

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.17.036

# 胃癌患者外周血调节性 T 细胞水平与免疫抑制状态及病理特征的关系研究

王海玮<sup>1</sup> 柴丽丽<sup>1</sup> 杨国青<sup>1</sup> 司望利<sup>2</sup> 陈燕<sup>1Δ</sup>

(1 西安市中心医院病理科 陕西 西安 710003; 2 西安市中心医院消化科 陕西 西安 710003)

**摘要 目的:**探讨胃癌患者外周血中 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> 调节性 T 细胞(Treg)水平与免疫抑制状态和病理特征的关系。**方法:**选择 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月我院收治的胃癌患者 73 例作为胃癌组,另选同期在本院进行体格检查的健康者 41 例作为对照组,采用流式细胞仪检测其外周血中 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 水平,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清  $\gamma$ -干扰素(IFN- $\gamma$ )、白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、白细胞介素-4(IL-4)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平,分析 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 水平与 IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4 和 IL-10 的相关性及与病理特征的关系。**结果:**胃癌组 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例、IL-4 和 IL-10 水平为(19.43 $\pm$  4.36)%、(9.76 $\pm$  2.41)pg/mL 和(22.18 $\pm$  5.26)pg/mL,高于对照组的(10.34 $\pm$  2.16)%、(7.16 $\pm$  2.07)pg/mL 和(9.52 $\pm$  3.47)pg/mL,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );胃癌组 IFN- $\gamma$  和 IL-2 水平为(6.87 $\pm$  2.24)pg/mL 和(2.43 $\pm$  0.54)pg/mL,低于对照组的(13.86 $\pm$  3.18)pg/mL 和(12.79 $\pm$  2.16)pg/mL,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例与 IFN- $\gamma$  和 IL-2 呈负相关关系( $P<0.05$ ),与 IL-4 和 IL-10 呈正相关关系( $P<0.05$ )。CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例与胃癌患者的 TNM 分期、淋巴结转移有关( $P<0.05$ ),与病理类型、肿瘤直径、分化程度和肿瘤位置无关( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**胃癌患者外周血 Treg 水平增高,与免疫状态有明显的相关性,其参与了肿瘤的发生与发展过程。

**关键词:**胃癌;调节性 T 细胞;免疫抑制状态;相关性

**中图分类号:**R735.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2018)17-3365-05

## Research on Relationship Between Regulatory T Cell Levels in Peripheral Blood and Immunosuppressive Status and Pathological Features in the Patients with Gastric Cancer

WANG Hai-wei<sup>1</sup>, CHAI Li-li<sup>1</sup>, YANG Guo-qing<sup>1</sup>, SI Wang-li<sup>2</sup>, CHEN Yan<sup>1Δ</sup>

(1 Department of Pathology, Xi'an Central Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710003, China;

2 Department of Gastroenterology, Xi'an Central Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710003, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between the levels of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells (Treg) in peripheral blood of patients with gastric cancer and the immunosuppressive state and pathological features. **Methods:** 73 patients with gastric cancer who were treated in our hospital from January 2016 to June 2017 were selected as gastric cancer group, 41 healthy persons who underwent physical examination in our hospital were selected as control group in the same period. The levels of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg in peripheral blood were detected by flow cytometry, serum levels of interferon- $\gamma$ (IFN- $\gamma$ ), interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-4 (IL-4) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA), the correlation between CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg level and IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-2, IL-4 and IL-10 and the relationship with the pathological features were analyzed. **Results:** The ratio of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg, the levels of IL-4 and IL-10 in the gastric cancer group were (19.43 $\pm$  4.36)%, (9.76 $\pm$  2.41)pg/mL and (22.18 $\pm$  5.26)pg/mL, which were higher than (10.34 $\pm$  2.16)%, (7.16 $\pm$  2.07)pg/mL and (9.52 $\pm$  3.47)pg/mL of the control group, the differences were statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). The level of IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-2 in gastric cancer group were (6.87 $\pm$  2.24)pg/mL and (2.43 $\pm$  0.54)pg/mL, which were lower than (13.86 $\pm$  3.18)pg/mL and (12.79 $\pm$  2.16)pg/mL of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The proportion of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg was negatively correlated with IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-2 ( $P<0.05$ ), and there was a positive correlation with IL-4 and IL-10( $P<0.05$ ). The ratio of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg was related to TNM stage and lymph node metastasis in gastric cancer patients ( $P<0.05$ ), which was independent of pathological type, tumor diameter, differentiation degree and tumor location ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The level of Treg in peripheral blood of patients with gastric cancer is higher, and it is closely related to the immune status, which is involved in the process of tumor development.

