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· 临床研究 ·

66例晚期黑色素瘤患者组织中磷酸化成视网膜细胞瘤蛋白表达水平分析及其临床意义评价

邓园欣^a, 孔燕^b, 毛丽丽^b, 斯璐^b, 郭军^b(北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所 a. 重症医学科; b. 肾癌黑色素瘤内科, 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究教育部重点实验室, 北京 100142)

[摘要] **目的:** 分析晚期黑色素瘤组织中磷酸化成视网膜细胞瘤蛋白(phosphorylated retinoblastoma, p-Rb)的表达情况, 并探讨其与临床病理特征及预后之间的相关性。**方法:** 收集2011至2014年在北京大学肿瘤医院肾癌黑色素瘤科住院治疗并符合纳入和排除标准的66例晚期黑色素瘤患者的临床资料及其石蜡包埋组织切片, 采用免疫组化方法检测患者原发灶肿瘤组织中p-Rb的表达情况, 结合患者临床病理特征、总生存期等临床数据进行相关性分析。**结果:** 晚期黑色素瘤组织中p-Rb的阳性表达率为57.6%(38/66)。非肢端的皮肤型、肢端型及黏膜型的p-Rb阳性率分别为73.7%(14/19)、63.0%(17/27)和35.0%(7/20), 差异有统计学意义($P=0.039$)。p-Rb在不同基因突变亚组中的阳性率亦不同, BRAF突变组为83.3%(5/6), C-KIT突变组为100.0%(2/2), N-RAS突变组为100.0%(9/9), PDGFRA突变组为50.0%(1/2), 2个基因突变组为50.0%(1/2), 基因野生型为44.4%(20/45), 差异有统计学意义($P=0.004$)。p-Rb表达水平与年龄、性别、分期、溃疡、血清LDH水平无相关性($P>0.05$)。p-Rb阳性患者的中位总生存期(OS)较阴性患者略短(30.0 vs 39.2个月), 但差异无统计学意义($P=0.555$)。**结论:** 超过半数的晚期黑色素瘤组织中有p-Rb的阳性表达, 非肢端的皮肤型中p-Rb阳性率高于肢端型、黏膜型, 且携带c-KIT和N-RAS突变的患者黑色素瘤组织中p-Rb阳性率较高。

[关键词] 恶性黑色素瘤; 成视网膜细胞瘤蛋白; 磷酸化; 预后

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Expression level and clinical significance of phosphorylated retinoblastoma in tissues of advanced malignant melanoma: An analysis of 66 cases

DENG Yuanxin^a, KONG Yan^b, MAO LiLi^b, SI Lu^b, GUO Jun^b(Key laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research [Ministry of Education], a. Department of Critical Care Medicine; b. Department of Renal Cancer and Melanoma, Peking University Cancer Hospital & Institute, Beijing 100142, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the expression of phosphorylated retinoblastoma (p-Rb) in advanced melanoma tissues and to analyze its correlation with clinical pathological characteristics and prognosis. **Methods:** The clinical data and paraffin-embedded tissue sections of 66 patients with advanced melanoma, who were diagnosed and treated in the Department of Renal Cancer and Melanoma of Peking University Cancer Hospital from 2011 to 2014, were collected. Expression of p-Rb in primary tumor tissues was detected by immunohistochemistry. Correlation analysis was performed on the relationship between the expression level of p-Rb in tumor tissues and clinical data such as clinicopathological features and overall survival. **Results:** The positive expression rate of p-Rb in advanced melanoma tissues was 57.6% (38/66). The positive rates of p-Rb in non-acral cutaneous type, acral type and mucosal type were 73.7% (14/19), 63.0% (17/27) and 35.0% (7/20), respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ($P=0.039$). The positive rate of p-Rb in different gene mutation subgroups was also different, with 83.3% (5/6) in the BRAF mutation group, 100.0% (2/2) in the c-KIT mutation group, and 100.0% in the N-RAS mutation group (9/9), 50.0% (1/2) in the PDGFRA mutation group, and 50.0% (1/2) in group with 2-gene mutation, and 44.4% (20/45) in the wild type gene group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P=0.004$). There was no correlation between p-Rb expression levels and age, gender, stage, ulcer, and serum LDH levels. The median overall survival (OS) of patients with positive p-Rb expression was slightly shorter than that of the patients with negative expression (30.0 vs 39.2

