

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2015.09.044

大肠癌筛查新策略及研究进展*

侯国伟 刘晓菲 姜南阳 宋述安 王剑冰 朴大勋[△]

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要: 大肠癌是全世界最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,由于其发病率和死亡率较高严重影响了人类健康。由于大肠癌的发病是缓慢渐进的,早期进行有效的筛查可以延长患者的寿命及改善其生活质量并达到预防和治疗的目的。近几年,随着分子生物学及基因组学的不断发展,出现了许多新的筛查方法,这为大肠癌的防治提供了更多的机会,也给患者及其家庭带来了生命的曙光。目前国内外对大肠癌筛查新方法相关方面的研究尚不多,综述也较少。现就近几年国内外大肠癌的一些筛查新策略及研究进展综述如下。

关键词: 大肠癌;筛查;新策略;研究进展

中图分类号: R735.34 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2015)09-1772-03

The New Strategy and Research Progress of Colorectal Cancer Screening*

HOU Guo-wei, LIU Xiao-fei, JIANG Nan-yan, SONG Shu-an, WANG Jian-bing, PIAO Da-xun[△]

(First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT: Colorectal cancer is the most common malignant tumor in the world. Because of the highly morbidity and mortality, colorectal cancer affecting human health seriously. The development of colorectal cancer is slowly, So the early effective screening can prolong the life-span and improve the quality of life of the patients and achieve the purpose of prevention and therapy. In recent years, with the constant development of molecular biology and genomic, many new screening methods have appeared, this offers more opportunities for the prevention and therapy of the colorectal cancer and bring the dawn of life for patients and their family. At present the research and review of new screening methods for colorectal cancer are seldom. This essay will introduce the new strategy and research progress of colorectal cancer as follows.

Key words: Colorectal cancer; Screening; New strategy; Research progress

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.34 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2015)09-1772-03

前言

大肠癌是全世界最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,由于其较高的发病率和死亡率严重影响着人类的健康。在欧美发达国家,大肠癌的发病率和死亡率分别居恶性肿瘤的第四位和第二位^[1]。由于93%的大肠癌源于腺瘤,而从腺瘤发展到癌需要3~17年,这就为早期筛查提供了时间基础^[2]。有研究发现早期大肠癌根治术后五年生存率可达90%以上,有效的早期筛查能够及时发现癌前病变,从而达到防治的目的。尽管传统的筛查方法(如:大便潜血试验、结肠镜、CT仿真镜等)对大肠癌的筛查有一定效果,但却存在着较多的局限性。首先,其特异性和敏感性较低;其次,存在高侵入性和高风险性。近几年来,研究者正在利用一些比较容易获得的生物学样本(如:尿液、呼出气体、血清和排泄物等)寻找更加有效的筛查方法,把从患者身上采集到的这些样本进行基因组学、转录组学、蛋白质组学和代谢组学的分析。本文将重点对上述新方法进行介绍。

1 大肠癌筛查新策略

1.1 基因组学方法

许多研究者已经开始尝试用不同的生物学样本来鉴别癌症患者的癌症相关突变DNA/RNA、突变蛋白和正常蛋白的异常合成,并把它们作为大肠癌的生物标志物。由于大肠癌细胞的增殖率较高,所以在患者的粪便中很容易检测出其突变DNA,最初在患者的粪便样本中检测出的突变基因是P53、APC、K-ras^[3]。Imperiale等^[4]进行了一项应用粪便潜血试验和粪便DNA检测方法筛查大肠癌的对照研究,结果显示,粪便DNA检测的敏感性为52%,而粪便潜血实验的敏感性仅为13%。尽管已有研究表明应用生物标志物对大肠癌筛查的敏感性为71%-91%,特异性为93%,但目前临床中应用的却很少^[5]。近几年来,荧光长链DNA(FL-DNA)测量法越来越受到人们的关注,这一技术在大肠癌筛查中已经被证实敏感性高达80%以上^[6],此方法的目的是为了鉴别大于150-200 db的癌症DNA片段,这种DNA片段可以在大肠癌患者的尿液中被检出。由于尿液样本的获得简单可行,并且比其他样本更容易分离DNA,而且受外来蛋白含量的影响较小,因此大肠癌细胞的遗传变异特点在尿液中研究的较多,尤其是高度甲基化的波形蛋白基因

