

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.17.021

脂联素及其受体在乳腺癌中的表达及其与临床病理特征的相关性分析 *

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摘要 目的:观察和分析脂联素(ADPN)及脂联素受体(adipoR)在乳腺癌中的表达及其与临床病理特征的相关性。**方法:**选取 60 例乳腺癌患者作为病例组,选取 30 例良性乳腺疾病患者作为对照组,对两组患者血清 ADPN 水平进行检测和比较。对病例组患者肿瘤组织及对照组患者病变组织中的 ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2 表达水平进行检测和比较。对病例组患者的肿瘤原发部位、肿瘤结节数量、病理类型、肿瘤局部浸润情况、淋巴结转移情况、T 分期、TNM 分期情况及其与 ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2 水平的关联性进行观察和分析。**结果:**病例组患者的血清 ADPN 水平及肿瘤乳腺组织中 ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2 表达水平均显著低于对照组,两组之间的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。乳腺癌患者血清 ADPN 水平和乳腺组织中 ADPN 表达水平与肿瘤的局部浸润情况、T 分期、淋巴结转移情况、TNM 分期具有关联性($P<0.05$)。乳腺癌患者乳腺组织中 adipoR1 和 adipoR2 表达水平与肿瘤的病理类型、局部浸润情况、T 分期、淋巴结转移情况、TNM 分期具有关联性($P<0.05$)。**结论:**乳腺癌患者外周血中的 ADPN 及肿瘤组织中的 ADPN 及其受体均呈现低表达,而且其表达水平与肿瘤的病理类型、浸润和转移情况及临床分期具有关联性,有望作为乳腺癌诊断和治疗的新型靶点。

关键词:脂联素;脂联素受体;乳腺癌;免疫组化;临床病理特征

中图分类号:R737.9 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)17-3285-06

Analysis on Expression of Adiponectin and Its Receptors in Breast Cancer and Its Correlation with Clinicopathological Features*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe and analyze expression of adiponectin (ADPN) and adiponectin receptors (adipoR) in breast cancer and its correlation with clinicopathological features. **Methods:** 60 cases of patients with breast cancer were selected as the case group. 30 cases of patients with benign breast diseases were selected as the control group. The serum level of ADPN of the patients in the two groups were detected and compared. The expressions of ADPN, adipoR1, adipoR2 in the tumor tissue of the patient in the case group and in the lesions of the patients in the control group were detected and compared. The primary tumor site, the tumor nodule number, the pathological type, the tumor infiltration, the lymph node metastasis, T staging, TNM staging of the patients in the case group and their correlation with the levels of ADPN, adipoR1, adipoR2 were observed and analyzed. **Results:** The serum ADPN level and the expressions of ADPN, adipoR1, adipoR2 in the tumor tissue of the patient in the case group were significantly lower than those in the control group. The differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The serum ADPN level and the expressions of ADPN in the tumor tissue of the patient with breast cancer were related with the tumor infiltration, the lymph node metastasis, T staging, TNM staging ($P<0.05$). The expressions of adipoR1 and adipoR2 in the tumor tissue of patients with breast cancer were related with the pathological type, the tumor infiltration, the lymph node metastasis, T staging and TNM staging ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The ADPN and its receptors in tumor tissues and peripheral blood of patients with breast cancer show low expressions, and have relevance with the pathological type, invasion and metastasis and clinical staging of the tumor and, which are expected to become new type of target for diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer.

Key words: Adiponectin; Adiponectin receptor; Breast cancer; Immunohistochemistry; Clinicopathological characteristics

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.9 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)17-3285-06

前言

乳腺癌是女性人群最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,也是导致成年女性死亡的首位原因。根据相关统计数据,全世界每年大约有

* 基金项目:首都医科大学附属北京妇产医院中青年学科骨干培养专项(201530)

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(收稿日期:2017-01-11 接受日期:2017-01-30)