**Key words:** Gastric cancer; Regulatory T cell; Immunological inhibition status; Correlation

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R735.2 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)17-3365-05

作者简介:王海玮(1985-),女,硕士,主治医师,从事消化系统肿瘤病理方面的研究,E-mail:aqmelm@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:陈燕(1961-),女,本科,主任医师,从事消化系统肿瘤及女性生殖系统肿瘤病理方面的研究,E-mail:sfkeye@163.com

(收稿日期:2017-10-29 接受日期:2017-11-24)

## 前言

胃癌是世界范围内最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,每年发病率约17.6/10万人,同时也是我国病死率最高的恶性肿瘤,严重影响患者的健康和生命安全,给患者家庭及社会带来了巨大的经济负担<sup>[1-3]</sup>。目前,胃癌的临床治疗效果不佳,预后差,特别是晚期胃癌患者,即使采用扩大的胃癌根治术,其五年生存率也仅在20%左右<sup>[45]</sup>。加强胃癌发生发展机制的研究对提高临床治疗效果、改善预后具有重要意义。胃癌的发生与发展是多因素作用的结果,其中免疫反应与胃癌密切相关<sup>[67]</sup>。已有研究发现CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>调节性T细胞(Regulatory T cell, Treg)是CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg亚群的一类,与肿瘤的免疫抑制有关,能抑制性调节CD4<sup>+</sup>和CD8<sup>+</sup>活化与增殖,具有免疫负性调节的作用<sup>[89]</sup>。然而,目前关于Treg水平与胃癌患者的免疫抑制状态和病理特征关系的研究较少<sup>[10]</sup>。因此,本研究通过探讨胃癌患者外周血Treg水平与患者的免疫抑制状态和病理特征的相关性,探明其在胃癌发生与发展中的作用,以期优化胃癌的临床治疗提供参考,现报道如下。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2016年1月至2017年6月我院收治的胃癌患者73例作为胃癌组。纳入标准:(1)经胃镜或手术病理证实;(2)均为初治病例,入组前未进行放疗或化疗;(3)临床病历资料完整,患者知情同意参与本研究。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)伴凝血功能障碍或其他血液性疾病者;(3)未完成本研究中的所有检查项目及检测结果无效者。73例胃癌患者,男48例,女25例;年龄35~81岁,平均(53.42±6.78)岁;肿瘤直径:35例≤5cm,38例>5cm;TNM分期:I期10例,II期11例,III期37例,IV期15例;分化程度:高分化12例,中分化21例,低分化40例;肿瘤位置:胃体38例,幽门及胃窦18例,贲门及胃底17例;病理类型均为胃腺癌,其中管状腺癌31例,乳头状腺癌25例,粘液腺癌17例;有淋巴结转移48例,无淋巴结转移25例。采用分层抽样(以胃癌组病例的年龄、性别为分层标准)的方法选取同期在我院体检的健康者41例作为对照组,其中男27例,女14例;年龄33~79岁,平均(52.86±6.65)岁。两组受试者性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。本研究经本院伦理委员会审核批准。

### 1.2 方法

两组均采用流式细胞仪检测其外周血中CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg水平,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测血清 $\gamma$ -干扰素(Interferon- $\gamma$ , IFN- $\gamma$ )和白细胞介素-2(Interleukin-2, IL-2)、白细胞介素-4(Interleukin-4, IL-4)和白细胞介素-10(Interleukin-10, IL-10)水平。

