

整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 与早期宫颈鳞癌淋巴结转移的关系

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摘要: [目的] 探讨整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 与早期宫颈鳞癌淋巴结转移的关系。[方法] 收集我院宫颈鳞癌 I b1 期标本 81 份, 正常宫颈组织 20 份和宫颈鳞状细胞原位癌组织 20 份。采用实时定量 PCR 和免疫组化法分别检测组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 的表达, 另外采用免疫组化法检测标记 D2-40 标记的淋巴管密度 (LVD)。采用 Pearson 分析检验整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 、CD44V4 和 LVD 相关性。[结果] 宫颈癌组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 mRNA 的相对表达量分别为 1.1 ± 0.2 和 1.3 ± 0.1 , 均高于正常宫颈组织 [(0.1 ± 0.0) 和 (0.1 ± 0.0)] 和鳞状细胞原位癌组织 [(0.3 ± 0.1) 和 (0.3 ± 0.1)] ($P < 0.05$)。宫颈癌组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 蛋白的阳性表达率分别为 87.7% 和 85.2%, 均高于正常组织 (5.0% 和 10.0%) 和鳞状细胞原位癌组织 (70.0% 和 40.0%) ($P < 0.05$)。高中分化宫颈癌患者整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 阳性率均低于低分化患者, 且有淋巴结转移患者高于无转移患者 ($P < 0.05$)。宫颈癌组织 LVD 均高于鳞状细胞原位癌组织和正常组织, 高中分化和有淋巴结转移的宫颈癌组织 LVD 较高 ($P < 0.05$)。宫颈癌组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 表达呈正相关 ($r = 0.687, P < 0.05$), 整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 表达与 LVD 呈正相关 ($r = 0.559, P < 0.05$), CD44V4 表达与 LVD 呈正相关 ($r = 0.612, P < 0.05$)。[结论] 整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 可促进早期宫颈鳞癌的发生、发展和淋巴结转移, 两者可能发挥协同作用。

关键词: 整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$; CD44V4; 宫颈鳞癌; 淋巴结转移

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Relationship Between Integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 and Lymph Node Metastasis in Early Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the relationship between integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 and lymph node metastasis in early cervical squamous cell carcinoma. [Methods] A total of 81 samples of I b1 stage specimens of cervical squamous cell carcinoma, 20 normal cervical tissues and 20 cervical squamous cell carcinoma in situ were selected in this study. The expression of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 in the tissues was detected by real-time quantitative PCR and immunohistochemistry, and the lymphatic density (LVD) marked by D2-40 was detected by immunohistochemistry. Pearson analysis was used to examine the correlation between integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$, CD44V4 and LVD. [Results] The expression of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 mRNA in cervical cancer tissues (1.1 ± 0.2 and 1.3 ± 0.1) was higher than that in normal cervical tissue (0.1 ± 0.0 and 0.1 ± 0.0) and squamous cell carcinoma tissue (0.3 ± 0.1 and 0.3 ± 0.1) ($P < 0.05$). The positive rate of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 protein in cervical cancer tissues (87.7% and 85.2%) was higher than that in normal tissue (5.0% and 10.0%) and squamous cell carcinoma tissue (70.0% and 40.0%) ($P < 0.05$). The positive rates of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 in patients with differentiated cervical cancer were lower than those with low differentiation, and the patients with lymph node metastasis were higher than those without metastasis ($P < 0.05$). The LVD of cervical cancer tissue was higher than the squamous cell carcinoma in situ and normal tissue. High differentiation and lymph node metastasis of cervical cancer with higher LVD ($P < 0.05$). Pearson analysis showed that the expression of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 in cervical cancer tissues was positively correlated ($r = 0.687, P < 0.05$), and the expression of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ was positively correlated with LVD ($r = 0.559, P < 0.05$), and the expression of CD44V4 was positively correlated with LVD ($r = 0.612, P < 0.05$). [Conclusion] Integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 can promote the occurrence, development and lymph node metastasis of early cervical squamous cell carcinoma. They may play a synergistic role and need further study.

