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基于 TCGA 数据库分析 *GADD45B* 基因在卵巢浆液性囊腺癌中的表达及其临床价值

孙鹤倩, 贾雪梅, 徐娟

[南京医科大学附属妇产医院(南京市妇幼保健院)妇科, 南京 210004]

[摘要] 目的: 利用TCGA数据库探讨生长停滞和DNA损伤诱导基因 β (growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible gene β , *GADD45B*)的基因表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌临床特征的相关性及其在卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后分析中的价值。方法: 下载TCGA数据库中604例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者的临床信息及307例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者的RNA测序数据, 利用卡方检验和t检验分析*GADD45B*表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌临床病理特征的相关性, 利用Kaplan-Meier法分析*GADD45B*表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌总生存时间的相关性, 利用单因素和多因素COX回归分析*GADD45B*是否可以作为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后分析的独立分子标志物, 利用qRT-PCR检测*GADD45B*在多药耐药卵巢癌细胞及对照卵巢癌细胞中的表达。结果: *GADD45B*表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的国际妇产科联合会(International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO)分期、肿瘤大小、肿瘤在卵巢的浸润情况、初次化学药物治疗效果及生存情况均显著相关, 且与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的总生存时间显著负相关; 多因素COX回归分析示: 只有年龄和初次化疗效果可以作为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的独立分子标记, 同时qRT-PCR发现*GADD45B*在多药耐药卵巢癌细胞中显著升高。结论: *GADD45B*在耐药卵巢癌细胞中显著升高, 其高表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后不良及化疗耐药明显相关, 可作为分析卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后的有效分子标志物。

[关键词] 卵巢浆液性囊腺癌; 生长停滞和DNA损伤诱导基因 β ; TCGA; 预后

Analysis for *GADD45B* gene expression in ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma and its clinical value based on TCGA database

SUN Heqian, JIA Xuemei, XU Juan

[Department of Gynecology, Women's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University (Nanjing Maternity and Child Health Care Hospital), Nanjing 210004, China]

Abstract **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible gene β (*GADD45B*) expression and the clinicopathological features as well as its prognostic value of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 徐娟, Email: happy617@126.com

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patients by using the cancer genome atlas (TCGA) database. **Methods:** The clinical information of 604 cases and the mRNA sequencing data of 307 cases of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma patients were downloaded from TCGA. χ^2 was used to analyze the association of GADD45B and the clinicopathological features of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma patients. Kaplan-Meier was used to analyze the relationship between the expression of GADD45B and the overall survival of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma patients. Univariate and multivariate COX regression was further used to analyze whether GADD45B was an independent prognosis marker of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma patients. Multivariate COX regression analysis showed that only age and primary chemotherapy could be used as independent markers for ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma. qRT-PCR was used to detect the expression of GADD45B in the multidrug resistant ovarian cancer cell line and control ovarian cancer cell line. **Results:** GADD45B expression level was significantly associated with age, FIGO stage, tumor size, tumor invasion in ovary, primary chemotherapy effect and the survival of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma and negatively correlated with overall survival rate of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma. qRT-PCR indicated that GADD45B was significantly increased in the multidrug resistant ovarian cancer cell line. **Conclusion:** GADD45B was significantly increased in the multidrug resistant ovarian cancer cell line, and high expression of GADD45B is associated with poor prognosis of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma and can be used as an effective molecular marker for prognostic analysis of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma.

Keywords ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma; growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible gene β ; TCGA; prognosis

卵巢癌是病死率最高的妇科恶性肿瘤。由于其位于盆腔内, 早期多无明显症状, 约70%的卵巢癌患者就诊时已经是晚期。据报道^[1], 上皮性卵巢癌约占所有卵巢癌的90%, 而浆液性囊腺癌占上皮性卵巢癌的52%, 是最常见的卵巢癌类型。因此, 研究卵巢浆液性囊腺癌中基因表达及其临床意义对于临床上卵巢癌的治疗具有重要意义。

作为生长停滞和DNA损伤诱导家族重要的一员, 生长停滞和DNA损伤诱导基因 β (growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible gene β , GADD45B)在压力诱导的生长停滞状态及DNA损伤治疗的情况下表达增加, 从而激活c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)信号通路, 调控细胞的生长和凋亡等^[2-3]。近年来, 研究^[4-6]发现GADD45B表达与多种肿瘤的进展、预后及化学药物治疗(以下简称化疗)敏感性等有明显的相关性。同时, 抑制骨髓中GADD45B的表达可以恢复促炎性肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的激活及肿瘤内免疫细胞的浸润, 从而减少肿瘤的发生^[7]。

在卵巢癌研究领域, 目前发现GADD45A可以介导CD437诱导的卵巢癌细胞的凋亡^[8], 且其基因多态性与卵巢癌的易感性及预后相关^[9], 而GADD45B与离子辐射及化疗敏感性等相关^[10-11]。本研究就GADD45B在TCGA数据库中307例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者中的表达及其与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的临床相关性进行深入分析, 旨在为临床上

卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的预后分析及临床治疗提供新的线索。

1 资料与方法

1.1 数据下载、提取与整合

从TCGA数据库网站上下载了604例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的临床信息及307例患者的mRNA测序数据, 用Excel的Vlookup功能将307例患者的GADD45B测序数据与临床信息整合。

根据307例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者中GADD45B的表达中位数, 将307例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者分为GADD45B高表达组和低表达组, 分析GADD45B表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者年龄、FIGO分期、病理分级、肿瘤大小、肿瘤在卵巢的浸润情况、初次化疗效果、患者的生存情况等的相关性。

1.2 细胞培养

A2780细胞购自江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司, A2780/R细胞是本课题组前期通过紫杉醇梯度筛选而获得的(实验^[12]验证发现其对顺铂和表柔比星也有很高的耐药性, 因此被称为多药耐药细胞系)。2种细胞均培养在DMEM培养基(江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司)加10%胎牛血清(美国Gibco公司), 37℃, 5%CO₂的细胞培养箱中。

1.3 qRT-PCR

采用TRIzol试剂(美国Invitrogen公司)提取A2780和A2780/R总RNA,按照反转录试剂盒(美国Invitrogen公司)说明书将RNA反转录成cDNA,按照SYBR Premix Ex Taq(日本Takara公司)说明书配制PCR反应体系,反应条件为:95℃预变性10 min,然后95℃ 15 s,60℃ 60 s,40个循环,内参 β -actin正向引物为:5'-AGCGAGCATCCCCAAAGTT-3',反向引物为5'-GGGCACGAAGGCTCATCATT-3',GADD45B正向引物为:5'-TGACAACGACATCAACATC-3';反向引物为5'-GTGACCAGGAGACAATGCAG-3'。相对表达量使用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算,每个样本重复3次。

1.4 统计学处理

使用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析,使

用卡方检验分析GADD45B表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌临床病理相关性。使用Kaplan-Meier方法分析高表达组与低表达组患者的总体生存期。最后应用单因素COX回归和多因素COX回归分析临床病理参数在卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后分析中的价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 GADD45B的表达及其与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者临床特征的相关性

GADD45B表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的FIGO分期($P=0.004$)、肿瘤大小($P<0.001$)、肿瘤在卵巢的浸润情况($P=0.006$)、初次化疗效果($P=0.007$)及患者的生存情况($P=0.033$)均显著相关,而与患者的年龄、分级没有明显的相关性(表1)。

表1 GADD45B表达与卵巢癌临床特征的相关性

Table 1 Relationship between GADD45B expression and the clinical characteristics of ovarian cancer

病理特征	n	GADD45B表达/[例(%)]		P
		低表达组	高表达组	
年龄/岁				0.332
≤50	73	33 (21.4)	40 (26.1)	
>50	234	121 (78.6)	113 (73.9)	
FIGO分期				0.004
I~II	23	19 (12.4)	4 (2.6)	
III	244	118 (77.1)	126 (82.9)	
IV	38	16 (10.5)	22 (14.5)	
分级				0.370
G1~G2	37	16 (10.7)	21 (14.1)	
G3~G4	262	134 (89.3)	128 (85.9)	
卵巢浸润情况				0.006
单侧	79	50 (34.5)	29 (20.0)	
双侧	211	95 (65.5)	116 (80.0)	
肿瘤大小/mm				<0.001
<1	59	42 (31.1)	16 (11.9)	
1~20	158	73 (54.1)	86 (64.2)	
>20	52	20 (14.8)	32 (23.9)	
初次化疗效果				0.007
完全响应	170	92 (76.7)	78 (62.4)	
部分响应	35	9 (7.5)	26 (20.8)	
稳定或进展	40	19 (15.8)	21 (16.8)	
生存情况				0.033
生存	135	77 (50.0)	58 (37.9)	
死亡	172	77 (50.0)	95 (62.1)	

2.2 GADD45B 表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者总生存期的相关性

由于GADD45B的表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者的生存情况显著相关,进一步利用Kaplan-Meier法分析GADD45B的表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者预后的相关性,结果显示:GADD45B高表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者不良预后显著相关($P=0.023$,图1),可以作为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者预后分析的一个重要分子标志物。

为进一步验证GADD45B的表达是否可以作为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌独立的预后分子标志物,

我们应用单因素和多因素COX回归模型验证了多种临床病理特征及GADD45B表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌之间的相关性,结果显示:只有年龄和初次化疗效果为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后的独立分子标志物,而GADD45B并不能作为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后的独立分子标志物(表2)。进一步利用qRT-PCR方法分析GADD45B在我们前期构建的多药耐药卵巢癌细胞系A2780/R及对照卵巢癌细胞A2780中的表达情况,结果显示:GADD45B在A2780/R细胞中显著升高(图2)。

