

雄激素受体在 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌中的意义

尼 杰

(邢台医学高等专科学校第二附属医院,河北 邢台 054000)

摘要:[目的]探讨雄激素受体(androgen receptor, AR)在人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, Her-2)过表达型乳腺癌中的临床意义。[方法]用免疫组化方法检测有完整临床及随访资料的102例Her-2过表达型乳腺癌中AR表达,并分析其与临床病理特征及5年无疾病进展时间(disease-free survival, DFS)的相关性。[结果]AR在Her-2过表达型乳腺癌阳性率为75.5%(77/102);淋巴结阴性组AR表达率为84.91%(45/53),明显高于淋巴结阳性组的65.31%(32/49)($\chi^2=5.286, P=0.021$);Ki-67阴性组AR表达率(89.47%, 34/38)明显高于Ki-67阳性组的67.19%(43/64)($\chi^2=6.400, P=0.011$)。生存分析显示,AR阳性组5年无瘤生存率为71.7%,明显低于AR阴性组的89.8%($\chi^2=5.736, P=0.017$)。Cox回归分析显示,AR是影响Her-2过表达型乳腺癌5年DFS的独立预后因素(RR=3.961, 95%CI:1.008~15.574)。[结论]AR在Her-2过表达型乳腺癌中的表达率高,AR阳性患者预后较差,AR可能成为Her-2过表达型乳腺癌新的治疗靶点。

主题词:乳腺肿瘤;雄激素受体;Her-2过表达型乳腺癌

中图分类号:R737.9 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1671-170X(2017)03-0189-05

doi:10.11735/j.issn.1671-170X.2017.03.B006

Clinical Significance of Androgen Receptor in Breast Cancer Patients with Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor-2 Overexpression

NI Jie

(The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xingtai Medical College, Xingtai 054000, China)

Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the clinical significance of androgen receptor(AR) in breast cancer with Her-2 overexprssion. [Methods] The expression of AR was detected by immunohistochemical staining in 102 patients with Her-2 over-expression breast cancer. The relationship between AR expression with clinicopathological characteristics and disease-free survival (DFS) was analyzed. [Results] The positive rate of AR expression was 75.5% (77/102). The AR expression in patients with negative lymph nodes was 84.91% (45/53), which was significantly higher than that with positive lymph nodes (65.31%, 32/49)($\chi^2=5.286, P=0.021$). The AR expression in patient with negative Ki-67 was 89.47%(34/38), which was significantly higher than that with positive Ki-67 (67.19%, 43/64) ($\chi^2=6.400, P=0.011$). The survival analysis indicated that the five-year tumor-free survival rate of AR positive group (71.7%) was lower than that of AR negative group (89.9%) ($\chi^2=5.736, P=0.017$).The Cox regression analysis showed that AR was the independent prognostic factor influencing five-year DFS(RR=3.961, 95%CI:1.008~15.574). [Conclusion] AR is highly expressed in Her-2 over-expression breast cancer. The patient with positive AR may have a poorer prognosis. AR might be a novel therapeutic target for Her-2 over-expression breast cancer.

Subject words:breast neoplasms;androgen receptor;human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 overexpression;breast cancer

乳腺癌是一种高度异质性恶性肿瘤。随着人们对乳腺癌生物学特征研究的深入,雄激素受体(androgen receptor, AR)在乳腺癌演进过程中的作用越来越受到关注,雌激素受体阳性乳腺癌中AR阳性患者预后较好^[1],三阴性乳腺癌中AR阳性患者预后较差^[2]

等,但其与人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, Her-2)过表达型乳腺癌预后的关系相关研究较少。本文研究并探讨了AR在Her-2过表达型乳腺癌中的临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集邢台医学高等专科学校第二附属医院

基金项目:邢台市科技支撑计划项目(2015ZC191)

通讯作者:尼杰,主治医师,硕士;邢台医学高等专科学校第二附属医院
肿瘤治疗中心,河北省邢台市桥西区钢铁北路618号
(054000);E-mail:nijie09@126.com

