

· 临床研究 ·

## 血清可溶性 E 钙蛋白与 58 例胃癌临床病理相关性研究

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**摘要:**目的 检测胃癌组织中 E 钙蛋白(E-cadherin)的表达和血清可溶性 E 钙蛋白(sE-cadherin)的水平,探讨 E-cadherin、sE-cadherin 与胃癌临床病理特征之间的关系。方法 采用免疫组织化学检测 58 例胃癌组织和 16 例正常胃组织(来源于门诊胃镜检查后,经证实胃组织正常的患者,对照组)中 E-cadherin 的表达,并于术前采血清样本用酶联免疫吸附剂测定(ELISA)法检测 sE-cadherin 的水平,结合临床资料进行统计分析。结果 58 例胃癌组织中 25 例 E-cadherin 阳性表达(43.10%),E-cadherin 阳性表达率在胃癌高分化、中分化、低分化组中分别为 60.00%、47.62%、27.27%,各组差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );58 例胃癌患者血清 sE-cadherin 水平明显高于对照组[(44.89±11.34)μg/L vs. (19.83±9.58)μg/L,  $P < 0.05$ ],且与肿瘤的病理分级、浸润深度、淋巴结及远处脏器转移密切相关。结论 胃癌组织中 E-cadherin 的表达和血清中 sE-cadherin 的水平与胃癌临床病理特征有显著的相关性。

**关键词:**胃癌;E 钙蛋白;可溶性 E 钙蛋白

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## Pathological relationship study of serum soluble E-cadherin level with gastric carcinoma in 58 cases

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**Abstract:** Objective To detect the E-cadherin expression in human gastric carcinoma tissues and serum soluble E(sE-cadherin) level for determining their relation with the pathological characteristics of gastric carcinoma. **Methods** By using the immunohistochemistry, the expression of E-cadherin in 58 specimens of gastric carcinoma tissues and 16 specimens(control group) of normal tissues from the outpatients with gastric endoscopy were detected. At the same time, the serum levels of sE-cadherin in 58 cases of gastric carcinoma and 16 cases of normal people were measured by using ELISA. All results combined with the clinical data were analyzed statistically. **Results** Among 58 specimens of gastric carcinoma tissues, 25 cases were the positive expression of E-cadherin(43.10%). The positive expression rate of E-cadherin in the low, middle and high differentiation grades of gastric carcinoma were 60.00%, 47.62% and 27.27% respectively, the differences among various groups had statistical significance( $P < 0.05$ ). The serum levels of sE-cadherin in 58 cases of gastric carcinoma were significantly higher than those in the control group[(44.89±11.34)μg/L vs. (19.83±9.58)μg/L,  $P < 0.05$ ]. And the serum levels of sE-cadherin in gastric carcinoma were closely correlated with the pathological grade and tumor depth as well as lymph node and distant metastasis. **Conclusion** The expression of E-cadherin in gastric carcinoma tissues and the serum level sE-cadherin level have significantly relationship with the clinicopathological characteristics of gastric carcinoma.

**Key words:** gastric carcinoma; E-cadherin; sE-cadherin

E 钙蛋白(E-cadherin)是相对分子质量约为  $120 \times 10^3$  的跨膜糖蛋白,属于上皮型钙黏附蛋白,主要存在于人和动物的胚胎组织和成熟的上皮细胞中,介导细胞之间及细胞与基质之间的粘连反应,维持上皮形态结构的完整性、维持细胞极性和参与分化调节。正常的黏附作用依赖于钙黏附素分子的完整性及其与细胞内各分子之间的相互作用<sup>[1]</sup>。若 E-cadherin 失活,则细胞不能与细胞骨架蛋白相连,导致细胞黏附作用减弱和细胞极性紊乱,肿瘤从而获得浸润、转移的能力<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,上皮细胞 E-cadherin 所介导的黏附系统早已被公认为“浸润抑制系统”。但关于其降解片段-血清可溶性 E 钙蛋白(sE-cadherin)与胃癌临床病理间的关系研究尚少,本文通过检测胃癌组织中 E-cadherin 的表达和血清 sE-cadherin 的水平,并分析其相关性。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择本院 2007 年至 2011 年经手术切除并经病理证实为胃癌的患者 58 例,其中,男 41 例,女 17 例;年龄