**1.2.1 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 检测** 清晨空腹采集两组受试者外周静脉血5mL,肝素抗凝后梯度离心分离淋巴细胞,采用不完全的1640培养基洗涤2次,再采用含胎牛血清(1%)的完全1640培养基对淋巴细胞进行重塑,然后对其进行计数并将其浓度稀释至 $1 \times 10^6 \text{ mL}^{-1}$ ,取1mL细胞悬浮液置于试管,以1500 r/min离心10 min后弃上清,将异硫氰酸荧光素(Fluorescein isothio-

cyanate, FITC)标记的CD4抗体和荧光素PE标记的CD25抗体各20  $\mu\text{L}$ 置于4℃冰箱中避光孵育30 min,再采用1%的牛血清白蛋白-磷酸盐缓冲液(Bovine albumin-Phosphate Buffered Saline, BSA-PBS)离心和洗涤2次,稀释至300  $\mu\text{L}$ ;采用美国Beckman coulter公司生产的coulter Epics XL型流式细胞仪测定淋巴细胞表面各种荧光素荧光强度,以空白对照和阴性对照消除非特异性荧光和自发性荧光,每次分析10000个细胞,以二维dot-plot散点图存盘,在FITC-CD4/PE-CD25双参数图上计算获得CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg的比例,CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例=CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg数/CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg数 $\times 100\%$ 。

**1.2.2 免疫状态因子水平检测** 两组受试者均于清晨采集空腹外周静脉血3mL,在37℃室温下静置1h后,在3000 r/min的条件下离心10 min,离心半径15 cm,常规分离血清并保存于-20℃的冰箱待测。采用ELISA法检测血清的IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4和IL-10浓度,IFN- $\gamma$ 试剂盒购于上海心语生物有限公司,IL-2、IL-4和IL-10试剂盒购于北京百奥莱博科技有限公司,严格按照试剂盒说明进行操作。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)胃癌患者外周血Treg水平及免疫抑制状态:比较两组患者外周血CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例;免疫抑制状态通过检测外周血血清中IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4和IL-10水平进行评价,比较两组IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4和IL-10水平。(2)胃癌患者Treg水平与免疫抑制状态的相关性:分析CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4和IL-10的相关性。(3)Treg水平与胃癌病理特征的关系:比较不同病理类型、不同肿瘤直径、不同TNM分期、不同分化程度、不同肿瘤部位及是否有淋巴结转移的胃癌患者CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例的差异。

### 1.4 统计学方法

本研究所有数据均采用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析,CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例、IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4和IL-10水平等计量资料经正态性检验符合正态分布,以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )描述,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,多组间比较采用F检验;采用Spearman相关系数分析CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与IFN- $\gamma$ 、IL-2、IL-4、IL-10的相关性,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组Treg水平及免疫抑制因子水平比较

胃癌组外周血CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例、IL-4和IL-10水平均高于对照组,IFN- $\gamma$ 和IL-2水平低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

### 2.2 胃癌患者Treg水平与免疫抑制状态的相关性

胃癌组患者外周血CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与IFN- $\gamma$ 和IL-2呈负相关关系( $r=-0.642$ 、 $-0.661$ ,  $P=0.007$ 、 $0.006$ ),CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与IL-4和IL-10呈正相关关系( $r=0.632$ 、 $0.741$ ,  $P=0.007$ 、 $0.004$ )。

### 2.3 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与胃癌患者病理特征的关系

胃癌患者外周血中CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与TNM分期、淋巴结转移有关,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg比例与病理类型、肿瘤直径、分化程度和肿瘤位置无关,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。见表2。