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(30972878)

作者简介:侯国伟(1986-),男,硕士研究生,研究方向:大肠癌的诊断与治疗,电话:18249508713, E-mail:526221889@qq.com

△ 通讯作者:朴大勋, E-mail: piaodaxun@sina.com

(收稿日期:2014-08-05 接受日期:2014-08-28)

(m-VIM)已被证实与大肠癌的发病有明显的相关性^[7]。

1.2 转录组学方法

鉴别大肠癌潜在生物标记物的转录组学方法主要包括对微小RNA(mi-RNA)及短非编码18-22核苷酸RNA分子的研究。在癌细胞中它们的表达是不受限制的,而改变它们的表达会改变目标基因(致癌基因和抑癌基因)的表达。Chen^[8]等的研究表明,mi-RNA在血清中的水平比较稳定,它可以作为许多疾病的潜在生物标记物。最近有研究表明,循环系统中的微小RNA进入囊泡和外来体中可以影响其在细胞间遗传信息的表达和在细胞外基质中的降解及免疫应答,除此之外还可以影响癌细胞增长和与新陈代谢有关的血管生成因子^[9]。在大肠癌的研究中涉及最多的基因是miR-145,miR-143,miR-135a和b,miR-17-92,以及miR-21,Ng等^[10]在其研究中发现,大肠癌患者血清中的miR-92与对照组相比呈显著增长的趋势。这与Huang等^[11]的研究结果一致,他们认为与对照组相比miR-92a在腺瘤及大肠癌患者的血清中的含量显著增高,而miR-17-92在细胞增殖和肿瘤血管的产生和凋亡抑制中起重要作用。由于大肠癌细胞能够大量脱落以及可以从细菌中提取到它们的核酸,因此改变RNA的表达已经被证明可以作为大肠癌筛查的理想方法^[12]。Link等^[13]将大肠癌患者、腺瘤患者、正常对照组的粪便标本做了比较,结果显示与对照组相比,大肠癌患者的miR-21,miR-106,miR-17-92和miR-135都过度表达,在腺瘤患者中其水平也较高^[14]。另一个常被用来作为大肠癌潜在标记物的mRNA是前列腺素-2,有研究表明,它在大肠癌的筛查中的敏感性为50%-90%,特异性为93%以上^[15,16]。

1.3 蛋白质组学方法

早期诊断和筛查大肠癌更好的方法是把改良的“蛋白质组”看作是影响突变基因表达的直接因素或者看作是能够诱导对抗大肠癌相关抗原的新抗体的产生。Hundt等^[17]对19项相关研究做了系统的回顾,这些研究采用一些常规标准方法(酶联免疫测定法、放射免疫测定法)和一些新方法(色谱法和光谱化学法)对52个蛋白质标记物(包括:抗原、抗体、细胞因子和与大肠癌相关的蛋白)进行了分析。其中,CEA是最常见的标志物,它主要来源于胚性组织和大肠癌,但它在其他恶性肿瘤(例如:胃癌、胰腺癌)、炎性肠病和吸烟者的血液中可以升高,由于其敏感性较低(43%-69%),因此它在早期大肠癌的筛查中作用不大。很多研究也对糖类抗原(CA199、CA195、CA50和CA724)进行了探讨,其中,CA199因其较好的敏感性(18%-65%)及特异性(90%)在临床上应用最为广泛。其它一些用来筛查的抗原还包括唾液酸化路易斯-X抗原^[18]、纤溶酶原活化因子^[19]、小肠粘蛋白^[20],但到目前为止还没有一个血清学抗原在临床中被证明是可靠的。最近Matsubara等^[21]应用无标记定量质谱分析法和蛋白质微阵列法鉴定大肠癌患者与对照组的脂肪分化相关蛋白,这种蛋白能在癌细胞中被检测出而在正常粘膜中则测不出,因此它也被作为早期大肠癌的潜在血浆标志物,具有较好的代表性^[21]。

