

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.26.024

荧光原位杂交技术检测骨髓增生异常综合征染色体异常的临床意义 *

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摘要 目的:探讨荧光原位杂交(FISH)技术检测骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS)染色体异常的敏感性,特异性及临床意义。**方法:**采用细胞遗传学分析(CCA)和组合探针CSF1R/D5S23,D5S721(5q33),EGR1/D5S23,D5S721(5q31),D7S486/CSP7(7q31),D7S522/CSP7(7q31),D20S108/CSP8(20q12/CSP8)检测45例MDS患者骨髓细胞的染色体异常,并比较检测结果。**结果:**两种方法共检出染色体异常26例(58%),染色体数目异常9例,占34.6%;染色体结构异常13例,占50%;复杂核型4例。CCA检出+8和20q-各3例,7q-2例;FISH检出7号染色体异常8例占17.8%(8/45),两组间比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.0441713$)。FISH检出+8和20q-各5例,5q-异常4例。7号染色体异常和复杂核型组与核型正常组比较转白率高。**结论:**组合探针检出MDS中5q-,7q-,+8,20q-核型异常高于CCA,CCA结合FISH技术能提高MDS染色体异常的检出率,对于疾病诊断,判断预后具有重要价值。

关键词:骨髓增生异常综合征;荧光原位杂交;染色体异常;预后

中图分类号:R551.3,R446 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)26-5096-04

Chromosomal Abnormalities Detected by Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization and Their Clinical Significance in Patients with Myelodysplastic Syndrome*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the sensitivity, specificity and clinical significance of the chromosomal abnormalities in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). **Methods:** To test chromosomal abnormalities in the bone marrow cells of 45 patients with MDS by the CSF1R/D5S23, D5S721 (5q33), EGR1/D5S23, D5S721 (5q31), D7S486/CSP7 (7q31), D7S522/CSP7 (7q31), D20S108/CSP8 (20q12/CSP8) combinational probes and to compare the results with the conventional cytogenetic analysis (CCA). **Results:** Chromosomal anomalies were detected in 26 of 45 patients (58%) by either FISH or CCA. Among the 26 patients, 9 were numerical chromosomal anomalies (34.6%), 13 were structural rearrangements (50%), and 4 were complex chromosomal abnormalities. 3 trisomy 8 (+8), 3 who had loss of long arm of chromosome 21 (21q-), and 2 cases (2/45, 4.4%) associated without long arm of chromosome 7(7q-) were detected by CCA. Among the 8 patients with abnormalities of chromosome, 7(17.8%) were detected by FISH. There was statistically significant difference between the two groups($P=0.0441713$). 5 patients were +8, 5 were 20q-, and 4 were 5q- that were detected by FISH. The probability of -7/7q- or complex chromosomal abnormalities transformed into leukemia was higher. **Conclusions:** Detection rates of MDS 5q-, -7/7q-, +8, 20q- abnormal karyotypes by combinational probes were higher than those of the results detected by the CCA. CCA combined with FISH technology could improve the detection rate which is helpful for the diagnosis, the treatment and the prognosis.

Key words: Myelodysplastic syndrome; Fluorescence in situ hybridization; Chromosomal abnormalities; Prognosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R551.3, R446 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)26-5096-04

前言

骨髓增生异常综合征(myelodysplastic syndrome, MDS)是一组造血干/祖细胞恶性克隆增殖性疾病,具有向急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)转化的高度危险性^[1-3]。染色体核型异常对于MDS的预后有重要影响^[4-6]。常规细胞遗传学

分析(CCA)只能分析分裂中期细胞,且受染色体数量和制片质量的影响,对MDS克隆性异常的检出率较低。近年来发展的荧光原位杂交(fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)技术能分析大量间期细胞和中期细胞。我们采用组合探针对我院45例MDS患者骨髓细胞染色体进行检测,并与CCA结果比较,探讨FISH检测MDS染色体异常的敏感性及特异性,为临床诊

* 基金项目:黑龙江省教育厅科学技术研究项目(12521264)

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(收稿日期:2014-03-03 接受日期:2014-03-28)

