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## 食管癌组织环指蛋白 2、环指蛋白 6 的表达与上皮 - 间质转化和预后的关系分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨食管癌组织环指蛋白 2(RNF2)、环指蛋白 6(RNF6)的表达与上皮 - 间质转化(EMT)和预后的关系。**方法:**选择广东医科大学附属医院 2017 年 2 月至 2020 年 2 月收治的 162 例食管癌患者,取手术切除的癌组织和癌旁组织。采用免疫组化法检测 RNF2、RNF6 以及 EMT 标志蛋白[上皮钙黏附素(E-cadherin)、神经型钙黏蛋白(N-cadherin)Slug 和 Snail]表达。Spearman 相关性分析 RNF2、RNF6 与 EMT 标志蛋白的关系;分析食管癌组织 RNF2、RNF6 表达在不同临床病理特征中的差异;Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析 RNF2、RNF6 表达与食管癌患者预后的关系;多因素 Cox 回归分析影响食管癌患者预后的因素。**结果:**食管癌组织 RNF2、RNF6、N-cadherin、Slug 和 Snail 蛋白阳性表达率高于癌旁组织,E-cadherin 蛋白阳性表达率低于癌旁组织( $P < 0.05$ )。食管癌组织 RNF2、RNF6 蛋白阳性表达率与 N-cadherin、Slug 和 Snail 蛋白阳性表达率呈正相关,与 E-cadherin 蛋白阳性表达率呈负相关( $P < 0.05$ );低度分化、TNM 分 IIIA 期、肿瘤直径 $\geq 2$  cm、淋巴结转移在食管癌组织中 RNF2、RNF6 蛋白阳性表达率高于无淋巴结转移、肿瘤直径 $< 2$  cm, 中高度分化、TNM 分期 I~II 期食管癌组织( $P < 0.05$ );RNF2 阳性表达患者 3 年 OS 率为 47.17%, 低于 RNF2 阴性表达患者的 59.26% ( $P < 0.05$ ), RNF6 阳性表达患者 3 年 OS 率为 47.06%, 低于 RNF6 阴性表达患者的 63.41% ( $P < 0.05$ );多因素 Cox 回归分析显示 TNM 分期 IIIA 期、淋巴结转移、RNF2 阳性表达、RNF6 阳性表达是食管癌患者预后的危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**食管癌组织中 RNF2、RNF6 阳性表达率增加,且与肿瘤直径、分化程度、TNM 分期、淋巴结转移以及低生存率有关,RNF2、RNF6 可能通过 EMT 参与食管癌恶性进展过程。

**关键词:**食管癌;环指蛋白 2;环指蛋白 6;临床病理特征;上皮 - 间质转化;预后

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## Analysis of the Relationship between the Expression of Ring Finger Protein 2 and Ring Finger Protein 6 in Esophageal Carcinoma Tissues and Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transformation and Prognosis\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between the expression of ring finger protein 2 (RNF2) and ring finger protein 6 (RNF6) in esophageal carcinoma tissues and the epithelial-mesenchymal transformation (EMT) and prognosis. **Methods:** 162 patients with esophageal carcinoma admitted to Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University from February 2017 to February 2020 were selected, and the surgically removed carcinoma tissues and adjacent cancerous tissues were taken. Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression of RNF2, RNF6, and EMT marker proteins [E-cadherin, N-cadherin Slug, and Snail]. The relationship between RNF2, RNF6, and EMT marker protein were analyzed by Spearman correlation analysis; the differences in RNF2 and RNF6 expression in different clinical pathological features of esophageal cancer tissue were analyzed; Kaplan-Meier survival curve was used to analyze the relationship between the expression of RNF2 and RNF6 and the prognosis of patients with esophageal carcinoma; Multivariate Cox regression was used to analyze the prognostic factors of patients with esophageal carcinoma. **Results:** The positive expression rates of RNF2, RNF6, N-cadherin, Slug and Snail in esophageal carcinoma tissue were higher than those in adjacent cancerous tissues, the positive expression rate of E-cadherin protein was lower than that in adjacent cancerous tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ). The positive expression rates of RNF2 and RNF6 proteins in esophageal carcinoma tissues were positively correlated with the positive expression rates of N-cadherin, Slug and Snail proteins, and negatively correlated with the positive expression rate of E-cadherin protein ( $P < 0.05$ ). Poorly differentiated, TNM stage IIIA, tumor diameter  $\geq 2$  cm, lymph node metastasis in esophageal cancer tissue with higher positive expression rates of RNF2 and RNF6 proteins than without lymph node metastasis, tumor diameter  $< 2$  cm, medium to high differentiated, TNM stage I-II