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[作者简介] 邓园欣(1985-), 女, 硕士, 医师, 主要从事重症肿瘤治疗的研究, E-mail: dengyuanx123@163.com

[通信作者] 郭军(GUO Jun, corresponding author), 博士, 主任医师, 博士生导师, 主要从事黑色素瘤、泌尿系肿瘤的临床诊治及转化研究, E-mail: guoj307@126.com

months), but the difference was not statistically significant ($P=0.555$). **Conclusion:** More than half of the advanced melanoma tissues have positive expression of p-Rb, and the positive rate of p-Rb in non-acral cutaneous type is higher than that of acral and mucosal types. And the positive rate of p-Rb in melanoma tissues of patients carrying c-KIT and N-RAS mutations is higher.

[Key words] malignant melanoma; retinoblastoma (Rb); phosphorylation; prognosis

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恶性黑色素瘤(malignant melanoma, MM)是恶性程度最高的肿瘤之一,其发病率逐年上升^[1]。尽管近年来靶向治疗和免疫治疗在黑色素瘤中取得突破性进展,然而,获益的人群有限,晚期黑色素瘤仍面临治疗难题。

靶向p16^{INK4A}:cyclin D-CDK4/6:Rb通路(CDK通路)的研究成为当前研究的热点之一,黑色素瘤中存在CDK通路的基因变异,发生率75%~90%^[2]。中国肢端型黑色素瘤中CDK通路的基因变异率高达82.7%^[3]。细胞周期在多个肿瘤的发病机制中发挥重要作用^[4-5]。视网膜细胞瘤蛋白(retinoblastoma, Rb)与E2F转录因子家族结合,阻止由G1期进入S期;受到有丝分裂原的刺激后,cyclinD-CDK4/6复合物使磷酸化Rb(p-Rb),进而失去活性;p-Rb同E2F分离,解除对基因的转录抑制,允许细胞从G1期进入S期^[6-11]。

目前CDK抑制剂palbociclib已被FDA批准用于治疗ER阳性的晚期乳腺癌。在黑色素瘤中,CDK4/6抑制剂还处于临床研究阶段。CDK4/6抑制剂通过阻止细胞周期进程发挥抗肿瘤作用,Rb是CDK4/6下游的作用靶点,有功能的Rb对于CDK4/6抑制剂发挥作用是必不可少的。在临床前期试验中,Rb缺失预示对CDK4/6抑制剂耐药^[12-18]。在卵巢癌细胞系中,Rb高表达且p16^{INK4A}低水平,对CDK4/6抑制剂最敏感^[19]。然而现在仍不能确定Rb高表达或p16^{INK4A}缺失能否作为单独的生物标志物,用以筛选CDK4/6抑制剂治疗中最大获益的患者人群。此外,有中国学者^[3]在黑色素瘤的体外试验中发现,p-Rb表达或许能预测CDK4/6抑制剂的疗效。迄今,p-Rb表达水平与黑色素瘤预后及治疗疗效的相关性,国内外均无报道。中国人黑色素瘤的细胞周期通路中p-Rb状态亦无报道。本研究通过免疫组化的方法,检测66例晚期黑色素瘤患者肿瘤组织标本中p-Rb的表达水平,并分析其临床意义,希望能为以细胞周期为靶点的黑色素瘤治疗策略提供实验依据,为筛选CDK抑制剂治疗的潜在获益人群奠定基础。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集了2011至2014年在北京肿瘤医院肾癌黑色素瘤科住院治疗的符合以下标准的66名晚期黑色素

瘤患者资料:(1)经组织学确诊为恶性黑色素瘤;(2)临床分期为IV期;(3)ECOG \leq 2分;(4)既往未接受过放、化疗及靶向治疗;(5)入院后接受达卡巴嗪或替莫唑胺为主的联合化疗;(6)可提供石蜡包埋肿瘤组织切片。所有患者均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 免疫组织化学检测黑色素瘤组织中p-Rb的表达

对66名患者治疗前的肿瘤组织标本切片进行免疫组化检测(每人检测1张切片)。一抗为兔抗人p-Rb抗体(Ser807/811)购自美国Cell Signaling Technology公司(稀释比1:50),即用型二抗购自Dako公司,抗体稀释液、EDTA、封闭用山羊血清、DAB显影液、改良苏木精购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。用PBS替代一抗作为阴性对照,DAB显色。光学显微镜下观察结果,每张切片选择5~8个视野。结果判定:细胞核有棕黄色染色的细胞为阳性细胞,阳性细胞所占比例 \geq 25%为阳性表达, $<$ 25%为阴性表达^[20]。

