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线粒体 DNA4977bp 大片缺失突变与喉癌的相关性研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨线粒体 DNA4977bp 大片缺失突变与喉癌的相关性。**方法:**选择 2016 年 1 月 ~2017 年 6 月我院收治的喉乳头状瘤、喉癌患者,分别纳入良性肿瘤组、恶性肿瘤组,每组各 150 例。取两组患者的病变组织标本,分离癌及癌旁组织,提取总 DNA,采用 PCR 扩增测序技术检测两组标本中线粒体 DNA4977bp 大片缺失突变情况。**结果:**基因测序结果显示恶性肿瘤组患者的线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失突变率为 39.33%,高于良性肿瘤组患者的 1.33%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。不同肿瘤分期患者的线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失突变率比较,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且 III 期患者的突变率 >II 期 >I 期 >IV 期;淋巴结转移患者的线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失突变率高于淋巴结未转移患者差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**线粒体 DNA4977bp 大片缺失突变与喉癌的发生有关,可能促进的发生和进展。

关键词:线粒体;DNA;4977bp;大片缺失突变;喉癌

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A Study on the Relationship between Mitochondrial DNA 4977bp Deletion Mutation and Laryngeal Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between mitochondrial DNA 4977bp deletion mutation and laryngeal cancer.

Methods: From January 2016 to June 2017, patients with laryngeal papilloma and laryngeal cancer were enrolled into benign tumor group and malignant tumor group, 150 cases in each group. The total DNA was extracted from the diseased tissues of the two groups. The deletion mutation of mitochondrial dna4977bp was detected by PCR amplification sequencing. **Results:** The results of gene sequencing showed that the mutation rate of mitochondrial dna4977bp deletion in patients with malignant tumors was 39.33%, higher than that in patients with benign tumors (1.33%), the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with the patients with different tumor stages, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$), and the mutation rate of stage III patients was more than stage II > stage I > stage IV; the difference between the patients with lymph node metastasis and the patients without lymph node metastasis was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The deletion mutation of mitochondrial dna4977bp may be related to the occurrence and progression of laryngeal cancer, but the specific mechanism needs to be further explored.

Key words: Mitochondrial; DNA; 4977bp; Large deletion mutation; Laryngeal cancer

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前言

喉癌是常见的喉颈部恶性肿瘤,以喉鳞状细胞癌最多发^[1,2]。线粒体作为机体中重要的胞质细胞器,不但是能量提供中心,而且是机体内脂肪、蛋白质、糖类等氧化场所^[3,4]。近年来,线粒体在诱导细胞凋亡及癌变等肿瘤恶性生物学行为中的作用被发现,使得线粒体 DNA 突变逐渐变成肿瘤机制的研究热点方向^[5]。目前研究已证实线粒体 DNA 突变在甲状腺、肾脏、乳腺、胃肠道等多种实体瘤中起关键作用^[6]。

DNA 突变又分为单个或数个碱基的插入或缺失以及大片

段的碱基缺失,且区域广泛,涉及所有编码及非编码区。有研究显示线粒体 DNA 中常见的大片缺失突变(4977bp 缺失)可能与喉癌的发生有关^[7]。为此,本研究主要探讨了线粒体DNA4977bp 大片缺失突变与喉癌的相关性,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2016 年 1 月 ~2017 年 6 月我院收治的喉乳头状瘤、喉癌患者,分别纳入良性肿瘤组、恶性肿瘤组,每组各 150 例。所有患者均经病理检查确诊。良性肿瘤组中,男性 129 例、女性

