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## 鼻咽睾丸核蛋白癌1例并文献回顾

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**[摘要]** 对1例鼻咽睾丸核蛋白(nuclear protein of the testis, NUT)癌的临床及病理特征进行回顾性分析, 并结合文献复习。NUT癌镜下见条索状或巢片状生长的肿瘤细胞, 其间见纤维黏液样间质, 肿瘤细胞质呈淡嗜伊红色, 细胞核增大, 核形不规则, 核染色质粗, 部分细胞可见核仁, 偶见核分裂象。免疫组织化学: NUT阳性, AE1/AE3, Syn, CgA, CD56有不同程度的表达, S-100, P63, 前列腺特异抗原(prostate-specific antigen, PSA), 前列腺特异抗原密度(prostate-specific antigen density, PSAD)均阴性。NUT癌是高度侵袭性肿瘤, 病理学特征、免疫组织化学检查结果、NUT抗体是其重要的诊断依据。

**[关键词]** 睾丸核蛋白; 癌; 鼻腔; 免疫组织化学

## Nuclear protein of the testis carcinoma of the nasal cavity: A case report and review of literature

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**Abstract** The clinical and pathological features of a case of nuclear protein of the testis (NUT) were analyzed and discussed in the literature. NUT carcinoma showed chord-like or nest-like tumor cells with fibromyxoid stroma between them. The cytoplasm of tumor cells was light eosinophilic, with enlarged nuclei, irregular nuclear shape, rough nuclear chromatin and some cells with nucleoli and occasional mitotic figures. Immunohistochemistry showed that NUT positive, AE1/AE3, SYN, CgA, CD56 had different degrees of expression, and S-100, P63, prostate-specific antigen (PSA), prostate specific antigen density (PSAD) were negative. NUT is a highly invasive tumor. Pathological features, immunohistochemistry and NUT antibodies are important diagnostic criteria.

**Keywords** nuclear protein of the testis; carcinoma; nasal cavity; immunohistochemistry

睾丸核蛋白(nuclear protein of the testis, NUT)癌是一种少见的具有高侵袭性恶性实体肿瘤, 累及身体的中线结构, 如头颈部、纵膈等, 任何年

龄段均可发生。本文报道1例鼻腔NUT癌, 并复习相关文献, 总结并探讨其临床和病理特征、鉴别诊断及治疗与预后, 以加深对该肿瘤的认识。

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## 1 临床资料

患者男, 46岁, 既往体健。因“鼻腔恶性肿瘤术后4个月余”于2017年12月14日于广州中医药大学第一附属医院就诊。患者半年前因“反复涕血”就诊于香港大学深圳医院, 2017年6月8日查鼻咽镜示左侧下鼻道新生物, 病理见条索状或巢片状生长的肿瘤细胞, 其间见纤维黏液样间质, 肿瘤细胞质呈淡嗜伊红色, 细胞核增大, 核形不规则, 核染色质粗, 部分细胞可见核仁, 偶见核分裂象, 镜下观见图1。建议做免疫组织化学(6项)及特殊染色(2项)协助诊断。6月21日免疫组织化学: AE1/AE3(弱+), SYN(部分细胞+), CgA(少量细胞+), CD56(少量细胞+), S-100(-), P63(-)。特殊染色: 前列腺特异抗原

(prostate-specific antigen, PSA)(-), 前列腺特异抗原密度(prostate specific antigen density, PSAD)(-), 符合低分化癌, 倾向鼻窦/鼻腔神经内分泌癌。6月29日补充免疫组织化学: NUT(+), 结合免疫组织化学结果, 符合NUT癌。2017年7月31日行左鼻道肿物切除术, 并于2017年9月28日行同期放疗(放疗35次, 7次单药顺铂化疗, 具体不详)。12月1日复查PET/CT结果提示肺、肝、骨、淋巴结多发转移, 提示病情进展。2017年12月23日在广州中医药大学第一附属医院行化疗(吉西他滨1.6 g vd d1, d8; 卡铂500 mg vd d1), 2018年1月5日再行吉西他滨单药化疗1.6g vd d1, d8化疗1个疗程。

