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胸腔积液中肺腺癌细胞 EGFR 突变状态与 DNA 含量的相关性 *

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摘要 目的:探究胸腔积液中肺腺癌细胞表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变状态与 DNA 含量的相关性,以期探究 EGFR 突变状态是否同肿瘤的恶性程度存在一定关联。**方法:**选择 2015 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于我院接受 EGFR 基因检测以及基因定量分析的 591 例肺腺癌患者为研究对象,按照其是否出现 EGFR 基因突变将其分为突变组(335 例)与非突变组(256 例),两组患者的胸腔积液均使用激光图像细胞仪开展 DNA 含量以及非整倍体峰检测,并开展组间差异性比较。**结果:**(1)将 591 例患者按照年龄、性别及是否吸烟等临床特征进行分组对比显示,性别($P=0.034$)与吸烟($P=0.007$)同肺腺癌患者胸腔积液细胞出现 EGFR 突变具有一定关联,而年龄因素与是否出现突变无明显相关性($P>0.05$);(2)突变组患者的最大 DNA 指数(DI)、大于 5C 细胞的平均 DI 以及大于 9C 细胞的平均 DI 均明显高于非突变组,组间差异明显($P<0.05$);(3)开展 DNA 非整倍体细胞峰比较显示突变组在单峰、双峰占比中明显高于非突变组,而无峰占比明显低于非突变组($P<0.05$),多峰占比方面两组差异不大($P>0.05$)。**结论:**经研究显示,同未出现 EGFR 突变的肺腺癌患者相比较,发生 EGFR 突变的肺腺癌患者明显 DI 值更高,非整倍体细胞以及非整倍体峰值也呈现异常升高态,这提示 EGFR 发生突变的肺腺癌患者恶变洗吧的侵袭性更强。

关键词:胸腔积液;肺腺癌;EGFR 突变;DNA 含量;相关性

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Correlation between EGFR Mutation Status and DNA Content of Lung Adenocarcinoma Cells in Pleural Effusion*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the correlation between the mutation status of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and DNA content in lung adenocarcinoma cells in pleural effusion, in order to explore whether the EGFR mutation status is related to the malignant degree of tumor. **Methods:** A total of 591 patients with lung adenocarcinoma, who underwent EGFR gene testing and genetic quantitative analysis in First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Medical College from January 2015 to January 2020 were chosen as research subjects, and they were divided into EGFR gene mutation group ($n=335$) and non-mutation group ($n=256$). The pleural effusions of the two groups were detected by laser image cytometry for DNA content and aneuploidy peaks, and the differences between the groups were compared. **Results:** (1) The 591 patients were grouped and compared according to their clinical characteristics such as age, gender, and smoking status. Gender ($P=0.034$) and smoking ($P=0.007$) were certainly related to the EGFR mutation in the pleural effusion cells of patients with lung adenocarcinoma, but age factor was not significantly related to whether there is a mutation ($P>0.05$). (2) The maximum DNA index (DI), the average DI of greater than 5C cells, and the average DI of greater than 9C cells of the patients in the mutation group were significantly higher than those in the non-mutation group, the difference between the groups was significant ($P<0.05$). (3) The comparison of DNA aneuploidy cell peaks showed that the proportion of single-peak and double-peak in the mutant group was significantly higher than that in the non-mutation group, but the ratio of no peak was significantly lower than that in the non-mutation group ($P<0.05$).

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and there was little difference in the proportion of multi-peaks between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Studies have shown that compared with lung adenocarcinoma patients without EGFR mutations, lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR mutations have significantly higher DI values, and aneuploidy cells and peak aneuploidies are also abnormally elevated. This suggests that patients with lung adenocarcinoma with EGFR mutations are more aggressive.

