

基于 TCGA 数据库筛选微小 RNA (miRNA) 用于原发性乳腺癌早期诊断的生物信息学分析

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摘要: 目的 基于肿瘤基因图谱 (the cancer genome atlas, TCGA) 数据库筛选微小 RNA (miRNA) 用于原发性乳腺癌的早期诊断。方法 从 TCGA 上下载原发性乳腺癌 miRNA 表达数据, 将癌症组与正常组比较获得差异表达 miRNA。用 miRwalk2.0 软件分析差异 miRNA 的靶基因。在 c-Bioportal 数据库中筛选出原发性乳腺癌突变发生率大于 5% 的突变基因。分析差异 miRNA 作用的靶基因与乳腺癌高频突变基因之间的关系, 得到备选 miRNA, 将备选 miRNA 与乳腺癌前 20 名差异表达的 miRNA 求交集, 得到目标 miRNA, 将目标 miRNA 做受试者工作曲线 (ROC 曲线) 分析。结果 TCGA 数据包含原发性乳腺癌组织 1 075 例, 正常对照乳腺组织 95 例, 共有 1 870 条 miRNA 的表达数据。共得到差异表达显著 miRNA 129 个 ($P < 0.05$), 其中乳腺癌组织中表达升高至 3 倍以上的 miRNA 90 个, 下调至 1/3 的 miRNA 39 个, 预测到相对应 18 413 个靶基因, 筛选出原发性乳腺癌突变基因 12 个。18 413 个靶基因中包含 12 个高频基因, 此 12 个基因是差异 miRNA 的靶基因同时也是高频基因, 故将此 12 个基因对应的 63 个 miRNA 作为备选 miRNA。将备选 miRNA 与乳腺癌前 20 名差异表达的 miRNA 求交集得到目标 miRNA 6 个: hsa-mir-4732, hsa-miR-486, hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-449b, hsa-miR-187 和 hsa-miR-196a, 将这 6 个 miRNA 构建 ROC 曲线 ($P < 0.05$), 预测其作为肿瘤标志物的诊断能力。结论 基于 TCGA 数据库的生物信息学方法可简便而可靠地筛选目标 miRNA 进行后续研究, 有较高的参考价值。

关键词: 原发性乳腺癌; 微小 RNA (miRNA); 生物信息学分析

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Bioinformatics Analysis of Screening miRNA for Early Diagnosis of Primary Breast Cancer Based on TCGA Database

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Abstract: Objective To screen microRNA (miRNA) for the early diagnosis of primary breast cancer based on the cancer genome atlas (TCGA) database. **Methods** The data of miRNA expression in primary breast cancer were downloaded from TCGA. The tumor samples and normal samples were compared to screen the differential miRNA. Target genes of the differential miRNA were analyzed based on miRWalk 2.0, and mutation genes with mutation rate of more than 5% related to primary breast cancer were acquired from c-Bioportal database. Analyzed the relationship between the target genes and high mutation genes for obtaining candidate miRNA. The miRNA were screened by intersecting the candidate miRNA and the top 20 differentially expressed miRNAs. The screened miRNA were evaluated by ROC curves. **Results** The TCGA data included 1 075 cases of primary breast cancer tissues and 95 cases of normal breast tissues with 1 870 miRNA detected. A total of 129 miRNAs with significant differential expression were obtained ($P < 0.05$). 90 miRNAs increased to more than 3 times in breast cancer tissues, and 39 miRNAs decreased to more than 1/3. 18 413 target genes related to the differential miRNA were predicted. 12 mutation genes of primary breast cancer were screened, which were included in the 18 413 target genes. 63 candidate miRNAs whose target genes contained breast cancer related mutation gene were selected. 6 miRNAs (hsa-miR-4732, hsa-miR-486, hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-449b, hsa-miR-187 and hsa-miR-196a) were screened by intersecting the candidate miRNAs and the top 20 differentially expressed miRNAs in breast cancer. The ROC curve of these six miRNAs was evaluated ($P < 0.05$) to predict their diagnostic ability as tumor markers. **Conclusion** The bioinformatics method based on the TCGA database can screen miRNA

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simply and reliably for follow-up research, which has high reference value.