Subject words: integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$; CD44V4; cervical squamous cell carcinoma; lymph node metastasis

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既往研究发现早期宫颈癌患者会出现淋巴结转移,大部分患者死于癌症转移和(或)复发^[1-2]。淋巴结转移是早期宫颈癌转移的主要途径,是影响患者预后的独立危险因素^[3]。早期宫颈癌淋巴结转移是一个复杂的过程,其中细胞黏附分子的改变发挥重要作用。整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 是 $\alpha 2$ 亚基和 $\beta 1$ 亚基构成的二聚体,具有细胞粘附作用和信号转导作用,其在肝癌、乳腺癌、胃癌等组织中高表达^[4]。CD44V4是CD44家族中的一员,可以介导细胞-细胞、细胞-EMC的相互作用,在肿瘤细胞粘附、转移中发挥重要作用^[5]。本研究旨在探讨整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和CD44V4与早期宫颈鳞癌淋巴结转移的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2016年6月至2017年11月在我院行宫颈癌根治术患者81例作为研究对象(宫颈浸润性鳞状细胞癌组),FIGO分期均为Ib1期,病理类型均为鳞癌。患者术前均未行放疗或化疗。患者年龄31~68岁,平均年龄(50.3±6.8)岁;淋巴结转移36例,无转移45例;高中分化52例,低分化29例。此外,选择20例正常宫颈组织(正常宫颈组)和20例宫颈鳞状细胞原位癌作为对照(原位鳞状细胞癌组)。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和CD44V4 mRNA表达检测

采用实时定量PCR法检测mRNA的表达,首先将RNA逆转录为cDNA,然后进行定量检测。反转录体系包括:RNA模板2 μ l、dNTP 2 μ l、MgCl₂ 2 μ l、EDPC补充至总体积为25 μ l。反应参数为:95℃预变性4min→95℃变性40s→58℃退火30s→72℃延伸30s,循环共40次。采用 $-\Delta\Delta CT$ 法计算mRNA的相对表达水平($2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$), $\Delta\Delta CT = \Delta CT(\text{样本}) - \Delta CT(\text{对照})$, $\Delta CT = CT(\text{目的基因}) - \Delta CT(\text{内参})$ ^[6]。实验中的引物均由北京嘉美生物公司设计并提供。

1.2.2 整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 、CD44V4和D2-40表达检测

采用免疫组化法检测蛋白表达水平,癌组织标本采用石蜡包埋,连续切片(厚度3~5 μ m),用二甲

苯进行脱蜡,85%酒精脱水,3%过氧化氢孵育10min后用PBS冲洗,抗原修复,使用山羊抗血清封闭1h,一抗4℃孵育过夜,二抗室温孵育,最后加DAB显色,ddH₂O冲洗、复染、脱水、透明和封片。

整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和CD44V4蛋白阳性表达主要定位于细胞膜上,呈棕褐色或者棕黄色。每张切片在高倍镜下选择10个视野进行分析,染色细胞<10%为阴性(-),≥10%为阳性(+)^[7]。D2-40用来标记淋巴管密度(lymphatic vessel density, LVD),D2-40阳性细胞主要位于淋巴内皮细胞,呈棕黄色,标记的淋巴管多为闭塞状态,呈孤立状、条状。400倍镜下对LVD进行观察和计算。LVD在宫颈癌组织中为瘤中心组织实质内LVD,正常宫颈组织中为基底膜下2mm间质内LVD^[8]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0进行统计学分析,计量资料采用平均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$),多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用LSD检验;两组独立样本比较采用 t 检验;计数资料组间比较采用卡方检验;相关性检验采用Pearson分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 宫颈组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和CD44V4 mRNA表达

宫颈癌组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和CD44V4 mRNA表达均高于正常宫颈组织($t=12.494$; $t=67.728$)和鳞状细胞原位癌组织($t=23.872$; $t=32.222$)($P < 0.05$) (Table 1, Figure 1)。

Table 1 Expression of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| Group | N | Integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ | CD44V4 |
|--|----|----------------------------|-----------|
| Normal cervical | 20 | 0.1±0.0 | 0.1±0.0 |
| Squamous cell carcinoma in situ | 20 | 0.3±0.1* | 0.3±0.1* |
| Invasive squamous cell carcinoma of cervix | 81 | 1.1±0.2*# | 1.3±0.1*# |

Compared with normal cervical group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with in situ squamous cell carcinoma group, # $P < 0.05$

