

原发性肺腺癌组织中巨噬细胞CD68⁺、CD163⁺的表达与临床病理学特征及预后相关性研究

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摘要:目的 探究原发性肺腺癌中巨噬细胞分化簇(CD)68⁺和CD163⁺的表达与临床病理学特征及预后相关性。方法 回顾性收集2018年1月至2019年6月在青岛市第八人民医院胸外科接受外科手术和辅助化疗的106例原发性肺腺癌患者的病理组织及癌旁组织标本,利用免疫组化法检测并比较肺腺癌组织和癌旁组织中CD68⁺和CD163⁺表达水平。计算高倍镜下肺腺癌组织和癌旁组织、癌巢和癌巢旁间质的CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度,并依据中位密度区分癌巢/癌巢旁间质CD68⁺/CD163⁺高/低密度。随访原发性肺腺癌患者并统计生存期,采用Kaplan-Meier分析癌巢、癌巢旁间质中CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度对原发性肺腺癌患者生存的影响。结果 CD68⁺和CD163⁺在肺腺癌组织中阳性表达所占比例均高于癌旁组织($\chi^2=15.881, 13.904$, 均 $P<0.05$)。肺腺癌组织中CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度高于癌旁组织($\chi^2=44.143, 40.070$, 均 $P<0.05$)。癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺高密度组中III~IV期肺腺癌、T3肿瘤大小、N2~N3期淋巴结所占比例高于CD68⁺低密度组($\chi^2=6.788\sim 10.604$, 均 $P<0.05$)。癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD163⁺高密度组中III~IV期肺腺癌、T3肿瘤大小、N2~N3期淋巴结所占比例高于CD163⁺低密度组($\chi^2=7.556\sim 17.743$, 均 $P<0.05$)。癌巢CD68⁺高密度组的生存率59.32%(35/59)低于癌巢CD68⁺低密度组的生存率82.98%(39/47)($\chi^2=7.332, P<0.05$);癌巢旁间质CD68⁺高密度组的生存率56.36%(31/55)低于癌巢旁间质CD68⁺低密度组的生存率84.31%(43/51)($\chi^2=9.518, P<0.05$)。癌巢CD163⁺高密度组的生存率58.93%(33/56)低于癌巢CD163⁺低密度组的生存率82.00%(41/50)($\chi^2=7.137, P<0.05$);癌巢旁间质CD163⁺高密度组的生存率55.56%(30/54)低于癌巢旁间质CD163⁺低密度组的生存率84.62%(44/52)($\chi^2=12.487, P<0.05$)。结论 原发性肺腺癌组织中巨噬细胞CD68⁺和CD163⁺的密度较高,癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺和CD163⁺高密度与肺腺癌进展和浸润以及较低的生存率有关。

关键词:原发性肺腺癌;巨噬细胞;CD68⁺;CD163⁺;病理特征

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Study on the Correlation between the Expression of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ Macrophages in Primary Lung Adenocarcinoma Tissue and Their Clinical Pathological Characteristics and Prognosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of macrophage clusters of differentiation (CD) 68⁺ and CD163⁺ in primary lung adenocarcinoma and their correlation with clinical pathological characteristics and prognosis. **Methods** This study retrospectively collected pathological tissue and adjacent tissue samples from 106 patients with primary lung adenocarcinoma who underwent surgical and adjuvant chemotherapy in the Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery of the Qingdao Eighth People's Hospital from January 2018 to June 2019. Immunohistochemistry was applied to detect and compare the expression levels of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ in lung adenocarcinoma tissue and adjacent tissue. Calculated the density of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ macrophages in lung adenocarcinoma tissue and adjacent tissue, cancer nests and adjacent stroma under high magnification, and distinguished high/low density of CD68⁺/CD163⁺ in cancer nests/adjacent stroma based on median density. Primary lung adenocarcinoma patients were followed up to measure survival time, and Kaplan-Meier was applied to analyze the impacts of densities of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ macrophages in cancer nests and adjacent stroma on the survival of patients with primary lung adenocarcinoma. **Results** The proportions of positive expression of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ in lung adenocarcinoma tissues were higher than those in adjacent

