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ELISA 定量分析尿液 BLCA-1/-4 水平诊断膀胱癌的临床价值分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨膀胱癌患者尿液膀胱特异性核基质蛋白(bladder cancer specific nuclear matrix proteins, BLCA)-1/-4 水平及其临床应用价值。**方法:**本研究纳入 38 例膀胱癌患者、40 例正常对照组。采集受试者尿液样本,通过竞争性酶联免疫吸附法(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)定量分析尿液中 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 的水平,绘制受试者工作曲线,确定 cut-off 值。**结果:**膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1/-4 水平均显著高于对照组($P<0.001$);当 cut-off 值取 0.859 ng/mL 时, BLCA-1 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 71%(27/38)、90%(36/40)。肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1 较非肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者水平显著升高($P<0.001$),但不同分级膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-4 水平无显著差异($P>0.05$)。高级别膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-4 水平较低级别膀胱癌患者显著升高($P<0.05$),但不同分期膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-4 水平无显著差异($P>0.05$)。以 cut-off 为 0.859 ng/mL 时, BLCA-1 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 71%(27/38)、90%(36/40)。以 cut-off 为 0.620 ng/mL 时, BLCA-4 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 76.3%(29/38)、97.5%(39/40)。联合检测尿液 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 84.2%(32/38)和 100%(40/40),准确度为 0.923(77/78),阳性预测值为 100%(32/32),阴性预测值为 86.9%(40/46)以及 YODEN 指数分别为 0.842。**结论:**膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 水平显著升高,且敏感性和特异性均较高。联合检测尿液 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 较单一检测用于诊断膀胱癌的临床应用价值更高。

关键词:膀胱癌;膀胱特异性核基质蛋白 -1;膀胱特异性核基质蛋白 -4;诊断;临床价值

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Clinical Value of Urine BLCA-1/-4 Levels Detected by ELISA for the Diagnosis of Bladder Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To determine the urine levels of bladder cancer specific antigen-1/-4 (BLCA-1/-4) in the patients with bladder cancer and its clinical value. **Methods:** 38 cases of bladder cancer, and 40 healthy control cases were selected as the research subject. Urine samples were collected from all patients. A competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to determine the BLCA-1 and BLCA-4 levels in urine. The cut-off value is determined by ROC curve. **Results:** Urine BLCA-1 and BLCA-4 levels in BC patients were significantly higher than those in the healthy controls ($P<0.001$); ROC curve showed that the sensitivity and specificity of BLCA-1 in the urine for the diagnosis of bladder cancer were 71% (27/38) and 90% (36/40) with a cut-off value of 0.859 ng/mL. BLCA-1 levels in the urine of MIBC (T2-T4) were significantly higher than those patients without muscular coat invasion (Ta-T1, $P<0.001$), but there was no significant difference in the level of BLCA-4 in patients with different grades of bladder cancer ($P>0.05$). The level of BLCA-4 was higher in the high grade of bladder cancer ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in the level of BLCA-4 in patients with different stages of bladder cancer ($P>0.05$). ROC curve showed that the sensitivity and specificity of the urinary BLCA-1 for the diagnosis of bladder cancer were 71% (27/38) and 90% (36/40) with a cut-off value of 0.859 ng/mL, and the sensitivity and specificity of the urinary BLCA-1 for the diagnosis of bladder cancer were 76.3% (29/38) and 97.5% (39/40) with a cut-off value of 0.620 ng/mL. The sensitivity and specificity of combined detection of BLCA-1 and BLCA-4 in the diagnosis of bladder cancer were 84.2% (32/38) and 100%(40/40), respectively, with accuracy of 0.923 (77/78), positive predictive value of 100%(32/32), negative predictive value of 86.9%(40/46) and YODEN index of 0.842. **Conclusion:** The levels of BLCA-1 and BLCA-4 in urine of patients with bladder cancer were significantly increased, and it showed a high level of sensitivity and specificity in diagnosing the bladder cancer. Combined detection of urine BLCA-1 and BLCA-4 in diagnosing bladder cancer showed more valuable than single marker.

