

食管癌患者行根治性切除术后血清 miR-216a 和 Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平及与预后的相关性研究

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摘要：目的 检测食管癌(esophageal cancer)患者行根治性切除术后血清中微小核糖核酸-216a(micro RNA-216a, miR-216a), B淋巴细胞瘤-2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)信使核糖核酸(mRNA)表达水平, 探讨二者与患者预后情况的关系。**方法** 选取2012年10月~2016年5月于保定市第二医院胸外科接受根治性切除术的食管癌患者152例作为观察组, 选取同期入院体检的健康人85例作为对照组。根据5年随访结果将观察组患者分为生存组49例和死亡组103例。采用实时荧光定量PCR法检测观察组术前和术后、对照组体检时血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平; 分析食管癌患者术后血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平与临床病理特征的关系; 比较生存组与死亡组术后血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平; 采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析食管癌患者术后血清miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平与患者5年总生存率的关系; COX回归分析食管癌患者术后预后不良的危险因素; 受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析术后血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平对食管癌患者术后预后不良的预测价值。**结果** 与对照组相比, 观察组术前和术后血清miR-216a(2.05 ± 0.42 , 1.36 ± 0.30 vs 1.01 ± 0.19)和Bcl-2 mRNA(1.54 ± 0.33 , 0.99 ± 0.21 vs 0.68 ± 0.15)表达水平显著升高, 差异均有统计学意义($F=304.585$, 353.080 , 均 $P=0.000$), 观察组术前血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平显著高于术后, 差异有统计学意义($t=16.482$, 17.336 , 均 $P=0.000$); 食管癌患者术后血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平与患者TNM分期、有无淋巴结转移有关, 差异均有统计学意义($t=4.622 \sim 10.944$, 均 $P=0.000$); 死亡组术后血清miR-216a(1.50 ± 0.34)和Bcl-2 mRNA(1.09 ± 0.25)表达水平高于生存组(1.06 ± 0.21 , 0.77 ± 0.16), 差异均有统计学意义($t=8.326$, 8.190 , 均 $P=0.000$); miR-216a低表达组患者5年总生存率(50.63%)显著高于miR-216a高表达组(12.33%), Bcl-2 mRNA低表达组患者5年总生存率(45.45%)显著高于Bcl-2 mRNA高表达组(18.67%), 差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=25.483$, 12.481 , 均 $P=0.000$); COX多因素回归分析结果显示, TNM分期III~IV期、有淋巴结转移、miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA高表达均为影响食管癌患者术后预后不良的独立危险因素($P=0.000 \sim 0.024$); 血清miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平联合预测食管癌患者术后预后不良的曲线下面积0.936明显高于二者单独预测的0.864和0.837($Z=2.077$, 2.723 , $P=0.038$, 0.006)。**结论** 食管癌患者血清miR-216a和Bcl-2 mRNA表达上调, 且术后低于术前, 表明与患者术后预后密切相关, 二者联合检测对食管癌患者术后预后不良有一定的预测价值。

关键词: 食管癌; 微小RNA-216a; B淋巴细胞瘤-2信使核糖核酸

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Expression Levels of Serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA and Their Correlation with Prognosis in Patients with Esophageal Cancer after Radical Resection

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Abstract: Objective To detect the expression levels of microRNA-216a (miR-216a) and B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2) messenger RNA (mRNA) in the serum of patients with esophageal cancer after radical operation, and explore the relationship between them and the prognosis of patients. **Methods** From October 2012 to May 2016, 152 esophageal cancer patients who underwent radical resection in department of thoracic surgery, Baoding Second Hospital were selected as the observation group, and 85 healthy people who were admitted to the hospital for physical examination at the same time were selected as the control group. According to the results of 5-year follow-up, the patients in the observation group were divided into survival group (49 cases) and death group (103 cases). The expression levels of serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA in the observation group