50万人死于乳腺癌,同时每年新增乳腺癌病例约为110万例。西方发达国家是乳腺癌的高发区域,近年来,我国人群的乳腺癌发病率也一直呈上升趋势,发病年龄也呈现出了年轻化的趋势。以手术治疗、放疗、化疗为主要内容的综合性治疗是针对乳腺癌的主要治疗方式,但乳腺癌患者的预后存在着显著的差异,这与肿瘤的病理特征和生物学行为具有密切的关系,而利用分子标志物对乳腺癌患者开展疾病诊断、评估预后和预测疗效已成为乳腺癌研究的热点领域^[1]。在近年来的研究中,研究者已发现了包括表皮生长因子受体、血管内皮生长因子、雄激素受体、聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶1、长链非编码RNA等多种与乳腺癌特异性相关的分子标志物,这些分子标志物与乳腺癌发病和进展的相关性相继被国内外研究所证实,但针对乳腺癌的分子标志物研究尚有很大的空间^[2]。脂联素(ADPN)是一种由脂肪组织分泌的脂肪细胞因子,主要存在于外周血之中,具有潜在的抗炎、改善内皮功能、抗动脉硬化及抗糖尿病等作用,近年来的研究证实,ADPN与肥胖相关癌症具有显著的关联性,其信号通路可能会为肿瘤的治疗和疗效评价提供新的靶点^[3,4]。在国内外的相关研究中,提示了ADPN可能通过多种途径作用于乳腺肿瘤细胞,脂联素受体(adipoR)与包括球形或全长ADPN分子在内的配体结合可激活一些独特的信号分子,ADPN及adipoR在乳腺癌的发生和发展中可能发挥着重要的作用。目前针对ADPN及adipoR的研究主要集中在分子构架、信号转导及生物效应、不同组织分布及表达调节、表观遗传学、表达与功能受其他影响因子的调控机制等方面^[5],但未见针对血清及肿瘤组织中ADPN及adipoR表达水平与乳腺癌组织病理特征的专题性研究,基于这一研究现状,本研究针对ADPN及adipoR表达及其与临床病理特征的相关性进行了比较和分析,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2015年10月~2016年11月在医院行手术治疗的女性乳腺患者60例作为病例组,纳入患者均经术后病理学检查证实为原发性乳腺癌,均为初诊病例,术前未接受过化疗、放疗、靶向治疗等抗肿瘤治疗,排除男性乳腺癌、继发性乳腺癌患者。

表1 两组患者血清ADPN水平及乳腺组织中ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2表达水平的比较

Table 1 Comparison of serum ADPN level and the expressions of ADPN, adipoR1 and adipoR2 in breast tissues of the patients in the two groups

| Groups | n | Serum ADPN level (μ g/mL) | ADPN expression level in breast tissue | AdipoR1 expression level in breast tissue | AdipoR2 expression level in breast tissue |
|---------------|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Case group | 60 | 6.11± 1.48 | 2.98± 1.16 | 2.38± 1.29 | 2.31± 1.49 |
| Control group | 30 | 8.72± 1.85 | 6.02± 0.95 | 5.51± 1.07 | 5.16± 1.25 |
| T value | | 7.244 | 12.413 | 11.456 | 9.005 |
| P value | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

2.2 乳腺癌患者临床病理特征与血清ADPN水平及乳腺组织中ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2表达水平的关联性

乳腺癌患者血清ADPN水平和乳腺组织中ADPN表达水平与肿瘤的局部浸润情况、T分期、淋巴结转移情况、TNM分期具有关联性($P<0.05$),乳腺癌患者乳腺组织中adipoR1和adipoR2表达水平与肿瘤的病理类型、局部浸润情况、T分期、

淋巴结转移情况、TNM分期具有关联性($P<0.05$)。见表2、表3、表4、表5。

1.2 观察指标和检测方法

采集两组患者的空腹外周静脉血标本,经3000 r/min离心5 min后分离血清,采用双抗体夹心ELISA法对血清标本中的ADPN水平进行检测和比较;选取两组患者于术中切除的60例乳腺肿瘤组织标本和30例乳腺良性病变组织标本作为研究资料,应用免疫组化SABC法对组织标本中的ADPN及adipoR1、adipoR2表达水平进行检测和比较,检测结果根据阳性细胞所占百分比和染色强度进行评分,方法为每张染色切片选取10个高倍镜视野在400倍显微镜下在每一视野中连续计数100个癌细胞,记录其中阳性细胞数和染色强度并分别进行评分,而后将两项评分相加得出最终评分代表ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2在乳腺组织中的表达水平。对病例组患者的肿瘤原发部位、肿瘤结节数量、病理类型、肿瘤局部浸润情况、淋巴结转移情况、T分期、TNM分期情况及其与ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2水平的关联性进行观察和分析。

