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血浆外泌体 microRNA-6886 和 microRNA-6819 在乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别诊断中的价值 *

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摘要 目的:探讨 microRNA-6886(miR-6886)和 microRNA-6819(miR-6819)在乳腺肿块良恶性患者血浆外泌体中的表达水平及鉴别诊断价值。**方法:**分别选取 41 例和 18 例经病理确诊为乳腺恶性肿块和乳腺良性肿块的患者。通过 Exo QuickTM 试剂盒分离两组患者血浆外泌体, 实时荧光定量 PCR 检测血浆外泌体中 miR-6886、miR-6819 和 miR-7110 的相对表达水平。采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析单个 miRNA 或多个 miRNA 联合在乳腺良恶性肿块鉴别诊断中的价值。各组间比较采用非参数秩和检验进行分析。**结果:**乳腺恶性肿块组中血浆外泌体 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 的表达水平明显低于乳腺良性肿块组, 差异具有统计学意义(miR-6886, Z=-2.321, P=0.020; miR-6819, Z=-2.321, P=0.020)。miR-7110 的表达水平在两组间没有统计学差异。单个 miRNA 检测时, miR-6886 的 AUCROC=0.691, 灵敏度和特异度分别为 65.8% 和 72.2%; miR-6819 的 AUCROC=0.691, 灵敏度和特异度分别为 73.1% 和 66.6%; miR-6886 和 miR-6819 联合检测时, AUCROC=0.806, 灵敏度和特异度分别为 80.5% 和 77.8%, 与单独 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 检测相比, AUC 差异均有统计学意义(miR-6886, Z=4.082, P<0.001; miR-6819, Z=2.182, P=0.029)。**结论:**血浆外泌体 miR-6886+miR-6819 联合检测, 有望成为良好的乳腺良恶性肿瘤鉴别的血清学标志物。

关键词:乳腺肿瘤; 外泌体; miRNAs; 联合诊断

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The Value of Plasma Exosomes microRNA-6886 (miR-6886) and MicroRNA-6819 (miR-6819) in Differential Diagnosis of the Benign and Malignant Breast Masses*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the express levels and diagnostic values of microRNA-6886 (miR-6886) and microRNA-6819 (miR-6819) in plasma exosomes of patients with the benign and malignant breast masses. **Methods:** The study enrolled 41 patients and 18 ones respectively with pathological diagnosis of breast malignant tumor and benign breast diseases patients. Separating the plasma exosomes of the two-group patients and detecting the relative expression level of the miR-6886, miR-6819 and miR-7110 with real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR. The value of a single miRNA or joint miRNAs in differential diagnosis of the benign and malignant breast masses was analyzed by the receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC). Groups were compared by nonparametric rank and inspection. **Results:** The express levels of miR-6886 and miR-6819 of plasma exosomes in the malignant breast tumor group were, significantly lower than those in the benign breast tumor group, which showed statistical difference (miR-6886, Z=-2.321, P=0.020; miR-6819, Z=-2.321, P=0.020). The expression levels of miR-7110 showed no statistical difference between the two groups. When miR-6886 and miR-6819 was tested separately, the AUCROC of miR-6886 was 0.691, and the sensitivity and specificity were 65.8% and 72.2%; the AUCROC of miR-6819 was 0.691, the sensitivity and specificity were 73.1% and 66.6%. While combining miR-6886 and miR-6819, the AUCROC=0.806, the sensitivity and specificity were 80.5% and 77.8%. Comparing with the separated testing, the AUC differences of combining tests were statistically significant (miR-6886, Z=4.082, P<0.001; miR-6819, Z=2.182, P=0.029). **Conclusion:** The combined detection of plasma exosome, miR-6886 and miR-6819, is expected to be a good serological marker for the differentiation of benign and malignant breast tumors.