断及预后提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 对象及分组

45 例 MDS 患者为 2009 年 1 月至 2013 年 8 月, 在我院经骨髓细胞形态学和(或)骨髓活检确诊的 45 例 MDS 病人, 进行骨髓细胞染色体分析和 FISH 检测。患者: 男 23 例, 女 22 例, 年龄 17~75 岁, 平均年龄 46.4 岁。根据 2008 年 WHO 标准进行分型^[7]难治性血细胞减少伴单系发育异常(RCUD)9 例, 难治性血细胞减少伴有多系发育异常(RCMD)18 例, 难治性贫血伴原始细胞过多 -I(RAEB-I)7 例, 难治性贫血伴有多原始细胞过多 -II(RAEB-II)7 例, 难治性贫血伴环状铁粒幼细胞(RARS)1 例, 不能分类(MDS-U)3 例。对照组为 8 例骨髓细胞形态学和染色体核型正常作为对照。

1.2 仪器与试剂

应用 Olympus 荧光显微镜观察间期细胞, Cytovision 染色体 FISH 分析仪(Applied Imaging 公司产品)进行荧光图像合成和分析。探针及试剂采用骨髓增生异常综合征检测试剂盒(北京金菩嘉医疗科技有限公司提供)。杂交采用组合探针, 即 CSF1R/D5S23, D5S721(5q33), EGR1/ D5S23, D5S721(5q31), D7S486/CSP7 (7q31), D7S522/CSP7 (7q31), D20S108/CSP8 (20q12/CSP8)。

1.3 实验方法

在无菌条件下抽取 MDS 患者骨髓液 3~5 mL, 注入含肝素的 10% 胎牛血清的 RPMI1640 培养基中, 24 h 培养制备染色体标本, G 显带核型分析, 按《人类细胞遗传学国际命名体制(ISCN 2005)》^[8]进行核型异常描述, 剩余骨髓细胞悬液置 -20℃ 冰

箱中保存备用。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件进行分析, 计数资料两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CCA 检测结果

45 例 MDS 患者中, 检出克隆性染色体异常 15 例(33.3%); 正常核型 27 例, 3 例无分裂相。在 15 例异常核型中, 7q- 检出 2 例, +8- 和 20q- 各检出 3 例, 复杂核型 3 例, 4 例涉及 9、11、18、22 号染色体异常(见表 1)。在 15 例异常核型中, 转白 6 例, 其中 RCMD 转白 1 例, 异常核型为 +8; RAEB-I 转白 2 例, 异常核型为 11q- 和复杂核型各 1 例; RAEB-II 转白 3 例, 异常核型为 7q- 2 例复杂核型 1 例。在 27 例正常核型中转白 2 例, 3 例无分裂相中转白 1 例(见表 2)。

表 1 CCA 与 FISH 检测 MDS 常见染色体异常比较

Table 1 Comparison of the Common chromosomal abnormalities in MDS detected by CCA and FISH

Chromosomal	CCA	FISH
5q-	0	4
7q-	2	6
-7	0	1
+8	3	5
20q-	3	5

注: CCA: 细胞遗传学分析; FISH: 荧光原位杂交。

Note: CCA - Common cytogenetic analyze; FISH - fluorescence in situ hybridization.

表 2 45 例 MDS 患者中 9 例转白的 CCA 与间期 FISH 检查结果

Table 2 CCA and interphase FISH results of 9 cases turning to acute leukemia in 45 patients with MDS

No	Stage	Gender	Age	Lifetime	FISH results					Karyotype analysis results
					5q- (%)	7q- (%)	-7 (%)	+8 (%)	20q- (%)	
1	RAEB-I	Male	71	Transformed into leukemia	62					43,-C,-G[7]/46,XY[9]/86[3] hyperdiploid
2	RAEB-II	Male	17	Transformed into leukemia		8.5				46,XY,7q-[3]/46,XY[17]
3	RAEB-II	Male	75	Transformed into leukemia		39				46,XY,7q-[4]/46,XY[12]
4	RAEB-II	Male	65	Transformed into leukemia		70				hypodiploid [4]/46,XY[3]
5	RAEB-I	Male	51	Transformed into leukemia				6.5		46,XY,11q-[3]/46,XY[19]
6	RCMD	Male	67	Transformed into leukemia			6.5			46,XY[20]
7	RCMD	Female	42	Transformed into leukemia				20.5		46,XX,+8[5]/46,XX[15]
8	RAEB-I	Male	53	Transformed into leukemia			4.5			No split phase
9	RCMD	Female	22	Transformed into leukemia	6	5		6		46,XX[20]

注: RCMD: 难治性血细胞减少伴多系发育异常; RAEB-I: 难治性贫血伴有多原始细胞过多 -I; RAEB-II: 难治性贫血伴有多原始细胞过多 -II, 转白: 由 MDS 转变为急性髓系白血病。

Note: RCMD, Refractory blood cells decreased with more dysplasia; RAEB-I, Too many refractory anemia with primitive cells-I; RAEB-II, Too many refractory anemia with primitive cells-II; Transformed into leukemia, MDS transformed into acute myeloid leukemia.