1.3 基因测序检测黑色素瘤组织细胞中的基因突变

收集66例患者石蜡包埋的肿瘤组织标本切片,分离并提取肿瘤组织DNA。针对C-KIT基因第9、11、13、17和18号外显子,BRAF基因第11号和15号外显子,N-RAS基因第1号和第2号外显子,PDGFRA基因的第12、14和18号外显子的PCR引物,采用巢式PCR法扩增目的片段,目的片段的产物经纯化后进行序列检测,分析这些基因的突变情况。

1.4 临床数据来源和随访

回顾整理患者资料,采集患者年龄、性别、溃疡情况、TNM分期、类型、LDH水平等临床病理特征。随访方式主要为电话随访,随访率为84.8%。随访截止日期2018-12-31,中位随访时间为29.9个月(范围:2.8~100.4个月)。总生存期(OS)是指从病理确诊时间至患者死亡时间。如随访结束时患者仍存活,则OS计算终点为随访截止日期。

1.5 统计学处理

应用SPSS 17.0统计学软件对所有数据进行统计学分析。采用Pearson's卡方检验或Fisher's精确检验来检测p-Rb表达水平与性别、分期、分型、溃疡、LDH、基因突变的相关性。按照p-Rb表达水平进行分组,采用Kaplan-Meier法和Log-rank检验来比较各组之间的OS差异。采用COX比例风险回归模型进行多因素分析。 P 值为双侧检验,以 $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本临床病理特征

66例患者临床病理特征分析(表1)显示,患者中位年龄为53岁(范围:18~76岁);男36例(54.5%),女30例(45.5%);采用AJCC第7版临床分期:M1a期11例(16.7%),M1b期13例(19.7%),M1c期42例(63.6%);原发灶溃疡状态:有溃疡37例(56.1%),无溃疡15例(22.7%),不详14例(21.2%);原发灶类型:肢端型27例(40.9%),黏膜型20例(30.3%),非肢端

的皮肤型19例(28.8%);LDH水平:正常47例(71.2%),升高19例(28.8%)。

基因测序结果(表1)显示,本组患者中BRAF V600E基因突变者6例(9.09%),C-KIT基因突变者2例(3.03%);N-RAS基因突变者9例(13.63%);PDGFRA基因突变者2例(3.03%);同时2种基因突变者2例(3.03%),其中1例为BRAF和PDGFRA同时突变,另1例为BRAF和NRAS同时突变;基因野生型45例(68.18%)。

表1 66例晚期黑色素瘤患者的基本临床病理特征

Tab.1 Baseline clinicopathologic characteristics of 66 patients with advanced melanoma

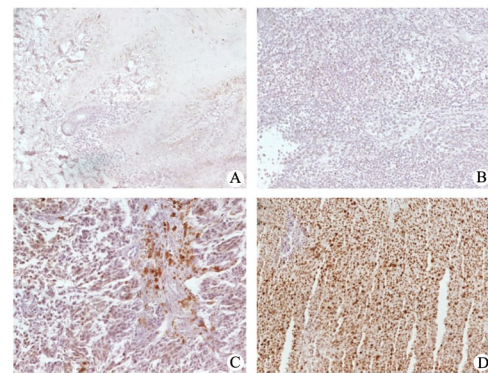
Characteristic	n (%)	Characteristic	n (%)
Age (t/a)		Subtype	
Median age	53(18-76)	Acral	27(40.91)
≤65	34(51.52)	Mucosal	20(30.30)
>65	32(48.48)	Cutaneous without acral	19(28.79)
Gender		LDH level	
Male	36(54.55)	Elevated	19(28.79)
Female	30(45.45)	Normal	47(71.21)
Ulcer		Gene mutation	
Yes	37(56.06)	BRAF	6(9.09)
No	15(22.73)	C-KIT	2(3.03)
Unknown	14(21.21)	N-RAS	9(13.63)
Stage		PDGFRA	2(3.03)
M1a	11(16.67)	Two genes mutation	2(3.03)
M1b	13(19.70)	Wild type	45(68.18)
M1c	42(63.63)		

