

FGFR-1、CyclinD1 在胃癌中的表达及其意义

邓 敏¹,解瑞飞²,王 惠¹

(1. 杭州市富阳区第一人民医院,浙江 杭州 311400;

2. 杭州市肿瘤医院,浙江 杭州 310002)

摘要:[目的]探讨成纤维生长因子受体-1(FGFR-1)及细胞周期蛋白D1(CyclinD1)在胃癌组织中的表达及其临床意义。[方法]应用免疫组织化学S-P法检测70例胃癌(24例腺癌,21例黏液腺癌,25例印戒细胞癌)组织中FGFR-1、CyclinD1蛋白水平的表达。[结果]胃癌中FGFR-1蛋白的阳性率为61.4%(43/70),明显高于癌旁组织的37.5%(15/40)(P<0.05);FGFR-1在浸润深度超过肌层2/3病例中阳性率为79.5%(31/39),浸润深度未达到肌层2/3病例中阳性率为38.7%(12/31)(P<0.05);伴区域淋巴结转移病例阳性率为69.4%(34/49),无区域淋巴结转移病例阳性率为42.9%(9/21)(P<0.05)。胃癌中CyclinD1蛋白的阳性率为64.3%(45/70),明显高于癌旁组织的25.0%(10/40)(P<0.05);CyclinD1在浸润深度超过肌层2/3病例中阳性率为79.5%(31/39),浸润深度未达到肌层2/3病例中阳性率为45.2%(14/31)(P<0.05);伴区域淋巴结转移病例阳性率为73.5%(36/49),无区域淋巴结转移病例阳性率为42.9%(9/21)(P<0.05)。[结论]FGFR-1在胃癌中表达上调,与胃癌的浸润和转移密切相关,其可能通过上调CyclinD1的表达而发挥作用。

主题词:成纤维生长因子受体-1;细胞周期蛋白D1;胃肿瘤;免疫组化;酪氨酸激酶

中图分类号:R735.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1671-170X(2017)03-0205-05

doi:10.11735/j.issn.1671-170X.2017.03.B009

Expression of FGFR-1 and CyclinD1 in Gastric Cancer and its Clinical Significance

DENG Min¹, XIE Rui-fei², WANG Hui¹

(1. First People's Hospital of Fuyang District, Hangzhou 311400, China;

2. Hangzhou Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou 310002, China)

Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the expression of FGFR-1 and CyclinD1 in gastric cancer and its clinical significance. [Methods] The expression of FGFR-1 and CyclinD1 protein in 70 cases of gastric cancer, including 24 cases of adenocarcinoma, 21 cases of mucinous adenocarcinoma and 25 cases of ring cell carcinoma were examined by S-P immunohistochemistry. [Results] The overall positive rate of FGFR-1 in gastric cancer was 61.4%(43/70), which was significantly higher than that in adjacent gastric tissues(P<0.05). The positive rate of FGFR-1 in gastric cancer infiltrating over 2/3 muscular layer and less 2/3 muscular layer was 79.5%(31/39) and 38.7%(12/31), respectively(P<0.05). The positive rate of FGFR-1 in gastric cancer with or without regional lymph nodes metastasis was 69.4%(34/49) and 42.9%(9/21), respectively (P<0.05). The overall positive rate of cyclind1 in gastric cancer tissue was 64.3%(45/70), which was significantly higher than that in adjacent tissues(P<0.05).The positive rate of CyclinD1 in gastric cancer infiltrating over 2/3 muscular layer and less 2/3 muscular layer was 79.5%(31/39) and 45.2%(14/31), respectively (P<0.05). The positive rate of CyclinD1 in the patients with or without regional lymph nodes metastasis was 73.5%(36/49) and 42.9%(9/21), respectively (P<0.05). [Conclusion] The FGFR-1 is over expressed in gastric cancer, and closely related to gastric parietal penetration and regional lymph nodes metastasis. The over-expression of FGFR may be associated with up-regulating the expression of CyclinD1.

