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甲状腺癌患者血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 表达水平及其临床意义 *

王 惟¹ 张达容^{1△} 黄煜琪¹ 吴 剑¹ 高 爽² 徐 晶³

(1 重庆市肿瘤医院 重庆 400010;2 第三军医大学附属大坪医院 重庆 400010;3 重庆市妇幼保健院 重庆 400010)

摘要 目的:探讨甲状腺癌患者血清白细胞介素 -17(IL-17)、白细胞介素 -35(IL-35)及可溶性白介素 -2 受体(SIL-2R)水平及其对甲状腺癌诊断与病情评估的临床价值。**方法:**选取我院 2015 年 6 月 ~2016 年 12 月收治的甲状腺腺瘤患者 38 例、甲状腺癌患者 49 例为研究对象,另选取同期于我院体检中心接受体检的 52 例健康体检者为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测和比较其血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平,并分析甲状腺癌患者血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平与其年龄、病程、病理分期的相关性。**结果:**甲状腺腺瘤组血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平与对照组比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。甲状腺癌组血清 IL-35 水平显著低于甲状腺腺瘤组和对照组($P<0.01$),血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平均显著高于甲状腺瘤组和对照组($P<0.01$)。血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平随甲状腺癌分化程度的降低而升高,血清 IL-35 水平随甲状腺癌分化程度的降低而降低($P<0.01$)。血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平与甲状腺癌病理分期的增加而升高,血清 IL-35 水平随甲状腺癌病理分期的增加而降低($P<0.01$)。血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平与甲状腺癌病理分期均呈显著正相关($r=0.432, 0.439, P < 0.05$)。血清 IL-35 水平与甲状腺癌病理分期呈显著负相关($r=-0.602, P < 0.05$)。血清 IL-17 与 IL-35 呈显著负相关 ($r=-0.323, P < 0.05$), IL-17 与 SIL-2R 呈显著正相关 ($r=0.429, P < 0.05$), IL-35 与 SIL-2R 呈显著负相关($r=-0.415, P < 0.05$)。**结论:**甲状腺癌患者的血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平均显著上调,IL-35 水平显著下调,其对甲状腺癌的早期诊断、病情评估均具有重要参考价值。

关键词:甲状腺癌;白细胞介素 -17;白细胞介素 -35;可溶性白介素 -2 受体

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Expressions and Clinical Significance of Serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R in Patients with Thyroid Cancer*

WANG Wei¹, ZHANG Da-rong^{1△}, HUANG Yu-qin¹, WU Jian¹, GAO Shuang², XU Jing³

(1 Chongqing Cancer Hospital, Chongqing, 400010, China; 2 Daping Hospital affiliated to Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400010, China; 3 Chongqing Maternal and Child Health-Care Hospital, Chongqing, 400010, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the levels and clinical significances of interleukin-17 (IL-17), interleukin-35 (IL-35) and soluble interleukin-2 receptor (SIL-2R) for the diagnosis and disease severity assessment of patients with thyroid cancer. **Methods:** 38 cases of patients with thyroid adenoma and 49 cases with thyroid cancer in our hospital from June 2015 to December 2016 were selected as research objectives, 52 healthy cases who were admitted to the physical examination center in our hospital were selected as the control group. The serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R levels were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The levels of serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R of patients with thyroid cancer were analyzed by correlation with the age, course of disease and pathological staging. **Results:** No statistical difference was found in the serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-26 levels between thyroid adenoma group and control group ($P>0.05$). The serum IL-35 level of thyroid cancer group was significantly lower than that of the thyroid adenoma group and control group ($P<0.01$), and the serum IL-17, SIL-2R levels were significantly higher than those in the thyroid adenoma group and control group ($P<0.01$). The serum IL-17, SIL-2R levels were increased with the differentiation degree of thyroid cancer, the serum IL-25 level was decreased with the differentiation degree of thyroid cancer ($P<0.01$). The serum IL-17, SIL-2R levels were increased with the pathological staging of thyroid cancer, the serum IL-35 level was decreased with the pathological staging of thyroid cancer ($P<0.01$). There was a significant positive correlation between serum IL-17, SIL-2R levels and pathological staging of thyroid cancer ($r=0.432, 0.439$, all $P<0.05$). There was a significant negative correlation between serum IL-35 level and pathological staging of thyroid cancer ($r=-0.602, P<0.05$). The serum IL-17 was negatively correlated with IL-35 ($r=-0.323, P<0.05$), IL-17 was positively correlated with SIL-2R ($r=0.429, P<0.05$), IL-35 was negatively correlated with SIL-2R ($r=-0.415, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Serum IL-17, SIL-2R levels were significantly increased, IL-35 level was significantly decreased in the patients with thyroid cancer. which had significant effect for the early diagnosis and disease severity assessment of thyroid cancer.

