

· 论著 ·

KDEL R2 在胶质瘤中的表达及临床意义： 基于组织芯片技术分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨 KDEL R2 在脑胶质瘤中的表达及其与胶质瘤病人临床特征、病理特征和预后的关系。方法 选择组织芯片 HBraG180Su01 作为实验标本, 收集并整理完整的临床资料。免疫组化染色检查胶质瘤组织 KDEL R2 的表达, 分析 KDEL R2 的表达水平与胶质瘤病人临床特征、病理特征以及预后的关系。结果 最终纳入 165 例胶质瘤。免疫组化染色显示, KDEL R2 主要表达于胶质瘤细胞的细胞质。胶质瘤 KDEL R2 表达阳性率高达 98.18%; KDEL R2 表达水平与胶质瘤 WHO 分级、复发状态、PDL1 表达及病人年龄、生存状态呈显著相关($P<0.05$), 与胶质瘤 Ki-67、EGFR 表达及病人性别无明显关系($P>0.05$)。Cox 比例回归风险模型分析显示, KDEL R2 高表达是胶质瘤病人生存预后不良的独立危险因素($P<0.05$); 生存曲线分析显示, KDEL R2 高表达组总体生存期和无进展生存期较 KDEL R2 低表达组明显缩短($P<0.05$)。结论 胶质瘤 KDEL R2 呈高表达, 与胶质瘤 WHO 分级、复发显著相关, 并与胶质瘤病人的生存预后显著相关。这提示 KDEL R2 可作为胶质瘤靶向治疗的一个潜在靶点。

【关键词】 脑胶质瘤; KDEL R2; 组织芯片; 预后; 基因表达

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Expression of KDEL R2 in glioma tissues and its clinical significance: an analysis based on tissue microarray technology

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the expression of KDEL R2 in glioma tissues and its relationship with clinical and pathological features, and prognosis of glioma patients. **Methods** The HBraG180Su01 tissue microarray was selected as the experimental specimen, and their clinical data were collected. Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression of KDEL R2 in glioma tissues, and the relationships between KDEL R2 expression level and clinical and pathological features, and prognosis of glioma patients were analyzed. **Results** A total of 165 glioma cases were finally included. Immunohistochemical staining showed that KDEL R2 was mainly located in the cytoplasm of glioma cells. The positive rate of KDEL R2 expression in glioma tissues was as high as 98.18%. KDEL R2 expression level was significantly correlated with WHO grade, recurrence status, and PDL1 expression, patients' age, and survival status ($P<0.05$), but not significantly correlated with patients' gender, and expression levels of Ki-67 and EGFR ($P>0.05$). Cox proportional hazards regression risk model analysis showed that high expression of KDEL R2 was an independent risk factor for poor survival of glioma patients ($P<0.05$). Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis showed that the overall survival and progression-free survival of patients with high expression of KDEL R2 were significantly shorter than those with low expression of KDEL R2 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** KDEL R2 is highly expressed in gliomas, is significantly correlated with WHO grade, tumor recurrence, and patients' prognosis. Our results suggest that KDEL R2 may be a potential target for therapy of gliomas.

【Key words】 Glioma; KDEL R2; Tissue microarray technology; Prognosis; Gene expression

胶质瘤是中枢神经系统最常见的原发性恶性肿瘤, 具有高度侵袭性的特点^[1]。胶质瘤的发病机制尚不明确, 是个体基因突变和外界环境共同作用的结果。在保护神经系统功能的前提下, 安全切除胶质

瘤并根据组织病理学进一步辅助放疗和/或化疗是目前国际公认的有效治疗方法^[2]。既往, WHO 根据胶质瘤的病理特点将其分为 I ~ IV 级, 然而仅仅利用组织学信息来对胶质瘤进行分级是非常局限的。近年来, 分子生物学的发展提高了人们对胶质瘤发病机制的认识, 不仅在预测放化疗效果方面具有预后价值, 还可以指导手术治疗^[3]。赖氨酸-门冬氨酸-谷氨酸-亮氨酸受体 2 (Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu receptor 2, KDEL R2) 是内质网驻留蛋白上一个含有 KDEL 羧基末端序列的受体, 介导内质网蛋白在内质网和高尔基体之间的转运, 参与细胞功能的调节^[4]。实验证实

