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胃癌组织中微小 RNA-375 基因甲基化及其表达与临床病理特征的关系研究

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摘要 目的:研究胃癌组织中微小 RNA-375(miRNA-375)基因甲基化及其表达与临床病理特征的关系。**方法:**选择从 2015 年 9 月到 2017 年 6 月在我院接受手术治疗的胃癌患者 60 例纳入研究对象,将术中切除的癌组织标本 60 例作为观察组;另选同期在我院治疗的浅表性胃炎患者 60 例,将经内镜采集到的正常胃黏膜标本 60 例作为对照组。检测并对比两组患者 miRNA-375 基因甲基化及表达水平,分析胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平及甲基化与其病理特征的关系,并采用 Spearman 法分析 miRNA-375 基因表达水平、基因甲基化与其分化程度的相关性。**结果:**观察组 miRNA-375 基因的表达水平为(0.034±0.021),明显低于对照组的(0.187±0.104),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。miRNA-375 基因甲基化的阳性率为 61.67%(37/60),明显高于对照组的 20.00%(12/60),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。低分化胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平明显低于中、高分化者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。低分化胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 甲基化阳性率明显高于中高分化者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。根据 Spearman 相关性分析发现,胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平与其分化程度呈正相关($P<0.05$),基因甲基化与其分化程度呈负相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**胃癌组织中的 miRNA-375 基因的表达水平明显下降,而基因甲基化的比例明显上升,且二者均与肿瘤的分化程度有关,可考虑在临床上将其作为监测靶点,从而更好地评价患者的病情及预后。

关键词:胃癌;微小 RNA-375;基因甲基化;病理特征;相关性

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Expression of miRNA-375 Gene Methylation in Gastric Carcinoma and Its Relationship with Clinicopathological Features

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the expression of miRNA-375 gene methylation in gastric carcinoma and its relationship with clinicopathological features. **Methods:** Sixty patients with gastric cancer, who received surgical treatment in Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital during September 2015 to June 2017, were enrolled in the study; 60 cases of resected cancer tissues were taken as observation group. 60 cases of superficial gastritis treated in the hospital during the same period were selected, 60 cases of normal gastric mucosa collected by endoscopy were used as control group. The methylation and expression level of miRNA-375 gene in the two groups were detected and compared. The expression of miRNA-375 gene methylation in the patients with gastric carcinoma and its relationship with clinicopathological features was analyzed. The expression level of miRNA-375 gene and the correlation between gene methylation and its degree of differentiation were analyzed by Spearman. **Results:** The expression level of miRNA-375 gene (0.034±0.021) of the observation group was significantly lower than that (0.187±0.104) of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The positive rate(61.67%)(37/60) of miRNA-375 gene methylation was significantly higher than that(20.00%)(12/60) of the control group, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). The expression level of miRNA-375 gene in the patients with poorly differentiated gastric cancer was significantly lower than that in the patients with middle and high differentiated gastric cancer, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The positive rate of miRNA-375 methylation in the patients with poorly differentiated gastric cancer was significantly higher than that in the patients with middle and high differentiation, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that the expression level of miRNA-375 gene was positively correlated with the degree of differentiation in gastric cancer patients ($P<0.05$), gene methylation was negatively correlated with its degree of differentiation ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The expres-

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sion level of miRNA-375 gene in the gastric cancer tissue is obviously decreased, but the proportion of gene methylation is obviously increased, and the two indexes are related to the degree of tumor differentiation, which can be considered as a monitoring target in the clinic in order to better evaluate the patient's condition and prognosis.