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21例,年龄为40~75岁,平均(58.65 ± 11.57)岁。恶性肿瘤组中,男性133例,女性17例,年龄为38~75岁,平均(58.71 ± 11.61)岁,肿瘤分期:11例I期、34例II期、56例III期、49例IV期,86例淋巴结转移、64例淋巴结未转移。两组患者的性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。此研究经医院伦理委员会通过,患者家属知情且签署知情协议书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 提取病变组织总DNA 根据改良异戊醇、氯仿、酚提取法,提取两组患者的病变组织的全基因组DNA。步骤如下:(1)取50mg左右的肿瘤组织,剪碎,悬置于细胞裂解液中,37℃保存1h,间断摇晃;(2)向试管内滴入蛋白酶K,最终浓度为10mg/mL,55℃水浴3h,间断摇晃;(3)向试管内滴入等体积的Tris饱和酚,温和摇晃1min,5000r/min,离心处理15min;(4)留取水相,滴入等体积的异戊醇、氯仿、酚(1:24:25),反复提取1~2次;(5)留取水相,滴入等体积Tris饱和酚,抽取1次;(6)留取水相,滴入2倍体积的已预冷无水乙醇及3mol/L1/10体积的醋酸钠,-20℃保存1h;(7)12000r/min,4℃,离心处理10min;(8)滴入1mL75%乙醇洗涤,12000r/min,离心处理5min,弃上清,空气中静置干燥;(9)最终得DNA溶于50μL TE溶液中,-20℃冷存待检^[8]。

1.2.2 PCR扩增 采用巢式PCR扩增缺失片段,检测引物序列见表1。反应体系:0.5U Taq酶、2.5mmol/L MgCl₂、250μmol/L dNTP、上下引物各0.5μmol/L、200ng模板DNA,总共20μL。

反应条件:首次循环94℃,3min→55℃,3min→72℃,1min,剩余39次循环94℃,40s→55℃,40s→72℃,50s,再72℃,7min延伸。野生型线粒体DNA保守片段引物序列见表2。PCR反应体系:0.5U Taq酶、2.5mmol/L MgCl₂、250μmol/L dNTP、上下引物各0.5μmol/L、200ng模板DNA,总共20μL。反应条件:变性95℃,2min→94℃,30s→55℃,30s→72℃,45s,循环40次,再72℃,7min延伸。取纯化后的巢式PCR产物及NDI基因片段与PGEM-T载体连接,电穿孔到大肠杆菌XL-1 Blue感受态细胞上,取含IPTG及X-Gal的转化菌涂布LB琼脂培养基,37℃过夜培养。次日选取白色菌落,置入含氨苄青霉素LB培养液内,37℃,300r/min,恒温摇床内过夜。保种细菌后,采用质粒提取试剂盒将重组质粒提取出,并行荧光定量PCR扩增:以NDI基因为内参,引物序列为:线粒体DNA:上游引物:5'-CTTACACTATTCCCTCATCACCCAACT-3',下游引物:5'-TGATGTGGTCTTGGAGTAGAAACC-3',NDI:上游引物:5'-CTAGTTGGACTCCCTTCG-3',下游引物:5'-CCTAAAACCCGCCACATCTA-3',反应体系:12.5μL SYBR EX Taq、0.5μL PCR上游引物、0.5μL PCR下游引物、4.0μL DNA样品、7.5μL ddH₂O,总共25μL。反应条件:95℃,5min→95℃,30s→55℃,30s→72℃,30s→60℃,2min,循环40次。

取2μL PCR产物置于含溴化乙锭的1%琼脂糖凝胶内电泳,电泳缓冲液:1×TAE,电压10V/cm,采用凝胶成像分析系统(北京原平皓生物技术有限公司,型号:Tanon 4100)照相分析^[9]。

表1 检测线粒体DNA4977bp缺失突变的引物序列

Table 1 Sequence of primers for detection of mitochondrial DNA4977bp deletion mutation

Primer name	Primer sequence(5'-3')	homologous segment
MS1-F	CGGGGGTATACTACGGTCA	nt7574~nt7593
MS2-F	ACCAACACCTCTTACAGTG	nt7768~nt7787
MA1-R	CTTGTCAAGGGAGGTAGCGAT	nt13000~nt13019