Key words: Bladder cancer; BLCA; Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent assay; Tumor marker; Diagnose

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前言

膀胱癌是泌尿系统常见的恶性肿瘤,其发病率居全部恶性肿瘤的 13 位,死亡率居全部恶性肿瘤中的 12 位^[1]。临床上常根据膀胱癌的浸润程度选择手术方法,70%的非肌层浸润性膀胱癌(non muscle invasive bladder cancer, NMIBC)患者在术后短期内复发,其中 30%的患者膀胱癌发生进展^[2]。因此,膀胱癌的早期筛查、早期诊治显得尤为重要。

目前,临床上膀胱癌患者仍以初发症状即肉眼血尿就诊,但此时膀胱癌已经发生了更高级别的进展。CT、超声等影像学检查可作为筛查的手段,但不能诊断出原位癌(Carcinoma in Situ, CIS)^[3]。尿脱落细胞学对低级别膀胱的敏感性较低,其特异性的高低受限于依靠病理医师的资历或经验。膀胱镜检查依然是诊断膀胱癌的金标准,但其属于有创性操作,可因患者尿道狭窄无法置入膀胱镜,或因不能耐受手术操作而延误诊断,术后潜在并发症较多。目前研究显示膀胱癌特异性核基质蛋白-1/-4(bladder cancer specific nuclear matrix proteins, BLCA)-1/-4 用于膀胱癌的诊断具有较高的敏感性和特异性,可能作为新一代膀胱癌标记物。因此,本研究主要探讨了 BLCA-1/-4 的表达及其临床应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2014 年 1 月~2018 年 12 月我院收治的初发膀胱癌患者共 38 例作为试验组,其中男 28 例,女 10 例,年龄 33~80 岁,平均年龄 64.5±11.6 岁。依据术后病理结果,实验组包括中低分级尿路上皮癌 15 例,高分级尿路上皮癌 23 例,Ta 期 12 例,T1 期 8 例,T2 期 15 例,T3+T4 期 3 例。对照组选自同期我院门诊健康体检者,共 40 例,男 30 例,女 10 例,年龄范围 33~79 岁,平均年龄 61.1±9.1 岁。上述患者一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。本研究经承德医学院附属医院伦理委员会审查通过。

1.2 标本收集

尿液标本取自受试者清晨中段尿,置于离心机中以 3000

转/秒离心 15 分钟,取上清液分装入 EP 管中,于 -80℃ 冰箱保存待用。实验时,上述样本先于 -20℃ 静置 1 小时后,置于 4℃ 恒温箱中 30 分钟,最后置于室温下至样本解冻。

1.3 竞争性 ELISA 法检测尿液 BLCA-1 的浓度

本课题所 ELISA 试剂盒均购自武汉华美生物工程有限公司。具体实验步骤如下:

(1)各试剂使用前于室温下平衡 30 分钟。

(2)加样:设标准孔、空白孔及样本孔,50 μ L 标准品及样本加入各孔后,加 50 μ L 酶结合物混匀,密封置于 37℃ 温育 1 小时,空白孔不加任何液体。

(3)洗板:首先弃去板中液体,手工洗板 3 次,每次间隔 10 秒,洗板后拍干。

(4)显色:每孔共加 100 μ L 显色剂混匀,避光置于 37℃ 恒温 15 分钟。

(5)终止反应:50 μ L 终止液加入各孔终止反应,450 nm 波长读取各孔密度值(OD 值),此步骤须在 10 分钟内完成。

(6)通过 ELISACurveexpert1.3 软件包绘制标准曲线,根据曲线计算每孔对应浓度。如果质控结果与预期不符,则本次实验结果无效。

1.4 统计学分析

应用 SPSS19.0 软件处理数据,多组间计量资料差异采用 Kruskal-Wallis 非参数秩和检验,两组间差异采用 Mann-Whitney 秩和检验,计数资料以百分数形式表示,组间比较用 Fisher 确切概率法,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组尿液 BLCA-1/-4 的水平比较

膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1 的水平显著高于对照组(中位数:1.259 ng/mL vs 0.523 ng/mL, $P<0.001$)。肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1 较非肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者水平显著升高($P<0.001$),但其与膀胱癌分级无相关性。膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-4 水平与分期无显著相关性,高级别膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-4 水平较低级别膀胱癌患者显著升高($P<0.05$)(见表 1、表 2)。

表 1 ELISA 定量检测对照组和膀胱癌组尿液 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 水平(M, range; ng/mL)

Table 1 Comparison of the urine BLCA-1/-4 level between the bladder cancer group and control group (M, range; ng/mL)

BLCA-1/-4	Bladder cancer group	Normal control group
BLCA-1	1.259 (0.339-7.218) ^Δ	1.203 (0.192-0.892)
BLCA-4	0.758(0.108-123.664) ^Δ	0.220 (0.002-31.543)

Note: ^Δ compare with the bladder cancer group, $P<0.001$.

