

动脉化疗对进展期胃癌CEA mRNA及CK19 mRNA表达的影响

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Effects of artery intervention chemotherapy on mRNA expression of carcinoembryonic antigen and cytokeratin 19 in progressive gastric cancer

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Abstract

AIM: To explore the values of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and cytokeratin 19 (CK19) mRNA expression in the evaluation of artery intervention chemotherapy for progressive gastric cancer.

METHODS: A total of 30 gastric patients ($n = 3, 15, \text{ and } 12$, respectively, for stage II, III, and IV) were included in this study. Peripheral blood samples were collected 2-3 d before and 2-3 wk after EAP interventional chemotherapy. Automated immunoassay was used to measure the level of serum CEA and tissue polypeptide antigen (TPA), and reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction was performed to detect the expression of CEA and CK19 mRNA. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) combined with computed tomography (CT) was applied to assess the efficacy of chemotherapy.

RESULTS: The expression of CEA and CK19 mRNA in peripheral blood cells were significantly different before and after interventional chemotherapy [CEA: 60.0% (18/30) vs 33.3% (10/30), $\chi^2 = 4.29, P < 0.05$; CK19: 73.3% (22/30) vs 46.7% (14/30), $\chi^2 = 4.34, P < 0.05$]. The positive rate of CEA and CK19 mRNA combined detection was also markedly different before and after chemotherapy [90.0% (27/30) vs 50.0% (15/30), $\chi^2 = 8.52, P < 0.05$]. Imaging diagnosis showed that the positive number of patients received CEA and CK19 mRNA combined detection were 16 and 5 respective, before and after chemotherapy ($\chi^2 = 8.86, P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The expression levels of CEA and CK19 mRNA are down-regulated in peripheral blood cells after EAP chemotherapy, and combined detection of them is more sensitive than that of serum CEA and TPA combined detection. Combined detection of CEA and CK19 mRNA can reflect the changes of tumor size after chemotherapy.

Key Words: Gastric carcinoma; Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; Carcinoembryonic antigen; Cytokeratin 19; Interventional chemotherapy; Radiotherapy

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摘要

目的: 探讨外周血细胞CEA mRNA, CK19mRNA水平与胃癌EAP方案介入化疗近期疗效相关意义。

方法: 选择30例中晚期胃癌患者(Ⅱ期3例, Ⅲ期15例, Ⅳ期12例), 于EAP(VP-16+ADM+CBP)介入化疗前2-3 d及化疗后2-3 wk取外周血, 全自动发光免疫法检测血清CEA及TPA, 逆转录聚合酶链反应检测CEA及

背景资料

肿瘤标志物检测在临床肿瘤治疗中日益受到关注, 尤其是对于预后连续随访, 有其简便易行、准确度较高的特点。用RT-PCR法进行外周血CEA mRNA与CK19 mRNA联合检测, 目前还难以在临床上广泛推广。

■应用要点

本研究揭示了在敏感性和特异性上RT-PCR方法优于传统手段,随着技术的进步、发展,RT-PCR方法必将更加完善、成熟,从而成为临床肿瘤治疗新的有力工具。

CK19 mRNA. 用超声内镜(EUS)结合CT测量肿块对化疗的有效率(CR+PR)情况。

结果: 介入化疗前后外周血CEA及CK19 mRNA均有显著差异[CEA: 60.0%(18/30) vs 33.3%(10/30), $\chi^2 = 4.29, P < 0.05$; CK19: 73.3%(22/30) vs 46.7%(14/30), $\chi^2 = 4.34, P < 0.05$]. CEA及CK19 mRNA联合检测阳性率在介入化疗前后也有显著差异[90.0%(27/30) vs 50.0%(15/30), $\chi^2 = 8.52, P < 0.05$]. 影像学诊断显示, 外周血CEA mRNA, CK19 mRNA联合检测阳性患者治疗前后分别为16例及5例($\chi^2 = 8.86, P < 0.05$).

