

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.18.029

半乳糖凝集素-3与程序性死亡受体-1在宫颈鳞癌组织中的表达及其临床意义*

李 婷¹ 朱建福² 毛瑛玉¹ 林茂华¹ 林妙春³ 沈丽蕊¹

(1 福建医科大学附属闽东医院病理科 福建 宁德 355000; 2 福建医科大学附属闽东医院骨科 福建 宁德 355000;

3 福建医科大学附属闽东医院中心实验室 福建 宁德 355000)

摘要 目的:探讨半乳糖凝集素-3(Gal-3)和程序性死亡受体-1(PD-1)在宫颈鳞癌组织中的表达及其临床意义。**方法:**选择 2016 年 1 月-2017 年 12 月期间我院收治的宫颈鳞癌患者 80 例纳入观察组,宫颈上皮内瘤变(CIN)患者 60 例纳入 CIN 组,取同期在我院进行治疗的宫颈炎患者 50 例纳入对照组。采集三组患者的宫颈组织标本,采用免疫组化 SP 法对各组织标本中的 Gal-3、PD-1 的阳性率、表达水平进行检测,并分析 Gal-3、PD-1 与宫颈鳞癌临床病理特征的关系以及各指标表达水平的相关性。**结果:**观察组、CIN 组的 Gal-3、PD-1 的阳性表达率、表达水平均高于对照组,且观察组高于 CIN 组($P<0.05$)。Gal-3、PD-1 的表达与宫颈鳞癌患者的年龄、病灶大小、分化程度无关($P>0.05$),而与宫颈鳞癌肿瘤的分期、淋巴结转移有关($P<0.05$)。经 Spearman 相关性分析显示,宫颈鳞癌组织中 Gal-3 与 PD-1 间表达水平呈正相关性($r=0.496, P=0.000$)。**结论:**Gal-3、PD-1 的表达水平与宫颈鳞癌的发生、发展有密切关联,并且两种指标间呈明显正相关。

关键词:宫颈鳞癌;半乳糖凝集素-3;程序性死亡受体-1;表达;临床意义

中图分类号:R737.33 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)18-3529-04

Expression and Clinical Significance of Galectin-3 and Programmed Death Receptor-1 in Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma*

LI Ting¹, ZHU Jian-fu², MAO Ying-yu¹, LIN Mao-hua¹, LIN Miao-chun³, SHEN Li-rui¹

(1 Department of Pathology, Mindong Hospital Affiliated to Fujian Medical University, Ningde, Fujian, 355000, China;

2 Department of Orthopedics, Mindong Hospital Affiliated to Fujian Medical University, Ningde, Fujian, 355000, China;

3 Central Laboratory, Mindong Hospital Affiliated to Fujian Medical University, Ningde, Fujian, 355000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression and clinical significance of galectin-3 (Gal-3) and programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) in squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix. **Methods:** 80 patients with cervical squamous cell carcinoma who were admitted to our hospital from January 2016 to December 2017 were included in the observation group, 60 patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) were included in the CIN group. 50 patients with cervicitis who were treated in our hospital during the same period were included in the control group. The cervical tissue specimens from three groups were collected, the positive rate and expression level of Gal-3 and PD-1 in tissue samples were detected by immunohistochemical SP method, the relationship between Gal-3 and PD-1 and the clinicopathological characteristics of cervical squamous cell carcinoma and the correlation between the expression levels of various indicators were analyzed. **Results:** The positive expression rate and expression level of Gal-3 and PD-1 in the observation group and CIN group were all higher than those in the control group, and the observation group was higher than that in the CIN group ($P<0.05$). The expression of Gal-3 and PD-1 were not related to the age, size and degree of differentiation of cervical squamous cell carcinoma ($P>0.05$), it was related to the stage and lymph node metastasis of cervical squamous cell carcinoma ($P<0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that the expression level of Gal-3 and PD-1 was positively correlated in cervical squamous cell carcinoma ($r=0.496, P=0.000$). **Conclusion:** The expression level of Gal-3 and PD-1 is closely related to the occurrence and development of cervical squamous cell carcinoma, and there is a significant positive correlation between the two indicators.

