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乙醛脱氢酶 1 和肿瘤坏死因子相关诱导凋亡配体在膀胱癌组织中的表达及其临床意义 *

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摘要 目的:探讨乙醛脱氢酶 1(ALDH-1)和肿瘤坏死因子相关诱导凋亡配体(TRAIL)在膀胱癌组织中的表达及其临床意义。**方法:**选取 2015 年 3 月到 2018 年 1 月在河北北方学院附属第一医院进行治疗的膀胱癌患者 70 例,收集其手术切除的癌组织和癌旁正常组织,采用免疫组化法检测癌组织和癌旁正常组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达情况,分析 ALDH-1、TRAIL 的表达与膀胱癌患者的临床病理特征的关系及癌组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达的相关性。**结果:**癌组织中的 ALDH-1 的阳性表达率高于癌旁正常组织,TRAIL 的阳性表达率低于癌旁正常组织($P<0.05$)。膀胱癌患者的 ALDH-1 阳性表达率与年龄、性别、分化程度、肿瘤数量无关($P>0.05$),临床分期为 T2-T3 期、有淋巴结转移的膀胱癌患者 ALDH-1 阳性表达率高于临床分期为 Ta-T1 期、无淋巴结转移的膀胱癌患者($P<0.05$)。膀胱癌患者的 TRAIL 阳性表达率与年龄、性别、临床分期、淋巴结转移、肿瘤数量无关($P>0.05$),高分化的膀胱癌患者 TRAIL 阳性表达率高于中低分化的膀胱癌患者($P<0.05$)。Pearson 相关性分析显示,癌组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达无明显的相关性($P>0.05$)。**结论:**膀胱癌组织中 ALDH-1 的表达偏高且与临床分期和淋巴结转移有关,TRAIL 的表达偏低且与分化程度有关,但 ALDH-1 和 TRAIL 之间无相关性,需进一步探讨与研究。

关键词:膀胱癌;乙醛脱氢酶 1;肿瘤坏死因子相关诱导凋亡配体;表达;临床意义

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Expression of Acetaldehyde Dehydrogenase-1 and Tumor Necrosis Factor-related Apoptosis-inducing Ligand in Bladder Cancer and its Clinical Significance*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression and clinical significance of acetaldehyde dehydrogenase-1 (ALDH-1) and tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) in bladder cancer. **Methods:** 70 patients with bladder cancer who were treated in First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University from March 2015 to January 2018 were selected. The cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues which were resected in surgical operation were collected. Immunohistochemical method was used to detect the expression of ALDH-1 and TRAIL in cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues. The relationship between the expression of ALDH-1, TRAIL and the clinicopathological characteristics of bladder cancer and the expression of ALDH-1 and TRAIL in cancer tissues were analyzed. **Results:** The positive expression rate of ALDH-1 in cancer tissues was higher than that in adjacent normal tissues, and the positive expression rate of TRAIL was lower than that in adjacent normal tissues ($P<0.05$). The positive expression rate of ALDH-1 in patients with bladder cancer was not related to age, sex, degree of differentiation, and number of tumors($P>0.05$). The positive expression rate of ALDH-1 in patients with T2-T3 stage of clinical stage and lymph node metastasis was higher than that of Ta-T1 stage of clinical stage and no lymph node metastasis ($P<0.05$). The positive expression rate of TRAIL in patients with bladder cancer was not related to age, sex, clinical stage, lymph node metastasis and number of tumors ($P>0.05$). The positive expression rate of TRAIL in patients with high differentiation was higher than that of middle and low differentiation($P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that there was no significant correlation between the expression of ALDH-1 and TRAIL in cancer tissues ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The expression of ALDH-1 is higher in bladder cancer tissues, and it is correlated with clinical stage and lymph node metastasis. The expression of TRAIL is lower, and it is related to the degree of differentiation. However, there is no correlation between ALDH-1 and TRAIL, which needs

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further discussion and research.