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preoperative and postoperative and the control group during physical examination were detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR. Analyzed the relationship between the expression levels of serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA after operation and clinicopathological features in patients with esophageal cancer, and the expression levels of serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA after operation in survival group and death group were compared. Kaplan-Meier survival curve was used to analyze the relationship between the expression levels of serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA after operation and the 5-year overall survival rate of patients with esophageal cancer, and Cox regression analysis of risk factors for poor prognosis in patients with esophageal cancer after operation; receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis of postoperative serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA expression levels in predicting poor prognosis of patients with esophageal cancer. **Results** Compared with the control group, the expression levels of serum miR-216a (2.05 ± 0.42 , 1.36 ± 0.30 vs 1.01 ± 0.19) and Bcl-2 mRNA (1.54 ± 0.33 , 0.99 ± 0.21 vs 0.68 ± 0.15) in the observation group were significantly higher before and after operation, the differences were statistically significant ($F=304.585$, 353.080 , all $P=0.000$), and the expression levels of serum miR-216a (2.05 ± 0.42 vs 1.36 ± 0.30) and Bcl-2 mRNA (1.54 ± 0.33 vs 0.99 ± 0.21) in the observation group before operation were significantly higher than those after operation, the differences were statistically significant ($t=16.482$, 17.336 , all $P=0.000$). The expression levels of serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA in patients with esophageal cancer after operation were related to TNM stage and lymph node metastasis, the differences were statistically significant ($t=4.622 \sim 10.944$, all $P=0.000$). And the expression levels of serum miR-216a (1.50 ± 0.34) and Bcl-2 mRNA (1.09 ± 0.25) in the death group after operation were higher than those in the survival group (1.06 ± 0.21 , 0.77 ± 0.16), the differences were statistically significant ($t=8.326$, 8.190 , all $P=0.000$). The 5-year overall survival rate of patients with miR-216a low expression group (50.63%) was significantly higher than that of patients with miR-216a high expression group (12.33%), and the 5-year overall survival rate of patients with Bcl-2 mRNA low expression group (45.45%) was significantly higher than that of patients with Bcl-2 mRNA high expression group (18.67%), the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2=25.483$, 12.481 , all $P=0.000$), respectively. COX multivariate regression analysis showed that TNM stage III~IV, lymph node metastasis, high expression of miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA were independent risk factors affecting the poor prognosis of patients with esophageal cancer after operation ($P=0.000 \sim 0.024$), and the area under the curve of combining the expression levels of serum miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA to predict the poor prognosis of patients with esophageal cancer after operation 0.936 was significantly higher than that predicted by them alone 0.864 and 0.837 ($Z=2.077$, 2.723 , $P=0.038$, 0.006). **Conclusion** The expressions of miR-216a and Bcl-2 mRNA in the serum of patients with esophageal cancer were up-regulated, and postoperative lower than preoperative, indicating that they were closely related to the postoperative prognosis of patients, the combined detection of them has a certain predictive value for the poor prognosis of patients with esophageal cancer after operation.

Keywords: esophageal cancer; microRNA-216a; B-cell lymphoma-2 mRNA

食管癌(esophageal cancer)属于世界范围内常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤之一，近年来发现其发病率与死亡率呈日益增多趋势，在全部恶性肿瘤死亡性回顾调查中仅次于胃癌，位居前列^[1-2]。食管癌典型症状有进行性咽下困难、胸骨后疼痛等，如不及时采取治疗，病情恶化至中晚期会并发呼吸系统感染等并发症，甚至死亡^[3]。随着放疗、化疗等辅助治疗方法的不断发展，术后食管癌的总生存率有所提高，但整体治疗效果仍然不够理想^[4]。因此，寻找可靠的预测指标对患者进行有效评估具有重要临床意义。微小核糖核酸(microRNA, miRNA)是单链非编码RNA分子，已有大量研究表明，miRNA在人类许多重大疾病的发生发展中均发挥重要调控作用^[5]。微小RNA-216a(miR-216a)在多种肿瘤组织中异常表达，并表现出双重性，即可下调发挥抑癌聚集作用，也可上调发挥癌基因作用，且有研究表明miR-216a与多种肿瘤预后情况相关^[6-7]。