2.2 黑色素瘤组织中 p-Rb 的表达

免疫组织化学检测结果(图1)显示,66例晚期黑色素瘤组织中,38例为p-Rb阳性,阳性率为57.6%。

2.3 p-Rb 表达水平与临床病理特征的相关性

66例晚期黑色素瘤患者中,有38例为p-Rb阳性表达(57.6%)。非肢端的皮肤型、肢端型、黏膜型的p-Rb阳性率分别为73.7%(14/19)、63%(17/27)、35%(7/20),差异有统计学意义($P=0.039$)。p-Rb在不同基因突变中的阳性率各有不同,BRAF突变组为83.3%(5/6),C-KIT突变组为100.0%(2/2),N-RAS突变组为100.0%(9/9),PDGFRA突变组为50.0%(1/2),2个基因突变组为50.0%(1/2),基因野生型组为44.4%(20/45),差异有统计学意义($P=0.004$)。p-Rb的阳性表达率同患者的年龄($\chi^2=0.082, P=0.774$)、性别($\chi^2=0.132, P=0.716$)、分期($\chi^2=2.432, P=0.296$)、溃疡($\chi^2=0.847, P=0.655$)、血清LDH水平($\chi^2=0.34, P=0.56$)的差异均无统计学意义,详见表2。



A: Negative control(PBS instead of rabbit anti-human p-Rb antibody); B-D: Proportion of positive-staining cells were 25%-50%, 50%<-75%,75%<-100% respectively

图1 免疫组织化学法检测 p-Rb 在黑色素瘤组织中的表达情况(DAB,×20)

Fig.1 The expression of p-Rb in melanoma tissues was detected by immunohistochemistry (DAB,×20)

2.4 p-Rb表达水平与患者OS之间的相关性

对66例患者进行Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析(图2),中位随访时间为29.9个月(随访截止日期2018-12-31),p-Rb阳性患者的中位总生存期为30.0个月(95%CI:17.965~42.035),p-Rb阴性患者的中位总生存期为39.2个月(95%CI:31.893~46.507),差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.348, P=0.555$)。

根据患者的分型和基因突变情况进行分组,各亚组间p-Rb表达对OS的影响,差异均无统计学意义。

纳入了年龄、性别、分期、分型、LDH水平、有无溃疡、基因突变情况、p-Rb表达情况进行COX回归多因素分析,p-Rb阳性表达者有OS缩短的趋势,但差异无统计学意义($HR=1.233, 95\%CI:0.630\sim 2.414, P=0.541$)。

表2 p-Rb表达水平与晚期黑色素瘤患者临床病理特征之间的关系[n(%)]

Tab.2 The correlation between p-Rb expression and clinicopathologic characteristics of the patients with advanced melanoma [n(%)]

Characteristic	P-Rb positive expression	P
Age (t/a)		0.774
≤65	19(55.9)	
>65	19(59.4)	
Gender		0.716
Male	20 (55.6)	
Female	18 (60.0)	
Ulcer		0.655
Yes	21(56.8)	
No	10(66.7)	
Unknown	7(50.0)	
Stage		0.296
M1a	4(36.4)	
M1b	8(61.5)	
M1c	26(61.9)	
Subtype		0.039
Acral	17(63.0)	
Mucosal	7 (35.0)	
Cutaneous without acral	14(73.7)	
LDH level		0.560
Elevated	12(63.2)	
Normal	26(55.3)	
Gene mutation		0.004
BRAF	5(83.3)	
C-KIT	2(100.0)	
N-RAS	9(100.0)	
PDGFRA	1(50.0)	
Two genes mutation	1(50.0)	
Wildtype	20(44.4)	

3 讨论

Rb定位于染色体带13q14^[5],参与调控细胞周期、衰老、组织内平衡等过程^[21]。Rb通过使细胞停留在细胞周期的G1期来抑制细胞增殖。在人类黑色素瘤细胞中,Rb呈现过度磷酸化状态^[22-24]。曾有报道^[25]称,Rb在葡萄膜黑色素瘤中失活率较高,主要是通过第807位丝氨酸(serine-807)和第811位丝氨酸(serine-811)位点磷酸化而失活。但中国人黑色素瘤的细胞周期通路中p-Rb表达状态尚无报道,p-Rb与临床病理特征及预后的相关性亦无报道。