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tissues ($\chi^2=15.881, 13.904, \text{all } P<0.05$). The densities of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ macrophages in lung adenocarcinoma tissues were higher than those in adjacent tissues ($\chi^2=44.143, 40.070, \text{all } P<0.05$). The proportions of stage III-IV lung adenocarcinoma, T3 tumor size, and N2~N3 lymph nodes in the cancer nests and adjacent stroma CD68⁺ high-density groups were higher than those in the CD68⁺ low-density groups ($\chi^2=6.788\sim 10.604, \text{all } P<0.05$). The proportions of stage III-IV lung adenocarcinoma, T3 tumor size, and N2~N3 lymph nodes in the cancer nests and adjacent stroma CD163⁺ high-density groups were higher than those in the CD163⁺ low-density groups ($\chi^2=7.556\sim 17.743, \text{all } P<0.05$). The survival rate of high density of cancer nests CD68⁺ was 59.32% (35/59), which was lower than 82.98% (39/47) of low density of cancer nests CD68⁺ ($\chi^2=7.332, P<0.05$); the survival rate of high density of adjacent stroma CD68⁺ was 56.36% (31/55), which was lower than 84.31% (43/51) of low density of adjacent stroma CD68⁺ ($\chi^2=9.518, P<0.05$). The survival rate of high density of cancer nests CD163⁺ was 58.93% (33/56), which was lower than 82.00% (41/50) of low density of cancer nests CD163⁺ ($\chi^2=7.137, P<0.05$); the survival rate of high density of adjacent stroma CD163⁺ was 55.56% (30/54), which was lower than 84.62% (44/52) of low density of adjacent stroma CD163⁺ ($\chi^2=12.487, P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The densities of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ macrophages are higher in primary lung adenocarcinoma tissues, and the high densities of CD68⁺ and CD163⁺ in cancer nests and adjacent stroma are associated with the progression and infiltration of lung adenocarcinoma, as well as a lower survival rate.

Keywords: primary lung adenocarcinoma; macrophages; clusters of differentiation 68⁺; clusters of differentiation 163⁺; pathological characteristics

肺癌是发达国家癌症死亡的主要原因,暴露于尼古丁、烟雾、油田以及有毒工作场所是临床筛查肺癌高危人群时关注的重点^[1]。肺腺癌是非小细胞肺癌的常见原发性肿瘤类型,肿瘤分期是评估肿瘤特征和严重性的重要标志物,是关乎患者预后的关键^[1]。手术切除是治疗I期或II期肺腺癌的主要方式,然而,肺腺癌患者的5年生存率仍较低^[2]。浸润肿瘤微环境的巨噬细胞被称为肿瘤相关巨噬细胞,具有免疫抑制性,是肿瘤微环境中含量最丰富的免疫细胞。众所周知,肿瘤相关巨噬细胞可极化成不同的表型,肿瘤微环境中M2型巨噬细胞富集和浸润会增加肿瘤耐药性,不利于抗癌,与较差的预后相关^[3]。因此,对肺腺癌中肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的表达进行研究对于延长肺腺癌患者生存是有必要的。分化簇(clusters of differentiation, CD)68、CD163是M2型肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的重要标志物,在动脉粥样硬化、自身免疫、炎症和肿瘤进展等生理病理过程中起至关重要的作用,也是抗肿瘤免疫反应的重要介质^[4]。长久以来,CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞在癌症进展、肿瘤免疫和耐药以及癌症预后等方面的作用已受到广泛关注,是癌症诊断和预后很有前途的标志物和靶点^[5-6]。肿瘤细胞内CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞浸润是肺癌患者的重要预后因素,一般而言,低浸润率与较长的无进展生存期和总生存期有关^[3,7]。因此,本研究使用免疫组化法分析CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞在原发性肺腺癌中的表达及其与临床病理特征和预后的相关性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性收集2018年1月至2019年6月在青岛市第八人民医院胸外科接受外科手术和辅助化疗的106例原发性肺腺癌患者的肺腺癌病理