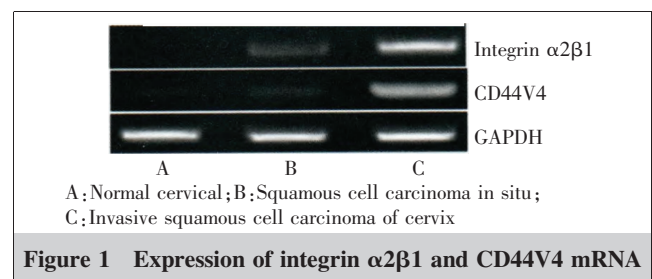


Figure 1 Expression of integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ and CD44V4 mRNA

2.2 整合素 α2β1 和 CD44V4 蛋白阳性表达率

宫颈癌组织中整合素 α2β1 和 CD44V4 蛋白的阳性表达率均高于正常组织 ($\chi^2=53.535; \chi^2=43.423$) 和鳞状细胞原位癌组织 ($\chi^2=3.750; \chi^2=18.077$), 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$) (Table 2, Figure 2, 3)。

2.3 整合素 α2β1 和 CD44V4 与宫颈癌病理参数的关系

高中分化宫颈癌患者整合素 α2β1 和 CD44V4 阳性率均低于低分化患者 ($\chi^2=2.719; \chi^2=2.486$), 且有淋巴结转移患者高于无转移患者 ($\chi^2=8.471; \chi^2=9.859$), 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$) (Table 3)。

2.4 淋巴管密度与病理参数的关系

宫颈癌组织 LVD 均高于鳞状细胞原位癌组织和正常组织 ($F=38.261$), 高中分化和有淋巴结转移的宫颈癌组织 LVD 较高 ($t=18.339; t=19.644$), 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$) (Table 4)。

2.5 整合素 α2β1 和 CD44V4 与 LVD 相关性

Pearson 分析发现, 宫颈癌组织中整合素 α2β1 和 CD44V4 的表达呈正相关 ($r=0.687, P<0.05$), 整合素 α2β1 表达与 LVD 呈正相关 ($r=0.559, P<0.05$), CD44V4 表达与 LVD 呈正相关 ($r=0.612, P<0.05$)。

Table 2 Positive expression of integrin α2β1 and CD44V4 protein [n(%)]

| Group | N | Integrin α2β1 | CD44V4 |
|--|----|---------------|----------|
| Normal cervical | 20 | 1(5.0) | 2(10.0) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma in situ | 20 | 14(70.0) | 8(40.0) |
| Invasive squamous cell carcinoma of cervix | 81 | 71(87.7) | 69(85.2) |

Table 3 Relationship between integrinα2β1, CD44V4 and pathological parameters[n(%)]

| Pathological parameters | N | Integrinα2β1(+) | CD44V4(+) |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------|-----------|
| Pathological typing | | | |
| High and medium differentiation | 52 | 43(82.7) | 40(76.9) |
| Poorly differentiated | 29 | 27(93.1)* | 26(89.7)* |
| Lymph node metastasis | | | |
| Yes | 36 | 35(97.2) | 31(86.1) |
| No | 45 | 33(73.3)# | 24(53.3)# |

Compared with the high school differentiation group, * $P<0.05$; compared with the lymph node metastasis group, # $P<0.05$

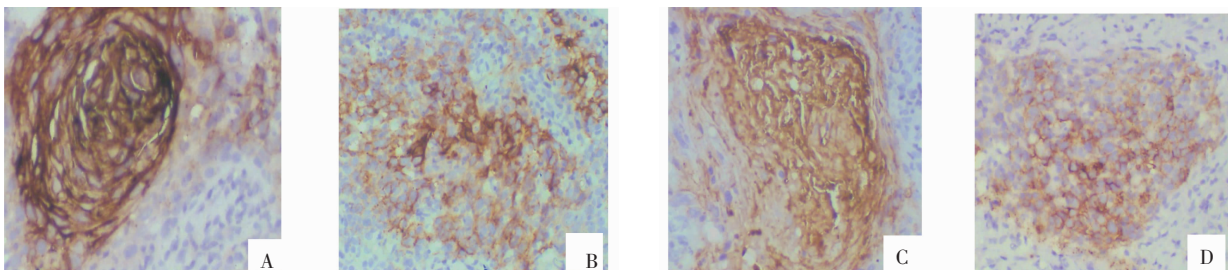
Table 4 Relationship between LVD and pathological parameters

