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S100A4 在子宫内膜癌中的表达及其临床病理意义*

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摘要 目的:检测 S100A4 在子宫内膜癌中的表达并分析其与子宫内膜癌临床病理指标的相关性,为子宫内膜癌的临床诊断、治疗及与预后预测提供参考依据。**方法:**采用免疫组织化学技术检测比较 70 例子宫内膜癌和 40 例正常子宫内膜组织中 S100A4 的表达,并分析子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与患者临床病理指标和生存期的相关性。**结果:**70 例子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的阳性表达率为 57.14%(40/70),40 例正常子宫内膜组织中 S100A4 的阳性表达率为 10%(4/40),显著低于子宫内膜癌组织($P<0.05$)。子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与患者的年龄和淋巴结转移无显著相关,但与肿块浸润子宫肌壁深度、分化程度、临床分期均呈显著相关 ($P<0.05$)。S100A4 呈阳性表达的子宫内膜癌患者的生存率和生存期均较 S100A4 呈阴性表达病例显著降低或缩短 ($P=0.01$)。**结论:**子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 呈异常高表达,与子宫内膜癌的发生发展和预后密切相关,可能作为子宫内膜癌诊断和预后预测的参考标志物。

关键词:S100A4;诊断;预后预测;子宫内膜癌

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Expression and Clinicopathological Significance of S100A4 in Endometrial Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: The aim of this study was to detect the expression of S100A4 in endometrial cancer and analyze its correlation with the clinicopathological features of endometrial cancer so as to provide references for the clinical diagnosis, treatment and prognostic prediction of endometrial cancer. **Methods:** The expression of S100A4 was detected by immunohistochemistry in 70 cases of endometrial carcinoma and 40 cases of normal endometrium, and the correlation of S100A4 expression with clinical pathology index and survival was analyzed. **Results:** The positive rate of S100A4 expression in 70 cases of endometrial carcinoma tissues was 57.14% (40/70), which was significantly higher than that in 40 cases of normal endometrial tissue (10%, $P<0.05$). The expression of S100A4 had no significant correlation with the age and lymph node metastasis, but was significantly correlated with the tumor invasion depth of uterine muscle wall, differentiation degree and clinical stage ($P<0.05$). The survival rate and survival time of endometrial cancer with S100A4 positive expression was markedly lower or shorter than those with S100A4 negative expression ($P=0.01$). **Conclusion:** Abnormal upregulation of S100A4 expression was found in endometrial carcinoma and was closely related to the occurrence and prognostic prediction of endometrial carcinoma. S100A4 may be used as a marker of the diagnosis and prognosis of endometrial cancer.

Key words: S100A4; Diagnosis; Prognostic prediction; Endometrial Cancer

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R365; R737.33 **Document code:** A

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前言

S100A4 蛋白是 S100 钙结合蛋白家族的小分子蛋白,通过与目标蛋白的相互作用,参与各种细胞内外过程,如蛋白质的磷酸化、细胞骨架成分或 Ca^{2+} 稳态动力学等。研究表明 S100A4 的表达异常升高与肿瘤的恶性程度、转移、血管生成和化疗敏感性密切相关。关于 S100A4 与女性生殖系统肿瘤的关系有一些研究报道,如低氧诱导卵巢癌 S100A4 低甲基化而使其蛋白

过表达,进一步增加癌细胞侵袭和转移^[1]。S100A4 可通过 TGF- β 1 信号通路上调及介导子宫内膜癌侵袭^[2]。在子宫内膜良性病变和低级别肿瘤中存在 S100A4 基因甲基化和蛋白低表达,而在高级别肿瘤中 S100A4 呈高表达,低甲基化可能在子宫内膜癌变后期调节一些基因的表达^[3],S100A4 表达也提示子宫内膜癌预后差^[4]。本研究旨在从临床病理角度检测 S100A4 在子宫内膜癌中的表达并较系统地分析其与子宫内膜癌临床病理指标的相关性,以期子宫内膜癌的临床诊断、治

