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肺癌组织中 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白的表达及临床意义

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摘要目的:检测蛋白增殖细胞核抗原(PCNA)、p63 和 p53 在肺癌组织中的表达情况,以探讨三者在肺癌的发生、发展中的生物学作用和临床意义。**方法:**选取 195 例肺癌组织(其中 57 例有癌旁组织),应用组织芯片技术和免疫组织化学方法观察三种蛋白的表达情况,并研究三者之间及其与临床病理参数的关系。**结果:**PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白在肺癌组织中的阳性表达率分别为 96.41%、38.46% 及 58.46%,但三者在癌旁组织中均无表达,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);在肺癌组织中,PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白的表达情况均与组织分型有关($P < 0.05$),且 PCNA、p53 蛋白表达与分化程度有关($P < 0.05$),分化越差,表达越高;p53 表达与 PCNA 表达呈正相关($r=0.352, P=0.043$),p63 与 p53、PCNA 的表达不相关($P > 0.05$)。**结论:**肺癌组织中 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白的表达升高,三者均在肺癌的发生、发展中发挥着重要作用,并且临床可通过检测三者的蛋白水平,作为鉴别肺鳞状细胞癌与其他类型癌的重要参考指标,为病理诊断提供依据。

关键词:肺肿瘤;PCNA ;p63;p53;组织芯片

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Expression and Clinical Implication of PCNA, p63 and p53 in Lung Cancers

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the expression of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), p63 and p53 in lung cancer tissues and to gain an insight into their biological significance in carcinogenesis of lung neoplasms. **Methods:** 195 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded specimens of lung cancers and 57 matched surrounding tissue specimens as control were examined for PCNA, p63 and p53 protein expression by immunohistochemistry using tissue microarray. And the relationship between expressions of PCNA, p63, p53 and the clinicopathologic characteristics was analyzed. **Results:** The positivity of PCNA, p63, p53 in lung cancer was 96.41%, 38.46% and 58.46%, however, there were no expressions in surrounding tissues ($P < 0.05$). The correlations between the expression of PCNA, p63, p53 and the tissue type, between the expression of PCNA, p63 and differentiation were confirmed, and the worse the differentiation, the higher the expression ($P < 0.05$). Besides there was a positive correlation between the p53 and PCNA ($r=0.352, P=0.043$), no correlation between the p63 and p53, PCNA. **Conclusion:** The expression of PCNA, p63 and p53 are significantly increased in lung cancer. They play an important role in the carcinogenesis of lung cancer and may help to distinguish squamous cell carcinomas from other three types of lung neoplasms in diagnostic pathology.

Key words: Lung neoplasms; PCNA; p63; p53; Tissue microarray

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前言

肺癌是我国最常见的恶性肿瘤之一^[1],近年来肺癌在临床治疗方面取得了很大的进展,但肺癌的 5 年生存率仍然相对较低^[2]。病理诊断一直都是肺癌诊断的金标准,但在近些年肺癌的分子遗传学理论研究有了突破性进展,从而将肺癌的治疗带入了分子靶向治疗时代。p53 基因存在于人体正常细胞,在体内控制着与肿瘤生成和生长相关的多种基因的表达,并受到 Mdm2、p19-Arf 等的调节控制^[3,4],体内的正常 p53 基因为野生型 p53,能够抑制细胞癌变,而突变后的 p53 基因,即突变型 p53,具有促进细胞癌转化的作用^[5]。p63 是 p53 家族的一员,在

肿瘤的发生和发展中具有重要作用,一方面可促进肿瘤生长,而另一方面则可抑制肿瘤发生^[6,7]。在本研究中,我们通过组织芯片以及免疫组织化学法来检测肺癌细胞中增殖细胞核抗原 (Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen, PCNA)、p63 及 p53 的表达情况,并探讨他们与肺癌的关系,为肺癌的鉴别诊断和治疗提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料

来自本院 2012 年 1 月 ~2015 年 6 月期间的 195 例手术切除肺癌石蜡标本,其中 57 例含有对应的癌旁组织。所有患者在手术之前均未接受放疗或者化疗,并具有完整的病理资料,男性 134 例,女性 61 例,年龄 28~89 岁,平均(60.35 ± 15.82)岁。鳞状细胞癌 70 例,腺癌 83 例,细支气管肺泡癌 27 例,小细胞

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癌 15 例(组织学分型根据 2015 年 WHO 发表的肺肿瘤组织学的新分类^[8]);鳞状细胞癌中,高分化癌 20 例,中分化癌 40 例,低分化癌 10 例。根据 2015 年国际肺癌研究协会(IASLC)制定的肺癌 TNM 分期标准,分为 I/II 期 115 例,III/IV 期 80 例,有淋巴转移 85 例,无淋巴转移 110 例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 主要试剂 兔抗人 p63 多克隆抗体(ab53039, Abcam)和鼠抗人 p53(DO-1)单克隆抗体(sc-126, Santa Cruz Biotechnology),鼠抗人 PCNA(F-2)单克隆抗体(sc-25280, Santa Cruz Biotechnology),抗体稀释度均为 1:100;超敏 SP 试剂盒,DAB 显色试剂盒(北京索莱宝科技有限公司),苏木精染液(上海哈灵生物科技有限公司)。

