

# 膀胱癌组织中 HLA-I 和 PD-L1 表达水平与临床病理学特征及细胞免疫浸润的相关性研究

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨人类白细胞抗原 I 类分子 (HLA-I) 和程序性死亡配体 1 (PD-L1) 表达与临床病理学特征及细胞免疫浸润的相关性研究。方法 回顾性选取 2020 年 5 月~2023 年 4 月安徽省立医院诊治的 150 例膀胱癌患者作为研究对象, 比较癌组织与癌旁组织 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性表达率及阳性评分; 比较不同临床特征膀胱癌患者癌组织 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分, 采用 Kendall's tau-b 法分析 HLA-I, PD-L1 与膀胱癌患者临床特征的相关性; 采用 Logistic 回归模型建立 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分联合模型参数, 并绘制受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线分析 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分及两项联合诊断膀胱癌的曲线下面积 (AUC), 敏感度及特异度。结果 癌组织的 HLA-I 阳性表达率低于癌旁组织 [38.67%(58/150) vs 81.33%(122/150)], 而 PD-L1 阳性表达率高于癌旁组织 [57.33%(86/150) vs 14.00%(21/150)], 差异具有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=56.889$ , 61.377, 均  $P<0.05$ )。癌组织的 HLA-I 阳性评分低于癌旁组织 [2.00(1.00, 3.00) vs 3.00(3.00, 5.00)], 而 PD-L1 阳性评分高于癌旁组织 [3.00(2.00, 5.00) vs 2.00(1.00, 2.00)], 差异具有统计学意义 ( $Z=-8.409$ ,  $-6.346$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。不同性别、年龄、肿瘤直径的 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $Z_{\text{HLA-I}}=-1.834, -0.622, -0.543$ ,  $Z_{\text{PD-L1}}=0.811, 0.812, 0.919$ , 均  $P>0.05$ ); 不同病理分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度、 $CD4^+$ ,  $CD8^+$ ,  $CD68^+$  的 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分比较, 差异具有统计学意义 ( $Z_{\text{HLA-I}}=-7.034\sim-3.814$ ,  $Z_{\text{PD-L1}}=-4.479\sim-3.257$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。Kendall's tau-b 相关性分析显示, HLA-I 与病理分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度呈负相关, 与  $CD4^+$ ,  $CD8^+$ ,  $CD68^+$  浸润阴性呈正相关 ( $r=-0.528\sim-0.256$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ), PD-L1 与病理分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度呈正相关, 与  $CD4^+$ ,  $CD8^+$ ,  $CD68^+$  浸润阴性呈负相关 ( $r=-0.243\sim-0.334$ , 均  $P<0.05$ )。ROC 曲线分析显示, HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分及两项联合诊断膀胱癌的 AUC 值分别为 0.773, 0.702, 0.856; 敏感度分别为 61.30%, 57.30%, 82.00%; 特异度分别为 81.30%, 86.00%, 73.30%。结论 HLA-I, PD-L1 在膀胱癌患者中呈异常表达趋势, 且其表达可能会抑制机体免疫反应, 分析 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性表达情况有利于为临床诊治提供指导。

**关键词:** 人类白细胞抗原 I 类分子; 程序性死亡配体 1; 膀胱癌; 免疫功能

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## Correlation between HLA-I and PD-L1 Expression Levels and Clinicopathological Features and Cellular Immune Infiltration in Bladder Cancer

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the correlation between the expression of human leukocyte antigen class I (HLA-I) and programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) with clinicopathological features and cellular immune infiltration. **Methods** A total of 150 patients with bladder cancer diagnosed and treated in Anhui Provincial Hospital from May 2020 to April 2023 were retrospectively selected as the study objects. The positive expression rates and positive scores of HLA-I and PD-L1 were compared between cancerous tissues and adjacent tissues. The positive scores of HLA-I and PD-L1 in cancer tissues of patients with different clinical characteristics were compared, and the correlation between HLA-I, PD-L1 and clinical characteristics of patients with bladder cancer was analyzed by Kendall's tau-b method. Logistic regression model was used to establish the combined model parameters of HLA-I and PD-L1 positive scores, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to analyze the HLA-I and PD-L1 positive scores and the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity and specificity of the combined diagnosis of bladder cancer. **Results** The positive expression rate of HLA-I in cancer tissues was lower than that in paracancer

