

## · 综述 ·

# 胶质瘤中Ki-67的作用机制及影像组学的研究进展

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胶质瘤是中枢神经系统最常见的肿瘤之一。Ki-67表达水平与细胞增殖密切相关,为一种判断肿瘤恶性程度的指标。影像组学为一个新兴领域,在肿瘤的诊断、治疗和预后评估中的作用越来越被重视。本文就胶质瘤Ki-67的作用机制及影像组学的研究进展进行综述。

## 1 Ki-67在胶质瘤中的作用机制

**1.1 Ki-67的生物学结构与功能** Ki-67为一种细胞核蛋白,与细胞增殖关系密切,为衡量肿瘤分级的标记物<sup>[1]</sup>。人Ki-67由位于10q26.2的MKI-67基因编码。该基因由14个内含子和15个外显子组成,并额外包含一个由1080个碱基对构成的外显子。增殖细胞存在分子量为320 kD和359 kD的两种蛋白质亚型,由长型和短型mRNA前体的选择性剪切形成,短型mRNA前体Ki-67蛋白外显子7缺失<sup>[2]</sup>。Ki-67包括N-端FHA结构域、蛋白磷酸酶1(protein phosphatase 1, PP1)结合域、重复串联序列的大中心区域和C'端富亮氨酸或精氨酸(leucine/arginine-rich, LR)染色质结合域<sup>[3]</sup>。

近年来,研究表明Ki-67可以通过PP1结合域与磷酸蛋白结合,导致染色体核仁蛋白去磷酸化,促进核仁重组和再活化<sup>[4]</sup>。Ki-67的大中心区域为一个由6842个碱基对组成的外显子编码的16个重复结构组成的区域,每个重复结构包含122个高度保守的氨基酸残,因富含易受蛋白酶活性影响的脯氨酸、谷氨酸、丝氨酸和苏氨酸等,所以具有功能性<sup>[2]</sup>。研究表明,这个重复区域包含的有丝分裂期间CDK1磷酸化残基可能参与有丝分裂定位和防止核膜解体

等过程<sup>[5,6]</sup>。C'端LR染色质结合域,与异染色质蛋白1结合,促进异染色质在着丝粒和端粒的富集<sup>[7,8]</sup>。**1.2 Ki-67的表达与调控** 人类细胞Ki-67表达水平从G1期晚期到S期呈增加趋势,直至有丝分裂时达峰值,然后在有丝分裂结束时急剧下降。同时,对植物血凝素刺激的外周血单个核白细胞的研究表明,未受刺激细胞(G0期)对Ki-67抗原呈阴性<sup>[9,10]</sup>。近期的研究显示Ki-67在G1期可能有两套相对的机制调节。MKI-67基因启动子本身受细胞周期调控,例如典型的G1介导的E2F转录因子家族的结合位点的参与<sup>[11]</sup>。同时,Ki-67蛋白在G1期也通过泛素-蛋白酶复合物APC/C-Cdh1降解<sup>[12]</sup>。有研究表明特异性蛋白1(specification protein 1, Sp1)在调节Ki-67启动子活性中起关键作用<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,Ki-67表达水平的调节机制可能是由肿瘤抑制因子p53调控的。p53通过与Ki-67启动子中的p53结合域以及Sp1结合位点相互作用,从而抑制Ki-67的转录<sup>[14]</sup>。

最近有研究提出假说,Ki-67在有丝分裂早期的完全磷酸化或者中心区域磷酸化所带来的电荷改变可能是早期染色体间的排斥效应以及Ki-67在有丝分裂早期活跃的原因<sup>[15]</sup>。此外,一种有丝分裂早期染色体间排斥、晚期染色体内聚以及细胞质分离的区域化模型研究显示,其中Ki-67的中心区域高度磷酸化带来的电荷改变成为关键的调节机制<sup>[16]</sup>。

**1.3 Ki-67在胶质瘤中的作用** 根据神经系统肿瘤细胞特异性、有丝分裂活性、微血管增生或坏死等组织学特征,WHO将胶质瘤分为I~IV级<sup>[17]</sup>,而Ki-67是胶质瘤分级的辅助标志物<sup>[18]</sup>。正常脑组织Ki-67的表达水平低于胶质瘤组织<sup>[19]</sup>。胶质瘤Ki-67阳性值越高,提示肿瘤恶性程度越高、分级越高、预后越差<sup>[20]</sup>。据报道,Ki-67低表达与IDH-1突变显著相关,为胶质瘤的预后指标之一<sup>[21,22]</sup>。

有研究显示Ki-67高表达与胶质瘤的不良预后显著相关,Ki-67高表达是胶质瘤总生存率的一个有

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价值的预后因素<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,也有研究表明星形细胞瘤的部位对Ki-67表达水平没有显著影响<sup>[24]</sup>。同时,对Ki-67的表达水平,观察者之间差异显著,而数字化定量差异小,所以Ki-67表达水平应谨慎使用,在胶质瘤分级中不应过度解读<sup>[25]</sup>。