组织和癌旁组织标本。纳入标准:①综合临床症状、体格检查、实验室检查、影像学检查以及术后病理检查诊断为原发性肺腺癌^[8];②年龄 ≥ 18 岁;③临床资料完整并接受随访。排除标准:①合并胃癌、乳腺癌、结肠癌等其他原发性肿瘤;②合并炎症性疾病和自身免疫性疾病;③既往有器官移植史;④妊娠期、哺乳期妇女;⑤合并肺炎、支气管炎等其他呼吸系统疾病。本研究已获青岛市第八人民医院伦理委员会批准(QBYLL-KY-2019-037)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 显微镜(德国徕卡公司,型号:DM2500), CD68⁺和CD163⁺对应一抗(Cell Signaling公司, 76437, 93498)和二抗(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司,货号:A0208), DAB辣根过氧化物酶显色试剂盒、苏木精试剂(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司,货号:P0203、ST2067)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 组织标本的免疫组化:取术中留存的肺腺癌和癌旁组织标本进行切片,厚约5 μm ,对切片依次进行脱蜡水化、抗原修复、阻断内源性过氧化物酶、血清封闭、一/二抗孵育、DAB显色和苏木精复染以及封片镜检等操作,采集图像并由两名病理医师采用盲法对图像进行评估,评估方法为半定量法,包含着色强度和阳性细胞数,无着色/阳性细胞数 $<5\%$ 记为0分,浅棕色/5% \leq 阳性细胞数 $\leq 24\%$ 记为1分,棕黄色/25% \leq 阳性细胞数 $\leq 49\%$ 记为2分,棕褐色/50% \leq 阳性细胞数 $\leq 74\%$ 记为3分,阳性细胞数 $\geq 75\%$ 记为4分,着色强度和阳性细胞数分数加和即为巨噬细胞CD68⁺和CD163⁺的总得分,总得分 ≤ 3 分即为阴性表达,总得分 >3 分即为阳性表达。

随机选取肺腺癌组织5个高倍视野(400 \times),对各区域CD68⁺和CD163⁺阳性细胞计数,并计算

CD68⁺和CD163⁺阳性细胞在癌巢和癌巢旁间质的平均视野数,即密度。依据癌巢和癌巢旁间质的CD68⁺和CD163⁺中位密度分为癌巢CD68⁺高密度组、癌巢CD68⁺低密度组、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺高密度组、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺低密度组、癌巢CD163⁺高密度组、癌巢CD163⁺低密度组、癌巢旁间质CD163⁺高密度组、癌巢旁间质CD163⁺低密度组。

1.3.2 随访:对所有原发性肺腺癌患者采用门诊、电话等方式进行随访,记录从手术当日开始至2024年6月的生存期,随访时间最多5年,生存期定义为随访期间因复发转移或因其他疾病而死亡的时间,并根据随访期间是否死亡分为死亡组和存活组。

1.4 统计学分析 利用SPSS 27.0进行数据分析。计数资料以n(%)表示,组间比较行 χ^2 检验;癌巢和癌巢旁间质中CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度对原发性肺腺癌患者生存的影响采用Kaplan-Meier分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CD68⁺和CD163⁺在肺腺癌和癌旁组织中的表达 CD68⁺和CD163⁺在肺腺癌组织中阳性表达所占比例[62.26%(66/106)、57.55%(61/106)]均高于CD68⁺和CD163⁺在癌旁组织中阳性表达所占比例[34.91%(37/106)、32.08%(34/106)],差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=15.881$ 、 13.904 ,均 $P<0.001$),见图1。106例肺腺癌组织中均可见CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞浸润,均数分别为 49.53 ± 7.28 个/HP、 42.72 ± 6.55

个/HP,多数聚集在癌巢旁间质;癌旁组织中可见少量CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞浸润,均数分别为 15.33 ± 3.26 个/HP、 14.95 ± 2.83 个/HP,肺腺癌组织与癌旁组织CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=44.143$ 、 40.070 ,均 $P<0.001$)。

