鳞癌患者中存在 EGFR 的过表达, 与临床预后差有一定相关性。因此抗 EGFR 治疗成为研究的热点, 而拉帕替尼为 EGFR 和 HER2 双受体阻断剂。NORIO KONDO^[17]等的研究揭示拉帕替尼在头颈部鳞癌的体内外有一定的抗肿瘤活性, 若联合应用铂类或紫杉醇, 拉帕替尼的疗效更好, 拉帕替尼可以作为一种有用的临床治疗手段造福于 HNSCC 患者。Sundvall^[18]等的研究表明抗 EGFR 靶向治疗能显著延长 HNSCC 患者的生存期, 预测靶向 EGFR 联合其他途径能最终提高 HNSCC 患者的治愈率。

2.3 拉帕替尼在其他肿瘤方面的研究

目前已有多项临床试验证实, 拉帕替尼对 HER2 阳性的乳腺癌有明确疗效, 但对高表达 HER2 或 EGFR 的其他肿瘤如胃癌、非小细胞肺癌、结肠癌、卵巢癌和膀胱癌的效果如何? David^[19]等的体内、外研究表明拉帕替尼对 HER2 或 EGFR 过表达的胃癌、非小细胞肺癌都有生长抑制作用。Giannopoulou 和 Havaleshko 等^[20, 21]的体外研究显示了拉帕替尼对结肠癌和膀胱癌细胞的生长抑制作用, 对放疗抗性的细胞株人能产生作用。Kimball 等^[22]的对卵巢癌的 I 期临床研究表明了拉帕替尼联合卡铂对复发性卵巢癌的敏感性。

3 临床应用及药物毒副作用

根据现有的临床研究结果^[23]显示拉帕替尼的主要应用是与卡培他滨联合, 用于曾接受过蒽环类、紫杉类药物和曲妥珠单抗治疗失败且 HER2 过度表达的晚期或转移性乳腺癌。由于拉帕替尼易通过血脑屏障, 对晚期乳腺癌脑转移的患者也有一定的疗效, 故拉帕替尼被称为是晚期或转移性乳腺癌分子靶向药物治疗中的又一重大突破。拉帕替尼的优势在于对已接受过

其他化疗药物治疗的晚期或转移性乳腺癌不会产生交叉抗药性, 并能有效地延缓乳腺癌患者的疾病进展时间。

目前已知的不良反应包括腹泻、恶心、呕吐、皮疹和手足综合征(麻木、麻刺感、红肿及手足不适), 个别患者出现左室射血分数下降(可逆的且可以导致呼吸短促), 间质性肺炎^[10]。

4 展望

随着肿瘤分子生物学的发展, 肿瘤的治疗已经进入分子靶向治疗时代, 针对分子靶点的新一代抗肿瘤药物将凭借其特异性和靶向性, 成为肿瘤治疗的另一主要方向。拉帕替尼作为一种口服的双靶点小分子双受体可逆性酪氨酸激酶抑制剂, 具有使用方便、毒副作用小等优点, 目前临床可用于治疗晚期或转移性乳腺癌。但是, 对于头颈部鳞癌及其他肿瘤(胃癌、非小细胞肺癌、结肠癌、卵巢癌及膀胱癌)中的临床应用有待进一步试验研究。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Kim TE and Murren. JRLapatinib ditosylate Glaxo SmithK line [J]. IDrugs, 2003, 6(9): 886-893
- [2] Nelson MH and Dolder. CRLapatinib: a novel dual tyrosine kinase inhibitor with activity in solid tumors [J]. Ann Pharmacother, 2006, 40(2): 261-269
- [3] Through heterodimer formation with ErbB3 yet remains sensitive to the dual EGFR/ErbB2 kinase inhibitor GW572016 [J]. Oncogene, 2004, 23(3): 646-653
- [4] Buchegger F, Roth A, Allal A, et al. Radioimmunotherapy of colorectal cancer liver metastases: combination with radiotherapy [J]. Ann N Y Acad Sci, 2000, 910(263-269; discussion 269-270)
- [5] Hegde PS, Rusnak D, Bertiaux M, et al. Delineation of molecular mechanisms of sensitivity to lapatinib in breast cancer cell lines using global gene expression profiles [J]. Mol Cancer Ther, 2007, 6(5): 1629-1640
- [6] Wood ER, Truesdale AT, McDonald OB, et al. A unique structure for epidermal growth factor receptor bound to GW572016 (Lapatinib): relationships among protein conformation, inhibitor off-rate, and receptor activity in tumor cells [J]. Cancer Res, 2004, 64(18): 6652-6659
- [7] Schluter B, Gerhards R, Strumberg D, et al. Combined detection of Her2/neu gene amplification and protein overexpression in effusions from patients with breast and ovarian cancer [J]. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol, 2010, 136(9): 1389-400
- [8] Tewari KS, Kyshtoobayeva AS, Mehta RS, et al. Biomarker conservation in primary and metastatic epithelial ovarian cancer [J]. Gynecol Oncol, 2000, 78(2): 130-136
- [9] Ren SH, Zhang L, Wang JW, et al. The effect of siRNA-Her2/neu on the drug sensitivity of Her2/neu-overexpressing lung adenocarcinoma cell line [J]. Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi, 2006, 29(1): 35-38
- [10] Nahta R, Yuan LX, Du Y, et al. Lapatinib induces apoptosis in trastuzumab-resistant breast cancer cells: effects on inulin-like growth factor I signaling [J]. Mol Cancer Ther, 2007, 6(2): 667-674
- [11] Zhou Y, Li S, Hu YP, et al. Blockade of EGFR and ErbB2 by the novel dual EGFR and ErbB2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor GW572016 sensitizes human colon carcinoma GEO cells to apoptosis [J]. Cancer Res, 2006, 66(1): 404-11