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疗及与后预测提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料

70 例子宫内膜癌患者为湖南省肿瘤医院 2002 年 1 月~2005 年 12 月妇科收治的住院病人,均进行子宫内膜癌根治术,术前未进行放疗、化疗等治疗。术后子宫内膜癌根治标本进一步进行病理检查,高分化腺癌 35 例,中-低分化腺癌 35 例;平均年龄 53.4 ± 4.6 岁(35~79 岁)。收集 40 例正常子宫内膜组织作为对照,包括增生期子宫内膜 18 例,分泌期子宫内膜 12 例,老年性子宫内膜 10 例,均为在妇科进行诊断性刮宫的妇女,平均年龄 55.4 ± 3.2 岁(38~75 岁)。手术标本经 10% 福尔马林固定、脱水、石蜡包埋、HE 染色及免疫组化染色。

1.2 主要试剂和仪器

兔抗人 S100A4 多克隆抗体购自英国 Abcam 公司(ab41532)。柠檬酸盐抗原修复液(粉剂)(0.01M, pH 6.0, MVS-0066), 0.01MPBS(pH 7.2-7.4)。DAB 显色试剂盒(Polymer, Kit-0015)和 ElivisionTM plus Poly HRP (鼠/兔)Kit-9902 免疫组化试剂盒均为福建迈新生物技术公司产品。家用微波炉(格兰仕)用于抗原微波修复。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 常规 HE 切片和免疫组织化学技术 切片厚度 $4 \mu\text{m}$, 常规烤片、二甲苯、梯度酒精脱蜡至水,用 PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次

3 min。置于 pH6.0 柠檬酸抗原修复液在微波炉中修复 20 min。滴加 3% 过氧化氢,室温下孵育 10 min,以阻断内源性过氧化物酶的活性。PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 3 min。除去 PBS 液,每张切片滴加第一抗体,4℃ 过夜。PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 3 min。滴加聚合物增强剂(试剂 A),室温下孵育 20 min。PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 3 min。滴加酶标抗鼠/兔聚合物(试剂 B),室温下孵育 30 min。PBS 冲洗 3 次,每次 3 分钟。滴加新鲜配制的 DAB,显微镜下观察 3-5 min。自来水冲洗,苏木素复染,0.1% HCl 分化,自来水冲洗,PBS 返蓝。经梯度酒精脱水干燥,中性树胶封片。PBS 替代一抗作为阴性对照。两名高级病理医师判断结果。

1.4 统计学方法

实验数据采用 SPSS13.0 软件进行统计分析,两组间 S100A4 的阳性表达率比较及其与子宫内膜癌患者临床病理指标的相关性分析用卡方检验(χ^2 test),用 Kaplan-Meier 法绘制生存曲线,曲线之间的差异通过对数秩检验分析,以 $P < 0.05$ 认为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 S100A4 在子宫内膜癌和正常子宫内膜组织中的表达比较

S100A4 阳性表达定位于细胞胞浆,见图 1。70 例子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的阳性表达率为 57.14%(40/70),40 例正常子宫内膜组织中 S100A4 的阳性表达率为 10%(4/40),显著低于子宫内膜癌组织,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。