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esophageal cancer tissue ( $P<0.05$ ). The 3-year OS rate in patients with positive expression of RNF2 was 47.17%, which was lower than 59.26% in patients with negative expression of RNF2 ( $P<0.05$ ), the 3-year OS rate in patients with positive expression of RNF6 was 47.06%, which was lower than 63.41% in patients with negative expression of RNF6 ( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that TNM stage IIIA, lymph node metastasis, positive expression of RNF2 and positive expression of RNF6 were risk factors for prognosis of patients with esophageal carcinoma ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The positive expression rates of RNF2 and RNF6 increased in esophageal carcinoma tissues, and they are related to tumor diameter, differentiation degree, TNM stage, lymph node metastasis, and low survival rate. RNF2 and RNF6 may participate in the malignant progression of esophageal carcinoma through EMT.

**Key words:** Esophageal carcinoma; Ring finger protein 2; Ring finger protein 6; Clinical pathological features; Epithelial-mesenchymal transformation; Prognosis

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## 前言

食管癌是我国高发的恶性肿瘤,2020年我国新增食管癌32.4万例,居恶性肿瘤发病第6位,新增死亡病例数为30.1万例,居恶性肿瘤死因第4位<sup>[1,2]</sup>。上皮-间质转化(EMT)是食管癌细胞获得侵袭和转移能力的主要途径之一,其主要特征为细胞上皮表型向间质表型转化<sup>[3]</sup>。环指蛋白2(RNF2)是一种致癌基因,在结直肠癌<sup>[4]</sup>、非小细胞肺癌<sup>[5]</sup>中高表达,与肿瘤的恶性程度有关,可通过激活Wnt/β-catenin信号通路促使食管癌细胞的生长<sup>[6]</sup>。环指蛋白6(RNF6)与RNF2均是E3泛素连接酶,在包括胃癌<sup>[7]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[8]</sup>、食管癌<sup>[9]</sup>中异常表达,同时其可通过激活TGF-β1/c-Myb通路促使EMT,增加食管癌细胞侵袭性<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究通过检测食管癌组织中RNF6、RNF2表达,分析其与EMT相关蛋白表达、临床病理特征以及预后的关系,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择广东医科大学附属医院2017年2月至2020年2月收治的162例食管癌患者,纳入标准:①均接受手术治疗,术后病理结果证实为食管癌;②TNM分期I~IIIA期;③临床病理资料完整。排除标准:④合并其它恶性肿瘤;⑤恶病质;⑥合并严重心、脑、肝、肾功能障碍。其中男95例,女67例,年龄>60岁79例,≤60岁83例;病理类型:鳞癌151例,其它11例;肿瘤直径<2 cm 102例,≥2 cm 60例;分化程度:低度分化99例,中度分化40例,高度分化23例;TNM分期:I期41例,II期53例,IIIA期68例;淋巴结转移55例。基础病:高血压62例,高脂血症52例,糖尿病58例。合并症:冠心病21例,慢阻肺19例。吸烟史65例,饮酒史58例,家族遗传史25例。本研究患者或家属知情同意并签署知情同意书,且已获得广东医科大学附属医院医学伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 观测指标与方法

