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· 临床研究 ·

lncRNA AK093987 在结肠癌组织中的表达及其临床意义

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨长链非编码核糖核酸AK093987(lncRNA AK093987)在结肠癌组织中的表达及其临床意义。方法: 收集2011年1月至2015年12月四川内江市第一人民医院收治的65例结肠癌患者的肿瘤组织及癌旁组织和15例先天性巨结肠和各种原因结肠破裂穿孔、肠扭转、嵌顿疝患者的正常结肠组织。通过Real-time PCR法检测lncRNA AK093987在65例结肠癌组织、癌旁正常组织及结肠癌细胞中的表达,CCK8法检测转染siRNA AK093987下调lncRNA AK093987表达的结肠癌LoVo细胞的增殖。采用Chi-Square检验和Kaplan-Meier法分别分析lncRNA AK093987表达与临床病理参数、生存时间和预后的关系。Cox回归分析影响结肠癌患者DFS和OS的因素。**结果:** lncRNA AK093987在结肠癌组织中的表达明显高于癌旁组织和正常结肠组织(7.125 ± 1.398 vs 1.058 ± 0.070 、 1.092 ± 0.049 , 均 $P < 0.01$)。下调lncRNA AK093987表达的结肠癌LoVo细胞增殖显著降低($P < 0.05$)。lncRNA AK093987的表达与疾病分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移、肿瘤分化、血清CEA水平和生存状态明显相关(均 $P < 0.05$);而与患者的性别、年龄及肿瘤部位无显著相关(均 $P > 0.05$);高表达lncRNA AK093987患者的中位DFS和OS均较低表达者明显缩短[DFS:(13.00 ± 1.49) vs (27.01 ± 1.87)个月; OS: (27.00 ± 3.32) vs (43.72 ± 3.08)个月, 均 $P < 0.01$];lncRNA AK093987的表达、远处转移及临床分期是结肠癌独立的预后因素($P < 0.05$)。此外, 下调lncRNA AK093987的表达能够明显抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖。**结论:** lncRNA AK093987参与结肠癌的发生发展,lncRNA AK093987的表达与疾病分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移、肿瘤分化、血清CEA水平和患者生存状态有关,可作为潜在的结肠癌诊断和预后评估的分子标志物。

[关键词] 长链非编码核糖核酸 AK093987; 结肠癌; 无进展生存时间; 总生存时间

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Expression of lncRNA AK093987 in colon carcinoma tissue and its clinical significance

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore expression of long strand non-coding ribonucleic acid (lncRNA) AK093987 in colon carcinoma tissues and its clinical significance. **Methods:** Cancer and para-cancer tissues of the 65 patients with carcinoma of colon who hospitalized in the 1st People's Hospital of Neijiang, Sichuan, during January 2011 to December 2015, as well as normal colon tissues of the 15 patients with congenital dilatation of colon, and perforation of colon, colonial twist and incarcerated hernia caused by various reasons were collected. Expressions of lncRNA AK093987 in cancer and para-cancer tissues of the 65 patients with carcinoma of colon and the colon cancer cells were detected by RT-PCR assay. Proliferation of the colon cancer LoVo cells that were transfected with siRNA AK093987 to down-regulate expression of lncRNA AK093987 was tested by CCK8 assay. Chi-Square test and Kaplan-Meier assay were used respectively to analyze association of expression of lncRNA AK093987 with clinical features, survival and prognosis of the patients with carcinoma of colon. The factors affecting DFS and OS of the patients with carcinoma of colon were analyzed by Cox regression analysis. **Results:** Expression of lncRNA AK093987 in the cancer tissues of colon was obviously higher than those in the para-cancer tissue and the normal colon tissues (7.125 ± 1.398 vs 1.058 ± 0.070 and 1.092 ± 0.049 , all $P < 0.01$). Proliferation of the LoVo cells down-regulated by siRNA AK093987 was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Expression of lncRNA AK093987 was significantly associated with clinical features, survival and prognosis of the patients with carcinoma of colon ($P < 0.05$). The factors influencing DFS and OS of the patients with carcinoma of colon were analyzed by Cox regression analysis. **Conclusion:** lncRNA AK093987 may play an important role in the development of colon carcinoma, and lncRNA AK093987 may be a potential molecular marker for diagnosis and prognosis of colon carcinoma.

