

卵巢癌患者 MMP-2 基因 rs243866, rs243842 和 rs243865 位点多态性与含铂化疗方案疗效及不良反应的相关性研究

唐文军^a, 闫其星^b, 陈进芳^b, 方草^b(海南医学院第二附属医院 a. 肿瘤内科; b. 药学部, 海口 570311)

摘要: 目的 探讨卵巢癌 (ovarian cancer) 患者基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)-2 基因 rs243866, rs243842 和 rs243865 的多态性与其含铂化疗方案的疗效和不良反应的关系。方法 选取 2018 年 12 月 ~ 2021 年 12 月在海南医学院第二附属医院经病理确诊、一线接受含铂化疗方案治疗并具有完整资料的卵巢癌患者 126 例。化疗前采集患者 3ml 外周静脉血, 采用多重 PCR 扩增目标区域后再进行高通量测序, 鉴定 rs243866, rs243842 和 rs243865 的基因型。分析其与含铂方案疗效及不良反应的相关性。结果 109 例患者可评估疗效, 其中完全缓解 (complete response, CR) / 部分缓解 (partial response, PR) 或疾病稳定 (stable disease, SD) / 疾病进展 (progressive disease, PD) 的患者分别为 78 例和 31 例。126 例患者中发生 III ~ IV 级血液学毒性和消化道毒性的分别有 33 例和 16 例。MMP-2 基因 rs243866 多态性与含铂化疗方案的疗效及不良反应均相关, 携带 G 等位基因的卵巢癌患者具有更好的疗效, 其 CR/PR 率为 74.6%, 显著高于携带 A 等位基因 (25.4%) 的患者 ($OR=3.148$, 95%CI: 1.362 ~ 7.441)。携带 A 等位基因的患者 III ~ IV 级血液学毒性的发生率为 60%, 显著高于携带 G 等位基因 (22.5%) 的患者 ($OR=5.176$, 95%CI: 2.193 ~ 12.217)。rs243842 和 rs243865 位点各基因型分布及等位基因分布频次与含铂方案的疗效及不良反应均无相关性。结论 携带 rs243866 G 等位基因的晚期卵巢癌患者在接受含铂方案治疗时具有较好的疗效和较低 III / IV 血液学毒性。

关键词: 卵巢癌; 基质金属蛋白酶 2- 基因多态性; 化疗不良反应

中图分类号: R737.31; R730.43 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-7414 (2023) 01-006-06

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2023.01.002

Association of rs243866, rs243842 and rs243865 Polymorphisms in MMP-2 Gene with Response and Adverse Reactions of Platinum-based Chemotherapy in Advanced Ovarian Cancer

TANG Wen-jun^a, YAN Qi-xing^b, CHEN Jin-fang^b, FANG Cao^b (a. Department of Oncology; b. Department of Pharmacy, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical College, Haikou 570311, China)

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the association of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 gene polymorphisms with response and adverse reactions of platinum-based chemotherapy in advanced ovarian cancer. **Methods** A total of 126 cases with pathologically confirmed at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University during December 2018 to December 2021 were collected which received platinum-based chemotherapy and all of them with complete data. 3ml of peripheral venous blood sample was obtained from each patient before chemotherapy, then single nucleotide polymorphism of rs243866, rs243842 and rs243865 was conducted using high throughout sequencing technology. The relationship among the genotypes with chemotherapeutic response and adverse reactions was analyzed. **Results** 109 patients could be evaluated for curative effect, among which 78 patients were complete response (CR) / partial response(PR) and 31 patients were stable disease (SD) / progressive disease (PD). 33 patients had grade III ~ IV hematological toxicity and 16 patients had grade III ~ IV gastrointestinal toxicity in all 126 patients. The polymorphism of rs243866 were related with the chemotherapeutic response and adverse reactions, and the chemotherapy CR/PR rate of patients with G allele was 74.6%. Compared with A allele (25.4%), individuals with G allele had a higher chemotherapy response ($OR=3.148$, 95%CI: 1.362 ~ 7.441). The incidence of grade III ~ IV hematologic toxicity in patients with A allele was 60%, and carrying A allele (22.5%) was related with higher risk of hematologic toxicity ($OR=5.176$, 95%CI: 2.193 ~ 12.217). The polymorphisms of rs243842 and rs243865 were not statistically related with the chemotherapeutic response and adverse reactions. **Conclusion** Patients with advanced ovarian cancer who carried the rs243866 G allele had better efficacy and III / IV lower hematological toxicity when treated with platinum-based