还有研究把针对肿瘤相关抗原所产生的自身抗体作为癌症诊断的血清学标志物,因为这些抗体在正常人体内是不存在的。在一些恶性肿瘤患者的血清中已经发现了许多由肿瘤相关抗原而产生的自身抗体^[22-24]。Sahin等^[25]在1995年首次采用了重组cDNA表达文库的血清学分析技术,在测量中他们采用了蛋白质序列和噬菌体展示技术针对肿瘤相关抗原而产生的

自身抗体(如:上皮细胞黏附分子或细胞角蛋白、p53、p62、CEA、HER-2/neu、Ras、拓扑异构酶-2、组蛋白脱乙酰基酶3和5、泛素羧基端水解酶L3、酪氨酸酶、原肌球蛋白、细胞周期蛋白B1)进行了检测,但仅在不到40%的患者体内检测到^[26]。在排泄物中也已经检测到了一些突变蛋白,包括M2型丙酮酸激酶(对大肠癌的敏感性为85%,但对腺瘤仅为28%^[27])、S100钙结合蛋白A12和金属肽酶抑制剂-1(对大肠癌的敏感性约为85%,特异性为95%^[28])。

1.4 代谢物组学方法

近几年在癌症的筛查中,对癌症生物标志物的代谢物组学的研究已经成为热门领域,代谢物组学方法是应用高通量技术(如:气相色谱分析-质谱分析法或其他分析方法)对低分子代谢物进行全面分析。Ikeda等^[29]应用代谢物组学方法调查了食管癌、胃癌、大肠癌患者和健康志愿者血清代谢物的差异,结果表明,大肠癌患者体内的左旋丙氨酸、葡萄糖醛酸内酯、左旋谷酰胺的含量是不同的,其敏感性在54.5%~81.8%之间,特异性在6.7%~91.6%之间^[29]。临床上常用的几种生物学样本(包括粪便、尿液、血清、唾液、呼出的气体)的特殊代谢物也可以被广泛应用,其中呼气分析由于其非侵入性、低花费性和较好的病人配合度被认为是协助医疗诊断的最好选择^[30]。Pauling等^[31]在1971年首次在呼出气体中分离出挥发性有机化合物(VOCs),VOCs的变化被认为与细胞膜膜基不饱和脂肪酸的氧合作用有关,而这些膜基不饱和脂肪酸来源于肿瘤细胞的蛋白质突变和癌细胞产生的活性氧自由基^[32,33]。尿液和血清是代谢物组学分析的理想对象。目前已有研究运用高通量技术和类神经网络统计法把VOCs作为大肠癌患者尿液中的潜在生物标志物^[34]。最近,日本研究团队开发了一个大肠癌预测模型,这个模型以血清代谢物组学分析为基础,结果表明代谢物组学分析具有很高的敏感性(82.8%),因此这一方法在大肠癌的筛查中很新颖^[35]。Altomare等^[36]也用代谢物组学方法对呼吸中的VOCs做了一个相似的研究,结果表明,代谢物组学方法对大肠癌诊断的敏感性为86%,特异性为83%。

2 小结与展望

目前临床上对大肠癌筛查常用的方法仍是一些传统方法,虽然它们对大肠癌的诊断是有效的,但却不能达到理想的效果。如粪便潜血试验的敏感性较低,结肠镜的侵入性较高,CT仿真镜的辐射性较强等。新筛查方法的不断出现与发展为大肠癌患者的预防与治疗提供了更多的机会,这不仅为患者和家庭减轻了经济负担和生活压力,也为提高大肠癌患者的生存率甚至彻底治愈带来了新的希望。但是由于这些新方法的费用较高、临床研究较少目前还很少应用于临床。因此在以后的研究中希望能够找到更适合大肠癌早期筛查的新方法。