**1.2.1 免疫组化法检测RNF2、RNF6和EMT相关蛋白表达** 取手术切除的癌组织和癌旁组织(距离癌组织5 cm以上),制作4 μm切片,切片经脱蜡、复水、微波、过氧化氢处理和洗涤,加入一抗兔抗人RNF2单克隆抗体,兔抗人RNF6单克隆抗体,鼠抗人上皮钙粘附素(E-cadherin)单克隆抗体、鼠抗人神经型钙黏蛋白(N-cadherin)单克隆抗体、鼠抗人Slug单克隆抗体和鼠抗人Snail单克隆抗体(一抗均以1:200稀释,一抗均购自美国Abcam公司),4 °C孵育过夜洗涤,加入二抗羊抗人IgG(1:400,购自美国Invitrogen公司),37 °C孵育30 min洗涤。二氨基联苯胺显色,苏木素复染,脱水固定、封片。CX23显微镜(日本Olympus公司)下(×400),随机选取每张组织切片5个以上视野,进行免疫染色结果判定。以磷酸盐缓冲生理盐水代替一抗作为阴性对照,以细胞核中出现棕色或者黄色颗粒即为阳性。

**1.2.2 随访情况** 食管癌患者术后接受辅助化疗和(或)放疗,定期门诊复查,并接受电话或门诊随访3年,随访截止2023年2月。术后2年内每3个月随访1次,最后1年每6个月随访1次。统计随访期间患者总生存(OS)情况,OS生存时间定义自病理确诊至死亡或随访截止时间。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS软件(25.0版)进行数据统计分析。分类变量以计数和百分比表示,比较采用卡方检验; Spearman相关性分析RNF2、RNF6与EMT标志蛋白的关系; Kaplan-Meier分析RNF2、RNF6表达与食管癌患者预后的关系;多因素Cox回归分析影响食管癌患者预后的因素, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 食管癌组织和癌旁组织RNF2、RNF6阳性表达率比较

RNF2、RNF6阳性表达率在食管癌组织中比癌旁组织更高( $P<0.05$ )见表1。

表1 食管癌组织和癌旁组织RNF2、RNF6阳性表达率比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of RNF2 and RNF6 positive expression rates between esophageal cancer tissues and adjacent cancerous tissues [n(%)]

Groups	n	RNF2	RNF6
Esophageal cancer tissues	162	106(65.43)	119(73.46)
Adjacent cancerous tissues	162	41(25.31)	50(30.86)
$\chi^2$ value		52.612	48.196
P value		0.000	0.000

## 2.2 食管癌组织和癌旁组织 EMT 相关蛋白阳性表达率比较 食管癌组织 EMT 相关蛋白 N-cadherin、Slug 和 Snail 蛋白

阳性表达率高于癌旁组织( $P<0.05$ ), E-cadherin 蛋白阳性表达率低于癌旁组织( $P<0.01$ ), 见表 2。

表 2 食管癌组织和癌旁组织 EMT 相关蛋白阳性表达率比较 [n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of positive expression rates of EMT-related proteins in esophageal cancer tissues and adjacent tissues [n(%)]

Groups	n	E-cadherin	N-cadherin	Slug	Snail
Esophageal cancer tissues	162	45(27.78)	95(58.64)	101(62.35)	113(69.75)
Adjacent cancerous tissues	162	92(56.79)	31(19.14)	26(16.05)	29(17.90)
$\chi^2$ value		27.937	53.195	72.845	88.459
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

## 2.3 RNF2、RNF6 表达与 EMT 相关蛋白的相关性

食管癌组织 RNF2、RNF6 蛋白阳性表达率与 N-cadherin、

Slug 和 Snail 蛋白阳性表达率呈正相关 ( $P<0.05$ ), 与 E-cadherin 蛋白阳性表达率呈负相关 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见表 3。

表 3 RNF2、RNF6 表达与 EMT 相关蛋白的相关系数(rs, P)

Table 3 Correlation coefficients between RNF2 and RNF6 expression and EMT-related proteins(rs, P)