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tissues[38.67%(58/150) vs 81.33%(122/150)], while the positive expression rate of PD-L1 was higher than that in paracancer tissues [57.33%(86/150) vs 14.00%(21/150)], and the differences were statistically significant ( $\chi^2=56.889, 61.377$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The HLA-I positive score of cancer tissues was lower than that of paracancer tissues[2.00(1.00,3.00) vs 3.00(3.00,5.00)], while the PD-L1 positive score was higher than that of paracancer tissues[3.00(2.00,5.00) vs 2.00(1.00,2.00)], and the differences were statistically significant ( $Z=-8.409, -6.346$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in HLA-I and PD-L1 positive scores among different sex, age and tumor diameter ( $Z_{HLA-I}=-1.834, -0.622, -0.543$ ;  $Z_{PD-L1}=0.811, 0.812, 0.919$ , all  $P > 0.05$ ). The difference of HLA-I and PD-L1 positive scores among different pathological stages, lymph node metastasis, differentiation degree, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD68<sup>+</sup> were statistically significant ( $Z_{HLA-I}=-7.034\sim 3.814$ ;  $Z_{PD-L1}=-4.479\sim 3.257$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). Kendall's tau-b correlation analysis showed that HLA-I was negatively correlated with pathological stage, lymph node metastasis, degree of differentiation, and positively correlated with negative infiltration of CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD68<sup>+</sup> ( $r=-0.528\sim -0.286$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). PD-L1 was positively correlated with pathological stage, lymph node metastasis, degree of differentiation and negatively correlated with negative infiltration of CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD68<sup>+</sup> ( $r=-0.243\sim 0.334$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). ROC curve analysis showed that the positive scores of HLA-I and PD-L1 and the AUC values of the combined diagnosis of bladder cancer were 0.773, 0.702 and 0.856, respectively. Sensitivity was 61.30%, 57.30% and 82.00%. The specificity was 81.30%, 86.00% and 73.30%. **Conclusion** The expression of HLA-I and PD-L1 is abnormal in patients with bladder cancer, and their expression is affected by the positive infiltration of immune cells. Observing the positive expression of HLA-I and PD-L1 is beneficial to provide guidance for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

**Keywords:** human leukocyte antigen class I molecules; programmed cell death ligand 1; bladder cancer; immune function

膀胱癌为临床常见恶性肿瘤。经流行病学调查,其发病率位居所有恶性肿瘤第九;且在膀胱癌中又以非肌层浸润性膀胱癌(non-muscular invasive bladder cancer, NMIBC)多见<sup>[1]</sup>。据数据统计, NMIBC发生率约占所有膀胱癌的70.00%<sup>[2]</sup>。目前临床对于该病常采用外科手术治疗,譬如尿道抛光肿瘤电切术,因具有创伤小、术后恢复快、定位准确及可重复操作等优点得到广泛应用。但由于膀胱癌发病早期无典型临床表现,并且容易与尿路感染、结石等其他泌尿系统疾病混淆,导致其早期不易被发现,确诊时往往发展为中晚期阶段,并伴有淋巴结转移,影响预后<sup>[3]</sup>。因此如何提高膀胱癌的早期检出率,对控制病情发展和改善预后具有重要意义。据临床研究发现,人类白细胞抗原I类分子(human leukocyte antigen class I molecule, HLA-I)阴性表达和程序性死亡配体1(programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-L1)阳性表达在恶性肿瘤患者中可能会通过抑制机体免疫反应为癌细胞逃逸免疫攻击提供有利条件<sup>[4-5]</sup>。但对于HLA-I, PD-L1在膀胱癌患者中具体表达的文献报道颇少,尚不清楚其与免疫机制的关系。据此,本研究选取150例膀胱癌患者作为研究对象,旨在探讨HLA-I和PD-L1表达对免疫机制的影响。结果如下。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性选取2020年5月~2023年4月安徽省立医院诊治的150例膀胱癌患者作为研究对象。诊断标准:符合《中国膀胱癌规范诊疗质量控制指标(2022版)》<sup>[6]</sup>中关于膀胱癌的诊断标准。