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KDEL2可以促进肿瘤细胞生存、增殖、迁移、细胞骨架重排、蛋白质分泌等^[5],但KDEL2在胶质瘤中的作用机制尚不完全清楚。研究发现KDEL2可以促进胶质母细胞瘤细胞增殖,对低级别胶质瘤具有促进肿瘤进展的作用^[6,7]。为了探讨KDEL2在胶质瘤中的作用机制及其对胶质瘤病人预后的影响,我们前期通过外部数据库研究KDEL2的表达及其与预后的关系,发现KDEL2在高级别胶质瘤中的表达水平更高^[8]。但KDEL2的表达水平与胶质瘤预后的相关性是临床关注的重点。本研究使用胶质瘤组织芯片分析KDEL2在胶质瘤中的表达水平及其与病人预后的关系,为胶质瘤的治疗提供新思路。

1 资料与方法

1.1 标本来源 本课题使用上海芯超公司提供的组织芯片(HBraG180Su01),共180个胶质瘤组织标本,均拥有完整临床资料和随访资料(年龄、性别、病理类型、WHO分级、肿瘤大小、复发时间、死亡日期、免疫组化等),术前未行放射治疗和化学治疗等辅助治疗。在免疫组化实验过程中,部分位点组织脱靶,最终纳入165例,其中男性103例,女性62例;年龄<41岁80例,≥41岁85例;WHO分级I级24例,II级71例,III级48例,IV级22例;末次随访,死亡53例,生存112例;复发89例,无复发76例;Ki-67阴性87例,阳性78例;EGFR阴性104例,阳性61例;PDL1阴性118例,阳性47例。KDEL2抗体、免疫组织化学试剂盒和DAB显色试剂盒购自南京生工生物技术有限公司,苏木精购自美国Sigma公司。

1.2 检测方法 使用S-P染色法。依次经烘片、脱蜡、水化、抗原修复、KDEL2一抗(1:500;南京生工生物技术有限公司)4℃孵育过夜,室温下复温45 min。使用PBS缓冲液冲洗3次,滴加二抗,37℃孵育20 min。用PBS缓冲液洗涤组织芯片3次,每次5 min。在显微镜下观察DAB显色情况,自来水冲洗终止显色,苏木素复染,脱水、透明后用中性树脂进行封片,显微镜观察。免疫组化结果评分=染色强度积分×染色阳性细胞百分比。染色强度评分:不着色为阴性,记0分;浅黄色为弱阳性,记1分;棕色为中等阳性,记2分;深棕色或褐棕色为强阳性,记3分。细胞阳性表达数积分:阳性细胞表达数为0%,记0分;0%~25%,记1分;26%~50%,记2分;51%~75%,记3分;76%~100%,记4分。免疫组化结果评分(IRS评分)=染色强度评分×细胞阳性表达数积分(总分为0~12分);将表达强度分为4个等级:1级为0~2分,2

级为3~5分,3级为6~8分,4级为>8分,其中1~2级为低表达,3~4级为高表达^[9]。

1.3 随访 165例随访截止时间为2017年7月,随访时间71~113个月。随访资料主要包括姓名、性别、年龄、病理分级、生存情况、复发情况、生存时间、复发时间、死亡日期等临床信息和实验室免疫组化结果,统计总体生存期(overall survival, OS)和无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS 23.0软件进行分析;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;采用Kaplan-Meier法和Log-Rank检验进行生存分析;采用多因素Cox比例回归风险模型分析生存预后的影响因素; $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胶质瘤组织KDEL2的表达 免疫组化结果显示,KDEL2在胶质瘤组织中普遍表达,主要定位于胶质瘤细胞质和细胞膜(图1);表达水平1级44例(26.7%),2级57例(34.5%),3级53例(32.1%),4级11例(6.7%);高表达率为61.8%,低表达率为38.2%,以2~3级为主。