Indexes	RNF2		RNF6	
	r <sub>s</sub> value	P value	r <sub>s</sub> value	P value
E-cadherin	-0.426	0.000	-0.382	0.001
N-cadherin	0.346	0.002	0.411	0.000
Slug	0.502	0.000	0.495	0.000
Snail	0.419	0.000	0.436	0.000

2.4 食管癌组织 RNF2、RNF6 表达在不同临床病理特征中差异  
比较肿瘤直径  $\geq 2$  cm、低度分化、TNM 分期 IIIA 期、淋巴结转  
移在食管癌组织中 RNF2、RNF6 蛋白阳性表达率高于无淋巴结转移、肿瘤直径  $<2$  cm, TNM 分期 I~II 期、中高度分化食管  
癌组织( $P<0.05$ ), 不同性别、年龄、病理类型在食管癌组织中  
RNF2、RNF6 蛋白阳性表达率比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P>$   
 $0.05$ ), 见表 4。

表 4 食管癌组织 RNF2、RNF6 表达在不同临床病理特征中差异比较

Table 4 Comparison of differences in RNF2 and RNF6 expression among different clinical pathological features in esophageal cancer tissue

Clinical pathological features	n	RNF2 protein positive expression(%)	$\chi^2$ value	P value	RNF6 protein positive expression(%)	$\chi^2$ value	P value
Age						1.996	0.158
$>60$ years	79	56(70.89)	2.028	0.154	62(78.48)		
$\leq 60$ years	83	50(60.24)			57(68.67)		
Gender						0.641	0.423
Male	95	60(63.16)	0.525	0.469	72(75.79)		
Female	67	46(68.66)			47(70.15)		
Pathological type						0.584	0.445
Quamous cell carcinoma	151	98(64.90)	0.278	0.598	112(74.17)		
Others	11	8(72.73)			7(63.64)		
Tumor diameter						4.768	0.029
$<2$ cm	102	58(56.86)	8.941	0.003	69(67.65)		
$\geq 2$ cm	60	48(80.00)			50(83.33)		
Degree of differentiation						29.043	0.000
Highly differentiated	23	9(39.13)			14(60.87)		

Medium differentiated	40	22( 55.00 )	13.626	0.001	18( 45.00 )		
Poorly differentiated	99	75( 75.76 )			87( 87.88 )		
TNM stage						15.621	0.000
Stage I	41	20( 48.78 )			25( 60.98 )		
Stage II	53	35( 66.04 )	7.787	0.020	27( 50.94 )		
Stage IIIA	68	51( 75.00 )			57( 83.82 )		
Lymph node metastasis			4.399	0.036		4.426	0.035
Yes	55	42( 76.36 )			46( 83.64 )		
No	107	64( 59.81 )			73( 68.22 )		

## 2.5 食管癌组织中不同 RNF2、RNF6 表达与食管癌患者预后分析

随访期间失访 2 例，死亡 78 例，存活 82 例 (51.25%)。RNF2 阳性表达患者 3 年 OS 率为 47.17%，低于 RNF2 阴性表

达患者的 59.26% (Log-Rank  $\chi^2=3.929, P=0.000$ )，RNF6 阳性表达患者 3 年 OS 率为 47.06%，低于 RNF6 阴性表达患者的 63.41% (Log-Rank  $\chi^2=4.345, P=0.000$ )，见图 1。