1.2.2 实验方法 采用 4% 中性福尔马林固定所有试验标本,石蜡包埋,切片。构建组织芯片:根据 HE 切片,选取存档组织蜡块,选取代表性病变部位,另取一新的空白蜡块(45 mm×30 mm×20 mm)采用构建仪打一直径约 2 mm 的孔,然后从选定的组织蜡块中取一直径约 2 mm 的组织,放进空白蜡块小孔。依次把所有患者的组织标本均放进另一新的空白蜡块小孔内,每例均选取一个复点并记录,采用石蜡切片机连续切片。最后采用免疫组织化学法进行染色,采用 SP 三步法,以 PBS 为阴性对照。

1.2.3 结果判定 PCNA、p63 和 p53 阳性染色为棕褐色或棕黄色,位于细胞核内。参考 Mathew^[9] 等报道的阳性细胞数与染色强度相结合的二级计分法。阳性细胞计数:0 分:<5%;1 分:5%~25%;2 分:26%~50%;3 分:51%~75%;4 分:>75%。染色强度分级标准:淡黄色计 1 分;黄色或深黄色计 2 分;褐或棕褐色计 3 分。将阳性细胞数与染色强度计分相乘,1 分视为阴性(-),>1 视为阳性,其中 1~4 分视为弱阳性(+),5~8 分视为阳性(++)9~12 分视为强阳性(+++)。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS20.0 软件对数据进行处理,计数资料经由 n 或% 表示,经由卡方 X² 检验进行比较,蛋白表达情况和临床病理参数之间的关系经由 Kendall 进行相关性分析。P<0.05 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白在肺癌组织中的表达

共构建三张组织芯片,包含 195 个癌组织以及 57 个癌旁组织,HE 染色结果表明所选组织具有代表性,存在个别掉点者经常规石蜡切片,再采用免疫组化法进行染色补充。染色结果显示,PCNA、p63 以及 p53 在细胞核中均有不同程度表达,阳性呈现棕黄色或棕褐色,PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白在肺癌组织中的阳性表达率分别为 96.41%、38.46% 及 58.46%,但三者在癌旁组织中均无表达,差异有统计学意义(均 P<0.05)。

2.2 肺癌组织中 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白与病理参数的关系

肺癌组织中三种蛋白和病理参数的关系如下(表 1):PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白的表达情况均与组织分型有关(P<0.05),其中,小细胞癌(Small Cell Lung Carcinoma, SCLC)PCNA 蛋白阳性率(60.00%)显著低于鳞状细胞癌(Squamous Cell Carcinoma, SCC)(98.57%)、腺癌(Adenocarcinoma, AC)(98.80%)、细

支气管肺泡癌(Bronchioloalveolar Carcinoma, BAC)(92.59%)(P<0.05),且 SCC 中的 p63、p53 蛋白阳性表达率(84.29%,80.00%)均显著高于 AC(12.05%,48.19%)、BAC(14.81%,40.74%)、SCLC(13.33%,46.67%)(P<0.05)。PCNA、p53 蛋白表达与分化程度有关(P<0.05),分化越差,表达越高。PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白表达与性别、年龄、肿瘤大小、临床分期及有无淋巴转移无关(P>0.05)。

2.3 肺癌组织中 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白表达的相关性分析

p53 表达与 PCNA 表达呈正相关($r=0.352, P=0.043$)。p63 与 p53、PCNA 的表达及临床病理参数不相关(P>0.05)。

3 讨论

肺癌恶性程度高,是目前发病率和死亡率居首位的恶性肿瘤,但多数患者在确诊时已是晚期^[10]。随着对肿瘤发病机制及其生物学特点研究的不断深入,以特异性高、不良反应轻为特点的肺癌分子靶向治疗成为研究的热点^[11]。在本研究中,我们通过组织芯片以及免疫组化法来观察 PCNA、p63 和 p53 在肺癌组织中的表达及与临床病理参数的关系,揭示蛋白表达与肺癌的关系。

PCNA 水平反映了细胞增殖能力,并且 PCNA 可调节 G1 期细胞进入 S 期,参与了 DNA 复制过程所需的聚合酶的合成,其水平的高低与细胞增殖速度密切相关^[12]。本研究中,PCNA 在肺癌中的阳性表达率为 96.41%,且 PCNA 表达情况与肺癌的分化程度相关,分化差的组织 PCNA 阳性率比分化程度好的组织更高(P<0.05)。说明 PCNA 蛋白表达异常升高与肺癌的发生发展有密切关系,它可反映瘤细胞分化的高低,同时也可预示着肿瘤恶性度的高低。