收稿日期:2016-11-01;修回日期:2016-12-17

2009年8月至2011年8月收治的102例经手术病理组织确诊的Her-2过表达型乳腺癌女性患者,中位年龄46.5岁(21~80岁),绝经60例,未绝经42例;肿瘤直径≤2cm 24例,肿瘤直径>2cm 78例;浸润性导管癌87例,其他类型乳腺癌15例;组织学分级:I级14例,II级60例,III级28例;有脉管癌栓44例,无脉管癌栓58例;淋巴结转移49例,无淋巴结转移53例;TNM分期:I期20例,II期46例,III期36例;Ki-67阳性64例,Ki-67阴性38例;EGFR阳性69例,EGFR阴性33例。入选标准:(1)有完整的临床资料,包括患者一般情况、查体、影像学资料、手术记录、病理特征及治疗方式;(2)就诊时患者均无远处转移;(3)均未行新辅助化疗;(4)有完整的随访资料,包括首次复发、转移时间及死亡时间;(5)免疫组化检测或荧光原位杂交技术(fluorescence in situ hybridization,FISH)检测Her-2呈阳性表达。研究经医院伦理委员会通过。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 免疫组化

(1) 将102例Her-2过表达型乳腺癌患者的石蜡包埋组织标本进行连续切片,每张石蜡包埋切片4μm厚;(2)烤片:将切片放置在60℃恒温箱中烘烤20min;(3)脱蜡:切片在二甲苯I中浸泡10min,在二甲苯II中浸泡10min;(4)脱水:100%酒精中浸泡5min,95%酒精中浸泡5min,70%酒精中浸泡5min;(5)阻断内源性过氧化物酶的活性:将脱蜡、脱水后的切片浸入0.3%过氧化氢液10min后,用磷酸缓冲盐溶液(phosphate buffer saline,PBS)冲洗3次,每次5min;(6)抗原修复:置入pH值6.0,浓度为0.01mol/L枸橼酸缓冲液中煮沸(95℃,15~20min),然后进行20min以上的自然冷却,再用冷水冲洗缸子使之加快降温至室温后,用PBS冲洗3次,每次5min;(7)封闭:用正常山羊血清进行封闭,室温孵育20min,甩去多余液体后勿冲洗;(8)滴加抗体:滴加1:500的鼠抗人AR单克隆抗体,在4℃冰箱孵育过夜后,PBS冲洗3×5min(PBS代替一抗作为阴性对照);滴加生物素标记的

二抗,在温度37℃温箱里孵育20min后,PBS冲洗3×5min;再滴加辣根过氧化物酶标记的链霉素的三抗,37℃温箱里孵育20min,PBS冲洗3×5min;(9)染色:DAB/H₂O₂反应染色,蒸馏水充分冲洗后苏木素复染2min;(10)制片:常规脱水、透明、干燥、封片及镜检。

1.2.2 结果判定

Her-2免疫组化为胞膜着色。Her-2阳性定义^[3]为:Her-2+++(>30%)的浸润性肿瘤细胞呈强且完整包膜着色)(Figure 1);Her-2++需进一步行FISH检测,FISH Her-2阳性为:Her-2/CEP17>2.2或HER2基因拷贝数>6信号/核,无内对照的探针)(Figure 2)。AR阳性细胞呈胞核染色,即棕黄色颗粒定位于细胞核,AR阳性定义为:核染色细胞>10%(^[4])(Figure 3)。表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor,EGFR)经免疫组化染色后胞膜显色(Figure 4),EGFR阳性为:≥10%阳性细胞胞膜不同程度显色^[5]。Ki-67呈胞核着色(Figure 5),Ki-67阳性为核染色细胞≥10%^[5]。

1.2.3 随访

采用门诊定期复查、信访和电话结合的方式对102例Her-2过表达型乳腺癌进行随访,终点事件为患者复发、转移或死亡。随访截止时间为2016年8月,时间以月为单位。评价指标无疾病进展时间(disease-free survival,DFS)指手术日至出现肿瘤相关事件的时间。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS17.0软件进行数据分析。临床资料描