| Pathological parameters | N | LVD |
|--|----|-----------|
| Disease types | | |
| Normal cervix | 20 | 1.4±0.1* |
| Squamous cell carcinoma in situ | 20 | 6.3±0.5* |
| Invasive squamous cell carcinoma of cervix | 81 | 12.8±2.5 |
| Pathological typing | | |
| High and medium differentiation | 52 | 7.6±1.7# |
| Poorly differentiated | 29 | 16.0±2.3 |
| Lymph node metastasis | | |
| Yes | 36 | 27.0±3.4® |
| No | 45 | 15.5±2.0 |

Compared with invasive squamous cell carcinoma of cervix, * $P<0.05$; compared with poorly differentiated group, # $P<0.05$; compared with non-lymph node metastasis group, ® $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

淋巴结转移是早期宫颈癌转移的主要途径, 是影响患者预后的独立危险因素^[3]。LVD 是评价淋巴管血管生成的重要指标^[8]。D2-40 抗体是唾液酸糖



A: Cervical squamous cell carcinoma (keratosis)

B: Cervical squamous cell carcinoma (non-keratosis)

C: Cervical squamous cell carcinoma (keratosis)

D: Cervical squamous cell carcinoma (non-keratosis)

Figure 2 Integrin α2β1 protein expression in normal cervical mucosa and cervical squamous cell carcinoma (keratinized and non-keratinized) (DAB, ×200)

Figure 3 The expression of CD44V3 protein in normal cervical mucosa and cervical squamous cell carcinoma (keratinized and non-keratinized) (DAB, ×200)

蛋白,可以结合肿瘤淋巴管内表皮表面的抗原,可以用来标记乳腺癌、宫颈癌和肺癌等淋巴管^[8-9]。本研究发现,D2-40 标记的 LVD 在宫颈癌组最高,且在低分化和伴有淋巴结转移的宫颈癌组织中较高。

整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 是 $\alpha 2$ 亚基和 $\beta 1$ 亚基构成的二聚体,具有细胞粘附作用和信号转导作用,其在肝癌、乳腺癌、胃癌等组织中高表达^[4]。整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 在宫颈癌淋巴结转移中的研究较少。本研究发现,宫颈癌组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 蛋白的阳性表达率均高于正常组织和鳞状细胞原位癌组织,且在低分化和有淋巴结转移的癌组织中表达水平较高。既往有研究发现,整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 在宫颈癌细胞株中高表达,并且整合素的表达可以激活基质金属蛋白酶-2 活化,进而促进肿瘤的侵袭和生长^[10]。CD44V4 是 CD44 家族中的一员,可以介导细胞-细胞、细胞-ECM 的相互作用,在肿瘤细胞粘附、转移中发挥重要作用^[11]。既往研究发现,CD44V4 高表达与食管癌、直肠癌、胆道癌和胃癌等淋巴结转移有关^[12-14]。有学者发现,宫颈癌组织中 CD44V6 高表达与淋巴结转移有关,并且患者的预后更差^[15]。本研究发现,CD44V4 在正常组织、原位癌和宫颈癌组织中的表达水平逐渐升高,且低分化和有淋巴结转移者表达水平较高,结果说明 CD44V6 在宫颈癌的发生发展和转移中发挥重要作用。

本研究发现,宫颈癌组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 表达呈正相关,整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 表达与 LVD 呈正相关,CD44V4 表达与 LVD 呈正相关。这与李健洪等^[16]在胃癌中的研究结果一致。本研究的局限性在于:①为单中心研究,且样本相对较小;②缺乏随访;③由于样本量较小,未对年龄等因素进行分层分析;④本研究对象为宫颈鳞癌,未对腺癌进行分析。

综上,肿瘤组织中整合素 $\alpha 2\beta 1$ 和 CD44V4 的表达水平增高,宫颈鳞癌恶性程度增加,并且与肿瘤分化程度和淋巴结转移有关,两者在宫颈癌的发生、发展和淋巴结转移中可能发挥协同作用,需要进一步研究。

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