2.2 KDEL2表达水平与临床特征的相关性 胶质瘤

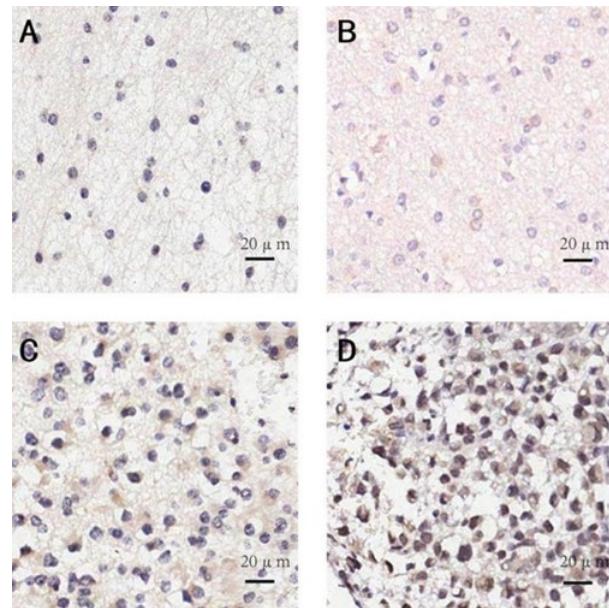


图1 免疫组化染色检测胶质瘤组织KDEL2的表达(S-P法, $\times 200$)

A: KDEL2阴性表达;B: KDEL2轻度阳性表达;C: KDEL2中度阳性表达;D: KDEL2高度阳性表达

Figure 1 Detection of KDEL2 expression in glioma tissues by SP immunohistochemical staining ($\times 200$)

A: Negative expression of KDEL2. B: Mild positive expression of KDEL2. C: Moderate positive expression of KDEL2. D: Highly positive expression of KDEL2.

KDEL2 表达水平与病人年龄、生存状态、复发状态、病理分级和 PDL1 表达水平显著相关($P<0.05$)，与性别、Ki-67 和 EGFR 表达无显著相关性($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

2.3 KDEL2 表达水平与胶质瘤预后的关系 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析结果显示，根据 KDEL2 表达水平分为高、低表达组，高表达组病人 OS、PFS 较低表达组明显缩短($P<0.05$ ；图 2、3)。根据 KDEL2

的表达水平分为 1~4 级 4 个表达组，KDEL2 的表达水平越高，病人 OS、PFS 越短($P<0.05$ ；图 2、3)。

2.4 胶质瘤病人预后的危险因素 多因素 Cox 回归分析显示，年龄 ≥ 41 岁、WHO 分级 III~IV 级、KDEL2 高表达是胶质瘤病人 OS 不良的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)，而性别、Ki-67 表达水平、EGFR 表达水平、PDL1 表达水平与胶质瘤病人 OS 无明显关系($P>0.05$)。年龄 ≥ 41 岁、WHO 分级 III~IV 级、EGFR

表 1 胶质瘤组织 KDEL2 的表达水平与病人临床特征的关系(例)

Table 1 The relationship between the expression level of KDEL2 in glioma tissues and the patient's clinical characteristics

临床特征	KDEL2 表达		总计	统计值	P 值
	低表达组	高表达组			
性别	男	59(57.28%)	44(42.184%)	103	$\chi^2=2.390$
	女	43(69.35%)	19(30.65%)	62	
年龄	<41 岁	58(72.50%)	22(27.50%)	80	$\chi^2=7.507$
	≥ 41 岁	44(51.76%)	41(48.24%)	85	
生存状态	生存	81(72.32%)	31(27.68%)	112	$\chi^2=16.297$
	死亡	21(39.62%)	32(60.38%)	53	
复发状态	未复发	59(77.63%)	17(22.37%)	76	$\chi^2=14.927$
	复发	43(48.31%)	46(51.69%)	89	
生存期	≤ 84 个月	37(45.68%)	44(54.32%)	81	$\chi^2=17.558$
	>84 个月	65(77.38%)	19(22.62%)	84	
病理分级	低级别	68(71.58%)	27(28.42%)	95	$\chi^2=9.039$
	高级别	34(48.57%)	36(51.43%)	70	
WHO 分级	I 级	20(83.33%)	4(16.67%)	24	
	II 级	48(67.61%)	23(32.39%)	71	$\chi^2=12.944$
	III 级	26(54.17%)	22(45.83%)	48	
	IV 级	8(36.36%)	14(63.64%)	22	
Ki-67 表达	阴性	59(67.82%)	28(32.18%)	87	$\chi^2=2.805$
	阳性	43(55.13%)	35(44.87%)	78	
EGFR 表达	阴性	64(61.54%)	40(38.46%)	104	$\chi^2=0.009$
	阳性	38(62.30%)	23(37.70%)	61	
PDL1 表达	阴性	67(56.78%)	51(43.22%)	118	$\chi^2=4.456$
	阳性	35(74.47%)	12(25.53%)	47	