基金项目: 海南省自然科学基金青年基金资助项目 (NO.819QN362)。

作者简介: 唐文军 (1983-), 男, 博士, 副主任医师, 主要从事肺癌及卵巢癌的早期诊断及个体化治疗。

闫其星 (1986-), 女, 学士, 副主任药师, 主要从事抗肿瘤临床药学工作, E-mail: 27569542@qq.com, 并列第一作者。

通讯作者: 方草, 主任药师, 主要从事临床药学与药事管理, E-mail: tjdaiyan@126.com。

chemotherapy.

Keywords: ovarian cancer; matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 polymorphisms; chemotherapy adverse reaction

卵巢癌(ovarian cancer)是女性生殖系统最常见、死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤之一。由于早期缺乏特征性临床症状,70%的患者在确诊时已处于晚期,难以根治,五年生存率不足50%^[1]。目前肿瘤细胞减灭术结合化疗在卵巢癌的治疗中十分重要,其中以铂类药物为基础的化疗是晚期卵巢癌标准的一线治疗^[2-3]。虽然卵巢癌属于铂类药物敏感性肿瘤,治疗反应率较高。然而,由于遗传背景的不同和肿瘤的异质性,仍有75%的晚期患者在治疗后会出现转移、复发甚至耐药,仅有部分患者能从化疗中获益,不良反应的发生率及严重程度也存在显著的个体差异,严重影响了疾病控制率和患者的生活质量。

基质金属蛋白酶家族(matrix metalloproteinase, MMPs)是依赖锌、钙离子发挥活性的蛋白水解酶。其中基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2与肿瘤的形成与发展密切相关,其基因位于16q12.2,包含13个外显子和12个内含子,其编码的MMP-2蛋白不仅能促进肿瘤的侵袭和转移,还可以促进血管内皮生长因子、表皮生长因子等多个生长因子的分泌和释放,对肿瘤微环境的调节及细胞的增殖和凋亡具有重要的调控作用^[4]。MMP-2基因中存在有多个单核苷酸多态位点(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP),对基因的功能具有显著影响。研究表明,MMP-2基因多态性与肺癌、乳腺癌的近期疗效及预后密切相关^[5-6],然而,有关MMP-2基因多态性与晚期卵巢癌患者接受含铂方案治疗疗效及不良反应的相关性研究罕见报道。因此,本研究通过对接受含铂方案作为一线治疗的晚期卵巢癌患者MMP-2基因三个SNP位点rs243866,rs243842和rs243865的多态性进行检测,对患者近期疗效及不良反应的相关性进行评估,进而探讨卵巢癌患者MMP-2基因rs243866,rs243842和rs243865的多态性与其含铂化疗方案的疗效和不良反应的关系,为卵巢癌的个体化诊治提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集2018年12月~2021年12月在海南医学院第二附属医院就诊并经病理确诊、一线接受含铂的双药化疗并具有完整资料的卵巢癌患者126例。所有患者既往无并发其他恶性肿瘤病史,无放、化疗史,无心、肝、肾等重要脏器功能不全,功能状态评分(performance status, PS)0~2分,预计生存>3月。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核通过,所有患者对本次研究均知情同意。

入选患者的年龄分布在38~82岁,平均年龄54.3±7.8岁。上皮性卵巢癌118例,肉瘤样癌和

未分化癌8例;中高分化87例,低分化32例,其他7例;FIGO分期Ⅱ~Ⅲ期75例,Ⅳ期51例;有47例患者并发有腹腔积液。共有109患者可评估疗效,其中完全缓解(complete response, CR)/部分缓解(partial response, PR)的患者78例,疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)/疾病进展(progressive disease, PD)的患者31例。治疗方案中使用顺铂-紫杉醇、卡铂-紫杉醇、顺铂-多西紫杉醇或其他铂类药物的例数分别为39,44,18和25例。发生Ⅲ~Ⅳ级血液学毒性和消化道毒性的分别有33例和16例。

