

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2024.23.050

晚期非小细胞肺癌患者三维适形放疗前后血清 SPP1、E-cadherin、STAT3 变化及临床意义*

张晓军 徐巧玲[△] 赵于天 沈培佩 徐钰 李帅

(江南大学附属医院肿瘤放疗科 江苏 无锡 214122)

摘要 目的:探讨晚期非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者三维适形放疗前后血清分泌磷酸蛋白 1(SPP1)、E-钙黏蛋白(E-cadherin)、信号传导与转录激活因子 3(STAT3)水平变化及临床意义。**方法:**选择 146 例晚期 NSCLC 患者作为 NSCLC 组,同期我院体检的 75 例健康者为对照组。根据疗效分为有效组、无效组。晚期 NSCLC 患者随访 12 个月,根据生存情况分为生存组、死亡组。**结果:**NSCLC 组放疗前血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平高于对照组,血清 E-cadherin 水平低于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。放疗结束后 146 例晚期 NSCLC 患者总有效率为 47.95%(70/146)。无效组放疗前、放疗后血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平均高于有效组,血清 E-cadherin 水平均低于有效组($P<0.05$)。死亡组放疗前血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平高于生存组,血清 E-cadherin 水平低于生存组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**晚期 NSCLC 患者放疗前血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平高表达,血清 E-cadherin 水平低表达,接受三维适形放疗后血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平降低,血清 E-cadherin 水平升高。

关键词:晚期非小细胞肺癌;三维适形放疗;分泌磷酸蛋白 1;E-钙黏蛋白;信号传导与转录激活因子 3

中图分类号:R734.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2024)23-4578-03

Changes and Clinical Significance of Serum SPP1, E-cadherin and STAT3 in Patients with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer before and after Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy*

ZHANG Xiao-jun, XU Qiao-ling[△], ZHAO Yu-tian, SHEN Pei-pei, XU Yu, LI Shuai

(Department of Tumor Radiotherapy, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuxi, Jiangsu, 214122, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the changes and clinical significance of serum secreted phosphoprotein 1 (SPP1), E-cadherin and signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) levels in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) before and after three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy. **Methods:** 146 patients with advanced NSCLC were selected as NSCLC group, and 75 healthy people who underwent physical examination in our hospital during the same period were selected as control group. Patients were divided into effective group and ineffective group according to the efficacy. Patients with advanced NSCLC were followed up for 12 months, they were divided into survival group and death group according to the survival status. **Results:** The levels of serum SPP1 and STAT3 in NSCLC group before radiotherapy were higher than those in control group, and the level of serum E-cadherin was lower than that in control group ($P<0.05$). The total effective rate of 146 patients with advanced NSCLC after radiotherapy was 47.95% (70/146). The serum SPP1 and STAT3 levels in ineffective group were higher than those in effective group before and after radiotherapy, and the serum E-cadherin level was lower than that in effective group ($P<0.05$). The serum SPP1 and STAT3 levels in death group before radiotherapy were higher than those in survival group, and the serum E-cadherin level was lower than that in survival group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The levels of serum SPP1 and STAT3 in patients with advanced NSCLC were highly expressed before radiotherapy, and the level of serum E-cadherin was low, the levels of serum SPP1 and STAT3 decreased after three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy, and the level of serum E-cadherin increased.

Key words: Advanced non-small cell lung cancer; Three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy; Secreted phosphoprotein 1; E-cadherin; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R734.2 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2024)23-4578-03

前言

三维适形放疗是治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)的常用手段,有利于延长患者生存期、抑制疾病进展^[1,2]。然而,由于个

* 基金项目:无锡市卫生健康委转化医学研究专项(ZH202103);江苏省自然科学基金项目(BK20151108)

作者简介:张晓军(1982-),男,硕士,副主任医师,研究方向:胸部及胃肠道恶性肿瘤的放射治疗和综合治疗,E-mail: xzjty163@163.com

△ 通讯作者:徐巧玲(1980-),女,硕士,副主任医师,研究方向:胸部恶性肿瘤影像医学与核医学诊断及分析,E-mail: 747612748@qq.com

(收稿日期:2024-08-09 接受日期:2024-09-01)

2.3 生存组、死亡组对比

随访 12 个月,晚期 NSCLC 患者生存 82 例(56.16%),死

亡 64 例(43.84%)。死亡组放疗前血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平高于生存组,血清 E-cadherin 水平低于生存组($P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 生存组、死亡组对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison between survival group and death group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SPP1 (ng/mL)	E-cadherin (ng/mL)	STAT3 (ng/L)
Survival group	82	12.57±2.09	41.35±6.83	2.76±0.73
Death group	64	18.49±2.54	30.66±5.94	3.77±0.87
<i>t</i>		-15.447	9.928	-7.624
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.000	0.000

3 讨论

三维适形放疗通过计算机精确重建肿瘤病灶的三维图像,可提高肿瘤的照射剂量,抑制肿瘤病灶进展^[10]。本研究发现,三维适形放疗可有效提升晚期 NSCLC 患者血清 E-cadherin 水平,降低 SPP1、STAT3 水平。尽管如此,本研究通过随访 146 例晚期 NSCLC 患者后发现放疗总有效率仅为 47.95%,12 个月内的死亡率高达 43.84%,可见仍有部分患者对放疗抵抗。

