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·基础研究·

细胞角蛋白19 mRNA在 口腔鳞状细胞癌中表达的研究

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[摘要] 目的 探讨口腔鳞状细胞癌(OSCC)患者癌组织中细胞角蛋白(CK)19 mRNA的变化和其发生的可能机制以及CK19 mRNA检测的临床应用价值。方法 收集未接受过放疗和化疗的20例OSCC患者的手术标本(包括癌组织20块、癌旁组织20块和颈清扫的淋巴结43枚),采用荧光定量聚合酶链式反应(FQ-PCR)法检测组织内CK19 mRNA的表达,比较CK19 mRNA在上述组织中的相对表达量。结果 CK19 mRNA在OSCC癌组织内表达比其在正常口腔黏膜内表达高1.85倍,比其在癌旁组织内表达高1.66倍。9例患者颈清扫淋巴结内CK19 mRNA表达阳性,阳性率为45%(9/20),而9例患者的22枚淋巴结中CK19 mRNA表达阳性率是81.8%(18/22),占20例患者43枚淋巴结的41.9%(18/43)。淋巴结CK19 mRNA阳性患者的癌组织与癌旁组织和正常口腔黏膜的表达量比CK19 mRNA阴性患者低。结论 CK19 mRNA在OSCC癌组织中的表达高于其在癌旁组织和正常口腔黏膜内的表达,可能是由于癌组织中CK19的合成明显增加所致。淋巴结中CK19 mRNA的表达可以作为检测OSCC淋巴结微转移的指标之一,运用FQ-PCR法检测淋巴结中CK19 mRNA的表达来检测OSCC的淋巴结微转移比普通病理法检测更灵敏。

[关键词] 口腔鳞状细胞癌; 细胞角蛋白19; 荧光定量聚合酶链式反应; 微转移

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Study on the expression of cytokeratin 19 mRNA in oral squamous cell carcinoma FENG Yan¹, GU Ya-lan², NIE Min-hai¹, ZHANG Qi-mei¹, LIANG Shang-zheng². (1. Dept. of Oral Medicine, The Affiliated Dental Hospital of Luzhou Medical College, Luzhou 646000, China; 2. Dept. of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, The Affiliated Dental Hospital of Luzhou Medical College, Luzhou 646000, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To elucidate the possible mechanism of oral carcinogenesis and to explore the value of clinical application of the detection of cytokeratin(CK) 19 for oral squamous cell carcinoma(OSCC) patients. **Methods** The cancerous tissues, para-cancerous tissues and excised lymph nodes were collected from 20 operated patients with OSCC. The patients didn't receive radiotherapy and chemotherapy before hospitalization. The relative expression of CK19 mRNA in those tissues was detected by fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction(FQ-PCR). **Results** The expression of CK19 mRNA in the cancerous tissues was 1.85 and 1.66 times higher than that in normal oral mucosa and in para-cancerous tissues, respectively. The expression of CK19 mRNA in lymph nodes from 9 patients with OSCC was positive and the positive rate was 45%(9/20). The positive rate of CK19 mRNA in all lymph nodes from 9 patients with OSCC was 81.8%(18/22), and the positive rate of CK19 mRNA in all lymph nodes from 20 patients with OSCC was 41.9%(18/43). CK19 mRNA level in the cancerous tissues relative to para-cancerous tissues and normal oral mucosa of the patients whose CK19 mRNA expression was positive was lower than that of the patients whose CK19 mRNA expression was negative in lymph nodes, respectively. **Conclusion** The possible reason that the expression of CK19 mRNA in the cancerous tissues was higher than that in para-cancerous tissues and normal oral mucosa was that the CK19 synthesis in cancerous tissues increased obviously. The detection of CK19 mRNA in lymph nodes was regarded probably as one of the markers for detecting OSCC micrometastasis in lymph nodes. The detection of CK19 mRNA in lymph nodes by FQ-PCR was more sensitive than hematoxylin-eosin staining in diagnosing OSCC micrometastasis.

[Key words] oral squamous cell carcinoma; cytokeratin 19; fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction; micrometastasis

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荧光定量聚合酶链式反应(fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction, FQ-PCR)是一种新的核酸定量技术,具有高灵敏性、高特异性和高精度性等优于常规聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)的特点,能同时进行扩增和检测^[1]。本研究采用FQ-PCR分别对不同病例的癌组织、癌旁组织、颈清扫淋巴结和正常口腔黏膜细胞角蛋白19(cytokeratin 19, CK19)mRNA的表达进行检测。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2006年3—12月泸州医学院附属口腔医院口腔颌面外科20例病理确诊的口腔鳞状细胞癌(oral squamous cell carcinoma, OSCC)患者,男15例,女5例,年龄36~78岁,平均年龄为(56.25±11.60)岁。按照WHO口腔鳞状细胞癌组织分型标准,高分化标本18例,高、中分化之间的标本2例。收集OSCC患者癌组织20块、癌旁组织20块和颈清扫的淋巴结43枚。癌组织为手术切除癌组织的中央组织,癌旁组织为距手术切除癌组织2 cm的组织,颈清扫淋巴结术后组织病理学检查均无转移。选取20例来自同一时期唇裂修补术及口腔良性病变患者的口腔正常黏膜或良性病变周围的正常黏膜作为正常口腔黏膜,其中男11例,女9例,年龄1岁7月~80岁,平均年龄为(30.46±23.68)岁。