1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS 18.0统计软件包建立数据库并进行统计学分析,计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)的形式表示,两组之间比较采用独立样本t检验进行处理,多组之间比较采用单因素方法分析进行处理,均以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者血清ADPN水平及病变乳腺组织中ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2表达水平比较

病例组患者的血清ADPN水平及肿瘤乳腺组织中ADPN、adipoR1、adipoR2表达水平均显著低于对照组,两组之间的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

淋巴结转移情况、TNM分期具有关联性($P<0.05$)。见表2、表3、表4、表5。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,乳腺癌患者表现为血清和乳腺组织中ADPN表达水平的降低,而且其水平与肿瘤的进展和侵袭、转

表 2 乳腺癌患者临床病理特征与血清 ADPN 水平的关联性分析

Table 2 Analysis of the correlation between clinicopathological features and serum ADPN level in patients with breast cancer

| Clinicopathological features | | n | Serum ADPN level(μg/mL) | t/F | P |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Primary tumor site | Left breast | 31 | 6.12± 1.52 | 0.024 | 0.853 |
| | Right breast | 29 | 6.11± 1.68 | | |
| Tumor nodule | Isolate nodule | 53 | 6.11± 1.24 | 0.019 | 0.896 |
| | Multiple nodule | 7 | 6.10± 1.67 | | |
| Pathological pattern | breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma | 30 | 6.06± 1.03 | 0.191 | 0.697 |
| | ductal carcinoma in situ | 30 | 6.13± 1.72 | | |
| No invasion of skins or chest wall | | 51 | 7.73± 1.76 | | |
| Local infiltration | invasion of skins or chest wall | 7 | 6.59± 1.54 | 11.882 | 0.000 |
| | invasion both skins and chest wall | 2 | 5.72± 0.68 | | |
| T staging | T1 | 19 | 7.81± 1.85 | | |
| | T2 | 25 | 7.02± 1.71 | 17.065 | 0.000 |
| | T3 | 10 | 6.13± 1.54 | | |
| | T4 | 6 | 5.52± 1.35 | | |
| Lymphatic metastasis | N0 | 30 | 7.74± 1.71 | | |
| | N1 | 14 | 6.92± 1.63 | 12.038 | 0.000 |
| | N2 | 9 | 6.25± 1.55 | | |
| | N3 | 7 | 5.64± 1.20 | | |
| TNM staging | Stage I | 11 | 8.09± 1.86 | | |
| | Stage II | 23 | 7.12± 1.73 | 17.139 | 0.000 |
| | Stage III | 17 | 6.32± 1.62 | | |
| | Stage IV | 9 | 5.28± 1.12 | | |

表 3 乳腺癌患者临床病理特征与乳腺组织中 ADPN 表达水平的关联性分析

Table 3 Analysis of the correlation between clinicopathological features and expressions of ADPN in the breast tissue of patients with breast cancer

| Clinicopathological features | | N | ADPN expression level in breast tissue | t/F | P |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|--|--------|-------|
| Primary tumor site | Left breast | 31 | 2.95± 1.03 | 0.274 | 0.613 |
| | Right breast | 29 | 3.03± 1.23 | | |
| Tumor nodule | Isolate nodule | 53 | 2.96± 1.18 | 0.314 | 0.541 |
| | Multiple nodule | 7 | 3.11± 1.25 | | |
| Pathological pattern | breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma | 30 | 2.54± 0.85 | 1.861 | 0.057 |
| | ductal carcinoma in situ | 30 | 3.22± 1.31 | | |
| No invasion of skins or chest wall | | 51 | 3.36± 1.06 | | |
| Local infiltration | invasion of skins or chest wall | 7 | 2.97± 1.14 | 9.134 | 0.000 |
| | invasion both skins and chest wall | 2 | 2.48± 0.79 | | |
| T staging | T1 | 19 | 3.42± 1.15 | | |
| | T2 | 25 | 2.98± 1.02 | 10.036 | 0.000 |
| | T3 | 10 | 2.54± 0.98 | | |
| | T4 | 6 | 2.23± 0.62 | | |
| Lymphatic metastasis | N0 | 30 | 3.63± 1.38 | | |
| | N1 | 14 | 3.05± 1.22 | 12.146 | 0.000 |
| | N2 | 9 | 2.61± 1.03 | | |
| | N3 | 7 | 2.21± 0.52 | | |
| TNM staging | Stage I | 11 | 3.82± 1.43 | | |
| | Stage II | 23 | 3.07± 1.26 | 17.050 | 0.000 |
| | Stage III | 17 | 2.54± 0.93 | | |
| | Stage IV | 9 | 2.10± 0.59 | | |