Key words: Thyroid cancer; Interleukin-17; Interleukin-35; Soluble interleukin-2 receptor

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作者简介:王惟(1986-),男,硕士研究生,检验技师,电话:13129936980

△ 通讯作者:张达容(1972-),主管技师,E-mail:zhangdarong1972@126.com

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前言

甲状腺癌属临床常见内分泌疾病,该病发病率呈逐年上升趋势,且复发率和病死率均较高^[1,2],早期有效诊断并及时采取正规治疗对降低甲状腺癌患者病死率、改善预后具有重要意义^[3]。当前,甲状腺癌的病因及发病机制亦尚未完全阐明,临床病理学指标对于甲状腺癌的诊断比较有限^[4]。研究表明白细胞介素-17(interleukin-17,IL-17)、白细胞介素-35(interleukin-35,IL-35)及可溶性白介素-2受体(soluble interleukin-2 receptor,SIL-2R)均与甲状腺癌的发生发展密切相关,可能有助于甲状腺癌患者的早期诊断和病情评估^[5,6]。因此,本研究检测和比较了我院近年来收治的甲状腺腺瘤患者38例、甲状腺癌患者49例血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平,旨在探讨其与甲状腺癌病情进展的关系及其用于甲状腺癌早期诊断和病情评估的临床价值。现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

以我院2015年6月~2016年12月收治的甲状腺腺瘤患者38例、甲状腺癌患者49例为研究对象。入选标准:^①符合《甲状腺结节和分化型甲状腺癌诊疗指南》中关于甲状腺癌和甲状腺腺瘤的诊断标准并经病理学检查确诊^[7];②年龄30~70岁;③体重指数(BMI)为18.5~28.0 kg/m²;④临床资料完整;⑤入组前1月内未有免疫抑制剂、抗炎药物使用史。排除标准:^⑥伴有其他系统恶性肿瘤者;⑦合并心脑血管、造血系统、肝肾等疾病者;⑧伴有各种急慢性感染病、糖尿病、高血压或精神障碍者;⑨有酒精或药物滥用史。甲状腺癌组49例,男28例,女21例;年龄(41.2±4.3)岁;BMI(23.88±1.59)kg/m²;其中甲状腺滤泡状癌18例,甲状腺乳头状癌21例,甲状腺未分化癌10例;病理分期:I期7例、II期18例、III期17例、IV期7例。甲状腺腺瘤组38例,男22例,女16例;年龄(41.5±4.0)岁;BMI

(24.10±1.63)kg/m²。同时,选取我院体检中心同期接受体检的52例健康体检者为对照组,男29例,女23例;年龄(40.9±4.5)岁;BMI(24.13±1.71)kg/m²。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准。各组基线资料间相比,差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

^①所有对象均于入选后清晨空腹采集5 mL外周静脉血,而后将其缓慢注入含乙二胺四乙酸二钠(EDTA-2Na)的干燥试管,随即摇匀,于室温下在30 min内以2000 r/min的速度离心10 min,取上清液,并置于-80°C冰箱内保存,待测;^②IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R均运用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测;^③仪器采用全自动酶标仪(美国BIO-RAD,型号680),试剂盒均购自上海酶联生物科技有限公司,各指标详细操作步骤均严格参照配套说明书执行。

1.3 观察指标

记录比较甲状腺癌组、甲状腺腺瘤组及对照组的血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平,并对甲状腺癌组患者血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平与年龄、病程、病理分期进行相关性分析。

1.4 统计学分析

运用统计软件SPSS21.0处理数据,计数资料以(%)表示,采用χ²检验,计量资料以均数±标准差(̄x±s)表示,多组数据相比采取方差分析,两两比较选用SNK-q法,变量间相关性分析采取Pearson相关性分析,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平的比较

甲状腺癌组血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平与对照组比较无显著差异(P>0.05)。甲状腺癌组血清IL-35水平显著低于甲状腺腺瘤组与对照组(P<0.01),其血清IL-17、SIL-2R水平均显著高于甲状腺癌组与对照组(P<0.01)。见表1。

表1 三组血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平对比(̄x±s)

Table 1 Comparison of the serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R levels among the three groups (̄x±s)

Groups	n	IL-17(pg/mL)	IL-35(pg/mL)	SIL-2R(pmole/L)
Thyroid cancer group	49	16.23±3.45*#	49.52±7.44*#	97.85±31.20*#
Thyroid adenoma group	38	8.96±1.94	60.85±8.61	47.85±12.41
Control group	52	8.73±1.73	59.49±8.84	48.19±12.55
P	—	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the control group, P*<0.01; compared with the thyroid adenoma group, P#<0.01; - no data for this item.

