

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.28.005

DKK-1 和 MMP-14 在口腔鳞癌中的表达及其意义 *

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摘要 目的:研究 DKK-1 蛋白和 MMP-14 蛋白在口腔鳞状细胞癌组织中的表达和临床意义。**方法:**选择口腔鳞癌石蜡标本 62 例作为实验组,25 例正常口腔黏膜组织作为对照组。应用免疫组织化学法检测其 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 蛋白的表达,并分析二者与口腔鳞癌患者临床病理特征之间的关系及二者表达的相关性。**结果:**实验组 DKK-1 的阳性表达率为 40.32 %,明显低于对照组中(68 %),而 MMP-14 的阳性表达率(72.58 %)明显高于对照组(24 %)(P<0.05)。DKK-1 和 MMP-14 的表达水平与口腔鳞癌的分期、淋巴结转移及分化程度有显著相关(P<0.05)。口腔鳞癌组织中 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 蛋白的表达呈显著负相关($r=-0.600, P<0.05$)。**结论:**口腔鳞状细胞癌组织中 DKK-1 的表达下调,MMP-14 的表达上调,二者可能参与了 OSCC 的发生和发展过程,并有望用于口腔鳞状细胞癌的病情和预后评估。

关键词:DKK-1; MMP-14; 口腔鳞癌**中图分类号:**R739.8 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)28-5421-04

Expressions and Significances of DKK-1 and MMP-14 in the Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe and analyze the expressions of DKK-1 and MMP-14 in the oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and their clinical significances. **Methods:** 62 cases of paraffin specimens of OSCC was selected as the case group and 25 cases of paraffin specimens of normal oral mucosa was selected as the control group. The positive expressions of DKK-1 and MMP-14 were detected via the immunohistochemistry method. The relationship between the expressions of DKK-1, MMP-14 and the clinicopathological features of patients with OSCC were analyzed. **Results:** The positive expression rate of DKK-1 in case group (40.32 %) was significantly lower than that of the control group (68 %), while the positive expression rate of MMP-14 (72.58 %) was significantly higher than that of the control group (24 %)(P<0.05). Both the expressions of DKK-1 and MMP-14 were significantly associated with the malignant degree, lymph node metastasis and differentiation degree of OSCC(P<0.05). The DKK-1 protein expression in OSCC tissue was negatively correlated with the MMP-14 protein expression ($r=-0.600, P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The expression of DKK-1 was down-regulated and the expression of MMP-14 was up-regulated in the OSCC, which might be involved in the development and progression of the OSCC and were expected to be used in the assessment of the condition and prognosis assessment of OSCC.

Key words: DKK-1; MMP-14; OSCC**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R739.8 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)28-5421-04

前言

口腔鳞状细胞癌(Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma, OSCC)是发生于口腔面部的恶性肿瘤中最常见的一种,且罹患人数在逐年增加。OSCC 的局部侵袭性较高,在肿瘤发生的早期特别容易发生颈部的淋巴结转移。外科的手术和放化疗是目前治疗 OSCC 的主要手段,但治疗效果却不尽人意^[1,2]。尽早诊断 OSCC 对改善其预后尤为重要。WNT 拮抗剂蛋白 -1(Dickkopf-1,

DKK-1)是近几年发现的一种分泌型蛋白,是 Wnt 信号通路上关键的拮抗因子^[3,4],还具有抑癌基因的作用^[5,6],通过抑制 Wnt 信号通路,使胞浆中的 β -catenin 蛋白的积聚减少,继而抑制下游靶基因的转录,使基质金属蛋白酶 (MMPs) 的表达降低。MMP-14 可以通过对细胞胞外基质 (Extra Cellular Matrix, ECM) 和基膜的降解参与肿瘤的转移^[7]。目前,关于 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 在 OSCC 中的研究鲜有报道。本研究采用免疫组织化学方法测定 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 在 OSCC 中的表达,分析其与

* 基金项目:黑龙江省教育厅科学基金项目(11521187)

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(收稿日期:2017-02-12 接受日期:2017-03-10)

OSCC 患者临床病理特征的关系,以期为 OSCC 的诊治提供新的参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 组织标本

选择 62 例 2009 年至 2012 年就诊于哈尔滨医科大学附属口腔医院的口腔鳞癌的患者的石蜡标本作为实验组:男性患者 38 例,女性患者 24 例,年龄 38~78 岁,高分化的病例 34 例,中低等分化的病例 28 例,在手术治疗之前都未进行相关抗癌治疗。对照组为 25 例正常口腔黏膜组织。