本研究发现,SPP1 高表达可促使 NSCLC 疾病进展、降低放疗敏感性、影响预后。推测原因可能与 SPP1 介导肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸的机制相关。SPP1 可与 T 细胞表面的黏附因子 CD44、黏附分子整合素等相结合,并介导肿瘤细胞黏附、转移,产生抑制 T 淋巴细胞增殖效应,从而促使肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸^[11]。研究发现,EMT 可通过诱导肿瘤干细胞形成、抑制细胞凋亡等机制降低放疗敏感性^[3],而 EMT 主要生物学表现之一为 E-cadherin 丢失。E-cadherin 在介导细胞间黏附作用中发挥关键作用^[6]。Gkogkou^[12]等发现 E-cadherin 在 III 期 NSCLC 患者中的低阳性表达率与生存率有关。本研究中证实 E-cadherin 在 NSCLC 中可能扮演抑癌因子角色。原因可能是:E-cadherin 表达下调会引起细胞间相互抑制作用下降,导致正常上皮细胞转化为间充质细胞,降低肿瘤细胞黏附作用,从而影响放疗效果和患者生存率^[6]。研究表明,STAT3 表达下调可降低 NSCLC 细胞活力、抑制增殖与免疫逃逸^[13]。本研究发现,血清 STAT3 水平上升与 NSCLC 疾病进展、放疗敏感性降低及预后不良密切相关。究其原因,可能是 STAT3 的持续激活上调了肿瘤细胞中细胞周期调控因子(细胞周期素 D1、原癌基因等)、抗凋亡蛋白(髓细胞白血病 1、B 细胞淋巴瘤 / 白血病 -x 基因长片段等)表达,促进肿瘤恶性转化与异常增殖^[13]。

综上所述,晚期 NSCLC 患者放疗前血清 SPP1、STAT3 水平高表达,血清 E-cadherin 水平低表达,三维适形放疗可有效调控上述指标水平。

参考文献(References)

[1] Alexander M, Kim SY, Cheng H. Update 2020: Management of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer[J]. Lung, 2020, 198(6): 897-907.
 [2] Mohindra P, Sawant A, Griffin RJ, et al. Three discipline collaborative radiation therapy (3DCRT) special debate: I would treat all

early-stage NSCLC patients with SBRT [J]. J Appl Clin Med Phys, 2019, 20(3): 7-13.

[3] 徐燕梅. 血浆 miRNAs 预测非小细胞肺癌患者放疗敏感性的研究 [D]. 第三军医大学, 2014.
 [4] 田映国, 万小亚, 金勇, 等. miR-198 通过调控盘状结构域受体 2 影响肺癌细胞放疗抵抗的分子机制[J]. 中国医药生物技术, 2019, 14(5): 430-435.
 [5] Wang X, Zhang F, Yang X, et al. Secreted Phosphoprotein 1 (SPP1) Contributes to Second-Generation EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Resistance in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer [J]. Oncol Res, 2019, 27(8): 871-877.
 [6] Zhang S, He Y, Xuan Q, et al. TMEM139 prevents NSCLC metastasis by inhibiting lysosomal degradation of E-cadherin [J]. Cancer Sci, 2022, 113(6): 1999-2007.
 [7] 段玉玲, 张阳, 白林林, 等. 白细胞介素 -12 通过抑制 STAT3 途径调控非小细胞肺癌细胞生物学行为及免疫逃逸因子分泌的研究[J]. 免疫学杂志, 2023, 39(5): 403-408.
 [8] 中华医学会, 中华医学会肿瘤学分会, 中华医学会杂志社. 中华医学会肺癌临床诊疗指南 (2018 版)[J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2018, 40(12): 793-824.
 [9] Eisenhauer EA, Therasse P, Bogaerts J, et al. New response evaluation criteria in solid tumours: revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1)[J]. Eur J Cancer, 2009, 45(2): 228-247.
 [10] Zhang Z, Mao H, Wang X, et al. Comparison of I125 seed brachytherapy (radioactive seed brachytherapy) joint three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy and stereotactic ablative radiotherapy on early nonsmall cell lung cancer[J]. J Cancer Res Ther, 2020, 16(7): 1560-1568.
 [11] 吴娟, 张鹤, 陈虎, 等. SPP1 和 PD-L1 在非小细胞肺癌恶性胸腔积液中的表达及意义[J]. 临床肿瘤学杂志, 2021, 26(10): 903-907.
 [12] Gkogkou P, Peponi E, Ntaskagiannis D, et al. E-Cadherin and Syndecan-1 Expression in Patients With Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Treated With Chemoradiotherapy [J]. In Vivo, 2020, 34(1): 453-459.
 [13] Chen X, Yuan M, Zhong T, et al. LILRB2 inhibition enhances radiation sensitivity in non-small cell lung cancer by attenuating radiation-induced senescence[J]. Cancer Lett, 2024, 593(3): 216930.