B淋巴细胞瘤-2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)基因是抗细胞凋亡的重要基因，其过度表达可抑制其他凋亡因素，从而使癌细胞免受其他诱导剂诱发的细胞凋亡^[8]。有研究发现^[9]，Bcl-2在食管癌患者血清中呈高表达，但其与食管癌患者根治性切除术后预后情况的关系少有研究。因此，本实验探究了食管癌根治性切除术后患者血清miR-216a, Bcl-2信使核糖核酸(mRNA)表达水平及二者与患者预后情况的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2012年10月~2016年5月于保定市第二医院胸外科接受根治性切除术的食管癌患者152例作为观察组，其中男性106例，女性46例；年龄46~65(53.37 ± 5.63)岁；>60岁20例，≤60岁132例；TNM分期^[10]：I~II期79例，III~IV期73例；有淋巴结转移75例，无淋巴结转移77例。纳入标准：①患者均符合《食管癌规

范化诊治指南(第2版)》^[1]中的诊断标准,且经病理学确诊;②术前CT,超声等检查确认无远处转移;③术后生存时间在3个月以上;④所有患者临床资料完整,随访资料完整。排除标准:①并发其它恶性肿瘤患者;②术后病理学诊断为肺鳞癌患者;③不配合随访者。选取同期入院体检的健康人85例作为对照组,其中男性57例,女性28例,年龄46~63(52.28 ± 4.95)岁。两组受试者性别、年龄比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。所有受试者及家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书,本研究经医院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 仪器与试剂 实时荧光定量PCR仪(深圳市三莉科技有限公司,型号:MA-680);Trizol试剂盒(上海联硕生物科技有限公司,货号:15596026);逆转录试剂盒(赛默飞尔科技有限公司,货号:K1622);荧光定量PCR试剂盒(上海谷研

表1

引物序列

基因	正向引物5'-3'	反向引物5'-3'
miR-216a	GTCGTATCCAGTGCCTGTCGTGGAGTCCG	CAATTGCACTGGATACGACTCACAGT
Bcl-2	CGACGACTTCTCCGCCGCTACCGC	CCGCATGCTGGGCCGTACAGTTCC
U6	CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA	AACGCTTCACGAATTGCGT

1.4 预后随访 术后随访5年,采用门诊复查、电话随访等形式进行,随访起始日期为术后第1天,随访截止日期为2021年5月31日,患者无失访,根据随访结果将食管癌患者分为生存组49例(随访5年内存活)和死亡组103例(随访5年内死亡)。将随访5年内死亡定义为预后不良。

1.5 统计学分析 利用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)进行描述,两组间比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间有差异进一步两两比较采用SNK-q检验;计数资料采用例数和百分比描述,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析食管癌患者术后血清miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平与患者5年总生存率的关系;多因素COX回归分析

实业有限公司,货号:GL1674)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 样本采集与保存: 抽取食管癌患者收治入院次日清晨空腹肘静脉血(术前)与术后第1天清晨空腹肘静脉血(术后)以及对照组体检时当日清晨空腹肘静脉血各5ml。血液样本3000 r/min离心10 min,取上层血清,保存于-80°C冰箱中备用。

1.3.2 实时荧光定量PCR法检测血清miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平: Trizol法提取血清总RNA,按照逆转录试剂盒说明书进行反转录,将RNA逆转录为cDNA,使用特异性引物和荧光定量PCR试剂盒进行扩增,反应条件为:94°C预变性5 min,94°C 30 s变性,55°C 30 s退火,72°C 90 s延伸,共40个循环。以U6为内参,采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法检测miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA的相对表达水平。引物由上海谷研实业有限公司设计合成,引物序列见表1。

