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· 临床研究 ·

PD-L1基因3' UTR单核苷酸多态性与膀胱尿路上皮癌关系的病例对照研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨免疫关卡点分子程序性死亡配体1(programmed death ligand 1, PD-L1)基因3'端非翻译区(3' untranslated region, 3'UTR)单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)与膀胱尿路上皮癌(bladder urothelial carcinoma, BUC)发病风险及临床病理特征之间的关系。方法: 采用病例-对照研究方法, PCR-LDR技术分别检测2013年6月至2015年12月在青岛大学附属医院泌尿外科住院手术治疗的213例BUC患者和251例同期健康体检者PD-L1基因3'UTR的rs4143815位点和rs2297136位点基因型分布频率, 采用卡方检验和非条件多因素Logistic回归分析不同基因型与BUC发病风险以及临床病理特征之间的关系。结果: BUC组PD-L1基因3'UTR的rs4143815位点基因型分布频率与对照组相比存在明显差异, GG基因型个体发生BUC的风险是CC基因型的2.83倍(95%CI: 1.82~4.64, P<0.01), 携带G突变基因(CG/GG基因型)个体BUC发病风险是CC型基因个体的1.53倍(95%CI: 1.01~2.24, P<0.01), 同时BUC组rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频率与BUC病理分级和临床分期具有相关性(P<0.05或P<0.01);而在rs2297136位点, BUC组和对照组基因型分布频率无显著差异, CC、CT及TT基因型个体之间发生BUC的风险亦无显著差异(均P>0.05)。结论: PD-L1基因3'UTR的rs4143815位点SNP与BUC的发病风险和恶性进展可能具有相关性。

[关键词] 膀胱肿瘤; 程序性死亡配体1; 3'端非翻译区; 单核苷酸多态性

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Research on clinicopathological relationship of SNP of PD-L1 gene 3' UTR with BUC by case-control studies

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[Abstract] Objective: To explore relationship between single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) gene, an immune checkpoint molecule, 3' untranslated region (3'UTR) and onset risk, clinical pathological features of bladder urothelial carcinoma (BUC). Methods: A case-control study was used. Polymerase chain reaction-ligase detection reaction (PCR-LDR) assay was used to detect the genotype distribution frequency of rs4143815 and rs2297136 locus in PD-L1 gene 3'UTR of the 213 patients with BUC who were hospitalized in Department of Urology Surgery, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University for surgical treatment during June 2013 to December 2015 and the 251 individuals for health examination during the same stage. A relationship between different genotypes and onset risk of BUC as well as clinicopathological features of the patients with BUC was analyzed by chi-square test and unconditional multivariate Logistic regression assay. Results: Significant differences of genotype frequencies at the rs4143815 loci were found between BUC cases and controls. Onset risk of BUC

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in the individuals carring GG genotype was 2.83 times (95%CI: 1.82-4.64, $P<0.01$) of the individuals carring CC genotype and onset risk of BUC in the individuals carring G mutation gene (CG/GG genotype) was 1.53 times (95% CI:1.01-2.24, $P<0.01$) of the individuals carring CC genotype. Furthermore in the BUC group, frequency of carring G mutation gene at the rs4143815loci was significantly correlated to pathological grade of BUC and clinical staging of the patients with BUC ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$). However at the rs2297136 loci, any significant difference of gnotype distribution frequency between the BUC group and the control group was not found. Onset risks of BUC among the individuals carring CC, CT and TT genotypes were not obviously different. **Conclusion:** SNP of rs4143815loci in *PD-L1* gene 3'UTR could closely related to onset rick and malignant progression of BUC.

[Key words] bladder tumor; programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1); 3' untranslated region (3'UTR); single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)

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膀胱尿路上皮癌(bladder urothelial carcinoma, BUC)是我国泌尿系统最常见的恶性肿瘤,且发病率呈逐年增高趋势^[1]。BUC的致病因素除了与外在环境因素密切相关外,遗传基因易感性及基因突变在BUC发生和发展中亦具有重要作用^[2]。程序性死亡配体-1(programmed death-ligand 1, *PD-L1*)是调节T细胞免疫应答的抑制性共刺激分子,也是近年来最受关注的参与肿瘤免疫逃逸的重要免疫关卡点分子之一。最近研究^[3]发现,*PD-L1*基因3'端非翻译区(3' untranslated region, 3'UTR)单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)与胃癌组织中*PD-L1*蛋白表达的上调及胃癌的发病风险密切相关。本课题前期研究^[4-5]发现,BUC组织中存在着*PD-L1*表达明显上调并且与BUC的发生发展密切相关,但是*PD-L1*基因3'UTR区域SNP与BUC的关系目前国内尚缺乏相关研究。为此,本研究对BUC患者和正常对照中*PD-L1*基因3'UTR区域rs4143815和rs2297136位点基因多态性进行检测与分型,以探讨*PD-L1*基因3'UTR区域SNP与BUC遗传易感性的关系,从而为探讨BUC的发病机制、诊断及预防提供实验依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2013年6月至2015年12月在青岛大学附属医院泌尿外科住院手术的膀胱癌患者213例作为BUC组,采血前未经化疗、放疗,术后病理确诊为BUC。随机选取无职业暴露史、无恶性肿瘤家族史,排除膀胱及其他部位恶性肿瘤的同期健康体检者251例作为对照组,对照组的性别和年龄分组与BUC组无显著性差异(表1)。入选本研究吸烟者定义为吸烟≥10支/d或戒烟<1年。本研究按照国家人类基