结论: 外周血细胞CEA mRNA、CK19 mRNA水平在EAP方案介入化疗后阳性率显著下降, CEA mRNA、CK19 mRNA联合检测的敏感性高于血清CEA、TPA联合检测, 可反应EAP方案介入化疗后肿瘤体积的变化情况。

关键词: 胃肿瘤; 逆转录聚合酶链反应; 角蛋白19; 癌胚抗原; 介入化疗; 放疗

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0 引言

抗肿瘤药常用以辅助胃癌手术治疗, 在术前术中及术后使用, 以抑制癌细胞的扩散和杀伤残存的癌细胞, 从而提高手术效果, 中晚期胃癌能被手术切除者亦必须给化疗, 凡未做根治性切除的患者或不能施行手术者, 可试用联合化疗. 常用的化疗剂有5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)、丝裂霉素(MMC)、阿霉素(ADM)、亚硝脲类(如CCNU)和顺铂(DDP)、VP-16, 羟喜树碱, 以及紫杉醇类等. EAP方案是常用的疗效较好的化疗方案, 可使21%的局部进展性病变, 4%的远处转移病例获无瘤生存3 a以上, 但该方案副作用较大, 患者常常难以耐受^[1]. 经股动脉插管到相应动脉支进行介入性动脉化疗, 药物的不良反应较全身用药者为小. 进行EAP方案介入性动脉化疗, 是近年来提高胃癌治疗效果的努力方向之一. 本实验研究联合检测外周血CEA mRNA, CK19mRNA水平在中晚期胃癌EAP介入化疗前后的变化情况, 为进一步研究其指导临床治疗的价值提供依据^[2].

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 30例中晚期患者来自2002-01/2005-07

本院收治病例, 其中男性17例, 女性13例, 年龄46-77(中位59)岁, 均由手术或胃镜活检, 由病理组织学检查确诊, 其中腺癌25例, 未分化癌5例, 按WHO分期II期3例, III期15例, IV期12例. 上述患者在本实验期间均未行EAP介入化疗以外的其他抗肿瘤治疗. 于EAP介入化疗前2-3 d及化疗后2-3 wk, 取外周血2 mL和8 mL分离血清备用. 试剂为RNA抽提剂(TriBlue), 氯仿, 异丙醇, 无水乙醇, 焦碳酸二乙酯(DEPC), 淋巴细胞分离液, Hank's液(无Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺), 100 mL/L小牛血清RPM I 1640, 2 g/L台盼兰染色液, 琼脂糖: 由上海申能博彩生物科技有限公司提供, 10×PCR Reaction Buffer with 15 mmol/L Mg: Eversun Biogene Molecular Diagnostics Co. 2.5 mmol/L dNTPmix 100 μL: Promega, Taq DNA Polymerase(recombination)5×10⁶ U/L: Fermentas, PCR Markers: Fermentas, 逆转录试剂盒(protoscript)等. CEA mRNA巢式PCR, 设计3个引物, 由上海生物工程研究中心合成. 引物序列如下: Primer A 5'-TCTGGAACCTTCTCCTGGTCTCTCAGCTGG3'; Primer B 5'-TG TAGCTGTTGCAAATGCTTTAA GGAAGAAGC3'; Primer C 5'-GGGCCACTGTC GGCATCATGATTGG3'. CK19 mRNA引物由博亚公司合成, 片断大小: 1.2 kb. 序列如下: CK19上游: 5' AATAAATAGGATCCATGCAGGACT GTGGAAAAGA 3'; CK19下游5' TTTTAATGAA TTCAGTAGATAGTAATCTCCTCCTC 3'; βactin: 371 bp上海申能博彩生物科技有限公司提供. 上游: 5'ACCAACTGGGACGACATGGAGAAAATC 3'; 下游: 5'GTAGCCGCGCTCGGTGAGGATCTT CAT 3'.

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血清CEA, TPA的测定 于EAP介入化疗前2-3 d及化疗后2-3 wk, 取外周血2 mL分离血清, 保存于-20℃备用. 血清CEA检测采用全自动发光免疫法(abbott architect system), 阳性判定标准为>15 μg/L. 血清TPA检测采用全自动发光免疫法(liaison system), 阳性判定标准为>75 IU/L.

