

南京地区青年乳腺癌患者 GSTM1、GSTT1 基因多态性与易感性的初步研究 *

范 滨¹ 唐金海^{2△} 吴建中³ 王 卓³ 薛 珊³

(1 徐州医学院研究生院 江苏 徐州 221004 ;2 江苏省肿瘤医院普外科 江苏 南京 210009 ;

3 江苏省肿瘤医院科研科 江苏 南京 210009)

摘要 目的 : 研究 GSTM1、GSTT1 基因多态性与乳腺癌遗传易感性的关系。方法 : 应用 PCR 技术检测乳腺癌组和对照组人群 GSTM1 和 GST T1 基因。结果 GSTM1 和 GSTT1 基因缺失率在乳腺癌组分别为 63. 4%(59/ 93) 和 54. 8%(51/ 93) , 对照组分别为 39.3% (35/ 89) 和 33.7% (30/89) , 两组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$ 或 $P<0.05$)。结论 GSTM1 和 GST T1 缺失为乳腺癌遗传易感因素。

关键词 乳腺癌, GSTM1, GSTT1, 基因多态性

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A Preliminary Study on the Relationship between Genetic Polymorphism of Glutathione-S transferases T1, M1genes and Susceptibility of Young Female Breast Cancer in Nanjing Area*

FAN Bin¹, TANG Jin-hai^{2△}, WU Jian-zhong³, WANG Zhuo³, XUE Lian³

(1 Xuzhou Medical College, Jiangsu Xuzhou 221004 China; 2 Department of General Surgery, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Jiangsu, Nanjing 210009, China; 3 Department of scientific research, Jiangsu cancer hospital, Jiangsu, Nanjing, 210009, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To examine the relationship of genetic polymorphisms of glutathione S-transferase (GST) including GSTM1 and GSTT1 and the susceptibility to breastcancer. **Methods:** A case-control study was designed and the absence of GSTM1 and GSTT1 genes were detected with PCR technique in 93 cases and 89 controls. **Results:** The results showed that the ratios of GSTM1 null genotype in cases was 63. 4%(59/ 93) and the ratios of GSTT1 null genotype in cases was 54. 8%(51/93), while, those of controls were 39.3% (35/ 89) or 33.7% (30/89), $P< 0.05$. **Conclusion:** GSTM1 and GSTT1 null may be an important host risk factor for breastcancer.

Key words: Breastcancer; GSTM1; GSTT1; Genetic polymorphism

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前言

乳腺癌是女性常见恶性肿瘤之一,发病率越来越高^[1],有跃居女性恶性肿瘤首位的趋势,特别是近年来乳癌患者逐步年轻化,新增许多 80 后 90 后罹患者。乳腺癌成为一种生物 - 心理 - 社会综合作用的疾病而备受关注。谷胱甘肽 -S- 转移酶(GST)基因在体内可编码诸多解毒酶类,这些酶类对内源性和外源性致癌物质(多环芳烃类)均有一定的灭活清除作用。GST 基因缺失是否为乳腺癌遗传易感因素各种观点不一^[2,9-13]。本实验旨在探讨 GSTM1 和 GSTT1 基因缺失与青年乳腺癌易感性的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

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癌患者 93 例,其中 I 期 22 例 II 期 58 例 III 期 11 例 IV 期 2 例,平均年龄 40 岁,其中新辅助化疗 32 例,术后放疗 43 例。另收集同期非乳腺癌患者血标本 89 例作对照组。

1.2 标本收集和 DNA 抽提

收集两组患者含 EDTA 抗凝剂血标本约 3mL, 2000rpm 离心分离上层血浆,每份血浆样品取 1mL 备用,余者放 -80°C 冻存备用,采用 QIAamp 试剂盒分别抽提两组样本血浆 DNA,操作方法按试剂盒说明书。

1.3 基因扩增与分型

PCR 反应体系:总反应体系 25 μL, 包括 1.0 μL 样品 DNA, 10 × PCR buffer 3.0 μL, 4 × dNTPs 3.0 μL, MgCl₂ 2.5 μL, Taq 酶 1.5U (0.3 μL), GSTT1 β-acton 上下游引物各 1.0 μL, GSTM1 上下游引物各 2.0 μL, D.D.W. 7.5 μL. PCR 反应条件: 95°C 5' { [95°C 45" 62°C 45" 72°C 45"] × 35 } 72°C 7'

GSTM1(459bp) F 5'-TTCCCTTACTGGTCCTCACATCTC-

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作者简介 范滨(1983-)男,普外科硕士,研究方向:甲状腺和乳腺疾病临床基础研究。

电话:15150546136, E-mail:390083351@qq.com

△通讯作者 唐金海,博士生导师,教授, E-mail:Tangjinhai369@163.com

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R5'-TCACCGGATCATGGCCAGCA
 β -acton(350bp) F 5'-GCCCTCTGCTAACAAAGTCCTAC
 R5'-GCCCTAAAAAGAAAATCGCCAATC
 GSTM1(215bp) F 5'-GAACCTCCCTGAAAAGCTAAAGC
 R5'-GTTGGGCTCAAATATAACGGTGG

