

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.12.021

RCN2 和 PEAK1 在结直肠癌中的表达与临床病理特征及预后的关系 *

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摘要 目的:检测网织钙结合蛋白 2(RCN2)和伪足富集的非典型激酶 1(PEAK1)蛋白在结直肠癌组织中的表达情况,分析 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达与患者临床病理特征和预后的关系。**方法:**免疫组织化学法检测 90 例结直肠癌组织及其癌旁正常组织中 RCN2 和 PEAK1 蛋白表达情况,分析结直肠癌组织 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达与患者临床病理特征的关系,Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达对患者预后的影响,Spearman 等级相关检验结直肠癌组织 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达的相关性。**结果:**RCN2 和 PEAK1 蛋白在结直肠癌组织中的阳性表达率均明显高于癌旁正常组织($P<0.05$)。结直肠癌组织 RCN2 表达与肿瘤直径、浸润深度和 TNM 分期均有关($P<0.05$),PEAK1 表达与肿瘤浸润深度、淋巴结转移和 TNM 分期均有关($P<0.05$)。Log Rank 检验结果显示,RCN2 阳性表达组和 PEAK1 阳性表达组患者的术后 5 年总生存率均分别低于 RCN2 阴性表达组和 PEAK1 阴性表达组患者($P<0.05$)。结直肠癌组织 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达呈正相关性($r=0.586, P=0.000$)。**结论:**RCN2 和 PEAK1 蛋白在结直肠癌组织中呈高表达,且均与肿瘤恶性进展和不良预后关系密切。RCN2 和 PEAK1 可作为结直肠癌治疗靶标的候选分子。

关键词:RCN2;PEAK1;结直肠癌;临床病理特征;预后;相关性

中图分类号:R735.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2019)12-2299-05

The Expressions of RCN2 and PEAK1 in the Colorectal Cancer and the Correlations with the Clinicopathological Characteristics and the Prognosis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To detect the protein expressions of reticulocalbin-2 (RCN2) and pseudopodium-enriched atypical kinase 1 (PEAK1) in the colorectal cancer tissues, to evaluate their correlations with the clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis. **Methods:** The immunohistochemistry assay was applied to detect the protein expressions of RCN2 and PEAK1 in 90 cases of the colorectal cancer tissues and the adjacent normal colorectal tissues. The correlations of RCN2/PEAK1 expression with the clinicopathological characteristics were analyzed, and the Kaplan-Meier survival curve was utilized to analyze the influence of RCN2/PEAK1 expression on the prognosis. Moreover, the Spearman was used to examine the correlation between the RCN2 and PEAK1 expression. **Results:** The positive rates of RCN2 and PEAK1 protein in the colorectal cancer tissues were higher than those in the adjacent normal colorectal tissues($P<0.05$). In the colorectal cancer tissues, the RCN2 expression was positively correlated with the tumor size, the depth of invasion and the TNM stages ($P<0.05$), besides, the PEAK1 expression was positively correlated with the depth of invasion, the lymph node metastasis and the TNM stages ($P<0.05$). The Log Rank results showed that the 5-year overall survival rates in the RCN2-positive group and the PEAK1-positive group were both lower than those in the RCN2-negative group and the PEAK1-negative group, respectively($P<0.05$). In the colorectal cancer tissues, there was a positive correlation between the RCN2 and PEAK1 expression ($r=0.586, P=0.000$). **Conclusion:** The RCN2 and PEAK1 protein are up-regulated in the colorectal cancer tissues, which was correlated with progression and poor prognosis. RCN2 and PEAK may be the candidates for the therapeutic biomarkers of colorectal cancer.

