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多耐药基因 1 及多药耐药相关蛋白 1 在雷帕霉素靶蛋白相关性难治性癫痫病变中的表达与细胞分布

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨多耐药基因1(multidrug resistance gene 1, MDR1)及多药耐药相关蛋白1(multidrug resistance associated protein 1, MRP1)在雷帕霉素靶蛋白相关性难治性癫痫病变中的表达与细胞分布特征及在耐药过程中发挥的作用。方法: 选取39例雷帕霉素靶蛋白相关性难治性癫痫病变病例, 包括9例局灶性脑皮质发育不良(focal cortical dysplasia, FCD)IIB型, 15例结节性硬化症(tuberous sclerosis complex, TSC)及15例节细胞胶质瘤(ganglioglioma, GG), 按病变类型分组, 将10例正常脑组织作为对照组, 选用MDR1及MRP1两种免疫组织化学试剂, 采用MaxVision法染色, 观察在各组2种蛋白的表达与细胞分布特点。结果: MDR1及MRP1两种耐药蛋白在各疾病组相对于对照组均表达上调, 并显示不同的细胞分布。MDR1主要表达于病灶区域内血管内皮细胞; MRP1主要表达于病灶区域内异常神经元, 气球样细胞及巨细胞表达强弱不一。此外, 2种蛋白在胶质细胞中均有中等或以上程度的表达, 且MRP1更显著表达于血管周胶质细胞, 表达强度及范围与病变中增生胶质细胞的数量相关。结论: MDR1及MRP1在雷帕霉素靶蛋白相关性难治性癫痫病变(FCD IIB, TSC及GG)中协同表达, 可能在耐药机制中发挥作用, 形态异常的神经元、过度增生的胶质细胞以及被破坏的血管内皮与癫痫耐药密切相关。

[关键词] 多耐药基因1; 多药耐药相关蛋白1; 雷帕霉素靶蛋白; 耐药; 癫痫

Expression and cell distribution of multidrug resistance gene 1 and multidrug resistance associated protein 1 in intractable epilepsy associated with rapamycin target protein lesion

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the expression of multidrug resistance gene 1 (MDR1) and multidrug resistance associated protein 1 (MRP1) in the refractory epilepsy related to rapamycin-related target protein and the role of two proteins in the process of drug resistance. **Methods:** Thirty-nine cases of intractable epilepsy with rapamycin target protein were selected, including 9 cases of focal cerebral cortex dysplasia (FCD) type IIB, 15 cases of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) and 15 cases of ganglioglioma (GG). We grouped via the lesions type. Ten cases of normal brain tissue were used as the control group. We choose MDR1 and MRP1, which are 2 kinds of immunohistochemical antibodies. We use the MaxVision method to stain, to observe the expression of these 2 antibodies in different groups. **Results:** The two resistant proteins of MDR1 and MRP1 were all upregulated in the disease group compared with the control group, but the distribution of the cells was different. MDR1 is mainly expressed in the vascular endothelial cells in the focus area. MRP1 is mainly expressed in abnormal neurons in the lesion area, and the expression of balloon like cells and giant cells is different. In addition, 2 kinds of proteins were moderately or more expressed in glial cells, and MRP1 was more clearly expressed in glial cells around vessels. The intensity and extent of expression correlated with the number of glial cells in the lesions. **Conclusion:** MDR1 and MRP1 are coexpressed in rapamycin related intractable epilepsy (FCD IIB, TSC and GG), and may have roles in the mechanism of drug resistance. Abnormal morphologic neurons, hyperplastic glial cells and damaged vascular endothelium are closely related to the drug resistance of epilepsy.

Keywords multidrug resistance related 1; multidrug resistance related protein 1; rapamycin target protein; drug resistance; epilepsy