1.2.2 外周血CEA, CK19 mRNA表达水平的测定 细胞的收集及总RNA的抽提. 逆转录反应合成cDNA. 取逆转录反应产物CK19 mRNA 1 μL行第一轮PCR. 反应体系中引物为PrimerA, B和βactin (各0.2 mol/L), 另有10×Buffer, 10×dNTP, RNA酶抑制剂等. 反应条件: 97℃变性5 min, 冰浴冷却, 加入Taq酶(0.5U). 95℃变性1 min, 72℃退火及延伸2 min, 循环30次, 72℃延伸10 min. 取第一轮

PCR反应产物1 μ L行第二轮PCR, 引物为Primer C, B和 β actin (各0.2 mol/L), 反应条件: 97°C变性5 min, 冰浴冷却, 加入Taq酶(0.5U). 95°C变性1 min, 72°C退火及延伸2 min, 循环30次, 72°C延伸10 min后中止反应. 取出PCR终产物5 μ L, 70 V, 在20 g/L的琼脂糖凝胶电泳50 min, 溴化乙啶染色, 将凝胶置于TANON成像系统内拍摄, 呈现131 bp和371 bp条带的即为CEA mRNA阳性. CK19 mRNA的扩增及处理: 在冰浴微量离心管按MJ公司说明书加入25 μ L体系, 轻轻混匀, 按不同退火温度(Tm)进行PCR循环23次. PCR产物5 μ L, 加入10 \times Buffer, 80 V, 15 g/L琼脂糖凝胶电泳50 min, 溴化乙啶染色, TANON凝胶扫描分析仪, 拍照, 呈现1200 bp和371 bp条带的即为CK19 mRNA阳性.

Quantity One 1-D 分析软件(Bio-Rad, USA)半定量分析, 根据荧光强度分为+, ++, +++, +++++4级. 其灰度值分别为内参 β actin条带灰度值的0%-25%, 25%-50%, 50%-75%, 75%-100%.

1.2.3 EAP介入化疗方法 患者仰卧位, 常规消毒、铺巾后, 采用Philips V3000 DSA, 以Seldinger法经股动脉插管, 用Cobra导管, RH导管或胃左动脉导管, 经股深动脉分支逆行插入主动脉至第9-11胸椎平面的腹腔动脉起始部后, 依据肿瘤部位, 再尽量选择性插入胃左动脉, 胃十二指肠动脉, 胃右动脉, 然后将VP16 200 mg/m²+ADM 60 mg/m²+CBP 200 mg/m²用生理盐水溶后15 min内推注完毕. 注毕拔出导管, 压迫穿刺点15 min后加压包扎, 术后卧床24 h. 分别于治疗前及治疗后2-3 wk通过超声内镜(OLYMPUS EU -M)测量治疗前后的病灶变化情况, 同时结合CT诊断, 以全国胃癌协作组制定的疗效评定标准分级.

统计学处理 数据统计分析用SAS 6.12软件包, 统计检验方法包括: *t*检验、方差分析、 χ^2 检验和Ridit检验.

2 结果

介入化疗后影像学诊断为缓解(CR)或部分缓解(PR)的病例数为16例, 治疗有效率为53.3%. 所有患者均能耐受治疗过程, 主要的副反应为胃肠道反应及II-III级骨髓抑制, 对症治疗后均能缓解.

2.1 血清CEA, TPA及CEA, CK19 mRNA的检测结果 治疗前CEA, TPA检测值(mean \pm SD, $n = 30$)为41.04 \pm 113.67 μ g/L, 63.50 \pm 53.74 IU/L. 治疗

表 1 治疗前后两种方法检测阳性例数 ($n = 30$)

分组	治疗前	治疗后
CEA	12	10
TPA	11	7
CEA+TPA	18	15
CEA mRNA	24	10 ^a
CK19 mRNA	22	14 ^a
CEA mRNA+CK19 mRNA	27	15 ^a

治疗前后比较的卡方检验, ^a $P < 0.05$.

