

8 号染色体倍性改变在原发性胃腺癌诊断中的意义

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摘要: [目的] 通过研究原发性胃腺癌 8 号染色体倍性改变,对比胃癌与癌旁组织的差异,探讨其与胃癌病理诊断及临床病理指标的相关性。[方法] 选取文献报道的胃癌中非整倍体出现频率较高的 8 号染色体的着丝粒探针,应用荧光原位杂交技术对 127 例胃腺癌、32 例癌旁组织及 5 例远端胃黏膜组织进行了检测。复阅相应癌和癌旁组织病理切片和临床病理资料,分析所测样本的非整倍体发生率及其临床相关性。[结果] 胃癌组织的 8 号染色体非整倍体发生率为 68.5%,显著高于癌旁组织(15.6%),具有统计学差异($P=0.000$)。8 号染色体倍体改变与患者性别、年龄、部位、大体分型、肿瘤大小、浸润深度、脉管瘤栓、淋巴结转移及病理 TNM 分期均无显著相关性($P>0.05$)。5 例癌旁组织检测出 8 号染色体非整倍体(三体),病理组织学改变为轻度慢性炎症,其中 2 例伴有轻度肠上皮化生。远端胃黏膜组织 8 号染色体均表现为正常倍体数(二体)。[结论] 8 号染色体倍体改变为胃癌的诊断提供了候选分子细胞遗传学指标,可能是胃癌发生的早期遗传学改变之一,对早期诊断具有一定提示意义。

关键词: 胃腺癌;荧光原位杂交;染色体

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Clinical Significance of Aneuploid of Chromosome 8 in the Diagnosis for Gastric Adenocarcinoma

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Abstract: [Purpose] To investigate the clinical significance of aneuploid of chromosome 8 in gastric adenocarcinoma(GAC) and cancer adjacent tissues, and to investigate the correlation between clinical features and pathology. [Methods] The aneuploid of chromosome 8 was detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) in 127 cases with GAC tissues, 32 cases with adjacent tissues and 5 cases with distal normal tissues. We selected centromere probe cen8 specific for chromosome 8, which frequently amplified in GAC according to the references. The clinicopathological features in 127 GAC patients were reviewed. Data were analyzed by SPSS11.5 statistical software for Windows. [Results] The results of FISH showed that 68.5% of cen8 were aneuploid in GAC tissues which was significantly higher than that in adjacent tissues (15.6%) ($P=0.000$). No correlation existed between aneuploid of cen8 and gender, age, localization, macroscopic type, tumor size, grade, Lauren classification, lymph node metastasis and clinical stage($P>0.05$). The triploid of chromosome 8 was detected in 5 cases with cancer adjacent tissues, which had mild chronic inflammation in pathological histology, and 2 cases of them with mild intestine epithelium. Five cases with distal normal mucosa were all diploid. [Conclusions] Detection of aneuploid of cen8 may be helpful GAC diagnosis in molecular genetics level and early diagnosis.

Key words: gastric adenocarcinoma; fluorescence in situ hybridization; chromosome

胃腺癌是全球发病率最高的恶性肿瘤之一,每年约 700 000 人死于该疾病,新发病例中的 70% 以上发生在发展中国家,近年来,随着医学和生活水平的提高,胃癌的发病率也有所下降,但它仍然是东

亚、东欧及南美等地区高发致死性疾病之一^[1]。

肿瘤的发生和发展是多因素、多步骤的过程,染色体不稳定性在其中起着主导性作用。这种不稳定性包括染色体数量畸变和染色体结构畸变^[2]。染色体数量畸变包括细胞内全部染色体数目呈倍数增加及部分染色体数目增加或减少;染色体结构畸变指

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基因片段的扩增、缺失、倒置和移位^[3]。在胃癌的研究中,关于染色体不稳定性报道较多的有1、2、3、5、7、8、11、12、17、20号染色体^[4-6]。其中8号染色体因存在著名的*c-myc*基因而备受关注,该基因位于8q23-q24.2。

8号染色体长臂(8q)的增益是胃腺癌分子遗传学水平的重要改变之一,在韩国、巴西及我国均有类似报道^[7-9]。贲门部腺癌也存在8q的增益,而且可占所有改变的80%^[10]。8号染色体短臂(8p)则同时有增益和缺失的报道^[7,11]。