难治性癫痫是神经系统的常见疾病, 其发病机制及耐药机制非常复杂, 目前仍不十分明确, 由于其临床耐药表现与肿瘤耐药的相似性, 使得大量学者借鉴肿瘤耐药领域中的药物转运蛋白理论对其进行研究, 多耐药基因1(multidrug resistance gene, MDR1)及多药耐药相关蛋白1(multidrug resistance-associated protein 1, MRP1)是近年来研究较多的两种多药耐药蛋白^[1-2]。众多研究^[3-4]涵盖了多种致病病变, 如局灶性皮质发育不良(focal cortical dysplasia, FCD)、海马硬化、结节性硬化症(tuberous sclerosis complex, TSC)、神经节细胞胶质瘤(ganglioglioma, GG)等, 但多是独立病变研究, 多组病变比较研究较少。本研究选取与哺乳动物雷帕霉素(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)靶蛋白信号通路异常有明确相关性^[5], 病理组织形态学上亦有一定相似性被认为可能是一个谱系中的三种病变, 即FCD IIB, TSC及GG, 旨在通过观察这一谱系中的疾病耐药基因的表达及细胞分布特征, 探讨其耐药规律。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料

选取39例2008至2015年间北京市海淀医院功能神经科难治性癫痫的致病灶切除术脑标本,

作为病例组, 回顾复习病理切片, 诊断依据为《2011年国际抗癫痫联盟制定的FCD的诊断标准》、《2012年国际TSC共识会议制定的临床诊断标准》及《WHO神经系统肿瘤病理学》。其中FCD IIB型9例(男6例, 女3例, 年龄3~22岁), TSC 15例(男12例, 女3例, 年龄2~44岁), GG 15例(男9例, 女6例, 年龄4~30岁), 按照病变的类型分组; 对照组来自2015年北京大学医学部病理系10例尸检患者脑标本, 患者均无脑部疾病病史。

1.2 标本处理

将手术切除脑组织标本, 垂直脑表间隔5 mm切开, 观察脑组织切面, 于异常处取材, 行石蜡包埋及后续处理, 连续切片, 厚度4 μm。

1.3 免疫组织化学染色及结果评估

应用MaxVison二步法对每例病例病灶切片进行MDR1及MRP1免疫组织化学染色(抗体购自北京中杉金桥生物技术公司), 一抗稀释浓度(1:100), 需进行抗原热修复。分别观察两种蛋白在各病变组病灶部位的表达及细胞分布特点, 免疫组织化学结果以着色强度为指标进行判定, 未着色为阴性(-); 黄色为轻度阳性(+); 棕黄色为中度阳性(++); 棕褐色为重度阳性(+++)。

2 结果

2.1 MDR1 表达情况

MDR1主要表达于血管内皮细胞及胶质细胞(表1, 图1~3)。对照组中血管内皮细胞及胶质细胞均为轻度表达。与对照组相比, FCD IIB组、TSC组及GG组血管内皮表达强度均显示表达增强(图1C, 2C, 3C), 其中9例FCD IIB病例7例强阳性, 2例中等阳性; 15例TSC病变10例强阳

性, 5例中等阳性; 15例GG病变14例强阳性, 1例中等阳性。MDR1血管内皮表达随着病变严重程度增加而增强。GG组明显强于FCD IIB组及TSC组, TSC组强于FCD IIB组。MDR1在GG组病例胶质细胞中表达最强(图3A), 呈弥漫中度阳性, 表达范围明显多于FCD IIB组及TSC组。MDR1在各组病变的神经元成分中均未见表达, 气球样细胞及巨细胞中亦阴性(图1A, 1C, 2A, 2C, 3A)。

表1 MDR1在各组病变中的表达情况

Table 1 MDR1 expression in each group of lesions

组别	n	神经元	胶质细胞	血管内皮
对照组	10	-	+(10)	+(10)
FCD IIB	9	-	+++ (3), ++ (6)	+++ (7), ++ (2), + (1)
TSC	15	-	++ (14), + (1)	+++ (10), ++ (5)
GG	15	-	+++ (7), ++ (5), + (3)	+++ (14), ++ (1), + (3)