参考文献(References)

- [1] US Cancer Statistics Working Group. United States Cancer Statistics (USCS):1999-2008 incidence and mortality data [R]. Atlanta: Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Cancer Institute, 2010
- [2] 韩英,李世荣,盛剑秋.开展大肠肿瘤“伺机性筛查”,提高早诊早治水平[J].胃肠病学和肝病学杂志,2010,19(7):581-583
Han Ying, Li Shi-rong, Sheng Jian-qi. Developing the "Opportunistic Screening" of the colorectal tumor, improving the level of early diagnosis and treatment [J]. Gastroenterology and liver disease

- science magazine, 2010, 19(7): 581-583
- [3] Bosch LJ, Carvalho B, Fijneman RJ, et al. Molecular tests for colorectal cancer screening [J]. *Clin Colorectal Cancer*, 2011, 10: 8-23
- [4] Imperiale TF, Ransohoff DF, Itzkowitz SH, et al. Fecal DNA versus fecal occult blood for colorectal-cancer screening in an average-risk population [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2004, 351: 2704-2714
- [5] Ahlquist DA, Skoletsky JE, Boynton KA, et al. Colorectal cancer screening by detection of altered human DNA in stool: feasibility of a multitarget assay panel [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2000, 119: 1219-1227
- [6] Calistri D, Rengucci C, Casadei Gardini A, et al. Fecal DNA for noninvasive diagnosis of colorectal cancer in immunochemical fecal occult blood test-positive individuals [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2010, 19: 2647-2654
- [7] Song BP, Jain S, Lin SY, et al. Detection of hypermethylated vimentin in urine of patients with colorectal cancer [J]. *J Mol Diagn*, 2012, 14: 112-119
- [8] Chen X, Ba Y, Ma L, et al. Characterization of micro-RNAs in serum: a novel class of biomarkers for diagnosis of cancer and other diseases [J]. *Cell Res*, 2008, 18: 997-1006
- [9] Kosaka N, Iguchi H, Ochiya T. Circulating micro-RNA in body fluid: a new potential biomarker for cancer diagnosis and prognosis [J]. *Cancer Sci*, 2010, 101: 2087-2092
- [10] Ng EK, Chong WW, Jin H, et al. Differential expression of micro-RNAs in plasma of patients with colorectal cancer: a potential marker for colorectal cancer screening [J]. *Gut*, 2009, 58: 1375-1381
- [11] Huang Z, Huang D, Ni S, et al. Plasma micro-RNAs are promising novel biomarkers for early detection of colorectal cancer [J]. *Int J Cancer*, 2010, 127: 118-126
- [12] Altomare DF, Di Lena M, Giuratrabocchetta S. Micro-RNA: future perspectives in colorectal cancer [J]. *Colorectal Dis*, 2012, 14: 133-134
- [13] Link A, Balaguer F, Shen Y, et al. Fecal Micro-RNAs as novel biomarkers for colon cancer screening [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2010, 19: 1766-1774
- [14] Koga Y, Yasunaga M, Takahashi A, et al. Micro-RNA expression profiling of exfoliated colonocytes isolated from feces for colorectal cancer screening [J]. *Cancer Prev Res (Phila)*, 2010, 3: 1435-1442
- [15] Kanaoka S, Yoshida K, Miura N, et al. Potential usefulness of detecting cyclooxygenase 2 messenger RNA in feces for colorectal cancer screening [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2004, 127: 422-427
- [16] Leung WK, To KF, Man EP, et al. Detection of hypermethylated DNA or cyclo-oxygenase-2 messenger RNA in fecal samples of patients with colorectal cancer or polyps [J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2007, 102: 1070-1076
- [17] Hundt S, Haug U, Brenner H. Blood markers for early detection of colorectal cancer: a systematic review [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2007, 16: 1935-1953
- [18] Kawahara M, Chia D, Terasaki PI, et al. Detection of sialylated LewisX antigen in cancer sera using a sandwich radioimmunoassay [J]. *Int J Cancer*, 1985, 36: 421-425