为了进一步观察8号染色体非整倍体与胃癌的发生发展及临床病理特征的相关性,我们开展了如下研究。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

2005年2月至2006年10月收集127例中国医学科学院肿瘤医院外科胃癌根治术后胃癌组织新鲜标本、32例癌旁2cm内黏膜组织以及5例远端(距肿瘤5cm以上)黏膜组织。

收集相应病例的组织病理HE切片,对所有病例进行复阅。按照2010年第7版AJCC癌症分期标准进行分级和分期^[12]。

127例胃癌病例中男性100例,女性27例,男女性别比3.7:1;年龄范围是21~83岁,平均年龄60.9岁;肿瘤位于贲门部47例,胃窦部46例,胃体28例;侵犯全胃6例。肿瘤大小范围是2~15cm,平均6.6cm;肿瘤大体分型为浸润溃疡型54例,局限溃疡型40例,弥漫浸润型18例,隆起型13例,早期胃癌2例;Lauren病理分型为肠型65例,弥漫型56例,混合型6例;高分化2例,中分化48例,低分化72例,黏液腺癌5例;有淋巴结转移102例,无转移25例;病理分期:I期8例,II期25例,III期69例,IV期25例。

1.2 实验方法

对收集的新鲜肿瘤组织标本,切取直径大小约0.5cm,经1×PBS冲洗浸泡后用组织剪剪碎;在含有表皮生长因子(EGF,终浓度为0.1μg/ml)和去乙酰甲基化秋水仙胺(colcemid,终浓度为0.05μg/ml)的RPMI 1640培养液中37℃温箱培养过夜;经过0.075

mol/L的氯化钾溶液低渗及甲醇/冰乙酸固定液固定后滴片。

8号染色体着丝粒探针cen8 DNA用随机引物法及Texas red®-5-dUTP荧光素(PerkinElmer公司)标记探针,并行探针的沉淀。杂交前细胞滴片需RNA酶及1×Pepsin预处理、1%多聚甲醛固定、梯度酒精脱水干燥后进行杂交,杂交片置于湿盒内,37℃孵育24h。杂交后用50%去离子甲酰胺/2×SSC进行玻片洗涤。最后封片观察。

FISH图像通过荧光显微镜获取,该荧光显微镜可观察DAPI、FITC、Cy3等14种荧光信号。通过氙灯激发光激发信号在相应的滤光片通道观察荧光信号,通过冷电荷耦合设备(CCD)相机摄取以TIF格式存入计算机。每个病例选取较好视野进行拍照。应用Metamorph Imaging System软件(Universal Imaging Corporation)进行图像分析和FISH的合图。

间期核着丝粒荧光原位杂交结果分析原则包括:①每例计数30~150个细胞核,细胞重叠、破损、未去除细胞质的细胞核不计数。②各号探针在同一病例细胞核中信号强度较为一致,微弱杂交信号不计数。③细胞内杂交信号互相靠近者计为一个信号。④判定单体的标准一般为含有单个信号的核比例大于20%。⑤判定多体(含三体、四体及复合倍体)的标准一般为含有三个、四个和/或多个信号的核比例大于10%。⑥非整倍体包括单体及多体在内的染色体倍体改变。

所用染色体着丝粒探针来自中国医学科学院肿瘤医院研究所分子肿瘤学国家重点实验室。经过正常外周血中期染色体杂交验证,确定是特异着丝粒探针。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS软件11.5版本的Pearson χ^2 检验进行统计, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肿瘤、癌旁及远端黏膜8号染色体倍性改变

127例胃腺癌中,87例(68.5%)检测到8号染色体非整倍体,其中81例为多体,6例为单体;32例癌旁黏膜中,有5例(15.6%)的8号染色体呈非整倍体(三体)改变;5例远端黏膜均为正常二体表现。肿瘤组织的染色体非整倍体发生率明显高于癌旁及远

端黏膜($P=0.000$)(Figure 1~6)。

癌旁黏膜 5 例 8 号染色体异常病例的组织学改变为 3 例轻度慢性炎症(Figure 7),1 例除炎症外有轻度肠上皮化生和固有层腺上皮轻度增生(Figure 8),

