

基于TCGA数据库筛选肺腺癌差异表达免疫基因并构建风险预后模型及实验验证

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摘要: **目的** 基于癌症基因组图谱(TCGA)数据库筛选肺腺癌(LUAD)差异表达免疫相关基因(DEIGs)并构建风险预后模型及实验验证,为预测LUAD患者预后及优化诊疗方案提供参考依据。**方法** TCGA数据库下载LUAD的转录组测序技术数据,LUAD免疫相关基因表达数据从InnateDB中获取,采用edgeR和DESeq2算法对DEIGs进行分析。利用Cytoscape构建信使RNA-微小RNA-长链非编码RNA(mRNA-miRNA-lncRNA)网络。利用单因素COX回归筛选与预后相关的基因,多因素COX回归构建疾病预后风险模型。采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线方式评价模型的效能。通过免疫组织化学验证模型基因在LUAD患者临床样本的表达水平。**结果** 总共鉴定出1 359个DEIGs,构建了由8个lncRNA、7个miRNA和117个DEIGs组成的mRNA-miRNA-lncRNA网络。功能富集分析表明,117个DEIGs参与免疫和炎症反应,并积极参与丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路。利用COX回归构建10个DEIGs(包含ASPH、CAV1、FKBP4、GRIK2、FURIN、SLC6A8、FSCN1、CKAP4、HAPLN2和IL22RA2)的LUAD多基因预后模型。时间相关的ROC曲线表明,该预后模型在TCGA数据集上有较强的预测能力。ASPH、FSCN1、MS4A1、CD40LG的阳性表达与TNM分期、细胞分化及淋巴结转移相关(均 $P<0.05$)。高水平的ASPH和FSCN1,低水平的MS4A1和CD40LG表达均与LUAD患者的总生存率低相关(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 该研究的结果确定了具有临床意义的DEIGs,验证了基于DEIGs的LUAD预后预测模型的效果,同时提示ASPH和FSCN1可能是LUAD患者的有效预后标志物,有可能为LUAD的治疗提供新途径。

关键词: 肺腺癌; 竞争性内源RNA网络; 差异表达免疫基因; 预后模型

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Differential Expression of Immune Genes in Lung Adenocarcinoma Screened Based on the TCGA Database to Construct a Risk Prognosis Model and Verify by Experiment

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Abstract: Objective To screen differentially expressed immune genes (DEIGs) in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) based on the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database and construct a risk-prognosis model for experimental verification, providing a reference basis for predicting the prognosis and optimizing treatment strategies in LUAD patients. **Methods** The transcriptome sequencing data for LUAD was downloaded from the TCGA database. The expression data of immune-related genes in LUAD were obtained from InnateDB. The edgeR and DESeq2 algorithms were used to analyze DEIGs. The mRNA-miRNA-lncRNA network was constructed using Cytoscape. Univariate COX regression was used to screen out the genes related to prognosis, while multivariate COX regression was used to construct a disease prognosis risk model. The efficacy of the model was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. The expression levels of the model genes in clinical samples from LUAD patients were verified by immunohistochemistry. **Results** A total of 1 359 DEIGs were identified in this study. An mRNA-miRNA-lncRNA network composed of 8 lncRNAs, 7 miRNAs and 117 DEIGs was constructed. Functional enrichment analysis indicated that the 117 DEIGs were involved in immune and inflammatory responses and participated in the MAPK signaling pathway. A COX regression-based polygenic prognostic model for LUAD was constructed using 10 DEIGs (ASPH, CAV1, FKBP4, GRIK2, FURIN, SLC6A8, FSCN1, CKAP4, HAPLN2 and IL22RA2). The time-dependent ROC curves indicated robust predictive ability

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of this model in the TCGA dataset. Positive expression of ASPH, FSCN1, MS4A1, CD40LG was related to TNM stage, cell differentiation and lymph node metastasis (all $P < 0.05$). High levels of ASPH and FSCN1, and low levels of MS4A1 and CD40LG expression were associated with poor overall survival rate in LUAD patients (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** This study identified clinically relevant DEIGs, validated the efficacy of a DEIG-based prognostic prediction model for LUAD, and suggested that ASPH and FSCN1 might be effective prognostic markers for LUAD patients, potentially offering new therapeutic avenues for LUAD management.