表2 对照组、观察组术前和术后血清miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	对照组(n=85)	观察组(n=152)		F值	P值
		术前	术后		
miR-216a	1.01 ± 0.19	2.05 ± 0.42	1.36 ± 0.30	304.585	0.000
Bcl-2 mRNA	0.68 ± 0.15	1.54 ± 0.33	0.99 ± 0.21	353.080	0.000

2.2 食管癌患者术后血清miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平与临床病理特征的关系 见表3。食管癌患者术后血清miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平与患者年龄、性别无关($t=1.014 \sim 1.812$,均 $P > 0.05$),与患者TNM分期、有无淋巴结转移有关($t=4.622 \sim$

10.944 ,均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.3 生存组与死亡组术后血清miR-216a,Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平比较 死亡组术后血清miR-216a(1.50 ± 0.34),Bcl-2 mRNA(1.09 ± 0.25)表达水平高于生存组(1.06 ± 0.21 , 0.77 ± 0.16),差异均

有统计学意义 ($t=8.326, 8.190$, 均 $P=0.000$)。

2.4 食管癌患者术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平与患者 5 年总生存率的关系 见图 1。以术后血清 miR-216a 表达水平平均值 (1.36) 为界分为 miR-216a 低表达组 ($miR-216a < 1.36$) 79 例, 其中 40 例患者存活, 39 例患者死亡; miR-216a 高表达组 ($miR-216a \geq 1.36$) 73 例, 其中 9 例患者存活, 64 例患者死亡; miR-216a 低表达组患者 5 年总生存率 50.63% (40/79) 显著高于 miR-216a 高表达组 12.33% (9/73), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=25.483$,

$P=0.000$) ; 以术后血清 Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平平均值 (0.99) 为界分为 Bcl-2 mRNA 低表达组 ($Bcl-2 mRNA < 0.99$) 77 例, 其中 35 例患者存活, 42 例患者死亡; Bcl-2 mRNA 高表达组 ($Bcl-2 mRNA \geq 0.99$) 75 例, 其中 14 例患者存活, 61 例患者死亡; Bcl-2 mRNA 低表达组患者 5 年总生存率 45.45% (35/77) 显著高于 Bcl-2 mRNA 高表达组 18.67% (14/75), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=12.481$, $P=0.000$) 。

表 3 食管癌患者术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平与临床病理特征的关系 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	n	miR-216a	t 值	P 值	Bcl-2 mRNA	t 值	P 值
年龄(岁)	> 60	20	1.129	0.261	1.02 ± 0.24	1.014	0.312
	≤ 60	132			0.97 ± 0.20		
性别	男	106	1.681	0.095	1.03 ± 0.23	1.812	0.072
	女	46			0.96 ± 0.19		
TNM 分期	I ~ II 期	79	4.622	0.000	0.84 ± 0.19	8.088	0.000
	III ~ IV 期	73			1.13 ± 0.25		
淋巴结转移	有	75	8.210	0.000	1.19 ± 0.28	10.944	0.000
	无	77			0.78 ± 0.17		