表 2 多因素 Cox 比例回归风险模型分析胶质瘤生存预后的影响因素

Table 2 Multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis of risk factors for survival prognosis of glioma patients

危险因素	总体生存期			无进展生存期		
	风险比	95%置信区间	P 值	风险比	95%置信区间	P 值
Ki-67 高表达	0.66	0.34~1.27	0.215	0.75	0.43~1.14	0.154
PDL1 高表达	0.97	0.50~1.88	0.923	0.95	0.57~1.56	0.825
年龄 ≥ 41 岁	1.03	1.01~1.06	0.002	1.03	1.02~1.05	<0.001
EGFR 高表达	1.52	0.82~2.81	0.179	1.93	1.21~3.07	0.006
KDEL2 高表达	2.45	1.30~4.61	0.006	2.34	1.48~3.69	<0.001
WHO 分级高	6.16	4.07~9.34	<0.001	4.78	3.46~6.60	<0.001

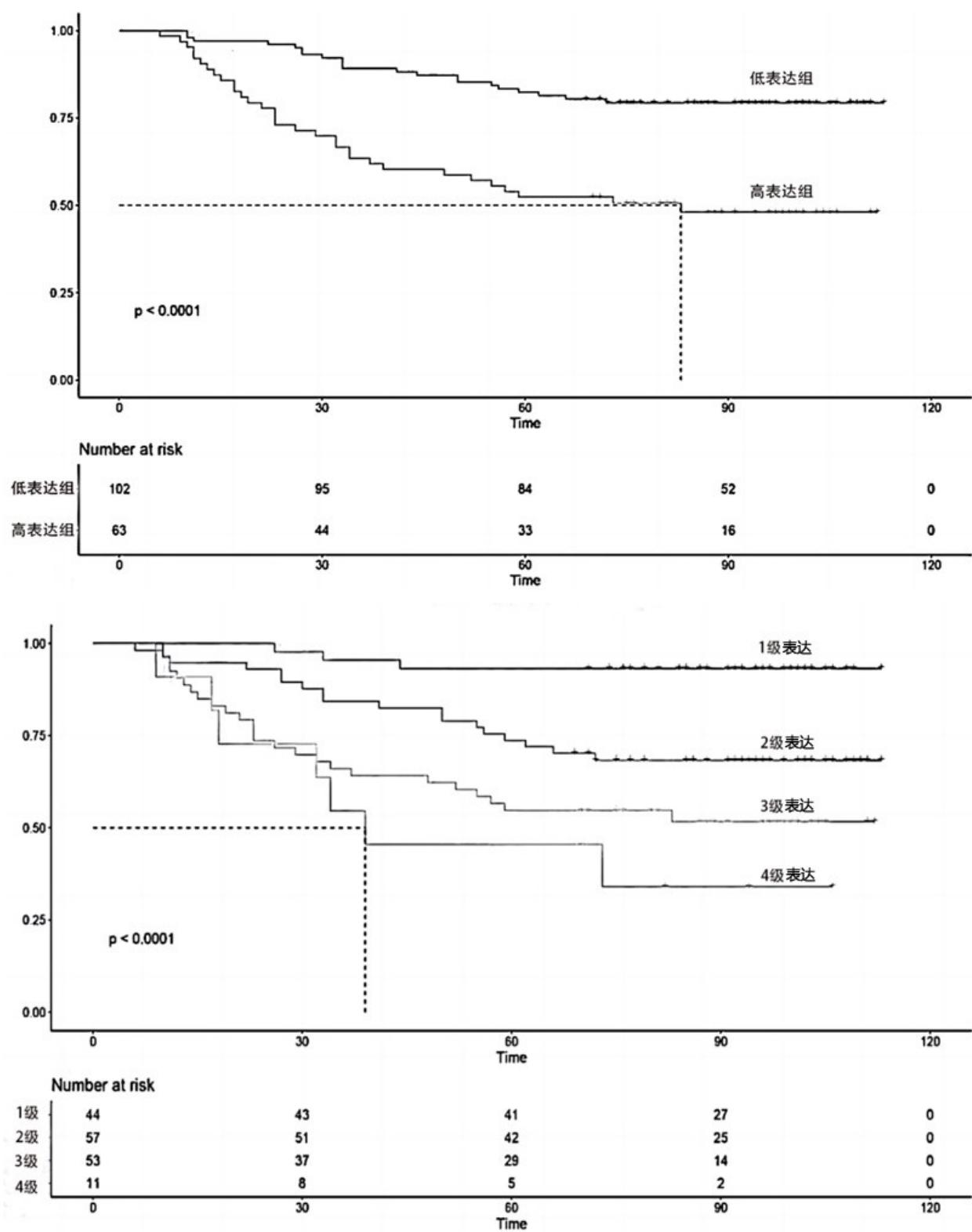


图2 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析胶质瘤KDELR2表达水平与病人总体生存期的关系