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lating expression of lncRNA AK093987 significantly reduced ($P<0.05$). Expression of lncRNA AK093987 was remarkably related to clinical staging, metastasis of lymph node, distant metastasis, differentiation of tumor, serum CEA level and survival status of the patients with carcinoma of colon (all $P<0.05$). DFS and OS medians of the patients with high expression of lncRNA AK093987 were significantly shortened than those in the patients with low expression of lncRNA AK093987 (DFS: [13.00±1.49] months vs [27.01±1.87] months; OS: [27.00±3.32] months vs [43.72±3.08] months, all $P<0.01$). Expression of lncRNA AK093987, distant metastasis and clinical staging were the independent prognostic factors of the patients with colon cancer ($P<0.05$). In addition, down-regulation of lncRNA AK093987 did evidently inhibit proliferation of the colon cancer LoVo cells. **Conclusion:** lncRNA AK093987 might involve in development of the colon cancer. Expression of lncRNA AK093987 could be obviously correlated to clinical staging, metastasis of lymph node, distant metastasis, differentiation of tumor, serum CEA level and survival status of the patients with colon cancer, which might be a potential molecular marker for diagnosis and prognosis assessment of the colon carcinoma.

[Key words] long strand non-coding ribonucleic acid AK093987 (lncRNA AK093987); colon cancer; progression free survival (PFS); overall survival (OS)

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近年来,结直肠癌在我国的发病率和病死率呈逐年上升趋势^[1-2],但其发病机制目前尚未完全阐明^[3]。随着非编码RNA(noncoding RNA, ncRNA)研究的不断深入,发现ncRNA(主要包括micmRNA、lncRNA等)在肿瘤的发生、发展、转移、凋亡中起重要作用,具有作为肿瘤诊断、预后判断分子标志物的潜力,其表达水平与多种肿瘤的临床病理特征以及预后相关^[4-6]。研究其在结肠癌发生发展中的作用及相关性将为结肠癌的早期诊断及治疗提供新方向。本课题组前期通过lncRNA芯片发现lncRNA AK09398在结肠癌组织标本中的表达较正常癌旁组织明显增高,提示lncRNA AK09398可能与结肠癌的发生发展相关。本研究通过qRT-PCR方法检测lncRNA AK09398在结肠癌患者癌组织及其对应的癌旁组织中的表达情况,并分析其与患者临床病理特征的关系,揭示lncRNA AK09398在结肠癌中的可能作用,探讨lncRNA AK09398在结肠癌诊断及预后评估中的潜在作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2011年1月至2015年12月我院收治的65例结肠癌患者的肿瘤组织及癌旁组织标本,其中50例来源于结肠癌患者手术切除的组织标本,15例取自结肠癌IV期患者肠镜活检标本,同期收集15例先天性巨结肠和各种原因导致的结肠破裂穿孔、肠扭转、嵌顿疝患者的正常结肠组织。所有患者获取标本前均未行抗肿瘤治疗,术前均抽血送本院检验科

免疫荧光法测定CEA值。所有组织标本在术后半小时内获取后液氮保存备用。所有入选病例入院后即刻采集静脉血血清,置于-20℃冰箱备用。患者临床资料见表1。所有患者出院后均随访,初次随访时间为手术或病理活检日期,至末次随访2016年8月31日截止,患者存活45例,死亡病例20例,无失访患者。所有研究对象均签署知情同意书,并经医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 细胞株及细胞培养

人正常结肠上皮NCM460细胞株及结肠癌LoVo细胞株均购自美国ATCC。细胞置于含10%胎牛血清的RPMI 1640培养基中,于5%CO₂、37℃、饱和湿度的无菌恒温箱内培养。根据不同细胞的生长情况定期换液和传代。

1.3 主要试剂

TRIZOL购自美国Invitrogen公司,AMV逆转录试剂盒、2*SYBR Green PCR Master Mix试剂盒购自大连宝生生物(Takala)公司,si-AK093987或si-NC由大连宝生生物(Takala)公司,CCK8试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物技术公司,LipofectamineTM 2000购自美国Invitrogen公司。

1.4 细胞转染

实验分转染AK093987siRNA的si-AK093987组、转染阴性siRNA的si-NC组和未转染的LoVo细胞的空白对照(control)组。将LoVo细胞置于6孔板中培养,待细胞生长到汇合60%时,依照LipofectamineTM 2000转染说明书操作。将含LipofectamineTM 2000的培养液与含AK093987 siRNA或siRNA

的培养液混合。吸干6孔板中培养液,将含Lipofectamine2000与SiRNA的混合培养液加入6孔板。放置于37℃、5%CO₂温箱中培养48~72 h,收集细胞,提取RNA备用。

