

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.24.022

胃癌患者 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1a mRNA 的表达与临床特点及预后的关系 *

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摘要 目的:探讨胃癌患者血清中人表皮生长因子受体-2(Human epithelial growth factor receptor 2, HER2)、血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、低氧诱导因子-1α(hypoxia inducible factor-1, HIF-1α) mRNA水平与其临床特征及预后的关系。**方法:**选取我院2015年7月至2016年7月治疗的50例胃癌患者作为研究对象,采用荧光定量PCR检测血清中HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA水平,探讨其与胃癌患者临床特点的关系,采用COX回归模型探讨HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA表达与胃癌临床预后的关系。**结果:**胃癌组患者血清中HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA水平明显高于对照组患者,年龄越高、分化程度越低、临床分期晚、伴有淋巴结转移的胃癌患者血清中HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA水平明显高与相对应的患者,HER-2(P=0.04)、VEGF(P=0.03)、HIF-1α(P=0.04)是胃癌患者预后不良的独立危险因素。**结论:**胃癌组织中HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA表达水平与胃癌恶性程度密切相关,是胃癌患者预后不良的独立危险因素。

关键词:胃癌;转移;复发;化疗

中图分类号:R735.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)24-4703-04

The Relationship between Serum Levels of HER2, VEGF, HIF-1a mRNA and Clinical Features and Prognosis of Gastric Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between HER-2, VEGF and HIF-1α levels in serum and clinical prognosis in patients with gastric cancer. **Methods:** In our hospital from July 2015 to July 2016 in 50 cases of gastric cancer patients treated in our hospital as the research object, using SP method and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay in gastric cancer tissues and serum HER-2, VEGF and HIF-1α mRNA levels to explore the relationship between serum and tissue of patients with gastric cancer HER-2, VEGF, HIF-1α mRNA levels and clinical characteristics of patients with COX. **Results:** The serum of gastric cancer patients in the HER2, VEGF and HIF-1α mRNA levels were significantly higher than that in control group, comparison of different age, degree of differentiation, clinical stage HER2, VEGF and HIF-1α mRNA levels in the serum of patients with age is higher, the lower the degree of differentiation, clinical stage, lymph node metastasis in patients with serum HER2, VEGF and HIF-1a mRNA significantly patients with high contrast, HER-2 (P=0.04), VEGF (P=0.03), HIF-1α(P=0.04) is an independent risk factor of poor prognosis of patients with gastric cancer. **Conclusion:** Serum levels of HER-2, VEGF and HIF-1a mRNA are closely related to the malignant degree of gastric cancer, which is an independent risk factor for poor prognosis of gastric cancer patients.

Key words: Gastric cancer; Metastasis; Recurrence; Chemotherapy

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.2 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)24-4703-04

前言

胃癌是目前临床常见的恶性肿瘤,严重影响患者生存质量,手术是治愈胃癌的主要方法,改善胃癌的预后是目前研究

的热点课题。研究表明胃癌的预后与多种因素密切相关,包括胃癌的临床特点和患者体内基因表达水平^[1]。胃癌患者体内多种肿瘤标志物异常表达,可能影响患者的临床预后。HER-2阳性表达可以促进细胞信号转导系统活化,促进癌细胞增殖、分

* 基金项目:浦东新区卫生系统学科带头人培养计划项目(PWRd2016-12);

上海市卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题资助项目(2016460309);

上海中医药大学附属第七人民医院人才培养计划(BDX2016-01),(XX2015-07);(QMX2016-04)

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(收稿日期:2018-07-31 接受日期:2018-08-27)

化导致,明显影响肿瘤细胞的恶性生物学行为,进而影响肿瘤行为及预后^[2]。血管生长因子(VEGF)参与肿瘤血管生长,有助于促进肿瘤的增殖,可促进肿瘤血管增生,进而导致肿瘤细胞浸润、出现淋巴结和远处转移,进而影响患者胃癌的浸润和转移^[3]。缺氧诱导因子 1-α(HIF-1α)在机体缺氧状态下,有助于肿瘤的低氧适应,促进肿瘤细胞出现适应性增殖、发育,可导致肿瘤的生长、发育,诱发肿瘤细胞恶性增殖^[4]。本研究探讨患者血清中 HIF-1α、VEGF、HER-2 mRNA 水平与临床特点及预后的关系。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2015 年 7 月至 2016 年 7 月在本院确诊为胃癌的患者 50 例患者作为研究对象,参照中华医学会制定的的诊断标准,所有患者均行胃癌根治术治疗。入选标准:^① 患者知情同意