Key words: Breast tumor; Plasma exosome; MiRNAs; Combined diagnosis

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前言

乳腺癌已成为严重威胁女性健康的疾病之一,且发病年龄日趋年轻化^[1]。研究表明,早期发现和准确鉴别乳腺肿块良恶性,对改善患者预后至关重要^[2,3]。目前,影像学方法是临幊上乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别的主要手段,具有较好的灵敏度和特异度,但仍存在一定的局限性^[4]。例如X腺钼靶摄影在致密型乳腺中灵敏度显著降低^[5],乳腺超声检查难以鉴别部分不典型乳腺肿块的良恶性^[6]。因此,开发新的诊断方法,对乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别具有重要的临床价值。

外泌体是细胞内胚体衍生的纳米级(30-150 nm)囊泡,其内可携带蛋白、mRNA及microRNA等成分,在全身的各器官及细胞之间的信号传递中起着重要的作用^[7-9]。microRNA是一类小非编码RNA,可通过靶向降解靶基因参与乳腺癌的发生、转移等病理过程^[10]。外泌体源性的miRNA由于磷脂双分子膜的保护,可逃避血浆中RNA酶的降解,稳定性高,可更好地反应肿瘤患者的miRNA的表达变化,有望成为良好的肿瘤生物标志物^[11-13]。本研究我们以病理学诊断为金标准,明确部分血浆外泌体源性microRNAs(miR-6886、miR-6819和miR-7110)在乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别诊断中的价值。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2019年4月至2019年9月在空军军医大学第二附属医院门诊预行病理活检的患者作为研究对象。本研究获得空军军医大学第二附属医院伦理委员会的批准。所有受试者均签署知情同意书。纳入和排除标准如下:纳入标准:1)年龄在18岁到80岁之间的女性患者;2)均取得病理结果;3)同意并签署知情同意书。排除标准:1)具有其它系统恶性肿瘤的患者,如肺癌、

肝癌、宫颈癌等;2)正在接受或已接受过放疗、化疗或内分泌等抗肿瘤治疗的患者;3)孕妇、哺乳期患者;4)乳腺癌复发患者。

收集患者的一般资料(年龄,病理类型及临床分期等)。分离并提取入组患者的血浆外泌体和外泌体RNA。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 血浆收集及外泌体提取 同之前的研究^[14]:采集所有研究对象清晨空腹静脉血5 mL至含EDTA的抗凝管中,室温下3000 g,离心10 min,吸取上清液至新的EP管中,置入-80 °C冰箱保存以备提取RNA。采用Exo QuickTM试剂盒提取血浆外泌体。

1.2.2 透射电子显微镜 将提取好的外泌体溶解在PBS中,终浓度为0.01 mol/L。然后吸取10 μL的悬浮液滴到直径为5 mm的铜网上,用滤纸将液体吸干,室温静置10 min。于铜网上滴加约10 μL 2%醋酸铀酰复染5 min后,通风处静置约20 min。透射电镜下观察并拍照。

1.2.3 Western blot 用RIPA裂解液裂解外泌体,经BCA蛋白定量后,进行凝胶电泳分离蛋白。然后,将蛋白转至NC膜上,牛奶封闭后,分别加入小鼠抗人CD63抗体(Abcam,1:500),兔抗人TSG101抗体(Abcam,1:1000),兔抗人CD9抗体(Abcam,1:2000),4°C过夜;TBST洗脱后加入HRP标记的山羊抗兔或抗小鼠IgG(Abcam,1:5000),室温孵育1 h, TBST洗脱,显像并拍照。

1.2.4 实时定量PCR 外泌体经TRIzol?试剂(美国Invitrogen公司)裂解后,按要求加入氯仿等试剂提取总RNA。采用miRCute Plus miRNA第一链cDNA合成试剂盒(中国天根)将miRNA逆转录为cDNA。PCR反应体系为20 μL,反应程序:95 °C预热600 s;95 °C 10 s,60 °C 10 s,72 °C 10 s,共45个循环。仪器采用罗氏LightCycler96实时荧光定量PCR仪。用U6作为内参。PCR引物序列见表1。

表1 引物序列

Table 1 Sequences of primers

miRNAs	Forward	Reverse
miR-7110	5'-TGGGGGTGTGGGGAGAGAGAG-3'	Provided in the kit
miR-6886	5'-CCCGCAGGTGAGATGAGGGCT-3'	Provided in the kit
miR-6819	5'-TTGGGGTGGAAGGCCAAGGAGC-3'	Provided in the kit
U6	5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA-3'	Provided in the kit