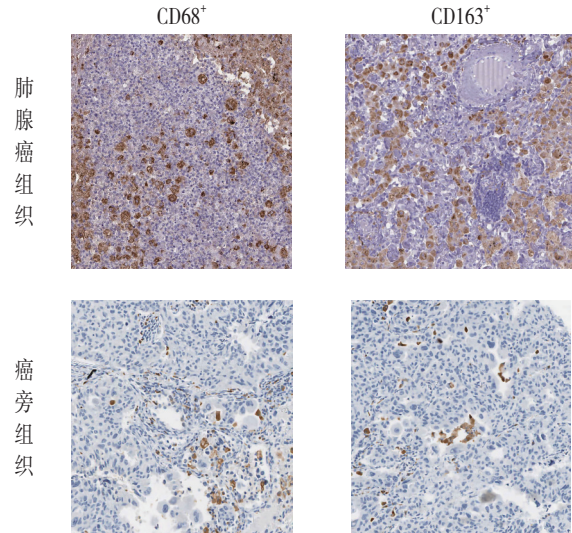


图1 CD68⁺和CD163⁺在肺腺癌和癌旁组织中的表达(400×)

2.2 CD68⁺巨噬细胞密度与原发性肺腺癌患者临床特征的关系 癌巢中CD68⁺高密度有59例,CD68⁺低密度有47例;癌巢旁间质中CD68⁺高密度有55例,CD68⁺低密度有51例。癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺高密度组中IIIa期肺腺癌、T3肿瘤大小、N2~N3期淋巴结所占比例高于CD68⁺低密度组(均 $P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 CD68⁺巨噬细胞密度与原发性肺腺癌患者临床特征的关系[n(%)]

| 类别 | n | 癌巢 | | χ^2 值 | P值 | 癌巢旁间质 | | χ^2 值 | P值 |
|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | | 低密度(n=47) | 高密度(n=59) | | | 低密度(n=51) | 高密度(n=55) | | |
| 年龄 | <60岁 | 31(65.96) | 41(69.49) | 0.150 | 0.699 | 36(70.59) | 36(65.45) | 0.320 | 0.572 |
| | ≥60岁 | 16(34.04) | 18(30.51) | | | 15(29.41) | 19(34.55) | | |
| 性别 | 男 | 22(46.81) | 20(33.90) | 1.823 | 0.177 | 17(33.33) | 25(45.45) | 1.625 | 0.202 |
| | 女 | 25(53.19) | 39(66.10) | | | 34(66.67) | 30(54.55) | | |
| TNM分期 | I-II期 | 43(91.49) | 42(71.19) | 6.788 | 0.009 | 47(92.16) | 38(69.09) | 8.862 | 0.003 |
| | IIIa期 | 4(8.51) | 17(28.81) | | | 4(7.84) | 17(30.91) | | |
| 肿瘤大小 | T1~T2 | 37(78.72) | 32(54.24) | 6.903 | 0.009 | 40(78.43) | 29(52.73) | 7.695 | 0.006 |
| | T3 | 10(21.28) | 27(45.76) | | | 11(21.57) | 26(47.27) | | |
| 淋巴结分期 | N0~N1 | 44(93.62) | 40(67.80) | 10.604 | 0.001 | 47(92.16) | 37(67.27) | 9.963 | 0.002 |
| | N2~N3 | 3(6.38) | 19(32.20) | | | 4(7.84) | 18(32.73) | | |
| 分化程度 | 低分化 | 12(25.53) | 10(16.95) | 1.172 | 0.279 | 14(27.45) | 8(14.55) | 2.680 | 0.102 |
| | 中/高分化 | 35(74.47) | 49(83.05) | | | 37(72.55) | 47(85.45) | | |

2.3 CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度与原发性肺腺癌患者临床特征的关系 癌巢中CD163⁺高密度有56例,CD163⁺低密度有50例;癌巢旁间质中CD163⁺高密度有54例,

CD163⁺低密度有52例。癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD163⁺高密度组中IIIa期肺腺癌、T3肿瘤大小、N2~N3期淋巴结所占比例高于CD163⁺低密度组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度与原发肺癌患者临床特征的关系 [n (%)]

