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胃癌患者围术期血清 TNF- α , NO 及 IGF- II 水平变化及意义

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摘要 目的:探讨胃癌患者围手术期血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、一氧化氮(NO)及胰岛素样生长因子-II(IGF-II)水平的变化及其临床意义。**方法:**收集2014年8月至2016年8月于我院收治的117例行胃癌根治术的胃癌患者(病例组),随机选取的60例健康体检者(对照组)为研究对象,采用酶联免疫测定法(ELISA)测定两组的血清TNF- α 水平,硝酸还原法测定NO水平,双抗体放射免疫法测定IGF-II水平。**结果:**病例组患者术前血清TNF- α 、IGF-II水平均高于对照组,NO水平低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。病例组术后3d、7d、10d血清TNF- α 、IGF-II水平均呈逐渐下降趋势,且均低于术前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),术后10d血清TNF- α 、IGF-II水平与对照组比较无差异($P>0.05$);而血清NO水平在术后3d、7d、10d均呈逐渐上升趋势,且均高于术前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),术后10d血清NO水平与对照组比较无差异($P>0.05$)。经Pearson积矩相关分析,术前病例组患者TNF- α 、IGF-II之间呈正相关关系($r=0.733, P<0.05$),TNF- α 、IGF-II与NO之间均呈负相关关系($r=-0.681, -0.716, P<0.05$)。**结论:**胃癌患者术前血清TNF- α 、IGF-II呈高表达,NO呈低表达,术后随着时间的延长,TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO逐渐趋于正常,联合检测围手术期血清TNF- α 、NO、IGF-II有助于早期评估胃癌病情及判断预后。

关键词:胃癌;围手术期;肿瘤坏死因子- α ;一氧化氮;胰岛素样生长因子-II

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Expression of Perioperative Serum TNF- α , NO, IGF- II in Patients with Gastric Cancer and its Significance

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the expression of perioperative serum tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), nitric oxide(NO), insulin-like growth factor II(IGF- II) in patients with gastric cancer and its clinical significance. **Methods:** 117 patients with gastric cancer underwent radical gastrectomy (case group) and 60 healthy volunteers (control group) selected randomly in our hospital from August 2014 to August 2016 were collected. The TNF- α level of two groups was detected by the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA), the NO levels was detected by the nitrate reduction, the IGF-II level was detected by the double-antibody radioimmunoassay. **Results:** The serum TNF- α , IGF-II levels of case group before operation were higher than those of control group, and the NO level was lower than that of control group, the differences were statistically significant($P<0.05$). The serum TNF- α , IGF-II levels showed a declining trend at 3 d, 7 d, 10 d after operation, and which were lower than those before operation, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the serum levels of TNF- α , IGF-II at 10 d after operation were not different ($P>0.05$). And serum NO levels at 3 d, 7 d, 10 d after operation were gradually increased, which were higher than that before operation, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$), there was no difference in serum NO level between the control group and 10d after operation($P>0.05$). By the Pearson product-moment correlation analysis, a positive association between TNF- α and IGF-II before operation was found($r=0.733, P<0.05$). There was a negative relationship between NO and TNF- α , IGF-II($r=-0.681, -0.716, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The serum TNF- α , IGF-II preoperative in patients with gastric cancer show high expression, and low expression of NO, with the extension of time, TNF- α , IGF- II, NO gradually became normal. Combined detection of serum TNF- α , NO and IGF- in the perioperative period is helpful to evaluate the prognosis of gastric cancer.

Key words: Gastric cancer; Perioperative; Tumor necrosis factor- α ; Nitric oxide; Insulin-like growth factor II

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前言

胃癌是常见的消化道恶性肿瘤,我国每年胃癌的新发病例

数约为40万,占全世界总发病例数的42%,随着人们生活方式的改变,胃癌的发病率呈不断上升的趋势^[1,2]。研究显示^[3],细胞免疫功能的紊乱在胃癌的发生发展过程中有重要作用,并且其