无论是将KDELR2表达水平分为两个水平,还是分为4个水平,Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析结果都显示胶质瘤KDELR2表达水平越高,病人总体生存期就越短

Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis of the relationship between KDELR2 expression level in glioma tissues and patients' overall survival

Regardless of dividing KDELR2 expression level into two levels or four levels, the Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis results show that the higher the KDELR2 expression level in glioma tissues, the shorter the patients' overall survival.

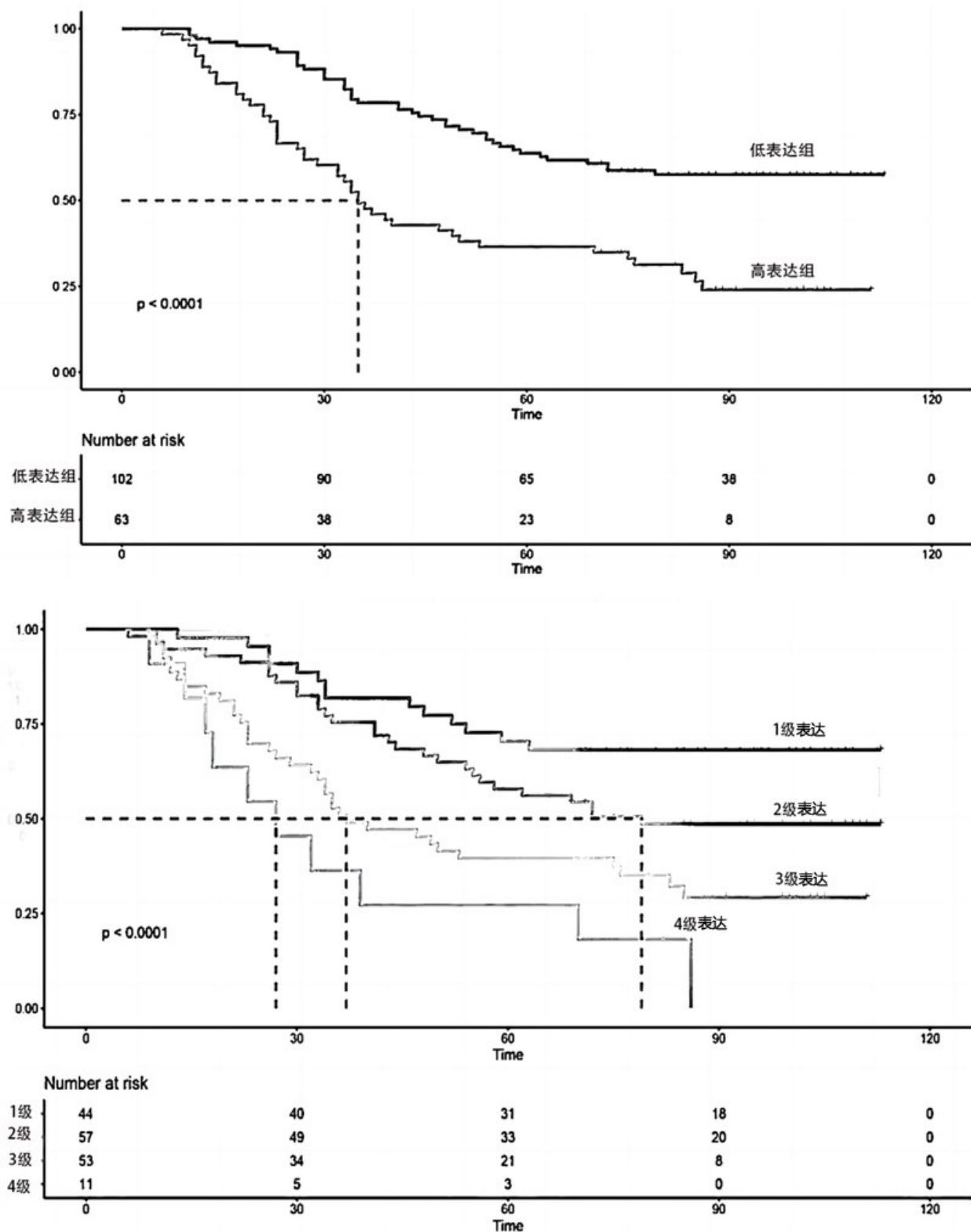


图3 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析胶质瘤KDEL2表达水平与病人无进展生存期的关系