| 类别 | n | 癌巢 | | χ^2 值 | P 值 | 癌巢旁间质 | | χ^2 值 | P 值 | |
|-------|-------|------------|------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------|
| | | 低密度 (n=50) | 高密度 (n=56) | | | 低密度 (n=52) | 高密度 (n=54) | | | |
| 年龄 | <60岁 | 72 | 33 (66.00) | 39 (69.64) | 0.161 | 0.688 | 37 (71.15) | 35 (64.81) | 0.489 | 0.485 |
| | ≥60岁 | 34 | 17 (34.00) | 17 (30.36) | | | 15 (28.85) | 19 (35.19) | | |
| 性别 | 男 | 42 | 23 (46.00) | 19 (33.93) | 1.609 | 0.205 | 20 (38.46) | 22 (40.74) | 0.058 | 0.810 |
| | 女 | 64 | 27 (54.00) | 37 (66.07) | | | 32 (61.54) | 32 (59.26) | | |
| TNM分期 | I-II期 | 85 | 46 (92.00) | 39 (69.64) | 8.311 | 0.004 | 47 (90.38) | 38 (70.37) | 6.679 | 0.010 |
| | IIIa期 | 21 | 4 (8.00) | 17 (30.36) | | | 5 (9.62) | 16 (29.63) | | |
| 肿瘤大小 | T1~T2 | 69 | 41 (82.00) | 28 (50.00) | 11.905 | 0.001 | 43 (82.69) | 26 (48.15) | 13.912 | <0.001 |
| | T3 | 37 | 9 (18.00) | 28 (50.00) | | | 9 (17.31) | 28 (51.85) | | |
| 淋巴结分期 | N0~N1 | 84 | 47 (94.00) | 37 (66.07) | 12.527 | <0.001 | 50 (96.15) | 34 (62.96) | 17.743 | <0.001 |
| | N2~N3 | 22 | 3 (6.00) | 19 (33.93) | | | 2 (3.85) | 20 (37.04) | | |
| 分化程度 | 低分化 | 22 | 13 (26.00) | 9 (16.07) | 1.583 | 0.208 | 11 (21.15) | 11 (20.37) | 0.010 | 0.921 |
| | 中/高分化 | 84 | 37 (74.00) | 47 (83.93) | | | 41 (78.85) | 43 (79.63) | | |

2.4 癌巢和癌巢旁间质中CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度对原发性肺癌患者生存的影响 106例原发性肺癌患者中,共74例生存,32例死亡。癌巢CD68⁺、CD163⁺高密度的生存率[59.32%(35/59)、58.93%(33/56)]低于癌巢CD68⁺、CD163⁺低密度的生存率[82.98%(39/47)、82.00%(41/50)],差异具有统

计学意义($\chi^2=7.332$ 、 7.137 ,均 $P<0.001$)。癌巢旁间质CD68⁺、CD163⁺高密度的生存率[56.36%(31/55)、55.56%(30/54)]低于癌巢旁间质CD68⁺、CD163⁺低密度的生存率[84.31%(43/51)、84.62%(44/52)],差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=9.518$ 、 12.487 ,均 $P<0.01$),见图2。

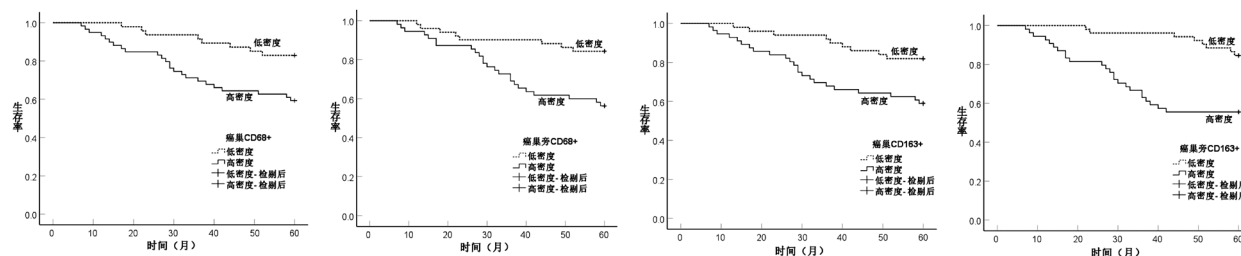


图2 癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺、CD163⁺巨噬细胞密度对原发性肺癌患者生存的影响