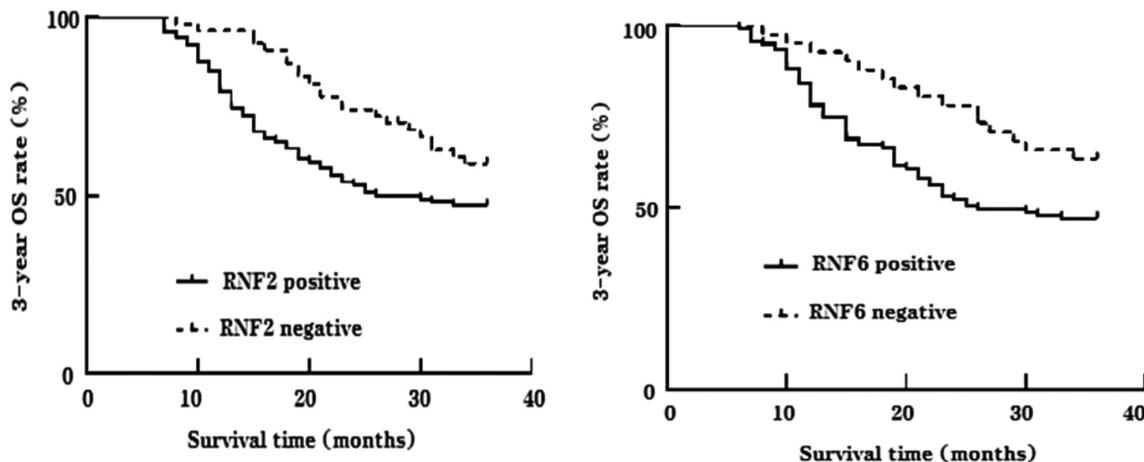


图 1 不同 RNF2、RNF6 表达食管癌患者生存曲线  
Fig.1 Survival curve of patients with esophageal cancer with different RNF2 and RNF6 expression

## 2.6 影响食管癌患者预后的单因素和多因素 Cox 回归分析

以上述结果中  $P<0.05$  项目为自变量，以影响食管癌患者预后为因变量，进行多因素 Cox 回归分析。结果显示：有淋巴

结转移、RNF2 阳性表达、TNM 分 IIIA 期、RNF6 阳性表达是食管癌患者预后的危险因素 ( $P<0.05$ )，见表 5。

表 5 影响食管癌患者预后的单因素和多因素 Cox 回归分析

Table 5 Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis on the prognosis of patients with esophageal cancer

Variables	Assignment	Univariate Cox regression		Multivariate Cox regression	
		HR(95%CI)	P value	HR(95%CI)	P value
Age	0=≤60 years, 1=>60 years	1.384( 0.817~2.345 )	0.513	-	-
Gender	0=Female, 1=Male	1.527( 0.716~3.253 )	0.695	-	-
Pathological type	0=Other, 1=Quamous cell carcinoma	1.067( 0.966~1.179 )	0.782	-	-
Tumor diameter	0=<2 cm, 1=≥2 cm	1.145( 0.906~1.445 )	0.853	-	-
Degree of differentiation	0=Medium and Highly differentiated, 1=Poorly differentiated	1.531( 1.009~2.324 )	0.033	1.344( 0.769~2.350 )	0.095
TNM stage	0=Stage I-II, 1=Stage IIIA	1.428( 1.137~1.792 )	0.006	1.754( 1.048~2.937 )	0.013
Lymph node metastasis	0=No, 1=Yes	1.902( 1.088~3.325 )	0.013	1.597( 1.160~2.198 )	0.023
RNF2	0=Negative, 1=Positive	1.680( 1.056~2.674 )	0.003	1.385( 1.119~1.715 )	0.006
RNF6	0=Negative, 1=Positive	1.540( 1.108~2.141 )	0.008	1.667( 1.107~2.511 )	0.010

### 3 讨论

在恶性肿瘤中 EMT 异常激活, 赋予癌细胞恶性特性, 包括使其获得癌症转移进展的侵袭性表型、癌症干细胞活性、免疫逃逸以及对化疗耐药<sup>[10]</sup>。研究显示 EMT 与食管癌细胞侵袭活性和预后较差有关<sup>[11]</sup>, 多种致癌或抑癌基因通过调控 EMT 参与食管癌发病和进展过程<sup>[12,13]</sup>。