29~79 岁,平均 62.5 岁。16 例正常对照胃组织来自门诊胃镜检查后,经证实胃组织正常的患者。58 例胃癌患者中有高分化癌 15 例,中分化癌 21 例,低分化癌 22 例;按胃癌 TNM 分期:T<sub>1-2</sub> 26 例,T<sub>3-4</sub> 32 例;N<sub>0</sub> 16 例,N<sub>1-2</sub> 42 例;M<sub>0</sub> 37 例,M<sub>1</sub> 21 例。将手术切除的胃癌组织用 4%多聚甲醛固定,石蜡包埋,实验时连续切取 5 μm 厚切片,每例 4 份,1 份做 HE 染色核诊断,2 份做指标染色,1 份做阴性对照;并于术前留取血清样本,以 1 500 r/min 离心 10 min,分离出细胞成分后放置-80 ℃冰箱中保存。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 免疫组织化学及酶联免疫吸附剂测定(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay,ELISA)法检测** 免疫组织化学采用两步免疫酶标染色法。第一抗体兔抗人 E-cadherin 多克隆抗体购自 Santa Cruz 公司。染色时用已知阳性结果做阳性对照,用 PBS 代替第一抗体做阴性对照。血清 sE-cadherin 水平采用 ELISA 方法检测:每份血清重复检测 2 次。sE-cadherin 检测

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采用 ELISA 双抗体夹心法:96 孔板预包被 E-cadherin 特异性鼠抗人单克隆抗体,加入 20 倍稀释血清样本和标准品,反应后洗涤去除未结合标本;加入酶标 E-cadherin 特异性抗体反应后洗涤去除未反应酶标抗体;加入底物显色;30 min 内测定各标本光密度值(波长 450 nm,参考波长 570 nm);通过标准品曲线得出待测血清中 sE-cadherin 水平。

**1.2.2 免疫组织化学结果判定标准** E-cadherin 以细胞膜上出现棕黄色颗粒为阳性细胞。每张切片在光学显微镜下选取 5 个高倍视野,每个视野按下述标准进行评判。阳性细胞百分比(A):无,0 分;<10%,1 分;10%~50%,2 分;>50%,3 分。阳性细胞染色程度(B):无显色,0 分;浅黄色,1 分;黄色或浅棕色,2 分;棕褐色,3 分。每个视野积分=A×B,求每张切片 5 个高倍视野积分平均值,按照积分高低分为:<3 分为阴性,3~9 分为阳性。

**1.3 统计学处理** 采用 SPSS15.0 统计软件进行分析,sE-cadherin 浓度用  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,E-cadherin 阳性表达与病理分级的关系采用  $\chi^2$  检验,血清 sE-cadherin 浓度与胃癌的临床病理学特征的关系采用 *t* 检验,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 免疫组织化学结果** E-cadherin 表达与染色部位:胃癌 E-cadherin 阳性表达率为 43.10%,E-cadherin 着色主要位于细胞膜。E-cadherin 阳性表达与病理分级的关系:随着胃癌分化程度的降低,E-cadherin 表达下调,且各级比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 1。

表 1 E-cadherin 阳性表达与病理分级的关系[n(%)]

病理分级	n	阳性	阴性
高分化	15	9(60.00)	6(40.00)
中分化	21	10(47.62)*	11(52.38)*
低分化	22	6(27.27)* $\Delta$	16(72.73)* $\Delta$
合计	58	25(43.10)	33(56.90)

\*: $P < 0.05$ ,与高分化比较; $\Delta$ : $P < 0.05$ ,与中分化比较。

表 2 血清 sE-cadherin 水平与胃癌临床病例特征的关系

临床病理特征	n	sE-cadherin 水平( $\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/L}$ )	P
性别			0.963
男	41	43.68±11.53	
女	17	45.89±14.52	
年龄			0.946
≥55 岁	47	44.72±18.96	
<55 岁	11	44.52±16.92	
病理分级			0.002
高分化	15	36.21±14.85	
中分化	21	42.62±20.61	
低分化	22	49.38±19.62	
T 分期			0.001
T <sub>1-2</sub>	26	40.21±12.38	
T <sub>3-4</sub>	32	47.93±21.63	
N 分期			0.000
N <sub>0</sub>	16	38.59±11.73	
N <sub>1-2</sub>	42	47.25±19.43	
M 分期			0.000
M <sub>0</sub>	37	32.82±15.41	
M <sub>1</sub>	21	52.92±24.71	