本研究,能完成随访;^② 年龄 >18 岁。排除标准:^③ 合并慢性系统疾病的患者;^④ 合并肺癌、胃癌、肝癌等恶性肿瘤的患者。本研究 50 例患者中,男性 22 例、女 28 例,年龄 38-68 例,平均年龄(63.5 ± 12.6)岁,体重指数(23.5 ± 1.6)kg/m²。以 40 例健康人群为对照组,包括男性 19 例,女性 21 例,平均年龄(63.5 ± 12.6)岁,体重指数(23.8 ± 1.3)kg/m²。两组患者性别、年龄、体重指数对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

胃癌患者血清中 HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平检测:提取总 RNA 后进行逆转录得到 cDNA 后进行荧光定量 PCR 扩增,扩增基因包括目的基因 HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α 及管家基因 β-actin。根据 PCR 结果读取读取循环数(Ct),HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α、β-actin 序列号见表 1。采用 Image J 分析 RNA 的表达量。

表 1 HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α 及 β-actin 的引物序列
Table 1 HER-2, VEGF, HIF-1α and beta-actin primer sequences

project	Primer sequence	End product length (BP)
HER-2	Upper 5'-TGGATACGTTCTTATAAG-3'	128
	Lower 5'-GAAATGGAGGCACCCCTTC-	
VEGF	Upper 5'-GCCAAATCCCTCATATCCC-3'	113
	Lower 5'-AACAGTTGCCGTCCATGAATAG-3'	
HIF-1α	Upper 5'-CCTCCACATCCTCCCTTC-3'	782
	Lower 5'-GTCGCAGACAGTGATGAACCTC-3'	
β-action	Upper 5'-AGTCAACGGATTGGTCG-3'	221
	Lower 5'-CTCGCTCCTGGAAGATGG-3'	

1.3 随访

所有患者每隔 3 个月进行随访,终点事件为转移、复发或死亡,最后一次随访时间为 2017 年 1 月 31 日。

1.4 统计学分析

应用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件进行数据的统计分析,组间资料采用独立样本 t 检验或配对样本 t 检验,计数资料采用卡方检验,采用 Cox 回归模型分析 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α 与转移或复

发的关系,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有显著性。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清 HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平的比较

胃癌组患者血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平明显高于对照组患者,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),具体见表 2。

表 2 两组患者血清 HER-2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平的比较
Table 2 The Comparison of HER-2, VEGF and HIF-1α mRNA levels between two groups

Group	N	HER-2	VEGF	HIF-1α
Gastric cancer	50	$36.5 \pm 9.5^*$	$68.6 \pm 18.6^*$	$5.8 \pm 1.2^*$
Normal	40	16.6 ± 4.8	32.6 ± 11.4	2.5 ± 0.9

Note: compared with normal group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 不同病理参数胃癌患者血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平的比较

不同年龄、分化程度、临床分期胃癌患者血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α 水平分析结果显示:年龄越高、分化程度越低、临床分期晚、伴有淋巴结转移的患者血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平明显高与相对应的其他患者,具体见表 3。

2.3 血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 水平与胃癌患者临床预后的相关性

以性别、年龄、体重指数、肿瘤分期、肿瘤病理类型、血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1α mRNA 表达为单因素,以死亡、转移、复发为终点事件,logistic 分析结果提示 HER-2($P=0.04$)、VEGF ($P=0.03$)、HIF-1α ($P=0.04$) 是胃癌患者预后不良的独立危险因

素,具体见表4。

表3 不同病理参数胃癌患者血清 HER2、VEGF、HIF-1 α 水平比较Table 3 Comparison of the serum levels of HER2, VEGF and HIF-1 α among patients with different pathological parameters