关于p-Rb的免疫组织化学检测方法至今尚未统一,一抗的应用及阳性判断方法在各研究中都有一定的差异。在本研究中,选用了石蜡切片中应用较多、染色结果较好的兔抗人p-Rb抗体^[25]。在阳性判断方法上,本研究将阳性判断界值定为25%(即染色细胞所占的比例≥25%者定义为阳性),与多数的研究所采用的方法相同^[20,26-27]。

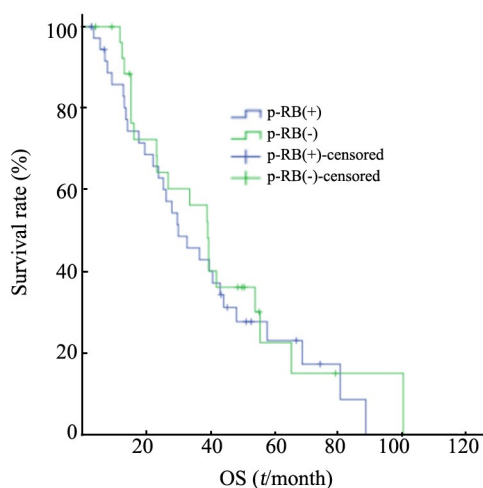


图2 p-Rb表达与66例晚期黑色素瘤患者OS的相关性分析

Fig.2 The correlation of p-Rb expression and OS in 66 patients with metastatic melanoma

根据临床特征和分子表型,黑色素瘤分为4种类型:(1)肢端型;(2)黏膜型;(3)慢性阳光损伤型;(4)非慢性阳光损伤型(包括原发灶不明型)^[28]。后者合并为非肢端的皮肤型。在高加索人中,黑色素瘤的主要类型是非肢端的皮肤型,肢端型和黏膜型仅分别占黑色素瘤中的5%和1%^[29-30]。亚洲人群中,肢端和黏膜黑色素瘤是主要类型,所占比例高于70%^[32]。中国学者孔燕等^[3]发现,肢端黑色素瘤中CDK通路的基因变异率高达82.7%。而本研究中非肢端的皮肤型中的p-Rb阳性表达率显著高于其他两型,提示细胞周期可能在非肢端的皮肤型黑色素瘤

中更活跃,这与既往研究结果存在差异。主要原因可能存在以下几点:(1)不同研究中黑色素瘤的亚型构成比存在差异;(2)肿瘤的生长、发展还受到肿瘤微环境、信号通路变化等多种因素的综合影响(3)本研究样本量有限。未来还需进一步扩大样本量进行验证,同时加强基础研究,深入探讨肿瘤发展机制。

已有临床前期研究^[32]证实,CDK4抑制剂palbociclib在NRAS突变的黑色素瘤中具有抗肿瘤作用。也有人^[33]发现,在同时存在BRAF和NRAS突变的黑色素瘤细胞中,联合使用CDK4/6抑制剂和MEK抑制剂,会导致细胞死亡增加。BRAF和NRAS突变通常会激活MEK-ERK1/2通路,这会上调cyclin D^[34]。受到有丝分裂原的刺激后,cyclinD-CDK4/6复合物使Rb磷酸化,进而失去活性,允许细胞周期的进程。本研究中,p-Rb在不同的基因突变状态中,阳性率不同,差异有统计学意义。p-Rb作为cyclin D的下游产物,它与基因突变的深层次关系,以及能否作为筛选出对CDK抑制剂治疗获益人群的标志物,还需要进一步的探索。

本研究中首次分析了晚期黑色素瘤中p-Rb表达水平同患者预后的关系,发现p-Rb阳性患者的中位总生存期略短于阴性者,但结果无统计学意义。

综上所述,本课题初步研究了中国人晚期黑色素瘤p-Rb表达情况,发现超过半数的晚期黑色素瘤中有p-Rb的阳性表达,非肢端的皮肤型中p-Rb阳性率高于肢端型、黏膜型,提示p-Rb可能在非肢端的皮肤型黑色素瘤的发生及进展中发挥更重要的作用。C-KIT突变和N-RAS突变黑色素瘤患者中p-Rb阳性率高,未来还需要扩大样本量并结合相关机制研究,以证实在具有上述两种基因突变患者中使用CDK4/6抑制剂治疗能否获益。

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