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细胞角蛋白18及其基因在牙源性角化囊肿 衬里上皮中表达的意义

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[摘要] 目的 检测细胞角蛋白18(CK18)及其基因在牙源性角化囊肿(OKC)衬里上皮中的表达。方法 选取32例OKC的衬里上皮组织,分别进行CK18、CK8和CK19单克隆抗体的免疫组织化学染色。对其中12例使用RT-PCR法检测CK18 mRNA,观察其在衬里上皮中的表达;同时使用CK18基因探针进行原位杂交,检测CK18 mRNA在衬里上皮细胞层的定位表达。结果 在免疫组织化学染色中,17例CK18蛋白在OKC衬里上皮的表层细胞层表达为弱阳性;27例CK18蛋白在棘细胞层上层染色为阳性;14例CK18蛋白在棘细胞层染色为阳性;所有标本基底细胞层染色呈阴性。RT-PCR法检测见4例CK18 mRNA表达为强阳性,8例表达为弱阳性。原位杂交法检测见8例CK18 mRNA在棘细胞层和棘细胞层上层呈阳性,4例在上皮基底细胞层和角化层呈阳性。CK8蛋白在所有32例OKC衬里上皮基底细胞层均有表达。CK19蛋白在23例OKC衬里上皮表层均有表达。结论 CK18在OKC衬里上皮的表达由基底细胞层向棘细胞层迁移,CK18蛋白免疫组织化学染色阳性表达与CK18 mRNA原位杂交法阳性表达不同,提示CK18可能与衬里上皮的增殖活性有关,OKC衬里上皮中可能存在CK18蛋白和CK18 mRNA表达的调控因子。

[关键词] 细胞角蛋白18; 原位杂交; 牙源性角化囊肿

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Cytokeratin 18 and Their Gene Expression in Jaw Odontogenic Keratocyst Epithelial Lining LU Da-peng¹, XING Ru-dong², SHU Ping¹, TANG Xiao-fei³, ZHANG Min¹. (1. Laboratory of Cell Biology, Faculty of Stomatology, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100050, China; 2. Dept. of Oral Surgery, Faculty of Stomatology, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100050, China; 3. Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Stomatology, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100050, China)

[Abstract] Objective To examine cytokeratin 18(CK18) and its gene in jaw odontogenic keratocyst(OKC) epithelial lining. Methods The epithelial linings of 32 cases were subject to monoclonal antibody immunohistochemical staining for CK18, CK8 and CK19. RT-PCR and in situ hybridization for CK18 mRNA were conducted in 12 of 32 cases in keratocyst epithelial cell linings. Results In 17 cases, CK18 were observed in keratinized surface layers, though weakly positive. In 27 cases, CK18 were positive in the granular cell layers. CK18 were also positive in the spinous cell layers in 14 cases. In all cases, CK18 was negative in basal cell layers. By RT-PCR, 4 cases expressed CK18 strongly, 8 cases weakly. By in situ hybridization, 8 cases expressed CK18 mRNA positively in both spinous and granular cell layers, and 4 cases positively in basal and keratinized cell layers. CK8 were expressed in basal cell layers of keratocyst epithelial linings. In 23 cases, CK19 were expressed in surface cell layers of keratocyst epithelial linings. Conclusion The expression of CK18 in keratocyst epithelial linings transfers from basal cell layer to spinous layer. The expression of CK18 immunohistochemical staining and CK18 mRNA in situ hybridization are different, which shows CK18 might be related to proliferation of OKC epithelial linings. That suggests the existence of regulation of CK18 and CK18 mRNA expression.

[Key words] cytokeratin 18; in situ hybridization; odontogenic keratocyst

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细胞角蛋白(cytokeratin, CK)是构筑细胞支架中间丝纤维的一族主要蛋白,也是伴随上皮细胞发生、细胞形态和功能表达的一族主要蛋白。现已发现20种细胞角蛋白及其基因^[1]。根据氨基酸序列及化学特性可分为2型: 型为酸性蛋白, 型为碱

性蛋白或中性蛋白。在任何类型的上皮中,至少2种角蛋白(由1种 型和1种 型形成异聚体构成角蛋白对)同时表达^[2-3]。上皮细胞类型和分化阶段不同,其表达的角蛋白对也不同^[4-9]。CK18和CK8是一个角蛋白对。CK18在颜面胚胎发生的第3、4周消失,第5、6周又出现^[9]。CK18和CK8受控于14-3-3转换激酶,而14-3-3转换激酶在细胞周期中由P53蛋白和P21蛋白调控^[9-11]。

