

# 靶向高通量测序检测卵巢癌患者易感基因突变与临床特征的相关性研究

马占忠<sup>a,c</sup>, 许红雁<sup>b</sup>, 胡红波<sup>b</sup>, 刘玉兰<sup>a</sup>, 陈伟娟<sup>a</sup>, 肖凤金<sup>a</sup>, 梁庆云<sup>b</sup>, 叶美娴<sup>c</sup>

(汕头大学医学院附属粤北人民医院 a. 检验科; b. 妇科; c. 生物样本库, 广东韶关 512026)

**摘要:** **目的** 探讨卵巢癌易感基因突变与临床特征的关系。**方法** 采用靶向高通量测序技术对35例卵巢癌患者的外周血进行BRCA1, BRCA2, CHEK2, PALB2, BRIP1, TP53, PTEN, STK11, CDH1, ATM, BARD1, MLH1, MRE11A, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NBN, PMS1, PMS2, RAD50和RAD51C共21种易感基因进行测序, 结合临床资料分析基因突变与卵巢癌的相关性。**结果** 卵巢癌患者多以高级别浆液性卵巢癌晚期为主。35例卵巢癌患者中共检出已知致病突变19例, 突变率54.3%, 其中BRCA1基因突变7例(20.0%), BRCA2基因突变4例(11.4%), RAD51C基因突变2例(5.7%), CHEK2, ATM, RAD50, MSH2, MRE11A和TP53基因突变各1例。BRCA1/2基因突变和高级别浆液性卵巢癌相关( $P=0.034$ ), 和家族史显著相关( $P=0.003$ ), 与年龄、FIGO分期无显著相关性( $P>0.05$ )。另外, 发现两种新的基因突变, 包括BRCA1基因c.438delC和RAD51C基因c.390\_391delAA。**结论** BRCA1和BRCA2是卵巢癌最主要的胚系突变基因, 该基因突变与遗传性卵巢癌显著相关。高通量基因测序技术可有效检测卵巢癌胚系易感基因的突变情况, 为卵巢癌的早期诊断和预防提供科学依据。

**关键词:** 高通量测序; 卵巢癌; 基因突变; BRCA1/2

**中图分类号:** R737.31; R730.43 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-7414(2021)06-111-05

**doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2021.06.023

## Targeted High-Throughput Sequencing to Detect the Correlation between Susceptible Gene Mutations and Clinical Features in Patients with Ovarian Cancer

MA Zhan-zhong<sup>a,c</sup>, XU Hong-yan<sup>b</sup>, HU Hong-bo<sup>b</sup>, LIU Yu-lan<sup>a</sup>, CHEN Wei-juan<sup>a</sup>,  
XIAO Feng-jin<sup>a</sup>, LIANG Qing-yun<sup>b</sup>, YE Mei-xian<sup>c</sup>

(a. Department of Clinical Laboratory; b. Department of Gynecology; c. Biobank, Yuebei People's Hospital Affiliated to Shantou University Medical College, Guangdong Shaoguan 512026, China)

**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the relationship between ovarian cancer susceptibility gene mutations and clinical features. **Methods** Using target high-throughput sequencing technology to perform BRCA1, BRCA2, CHEK2, PALB2, BRIP1, TP53, PTEN, STK11, CDH1, ATM, BARD1, MLH1, MRE11A, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NBN, PMS1, PMS2, RAD50 and RAD51C, a total of 21 susceptible gene were sequenced in 35 patients with ovarian cancer, and the correlation between gene mutations and ovarian cancer was analyzed based on clinical data. **Results** The patients with ovarian cancer were mostly high-grade serous ovarian cancer at the advanced stage. A total of 19 cases of known pathogenic mutations were detected in 35 cases of ovarian cancer, with a mutation rate of 54.3%, including 7 cases of BRCA1 gene mutation (20.0%), 4 cases of BRCA2 gene mutation (11.4%), and 2 cases of RAD51C gene mutation (5.7%), CHEK2, ATM, RAD50, MSH2, MRE11A and TP53 gene mutations in 1 case each. BRCA1/2 gene mutation was correlated with high-grade serous ovarian cancer ( $P=0.034$ ), and significantly correlated with family history ( $P=0.003$ ), but not significantly correlated with age and FIGO staging ( $P>0.05$ ). Furthermore, two new gene mutations have been discovered, including the BRCA1 gene c.438delC and the RAD51C gene c.390\_391delAA. **Conclusion** BRCA1 and BRCA2 are the most important germline mutant genes in ovarian cancer, and significantly related to hereditary ovarian cancer. High-throughput gene sequencing technology can effectively detect the mutations of ovarian cancer susceptible genes and provide scientific basis for early diagnosis and prevention of ovarian cancer.