纳入标准:①经临床确诊为膀胱癌;②入组前未接受过放化疗治疗;③年龄>18岁;④认知功能正常。排除标准:①患有精神障碍类疾病;②处于妊娠或哺乳阶段;③并发全身感染性疾病;④并发其他恶性肿瘤。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核通过(批号20200494)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 BenchMark XT自动免疫组织化学仪器(美国罗氏公司);抗HLA-I, PD-L1抗体(北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司);抗CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD68<sup>+</sup>抗体(福州迈新公司)。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 HLA-I, PD-L1及T淋巴细胞测定方法:所有组织均在手术中取得,其中癌旁组织在距离癌组织2cm处切取,同时留取癌组织样本,采用免疫组织化学法测定HLA-I, PD-L1, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD68<sup>+</sup>在组织中的表达。组织切片经二甲苯脱蜡,酒精水化后进行组织抗原修复、染色、脱水、封片,每张切片随机选取5个高倍镜视野(400×)观察阳性表达情况。HLA-I, PD-L1采用半定量积分法评估:①染色强度评分:无色为0分,浅黄色为1分,棕黄色为2分,棕褐色为3分;②阳性细胞范围比例评分:无阳性细胞计0分,阳性细胞比例<25%计1分,25%~50%计2分,>50%计3分;以“①+②”之和为3~6分者为阳性,反之为阴性。在高倍镜下以CD4<sup>+</sup>细胞数目>40个, CD8<sup>+</sup>细胞数目>80个, CD68<sup>+</sup>细胞数目>40个为浸润阳性。

1.3.2 资料收集:设计统一病例调查表,由专业医师收集膀胱癌患者的临床资料,包括性别、年龄、肿

瘤直径、病理分期、淋巴结是否转移等。

1.4 统计学分析 采用EXCEL表格和SPSS22.0软件分析本次数据。根据纳入排除标准选取研究对象,收集资料后采用EXCEL表格整理,再经SPSS22.0软件处理。不符合正态分布的计量资料和计数资料分别用M(P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>)和n(%)表示,行Mann-Whitney U检验和χ<sup>2</sup>检验;采用Kendall's tau-b法分析HLA-I, PD-L1与膀胱癌患者临床特征的相关性;采用Logistic回归模型建立HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分联合模型参数,并绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分及两项联合诊断膀胱癌的效能。以P < 0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同组织HLA-I, PD-L1阳性表达率比较 癌组织的HLA-I阳性表达率[38.67%(58/150)]低于癌旁组织[81.33%(122/150)],而PD-L1阳性表达率[57.33%(86/150)]高于癌旁组织[14.00%(21/150)],差异具有统计学意义(χ<sup>2</sup>=56.889,

61.377, 均P<0.05)。

2.2 不同组织的HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分 癌组织的HLA-I阳性评分低于癌旁组织[2.00(1.00, 3.00) vs 3.00(3.00, 5.00)],而PD-L1阳性评分高于癌旁组织[3.00(2.00, 5.00)分 vs 2.00(1.00, 2.00)分],差异具有统计学意义(Z=-8.409, -6.346, 均P<0.05)。

2.3 不同特征膀胱癌患者癌组织HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分比较 见表1。不同性别、年龄、肿瘤直径的HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分比较,差异无统计学意义(均P > 0.05);病理分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、淋巴结转移、低分化、CD4<sup>+</sup>阴性、CD8<sup>+</sup>阴性、CD68<sup>+</sup>阴性者的HLA-I阳性评分均低于病理分期为Ⅰ~Ⅱ期、无淋巴结转移、中-高分化、CD4<sup>+</sup>阳性、CD8<sup>+</sup>阳性、CD68<sup>+</sup>阳性者,差异具有统计学意义(均P < 0.05)。病理分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、淋巴结转移、低分化、CD4<sup>+</sup>阴性、CD8<sup>+</sup>阴性、CD68<sup>+</sup>阴性者的PD-L1阳性评分均高于病理分期为Ⅰ~Ⅱ期、无淋巴结转移、中-高分化、CD4<sup>+</sup>阳性、CD8<sup>+</sup>阳性、CD68<sup>+</sup>阳性者,差异具有统计学意义(均P < 0.05)。

表1 不同特征膀胱癌患者癌组织HLA-I阳性评分、PD-L1阳性评分比较(分)