表1 结肠癌患者组织lncRNA AK093987的表达与病理特征的关系(N=65, n)

Tab. 1 Relationship of lncRNA AK093987 expression with pathological characteristics of the patients with colorectal cancer(N=65, n)

Clinicopathologic feature	lncRNA AK093987		χ^2	P
	Low	High		
Case	30	35		
Age(t/a)			0.006	0.939
<50	14	16		
≥50	16	19		
Gender			0.001	0.969
Male	17	20		
Female	13	15		
Differentiation			5.464	0.019
Well	19	12		
Poor and mucinous adenocarcinoma	11	23		
Tumor site			0.654	0.419
Right	15	14		
Left	15	21		
Clinical stage			16.961	0.001
I	5	2		
II	13	7		
III	9	11		
IV	3	12		
Lymph node metastasis			20.872	<0.001
Yes	7	28		
No	23	7		
Distant metastasis			5.367	0.021
Yes	3	12		
No	27	23		
Serum CEA[ρ _B (ng·ml ⁻¹)]			11.164	0.001
<5	8	10		
≥5	4	43		
Survival status			5.202	0.023
Survival	25	20		
Death	5	15		

1.5 Real-time PCR 检测lncRNA AK093987表达水平

用TRIzol试剂常规提取结肠癌组织、癌旁组织标本及LoVo细胞、NCM460细胞和转染si-AK093987或si-NC后的LoVo细胞中的总RNA,按AMV逆转录试剂盒说明书操作将总RNA逆转录成cDNA,按照SYBR Green PCR Master Mix Real-time PCR,采用2xSYBR Green PCR Master Mix Real-time PCR,取适量cDNA作为模板,引物浓度0.4 μmol/L,15 μl体

系进行扩增,检测结肠癌组织、癌旁正常组织、LoVo细胞、NCM460细胞和转染si-AK093987或si-NC后的LoVo细胞,每个设置3个平行孔,根据目标基因设计相应上、下游引物序列,以GAPDH作为内参照。AK093987: F: 5'-GGACCTGACTCTCCAGGAATC-3', R: 5'-CTAGGCATCTGACCAGCTCAC-3'; GAPDH: F: 5'-GTCAACGGATTGGTCTGTAT T-3', R: 5'-AGTCTTCTGGTGGC AGTGAT-3'。PCR扩增条件是:95℃10 min后,95℃15 s,60℃30 s,72℃30 s共40个循环。lncRNA AK093987表达水平用公式RQ=2^{-ΔΔct}计算。

1.6 CCK8法检测细胞增殖

采用LipofectamineTM2000将si-AK093987或si-NC转染入LoVo细胞,取对数生长期稳定表达的AK093987的LoVo细胞,接种于96孔板(2.0×10³/孔),每分别于0、12、24、36、48和72 h,每孔加入CCK8溶液20 μl,37℃继续孵育4 h,用酶联免疫检测仪测定450 nm的各孔光密度(D)值,每个时间点测4个孔的D值,取平均值,以细胞培养时间为横坐标绘制细胞生长曲线。每个样品设3个平行孔,实验重复3次。

1.7 统计学处理

采用SPSS13.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料用()表示。癌组织、癌旁组织和正常组织lncRNA AK093987 mRNA表达差异采用t检验或One way ANOVA分析。用Chi-Square检验分析lncRNA AK093987表达水平与患者临床病理参数间的关系;lncRNA AK093987表达与患者生存时间及预后的关系采用Kaplan-Meier法分析,应用Cox比例风险模型分析影响结肠癌患者预后因素,以P<0.05或P<0.01表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 结肠癌组织lncRNA AK093987 mRNA表达显著升高

Real-time PCR检测lncRNA AK093987 mRNA表达结果(图1)显示,结肠癌组织lncRNA AK093987 mRNA表达水平比癌旁组织和正常结肠组织显著升高(7.125 ± 1.398 vs 1.058 ± 0.070 、 1.092 ± 0.049 , P<0.01)。