**Keywords:** high-throughput sequencing; ovarian cancer; gene mutation; BRCA1/2

卵巢癌是严重危害女性健康的三大恶性肿瘤之一, 病死率居妇科恶性肿瘤首位, 据WHO报道:

**基金项目:** 广东省科技创新战略专项(201803011); 韶关市科技计划项目(2019sn016); 韶关市卫生健康科研项目(Y19045)。

**作者简介:** 马占忠(1981-), 男, 硕士, 主任技师, 从事临床检验诊断, E-mail: mazhanzhong816@163.com。

2018年全球新增卵巢癌患者约29.54万例,死亡18.4万例<sup>[1-2]</sup>。由于缺乏早期特异性标志物及临床症状,卵巢癌难以早期发现,大多数患者确诊时已到晚期<sup>[3]</sup>,而且预后极差,总体5年生存率仅有30%~40%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。BRCA1/2基因突变会增加患卵巢癌的风险,约20%的卵巢癌患者存在BRCA1/2基因突变<sup>[6-8]</sup>。因此,寻找卵巢癌早期检测的新靶点及防治策略是全球关注的焦点和难点。卵巢癌中10%~15%为遗传性卵巢癌<sup>[9]</sup>,这部分人群可以通过基因检测做到早期诊断和精准靶向用药治疗,降低卵巢癌的死亡率。并通过评估其家属的患癌风险,采取科学干预措施,降低卵巢癌的发病率。在精准医学时代,下一代测序技术(next-generation sequencing, NGS)在临床上的广泛应用,对卵巢癌的个体化诊疗产生了深远影响<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究利用靶向高通量基因测序技术对21种卵巢癌易感基因进行测序。继而分析携带胚系基因突变和临床特征的相关性,为卵巢癌的个体化精准诊疗和预防提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2018年1月~2020年12月在粤北人民医院就诊的35例卵巢癌患者的外周血标本和临床资料,中位年龄50.2岁(范围31~74岁),所有病例均经过组织病理学确诊为卵巢癌。肿瘤分期根据国际妇产科联合会(FIGO)和世界卫生组织(WHO)标准。入组患者进行BRCA1/2等21种易感基因的胚系突变检测,从病历中收集患者临床病理、家族史、诊疗等信息。本研究经粤北人民医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Covaris LE220超声波破碎仪,Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer生物分析仪,Qubit3.0荧光定量分析仪、ABI StepOne 荧光定量PCR仪和Illumina HiSeq2500高通量测序仪等。QIAamp DNA Blood Midi Kit提取DNA试剂盒,华大基因文库构建和测序试剂盒。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 基因组DNA提取:采集患者静脉血5ml,EDTA-K<sub>2</sub>抗凝,按照QIAamp DNA Blood Midi Kit试剂盒说明书提取人外周血单个核细胞基因组DNA。

1.3.2 文库构建:将提取的基因组DNA利用Covaris LE220超声波破碎仪打断成200~250bp的片段,进行Ampure Beads纯化,将纯化后的DNA片段末端修复、加“A”以及加接头反应,完成文库构建。

1.3.3 杂交捕获: Non-Captured样品进行LM-PCR反应、纯化,利用基因片段捕获探针,65℃杂交捕获

24h,杂交结束后进行洗脱,随后进行Captured样品的LM-PCR反应。文库经Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer生物分析仪和ABI StepOne 荧光定量PCR仪检测片段大小和浓度。

1.3.4 基因测序:使用Illumina HiSeq2500基因测序仪进行双向测序,测序覆盖目标基因外显子及其邻近±20bp内含子区,包括BRCA1, BRCA2, CHEK2, PALB2, BRIP1, TP53, PTEN, STK11, CDH1, ATM, BARD1, MLH1, MRE11A, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NBN, PMS1, PMS2, RAD50和RAD51C共21种基因。