Subject words:FGFR-1;CyclinD1;gastric neoplasms;immunohistochemistry;tyrosine kinase

研究显示,世界范围内胃癌的发病率占癌症总

基金项目:浙江省省级公益性技术应用研究计划项目(2015C33268);
富阳市科技发展计划项目(2011SF004)

通讯作者:邓敏,主治医师,硕士;杭州市富阳区第一人民医院病理科,
浙江省杭州市富阳区北环路429号(311400);E-mail:
demdem@163.com

收稿日期:2016-10-26 ;修回日期:2017-01-23

新发病例的8%,胃癌患者死亡人数占癌症患者总死亡人数的10%^[1],胃癌总的生存率仍然不甚理想。因此,了解胃癌的发生机制,探究新的针对性治疗方法具有重要意义。

成纤维细胞生长因子受体(fibroblast growth fac-

tor receptor, FGFR)由糖蛋白的胞外免疫球蛋白(Ig)样结构域、疏水跨膜区和含有酪氨酸激酶结构域的细胞质部分组成。FGFR 家族通过高亲和力配体-成纤维细胞生长因子(FGFs)来调节信号。FGFR 酪氨酸激酶与 FGF2 结合后能够激活下游信号通路,如:FRS2α、PI3K/AKT、ERK1/2 等^[2]。

在许多癌症中过表达 CyclinD1 导致基因重排、基因扩增,或简单地增加转录发生。细胞周期蛋白(Cyclin)对细胞周期进行正调控,与细胞生长、发育及肿瘤的发生关系极其密切。已有研究表明:在乳腺癌、肺癌、前列腺癌等均发现 CyclinD1、FGFR-1 的表达增加^[3-7]。体外实验研究表明:CyclinD1 过度表达有助于通过 pRb/E2 信号通路上调 FGFR-1 从而促进恶性肿瘤的形成,表明这两种蛋白之间存在相互作用^[8,9]。然而,目前 FGFR-1 在胃癌的表达情况,其高表达如何促进肿瘤细胞增殖,及其与 CyclinD1 的关系国内尚少见报道。本文采用免疫组织化学技术,对 70 例胃癌组织中 CyclinD1 和 FGFR-1 蛋白表达进行研究。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

收集我院 2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 4 月 70 例胃癌手术切除标本,全部患者术前均未接受化学治疗或放射治疗。其中男性 43 例,女性 27 例;年龄 23~76 岁,平均年龄 47.9 ± 7.8 岁;病理类型:腺癌 24 例、黏液腺癌 21 例、印戒细胞癌 25 例;组织学分级:I 级 19 例、II 级 39 例、III 级 12 例;癌细胞浸润深度:超过肌层 2/3 39 例,未超过肌层 2/3 31 例;有区域淋巴结转移 49 例,无区域淋巴结转移 21 例。正常组织 40 例(距癌组织边缘 10cm 以上,经病理确诊为正常组织)。

1.2 实验仪器和试剂

主要仪器:莱卡 DM-3000 显微镜;莱卡切片机 RM2235;莱卡全自动脱水机 ASP300S;莱卡石蜡包埋机 EG1150;恒温培养箱。

主要试剂:FGFR-1、CyclinD1 免疫组化试剂盒均购自武汉博士德

生物工程有限公司。

1.3 方法

组织切片厚度为 $4\mu\text{m}$,常规脱蜡。分别采用免疫组化 S-P 法检测 FGFR-1、CyclinD1 蛋白的表达,免疫组化染色具体操作方法参照文献^[10-12],并严格按照试剂盒说明进行。切片进行抗原修复后 PBS 漂洗、血清封闭,按操作说明依次滴加一抗、二抗,DAB 显色,脱水、透明、封片、镜检。用已知阳性片作阳性对照,用磷酸盐缓冲液分别代替一抗作阴性对照。