1.3 统计分析

根据病理结果将患者分为乳腺良性肿块组与恶性肿块组两组,采用相对定量法计算候选miRNA的表达量,以U6作为内参,计算血浆中miRNA的相对表达量(Relative Quantification,RQ),公式为:RQ=2^{-Δ Ct},其中-Δ Ct=(Ct_{U6}-Ct_{miRNA}),Ct值为扩增曲线达到阈值时所经历的循环数,Ct_{U6}为内参U6的Ct值。采用SPSS17.0统计学软件对数据进行分析,符合正态分布计量资料采用t检验,非正态分布的采用秩和检验。从miRNAs中选出能将乳腺恶性肿块组与乳腺良性肿块组分开的具有统计学差异的miRNAs,本研究通过ROC曲线来评价miRNAs在乳腺良恶性肿块患者鉴别诊断中的价值,比较ROC曲线下

面积,AUC越大,诊断准确性越高。在ROC曲线上,最靠近坐标图左上方的点为灵敏度和特异度均较高的截断点。

为了评估多个候选miRNAs在乳腺良恶性肿块患者检测中的联合能力,首先通过截断点将miRNAs分为良恶性两分类变量,然后进行logistic回归分析,计算各指标的权重。通过截断点采用并联的方法进行联合诊断分析。通过AUC判断诊断效果,其值在0.5-1.0之间,当AUC为0.5时,无诊断价值;AUC在0.5-0.7之间时,具有较低的准确性;AUC在0.7-0.9之间时,具有一定的准确性;AUC在0.9以上时,具有较高的准确性。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。采用GraphPad Prism7.0软件作图。

2 结果

2.1 研究患者基本情况

2019年4月至9月期间就诊于我院超声医学科进行乳腺超声检测初诊患者980例,其中行超声引导下乳腺肿块穿刺活检患者共75例。在此基础上,排除资料不完整患者16例,最后入组患者59例。

本研究纳入59例女性患者,27-75岁,平均年龄 50.79 ± 11.28 岁。两组患者年龄和肿块大小无统计学差异,年龄 $P=0.061$,肿块大小 $P=0.817$ 。59例乳腺肿块患者59个肿块中,良性肿块18个(30.5%,18/59),恶性肿块41个(69.5%,41/59)。患者临床特征详见表1。

2.2 血浆外泌体鉴定

本研究通过透射电镜、NTA及Western blot对提取的样本进行鉴定。电镜结果显示镜下可见大小约为100 nm的囊泡结构(图1a),NTA示该囊泡粒径主要在30-200 nm之间(图1b)。通过Western blot检测,我们发现样品中外泌体特征性蛋白(CD9、TSG101)高表达,而高尔基体蛋白(GM130)未显影(图1c)。上述结果表明提取的样品为外泌体。

2.3 血浆miRNA在乳腺恶性肿块组与良性肿块组患者之间表达差异

通过实时荧光定量PCR将上述miRNAs在41例乳腺恶性肿块患者和18例乳腺良性肿块患者中进行分析验证。结果显示:与乳腺良性肿块组相比,乳腺恶性肿块组miR-6886($Z=-2.321, P=0.020$),miR-6819($Z=-2.321, P=0.020$)的表达水平显著降低(图2),差异具有统计学意义;miR-7110的表达水平没有统计学差异。

2.4 血浆差异miRNA诊断价值分析

为了评估miR-6886和miR-6819在乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别中的价值,利用GraphPad Prism7.0软件分别绘制出单个miRNA的ROC曲线,结果显示miR-6886、miR-6819的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.691(图3a)、0.691(图3b),具有较低的准确性。

表2 患者临床特征

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of patients

General characteristics	Mass(n)
Age	
Average	51
Range	27-75
BI-RADS-US	
Category 3	2
Category 4A	21
Category 4B	28
Category 4C	4
Category 5	4
Malignant tumor stage	
Stage 0	3
Stage I	7
Stage II A	15
Stage II B	10
Stage III A	3
Stage III B	2
Stage III C	1
Stage IV	0