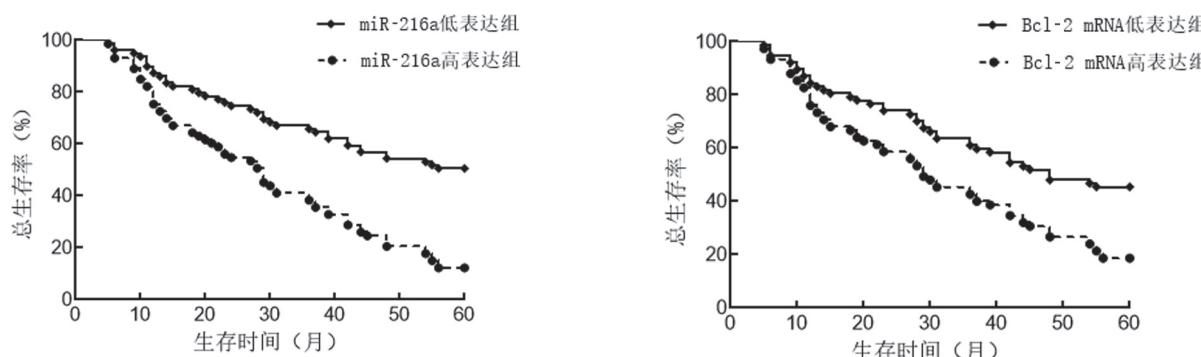


图 1 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析食管癌患者术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平与患者 5 年总生存率的关系
2.5 COX 回归分析食管癌患者术后预后不良的危险因素 见表 4。将差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$) 的指标 TNM 分期、淋巴结转移、miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平作为自变量进行多因素 COX 回归分析, 结果显示 TNM 分期 III~IV 期、有淋巴结转移、miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 高表达均为影响食管癌患者术后预后不良的独立危险因素 (均 $P < 0.05$) 。

表 4 影响食管癌患者术后预后不良因素的 COX 回归分析

类别	β 值	SE 值	Wald 值	P 值	OR 值 (95%CI)
TNM 分期 (I~II 期 vs III~IV 期)	0.466	0.162	8.283	0.004	1.594 (1.160 ~ 2.190)
淋巴结转移 (无 vs 有)	0.358	0.158	5.125	0.024	1.430 (1.049 ~ 1.949)
miR-216a (低表达组 vs 高表达组)	0.767	0.247	9.639	0.002	2.153 (1.327 ~ 3.494)
Bcl-2 mRNA (低表达组 vs 高表达组)	0.696	0.191	13.265	0.000	2.005 (1.379 ~ 2.915)

2.6 术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平对食管癌患者术后预后不良的预测价值 见表 5, 图 2。

血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平联合预测食管癌患者术后预后不良的曲线下面积明显高于二者

单独预测 ($Z=2.077, 2.723, P=0.038, 0.006$)。

3 讨论

食管癌是目前全世界最常见的恶性肿瘤之一，近年来发病率呈逐年上升趋势，有调查结果显示，我国食管癌发病率占全球发病率的一半以上^[12]。目前食管癌确切的发病原因还不明确，但目前认为影响食管癌发生的因素主要包括环境因素、生活习惯、遗传因素等^[13]。食管癌患者早期多表现为腹胀、食欲下降等症状，不具有典型性，极易被忽视，从而导致多数患者就诊较晚，在采取手术切除治疗后，因受到淋巴结清扫的局限性以及部分微小病灶较为隐蔽等影响，导致患者在术后仍会出现复发的情况^[14]。

表 5 术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平对食管癌患者术后预后不良的预测价值

项目	曲线下面积	最佳临界值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	95%CI
miR-216a	0.864	1.38	66.00	93.90	0.808~0.921
Bcl-2 mRNA	0.837	0.93	69.90	85.70	0.775~0.898
二者联合	0.936	—	83.50	83.00	0.899~0.973