2.2 FISH 的检测结果

8 例正常对照骨髓样本, 其 CCA 检测均为正常核型。阳性标准的建立: 观察每例计数 500 个间期细胞, 计算显示异常信

号的细胞数、百分比的平均值及标准差。异常阈值定义: 平均值 $+3$ 倍标准差, 得出探针 -5, 5q-, -7, 7q-, +8, 20q- 正常阈值分别为 3%, 2%, 3%, 2.5%, 3%, 3%。FISH 检测正常间期细胞均为 2

红2绿,异常间期细胞荧光信号是-5及-7为1红1绿,5q-和7q-为1红2绿,+8为2红3绿(见图1-6)。

45例患者中FISH检测共检出异常染色体22例(49%),检出7号染色体异常8例,其中复杂核型1例,为5q-,7q-,20q-同时存在;除验证CCA2例7q-外,检出4例7q-染色体异常和1例-7;除验证CCA检出+8和20q-各3例外,检出+8和

20q-各2例;5q-检出4例(表1)。CCA正常和无分裂相而FISH检测异常的转白3例,其中CCA正常而FISH检测出7号染色体异常的患者转白2例,异常核型为5q-,7q-,20q-同时存在1例和1例-7,无分裂相中而FISH检测出7q-染色体异常的患者转白1例(表2)。

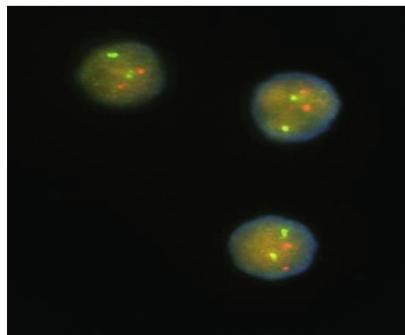


图1 正常间期细胞(2红2绿)

Fig. 1 Normal interphase cells (2 red, 2 green)

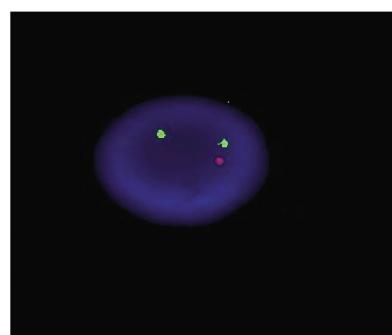


图2 5号染色体长臂缺失(1红2绿)

Fig. 2 Deletion of the long arm of chromosome 5 (1 red, 2 green)

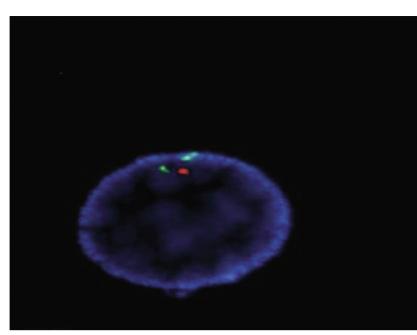


图3 7号染色体长臂缺失(1红2绿)

Fig. 3 Deletion of the long arm of chromosome 7 (1 red, 2 green)

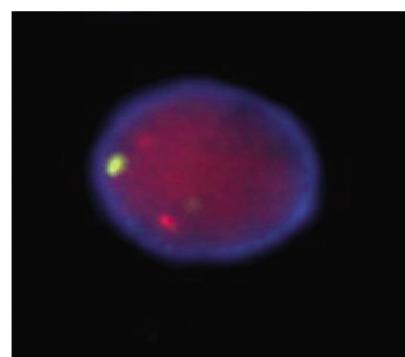


图4 7号染色体丢失(1红1绿)

Fig. 4 Deletion of the long arm of chromosome 7 (1 red, 1 green)

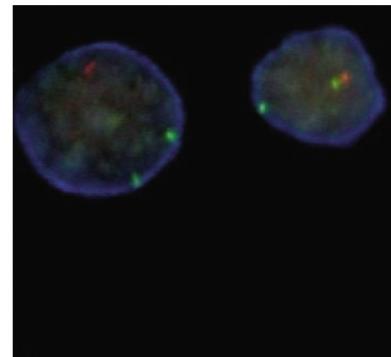


图5 20号染色体长臂缺失(1红2绿)

Fig. 5 Deletion of the long arm of chromosome 20 (1 red, 2 green)