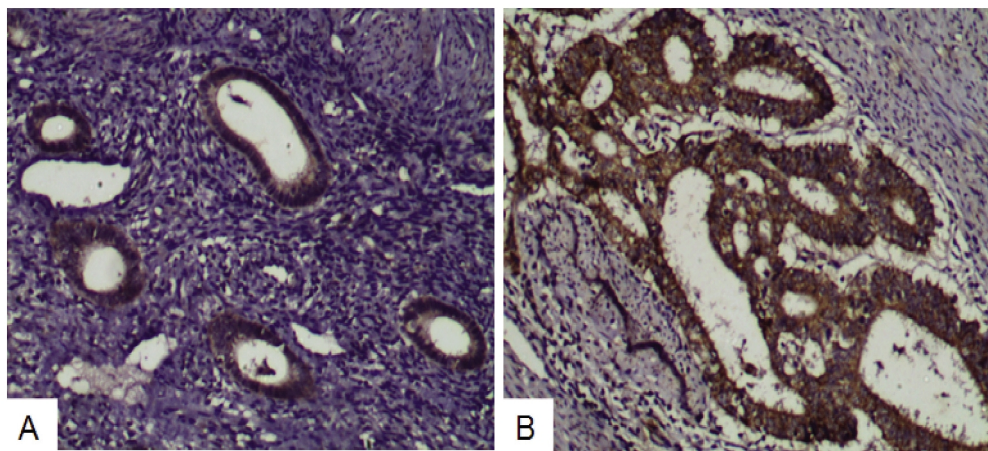


图 1 S100A4 在子宫内膜癌和正常子宫内膜组织中的表达(200×)

Fig. 1 Expression of S100A4 in the endometrial cancer and normal endometrial tissues(200×)

A: S100A4 在正常子宫内膜组织中的表达 Expression of S100A4 in normal endometrial tissues

B: S100A4 在子宫内膜癌中的表达 Expression of S100A4 in endometrial cancer tissues

2.2 子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与临床病理特征的相关性

如表 1 所示,子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与患者的年龄无显著相关($P > 0.05$),与肿块浸润子宫肌壁的深度、分化程度、临床分期和淋巴结转移均显著相关($P < 0.05$)。与 S100A4 呈阴性表达的子宫内膜癌患者比较,S100A4 呈阳性表达的子宫内膜癌患者的临床分期更晚,肿瘤浸润肌壁更深,分化程度更差,恶性程度更高,更易发生淋巴结转移,见表 2。

2.3 子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与患者生存曲线的关系

Kaplan-Meier 分析显示 S100A4 呈阳性表达的子宫内膜癌患者的生存曲线与 S100A4 呈阴性表达的病例比较具有统计

学差异,前者的生存率显著低于后者($P = 0.01$),提示 S100A4 的高表达预示子宫内膜癌的预后较差,见图 2。

3 讨论

钙结合蛋白 S100A4 蛋白具有广泛的生物学功能,如调节血管生成、细胞的存活和迁移。有研究报道在实验动物模型中 S100A4 蛋白可促进恶性肿瘤转移,并且其表达与某些类型肿瘤的预后相关。本研究主要从临床病理学角度探讨了 S100A4 蛋白的表达与子宫内膜癌发生、发展和预后的关系。

S100A4 在不同恶性肿瘤中的阳性表达率不同。在 83 例胰

表 1 子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与临床病理指标的相关性
Table 1 Correlation of S100A4 expression with the clinicopathological features of endometrial Cancer

指标 Index	病例数 Cases number	S100A4		P
		阳性	阴性	
		Positive 40	Negative 30	
年龄(Age)				
≤ 60	43	26	17	0.1213
> 60	27	14	13	
浸润肌壁深度(Muscular wall invasion depth)				
< 1/2	50	23	27	0.026
≥ 1/2	20	17	3	
分化程度(Degree of differentiation)				
高分化	35	15	20	0.001
Well-differentiated				
中 - 低分化	35	25	10	
Moderately-poorly differentiated				
FIGO 分期(FIGO Stage)				
I - II	52	24	28	0.014
III -IV	18	16	2	
淋巴结转移(Lymphatic metastasis)				
Negative	45	20	25	0.017
Positive	25	20	5	

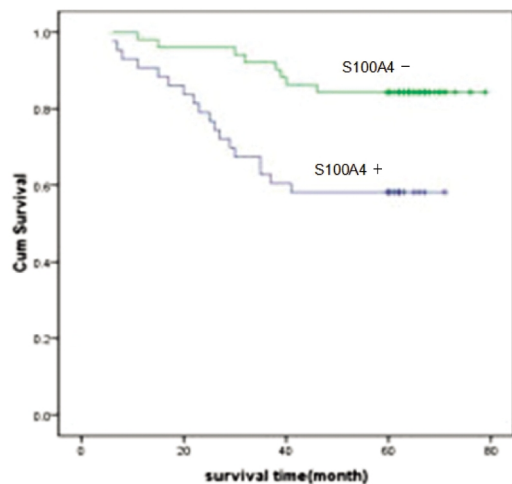


图 2 子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 的表达与患者生存曲线的关系
Fig. 2 The relationship between S100A4 expression and survival curve of patients with endometrial cancer