囊肿的性状取决于囊肿衬里上皮。牙源性角化囊肿(odontogenic keratocyst, OKC)不同于其他类型的牙源性囊肿,其生长缺乏自限性,具有肿瘤的某些特征,术后易复发,其衬里上皮可发生瘤变、甚至癌变,还可与痣样基底细胞癌综合征并发。CK18和CK19在鳞状细胞癌上常呈高表达^[12-14]。本研究旨在检测CK18及其基因在OKC衬里上皮中的表达,并探讨其意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

地高辛(DIG)标记的CK18 RNA探针(Greiner公司,日本),人类肝脏cDNA文库(Invitrogen公司,美国),RT、Taq聚合酶(Takara公司,日本)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 免疫组织化学染色 选取由日本高知大学医学部口腔颌面外科手术摘除的经临床和病理诊断为OKC的标本32例。经10%甲醛溶液和4%多聚甲醛浸泡后,石蜡包埋,制成4 μm厚的连续切片。采用CK8^[1]、CK18^[15]和CK19^[16]单克隆抗体进行免疫组织化学染色(ABC法),切片经二甲苯脱蜡和在酒精中脱水,浸入柠檬酸缓冲溶液(pH6.0),微波炉中加热5 min,保持温度为60℃,然后浸入含0.3%双氧水的甲醇中5 min,以便阻断内源性过氧化物酶。依照SAB-PO信号扩大系统进行促进CK18的抗体反应^[17]。DAB显色,显微镜下观察。

按染色程度分为3度:无阳性细胞或阳性细胞少于5%为阴性(-);全部细胞的5%~30%阳性染色为弱阳性(+);阳性染色大于全部细胞的30%为强阳性(++).

1.2.2 CK18 mRNA探针的制备 由人类肝脏cDNA文库中筛选获得CK18 cDNA,通过逆转录聚合酶链反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)进行扩增^[18]。用限制性内切酶Pst^I、BamH^I

双酶切扩增得到CK18 cDNA,体外转录方法将酶切后得到的550 bp DNA片段亚克隆到pBluscript KS质粒中。重组质粒在大肠杆菌内扩增,提取纯化后用限制性内切酶EcoX^I切为线性。线性化的DNA质

粒经过酚/氯仿抽提,乙醇沉淀纯化。将线性质粒作为模板,通过T7RNA聚合酶启动子引导,由地高辛与未标记寡核苷酸合成单链反义RNA转录子^[19]。用碳酸钠盐缓冲液(pH10.2)处理转录产物使其发生碱性水解。最后进行斑点杂交,琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测标记效率以及RNA探针的长度。

1.2.3 原位杂交 对32例标本中的12例行原位杂交。将切片脱石蜡后放入0.2% Triton X-100中浸泡10 min,在蛋白酶K(5 μg/mL)中,37℃ 孵育15 min,用4%多聚甲醛与含0.1 mol/L甘氨酸的PBS依次处理5 min,终止酶的消化作用。杂交前首先在含2.5%醋酸酐的0.1 mol/L三乙醇胺(pH8.0)中乙酰化15 min,42℃ 在含40%去离子甲酰胺的4×SSC(柠檬酸钠盐)预杂交液中杂交30 min,弃去预杂交液,将切片置于杂交箱湿盒内,与0.5 μg/mL地高辛标记的CK18 RNA探针、50%去离子甲酰胺、20 mmol/L Tris-HCl、5 mmol/L EDTA、0.3 mol/L NaCl、0.02% Ficoll、0.02% 聚乙烯吡咯烷酮、0.02% BSA、10%硫酸盐葡聚糖、0.2% sarkosyl、200 μg/mL 鲑鱼精子DNA、500 μg/mL 酵母tRNA、0.2 mol/L二硫苏糖醇共同孵育,杂交16 h。杂交后42℃ 时先用含40%去离子甲酰胺的2×SSC洗切片20 min,再用PBS冲洗3次,每次5 min。用500 μg/mL山羊血清IgG、5%BSA、100 μg/mL鲑鱼精子DNA、100 μg/mL酵母tRNA、0.5%Na₂S₂O₈/PBS混合配置而成的阻断液阻断DNA酶和RNA酶,然后用核酸检测试剂盒检测每张切片中的杂交信号^[20]。染色强度可分为3级,分别为:阴性(-)、弱阳性(+)和强阳性(++).