1 例为慢性炎症伴轻度固有腺上皮增生。此 5 例相对应肿瘤组织的 8 号染色体倍体改变相同,病理情况为中或低分化腺癌,侵犯或侵透浆膜,肿瘤体积较大,最大径分别是 5.0、7.0、8.0、9.5 和 9.5cm;2 例大

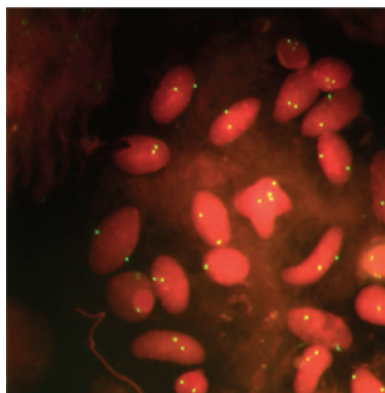


Figure 1 Diploid of chromosome 8 in gastric carcinoma cells

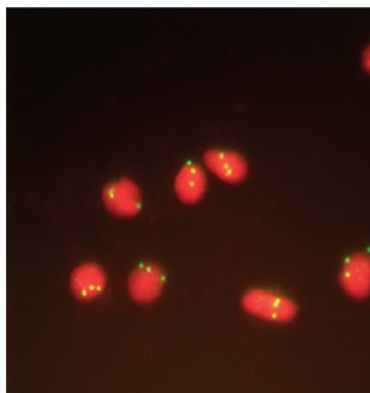


Figure 2 Triploid of chromosome 8 in gastric carcinoma cells

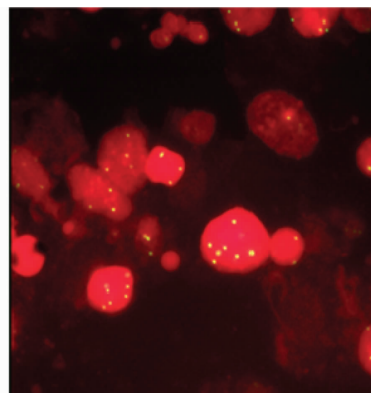


Figure 3 Multiploid of chromosome 8 in gastric carcinoma cells

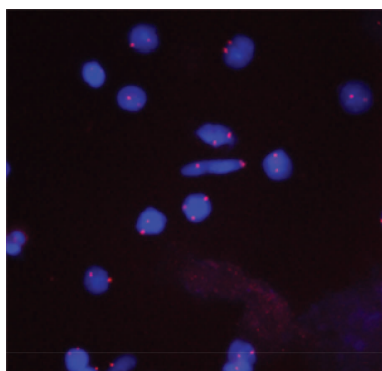


Figure 4 Diploid of chromosome 8 in distal mucosa cells

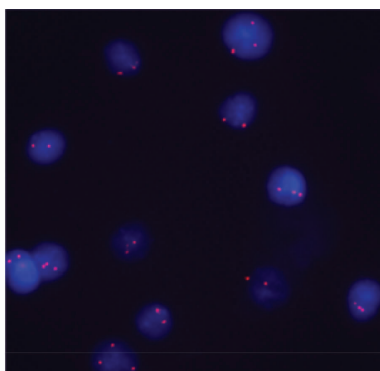


Figure 5 Triploid of chromosome 8 in adjacent mucosa cells

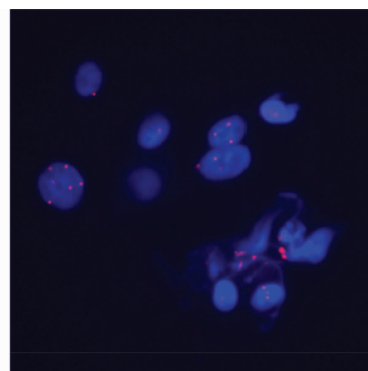


Figure 6 Triploid of chromosome 8 in tumor cells

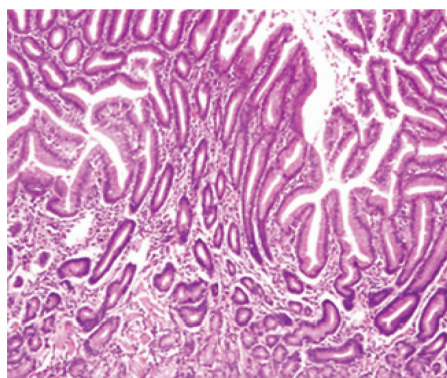


Figure 7 Gastritis in adjacent mucosa

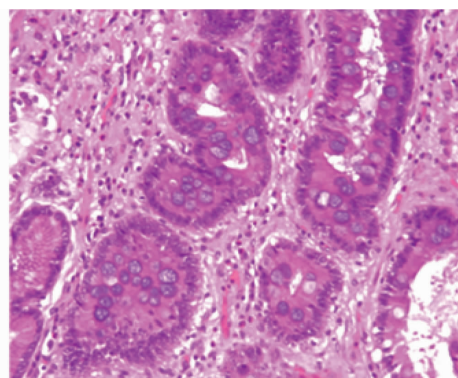