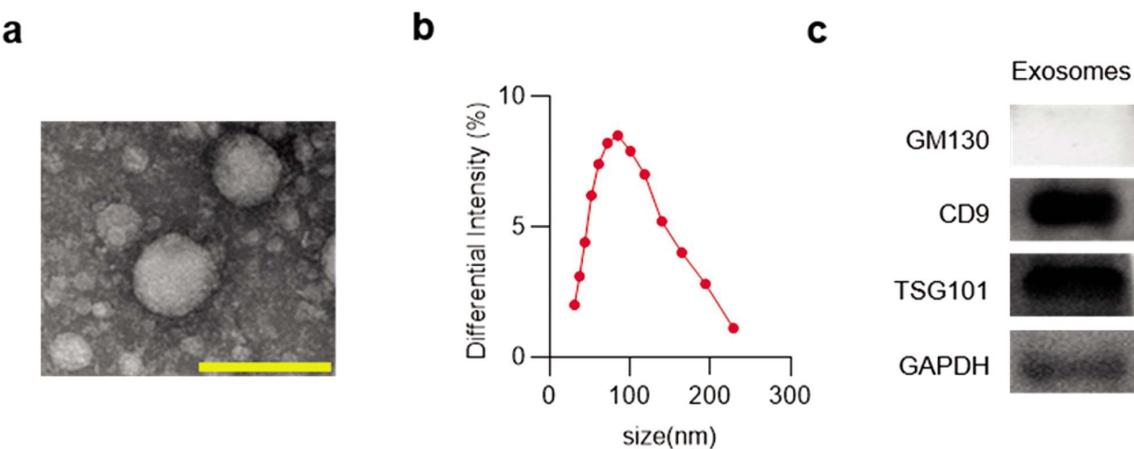


图1 血浆外泌体鉴定

Fig.1 Identification of plasma exosomes

注:a.透射电子显微镜对血浆外泌体进行形态学鉴定(比例尺为200 nm)。b.粒径分析检测外泌体大小。c.蛋白质印迹检测血浆外泌体标志物。

Note: a. Morphological identification of plasma exosome by transmission electron microscopy (scale bar= 200 nm). b. Particle size analysis of exosomes.

c. Exosomal markers assessed by western blot.

为了进一步提高准确性,以单个miR-6886和miR-6819的相对表达水平为检验变量,以病理结果为状态变量,构建Logistics回归模型($\log_e x = -108.908 \times \text{miR-6886} + 15.994 \times$

miR-6819+2.418),计算出miR-6886和miR-6819联合检测的预测变量。绘制ROC曲线,结果显示,AUC=0.806,敏感度为80.5%,特异度为77.8%(图4),miR-6886+miR-6819联合检测

较单项 miRNA 的敏感性和特异性均增高, AUC 差异均有统计学意义(miR-6886, Z=4.082, P<0.001; miR-6819, Z=2.182, P=0.

029), 提示联合检测指标可提高乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别的准确性, 有望在临幊上应用于乳腺肿块的良恶性鉴别。

