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# 曲普瑞林对子宫肌瘤组织中 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 表达的影响 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨曲普瑞林对子宫肌瘤患者肿瘤组织中 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 表达影响。**方法:**选取我院收治的子宫肌瘤患者 40 例,随机分为两组,每组各 20 例。实验组予曲普瑞林后,行子宫肌瘤切除术,对照组直接行子宫肌瘤切除术,观察比较超声测量子宫和子宫肌瘤的体积,实时定量 PCR 法与免疫印迹法检测子宫肌层和肌瘤组织中 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 的表达。**结果:**①与曲普瑞林治疗前以及对照组相比较,曲普瑞林治疗后临床症状显著改善,子宫和肌瘤体积均明显缩小,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。②与对照组和治疗前相比较,血清雌二醇水平显著降低,差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。③与对照组相比较,肌层和肌瘤组织中 MMP-13mRNA 水平降低,肌层和肌瘤组织中 TIMP-3mRNA 水平增加,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**曲普瑞林能够通过降低血清雌二醇水平,降低肌层和肌瘤组织中 MMP-3 的表达,以及增加肌层和肌瘤组织中 TIMP-13 的表达,来缩小子宫和子宫肌瘤的体积,从而缓解患者的症状。

**关键词:**子宫肌瘤;曲普瑞林;MMP-13;TIMP-3**中图分类号:**R737.33 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)19-3664-04

## Effects of Triptorelin on MMP-13 and TIMP-3 Expression in Uterine Leiomyoma\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of triptorelin on the expression of MMP-13 and TIMP-3 in uterine leiomyoma. **Methods:** 40 patients with uterine leiomyoma treated in our hospital were selected, and were randomly divided into two groups, 20 cases in each group. The patients in the experimental group received the resection of myoma of uterus after triptorelin, while the patients in control group only received the resection of myoma of uterus. The volume of uterine and fibroid was observed and compared between two groups after treatment. And the expression of MMP-13 and TIMP-3 in myometrial and leiomyoma tissues was detected by real time quantitative polymerase chain reaction and Western blot. **Results:** ① Compared with before treatment with triptorelin and control group, the clinical symptoms was improved markedly after treatment with triptorelin, and the volume of uterine and fibroid was significantly reduced, the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ); ② Compared with before treatment and control group, the serum estradiol level was decreased significantly after treatment with triptorelin, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ); ③ Compared with the control group, after treatment with triptorelin, the expression of MMP-13 was decreased while the expression of TIMP13 was increased in muscular layer and leiomyoma tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Triptorelin can reduce the serum estradiol level, reduce the expression of MMP-3 and increase the expression of TIMP-13 in muscular layer and leiomyoma tissues, and reduce the volume of uterus and myoma, so as to alleviate symptoms of uterine leiomyoma.

**Key words:** Uterine fibroids; Triptorelin; MMP-13; TIMP-3**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R737.33 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)19-3664-04

### 前言

子宫肌瘤,亦称子宫平滑肌瘤,临床表现为子宫增大,触之有包块,月经异常,腹痛等,是妇产科常见疾病之一<sup>[1]</sup>。本病好发于中老年女性,在中国人群中发病率高达 52%<sup>[2]</sup>。有研究认为<sup>[3]</sup>子宫肌瘤是一种雌激素依赖性肿瘤。目前该病主要以手术治疗

为主,在手术过程中,可能带来出血的风险,但是针对于此的方法有限,往往不能得到理想的效果<sup>[4]</sup>。近年来,药物治疗受到重视。最早在 1983 年, Filicori 等<sup>[5]</sup>通过促性腺激素释放激素类似物对子宫肌瘤进行治疗,得到较好的效果。曲普瑞林是较为稳定的人工合成的促性腺激素释放激素类似物(GnRH-a),化学成分主要为曲普瑞林醋酸盐<sup>[6]</sup>。有学者证实 GnRH-a 是目前唯

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—指定的子宫肌瘤有效药物,可以使肿瘤体积缩小,控制子宫出血程度,增加手术过程中的安全性<sup>[7]</sup>。我们通过观察子宫和子宫肌瘤的体积,血清雌二醇水平以及子宫肌层和肌瘤组织中MMP-13和TIMP-3的表达,探讨曲普瑞林对子宫肌瘤患者肿瘤组织中MMP-13和TIMP-3表达影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选取2013年12月至2014年8月于我院收治子宫肌瘤患者40例,采用随机数字表分为实验组和对照组,实验组20例,年龄27~53岁,平均年龄37.7±8.3岁。对照组20例,年龄28~51岁,平均年龄36.1±9.8岁。两组患者年龄、体质、病程、肌瘤体积等一般资料相仿,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.2 诊断标准和纳入标准

子宫肌瘤的诊断标准,按照妇产科学(第5版)的诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>。经妇科检查、宫腔镜及超声检查明确诊断,有手术指征。符合诊断标准,已签署知情同意书,未参加过其他实验。

