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· 临床研究 ·

卵巢癌组织 ERCC1、Vimentin 表达与临床病理特征及预后的关系分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨卵巢癌组织切除修复交叉互补基因(ERCC1)、波形蛋白(Vimentin)表达与临床病理特征及预后的关系。**方法:**选取2015年3月~2016年2月期间首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院收治的卵巢癌患者83例为研究对象,收集每位患者的卵巢癌组织样本、癌旁正常组织样本,采用免疫组化SP法对各组织标本中的ERCC1、Vimentin的阳性表达率、表达水平进行检测,并分析ERCC1、Vimentin表达与卵巢癌临床病理特征间的关系,并对患者进行统一的手术治疗,分析ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达组与阴性表达组患者的预后。**结果:**卵巢癌组织的ERCC1、Vimentin的阳性表达率分别为54.22%(45/83)、69.88%(58/83),高于癌旁正常组织的9.64%(8/83)、20.48%(17/83),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。卵巢癌组织的ERCC1、Vimentin的表达水平均高于癌旁正常组织($P<0.05$)。ERCC1、Vimentin的阳性表达率与卵巢癌患者的年龄、病灶直径、病理分型无关,而与卵巢癌肿瘤的临床分期、分化程度、淋巴结转移有关。ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达组患者的无进展生存期(PFS)、总体生存期(OS)均短于ERCC1、Vimentin阴性表达组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**ERCC1、Vimentin的表达水平与卵巢癌的分期、分化程度、淋巴结转移有关,在卵巢癌的发生发展过程中起重要作用,ERCC1、Vimentin可能作为卵巢癌患者预后评估的参考指标。

关键词:卵巢癌;切除修复交叉互补基因;波形蛋白;临床病理特征;预后

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The Relationship between the Expression of ERCC1 and Vimentin and Clinicopathological Features and Prognosis in Ovarian Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between the expression of excision and repair of cross-complementary gene (ERCC1) and vimentin (Vimentin) and clinicopathological features and prognosis of ovarian cancer. **Methods:** 83 patients with ovarian cancer who were admitted to Beijing Shijitan Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University from March 2015 to February 2016 were selected as the study subjects. The samples of ovarian cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues to cancer were collected from each patient. The positive rates and expression levels of ERCC1 and Vimentin were detected by immunohistochemical SP method. The relationship between ERCC1, Vimentin and clinicopathological features of ovarian cancer were analyzed, and unified surgical treatment was carried out for the patients. The prognosis of patients with ERCC1, Vimentin expression group and negative expression group were analyzed. **Results:** The positive rates of ERCC1 and Vimentin in ovarian cancer tissues were 54.22% (45/83) and 69.88% (58/83), respectively, which were higher than those in normal tissues adjacent to ovarian cancer tissues 9.64% (8/83) and 20.48% (17/83), with significant difference between groups ($P<0.05$). The expression levels of ERCC1 and Vimentin in ovarian cancer tissues were higher than those in adjacent normal tissues ($P<0.05$). The positive expression rates of ERCC1 and Vimentin were not related to the age, focus diameter and pathological type of ovarian cancer, but they were related to the clinical stage, differentiation degree and lymph node metastasis of ovarian cancer. The progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) of ERCC1 and Vimentin positive expression group were shorter than those of ERCC1 and Vimentin negative expression group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The expression levels of ERCC1 and Vimentin are related to the stage, differentiation and lymph node metastasis of ovarian cancer, and they play an important role in the occurrence and development of ovarian cancer. ERCC1 and Vimentin may be used as prognostic indicators for ovarian cancer patients.