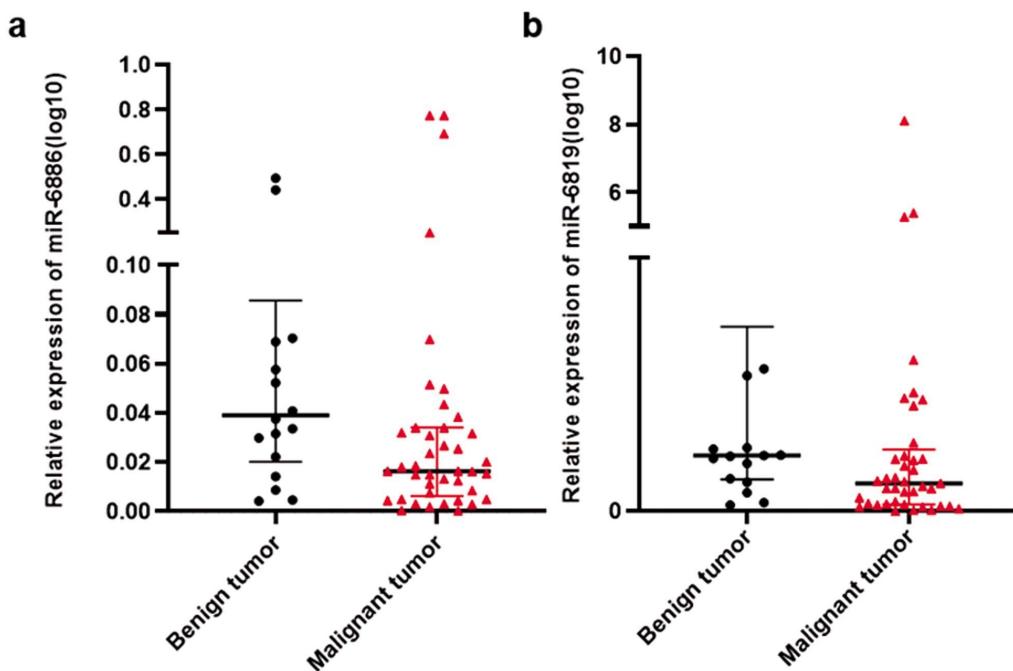


图 2 乳腺肿块恶性组患者和乳腺肿块良性对照组患者血浆 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 的表达水平散点图

Fig.2 Scatter plots of plasma miR-6886 and miR-6819 expression levels in patients with malignant breast masses and in patients with benign breast masses

注:miRNA 的表达水平标准化为 RNU6。

Note: The expression level of miRNA was normalized to RNU6.

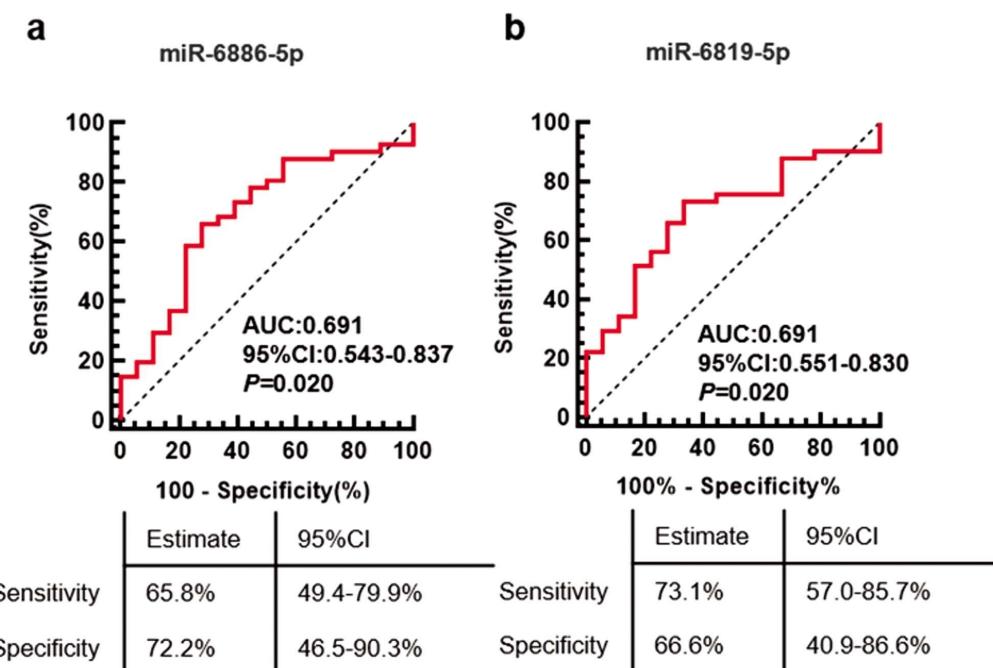


图 3 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 进行 ROC 曲线分析, 以区分乳腺恶性肿块组和良性肿块组血浆样品

Fig. 3 ROC curve analysis was performed for miR-6886 and miR-6819 to distinguish plasma samples from malignant and benign breast masses

