

肺腺癌患者血清中 miR-498, miR-339-5p 和 miR-210-3p 水平表达的临床诊断价值

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摘要: **目的** 研究肺腺癌 (lung adenocarcinoma, LA) 患者血清中微核糖核酸 (miRNA) 在肺腺癌患者及正常人群组血清中的表达水平, 分析其在肺腺癌诊断中的临床价值。 **方法** 收集 60 例肺腺癌及 40 例正常人群血清, 通过实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (quantitative realtime PCR, qRT-PCR) 检测各组血清 miR-498, miR-339-5p 和 miR-210-3p 的表达情况。统计分析各组 miRNA 的表达差异以及单个 miRNA 在肺腺癌诊断中的价值, 进一步用统计学方法分析三者联合检测的诊断价值。 **结果** 相比正常人群, 肺腺癌患者血清中 miR-210-3p 表达增加 (6.41 ± 1.85 vs 4.52 ± 1.45), miR-498 (2.09 ± 0.88 vs 3.01 ± 0.69) 和 miR-339-5p (0.8 ± 0.53 vs 1.24 ± 0.58) 表达下降, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=4.72, 1.34, 2.75$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。受试者工作特征曲线下面积 (AUC) 分析结果显示, miR-498, miR-339-5p 和 miR-210-3p 的 AUC 分别为 0.788 (95%CI 0.695 ~ 0.864), 0.715 (95%CI 0.616 ~ 0.801) 和 0.799 (95%CI 0.707 ~ 0.872); 三者联合检测在肺腺癌诊断中 AUC 值为 0.902 (95%CI 0.826 ~ 0.952), 三者联合检测优于单个 miRNA 的检测, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=14.09 \sim 18.65$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。 **结论** miR-498, miR-339-5p 和 miR-210-3p 在肺腺癌患者血清中的表达情况改变, 对肺腺癌具有一定的临床诊断价值。

关键词: 肺腺癌; miR-498; miR-339-5p; miR-210-3p

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Clinical Diagnostic Value Expressed at miR-498, miR-339-5p and miR-210-3p Levels in Serum in Patients with Lung Adenocarcinoma

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Abstract: **Objective** The expression level of micro ribonucleic acid (miRNA) in serum in patients with lung adenocarcinoma(LA) and in the serum of normal population groups was analyzed, and its clinical value in the diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma was analyzed. **Methods** Serums from 60 cases of LA and 40 normal physical examination subjects were collected, and the expressions of miR-498,miR-339-5p and miR-210-3p in each groups were detected by realtime fluorescence quantitative PCR. The expression differences of miRNA in each group and the value of single serum miRNA in the diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma were statistically analyzed, and the diagnostic value of three miRNA combined detection was further analyzed by statistical methods. **Results** Compared with the normal population, the expression of miR-210-3p (6.41 ± 1.85 vs 4.52 ± 1.45) was increased in the serum of patients with lung adenocarcinoma, and the expressions of miR-498 (2.09 ± 0.88 vs 3.01 ± 0.69) and miR-339-5p (0.8 ± 0.53 vs 1.24 ± 0.58) were decreased, and the differences were statistically significant ($t=4.72, 1.34, 2.75$, all $P < 0.05$). Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve(AUC) analysis results showed that the AUC of miR-498, miR-339-5p and miR-210-3p was 0.788 (95%CI 0.695 ~ 0.864), 0.715 (95%CI 0.616 ~ 0.801) and 0.799 (95%CI 0.707 ~ 0.872), respectively. In the diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma, the three combined was 0.902 (95%CI 0.826 ~ 0.952), which was better than any of three miRNAs ($\chi^2=14.09 \sim 18.65$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The changes in the expression of miR 498, miR 3395p and miR 2103p in the serum of patients with LA can be used as a certain clinical value in the diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma.

Keywords: lung adenocarcinoma; miR-498; miR-339-5p; miR-210-3p

肺腺癌 (lung adenocarcinoma, LA) 是最常见的非鳞状细胞癌, 属非小细胞肺癌 (non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC), 约占肺癌的一半以上^[1]。近年来, NSCLC 的 5 年总生存率并无明显改善,

部分原因是缺乏有效的诊断方法, 大多数患者被确诊时, 已是疾病的晚期^[2]。目前常见的诊断包括低剂量 CT 和癌胚抗原 (carcino-embryonic antigen, CEA), 细胞角蛋白 19 片段 (cytokeratin19 fragment,

CYFRA211)等生物标志物的筛查,但CT的副作用以及没有足够敏感度和特异度的生物标志物在肺腺癌早期检测方面的应用有限^[3-4],因此探索新的和特异的生物学标志物具有积极意义。miRNA由18~25个核苷酸组成,缺乏蛋白质编码能力,介导翻译后的调节机制,调节多种生理功能和病理过程^[5];miRNAs的表达失调与包括肺腺癌在内的各种肿瘤的发生过程有关^[6];基于血液的miRNAs表达谱在肺腺癌中显示出了非侵入性诊断应用的前景^[7],miRNAs稳定存在于外周血中,并能分离出来^[8],有证据表明miR-498,miR-339-5p和miR-210-3p在肺腺癌组织中的表达会改变,在肺腺癌患者血清中的表达尚未报道。本研究通过检测肺腺癌患者血清中miRNAs的表达水平,分析其作为诊断肺腺癌的临床价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2016年3月~2019年3月合肥市第二人民医院60例肺腺癌患者及40例正常体检人群血清,保存于-80℃冰箱。所有患者术前均未进行化疗。入选者年龄40~82(63.8±6.5)岁。