Key words: Gastric carcinoma; Micro RNA-375; Gene methylation; Pathological features; Correlation

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前言

胃癌为临床常见的恶性肿瘤类型之一,由于多数患者在初次确诊时已进入晚期,所以该病具有预后效果极差以及死亡率较高等特点^[1]。近年来,胃癌在我国发病率不断上升,已成为威胁人们健康以及生命安全的重要杀手^[2]。因此,深入研究该病发病机制,并努力提升早期临床诊断水平是提高患者生存率的关键。近期研究发现,微小RNA为一种非编码型单链RNA,广泛存在于自然界动植物以及病毒体内,对细胞增殖、分化以及侵袭和凋亡等活动均有重要作用,并且在转录及翻译后的基因表达能够对生理功能调控产生影响^[3-5]。相关报道表明,部分微小RNA在发生基因甲基化之后会出现表达异常,并与肿瘤发生发展直接相关,胃癌组织内的微小RNA-375(Micro RNA-375, miRNA-375)基因能够直接参与胃癌发病过程,然而有关其甲基化以及表达机制目前尚不清楚,仍需要深入研究探讨^[6-8]。本文通过研究胃癌组织中miRNA-375基因甲基化及其表达与临床病理特征的关系,旨在为临床治疗胃癌提供相应的监测靶点,现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2015年9月到2017年6月在我院接受手术治疗的胃癌患者60例纳入研究对象,将术中切除的癌组织标本60例作为观察组,纳入标准:(1)经病理组织学确诊;(2)年龄>30岁;(3)患者的病历检查资料均齐全,且对本次研究知情同意。排除标准:(1)其他种类的癌症患者;(2)无手术指征者。观察组患者男41例,女19例;年龄32~79岁,平均(57.24±5.33)岁,≤60岁23例,>60岁37例。癌症分化程度:中、高分化者21例,低分化者39例。淋巴结转移情况:无转移者27例,有转移者33例。TNM分期:I~II期者29例,III~IV期者31例。另选同期在我院治疗的浅表性胃炎患者60例,将经内镜采集到的正常胃黏膜标本60例作为对照组。对照组患者男40例,女20例;年龄31~77岁,平均(57.33±5.29)岁,≤60岁21例,>60岁39例。将两组的性别及年龄等临床资料实施对比后差异不显著(P>0.05)。此次研究已经通过我院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 提取总RNA并制备Cdna 通过购自北京天根生化科技有限公司的DNA/RNA提取试剂盒对标本组织的总RNA进行提取,而后逆转录并制备cDNA,选择购自北京金公司反应体系进行操作,涉及的引物购自广州的锐博生物公司。在实施实时荧光定量的PCR操作时,选择TransStart Green qPCR SuperMix型反应体系,经ABI7500型PCR仪进行操作,结束后记录有关样本的Ct值和溶解、扩增曲线,再用1%的琼

脂糖凝胶进行电泳检测。

1.2.2 检测miRNA-375的启动子CpG岛 通过UCSC基因组数据库将其基因序列进行提取,同时预测基因调控区域,而后显示出基因的启动子区具有CpG岛,且表达受DNA甲基化过程的调控。通过CpGplot软件对调控区域的有关序列实施CpG岛预测,验证其确实存在。

1.2.3 甲基化PCR 通过购自北京天根生化公司的DNA/RNA提取试剂盒对标本组织的DNA进行提取。DNA样品给予亚硫酸氢盐修饰,在每50 μL的DNA体系中添加5.5 μL浓度为3 mol/L的氢氧化钠溶液,置于37℃下水浴变性,再将液体添加30 μL浓度为10 mmol/L的对苯二醌以及520 μL浓度为3.6 mol/L的NaHSO₃,放在53℃的条件下避光水浴约16 h。经购自北京天根生化科技有限公司的普通DNA纯化试剂盒实施纯化处理,再经5.5 μL浓度为3 mol/L的氢氧化钠液行脱硫处理,使用无水乙醇将DNA沉淀出来。通过MethPrimer程序设计并合成出miRNA-375甲基化有关特异型引物的上游:5'-AGCGGCGTATAGTTTTTTTATTC-3',下游:5'-CGAACCTAAACGTTTTATTCGTT-3',以及购自南京金斯瑞公司的非甲基化的特异型引物的上游:5'-TGGAGTGGTG-TATAGTTTTTTTATTT-3',下游:5'-ACCAAACCTAAACATTTTATTCATT-3'。通过2×Taq PCR MasterMix型反应体系实施定性的PCR扩增,并用2.5%的琼脂糖凝胶行电泳检测。