Keywords: primary breast cancer; miRNA; bioinformatics analysis

乳腺癌（breast cancer）是女性发病率最高的癌症，占女性新患肿瘤的30%^[1]。治疗乳腺癌成功的关键很大程度上在于患者确诊时疾病的分期情况^[2]，因此，及早发现乳腺癌是乳腺癌治疗的关键因素。找寻能够早期发现乳腺癌的标志物是目前乳腺癌诊治中的一个重大挑战。

miRNA是一类在转录后水平起调控作用的基因家族，长度约21个核苷酸，在生物进化过程中不易发生改变，其广泛存在于真核生物中，它们在各种生理和发育过程中控制基因的表达，因此在转录后调控中起着至关重要的作用^[3]。miRNA与人类各种疾病的联系是近几年来生物医学领域的一个研究热点，多种miRNA的突变或表达异常可能与癌症的发生发展密切相关，已发现有力的证据表明miRNA可以用于癌症的诊断、分期及预后^[4]。近几年来很多研究将miRNA作为原发性乳腺癌诊断标志物，并显示出良好的临床前景。与单个miRNA相比，联合多个miRNA显示出更好的诊断性能，本文拟通过生物信息学技术，筛选出合适的miRNA用于早期诊断。

1 材料与方法

1.1 资料来源 从肿瘤基因组图谱TCGA (<http://cancergenome.nih.gov/>) 中获取原发性乳腺癌组织和正常乳腺组织的miRNA表达数据。使用miRwalk 2.0 (<http://zmf.umm.uni-heidelberg.de/apps/zmf/mirwalk2/>) 软件预测miRNA可能作用的基因，使用c-Bioportal (<http://www.cbioportal.org/>) 数据库筛选乳腺癌高频突变基因。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 差异表达miRNA筛选：使用TCGA biolinks R包下载TCGA-BRCA miRNA表达数据。使用Deseq2 R包对TCGA-BRCA miRNA表达数据进行差异筛选，筛选条件为LogFC (foldchange) 大于3, $P < 0.05$ 。并使用ggplot2 R包绘制火山图。

1.2.2 靶基因预测：使用miRwalk 2.0软件预测差异miRNA的可能作用的基因即靶基因。

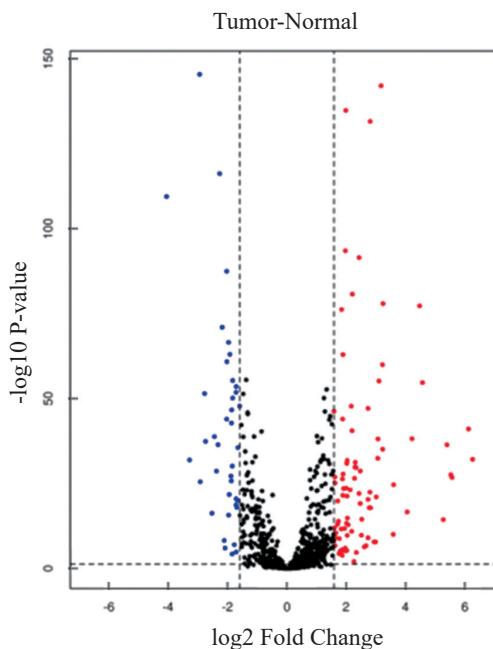
1.2.3 高频突变基因筛选：使用c-Bioportal数据库设置发生率阈值为5%，筛选高频突变基因。

1.2.4 ROC曲线分析：使用pROC包对下载TCGA-BRCA miRNA表达数据进行ROC分析。

1.3 统计学分析 使用Deseq2 R包、pROC包对数据进行统计分析。ROC曲线用于评价诊断效能，计算曲线下面积(AUC)。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 乳腺癌差异miRNA的筛选 在TCGA数据库下载包含原发性乳腺癌组织1 075例，正常对照乳腺组织95例，共有1 870条miRNA的表达数据。共找到差异表达显著miRNA 129个，上调miRNA 90个，下调miRNA 39个，见表1。并绘制火山图，见图1。筛选出了前20名差异表达的miRNA，按排名先后依次是：hsa-miR-105-2, hsa-miR-1269a, hsa-miR-767, hsa-miR-105-1, hsa-miR-449a, hsa-miR-1269b, hsa-miR-184, hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-4724, hsa-miR-449b, hsa-miR-486, hsa-miR-4501, hsa-miR-449c, hsa-miR-4732, hsa-miR-210, hsa-miR-187, hsa-miR-190b, hsa-miR-96, hsa-miR-196a-1和hsa-miR-7705。



A. 上调miRNA 90个，下调miRNA 39个；B. 红色代表上调的miRNA，蓝色代表下调的miRNA，黑色为差异不显著的miRNA。

图1 差异表达miRNA的火山图

2.2 筛选用于乳腺癌诊断的目标miRNA 预测129个差异miRNA的可能作用的基因即靶基因，结果预测到18 413个靶基因。在17 897个发生突变的基因中突变发生率大于5%的基因12个，见表2。18 413个靶基因中包含12个高频基因，所以说这12个基因为差异miRNA的靶基因，同时也是高频基因，这些基因能被63个miRNA作用，见表3。将乳腺癌前20名差异表达的miRNA与这63个作用于高频突变的靶基因的miRNA求交集，得到6个目标miRNA，他们是hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-486, hsa-miR-4732, hsa-miR-196a, hsa-miR-449b和hsa-miR-187。