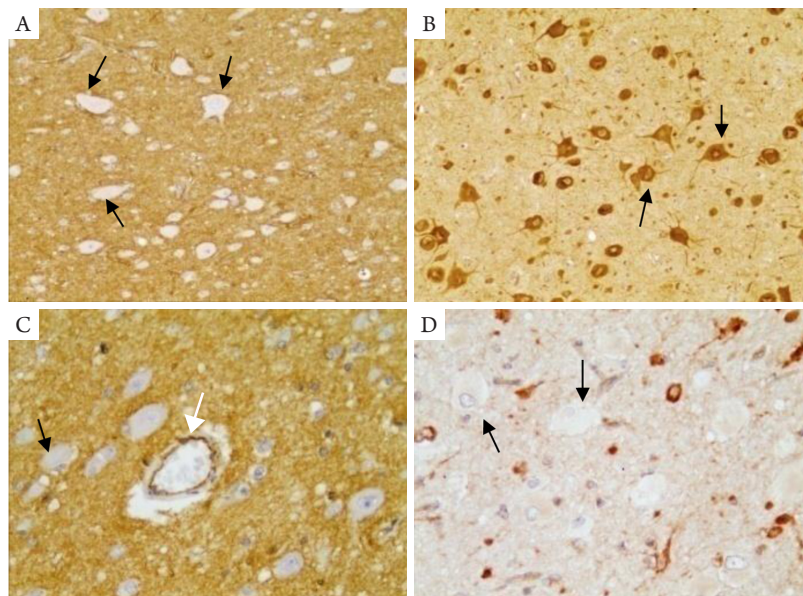


图1 FCD IIB组中表达情况

Figure 1 Expression in group FCD IIB

(A)形态异常神经元MDR1表达阴性(箭头所示), 基质中等阳性(MaxVision, $\times 200$); (B)显示形态异常神经元MRP1表达重度阳性(箭头所示), 异常神经元聚集区周围基质轻度阳性(MaxVision, $\times 200$); (C)气球样细胞MDR1表达阴性(黑色箭头所示), 血管内皮细胞中-重度阳性(白色箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (D)气球样细胞MRP1表达阴性(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 200$), 气球样细胞聚集区周围基质染色明显弱于异常神经元区域(B)。

(A) MDR1 staining was negative in abnormal neurons (arrows), moderate positive expression in the stroma (MaxVision, $\times 200$); (B) MRP1 shows the expression of abnormal neurons (arrows), the surrounding matrix in areas of abnormal neurons showed slight positive (MaxVision, $\times 200$); (C) MDR1 staining showed negative expression of balloon cells (black arrows), endothelial cells moderate-strong positive expression (white arrows; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (D) MRP1 staining showed negative expression of balloon cells (arrows, MaxVision; $\times 200$), MRP1 staining in areas surrounding matrix balloon cells staining was weaker than abnormal neurons in the region (B).

2.2 MRP1 表达情况

MRP1主要表达于神经元及基质中胶质细胞,部分表达于血管内皮细胞(表2,图1~3)。与对照组相比,疾病组中神经元表达强度增加,尤以形态异常神经元表达显著,呈中-重度阳性(图1B,2B)。疾病组各组别间比较,神经元MRP1着色强度未见随着病变程度增加而增强。同一病例中与形态异常神经元相比气球样细胞/巨细胞MRP1表达数量及强度不等,FCD IIB组中气球样细胞表达明显弱于形态异常神经元(图1D),TSC组中巨细胞表达略

弱于形态异常神经元(图2D)。MRP1在异常神经元胞体及突起的表达使病变区域内基质与病变旁组织中表达有较明显的区别,病变区明显强于周边区域,形态异常神经元聚集区明显强于气球样细胞/巨细胞区域。MRP1在各病变组中胶质细胞中显示中-重度阳性表达,呈散在胶质细胞、血管周胶质细胞及成片胶质细胞阳性,以GG组表达最为显著(图3B,3C,3D),强度及范围明显强于FCD IIB组及TSC组。在各组病变中血管内皮细胞的着色均显示强于对照组。

表2 MRP1在各组病变中的表达情况

Table 2 MRP1 expression in each group of lesions

组别	n	神经元		胶质细胞	血管内皮
		形态异常神经元	气球样细胞/巨细胞		
对照组	10			-(10)	+(10)
FCD IIB组	9	+++ (7), ++ (2)	++ (7), + (2)	+++ (1), ++ (2), -(5)	+++ (7), ++ (2)
TSC组	15	+++ (8), ++ (5), + (2)	+++ (4), ++ (4), + (7)	+(3), -(12)	+++ (9), ++ (3), + (3)
GG组	15	+++ (10), ++ (5)		+++ (4), ++ (11)	+++ (15)