Figure 8 Intestinal metaplasia and hyperplasia in adjacent mucosa

体为弥漫浸润型,3 例大体为浸润溃疡型。

2.2 肿瘤组织中 cen8 倍性改变与临床病理参数的关系

8 号染色体倍体改变与临床病理各项指标,包括患者性别、年龄、部位、大体分型、肿瘤大小、浸润深度、脉管瘤栓、淋巴结转移及病理 TNM 分期等均无显著相关性($P>0.05$)(Table 1)。

3 讨 论

染色体非整倍体是细胞遗传学染色体不稳定性的表现之一,多数研究发现染色体非整倍体与肿瘤病理形态、浸润深度、转移潜能及预后有着密切的关系^[13]。本研究对 8 号染色体倍体改变与胃癌临床病理指标相关性进行探讨,未提示该染色体非整倍体与肿瘤分化、Lauren 分型、淋巴结转移及肿瘤分期等

有关,此结果与 Kuroda 等研究结果一致^[14,15]。通过对癌旁及远端黏膜 8 号染色体检查发现,胃癌细胞中 8 号染色体非整倍体发生率要远远高于癌旁黏膜,这一结果提示该染色体改变有可能作为辅助胃癌诊断的候选分子标志物之一。

本研究显示癌旁组织中存在与原发性肿瘤相同的染色体非整倍体改变,即 8 号染色体三体,提示该染色体异常可能是胃腺癌发生中的早期变化。存在染色体异常的癌旁黏膜组织形态仅是慢性胃炎和轻度肠上皮化生,无异型增生和明显肠上皮化生,提示可能与弥漫型胃癌的发生有关。检测癌旁黏膜细胞的 8 号染色体改变,有助于早期诊断胃黏膜癌变并能提示胃癌肿瘤手术切除后残胃是否有复发的可能性。有非整倍体改变的癌旁黏膜病理组织学图像均显示慢性浅表型胃炎,提示这种检测方法对无癌前病变表现的胃黏膜活检病例,具有重要的辅助诊断

Table 1 Relationship between pathological features and FISH analysis (interphase nuclei) of chromosome 8 centromere copy number