1.2 仪器与试剂 血液基因组DNA提取试剂盒(天根生物科技公司),PAGE纯化试剂盒(上海百力格生物技术公司),PCR引物设计合成由翼和生物科技公司协助完成,9600型PCR扩增仪(美国PE公司),JY600+电泳仪(北京君意东方电泳设备有限公司),生物电泳图像分析系统和FR~200A型全自动紫外与可见分析装置(上海复日科技有限公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 治疗方法:所有患者治疗前完善常规检查和基线评估,均给予含铂方案化疗(紫杉醇175mg/m²d1或多西他赛75 mg/m²+顺铂75mg/m²d1或卡铂AUC=5 d1或洛铂),每3周为1周期,共6周期。每2周期后进行一次疗效评估。所有入选的患者均接受至少2周期化疗。

1.3.2 临床疗效及不良反应:评估评定指标根据每治疗2周期后复查CT所示的肿瘤病灶。采用修订的实体瘤疗效评价标准(modified response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, mRECIST)评估疗效,包括:CR, PR, SD和PD。依据WHO对抗癌药物不良反应的分级标准评估治疗的毒副反应。

1.3.3 基因分型:化疗前空腹抽取患者EDTA抗凝静脉血3 ml,分装保存于-20℃冰箱,使用血液基因组DNA提取试剂盒提取基因组DNA。以多重引物工作液对基因组DNA进行首轮扩增,扩增产物稀释后作为二轮扩增模板。使用NaOH将双链DNA文库变性为单链,将单链DNA模板杂交到Flow Cell上,以Flow Cell表面上的oligos为引物合成第一链,再以合成的第一链为模板进行35循环的桥式PCR。桥式PCR产物于Illumina novaseq6000测序平台上机测序。

1.4 统计学分析 采用IBM SPSS 23.0软件进行分析。计量资料采用均数(标准差)表示,组间差异比较采用成组设计资料的t检验;以比值比(odds

ratio, OR) 及其 95% 可信区间 (confidence interval, CI) 表示相对危险度; 计数变量比较采用 χ^2 检验; 检验水准 α 取 0.05, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 MMPs 的基因多态性及临床特征与卵巢癌化疗近期疗效的相关性分析 rs243866, rs243842 和 rs243865 的基因型和等位基因分布见表 1。其中

rs243866 位点为含铂的双药化疗疗效的风险相关位点 ($OR=3.148$, 95%CI: 1.362 ~ 7.441, $P=0.034$)。卵巢癌经治疗得到缓解的患者该位点为 GG 基因型的数量较 GA/AA 基因型更多, CR/ PR 患者中携带 G 等位基因的患者占 74.6%; rs243842, rs243865 的基因型或等位基因与含铂方案疗效相关性差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 1 卵巢癌患者临床特征和 MMPs 的基因多态性与卵巢癌化疗疗效的相关性分析 [n(%)]

SNP 位点		n	CR/PR(n=78)	SD/PD (n=31)	χ^2	P	OR (95%CI)
rs243865	TT	7	5(71.4)	2(28.6)			1
	TC	31	22(71.0)				0.978(0.159 ~ 5.998)
	CC	71	51(71.8)		0.008	0.996	1.020(0.183 ~ 5.693)
	T	45	32(71.1)		13(28.9)		1
	C	173	124(71.7)		49(28.3)		1.028(0.498 ~ 2.122)
	TT	55	42(76.4)		13(23.6)		1
rs243842	TC	49	32(65.3)	17(34.7)			0.583(0.248 ~ 1.372)
	CC	5	4(80.0)		1(20.0)	1.740	0.419
	T	159	116(73.0)		43(27.0)		1
	C	59	40(67.8)		19(32.2)		0.780(0.408 ~ 1.493)
rs243866	GG	87	67(77.0)	20(23.0)			1
	GA	19	10(52.6)		9(47.4)		0.332(0.118 ~ 0.929)
	AA	3	1(33.3)		2(66.7)	6.769	0.034
	A	25	12(48.0)		13(52.0)		1
	G	193	144(74.6)		49(25.4)		3.148(1.362 ~ 7.441)