1.3.5 生物信息学分析:用Illumina Pipeline software(v 1.3.4)对原始数据进行自动处理和分析,用BWA(Burrows Wheeler Aligner)软件与HG19进行序列比对,同时评价序列捕获效果。用SOAPsnk软件和Samtools软件进行SNV(single nucleotide variant)和Indel(insertion and deletion)的分析,查询COSMIC(<https://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/cosmic>), dbSNP(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp>), TP53数据库(<http://p53.iarc.fr/ProtocolsandTools.aspx>), HapMap, 1000 human genome dataset 和 database of 100 Chinese healthy adults 等数据库,对基因突变位点进行归类 and 注释。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS22.0软件进行统计学分析。计数资料以n(%)表示,组间比较采用卡方检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 卵巢癌患者临床病理特征 35例卵巢癌患者中,年龄<50岁12例(34.3%),年龄≥50岁23例(65.7%);组织类型中高级别浆液性卵巢癌27例(77.1%),其他类型8例(22.9%);FIGO分期I~II期9例(25.7%),III~IV期26例(74.3%);有肿瘤家族史15例(42.9%),CA-125中位数755.3U/ml(范围7.9~10 000.0U/ml)。

2.2 卵巢癌患者胚系基因突变分布 见表1。35例卵巢癌患者中检出已知致病突变19例,突变率54.3%,其中BRCA1基因突变7例,BRCA2基因突变4例,RAD51C基因突变2例,CHEK2, ATM, RAD50, MSH2, MRE11A和TP53基因突变各1例,这19种突变类型中有17种已在公共数据库中有报道,另外,发现两种新的基因突变,包括BRCA1基因c.438delC和RAD51C基因c.390\_391delAA。

2.3 主要基因突变与临床病理特征的关系 见表2。卵巢癌患者多以高级别浆液性卵巢癌晚期为主,BRCA1和BRCA2是卵巢癌最主要的胚系突变基因。BRCA1/2基因突变和组织类型相关( $P=0.034$ ),

和家族史显著相关 ( $P=0.003$ ), 与年龄和 FIGO 分期无显著相关性 ( $P>0.05$ )。

表 1 卵巢癌患者胚系基因突变分布

基因	转录本	核苷酸改变	氨基酸改变	杂合性	遗传方式	突变类型	例数 (n)
BRCA1	NM_007294.3	EX 1_10 del	p.?	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_007294.3	c.438delC	p.Leu147Cysfs*16	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_007294.3	c.2668del	p.Ser891Profs*2	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_007294.3	c.3329del	p.Lys1110Serfs*7	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_007294.3	c.4065-4068delTCAA	p.Asn1355Lysfs*10	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_007294.3	c.5095C>T	p.Arg1699Trp	Het	AD	错义突变	1
	NM_007294.3	c.5075-2A>G	p.?	Het	AD	剪接突变	1
BRCA2	NM_000059.3	c.3109C>T	p.Gln1037Ter	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_000059.3	c.4593dupA	p.Val1532Serfs*2	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_000059.3	c.5645C>A	p.Ser1882*	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_000059.3	c.7558C>T	p.Arg2520*	Het	AD	框移突变	1
RAD51C	NM_058216.1	c.622_623del	p.Ile208Leufs*7	Het	AD	框移突变	1
	NM_058216.1	c.390_391delAA	p.Lys131Asnfs*23	Het	AD	框移突变	1
CHEK2	NM_007194.3	c.417C>A	p.Tyr139Ter	Het	AD	框移突变	1
ATM	NM_000051.3	c.5554C>T	p.Gln1852*	Het	AD	框移突变	1
RAD50	NM_005732.3	c.3715C>T	p.Arg1239*	Het	AD	框移突变	1
MSH2	NM_000251.2	c.2699C>G	p.Ser900*	Het	AD	框移突变	1
MRE11A	NM_005591.3	c.909_910del	p.Val304Alafs*12	Het	AD	框移突变	1
TP53	NM_000546.5	c.97-2A>C	p.?	Het	AD	剪接突变	1

注: Het: 杂合子, AD: 显性遗传。

表 2 主要基因突变与临床病理特征的相关性分析 [ $n=35, n(\%)$ ]

临床特征	n	BRCA1 (n=7)	P	BRCA2 (n=4)	P	BRCA1/2 (n=11)	P
年龄 (岁)	< 50	12	1.000	1(25.0)	1.000	3(27.3)	0.709
	≥ 50	23		3(75.0)		8(72.7)	
组织类型	浆液性	27	0.032	3(75.0)	0.050	8(72.7)	0.034
	其他	8		1(25.0)		3(27.3)	
FIGO 分期	I~II	9	0.312	1(25.0)	1.000	2(18.2)	0.685
	III~IV	26		3(75.0)		9(81.8)	
家族史	无	20	0.027	1(25.0)	0.292	2(18.2)	0.003
	有	15		3(75.0)		9(81.8)	