3 讨论

乳腺癌发病率已跃居我国女性癌症发病的首位^[15,16]。提高筛查、早期诊断与良恶性鉴别对改善预后具有重要的意义^[17]。

在临幊中, 乳腺肿块的良恶性鉴别依靠影像学检查; 开发新的诊断方法, 是进一步提高乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别诊断的主要途径。大量研究表明, 外泌体携带的多种 miRNA 参与了肿瘤的发生及发展, 且可通过无创、便捷的手段检测其内 miRNA 的水

平^[18-20],因此,外泌体 miRNA 可作为诊断或预后判断的新型生物标志物^[21]。近年来,已有较多的研究报道外泌体 miRNA 在乳腺癌早期诊断及预后的价值^[22-24],但旨在鉴别良恶性肿瘤患者的研究还不多见。

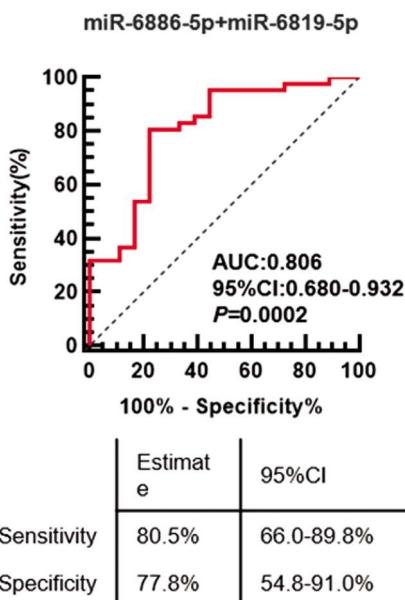


图 4 ROC 曲线分析 miR-6886、miR-6819 联合鉴别诊断乳腺肿块良恶性的效能

Fig. 4 ROC curve analysis of the combined efficacy of Mir-6886 and Mir-6819 in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant breast masses

研究表明,miR-6886、miR-6819 和 miR-7110 能够抑制乳腺恶性肿瘤的发生发展^[25-28],因此,我们将这些 miRNAs 作为乳腺包块良恶性鉴别的候选诊断标志物。结果显示,与良性乳腺肿块组相比,外泌体 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 在乳腺恶性肿块血浆外泌体中表达水平显著降低(miR-6886,Z=-2.321,P=0.020;miR-6819,Z=-2.321,P=0.020),这提示外泌体 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 可能在乳腺恶性肿瘤发生发展中起抑制作用。miR-7110 的表达水平在两组间没有统计学差异。单个 miRNA 检测时,miR-6886 的 AUCROC=0.691,灵敏度和特异度分别为 65.8% 和 72.2%;miR-6819 的 AUCROC=0.691,灵敏度和特异度分别为 73.1% 和 66.6%;miR-6886 和 miR-6819 联合检测时,AUCROC=0.806,灵敏度和特异度分别为 80.5% 和 77.8%,与单独 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 检测相比,AUC 差异均有统计学意义(miR-6886,Z=4.082,P<0.001;miR-6819,Z=2.182,P=0.029)。以上结果显示外泌体 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 联合检测曲线下面积 AUC 增加,较单个 miRNA 具有更好的准确性,可作为乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别的诊断标志物。

既往研究多选择乳腺癌患者中高表达的 miRNA 作为候选标志物^[29,30],本研究提示肿瘤患者中低表达的 miRNA 亦具有诊断意义,对乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别具有一定的临床价值。当然,本研究存在一些局限性:1)目标 miRNA 来源文献报道;2)样本量小,应增加样本量,以进一步验证该组合指标在良恶性乳腺肿块鉴别中的可靠性;3)漏诊对乳腺肿块良恶性鉴别的危害大,现有联合方案的灵敏度仍然有限,仍需大样本研究筛选灵敏度

更高的诊断标志物。

综上所述,本研究证实外泌体 miR-6886 和 miR-6819 联合检测在乳腺肿块的良恶性鉴别中具有较高的准确性,为乳腺良恶性肿块的鉴别诊断提供了良好的实验室检查指标。

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