1.2 试剂

兔抗人多克隆 DKK-1 抗体 (bs-2162R) 及兔抗人多克隆 MMP-14 抗体(bs-0414R),购自北京市博奥森生物技术有限公司。SP 试剂盒及 DAB 显色试剂盒均购自武汉博士德生物工程有限公司。

1.3 实验方法

石蜡标本常规脱蜡、切片,HE 染色观察组织病理学变化。按照免疫组化试剂盒中说明书的步骤检测 DKK-1 蛋白以及 MMP-14 蛋白的表达,PBS 代替一抗做阴性对照。免疫组织化学方法是 SP 法。

1.4 结果判定

正常的阳性表达的 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 均主要在胞质中可见,为棕黄(褐)色的颗粒物。判定标准参照 VOLM 双评分法^[8]中

的要求,5 个放大 200 倍的高倍镜下随机抽取观察,镜下视野中的细胞大于 500 个。然后依据 VOLM 双评分法及结合阳性细胞比率及显示颜色的轻重来计分:(1)阳性细胞所占的比率在 25 %以内是 1 分;介于 25 %与 50 %是 2 分;在 50 %以上是 3 分;记做 M (2)当显示颜色不可见时是 0 分、显示的颜色为浅黄色时是 1 分、显示的颜色为棕黄色时是 2 分、棕显示的颜色是褐色时是 3 分;记做 N。M 与 N 的和再记分:0 分是阴性(-);介于 1 分与 2 分间是弱阳性(+);介于 3 分与 4 分间是中度阳性(++);介于 5 分与 6 分间是强阳性(+++)。切片的观察是由两位病理专家采用双盲法独立完成。

1.5 统计学分析

所有的数据分析均使用 SPSS22.0 软件,计数资料之间的比较使用 χ^2 检验,以 P<0.05 视为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 OSCC 组织和正常口腔黏膜中 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 表达的比较

DKK-1 的阳性表达主要定位于胞质中,呈棕黄(褐)色的颗粒物。DKK-1 在口腔鳞癌中的阳性表达率[40.32 % (25/62)]明显低于正常口腔黏膜[68 % (17/25)],差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。MMP-14 的阳性表达主要定位于胞浆内,OSCC 中 MMP-14 的阳性表达率显著高于对照组[72.58 % (45/62) VS 24 % (6/25)(P<0.05)](表 1)。

表 1 DKK-1 蛋白以及 MMP-14 蛋白的表达情况

Table 1 The expressions of DKK-1 and MMP-14 protein in normal oral mucosa and OSCC

Group	DKK-1			χ^2	P	MMP-14			χ^2	P
	+	-	Total			+	-	Total		
OSCC	25	37	62	5.466	0.019	45	17	62	17.334	0.001
NOM	17	8	25			6	19	25		
Total	42	45	87			51	36	87		

2.2 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 的表达与口腔鳞癌患者临床病理特征的关系

如表 2 所示,DKK-1 和 MMP-14 在 OSCC 中的表达和肿瘤的临床分期、区域性的淋巴结转移与否和肿瘤的分化程度存在显著相关性(P<0.05),但与患者的性别、患者的年龄、患者是否有抽烟的习惯无显著相关性(P>0.05)。

2.3 OSCC 组织中 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 表达的相关性

62 例 OSCC 中,阳性表达的 DKK-1 有 25 例(MMP-14 阳性 10 例,阴性 15 例);阴性表达的 DKK-1 有 37 例(MMP-14 阳性 35 例,阴性 2 例)。口腔鳞癌组织中 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 的表达呈明显负相关($r=-0.600$, $P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

口腔癌是世界第六位最常见的恶性肿瘤,并且临幊上以鳞状细胞癌为主,占 90 %以上^[9]。DKK-1 是近年来新发现的基因,定位于 10 号染色体 10q11 之上^[10],分子量介于 35~45 kU 之间^[11],编码由 266 个氨基酸组成的 DKK-1 蛋白质,其包含六个

二级结构(两个 α 螺旋,四个 β -折叠)以及两个高度保守的富含半胱氨酸的结构域(CRD-1 和 CRD-2)。其中,CRD-2 结构域可以抑制经典的 WNT / β -catenin 信号通路的异常活化^[12]。齐丽等^[13]研究发现 DKK-1 在结肠癌的发展过程中可以抑制肿瘤细胞上皮间充质的转化,在一定程度上发挥抗癌作用。YI 等^[14]通过 RNA 干扰技术使 DKK-1 基因沉默表达,宫颈癌细胞的侵袭转移能力明显增强,这提示 DKK-1 在宫颈癌的侵袭,转移过程中有重要作用。同时,在成神经管细胞瘤^[15]、直肠腺癌^[16]、乳腺癌^[17]等肿瘤中,DKK-1 的表达亦呈下降趋势,一定程度上抑制瘤细胞的转移。但在肝细胞癌中,DKK-1 的表达却是升高的^[18]。此外,结果显示 DKK-1 在骨代谢中亦有着重要作用,实验中敲除 DKK-1 后,小鼠的骨质形成出现明显的异常^[19]。目前,在 OSCC 中,与 DKK-1 有关的研究较少。