**2.2 ELISA 结果** 血清 sE-cadherin 水平:58 例胃癌患者血清 sE-cadherin 水平为(44.89±11.34) $\mu\text{g/L}$ ,16 例对照组血清 sE-cadherin 水平为(19.83±9.58) $\mu\text{g/L}$ ,胃癌患者 sE-cadherin

水平显著高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。血清 sE-cadherin 水平与胃癌临床病理学特征的关系:胃癌患者血清 sE-cadherin 水平与肿瘤病理分级、浸润深度、淋巴结及远处脏器转移密切相关( $P < 0.05$ ),而与年龄、性别无关( $P > 0.05$ ),见表 2。

## 3 讨 论

胃癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,在世界范围内胃癌死亡占各类肿瘤死亡原因的第 2 位<sup>[3]</sup>。胃癌的治疗方法是手术联合化疗。然而有 65% 的患者在诊断时已经出现局部或远处转移,从而失去了根治性切除的手术时机,增加胃癌的治疗难度。而这些患者的 5 年生存率仅为 5%~15%<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,使用不同指标提高早期诊断率和判断预后指导治疗尤其重要。E-cadherin 是肿瘤浸润及转移过程中重要标志物而逐渐进入人们的视野。已有研究显示,肺癌<sup>[5]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[6]</sup>和前列腺癌<sup>[7]</sup>等上皮细胞癌中,均检测到了 E-cadherin 表达的下调。本研究结果显示,E-cadherin 在癌组织中表达降低,且随着胃癌分化程度的降低,E-cadherin 表达下调。E-cadherin 在高分化肿瘤中高表达,提示 E-cadherin 维持细胞之间黏附从而降低肿瘤的转移,而在低分化肿瘤中表达降低使细胞之间黏附能力降低同时获得了远处转移能力,这可能是胃癌发生侵袭转移的机制之一。

sE-cadherin 在体内有组织型和可溶型两种存在形式,组织型 sE-cadherin 是一种跨膜糖蛋白,在特定条件下其可经蛋白酶降解脱落成相对分子质量约为  $80 \times 10^3$  的 sE-cadherin。sE-cadherin 首先由 Damsky 等<sup>[8]</sup>于 1983 年在人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7 无血清培养液中发现。Katayama 等<sup>[9]</sup>于 1994 年首先发现癌症患者血清中也存在这个片段并且较健康人水平高。Gofuku 等<sup>[10]</sup>研究发现肿瘤切除术后血清 sE-cadherin 水平降低。恶性肿瘤的病理过程中,快速的细胞增殖和生长可引起 E-cadherin 代谢和蛋白降解作用加快,从而导致肿瘤组织中 sE-cadherin 水平升高,sE-cadherin 由肿瘤组织中释放到外周血循环,从而在肿瘤患者外周血清中检测到 sE-cadherin 水平增高。现已发现 sE-cadherin 水平在非小细胞肺癌<sup>[11]</sup>、肝癌<sup>[12]</sup>、皮肤黑素瘤<sup>[13]</sup>等恶性肿瘤均明显的升高。本研究证实,胃癌患者血清 sE-cadherin 水平明显高于健康者,且与肿瘤病理分级、浸润深度、淋巴结及远处脏器转移密切相关。sE-cadherin 可与相邻细胞 E-cadherin 胞外段结合,抑制细胞黏附并引起异常信号传导,进而提高肿瘤细胞浸润转移能力<sup>[14]</sup>。有研究发现,血清 sE-cadherin 水平大于 1 000 ng/mL 时预测胃癌术后 6 个月复发的敏感性为 59%、特异性为 75%,而癌胚抗原(CEA)的敏感性只有 6%;除此之外患者术后 3 年生存率很低<sup>[15]</sup>。因为血清 sE-cadherin 水平对预测胃癌术后早期复发敏感性较高,Mari 等<sup>[16]</sup>对早期胃癌根治术后血清 sE-cadherin 水平增高患者进行辅助性化疗能明显延长患者生存期。

总之,本实验发现胃癌组织中 E-cadherin 表达下调,且随着胃癌分化程度呈正相关,胃癌患者血清 sE-cadherin 水平显著高于健康者,与肿瘤病理分级、浸润深度、淋巴结及远处脏器转移密切相关。因此,E-cadherin 和血清 sE-cadherin 水平可作为一种辅助胃癌诊断、评价病变程度及判断预后的指标。

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