(下转第 722 页)

备易得的优点,适用于脂溶性较强的药物。本实验用正交试验法对制备工艺进行优化,确定条件为磷脂:胆固醇为 7:1,药量:脂质为 1:3.5,超声时间为 45min,乙醚量为 40ml。电镜下观察制得的脂质体外形圆整光滑,形态较为均一。

本实验采用高效液相色谱法测定椒莪脂质体中莪术油的含量,建立标准曲线,回归方程为 $y=14958x+16795$,线性关系良好($r=0.9996$),回收率 95.96%,RSD 为 0.85%。椒目仁油的检测方法同前文报道。结果显示该方法可用于椒莪脂质体的含量测定,具有简便易操作、稳定可靠的特点。

对于脂质体制剂而言,药物的包封率是指被包裹在脂质体中的药物占脂质体悬液中药物总量的比例,包封率是评价脂质体制剂质量好坏的最重要的指标,是其能否发挥较普通制剂高效、低毒特点关键。本实验采用高速离心法对椒莪脂质体和游离药物进行分离,以莪术油的含量为指标进行检测,测得该脂质体的包封率在 75.3%左右。

参考文献(References)

- [1] 曹利娟,刘华刚等. 莪术油近五年的研究进展 [J]. 医学综述, 2010, 16(3): 447-450
Cao Li-juan, Liu Hua-gang et al. Research Survey of Zedoary Oil the Past Five Years [J]. Medical Recapitulate, 2010, 16(3): 447-450
- [2] 虞秀柳,曾聪彦,梅全喜. 82 例莪术油注射液不良反应文献分析[J]. 中国药物警戒, 2010, 7(5): 306-308
Yu Xiu-liu, Zeng Cong-yan, Mei Quan-xi. Literature Analysis of 82 Adverse Drug Reaction Reports of Zedoary turmeric oil Injection [J]. Chinese Journal of Pharmacovigilance, 2010, 7(5): 306-308
- [3] 王文泽,赵燕燕,李锐,赵余庆. 椒目的化学成分与生物活性研究进展[J]. 中草药, 2007, 38(12): 1913-1915
Wang Wen-ze, Zhao Yan-yan, Li Xian, Zhao Yu-qing. Advances in studies on chemical constituents in seeds of *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* and their bioactivities [J]. Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs, 2007, 38(12): 1913-1915
- [4] 孔维军,郭伟英. 新型脂质体的研究进展 [J]. 中国医药工业杂志, 2007, 38(6): 461-464.
Kong Wei-jun, Guo Wei-ying. Progress of Novel Liposomes [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Technologies, 2007, 38(6): 461-464
- [5] 李志浩,李鹏,朱雪松,郑芳. 囊本内酯脂质体制备工艺的研究[J]. 中草药, 2010, 41(4): 564-568
Li Zhi-hao, Li Peng, Zhu Xue-song, Zheng Fang. Research on preparation technology of ligustilide liposomes [J]. Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs, 2010, 41(4): 564-568
- [6] 王捷频,李晓晖,许自超,王四旺. GC 测椒目仁油中 α -亚麻酸[J]. 中国新医药, 2003, 2(10): 17-18
Wang Jie-pin, Li Xiao-ye, Xu Zi-chao, Wang Si-wang. Determination of α -linolenic acid in the *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim. seeds oil by GC [J]. Chinese Journal of New Medicals, 2003, 2(10): 17-18
- [7] 程娜娜,陆兔林,陈军,薛瑾,毛春芹. 莪术油脂体的含量测定及方法应用[J]. 安徽医药, 2010, 14(4): 404-406
Cheng Na-na, Lu Tu-lin, Chen Jun, Xue Jin, Mao Chun-qin. Determination of drugs in liposomes containing zedoary turmeric oil and application of the method [J]. Anhui Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal, 2010, 14(4): 404-406
- [8] 易茂全,袁明清,何娜,何勤. 葡萄糖修饰的载胰岛素脂质体以包封率为指标的制备工艺研究 [J]. 解放军药学报, 2010, 26(3): 219-222
Yi Mao-quan, Yuan Ming-qing, He Na, He Qin. Preparation of Glucosylated Liposomes With High Encapsulation Efficiency of Insulin [J]. Pharmaceutical Journal of Chinese People's Liberation Army, 2010, 26(3): 219-222
- [9] 徐利娟,刘华刚等. 莪术油近五年的研究进展 [J]. 医学综述, 2010, 16(3): 447-450
Cao Li-juan, Liu Hua-gang et al. Research Survey of Zedoary Oil the Past Five Years [J]. Medical Recapitulate, 2010, 16(3): 447-450
- [10] 虞秀柳,曾聪彦,梅全喜. 82 例莪术油注射液不良反应文献分析[J]. 中国药物警戒, 2010, 7(5): 306-308
Yu Xiu-liu, Zeng Cong-yan, Mei Quan-xi. Literature Analysis of 82 Adverse Drug Reaction Reports of Zedoary turmeric oil Injection [J]. Chinese Journal of Pharmacovigilance, 2010, 7(5): 306-308
- [11] 王文泽,赵燕燕,李锐,赵余庆. 椒目的化学成分与生物活性研究进展[J]. 中草药, 2007, 38(12): 1913-1915
