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## 五苓胶囊对前列腺癌循环 miRNA-141 表达的影响 \*

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**摘要 目的:**采用荧光定量 PCR 法检测前列腺癌循环 miRNA-141 表达,并研究五苓胶囊对其影响。**方法:**选取我院泌尿外科收治的前列腺癌患者 20 例,随机分为 A、B 两组,各 10 例;A 组给予常规治疗,B 组在常规治疗基础上给予加用五苓胶囊治疗。选取同期住院前列腺增生患者 20 例,正常对照组为同时期体检健康者 20 例。采用荧光定量 PCR 法检测正常对照组、前列腺增生组以及前列腺癌组血清 miRNA-141 的表达情况,以及前列腺癌组治疗前 TPSA(前列腺特异性抗原)含量。**结果:**前列腺癌组的血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平为正常对照组的( $11.22 \pm 8.19$ )倍,明显高于前列腺增生组( $1.65 \pm 1.73$ )和正常对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );前列腺增生组和正常对照组比较无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ );前列腺癌组血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平与 TPSA 水平呈正相关关系,相关系数  $r=0.753$ ,有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。治疗后,前列腺癌 A 组与 B 组的血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平均有所改善,与 A 组( $5.82 \pm 4.51$ )相比较,B 组的 miRNA-141 的表达水平( $1.93 \pm 0.67$ )明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**前列腺癌患者血清中 miRNA-141 表达水平明显升高,且与 TPSA 水平呈正相关关系,五苓胶囊能够降低 miRNA-141 表达。

**关键词:**miRNA-141; 前列腺癌; 荧光定量 PCR 法; 五苓胶囊

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## Effects of Five Ling Capsules on the Circulating miRNA-141 Expression of Patients with Prostate Cancer\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To detect the circulating miRNA-141 expression of prostate cancer by fluorescent quantitative PCR method, and study the effects of five ling capsules on it. **Methods:** 20 patients with prostate cancer who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into group A and B with 10 cases in each group; the patients in group A were given conventional treatment, patients in the group B were given 3 tablets/time of five ling capsules on the base of conventional treatment, 2 times a day oral, treated 1 month in a row. 20 patients with prostate gland hyperplasia who were treated in our hospital during this period were selected, 20 cases in the normal control group were the physical health person for the same period. The serum miRNA-141 expression was detected by fluorescence quantitative PCR method, and TPSA content of prostate cancer treatment group (prostate specific antigen) before treatment was also detected. **Results:** The serum miRNA-141 expression of prostate cancer group was ( $11.22 \pm 8.19$ ) times of the normal control group, which was significantly higher than the prostate gland hyperplasia group ( $1.65 \pm 1.73$ ) and normal control group (1)( $P < 0.05$ ); no statistically significant difference was found between the prostate hyperplasia group and normal control group ( $P > 0.05$ ); the serum miRNA-141 expression of prostate cancer group was positively correlated with the TPSA level, the correlation coefficient  $r=0.753$  ( $P < 0.05$ ). After treatment, the serum miRNA-141 expression of prostate cancer group A and group B were improved, compared with group A ( $5.82 \pm 4.51$ ), the miRNA-141 expression of group B ( $1.93 \pm 0.67$ ) significantly decreased( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The serum miRNA-141 expression of prostate cancer patients was significantly increased, and was positively correlated with the TPSA level, five ling capsule could significantly reduce the miRNA-141 expression of prostate cancer patients.

**Key words:** miRNA-141; Prostate cancer; Fluorescence quantitative PCR method; Five ling capsules

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### 前言

恶性肿瘤,是男性泌尿生殖系统常见的恶性肿瘤之一<sup>[1]</sup>。根据最新统计,我国前列腺癌的发病率为 9.92/10 万,居于男性恶性肿瘤的第 6 位<sup>[2]</sup>,并以每年 10% 的速度递增,尤其是 55 岁以上的