2.2 BLCA-1/-4 用于诊断膀胱癌的价值比较

绘制 ROC, 以 cut-off 为 0.859 ng/mL 时, BLCA-1 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 71%(27/38)、90%(36/40)。以 cut-off 为 0.620 ng/mL 时, BLCA-4 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 76.3%(29/38)、97.5%(39/40)。联合尿 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 检测膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性分别为 100%和 97.5%。单用 BLCA-1、BLCA-4 及二者联合诊断膀胱癌的准确度分别为 98.7(77/78)、80.7(63/78)、87.1(68/78), 阳性预测值分别为

97.4(38/39)、87.0(27/31)、96.6(29/30), 阴性预测值分别为 100(39/39)、76.5(36/47)、81.2(39/48) 以及 YOUDEN 指数分别为 0.975、0.610、0.738。(见图 1、表 3)。

3 讨论

膀胱癌是我国常见的恶性肿瘤,生物学行为复杂,具有多中心性和高复发性^[1]。膀胱镜诊断膀胱癌这一金标准的地位依然难以被取代,但膀胱镜检查是侵入性操作,不利于膀胱癌的

表 2 不同临床分期、分级膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1/-4 水平的比较 (Median, range)

Table 2 Comparison of the urine BLCA-1/-4 level between the bladder cancer patients with different clinical and pathologic features (Median, range)			
Goups	N	BLCA-1	BLCA-4
TNM			
Ta+T1	20	2.16 (1.237- 7.218)	0.758(0.487- 2.789)
T2+T3+T4	18	0.769 (0.339-1.17)	1.596 (0.108-87.839)
<i>P</i>		0.001	0.496
Grade			
Low	15	1.699 (0.339-7.218)	0.731 (0.487-5.669)
High	23	0.873 (0.372-4.985)	0.913 (0.108-87.839)
<i>P</i>		0.186	0.041

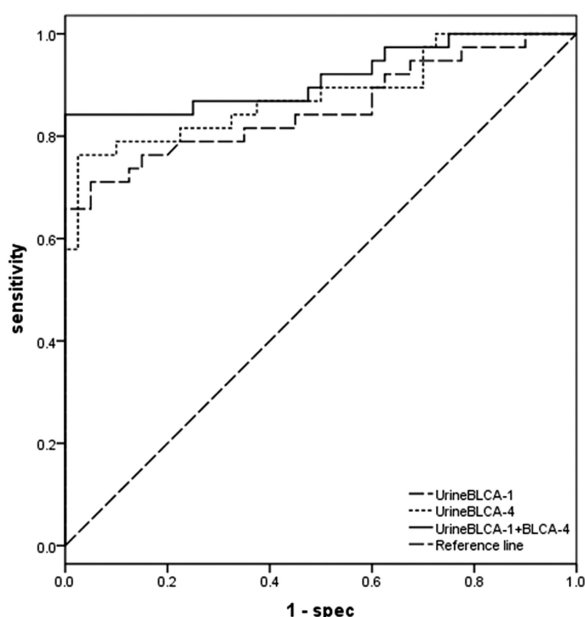


图 1 竞争性 ELISA 检测尿液 BLCA-1/4 的表达

Fig.1 The diagnosis effect of BLCA-1/-4 level on the bladder cancer

筛查和术后长期检测^[3]。因此,许多研究者将重点放在的尿液肿瘤标志物的检测上。目前,已有被美国食品药品监督管理局推荐用于膀胱癌的辅助诊断的肿瘤标志物,包括 NMP22、BTA、ImmunoCyt、FISH 等^[4]。

ImmunoCyt 虽然受泌尿系其他炎症的影响较小,但仅适用于膀胱癌患者术后检测或作为尿脱落细胞学的辅助诊断^[5,6]。

UroVysion 应用了 FISH 技术,美国 FDA 推荐其应用于膀胱癌高危人群,其总体敏感性为 30%~86%,特异性 63%~95%,但其要求较高^[7],不推荐作为单独检测手段。BTA 是人补体因子 H 相关蛋白,检验方法简单,敏感性和特异性较高,但其易受炎症、血尿等泌尿系良性疾病的干扰,特异性较低^[8]。

BLCA 首次于 1996 年由美国匹兹堡大学 Robert 等^[9]从膀胱癌组织中发现,BCLA 是一种核基质蛋白,约细胞核蛋白的 10%。组织学上构成了细胞核骨架结构^[10]。核基质蛋白是与 DNA 结合存在的一种碱性蛋白质,因其具有甲基化作用,能够在不改变 DNA 序列的情况下,引起 DNA 构象、转录调控、稳定性的改变。因此,DNA 甲基化的异常可引起肿瘤的发生、发展^[11]。研究显示核基质蛋白可在多种肿瘤中的高表达^[12,13]。