Key words: Pleural effusion; Lung adenocarcinoma; EGFR mutation; DNA content; Correlation

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前言

肺癌是目前世界上公认的最为常见的恶性肿瘤,患者往往预后较差,且病死率较高,及时接受积极治疗,无进展生存期也较短,因而临床危害较大^[1]。肺腺癌属于非小细胞癌的一种,是肺癌的主要病理类型之一,近些年数据显示肺腺癌的发病率呈现快速升高趋势,其发病率上升速度已超鳞癌,成为肺癌中最常见的类型,发病总数已占全球确诊新增肺癌患者数的40%左右^[2]。临床实践发现,肺腺癌多起源于较小的支气管炎,患者早期临床症状多不明显,往往在患者接受胸部X线检测时可被发现,肺腺癌病灶为圆形或椭圆形,一般生长增殖速度较慢,但少数患者会在发病早期即出现血行转移,淋巴转移则多出现在晚期患者中^[3-4]。传统肺腺癌的诊断多依赖影像学、实验室检测或组织病理检查等,但受有创操作、灵敏度不高、准确度较低等因素影响,应用受到一定限制,近些年分子生物学的进步发展为肺腺癌的诊断和预后分析提供了新思路^[5,6]。EGFR属于受体酪氨酸激酶的一种,临床研究显示该因子的突变或过表达可能会对多种癌症的发生和进展产生影响,近几年EGFR靶向药物在临床上已得到广泛应用,并取得了较好的疗效^[7,8]。本研究旨在探究肺腺癌患者胸腔积液中EGFR突变状态同其DNA含量之间的相关性,以期改善肺腺癌患者预后提供临床参考,现详述如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2015年1月至2020年1月于我院接受EGFR基因检测以及基因定量分析的591例肺腺癌患者为研究对象。

纳入标准:(1)所有入组对象均经病理组织诊断确诊为肺腺癌^[9];(2)出现胸腔积液症状;(3)意识清晰能够配合进行调研;(4)调研报医院伦理学会批准实施;(5)均处于TNM分期IV期;(6)患者或其家属签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)合并精神疾病者;(2)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(3)合并严重肝肾功能障碍者;(4)合并全身感染者;(5)入院前接受其他治疗者。

1.2 干预方法

首先抽取入组患者的胸腔积液样本,使用一次性细胞收集器进行提取和过滤后留约100~300 mL备用,将采集的样本均匀涂抹在4张普通载玻片以及8张抗脱落载玻片上;4张普通载玻片中的两张使用95%乙醇常规处理后进行诊断,余2张使用无水乙醇处理后开展DNA定量分析;将8张抗脱落载玻片使用95%乙醇固定后开展免疫细胞化学染色;余下的胸腔积液使用试管盛装后离心,留底部沉淀物保存于-20℃条件下

用以EGFR基因检测。

使用AmoyDx DNA提取试剂盒开展DNA提取工作,同时使用紫外分光光度计检测提取的DNA浓度与纯度,设置OD260/OD280在1.8~2.0之间;选择ARMS与ABI 7500开展荧光定量聚合酶链反应,检测受试细胞是否出现EGFR突变,具体评测结果严格按照AmoyDx试剂盒说明书进行。

采用激光二极管脱氧核糖核酸检测器对脱氧核糖核酸含量、非整倍体细胞以及非整倍体峰值进行检测,测定机制大体为通过测量染色细胞核DNA的积分光密度(IOD)确定受试细胞核的DNA含量,同时将同一载玻片上的正常上皮细胞以及淋巴细胞作为参照;

1.3 观察指标及评测标准

1.3.1 不同组别DI值 DI值即脱氧核糖核酸指数,计算公式为受试细胞的脱氧核糖核酸平均含量/正常细胞的脱氧核糖核酸平均含量^[10]。

1.3.2 不同组别非整倍体细胞峰比较 非整倍体细胞峰可区分为单峰、双峰、多峰等几大类,其中单峰可出现在不同位置,多位于2C~4C之间,双峰可出现在多种肿瘤中,第二峰的DI往往为第一峰的两倍,多峰则代表受试细胞的染色体稳定性较差。

1.4 统计学方法

将采集的数据录入EXCEL 2019中进行处理,使用统计软件SPSS 20.0对录入数据进行分析,对于计数资料采用[n(%)]表示,组间差异采用卡方检验,对于计量资料采用(均数±标准差)表示,组间差异采用t检验,取 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义^[11]。

2 结果

2.1 入组患者一般临床资料分析

本次调研共计纳入研究对象591例,其中年龄范围为51~73岁,平均年龄(65.19±4.22)岁,体重54~78 kg,平均体重(65.59±4.55)kg,BMI指数20.11~23.98 kg/m²,平均BMI为(22.29±1.22)kg/m²;所有入组肺腺癌患者均处于TNM分期IV期。