Key words: Ovarian cancer; Excision and repair of cross-complementary genes; Vimentin; Clinicopathological features; Prognosis

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前言

卵巢癌是妇女人群中常见的一种高恶性肿瘤疾病,是发生于女性生殖器官卵巢中的癌变,在临幊上有较高的发病率,在妇科癌症中仅次于乳腺癌,对广大妇女人群危害极大,直接危及患者生命健康^[1,2]。卵巢癌主要是由于在各种因素如遗传因素、内分泌因素等作用下出现卵巢上皮细胞的恶性增生,癌细胞的无限繁殖使得肿瘤病灶不断扩大进而演变成癌变。由于卵巢处于盆腔深部,体积较小,癌变出现后初期症状不明显,难以早期做出准确诊断^[3,4],多数患者确诊时已处于中晚期,此时已经伴有组织浸润、盆腹腔的转移等,极不利于卵巢癌的治疗,也是卵巢癌患者确诊后生存期短,死亡率高的主要原因^[5,6]。因此,研究卵巢癌患者的发病机制有着重要意义。肿瘤癌细胞的增殖、分化、转移等是多基因、多阶段、多步骤相互作用的级联反应过程^[7]。切除修复交叉互补基因(Excision and repair of cross-complementary genes, ERCC1)是一种能够参与脱氧核糖核酸(Deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA)损伤修复的活性因子,特别是在药物因素导致的DNA的损伤修复过程中发挥重要作用,临床报道显示与肿瘤癌症的发生、发展及增殖过程有关^[8,9]。波形蛋白(Vimentin)是真核细胞中常见的中间纤维化蛋白,在成纤维细胞、中胚层细胞中有较高的表达,近些年的临床观察显示在上皮性肿瘤细胞中有较高水平的表达^[10,11]。为此,本研究中选取首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院收治的部分卵巢癌患者为研究对象,对比了卵巢癌组织、癌旁正常组织中ERCC1、Vimentin的表达情况,并探讨二者与患者临床病理特征及预后效果的关系,以期为卵巢癌的预后评估提供新的标志物。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2015年3月~2016年2月期间首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院收治的卵巢癌患者83例为研究对象,纳入标准:
①患者经CT、MRI、彩色多普勒超声、组间病理学活检确诊为卵巢癌,符合《卵巢恶性肿瘤诊断与治疗指南》(第四版)中相关诊断标准^[12];②患者均为首次确诊;③患者入组研究前未采取相应的治疗干预;④患者临床资料完整;⑤患者及家属对研究内容知情并签署书面协议书,研究方案符合《赫尔辛基医学宣言》中的伦理学要求。排除标准:⑥患者伴有其他影响本研究指标测定的妇科疾病;⑦精神状态、认知功能异常不能配合本研究进行的患者;⑧中途自愿退出本研究或随访期间失访的患者。入选患者年龄34~68岁,平均年龄(45.87±11.29)岁,病灶直径0.5~3.0cm,平均直径(1.89±0.74)cm,病理分型:黏液性

癌49例、浆液性癌34例,分化程度:高分化19例、中分化34例、低分化30例,临床分期:I期11例、II期27例、III期25例、IV期20例,淋巴结转移情况:转移42例、无转移41例。

1.2 研究方法

收集每位患者的卵巢癌组织样本、癌旁正常组织样本约3g,各组织样本经脱水处理后采用石蜡包埋,然后采用HS3315型多功能石蜡切片机(湖北徕克医疗仪器有限公司)进行切片处理,片厚要求为5~10μm,将其置于Stab S1型电热恒温培养箱(上海润度生物科技有限公司)中烤片处理2~4h,温度设定为45℃~50℃,使其粘附在载玻片上,并以二甲苯溶液进行脱蜡处理,之后加入磷酸盐缓冲液进行抗原修复处理。紧接着加入羊抗人ERCC1单克隆抗体、鼠抗人Vimentin单克隆抗体(购自Gene公司)进行过夜处理。按照免疫组化SP试剂盒(英国Solarbio life Science公司)的说明书要求对各组织标本进行免疫组化染色,采用Benchmark XT型全自动免疫组化分析仪(上海罗氏诊断仪器公司)观察各组织标本的ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达率。阳性表达判断标准:所观察的视野中呈现深染色如褐色、棕色、黑色等即可判定为阳性表达,否则为阴性表达。将免疫组化分析调整为计数视野模式,对其视野中ERCC1、Vimentin阳性细胞数进行计数统计,并由此计算ERCC1、Vimentin表达水平。