类别	n	HLA-I 阳性评分	Z值	P值	PD-L1 阳性评分	Z值	P值	
性别	男性	107	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-1.834	0.067	3.00 (2.00, 5.00)	-0.811	0.417
	女性	43	2.00 (2.00, 4.00)			3.00 (1.00, 5.00)		
年龄(岁)	< 60	78	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-0.622	0.534	3.00 (2.00, 3.500)	-0.812	0.417
	≥ 60	72	2.00 (1.00, 3.75)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		
肿瘤直径(cm)	< 2	66	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-0.543	0.587	3.00 (1.00, 5.00)	-0.919	0.358
	≥ 2	84	3.00 (1.00, 3.00)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		
病理分期	Ⅰ~Ⅱ期	87	3.00 (2.00, 4.00)	-7.034	< 0.001	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-4.247	< 0.001
	Ⅲ~Ⅳ期	63	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		
淋巴结转移	无	92	3.00 (2.00, 4.00)	-6.590	< 0.001	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-4.479	< 0.001
	有	58	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)			3.00 (3.00, 5.00)		
分化程度	中-高分化	86	3.00 (2.00, 3.25)	-3.242	0.001	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-3.112	0.002
	低分化	64	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		
CD4 <sup>+</sup>	阳性	85	3.00 (2.00, 3.50)	3.814	< 0.001	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	2.996	0.003
	阴性	65	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		
CD8 <sup>+</sup>	阳性	82	3.00 (1.75, 3.00)	2.378	0.017	2.00 (1.75, 3.00)	2.807	0.005
	阴性	68	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		
CD68 <sup>+</sup>	阳性	79	3.00 (1.00, 4.00)	2.697	0.007	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	3.257	0.001
	阴性	71	2.00 (1.00, 2.00)			3.00 (2.00, 5.00)		

2.4 癌组织HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分与膀胱癌患者临床特征的相关性分析 Kendall's tau-b相关性分析显示,HLA-I与PD-L1无相关性(r=0.114, P > 0.05)。HLA-I与病理分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度呈负相关(r=-0.528, -0.495, -0.243, 均P < 0.05),与CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD68<sup>+</sup>浸润阴性呈正相关(r=0.286, 0.179, 0.203, 均P < 0.05)。PD-L1与病理分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度呈正相关(r=0.316, 0.334, 0.232, 均P

< 0.05),与CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD68<sup>+</sup>浸润阴性呈负相关(r=-0.223, -0.209, -0.243, 均P < 0.05)。

2.5 HLA-I, PD-L1联合诊断模型的构建 以膀胱癌患者的组织为因变量(1=癌组织, 2=癌旁组织),纳入HLA-I, PD-L1阳性评分为解释变量进行Logistic回归分析,结果见表2。根据回归结果中的回归系数值拟合两项联合诊断的评估值计算公式:两项联合=HLA-I阳性评分+(0.903/ -1.108)×PD-L1阳性评分。

表2 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分联合诊断膀胱癌模型构建

变量	$\beta$	SE.	Wald/ $\chi^2$	P	OR	95% CI	
						下限	上限
HLA-I 阳性评分	-1.108	0.154	51.826	<0.001	0.330	0.244	0.447
PD-L1 阳性评分	0.903	0.149	36.804	<0.001	2.466	1.842	3.301

2.6 诊断效能分析 见表3, 图1。ROC 曲线分析显示, HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分及两项联合诊断膀胱癌的 AUC 值分别为 0.773, 0.702, 0.856; 敏感度分别为 61.30%, 57.30%, 82.00%; 特异度分别

为 81.30%, 86.00%, 73.30%。HLA-I 与 PD-L1 联合检测的 AUC(95%) 高于 HLA-I, PD-L1 单独检测, 差异无统计学意义 ( $Z=2.483, 4.113$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ), 提示联合检测可能会进一步提高诊断效能。

表3 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分及两项联合诊断膀胱癌的效能分析

变量	AUC	标准误	P	95% 置信区间		cut-off 值	约登指数	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)
				下限	上限				
HLA-I 阳性评分	0.773	0.026	< 0.001	0.722	0.825	3.00	0.426	61.30	81.30
PD-L1 阳性评分	0.702	0.031	< 0.001	0.641	0.763	3.00	0.433	57.30	86.00
两项联合	0.856	0.021	< 0.001	0.815	0.896	1.278	0.553	82.00	73.30