1.2.4 RT-PCR反应 选取32例标本中的12例新鲜标本的衬里上皮组织提取RNA,采用RT-PCR法检测CK18 mRNA的表达。20 μL反应混合物体系中含有125 mmol/L 9个碱基的随机引物、10 mmol/L Tris-HCl、50 mmol/L KCl、5 mmol/L MgCl₂、1 mmol/L dNTP、0.25 U/mL RT,首先30℃ 孵育10 min,55℃ 退火30 min,99℃ 将RT灭活。从整个反应体系中取5 μL产物用于PCR反应,PCR反应总体积50 μL,上下游引物各0.2 μmol/L,含有10 mmol/L Tris-HCl、50 mmol/L KCl、2.5 mmol/L MgCl₂、1 mmol/L dNTP和0.5 U Taq聚合酶。反应过程为:94℃ 变性2 min,CK18为75℃ 退火0.5 min,CK13为60℃ 退火0.5 min,最后72℃ 延伸0.5 min。将每种PCR产物(CK18或者β-actin)各取10 μL经过1.2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳,并用溴化乙啶显示扩增条带。CK18特异性寡核苷酸引物合成分别参考Oshima等^[18]的研究。CK18 mRNA的表达程度可分成3级:未检测到表达(-),弱表达(+),强表达(++).

2 结果

2.1 免疫组织化学染色结果

在32例OKC中, 17例OKC上皮表层细胞CK18染色呈阳性; 27例棘细胞层上层CK18染色呈阳性, 其中17例为弱阳性, 10例为强阳性; 14例棘细胞层CK18染色为阳性, 其中10例为弱阳性, 4例为强阳性; 32例基底细胞层染色呈阴性, 其中5例CK18染色上皮全层呈阴性; 14例在棘细胞层上层和棘细胞层CK18染色均呈阳性(图1)。在所有32例颌骨OKC衬里上皮的基底细胞层中, CK8染色均呈阳性(图2)。CK19蛋白在23例OKC衬里上皮表层有表达, 15例在棘细胞层上层染色呈阳性, 在棘细胞层基底细胞层均未见表达。

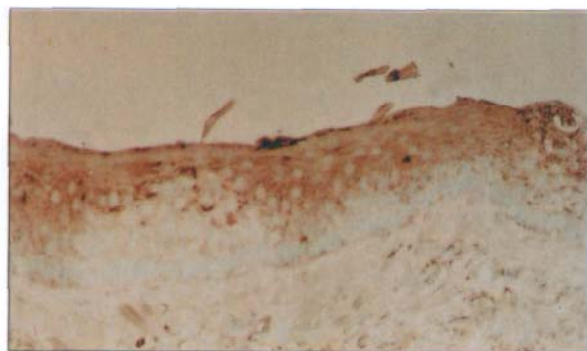


图1 CK18蛋白在颌骨OKC中的表达情况 SABC ×400
Fig 1 Expression of the CK18 protein in the OKC SABC ×400



图2 CK8蛋白在颌骨OKC中的表达情况 SABC ×180
Fig 2 Expression of the CK8 protein in the OKC SABC ×180

2.2 原位杂交检测结果

选取32例标本中的12例颌骨OKC衬里上皮检测CK18 mRNA表达。其中8例棘细胞层上层和棘细胞层CK18 mRNA染色呈阳性, 4例CK18 mRNA分别在基底细胞层和角化层呈阳性表达, 在这4例中, 其免疫组织化学染色在基底细胞层呈阴性表达(图3)。

2.3 RT-PCR反应结果

选取32例标本中的12例颌骨OKC衬里上皮, 采用RT-PCR法检测CK18 mRNA的表达情况, RT-PCR

扩增得到的CK18和 β -actin基因片段分别为224 bp和838 bp^[21]。12例标本中4例mRNA呈强阳性表达, 8例为弱阳性表达(图4)。



图3 CK18 mRNA在颌骨OKC中的表达情况 原位杂交 ×400
Fig 3 Expression of the CK18 mRNA in the OKC in situ hybridization ×400



1-11: 牙源性角化囊肿上皮衬里, 其中2-5为强表达(++); 1、6-11为弱表达(+); 12为对照

图4 RT-PCR法检测牙源性角化囊肿衬里上皮中CK18 mRNA的表达

Fig 4 Expression of the CK18 mRNA in the epithelial cell linings of OKC by RT-PCR