### 1.3 排除标准

绝经后的患者;妊娠或哺乳者;子宫恶性病变或合并附件肿瘤或子宫内膜异位症的患者;凝血功能障碍,或贫血者;肝肾功能不全者;近期有GnRH-a或米非司酮治疗史者;过敏体质及对多种药物过敏者。

### 1.4 剔除标准和脱落标准

病例纳入后发现不符合纳入标准,或符合排除标准者;不能按医嘱用药者;在非规定范围内联合用药,影响试验药物有效性和安全性判断者;发生严重并发症和特殊生理变化,不宜继续接受试验者;由于其他各种原因退出试验者,长期记录的资料不全,影响实验结果者。

### 1.5 治疗方法

对照组行子宫肌瘤切除术。实验组在行子宫肌瘤切除术前,肌内注射曲普瑞林3.75 mg(达菲林,Triptorelin acetate for injection,H20100733)。第1次注射用药均于月经周期第3~5天,之后均为每28天注射1次,共注射3次。

### 1.6 观察指标

**1.6.1 子宫和子宫肌瘤的体积** 超声检测子宫和子宫肌瘤的体积。实验组患者于服用曲普瑞林前1天,及手术前1天,对照组手术前1天,分别进行检查。体积测量方法:三维径线,体积( $V, cm^3$ )= $0.523 \times a \times b \times c$ ,多发性肌瘤的体积为各个肌瘤体积之和。

**1.6.2 血清雌二醇水平检测** 采用放射免疫法进行检测,具体操作按试剂盒说明书进行。

**1.6.3 荧光定量PCR法检测MMP-13和TIMP-3 mRNA表达** 用超纯RNA提取试剂盒提取组织样本中总RNA。实验操作按产品说明书进行,用紫外分光光度法测定RNA的含量。按逆转录试剂盒操作说明合成cDNA,将RNA模板、引物、5×RT Buffer和RNase-free Water溶解并置于冰上备用。将2 μL Primer mix试剂和10 μL消化后RNA分别加入20 μL反应体系的第一部分,混匀。95 °C孵育5分钟,迅速冰浴2分钟,短暂离心,使管壁上的溶液收集到管底。继续向以上反应管中加入4 μL 5×RT Buffer、2 μL 0.1 M DTT、1 μL 10mM dNTP Each Trial

剂,轻轻吸打混匀,37 °C孵育50分钟,70 °C保温10分钟。利用MMP-13和TIMP-3及β-actin基因特异引物和SYBR Green荧光染料在PCR仪上进行实时荧光定量扩增。引物序列见表1。PCR产物经聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳后,溴化乙啶染色,通过成像分析scion软件计算和比较MMP-13和TIMP-3产物条带的吸光度值,并与β-actin条带光密度值比较,计算出MMP-13和TIMP-3表达含量。

表1 目的基因的实时定量RT-PCR引物序列

Table 1 Real time quantitative RT-PCR primer sequence of the target gene

target gene.	Primer sequences(5' to 3')	Product size (bp)
MMP-13-F	GCATGTGGACCCCTCCTACCTCTG	528
MMP-13-R	GACAAAGCCACCCCAAGTTAGA	
TIMP-3-F	TTCTGGTTGCCTTGGTAGGATT	201
TIMP-3-R	ACCTTGCCTGGACTTGCCTGTT	
actin-F	GGCCGGGACCTGACTAG	332
actin-R	TCTTGCGGATGTCCACGTG	

### 1.7 统计学方法

数据输入至SPSS19.0统计学分析软件包中,计数资料与计量资料分别采用t检验与卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异显著,有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者的子宫和子宫肌瘤体积比较

治疗后,与对照组和治疗前相比较,子宫和子宫肌瘤体积明显缩小,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表2。

表2 两组患者的子宫和子宫肌瘤体积比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of volume of uterus and fibroid of patients( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	Case	volume of uterus ( $cm^3$ )	Volume of uterine fibroid ( $cm^3$ )
Control group(a)	20	466.32±137.81	168.59±60.36
Before treatment (b)	20	467.46±139.77	172.52±58.43
After treatment (c)	20	267.23±60.35	108.54±31.14
		T <sup>ac</sup>	2.93
		P <sup>ac</sup>	0.001
		T <sup>bc</sup>	3.07
		P <sup>bc</sup>	0.013

### 2.2 两组血清雌二醇水平比较

治疗后,与对照组和曲普瑞林治疗前相比较,血清雌二醇水平明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表3。

表3 两组血清雌二醇水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of serum estradiol levels( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	Case	estradiol
Control group(a)	20	258.32±52.33
Before treatment (b)	20	256.78±53.64
After treatment (c)	20	180.57±31.91
		T <sup>ac</sup>
		P <sup>ac</sup>
		T <sup>bc</sup>
		P <sup>bc</sup>