1.2 组织标本的采集和处理

组织标本取自术中,每例OSCC癌组织、癌旁组织、淋巴结和正常口腔黏膜均分为2份,一份标本离体后采用4%中性甲醛固定,送病理科作病理诊断;另一份标本离体后放入含有RNA保存液的2 mL冻存管内置于液氮保存待用。每一份标本均采用FQ-PCR法对CK19 mRNA的表达进行检测。

1.3 荧光定量聚合酶链式反应

1.3.1 组织总RNA的提取和cDNA的合成 按照总RNA提取试剂盒说明书提取组织总RNA,使用核酸蛋白测定仪测定总RNA的浓度和纯度。按M-MVL逆转录试剂盒要求合成cDNA。

1.3.2 引物的设计和合成 采用Primer Express 2.0软件设计,针对CK19全序列的830~1 029 bp设计引物序列(由上海基康生物技术有限公司合成),PAGE纯化。CK19上游引物序列:5'-AATTGAACCGGA-GGTCGCT-3',下游引物序列:5'-GCTGATCAGC-GCCTGGATAT-3',扩增产物长度约为200 bp;管家基因GAPDH由逆转录试剂盒提供,GAPDH上游引物序列:5'-ACCACAGTCCATGCCATCAC-3',下游引物序列:5'-TCCACCACCCTGTTGCTGTA-3',扩

增产物长度约为450 bp。在PCR扩增仪上设置退火温度和反应时间,确定最佳PCR扩增条件,扩增产物用2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳鉴定。

1.3.3 荧光定量聚合酶链式反应 在BIO-BRA iCycler荧光定量PCR仪中以最佳PCR条件进行扩增,50 μL反应体系包括SYBR Green Real Time PCR Master Mix 25 μL、蒸馏水18 μL、10 μmol/L CK19上游引物1 μL、10 μmol/L CK19下游引物1 μL、10 μmol/L GAPDH上游引物1 μL、10 μmol/L GAPDH下游引物1 μL、模板cDNA样品20 mL/L。反应条件如下:95 ℃预变性60 s,95 ℃变性15 s,59 ℃退火15 s,72 ℃延伸45 s,40个循环,以双蒸水作阴性对照。

1.3.4 检测结果的计算 根据热循环仪检测反应体系中荧光信号的强度值,即Ct值,记录癌组织、癌旁组织、淋巴结和口腔正常黏膜中目的基因CK19和管家基因GAPDH的Ct,假设癌组织、癌旁组织及正常口腔黏膜中CK19的相对表达量为Z,根据公式计算 $Z=2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$, $\Delta\Delta C_t = \Delta C_t_{\text{实验组}} - \Delta C_t_{\text{对照组}}$, $\Delta C_t = (C_{t_{\text{CK19}}} - C_{t_{\text{GAPDH}}})$ 。

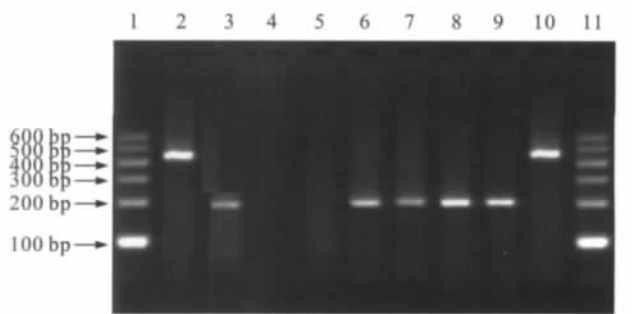
1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 13.0软件包进行统计分析,计量资料组间两两比较采用t检验,多组间的比较采用方差分析。

2 结果

2.1 FQ-PCR扩增产物电泳分析

FQ-PCR扩增产物电泳图见图1。在凝胶成像系统中进行观察,在200 bp处可见目的条带,450 bp处可见GAPDH对照条带。



1、11: 标准相对分子质量参照物; 2、10: GAPDH对照; 3、7: 正常口腔黏膜标本; 4: 阴性对照; 5: 淋巴结CK19 mRNA阴性; 6: 淋巴结CK19 mRNA阳性; 8: 癌组织标本; 9: 癌旁组织标本

图1 FQ-PCR扩增产物电泳图

Fig 1 FQ-PCR product band of the CK19 mRNA in 2% agarose gel

2.2 FQ-PCR检测结果

OSCC癌组织组、癌旁组织组相对于正常口腔黏膜组的FQ-PCR检测结果见表1。经方差齐性检验, $P=0.22>0.05$,方差齐性。 $F=40.23$, $P<0.000 1$ 。进