Key words: RCN2; PEAK1; Colorectal cancer; Clinicopathological characteristics; Prognosis; Correlation

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2019)12-2299-05

前言

结直肠癌是全球常见的恶性肿瘤之一,多种危险因素可诱导结直肠癌发生,如饮食习惯^[1]、家族性腺瘤性息肉病^[2]、溃疡性

结肠炎^[3]和结肠腺瘤^[4]等。近年来结直肠癌的临床诊断和治疗方面取得了巨大进展,然而仍缺乏能够显著改善患者预后的分子治疗靶标,导致结直肠癌患者的预后较差,阐明导致结直肠癌的恶性进展的分子机制,寻找有效的分子治疗靶标,有助于提

* 基金项目:重庆市社会民生科技创新专项(cstc2015shmszx120058)

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(收稿日期:2018-10-27 接受日期:2018-11-22)

高结直肠癌患者的临床治疗疗效^[5-7]。网织钙结合蛋白2(RCN2),又名ERC-55,含有6个EF-hand结构,定位于胞浆内质网。目前,关于RCN2功能的研究主要集中在细胞分化^[8]和内分泌调节^[9]等方面,如Manichaikul等^[9]发现,在动脉粥样硬化小鼠模型中,RCN2是细胞因子表达的重要调节器,然而关于RCN2在肿瘤中作用的研究较少。伪足富集的非典型激酶1(PEAK1),又名Sgk269,是一种缺乏激酶活性的“假激酶”,定位于肌动蛋白细胞骨架和黏着斑,并且参与调节黏着斑转化^[10-12]。有研究表明,PEAK1在胰腺癌^[13]和乳腺癌^[14]等多种恶性肿瘤中表达增加,并且是肿瘤细胞生长和侵袭的正向调控因子,但是关于其在结直肠癌中的功能研究甚少。本研究旨在探究RCN2和PEAK1在结直肠癌中表达的临床意义,以为结直肠癌的临床治疗提供理论基础,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取本院2011年1月至2013年1月行根治切除手术的结直肠癌患者90例,其中,结肠癌患者55例,直肠癌患者35例;男性患者50例,女性患者40例; <60 岁患者49例, ≥ 60 岁患者41例,平均年龄(45.21 ± 6.92)岁;肿瘤直径 <5 cm患者42例,肿瘤直径 ≥ 5 cm患者48例;肿瘤中高分化程度患者79例,肿瘤低分化程度患者11例;肿瘤浸润深度T1+T2患者30例,肿瘤浸润深度T3+T4患者60例;有淋巴结转移患者35例,无淋巴结转移患者55例;有远处转移患者65例,无远处转移患者25例;TNM分期I+II患者47例,TNM分期III+IV患者43例,所有患者均签署知情同意书。纳入标准:术前未经放化疗等抗肿瘤治疗;术后确诊为结直肠癌。排除标准:合并其他恶性肿瘤;患有家族性腺瘤性息肉病。手术过程中,切取肿瘤组织及距肿瘤组织上缘10cm外的癌旁正常组织,冲洗后,置于液氮中保存。本研究经本院伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 免疫组织化学实验

新鲜组织样本,经10%福尔马林固定后,石蜡包埋,连续4μm切片;于二甲苯中脱蜡后,依次用梯度乙醇进行水化;置于PH6.0柠檬酸钠缓冲液中,微波加热3min,自然冷却;置于3%H₂O₂的甲醇溶液中10min,PBS缓冲液洗涤3次,每次5min;置于羊血清中,室温孵育30min;分别加入RCN2和PEAK1一抗工作液(稀释比例1:1000),4℃孵育18~24h,PBS缓冲液洗涤3次,每次5min;加入相应的生物素二抗和链霉菌抗生物素蛋白-过氧化酶(SP),室温孵育15min,加入DAB溶液,37℃孵育5min,苏木素复染,蒸馏水洗涤后,1%盐酸酒精分色数秒,蒸馏水洗涤,显微镜下观察。

结果判断:RCN2蛋白和PEAK1蛋白均主要定位于细胞质,根据阳性细胞百分比和染色强度进行评分,由2位病理专业医师进行双盲独立评分,随机观察5个视野,计算阳性细胞百分比评分:0分,0~9%;1分,10%~25%;2分,26%~50%;3分,51%~75%;4分,76%~100%。染色强度评分:0分,无染色;1分,浅黄色;2分,棕黄色;3分,深棕色。计算阳性细胞百分比评分与染色强度评分的乘积,以0~5分为阴性表达,6~12分为阳性表达。

1.3 统计分析

所有数据采用SPSS20.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以例或百分比表示,两组间比较采用卡方(χ^2)检验,Kaplan-Meier生存曲线、Log Rank检验RCN2和PEAK1表达对患者预后的影响,Spearman等级相关检验RCN2和PEAK1表达之间的相关性。检验标准 $\alpha=0.05$, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 结直肠癌组织RCN2和PEAK1的表达

