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miR-139-5p 在前列腺癌患者外周血中的表达及临床意义 *

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摘要 目的:研究 miR-139-5p 在前列腺癌患者外周血中的表达及临床意义。**方法:**收集 2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 9 月于我院进行诊治的 65 例前列腺疾病患者和 20 例男性健康志愿者外周血样本,使用 RT-qPCR 方法检测各组 miR-139-5 相对表达量,统计分析前列腺癌患者外周血 miR-139-5p 水平与临床特征相关性,使用 ROC 曲线分析外周血 miR-139-5p 诊断前列腺癌的临床价值。**结果:**与良性增生组(n=15)患者和对照组(n=20)健康志愿者相比,前列腺癌组(n=50)患者外周血中 miR-139-5p 相对表达量均显著升高 (P 均 <0.05)。中高分化、转移癌、Gleason 评分高危前列腺癌患者外周血 miR-139-5p 相对表达量显著高于低分化、原位癌和 Gleason 评分中危的前列腺癌患者(P 均 <0.05)。外周血 miR-139-5p 在区分前列腺癌和良性前列腺增生或健康人中特异性和敏感性均较高,ROC 曲线下面积为 0.942(95%CI:0.0.785~0.971)。**结论:**miR-139-5p 在 50 例前列腺癌患者外周血中呈高表达,或可作为非侵入性前列腺癌诊断标志物。

关键词:miR-139-5p; 前列腺癌; 外周血清; 肿瘤标志物

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Expression and Clinical Significance of miR-139-5p in Peripheral Blood of Patients with Prostate Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the expression and clinical significance of miR-139-5p in peripheral blood of patients with prostate cancer. **Methods:** Patients of prostate disease (n=65) and cases of male healthy volunteers (n=20) from April 2015 to September 2015 were included in the study. RT-qPCR method was used to detect the relative expression of miR-139-5p in peripheral blood of all the cases. The ROC curve was used to analyze the clinical value of peripheral blood miR-139-5p in the diagnosis of prostate cancer. **Results:** Compared with the hyperplasia of prostate group (n=15) and the control group (n=20), relative expression miR-139-5p in the peripheral blood of prostate cancer group (n=50) was significantly higher (P<0.05). The miR-139-5p relative expression levels in peripheral blood of prostate cancer patients with high differentiation, metastatic carcinoma and Gleason score at high risk for were significantly higher than those with low differentiation, in situ cancer and Gleason scores (P<0.05). The peripheral blood miR-139-5p had higher specificity and sensitivity in distinguishing prostate cancer from benign prostatic hyperplasia and healthy people. **Conclusion:** miR-139-5p in peripheral blood of patients with prostate cancer was highly expressed and could be used as a noninvasive diagnostic markers of prostate cancer.

Key words: miR-139-5p; Prostate cancer; Peripheral blood; Tumor markers

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.25 Document code: A

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前言

前列腺癌是男性生殖系统发生率最高的恶性肿瘤之一^[1],死亡率高,且老年患者前列腺癌发生率明显升高,其中前列腺远处转移癌、局部浸润癌和原位癌的生存率极低。前列腺癌的早期诊断对于提高患者生存率降低死亡率具有重要意义。目前临床工作中对前列腺癌检查手段以穿刺活检、检测前列腺癌特异抗原标志物 PSA 为主^[2],但由于良性前列腺增生和急性前列

腺炎患者血清中 PSA 亦可见升高,PSA 特异性表现不佳,且 PSA 检测无法评估肿瘤分级以及远处转移。近年来研究显示微小 RNA(microRNA, miRNA)在转录后水平负调控基因表达^[3],在肿瘤发生、发展、转移和侵袭中均具有重要意义。既往研究表明 microRNA-139-5p(miR-139-5p)在结直肠癌等肿瘤组织中存在高表达^[4]。近期 Pang C^[5]等人研究显示 microRNA-139-5p 在 45 例前列腺癌患者外周血中含量显著高于良性前列腺增生患者和健康人。为了研究 miR-139-5p 在前列腺癌患者外周血中

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的表达及临床意义,本研究收集2015年4月-2016年9月于我院进行诊治的65例前列腺疾病患者外周血样本,使用RT-qPCR方法检测其miR-139-5的相对表达量进行统计分析,结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2015年4月至2016年9月于我院进行诊治的65例前列腺疾病患者和20例男性健康志愿者外周血样本。外周静脉血EDTA采血管中静置20-30 min后1500 rpm离心10 min取上清,置于-80°C备用。全部65例患者年龄55-75岁,平均年龄(64.3±4.3)岁;健康志愿者年龄54-70岁,平均年龄(63.2±5.1)岁。其中经穿刺活检确诊为前列腺腺癌患者50例,良性前列腺增生患者15例分别纳入前列腺癌组和良性增生组;20例健康志愿者纳入对照组。各组年龄均无统计学差异(均P>0.05)。前列腺腺癌患者中Gleason评分中危(6-7分)31例,高危(8-9分)19例;远处转移患者21例,原位癌患者29例。本研究通过我院临床实验伦理委员会批准,所有患者均对研究知情同意,并签署知情同意书。