表 1 两组外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例和免疫抑制因子水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 1 Comparison of the ratio of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg in peripheral blood and immunosuppressive factor levels between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups               | n  | CD4 <sup>+</sup> CD25 <sup>+</sup> Treg(%) | IFN- $\gamma$ (pg/mL) | IL-2(pg/mL)      | IL-4(pg/mL)     | IL-10(pg/mL)     |
|----------------------|----|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Gastric cancer group | 73 | 19.43 $\pm$ 4.36                           | 6.87 $\pm$ 2.24       | 2.43 $\pm$ 0.54  | 9.76 $\pm$ 2.41 | 22.18 $\pm$ 5.26 |
| Control group        | 41 | 10.34 $\pm$ 2.16                           | 13.86 $\pm$ 3.18      | 12.79 $\pm$ 2.16 | 7.16 $\pm$ 2.07 | 9.52 $\pm$ 3.47  |
| t                    | -  | 6.735                                      | -5.312                | -5.694           | 3.078           | 6.845            |
| P                    | -  | 0.000                                      | 0.000                 | 0.000            | 0.000           | 0.000            |

表 2 胃癌患者 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例与病理特征的关系( $\bar{x} \pm s, \%$ )Table 2 Relationship between CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg ratio and pathological features in patients with gastric cancer( $\bar{x} \pm s, \%$ )

| Pathological characteristics |                              | n  | Proportion of CD4 <sup>+</sup> CD25 <sup>+</sup> Treg | t/F   | P     |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Pathological type            | Tubular adenocarcinoma       | 31 | 18.72± 4.13                                           | 0.857 | 0.762 |
|                              | Papillary adenocarcinoma     | 25 | 18.97± 4.05                                           |       |       |
|                              | Mucinous adenocarcinoma      | 17 | 19.63± 4.61                                           |       |       |
| TNM staging                  | Phase I                      | 10 | 15.52± 2.71                                           | 9.271 | 0.000 |
|                              | Phase II                     | 11 | 17.38± 3.44                                           |       |       |
|                              | Phase III                    | 37 | 19.95± 4.07                                           |       |       |
|                              | Phase IV                     | 15 | 20.14± 4.72                                           |       |       |
| Differentiation degree       | Well differentiated          | 12 | 18.61± 3.92                                           | 0.614 | 0.873 |
|                              | Moderately differentiated    | 21 | 19.06± 4.45                                           |       |       |
|                              | Poorly differentiated        | 40 | 19.62± 4.08                                           |       |       |
| Tumor diameter               | ≤ 5 cm                       | 35 | 19.01± 3.85                                           | 0.416 | 0.907 |
|                              | >5 cm                        | 38 | 19.62± 4.52                                           |       |       |
| Tumor location               | Corpora ventriculi           | 38 | 18.75± 3.71                                           | 0.573 | 0.894 |
|                              | Pylorus and antrum           | 18 | 19.84± 4.66                                           |       |       |
|                              | Cardia and fundus of stomach | 17 | 19.13± 4.08                                           |       |       |
| Lymphatic metastasis         | Yes                          | 48 | 22.34± 5.22                                           | 6.439 | 0.000 |
|                              | No                           | 25 | 15.78± 3.14                                           |       |       |

### 3 讨论

胃癌作为一种临床预后较差的恶性肿瘤,如何提高其临床治疗效果,改善预后是医学界普遍关注的课题<sup>[11]</sup>。在 20 世纪中晚期,国外许多学者就已对 Treg 进行了研究,经过长期的研究,目前 Treg 的特殊功效已逐渐被重视<sup>[12,13]</sup>。肿瘤具有潜在的免疫原性(即能够刺激机体形成特异抗体),正常机体内存在特异性免疫应答,肿瘤患者机体中的免疫抑制功能可导致肿瘤逃离特异性免疫应答,促进肿瘤进展<sup>[14,15]</sup>。CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 是 CD4<sup>+</sup>Treg 亚群中的一员,具有免疫无能性(表现为对高浓度 IL-2 单激活,使抗 CD3 单抗、抗 CD28 单抗的联合作用处于无应答状态)和免疫抑制性(表现为经 T 细胞抗原受体激活的信号刺激后抑制 CD4<sup>+</sup> 和 CD8<sup>+</sup>T 细胞的活化与增殖)两大功能<sup>[16-18]</sup>。既往研究发现 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 在预防机体免疫性疾病、抑制神经系统病变及肿瘤免疫应答中有重要作用,其发挥抑制功能无需依赖细胞因子,仅依赖于细胞与细胞间的接触<sup>[19,20]</sup>。目前关于 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 与胃癌患者临床病理特征的关系尚不明确,探明其相关性有助于通过检测 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 水平对胃癌作出早期诊断,并客观评价患者病情,为临床治疗提供参考信息。