### 3 讨论

本研究结果发现卵巢癌患者易感基因突变率为 54.3%, BRCA1 基因突变率最高 (20.0%), 其次是 BRCA2 基因突变率 (11.4%), BRCA1 和 BRCA2 是卵巢癌中最主要的胚系突变基因, 并且该基因突变与遗传性卵巢癌显著相关。检测出的突变类型有框移突变、剪接突变和错义突变, 所有突变均为杂合子和常染色体显性遗传。其中由基因缺失引起的框移突变占 42.1%, 该类突变可能导致基因编码蛋白

异常。新发现的 BRCA1 基因 c.438delC 和 RAD51C 基因 c.390\_391delAA 突变在公共数据库中尚未见报道, 有待于进一步扩大病例数深入研究。另外, 研究发现 BRCA1/2 基因突变频率高, 且无热点突变, 所以传统的荧光定量 PCR 不适宜做 BRCA1/2 基因突变检测, 测序是检测此类基因突变的最佳技术手段。

卵巢癌的发生本质上是基因突变和免疫逃逸所致, 对高危人群进行易感基因筛查是卵巢



癌早期诊断的有效手段<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究结果也证实了BRCA1/2基因突变与遗传性卵巢癌发病密切相关。BRCA1和BRCA2分别定位在人类染色体17q21和13q12,具有调节细胞周期、调控转录及DNA修复等作用,基因发生突变使得细胞的正常调节失活,引起细胞异常生长,最终发生肿瘤<sup>[12-13]</sup>。一般人群中卵巢癌终生发病风险约为1.5%,而BRCA1和BRCA2基因突变携带者患卵巢癌的风险分别是25%~65%和15%~20%<sup>[14]</sup>。美国国家综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)在遗传性乳腺癌及卵巢癌综合征检测标准中,建议应对有家族史的人群检测BRCA1和BRCA2基因,对于携带已知致病性突变的人群应加强健康管理,以利于早期发现和干预<sup>[15]</sup>。

卵巢癌肿瘤细胞和胚系细胞中主要的突变基因有差异。KWONG等<sup>[16]</sup>应用高通量测序检测卵巢癌患者体细胞易感基因,排在前五的突变是TP53(52.9%),KRAS(23.5%),PIK3CA(11.8%),BRCA1(5.9%)和RB1(5.9%)。GARZIERA等<sup>[17]</sup>在遗传性卵巢癌肿瘤细胞中检出最主要的突变是TP53(72.1%),KRAS(8.9%),FBXW7(3.8%),PTEN(3.8%)和PIK3CA(3.8%),研究结果显示肿瘤细胞中以TP53突变为主,而胚系细胞中则以BRCA1/2突变为主<sup>[18]</sup>。2013年5月14日,国际影星安吉丽娜·朱莉(Angelina Jolie)公布了她检测到BRCA1基因有突变,加之母亲患乳腺癌,评估其罹患乳腺癌和卵巢癌的风险分别高达87%和50%的情况下,她选择了双侧乳房切除术预防肿瘤的消息<sup>[19]</sup>。此事除明星效应引起全球关注外,也引发了医学界对预防性器官切除及医疗指征的热议<sup>[20]</sup>。目前,国外医疗机构已广泛开展遗传性肿瘤的基因测序和遗传咨询<sup>[21]</sup>,国内肿瘤基因测序在临床上的应用也取得了一定的进展<sup>[22-23]</sup>。随着高通量基因测序在遗传性肿瘤防治中的应用,使得肿瘤的防治有了重大突破,肿瘤患者的生存获益有了质的飞跃<sup>[24-26]</sup>。基于高通量测序技术的临床研究必将极大地推动以基因大数据与个体化诊疗为特征的精准医学的发展,影响和改变我们的临床实践,具有临床推广应用前景。

