

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.05.005

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.05.005>

LncRNA-DHC 在肝癌中的表达及临床意义

王李理, 陶其飞, 杨远, 袁声贤

(中国人民解放军海军军医大学附属东方肝胆外科医院肝外三科, 上海 200438)

[摘要] 目的: 研究lncRNA-DHC在肝癌中的表达及其对增殖及侵袭的影响和临床意义。方法: 收集85例于中国人民解放军海军军医大学第三附属医院切除的肝癌组织, 采用实时荧光定量PCR(quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR)测定lncRNA-DHC在肝癌组织中的表达, 并将其分成lncRNA-DHC高表达组和lncRNA-DHC低表达组, 卡方检验分析lncRNA-DHC的表达与临床病理因素的关系, Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析lncRNA-DHC的表达与肝癌患者无瘤生存和总生存时间的关系, 采用Cox回归模型进行单因素和多因素风险因素分析。采用慢病毒转染SMMC7721和LM3细胞系, 分为沉默表达组(KD组)与阴性对照组(Con组), CCK-8测定KD组和Con组细胞增殖能力, Transwell实验测定两组侵袭能力。结果: LncRNA-DHC在肝癌组织中的相对表达量低于癌旁组织(1.73 ± 1.31 vs 3.45 ± 1.62 , $P < 0.05$)。LncRNA-DHC的表达与肝硬化($P = 0.017$)、微血管侵犯($P = 0.034$)相关。LncRNA-DHC低表达组1, 3年无瘤生存率低于LncRNA-DHC高表达组, 分别为42.1% vs 79.5% ($P < 0.01$)与35.6% vs 67.6% ($P < 0.01$); lncRNA-DHC低表达组1, 3年总生存率低于lncRNA-DHC高表达组, 分别为70.3% vs 92.5% ($P < 0.01$)与58.2% vs 83.4% ($P < 0.01$)。肿瘤大小($P = 0.002$)、子灶($P < 0.001$)、lncRNA-DHC低表达($P = 0.043$)为影响无瘤生存的独立危险因素, 肿瘤大小($P = 0.001$)、微血管侵犯($P = 0.028$)为影响总生存时间的独立危险因素。Con组OD_{450 nm}值显著低于KD组($P < 0.05$)。Con组侵袭细胞数少于KD组(30 ± 5 vs 90 ± 20 ; $P < 0.05$)。结论: LncRNA-DHC在肝细胞癌中低表达, 且与恶性临床病理特征及预后差相关, lncRNA-DHC低表达为影响肝细胞癌患者无瘤生存的独立危险因素, 沉默lncRNA-DHC的表达可促进肝细胞癌细胞增殖和侵袭。

[关键词] 肝细胞癌; lncRNA-DHC; 临床意义

Expression of long non-coding RNA-DHC in hepatocellular carcinoma and its clinical significance

WANG Lili, TAO Qifei, YANG Yuan, YUAN Shengxian

(Third Department of Hepatic Surgery, Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200438, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the expression of lncRNA-DHC in hepatocellular carcinoma, and analyze its effect on proliferation, migration and clinical significance. **Methods:** A total of 85 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma were selected. The expression of lncRNA-DHC in tumor tissues was measured by reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). The 85 cases was divided into a lncRNA-DHC over-expression

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2018-11-01

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 袁声贤, Email: yuanshengxian@126.com