## 2 胶质瘤Ki-67的影像组学研究进展

**2.1 胶质瘤与影像组学** 影像组学是一个新兴的领域,它通过计算机将放射图像转化为高纬度的可量化数据<sup>[26]</sup>。影像组学是一个多步骤的过程,包括图像的采集和重建、图像的预处理、感兴趣区域(*regions of interest, ROI*)的勾画、ROI特征的提取和量化、ROI特征筛选以及使用机器学习建立预测模型<sup>[27]</sup>。图像处理是对获取的图像进行强度归一化、像素强度校准和偏移场校正等处理,以解决图像失真、设备差异等问题<sup>[28~30]</sup>。ROI的勾画可以通过手动、半自动或全自动方法实现<sup>[31~33]</sup>。ROI特征提取是指将图像的特征通过数字算法提取出来,并将其转化为数值,常见的特征包括形态特征、纹理特征和功能特征等。之后,构建数学模型,探索图像特征和研究问题之间的关联。常见的数学模型包括线性或逻辑回归以及通过机器学习和深度学习模型开发的更复杂的模型等<sup>[34,35]</sup>。最后,通过建立训练集和测试集交叉验证模型的有效程度,从而选出理想的模型。

研究表明,影像组学在鉴别高级别胶质瘤和低级别胶质瘤时有一定的价值。有研究对153例多参数MRI进行影像组学纹理特征分析,结果显示使用SVM分类器对高级别胶质瘤和低级别胶质瘤进行分类的准确率为96.8%,对Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级进行分类的准确率为98.1%<sup>[36]</sup>。在胶质瘤和其他肿瘤鉴别方面,有研究使用基于MRI放射组学的机器学习算法区分中枢神经系统淋巴瘤和非坏死性非典型胶质母细胞瘤,取得了比影像医生更高的诊断效能<sup>[37]</sup>。此外,影像组学在预测胶质瘤的分子亚型上也有一定的价值。有研究通过影像组学联合MRI T<sub>1</sub>像、T<sub>1</sub>像和T<sub>1</sub>增强像的影像特征预测胶质瘤IDH1基因突变,ROC曲线分析显示,联合T<sub>1</sub>像+C参数预测IDH1突变曲线下面积为0.984,联合T<sub>1</sub>像参数预测IDH1突变的曲线下面积为0.927<sup>[38]</sup>。

一项119例胶质母细胞瘤预后的影像组学分析显示,11个组学特征可用于预测无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)和总生存期(overall survival, OS)<sup>[39]</sup>。有研究通过放射基因组学分析高危组遗传特征,计算影像组学风险评分,并将其与其他

临床特征相结合来更准确地评估PFS<sup>[40]</sup>。抗血管生成治疗在复发性胶质母细胞瘤中起到关键作用,有研究通过影像组学方法分析贝伐单抗治疗与复发性胶质母细胞瘤PFS和OS的关系,从而将一种影像组学特征作为一种标记物来预测从贝伐单抗治疗中获益的病人<sup>[41]</sup>。

**2.2 影像组学预测胶质瘤Ki-67表达水平** 近年来,胶质瘤Ki-67表达水平的影像组学研究发展迅猛。越来越多的研究显示影像组学可以预测胶质瘤Ki-67的表达水平,从而提供一种无创的基于Ki-67的胶质瘤诊断、治疗的新思路。有研究发现,基于单序列Ki-67模型的曲线下面积可以达到0.745,复合序列模型的曲线下面积则可以达到0.963<sup>[42]</sup>。在特征筛选中,一些具有高度预测能力的特征逐渐被发现。一项基于139例胶质瘤的研究发现,从影像组学特征平均峰度中获得的模型,区分Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级胶质瘤的曲线下面积为0.947,具有极高的敏感性和特异性<sup>[43]</sup>。一项220例胶质瘤的单变量分析中,影像组学特征非微波和微波与肿瘤分级和Ki-67标记指数显著相关<sup>[42]</sup>。

瘤周水肿是恶性胶质瘤的主要特征之一,也是影响胶质瘤病人预后的重要因素,其原因可能与胶质瘤细胞浸润到瘤周区域有关<sup>[44,45]</sup>。有研究显示影像组学预测胶质瘤实质区域和瘤周20 mm内Ki-67表达水平的效能相似<sup>[46]</sup>。在胶质瘤预后方面,有研究显示Ki-67表达水平是低级别胶质瘤独立的预后影响因素,并且发现球不相称这一组学特征也是一个独立预后因素,为无创预测低级别胶质瘤预后提供了一种可能的方向<sup>[47]</sup>。

综上所述,Ki-67作为一种增殖标志物,在胶质瘤的诊断、预后评估中具有重要的作用,其影像组学研究为胶质瘤的诊断及治疗提供了新思路。

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