Keywords: lung adenocarcinoma; competing endogenous RNAs network; differentially expressed immune genes; prognostic model

肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤,其中肺腺癌(lung adenocarcinoma, LUAD)占比约为40%,且其发病率仍呈上升趋势^[1]。近年来,免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICIs)已成为LUAD治疗的重要策略之一^[2-3],然而不同患者对ICIs的反应差异显著,大多数患者仅有短暂获益,限制了其在临床中的应用。因此寻找能够可靠预测患者对ICIs的反应及生存预后的生物标志物成为当前研究的热点。大量研究表明,免疫微环境和免疫基因组学在肿瘤的发生发展中起着关键作用^[4-5],但其分子机制仍不清楚,尽管先前的研究报道基于LUAD患者免疫相关基因表达的生存分析,但仍缺乏更深入的验证。本研究拟结合癌症基因组图谱(The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA)等多个数据集来开发和验证LUAD的预后模型,系统分析了差异表达免疫相关基因(differentially expressed immune genes, DEIGs)的表达及预后价值,建立了LUAD的有效预后指标。为进一步深入研究DEIGs的临床应用价值及其作为预后分层生物标志物的潜力提供基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 于TCGA数据库(<https://portal.gdc.cancer.gov>)下载LUAD的转录组测序技术(RNA sequencing, RNA-Seq)数据,共包含574例样本,其中59例正常样本,515例肿瘤组织样本及癌旁组织。收集2014年1月~2020年12月陕西省肿瘤医院120例未经化疗或放疗而行手术的LUAD患者,其中男性67例,女性53例,年龄38~75(54.12 ± 10.24)岁。纳入标准:①均接受手术治疗,包括单侧肺切除术、肺叶切除术或肺段切除术,经术后病理学确诊为LUAD;②美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)体能状况评分1~2分;③患者和家属已签署知情同意书;④有真实、准确且完整的病历资料。排除标准:①术前接受化疗或靶向治疗等;②已出现远处转移;③并发其它恶性肿瘤;④并发心、肝、肾等脏器功能衰竭;④围手术期死亡。本项目获陕西省肿瘤医院医学伦理委员会批准(伦理批件号:2020第73号)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 小鼠多克隆抗ASPH和抗CD40LG抗体、抗FSCN1和抗MS4A1抗体(美国Santa Cruz Biotechnology公司, INC);免疫组织化学染色试剂盒(北京中杉金桥生物科技公司,型号SP9000)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 差异表达基因鉴定及竞争性内源RNA(competitive endogenous RNA, ceRNA)网络构建:从InnateDB(<https://www.innatedb.com/redirect.do?go=resources-GeneLists>)中共获得了7 477个免疫相关基因,通过edgeR和DESeq2进行差异表达基因分析, $|\log_2(\text{fold change})| > 1$ 及 $P < 0.05$ 均为差异表达,鉴定DEIGs。

长链非编码RNA-微小RNA-信使RNA(lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA)网络由差异表达的lncRNA,其潜在的靶向miRNA以及miRNA的靶向mRNA组成。利用starBase v3.0预测DElncRNA和DEmiRNA之间的相互作用。miRNAatop预测DEmiRNA的靶基因。使用Cytoscape (v3.7.2)进行网络可视化。使用R软件中的cluster Profiler R包LUAD的DEIGs进行基因本体GO功能富集分析。使用DAVID数据库(<http://david.ncifcrf.gov/>)对LUAD的DEIGs进行京都基因与基因组百科全书(KEGG)信号通路富集分析。