1.2 仪器与试剂 美国ABI公司StepOnePlus™实时荧光定量PCR仪。RNA提取试剂、TaKaRa逆转录试剂盒(Thermo Fisher公司),SYBR Green荧光染料试剂盒(Roche公司),PCR引物由上海吉凯公司合成。

1.3 方法 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(quantitative realtime PCR, qRT-PCR)检测三种miRNA表达水平,提取血清中总RNA,然后常规方法逆转录成cDNA,运用SYBR Green法检测miR-498,miR-339-

5p和miR-210-3p的表达水平,条件为:94℃15min,94℃30s,60℃30s,72℃30s,共循环40次;最后72℃延伸8min,分析各标本中miR-498,miR-339-5p和miR-210-3p的表达情况。

1.4 统计学分析 采用Medcalc和GraphPad Prism 6.0软件,计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较用独立样本 t 检验,组间比较用卡方(χ^2)检验,受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)用于单个miRNA对诊断肺腺癌的曲线下面积(AUC)、敏感度与特异度分析,采用多元Logistic回归分析进行miR-498,miR-339-5p,miR-210-3p联合对诊断肺腺癌AUC,敏感度与特异度分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肺腺癌相关的miRNAs在两组患者中的表达情况 与正常体检人群比较,肺腺癌患者血清中miR-498(2.09 ± 0.88 vs 3.01 ± 0.69),miR-339-5p(0.8 ± 0.53 vs 1.24 ± 0.58)表达水平降低,而miR-210-3p水平在肺腺癌患者中增加(6.41 ± 1.85 vs 4.52 ± 1.45),差异均有统计学意义($t=1.34, 2.75, 4.72$,均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2 肺腺癌患者血清中miR-498,miR-339-5p,miR-210-3p联合检测在诊断中的ROC曲线分析 见图1。miR-498,miR-339-5p及miR-210-3p之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。三者的AUC均大于70%;miR-498敏感度最高,为75%;miR-210-3p特异度最高,为85%;三者联合诊断肺腺癌的AUC,敏感度、特异度均大于单一检测任一miRNA,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。见表1。

表2 miR-498, miR-339-5p和miR210 单项及三项联合检测 AUC, 特异度, 敏感度比较

类别	miR-498 ^①	miR-339-5p ^②	miR-210-3p ^③	三者联合 ^④	④与①		④与②		④与③	
					χ^2	P	χ^2	P	χ^2	P
AUC(95%CI)	0.788(0.695~0.864)	0.715 (0.616~0.801)	0.799 (0.707~0.872)	0.902 (0.826~0.952)	14.09	<0.001	16.01	0.001	18.65	<0.001
特异度(%)	82.50	65.00	85.00	90.00	5.016	0.022	7.102	0.006	5.241	0.011
敏感度(%)	75.00	71.67	66.67	80.00	10.09	<0.001	12.01	0.002	13.65	0.001

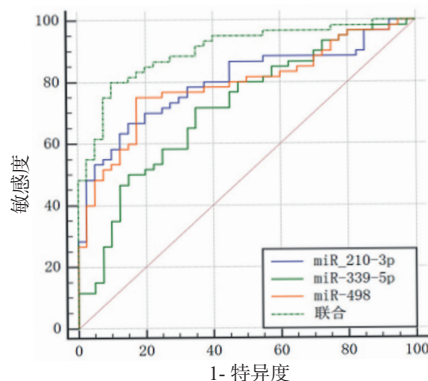


图1 miR-498, miR-339-5p, miR-210-3p 单项及三者联合检测在肺腺癌诊断中的ROC曲线分析比较

3 讨论

血清、血浆或全血miRNAs表达谱的变化已在心血管疾病、慢性肾脏疾病和糖尿病相关疾病等多种疾病中得到实验验证^[9-10],在癌症进展中的改变逐渐被发现^[11]。本研究中,检测miR-498,miR-339-5p和miR-210-3p在正常人群及肺腺癌患者血清中的表达情况,证实miR-498,miR-339-5p和miR-210-3p表达量与正常人群组相比差异均有统计学意义,表明可以作为肺腺癌诊断的潜在标志物,对肺腺癌的诊断具有一定的价值。

miR-498和miR-339-5p是抑癌miRNA,可以抑制肺癌等多种肿瘤的增殖、迁移和侵袭^[12-13];

miR-210-3p 是一种致癌基因,在肺腺癌的组织中 miR-210-3p 的表达升高^[14],miR-210-3p 通过靶向下游 LOXL4 因子,促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和集落形成能力^[15]。鉴于 miRNA 在肺癌中的作用机理,本文研究三者对肺腺癌诊断中的临床应用价值,ROC 曲线分析血清 miR-498,miR-339-5p 和 miR-210-3p 的 AUC 分别为 0.788, 0.715 及 0.799,三者联合分析 AUC 为 0.902,优于单一检测来诊断肺腺癌。三者联合检测可以提高诊断的敏感度和特异度,为肺腺癌的早期诊断提供有效的参考方法。

就目前而言,本研究的样本量较少,其指标的敏感度和特异度可能较群体上有差异,后续将会纳入更大的样本量,进一步验证这些指标在肺腺癌诊断中的价值。

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