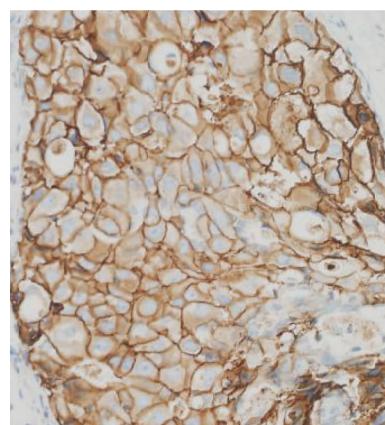


Figure 1 Her-2 positive expression in breast cancer(3+)(DAB×200)

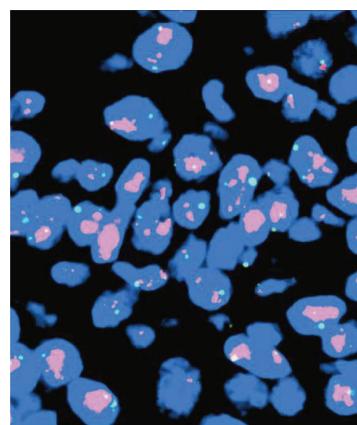


Figure 2 Her-2(FISH)positive in breast cancer

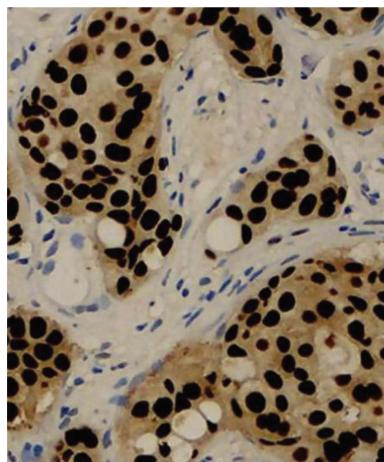


Figure 3 AR positive in breast cancer (DAB×200)

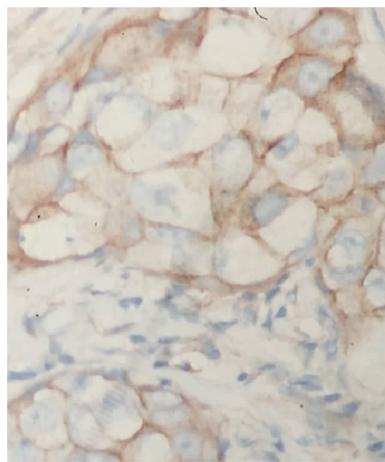


Figure 4 EGFR positive in breast cancer (DAB×200)

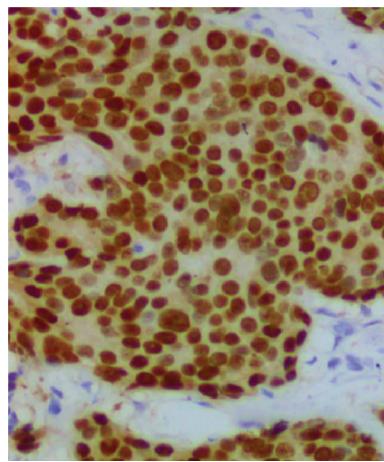


Figure 5 Ki-67 positive in breast cancer (DAB×200)

述采用百分比或中位数，组间比较采用 χ^2 检验及精确概率法。生存曲线用Kaplan-Meier方法绘制，无疾病进展时间的比较采用Log-rank检验，预后影响因素的分析采用Cox回归模型。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 雄激素受体表达与临床病理特征的关系

102例Her-2过表达型乳腺癌患者，AR阳性组77例、AR阴性组25例，AR阳性率为75.5% (77/102)；淋巴结转移阳性患者AR表达率为65.31% (32/49)，淋巴结转移阴性患者AR表达率为84.91% (45/53)，两组间差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=5.286, P=0.021$)；Ki-67阳性患者AR表达率为67.19% (43/64)，Ki-67阴性患者AR表达率89.47% (34/38)，两组间差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=6.400, P=0.011$)；AR表达率在年龄、绝经状态、肿瘤大小、组织学分级、病理学类型、脉管癌栓、TNM分期及EGFR表达的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$) (Table 1)。