Key words: Bladder cancer; Acetaldehyde dehydrogenase-1; Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand; Expression; Clinical significance

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前言

膀胱癌是我国泌尿系统发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,任何年龄阶段均有发病的风险,高发年龄为50-70岁,且男性多于女性^[1]。目前膀胱癌的发病机制尚无统一论,相关研究证明家族遗传、基因突变、吸烟、职业接触芳香胺类化学物质等因素均为膀胱癌的危险因素^[2-4]。目前临幊上通常采用手术为主、放化疗为辅的治疗方案来治疗膀胱癌,但患者的预后较差,尤其是浸润性膀胱癌,即使在根治性治疗后仍有较高的病死率,因此探究膀胱癌新的治疗靶点有重要的意义^[5,6]。乙醛脱氢酶1(Aldehyde-dehydrogenase-1, ALDH-1)是一种含锌酶类,可催化乙醛氧化为乙酸,近年来的研究发现,ALDH-1具有促进肿瘤细胞增殖的作用,其表达水平与前列腺癌、乳腺癌、肺癌等恶性肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关^[7-9]。肿瘤坏死因子相关诱导凋亡配体(tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, TRAIL)是一种II型跨膜蛋白质,其可诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,并且对正常细胞无明显影响^[10,11]。本研究旨在探讨ALDH-1和TRAIL在膀胱癌组织中的表达情况,并分析两指标的表达与临床病理特征的关系,以进一步分析两指标在膀胱癌发生、发展中可能起到的作用。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年3月到2018年1月在河北北方学院附属第一医院进行治疗的膀胱癌患者70例,收集其手术切除的癌组织和癌旁正常组织进行检测,纳入标准:(1)所有患者均经临床病理证实患有膀胱癌;(2)均进行了手术治疗,并收集了相关标本;(3)经评估患者生存期大于3个月;(4)患者及其家属对本研究内容均知情同意。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)膀胱癌复发者;(3)入组前接受过放疗者;(4)临床资料不全者;(5)合并严重器质性疾病者。70例膀胱癌患者中男性46例,女性24例;年龄39-70岁,平均(59.67±6.98)岁;临床分期:T1-T1期40例,T2-T3期30例;淋巴结转移25例,无淋巴结转移45例;分化程度:高分化31例,中低分化39例;肿瘤数量:多发28例,单发42例。本次研究符合河北北方学院附属第一医院伦理委员会制定的相关规定,且已获得委员会批准。

表1 癌组织和癌旁正常组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达情况[n(%)]
Table 1 Expression of ALDH-1 and TRAIL in cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues[n(%)]

Tissue	n	ALDH-1		TRAIL	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Cancer tissues	70	30(42.86)	40(57.14)	32(45.71)	38(54.29)
Adjacent normal tissues	70	4(5.71)	66(94.29)	58(82.86)	12(17.14)
χ^2		26.260		21.031	
P		0.000		0.000	

1.2 检测方法

所有标本在离体后进行固定、石蜡包埋、切片。免疫组化法检测癌组织和癌旁正常组织中的ALDH-1、TRAIL表达情况。将切片置于60℃的恒温烤箱中加热30 min,后置于二甲苯I、II溶液中各15 min,依次置于100%、95%、80%、70%、50%的乙醇溶液中浸泡2 min,PBS缓冲液冲洗3次,每次3 min。将柠檬酸盐抗原修复液稀释后加入高压锅中,进行抗原热修复。滴加3%的过氧化氢甲醇溶液,以阻断内源性过氧化氢酶活性。山羊血清封闭,室温下湿盒孵育20 min,甩干多余液体。用滤纸吸取多余的PBS缓冲液,滴加ALDH-1、TRAIL一抗,4℃孵育过夜,PBS缓冲液洗涤3次,每次3 min。用滤纸吸取多余的PBS缓冲液,滴加生物素化二抗,37℃孵育30 min,PBS缓冲液洗涤3次,每次3 min。DAB显色,镜下观察,待颜色变色至棕黄色时终止反应,PBS缓冲液冲洗3次,每次3 min。苏木素复染3 min,蒸馏水冲洗,依次置于50%、70%、80%、95%、100%的乙醇溶液中浸泡2 min,后置于二甲苯I、II溶液中各5 min,中性树脂封片。采用PBS缓冲液代替一抗作为空白对照。