表 1

差异表达的 miRNA 结果

miRNA 类型	miRNA
升高至 3 倍以上	hsa-miR-105-2, hsa-miR-1269a, hsa-miR-767, hsa-miR-105-1, hsa-miR-449a, hsa-miR-1269b, hsa-miR-184, hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-4724, hsa-miR-449b, hsa-miR-4501, hsa-miR-449c, hsa-miR-210, hsa-miR-187, hsa-miR-190b, hsa-miR-96, hsa-miR-196a-1, hsa-miR-7705, hsa-miR-301b, hsa-miR-522, hsa-miR-3156-3, hsa-miR-7156, hsa-miR-183, hsa-miR-4664, hsa-miR-2114, hsa-miR-7-3, hsa-miR-3662, hsa-miR-1251, hsa-miR-33b, hsa-miR-4652, hsa-miR-3156-2, hsa-miR-4446, hsa-miR-519a-1, hsa-miR-937, hsa-miR-3664, hsa-miR-429, hsa-miR-760, hsa-miR-147b, hsa-miR-3156-1, hsa-miR-375, hsa-miR-203b, hsa-miR-3677, hsa-miR-1224, hsa-miR-182, hsa-miR-301a, hsa-miR-3610, hsa-miR-3619, hsa-miR-135b, hsa-miR-122, hsa-miR-3065, hsa-miR-4758, hsa-miR-200a, hsa-miR-877, hsa-miR-4638, hsa-miR-516a-1, hsa-miR-940, hsa-miR-3687, hsa-miR-1277, hsa-miR-21, hsa-miR-516a-2, hsa-miR-196a-2, hsa-miR-141, hsa-miR-519a-2, hsa-miR-137, hsa-miR-4680, hsa-miR-4326, hsa-miR-203a, hsa-miR-1301, hsa-miR-3609, hsa-miR-142, hsa-miR-20b, hsa-miR-548f-1, hsa-miR-4756, hsa-miR-4675, hsa-miR-5694, hsa-miR-3161, hsa-miR-3150b, hsa-miR-3200, hsa-miR-639, hsa-miR-1254-2, hsa-miR-4726, hsa-miR-4640, hsa-miR-7706, hsa-miR-885, hsa-miR-4746, hsa-miR-9-2, hsa-miR-9-1, hsa-miR-1254-1, hsa-miR-3174, hsa-miR-454; hsa-miR-486, hsa-miR-4732, hsa-miR-378c, hsa-miR-378d-2, hsa-miR-452, hsa-miR-205, hsa-miR-335, hsa-miR-378a, hsa-miR-4780, hsa-miR-3199-1, hsa-miR-1247, hsa-miR-6746, hsa-miR-125b-2, hsa-let-7c, hsa-miR-551b, hsa-miR-211, hsa-miR-3199-2, hsa-miR-511, hsa-miR-133a-1, hsa-miR-585, hsa-miR-10b, hsa-miR-4532, hsa-miR-4524a, hsa-miR-100, hsa-miR-337, hsa-miR-125b-1, hsa-miR-665, hsa-miR-486-2, hsa-miR-99a, hsa-miR-383, hsa-miR-145, hsa-miR-204, hsa-miR-5683, hsa-miR-6715a, hsa-miR-144, hsa-miR-1258, hsa-miR-451a, hsa-miR-6507, hsa-miR-139。
下降至 1/3 以下	

表 2

突变发生率大于 5% 的基因结果

Gene	PIK3CA	TP53	TTN	CDH1	GATA3	MUC16	KMT2C	MAP3K1	FLG	USH2A	SYNE1	RYR2
Freq	33.5%	33.2%	16.4%	11.5%	11.1%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%