因组研究伦理准则进行,所有入选者均签署知情同意书,并呈报医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 DNA提取

采集受试者外周静脉血5 ml,用DNA分离试剂盒(美国Gentra公司)从血液样本提取基因组DNA,经DNA定量和纯度分析后-20℃保存备用。

1.3 *PD-L1*基因3'UTR的SNP位点选取及引物设计和合成

根据NCBI dbSNP数据库以及ENSEMBL数据库查询*PD-L1*基因3'UTR的SNP位点,并综合利用miRanda、TargetScan、Diana、microInspector在线软件,得到结合自由能总值及人群中的频率评估可能的miRNA结合位点,同时参阅相关文献,最终确定了rs4143815和rs2297136两个检测位点。引物由上海捷瑞生物公司合成,rs4143815引物上游序列:5'-AAATCATCCATTGCTCATCCTA-3',下游序列:5'-GACAAGAACCTCACAGACTCA-3';片段长度197 bp。rs2297136引物上游序列:5'-CTGTTTGACTCCATCTTCTTC-3',下游序列:5'-GAGACGTA-ATCCAGCATTGG-3';片段长度207 bp。

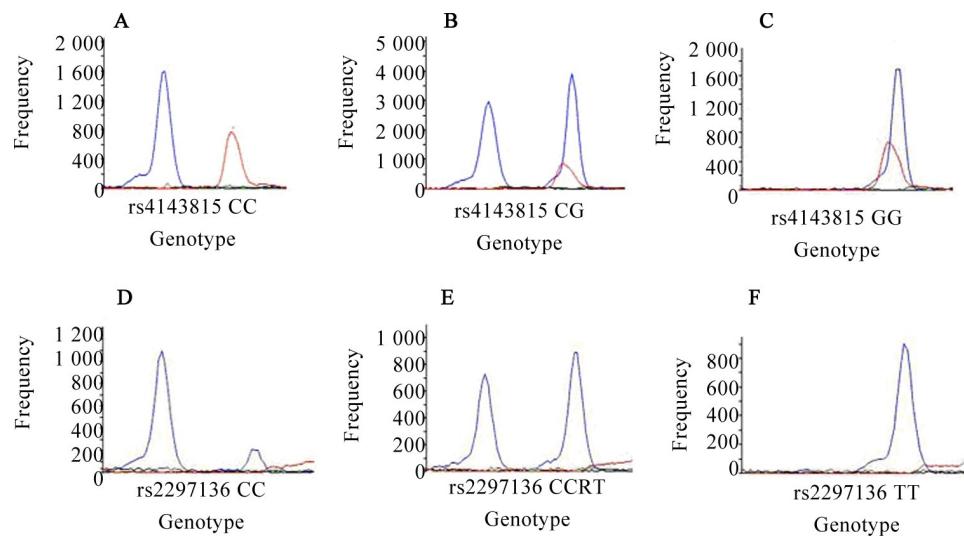
1.4 SNP位点基因型分析

采用PCR-LDR技术对rs4143815和rs2297136两个位点进行基因分型。PCR反应条件:94℃预变性3 min;94℃ 15 s;55℃ 15 s;72℃ 30 s;35个循环;72℃延伸3 min。DNA探针由上海捷瑞生物公司合成,rs4143815位点探针序列TC: TGCCTCCACT-CAATGCCCTCAATTTC, TG: TTTTGCCCTCCACTCA ATGCCCTCAATTG, TR: - P- TTTTCTGCATGACT-GAGAGTCTCAG-FAM-。rs2297136位点探针序列TC: TTTTCCCACATTGCCCTGCATCCCACGGGC, TT: TTTTTTCCCACATTGCCCTGCATCCCACGG GT, TR: - P- CCATTCCCTCCTCTTGTACGCTCA