在结直肠癌组织中,RCN2蛋白阳性表达率为57.78%(52/90),明显高于癌旁正常组织的23.33%(21/90),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=22.146$, $P=0.000$);PEAK1蛋白阳性表达率为73.33%(66/90),明显高于癌旁正常组织的13.33%(12/90),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=66.030$, $P=0.000$)。

2.2 结直肠癌组织RCN2和PEAK1表达与患者临床病理特征的关系

结直肠癌组织中,RCN2表达与患者年龄、性别、肿瘤分化程度、淋巴结转移和远处转移均不相关(P 均 >0.05),肿瘤直径 ≥ 5 cm的肿瘤组织中RCN2蛋白阳性表达率高于肿瘤直径 <5 cm,浸润深度T3+T4的肿瘤组织中RCN2蛋白阳性表达率高于浸润深度T1+T2,TNM分期III+IV肿瘤组织中RCN2蛋白阳性表达率高于I+II肿瘤组织(P 均 <0.05);结直肠癌组织中,PEAK1表达与患者年龄、性别、肿瘤直径、肿瘤分化程度和远处转移均不相关(P 均 >0.05),浸润深度T3+T4的肿瘤组织中PEAK1蛋白阳性表达率高于浸润深度T1+T2,有淋巴结转移的肿瘤组织中PEAK1蛋白阳性表达率高于无淋巴结转移肿瘤组织,TNM分期III+IV肿瘤组织中PEAK1蛋白阳性表达率高于I+II肿瘤组织(P 均 <0.05),见表1。

2.3 结直肠癌组织RCN2和PEAK1表达对患者预后的影响

RCN2阳性表达组患者的术后五年总生存率为53.85%(24/52),明显低于RCN2阴性表达组患者的76.32%(28/38),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.531$, $P=0.033$);Kaplan-Meier生存曲线、Log Rank分析结果显示,两组患者的术后生存时间存在统计学差异(Log Rank $\chi^2=3.159$, $P=0.047$),见图1A。PEAK1阳性表达组患者的术后五年总生存率为43.94%(37/66),明显低于PEAK1阴性表达组患者的83.33%(20/24),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.915$, $P=0.027$),Kaplan-Meier生存曲线、Log Rank分析结果显示,两组患者的术后生存时间存在统计学差异(Log Rank $\chi^2=3.368$, $P=0.042$),见图1B。

2.4 结直肠癌组织RCN2和PEAK1表达的相关性

Spearman等级相关检验结果显示,在结肠癌组织RCN2和PEAK1蛋白表达呈正相关性($r=0.586$, $P=0.000$)。数据相关散点图见图2。

3 讨论

结直肠癌是消化系统常见的恶性肿瘤,据统计,全球每年约有120例新发病例,61万死亡病例,约40%~50%患者存在淋巴结或者远处转移,转移是导致结直肠癌患者高死亡率的主要原因^[15-18]。在我国,结直肠癌的发病率较高,据统计,我国结直肠癌患者的死亡率位居恶性肿瘤的第五位,患者预后较差,平均5年生存率仅约65%,严重威胁患者的生活质量和生命健康^[19-21]。

表 1 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达与结直肠癌患者临床病理特征的关系[n(%)]

Table 1 Relationship between RCN2 and PEAK1 expression and clinicopathological characteristics of colorectal cancer patients[n(%)]