表2 PCR反应引物序列

Table 2 PCR reaction primer sequence

Primer name	Primer sequence(5'-3')	homologous segment
WS1-F	AGGCGCTATCACCCTCTGTCG	nt12600~nt12622
WA1-R	AATAGGCTTCCGGCTGCCAG	nt13128~nt13148

1.2.3 基因测序 采用自动测序仪(Applied Biosystems公司,型号:3500&3500xl)检测PCR产物序列。

1.3 统计学分析

数据使用SPSS 22.0软件处理。计数资料用n(%)表示,组间行χ²或Fisher检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的线粒体DNA4977bp缺失突变情况比较

基因测序结果显示恶性肿瘤组患者的线粒体DNA4977bp缺失突变率为39.33%,高于良性肿瘤组患者的1.33%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.2 线粒体DNA4977bp缺失突变与喉癌间的关系

不同肿瘤分期患者的线粒体DNA4977bp缺失突变率比较

差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且III期患者的突变率>II期>I期>IV期;淋巴结转移患者的线粒体DNA4977bp缺失突变率高于淋巴结未转移患者差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表4及图1。

3 讨论

线粒体DNA(mtDNA)是细胞质内的一类环形DNA分子,负责编码呼吸链的22种转运RNA(tRNA)、2种核糖体RNA(rRNA)及13种结构基因^[10,11]。因为线粒体的基因组缺少一种保护性蛋白,使得其自我修复能力受限,且因线粒体为产生活性氧簇的主要场所,线粒体DNA易受氧化损伤^[12,13]。研究表明^[14],线粒体DNA突变的发生率约为核DNA的10倍以上。4977bp大片缺失突变是最常见的线粒体DNA突变,而此类突变在慢

表 3 两组患者 mtDNA 缺失和突变情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of mtDNA deletion and mutation between the two groups

Groups	N	Deletion	No Deletion	Deletion incidence(%)
Benign tumor group	150	2(1.33)	148(98.67)	1.33
Malignant tumor group	150	59(39.33)	91(60.67)	39.33
χ^2 value	-	66.856		-
P value	-	<0.001		-

表 4 不同肿瘤分期和淋巴结转移患者线粒体 DNA 4977bp 缺失突变情况比较

Table 4 Comparison of mitochondrial DNA 4977bp deletion mutations in patients with different tumor stages and lymph node metastasis

Clinical features	N	Deletion	No Deletion	Fisher/ χ^2 value	P value
Tumor staging					
Phase I	11	3(27.27)	8(72.73)		0.002
Phase II	34	11(32.35)	23(67.65)	14.047	
Phase III	56	32(57.14)	24(42.86)		
Phase IV	49	13(26.53)	36(73.47)		
Lymph node metastasis					
Yes	86	41(47.67)	45(52.33)		
No	64	18(28.13)	46(71.88)	5.877	0.015

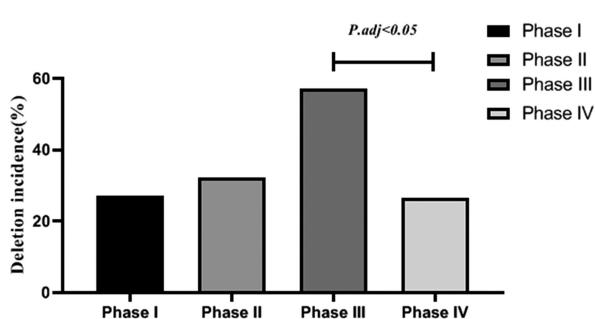


图 1 不同肿瘤分期患者线粒体 DNA 4977bp 缺失突变情况比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of 4977bp deletion and mutation of mitochondrial DNA in patients with different tumor stages

性进展性眼外肌麻痹、Keams-Sayre 综合征、神经性耳聋、帕金森病、晚期肾病等以神经肌肉退化为主症的疾病中检出^[15,16]。此外,其还是机体衰老的生物学标志^[17]。