TTT-FAM-。LDR 反应条件:94 ℃ 30 s, 56 ℃ 3 min, 共30个循环, 反应产物经3730测序仪检测分型。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0统计软件处理数据, 基因型分布采用Hardy-Weinberg平衡检验是否符合遗传平衡, 非条件多因素Logistic回归分析各种基因型与BUC发病风险的关联强度, 采用比值比(odds ratio, OR)及其95% CI表示, 用卡方检验分析突变基因频率与BUC临床病理特征的关系, 以 $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。



A: CC genotype of rs4143815; B: CG genotype of rs4143815; C: GG genotype of rs4143815;
D: CC genotype of rs2297136; E: CT genotype of rs2297136; F: TT genotype of rs2297136

图1 PD-L1基因3'UTR区域rs4143815和rs2297136 SNP位点的基因分型

Fig. 1 Genotype of rs4143815 and rs2297136 SNP loci in the PD-L1 gene 3' UTR

表1 BUC患者和健康对照人群的一般情况[n(%)]

Tab. 1 Characteristics of the patients with BUC and healthy individuals[n(%)]

Item	BUC	Control	<i>P</i>
Gender			
Male	150 (70.4)	174 (69.3)	0.839
Femal	63 (29.6)	77 (30.7)	
Age (t/a)			
<60	76 (35.7)	102 (40.6)	0.293
≥60	137 (64.3)	149 (59.4)	
Smoking status			
Smoker	118 (55.4)	106 (42.2)	0.005
Nonsmoker	95 (44.6)	145 (57.8)	

2.2 PD-L1基因3'UTR区域SNP位点不同基因型个体BUC发病风险有差异

2 结 果

2.1 PD-L1基因3'UTR区域SNP位点的基因型

基因分型结果(图1)显示,PD-L1基因3'UTR区域rs4143815位点存在CC、CG和GG 3种基因型,出现G等位基因为突变型,其中CC基因型142例、CG基因型183例、GG基因型139例。rs2297136位点存在CC、CT和TT 3种基因型,出现T等位基因为突变型,其中CC基因型317例、CT基因型110例、TT基因型37例。

各组进行Hardy-Weinberg遗传平衡检验结果(表2)表明,rs4143815位点和rs2297136位点基因型分布频率符合遗传平衡,具有良好的人群代表性。BUC组和对照组rs4143815位点基因型分布频率存在明显差异。调整年龄、性别和吸烟情况等因素后,GG基因型个体发生BUC的风险与CC基因型相比明显升高(调整后 $OR=2.83$, 95%CI:1.82~4.64, $P<0.01$),CG基因型个体发生BUC的风险与CC基因型相比无显著性差异($P>0.05$),携带G突变基因的个体(CG/GG)发生BUC的发病风险是正常CC基因型个体的1.53倍($P<0.01$, 95%CI:1.01~2.24)。而BUC组和对照组rs2297136位点基因型分布频率无明显差异,TT基因型个体和CT基因型个体发生BUC的风险与CC基因型相比均无显著性差异(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.3 rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频率与BUC病理分级和临床分期显著相关

携带rs4143815位点G突变基因频率和BUC临床病理特征关系分析结果(表3)显示,高级别BUC患者rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频率明显高于低级别BUC患者(84.5% vs 69.7%, $P<0.05$);T₂-T₄期BUC患者rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频率亦显著高于Tis-T₁期BUC患者(88.9% vs 69.6%, $P<$

0.01);而肿瘤直径<3 cm患者与肿瘤直径≥3 cm患者之间携带G突变基因频率则无明显差异($P>0.05$),提示BUC组rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频率与BUC的病理分级和临床分期关系密切,而与肿瘤大小无明显相关性。

表2 *PD-L1*基因3' UTR区域rs4143815和rs2297136 SNP位点与BUC易感性的关系

Tab. 2 Relationship between genotype of rs4143815 and rs2297136 SNP loci in *PD-L1* gene 3' UTR and susceptibility of BUC

SNP	Genotype	BUC n (%)	Control n (%)	P	Crude OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR 95% CI)	P
rs4143815	CC	54 (25.4)	88 (35.1)	0.293	1		1	
	CG	71 (33.3)	112 (44.6)		1.06(0.63~1.52)	0.382	1.05(0.62~1.51)	0.375
	GG	88 (41.3)	51 (20.3)		2.86 (1.85~4.67)	0.000	2.83(1.82~4.64)	0.000
	G allele	159 (74.6)	153 (64.9)		1.54(1.02~2.25)	0.007	1.53(1.01~2.24)	0.007
rs2297136	CC	143 (67.1)	174 (69.3)	0.094	1		1	
	CT	52 (24.4)	58 (23.1)		1.02(0.62~1.48)	0.864	1.01(0.60~1.46)	0.823
	TT	18 (8.5)	19 (7.6)		1.58(1.06~2.30)	0.206	1.52(1.03~2.25)	0.195
	T allele	70 (32.9)	77 (30.7)		1.08(0.72~1.56)	0.657	1.10 (0.76~1.57)	0.617