3 讨论

巨噬细胞作为单核细胞的重要组成部分,深度参与免疫调节、病原体清除、血管生成、伤口愈合和肿瘤进展等关键生物过程^[9]。巨噬细胞可极化形成M1和M2型两种形式,在肿瘤病理环境中,肿瘤相关巨噬细胞多表现为M2型,通过促进肿瘤血管生成,或诱导肿瘤微环境中的免疫反应,推动肿瘤免疫抑制进程,与肿瘤进展、耐药和不良预后息息相关^[10-11]。有证据表明,在非小细胞肺癌中,转录因子直接调节巨噬细胞的激活、募集和极化,继而上调抗炎细胞因子、血管内皮生长因子、CD163和CD206水平,促进肿瘤免疫逃逸,增强肺癌细胞侵袭性,显著影响患者生存^[12]。因此,M2巨噬细胞与肺癌关系密切,其极化状态和数量在很大程度上影响肺癌患者的预后,这也凸显深入研究肺癌中M2巨噬细胞极化程度的必要性。

从肿瘤微环境中巨噬细胞的定位来看,CD68主

要存在于泛细胞角蛋白阳性癌巢和癌巢旁间质,而CD163则广泛表达于肿瘤基质^[13]。肿瘤基质成分协同支持癌症进展,为肿瘤生长和侵袭提供有利条件。其中成纤维细胞分泌的促纤维化因子Gremlin 1与肿瘤基质中CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞的表达呈正相关,可促进巨噬细胞表型转化和癌细胞生长^[14-15]。DAUNKE等^[16]报道胰腺导管腺癌基质富含CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞,充分证明CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞主要位于原发肿瘤或转移灶的侵袭前沿。本研究结果与之相似,在肺癌组织中,CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞强烈表达,且一般聚集在癌巢旁间质,这一现象提示CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞参与肿瘤细胞的向外延伸过程,临床上需要对肿瘤细胞周围的非恶性细胞成分提高重视。

巨噬细胞分化簇有多种类型,以其特异性功能参与各种类型癌症的发展,影响肿瘤微环境中浸润细胞

的功能活动。例如,在喉鳞状细胞癌中,CD68阳性表达与TNM分期、淋巴结转移和分化程度等临床特征相关^[5];在恶性黑色素瘤中,高密度CD163⁺巨噬细胞与肿瘤细胞侵袭和淋巴结转移有关,通过促进基质重塑、血管和淋巴管生成、免疫抑制等机制参与恶性黑色素瘤进展^[6]。这些研究表明,M2型巨噬细胞丰度提高可改变肿瘤免疫微环境,促进肿瘤免疫浸润,提升肿瘤细胞的侵袭性和恶性程度。在本研究针对原发性肺癌的观察中,癌巢和癌巢旁间质中高密度CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞均与患者的TNM分期进展、淋巴结分期进展、肿瘤大小增加有关,充分证明肿瘤组织中CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞表达增加在一定程度上影响肿瘤细胞的浸润和转移,具有诱导肿瘤进展的功能,或许能成为未来肺癌的治疗靶点。

本研究还发现,与癌巢、癌巢旁间质内CD68⁺和CD163⁺表达密度高的肺癌患者相比,表达密度低的患者将从辅助化疗中受益。LARROQUETTE等^[3]研究证明,非小细胞肺癌中CD163⁺低浸润与较长的无进展生存期和总生存期有关,这与本研究结果一致,进一步强调以CD163⁺为代表的巨噬细胞在非小细胞肺癌耐药性中的潜在作用。在CHOHAN等^[17]针对口腔鳞状细胞癌的研究中,基质CD163高表达也与患者较差的总生存率相关,但未见CD68表达对患者总生存率的影响。而在胶质母细胞瘤、肝细胞癌、肺鳞状细胞癌、甲状腺癌等多种癌症类型中,CD68⁺已表现出良好的预后作用^[4]。这一系列研究表明,巨噬细胞CD68⁺表达对癌症患者的预后影响可能因肿瘤类型不同而存在差异,而本研究结果可为CD68⁺高浸润减少肺癌患者生存时间和降低患者生存率提供临床证据。

综上所述,CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞主要在原发性肺癌组织中表达,癌巢、癌巢旁间质CD68⁺和CD163⁺分布与肺癌的临床分期、淋巴结转移和肿瘤大小相关,高密度CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞促进肺癌进展,不利于患者生存,严重降低5年生存率,根据巨噬细胞的分布和表达情况,有助于判断病情、个性化治疗和改善预后。本研究仍存在不足,仅依赖已报道探讨CD68⁺和CD163⁺巨噬细胞参与肺癌的潜在机制,未能设计基础实验进行探究,后续会对该部分内容进行完善。

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