随访情况: 因肿瘤进展, 患者于术后6个月死亡。

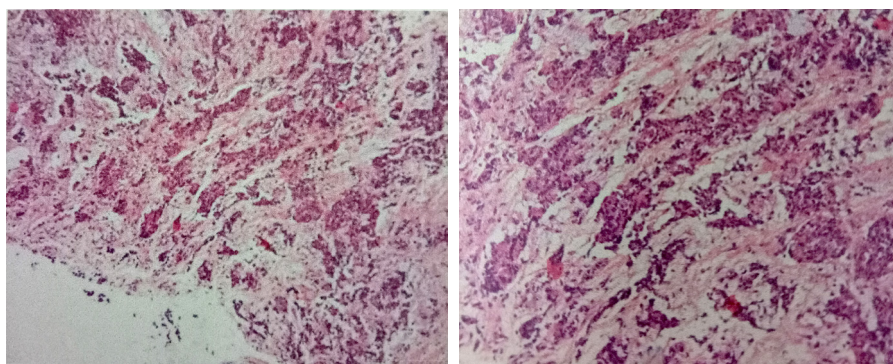


图1 鼻腔NUT癌(HE, ×100)

Figure 1 Nasal NUT carcinomas (HE, ×100)

## 2 讨论

NUT癌是染色体15q14上的睾丸基因(NUTM1)发生重排的恶性肿瘤。NUT癌因多侵袭膈肌以上的中线部位, 又称NUT中线癌、t(15;19)癌<sup>[1]</sup>。最初在1991年被描述为纵隔肿瘤<sup>[2]</sup>。NUT癌非常罕见, 回顾国内外文献, 临床报告的病例数不超过100例<sup>[3-7]</sup>。该肿瘤在任何年龄段皆可发生。2017年第4版世界卫生组织头颈部更新头颈部肿瘤的分类<sup>[8]</sup>, 首次将具有鳞状分化特点的低分化癌——NUT癌列入鼻窦实体肿瘤。NUT癌最常见于鼻腔、鼻窦和纵膈, 但它几乎影响任何部位, 发病时多数已经发生有局部或远处转移<sup>[3,6,9]</sup>。与其他类型的恶性肿瘤相比, NUT癌累及鼻窦和筛窦的比例更高。NUT癌患者存在快速增长的非特异性症状, 包括鼻塞、鼻出血、眼眶症状和疼痛<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

组织学上, 该肿瘤无原位癌形态, 组织来源不明。多数肿瘤细胞为未分化状, 细胞小至中等大, 界限不清。细胞核质比高, 细胞核多呈卵圆形, 空泡状, 核仁明显, 可见核分裂象<sup>[12]</sup>。除了形态单一, 突然灶性角化(abrupt foci of keratinization)也是该肿瘤的特征性表现<sup>[2]</sup>。组织学特点并非特异, 因此单凭组织学形态难以诊断NUT癌, 需结合免疫组织化学、遗传学结果以明确诊断。Haack等<sup>[13]</sup>研究得出使用NUT特异性单克隆抗体可以诊断NUT癌。NUT蛋白的免疫组织化学(IHC)染色特异性高达100%, 敏感性87%, 因此被认为足以诊断NUT癌。NUT抗体标志阳性( $\geq 50\%$ )或荧光原位杂交技术(fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)等检测确定有NUT基因易位或BRD-NUT融合基因, 可诊断为NUT癌。当癌细胞为局灶性, NUT抗体阳性( $< 50\%$ )或形态学可疑

