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430例中国非小细胞肺癌患者 *EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF* 和 *PIK3CA* 基因突变状态及其临床意义

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancers, NSCLC)患者表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, *EGFR*)信号通路中*EGFR*、Kirsten 鼠肉瘤病毒癌基因(Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog, *KRAS*)、B-Raf 原癌基因丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶(B-Raf proto oncogene serine/threonine protein kinase, *BRAF*)和磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶 α 亚单位(phosphatidylinositol -4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha, *PIK3CA*)基因的突变状态及其临床意义,为酪氨酸酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)临床用药与科学研究提供依据。**方法:** 采用SurPlex-xTAG70plex液相芯片技术平台检测中国430例NSCLC患者的福尔马林固定石蜡包埋(formalin fixed paraffin embedded, FFPE)组织中*EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF*和*PIK3CA*基因的突变状态,分析基因的突变率及其与临床病理特征的关系。**结果:** *EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF*和*PIK3CA*的突变率分别为41.2%、7.9%、0.7%和3.7%。*EGFR*外显子19、21在女性患者中的突变率明显高于男性($P < 0.01$),在肺腺癌患者中的突变率明显高于其他类型肺癌($P < 0.01$),在无吸烟史患者中的突变率高于有吸烟史的患者($P < 0.01$)。相反地,*KRAS*突变在男性患者中的突变率高于女性($P < 0.05$),在肺腺癌中的突变率高于肺鳞癌($P < 0.005$),有吸烟史患者的突变率高于无吸烟史患者($P < 0.01$)。在肺腺癌患者中*PIK3CA*的突变率明显低于其他类型肺癌($P < 0.01$)。**结论:** *EGFR*和*KRAS*基因突变率与性别、组织学类型及吸烟史密切相关。在检测中发现*EGFR*和*KRAS*双突变,此外*PIK3CA*突变并非与*EGFR*和*KRAS*突变互斥。**[关键词]** *EGFR*信号通路;基因突变;非小细胞肺癌;分子标记;中国患者;液相芯片

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Clinical significance of *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *BRAF* and *PIK3CA* gene mutations in 430 Chinese patients with non-small cell lung cancer

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To provide guide for the clinical medication of *EGFR*-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) and discussion of their association with clinical pathological features, we investigated the amplification and mutation status of genes encoding epidermal growth factor receptor (*EGFR*), Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (*KRAS*), B-Raf proto oncogene serine/threonine protein kinase (*BRAF*) and phosphatidylinositol -4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha (*PIK3CA*) in NSCLC patients. **Methods:** *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *BRAF* and *PIK3CA* mutations in 430 randomly selected Chinese patients with NSCLC were analyzed by SurPlex-xTAG70plex platform. The relationship between the mutations and the clinicopathologic features was further evaluated. **Results:** The mutation rates of *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *BRAF* and *PIK3CA* were 41.2%, 7.9%, 0.7%, and 3.7% respectively in these patients. The mutation rates of *EGFR* exon 19 and 21 were higher in females than those in males ($P < 0.01$), significantly increased in adenocarcinomas compared to those in the other forms of lung cancers ($P < 0.01$), and risen markedly in non-smokers compared to those in smokers ($P <$

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0.01)。Conversely, the *KRAS* mutation rates were higher in males than those in females ($P < 0.05$), increased significantly in adenocarcinomas compared to those in the other forms of lung cancers ($P < 0.005$), and risen markedly in smokers compared to those in non-smokers ($P < 0.01$). The *PIK3CA* mutation rates were significantly lower in adenocarcinomas compared to those in the other forms of lung cancers ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The mutation rates of *EGFR* and *KRAS* in NSCLC are associated with gender, pathohistology, and smoking habits. Concurrent presence of *EGFR* and *KRAS* mutations was found in NSCLC from these patients, and the mutational statuses of *PIK3CA* and *EGFR* or *KRAS* were not mutually exclusive.