线粒体在启动细胞凋亡、人体衰老、产生活性氧簇、能量代谢等过程中扮演重要角色,说明线粒体可能对细胞的非正常增殖及死亡起启动作用,某种线粒体 DNA 突变可能与肿瘤的发生有关^[18,19]。Baykara^[20]等研究中发现,利用溴化乙锭剔除肿瘤细胞中的线粒体 DNA 之后,肿瘤细胞的增殖能力明显减弱,而对某些抗癌药的敏感性显著升高,表明线粒体 DNA 可能与肿瘤发生有关。Ziada^[21]等采用 PCR 扩增技术观察了乳腺癌患者肿瘤组织内的 4977bp 缺失情况,19 例标本内均未检出此类缺失突变。而 Herbst^[22] 等报道称,52 例新鲜胃癌组织标本内的 4977bp 缺失检出率为 73.1%。Weerasinghe^[23]等则表明 72 例甲状腺腺瘤患者 4977bp 缺失突变发生情况明显少于甲状腺上皮肿瘤,且与组织病变等级无明显相关性。总结以上研究可知,来源于不同组织的肿瘤线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失突变的发生率差

异巨大,可能和其与组织来源特异性有关^[24,25]。

此外,mtDNA 还可借助整合其在核基因组内的分子片段来诱发细胞癌变。mtDNA 在各类损伤因子诱导下释放大量游离的 mtDNA 片段,而这些有力的 mtDNA 片段在一定条件下能穿过核孔,随即整合至基因组内^[26]。研究发现,一定条件下,mtDNA 及核 DNA 序列可游走于细胞内,且在早期神经胶质瘤细胞核 DNA 内检出 mtDNA 整合情况。而这种特异性整合激活了原癌及抑癌基因,导致细胞增殖分化失去控制,使原癌基因在启动因子调控下,过量转录而过度表达,以及产生大量致癌的融合蛋白,引起细胞转化^[27]。另外一种假说认为,突变的 mtDNA 具有复制优势,即突变的 mtDNA 复制速度快于全长型 mtDNA,这种优势在其子代中不断积累,逐渐变成突变细胞克隆,突变的 mtDNA 分子比例随年龄升高而增高。mtDNA 缺失突变还会导致 OXPHOS 编码基因损伤,呼吸链相关及基因指令酶出错,导致线粒体氧化呼吸受阻,加剧活性氧自由基氧化损害作用,从而加重 mtDNA 损伤。反复的损伤过程导致 OXPHOS 反应减退,而最终导致 OXPHOS 产生的能量不足以维持细胞正常功能时,就会引起肿瘤的产生^[28]。

本研究中,喉癌组患者的线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失率显著高于喉乳头状瘤组患者,且不同肿瘤分期及淋巴结转移情况患者的线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失率差异明显。其原因可能为^[29] 4977bp 缺失导致其编码的线粒体呼吸链中的 7 个多肽基因及合成线粒体蛋白质的 5 个 tRNA 表达出错,从而使得呼吸链不完整,进而出现生物能学缺陷;大片 4977bp 缺失降低了 ATP/ADP、ATP 合成、线粒体跨膜电位,影响线粒体呼吸链内的众多酶的合成过程,中断呼吸链,产生电子漏,从而对细胞磷酸化、氧化过程造成影响,进而产生大量氧化自由基,而氧化自由基会进一步损伤 DNA 及膜脂质,从而促使肿瘤产生。但 Villaronga^[30]等研究显示线粒体 DNA4977bp 缺失可能保护其

他体细胞基因突变导致肿瘤产生，显示线粒体DNA4977bp缺失与肿瘤的产生并无关系。考虑到本研究样本量选取较少，且肿瘤类型存在差别，因而结果与上述研究不一致。

综上所述，线粒体DNA4977bp大片缺失突变与喉癌的发生有关，可能促进的发生和进展。

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