2.2 MMPs 的基因多态性与卵巢癌化疗不良反应的相关性分析 见表 2。126 例患者中发生 III ~ IV 级血液学毒性和消化道毒性的分别有 33 例和 16 例。rs243866 的多态性与化疗的血液学毒性相关, 携带 AA 基因型的患者较 GG/GA 基因型出现 III ~ IV 级血液学毒性的病例数更多, 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.001$), 携带 A 等位基因的患者 III ~ IV 级血液学毒性的发生率为 60%, G 等位基因与血液学毒性降低相关 ($OR=5.176$, 95%CI: 2.193 ~ 12.217)。rs243842, rs243865 的基因型和等位基因分布与血液学毒性或消化道毒性均无相关性。

3 讨论

卵巢癌患者在接受铂类药物化疗过程中, 仍有部分患者对含铂方案的反应欠佳, 甚至出现严重不良反应, 亦影响了卵巢癌患者总体生存率^[7]。已有研究认为基因多态性与卵巢癌耐药密切相关, 基因异质性是引起细胞变性和肿瘤异质性的重要原因^[8]。因此, 探索基因多态性对铂类药物疗效或不良反应的影响因素对卵巢癌患者的治疗尤为重要。

MMP-2 基因编码合成的 MMP-2 蛋白也被称为

明胶酶 A 或 IV 胶原酶, 属锌离子依赖性蛋白水解酶。MMP-2 不仅能够特异性降解细胞基底膜以及细胞外基质, 还可促进肿瘤的侵袭、转移。研究也报道卵巢癌患者腹腔积液中发现的 MMP-2 也通过 IV 型胶原降解帮助癌细胞侵袭。同时 MMP-2 还可以促进多个生长因子的分泌和释放, MMP-2 表达下调或缺乏与肿瘤血管生成和生长减少相关。因此, MMP-2 对肿瘤微环境及肿瘤的进展具有重要的调控作用^[9-11]。虽然 MMP-2 的表达水平是肿瘤预后潜在的标志物^[12], 然而 MMP-2 与卵巢癌预后相关的研究结论并不完全一致。有研究显示, MMP-2 的活性与铂类等化疗药物的疗效密切相关, 与耐药或难治性肿瘤相比, 对化疗敏感的上皮性卵巢癌 MMP-2 表达显著升高, 且与患者的总体存活率显著相关^[13]。JIA 等^[14] 研究结果显示 MMP-2 在肿瘤细胞中的过度表达与内皮性卵巢癌患者预后不良显著相关。而 MORALES-VASQUEZ 等^[15] 研究结果显示肿瘤基质中 MMP-2 的存在是一种保护因素。与之相反, FU 等^[16] 研究发现肿瘤中 MMP-2 阳性表达与较低的总体存活率显著相关, 且可能是卵巢癌

患者预后的独立风险因素。因此, MMP-2 与卵巢癌愈后的相关性仍有待进一步确认。

表 2 卵巢癌患者 MMPs 的基因多态性与卵巢癌化疗不良反应的相关性分析 [n(%)]