2.2 不同类型甲状腺癌血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平的比较

血清IL-17、SIL-2R水平随甲状腺癌分化程度的降低而升高,且三组间两两比较经方差分析差异均有统计学意义(P<0.01)。血清IL-35水平随甲状腺癌分化程度的降低而降低,且三组间两两比较经方差分析差异均有统计学意义(P<0.01)。见表2。

2.3 不同病理分期甲状腺癌血清IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R水平的比较

血清IL-17、SIL-2R水平随甲状腺癌病理分期的增加而升高,且三组间两两比较经方差分析差异均有统计学意义(P<0.01)。血清IL-35水平随甲状腺癌病理分期的增加而降低,且三组间两两比较经方差分析差异均有统计学意义(P<0.01)。见表3。

表 2 不同类型甲状腺癌血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R levels among different types of thyroid carcinoma($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-17(pg/mL)	IL-35(pg/mL)	SIL-2R(pmole/L)
Thyroid papillary carcinoma	21	12.94± 2.85	56.42± 7.63	76.96± 20.05
Thyroid follicular carcinoma	18	15.45± 2.74*	49.36± 7.33*	96.52± 21.10*
Thyroid undifferentiated carcinoma	10	18.59± 3.01**#	41.09± 7.05**#	125.05± 23.28**#
P	—	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with thyroid papillary carcinoma, P*<0.01; compared with thyroid follicular carcinoma, P**<0.01; - no data for this item.

表 3 不同病理分期甲状腺癌血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R levels among different pathological staging of thyroid carcinoma ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-17(pg/mL)	IL-35(pg/mL)	SIL-2R(pmole/L)
Stage I	7	12.53± 1.64	56.25± 4.16	70.15± 13.05
Stage II	18	15.23± 1.74*	50.55± 4.09*	89.23± 14.46*
Stage III	17	17.41± 1.85**#	46.19± 4.87**#	103.22± 14.78**#
Stage IV	7	19.77± 1.90**##&	40.29± 4.59**##&	121.72± 14.63**##&
P	—	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with stage I, P*<0.01; compared with stage II, P**<0.01; compared with stage III, P***<0.01; - no data for this item.

2.4 甲状腺癌组患者血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平与年龄、病程、病理分期的相关性

血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平与甲状腺癌病理分期均呈显著正相关($r=0.432, 0.439, P < 0.05$)。血清 IL-35 水平与甲状腺癌病

理分期均呈显著负相关($r=-0.602, P < 0.05$)。血清 IL-17 与 IL-35 呈显著负相关 ($r=-0.323, P < 0.05$), IL-17 与 SIL-2R 呈显著正相关 ($r=0.429, P < 0.05$), IL-35 与 SIL-2R 呈显著负相关($r=-0.415, P < 0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 甲状腺癌组患者血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平与年龄、病程、病理分期的相关性[r(P)]

Table 4 Correlation of serum IL-17, IL-35 and SIL-2R levels with age, course of disease and pathological staging in thyroid cancer group[r(P)]

Indexes	IL-17	IL-35	SIL-2R
Age	0.285(0.075)	-0.154(0.073)	0.243(0.071)
Course of disease	0.291(0.068)	-0.162(0.066)	0.295(0.074)
Pathological staging	0.432(0.010)	-0.602(0.014)	0.439(0.015)
IL-17	—	—	—
IL-35	-0.323(0.021)	—	—
SIL-2R	0.429(0.011)	-0.415(0.009)	—

Note: - No data for this item.