2.2 雄激素受体表达与5年无疾病进展的关系

随访截止2016年8月，全组患者中位随访时间为50.3个月(6~71个月)，102例Her-2过表达型乳腺癌患者中复发或转移35例(34.3%)、死亡21例(20.6%)。AR阳性组5年无瘤生存率为71.7%，AR阴性组5年无瘤生存率为89.8%，两组间比较差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=5.736, P=0.017$) (Figure 6)。Cox回

归模型分析显示，肿瘤大小 (RR=4.439, 95%CI: 1.931~10.205, $P<0.001$)、淋巴结是否转移 (RR=1.874, 95%CI: 1.088~3.227, $P=0.024$) 和 AR (RR=3.961, 95%CI: 1.008~15.574, $P=0.049$) 是影响Her-2过表达型乳腺癌5年DFS的独立预后因素(Table 2)。

3 讨 论

雄激素受体属于核受体超家族成员，与雄激素结合后调节靶基因的转录，从而影响相关蛋白的表达^[6]。AR在人体内分布非常广泛，如脑组织、心脏、

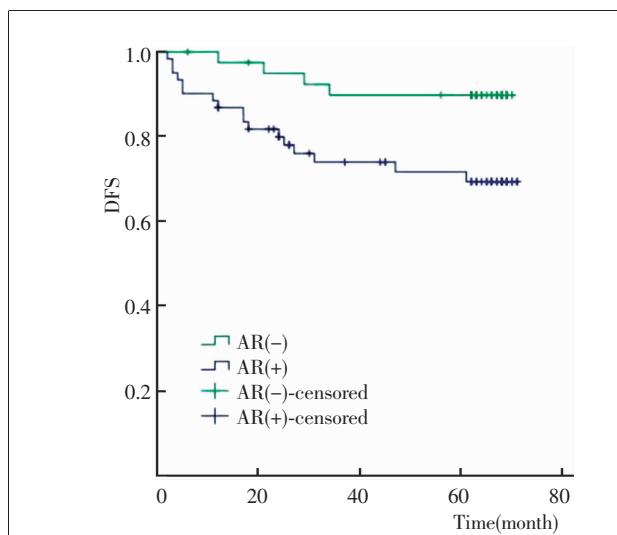


Figure 6 DFS of Her-2 overexpression breast cancer between AR positive group and AR negative group

Table 1 Comparison of AR positive group and AR negative group in patients with Her-2 overexpression breast cancer [n(%)]

Characteristic	AR positive group	AR negative group	χ^2	P
Age(years old)			0.001	0.982
≤50	46(59.74)	15(60.00)		
>50	31(40.26)	10(40.00)		
Menopausal status			0.019	0.891
Not menopause	32(41.56)	10(40.00)		
Menopause	45(58.88)	15(60.00)		
Tumor size			0.004	0.949
≤2cm	18(23.38)	6(24.00)		
>2cm	59(76.62)	19(76.00)		
Histological grade			1.859	0.359
I	9(11.69)	5(20.00)		
II	48(62.34)	12(48.00)		
III	20(25.97)	8(32.00)		
Pathological type			1.405	0.236
Invasive ductal carcinoma	68(88.31)	19(76.00)		
Other types	9(11.69)	6(24.00)		
Lymphatic metastasis			5.286	0.021
Negative	45(58.44)	8(32.00)		
Positive	32(41.56)	17(68.00)		
Vascular invasion			2.234	0.135
Negative	47(61.04)	11(44.00)		
Positive	30(38.96)	14(56.00)		
TNM staging			2.657	0.265
I	13(16.88)	7(28.00)		
II	38(49.35)	8(32.00)		
III	26(33.77)	10(40.00)		
EGFR			2.309	0.129
Negative	28(36.36)	5(20.00)		
Positive	49(63.64)	20(80.00)		
Ki-67			6.400	0.011
Negative	34(44.16)	4(16.00)		
Positive	43(55.84)	21(84.00)		