1.3 判定标准

ALDH-1主要染色部位为细胞浆,TRAIL主要染色部位为细胞膜和细胞浆。每张切片选择5个高倍镜视野(400×),根据其染色强度给予相应的评分,其中无着色记为0分,淡黄色记为1分,棕黄色记为2分,棕褐色记为3分;根据阳性细胞率给予相应的评分,其中阳性细胞率≤10%记为0分,10%<阳性细胞率≤40%记为1分,40%<阳性细胞率≤70%记为2分,阳性细胞率>70%记为3分。若染色强度评分和阳性细胞率评分的乘积≤3分,则判为阴性,>3分则判为阳性^[12]。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0进行统计分析,计数资料以率(%)表示,进行 χ^2 检验,采用Pearson相关性分析ALDH-1、TRAIL表达的相关性,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 癌组织和癌旁正常组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达情况

癌组织中的ALDH-1的阳性表达率高于癌旁正常组织,TRAIL的阳性表达率低于癌旁正常组织(P<0.05)。见表1。

2.2 ALDH-1、TRAIL 的表达与膀胱癌患者的临床病理特征的关系

膀胱癌患者的 ALDH-1 阳性表达率与年龄、性别、分化程度、肿瘤数量无关($P>0.05$),临床分期为 T2-T3 期、有淋巴结转移的膀胱癌患者 ALDH-1 阳性表达率高于临床分期为 Ta-T1

表 2 ALDH-1、TRAIL 的表达与膀胱癌患者的临床病理特征的关系[n(%)]

Table 2 Relationship between expression of ALDH-1 and TRAIL and clinicopathological features in patients with bladder cancer [n (%)]

Pathological features	n	ALDH-1		χ^2	P	TRAIL		χ^2	P
		Positive (n=30)	Negative (n=40)			Positive (n=32)	Negative (n=38)		
Age	<60 years old	37	15(40.54)	22(59.46)	0.172	0.678	15(40.54)	22(59.46)	0.847 0.358
	≥ 60 years old	33	15(45.45)	18(54.55)			17(51.52)	16(48.48)	
Gender	Male	46	20(43.48)	26(56.52)	0.021	0.884	22(47.83)	24(52.17)	0.241 0.623
	Female	24	10(41.67)	14(58.33)			10(41.67)	14(58.33)	
Clinical stages	Ta-T1 stage	40	12(30.00)	28(70.00)	6.300	0.012	21(52.50)	19(47.50)	1.732 0.188
	T2-T3 stage	30	18(60.00)	12(40.00)			11(36.67)	19(63.33)	
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	25	16(64.00)	9(36.00)	7.099	0.008	10(40.00)	15(60.00)	0.512 0.474
	No	45	14(31.11)	31(68.89)			22(48.89)	23(51.11)	
Degree of differentiation	High	31	11(35.48)	20(64.52)			20(64.52)	11(35.48)	7.926 0.005
	Middle and low differentiation	39	19(48.72)	20(51.28)	1.235	0.266	12(30.77)	27(69.23)	
Number of tumors	Multiple	28	13(46.43)	15(53.57)	0.243	0.622	11(39.29)	17(60.71)	0.777 0.378
	Single	42	17(40.48)	25(59.52)			21(50.00)	21(50.00)	

2.3 癌组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达的相关性

Pearson 相关性分析显示,癌组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达无明显的相关性($r=-0.212, P=0.089$)。