3 讨论

甲状腺癌发病机制及病情十分复杂,多种细胞因子共同参与其转移和侵袭过程,该病患者病死率较高。早期诊断评估患者的病情对改善患者转归具有重要价值,但因其病情复杂,单一化指标难以有效反映患者所有临床及病理生理特征^[8,9]。

IL-17 具有较强的生物学作用,其在炎症反应的发生和发展中起着十分重要的作用,其通过诱导 T 细胞激活,刺激内皮细胞、上皮细胞、成纤维细胞和招募中性粒细胞释放大量的炎性细胞因子放大炎症反应^[10]。研究显示^[11]IL-17 不仅在类风湿性关节炎、哮喘等常见疾病的进展中起着重要作用,还与食管癌、胃癌、乳腺癌等恶性肿瘤疾病密切相关。叶卫丰等^[12]研究表明血清 IL-17 水平与甲状腺癌患者机体炎症反应关系密切,可用于此类患者的病情监测。有报道也显示^[13]IL-17 与甲状腺癌病

情活动有关,且 IL-17 水平的升高会进一步加重甲状腺患者病情。本研究结果显示甲状腺癌患者血清 IL-17 水平明显高于甲状腺癌患者和正常人群;且随着甲状腺癌分化程度的降低,血清 IL-17 水平升高。究其原因,与甲状腺滤泡状癌、甲状腺乳头状癌等分化程度较高的肿瘤比较,甲状腺未分化癌恶程度更高,病情更重,其炎症反应更为严重,血清 IL-17 表达水平也较高;血清 IL-17 水平随甲状腺癌病理分期的增加而明显上升,表明血清 IL-17 水平与甲状腺癌的发生和发展关系密切,可能有助于评估病情发展。

IL-35 具有较强的免疫抑制作用,在炎症性、免疫疾病病情调控中发挥重要作用,其抗肿瘤机制可能为^[14,15]:①促进机体内淋巴细胞加速分泌细胞因子;②刺激自然杀伤细胞(NK)活化和增殖,并提高其活性;③促进 T 细胞增殖和分化,诱导 T 细胞活化和增殖。本研究结果显示甲状腺癌组血清 IL-35 水平显著

低于甲状腺瘤组和对照组,这与王哲^[16]等报道相似。比较不同分化程度和病理分期的甲状腺癌患者的血清 IL-35 水平,结果显示血清 IL-35 水平随甲状腺癌分化程度的降低而降低,血清 IL-35 水平随甲状腺癌病理分期的增加而降低,提示甲状腺癌患者机体血清 IL-35 具有抑制病情发展的作用,甲状腺癌患者病情越严重,其血清 IL-35 水平也越低。

SIL-2R 大部分是由恶性肿瘤表面脱落,循环于血液中。因此,SIL-2R 可作为恶性肿瘤的活性标志。SIL-2R 可与机体中(白细胞介素 -2 受体)IL-2R 相结合,从而对免疫细胞的活化和增殖起到重要作用。研究显示^[17]SIL-2R 可对肿瘤病人的免疫反应产生抑制作用,促使活化的 T 细胞进入休止期。SIL-2R 水平的可作为细胞免疫功能和 T 细胞活化的指标。以往研究认为^[18],肿瘤的发生与多种因素有关,机体免疫状态与其密切相关,肿瘤患者机体内免疫系统发生不同程度的紊乱。研究证实^[19] SIL-2R 在甲状腺癌病理过程中起到了重要作用,属该病发生与发展中的重要危险因子。通过检测其血清 SIL-2R 水平能有效观察患者病情变化。本研究结果也显示甲状腺癌患者血清 SIL-2R 水平较高,且显著高于甲状腺瘤组和对照组,说明甲状腺癌患者机体血清 SIL-2R 存在过度表达现象。相关指标关联性分析显示血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平与甲状腺癌病理分期均呈显著正相关($r=0.432, 0.439, P < 0.05$)。血清 IL-35 水平与甲状腺癌病理分期均呈显著负相关($r=-0.602, P < 0.05$),说明血清 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 在甲状腺癌发生和进展中发挥着重要作用,这与刘杨^[20]的报道相似。且血清 IL-17 与 IL-35 呈负相关($r=-0.323, P < 0.05$),IL-17 与 SIL-2R 呈显著正相关($r=0.429, P < 0.05$),IL-35 与 SIL-2R 呈显著负相关 ($r=-0.415, P < 0.05$), 说明 IL-17 与 SIL-2R 可能有相互促进作用,IL-35 与 IL-17、SIL-2R 可能有相互抑制作用。

综上所述,甲状腺癌患者的血清 IL-17、SIL-2R 水平均显著上调,IL-35 水平显著下调,且均与甲状腺癌分化、病理分期密切相关,通过检测 IL-17、IL-35、SIL-2R 水平对甲状腺癌的早期诊断、病情评估均具有重要参考价值。

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