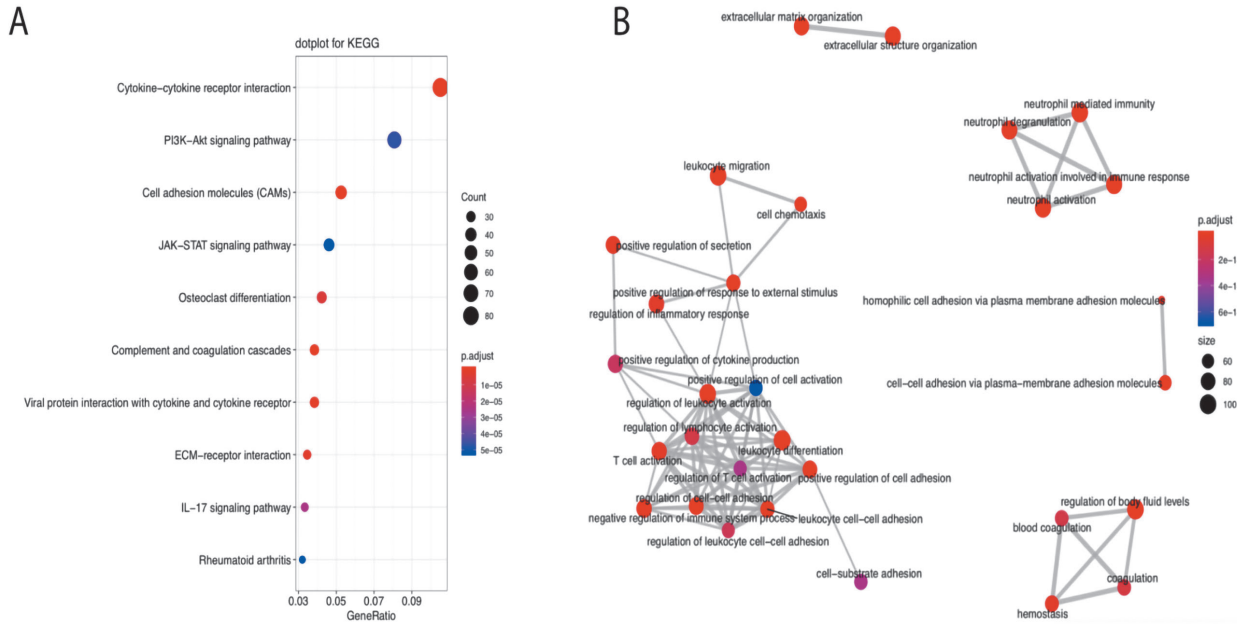
1.3.2 构建多基因预后模型及风险模型评价:采用受试者操作特征(ROC)曲线评价风险,根据风险评分将患者分为高风险组与低风险组;采用“Survminer”软件进行生存分析,利用R(3.6.1)进行统计学分析。使用R包pheatmap(1.0.12)生成热图。采用COX比例风险模型研究预测变量与生存时间的关系。多因素COX回归对预测变量间的相关性进行校正。

1.3.3 临床标本验证:收集LUAD患者癌及癌旁组织,石蜡包埋5 μm切片,按常规步骤进行免疫组织化学染色,所有病例均由三名独立、经验丰富的病理学专家进行组织学诊断。小鼠抗人抗体:ASPH和CD40LG(稀释倍数为1:50),FSCN1和MS4A1抗体(稀释倍数为1:100),以磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)代替一抗作为阴性对照。一抗在4℃下孵育过夜,滴加生物素标记的二抗37℃孵育2h,二氨基联苯胺(DAB)显色10min,苏木素染色5min,二甲苯透明,树胶封片。镜下观察染色情况,染色程度评分:阳性细胞百分比<10%为0分、10%~<25%为1分、25%~<50%为2分、50%~75%为3分、>75%为4分。染色强度分为未染色(0)、浅棕色(1)、棕色(2)、深棕色(3)四组。采用免疫反应性评分(immunoreactive score, IRS)测定染色阳性,IRS是强度评分和数量评分的乘积。总分>6分为强阳性,>3分~6分为弱阳性,≤3分为阴性。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS 26.0软件分析数据。计数资料用n(%)表示,组间比较用卡方检验。Kaplan-Meier曲线分析不同ASPH、CD40LG、FSCN1和MS4A1表达患者的预后差异。COX风险模型分析患者预后影响因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 DEIGs筛选与鉴定 采用edgeR和DESeq2两种方法共鉴定出1359个差异表达基因,其中713个上调,646个下调。功能富集分析表明,细胞因子-细胞因子受体相互作用和炎症途径与DEIGs显著相关,见图1。