RNF2 也称为 Ring 1B, 属于多梳基因家族成员, 是一种具有指环结构的泛素化连接酶, 可通过催化组蛋白 H2A 在赖氨酸 119 位点的单泛素化, 抑制 H3K4 的二甲基化和三甲基化水平来抑制基因转录<sup>[14,15]</sup>。既往研究表明 RNF2 过表达促进干扰素调节因子 4 的泛素化和降解, 增强结肠癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力<sup>[16,17]</sup>。RNF2 还可通过蛋白酶体降解途径促进 p53 降解, 负向调控 p53 表达, 抑制癌细胞凋亡, 促使癌症进展<sup>[18]</sup>。RNF2 在膀胱尿路上皮癌中过表达与晚 T 分期以及总生存期和癌症特异性生存期缩短显著相关<sup>[19]</sup>。此外 RNF2 表达水平与食管癌患者无进展生存期以及肿瘤体积有关<sup>[20]</sup>。此外, 也有研究证实, 敲除 RNF2 可增加食管癌细胞的放射敏感性<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究发现食管癌组织中 RNF2 阳性表达与食管癌恶性临床病理特征以及低生存率有关。RNF2 参与食管癌的机制尚不清楚, 本研究发现食管癌 EMT 相关蛋白 N-cadherin、Slug 和 Snail 蛋白阳性表达率也显著增高, E-cadherin 蛋白阳性表达率降低, RNF2 表达与 EMT 相关蛋白显著相关, 推测 RNF2 可能通过调控 EMT 促使食管癌细胞侵袭转移, 继而导致食管癌恶性进展和预后不良。

RNF6 是泛素 - 蛋白酶体系统中的 E3 连接酶, 具有 c 端 RING-H2 指状结构和 n 端螺旋结构域, 作为骨架招募 E2 和靶蛋白, 泛素化修饰底物蛋白改变其表达水平和底物功能, 参与蛋白激酶 B/雷帕霉素靶蛋白、Wnt/β-catenin、有丝分裂原活化蛋白激酶 / 细胞外信号调节激酶等信号通路调控, 在多种恶性肿瘤中发挥促癌作用<sup>[22,23]</sup>。既往研究显示 RNF6 结合并泛素化转导样增强子触发 Wnt/β-catenin 活化, 促使结肠癌细胞增殖, 与结直肠癌患者预后不良独立相关<sup>[24]</sup>。RNF6 在视网膜母细胞瘤表达上调, 通过激活蛋白酪氨酸激酶 2/信号转导子与激活子 3 信号通路促进对卡铂化疗耐药<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究发现 RNF6 阳性表达率在食管癌组织中比癌旁组织高, RNF6 阳性表达与恶性临床病理特征、低生存率有关, 表明 RNF6 阳性表达可能在食管癌中发挥促癌基因作用, 但是具体机制尚不清楚。同时相关性分析显示 RNF6 表达与 Slug、N-cadherin 以及 Snail 蛋白阳性表达率呈正相关, 与 E-cadherin 蛋白阳性表达率呈负相关, 可见 RNF6 可能通过调控 EMT 参与食管癌发生和进展过程。转化生长因子 β(TGF-β)是肿瘤细胞 EMT 的重要诱导剂, 上皮肿瘤细胞在 TGF-β 介导下可提高其侵袭和迁移能力, 从而加速肿瘤的发展<sup>[26]</sup>。c-Myb 过表达可促进肿瘤细胞生长, TGF-β1 调控转录激活因子 c-Myb 的表达参与恶性增殖, 侵袭和迁移过程<sup>[27]</sup>。RNF6 可能通过激活 TGF-β1/c-Myb 通路促使 EMT, 增加食管癌细胞侵袭和迁移功能<sup>[9]</sup>。

综上所述, 食管癌组织中 RNF2、RNF6 阳性表达率较癌旁组织显著增加, RNF2、RNF6 阳性表达与食管癌肿瘤直径、分化程度、TNM 分期、淋巴结转移以及低生存率有关, RNF2、RNF6

阳性表达可能通过促使 EMT 参与食管癌恶性进展过程。

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