#### 参考文献:

- FERLAY J, COLOMBET M, SOERJOMATARAM I, et al. Estimating the global cancer incidence and mortality in 2018: GLOBOCAN sources and methods[J]. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 144(8): 1941-1953.
- World Health Organization (WHO). WHO methods and data sources for country-level causes of death 2000-2019[EB/OL]. <https://www.who.int/data/global-health-estimates>, 2020.
- 马同敏, 赵志强. 血清CA125, STIP1和IGF-I联合检测对卵巢癌的早期诊断价值研究[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2018, 33(6): 50-54, 58.
- MA Tongmin, ZHAO Zhiqiang. Clinical value of combined detection of serum CA125, STIP1 and IGF-I levels in early diagnosis of ovarian cancer [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2018, 33(6): 50-54, 58.
- SIEGEL R L, MILLER K D, JEMAL A. Cancer statistics, 2018[J]. CA-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2018, 68(1): 7-30.
- ALLEMANI C, WEIR H K, CARREIRA H, et al. Global surveillance of cancer survival 1995-2009: analysis of individual data for 25 676 887 patients from 279 population-based registries in 67 countries (CONCORD-2)[J]. Lancet, 2015, 385(9972): 977-1010.
- MURAKAMI R, MATSUMURA N, MANDAI M, et al. Establishment of a novel histopathological classification of high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma correlated with prognostically distinct gene expression subtypes[J]. The American Journal of Pathology, 2016, 186(5): 1103-1113.
- BATTISTA M J, COTARELO C, ALMSTEDT K, et al. Validation of a two-tier grading system in an unselected, consecutive cohort of serous ovarian cancer patients[J]. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2016, 294(3): 599-606.
- LEWIS K E, LU K H, KLIMCZAK A M, et al. Recommendations and choices for BRCA mutation carriers at risk for ovarian cancer: a complicated decision[J]. Cancers, 2018, 10(2): 57.
- 左珂, 杨文涛. 累及女性生殖系统的遗传性肿瘤综合征概述[J]. 中华病理学杂志, 2017, 46(9): 655-658.
- ZUO Ke, YANG Wentao. Overview of hereditary tumor syndromes involving the female reproductive system [J]. Chinese Journal of Pathology, 2017, 46(9): 655-658.
- The AACR Project GENIE Consortium. AACR Project GENIE: Powering precision medicine through an international consortium[J]. Cancer discovery, 2017, 7(8): 818-831.
- AMIN N, CHAABOUNI N, GEORGE A. Genetic testing for epithelial ovarian cancer[J]. Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology, 2020, 65: 125-138.
- BARNES D R, ROOKUS M A, MCGUFFOG L, et al. Polygenic risk scores and breast and epithelial ovarian cancer risks for carriers of BRCA1 and BRCA2 pathogenic variants[J]. Genetics in Medicine, 2020, 22(10): 1653-1666.
- VAROL U, KUCUKZEYBEK Y, ALACACIOGLU A, et al. BRCA genes: BRCA 1 and BRCA 2[J]. Journal of B.U.ON, 2018, 23(4): 862-866.
- 刘畅, 马寅婷, 卓钟灵, 等. 应用二代测序技术检测乳腺癌易感基因BRCA1/2和TP53及PTEN胚系突变[J]. 中华检验医学杂志, 2019, 42(2): 98-103.
- LIU Chang, MA Yinting, ZHUO Zhongling, et al.