group and a low-expression group. Chi-square test was used to test the association between these two groups with clinicopathological characteristics. The relationship between disease-free survival time and overall survival time with expression of lncRNA-DHC was measured by Kaplan-Meier method. Univariate and multivariate analyses was used by a Cox proportional hazards model. SMMC7721 and LM3 cell lines was transfected with Lentiviral, which was divided into a lncRNA-DHC silencing group (KD group) and a negative control group (Con group). The proliferation ability was tested by CCK-8 assay. The invasion ability was measured by Transwell assay. **Results:** The expression of lncRNA-DHC in hepatocellular carcinoma tissue was significantly lower than that in adjacent normal tissues (1.73 ± 1.31 vs 3.45 ± 1.62 , $P < 0.05$). The expression of lncRNA-DHC was associated with cirrhosis ($P = 0.017$), microvascular invasion ($P = 0.034$). The 1, 3 years disease-free survival rate of the lncRNA-DHC low-expression group was significantly lower than that of the lncRNA-DHC over-expression group (42.1% vs 79.5%, $P < 0.01$; 35.6% vs 67.6%, $P < 0.01$, respectively). The 1, 3 years overall survival rate of the lncRNA-DHC low-expression group was significantly lower than that of the lncRNA-DHC over-expression group (70.3% vs 92.5%, $P < 0.01$; 58.2% vs 83.4%, $P < 0.01$, respectively). Tumor size ($P = 0.002$), satellite ($P < 0.001$) and lncRNA-DHC low-expression ($P = 0.043$) were independent risk factors of disease-free survival. While, tumor size ($P = 0.002$) and microvascular invasion ($P = 0.028$) were independent risk factors of overall survival. The $OD_{450\text{nm}}$ value of the Con group was significantly lower than that in the KD group ($P < 0.05$). The invasive cell number of the Con group was significantly less than that in the KD group (30 ± 5 vs 90 ± 20 , $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** lncRNA-DHC is down-regulated expression in hepatocellular carcinoma, which is associated with malignant pathological features and poor prognosis. lncRNA-DHC low-expression is independent risk factor of disease-free survival. Silencing lncRNA-DHC expression can promote the proliferation and invasion.

Keywords hepatocellular carcinoma; lncRNA-DHC; clinical significance

肝细胞癌是世界范围内常见的恶性肿瘤, 其预后较差, 5年生存率在17%~53%^[1-2]。肝硬化及纤维病变、乙肝病毒导致的慢性炎症和酒精毒性是目前公认的导致肝癌发生的主要风险因素^[3-5]。长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)是一类长度一般超过200 nt的非编码长链RNA, 其不编码蛋白, 主要行使基因调控功能^[6-7]。在包括肿瘤在内的多种疾病中发现lncRNA异常表达^[8], 并参与调控肿瘤增殖、凋亡、侵袭及转移等过程^[6]。本课题组^[9]于2011年通过在肝癌组织中芯片筛查发现并报道了1个新的lncRNA分子, 即lncRNA-DHC(NCBI序列号lncRNA-AK123488), 然而lncRNA-DHC在肝癌中的表达及作用尚不得而知。本研究旨在研究lncRNA-DHC在肝癌中的表达、作用及临床意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

肝细胞癌细胞系SMMC-7721及HCCLM3细胞系均来自于海军军医大学附属东方肝胆外科医院实验室。RPMI1640细胞培养基购自北京友康恒业

生物科技有限公司, 慢病毒转染体系由上海吉玛生物技术有限公司设计并合成。组织标本收集自海军军医大学附属东方肝胆外科医院2009年6月至2009年8月手术切除的42例肝癌及癌旁组织, 行实时荧光定量PCR(quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR)测定lncRNA-DHC的表达。另随机选取手术切除的85例肝癌患者癌及癌旁组织标本行临床病理因素及预后分析, 所有标本均保存于-80℃冰箱待用。

纳入标准: 手术后经病理确认为肝细胞癌患者; 术前未行抗肿瘤治疗; 完全切除肿瘤切缘为阴性。剔除标准: 死于非肝癌相关疾病者除外; 病例随访资料不全者除外。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞分组及慢病毒转染

实验所需的SMMC-7721及HCCLM3细胞系均在37℃, 5%CO₂的条件, 培养于RPMI1640细胞培养基, 消化传代时间为48 h, 对数生长期细胞为实验所采用的细胞。将SMMC-7721及HCCLM3细胞系分别分成2组, 即沉默表达组(KD组)与阴性对照组(Con组), KD组经慢病毒包