1.2.4 结果评价 (1)经实时荧光定量法反转录PCR:对各样本的miRNA-375和内参U6有关Ct值实施检测,对各组的ΔCt实施2^{-ΔCt}转化,得到线性关系,对比两组的差异情况。(2)甲基化:可从甲基化特异型引物中扩增到目的条带,但非甲基化的特异型引物则有或者无条带被扩增出。(3)非甲基化:可从非甲基化的特异型引物中扩增到目的条带,但甲基化特异型引物中则无条带可扩增出^[9]。

1.3 观察指标

对比两组miRNA-375基因甲基化及表达水平,分析胃癌患者的miRNA-375基因表达水平及甲基化与其病理特征的关系,分析miRNA-375基因表达水平、基因甲基化与其分化程度的相关性。

1.4 统计学方法

数据通过SPSS21.0软件实施处理和分析,计数资料采用(n,%)表示,两组比较使用χ²检验。计量资料采用($\bar{x}$ ±s)表示,两组比较使用t检验。相关性选择Spearman法进行评价,将P<0.05记作差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组miRNA-375基因甲基化及表达水平的对比

观察组miRNA-375基因的表达水平为(0.034±0.021),明

显低于对照组的(0.187 ± 0.104), 差异有统计学意义($t=10.294$, $P=0.000$)。观察组基因甲基化的阳性率为 $61.67\%(37/60)$, 明显高于对照组的 $20.00\%(12/60)$, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=21.558$, $P=0.000$)。

2.2 胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平与其病理特征的关系分析

系分析

低分化胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平明显低于中高分化者, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。miRNA-375 基因表达水平与年龄、性别、淋巴结转移和 TNM 分期无关($P>0.05$), 见表 1。

表 1 胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平与其病理特征的关系分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Relationship between miRNA-375 gene expression and clinicopathological features in patients with gastric cancer($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Clinicopathological features		n	Expression level of miRNA-375 gene	t	P
Age (years)	≤ 60	23	0.036 ± 0.021	0.381	0.705
	>60	37	0.032 ± 0.019		
Gender	Male	41	0.035 ± 0.023	0.965	0.338
	Female	19	0.032 ± 0.021		
Differentiation degree	Middle and high differentiation	21	0.038 ± 0.025	3.037	0.004
	Poorly differentiation	39	0.021 ± 0.018		
Lymphatic metastasis	No	27	0.036 ± 0.027	1.293	0.201
	Yes	33	0.029 ± 0.014		
TNM stage	I ~ II	29	0.039 ± 0.026	1.393	0.169
	III ~ IV	31	0.031 ± 0.018		

2.3 胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 甲基化与其病理特征的关系分析

低分化胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 甲基化阳性率明显高于中高分化者, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。miRNA-375 甲基化阳

性率与年龄、性别、淋巴结转移和 TNM 分期无关($P>0.05$), 见表 2。

表 2 胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 甲基化与其病理特征的关系分析(n, %)

Table 2 Relationship between miRNA-375 methylation and clinicopathological features in patients with gastric cancer(n, %)

Clinicopathological features		n	Positive rate of miRNA-375 methylation(n=37)	χ^2	P
Age (years)	≤ 60	23	13(56.52)	0.418	0.518
	>60	37	24(64.86)		
Gender	Male	41	24(58.54)	0.537	0.464
	Female	19	13(68.42)		
Differentiation degree	Middle and high differentiation	21	9(42.86)	4.835	0.028
	Poorly differentiation	39	28(71.79)		
Lymphatic metastasis	No	27	18(66.67)	0.519	0.471
	Yes	33	19(57.58)		
TNM stage	I ~ II	29	17(58.62)	0.220	0.639
	III ~ IV	31	20(64.52)		

2.4 胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平及甲基化与其病理特征的相关性分析

根据 Spearman 相关性分析发现, 胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平与其分化程度呈正相关($r=0.694$, $P=0.000$), 基因甲基化与其分化程度呈负相关($r=-0.719$, $P=0.000$)。

3 讨论

微小 RNA 可借助和靶标基因进行互补配对方式对靶标基因进行剪切或者对蛋白质翻译活动产生抑制作用, 进而参与人体各项重要生理调控^[9]。早期报道显示, 肿瘤组织中存在微小