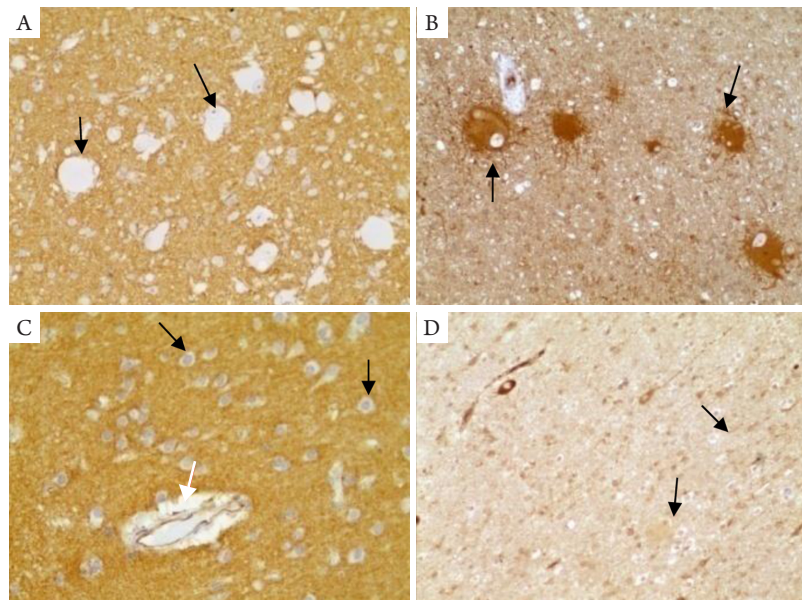


图2 TSC组中表达情况

Figure 2 Expression in the TSC group

(A) MDR1在形态异常神经元表达阴性(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (B) MRP1在形态异常神经元重度阳性(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (C)巨细胞MDR1阴性(黑色箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 100$),血管内皮细胞中度阳性(白色箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (D) MRP1在巨细胞中显示强弱不等(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 100$),可见部分阴性,部分呈轻度阳性表达。
(A) MDR1 staining was negative in abnormal neurons (arrows; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (B) MRP1 staining in abnormal neurons strongly positive expression (arrows; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (C) MDR1 was negative expression in giant cell (black arrows; MaxVision, $\times 100$), in vascular endothelial cells express moderate positive (white arrows; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (D) MRP1 staining showed that the expression of different strength in the giant cell (arrows; MaxVision, $\times 100$), part of the negative, part of a mild positive expression.

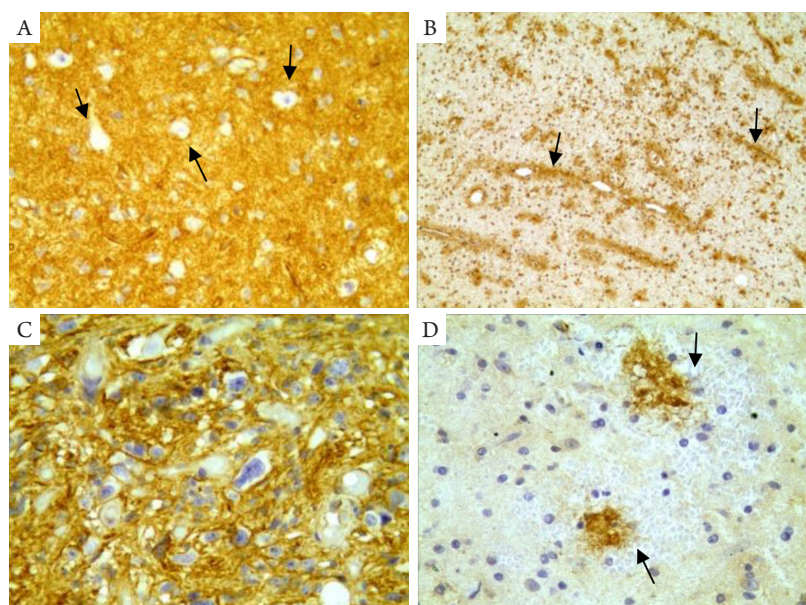


图3 GG组中表达情况

Figure 3 Expression in the GG group

(A) MDR1显示异常神经元阴性(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (B) MRP1在血管内皮细胞与血管周胶质细胞显示中-重度阳性(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 100$)及散在胶质细胞中度阳性; (C) MRP1表达在肿瘤性胶质细胞聚集区的胶质细胞膜及血管内皮细胞呈重度阳性(MaxVision, $\times 400$); (D)单个胶质胶质细胞周围簇状重度阳性(箭头所示; MaxVision, $\times 400$)。

(A) MDR1 staining was negative in abnormal neurons (arrows; MaxVision, $\times 200$); (B) MRP1 staining in vascular endothelial cells and perivascular stroma showed strong positive expression (arrows; MaxVision, $\times 100$) and in glial cells showed moderate positive expression; (C) MRP1 expression is strongly positive in glial cell membrane and vascular endothelial cells (MaxVision, $\times 400$) in the area of tumor glial cell aggregation; (D) MRP1 immunohistochemical staining showed that the model for clusters of positive signals around single glial cells (arrows; MaxVision, $\times 400$).