1.4 结果判定

FGFR-1 阳性表达定位于细胞膜或细胞质,CyclinD1 免疫组化阳性表达定位于细胞核,综合染色强度和阳性肿瘤细胞的百分比进行分级^[13]。将染色强度分为:无着色为 0 分,浅黄色为 1 分,黄色为 2 分,棕黄色为 3 分。将阳性肿瘤细胞的百分比分分为: $<10\%$ 为 0 分, $10\% \sim 50\%$ 为 1 分, $50\% \sim 75\%$ 为 2 分, $>75\%$ 为 3 分。两项相加后分阴性(-)和阳性(+):0~1 分为(-),2 分以上为(+)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 19.0 对数据进行统计学分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验和 Fisher 确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 CyclinD1、FGFR-1 蛋白的表达

CyclinD1 蛋白在 70 例胃癌中有 45 例呈阳性表达,癌旁组织中 10 例呈阳性表达,胃癌组、癌旁组阳性率分别为 64.3%(45/70)、25.0%(10/40),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)(Figure 1, Table 1)。

FGFR-1 蛋白在 70 例胃癌中有 43 例呈阳性表达,癌旁组织中 15 例呈阳性表达,胃癌组、癌旁组阳性率分别为 61.4%(43/70)、37.5%(15/40),差异有统计学意义($P = 0.02$)(Figure 2, Table 1)。

2.2 CyclinD1、FGFR-1 表达与胃癌临床病理的关系

CyclinD1、FGFR-1 表达与胃癌病理类型、组织

Table 1 Expressions of CyclinD1, FGFR-1 proteins in gastric cancer

| Groups | N | CyclinD1 | | | | FGFR-1 | | | |
|------------------|----|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| | | Negative | Positive | χ^2 | P | Negative | Positive | χ^2 | P |
| Gastric cancer | 70 | 25 | 45 | 15.71 | <0.01 | 27 | 43 | 5.85 | 0.02 |
| Adjacent tissues | 40 | 30 | 10 | | | 25 | 15 | | |

3 讨 论

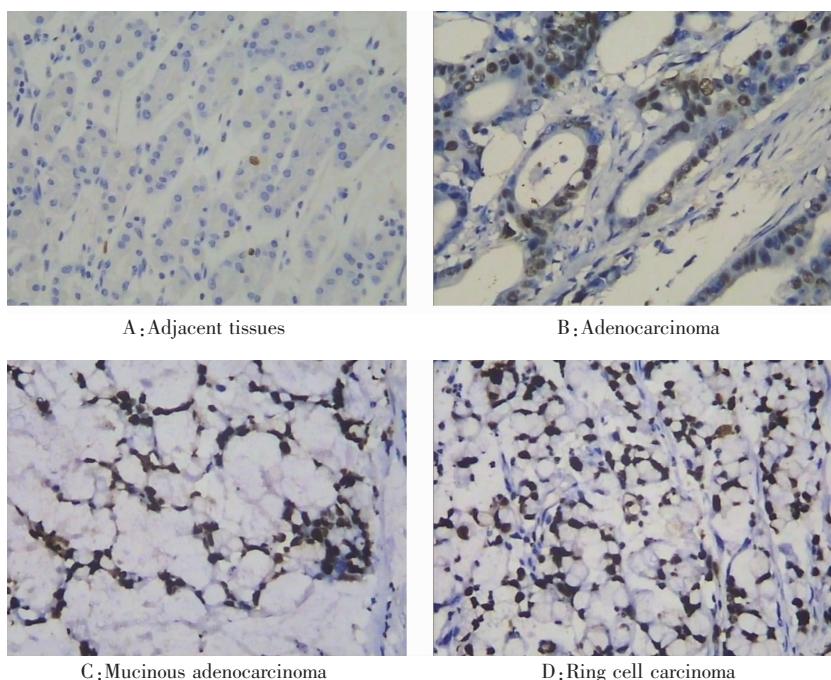


Figure 1 The expression of CyclinD1 proteins in different gastric tissues
(EN Vision $\times 200$)