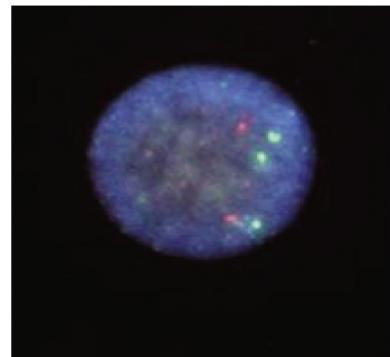


图6 8号染色体增加8三体(2红3绿)

Fig. 6 Increased chromosome 8 trisomy 8 (2 red, 3 green)

2.3 CCA 和 FISH 检测结果比较

FISH检出7号染色体异常8例,占17.8%(8/45),CCA检出7号染色体异常仅2例,占4.4%(2/45),FISH检出率高于CCA($\chi^2=4.05$, $P=0.0441713$, $P<0.05$),两组间比较差异有统计学意义。联合应用2种技术共检出26例染色体异常,阳性检出率为58%,其中CCA的阳性检出率为33.3%,FISH的阳性检测率为49%,本研究结果显示FISH检测的敏感性优于CCA。FISH检测到4例5q-,而CCA未发现此异常,7q-的检出较CCA多5例,+8和20q-各多2例,证明FISH检测的敏感性、特异性高于CCA(表1)。CCA和FISH均异常的转白6例,CCA正常和无分裂相而FISH异常的转白3例,FISH技术敏感的检测5q-,7q-,20q-核型异常,且能较准确判断MDS患者的预后(表2)。

2种技术均未检测到-5核型存在。

3 讨论

MDS是一种由于基因突变或染色体异常所引起的造血细

胞多阶段恶变的复杂疾病过程。2001年世界卫生组织(WHO)已将染色体核型分析作为诊断MDS的必检项目^[9]。国际预后积分系统(international prognostic scoring system, IPSS)将染色体核型列为MDS预后评估的主要因素之一^[10]。7号染色体的全部或部分缺失(-7/7q-)是MDS常见的染色体异常,此异常与该疾病的临床进展及预后关系密切^[11,12]。预后的主要因素,-7/7q-为其中的一项高危因素。有研究表明^[13,14], -7/7q-核型提示疾病更易进展并向白血病转化的趋向,在转化为白血病的MDS中,FISH技术发现了更多的病例存在^[15]。本实验结果显示,在检测7号染色体异常方面,CCA检出2例(4.4%)7q-染色体克隆性异常,而FISH检出8例(17.8%),其中4例为单纯7q-,1例为5q-,7q-,20q-同时存在,另1例为-7。FISH检出率及准确率高于CCA,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。说明,FISH较CCA的敏感性更高、特异性更强。在45例患者中CCA检出克隆性染色体异常15例(33.3%),FISH检测出异常染色体22例(49%),FISH技术检出染色体异常率明显高于CCA。结果进一步说明,FISH技术可以直接分析间期细胞,避免了CCA因

培养和技术原因导致的染色体不能分析或结果不满意等问题，且检出染色体异常小克隆病变，在MDS诊治及预后判断中具有重要作用^[16,17]。

文献报道^[18] 异常核型细胞比例高，提示预后欠佳，以RAEB-I和RAEB-II染色体核型异常检出率高，且此二种亚型以7号染色体异常及复杂核型更多见，此种类型的染色体变化提示预后不良^[19]。本组病例中RAEB-I转白3例，异常核型为7q-和11q-及复杂核型各1例；RAEB-II转白3例，异常核型为7q-2例和复杂核型1例，支持其观点。

Hasse等^[20]报道，MDS患者正常核型中位生存期为49个月以上，转白血病风险小。-7/7q-者中位生存期为12个月，大约72%患者转急性白血病。本研究中8例-7/7q-患者，其中6例转白（75%），1例-7和4例7q-及1例5q-,7q-,20q-同时存在的患者均在7~18个月之间转化为白血病，与既往的研究结果相符。其它3例异常核型患者生存期较长，转白时间晚。

综上所述，本研究结果显示伴有-7/7q-的MDS容易转化为白血病，并预示其临床预后不良。研究表明，FISH技术的应用，进一步证实其能提高MDS异常核型检出率，不仅大大提高了临床MDS的诊断率，在恶性血液病的研究中也将发挥重要的作用。同时为临床靶向治疗方案的选择提供了可靠的理论依据，弥补CCA检出率低的不足，是对CCA的重要补充。由此可见，FISH技术的应用对MDS的诊断和预后判断起着十分重要的临床意义。

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