Pathological features	n	RCN2		χ^2 value	P value	PEAK1		χ^2 value	P value
		Positive(n=52)	Negative(n=38)			Positive(n=66)	Negative(n=24)		
Age(years)									
<60	49	28(57.14)	21(42.86)	0.018	0.894	35(71.43)	14(28.57)	0.200	0.655
≥ 60	41	24(58.54)	17(41.46)			31(75.61)	10(24.39)		
Gender									
Male	50	31(62.00)	19(38.00)	0.822	0.365	36(72.00)	14(28.00)	0.102	0.749
Female	40	21(52.50)	19(47.50)			30(75.00)	10(25.00)		
Tumor diameter(cm)									
<5	42	18(42.86)	24(57.14)	7.187	0.007	31(73.81)	11(26.19)	0.009	0.924
≥ 5	48	34(70.83)	14(29.17)			35(72.20)	13(27.80)		
Degree of differentiation									
Middle and high differentiation	79	45(56.96)	34(43.04)	0.176	0.675	59(74.68)	20(25.32)	0.603	0.438
Poorly differentiated	11	7(63.64)	4(36.36)			7(63.64)	4(36.36)		
Depth of infiltration									
T1+T2	30	12(40.00)	18(60.00)	5.830	0.016	17(56.67)	13(43.33)	6.392	0.011
T3+T4	60	40(66.67)	20(33.33)			49(81.67)	11(18.33)		
Lymph node metastasis									
Yes	35	18(51.43)	17(48.57)	0.946	0.331	31(88.57)	4(11.43)	6.800	0.009
No	55	34(61.82)	21(38.18)			35(63.64)	20(36.36)		
Distant metastasis									
Yes	65	36(55.38)	29(44.62)	0.549	0.459	45(69.23)	20(30.77)	2.014	0.156
No	25	16(64.00)	9(36.00)			21(84.00)	4(16.00)		
TNM staging*									
I+II	47	16(34.04)	31(65.96)	22.717	0.000	28(59.57)	19(40.43)	9.523	0.002
III+IV	43	36(83.72)	7(16.28)			38(88.37)	5(11.63)		

Note: *According to the American Cancer Association (AJCC) Handbook of cancer staging(Seventh Edition).