### 2.3 两组子宫肌层和肌瘤组织中 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 mRNA 水平比较的表达

治疗后, 子宫肌层和肌瘤组织中 MMP-13mRNA 水平同对

照组相比表达明显降低, 而 TIMP-3mRNA 水平同对照组相比表达明显升高, 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。肌层与肌瘤相比较, 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

表 4 两组子宫肌层和肌瘤组织中 MMP-13 mRNA 和 TIMP-3 mRNA 的表达( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 4 Comparison of the expression of MMP-13 and TIMP-3 in myometrial and leiomyoma tissues

Group	MMP-13 mRNA		$t_2$	$p_2$	TIMP-3 mRNA		$t_2$	$p_2$
	muscularis	myoma			muscularis	myoma		
Experimental group group	28.13± 5.13	57.92± 8.41	2.231	0.032	90.32± 14.35	63.37± 9.27	2.918	0.001
Control group	48.54± 6.04	86.71± 12.4	2.504	0.018	68.97± 8.87	38.76± 5.42	2.342	0.014
$t_1$	3.021	2.813			2.576	2.806		
$P_1$	0.001	0.011			0.021	0.018		

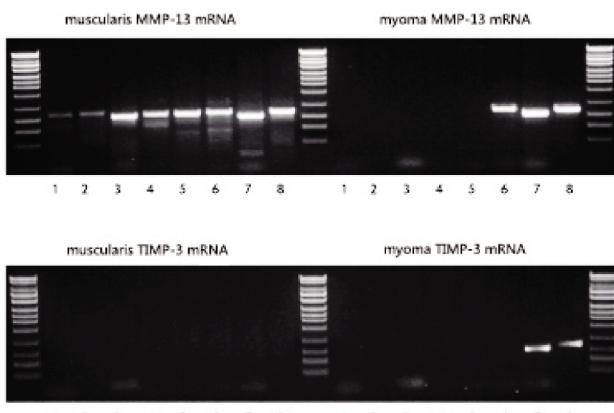


图 1 子宫肌层与肌瘤组织中 MMP-13mRNA 及 TIMP-3 mRNA 表达  
Fig. 1 Expression of MMP-13mRNA and TIMP-3 in uterine leiomyoma tissues of mRNA muscular laye

### 3 讨论

子宫肌瘤是女性生殖系统最常见的肿瘤, 也是人体中最常见的良性肿瘤之一<sup>[9]</sup>。40 岁以上的妇女约有 50% 患有子宫肌瘤, 且呈逐年上升趋势, 发病年龄也趋于年轻化<sup>[15]</sup>。目前对其病因病机研究表明<sup>[11-14]</sup>, 肌瘤的产生与内源性激素水平关系重大, 在疾病治疗过程中, 对内源性雌激素水平调节较困难, 所以选择适当的药物治疗对本病的治疗显得非常重要。

曲普瑞林是最早人工合成的十肽 GnRH-a, 有研究表明<sup>[15]</sup>应用 GnRH-a 治疗 6 个月, 子宫肌瘤体积平均缩小 50%, 子宫体积平均缩小 34.5%, 大多数患者在服药后 2 个月开始显效, 继续服用药物, 子宫及瘤体缩小速度则变缓<sup>[16]</sup>。这与本实验的研究结果一致, 曲普瑞林治疗后, 与对照组和曲普瑞林治疗前相比较, 子宫和子宫肌瘤体积明显缩小, 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。研究表明<sup>[17]</sup>, 雌二醇在子宫中分布不均, 瘤体中的雌二醇浓度明显高于正常子宫肌层, 提示子宫肌瘤瘤体本身能够分泌雌二醇, 使局部血清雌二醇水平升高。本实验研究显示, 曲普瑞林治疗后, 与对照组和曲普瑞林治疗前比较, 血清雌二醇水平明显降低。说明曲普瑞林可以通过降低血清雌二醇的水平来缩小子宫和子宫肌瘤的体积, 从而减少术中的出血, 为手术提供更好的条件。TIMP-3 是 TIMPs 的一种, 是 MMPs 的特异

性抑制剂<sup>[18]</sup>, 存在 MMPs 的部位必定存在 TIMPs, 二者以非共价键形式结合形成 1:1 复合体<sup>[19]</sup>, 特异性的抑制 MMPs 活性, 阻止肿瘤的局部生长及转移, 限制肿瘤新生血管形成<sup>[20]</sup>。因此 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 二者在子宫肌瘤的发生发展中具有协同作用, 对研究子宫肌瘤的发生发展具有重要的意义。本实验研究表明, 治疗后, MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 的表达明显改善, 如图 1 所示, 说明曲普瑞林能够影响 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 的表达, 从而缓解子宫肌瘤患者的症状。

综上所述, 曲普瑞林能够影响子宫肌瘤患者肌瘤组织中 MMP-13 和 TIMP-3 的表达, 从而缓解子宫肌瘤患者的症状。但目前就此问题的研究还不够完善具体, 对子宫肌瘤病因病机的研究也有待完善以及进一步探讨和研究。

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