- Application of next-generation sequencing in detection of breast cancer susceptibility genes BRCA1/2, TP53 and PTEN germline mutation [J]. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Medicine, 2019, 42(2):98-103.
- [15] DALY M B, PAL T, BERRY M P, et al. Genetic/familial High-Risk assessment: breast, ovarian, and pancreatic, version 2.2021, NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology[J]. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2021, 19(1): 77-102.
- [16] KWONG A, CHEUK I W, SHIN V Y, et al. Somatic mutation profiling in BRCA-negative breast and ovarian cancer patients by multigene panel sequencing[J]. American Journal of Cancer Research, 2020, 10(9): 2919-2932.
- [17] GARZIERA M, RONCATO R, MONTICO M, et al. New challenges in tumor mutation heterogeneity in advanced ovarian cancer by a targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) approach[J]. Cells (Basel, Switzerland), 2019, 8(6): 584.
- [18] WU Huanwen, XU Binghe, GAO Qinglei, et al. Discrepancies in genetic testing procedures of BRCA1/2 mutations: a National survey across China[J]. Molecular Diagnosis & Therapy, 2020, 24(6): 715-721.
- [19] BASU N N, HODSON J, CHATTERJEE S, et al. The Angelina Jolie effect: contralateral risk-reducing mastectomy trends in patients at increased risk of breast cancer[J]. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11(1): 2847.
- [20] 黄林. 预防性卵巢切除对预防卵巢癌的价值及可行性 [J]. 中国计划生育和妇产科, 2014, 6 (2):6-9.
- HUANG Lin. The value and feasibility of prophylactic oophorectomy for ovarian carcinoma prevention [J]. Chinese Journal of Family Planning & Gynecotology, 2014, 6 (2):6-9.
- [21] Breast Cancer Association Consortium, DORLING L, CARVALHO S, et al. Breast cancer risk genes - association analysis in more than 113 000 women[J]. The New England Journal of Medicine, 2021, 384(5): 428-439.
- [22] 何佳雪, 姜艳芳. 高通量测序技术在临床诊治遗传性肿瘤中的应用与研究进展 [J]. 中华预防医学杂志, 2017, 51(8):772-776.
- HE Jiaxue, JIANG Yanfang. The progress and prospect of application of genetic testing technology-based gene detection technology in the diagnosis and treatment of hereditary cancer [J]. Chinese Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2017, 51(8):772-776.
- [23] 中国临床肿瘤学会肿瘤标志物专家委员会, 中国肿瘤驱动基因分析联盟. 二代测序技术在肿瘤精准医学诊断中的应用专家共识 [J]. 中华医学杂志, 2018, 98(26):2057-2065.
- Umor Marker Expert Committee of Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, China Tumor Driver Gene Analysis Alliance. Experts in the application of second-generation sequencing technology in tumor precision medical diagnosis consensus [J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2018, 98(26):2057-2065.
- [24] 程亚楠, 于津浦. 肿瘤大基因包高通量测序在临床中的应用进展 [J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2019, 46(2):94-98.
- CHENG Yanan, YU Jingpu. Advances in the clinical applications of large panel high-throughput sequencing in tumors [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 46(2):94-98.
- [25] 基于下一代测序技术的 BRCA1/2 基因检测指南编写组. 基于下一代测序技术的 BRCA1/2 基因检测指南 (2019 版) [J]. 中华病理学杂志, 2019, 48(9):670-677.
- Working Group of Guideline on Next-generation Sequencing-based BRCA1/2 TESTING (2019). Guideline on next-generation sequencing-based BRCA1/2 testing (2019) [J]. Chin J Pathol, 2019, 48(9):670-677.
- [26] KUROKI L, GUNTUPALLI S R. Treatment of epithelial ovarian cancer[J]. BMJ (Online), 2020, 371: m3773.

收稿日期: 2021-05-24

修回日期: 2021-06-12

(上接第94页)

- [10] 刘坪, 侯隽, 王二强, 等. 细粒棘球蚴囊液通过 Toll 样受体 2 调节细胞因子分泌的研究 [J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2021, 37(1):48-51.
- LIU Ping, HOU Jun, WANG Erqiang, et al. *Echinococcus granulosus* cyst fluid regulates cytokine secretion through Toll-like receptor 2 [J]. The Chinese Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2021, 37(1): 48-51.
- [11] HASHEM H, EL MASRY S A, MOKHTAR A M, et al. Valuable role of neutrophil CD64 and highly sensitive CRP biomarkers for diagnostic, monitoring, and prognostic evaluations of sepsis patients in neonatal ICUs[J]. BioMed Research International, 2020, 2020: 6214363.
- [12] MULFAUL K, OZAKI E, FERNANDO N, et al. Toll-like receptor 2 facilitates oxidative damage-induced retinal degeneration[J]. Cell Reports, 2020, 30(7): 2209-2224, e5.
- [13] LEITNER G R, WENZEL T J, MARSHALL N, et al. Targeting toll-like receptor 4 to modulate neuroinflammation in central nervous system disorders[J]. Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, 2019, 23(10): 865-882.
- [14] COCHET F, PERI F. The role of carbohydrates in the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)/Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) signalling[J]. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18(11): 2318.
- [15] 王述红, 邱容, 罗晓斌, 等. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血气分析指标, FeNO, EOS% 水平变化与 CAT 评分的相关性研究 [J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2021, 36(4):156-161.
- WANG Shuhong, QIU Rong, LOU Xiaobin, et al. Correlation between changes of blood gas analysis indexes, FeNO, EOS% and CAT score in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2021, 36(4):156-161.

收稿日期: 2021-05-18

修回日期: 2021-08-30