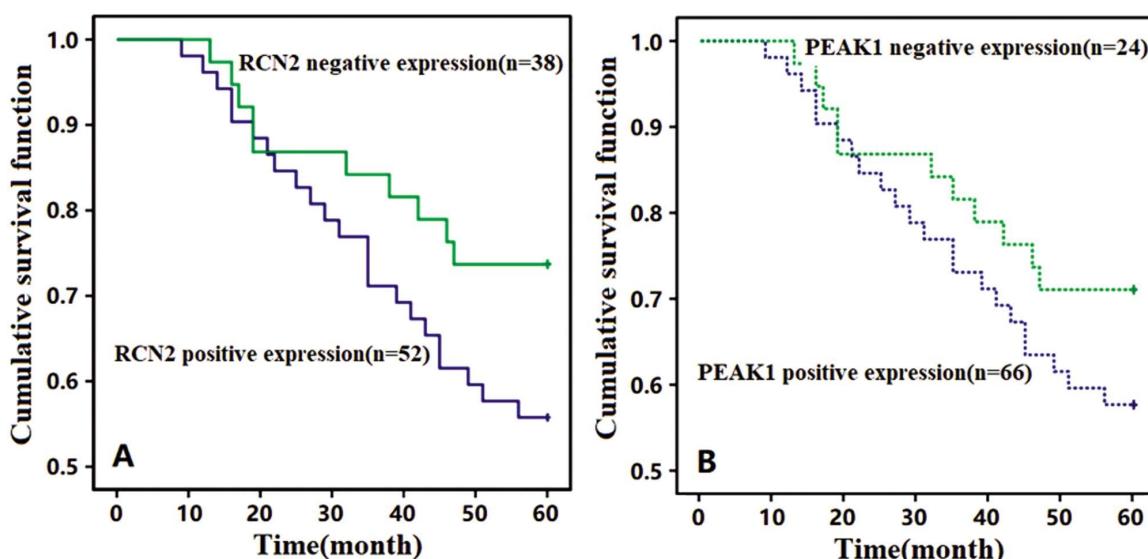


图 1 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线

Fig.1 Kaplan-Meier survival curve

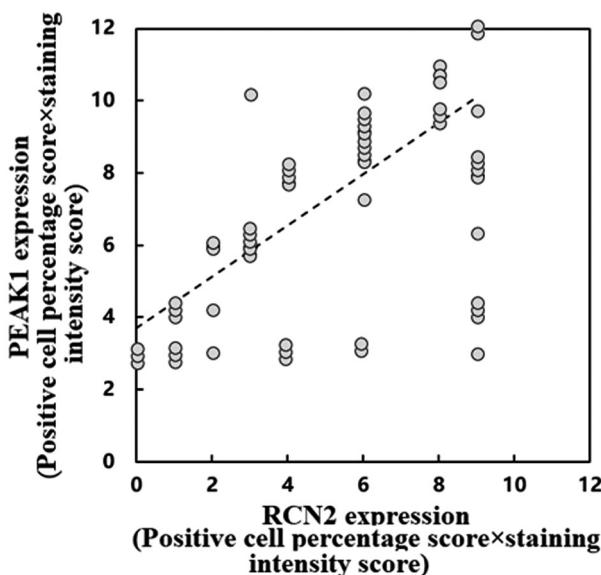


图 2 RCN2 和 PEAK1 表达数据相关散点图

Fig.2 Scatter plot of correlation between RCN2 and PEAK1 expression
寻找有效的结直肠癌治疗靶标对提高患者治疗效率、改善患者预后，具有积极的临床意义。钙离子是重要的第二信使，可将细胞外信号转导至细胞内，参与调控多种生物学效应，如细胞间离子转运、细胞迁移和增值等重要生理过程^[22-24]。钙结合蛋白介导钙离子的各种功能，是钙离子信号传导途径的重要媒介。RCN是一类低亲和力钙结合蛋白，定位于胞浆内质网，RCN最初发现于小鼠畸胎瘤^[17]。有研究表明，敲除RCN基因可造成小鼠致命性伤害^[18]。近年来，越来越多的证据表明，RCN家族成员在肿瘤形成、侵袭和耐药中也发挥作用，如Hou等^[19]报道称，RCN3参与并促进肺癌的恶性进展，具有促癌基因功能。

本研究结果显示，RCN2在结直肠癌组织中表达增加，且与患者肿瘤直径、浸润深度和TNM分期均密切关联，由此推测，RCN2可能具有促进结直肠癌细胞增殖、侵袭的作用，且与患者病情恶化相关，此外，本研究发现，RCN2蛋白阳性表达患者的预后较差，提示RCN2可作为结直肠癌患者预后评判的靶标。Ding等^[20]发现，RCN2在肝细胞癌组织中表达增加，并且证实RCN2可促进肿瘤细胞增殖和生长，与本研究结果一致，RCN2具有促癌基因功能，介导肿瘤恶性进展。RCN1为RCN2的同型异构体，在乳腺癌^[26]和结直肠癌^[27]等多种固体肿瘤组织中表达增加，能够促进肿瘤侵袭和转移，并且可作为肝癌的治疗靶标。本研究发现，结直肠癌组织中，PEAK1蛋白表达增高，且PEAK1表达与肿瘤浸润深度、淋巴结转移和TNM分期密切相关，提示PEAK1高表达与肿瘤细胞对周围组织的侵袭和淋巴结转移关系密切，Agajanian等^[28]证实，PEAK1在TGF-β介导的迁移、上皮间质转化(EMT)以及侵袭过程中发挥关键性促进作用，本研究后续将对PEAK1促进结直肠癌肿瘤侵袭内在机制，进行深入探究。Kaplan-Meier生存分析结果显示，高表达可能导致了患者不良预后，提示PEAK1可作为结直肠癌患者预后评判的靶标。此外，本研究发现，结直肠癌组织中，RCN2和PEAK1蛋白表达之间存在正相关性，提示两者在结直肠癌形成和恶性进展过程中，发挥协同作用。敲除RCN2基因表达，可抑制表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)蛋白磷酸化，进而抑制EGFR-细胞外调节蛋白激酶(ERK)信号通路活性，提示RCN2

是EGFR-ERK信号通路正向调控因子；PEAK1蛋白包含多个酪氨酸磷酸化位点，其中Y1188位酪氨酸磷酸化后，PEAK1结合至内源性重组人转化SH2结构域的蛋白质1(SHC1)，进而激活EGFR-ERK信号通路^[29]，EGFR-ERK信号通路可促进肿瘤细胞侵袭迁移^[30]，由此推测，RCN2和PEAK1均可促进结直肠癌侵袭迁移，可能是通过激活EGFR-ERK信号通路实现的。

综上所述，RCN2和PEAK1在结直肠癌中表达增加，均与肿瘤恶性进展和不良预后紧密相关。RCN2和PEAK1可作为结直肠癌治疗靶标的候选分子。

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