3 讨论

颌骨牙源性角化囊肿衬里上皮细胞中细胞核增殖性抗原(proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA)和Ki67的增殖细胞表达远高于其他颌骨牙源性囊肿衬里上皮细胞^[22-23]。有研究证实细胞角蛋白参与牙源性囊肿的形成^[5]。Lu等^[6-7]研究发现CK8/CK18及其RNA在囊肿的纤毛柱状上皮中呈高表达, 当纤毛柱状上皮细胞发生鳞状细胞化生时CK8/CK18的表达逐渐减少。在正常口腔黏膜上皮中不存在K8/K18蛋白, 而以RNA转录子的形式存在^[24-25], 但在许多类型的口腔癌中有CK8/CK18的高表达^[9, 12, 26]。Schulz等^[27]发现, 在一些鳞状细胞癌和白斑中, 标记细胞角蛋白表现型的特征是CK19、CK8和CK18的频繁出现。Boisnic等^[28]研究角蛋白在口腔扁平苔藓(lichen planus, LP)中的变化时, 发现CK19的表达与异常增生程度成正相关, CK19的表达由基底细胞向表层细胞移位, 推测CK19可能是癌前病变恶化的标记。High等^[29]采用流式细胞术发现1例发生上皮异常增生和癌变的OKC(比较普通OKC的DNA成分)中出现非整倍体DNA成分可能作为预示囊肿恶变的一个指征。免疫组化表明OKC上皮可过度表达P53蛋白, 提示p53

抑癌基因可能参与OKC生长的调节与控制^[30-31]。本研究结果分析表明CK18在颌骨OKC衬里上皮细胞中的阳性表达也提示CK18是伴随上皮细胞增殖的一种细胞骨架蛋白。

角化是上皮表层细胞转化成角质的现象。上皮细胞从棘细胞层上层到角化层的分化过程中,细胞角蛋白骨架发生大规模的改建,角蛋白多肽链之间的氢键(-H-O-)结合逐渐被二硫键(S-S)所取代,形成稳定结构的结合^[3]。本研究中免疫组织化学染色结果发现在囊肿衬里上皮棘细胞层上层细胞CK18蛋白阳性表达(27例)多于棘细胞层的细胞(14例);基底层细胞CK18蛋白呈阴性表达(32例)。有14例在棘细胞层、棘细胞层上层同时呈阳性,而5例上皮全层呈阴性表达。提示CK18蛋白阳性表达从棘细胞层向棘细胞层上层及角化层迁移。CK8蛋白阳性表达仅位于基底细胞层。表明CK18/CK8蛋白对应以异聚体的形式同时定位于基底细胞层。本研究结果中CK18/CK8蛋白对在细胞层中的分离阳性表达,提示CK18蛋白阳性表达从基底细胞层经棘细胞层和棘细胞层上层向角化层迁移。这可能是由于CK18/CK8蛋白对的多肽链之间发生脱氢,CK18/CK8分离,CK18蛋白在基底细胞层和其他细胞层逐渐被相应的蛋白酶降解^[2]。本研究结果中CK19蛋白阳性表达在角化上皮的棘细胞层上层和角化层,也可能是非上皮细胞增生时CK19蛋白阳性表达在上皮的基底细胞层,在角化上皮中细胞异常增生时,CK19蛋白阳性表达向表层迁移。这与Boisnic等^[28]的研究结果一致。RT-PCR实验结果证实OKC衬里上皮中存在CK18 mRNA。原位杂交的实验结果也能证实这一点。CK18 mRNA强阳性表达位于棘细胞层和棘细胞层上层;弱阳性表达位于基底细胞层和角化层。这些结果可能提示颌骨OKC衬里上皮不仅基底细胞增殖力强,而且棘层和棘细胞层上层细胞增殖力也较强。CK18在基底细胞层呈阴性表达,而CK18 mRNA呈弱阳性表达。本研究发现CK18的表达与异常增生程度成正相关。CK18和CK19的表达相似也证明了这一点。Lu等^[7]研究CK18蛋白与CK18 mRNA在术后性上颌囊肿衬里上皮的表达时发现,CK18 mRNA是CK18蛋白合成的指令因子,如果这个指令的传达受到阻碍,CK18蛋白合成就不能顺利进行。但是,此结果是否由于翻译过程中CK18合成受到阻碍,还有待于进一步研究。CK18是一个敏感和活跃的细胞角蛋白。Oshima等^[32]研究证实CK18能促进细胞分化,它还出现在癌细胞发生癌胚期。OKC角化上皮的癌变是否与CK18的磷酸化或脱磷酸化过程中增殖和分化相关联,尚需进一步研究。

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