Wang Wen-ze, Zhao Yan-yan, Li Xian, Zhao Yu-qing. Advances in studies on chemical constituents in seeds of *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* and their bioactivities [J]. Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs, 2007, 38(12): 1913-1915
- [12] Xia W, Mullin RJ, Keith BR, et al. Anti-tumor activity of GW572016 : a dual tyrosine kinase inhibitor blocks EGF activation of EGFR/erb-B2 and downstream Erk1/2 and AKT pathways [J]. Oncogene, 2002, 21(41): 6255-63
- [13] Zhou H, Kim YS, Peletier A, et al. Effects of the EGFR/HER2 kinase inhibitor GW572016 on EGFR- and HER2-overexpressing breast cancer cell line proliferation, radiosensitization, and resistance [J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2004, 58(2): 344-52
- [14] Chu I, Blackwell K, Chen S, et al. The dual ErbB1/ErbB2 inhibitor, lapatinib (GW572016), cooperates with tamoxifen to inhibit both cell proliferation and estrogen-dependent gene expression in antiestrogen-resistant breast cancer [J]. Cancer Res, 2005, 65(1): 18-25
- [15] 马培奇. 美国 2007 年批准的抗肿瘤、抗感染和抗病毒新药. 上海医药, 2008, 29(6): 277-280
Pei-qi MA. The antitumor, anti-infection and antiviral new drugs was approved by The United States in 2007. Shanghai Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal, 2008, 29(6): 277-280
- [16] Liang K, Ang KK, Milas L, et al. The epidermal growth factor receptor mediates radioresistance [J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2003, 57(1): 246-254
- [17] Kondo N, Tsukuda M, Ishiguro Y, et al. Antitumor effects of lapatinib (GW572016), a dual inhibitor of EGFR and HER-2, in combination with cisplatin or paclitaxel on head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Oncol Rep, 2010, 23(4): 957-963
- [18] Sundvall M, Kärnä A, Nordberg J, et al. EGFR targeting drugs in the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Expert Opin Emerg Drugs, 2010, 15(2): 185-201
- [19] Rusnak DW, Lackey K, Affleck K, et al. The effects of the novel, reversible epidermal growth factor receptor/ErbB-2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor, GW2016, on the growth of human normal and tumor-derived cell lines in vitro and in vivo [J]. Mol Cancer Ther, 2001, 1(2): 85-94
- [20] Giannopoulou E, Antonacopoulou A, Floratou K, et al. Dual targeting of EGFR and HER-2 in colon cancer cell lines [J]. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol, 2009, 63(6): 973-981
- [21] Havaleshko DM, Smith SC, Cho H, et al. Comparison of global versus epidermal growth factor receptor pathway profiling for prediction of lapatinib sensitivity in bladder cancer [J]. Neoplasia, 2009, 11(11): 1185-1193
- [22] Kimball KJ, Numnum TM, Kirby TO, et al. A phase I study of lapatinib in combination with carboplatin in women with platinum sensitive recurrent ovarian carcinoma [J]. Gynecol Oncol, 2008, 111(1): 95-101
- [23] Greil R, Borstnar S, Petrakova K, et al. Combination Therapy of Lapatinib and Capecitabine for ErbB2-Positive Metastatic or Locally Advanced Breast Cancer: Results from the Lapatinib Expanded Access Program (LEAP) in Central and Eastern Europe [J]. Onkologie, 2011, 34(5): 233-238