SNP 位点	n	血液学毒性				消化道毒性				OR (95%CI)		
		0 ~ II 级 (n=93)	III ~ IV 级 (n=33)	χ^2	P	0 ~ II 级 (n=110)	III ~ IV 级 (n=16)	χ^2	P			
rs243865	TT	10	8(80.0)	2(20.0)		1	8(80.0)	2(20.0)		1		
	TC	40	30(75.0)	10(25.0)		0.750(0.136 ~ 4.133)	36(90.0)	4(10.0)		2.250(0.349 ~ 14.486)		
	CC	76	55(72.4)	21(27.6)	0.309	0.857	66(86.8)	10(13.2)	0.758	0.685	1.650(0.306 ~ 8.908)	
	T	60	46(76.7)	14(23.3)		1	52(86.7)	8(13.3)			1	
	C	192	140(72.9)	52(27.1)		0.819(0.416 ~ 1.614)	168(87.5)	24(12.5)		1.077(0.456 ~ 2.541)		
rs243842	TT	64	49(76.6)	15(23.4)		1	54(84.4)	10(15.6)		1		
	TC	54	37(68.5)	17(31.5)		0.666(0.295 ~ 1.505)	49(90.7)	5(9.3)		1.815(0.580 ~ 5.680)		
	CC	8	7(87.5)	1(12.5)	1.809	0.405	2.143(0.244 ~ 18.836)	7(87.5)	1(12.5)	1.071	0.585	1.296(0.143 ~ 11.714)
	T	182	135(74.2)	47(25.8)		1	157(86.3)	25(13.7)			1	
	C	70	51(72.9)	19(27.1)		0.935(0.501 ~ 1.742)	63(90.0)	7(10.0)		1.433(0.590 ~ 3.482)		
rs243866	GG	104	84(80.8)	20(19.2)		1	104(88.9)	13(11.1)		1		
	GA	19	8(42.1)	11(57.9)		0.173(0.062 ~ 0.487)	19(86.4)	3(13.6)		0.792(0.206 ~ 3.045)		
	AA	3	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	15.028	0.001	0.119(0.010 ~ 1.379)	3(100)	0	0.507	0.776	1.125(1.055 ~ 1.199)
	A	25	10(40.0)	15(60.0)		5.176 (2.193~12.217)	25(89.3)	3(10.7)			1	
	G	227	176(77.5)	51(22.5)		1	227(88.7)	29(11.3)		0.939(0.267 ~ 3.306)		

rs243866 位于 MMP-2 基因的启动子区 GATA-1 位点 (CTATCT), 该多态位点可与 AP-2, p53, Sp1 和 Sp3 等多个转录因子结合, 调控其转录和表达^[17]。文献^[18]显示, rs243866 G 等位基因可能位于雌激素受体结合位点, 可通过促进与雌激素结合上调 MMP-2 的表达, 而 A 等位基因在雌激素受体阳性的乳腺癌细胞系细胞中的转录活性较低, 不具有 G 等位基因所表现的增强子的功能。本研究评估了 MMP-2 基因 rs243866 的多态性, 发现疗效和不良反应均与 rs243866 多态性有关, 携带 G 等位基因的患者对含铂方案具有较高的缓解率和较低的 III ~ IV 级血液学的毒性。HUA 等^[19]研究认为, 相对于 GG 基因型, 携带 AA 基因型患者的血浆中 MMP-2 前体的浓度较低。JELENIEWICZ 等^[12]也研究认为卵巢癌组织中高水平表达 MMP-2 mRNA 是预测含铂方案较好疗效的重要标志, 与本研究结论一致。

rs243865 同样位于 MMP-2 基因的启动子区, 其等位基因 C/T 的转换可干扰其与 SP1 的结合, 与 C 等位基因相比, 携带 T 等位基因的患者其 rs243865 与 SP1 结合受阻, 导致启动子活性降低, 使得 MMP-2 的转录活性显著降低^[19]。结果显示, 该位点的基因多态性与前列腺癌、肺癌、胃癌等多个恶性肿瘤的发病密切相关^[6,20]。但该基因多态性

对肿瘤的具体影响研究结果并不一致。以乳腺癌为例, KAWAL 等^[21-22]的研究结果显示 rs243865 与乳腺癌风险负相关, 但 LEI, ROEHE 等^[23-24]的研究却显示 rs243865 与乳腺癌风险之间没有关联。另一方面, rs243842 位于 9 号内含子, 也参与调控 MMP-2 的转录。有研究显示, 携带 rs243842 CC 基因型的乳腺癌患者具有较短的无疾病进展时间和更差的预后^[25]。本研究中 rs243865 和 rs243842 各基因型均未显示出其与含铂方案的疗效及不良反应具有相关性, 这可能是由于患者人种、治疗方案、样本量大小及不同肿瘤类型所导致。