一步两两比较显示,癌组织组与癌旁组织组及正常口腔黏膜组间CK19 mRNA差异均有统计学意义($P<0.0001$),癌旁组织组与正常口腔黏膜组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。癌组织内CK19 mRNA比正常口腔黏膜组高1.85倍。

表 1 OSCC癌组织组、癌旁组织组相对于正常口腔黏膜组的FQ-PCR检测结果($n=20$)

Tab 1 The result of the relative expression of CK19 mRNA in the group of cancerous tissues, para-cancerous tissues and normal oral mucosa by FQ-PCR($n=20$)

组别	Z平均值	95%可信区间
癌组织	1.94±0.41	(1.72 ,2.10)
癌旁组织	1.16±0.28	(1.03 ,1.29)
正常口腔黏膜	1.04±0.29	(0.91 ,1.18)

OSCC癌组织组与癌旁组织组FQ-PCR检测结果相比,癌组织组、癌旁组织组的Z平均值分别为1.70±0.36、1.03±0.25,癌组织组比癌旁组织组高1.66倍。配对 t 检验, $t=10.585$, $P<0.0001$ 。经2组配对统计分析比较,分析2组间的相关性,相关系数为0.67, $P=0.002<0.05$,说明2组间有相关性。

FQ-PCR扩增产物进行2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳,发现9例患者颈清扫淋巴结中CK19 mRNA表达阳性,阳性率为45%(9/20),9例患者的22枚淋巴结中CK19 mRNA表达阳性率是81.8%(18/22),占20例患者43枚淋巴结的41.9%(18/43)。

淋巴结中CK19 mRNA阳性与CK19 mRNA阴性患者的癌组织与癌旁组织FQ-PCR检测结果相比,独立样本 t 检验, $t=2.72$, $P=0.017$ 。CK19 mRNA阳性、阴性患者的Z平均值分别为1.47±0.16、1.86±0.44。CK19 mRNA阳性患者的癌组织与癌旁组织的表达量比CK19 mRNA阴性患者低($P<0.05$)。

淋巴结CK19 mRNA阳性与CK19 mRNA阴性患者的癌组织与正常口腔黏膜FQ-PCR检测结果相比,独立样本 t 检验, $t=-2.22$, $P=0.049$ 。CK19 mRNA阳性、阴性患者的Z平均值分别为1.69±0.49、2.08±0.22。CK19 mRNA阳性患者的癌组织与正常口腔黏膜的表达量比CK19 mRNA阴性患者低($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

OSCC是最常见的口腔恶性肿瘤。近年来,与口腔黏膜增生和恶性变相关的CK19引起人们关注。CK19是构成细胞骨架的一种酸性多肽,是鳞状细胞癌中相对分子质量最小的细胞角蛋白。本实验结果发现,OSCC癌组织中CK19 mRNA的表达相对于正常口腔黏膜高1.85倍,与采用免疫组化、电泳和

Western杂交方法等研究的结果相同^[2];癌组织中CK19 mRNA的表达比癌旁组织高1.66倍,与钟来平等^[3]的研究结果相似。说明癌组织中CK19 mRNA的表达也高于癌旁组织,提示癌组织中CK19 mRNA的表达明显增加。

目前,CK19已经作为多种上皮来源的肿瘤微转移的一个标记物,分别用于检测多种上皮来源的肿瘤的淋巴结^[4-7]、骨髓^[8-10]、外周血^[11]中肿瘤的微转移,用于判断肿瘤的分期和预后。本研究对20例标本颈清扫的43枚淋巴结进行CK19 mRNA检测,9例患者颈清扫淋巴结中CK19 mRNA表达阳性,阳性率为45%,9例患者的22枚淋巴结中CK19 mRNA表达阳性率是81.8%,占20例患者43枚淋巴结的41.9%。作为结缔组织来源的淋巴结中出现了上皮来源的CK19 mRNA的表达,而在苏木精-伊红染色的病理切片中没有发现转移,提示淋巴结中CK19 mRNA的表达可以作为检测OSCC淋巴结微转移的指标之一,运用FQ-PCR法检测淋巴结中CK19 mRNA的表达来检测OSCC的淋巴结微转移比普通病理法检测更灵敏。

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方法都存在着缺陷,特别是当用于胚胎研究时,如基因敲除能从根本上完全消除目标基因活性,但可能不适用于研究特定基因在特定胚胎发育阶段的功能,这包括一些控制发育与细胞分裂的基因与拷贝基因。同时,由于反义RNA技术对内源性基因表达的抑制较弱,往往产生一些过渡性表型,误导对目标基因功能的判断。而最近出现的RNA干扰技术^[13-14]为从反向遗传学角度研究胚胎发育过程中未知基因的功能提供了新的方法和思路。

本研究成功构建了MTHFR的特异性siRNA真核表达载体,转染原代培养的MEPM细胞后,检测结果表明培养48 h及5 d后siRNA表达载体均能显著性的抑制MTHFR基因mRNA水平和蛋白水平的表达。构建的RNA干扰真核表达载体能明显干扰MTHFR mRNA及蛋白的表达,为进一步研究MTHFR的功能以及其调控胚胎腭突融合的机制奠定了基础。

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