Table 2 Multivariate Cox analysis of factors related to DFS in patients with Her-2 overexpression breast cancer

Risk factors	RR(95%CI)	χ^2	P
Age	1.637(0.086~31.352)	0.107	0.743
Menopausal status	1.478(0.078~27.937)	0.068	0.795
Tumor size	4.439(1.931~10.205)	12.316	0.000
Histological grade	1.543(0.610~3.904)	0.840	0.359
Pathological type	0.821(0.475~1.417)	0.502	0.478
Lymphatic metastasis	1.874(1.088~3.227)	5.124	0.024
AR status	3.961(1.008~15.574)	3.884	0.049
Ki-67	3.029(0.929~9.881)	3.376	0.066
EGFR	1.899(0.596~6.046)	1.178	0.278

肝脏、肾脏、生殖器官、平滑肌等,其中 AR 在生殖器官的表达最高,其表达水平在不同组织存在差异,即使同种组织,在不同阶段或病理状态下,AR 表达水平也不相同。有研究显示女性绝经后血清中雄激素水平升高增加患乳腺癌的风险^[7]。在动物实验中,人们还发现用基因敲除方法所构建的 AR 阴性小鼠的乳腺发育迟缓,成熟的腺体中导管分支减少^[8]。相关文献提示 AR 对乳腺的发育及乳腺癌的发展有着重要的作用。

Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌是指雌激素受体 (estrogen receptor,ER) 阴性,孕激素受体 (progesterone receptor,PR) 阴性,Her-2 呈过表达的一类乳腺癌亚型。这种亚型乳腺癌虽可行抗 Her-2 靶向治疗,但单药有效率仅为 15%~24%^[9]。Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌约占所有乳腺癌 20%~30%,与其他类型乳腺癌相比,该肿瘤恶性度高,病情进展迅速,易远处转移,患者生存率低。AR 在 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌中具有一定表达率。Micello 等^[10]分析了 232 例 ER/PR 阴性乳腺癌患者中 AR 的表达情况,其中 AR 在 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌阳性率为 76.6%。本实验中 AR 阳性率为 75.5%。

关于 AR 与 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌临床病理特征关系,张静等^[1]报道,在 ER 阴性患者中,AR 阳性表达的肿瘤组织组织学分级及细胞增殖活性较低。郭旭辉等^[11]报道,Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌中 AR 阳性肿瘤组织 Ki-67 较低。本研究发现,Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌中 AR 阳性患者具有较低的淋巴结转移率及 Ki-67 值,均提示 AR 阳性者的预后较好;此结果虽与国内学者报道基本一致,但与本研究得出的 AR 阳性预示 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌患者预后差的结论相悖,推测其原因可能是本研究选择样本例量小,且 AR 阴性患者所占比例较少,易产生较大的误差。

肿瘤大小和淋巴结阳性率是影响乳腺癌预后的独立因素^[12]。Chia^[13]用雄激素刺激 MDA-MB-453 细胞后,细胞增殖,而使用抗雄激素药物氟他胺可抑制细胞的增殖效应。Gucalp 等^[14]Ⅱ期临床试验发现 AR 拮抗剂比卡鲁胺提高

了 AR 阳性、ER 及 PR 阴性转移乳腺癌患者的临床受益率。而 Thike 等^[15]认为,AR 表达与预后好相关,AR 阳性患者生存时间更长。也有文献报道,在 ER 阴性表达的患者中 AR 表达情况和预后无关^[16]。本实验结果显示,AR 阳性组患者 5 年 DFS 较短,是影响 Her-2 过表达型乳腺患者 DFS 的独立预后因素,但 P 值接近 0.05,后续工作需进一步扩大样本量和增加随访时间。总之,AR 表达状态在 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌预后及治疗中可能具有重要的临床意义,AR 可能成为 Her-2 过表达型乳腺癌新的治疗靶点。

参考文献:

- [1] Zhang J,Niu Y,Yu Q,et al. Expression and clinicopathologic significance of AR in breast cancer with different ER status[J].Clin Oncol,2012,39(3):131–135.[张静,牛昀,于琦,等.AR 在不同 ER 状态乳腺癌中的表达及临床病理意义[J].中国肿瘤临床,2012,39(3):131–135.]
- [2] Zheng QD,Wu WY.The effect of androgen receptor on migration and invasion of human breast cancer cells[J]. Practical Medicine ,2014 ,30(8):1189–1193.[郑乔丹,吴文苑.雄激素受体对人乳腺癌细胞侵袭和迁移影响的研究[J].实用医学杂志,2014,30(8):1189–1193.]
- [3] Group of guideline of HER2 detection in breast cancer (2014 edition).Guideline of HER2 detection in breast cancer(2014 edition)[J].Chin J Pathol,2014,43(4):262–267.[乳腺癌 HER2 检验指南 (2014 版) 编写组. 乳腺癌 HER2 指南(2014 版)[J]. 中华病理学杂志,2014,43(4):262–267.]
- [4] Lin Fde M,Pincerato KM,Bacchi CE,et al.Coordinated expression of oestrogen and androgen receptors in HER2-positive breast carcinomas:impact on proliferative activity [J].J Clin Pathol,2012,65(1):64–68.
- [5] Wolff AC,Hammond ME,Hicks DC,et al. Recommendations of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 testing in breast cancer;American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists Clinical Practice Guideline Update[J].Clin Oncol,2013,1(31):3977–4013.
- [6] Xu C,Sun X,Qin S,et al. Let-7a regulates mammosphere formation capacity through Ras/NFKB and Ras/MAPK/ERK pathway in breast cancer stem cells[J]. Cell Cycle ,2015,14(11):1686–1697.
- [7] Pietri E,Conteduca V,Andreis D,et al. Androgen receptor signaling pathways as a target for breast cancer treatment [J]. Endocr Relat Cancer,2016,3(10):R485–R498.
- [8] Chang C,Lee SO,Yeh S,et al. Androgen receptor (AR) differential roles in hormone-related tumors including prostate,bladder,kidney,lung,breast and liver [J]. Oncogene,2014,33(25):3225–3234.
- [9] Zhu J,Davis CT,Silberman S,et al. A role for the androgen receptor in the treatment of male breast cancer[J]. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol,2016,98:358–363.
- [10] Micello D,Marando A,Sahnane N,et al. Androgen receptor is frequently expressed in HER2-positive,ER/PR-negative breast cancers[J]. Virchows Arch ,2010,457(4):467–476.
- [11] Guo XH,Li JT,Zhang HW,et al. Expression and clinical significance of androgen in human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 enriched breast cancer [J]. Chinese Practical Diagnosis and Therapy ,2015,29(7):651–653.[郭旭辉,李军涛,张恒伟,等.雄激素受体在人表皮生长因子受体-2 过表达型乳腺癌中的表达及意义[J].中华实用诊断与治疗杂志,2015,29(7):651–653.]
- [12] Li AQ,Zhou SL,Li M,et al. Clinicopathologic characteristics of oestrogen receptor-positive/ progesterone receptor-negative/Her2-negative breast cancer according to a novel definition of negative progesterone receptor status:a large population-based study from Chia [J]. PLoS One,2015,10 (5):e0125067.
- [13] Chia KM,Liu J,Francis GD,et al. A feedback loop between androgen receptor and ERK signaling in estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer[J]. Neoplasia ,2011,13(2):154–166.
- [14] Gucalp A,Tolaney S,Isakoff SJ,et al. Phase II trial of bicalutamide in patients with androgen receptor-positive,estrogen receptor-negative metastatic breast cancer [J]. Clin Cancer Res ,2013,19(19):5505–5512.
- [15] Thike AA,Yong-Zheng Chong L,Cheok PY,et al. Loss of androgen receptor expression predicts early recurrence in triple-negative and basal-like breast cancer[J].Mod Pathol ,2014,27(3):352–360.
- [16] Vera-Badillo FE,Templeton AJ,de Gouveia P,et al. Androgen receptor expression and outcomes in early breast cancer:a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. J Natl Cancer Inst ,2014,106(1):djt319.