但NUT阴性时,应用FISH或RT-PCR、免疫组织化学检测以协助诊断。此外,NUT癌AE1/AE3,波形蛋白(Vimentin),p63,CD34,CD56和Myc有不同程度的表达。有学者<sup>[14]</sup>推荐使用p63进行免疫组织化学检测以辅助诊断,p63对于鳞状分化的特异性较低,但对诊断NUT癌其敏感性更高。另外,通过C52单克隆抗体证明弥散(N50%)核染色有助于明确的诊断<sup>[8]</sup>。此外,Myc癌基因在疾病中也有重要诊断作用.Grayson等<sup>[15]</sup>发现BRD4-NUT与Myc启动子集合,在NUT癌细胞中维持Myc的表达,他们认为Myc是BRD4-NUT的下游靶标,并且是维持NUT癌细胞未分化的增殖状态所需的。对无腺样分化的低分化肿瘤,都应进行NUT的免疫组织化学染色以明确诊断<sup>[13]</sup>。除免疫组织化学以辅助诊断外,还可通过检测NUT重排存在的DNA测序以明确NUT癌的诊断。NUT癌是由染色体15q14上NUTM1基因的重排决定,NUT基因可与多个基因易位融合,最常见的融合模式是BRD4-NUT,占80%,其次为BRD3-NUT融合基因,占6%<sup>[1]</sup>。其余为少见或未知的易位融合<sup>[16-17]</sup>。Hitoshi团队<sup>[18-19]</sup>等证明Z4因子在BRD4-NUT复杂致癌功能中起关键作用,提供了潜在的新靶向治疗策略。

NUT的组织学特点并非特异,导致形态识别困难,因此鉴别诊断广泛。需与嗅神经母细胞瘤、黑色素瘤、Ewing肉瘤/(PNET)鉴别<sup>[20]</sup>。1)嗅神经母细胞瘤:嗅神经母细胞瘤免疫组织化学染色可见NSE,Syn,S-100蛋白阳性表达,而NUT抗体标志阴性<sup>[21]</sup>。Mhawech等<sup>[22]</sup>提出hASH1是鉴别嗅神经母细胞瘤与鼻腔内其他低分化肿瘤的重要指标。需结合病变部位及免疫组织化学染色、常规细胞遗传学或靶向测序与NUT中线癌鉴别。2)恶性黑色素瘤:镜下可呈上皮样、腺样等各种形态;排列成片状或旋涡状,常见核分裂和嗜伊红细胞,瘤细胞内找到黑色素颗粒。免疫组织化学染色Vimentin,S-100蛋白及Melan-A阳性表达,HMB-45对诊断恶性黑色素瘤有高度特异性<sup>[23]</sup>,而CK及NUT抗体标志阴性。3)Ewing肉瘤/原始神经外胚层肿瘤(Ewing sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumor,PNET)起源于神经脊胚胎残留组织,肿瘤细胞呈原始未分化状态,多呈小圆细胞肉瘤。WHO软组织肿瘤分类(2002年)<sup>[24]</sup>中将尤文氏肉瘤与PNET归为一类。多数镜下由单一的小圆细胞组成,核圆,胞质稀少透亮,胞膜不清楚。部分肿瘤核仁明显,细胞轮廓不规则<sup>[25]</sup>。免疫表型中CD99是最敏感的标志物,Vimentin(+),NSE等神经标志物表达也很常见,NUT抗体标志阴性<sup>[26]</sup>。

NUT癌是一种罕见的高侵袭性的恶性肿瘤,NUT癌预后较差,中位总生存期为6.7个月,1年的生存率30%<sup>[6]</sup>。近年来随着分子及基因研究水平的提高,NUT癌逐渐被认识及早期确诊。手术治疗是目前NUT癌主要的治疗手段,放疗等辅助治疗使部分患者受益,但远期治疗效果并不如意,疾病进展很快。本例患者接受了放、化疗的联合治疗,因肿瘤进展,患者于术后6个月死亡。近期的临床试验报告<sup>[27-28]</sup>提示:溴结构域和末端基序(BET)抑制剂靶向治疗可能是NUT癌治疗的希望,这些分子可逆地结合BET蛋白BRD2,BRD3和BRD4的溴结构域,并阻止BET蛋白与乙酰化组蛋白和转录因子之间的蛋白质相互作用。BET抑制剂I/II期临床试验<sup>[27]</sup>(GSKS25762和NCT01587703)的初步报告显示:10例NUT中线癌患者中有2例出现部分反应,4例患者病情稳定。另一项试验<sup>[28]</sup>初步显示:在BET抑制剂OTX015/MK-8628临床试验中,4例NMC患者有3例出现部分反应。

综上所述,NUT癌是一种发生在任何年龄段,具有高度侵袭性、病程凶险、治疗手段有限、预后极差的恶性肿瘤。未来仍需深入研究,以加深对该病的发病机制、分子遗传机制、治疗及预后的认识。

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