无论是将KDEL2表达水平分为两个水平,还是分为4个水平,Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析结果都显示胶质瘤KDEL2表达水平越高,病人总体生存期就越短

Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis of the relationship between glioma KDELR2 expression level and patients' progression-free survival

Regardless of dividing KDELR2 expression level into two levels or four levels, the Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis results show that the higher the KDELR2 expression level in glioma, the shorter the patients' progression-free survival.

高表达、KDEL R2高表达是胶质瘤病人PFS不良的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)，而性别、Ki-67表达水平、PDL1表达水平与胶质瘤病人PFS的无明显关系($P>0.05$)。见表2。

3 讨 论

KDEL R是一个7次跨膜结构域的蛋白,其表达基因位于染色体7p22.1上,在拓扑结构和跨膜螺旋上类似于G-蛋白偶联受体^[10]。哺乳动物KDELRs家族由三个亚型组成:KDEL R1、KDEL R2、KDEL R3,分别由ERD2.1、ERD2.2和ERD2.3三个基因编码。它们主要负责将伴侣蛋白从高尔基体转移到内质网,调节高尔基体和内质网的稳定^[11]。KDEL R在维持细胞内蛋白早期分泌通路的完整性方面发挥着重要作用。当内质网保留序列逃逸到高尔基体时,受体识别经典羟基端Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu(KDEL)氨基酸信号序列,并将这些蛋白靶向转运到COPI包被的囊泡中,逆行转运回内质网,然后,空的受体通过小泡从内质网循环回到高尔基体完成蛋白质的转运^[12]。本研究运用组织芯片检测KDEL R2在胶质瘤组织中的表达情况,发现KDEL R2的染色区域基本在细胞浆和细胞膜中,细胞核无明显染色。这说明KDEL R2主要在细胞质中发挥作用,这种表达分布与KDEL R2在内质网与高尔基体之间转运表现是一致的。

胶质瘤细胞无限制分裂,使其处于缺氧、低糖、氧化应激状态,肿瘤细胞不受控制的分裂,使细胞内环境变成一个相对偏酸的环境。在胶质瘤细胞核心处的平均PH值约为6.8,而正常的脑组织的平均PH值约为7.1。酸性微环境影响肿瘤细胞的干性表达,增强其侵袭、迁移能力。KDEL R2与配体的结合取决于所处环境的PH值水平,在酸性条件下结合底物、在碱性条件下释放底物,从而完成蛋白质的转运。酸性肿瘤微环境可以通过不同的机制促进胶质瘤细胞的干性表达、增强其侵袭和迁移能力等,这种特性使得KDEL R2在胶质瘤的酸性环境中表达升高^[10,13]。本实验结果显示,KDEL R2在胶质瘤组织中普遍表达,高表达率为61.8%,低表达率为38.2%,不同胶质瘤组织的KDEL R2的表达水平存在明显差异,高级别胶质瘤组KDEL R2的表达水平明显高于低级别组织。这提示胶质瘤酸性环境可以促进KDEL R2的活性,使其在胶质瘤细胞中过度表达。

此外,我们进一步研究KDEL R2表达与病人预后的关系,结果显示KDEL R2高表达组病人的生存时间明显低于低表达组;KDEL R2高表达病人死亡

风险是低表达组的2.45倍。

目前,关于KDEL R2的研究大多为细胞、动物水平的实验,前期的研究未对KDEL R2表达水平与脑胶质瘤肿瘤分级以及临床病理特征的相关性进行探讨。本研究结合详细的临床数据,并分析其与临床病理特征及预后的关系,这是对前期实验的有力补充和验证。本文结果提示KDEL R2可作为胶质瘤预后的一个分子标志物,有望成为胶质瘤靶向治疗的一个潜在靶点。

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