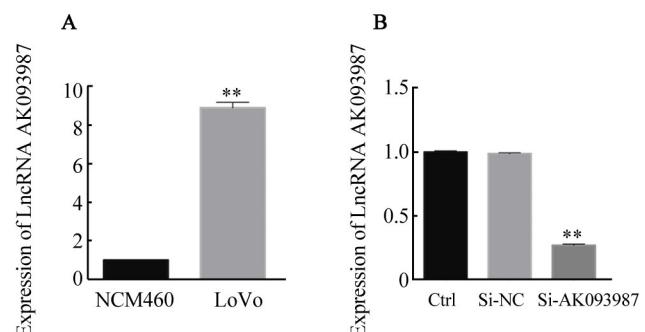
2.2 下调结肠癌细胞lncRNA AK093987表达抑制LoVo细胞的增殖

Real-time PCR法检测lncRNA AK093987在正常结肠上皮NCM460细胞株及结肠癌LoVo细胞株表达

结果(图2A)发现,结肠癌LoVo细胞lncRNA AK093987表达较正常结肠上皮NCM460细胞明显增高($P<0.05$)。转染si-AK093987或si-NC后,si-AK093987组LoVo细胞AK093987mRNA表达水平较si-NC组明显降低($P<0.05$,图2B)。CCK8检测细胞增殖结果(图2C)提示,转染si-AK093987后LoVo细胞增殖较对照组和si-NC组显著降低($P<0.05$)。

2.3 结肠癌患者肿瘤组织lncRNA AK093987高表达与疾病分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移、肿瘤分化和血清CEA水平及生存状态显著相关

lncRNA AK093987表达以RQ值中位数7.125为界划分,RQ值 <7.125 为低表达组,RQ值 ≥7.125 为高表达组。Kaplan-Meier法分析lncRNA AK093987表达与患者临床特征、生存时间及预后关系,结果(表1)发现lncRNA AK093987表达与患者的性别、年龄及肿瘤部位无关(均 $P>0.05$);与患者的疾病分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移、肿瘤分化和血清CEA水平及生存状态有关(均 $P<0.05$)。



$^{**}P<0.01$ vs NCM460 or Ctrl and Si-NC groups

A: Expressions of lncRNA AK093987 mRNA in the NCM460 and the LoVo cell lines;

B: Expressions of lncRNA AK093987 mRNA in LoVo cells of the various groups;

C: Proliferation abilities of the LoVo cells in the various groups

图2 不同组结肠癌细胞lncRNA AK093987mRNA表达和细胞增殖情况

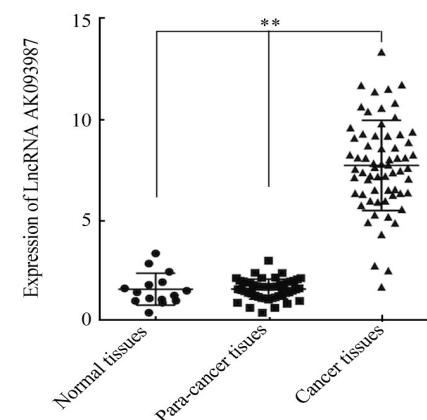
Fig. 2 Expressions of lncRNA AK093987mRNA and proliferation status of the LoVo cells in the various groups

2.4 lncRNA AK093987高表达缩短结肠癌患者的生存时间

Kaplan-Meier法分析结果(图3)显示,lncRNA AK093987高表达患者的中位无进展生存时间(PFS)较低表达者缩短[(13.00±1.49)个月 vs (27.01±1.87)个月, $P<0.01$];lncRNA AK093987低表达患者的总生存时间(OS)较高表达者明显延长[(43.72±3.08)个月 vs (27.00±3.32)个月, $P<0.01$]。结果说明lncRNA AK093987高表达患者的生存时间缩短。

2.5 预后影响因素分析

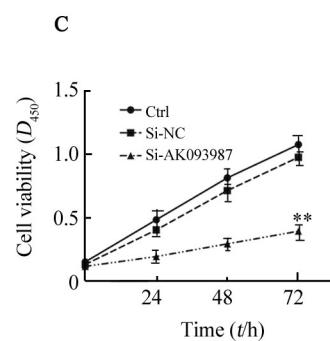
多因素Cox回归分析结果(表2)显示,lncRNA



$^{**}P<0.01$ vs Para-cancer and Normal tissues

图1 qRT-PCR法检测lncRNA AK093987mRNA在癌旁组织、正常结肠组织及结肠癌组织中的表达

Fig. 1 The expressions of lncRNA AK093987mRNA in para-carcinoma, normal colon and colon carcinoma tissues detected by Real-time PCR



AK093987表达、远处转移、血清CEA水平及临床分期和结肠癌患者DFS和OS显著相关($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),是影响结肠癌预后的独立因素。

3 讨论

结肠癌(colon cancer)是胃肠道常见的恶性肿瘤。发病率在我国位于恶性肿瘤第3~5位,术后5年生存率60%左右^[7-8]。结肠癌的病因及发病机制尚未完全明确,发病率、病死率仍然居高不下^[10]。近1/2患者发现时已经有转移^[11]。且1/3以上患者在手术后复发^[12-13]。结肠癌患者死亡原因主要是复发和转移,近