3 讨论

膀胱癌绝大部分均为尿路上皮癌,尿路上皮癌又可分为非浸润性膀胱癌和浸润性膀胱癌^[13]。尚未侵犯到膀胱粘膜以下肌层的非浸润性膀胱癌患者的短期预后良好,但经尿道膀胱肿瘤电切术治疗后仍有较高的复发率,且部分患者仍会发展为浸润性膀胱癌,而浸润性膀胱癌患者即使行根治性膀胱全切术治疗仍有可能发生局部肿瘤复发或远处转移,患者的预后较差,病死率高^[14-16]。随着近年来对膀胱癌发病机制研究的不断深入,膀胱癌的靶向治疗成为临床上的研究热点,如抗肿瘤血管生成治疗,抑制人类表皮生长因子受体治疗等^[17,18]。ALDH-1 是一种核糖体修饰因子,相关研究指出其在膀胱癌组织中呈高表达^[19],且有研究显示^[20],姜黄素及其衍生物可通过抑制 ALDH-1 活性来起到抗癌的作用,提示 ALDH-1 有望成为新的膀胱癌的治疗靶点。TRAIL 可通过与其配体相互作用来诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,而对正常细胞则无明显的毒副作用,TRAIL 的这种特异性靶向癌细胞的能力使得其在恶性肿瘤的靶向治疗中有独特的优势,目前 TRAIL 及其受体激动剂已进入临床研究,并且有望成为新型肿瘤治疗药物^[21,22]。然而目前关于 ALDH-1 和 TRAIL 在膀胱癌中的作用的相关报道较少,因此有必要进行深入研究。

本研究结果显示,癌组织中的 ALDH-1 的阳性表达率高于

期、无淋巴结转移的膀胱癌患者 ($P<0.05$)。膀胱癌患者的 TRAIL 阳性表达率与年龄、性别、临床分期、淋巴结转移、肿瘤数量无关($P>0.05$),高分化的膀胱癌患者 TRAIL 阳性表达率高于中低分化的膀胱癌患者($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

癌旁正常组织,TRAIL 的阳性表达率低于癌旁正常组织 ($P<0.05$),这说明在膀胱癌组织中 ALDH-1 呈高表达,TRAIL 呈低表达,提示 ALDH-1 和 TRAIL 可能参与了膀胱癌的发生、发展。进一步研究分析显示,膀胱癌患者的 ALDH-1 阳性表达率与年龄、性别、分化程度、肿瘤数量无关,而与临床分期和淋巴结转移有关,自从 Ginestier C 等人在 2007 年发现 ALDH-1 是乳腺癌干细胞的标记物后^[23],ALDH-1 便成为临床研究的热点。ALDH-1 可影响癌细胞细胞周期中的 G1 期和 S 期的比例,进而改变癌细胞 DNA 的扩增速度^[24,25];此外 ALDH-1 还可以抑制癌细胞分化凋亡抑制因子的表达,进而影响了膀胱移行上皮细胞的分化成熟,导致癌细胞凋亡速度降低^[26]。本研究还显示,膀胱癌患者的 TRAIL 阳性表达率与年龄、性别、临床分期、淋巴结转移、肿瘤数量无关,而与分化程度有关。死亡受体 4 (death receptor 4, DR4) 和死亡受体 5 (death receptor 5, DR5) 是 TRAIL 的受体,TRAIL 主要通过和其受体结合来介导细胞凋亡,TRAIL 相关受体诱饵受体 1 (decoy receptor 1, DcR1) 是一种诱骗受体,可与 TRAIL 结合形成异源三聚体,进而干扰 TRAIL 与 DR4、DR5 结合^[27,28]。DcR1 在膀胱癌组织上的表达高于正常膀胱组织,因此可以诱导 TRAIL 与之结合,降低 TRAIL 的表达,干扰 TRAIL 与 DR4、DR5 结合,进而降低癌细胞凋亡,从而影响膀胱癌的疾病进展^[29,30]。本研究结果还显示,膀胱癌组织中 ALDH-1、TRAIL 表达无明显的相关性,这说明两指标可能不会相互影响,然而本研究选取的病例数较少,ALDH-1 和 TRAIL 是否会相互作用还有待基础实验进行验证。

综上所述,在膀胱癌组织中 ALDH-1 呈高表达,TRAIL 呈低表达,且 ALDH-1 的表达与临床分期和淋巴结转移有关,TRAIL 的表达与分化程度有关。ALDH-1 和 TRAIL 均有可能成为膀胱癌的治疗靶点,值得临床关注和研究。

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