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男性<sup>[3]</sup>,其早期无明显的临床症状,晚期主要表现为尿线细、尿流中断、排尿费力、尿频、尿急等肿瘤压迫症状,以及血尿、血精、病理性骨折、贫血等转移症状<sup>[4]</sup>。由于临床表现不明显,前列腺癌一经发现已多处于晚期,治疗上有很大难度且治愈率低,因此早期诊断与治疗显得尤为重要。对于前列腺癌的治疗,目前临幊上多采取早期根治性治疗、中期手术+放疗的综合性疗法<sup>[5]</sup>,但由于手术痛苦大、放射治疗副作用大等原因,效果并不理想。

五苓胶囊源自张仲景的经方“五苓散”,具有温阳化气,利湿行水之功,临幊上用于治疗前列腺炎、前列腺肥大、前列腺增生等疾病,具有良好的临床疗效<sup>[6]</sup>。miRNA-141是近年来研究发现的肿瘤标志物,具有灵敏度高、特异性强的特点,其异常表达与多种癌症的增殖、发展、转移等有关<sup>[8]</sup>,但关于其与前列腺癌的关系研究较少。有研究显示五苓胶囊可以影响前列腺癌患者血清miRNA-141含量<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究采用荧光定量PCR法检测正常对照人群、前列腺增生患者以及前列腺癌患者治疗前后血清miRNA-141的表达,来探究五苓胶囊对前列腺癌血清miRNA-141含量的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2014年1月至2014年12月于我院以前列腺癌为诊断而收入院患者20例,年龄55-70岁,平均年龄64.7±6.1岁;同时以前列腺增生为诊断而收入院患者20例,年龄57-78岁,平均年龄66.8±5.3岁;正常对照组选取期体检健康者20例,年龄50-75岁,平均年龄63.5±7.4岁。两组患者的一般资料相仿,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。患者自愿参与本实验,并签署知情同意书。方案获得我院伦理委员会批准并全过程跟踪。

### 1.2 纳入标准

前列腺癌患者及前列腺增生患者均经直肠超声、组织穿刺病理学检查确诊;前列腺癌患者未经放疗、化疗等治疗;排除合并其他恶性肿瘤;心脑血管疾病;糖尿病;肝、胆、肾脏严重疾病;神志异常以及因各种原因不能完成实验的患者。

### 1.3 治疗方法

入院24 h后,抽取所有患者空腹静脉血5 mL,离心后取上清液,置于-30℃冰箱中保存备用;之后,前列腺癌组随机分为A、B两组,每组各10例,A组参照临床用药指南<sup>[9]</sup>,给予常规治疗;B组在常规治疗的基础上,加用五苓胶囊3粒,每日二次口服,连续治疗1个月后抽取空腹静脉血5 mL。分别观察前列腺增生组、正常对照组、前列腺癌组治疗前、前列腺癌组治疗后血清miRNA-141表达水平,以及前列腺癌组治疗前TPSA(前列腺特异性抗原)含量。注意事项:用药期间,禁食生冷辛辣等刺激性食物,戒烟酒,保持患者情绪稳定。

### 1.4 荧光定量PCR法<sup>[10]</sup>检测各组血清miRNA-141表达情况

1.4.1 将RNA工作液560 μL加入离心管中,滴加140 μL血清(室温),震荡混匀,滴加无水乙醇560 μL,震荡15 s后收集管内液体,将液体转移至吸附柱上,离心,取出吸附柱,加入缓冲液500 μL,离心后取出吸附柱,加入漂洗液500 μL,离心至吸附膜变干,膜内加入DEPC处理水60 μL,8000 r/min离心1 min;将模板RNA解冻,加入混匀的逆转录混合液中,震荡混匀,在

37℃恒温箱中培养1 h进行逆转录;按照表1所示配置PCR反应液;采用荧光定量PCR测定仪进行PCR反应,引物序列为:正向:ACACTCCAGCTGGCATCTTCCAGTACAGT,反向:CTCAACTGGTGTGAGTCGGCAATTAGTTGAGTCC-AACAC,URP引物;URP-TGGTGTGAGTCG;内参的引物序列为正向:CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA 反向:AACGCT-TCACGAATTGCGT。

表1 PCR反应液的配置

Table 1 PCR Configuration of the reaction liquid

| Reagent                          | Usage amount | Final concentration |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| SYBR Premix Ex TaqTM II          | 10.0         | 1×                  |
| PCR Forward Primer(10 μM)        | 0.8          | 0.4 μM× 1           |
| PCR Reverse Primer(10 μM)        | 0.8          | 0.4 μM× 1           |
| ROX Reference Dye II (50× )      | 0.4          | 1×                  |
| DNA template                     | 2.0          | × 2                 |
| dH2O(Sterilized distilled water) | 7.0          |                     |
| Total                            | 20.0         | × 4                 |