表 4 乳腺癌患者临床病理特征与乳腺组织中 adipoR1 表达水平的关联性分析

| Clinicopathological features | | n | AdipoR1 expression level in breast tissue | t/F | P |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|---|--------|-------|
| Primary tumor site | Left breast | 31 | 2.37± 1.16 | 0.071 | 0.802 |
| | Right breast | 29 | 2.39± 1.01 | | |
| Tumor nodule | Isolate nodule | 53 | 2.45± 1.33 | 0.302 | 0.572 |
| | Multiple nodule | 7 | 2.29± 1.19 | | |
| Pathological pattern | breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma | 30 | 1.96± 0.74 | 3.472 | 0.015 |
| | ductal carcinoma in situ | 30 | 2.87± 1.23 | | |
| Local infiltration | No invasion of skins or chest wall | 51 | 2.79± 1.48 | 7.915 | 0.000 |
| | invasion of skins or chest wall | 7 | 2.28± 1.05 | | |
| | invasion both skins and chest wall | 2 | 2.03± 0.64 | | |
| T staging | T1 | 19 | 2.87± 1.39 | 11.068 | 0.000 |
| | T2 | 25 | 2.53± 1.16 | | |
| | T3 | 10 | 2.03± 0.83 | | |
| | T4 | 6 | 1.89± 0.51 | | |
| Lymphatic metastasis | N0 | 30 | 2.79± 1.43 | 9.357 | 0.000 |
| | N1 | 14 | 2.41± 1.29 | | |
| | N2 | 9 | 2.25± 1.04 | | |
| | N3 | 7 | 1.92± 0.92 | | |
| TNM staging | Stage I | 11 | 2.95± 1.54 | 14.238 | 0.000 |
| | Stage II | 23 | 2.56± 1.33 | | |
| | Stage III | 19 | 2.00± 1.03 | | |
| | Stage IV | 9 | 1.62± 0.44 | | |

表 5 乳腺癌患者临床病理特征与乳腺组织中 adipoR2 表达水平的关联性分析

| Clinicopathological features | | N | AdipoR2 expression level in breast tissue | t/F | P |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|---|--------|-------|
| Primary tumor site | Left breast | 31 | 2.20± 1.09 | 0.905 | 0.102 |
| | Right breast | 29 | 2.51± 1.54 | | |
| Tumor nodule | Isolate nodule | 53 | 2.29± 1.28 | 0.152 | 0.761 |
| | Multiple nodule | 7 | 2.37± 1.53 | | |
| Pathological pattern | breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma | 30 | 1.82± 0.65 | 2.542 | 0.039 |
| | ductal carcinoma in situ | 30 | 2.63± 1.62 | | |
| Local infiltration | No invasion of skins or chest wall | 51 | 2.75± 1.56 | 11.035 | 0.000 |
| | invasion of skins or chest wall | 7 | 2.16± 1.36 | | |
| | invasion both skins and chest wall | 2 | 1.92± 1.05 | | |
| T staging | T1 | 19 | 2.77± 1.59 | 10.842 | 0.000 |
| | T2 | 25 | 2.57± 1.41 | | |
| | T3 | 10 | 2.31± 1.14 | | |
| | T4 | 6 | 1.72± 0.73 | | |
| Lymphatic metastasis | N0 | 30 | 2.79± 1.64 | 10.116 | 0.000 |
| | N1 | 14 | 2.48± 1.32 | | |
| | N2 | 9 | 2.28± 1.03 | | |
| | N3 | 7 | 1.72± 0.82 | | |
| TNM staging | Stage I | 11 | 2.83± 1.60 | 12.075 | 0.000 |
| | Stage II | 23 | 2.46± 1.49 | | |
| | Stage III | 17 | 2.00± 1.03 | | |
| | Stage IV | 9 | 1.64± 0.41 | | |