A: Top10 差异表达基因KEGG 富集分析; B: 富集图将前30个富集GO术语组织成一个边缘连接重叠基因集的网络。

图1 DEIGs的基因功能富集

2.2 ceRNA网络构建及靶基因筛选 利用Cytoscape构建mRNA-miRNA-lncRNA网络,使用差异表达的lncRNA、miRNA和免疫相关靶mRNA构建LUAD ceRNA网络,见图2。ceRNA网络总共由8个lncRNA (AGAP11、CASC2、GAS5、MIAT、PVT1、SNHG1、SNHG12、SNHG3)、7个miRNA (hsa-mir-1276、hsa-mir-133b、hsa-mir-137、hsa-mir-451a、hsa-mir-543、hsa-mir-551a、hsa-mir-577)和117个靶mRNA组成。

2.3 构建风险预后模型 筛选后最终获得10个lncRNA构建风险评分预后模型,包括: ASPH、CAV1、FKBP4、GRIK2、FURIN、SLC6A8、FSCN1、CKAP4、HAPLN2、IL22RA2。时间相关的ROC曲线表明,该预后模型在TCGA数据集上有较强的预测能力。训练集中,3年的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.699,5年为0.627,10年为0.681。热图显示高危评分组和低危评分组患者的基因表达谱存在差异,见图3。单因素COX回归分析显示,患者的预后特征、年龄、肿瘤分期、病理分期和转移状态均与预后相关。在调整其他参数后,通过多变量COX回归分析,基于DEIGs的预后模型被确定为一个独立的预测因子,见图4。

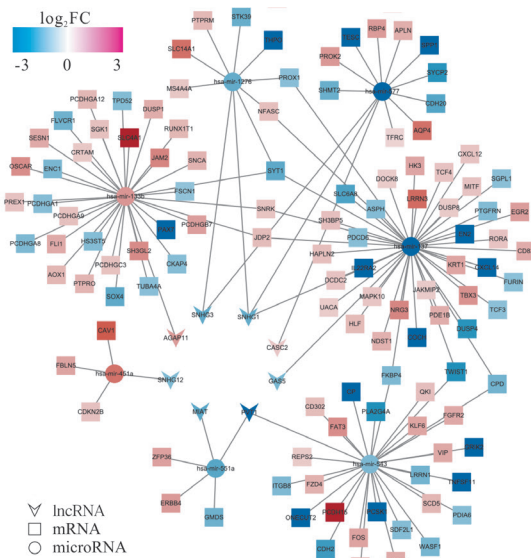
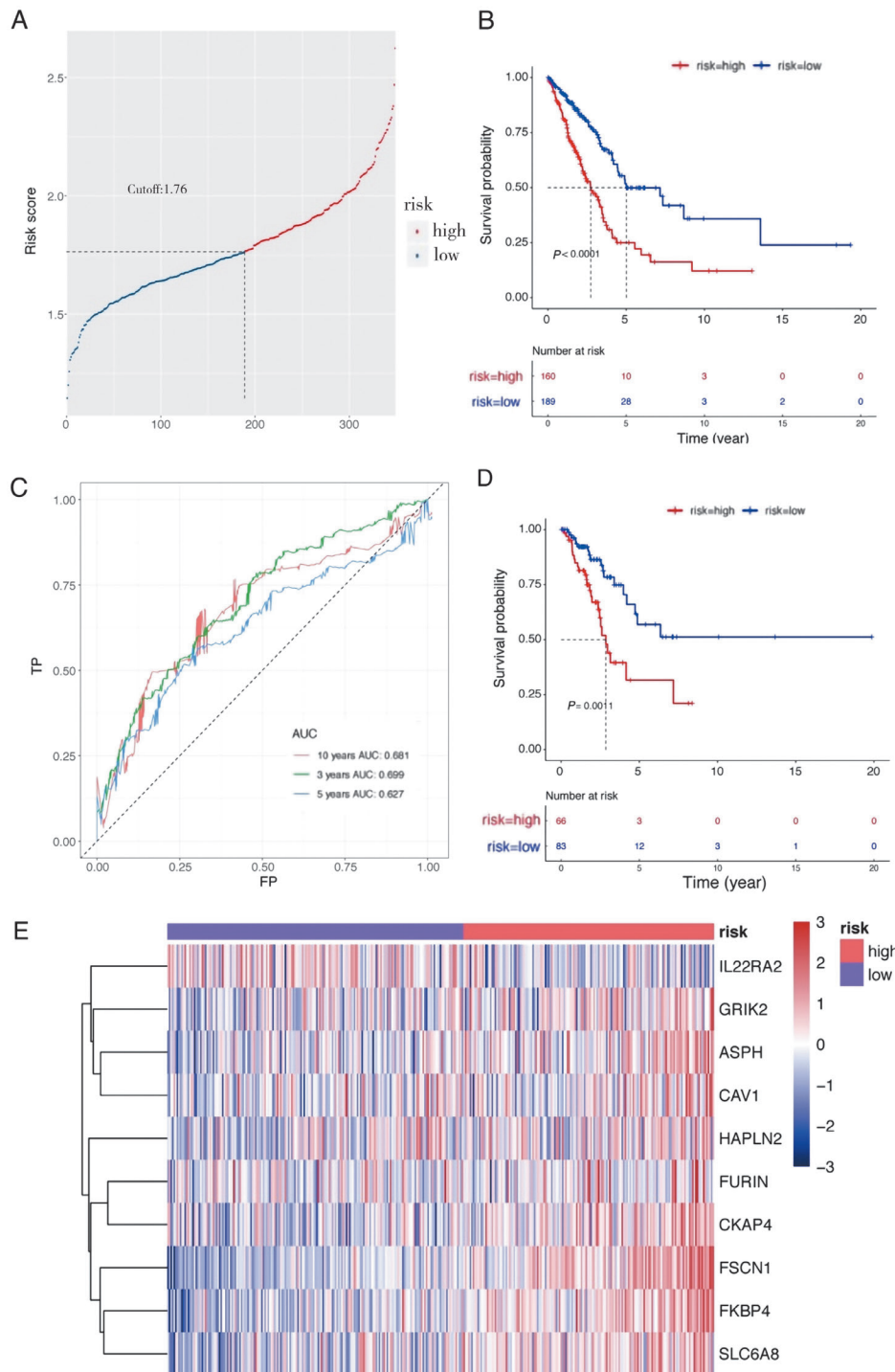