1.3 观察指标

对患者卵巢癌组织、癌旁正常组织中的ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达率和表达水平进行统计对比。并对患者的临床病理资料进行统计对比,分析探讨ERCC1、Vimentin表达与患者临床病理特征的关系。对所有患者均进行手术切除治疗,术后对患者进行随访观察,随访至2019年6月或患者死亡,将患者分为ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达组和阴性表达组,阳性表达组即患者的ERCC1、Vimentin免疫组化检测呈阳性的患者,否则纳入阴性表达组,比较两组患者的预后指标包括无进展生存期(Progression-free survival, PFS)、总体生存期(Overall survival, OS)。

1.4 统计学方法

数据处理采用SPSS 20.0进行完成,计量资料以 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,两组间比较采用t检验,计数资料以[n(%)]表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验,当P<0.05时为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 卵巢癌组织与癌旁正常组织ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达率比较

卵巢癌组织中ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达率高于癌旁正常组织(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 卵巢癌组织与癌旁正常组织ERCC1、Vimentin阳性表达率比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of ERCC1 and Vimentin positive expression rates between ovarian cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissues to cancer[n(%)]

Tissues	n	ERCC1 positive rate	Vimentin positive rate
Ovarian cancer Tissue	83	45(54.22)	58(69.88)
Adjacent normal tissues to cancer	83	8(9.64)	17(20.48)
χ^2	-	46.828	40.886
P	-	0.000	0.000

2.2 卵巢癌组织与癌旁正常组织 ERCC1、Vimentin 表达水平比较

卵巢癌组织的 ERCC1、Vimentin 的表达水平均高于癌旁

正常组织的表达水平,组间对比有显著性差异($P<0.05$),见表2。

表 2 卵巢癌组织与癌旁正常组织 ERCC1、Vimentin 表达水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of ERCC1 and Vimentin expression in ovarian cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissues to cancer to cancer($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tissues	n	ERCC1(C/LP)	Vimentin (C/LP)
Ovarian cancer Tissue	83	32.38± 8.17	45.19± 9.94
Adjacent normal tissues to cancer	83	4.30± 0.85	5.25± 1.15
t	-	31.144	36.364
P	-	0.000	0.000

2.3 ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达率与患者临床病理特征的关系

ERCC1、Vimentin 的阳性表达率与卵巢癌患者的年龄、病

灶直径、病理分型无关,而与卵巢癌肿瘤的临床分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度有关,见表 3。

表 3 ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达率与患者临床病理特征的关系[n(%)]

Table 3 The relationship between ERCC1 and Vimentin positive expression rate and clinicopathological features of patients[n(%)]

Clinicopathological features	n	ERCC1 positive rate	χ^2	P	Vimentin positive rate	χ^2	P
Age							
<50 years old	55	28(50.91)			40(72.73)		
≥ 50 years old	28	17(60.71)	0.719	0.397	18(64.29)	0.628	0.428
Focus diameter							
<2 cm	59	31(52.54)			39(66.10)		
≥ 2 cm	24	14(58.33)	0.230	0.631	19(79.17)	1.384	0.240
Pathological type							
Mucinous	49	27(55.10)			36(73.47)		
Serous	34	18(52.94)	0.038	0.846	22(64.71)	0.732	0.392
Differentiation degree							
High	19	9(47.37)			8(42.11)		
Middle	34	17(50.00)	9.572	0.000	18(52.94)	8.960	0.000
Low	30	22(73.33)			23(76.67)		
Clinical stages							
I stage	11	1(9.09)			2(18.18)		
II stages	27	8(29.63)			16(59.26)		
III stages	25	19(76.00)	17.069	0.000	21(84.00)	14.173	0.000
IV stages	20	17(85.00)			19(95.00)		
Lymph node metastasis							
No	41	14(34.15)			19(46.34)		
Yes	42	31(73.81)	13.149	0.000	39(92.86)	21.328	0.000

2.4 ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达与阴性表达的预后对比

ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达组患者的 PFS、OS 均低于 ERCC1、Vimentin 阴性表达组($P<0.05$),见表 4。

3 讨论

由于女性特殊的生理结构和内分泌激素等内在因素的影响,同时随着社会工作压力的增加、生活节奏方式的加快、不良生活习惯等外部因素的影响,易出现妇科临幊上相关疾病如乳腺癌、宫颈癌、卵巢癌、子宫内膜癌等恶性肿瘤疾病,其中卵巢