本研究显示,胃癌组患者外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),提示胃癌患者外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 呈高水平状态,可能与恶性肿瘤患者体内中肿瘤相关抗原无法诱导 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 亚群的凋亡有关<sup>[21,22]</sup>。胃癌组 IL-4 和 IL-10 水平显著高于对照组,与 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例呈正相关关系( $P<0.05$ );胃癌组 IFN- $\gamma$  和 IL-2 水平显著低于对照组,与 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例呈负相关关系( $P<0.05$ ),提示胃癌患者有 Th1 向 Th2 漂移的现象(即 Th1/Th2 中,Th2 处于优势状态)。IFN- $\gamma$  和 IL-2 是由 Th1 细胞分泌,具有抗肿瘤免疫反应的作用,其诱导的免疫应答在抑制恶性肿瘤增生中扮演着重要角色。CD4<sup>+</sup>Th1 细胞作为肿瘤抗原特异性细胞,可自动回到肿瘤周围并分泌细胞因子,使得肿瘤微循环环境中的抗原提呈细胞功能得以增强<sup>[23,24]</sup>。IL-4 和 IL-10 由 Th2 细胞分泌,具有对抗 Th1 细胞的作用,当 Th2 处于优势状态时,机体抗肿瘤免疫功能减弱,进而保护了肿瘤逃逸机体非免疫监视和躲避了免疫攻击。虽然目前关于 Th2 优势状态与肿瘤免疫逃逸的具体机制尚不十分明确,但 Th2 优势状态与多种肿瘤(如非小细胞癌、食管癌、骨肉瘤、淋巴瘤等)发生及发展有密切的关系已被证实<sup>[25,26]</sup>。胃癌组患者外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例高于健康人,说明其在

胃癌的发生过程中扮演着重要角色。TNM 分期中,IV 期胃癌患者的 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例最高,I 期最低;有淋巴结转移的胃癌患者的 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例高于无淋巴结转移者;说明晚期、有淋巴结转移的胃癌患者的机体免疫处于更明显的抑制状态。

胃癌患者的免疫功能低下已成为不争的事实,Treg 作为控制机体内自身免疫反应的 T 细胞亚群,具有免疫抑制功能,本研究表明胃癌患者外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例较健康人显著升高,使患者的免疫功能降低,其参与了肿瘤的形成与发展过程。另有研究表明,胃癌患者免疫功能低下可能与患者体内癌细胞分泌转化生长因子-β (Transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β) 等可溶性因子有关,活化的 T 细胞或 B 细胞产生 TGF-β 水平提高,引起 TGF-β 的高水平表达,诱导 Treg 比例升高的同时抑制细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞活化,造成机体对肿瘤细胞的杀伤力降低<sup>[27,28]</sup>。然而,机体免疫反应是一个错综复杂的过程,对 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 具体如何参与肿瘤的发生与发展尚待进一步研究<sup>[29,30]</sup>。综上所述,胃癌患者外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 呈高水平状态,与 Th1 细胞分泌的 IFN-γ 和 IL-2 呈负相关关系,与 Th2 细胞分泌的 IL-4 和 IL-10 呈正相关关系,随着肿瘤的进展,CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 比例增高,其参与了胃癌肿瘤的发生与发展过程,检测外周血 CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>Treg 可为胃癌的诊断、病情评估及治疗提供客观可靠的信息。

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