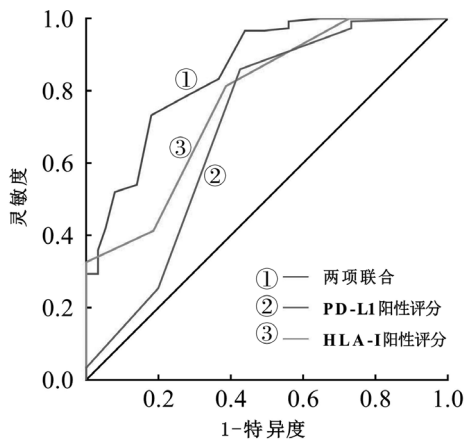


图1 HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分及两项联合诊断膀胱癌的 ROC 曲线

### 3 讨论

近年来, 随着临床对膀胱癌发病机制进一步研究, 发现 HLA-I 在膀胱癌患者中呈异常表达趋势, 即其表达水平可能会随肿瘤细胞的生长、增殖、侵袭、迁移等生物学行为而发生异常改变<sup>[7]</sup>。KOBAYASHI 等<sup>[8]</sup>学者也在研究中指出, HLA-I 在膀胱癌组织中呈低表达, 这可能与肿瘤细胞逃避免疫监视有关, 可起到促进肿瘤生长和扩散作用。本研究结果显示, 癌组织的 HLA-I 阳性表达率及阳性评分均低于癌旁组织。针对 HLA-I 分析, 发现其是 HLA 家族中重要成员, 通常分布于核细胞表面, 可通过 T 细胞受体 (TCR) 结合, 介导特异性细胞免疫应答而参与机体抗肿瘤过程, 譬如起到杀伤和清除肿瘤细胞等作用<sup>[8]</sup>。在正常生理状态下, HLA-I 呈阳性表达, 但在恶性肿瘤患者中, HLA-I 多呈阴性表达, 可能是受肿瘤细胞影响, 导致该细胞表面

HLA-I 结构发生改变, 使 TCR 无法识别 HLA-I 相关肿瘤抗原, 而影响对特异性细胞免疫应答的介导<sup>[9-10]</sup>。本研究还发现,  $CD4^+$ ,  $CD8^+$ ,  $CD68^+$  浸润阴性与 HLA-I 呈正相关, 提示机体免疫功能会受 HLA-I 阴性表达影响。正常情况下, 机体免疫功能为了对抗癌细胞侵袭, 通过浸润免疫细胞来攻击癌细胞, 然而肿瘤细胞可能会通过改变 HLA-I 基因, 逃避免疫识别和攻击, 并通过抑制免疫细胞活化, 导致特异性细胞免疫应答无法触发<sup>[11]</sup>。

PD-L1 是一种存在于肿瘤细胞和抗原提呈细胞表面的跨膜蛋白, 其能通过 T 细胞表面的程序性死亡受体 1 (PD-1) 结合, 抑制免疫细胞的活化, 为肿瘤细胞逃避免疫系统攻击提供有利条件<sup>[12]</sup>。YAMASHITA 等<sup>[13]</sup>学者研究指出, PD-L1 在恶性肿瘤中呈高表达, 且其表达会受肿瘤病理分期的影响。这可能与 PD-L1 的高表达帮助肿瘤细胞逃避免疫系统攻击有关, 进而促进肿瘤的增殖和转移。本研究结果显示, 癌组织的 PD-L1 阳性表达率高于癌旁组织; 与景琼等<sup>[14]</sup>学者研究结果基本一致。针对 PD-L1 分析, 发现其在正常情况下, 水平相对较低, 可能与 PD-L1 仅存在特定的组织或细胞中有关。但在膀胱癌患者中, PD-L1 表达水平可能会升高, 呈阳性表达, 这对促进肿瘤细胞增殖具有重要意义<sup>[15]</sup>; 另外, PD-L1 也能通过与 PD-1 结合阻止 T 细胞增殖, 使其无法有效杀灭肿瘤细胞<sup>[16]</sup>。本文对 PD-L1 进一步分析, 发现其与病理分期、淋巴结转移、分化程度呈正相关, 与  $CD4^+$ ,  $CD8^+$ ,  $CD68^+$  浸润阴性呈负相关, 说明 PD-L1 参与了膀胱癌的发生、发展及转移过程, 并通过抑制淋巴细胞活化, 使肿瘤免疫逃逸发生<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

基于上述对 HLA-I, PD-L1 的研究, 本文将其

纳入 ROC 曲线模型中,结果显示,HLA-I, PD-L1 阳性评分诊断膀胱癌的 AUC 值分别为 0.773, 0.702, 该结果说明其在膀胱癌诊断中具有一定临床价值。故而认为测定 HLA-I, PD-L1 表达水平十分必要,有利于为临床诊断膀胱癌、判断疾病进展提供重要指导。同时,本文通过对 HLA-I, PD-L1 的进一步研究,发现上述指标联合诊断的 AUC (95%CI) 高于 HLA-I, PD-L1 单独诊断,差异具有统计学意义,提示两项联合可能会进一步提高诊断效能。

综上所述,HLA-I, PD-L1 在膀胱癌患者中呈异常表达趋势,且其表达可能会抑制机体免疫反应,观察 HLA-I,PD-L1 阳性表达情况有利于为临床诊治提供指导。

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