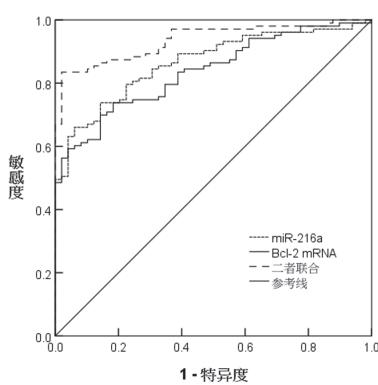


图 2 术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平预测食管癌患者术后预后不良的 ROC 曲线

miR-216a 定位于人 2p16.1 染色体，对其研究多集中于癌症方面^[15]。CUI 等^[16]研究发现，miR-216a 高表达可提高卵巢癌细胞增殖率。WANG 等^[17]研究发现，miR-216a 参与胰腺癌进展的调节，miR-216a 过表达可促进胰腺癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭。有研究显示，miR-216a-5p 通过作用于 Janus 激酶 2 (JAK2) 基因抑制肝癌细胞增殖和侵袭，可作为潜在治疗肝癌的靶点^[18]。有研究表明，miR-216a 在胃癌患者肿瘤组织中呈低表达，在患者血浆中呈高表达，且血浆中 miR-216a 表达水平与手术预后相关^[19]。另有研究报道，胃癌组织中 miR-216a 表达较癌旁正常组织高，miR-216a 表达上调与胃癌的发生有关^[20]。miR-216a 在食管癌中的研究较少，本实验结果显示，食管癌患者血清中 miR-216a 表达水平显著高于健康者，且术前血清 miR-216a 表达水平显著高于术后，提示 miR-216a 参与了食管癌的发生。而生存组患者术后血清 miR-216a 表达水平显著低于死亡组，提示 miR-216a 可能参与了食管癌患者根治性切除术后的预后过程，与患者预后生存情况密切相关。

Bcl-2 家族是对细胞增殖、凋亡具有重要调控作用的一类基因，Bcl-2 基因是目前公认的参与细

胞凋亡调控的重要基因之一，Bcl-2 基因表达异常增加可以使已有基因异常改变的细胞逃避凋亡，由此引发的基因异常事件的积累是导致细胞转化和肿瘤形成的必要前提^[21]。Bcl-2 基因可能是通过抑制线粒体膜上的通透性转换孔，抑制细胞色素 C 和半胱氨酸蛋白酶-3 的释放，从而抑制细胞的凋亡^[22]；通过抑制氧自由基的形成而抑制细胞死亡，此外，Bcl-2 还能通过改变细胞内细胞器的 Ca^{2+} 内流而抑制凋亡^[23]。有研究报道，非小细胞肺癌患者血清 Bcl-2 水平显著高于健康对照者，且与患者不良预后相关^[24]。在胃癌的研究中发现，胃癌组织中 Bcl-2 蛋白表达高于癌旁组织，且 Bcl-2 蛋白表达升高与幽门螺旋杆菌感染有关^[25]。另有研究显示，Bcl-2 可能与食管鳞癌分化不良有关^[9]。而 Bcl-2 与食管癌患者预后情况的研究较少，本研究结果显示，食管癌患者血清 Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平显著高于健康者，且术前血清 Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平显著高于术后，提示 Bcl-2 mRNA 与食管癌的发生有关。生存组患者术后血清 Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平显著低于死亡组，推测 Bcl-2 mRNA 异常升高可能与食管癌患者预后死亡率升高有关。分析 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 与临床病理参数的关系发现，食管癌患者术后血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平与 TNM 分期、有无淋巴结转移有关，表明随 TNM 分期的升高及淋巴结转移的发生，miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达逐渐升高，提示 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 参与了食管癌的发展过程。本研究发现血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 高表达患者生存时间缩短，且 TNM 分期 III ~ IV 期、有淋巴结转移、miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 高表达均为影响食管癌患者术后预后不良的独立危险因素，推测血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 高表达可能与食管癌患者生存率降低有关，提示 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 可能成为食管癌患者根治性切除术预后的潜在生物学指标。同时本研究显示

血清 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 表达水平联合预测食管癌患者术后预后不良的曲线下面积较二者单独预测高, 提示联合检测血清 miR-216a 和 Bcl-2 mRNA 表达, 可能对评估食管癌患者根治性切除术预后的帮助更大。

综上所述, 食管癌患者血清 miR-216a 和 Bcl-2 mRNA 呈高表达, 且二者与患者 TNM 分期、淋巴结转移有关, 是影响患者术后 5 年生存率的独立预后因素, 推测 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 可作为评估食管癌患者根治性切除术后预后情况的生物标志物。本研究仍存在一定缺陷, 仅从临床角度探究了 miR-216a, Bcl-2 mRNA 与食管癌术后预后情况的关系, 具体分子机制研究尚不深入, 后续仍需要继续进行深入研究, 为食管癌预后提供新的参考。

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(上接第 84 页)

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