本实验研究结果显示 OSCC 组织中 DKK-1 的阳性表达率较正常口腔黏膜明显降低,这提示 DKK-1 在口腔癌的发展中具有潜在的作用。进一步对 DKK-1 与口腔癌临床病理之间的关系进行研究,结果显示 DKK-1 的表达与肿瘤的 TNM 分期、

表 2 DKK-1、MMP-14 的表达与口腔鳞癌临床生物学行为的关系

Table 2 The correlation of DKK-1 and MMP-14 expressions with the clinicopathological characteristics of OSCC

Project	DKK-1		χ^2	P	MMP-14		χ^2	P
	+	-			+	-		
Gender								
Male	38	15	23	0.029	0.864	28	10	0.061
Female	24	10	14			17	7	
Age								
≤ 60	27	11	16	0.028	0.953	20	7	0.054
>60	35	14	21			25	10	
Smoke								
Yes	24	10	14	0.029	0.864	16	8	0.688
No	38	15	23			29	9	
Differentiation								
Well	35	20	15	9.449	0.002	19	16	13.517
Moderate/Poor	27	5	22			26	1	
Lymphatic Metastasis								
No	37	21	16	10.299	0.001	21	16	11.545
Yes	25	4	21			24	1	
Clinical Stage								
I - II	36	20	16	8.278	0.004	21	15	8.756
III-IV	26	5	21			24	2	

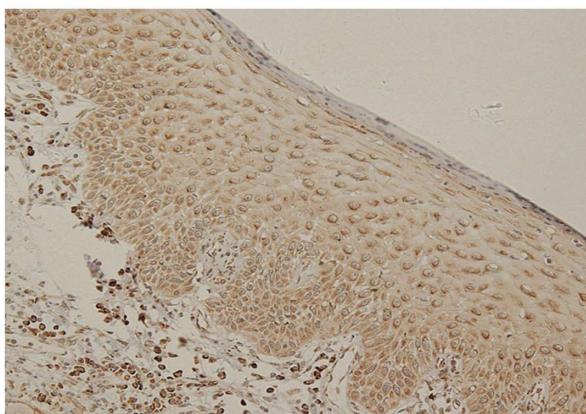
图 1 正常的口腔黏膜组织中 DKK-1 蛋白的表达($\times 200$)

Fig.1 Expression of DKK-1 in the normal oral mucosa

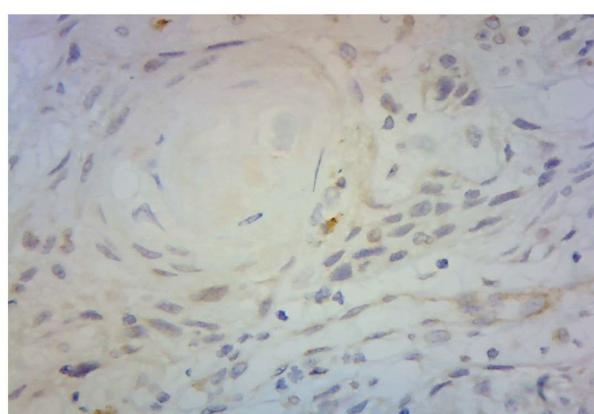
图 2 口腔鳞状细胞癌组织中 DKK-1 蛋白的表达($\times 200$)

Fig.2 Expression of DKK-1 in the OSCC

分化程度及区域性淋巴结转移均有相关性($P<0.05$)。高分化口腔鳞癌中 DKK-1 的阳性表达率 80 % (20/25) 较中低分化组的 20 % (5/25) 明显增高($P<0.05$)。这些结果提示 DKK-1 的缺失表达与 OSCC 的侵袭与转移紧密相关。在正常静息细胞内,仅有少量非结合的 β -catenin 存在。随着 OSCC 的发生发展,DKK-1 缺失表达,失去了对 Wnt/ β -catenin 通路拮抗作用,从而导致该通路的异常活化。当其异常活化后, β -catenin 被去磷酸化和稳定化,之后在细胞核内积累,继而与 T 细胞因子 / 淋巴细胞增强因子(TCF / LEF)家族的转录因子结合刺激下游 MMPs、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、G1/S- 特异性周期蛋白-D1(cyclin D1)