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与胃癌预后也有密切关系。手术是目前临床治疗胃癌的重要手段,它能够有效改善患者病情,延长生存时间。手术前后患者体内的免疫学指标是否会随着病情的改善而改变,目前相关的研究相对较少。肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)是由单核-巨噬细胞合成并分泌的内源性细胞因子,主要参与机体的炎症性反应,同时具有调节机体免疫功能以及介导抗肿瘤的功能^[4];胰岛素样生长因子-II (insulin-like growth factor-II, IGF-II) 主要由肝细胞分泌,具有促进细胞增殖及抗凋亡的作用,与胃癌的发生发展密切相关^[5];一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO) 通过一氧化氮合酶催化 L-精氨酸所产生,在肿瘤的转移及侵袭过程中发挥作用,具有诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡的功能^[6]。本研究旨在通过检测胃癌患者围手术期血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 水平来探讨其临床意义。现报道结果如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集 2014 年 8 月至 2016 年 8 月我院收治的 117 例行胃癌根治术的胃癌患者作为病例组,纳入标准:①胃镜结合术后病理组织学检查证实为胃癌的患者;②术前无放、化疗以及免疫治疗史者;③无手术禁忌症者;④患者及家属知情同意并且均签署了知情同意书;⑤符合医院伦理学要求。排除标准:①妊娠期、哺乳期的妇女;②心脏功能不全的患者;③肝、肾功能有障碍的患者;④感染性疾病、恶性肿瘤及其它可能影响本研究结果的疾病;⑤近 3 个月内未接受过免疫抑制剂等可能影响本研究结果的药物治疗者。其中男 65 例,女 52 例;年龄 35~76 岁,平均(43.8 $\pm$ 5.5)岁;TNM 分期^[7]:I 期 18 例,II 期 59 例,III 期 33 例,IV 期 7 例;组织分化程度:高分化 37 例,中、低分化 80 例;有淋巴结转移 42 例,无淋巴结转移 75 例;手术方式:57 例行全胃切除术,41 例行远端胃大部切除术,19 例行近端胃大部切除术。并于同期随机选取 60 例健康体检者作为对照组,其中男 37 例,女 23 例;年龄 30~77 岁,平均(41.5 $\pm$ 6.9)岁。两组研究对象的性别构成比、年龄比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

分别在术前、术后 1 d、3 d、7 d、10 d 的清晨空腹收集病例组患者肘静脉血 3 mL,对照组于入院体检时采集清晨空腹肘静脉血 3 mL,以 2000 r/min 的离心 10 min,将分离得到的血清置于 -20℃ 环境下保存留待检测。酶联免疫吸附法 (ELISA) 测定两组的血清 TNF- α 水平,试剂盒从深圳晶美公司购买;硝酸还原酶法测定两组的血清 NO 水平,试剂盒从南京建成生物工程研究所购买;双抗体放射免疫法测定两组的血清 IGF-II 水平,试剂盒从解放军总医院东亚免疫技术研究所购买。严格按照试剂盒上的说明进行所有相关操作。

1.3 统计学处理

所有数据均经 SPSS22.0 录入并进行统计分析,采用 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 描述定量资料,成组 t 检验比较两独立样本数据,配对 t 检验比较治疗前后数据,采用率 (%) 描述定性资料,比较采用 χ^2 检验, TNF- α 、NO、IGF-II 之间的相关性采用 Pearson 积矩相关分析, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清 TNF- α 、NO、IGF-II 水平比较

病例组患者术前血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平比对照组高,而 NO 水平比对照组低,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。病例组患者术后 1d 的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平与术前比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),术后 3d、7d、10d 的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平均呈逐渐下降的趋势,并且均低于术前,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),术后 10d 的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平与对照组比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$);术后 1d 的血清 NO 水平与术前比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),术后 3d、7d、10d 的血清 NO 水平均呈逐渐上升的趋势,并且均高于术前,差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),术后 10d 的血清 NO 水平与对照组比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组血清 TNF- α 、NO、IGF-II 水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of serum TNF- α , NO, IGF-II levels of two groups

Groups	Time	TNF- α (pg/mL)	NO (μ mol/L)	IGF-II (μ g/L)
Case group (n=117)	Before operation	295.68 $\pm$ 37.15 [#]	43.27 $\pm$ 11.82 [#]	3.54 $\pm$ 0.21 [#]
	1d after operation	278.13 $\pm$ 39.22	44.64 $\pm$ 12.27	3.23 $\pm$ 0.19
	3d after operation	234.52 $\pm$ 35.57*	56.18 $\pm$ 11.09*	2.42 $\pm$ 0.22*
	7d after operation	203.67 $\pm$ 36.06*	62.93 $\pm$ 12.23*	1.57 $\pm$ 0.25*
	10d after operation	176.24 $\pm$ 36.91*	68.02 $\pm$ 11.94*	0.65 $\pm$ 0.21*
Control group (n=60)		156.24 $\pm$ 32.36	69.51 $\pm$ 9.96	0.36 $\pm$ 0.17

Note: Compared with control group, [#] $P<0.05$; Compared with before operation, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 TNF- α 、NO、IGF-II 的相关性分析