国内外研究人员应用 ELISA 检测 BLCA-4 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性波动在 86%~96%,特异性高达 100%^[14-18]。本研究应用检测小分子更准确的竞争性 ELISA 法,发现 BLCA-4 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性、特异性分别为 76.3%和 97.5%,与国内外研究结果基本一致。自 1996 年 BLCA-1 首次被发现,直到 2005 年 Irvin 等^[19]最早通过 ELISA 法定量检测了 BLCA-1 在膀胱癌患者尿液中的表达水平,膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1 水平显著升高,其阳性率为 80%(20/25),46 例正常人中仅有 6 例假阳性。2017 年,王路加等^[20]报道 BLCA-1 诊断膀胱癌的特异性高达 92.9%。本实验绘制 ROC 曲线显示尿液 BLCA-1 诊断膀胱癌的阳性率为 71%,特异性为 90%,提示 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 在诊断膀胱癌方面的临床价值。

BLCA-1/-4 与肿瘤的分级和分期的相关性目前国内外研

表 3 联合检测 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 与单一肿瘤标准物的比较 [% (例)]

Table 3 Comparison of the diagnosis effect of BLCA-1/-4 % [% (n)]

	BLCA-1+BLCA-4	BLCA-1	BLCA-4
AUC (95%CI)	0.916(0.847-0.984)	0.854(0.764-.943)	0.881(0.801-0.961)
sensitivity	84.2(32/38)	71.0(27/38)	76.3(29/38)
specificity	100(40/40)	90.0(36/40)	97.5(39/40)
accuracy	98.7(77/78)	80.7(63/78)	87.1(68/78)
PPV	97.4(38/39)	87.0(27/31)	96.6(29/30)
NPV	100(39/39)	76.5(36/47)	81.2(39/48)
Youden index	0.975	0.610	0.738

究结论并不统一。有研究显示 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 与膀胱肿瘤的大小、分期、分级、浸润程度无相关性^[21]。2012 年,Zhao 等^[22]采用免疫组化方法检测 352 位膀胱癌患者,发现其阳性率为 78.2%,BLCA-4 在高分级和高分期膀胱癌中表达较高。Feng 等^[23]采用 Westernblot 法检测了 77 例膀胱组织,发现 BLCA-1 虽然与肿瘤生长的大小无关,但与膀胱癌的侵袭性、分级分期正相关。本研究结果显示肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-1 水平显著升高,但与膀胱癌分级无相关性,高级别膀胱癌患者尿液 BLCA-4 水平显著升高。这种差别可能与以下两种原因有关,其一,临床医师对肿瘤的分期和分级具有一部分主观性,导致标本结构不同;其二,BLCA-1/-4 参与了膀胱肿瘤的发生、发展,但具体作用机制各不相同。

Feng 等研究发现 BLCA-1/-4 的表达与一部分炎性细胞因子、血管生成因子呈正相关,如 IL-1 α 、IL-8、VEGF、MMP9^[24,25]。IL-1 α 是细胞在应答感染时所产生的细胞因子,IL-8 除了可以台调节炎症反应,还具有很强的促血管生成作用,IL-8 的表达与肿瘤转移能力相关,膀胱癌患者尿液中 IL-8 表达上调^[26-28]。MMP-9 是基质金属蛋白酶家族的一员,其主要功能是维持细胞外基质的动态平衡,可使 IL-8 的趋化作用增加 10 倍,也可以释放 VEGF 参与血管生成^[29]。基因测序显示 BLCA-4 可能与 ELK-3 基因同源,后者是 ETS 转录因子家族成员之一^[30]。ETS 转录因子家族是最大的转录因子家族,参与了细胞的分化、迁移、增殖、凋亡、血管生成的调控^[31]。与 BLCA-4 同家族的 BLCA-1 基因序列则与另一种癌症转移相关基因 --TI-227H 相似^[23,30]。虽然 BLCA-1/-4 的具体基因序列还需进一步研究,但可以推测 BLCA-1/-4 参与到了膀胱癌细胞的增殖、进展。已有研究证实 IL-8 抗体可抑制肿瘤体外生长^[17],如果今后能确实发现 BLCA-1/-4 的具体作用机制,研究出以其为靶点的靶向治疗药物,将使更多的患者收益。

总之,本研究应用 ELISA 定量分析了 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 在膀胱癌患者尿液中的表达水平,发现两者特异性极高,但敏感性一般,单一标志物不能满足临床需求,联合 BLCA-1 和 BLCA-4 诊断膀胱癌的敏感性和特异性可达到 84.2%和 100%,比单一肿瘤标志物检测显著增高,作为筛查方法简便无创,可重复性强,其准确度可达到 0.923,阳性预测值为 100%(32/32),适用于临床膀胱癌的诊断。

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