等靶基因的表达,从而导致正常细胞异常增殖,上皮间质异常转化及血管新生^[20]。

MMP-14 属于膜型 MMP, 又名 I 型膜性基质金属蛋白酶(MT1-MMP), 是 MMPs 家族中一员, 是参与细胞蛋白水解和运动的最重要的酶^[21], 可以通过突破基底膜和降解 ECM^[22] 的途径间接实现肿瘤细胞的侵袭转移。此外, MMP-14 对于肿瘤当中新生血管形成亦有着重要的诱导作用^[23]。大量研究表明 MMP-14 的表达在绝大多数人类癌症(肺癌^[24]、宫颈癌^[25]、食管鳞癌^[26]、甲状腺乳头状癌^[27]、胰腺癌^[28]等)中明显增多, 并且其表达随肿瘤分化程度降低而升高。本研究中, OSCC 组织

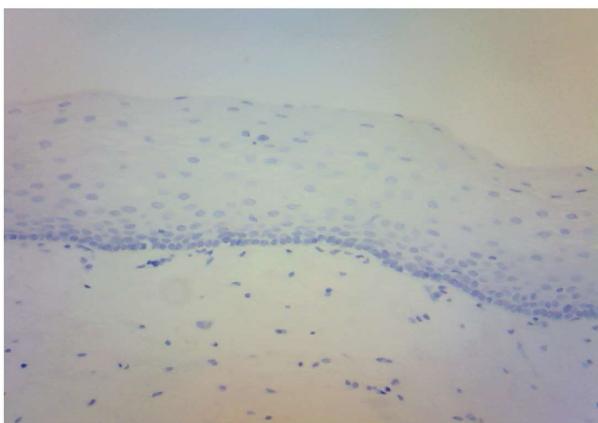


图 3 正常的口腔黏膜组织中 MMP-14 蛋白的表达(× 200)

Fig.3 Expression of MMP-14 in the normal oral mucosa

MMP-14 的阳性表达率 72.58 % (45/62) 显著高于正常口腔黏膜，并且其表达随着肿瘤的恶性程度增高而逐渐增强。这与 LI 等^[29]研究结果具有一致性，提示 MMP-14 可作为评价 OSCC 恶性程度及预后的参考指标。

进一步研究显示 OCSS 中 DKK-1 和 MMP-14 的表达呈明显的负相关，可能共同参与了 OSCC 的发展。YI 等^[14]在宫颈癌中通过 RNA 沉默 DKK-1 基因的表达后， β -catenin 和 MMP-14 的表达明显升高，肿瘤细胞的侵袭转移能力明显增强。Tamanini S 等^[30]研究显示 DKK-1 负反馈调控 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路。DKK-1 的减少致使胞浆中的 β -catenin 蛋白的表达增加，随之进入细胞核之中，与相关转录因子 LEF /TCF 结合，激活下游的靶基因，使 MMPs 的表达增多，ECM 的降解加速，促使新生血管形成，间接使肿瘤细胞转移和侵袭加速。

综上所述，口腔鳞癌中 DKK-1 蛋白表达的减少和 MMP-14 蛋白表达的增多，且与口腔鳞状细胞癌的分化程度、临床分期和转移情况显著相关，二者可能相互负向调控，共同参与口腔鳞癌的发生、发展，有望用于口腔鳞状细胞癌的病情和预后评估。关于 DKK-1/Wnt/ β -catenin/MMP-14 通路的具体机制将是我们下一步研究的重点。

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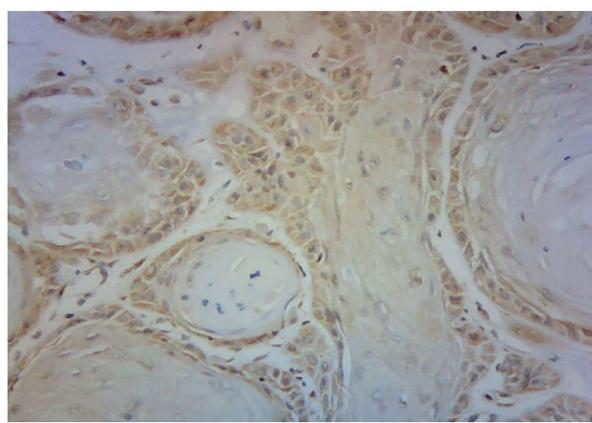


图 4 口腔鳞状细胞癌组织中 MMP-14 蛋白的表达(× 200)

Fig.4 Expression of MMP-14 in the OSCC

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