Key words: Cervical squamous cell carcinoma; Galectin-3; Programmed death receptor-1; Expression significance; Clinicopathological features

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.33 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)18-3529-04

前言

宫颈癌是妇科常见的恶性肿瘤疾病,其发病率在妇科癌症中仅次于乳腺癌^[1,2]。流行病学研究显示,宫颈癌的发病呈现年

* 基金项目:福建省自然科学基金项目(2015J01572);福建省青年科研基金项目(2013-1-48)

作者简介:李婷(1983-),女,硕士,主治医师,从事宫颈癌发病机制方面的研究,E-mail:mvdadd@163.com

(收稿日期:2018-03-16 接受日期:2018-04-22)

轻化的趋势,严重威胁妇女人群的生命健康安全^[3,4]。宫颈癌主要病理分型为宫颈鳞癌,目前,临床对宫颈鳞癌的关注度不断提高,对于宫颈鳞癌发生发展过程中分子生物学指标变化的认识也不断加深^[5,6]。半乳糖凝集素-3(galactin-3, Gal-3)是半乳糖凝集素家族中典型的具有抑制细胞凋亡的嵌合型结构蛋白类物质,临床研究显示, Gal-3 在各种疾病组织中均有分布,参与各种病理过程的发生和进展,也在多数的肿瘤组织发现 Gal-3 表达,因此逐渐引起了临床的重视^[7-9]。通过研究肿瘤患者的 Gal-3 表达情况,有助于评估恶性肿瘤的病情进展。程序性死亡受体-1 (Programmed death receptor-1, PD-1) 主要在活化的 B 细胞、T 细胞上呈现高表达,而 T 细胞、B 细胞则是调节机体免疫能力的重要细胞,当机体内 PD-1 水平异常升高,会抑制周围淋巴细胞的活性,减少机体免疫系统功能对肿瘤细胞的攻击与清除作用,因此在许多恶性肿瘤组织中 PD-1 均有着较高的表达水平^[10-12]。为了探讨 Gal-3、PD-1 等生物学指标在宫颈鳞癌发生、发展过程中的表达情况,在本研究中对于宫颈鳞癌患者组织、宫颈上皮内瘤变(Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, CIN)患者组织、宫颈炎患者宫颈组织进行检测比较,并分析各指标与宫颈鳞癌临床病理特征的关系及各指标间的相关性,以期对宫颈鳞癌的防治提供参考,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2016 年 1 月-2017 年 12 月期间我院收治的宫颈鳞癌患者 80 例为观察组。纳入标准^[13]:① 患者经 CT、MRI、组织病理学诊断确诊为宫颈癌患者,病理学分型均为鳞癌;② 患者手术前未服用相关化疗药物;③ 患者能够顺利进行手术,并成功采集肿瘤病灶标本。排除标准:① 并发其他全身疾病者;② 手术失败或检测标本采集失败者。患者年龄 35-71 岁,平均(51.90±9.67)岁;按国际妇产科协会(International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO)分期标准判断为:I 期 11 例、II 期 26 例、III 期 30 例、IV 期 13 例;分化程度:高度分化 21 例、中度分化 35 例、低度分化 24 例;淋巴结转移 49 例,无淋巴结转移 31 例,在患者手术时切除肿瘤病灶为检测标本。CIN 患者 60 例纳入 CIN 组,患者年龄 27-70 岁,平均(49.92±10.83)岁,在进行穿刺检查时采集患者 CIN 组织为检测标本。取同期

在我院进行治疗的宫颈炎患者 50 例纳入对照组,患者年龄 23-68 岁,平均(48.92±11.62)岁,在进行穿刺检查时采集患者宫颈组织为检测标本。三组患者的基础资料比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),组间均衡可比。所有患者对研究内容知情同意并签署知情同意书,研究方案经医院伦理学委员会批准。

