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临床研究

CD4+CD25+调节性T细胞与CD4+T、CD8+T细胞在结直肠癌组织中的分布

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Distribution of CD4+CD25+Regulatory T Cells, CD4+T and CD8+T Cells in Colorectal Carcinoma

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摘要 目的 分析CD4+CD25+ FOXP3+调节性T细胞（Treg）与CD4+T、CD8+T在结直肠癌（colorectal carcinoma, CRC）组织中的分布及其与临床病理特征之间的关系。方法 收集42例CRC新鲜手术标本，应用冰冻切片、免疫组织化学SP法检测肿瘤组织和癌旁组织中FOXP3+、CD4+T和CD8+T阳性细胞数。结果 CRC患者肿瘤组织中FOXP3表达水平显著升高，与癌旁组织相比差异有统计学意义（P<0.01）；中低分化组Treg细胞数明显高于高分化组（P<0.01）；淋巴结转移组Treg细胞数明显高于无淋巴结转移组（P<0.05）；癌巢内CD4+、CD8+T细胞数及CD4+/CD8+值显著低于间质（P<0.01）；Ⅲ+Ⅳ期、淋巴结转移组癌巢内CD4+/CD8+比值显著低于Ⅰ+Ⅱ期及无淋巴结转移组（P<0.05）；CRC中Treg数量与癌巢内CD4+/CD8+比值显著负相关（r=-0.605, P<0.01）。结论 CRC的发生发展可能与其癌组织局部微环境中Treg数量变化相关，肿瘤局部Treg数量的增多与T淋巴细胞亚群比例失调可能成为肿瘤免疫逃逸的机制之一。

关键词： 结直肠癌 调节性T细胞 FOXP3 CD4+T CD8+T

Abstract： Abstract: Objective To study the effect of rotary magnetic field (RMF) combining 5-Fu on the cycle and apoptosis of mouse cell line SP2/0 in vitro.Methods SP2/0 cells were randomly divided into four groups: control group (N), 5-Fu group (C), magnetic group (M) and magnetic combining 5-Fu group (M+C).The M and M+C groups were treated with a RMF for two hours once a day.On day 4, the C and M+C groups were treated with 5-Fu 20 μg/ml.On day 5, cell cycle and apoptosis were measured by the flow cytometric (FCM).Results The S phase proportion of the M group and the G1 phase proportion of the C group were higher than that of the other three groups（P<0.05）.The S phase proportion of the M+C group decreased and lower than that of the M group，but was still higher than that of the N and C groups（P<0.05）.There was no significant difference in apoptosis rates between the N and M groups（P>0.05）.The apoptosis rates of the C and M+C groups were remarkedly higher than those of the N and M groups and the M+C group had the highest apoptosis rate.Conclusion The RMF can t induce the apoptosis.But it can enhance the cytotoxicity of 5-Fu and promote the cell apoptosis.The mechanism of the apoptosis may be related to SP2/0 cell line arrested at S phase.Objective To investigate the distribution CD4+CD25+FOXP3+ regulatory T cells (Treg), CD4+T and CD8+T cell in colorectal carcinoma microenvironment and their correlation with conventional clinico pathological features.Methods Frozen sections and immunohistochemistry (IHC) were used to detect FOXP3+ Treg and CD4+T and CD8+T cells in fresh specimen collected from 42 patients with colorectal carcinoma.Their association with clinico pathological features in tumor and peri cancer tissues were evaluated.Results The expression level of FOXP3 in colorectal carcinoma was significantly higher than that in peri cancer tissues （P<0.01）.A higher number of tumor infiltrating FOXP3+ Tregs was detected in the patient groups with poor differentiation and lymphatic metastasis as compared to that of the patient groups with well differentiation and non lymphatic metastasis（P<0.01）.The number of Intratumoral CD4+, CD8+T cells and CD4+/CD8+ ration were lower than those in stromal tissue（P<0.01）.The ratio of Intratumoral CD4+/CD8+ at stage Ⅲ+Ⅳ and lymphatic metastasis were lower than those at stage Ⅰ+Ⅱ and non lymphatic metastasis（P<0.05）.There was significant negative

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correlation between the number of Treg and Intratumoral CD4+/CD8+ ration（r=-0.605, P<0.01）.Conclusion The Tregs may play an important role in the tumorigenesis and development of colorectal carcinoma.A higher number of tumor infiltrating FOXP3+ Tregs in tumor and the imbalance of CD4+T and CD8+T cells may escape the immunosurveillance.

Key words： Colorectal carcinoma Treg FOXP3 CD4+T CD8+T

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