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食管癌组织中 β -catenin、PTTG 及 c-myc 的表达及其临床意义*

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摘要 目的:探讨食管癌组织中 β - 链接素(β -catenin)、垂体肿瘤转化基因(PTTG)、原癌基因(c-myc)的表达及其临床意义。**方法:**将2015年6月至2017年6月期间新疆医科大学附属肿瘤医院手术切除的食管鳞癌标本98例作为观察组,同时切取癌旁正常黏膜组织标本98例作为对照组,观察两组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达情况,对比观察组不同病理特征患者 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达情况,并分析食管癌组织中 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达的相关性。**结果:**观察组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达阳性率均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达均与患者的 TNM 分期和淋巴结转移有关($P<0.05$),与患者的性别、年龄、肿瘤直径以及分化程度无关($P>0.05$)。食管癌组织中 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达均呈正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**食管癌患者 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达阳性率较高,与患者的 TNM 分期和淋巴结转移有关,且 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达呈正相关,三者可作为早期诊断和评估食管癌预后的重要参考指标。

关键词:食管癌; β - 链接素;垂体肿瘤转化基因;原癌基因;表达;临床意义

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Expression and Clinical Significance of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc in Esophageal Carcinoma Tissue*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the expression and clinical significance of β -catenin (β -catenin), pituitary tumor transforming gene(PTTG), c-myc(c-myc) in esophageal carcinoma tissue. **Methods:** 98 specimens of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma which were excised from operation in Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Xinjiang Medical University from June 2015 to June 2017 were taken as an observation group, at the same time, 98 specimens of normal mucosa tissue adjacent to the carcinoma were taken as the control group. The expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc protein in two groups was observed, the positive expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc protein in patients with different pathological features was compared, and the correlation between the expression of PTTG and the expression of β -catenin and c-myc protein in esophageal carcinoma was analyzed. **Results:** The positive rate of the expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The positive expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc protein in the observation group was related to the TNM stage and lymph node metastasis ($P<0.05$), which was not related to the sex, age, tumor diameter and the degree of differentiation ($P>0.05$). The expression of PTTG in esophageal carcinoma tissue was positively correlated with the expression of β -catenin and c-myc protein ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The positive rate of expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc protein are higher in patients with esophageal carcinoma, which is associated with TNM stage and lymph node metastasis of the patients, and PTTG is positively correlated with the expression of β -catenin and c-myc protein, the three can be used as important reference indexes for the early diagnosis and evaluation of the prognosis of esophageal carcinoma.

Key words: Esophageal carcinoma; β -catenin; Pituitary tumor transforming gene; C-myc; Expression; Clinical significance

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前言

食管癌是临床常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤,发病率和死亡率

均较高,早期确诊并采取有效治疗干预是延长患者生存期的关键^[1,2]。临床研究表明,食管癌的发生和进展是一个典型的形态学时相变化过程,即由正常食管黏膜转变为上皮增生,再进展

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至不典型增生,最终发展为癌变以及癌转移,是一个多基因参与的过程^[3-5]。研究食管癌的发生和进展中相关基因表达情况有利于揭示该病的发病机制,为临床诊治提供基础。早期诊断和治疗是降低食管癌患者死亡的有效措施,然而,临床在接受治疗的患者中,多数已处于晚期,造成这一现象的主要原因是现阶段还未发现有效的早期分子标志物,因此,寻找新的相关基因,为食管癌的诊断和治疗提供依据具有重要意义^[6]。 β -链接素(β -catenin)是组成 Wnt 信号通路的重要成分,其可通过 Wnt 信号通路调控细胞的生长、分化以及迁移和凋亡等过程,而原癌基因(c-myc)能够影响 DNA 合成以及细胞周期进程,二者均与肿瘤的发生与进展有紧密联系^[7-9]。垂体肿瘤转化基因(Pituitary tumor transforming gene, PTTG)是近几年发现的一种强效肿瘤转化基因,参与多种肿瘤的发生与转移过程^[10]。鉴于此,本研究通过对食管癌组织中 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 的表达进行检测,并进一步分析三者与食管癌病理特征的相关性,以期为食管癌的诊断提供依据,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

将 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 6 月期间新疆医科大学附属肿瘤医院手术切除的食管鳞癌标本 98 例作为观察组,切取癌旁正常黏膜组织标本 98 例作为对照组。纳入标准:(1)所有患者术前均未接受过放疗、化疗或其他治疗;(2)经组织学确诊为食管癌患者;(3)肝肾功能均正常;(4)白细胞计数 $\geq 4.0 \times 10^9/L$;(5)卡氏评分(Karnofsky performance status, KPS) ≥ 70 分;(6)患者或家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)合并其他癌症和重要器官功能衰竭者;(2)血常规、凝血功能等异常者;(3)病历资料不完整者。其中男性 64 例,女性 34 例;年龄 41-78 岁,平均(62.77 $\pm$ 6.85)岁;维吾尔族 50 例,汉族 25 例,哈萨克族 16 例,其他 7 例;肿瘤直径: $<5\text{cm}$ 54 例, $\geq 5\text{cm}$ 44 例;分化程度:低分化 17 例,中分化 56 例,高分化 25 例;TNM 分期:I-II 期 54 例,III-IV 期 44 例;有淋巴结转移 55 例,无淋巴结转移 43 例。本研究已通过本院伦理委员会批准同意。