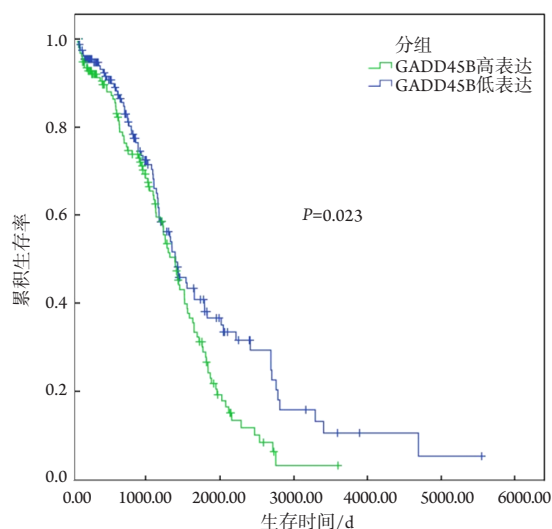


图1 GADD45B高表达组与GADD45B低表达组总体生存率的比较

Figure 1 Comparison of overall survival time in high GADD45B expression group and low GADD45B expression group of ovarian cancer patients

表2 临床病理参数的单因素与多因素回归分析

Table 2 Univariate and multivariate COX analysis of clinicopathological features

因素	单因素COX回归分析			多因素COX回归分析		
	HR	95%CI	P	HR	95%CI	P
年龄	1.021	1.006~1.035	0.005	1.030	1.009~1.050	0.004
FIGO分期	0.098	0.948~1.885	0.098	0.976	0.609~1.564	0.921
分级	1.716	1.072~2.748	0.024	1.508	0.847~2.685	0.163
肿瘤大小	1.345	1.040~1.740	0.024	1.113	0.783~1.582	0.552
肿瘤位置	0.990	0.703~1.394	0.953	1.18	0.773~1.801	0.444
GADD45B	1.428	1.048~1.935	0.024	1.000	1.000~1.001	0.102
初次化疗效果	2.260	2.246~2.275	<0.001	2.398	1.882~3.056	<0.001

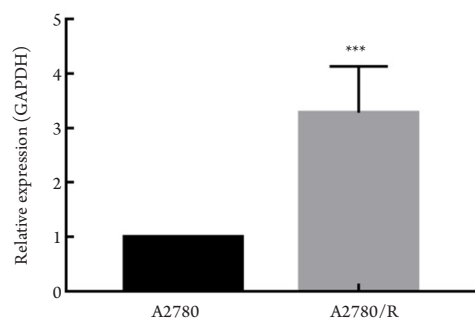


图2 GADD45B在多药耐药卵巢癌细胞系A2780/R及对照卵巢癌细胞A2780中的表达(** $P < 0.001$)

Figure 2 Expression of GADD45B in the multidrug-resistant ovarian cancer cell line A2780/R and control ovarian cancer cell line A2780 (** $P < 0.001$)

3 讨论

GADD45A, GADD45B和GADD45G作为进化上保守、分子量小、酸性的核蛋白家族,与细胞的终末分化、生长抑制及凋亡等密切相关。如GADD45A可以抑制CDC2/cyclin B1,从而导致G2/M阻滞^[13],而GADD45B和GADD45G可以特异性的和CDK1/Cyclin B1复合物相互作用,抑制CDK1/Cyclin B1的激酶活性^[14]。此外,GADD45B可以作为TNF- α 诱导基因之一,在TNF- α 作用下,NF- γ B复合物成分RelA与GADD45B基因的启动子结合,上调GADD45B的表达,进而促进TNF- α 诱导的JNK信号通路的抑制,拮抗细胞凋亡或程序性细胞死亡等^[3,15]。同时,GADD45B的表达与基因毒性药物的反应有关^[14,16],GADD45B的改变可以作为预测非小细胞肺癌的铂类药物敏感性的一个指标^[10]。而我们的结果也发现GADD45B的表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者初次化疗响应具有明显的相关性。

尽管文献[17]报道了GADD45B可能和胚胎肿瘤细胞系侧群的存活能力及侵袭能力相关,但并没有更多的研究报道其在肿瘤的侵袭和转移中的作用。此外,有多项研究^[18-20]发现GADD45A和GADD45B可以参与免疫系统调节,而最新研究^[7]发现GADD45B可以作为髓系的一个免疫检查点,在髓系内抑制GADD45B的表达可以恢复促炎性的肿瘤相关巨噬细胞的活化和肿瘤内T细胞的浸润,提示GADD45B可能参与肿瘤免疫。

本研究结果显示:尽管GADD45B的表达与卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的分期、卵巢内浸润情况、肿

瘤大小、初次化疗反应及总体生存期等都显著相关,但是多因素分析显示GADD45B表达并不能作为卵巢浆液性囊腺癌预后的独立分子标志物,而初次化疗效果则是卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的独立预后分子标志物;同时,本研究还发现GADD45B的表达和初次化疗效果显著相关,GADD45B在多药耐药细胞系A2780/R细胞中显著增高,推测GADD45B可能主要参与化疗诱导的凋亡或者参与肿瘤免疫反应,从而影响卵巢浆液性囊腺癌患者的总生存时间。

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