1.4 统计学分析

采用卡方检验进行统计学分析,应用SPSS16.0软件进行

数据处理,以P<0.05为有统计学意义。

2 结果

PCR产物进行2.0%的琼脂糖凝胶电泳,在紫外灯下观察结果,GSTM1和GSTT1基因分正常型(non-null):在459bp和/或215bp处有条带,缺损型(null):无条带,统计结果见(表1),病例组血浆GST基因突变率明显高于对照组。

表1 GSTT1和GSTM1基因多态性与乳腺癌的关系

Table 1 The relationship between the polymorphisms of GSTT1 and GSTM1 and the breast cancer

基因型 Genotype	对照组(Controls)		病例组(Cases)		OR	95 %CI
	例数(n)	%	例数(n)	%		
GSTM1 阳性型					-	-
Non-null	59	66.3%	42	45.2%		
GSTM1 缺失型	30	33.7%	51	54.8%	2.388	1.311~4.351
Null						
GSTT1 阳性型					-	-
Non-null	54	60.7%	34	36.6%		
GSTT1 缺失型	35	39.3%	59	63.4%	2.677	1.471~4.874
Null						

Note: GSTM $\chi^2=10.590$ P=0.001; GST $\chi^2=8.222$ P=0.004.

3 讨论

目前研究较多的GST基因家族是GSTT1和GSTM1,分别属于 μ 和 θ 类,GSTM1基因定位于人类染色体1p13.3,GSTT1基因定位于人类染色体22q11.2^[3],GSTM1具有GSTM1*0、GS TM1* A和GSTM1* B三种等位基因。GST TM1*0为GSTM1纯合缺失型,据统计,白种人和亚裔人约半数存在GSTM缺失,黑种人该基因缺失者约为27%,它不表达蛋白。GSTM1* A和GSTM1* B为等位基因编码的酶催化效力相同,PCR扩增后目的片段相同。同理,GSTT1也具有纯合缺失和非缺失两种基因型。

环境致癌物进入体内后,有95%以上需经代谢激活酶激活,形成具有致癌活性的亲电子物质,激活的致癌物可被体内具有解毒功能的代谢灭活酶灭活,失去致癌性^[4]。GSTM1、GSTT1为相解毒酶,通过催化还原型谷胱甘肽的巯基,使其与亲电子物质结合,保护DNA和蛋白质空间结构和生物学功能免受伤害。两者均有对外源性化学物质解毒的功能,主要参与多环芳烃类等化学致癌物灭活^[5],两基因缺失导致缺乏这种功能,因此可能与癌症易感性增加有关,据报道^[17-20]与肺癌、食管癌、鼻咽癌、乳腺癌、大肠癌、肝癌,等多种肿瘤遗传易感性相关。

据报道^[5]GSTM1缺失可致绝经后妇女乳腺癌风险增加,有关一项针对亚裔人群的研究表明,GSTM1缺失突变可导致女性乳腺癌风险增高^[6]。Zhong S等认为GSTM缺失可能增加年龄较低的绝经妇女的乳腺癌风险,而在年龄较高的绝经后妇女中并未观察到类似现象。诸多研究多集中于绝经后女性,而随着乳腺癌年轻化趋势的加强,绝经前女性GST基因缺失与乳癌发病率的关系应该引起重视。本实验乳腺癌患者GSTM1和GSTT1基因缺失型的分布频率明显高于对照组,分别为63.4%

和54.8%,OR分别2.677(95%CI 1.311~4.351)和2.388(95%CI 1.471~4.874)差异有统计学意义。提示年轻乳腺癌患者GSTM1和GSTT1基因缺失为相对高危因素。相反,Zheng^[7]等研究未发现GSTM1点突变导致个体乳腺癌风险增大。我们实验中对照组部分未患乳腺癌,但GSTM1和GSTT1基因存在不同程度缺失,可能与Zheng等有相似之处。另外,在本实验中尚有部分乳癌人群GSTT1和GSTM1未缺失,提示乳腺癌是多种基因^[8,14,16]综合作用的结果,是生物-心理-社会综合作用的产物,其他未知基因的变化,食品污染(肯德鸡,麦当劳等高雌激素含量的速食),心理的高压(升学、工作、婚姻),不良生活习惯(如夜生活增加,昼夜颠倒,以异为常),神经-内分泌-免疫系统长期紊乱而未得以及时纠正,积少成多,量变的积累势必引发质的突变,共同导致了青年乳腺癌患者的剧增。

此外,GST是细胞修复,抗损伤抗癌变的重要酶系,并且和肿瘤化疗的耐药性有关,尚待进一步研究。

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