癌是妇科常见的恶性肿瘤疾病^[13-15]。卵巢癌的发病隐匿,初期诊断难度大,确诊时多处于中晚期,不利于患者后续治疗过程的开展。目前关于卵巢癌发生机制尚未明确,既往报道认为卵巢癌的发生发展是一个多种因素、多种生物学因子参与的一个病理性结果^[16-18]。近些年随着分子肿瘤病理研究的不断进展,分子诊断技术的不断提高,对于卵巢癌发生发展过程中的研究不断深入进行,多种生物因子和标记蛋白被证实参与卵巢癌的发生发展过程^[19]。并在卵巢癌疾病进展过程中,随着肿瘤癌细胞的不断增殖,患者自身的各项生物学机能发生一定的改变,并引

表 4 ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达与阴性表达的预后对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 4 Prognostic of ERCC1 and Vimentin positive expression and negative expression($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	PFS(month)	OS(month)	Groups	n	PFS(month)	OS(month)
ERCC1 positive group	45	13.39± 5.12	24.98± 8.71	Vimentinpositive group	58	14.77± 5.02	25.90± 9.23
ERCC1 negative group	38	16.97± 6.34	30.65± 9.96	Vimentinnegative group	25	17.91± 5.83	31.92± 9.80
t	-	2.846	2.767	-	-	2.489	2.676
P	-	0.006	0.007	-	-	0.015	0.009

起肿瘤患者个体相应的生物学改变的过程。

在本研究中,结果显示卵巢癌组织中 ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达率和表达水平均高于癌旁正常组织,表明 ERCC1、Vimentin 等细胞因子在卵巢癌的发生、发展过程中呈现着高表达现象,这与梁晶等^[20]临床研究报道中结果基本一致,这是因为 ERCC1 为切除修复交叉互补基因蛋白,主要作用于待修补的核苷酸碱基受损处,特别是在药物因素导致的 DNA 损伤修复过程中发挥重要作用^[21],其在肿瘤细胞中表达水平显著升高,是因为 ERCC1 可以修复肿瘤细胞的损伤 DNA,能够降低机体自身的免疫能力对癌细胞的清除作用,使卵巢癌患者的癌细胞免遭巨噬细胞、T 淋巴细胞、自然杀伤性细胞及化疗药物抑制作用影响,导致卵巢癌患者的癌组织中的癌细胞不断增殖和转移,进而使得患者病情发生恶化^[22-24]。Vimentin 为波形蛋白,属于中间丝蛋白家族中的重要成员,Vimentin 的水平上升和高表达,主要参与形成细胞骨架,并与胞膜形成广泛联系,主要分布在机体的间叶组织及细胞。在肿瘤组织的上皮细胞中也呈现了高表达现象,可增加内皮细胞的增生能力,使得血管内皮细胞不断的增殖、分裂,进而导致肿瘤细胞的不断增殖分化,加速了肿瘤病灶的生长^[25-27]。在 ERCC1、Vimentin 表达与临床病理特征的探讨中,ERCC1、Vimentin 的表达与卵巢癌患者的年龄、病灶直径、病理类型无关,而与卵巢癌肿瘤的临床分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度有关,表明 ERCC1、Vimentin 可能参与卵巢癌的形成、增殖、转移过程,在卵巢癌的发生发展过程中扮演着重要作用^[28]。在患者预后效果的分析中,对入组的卵巢癌患者进行手术治疗,并对患者术后的预后效果进行随访观察,ERCC1、Vimentin 阳性表达患者的 PFS、OS 均短于阴性表达组患者,表明 ERCC1、Vimentin 高表达患者的生存时间短,可能与高水平的 ERCC1、Vimentin 能促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、扩张和转移,使得患者术后更易复发有关^[29,30]。

综上所述,卵巢癌组织中的 ERCC1、Vimentin 的阳性表达率和表达水平高于癌旁正常组织,其表达与卵巢癌肿瘤的临床分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度有关,ERCC1、Vimentin 可能作为卵巢癌患者预后评估的参考指标。

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