1.4.2 数据分析 将正常对照组miRNA-141的表达水平定为1,根据miRNA-141的表达水平: $2^{\Delta \Delta Ct} = (\text{Ct}_{\text{miRNA}} - \text{Ct}_{\text{U6}})$ 实验组-( $\text{Ct}_{\text{miRNA}} - \text{Ct}_{\text{U6}}$ )对照组计算各组血清miRNA-141的表达水平。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用统计学软件SPSS19.0进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ (均数±标准差)表示,采用t检验,计数资料采用卡方检验处理,相关性分析采用spearman双变量相关性分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 三组间血清miRNA-141的表达水平的比较

前列腺癌组的血清miRNA-141的表达水平为正常对照组的(11.22±8.19)倍,明显高于前列腺增生组(1.65±1.73)和正常对照组(1),差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );前列腺增生组和正常对照组比较无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ),如表2,图1。

表2 三组间血清miRNA-141的表达水平的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of the serum miRNA-141 Expression level between 3 groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

|                                    | N  | $2^{\Delta \Delta Ct}$ |
|------------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| Prostate cancer group              | 30 | 11.22±8.19             |
| Benign prostatic hyperplasia group | 30 | 1.65±1.73 <sup>a</sup> |
| Normal control group               | 30 | 1 <sup>a</sup>         |

注:与前列腺癌组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the prostate cancer group,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 前列腺癌组血清miRNA-141的表达与TPSA水平的相关性

前列腺癌组血清miRNA-141的表达水平与TPSA水平呈正相关关系,相关系数 $r=0.753$ ,有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),如图2。

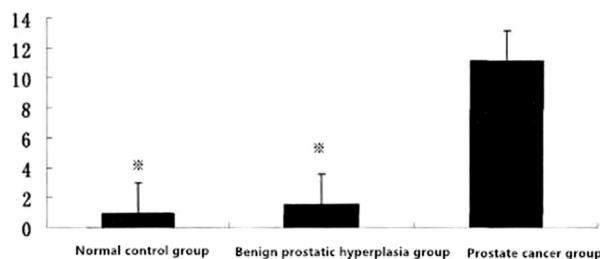


图 1 三组间血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平的比较

Fig.1 Comparison of the serum miRNA-141 Expression level between 3 groups

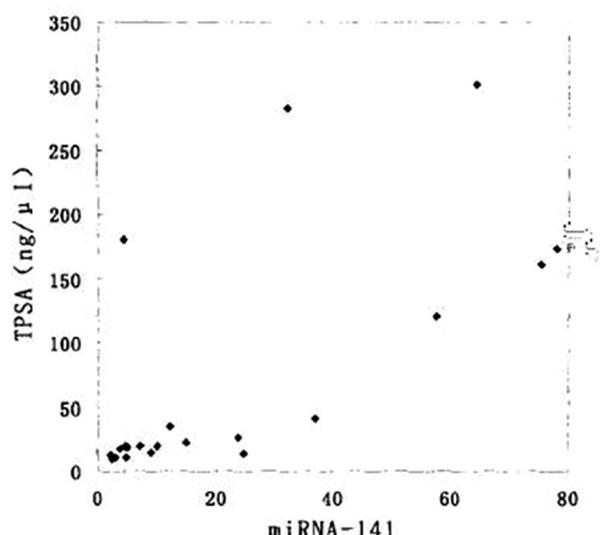


图 2 前列腺癌组血清 miRNA-141 的表达与 TPSA 水平的相关性

Fig.2 Correlation between expression of serum miRNA-141 and TPSA level in prostate cancer

### 2.3 前列腺癌 A 组与 B 组治疗前后血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平比较

治疗后,前列腺癌 A 组与 B 组的血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平平均有所改善,与 A 组 ( $5.82 \pm 4.51$ ) 相比较,B 组的 miRNA-141 的表达水平( $1.93 \pm 0.67$ )明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),如表 3。