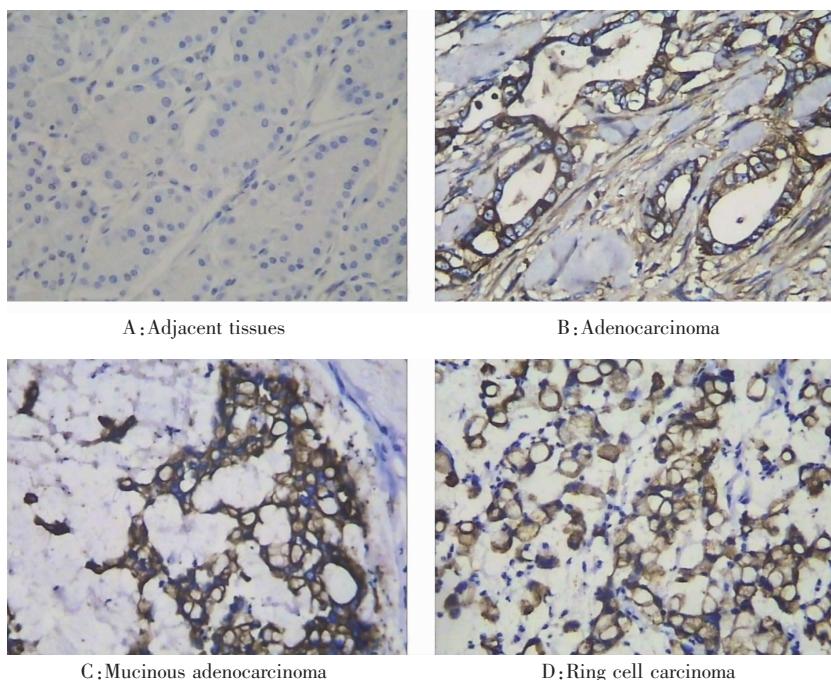


Figure 2 The expression of FGFR-1 proteins in different gastric tissues
(EN Vision $\times 200$)

学分级、年龄、性别、肿瘤大小无明显相关性($P>0.05$)，与胃癌的浸润深度和淋巴结转移密切关系($P<0.05$)(Table 2)。

题组进一步研究 FGFR-1 与胃癌临床病理特征的关系发现，FGFR-1 阳性率与胃癌病理类型、组织学分级、年龄、性别、肿瘤大小无明显关系($P>0.05$)，与胃

Table 2 Relationship of CyclinD1, FGFR-1 expression with clinicopathologic features of gastric cancer

| Clinicopathological characteristics | N | CyclinD1 | | | | FGFR-1 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | Negative | Positive | χ^2 | P | Negative | Positive | χ^2 | P |
| Histological type | | | | | | | | | |
| Adenocarcinoma | 24 | 10 | 14 | | | 12 | 12 | | |
| Mucinous adenocarcinoma | 21 | 9 | 12 | 2.33 | 0.31 | 7 | 14 | 2.02 | 0.36 |
| Ring cell carcinoma | 25 | 6 | 19 | | | 8 | 17 | | |
| Histological grade | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 19 | 7 | 12 | | | 8 | 11 | | |
| II | 39 | 14 | 25 | 0.04 | 0.98 | 16 | 23 | 1.13 | 0.57 |
| III | 12 | 4 | 8 | | | 3 | 9 | | |
| Depth of infiltration | | | | | | | | | |
| <2/3 | 31 | 17 | 14 | | | 19 | 12 | | |
| ≥2/3 | 39 | 8 | 31 | 8.86 | <0.01 | 8 | 31 | 12.10 | <0.01 |
| Lymph node metastasis | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 49 | 13 | 36 | | | 15 | 34 | | |
| No | 21 | 12 | 9 | 6.00 | 0.01 | 12 | 9 | 4.37 | 0.04 |
| Age(years) | | | | | | | | | |
| <40 | 20 | 7 | 13 | | | 8 | 12 | | |
| ≥40 | 50 | 18 | 32 | 0.006 | 0.94 | 19 | 31 | 0.03 | 0.88 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 42 | 15 | 27 | | | 17 | 25 | | |
| Female | 28 | 10 | 18 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 10 | 18 | 0.16 | 0.69 |
| Tumor size(cm) | | | | | | | | | |
| <5 | 25 | 9 | 16 | | | 9 | 16 | | |
| ≥5 | 45 | 16 | 29 | 0.001 | 1.00 | 18 | 27 | 0.11 | 0.74 |