表 3

作用于 12 个高频靶基因的 miRNA 结果

Genes	miRNA-count	miRNAs
PIK3CA	2	hsa-miR-301b, hsa-miR-301a-3p
TP53	7	hsa-miR-5694, hsa-miR-548f-5p, hsa-let-7c-5p, hsa-miR-133a-5p, hsa-miR-4524a-3p, hsa-miR-1247-3p, hsa-miR-4640-5p
TTN	3	hsa-miR-3156-5p, hsa-miR-211-5p, hsa-miR-204-5p
CDH1	7	hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-203b-3p, hsa-miR-3065-5p, hsa-miR-3065-3p, hsa-let-7c-5p, hsa-miR-9-3p, hsa-let-7c-3p
GATA3	8	hsa-miR-141-3p, hsa-miR-200a-3p, hsa-miR-383-3p, hsa-miR-3199, hsa-miR-449b-5p, hsa-miR-205-5p, hsa-miR-211-3p, hsa-miR-144-3p
MUC16	5	hsa-miR-3664-3p, hsa-miR-9-5p, hsa-miR-100-3p, hsa-miR-3677-5p, hsa-miR-4758-3p,
KMT2C	7	hsa-miR-141-5p, hsa-miR-486-3p, hsa-miR-454-3p, hsa-miR-551b-5p, hsa-miR-205-3p, hsa-let-7c-3p, hsa-miR-1277-5p
MAP3K1	11	hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-1277-5p, hsa-miR-5694, hsa-miR-451a, hsa-let-7c-5p, hsa-miR-429, hsa-miR-196a-5p, hsa-miR-4680-3p, hsa-miR-6507-5p, hsa-miR-4726-5p, hsa-miR-4756-3p
FLG	6	hsa-miR-125b-5p, hsa-miR-1277-5p, hsa-miR-10b-3p, hsa-miR-4732-3p, hsa-miR-3156-5p, hsa-miR-452-5p
USH2A	13	hsa-miR-592, hsa-miR-2114-5p, hsa-miR-1277-5p, hsa-miR-200a-3p, hsa-miR-665, hsa-miR-33b-5p, hsa-miR-522-3p, hsa-miR-937-5p, hsa-miR-429, hsa-miR-141-3p, hsa-miR-519a-5p, hsa-miR-187-3p, hsa-miR-522-5p
SYNE1	9	hsa-miR-6715a-3p, hsa-miR-142-5p, hsa-miR-3065-3p, hsa-miR-9-3p, hsa-miR-551b-5p, hsa-miR-519a-3p, hsa-let-7c-3p, hsa-miR-4758-3p, hsa-miR-375
RYR2	4	hsa-miR-142-5p, hsa-miR-3065-5p, hsa-miR-4446-5p, hsa-miR-335-3p

2.3 目标 miRNA 的 ROC 曲线分析 对上述筛选得到的 6 个 miRNA 进行 ROC 曲线分析(见图 2), 各 miRNA 的 ROC 曲线下 AUC 面积越大, 其作为肿瘤标志物的诊断能力越强。其中 hsa-miR-592 ROC 曲线下 AUC 面积为 0.950, hsa-miR-486 为 0.938, 说明其作为肿瘤标志物的诊断能力良好。

3 讨论

由于乳腺癌的早期诊断对于患者预后至关重要, 并且现在临床常用的诊断方法显示出某些局限性, miRNA 逐渐成为乳腺癌的新型诊断和预后生物标志物。但是回顾当前的研究成果, 观察到不同研究小组确定的 miRNA 几乎没有一致性, 因此尚

无可用于临床诊断的 miRNA，原因可能是由于患者选择的差异，用于分离和检测 miRNA 的技术限制，样本量不足，统计分析不足以测试其临床效果的验证研究数量不足等^[5]。TCGA 数据库提供了代表 30 多种不同癌症的超过 11 000 个个体的基因组序列、表达、甲基化和拷贝数变异数据^[6]，是迄今最

成功的癌症基因组学项目之一。本研究中我们利用 TCGA 公开数据筛选原发性乳腺癌相关 miRNA，该方法基于大样本大数据，避免样本量不足，弱化了个体差异，与用少量乳腺患者样本或乳腺癌细胞系进行 miRNA 筛选相比将更加准确和高效。

