

乳腺癌患者外周血NKG2A、NKG2D检测的临床意义

The clinical significance of detecting NKG2A and NKG2D in the peripheral blood of patients with breast cancer

中文关键词: 乳腺癌 自然杀伤细胞 NKG2A NKG2D 细胞免疫功能

英文关键词: Breast cancer Natural killer cells NKG2A NKG2D Cellular immune function

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中文摘要:

背景与目的: 机体自身免疫功能与肿瘤的发生、发展有密切的关系。自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞在天然免疫和获得性免疫中均发挥重要作用。目前已发现多种NK细胞表面受体, 根据功能可分为抑制性受体和活化性受体两大类。抑制性受体NKG2A和活化性受体NKG2D对NK细胞的杀瘤功能发挥着相反的调节作用, 在发生肿瘤的情况下, 二者是如何表达以及与肿瘤免疫逃逸的关系尚不明确。本研究旨在探讨乳腺癌与乳腺良性疾病患者外周血NK细胞表面受体NKG2A与NKG2D的平衡状态, 分析宿主NK细胞受体与肿瘤免疫逃逸的关系。**方法:** 应用流式细胞术对37例乳腺癌患者和30例乳腺良性疾病患者血标本本行NKG2A、NKG2D检测, 同时检测患者细胞免疫功能。**结果:** 乳腺癌患者与乳腺良性疾病患者相比, NKG2A明显上调, NKG2D表达降低; CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD56⁺细胞百分比更低($P < 0.05$)。在乳腺癌患者中, 细胞免疫功能低下组及腋淋巴结转移数 ≥ 4 枚组中, NKG2D表达更低($P < 0.05$)。III+IV期及C-erbB2高表达乳腺癌患者, NKG2A表达更高($P < 0.05$)。NKG2A、NKG2D表达率在乳腺癌不同病理类型及组织学分级之间的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论:** 外周血NKG2A、NKG2D的测定对于了解肿瘤患者机体免疫功能的状态、估计病情及判断预后具有一定的临床价值。

英文摘要:

Background and purpose: There is a close relationship between autoimmunity and tumorous genesis and growth. Natural killer (NK) cells play a very important role in both native and adaptive immunity. Lots of NK cell surface receptors have been found. These NK cells have since been divided into inhibition receptors and activation receptors. Inhibition receptor NKG2A and activation receptor NKG2D are responsible for regulating the function of NK cells, when these 2 receptors are tumorigenic, how they express themselves and their relationship with the tumor immune escape is unclear. This study explored the balanced state between NKG2A and NKG2D of NK cells in both breast cancer and benign breast disease patients, as well as analyzed the relationship between the host NK cell receptors and tumor immune escape. **Methods:** Flow cytometry was used to detect NK cell receptors (NKG2A, NKG2D) and the cellular immune function of 37 patients with breast cancer and 30 patients with benign breast disease. **Results:** Compared with benign breast disease patients, the expression of NKG2A was up-regulated, the expression of NKG2D and the cell percentage of expressing CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD56⁺ were lower in the breast cancer patients ($P < 0.05$). Of the breast cancer patients in the immuno-hypofunction group and in the group that had more than 4 axillary lymph nodes metastasis, the expression of NKG2D was lowered ($P < 0.05$). In breast cancer patients in stage III and IV as well as in the C-erbB2 high expression group, the expression of NKG2A increased ($P < 0.05$). There was not a statistical significant difference of NKG2A and NKG2D expression between different pathological types and different histological grades ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The detection of NKG2A and NKG2D will be significant for judging the immune states and prognosis of breast cancer patients.

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