研究认为, MMP-2 可调控造血微环境的基质成分影响白细胞趋化性以及刺激相关分子的激活和释放, 参与机体的造血过程, 尤其是化疗后造血功能的恢复^[26]。其可促进造血干细胞通过胞外基质迁移, 且可促进关键调节因子 (如肿瘤坏死因子 - α , 胰岛素样生长因子和转化生长因子 - β) 释放入骨髓微环境。这表明 MMP-2 对药物相关血液学毒性的发生率和严重程度具有潜在影响^[24]。本研究结论显示, 携带 rs243866 G 等位基因的患者具有较低的 III ~ IV 级血液学毒性。与本研究结论类似的是, ZHAO 等^[27]人的研究也认为 MMP-2 基因多态性是预测非小细胞肺癌患者接受含铂方案治疗血液学毒性的重要分子标志。

综上所述，遗传背景的差异是影响化疗疗效和不良反应的重要因素之一，MMP-2 rs243866 G 等位基因可能是对含铂方案敏感的分子标志物，对晚期卵巢癌患者进行该位点的检测，可能有助于对含铂方案疗效和不良反应的预测，为晚期卵巢癌患者的个体化治疗提供参考。

参考文献：

- [1] PENNY S M. Ovarian cancer: an overview[J]. Radiologic Technology, 2020, 91(6): 561-575.
- [2] MORAND S, DEVANABOYINA M, STAATS H, et al. Ovarian cancer immunotherapy and personalized medicine[J]. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22(12): 6532.
- [3] DAMIA G, BROGGINI M. Platinum resistance in Ovarian cancer: role of DNA repair[J]. Cancers, 2019, 11(1): 119.
- [4] LÜ Yaqi, ZHAO Xiangmei, ZHU Lidan, et al. Targeting intracellular MMPs efficiently inhibits tumor metastasis and angiogenesis[J]. Theranostics, 2018, 8(10): 2830-2845.
- [5] DOFARA S G, CHANG S L, DIORIO C. Gene polymorphisms and circulating levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9: A review of their role in breast cancer risk[J]. Anticancer Research, 2020, 40(7): 3619-3631.
- [6] BIAŁKOWSKA K, MARCINIĄK W, MUSZYŃSKA M, et al. Polymorphisms in MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-7, MMP-13 and MT2A do not contribute to breast, lung and colon cancer risk in Polish population[J]. Hereditary Cancer in Clinical Practice, 2020, 18(1): 16.
- [7] PERES L C, CUSHING-HAUGEN K L, KÖBEL M, et al. Invasive epithelial ovarian cancer survival by histotype and disease stage[J]. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2019, 111(1): 60-68.
- [8] 朱家凤, 苏琦. 基于GEO数据筛选卵巢癌细胞对紫杉醇耐药基因及相关分子机制与治疗药物实验探讨[J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2022, 37(1): 92-96, 158.
ZHU Jiafeng, SU Qi. Screening of paclitaxel resistant genes and related molecular mechanisms of ovarian cancer cells based on GEO data and experimental study of therapeutic drugs [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2022, 37(1) :92-96, 158.
- [9] YAN Yang, FANG Lanlan, LI Yuxi, et al. Association of MMP2 and MMP9 gene polymorphisms with the recurrent spontaneous abortion: A meta-analysis [J]. Gene, 2021, 767: 145173.
- [10] LIU Chang, LI Ying, HU Shasha, et al. Clinical significance of matrix metalloproteinase-2 in endometrial cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine, 2018, 97(29): e10994.
- [11] CAREY P, LOW E, HARPER E, et al. Metalloproteinases in ovarian cancer[J]. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22(7): 3403.
- [12] JELENIEWICZ W, CYBULSKI M, NOWAKOWSKI A, et al. MMP-2 mRNA expression in ovarian cancer tissues predicts patients' response to Platinum-Taxane chemotherapy[J]. Anticancer Research, 2019, 39(4): 1821-1827.