移情况具有一定的关联性，这说明外周血和乳腺组织中的 ADPN 水平的降低可能在乳腺癌的发生和进展中发挥着重要

的作用。乳腺癌患者外周血 ADPN 水平降低已被多项研究证实，本研究针对乳腺癌患者血清 ADPN 水平的观察结果与严艺

等^[6]的研究结果相类似。叶菁菁等^[7]针对 8 篇文献、181 例乳腺癌患者的 Meta 分析研究结果也证实了乳腺癌患者的血清 ADPN 水平会显著降低，特别是绝经前乳腺癌患者的血清 ADPN 水平会显著低于绝经前健康女性，这也提示了针对绝经前妇女进行 ADPN 的检测对于乳腺癌的辅助诊断具有一定的意义。研究者还针对 ADPN 水平与乳腺癌患者临床病理特征的相关性进行了分析，钟秀彩等^[8,9]的研究结果显示，乳腺癌患者的血清 ADPN 水平与肿瘤大小、组织学分级、淋巴结转移情况均具有关联性，而与雌激素受体(ER)、孕激素受体(PR)的阳性率及年龄、绝经情况、体质指数等均无关。关于 ADPN 在抑制乳腺癌细胞生长中机制问题，研究者也通过一些细胞学基础试验研究进行了讨论，闫敏等^[10]、陈晓庆等^[11]、刘佳等^[12]、毋飞飞等^[13]的研究分别对 ADPN 对于人乳腺癌 MDA-MB-231 细胞株、人乳腺癌 MCF7 细胞株的抑制作用及机制进行了研究，结果显示，ADPN 在体外可显著抑制乳腺癌细胞的生长，使较多的细胞停留于 G₁/G₀ 期、诱导细胞的自噬和凋亡，且此作用呈现为剂量依赖性，其机制可能与 AMPK 激活、降低 cyclin D1 和 cyclinE2 表达、促进 Acrp30 对乳腺癌细胞凋亡的诱导、影响 NF-κB 信号系统等有关。有的研究结果显示，ADPN 基因的遗传多态性也与乳腺癌的发生和进展具有相关性，其等位基因分布率与患者的血清肿瘤标志物水平密切相关^[14]。

本研究结果显示，adipoR1 和 adipoR2 两种 adipoR 在乳腺癌组织中的表达水平与肿瘤的病理类型和侵袭、转移情况具有关联性。近年来针对乳腺癌组织中 adipoR1 和 adipoR2 表达水平的研究较少，仅有鲍铁等^[15]的研究报道了 adipoR1 在正常乳腺组织样乳癌中表达最低，其表达水平与 HER-2 基因呈正相关，低浓度 ADPN 与 adipoR1 的作用也可活化 AMPK 及 mTOR 信号通路，使 AMPK 及 mTOR 的底物蛋白 S6K 发生磷酸化活化，从而影响肿瘤细胞的能量代谢、蛋白合成及增殖等病理过程，国外的相关研究还证实了 adipoR 基因的多态性也会影响乳腺癌的病理过程^[16]。而还有一些研究者针对包括 adipoR1 和 adipoR2 在内的 adipoR 在其它肿瘤组织中的表达及意义进行了分析，但研究结果并不一致，如戴锴等^[17]针对肝癌的研究证实了肝癌细胞中 adipoR2 呈低表达，不同淋巴结转移情况和血管侵犯的肝癌组织中的 adipoR2 阳性率具有显著的差异，但未证实 adipoR2 与患者的年龄、性别、HBsAg 阳性率、抗-HCVAb 阳性率、是否合并有肝硬化、肿瘤大小、组织学分级和肿瘤分期等人口学和临床病理特征之间存在相关性。而在宋敏等^[18]针对结直肠癌的研究中，研究者则观察到结直肠癌组织中出现了 adipoR1 的高表达，且其表达水平与结直肠癌组织的分化程度、淋巴结转移、TNM 分期相关，但与患者的性别、年龄及肿瘤的大小、组织学类型无明显的关联性。此外，还有一些研究者发现，adipoR 家族成员 3 等其它类型 adipoR 在乳腺癌组织中也呈现表达阳性率降低，其阳性表达率与患者的 TNM 分期、有无淋巴结转移及 5 年生存率具有相关性，而与患者的年龄、肿瘤大小、病理分型和分化程度无关^[19,20]。因此，针对 adipoR 家族在乳腺癌发生和发展中的作用及其机制的研究仍然有待于继续深化。

综上所述，乳腺癌患者外周血中的 ADPN 及肿瘤组织中

的 ADPN 及其受体均呈现低表达，而且其表达水平与肿瘤的病理类型、浸润和转移情况及临床分期具有关联性，有望作为乳腺癌诊断和治疗的新型靶点。

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(上接第 3284 页)

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