Group	n	HER-2	VEGF	HIF-1 α
Age	<65	17.8± 9.2*	52.8± 18.2*	3.6± 0.7*
	>65	39.5± 3.6	74.8± 21.3	6.4± 1.3
Differentiation degree	High	15.8± 2.1	48.6± 12.7	2.6± 0.4
	Medium	20.8± 11.5*	64.8± 21.1*	4.1± 1.3*
Clinical stages	Low	32.8± 12.5*	76.3± 16.2*	6.5± 1.5*
	I+II	21.3± 9.2*	53.4± 9.6*	3.4± 0.6*
	III+IV	36.2± 11.5	82.5± 12.4	6.8± 1.3
Lymph gland	Without Lymph gland metastasis	26.5± 8.2*	62.6± 9.5*	3.4± 0.8*
	Lymph gl*ndmet*st*sis	36.8± 12.4	81.3± 12.6	6.8± 1.6

Notes: Contrast with the corresponding high level, *P<0.05.

表4 胃癌患者临床预后的多因素分析

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of prognostic factors for patients with gastric cancer

Variable	Prognosis				
	β	SE	HR	95% CI	P
HER-2	0.095	0.045	1.65	1.16~2.18	0.04
VEGF	0.036	0.036	1.55	1.15~2.12	0.03
HIF-1 α	1.724	0.375	1.98	1.46~2.25	0.04

3 讨论

胃癌根治术后患者5年生存率较高,但是仍有不少患者术后早期发生肿瘤转移、复发,严重影响患者的生活质量^[5,6]。HER-2过度表达可能激活EGFR,同时能促进EGFR介导的恶性肿瘤的转化和肿瘤的发生。EGFR在恶性肿瘤生长、增殖过程中具有重要的临床意义。此外,HER-2可以通过介导Ras/RafMAPK途径促进正常细胞向恶性肿瘤转化。因此,HER-2基因高表达可能与肿瘤的恶性程度密切相关^[7-11]。本研究探讨了不同临床病理特征患者HER-2水平的关系,结果提示年龄越高、恶性程度更高、临床分期越晚、分化程度越低、伴有淋巴结转移的患者HER-2更低,可能与HER-2通过多种信号途径介导恶性肿瘤细胞的生物学行为有关^[13]。HER-2可以促进肿瘤内皮细胞增生、血管生成,而且相关研究证实HER-2可以促进乳腺癌细胞增殖、转移,HER-2阳性表达的乳腺癌患者恶性程度也更高,与本研究结果类似^[14]。

VEGF是血管形成的标志物,可刺激血管内皮细胞增生,促进血管再生,促进肿瘤转移与复发^[15]。VEGF表达的水平升高有助于促进恶性肿瘤细胞的增殖,胃癌患者临床特征与患者VEGF的关系后结果与HER-2基因类似,患者血清中VEGF mRNA水平在年龄越高、恶性程度更高、临床分期越晚、分化程度越低、伴有淋巴结转移的患者中更高,这与国内研究结果基本类似,进一步的明确了VEGF水平升高在胃癌患者中的重要临床意义^[15]。

当机体缺氧时,组织中HIF-1 α 的表达会上调,可导致机体EPO生成增多,使组织对缺氧进行适应性调节,导致HIF-1 α 分泌增加的原因包括缺氧状态、炎症因子刺激、化学激素等^[16-19]。研究证实HIF-1 α 在恶性肿瘤中具有促进增殖抗原增长,恶性肿瘤可以调节HIF-1 α 增长,而HIF-1 α 可能促进VEGF增加,促进血管增生使得肿瘤细胞更容易适应低氧环境。

但是有相关研究也证实了HIF-1 α 可能抑制肿瘤细胞生长^[20]。相关研究也证实了HIF-1 α 在白血病细胞、胰腺癌肿瘤细胞中的重要作用,可以促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移等^[21,22]。HIF-1 α 的生理作用是通过HIF-1 α 受体激动,导致红细胞增多促进肿瘤细胞的生长,表明HIF-1 α 在恶性肿瘤的增殖和发育过程中有重要的临床意义。进一步采用logistics分析胃癌转移、复发的危险因素,证实肿瘤分期、VEGF、HER-2、HIF-1 α 是肿瘤预后的重要风险因素。

综上,血清中HIF-1 α 、HER-2、VEGF mRNA表达是胃癌患者发生转移、复发的风险增高的独立风险因素,密切监测患者血清中HIF-1 α 、HER-2、VEGF mRNA表达有助于监测胃癌患者的病情。

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