癌的浸润深度和淋巴结转移密切相关($P<0.05$)。

CyclinD1 基因又名 CCND1、PRAD1、Bcl-1, 本身即原癌基因, 根据肿瘤遗传学大量研究结果显示: 在许多癌症中 CyclinD1 过表达导致基因重排, 基因扩增, 或简单地增加转录发生。在胃癌组织中 CyclinD1 蛋白的表达增强, 显著高于癌旁组织($P<0.05$)。本组研究 CyclinD1 与胃癌临床病理特征的关系发现, CyclinD1 阳性率与胃癌病理类型、组织学分级、年龄、性别、肿瘤大小无明显相关性($P>0.05$), 与胃癌的浸润深度和淋巴结转移有密切关系 ($P<0.05$)。Bartkova 等^[17]发现, CyclinD1 在转移癌中的扩增明显高于原发癌。Nakamnra 等^[18]指出伴随转移的肿瘤组织中 CyclinD1 表达显著增高的患者预后不良。本研究与国外研究结论一致。然而 CyclinD1 以何种方式促进肿瘤的发生、发展及恶性转化尚待研究。Tashiro 等^[19]指出: 体内 FGFR-1 表达的增加, 促使 CyclinD1 过表达的肿瘤细胞增殖和侵袭活性增强。并首次提出 CyclinD1/pRB/E2F 通路参与调节 FGFR-1 的表达。我们的研究发现在胃癌中 CyclinD1 蛋白的表达与 FGFR-1 的表达水平呈一致性, 从而

证实 FGFR-1 介导的信号可能通过 CyclinD1 的促进肿瘤的形成^[6,20], CyclinD1、FGFR-1 过度表达可作为早期诊断及判断胃癌预后的重要指标。

综上所述, FGFR-1 介导的信号通过 CyclinD1 的调节连接于细胞周期的机制表明, FGFR-1 过度表达可作为早期诊断与判断胃癌预后的重要指标。受体酪氨酸激酶靶向抑制剂的研究(RTK)是目前对肿瘤治疗的研究热点;许多抑制剂药物, 包括 EGFR 和 VEGFR 抑制剂均已用于临床^[21,22]。胃癌的发生与受体酪氨酸激酶的基因扩增、突变和重排密切相关, 受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂可能是胃癌治疗的新方向。

参考文献:

- Jemal A, Bray F, Center MM, et al. Global cancer statistics [J]. CA Cancer J Clin, 2011, 61(1):69–90.
- Katoh M, Katoh M. FGF signaling network in the gastrointestinal tract (review) [J]. Int J Oncol, 2006, 29(1):163–168.
- Wen D, Li S, Ji F, Cao H, et al. miR-133b acts as a tumor suppressor and negatively regulates FGFR1 in gastric cancer[J]. Tumour Biol, 2013, 34(2):793–803.