2.2 入组肺腺癌患者临床病理特征分析

经基因检测发现,入组的591例肺腺癌患者中共计出现335例EGFR突变者以及256例非EGFR突变者,将591例患者按照年龄分组显示≤66岁者365例,>66岁者226例,将591例患者按照性别分类男性257例,女性334例,按照是否吸烟分组显示吸烟者378例,不吸烟者213例;将EGFR突变与非突变患者按照年龄、性别以及是否吸烟进行对比显示,女性以及吸烟者出现EGFR突变的几率明显高于男性以及非吸烟者,差异明显($P<0.05$),具体数据如表1所示。

表 1 肺腺癌患者临床病理特征分析

Table 1 Analysis of clinicopathological characteristics of patients with lung adenocarcinoma

Clinical features		Mutation	No mutation	Mutation rate	χ^2	<i>P</i>
Age	≤ 66	154	211	57.81%	0.492	0.483
	>66	102	124	54.87%		
Gender	Male	124	133	51.75%	4.506	0.034
	Female	132	202	60.48%		
Whether smoking	Yes	148	230	60.85%	7.403	0.007
	No	108	105	49.30%		

2.3 突变组与非突变组肺腺癌患者 DNA 定量分析结果比较

经检测比较发现,突变组患者的最大 DI 值明显大于非突变组患者,且突变组大于 5C 细胞的 DI 值以及大于 9C 细胞的

DI 值要明显高于非突变组患者,组间比较差异明显($P<0.05$),具体数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 突变组与非突变组 DNA 定量分析结果比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of DNA quantitative analysis results between mutation group and non- mutation group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Cases	Maximum DI	Greater than 5C cell DI	Greater than 9C cell DI
Mutation group	335	317.29± 6.54*	330.19± 3.76*	320.19± 5.94*
Non- mutation group	256	268.98± 5.45	250.19± 2.81	263.98± 5.44

Note: compared with the non- mutation group, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 突变组与非突变组肺腺癌患者 DNA 非整倍体细胞峰比较

经分析显示,突变组中单峰 124 例(37.01 %)、双峰 38 例(11.34 %)、多峰 47 例(14.03 %)、无峰 126 例(37.61 %),非突变组中单峰 59 例(23.05 %)、双峰 15 例(5.86 %)、多峰 33 例

(12.89 %)、无峰 149 例(58.20 %);组间比较突变组患者的单峰以及双峰占比明显高于非突变组患者($P<0.05$);同时平均峰值比较显示突变组的平均峰值明显高于非突变组($P<0.05$);具体数据如表 3 所示。

表 3 突变组与非突变组 DNA 非整倍体细胞峰比较

Table 3 Comparison of DNA aneuploidy cell peaks between mutation group and non- mutation group

Groups	Quantity	Unimodal	Twin Peaks	Multimodal	No peak	Average peak
Mutation group	335	124(37.01)*	38(11.34)*	47(14.03)	126(37.61)*	320.14± 20.19*
Non- mutation group	256	59(23.05)	15(5.86)	33(12.89)	149(58.20)	264.41± 23.11

3 讨论

肺癌是全世界范围内发病率均非常高的恶性肿瘤之一,据 WHO 发布的资料显示,肺癌是导致男性恶性肿瘤致死的最主要原因,在女性癌症致死率中排名第 2^[12,13]。美国一项针对 2014 年肺癌的调研数据显示,肺癌目前已经成为仅次于前列腺癌和乳腺癌的恶性肿瘤,死亡率位居所有恶性肿瘤之首。我国受人口老龄化、环境污染、生活节奏加快等诸多因素的影响导致肺癌的患病率逐年攀升,目前肺癌患者数量占全世界第一位^[14-16]。肺腺癌是肺癌中较为常见的病理类型,属于非小细胞肺癌的一种,流调学指出该症近些年的发病率也有逐年递增趋势,总发病数约占肺癌总病例数的 40 %左右^[17,18]。当前肺腺癌的病因尚不明确,但从流行病学角度分析,被动吸烟、家庭油烟等都可能与肺腺癌的发生发展相关,此外诸如遗传因素、大气污染、饮食与营养等也可能与肺腺癌的发生具有一定关系^[19,20]。上文提到,肺腺癌患者多预后较差,且病程发展较快,因而及早准确的诊断是延长患者生存期、改善其预后的重要前提,传统对肺腺癌