1.2 研究方法

所有患者的检测标本均在 4%多聚甲醛中固定,脱水后用石蜡包埋,染色前采用德国莱卡自动病理切片机进行连续切片,厚度为 4 μm 。将切片置于 KH-P 型烤片机(湖北孝感阔海医疗科技有限公司)中烤片 30 min,温度为 60℃,使切片能够黏附在载玻片上。然后采用二甲苯进行脱蜡处理,加入 3%双氧水溶液对内源性的酶类物质进行灭活,灭活时间为 10-20 min,加入枸橼酸盐缓冲液于微波炉中进行抗原修复。加入鼠抗人 Gal-3 单克隆抗体、兔抗人 PD-1 多克隆抗体。然后按照 SP 试剂盒操作说明对各组织标本进行免疫组化染色,SP 试剂盒购自于福州迈新公司。在奥林巴斯 BX46 显微镜下观察 Gal-3、PD-1 的阳性率,阳性率判断标准为:显微镜视野下出现棕黄色或棕褐色的特异性着色的颗粒状物质即为阳性,否则为阴性。将显微镜调节至低倍镜视野($\times 400$)下,选出每个标本下 15 个阳性细胞数较多的视野进行计数,计算各个标本中的 Gal-3、PD-1 的表达水平。

1.3 观察指标

比较三组患者的 Gal-3、PD-1 阳性表达率、表达水平,并分析 Gal-3、PD-1 与宫颈鳞癌临床病理特征间的关系,以及 Gal-3、PD-1 表达水平的相关性。

1.4 统计学方法

数据处理采用 SPSS 20.0 进行完成,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较用 F 检验,计数资料以[n(%)]表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验,相关性分析采用 Spearman 相关性检验,当 $P<0.05$ 时为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组患者 Gal-3、PD-1 阳性表达率比较

三组患者 Gal-3、PD-1 阳性表达率整体比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),观察组、CIN 组的 Gal-3、PD-1 的阳性表达率均高于对照组,且观察组高于 CIN 组($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 三组患者 Gal-3、PD-1 阳性表达率比较[n(%)]
Table 1 Comparison of positive rates of Gal-3 and PD-1 between the three groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Gal-3	PD-1
Observation group	80	55(68.75) ^{#*}	65(81.25) ^{#*}
CIN group	60	11(18.33) [#]	20(33.33) [#]
Control group	50	3(6.00)	5(10.00)
χ^2	-	64.647	69.583
P	-	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, [#] $P<0.05$, compared with CIN group, ^{*} $P<0.05$.

2.2 三组患者 Gal-3、PD-1 表达水平比较

三组患者 Gal-3、PD-1 表达水平整体比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),观察组、CIN 组的 Gal-3、PD-1 的表达水平均高于对照组,且观察组高于 CIN 组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 观察组 Gal-3、PD-1 阳性表达与临床病理特征的关系

Gal-3、PD-1 的表达与宫颈鳞癌患者的年龄、病灶大小、分化程度无关($P>0.05$),而与宫颈鳞癌肿瘤的分期、淋巴结转移有关($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 2 三组患者 Gal-3、PD-1 表达水平比较(个/LP, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of Gal-3 and PD-1 expression levels between the three groups (n/LP, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Gal-3	PD-1
Observation group	80	27.90 $\pm$ 5.31 ^{#*}	31.45 $\pm$ 5.43 ^{#*}
CIN group	60	18.89 $\pm$ 4.37 [#]	23.98 $\pm$ 5.14 [#]
Control group	50	2.57 $\pm$ 1.12	5.41 $\pm$ 1.68
χ^2	-	27.724	32.898
P	-	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with the control group, [#]P<0.05, compared with CIN group, *P<0.05.

表 3 观察组 Gal-3、PD-1 阳性表达与临床病理特征的关系[n(%)]

Table 3 The relationship between the expression of Gal-3 and PD-1 and clinicopathological characteristics in the observation group[n(%)]

Clinicopathological characteristics	n	Gal-3 positive rate	χ^2	P	PD-1 positive rate	χ^2	P
Age	<60 year	48	35(72.92)	1.124	0.289	42(87.50)	3.077
	$\geq$ 60 year	32	20(62.50)			23(71.88)	
Lesion size	<3 cm	37	25(67.57)	0.551	0.783	29(78.38)	0.373
	$\geq$ 3cm	43	30(69.77)			36(83.72)	
Stage	I stage	11	3(27.27)	19.567	0.000	5(45.45)	11.800
	II stage	26	14(53.85)			22(84.62)	
	III stage	30	25 (83.33)			25(83.33)	
	IV stage	13	13(100.00)			13(100.00)	
Degree of differentiation	High	21	14(66.67)	0.149	0.878	17(80.95)	0.129
	Middle	35	26(74.29)			29(82.86)	
	Low	24	15(62.50)			19(79.17)	
Lymph node metastasis	No	31	10(32.26)	17.619	0.000	20(64.52)	9.303
	Yes	49	45(91.84)			45(91.84)	