- [19] Huber K, Kirchheimer JC, Sedlmayer A, et al. Clinical value of determination of urokinase-type plasminogen activator antigen in plasma for detection of colorectal cancer: comparison with circulating tumor-associated antigens CA 19-9 and carcinoembryonic antigen [J]. *Cancer Res*, 1993, 53: 1788-1793
- [20] Eskelinen M, Pasanen P, Janatuinen E, et al. Small intestinal mucin antigen (SIMA): a novel tumour marker in colorectal cancer? [J]. *Anticancer Res*, 1995, 15: 2351-2356
- [21] Matsubara J, Honda K, Ono M, et al. Identification of adipophilin as a potential plasma biomarker for colorectal cancer using label-free quantitative mass spectrometry and protein microarray [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2011, 20: 2195-2203
- [22] Zhang JY, Tan EM. Autoantibodies to tumor-associated antigens as diagnostic biomarkers in hepatocellular carcinoma and other solid tumors [J]. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn*, 2010, 10: 321-328
- [23] Farlow EC, Patel K, Basu S, et al. Development of a multiplexed tumor-associated autoantibody-based blood test for the detection of non-small cell lung cancer [J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2010, 16: 3452-3462
- [24] Desmetz C, Bascoul-Molleivi C, Rochaix P, et al. Identification of a new panel of serum autoantibodies associated with the presence of in situ carcinoma of the breast in younger women [J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2009, 15: 4733-4741
- [25] Sahin U, Türeci O, Schmitt H, et al. Human neoplasms elicit multiple specific immune responses in the autologous host [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 1995, 92: 11810-11813
- [26] Lu H, Goodell V, Disis ML. Targeting serum antibody for cancer diagnosis: a focus on colorectal cancer [J]. *Expert Opin Ther Targets*, 2007, 11: 235-244
- [27] Mulder SA, van Leerdam ME, van Vuuren AJ, et al. Tumor pyruvate kinase isoenzyme type M2 and immunochemical fecal occult blood test: performance in screening for colorectal cancer [J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2007, 19: 878-882
- [28] Karl J, Wild N, Tacke M, et al. Improved diagnosis of colorectal cancer using a combination of fecal occult blood and novel fecal protein markers [J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2008, 6: 1122-1128
- [29] Ikeda A, Nishiumi S, Shinohara M, et al. Serum metabolomics as a novel diagnostic approach for gastrointestinal cancer [J]. *Biomed Chromatogr*, 2012, 26: 548-558
- [30] Patel K. Noninvasive tools to assess liver disease [J]. *Curr Opin Gastroenterol*, 2010, 26: 227-233
- [31] Pauling L, Robinson AB, Teranishi R, et al. Quantitative analysis of urine vapor and breath by gas-liquid partition chromatography [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 1971, 68: 2374-2376
- [32] Kneepkens CM, Lepage G, Roy CC. The potential of the hydrocarbon breath test as a measure of lipid peroxidation [J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 1994, 17: 127-160
- [33] Toyokuni S. Molecular mechanisms of oxidative stress-induced carcinogenesis: from epidemiology to oxygenomics [J]. *IUBMB Life*, 2008, 60: 441-447
- [34] Silva CL, Passos M, Camara JS. Investigation of urinary volatile organic metabolites as potential cancer biomarkers by solid-phase microextraction in combination with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry [J]. *Br J Cancer*, 2011, 105: 1894-1904
- [35] Nishiumi S, Kobayashi T, Ikeda A, et al. A novel serum metabolomics-based diagnostic approach for colorectal cancer [J]. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7: e40459
- [36] Altomare DF, Di Lena M, Porcelli F, et al. Exhaled volatile organic compounds identify patients with colorectal cancer [J]. *Br J Surg*, 2013, 100: 144-150