[**Key words**] *EGFR* signaling pathway; mutation; non-small cell lung cancer; biomarker; Chinese patient; liquidechip [Chin J Cancer Biother, 2015, 22(6): 734-739]

肺癌,尤其是非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancers, NSCLC)的病死率位于世界癌症致死率首位^[1]。表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)在细胞分化和增殖中起到重要作用,且在癌细胞中异常表达^[2-4],EGFR-酪氨酸酶抑制剂(EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI),如吉非替尼(Gefitinib)和埃克替尼(Icotinib),能作用于EGFR酪氨酸酶亚单元从而封闭EGFR信号通路。但在临床试验^[5-7]中只有部分患者对治疗应答。EGFR信号通路中存在的基因突变,如*EGFR*、Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (*KRAS*)、B-Raf proto oncogene serine/threonine protein kinase (*BRAF*)和phosphatidylinositol -4,5- bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha (*PIK3CA*)的突变与对EGFR-TKI的临床应答有关。*EGFR*外显子18、19或21突变导致下游信号通路产生变化^[8-10],并使癌细胞对TKI介导的细胞凋亡更为敏感,但是*EGFR*外显子20, *BRAF*, *KRAS*或*PIK3CA*在TKI治疗中起到抑制作用^[11-15]。因此,监控NSCLC患者以上基因的突变情况能大体识别EGFR-TKI获益人群。当前研究^[16-20]证明,*EGFR*激酶区突变在患肺腺癌、不吸烟的东亚女性人群中最为常见。针对EGFR信号通路下游各基因具体突变位点的突变情况,一直缺乏针对中国患者的同一样本多突变位点的并行分析。益善公司发明的SurPlex-xTAG70plex平台能同时检测包括*EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF*和*PIK3CA*突变在内的70多个突变位点,本研究用其分析了430例中国NSCLC患者的FFPE手术组织中*EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF*和*PIK3CA*基因的突变情况,以期为临床用药与科学研究提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2010年5月至2014年8月间广东药学院附属第一医院病理科收治的中国NSCLC患者原发灶或转移灶的FFPE手术组织样本430例。患者

年龄15~85岁,中位年龄58岁。在430例患者中,334例(77.7%)为腺癌(adenocarcinoma, ADC),96例(22.3%)为鳞癌(squamous carcinoma, SQC)。样本中不包含大细胞神经内分泌癌和良性肿瘤。205例为有吸烟史患者(47.7%),219例为无吸烟史患者(51.0%),6例未知(1.4%)。

1.2 SurPlex-xTAG70plex液相芯片技术平台检测*EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF*和*PIK3CA*在NSCLC组织中的突变情况分析

用Maxwell系统(Promega, GA, USA)提取组织切片(FFPE)的基因组DNA,其浓度采用Nanodrop 1000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, USA)测定。用Luminex 200检测*EGFR*外显子18、19、20、21, *KRAS*外显子2、3, *BRAF*外显子15和*PIK3CA*外显子9、20。检测主要分为5个步骤:(1)多重PCR扩增目的基因片段;(2)在反应体系中加入核酸外切酶I-虾碱性磷酸酶(EXO-SAP)去除多余核苷酸和引物;(3)等位基因特异引物延伸。为分辨不同类型的突变位点,针对每个目的基因序列设计特异等位基因特异性延伸(allele specific primer extension, ASPE)引物,引物的一端与目的基因序列特异性地结合, Tsp DNA聚合酶确保只延伸碱基100%吻合的引物-模板互补端。引物另一端连接着Tag标签序列,标签序列将与微球上特异的Anti-tag序列相结合;(4)与交联了特异探针的微球进行杂交反应;(5)Luminex阅读仪上读取数据:将杂交后的产物放入Luminex 200读取中位荧光强度(median fluorescence intensity, MFI)。DNA提取和前3步在独立的生产质量管理规范(good manufacturing practice, GMP)标准试验间进行。第4、5步在药品非临床研究质量管理规范性(good laboratory practice, GLP)实验室进行。以上所做突变分析均在益善测试中心完成^[21]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析。应用卡