Pathological features		n	Chromosome 8		χ^2	P
			Diploid	Aneuploid		
Gender	Male	100	31(31.0%)	69(69.0%)	0.054	0.817
	Female	27	9(33.3%)	18(66.7%)		
Age	<60	55	20(36.4%)	35(63.6%)	1.065	0.302
	≥60	72	20(27.8%)	52(72.2%)		
Localization	Cardial/body	81	25(30.9%)	56(69.1%)	0.041	0.839
	Distal stomach	46	15(32.6%)	31(67.4%)		
Size(cm)	<6	48	12(25.0%)	36(75.0%)	1.509	0.219
	≥6	79	28(35.4%)	51(64.6%)		
Gross appearance	Local	55	18(32.7%)	37(67.3%)	0.068	0.794
	Diffuse	72	22(30.6%)	50(69.4%)		
Lauren classification	Intestinal	65	16(24.6%)	49(75.4%)	3.314	0.191
	Diffuse	56	21(37.5%)	35(62.5%)		
	Mixed	6	3(50.0%)	3(50.0%)		
WHO classification	High-grade	2	2(100.0%)	0	7.758	0.051
	Middel-grade	48	10(20.8%)	38(79.2%)		
	Low-grade	72	26(36.1%)	46(63.9%)		
	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	5	2(40.0%)	3(60.0%)		
Depth of invasion	Muscularis propria or subserosa	8	3(37.5%)	5(62.5%)	1.505	0.220
	Serosa or penetrates serosa	119	37(31.1%)	82(68.9%)		
Lymphonode metastasis	No	25	6(24.0%)	19(76.0%)	0.811	0.368
	Yes	102	34(33.3%)	68(66.7%)		
pTNM classification	I	8	4(50.0%)	4(50.0%)	2.299	0.681
	II	25	6(24.0%)	19(76.0%)		
	III a	44	14(31.8%)	30(68.2%)		
	III b	25	9(36.0%)	16(64.0%)		
	IV	25	7(28.0%)	18(72.0%)		

意义。且由于癌旁黏膜组织有无染色体改变无法从病理组织形态上区分,而8号染色体非整倍体检测对于胃腺癌的早期诊断可能具有指导性意义。

Lauren分型将胃腺癌分为肠型和弥漫型,肠型胃癌常常发生于老年男性,继发于慢性胃炎、肠上皮化生和异型增生;弥漫型发病年龄较年轻,直接来源于胃正常黏膜^[16]。由于两者不同的病理学形态和生长方式而被广大病理学家应用,而其分子遗传学改变则是近年研究的热点之一。

Wu等^[17]和Kong等^[18]各自应用CGH技术分析胃癌样本发现8q、17q、20q的增益和3p、5q、8p、9p的丢失常见于肠型胃癌,而8p、12q、13q的增益常见于弥漫型胃癌。8q的高水平扩增区常见于8q23-q24.2,在该区段存在著名的*c-myc*基因,广泛参与了人与动物细胞的复制、生长、代谢、分化与凋亡等基本生命活动^[19]。*c-myc*位点发生的扩增和易位等染色体改变是胃癌发生的原因之一。不同类型的胃癌中*c-myc*的改变也不同,携带有*c-myc*基因扩增的染色体结构,如均质染色区(HSR)和双微体(DMS)只见于肠型,而涉及*c-myc*基因的染色体重排,如易位仅见于弥漫型。两种类型*c-myc*的改变明显不同^[15]。*c-myc*的扩增可能是伴有转移的肠型胃癌所特有的改变^[8]。因此*c-myc*基因位点的扩增可以作为肠型胃癌侵袭性的预测指标。有文献报道8q24、3p22等染色体位点的增益与胃癌淋巴结转移显著相关,对预后具有提示意义^[20]。

有研究显示,8p等位不平衡与弥漫型胃癌有关。French等^[21]研究胃癌8p等位不平衡发生率是39.7%,其中微卫星位点D8S560和D8S261之间存在与弥漫型胃癌的遗传和表遗传改变有关的*Fez1/Lzts1*基因,经检测该基因丢失与弥漫型胃癌具有显著相关性,提示*Fez1/Lzts1*是位于8p胃癌的抑癌基因。Tamura等^[22]在14例胃未分化癌包括印戒细胞癌和低分化腺癌检测出2例(14.2%)8p位点(D8S261)的杂合性丢失,进一步支持该位点可能存在与弥漫型胃癌相关的抑癌基因。

尽管大多数研究结果支持不同的Lauren分型伴有特异的遗传改变,但未发现肠型与弥漫型两者有差异。如Noguchi等^[23]对38例胃癌的CGH研究表明,不同组织学亚型中染色体异常的频率及模式并无显著的统计学差异。

胃腺癌和肠型胃癌之间存在相似的分子遗传学改变,无论是腺癌还是癌,其增益较丢失多见,腺癌增益的发生率是44%,多见于8号染色体、7号染色体、20号染色体长臂,胃癌的增益发生率是86%,常见染色体改变位于20q、17q12-q21和8q,其中8q、20q是共同发生的增益改变。腺癌和癌的缺失区段分别发生在5q、18q和4q^[24]。

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