- [4] Kohler LH,Mireskandari M,Knösel T,et al. FGFR1 expression and gene copy numbers in human lung cancer[J]. Virchows Arch,2012,461(1):49–57.
- [5] Kwek S,Roy RH,Climent J,et al. Co-amplified genes at 8p12 and 11q13 in breast tumors cooperate with two major pathways in oncogenesis [J]. Oncogene,2009,28(17):1892–1903.
- [6] Reis-Filho JS,Savage K,Lambros MB,et al. Cyclin D1 protein overexpression and CCND1 amplification in breast carcinomas:an immunohistochemical and chromogenic in situ hybridisation analysis [J]. Mod Patholo,2006,19(7):999–1009.
- [7] Marampon F,Gravina G,Ju X,et al. Cyclin D1 silencing suppresses tumorigenicity,impairs DNA double strand break repair and thus radiosensitizes androgen-independent prostate cancer cells to DNA damage[J]. Oncotarget,2015,7(5):5383–5400.
- [8] Kwek SS,Roy R,Zhou H,et al. Co-amplified genes at 8p12 and 11q13 in breast tumors cooperate with two major pathways in oncogenesis [J]. Oncogene,2009,28(28):1892–1903.
- [9] Koziczak M,Holbro T,Hynes NE. Blocking of FGFR signaling inhibits breast cancer cell proliferation through downregulation of D-type cyclins [J]. Oncogene,2004,23(20):3501–3508.
- [10] Guo JL,Zheng SJ,Zheng SP,et al. Study on the anti-angiogenesis mechanism induced by a A943/FGFR1 protein vaccine in a mouse Meth A fibrosarcomamodeI[J]. Journal of Hainan Medical College,2009,15(15):403–406. [郭峻莉,郑少江,郑少萍,等. Ag43/FGFR1 嵌合蛋白疫苗抗小鼠纤维肉瘤血管生成的实验研究 [J]. 海南医学院学报,2009,15(15):403–406.]
- [11] Zheng SJ,Wu HM. Studyon LRP expression in NSCLC and its clinical correlation [J]. JournalI of Hainan Medical College,2004,10(2):78–81. [郑少江,吴焕明. LRP 在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及其临床相关性研究[J]. 海南医学院学报,2004,10(2):78–81.]
- [12] Dulić V,Kaufmann WK,Wilson SJ,et al. p53-dependent inhibition of cyclin-dependent kinase activities in human fibroblasts during radiation-induced G1 arrest [J]. Cell,1994,76(6):1013–1023.
- [13] Koziczak M,Holbro T,Hynes NE. Blocking of FGFR signaling inhibits breast cancer cell proliferation through downregulation of D-type cyclins [J]. Oncogene,2004,23(20):3501–3508.
- [14] Turner N,Pearson A,Sharpe R,et al. FGFR1 amplification drives endocrine therapy resistance and is a therapeutic target in breast cancer [J]. Cancer Res,2010,70(5):2085–2094.
- [15] Deng M,Xie RF,Wang H. Expression and clinical significance of FGFR-1,CyclinD-1 in breast carcinoma[J]. China Modern Doctor,2016,54(4):1–4. [邓敏,解瑞飞,王惠. FGFR-1,cyclinD1 在乳腺癌中的表达及其临床意义[J]. 中国现代医生,2016,54(4):1–4.]
- [16] Oki M,Yamamoto H,Taniguchi H,et al. Overexpression of the receptor tyrosine kinase EphA4 in human gastric cancers[J]. World J Gastroenterol,2008,14(37):5650–5656.
- [17] Bartkova J,Lukas J,Muller H,et al. Abnormal patterns of D- type cyclin expression and G1 regulation in human head and neck cancer[J]. Cancer Res,2010,55(4):949.
- [18] Nakamuru M,Konishi N,Hiass Y,et al. Frequent alterations of cell-cycle regulation in astrocytic tumors as detected by molecular genetic and immunohistochemical analyses [J]. Brain Tumor Pathol,2009,15(2):83
- [19] Tashiro E,Tsuchiya A,Imoto A,et al. Functions of cyclinD1 as an oncogene and regulation of cyclin D1 expression[J]. Cancer Sci,2007,98(5):629–635.
- [20] Koziczak M,Holbro T,Hynes N,et al. Blocking of FGFR signaling inhibits breast cancer cell proliferation through downregulation of D-type cyclins [J]. Oncogene,2004,23(20):3501–3508.
- [21] Zamecnikova A. Novel approaches to the development of tyrosine kinase inhibitors and their role in the fight against cancer[J]. Expert Opin Drug Discov,2014,9(1):77–92.
- [22] Judson I,Scurr M,Gardner K,et al. Phase II study of cediranib in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors or soft-tissue sarcoma [J]. Clin Cancer Res,2014,20(13):3603–3612.