的诊断多依赖影像学、病理检测等,受检测周期长、费用昂贵等限制,推广性较差,因而临床上一直致力于寻求一种更为快捷、准确的肺腺癌预后评估手段^[21-23]。

EGFR 是酪氨酸激酶受体的一种,临床研究指出,当该受体被激活后,该受体会与表皮生长因子以及其他生长因子配体相结合,从而对下游的 STAT、PI3K 等路径产生干预,进而出现调控细胞增殖、血管生长、肿瘤转移、肿瘤凋亡等生理作用,这为临床治疗肺腺癌提供了新思路^[24,25]。目前已有的研究发现,通过机制 EGFR 酪氨酸激酶自身的磷酸化,可以起到抑制肿瘤细胞生物活性并引导其凋亡的效果,产生治疗肿瘤的目的,这已经经过多项临床实践证实^[26]。结合 EGFR 的该特性,那么是否可以考虑将 EGFR 突变状态作为评估肺腺癌患者预后的指标之一。有学者就 EGFR 突变与非突变肺腺癌患者预后的差异性进行过对比,结果显示,出现 EGFR 突变的患者预后往往更好,也有研究指出具有 EGFR 突变的患者其原位腺癌、微创腺癌的发病率更高,同未出现 EGFR 突变的患者相比较,两组患者的 OS 差异不大^[27,28]。虽然上述研究就 EGFR 突变状态对肺腺癌患

者的预后影响进行了分析,但实际上 EGFR 是存在不同种类的基因突变的,关于何种基因突变会影响肺腺癌的生物行为仍存在较大的争议,因而临床上更倾向于寻求一种基于分子的、更为客观的 EGFR 突变状态来预测分析肺腺癌的生物行为。本研究通过设立不同分组的方式,就胸腔积液中肺腺癌细胞 EGFR 突变状态与 DNA 含量的相关性进行了分析,结果显示,将肺腺癌患者按照年龄、性别、是否吸烟等临床病理特征进行区分并开展组间比较显示,女性、吸烟的肺腺癌患者出现 EGFR 突变的几率要显著高于男性和不吸烟的肺腺癌患者,而年龄则未显示出对 EGFR 突变的影响。与 Sanaya BS^[29]等学者的研究类似,该学者对 98 例肺腺癌患者的回顾性分析显示,对患者开展 EGFR 基因突变检测并实施临床病理特征比较,女性出现 EGFR 突变的几率为 73.21%,远高于男性的 54.76%,同时吸烟患者的 EGFR 突变率为 70.00%,远高于不吸烟患者的 55.26%。本文作者分析认为,烟雾中含有大量的致癌物质,这些致癌物质进入人体后极有可能会通过自由基氧化、诱导原癌基因突变、活化致癌代谢酶、烟雾环境导致肺部损伤及炎症细胞因子表达失衡等机制来诱导 EGFR 基因突变,增加肺腺癌的发生率。进一步对突变与非突变组肺腺癌患者 DNA 定量分析结果的比较则显示,突变组患者较非突变组患者具有更大的 DI 值,与 Njølstad^[30]等学者的研究类似,该学者对 785 例子宫内膜癌刮除标本中 DNA 倍性的研究显示,非倍性 DNA 同子宫内膜癌的侵袭性、临床病理类型、淋巴结转移以及生存率等指标均存在明显的相关性,另有研究指出 DNA 倍性可以作为非小细胞肺癌的独立预后参数^[31]。本文作者分析认为,DNA 的非整倍体往往稳定性较差,也是与肿瘤发生发展密切相关的恶性细胞中最为常见的遗传异常指标,本文中突变组患者 DI 值明显高于非突变组患者,可以推测 DNA 是能够作为客观的遗传指标来评估肺腺癌在不同 EGFR 突变状态下的生物学行为。文中关于两组患者 DNA 非整倍体细胞峰的比较也印证了该观点,提示突变组具有更高的非整倍体细胞峰,其 DNA 的含量还更高一些。

综上所述,同未出现 EGFR 突变的肺腺癌患者相比较,发生 EGFR 突变的肺腺癌患者明显 DI 值更高,非整倍体细胞以及非整倍体峰值也呈现异常升高态,这提示 EGFR 发生突变的肺腺癌患者的侵袭性更强。

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