1.2 方法

采用免疫组织化学二步法(EnVision)对标本中 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 表达情况进行检测,使用已知的阳性切片作为阳性对照,使用磷酸缓冲盐溶液(Phosphate buffer solution, PBS)代替一抗作为阴性对照。具体步骤:组织切片 60℃ 预热,经常规脱蜡入水和抗原修复;PBS 冲洗 3 次,5 min/次;3% H_2O_2 封闭内源性过氧化物酶 10 min;PBS 冲洗 3 次,5 min/次;一抗 4℃ 孵育过夜;PBS 冲洗 3 次,5 min/次;二抗 RT 30 min;PBS 冲洗 3 次,5 min/次;DAB 显色,充分水洗,苏木素复染核,观察结果。 β -catenin 鼠抗人单克隆抗体、c-myc 鼠抗人单克隆抗体、PTTG 兔抗人多克隆抗体均购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司,EnVision 试剂盒与 DAB 显色试剂盒购自北京康为世纪生物技术有限公司,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3 观察指标

比较两组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达情况,进一步分析观察组不同病理特征患者 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达情况以及食管癌组织中 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达的相关性。

β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达阳性判断依据:每个标本均随机选取 5 个 400 倍视野,在视野中计数 100 个细胞,根据染色强度(判定标准:0 分:不着色;1 分:浅棕黄色;2 分:棕黄色;3 分:棕褐色)与染色阳性细胞(判定标准:1 分: $<25\%$;2 分:25%-50%;3 分:51%-75%;4 分: $>75\%$)所占比例之乘积进行评估;乘积 >2 表示呈阳性表达。

1.4 统计学方法

使用 SPSS 20.0 进行统计学处理, β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达阳性率等计数资料,以百分率表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验,PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达的相关性使用 Spearman 相关性进行分析, $P<0.05$ 时为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达情况对比

观察组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达阳性率均显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达情况对比[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc in two group [n(%)]

Groups	β -catenin		PTTG		C-myc	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Observation group (n=98)	71(72.45)	27(27.55)	72(73.47)	26(26.53)	68(69.39)	30(30.61)
Control group (n=98)	20(20.41)	78(79.59)	10(10.20)	88(89.80)	14(14.29)	84(85.71)
χ^2	53.354		80.597		61.140	
P	0.000		0.000		0.000	

2.2 观察组不同病理特征患者 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达情况对比

观察组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达均与患者的 TNM 分期和淋巴结转移有关($P<0.05$),与患者的性别、年龄、

肿瘤直径以及分化程度无关($P>0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 食管癌组织中 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达的相关性

食管癌组织中 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达均呈正

相关($P<0.05$),见表3。

表2 观察组不同病理特征患者 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达情况对比[n(%)]
Table 2 Comparison of positive expression of β -catenin, PTTG and c-myc in patients with different pathological characteristics in the observation group[n(%)]

Pathological features		β -catenin positive	χ^2	P	PTTG positive	χ^2	P	C-myc positive	χ^2	P
Gender	Male(n=64)	45(70.30)	0.422	0.561	43(67.19)	3.735	0.053	44(68.75)	0.036	0.851
	Female (n=34)	26(76.47)			29(85.29)			24(70.59)		
Age(years old)	<60(n=41)	30(73.17)	0.018	0.892	32(78.05)	0.758	0.384	29(70.73)	0.060	0.807
	≥ 60 (n=57)	41(71.93)			40(70.18)			39(68.42)		
Tumor diameter (cm)	<5(n=54)	37(68.52)	0.931	0.335	38(70.37)	0.593	0.441	36(66.67)	0.419	0.517
	≥ 5 (n=44)	34(77.27)			34(77.27)			32(72.73)		
Degree of differentia- tion	Poorly (n=17)	13(76.47)	0.359	0.083	13(76.47)	0.519	0.078	12(70.59)	0.519	0.071
	Moderately (n=56)	42(75.00)			39(69.64)			38(67.86)		
	Highly (n=25)	16(64.00)			20(80.00)			18(72.00)		
TNM stage	I - II (n=54)	33(61.11)	7.746	0.005	34(62.96)	6.811	0.009	33(61.11)	3.879	0.049
	III - IV (n=44)	38(86.36)			38(86.36)			35(79.55)		
Lympho node metastasis	Exist(n=55)	48(87.27)	13.800	0.000	48(87.27)	14.671	0.000	47(85.45)	15.234	0.000
	Non-exis- tent(n=43)	23(53.49)			24(55.81)			21(48.84)		