表3 rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频率与BUC患者临床病理特征的关系

Tab. 3. Relationship between frequency carrying G mutant gene of rs4143815 and clinic-pathological features of the patients with BUC

Features	Total (N)	G mutant gene carrier		P
		n (%)	P	
Grade				
Low	142	99(69.72)	0.02	
High	71	60(84.51)		
T stage				
Tis-T1	148	103(69.59)	0.003	
T2-T4	63	56(88.89)		
Tumor size (d/cm)				
<3	145	112(77.24)	0.238	
≥3	68	47(69.12)		

3 讨论

PD-L1又称为B7-H1,其与受体PD-1结合可以为T细胞活化提供抑制性信号,抑制T细胞活化,诱导效应T细胞凋亡,从而抑制T细胞免疫应答。有研究^[6-8]发现,大多数肿瘤组织中存在着PD-L1表达上

调,肿瘤细胞可以利用PD-L1/PD-1通路对免疫细胞进行“反攻击”,从而发生免疫逃逸。本课题组前期研究^[4-5]发现,BUC中存在着PD-L1蛋白表达明显上调,并且与BUC的临床病理学指标和预后密切相关。目前肿瘤组织中PD-L1表达上调的机制尚未完全阐明,但也有研究^[9]报道,转录后调控在调节机体PD-L1表达中发挥了极为重要的作用。miRNA是一种内源性长度约为22个核苷酸的非编码单链RNA分子,可以通过与靶基因mRNA的3'UTR结合,在转录后水平降解mRNA或抑制翻译,从而调节基因的表达,是目前发现的最常见内源性转录后调控因子^[10-12]。miRNA与靶基因结合的关键部位称为“种子区域”,与mRNA的3'UTR通过碱基配对结合。目前研究^[13-14]发现,3'UTR区域的SNP可能会通过影响miRNA的功能从而参与靶基因的表达调控。

本研究检测213例BUC患者和251例非肿瘤患者PD-L1基因3'UTR区域rs4143815和rs2297136位点的多态性,发现BUC组和对照组rs4143815位点基因型分布频率存在明显差异。调整年龄、性别和吸烟情况等因素后,GG基因型个体发生BUC的风险是CC基因型的2.83倍,而携带G突变基因个体(CG/GG)发生BUC的发病风险是C等位基因个体的1.53倍。同时BUC组rs4143815位点携带G突变基因频

率与BUC的病理分级和临床分期具有明显的相关性,提示PD-L1基因3'UTR区域rs4143815位点SNP与BUC的发病风险和恶性进展可能具有密切的相关性。已有研究^[15]证实,rs4143815位于miR-570结合位点的种子序列,而miR-570能在转录后水平明显降低胃癌和乳腺癌细胞表面PD-L1蛋白的表达。最近,Wang等^[3]发现,rs4143815位点C/G多态性能够影响miR-570与PD-L1基因3'UTR区域的结合,进而影响miR-570对PD-L1 mRNA的降解作用,从而导致胃癌细胞表面PD-L1蛋白表达上调。据此推测PD-L1基因3'UTR区域SNP与BUC的发病风险和恶性进展密切相关的机制可能与miRNA对PD-L1基因表达调控受抑,BUC组织中PD-L1蛋白表达上调,进而触发PD-L1介导的肿瘤免疫逃逸机制有关。

本研究是PD-L1基因3'UTR区域SNP与BUC发生发展关系的初步研究,存在样本数较少的缺陷;同时由于是以医院为基础的病例对照研究,可能亦存在选择性偏差。因此,关于PD-L1基因3'UTR区域SNP与BUC关系的研究仍需要进一步深入扩展,而不同基因之间,基因与环境因素之间的交互作用也有待进一步研究。

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文稿中统计学符号规范化书写的要求

本刊严格遵守国家标准GB 3358-93《统计学术语》的有关规定。为此,请作者书写统计学符号时注意以下要求:(1)样本的算术平均数用英文小写 \bar{x} ,不用大写 X ,也不用Mean或 M ;(2)标准差用英文小写 s ,不用SD;(3)标准误用英文小写 $s_{\bar{x}}$,不用SE;(4) t 检验用英文小写 t ;(5) F 检验用英文大写 F ;(6)卡方检验用希文小写 χ^2 ;(7)相关系数用英文小写 r ;(8)自由度用希文小写 v ;(9)样本数用英文小写 n ;(10)概率用英文大写 P ;(11)以上符号 \bar{x} 、 s 、 $s_{\bar{x}}$ 、 t 、 F 、 χ^2 、 r 、 v 、 n 、 P 均为斜体。请作者注意遵照执行。

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