2.4 宫颈鳞癌患者 Gal-3、PD-1 相关性分析

经 Spearman 相关性分析显示, 宫颈鳞癌组织中 Gal-3 与 PD-1 间表达水平呈正相关性($r=0.496$, $P=0.000$)。

3 讨论

随着快节奏的生活方式和压力的增加, 以及在女性特殊的生理结构和内分泌激素的影响下, 使得广大妇女更容易受到各种疾病的侵袭, 其中宫颈癌是妇科常见的恶性肿瘤疾病, 具有发病人群广泛, 病死率高, 危害性大等特点, 其中以宫颈鳞癌最为常见^[14,15]。目前关于宫颈鳞癌的发病机制尚未形成统一的认识, 但多方临床综合研究结果认为^[16,17], 宫颈鳞癌的发生及进展过程是由多因素、多种生物学因子、信号蛋白等参与而导致的一种恶性病理结局。相关研究表明宫颈鳞癌患者体内的肿瘤组织中的 Gal-3 蛋白的表达有显著升高的趋势, 该蛋白的高表达主要是参与到肿瘤组织的细胞凋亡、细胞生长、细胞粘附、新生血管形成等过程^[18,19]。PD-1 则是免疫蛋白家族中的一种典型代表, 在临床多种肿瘤组织包括宫颈鳞癌组织中均能检测到 PD-1 的高水平表达, 提示 PD-1 介导的免疫功能的改变对宫颈鳞癌的发生发展过程有一定的影响^[20-22]。因此, 通过对 Gal-3、PD-1 表达水平的研究, 有助于深入了解宫颈鳞癌的发生发展过程。

在本研究中, 观察组、CIN 组的 Gal-3、PD-1 的阳性表达

率、表达水平均高于对照组, 且观察组高于 CIN 组, 充分表明患者从宫颈炎到 CIN 到宫颈鳞癌, Gal-3、PD-1 指标的阳性表达率、表达水平呈进行性增高。进一步探讨宫颈鳞癌患者 Gal-3、PD-1 指标与临床病理特征关系显示, Gal-3、PD-1 的表达与宫颈鳞癌患者的年龄、病灶大小、分化程度无关, 而与宫颈鳞癌肿瘤的分期、淋巴结转移有关, 表明 Gal-3、PD-1 可能参与了宫颈鳞癌肿瘤的进展、分期、浸润、转移过程, 对于宫颈鳞癌肿瘤的恶化发挥重要作用^[23,24]。这是因为 Gal-3 作为半乳糖凝集素家族中典型的嵌合型结构蛋白物质, 对肿瘤细胞的凋亡有强烈的抑制作用。因而可促进肿瘤细胞的生长、细胞粘附、新生血管形成、肿瘤细胞的浸润与转移。因此, 当宫颈鳞癌患者的 Gal-3 表达水平上调时, 揭示肿瘤患者的病情在进一步加重, 或者存在手术预后不良的现象^[25-27]。PD-1 作为免疫蛋白家族中的代表, 其在正常机体组织中处于较低的水平, 主要作用是诱导和保持机体较强的免疫抑制功能, 减少自身免疫性疾病的发生机率。而当机体处于病理状态时, PD-1 水平显著升高并与肿瘤浸润 T 淋巴细胞表面的 PD-1 受体结合, 对 T 淋巴细胞、B 淋巴细胞、自然杀伤性细胞的增殖过程产生抑制作用, 从而减轻了机体免疫功能对肿瘤组织的杀伤抑制作用, 使得肿瘤组织细胞的增殖不受机体免疫系统的攻击^[28-30]。经 Spearman 相关性分析显示, 宫颈鳞癌组织中 Gal-3 与 PD-1 间表达水平呈正相关, 表明两指标对于宫颈鳞癌肿瘤细胞增殖可能存在着协同促进作用。