表 3 治疗前后前列腺癌 A 组与 B 组血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of the serum miRNA-141 expression level between group A and group B before and after treatment( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| $2^{-\Delta Ct}$ |                  |                                      |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Group A          | Before treatment | $10.34 \pm 8.95$                     |
|                  | After treatment  | $5.82 \pm 4.51^{\triangle}$          |
| Group B          | Before treatment | $12.64 \pm 7.12$                     |
|                  | After treatment  | $1.93 \pm 0.67^{\triangle \ddagger}$ |

注:与治疗前比较, $^{\triangle} P < 0.05$ ;与 A 组比较, $^{\ddagger} P < 0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with before treatment,  $^{\triangle} P < 0.05$ . Compared with the group A,  $^{\ddagger} P < 0.05$ .

### 3 讨论

前列腺癌是男性生殖系统常见的恶性肿瘤之一<sup>[11]</sup>,在欧美

国家具有较高的发病率与死亡率,我国相对为低发区,重视程度及诊断治疗水平亦较低<sup>[12]</sup>。近年来,随着人们生活方式逐渐西化,生活环境不断变化,前列腺癌的发病率日益升高,统计显示<sup>[13]</sup>我国前列腺癌的发病率近 30 年来增加了 3 倍以上。

PSA 筛查是目前早期诊断前列腺癌的主要方法之一<sup>[14]</sup>,但是近期研究显示 PSA 也存在于其他的体液组织,特异性不理想,也容易出现假阳性<sup>[15]</sup>。miRNA-141 属于微小 RNA<sup>[13]</sup>,研究显示微小 RNA 在多种癌细胞的生长、分化、增殖过程中起着重要的调控作用,而且血清中的表达水平与肿瘤组织中表达水平一致<sup>[16]</sup>,同时稳定性高,不易受其他因素干扰,可以作为肿瘤诊断与疗效评价的特异性标志物<sup>[17]</sup>。本实验结果表明前列腺癌患者血清中 miRNA-141 表达水平明显升高,且与 TPSA 水平呈正相关关系,五苓胶囊能够降低 miRNA-141 的表达。

荧光定量 PCR 是通过检测 PCR 扩增反应中的每个循环,达到定量测定的目的,与常规 PCR 相比特异性、准确性都较高<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究采用荧光定量 PCR 法检测各组患者血清中 miRNA-141 表达情况,结果显示前列腺癌组的血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平为正常对照组的  $(11.22 \pm 8.19)$  倍,明显高于前列腺增生组  $(1.65 \pm 1.73)$  和正常对照组(1),前列腺增生组和正常对照组比较无明显差异,提示良性增生患者血清中亦存在 miRNA-141 表达,但恶性肿瘤发生时 miRNA-141 表达量明显升高,而且前列腺癌组血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平与 TPSA 水平呈正相关关系( $r=0.753$ ),提示血清 miRNA-141 水平测定可以作为早期诊断前列腺癌的特异性指标。

前列腺癌在中医属“淋证”“尿血”“癃闭”等范畴,最常见的临床症状为小便不利,中医认为由于膀胱失于温煦,气化不利,久之淤血阻络所致<sup>[19]</sup>。五苓胶囊源自五苓散,由猪苓、茯苓、白术、泽泻、桂枝等药物组成,猪苓、茯苓与泽泻淡渗利湿,白术健脾气,桂枝温肾通阳,共奏温阳化气,通利小便之功。茯苓的主要成分为茯苓多糖,具有抗肿瘤,提高免疫力的作用,对于前列腺癌所致的小便不利具有良好的临床疗效<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究结果显示治疗后,前列腺癌 A 组与 B 组的血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平平均有所改善,与 A 组( $5.82 \pm 4.51$ )相比较,B 组的 miRNA-141 的表达水平( $1.93 \pm 0.67$ )明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),服用五苓胶囊后患者血清 miRNA-141 的表达水平明显下降,提示五苓胶囊对于前列腺癌的发展确实有抑制作用,值得进一步研究。

总之,前列腺癌患者血清中 miRNA-141 表达水平明显升高,且与 TPSA 水平呈正相关关系,五苓胶囊能够降低 miRNA-141 表达。

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