装shRNA沉默lncRNA-DHC的表达, Con组以空载体为对照。

1.2.2 RNA提取及实时荧光定量PCR及组织分组

提取细胞总RNAs: 按TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, USA)说明书提取12例正常肝组织、20例慢性肝炎组织、19例肝硬化组织、42例肝癌组织及细胞系中的总RNA, Nandrop 2000测定总RNA。ncRNA-DHC表达量的测定: 采用M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen, USA)对总RNA采用反转录法合成cDNA, β -actin为内参。LncRNA-DHC引物序列: 上游引物为5'-CCTAAGAGCATTGGGAAACTAT-3', 下游引物为CACTGAACTGGCACCTAAC。 β -actin引物序列: 上游引物为5'-AGTTGCG-TTACACCCTTTCTTG-3', 下游引物为5'-GCTGTCACCTTCACCGTTCC-3'。在95℃预变性30 s, 95℃5 s, 60℃20 s, 40个循环的反应条件下, 测定KD组和Con组两组样品的循环阈值, 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法定量, 计算lncRNA-DHC的相对表达量。以平均值为界, 高于均值的为lncRNA-DHC高表达组, 低于均值的为lncRNA-DHC低表达组。

1.2.3 细胞增殖能力测定

采用CCK-8实验测定KD组与Con组两组细胞增殖能力, 将KD组与Con组两组每孔按200 μ L的体积上样, 以 3×10^3 个/孔的标准种植于96孔板, 培养0, 24, 48, 72, 96 h后, 将20 μ L CCK-8加至每个孔中, 用DNM-9606酶标分析仪测定3组的OD_{450 nm}值, 绘制细胞增殖曲线, 纵坐标为吸光度, 横坐标为时间。

1.2.4 细胞侵袭能力测定

Transwell实验用来检验细胞侵袭能力: 将KD组和Con组两组细胞, 按每组 1×10^4 个细胞数接种于Transwell小室表面, 经培养24 h后, 甲醛固定穿过室膜下的细胞, 染色液采用0.2%结晶紫溶液, 染色后, 在显微镜下($\times 200$)计算穿膜细胞数, 实验重复3次, 取平均值。穿膜细胞数与侵袭能力成正比。

1.2.5 随访

患者在术后每2~3个月随访1次, 随访方式包括门诊、电话等, 复查方法包括AFP、超声、CT、MRI等, 随访内容包括复发、转移及死亡时间等。随访截止至2012年4月15日。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据分析, 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 多组间的比较采用方差分析, 在差异有统计意义的基础上, LSD-*t*检验用来比较两组数据, 卡方检验分析lncRNA-DHC的表达与临床病理因素的关系, Kaplan-Meier生存函数分析无瘤生存及总生存时间, log-rank检验比较生存曲线间的差异, 与肝癌预后有关的危险因素采用Cox比例风险模型分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LncRNA-DHC在肝癌及癌旁组织中的表达

qRT-PCR示: lncRNA-DHC在肝癌组织中的相对表达量低于癌旁组织(1.73 ± 1.31 vs 3.45 ± 1.62 , $P < 0.05$; 图1)。

2.2 LncRNA-DHC的表达与临床病理因素的关系

LncRNA-DHC的表达与年龄($P = 0.099$)、性别($P = 1.000$)、甲胎蛋白($P = 0.782$)、肿瘤大小($P = 0.130$)、肿瘤数量($P = 0.427$)、病理分级($P = 0.799$)、微卫星灶($P = 0.125$)、肿瘤包膜($P = 0.062$)、肿瘤分期($P = 0.537$)不相关, 而与肝硬化($P = 0.017$)、微血管侵犯($P = 0.034$)相关(表1)。