综上所述,当患者由宫颈炎到 CIN 到宫颈鳞癌的发展过程, Gal-3、PD-1 的表达水平呈现进行性增高,其可能在宫颈鳞癌肿瘤组织的浸润、转移、分期过程中发挥协同作用。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Patel PN, Goyal S, Shah A, et al. Prospective study of sequential volumetric changes of parotid gland in early oropharyngeal carcinoma patients treated by intensity-modulated radiation therapy: An institutional experience[J]. *South Asian J Cancer*, 2018, 7(1): 55-57
- [2] Ramey SJ, Asher D, Kwon D, et al. Delays in definitive cervical cancer treatment: An analysis of disparities and overall survival impact[J]. *Gynecol Oncol*, 2018, 149(1): 53-62
- [3] 董煜,刘源,钱文艳,等.宫颈乳头瘤病毒感染药物治疗[J].*现代生物医学进展*, 2015, 15(17): 3357-3359
Dong Yu, Liu Yuan, Qian Wen-yan, et al. Medication for Cervical Human Papillomavirus Infection[J]. *Progress in Modern Biomedicine*, 2015, 15(17): 3357-3359
- [4] Thierauf J, Weissinger SE, Veit JA, et al. Low SOX2 expression marks a distinct subset of adenoid cystic carcinoma of the head and neck and is associated with an advanced tumor stage [J]. *PLoS One*, 2018, 13(3): e0194989
- [5] Chen CY, Lin YS, Chen CH, et al. Annexin A2-mediated cancer progression and therapeutic resistance in nasopharyngeal carcinoma[J]. *J Biomed Sci*, 2018, 25(1): 30
- [6] Gerle M, Medina TP, Gülses A, et al. Acid sphingomyelinase activity as an indicator of the cell stress in HPV-positive and HPV-negative head and neck squamous cell carcinoma[J]. *Med Oncol*, 2018, 35(4): 58
- [7] Gürger M, Atescelik M, Yilmaz M, et al. Ansari U, Behnes M, Hoffmann J, et al. Galectin-3 Reflects the Echocardiographic Grades of Left Ventricular Diastolic Dysfunction[J]. *Ann Lab Med*, 2018, 38(4): 306-315
- [8] Can we define migraine patients with blood high-sensitivity C-reactive protein and galectin-3 levels in the emergency department?[J]. *Arch Med Sci*, 2018, 14(2): 307-312
- [9] Miljković M, Stefanović A, Bogavac-Stanojević N, et al. Association of Pentraxin-3, Galectin-3 and Matrix Metalloproteinase-9/Timp-1 with Cardiovascular Risk in Renal Disease Patients [J]. *Acta Clin Croat*, 2017, 56(4): 673-680
- [10] Lutek K, Dhaliwal RS, Van Raay TJ, et al. Sea urchin histamine receptor 1 regulates programmed cell death in larval *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2018, 8(1): 4002
- [11] Wildeman ME, Shepard MJ, Oldfield EH, et al. Central Nervous System Germinomas Express Programmed Death Ligand 1 [J]. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol*, 2018, 77(4): 312-316
- [12] Hira-Miyazawa M, Nakamura H, Hirai M, et al. Regulation of programmed-death ligand in the human head and neck squamous cell carcinoma microenvironment is mediated through matrix metalloproteinase-mediated proteolytic cleavage [J]. *Int J Oncol*, 2018, 52(2): 379-388
- [13] 林仲秋,吴珠娜.FIGO 2009 外阴癌、宫颈癌和子宫内膜癌新分期解读[J].*国际妇产科学杂志*, 2009, 36(5): 411-412
Lin Zhong-qiu, Wu Zhu-na. Interpretation of the 2009 FIGO New Staging for Carcinoma of the Vulvar, Cervix, Endometrium[J]. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 2009, 36(5): 411-412
- [14] Westra WH. Human Papillomavirus-Related Neuroendocrine Carcinomas of the Head and Neck[J]. *Head Neck Pathol*, 2018, 12(1): 9-12
- [15] Karbalaie Niya MH, Keyvani H, Safarnezhad Tameshkel F, et al. Human Papillomavirus Type 16 Integration Analysis by Real-time PCR Assay in Associated Cancers[J]. *Transl Oncol*, 2018, 11(3): 593-598