图2 ceRNA网络构建

2.4 免疫相关基因及B细胞标志物表达对LUAD患者总生存期(OS)的影响 通过免疫组织化学检测120例LUAD组织中ASPH、FSCN1、MS4A1和CD40LG的表达,ASPH、FSCN1蛋白主要位于细胞胞质和细胞膜,MS4A1、CD40LG位于细胞膜。LUAD患者组织样本中ASPH阳性表达79.17%(95/120),FSCN1阳性表达71.67%(86/120),MS4A1阳性表达20.83%(25/120),CD40LG阳性表达27.50%(33/120)。根据ASPH、FSCN1、MS4A1和CD40LG免疫组织化学结果将患者分为阴性组和阳性组,ASPH、FSCN1、MS4A1和CD40LG的阳性表达与TNM分

期、细胞分化和淋巴结转移相关(均 $P<0.05$),但与年龄和性别无相关性($P>0.05$),见表1。采用Kaplan-Meier法验证免疫相关基因对LUAD患者预后的影响。ASPH(-)和ASPH(+)的LUAD患者的中位生存时间(median survival time, MST)分别为40.00个月(95% CI: 32.13 ~ 45.61)、22.00个月(95% CI: 15.20 ~ 28.80), $P=0.006$; FSCN1(-)和FSCN1(+)患者的MST分别为32.00个月(95% CI: 27.33 ~ 36.15)、22.50个月(95%

CI: 18.12 ~ 26.47), $P=0.0107$; MS4A1(-)和MS4A1(+)患者的MST分别为23.00个月(95% CI: 18.14 ~ 27.92)、40.00个月(95% CI: 35.12 ~ 46.03), $P=0.0104$; CD40LG(-)和CD40LG(+)患者的MS分别为23.00个月(95% CI: 16.54 ~ 27.12)、40.00个月(95% CI: 23.91 ~ 35.43), $P=0.004$ 。单因素COX回归分析显示, ASPH、FSCN1、MS4A1和CD40LG的表达与总生存期(OS)显著相关,见图5。