- [13] VOS M C, VAN TILBORG A, BRANDS W J, et al. Polymorphisms in MMP-14 and MMP-2 genes and ovarian cancer survival[J]. Cancer Biomarkers: Section a of Disease Markers, 2019, 25(3): 233 ~ 241.
- [14] JIA Honglei, ZHANG Qingzu, LIU Fanxiao, et al. Prognostic value of MMP-2 for patients with ovarian epithelial carcinoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 295(3): 689-696.
- [15] MORALES-VÁSQUEZ F, CASTILLO-SÁNCHEZ R, GÓMORA M J, et al. Expression of metalloproteinases MMP-2 and MMP-9 is associated to the presence of androgen receptor in epithelial ovarian tumors[J]. Journal of Ovarian Research, 2020, 13(1): 86.
- [16] FU Ziyi, XU Sujuan, XU Ye, et al. The expression of tumor-derived and stromal-derived matrix metalloproteinase 2 predicted prognosis of ovarian cancer[J]. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2015, 25(3): 356-362.
- [17] RITTER A M V, RITTER A, DE FARIA A P, BARBARO N R, et al. The rs243866/243865 polymorphisms in MMP-2 gene and the relationship with BP control in obese resistant hypertensive subjects[J]. Gene, 2018, 646(646): 129-135.
- [18] HARENDA S, LOVETT D H, PANZER U, et al. Linked common polymorphisms in the gelatinase a promoter are associated with diminished transcriptional response to estrogen and genetic fitness[J]. The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278(23): 20490-20499.
- [19] HUA Yihong, SONG Li, WU Naqiong, et al. Polymorphisms of MMP-2 gene are associated with systolic heart failure prognosis[J]. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2009, 404(2): 119-123.
- [20] LIU Kun, GU Shuo, LIU Xuzhong, et al. The MMP2 rs243865 polymorphism increases the risk of prostate cancer: A meta-analysis[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(42): 72933-72938.
- [21] KAWAL P, CHANDRA A, PHOLA T N, et al. Correlations of polymorphisms in matrix metallo proteinase-1, -2, and -7 promoters to susceptibility to malignant gliomas[J]. Asian J Neurosurg, 2016, 11(2): 160-166.
- [22] ZHOU Yifeng, YU Chunyuan, MIAO Xiaoping, et al. Substantial reduction in risk of breast cancer associated with genetic polymorphisms in the promoters of the matrix metalloproteinase-2 and tissue inhibitor of metallo proteinase-2 genes[J]. Carcinogenesis, 2004, 25(3):399-404.
- [23] LEI Haixin, HEMMINKI K, ALTIERI A, et al. Promoter polymorphisms in matrix metallo proteinases and their inhibitors: few associations with breast cancer susceptibility and progression[J]. Breast Cancer Res Treat, 2007, 103(1): 61-69.
- [24] ROEHE A D, FRAZION A P, AGNES G, et al. Detection of polymorphisms in the promoters of matrix metalloproteinases 2 and 9 genes in breast cancer in south brazil: preliminary results[J]. Breast Cancer Res Treat, 2007, 102(1): 123-124.