表3 食管癌组织中 PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达的相关性分析
Table 3 Correlation analysis of PTTG and the expression of β -catenin and c-myc protein in esophageal carcinoma tissue

PTTG	β -catenin		r	P	C-myc		r	P
	Positive	Negative			Positive	Negative		
Positive(n=72)	66	6	0.275	0.035	57	15	0.388	0.007
Negative (n=26)	5	21			11	15		
Total(n=98)	71	27			68	30		

3 讨论

食管癌是常见消化道恶性肿瘤,死亡率较高,主要包括鳞癌和腺癌,该病症的发生是一个涉及多因素、多阶段、多基因的相互作用的过程^[11,12]。食管癌的诊治是世界性难题,随着细胞分子生物学技术的广泛应用,对食管癌基因表达的研究已经成为了临床探讨的热点^[13,14]。在细胞癌变的过程中,癌基因的激活和抑癌基因的失活都是细胞发生癌变的分子基础,而且细胞凋亡相关基因也和癌细胞的转移等有一定的联系,加强对其分子基因学的研究,利于探讨其发生机制,为病症的诊断和治疗提供依据^[15,16]。食管癌存在地区和个体差异,而且不同发展阶段也有不同的复杂程度,深入研究基因的诊断,对于临床治疗具有重

要意义^[17,18]。

本研究结果显示,观察组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白表达阳性率均显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。说明在食管鳞癌中 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白含量较高,而癌旁正常黏膜组织中则含量较少。分析其原因可能是 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白参与肿瘤的发生、细胞增殖、血管生成过程。PTTG 基因最早在大鼠垂体瘤细胞中被发现,已经被证实在多种肿瘤细胞中均存在异常高表达,而在正常组织中几乎检测不到,其与多种复发性肿瘤异常有关^[19]。c-myc 是一种转录因子,其转录调控的靶基因参与了细胞周期调控、DNA 复制、蛋白质合成、细胞增殖等过程^[20,21]。c-myc 是 PTTGmRNA 下游的一个目的基因,通过 PTTG 和 c-myc 的结合引起细胞扩张^[22]。一般情况下,c-myc 蛋

白基因异常表达的时候,表明机体发生肿瘤的几率增加^[23]。在机体的正常细胞中, β -catenin 在细胞膜中表达,当发生肿瘤后, β -catenin 在细胞质中高表达,并伴有核内转移情况发生^[24,25]。食管癌患者的细胞质中, β -catenin 表达增多,说明 β -catenin 有一定的癌基因作用^[26]。此外,观察组 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达均与患者的 TNM 分期和淋巴结转移有关,PTTG 与 β -catenin、c-myc 蛋白表达均呈正相关 ($P < 0.05$)。说明 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白阳性表达受机体 TNM 分期和淋巴结转移的影响,当机体处于不同 TNM 分期的时候,病理变化有差异,则三者的表达情况有区别,而且当机体发生淋巴结转移的时候,引起机体一系列相关变化,使得三者的表达发生变化。 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 通过多条途径参与肿瘤的病理过程,与机体病变的发生情况有一定的联系。现代医学对 PTTG 的功能知之甚少,有报道显示^[27,28],PTTGmRNA 在垂体肿瘤细胞中过度表达,判断其在细胞增殖和转化中有积极的作用;并且 PTTG 在没有其他辅助癌基因的参与下就能够引起细胞转化,通过 FGF 家族发挥作用,从而促进有丝分裂、血管生成以及调控激素分泌等功能。 β -catenin 的表达、缺失或分布都与癌组织的浸润转移有关,其在食管癌中异常表达,说明 β -catenin 与食管癌的发生有直接的联系,由此通过检测 β -catenin 的表达可以进一步判断食管癌转移情况^[29]。c-myc 存在着与抑制细胞分化、自身抑制有关的区域及肿瘤转化所必需的区域,参与细胞凋零,和食管癌肿瘤细胞转移有直接的关系^[30]。食管癌的发生是一个多因素、多阶段、多基因作用的过程,通过一系列的变化,造成机体的病变,临床需根据患者的病情发展,及早检测、诊断,控制病情,提高患者的生活质量。

综上所述, β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白的过度表达与食管癌的发病有紧密联系,参与了食管癌的侵袭与转移过程,且相互间具有协同作用。临床在进行食管癌诊断方面,可通过将 β -catenin、PTTG、c-myc 蛋白联合检测作为诊断方案,从而及早发现病情,辅助临床治疗。

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