- [16] Mai KT. Differentiated cervical intraepithelial neoplasia-associated invasive cervical squamous cell carcinoma as a source of major cytopathological and surgical pathological discrepancy in Papanicolaou smear screening tests[J]. *Cytopathology*, 2018, 29(2): 143-149
- [17] Ananjan C, Jyothi M, Laxmidhevi BL, et al. Morphometric computer-assisted image analysis of epithelial cells in different grades of oral squamous cell carcinoma[J]. *J Cancer Res Ther*, 2018, 14(2): 361-367
- [18] Bustos SO, da Silva Pereira GJ, de Freitas Saito R, et al. Galectin-3 sensitized melanoma cell lines to vemurafenib (PLX4032) induced cell death through prevention of autophagy [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2018, 9(18): 14567-14579
- [19] Andisheh-Tadibir A, Mardani M, Malekzadeh M, et al. Galectin-3 Serum Levels Could Help Clinicians Screen for Salivary Gland Tumor Patients[J]. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, 2018, 19(3): 689-692
- [20] Balestra R, Benzaquen S, Wang J. Sarcoidosis-like Granulomatous Lung Reaction Associated with Anti-Programmed Death Receptor-1 Ligand Therapy[J]. *Ann Am Thorac Soc*, 2017, 14(2): 296-299
- [21] Marginean EC, Melosky B. Is There a Role for Programmed Death Ligand-1 Testing and Immunotherapy in Colorectal Cancer With Microsatellite Instability? Part I-Colorectal Cancer: Microsatellite Instability, Testing, and Clinical Implications [J]. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*, 2018, 142(1): 17-25
- [22] Wang J, Xie T, Wang B, et al. PD-1 Blockade Prevents the Development and Progression of Carcinogen-Induced Oral Premalignant Lesions[J]. *Cancer Prev Res (Phila)*, 2017, 10(12): 684-693
- [23] Sungu N, Dogan HT, Kiliçarslan A, et al. Role of calcium-sensing receptor, Galectin-3, Cyclin D1, and Ki-67 immunohistochemistry to favor in the diagnosis of parathyroid carcinoma [J]. *Indian J Pathol Microbiol*, 2018, 61(1): 22-26
- [24] Lu W, Wang J, Yang G, et al. Correction: Posttranscriptional regulation of Galectin-3 by miR-128 contributes to colorectal cancer progression[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2018, 9(15): 12535
- [25] Zhang J, Deng G, Qiao L, et al. Effect of galectin-3 on vasculogenic mimicry in esophageal cancer cells [J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2018, 15(4): 4907-4911
- [26] Jaiswal S, Srivastava KK. Protein tyrosine kinase A modulates intracellular survival of mycobacteria through?Galectin 3 [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2018, 498(4): 884-890
- [27] Binas D, Daniel H, Richter A, et al. The prognostic value of sST2 and galectin-3 considering different aetiologies in non-ischaemic heart failure[J]. *Open Heart*, 2018, 5(1): e000750
- [28] Lee JM, Cimino-Mathews A, Peer CJ, et al. Safety and Clinical Activity of the Programmed Death-Ligand 1 Inhibitor Durvalumab in Combination With Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibitor Olaparib or Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 1-3 Inhibitor Cediranib in Women's Cancers: A Dose-Escalation, Phase I Study [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2017, 35(19): 2193-2202
- [29] Guan J, Lim KS, Mekhail T, et al. Programmed Death Ligand-1 (PD-L1) Expression in the Programmed Death Receptor-1 (PD-1) /PD-L1 Blockade: A Key Player Against Various Cancers [J]. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*, 2017, 141(6): 851-861
- [30] Xiao HW, Li Y, Luo D, et al. Hydrogen-water ameliorates radiation-induced gastrointestinal toxicity via MyD88's effects on the gut microbiota[J]. *Exp Mol Med*, 2018, 50(1): e433