表 2 化疗前后CEA mRNA+CK19mRNA检测阳性例数分级结果($n = 30$)

组别	治疗前				治疗后			
	+	++	+++	++++	+	++	+++	++++
CEA mRNA ($P = 0.2639$)	10	7	6	1	5	5	0	0
CK19mRNA ^a ($P = 0.0175$)	9	5	6	1	11	3	0	0
CEA mRNA+ CK19mRNA ^a ($P = 0.019$)	11	8	7	1	12	5	0	0

治疗前后, Ridit检验, ^a $P < 0.05$.

后CEA, TPA检测值(mean \pm SD, $n = 30$)为12.79 \pm 30.72 μ g/L, 41.46 \pm 32.95 IU/L.

2.2 影像学诊断为有效之病例的2种方法检测结果 介入化疗后影像学诊断为缓解(CR)或部分缓解(PR)的病例数为16例, 其中血清CEA、TPA联合检测阳性例数治疗前为13例, 治疗后为10例, $\chi^2 = 0.63$, $P > 0.05$; 外周血CEA mRNA, CK19 mRNA联合检测阳性例数治疗前为16例, 治疗后为5例, 有显著差异($\chi^2 = 8.86$, $P < 0.05$)(表1-2).

2.3 化疗前后CEA mRNA, CK19 mRNA检测阳性病例的荧光强度分级变化结果 化疗前后CK19 mRNA组, CEA mRNA+CK19 mRNA组检测结果有显著性差异.

3 讨论

肿瘤标志物蛋白免疫法检测存在明显的局限性, 因为肿瘤标志不仅在发生癌变时产生, 在正常的和良性疾病情况下也有不同程度表达, 肿瘤标志物产生还受到机体一些生物活性因子的影响. 这使得我们不得不把目光投向新的检测原理和方法^[3-5]. 恶性肿瘤在病变发展过程中癌细胞经常进入淋巴流和血流, 再经血循环至全身各组织脏器, 因而可能在外周血检测到肿瘤细胞或其相关物质的mRNA^[6-7].

Mori *et al*对13例大肠癌患者的117个淋巴

同行评价

本文检测指标有一定创新, 采用前后实验对照的设计, 合理可靠, 统计学处理方法的使用恰当. 结论较明确, 实验证据较充足.

结进行了CEA mRNA检测,发现88个常规检测阴性的患者淋巴结有47个淋巴结CEA mRNA阳性^[8],还对65例消化道肿瘤及乳腺癌患者的406个淋巴结进行CEA mRNA的RT-PCR检测并进行了随访,微转移率为40.1%,有淋巴转移的15例患者6例复发,29例有微转移的患者4例复发.21例无微转移患者无复发,这进一步说明了CEA mRNA的敏感性和重要性^[9].Guadagni *et al*应用RT-PCR检测结直肠癌患者外周血CEA mRNA值,结果在所有不同分期的肿瘤患者中CEA mRNA阳性占69%,而血清CEA阳性率为35%.术前后对比外周血CEA mRNA含量呈直线下降.而异常升高均反映肿瘤复发及转移,因为恶性肿瘤血行转移与循环肿瘤细胞数量有关^[10].由上述文献可见,CEA mRNA是适合检测循环血癌细胞的标记物^[11].

细胞角蛋白(CK)是一个多基因家族,主要在上皮细胞表达. Soeth *et al*用巢式RT-PCR监测了57例大肠癌患者的骨髓CK20 mRNA表达,阳性率为65%^[12]. CK19作为乳腺癌淋巴结的转移指标也取得了较好的结果,10个常规切片阳性的淋巴结CK19 mRNA也为阳性,而53个阴性淋巴结中有5个CK19 mRNA为阳性,表示有微小转移. CK19 mRNA作为微转移检测的基因标记有较高的应用价值, Peck *et al*的定量RT-PCR实验结果显示,抗肿瘤治疗效果的好坏与肿瘤患者外周血CK19 mRNA表达量的多少有良好的一致性^[13].当然也有相反意见, Wyld *et al*在实验中发现,正常血标本中有CK20 mRNA表达,从而怀疑他的特异性^[14]. Jung *et al*发现正常粒细胞中也有CK20 mRNA表达^[15]. Majima *et al*^[16]认为许多实验用同一种标志物却得出不同的阳性率,可能的原因为肿瘤细胞间歇入血,不同的时间点采血所得结果不同,所用的方法无统一标准.也可能由于肿瘤标志物在不同肿瘤细胞中表达差异或低表达引起^[17].