1.2 提取血浆总RNA

65例血浆样本每份各取400 μL,使用Qiagen RNeasy lipid mini kit提取血浆总RNA,具体提取方法按照试剂盒说明书进行。提取总RNA使用无RNA酶水瞬时离心。分光光度计测量血浆RNA浓度,判定RNA质量。置于-80°C备用。

1.3 RT-qPCR方法

进行cDNA逆转录。65例血浆样本每份各取2 μL,用miR-139-5p特异序列引物和Taqman miRNA逆转录试剂盒进行逆转录合成cDNA。反应条件如下:16 °C 30 min、42 °C 30 min、85 °C 5 min,产物于-4°C保存。

荧光定量Real-time PCR检测。取cDNA2 μL,使用ABI7500荧光定量PCR仪进行荧光定量Real-time PCR检测。反应条件如下:95 °C预变性10 min,95 °C变性10 s,60 °C退火20 s,72 °C延伸34 s,扩增40 cycle,使用U6作为内参。检测各模板的Ct值,评定miRNA相对表达量。

1.4 统计学分析

所有统计数据应用SPSS统计学软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料数据均以均数±标准差(x±s)表示。不服从正态分布的计量资料采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料用χ²检验。相关分析采用Spearman等级法。应用ROC曲线评价外周血miR-139-5p在前列腺癌诊断价值。以P<0.05为差异有意义。

2 结果

2.1 miR-139-5p在各组外周血中的表达

RT-qPCR检测各组外周血miR-139-5p相对表达量,结果如表1、图1所示。与良性增生组(n=15)患者和对照组(n=20)健康志愿者相比,前列腺癌组(n=50)患者外周血中miR-139-5p相对表达量均显著升高(P均<0.05),良性增生组患者外周血中miR-139-5p相对表达量显著高于对照组健康志愿者(P<0.05)。

2.2 前列腺癌患者外周血miR-139-5p水平与临床特征的相关性

50例前列腺癌患者外周血中miR-139-5p水平与临床特征相关分析结果如表2所示,前列腺癌患者外周血中miR-139-5p水平与年龄无明显相关性(P>0.05)。在中高分化、转移癌、Gleason评分高危患者中,外周血miR-139-5p相对表达量显著高于低分化、原位癌和Gleason评分中危的前列腺癌患者(P均<0.05)。

表1 miR-139-5p在各组外周血中的相对表达

Table 1 The relative expression of miR-139-5p in peripheral blood between different groups group

Groups	Relative expression of mRNA	
	miR-139-5p	
Prostate cancer group(n=50)	5.96 ± 1.32**#	
Benign hyperplasia group(n=15)	1.67 ± 0.28*	
Control group(n=20)	1.02 ± 0.07	

Note: *P<0.05 vs. Benign hyperplasia group; #P<0.05 vs. control group.

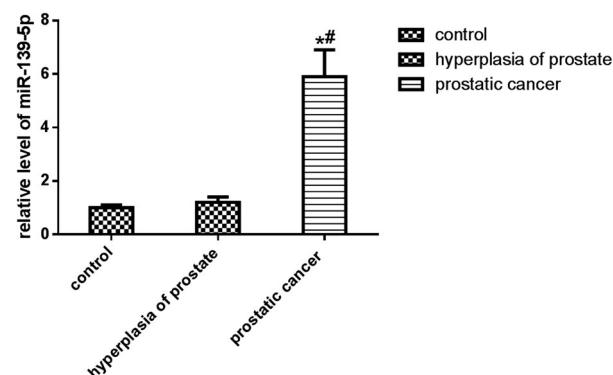


图1 miR-139-5p在各组外周血中的表达

Fig.1 Expression of miR-139-5p in peripheral blood of each group

2.3 外周血miR-139-5p诊断前列腺癌的临床价值

外周血miR-139-5p在区分前列腺癌和良性前列腺增生或健康人中的诊断价值ROC曲线如图2所示。miR-139-5p的ROC曲线下面积为0.942(95%CI:0.0.785~0.971)。外周血miR-139-5p在区分前列腺癌和良性前列腺增生或健康人中特异性和敏感性均较高。