腺癌中, S100A4 阳性占 58%^[5]。S100A4 在胃炎、肠上皮化生、非典型增生、腺癌的阳性率分别为 19.2%、23.3%、34.9%、55.2%^[6]。尽管大部分研究结果支持该蛋白在恶性肿瘤组织中的表达高于良性和正常组织,但也有研究报道 S100A4 的表达下调与肿瘤发生有关,如针对皮肤癌的研究显示 DNA 甲基化导致 S100A4 的下调与皮肤癌的发生密切相关^[7]。既往有研究报道 S100A4 蛋白在 35 例子宫内膜癌组织中的阳性率为 25.9%,显著高于正常子宫内膜组织,且与组织分化、临床分期、淋巴结转

移、生存期密切相关^[4],本研究结果与之相似。

此外,本研究也探讨了 S100A4 的表达与子宫内膜癌侵袭和转移的相关性,发现 S100A4 的表达增加与子宫内膜癌患者的淋巴结转移、肿块浸润子宫肌壁深度、分化程度、临床分期均显著相关。S100A4 表达越高的患者临床分期更晚,肿瘤浸润肌壁更深,肿瘤分化程度更差更易发生淋巴结转移,恶性程度更高,提示 S100A4 的表达增加可能与子宫内膜癌的进展有关。在多种恶性肿瘤中, S100A4 均与恶性肿瘤的恶性程度、侵袭性、转移能力和不良预后密切相关。在肝细胞性肝癌中, S100A4 的高表达与肿瘤的侵袭性和恶性表型有关^[8]。中低分化肝细胞癌中 S100A4 的表达高于高分化癌, S100A4 阳性表达的病例复发风险增加,且总生存期缩短^[9]。与正常小肠组织和腺瘤比较,小肠腺癌中 S100A4 呈过表达,且与淋巴结转移、侵犯神经、和生存期短有关^[10]。在肺鳞癌中, S100A4 的表达与淋巴结转移、复发有关。S100A4 表达也是用于生存期评价的独立预后因子,提示复发高风险和预后差^[11-13]。在头颈部鳞癌中,阻断 S100A4 的表达可减少癌细胞转移并促进其分化^[14,15]。S100A4 与肾透明细胞癌的侵袭和转移有关^[16]。淋巴结和腹膜转移灶中 S100A4 的表达高于胃癌原发灶^[17]。这些研究结果均支持 S100A4 具有促进恶性肿瘤侵袭和转移的作用。

虽然本研究没有涉及 S100A4 的作用机制,但有报道显示 S100A4 可以通过多条信号通路促进肿瘤的侵袭和转移。在肝细胞癌中, S100A4 可通过 NF- κ B 依赖性 MMP9 活化促进癌细胞转移^[18,19]。关于松弛素对乳腺癌细胞作用的研究发现松弛素增加癌细胞的侵袭性部分是通过上调 S100A4、MMP-2 和 MMP-9 的表达实现^[20]。在食道癌中, S100A4 通过 AKT/Slug 通路调节癌细胞的迁移和侵袭行为^[21,22],通过下调 E-cadherin 的表达来增加食道癌细胞的迁移^[23]。低氧诱导的 S100A4 CPG 低甲基化与卵巢癌细胞中 S100A4 表达上调和转移表型有关^[1]。这些信号通路是否也在子宫内膜癌中起作用尚有待于进一步求证。

综上所述,本研究结果表明子宫内膜癌组织中 S100A4 呈异常高表达,与子宫内膜癌的发生发展和预后密切相关,可能作为子宫内膜癌诊断和预后预测的参考标志物。

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