年来,发病率有上升趋势^[9]。因此,提高结肠癌早期诊断率、寻找新的分子靶向治疗药物及转移、复发预警指标等已成为当今结肠癌研究中亟待解决的重大问题。

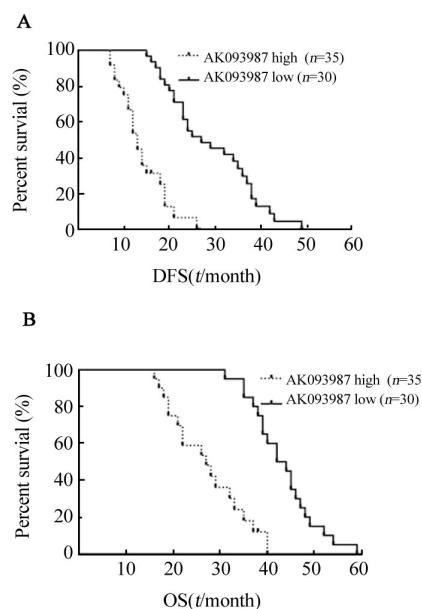


图3 lncRNA AK093987 表达与结肠癌患者中位 PFS(A)及OS(B)的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship of lncRNA AK093987 expressions with PFS (A) and OS (B) of the patients with colon cancer

lncRNA 是由基因间序列或编码蛋白基因内序列

转录产生,是生物进化过程中的分子标记物,与生命现象复杂程度密切相关。人类的编码基因数量几乎与低等生物线虫相近,然而,其基因组数量却是线虫的30多倍;而ncRNA的数量占整个人类基因转录本的99%,其作为“幕后推手”几乎参与了所有表观遗传学调控,提示ncRNA在高级真核生物的复杂生命活动(包括各类疾病)中具有重要作用^[14-15]。与蛋白编码基因比较,它具有明显的发育阶段特异性和组织特异性^[16]。它的功能和作用机制多样,可以通过多个层面和多个角度调节蛋白编码基因的表达^[17-18]。lncRNA作为近年来新发现的一类调控型ncRNA已成为肿瘤生物学领域的研究热点,其与肿瘤关系的研究还处于起步阶段。关于lncRNA AK09398在结肠癌中的功能研究,目前国内外相关报道较少。本研究结果lncRNA AK093987在结肠癌组织标本中的表达较癌旁组织明显增高,lncRNA AK093987的表达与疾病分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移、肿瘤分化、血清CEA水平和生存状态显著相关,而与患者的性别、年龄及肿瘤部位无关;高表达lncRNA AK093987患者的中位OS和DFS均较低表达患者显著缩短;lncRNA AK093987的表达、远处转移及临床分期是结肠癌独立的预后判断因素。本研究结果提示,lncRNA AK093987是结肠癌预后不良的影响因子,参与调节结肠癌的发生发展,可作为潜在的结肠癌诊断和预后评估分子标志物。但lncRNA AK09398在调节结肠癌预后中的具体作用机制及参与的信号通路,尚需进一步深入研究。

表 2 COX多因素分析影响结肠癌患者DFS和OS的因素

Tab. 2 Influence factors of progression free survival and overall survival time for the patients with colon cancer analyzed by COX multivariate

Clinical features	DFS			OS		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
Ages(t/a)(≥50 vs <50)	1.003	0.673-1.982	0.162	1.010	0.690-1.375	0.146
Gender(Male vs Female)	1.350	0.672-2.013	0.302	1.007	0.590-1.264	0.165
Clinical stages(III-IV vs I-II)	3.741	2.310-5.794	0.001	3.011	1.974-5.460	0.001
Lymph node metastasis(Yes vs No)	1.258	0.761-2.954	0.086	1.098	0.807-1.996	0.069
Distant metastasis(Yes vs No)	4.006	1.687-9.806	0.002	2.930	1.774-5.894	0.001
Differentiation (Poor vs Well)	1.710	1.030-3.870	0.041	1.540	1.190-2.930	0.044
lncRNA AK093987 expression (High vs Low)	2.932	4.571-13.651	<0.002	4.260	1.923-9.670	0.001
Serum CEA[ρ _b (ng·ml ⁻¹)](≥5 vs <5)	1.970	1.250-3.945	0.023	1.850	1.380-3.042	0.017



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