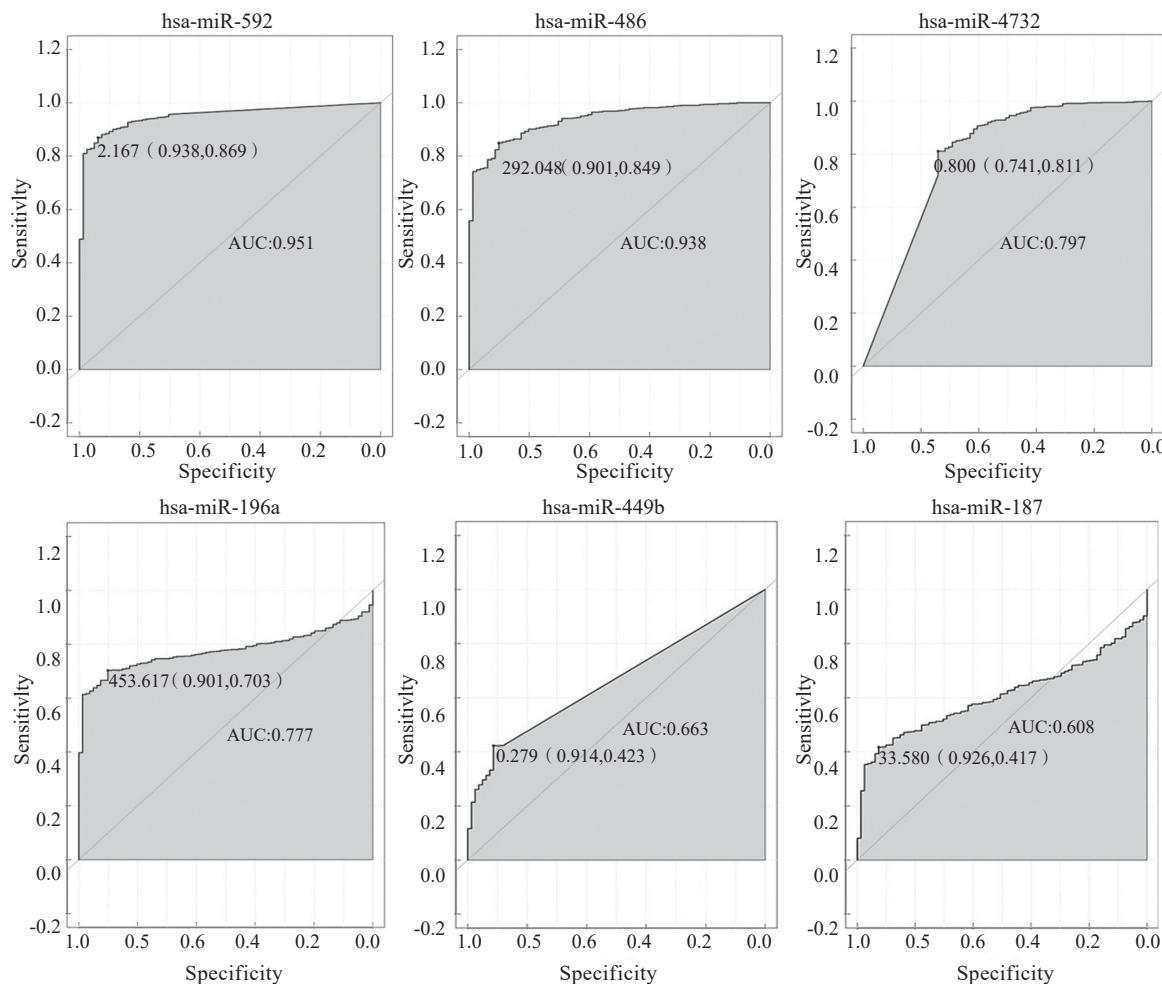


图 2 目标 miRNA 的 ROC 曲线

在 miRNA 对原发性乳腺癌早期诊断价值的研究中，筛选敏感度特异度好的 miRNA 作为血清学诊断标志物尤为关键。为了让筛选的 miRNA 与原发性乳腺癌有更强的相关性，在筛选条件中首先要求 miRNA 在乳腺癌组织中表达水平较正常乳腺组织变化 3 倍以上，其次符合条件的至少与一个原发性乳腺癌突变基因发生相互作用，并且这种相互作用需要强力的证据支持^[7]。为此，在利用 TCGA 数据得到差异表达的 miRNA 后，我们进一步在 miRNA 靶基因预测工具上大范围寻找差异表达 miRNA 可能作用的靶基因，并将靶基因与原发性乳腺癌高频突变基因进行比较，有交集者所对应的 miRNA 列为重点考虑 miRNA，以此找到与原发性乳腺癌有强相关性的 miRNA。

最近的研究表明，基于多个 miRNA 的联合分析比单个 miRNA 分析具有更好的诊断性能^[8]，因为多个 miRNA 控制多个靶基因，能够更好地阐明它们是如何促进肿瘤发展、逐步调控肿瘤进程的生物学效应^[9]。也有研究者将 miRNA 和临幊上已广泛使用的肿瘤标志物血清 CEA，CA125 和 CA153 联合用于诊断乳腺癌，以提高诊断敏感度和特异度^[10]。综合考虑实验可操作性和临幊应用的经济性，诊断模型中联合四五种 miRNA 建立原发性乳腺癌诊断模型较为理想^[11]。本文利用生物信息学方法筛选 miRNA 进行后续原发性乳腺癌的诊断研究，方法简单、操作简便、可信度高，值得参考。

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