方检验,如果列联表中有 20% 以上单元格的期望频数小于 5,则采取 Fisher 确切概率法。以 $P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 NSCLC 患者中 EGFR, KRAS, BRAF 和 PIK3CA 突变情况及具体位点突变情况

本次检测涉及 430 例样本。共 177 例检出 EGFR 突变(41.2%),其中,EGFR 外显子 18 突变 5 例(1.2%),外显子 19 突变 81 例(18.8%),外显子 20 突变 8 例(1.9%),外显子 21 突变 83 例(19.3%)。KRAS、BRAF 和 PIK3CA 突变率分别为 7.9%、0.7% 和 3.7%(表 1)。13 例(3.0%)出现多位点同时突变。其中,12 例(92.3%)双突变,1 例三突变。6 例(46.2%)EGFR 外显子 19 或外显子 21 突变的同时出现 PIK3CA 突变。1 例 EGFR 外显子 19 和 KRAS 双突变,1 例 KRAS 和 PIK3CA 双突变(表 2)。多突变样本采用常规 DNA 测序验证(图 1)。

表 1 430 名中国 NSCLC 患者中 EGFR、KRAS、BRAF、PIK3CA 突变率

Tab.1 Mutation status of EGFR, KRAS, BRAF and PIK3CA in 430 Chinese patients with NSCLC

Gene	No. of mutation	Percentage(%)
EGFR	177	41.2
exon 18	5	1.2
exon 19	81	18.8
exon 20	8	1.9
exon 21	83	19.3
KRAS	34	7.9
exon 2	32	7.4
exon 3	2	0.5
BRAF E15	3	0.7
PIK3CA	16	3.7
exon 9	11	2.6
exon 20	5	1.2

表 2 13 例 NSCLC 多基因突变患者统计

Tab. 2 Summary of 13 NSCLC patients with multiple mutations

Clinical characteristics				Mutation sites
No.	Age/gender	Histology	Smoking	
1	61/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 20 and 21
2	67/M	ADC	No	EGFR exon 21 and PIK3CA exon 9
3	61/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 19 and 20, and PIK3CA exon 20
4	50/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 19 and PIK3CA exon 9
5	77/M	Non- ADC	Yes	EGFR exon 21 and PIK3CA exon 20
6	45/M	ADC	Yes	EGFR exon 20 and 21
7	44/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 18 and 20
8	42/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 2 and PIK3CA exon 9
9	64/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 19 and 20
10	56/M	ADC	Yes	EGFR exon 19 and KRAS exon 2
11	55/F	SQC	No	EGFR exon 19 and PIK3CA exon 9
12	56/M	ADC	No	EGFR exon 19 and PIK3CA exon 9
13	71/F	ADC	No	EGFR exon 20 and 21

ADC: Adenocarcinoma; SQC: Squamous carcinoma; F: Female; M: Male

EGFR 基因中最普遍的突变型为外显子 21 的 L858R (CTG > CGG), 占到了 EGFR 所有突变的

46.5%。Del E746-A750(K745: AAA), del E746-A750 (K745:AAG), del L747-S752 ins S, del L747-

E749 ins P 和 del L747-T751 是外显子 19 的 5 种主要的框内缺失突变型(图 2A)。*KRAS* 外显子 2 主要的突变形式有 G12C, G12D, G12V, G12A; *PIK3CA* 外显子 9 主要的突变形式有 E545K, E542K, 外显子 20 主要的突变形式为 H1047R。所有检出的 *BRAF* 外显子 15 突变均为 V600E(图 2B)。