p63 是 p53 家族的一员,两者在蛋白质结构上有较高的同源性,p63 蛋白产物包含两类:一类为 TAp63,和 p53 的功能比较类似,能将 p53 靶基因的转录反式激活^[13];另一类为△Np63,其不具有将 p53 靶基因的转录反式激活的功能,但可诱导细胞凋亡的功能,并且处于高水平表达时,可能降低 p53 的转录活性,进一步抑制细胞凋亡^[14]。大量研究发现,p63 的表达与肺癌有关^[15]。本研究发现,肺癌组织中 p63 和 p53 蛋白阳性表达率分别为 38.46% 及 58.46%,而在癌旁正常组织中不表达,说明 p63 和 p53 蛋白表达异常升高会促进肺癌的发生,且两者在鳞状细胞癌中阳性表达率均高于小细胞癌、细支气管肺泡癌、腺癌。说明 p63 可以作为鉴别肺鳞状细胞癌的参考指标^[16,17]。此外,本研究发现,p53 蛋白表达与分化程度有关(P<0.05),分化越差,表达越高,与文献报道一致^[18]。所以在肺癌中,也可以通过检测 p53 的表达量来间接反映肿瘤的分化情况。

此外,本研究发现,p53 与 PCNA 表达呈正相关(R=0.352, P<0.05),说明两者在肺癌的发生发展过程中发挥协同作用,抑癌基因 p53 的突变是癌症发生、发展过程中重要而且频繁的分子事件,肿瘤分化越差,p53 的表达越高,增殖活性越高,PCNA 能够反映细胞的增殖活性的重要指标,故 p53 与 PCNA 之间存在正性相关关系。p63 的表达可能影响细胞增殖活性^[19,20],但本次研究中未发现 p63 和 PCNA 表达存在相关性,可能与 p63 的两类亚型有关。

综上所述,肺癌组织中,PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白的表达均

表 1 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白与临床病理特征之间的关系[n(%)]

Table 1 The relationship between expressions of PCNA, p63, p53 and the clinicopathologic characteristics[n(%)]

| Characteristics | n | PCNA protein | | | p63 protein | | | p53 protein | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------------|--------|-------|
| | | Positive (%) | X ² | P | Positive (%) | X ² | P | Positive (%) | X ² | P | |
| Gender | Male | 134 | 129 (96.27) | 0.025 | 0.875 | 50 (37.31) | 0.239 | 0.625 | 83 (61.94) | 2.135 | 0.144 |
| | Female | 61 | 59 (96.72) | | | 25 (40.98) | | | 31 (50.82) | | |
| Age (year) | <40 | 10 | 9 (90.00) | | | 4 (40.00) | | | 5 (50.00) | | |
| | 41-60 | 91 | 87 (95.60) | 1.94 | 0.379 | 27 (29.67) | 5.765 | 0.056 | 62 (68.13) | 2.021 | 0.364 |
| | >60 | 94 | 92 (97.87) | | | 44 (46.81) | | | 47 (50.00) | | |
| Tissue type | SCC | 70 | 69 (98.57) | | | 59 (84.29) | | | 56 (80.00) | | |
| | AC | 83 | 82 (98.80) | 42.376 | 0.000 | 10 (12.05) | 96.949 | 0.000 | 40 (48.19) | 21.327 | 0.000 |
| | BAC | 27 | 25 (92.59) | | | 4 (14.81) | | | 11 (40.74) | | |
| Cytological classification | SCLC | 15 | 9 (60.00) | | | 2 (13.33) | | | 7 (46.67) | | |
| | High differentiation | 39 | 34 (87.18) | | | 18 (46.15) | | | 18 (46.15) | | |
| | Medium differentiation | 103 | 98 (95.15) | 7.633 | 0.022 | 57 (55.34) | 4.47 | 0.107 | 62 (60.19) | 11.043 | 0.004 |
| Size (cm) | Low differentiation | 53 | 53 (100.00) | | | 20 (37.74) | | | 42 (79.25) | | |
| | <3 | 61 | 58 (95.08) | | | 23 (37.70) | | | 37 (60.66) | | |
| | >6 | 49 | 47 (95.92) | | | 15 (30.61) | | | 24 (48.98) | | |
| Pathological stage | I/II | 115 | 109 (94.78) | 2.145 | 0.143 | 49 (42.61) | 2.032 | 0.154 | 65 (56.52) | 0.434 | 0.51 |
| | III/IV | 80 | 79 (98.75) | | | 26 (32.50) | | | 49 (61.25) | | |
| Lymph node metastasis | with | 85 | 81 (96.29) | 0.543 | 0.461 | 36 (42.35) | 0.965 | 0.326 | 50 (58.82) | 0.008 | 0.928 |
| | without | 110 | 107 (97.27) | | | 39 (35.45) | | | 64 (58.18) | | |

高于癌旁组织，说明三者均在肺癌的发生中发挥着重要作用。并且在肺癌的不同组织分型中，PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白的表达也存在着显著差异，可以通过检测三者的蛋白水平，作为鉴别肺鳞状细胞癌的参考指标。另外，p53 与 PCNA 蛋白表达呈正相关。所以，检测肺癌中 PCNA、p63 和 p53 蛋白表达水平，可以为临床提供重要的参考价值。

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