近年来国内外的临床实验研究显示,高选择动脉插管化疗治疗胃癌由于药物直接进入肿瘤血管,局部浓度高,且能避免常规静脉化疗时药物同血浆蛋白结合失去抗癌活性,故可明显提高抗癌效果,且毒副作用低,能提高手术切除率,对防止术中瘤细胞医源性扩散、种植及术后复发也有重要的临床意义. Tao *et al*^[18]对110例胃癌随机行术前局部动脉化疗(PRACT),其肿瘤细胞的凋亡指数(12.5 ± 4.33)高于未行该治疗的组(7.1 ± 3.43),且肿瘤细胞增生指数($33.8 \pm 8.8\%$)低于未行PRACT组($43.6 \pm 12.8\%$),

实验证明PRACT主要通过抑制肿瘤细胞的增生并诱导其凋亡而抑制胃癌的生长,能提高胃癌患者的预后,其5 a生存率明显高于未行PRACT的患者.并且近几年的临床研究显示,对已诊断为晚期胃癌合并邻近脏器(如胰、肝脏等)及淋巴结转移或侵入,不能行手术切除的患者,行全身(CDDP和UFT)及局部(5-FU, DXR和MMC)动脉灌注化疗,结果显示患者的生存时间延长并在治疗中保持一个较好的生活质量^[19].目前肿瘤治疗进展日新月异,其中剂量密集治疗的理论尤为令人关注.剂量密集治疗就是指在单药或联合用药剂量不变的情况下,缩短用药间隔,这符合肿瘤的生物特点:即化疗能减少肿瘤细胞的数量,同时残留的处于G₀期的肿瘤细胞就会迅速进入生长周期,从而使化疗间期的细胞再生长率上升,但生长周期的细胞对化疗是敏感的,如能尽可能缩短每次化疗用药间隔将大大增加对肿瘤细胞的杀灭.我们了解每次化疗后肿瘤负荷变化,及时调整用药方案,就显得格外重要^[20-21].然而个体化的治疗方案更依赖于影像学,组织病理学和肿瘤标志物检验方法给我们提供丰富而完整的肿瘤动态信息.肿瘤标志物测定以外周血为样品,简便易行,本实验在化疗结束后2 wk进行外周血CEA mRNA与CK19 mRNA联检,就是为了得到化疗后早期肿瘤变化的信息,国内外尚未见报道外周血单核细胞中CEA mRNA, CK19 mRNA水平联检与胃癌介入化疗后疗效的关系.本实验证实用RT-PCR法进行外周血CEA与CK19 mRNA联检后,方便了对胃癌EAP方案介入化疗近期疗效的评判,为进一步制定治疗计划提供了可靠依据.

RT-PCR方法是目前检测外周血中肿瘤细胞较成熟,较敏感的方法,但有不足之处就是可能出现假阳性及假阴性.实验因素造成外周血中mRNA阳性表达可能的因素有:上皮细胞污染;假基因的干扰等.临床上可以通过取第二管血,跟踪检测来控制上皮细胞的污染,或通过严格设计引物、优化反应条件等以解决假基因干扰的问题.而假阴性的原因有:由于肿瘤细胞异质所致,有些靶基因在肿瘤细胞中表达缺乏或不足,可采用多个靶基因联合检测来提高阳性检测率.肿瘤细胞进入血循环是间断性的,因此可采取多次采血以提高阳性检出率^[22-23].动物实验表明仅0.01%的循环肿瘤细胞能达到下一器官并发展成显性转移,而大部分肿瘤细胞则被机体的免疫系统所杀灭,因此能否发展成临床意义的肿瘤团块存在争议^[24].如果能通过体

外培养分离得到肿瘤细胞, 再通过体内体外实验分析其侵袭潜能, 测试其对不同药物的敏感性, 人们就有希望方便而有针对性地进行基因治疗、放射治疗、化疗、手术等多种方法来达到治愈肿瘤的目的^[25-26].

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