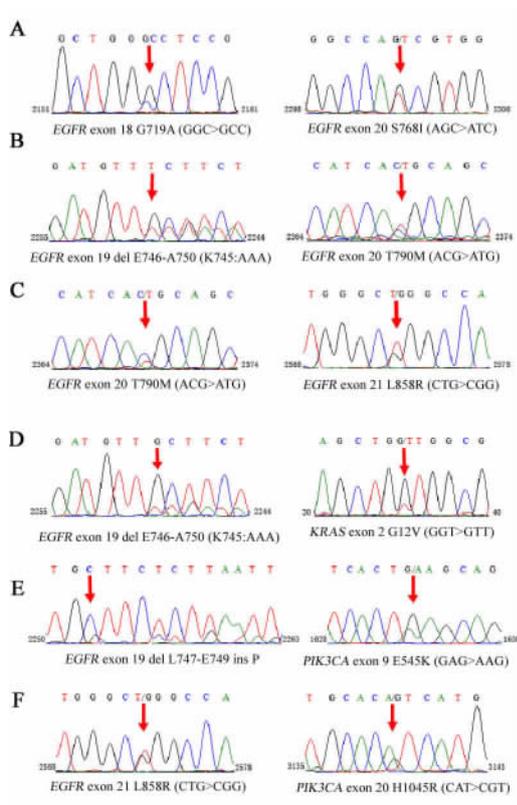


图 1 6 例多重突变样本的 DNA 测序分析

Fig. 1 DNA sequencing data of 6 specimens with multiple mutations

A: The specimen carrying both *EGFR* exon 18 G719A (GGC > GCC) and exon 20 S768I (AGC > ATC) mutations;
 B: The specimen carrying both *EGFR* exon 19 del E746-A750 (K745:AAA) and exon 20 T790M (ACG > ATG) mutations;
 C: The specimen carrying both *EGFR* exon 20 T790M (ACG > ATG) and exon 21 L858R (CTG > CGG) mutations;
 D: The specimen carrying both *EGFR* exon 19 del E746-A750 (K745:AAA) and *KRAS* exon 2 G12V (GGT > GTT) mutation;
 E: The specimen carrying both *EGFR* exon 19 del L747-E749 ins P and *PIK3CA* exon 9 E545K (GAG > AAG) mutations;
 F: The specimen carrying both *EGFR* exon 21 L858R (CTG > CGG) and *PIK3CA* exon 20 H1047R (CAT > CGT) mutations.
 Arrow points to mutations

2.2 患者临床特征与 *EGFR*, *KRAS*, *BRAF* 和 *PIK3CA* 突变的关系

如表 3, *EGFR* 外显子 19、21 在女性患者中的突变率高于男性(外显子 19, 28.3% vs 11.8%, $P < 0.001$; 外显子 21, 27.7% vs 13.0%, $P < 0.001$)。ADC 中的突变率高于其他肺癌亚型(外显子 19, 22.6% vs 6.3%, $P < 0.01$; 外显子 21, 22.5% vs 8.3%, $P < 0.01$)。不吸烟患者中高于吸烟者(外显子 19, 26.9% vs 10.7%, $P < 0.001$; 外显子 21, 28.3% vs 10.2%, $P < 0.01$)。*KRAS* 突变率在男性患者(10.2% 男性 vs 4.9% 女性, $P < 0.05$), ADC (9.9% ADC vs 1.0% 非 ADC, $P < 0.01$), 吸烟患者(11.7% 吸烟者 vs 4.6% 非吸烟者, $P < 0.01$)中较高。

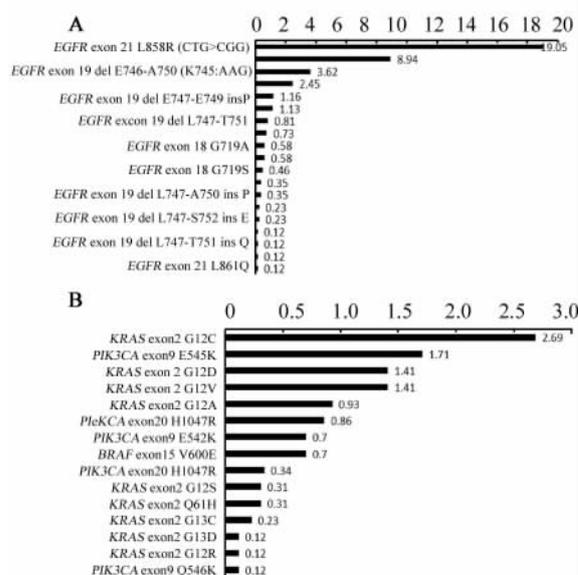


图 2 单基因突变频率 (n = 430, %)