3 讨论

抗癫痫药物(anti-epileptic drugs, AEDs)想要发挥作用必须要透过血脑屏障(brain-blood barrier, BBB)到达脑组织, 而难治性癫痫之所以耐药, 主要机制是由于BBB上的多种多药转运体, 如MDR1及MRP1等过度表达或者活性增强, 阻止AEDs穿过BBB, 从而使药物的有效浓度降低, 减低药效而产生耐药^[1,6-7]。这是造成难治性癫痫不同发病机制及不同类型病变中, 耐药的临床表现都很相似的原因。在本研究中, MDR1及MRP1在雷帕霉素靶蛋白病中同样显示各组病变的病灶区域内血管内皮细胞阳性表达信号均增强, 这些现象与以前的报道^[8-12]结果一致。表明雷帕霉素靶蛋白病相关性难治性癫痫病变患者中BBB上的MDR1及MRP1两种蛋白表达上调在耐药过程中发挥作用。

本组病例中, MDR1表达部位在血管内皮细胞, 而MRP1除血管内皮表达外, 在血管周围的胶质细胞也显著表达。这种表达方式在GG组中尤其

显著。产生这种现象的原因主要是与BBB的生理构成相关, BBB主要是由脑微血管内皮细胞、星形细胞、周细胞、神经元和小神经胶质细胞等多种细胞共同构成。癫痫发作时可能引起血管内皮屏障功能的暂时性破坏, 星形细胞终足则构成“第二屏障”维持BBB功能。耐药蛋白的表达分布除在血管内皮细胞表达之外, 血管周围星形胶质细胞及小胶质细胞表达增强说明BBB破坏后反应性胶质细胞同样参与了耐药过程。

根据本组病例中耐药蛋白的细胞分布特点, 发现耐药蛋白表达不仅依赖于BBB, 同时也依赖于神经实质。MRP1在各病变组中神经元表达均为阳性, 尤其以形态异常神经元表达显著。形态异常神经元胞体及背景中杂乱分布的轴索强阳性表达使形态异常神经元周围的基质较其他病变周围区域染色增强。而MDR1在本组病例神经元中表达均显示阴性, 这一点与以往文献[13]报道不符, 目前没有找到合理的解释。另外, 气球样细胞及巨细胞在两种耐药蛋白的表达上显示强弱不一,

这可能与其组织来源相关。关于这些细胞到底是神经元还是胶质细胞一直存在争议, 但以往的研究^[12-13]表明部分气球细胞可能起源于神经元并具有与发育不良神经元相似的多药耐药表型。本组病例中部分气球样细胞或巨细胞明确表达MRP1, 表明气球细胞或巨细胞对AEDs低反应。当然, 气球样细胞及巨细胞如何在癫痫耐药中发挥作用需要更多关于细胞功能及其对这些病变致病性的研究证实。

另外, MDR1及MRP1在本文病例胶质细胞中表达显著, 且3组病变表达分布方式不同, FCD IIB组及TSC组胶质细胞胞体中等程度阳性, 散在分布; GG组中则显示片状弥漫中-重度阳性或单个胶质细胞周围小簇状中度阳性, 染色强度及范围GG组明显强于其他两组, 显示GG组病变中胶质细胞在耐药蛋白的表达方面更加突出。MRP1表达情况与文献报道相符^[14]。

综上, 本研究中数据显示MDR1与MRP1在雷帕霉素靶蛋白相关性难治性癫痫病变中均表现为表达上调, MDR1主要在血管内皮细胞及散在反应性胶质细胞表达, MRP1在形态异常神经元、部分气球样细胞或巨细胞及毛细血管周胶质细胞、肿瘤性胶质细胞中表达, 这些现象说明被破坏的BBB、形态异常的神经元、过度增生的胶质细胞可能与癫痫耐药密切相关。

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