经 Pearson 积矩相关分析,术前病例组患者 TNF- α 、IGF-II 之间呈正相关关系 ($r=0.733, P<0.05$), TNF- α 、IGF-II 与 NO 之间均呈负相关关系 ($r=-0.681, -0.716, P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

胃癌在我国各种恶性肿瘤中居首位,好发于 50 岁以上的中老年人,男女发病率比例为 2:1,胃癌发病早期无典型症状,多数患者仅有轻度的上腹部隐痛不适、恶心、轻微饱胀等消化

道不良症状,一旦出现明显症状有可能已进入到胃癌中晚期,从而延误了治疗的最佳时机^[89]。手术是目前临床治疗中晚期胃癌最有效的方式,它能有效改善病情,延长患者的远期生存时间。胃癌的发生由多种因素共同作用所致,其中炎症性细胞因子在胃癌的发生发展过程中有重要作用^[90]。在手术治疗胃癌的过程中对围手术期各炎症因子的变化进行动态监测,可为患者的针对性治疗提供指导,进而更好的帮助患者改善病情,促进预后。

TNF- α 是由活化的单核-巨噬细胞、T 淋巴细胞、内皮细胞等合成并分泌的具有生物活性的细胞因子,具有杀伤和抑制肿瘤细胞生长等作用,TNF- α 水平升高可造成内皮细胞的损伤以及血管功能的紊乱,继而损伤血管和形成血栓以阻断肿瘤组织的局部血流,引起出血和缺氧坏死^[11,12]。Chang PH 等^[13]、Oshima H 等^[14]研究显示 TNF- α 参与了结直肠癌、肝癌等恶性肿瘤的发生发展过程。de Oliveira JG 等^[15]的研究表明在慢性胃炎中,TNF- α 的表达率为 75.6%,Hirahashi M 等^[16]发现 TNF- α 在正常胃黏膜组织细胞质中无明显表达。提示,TNF- α 可能在胃癌的发病机制中有重要作用。内源性 NO 是 L-精氨酸在一氧化氮合酶的催化作用下合成的细胞因子,参与了免疫、循环等系统的病理生理过程,包括增强免疫系统的防御功能、调节血管的通透性等等。NO 作为重要的生物信使,在肿瘤的转移、侵袭过程中发挥重要作用,可诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡^[17]。IGF-II 是胰岛素样生长因子(IGFs)中的一种单链弱酸性多肽,参与了促进恶性肿瘤细胞的增殖恶化、抑制凋亡以及促进肿瘤血管的形成等过程,其机制为^[18,19]:① 恶性肿瘤细胞自身可以分泌大量的 IGF-II,并作用于自身或者邻近细胞表面的 IGF-II 受体;② 肿瘤基因过度表达使 IGF-II 水平升高破坏了细胞因子网络的动态平衡,反过来促使恶性肿瘤细胞过度生长,细胞增殖失去控制而发生癌性病变。有研究证实^[20],IGF-II 与胃癌、食管癌等人体多种恶性肿瘤的发生发展关系密切。

本研究中病例组患者手术前的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平比对照组高,NO 水平比对照组低,表明 TNF- α 、IGF-II 在胃癌组织中表达明显升高,而 NO 表达明显降低,提示 TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 通过介导胃癌的免疫功能紊乱状态而参与了胃癌的发生发展。动态监测胃癌患者围手术期的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 水平,结果显示,术后 1 d 患者的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 水平与术前均无明显差别,提示术后 1 d 患者病情无显著改善,需要进一步观察和维持治疗。术后 3 d、7 d、10 d,胃癌患者的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平呈逐渐下降趋势,并且均低于术前,而 NO 水平呈逐渐上升趋势,且均高于术前,提示随着手术切除胃癌病变组织后,患者的病情逐渐改善,机体的免疫功能逐渐得到恢复,进一步说明手术切除治疗胃癌的临床效果显著。值得注意的是,术后 10 d,虽然胃癌患者的血清 NO 水平略低于而 TNF- α 、IGF-II 水平略高于对照组,但是差异无统计学意义,提示手术切除病变组织后患者的免疫功能可逐渐恢复至正常水平。进一步的相关性分析结果显示,TNF- α 、IGF-II 之间呈正相关关系,TNF- α 、IGF-II 与 NO 之间均呈负相关关系,提示 TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 之间通过相互作用参与了胃癌的发生发展过程。

综上所述,TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 通过相互作用参与了胃癌的

发生发展过程,联合监测围手术期胃癌患者的血清 TNF- α 、IGF-II、NO 水平变化情况,对判断胃癌的病情,评估预后有重要意义。

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