Fig. 2 Frequency for mutations of individual genes (n = 430, %)

A: *EGFR* exons 18-21; B: *KRAS* exons 2 and 3, *BRAF* exon 15, and *PIK3CA* exons 9 and 20

3 讨论

本课题研究了 430 例中国 NSCLC 患者体细胞 *EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF* 和 *PIK3CA* 基因突变情况, 发现中国 NSCLC 患者 *EGFR*、*KRAS*、*BRAF* 和 *PIK3CA* 突变率与东亚患者类似^[6,22-28]。但是 *EGFR* 突变率高于高加索人, *KRAS* 突变率低于高加索人^[10,29-31]。王琼等^[32] 检测 260 例 NSCLC 患者肿瘤组织中的 *EGFR*(18、19、20 和 21 外显子)突变情况, 结果显

示,EGFR 基因突变检出率为 48.8%,与本文研究结果一致,这为解释中国患者对 EGFR-TKI 的高应答率提供了理论依据。

本研究显示,EGFR 外显子 19、21 突变与性别,病理类型和吸烟史有关,该发现已有许多研究证明^[9-10,33]。中国不吸烟肺癌患者明显多于北美及欧洲,例如,在中国女性人群中,由吸烟引起的肺癌发生率明显要低于北美及欧洲人群^[34]。需指出的是,虽然中国女性普遍不吸烟,但她们可能遭受二手烟危害。此外,环境污染可能在这些差异中起到重要

作用。

在 NSCLC 患者中同时存在 EGFR 和 KRAS 突变非常罕见。一直以来研究者^[26,35-38]均认同两者互斥。在 430 例样本中仅 1 例(0.2%)存在 EGFR 和 KRAS 双突变。此外,PIK3CA 突变并非与 EGFR 和 KRAS 突变互斥。研究^[39-40]报道,EGFR 外显子 20 的 T790M 突变与 EGFR-TKI 获得性耐药有关。这解释了为何在研究中发现 EGFR 外显子 20 通常与 EGFR 激活突变相关。

表 3 EGFR、KRAS、BRAF 和 PIK3CA 突变相关因素
Tab.3 Factors associated with mutations of EGFR, KRAS, BRAF and PIK3CA

Item	EGFR				KRAS				PIK3CA	
	Exon 19	P	Exon 20	P	Exon 21	P	Exon 2,3	P	Exon 9,20	P
Gender										
Famle	52/184	< 0.01	6/184	0.078	51/184	<0.01	9/184	<0.05	4/184	0.411
Male	29/246		2/246		32/246		25/246		12/246	
Pathology type										
ADC	75/334	<0.01	8/334	0.208	75/334	<0.01	33/334	<0.01	9/334	0.059
SQC	6/96		0/96		8/96		1/96		7/96	
Smoking										
Yes	22/205	< 0.01	2/205	0.287	21/205	<0.01	24/205	<0.01	9/205	0.614
No	59/219		6/219		62/219		10/219		7/219	

传统检测基因突变的方法主要是测序法,但由于肿瘤 DNA 的突变率不高,检测灵敏度不高。研究采用 SurPlex-xTAG70plex 液相芯片技术平台分析 430 个样本中,每个样本的 9 个基因,共 26 个突变位点。该平台对样本量要求低,且在降低检测误差的同时,能够发掘同一样本的多基因同时突变信息,为临床研究提供更多参考。

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