(下转第37页)

- statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-5) [M].5th ed. Washington DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, 2013.
- [7] 司天梅, 杨建中, 舒良, 等. 阳性和阴性症状量表(PANSS, 中文版)的信、效度研究 [J]. 中国心理卫生杂志, 2004, 18(1): 45-47.
SI Tianmei, YANG Jianzhong, SHU Liang, et al. The reliability, validity of PANSS and its implication [J]. Chinese Mental Health Journal, 2004, 18(1): 45-47.
- [8] 邹义壮, 崔界峰, 王健, 等. 精神分裂症认知功能成套测验中文版临床信度及效度的研究 [J]. 中华精神科杂志, 2009, 42(1): 29-33.
ZOU Yizhuang, CUI Jiefeng, WANG Jian, et al. Clinical reliability and validity of the Chinese version of measurement and treatment research to improve cognition in schizophrenia consensus cognitive battery [J]. Chinese Journal of Psychiatry, 2009, 42(1): 29-33.
- [9] JENSEN A R, ROHWER W J. The stroop color-word test: a review[J]. Acta Psychologica, 1966, 25(1): 36-93.
- [10] 谭梅娟, 李靖. 精神分裂症患者梅毒感染的流行病学调查 [J]. 现代检验医学杂志, 2018, 33(4): 125-126, 130.
TAN Meijuan, LI Jing. Study on *Syphilis* infection among inpatients with schizophrenia [J]. Journal of Modern Laboratory Medicine, 2018, 33(4): 125-126, 130.
- [11] CAO Ting, ZHEN Xuechu. Dysregulation of miRNA and its potential therapeutic application in Schizophrenia[J]. CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, 2018, 24(7): 586-597.
- [12] KANNAN M, LEE S J, SCHWEDHELM-DOMEYER N, et al. p250GAP is a novel player in the Cdh1-APC/smurf1 pathway of axon growth regulation[J]. PLoS One, 2012, 7(11): e50735.
- [13] MARLER K J, SUETTERLIN P, DOPPLAPUDI A, et al. BDNF promotes axon branching of retinal ganglion cells via miRNA-132 and p250GAP[J]. The Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34(3): 969-979.
- [14] IMPEY S, DAVARE M, LESIAK A, et al. An activity-induced microRNA controls dendritic spine formation by regulating Rac1-PAK signaling[J]. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2010, 43(1): 146-156.
- [15] HANSEN K F, KARELINA Kate, SAKAMOTO K, et al. miRNA-132: a dynamic regulator of cognitive capacity[J]. Brain Structure & Function, 2013, 218(3): 817-831.
- [16] OHI K, HASHIMOTO R, NAKAZAWA T, et al. The p250GAP gene is associated with risk for schizophrenia and schizotypal personality traits[J]. PLoS One, 2012, 7(4): e35696.
- [17] CHUA C E L, TANG B L. MiR-34a in neurophysiology and neuropathology[J]. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2019, 67(2): 235-246.
- [18] JAUVHARI A, SINGH T, SINGH P, et al. Regulation of miR-34 family in neuronal development[J]. Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 55(2): 936-945.
- [19] ORGANISTA-JUÁREZ D, JIMÉNEZ A, ROCHA L, et al. Differential expression of miR-34a, 451, 1260, 1275 and 1298 in the neocortex of patients with mesial temporal lobe epilepsy [J]. Epilepsy Research, 2019, 157: 106188.
- [20] HU Kai, XIE Yuanyuan, ZHANG Chen, et al. MicroRNA expression profile of the hippocampus in a rat model of temporal lobe epilepsy and miR-34a-targeted neuroprotection against hippocampal neurone cell apoptosis post-status epilepticus[J]. BMC Neuroscience, 2012, 13: 115.
- [21] LIANG Tingying, LOU Jiyu. Increased expression of miR-34a-5p and clinical association in acute ischemic stroke patients and in a rat model[J]. Medical Science Monitor, 2016, 22: 2950-2955.
- [22] GROSSI I, RADEGHIERI A, PAOLINI L, et al. MicroRNA-34a-5p expression in the plasma and in its extracellular vesicle fractions in subjects with Parkinson's disease: An exploratory study[J]. International Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2021, 47(2): 533-546.
- [23] SARKAR S, ENGLER-CHIURAZZI E B, CAVENDISH J Z, et al. Over-expression of miR-34a induces rapid cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease-like pathology[J]. Brain Research, 2019, 1721: 146327.
- [24] CHEN Peng, CHEN Fuchao, LEI Jixin, et al. Activation of the miR-34a-mediated SIRT1/mTOR signaling pathway by urolithin a attenuates D-Galactose-induced brain aging in mice[J]. Neurotherapeutics, 2019, 16(4): 1269-1282.

收稿日期: 2022-03-02

修回日期: 2022-07-21

(上接第10页)

- [25] LEE J, CHOI J, CHUNG S, et al. Genetic predisposition of polymorphisms in HMG B1-related genes to breast cancer prognosis in Korean women[J]. J Breast Cancer, 2017, 20(1): 27-34.
- [26] MANSO H, KRUG T, SOBRAL J, et al. Variants of the matrix metalloproteinase-2 but not the matrix metalloproteinase-9 genes significantly influence functional outcome after stroke[J]. BMC Medical

Genetics, 2010, 11(1): 40.

- [27] ZHAO Xueying, WANG Xun, WU Wenting, et al. Matrix metalloproteinase-2 polymorphisms and clinical outcome of Chinese patients with nonsmall cell lung cancer treated with first-line, platinum-based chemotherapy[J]. Cancer, 2012, 118(14): 3587-3598.

收稿日期: 2022-06-17

修回日期: 2022-08-22