RNA, 并且其可能与肿瘤发生直接相关^[10]。微小 RNA 在肿瘤细胞自身增殖分化以及侵袭凋亡等过程中均有所参与, 并且与疾病病理分期以及转移、浸润等密切相关, 直接反映出患者疗效、复发及耐药等情况^[11-13]。微小 RNA 异常调节会受到多种机制干扰, 包括基因缺失、扩增或者突变等, 研究报道显示, 表观遗传学类修饰可为发病机制研究和分子靶向治疗等工作提供重要依据^[14-16]。有报道指出, 在大肠癌、肝癌等多类肿瘤组织内均发现微小 RNA-375 表达水平下降, 并且其可作为抑癌基因对肿瘤形成进行负向调节, 造成微小 RNA-375 表达下降的重要原因在于其在启动子区内发生基因甲基化^[17-18]。临床研究证实胃

癌组织内微小 RNA-375 表达同样呈下降趋势,考虑可能与基因甲基化有关,而有关于其表达和患者临床病例特征之间关系,仍需深入研究^[19,20]。

本文通过研究发现,观察组 miRNA-375 基因的表达水平明显低于对照组,且基因甲基化的阳性率明显高于对照组,提示胃癌患者组织中的 miRNA-375 基因的表达水平明显下降,但基因甲基化的比例明显增高。原因可能与 miRNA-375 基因的负向调节作用有关^[21]。具体而言,微小 RNA-375 在多种癌组织内表达均呈下降趋势,可作为抑癌基因对肿瘤形成起到负向调节作用。基因甲基化会导致抑癌基因失活,胃癌组织内微小 RNA-375 出现基因甲基化,使得微小 RNA-375 基因表达下降^[22,23]。本研究发现胃癌组织内,微小 RNA-375 因为启动子区内发生基因甲基化,其表达下降,并且其可能借助靶基因 Janus 激酶 2 以及 PDK1 和 14-3-3zeta 等完成参与肿瘤形成。其中 PDK1 是 AGC 激酶家族一员,其在胃癌组织内是微小 RNA-375 的一类基因靶蛋白。同时,本文发现,低分化胃癌患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平明显低于中、高分化者,且低分化胃癌患者 miRNA-375 甲基化阳性率明显高于中高分化者,进一步依照 Spearman 法分析相关性发现,患者的 miRNA-375 基因表达水平与其分化程度呈正相关,基因甲基化与其分化程度呈负相关 ($P<0.05$),这提示了胃癌患者的组织分化程度与其 miRNA-375 基因表达水平及基因甲基化均存在紧密联系。笔者推测可能与 miRNA-375 基因及其甲基化参与胃癌组织分化进程有关。基因甲基化作为表观遗传学类修饰关键内容,主要通过基因甲基转移酶的催化作用下,将基因的选择型胞嘧啶上增加甲基,尤其在启动子区 CpG 岛,使之成为 5-甲基胞嘧啶,但基因结构顺序均不发生改变^[24,25]。通常情况下,正常组织内甲基化 CpG 含量较低,但肿瘤组织内该模式会出现变化,表现为 CpG 岛基因甲基化,并参与肿瘤发生过程。据统计约半数微小 RNA 本身基因启动子区内存在 CpG 岛,并且基因甲基化可以对微小 RNA 表达情况进行直接调控^[26,27]。研究证实,外源性 miRNA-375 能够对 PDK1 表达进行抑制^[28]。但胃癌组织中 PDK1 蛋白表达显著上升,与 miRNA-375 基因甲基化检测阳性率呈显著正相关。因此,微小 RNA-375 基因于胃癌发病过程中起到抑癌基因效果,其基因甲基化会造成其表达降低,进而引发靶蛋白 PDK1 表达上升,致使肿瘤组织分化程度减弱,从而参与胃癌发病。这在陈飞等人^[29,30]的报道中也有类似的结论可以证实。

综上所述,胃癌组织中的 miRNA-375 基因的表达水平明显下降,而基因甲基化的比例明显上升,且二者均与肿瘤的分化程度有关,可考虑在临床上将其作为监测靶点,从而更好地评价患者的病情及预后。

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