A. 确定危险因素的截止点并将样本分为两组; B. 训练数据集的生存分析; C. 预后指标预测价值的ROC曲线; D. 试验数据中的生存分析; E. 高危组和低危组病例的不同基因表达谱。

图3 预测LUAD患者预后风险模型的免疫特征

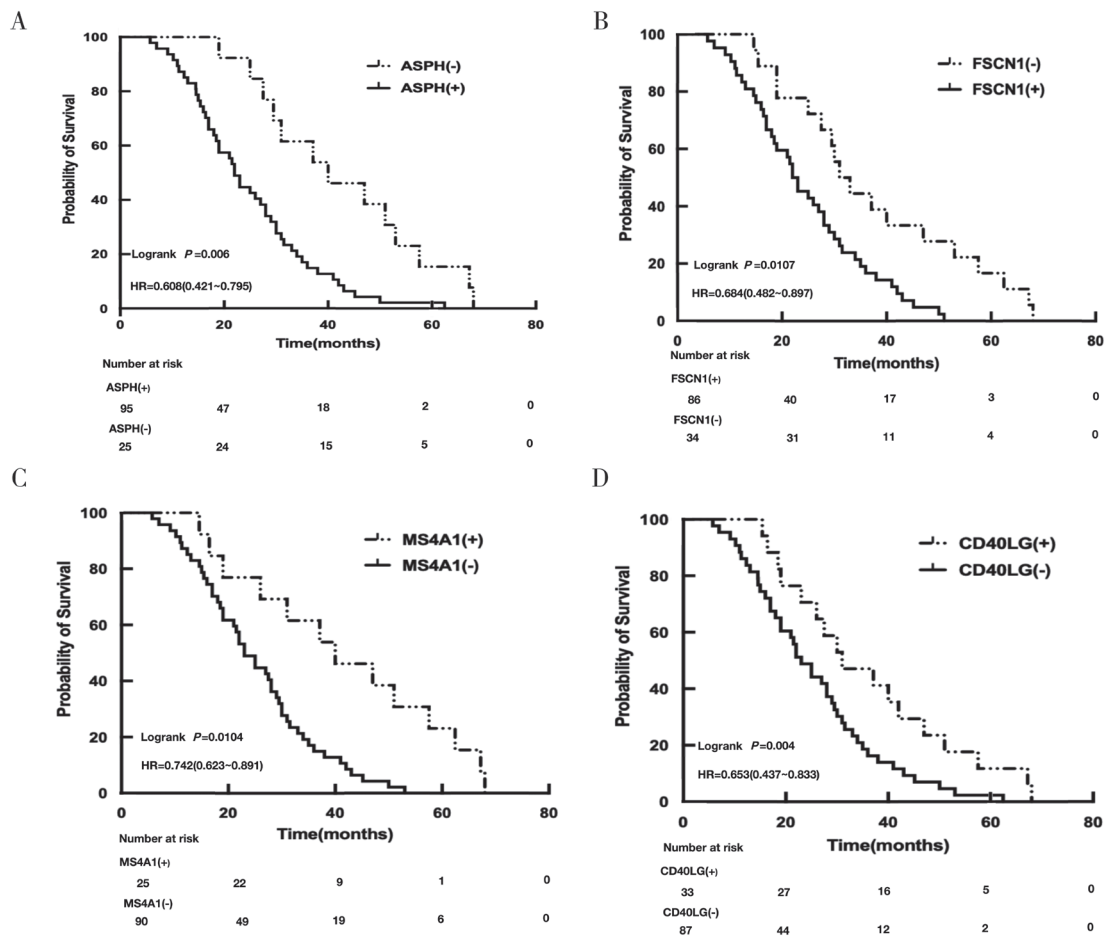


图5 LUAD患者ASPH、FSCN1、MS4A1、CD40LG与OS的相关性

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