3 讨论

前列腺癌是男性生殖系统发生率最高的恶性肿瘤之一^[7],死亡率高,且老年患者前列腺癌发生率明显升高,其中前列腺远处转移癌、局部浸润癌和原位癌的生存率极低^[8]。前列腺癌的早期诊断对于提高患者生存率降低死亡率具有重要意义。目前,临床工作中对前列腺癌检查手段以穿刺活检、检测前列腺癌特异抗原标志物PSA为主,但由于良性前列腺增生和急性前列腺炎患者血清中PSA亦可见升高,PSA特异性表现不佳^[6],且PSA检测无法评估肿瘤分级以及远处转移。近年来研究显示miRNA在转录后水平负调控基因表达^[9,10],在肿瘤发生、发展、转移和侵袭中均具有重要意义^[11,12]。既往研究表明miR-139-5p在结直肠癌和前列腺癌等肿瘤组织中均存在高表达,但其具体诊断价值尚不清楚。

为了研究miR-139-5p在前列腺癌患者外周血中的表达及临床意义,本研究收集2015年4月-2016年9月于我院进行

表 2 前列腺癌患者外周血 miR-139-5p 水平与临床特征的相关性

Table 2 Correlation of miR-139-5p level in peripheral blood with the clinical features of patients with prostate cancer

Groups	Cases	Relative expression of miR-139-5p	P
Age			P > 0.05
>60 years old	44	1.01 ± 0.51	
≤ 60 years old	6	1.2 ± 0.78	
Degree of differentiation			P < 0.05
Poorly differentiated	19	1.01 ± 0.93	
Middle and high differentiation	31	3.12 ± 2.16	
Have or no transfer			P < 0.05
Cancer in situ	29	1.02 ± 0.53	
Carcinoma metastaticum	21	2.31 ± 2.84	
Gleason score			P < 0.05
In danger(6-7branch)	31	1.01 ± 0.42	
High-risk(8-9branch)	19	2.54 ± 1.73	

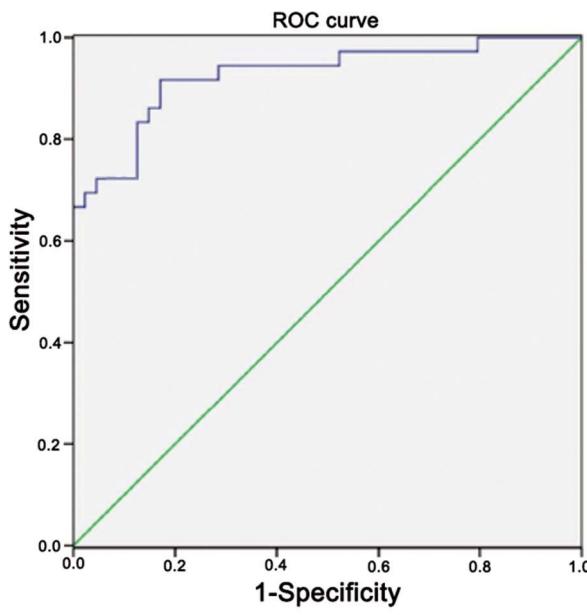


图 2 ROC 曲线分析

Fig.2 ROC curve analysis

The miR-139-5p in peripheral blood can distinguish prostatic cancer patients from hyperplasia of prostate patients and healthy control. (AUC: 0.942; 95% CI: 0.0.785 ~ 0.971). ROC, receiver operating characteristic; AUC, area under the curve; CI, confidence interval.

诊治的 65 例前列腺疾病患者外周血样本, 使用 RT-qPCR 方法检测各组 miR-139-5 相对表达量, 统计分析前列腺癌患者外周血 miR-139-5p 水平与临床特征相关性, 使用 ROC 曲线分析外周血 miR-139-5p 在前列腺癌诊断价值。结果显示: 前列腺癌患者外周血中 miR-139-5p 相对表达量显著高于良性增生患者和健康志愿者, 其在中高分化、转移癌、Gleason 评分高危前列腺癌患者外周相对表达量显著高于低分化、原位癌和 Gleason 评分中危的前列腺癌患者, 表明 miR-139-5p 在前列腺癌的发生发展过程中具有重要的作用。

外周血肿瘤标志物与穿刺活检、胸腹腔积液等诊断方法相比更易获得, 且对患者损伤较小, 作为非侵入性诊断方法具有显著的优点^[13]。既往研究中, 胃癌、结直肠癌、食道癌、宫颈癌等

肿瘤患者组织或外周血中均有显著特异性 miRNA 高表达^[14,15]。本组研究结果显示 miR-139-5p 的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.942 (95%CI: 0.0.785 ~ 0.971), 外周血 miR-139-5p 在区分前列腺癌和良性前列腺增生或健康人中特异性和敏感性均较高, 具有作为前列腺癌肿瘤标志物潜在能力。

综上所述, miR-139-5p 在 50 例前列腺癌患者外周血中呈高表达, 或可作为非侵入性前列腺癌诊断标志物, 但其具体应用仍有待扩大样本量进行进一步验证。

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