(上接第 747 页)

- [12] Xia W, Mullin RJ, Keith BR, et al. Anti-tumor activity of GW572016 : a dual tyrosine kinase inhibitor blocks EGF activation of EGFR/erb-B2 and downstream Erk1/2 and AKT pathways [J]. Oncogene, 2002, 21(41): 6255-63
- [13] Zhou H, Kim YS, Peletier A, et al. Effects of the EGFR/HER2 kinase inhibitor GW572016 on EGFR- and HER2-overexpressing breast cancer cell line proliferation, radiosensitization, and resistance [J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2004, 58(2): 344-52
- [14] Chu I, Blackwell K, Chen S, et al. The dual ErbB1/ErbB2 inhibitor, lapatinib (GW572016), cooperates with tamoxifen to inhibit both cell proliferation and estrogen-dependent gene expression in antiestrogen-resistant breast cancer [J]. Cancer Res, 2005, 65(1): 18-25
- [15] 马培奇. 美国 2007 年批准的抗肿瘤、抗感染和抗病毒新药. 上海医药, 2008, 29(6): 277-280
Pei-qi MA. The antitumor, anti-infection and antiviral new drugs was approved by The United States in 2007. Shanghai Medical and Pharmaceutical Journal, 2008, 29(6): 277-280
- [16] Liang K, Ang KK, Milas L, et al. The epidermal growth factor receptor mediates radioresistance [J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2003, 57(1): 246-254
- [17] Kondo N, Tsukuda M, Ishiguro Y, et al. Antitumor effects of lapatinib (GW572016), a dual inhibitor of EGFR and HER-2, in combination with cisplatin or paclitaxel on head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Oncol Rep, 2010, 23(4): 957-963
- [18] Sundvall M, Kärnä A, Nordberg J, et al. EGFR targeting drugs in the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Expert Opin Emerg Drugs, 2010, 15(2): 185-201
- [19] Rusnak DW, Lackey K, Affleck K, et al. The effects of the novel, reversible epidermal growth factor receptor/ErbB-2 tyrosine kinase inhibitor, GW2016, on the growth of human normal and tumor-derived cell lines in vitro and in vivo [J]. Mol Cancer Ther, 2001, 1(2): 85-94
- [20] Giannopoulou E, Antonacopoulou A, Floratou K, et al. Dual targeting of EGFR and HER-2 in colon cancer cell lines [J]. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol, 2009, 63(6): 973-981
- [21] Havaleshko DM, Smith SC, Cho H, et al. Comparison of global versus epidermal growth factor receptor pathway profiling for prediction of lapatinib sensitivity in bladder cancer [J]. Neoplasia, 2009, 11(11): 1185-1193
- [22] Kimball KJ, Numnum TM, Kirby TO, et al. A phase I study of lapatinib in combination with carboplatin in women with platinum sensitive recurrent ovarian carcinoma [J]. Gynecol Oncol, 2008, 111(1): 95-101
- [23] Greil R, Borstnar S, Petrakova K, et al. Combination Therapy of Lapatinib and Capecitabine for ErbB2-Positive Metastatic or Locally Advanced Breast Cancer: Results from the Lapatinib Expanded Access Program (LEAP) in Central and Eastern Europe [J]. Onkologie, 2011, 34(5): 233-238