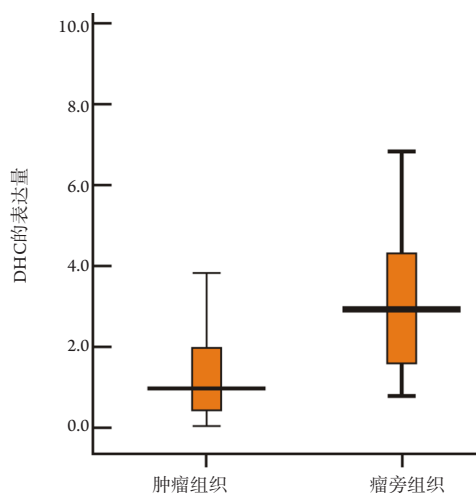


图1 LncRNA-DHC在肝癌及癌旁组织中的表达

Figure 1 Expression of lncRNA-DHC in hepatocellular carcinoma tissue and paracancerous tissue

表1 LncRNA-DHC的表达与临床病理因素的关系

Table 1 Association between lncRNA-DHC expression and clinicopathological characteristics

因素	LncRNA-DHC的表达/例		P
	低	高	
年龄(>55/≤55岁)	9/34	16/26	0.099
性别(男/女)	36/7	35/7	1.000
肝硬化(有/无)	36/7	25/17	0.017
AFP(>20/≤20 μg/L)	36/7	34/8	0.782
肿瘤大小(>5/≤5 cm)	24/19	16/26	0.130
数量(单个/多个)	36/7	32/10	0.427
病理分级(II/III)	11/32	9/33	0.799
微血管侵犯(有/无)	18/25	8/33	0.034
微卫星灶(有/无)	21/22	13/28	0.125
肿瘤包膜(有/无)	34/9	25/17	0.062
肿瘤分期(T)(I/II/III)	23/7/13	23/10/9	0.537

2.3 LncRNA-DHC 的表达与无瘤生存及总生存率的关系

LncRNA-DHC低表达组1, 3年无瘤生存率低于LncRNA-DHC高表达组, 分别为42.1% vs 79.5% ($P<0.01$)与35.6% vs 67.6% ($P<0.01$); LncRNA-DHC低表达组1, 3年总生存率低于LncRNA-DHC高表达组, 分别为70.3% vs 92.5% ($P<0.01$)与58.2% vs 83.4% ($P<0.01$, 图2)。

2.4 LncRNA-DHC 低表达为影响无瘤生存及总生存的独立危险因素

单因素分析示: 性别($P=0.026$)、肿瘤大小($P=0.001$)、微血管侵犯($P<0.001$)、子灶($P<0.001$)、LncRNA-DHC低表达($P=0.003$)为影响无瘤生存的危险因素, 肿瘤大小($P<0.001$)、微血管侵犯($P<0.001$)、LncRNA-DHC低表达($P=0.014$)为影响总生存的危险因素(表2)。多因素分析示: 肿瘤大小($P=0.002$)、子灶($P<0.001$)、LncRNA-

DHC低表达($P=0.043$)为影响无瘤生存的独立危险因素, 肿瘤大小($P=0.001$)、微血管侵犯($P=0.028$)为影响总生存的独立危险因素(表3)。

2.5 沉默 LncRNA-DHC 表达促进肝细胞癌增殖和侵袭

在SMMC7721和LM3细胞系中转染慢病毒下调LncRNA-DHC的表达(图3A)。qRT-PCR测定Con组与KD组LncRNA-DHC的表达, 发现KD组LncRNA-DHC的相对表达量显著低于Con组(图3B), 提示转染成功。进一步行CCK-8实验, 发现Con组OD_{450 nm}值显著低于KD组($P<0.05$, 图4)。

2.6 沉默 LncRNA-DHC 表达促进肝细胞癌侵袭

Transwell实验示: 在200×视野下, Con组侵袭细胞数为(30±5)×10³个, KD组侵袭细胞数为(90±20)×10³个, KD组侵袭细胞数多于Con组($P<0.05$, 图5)。

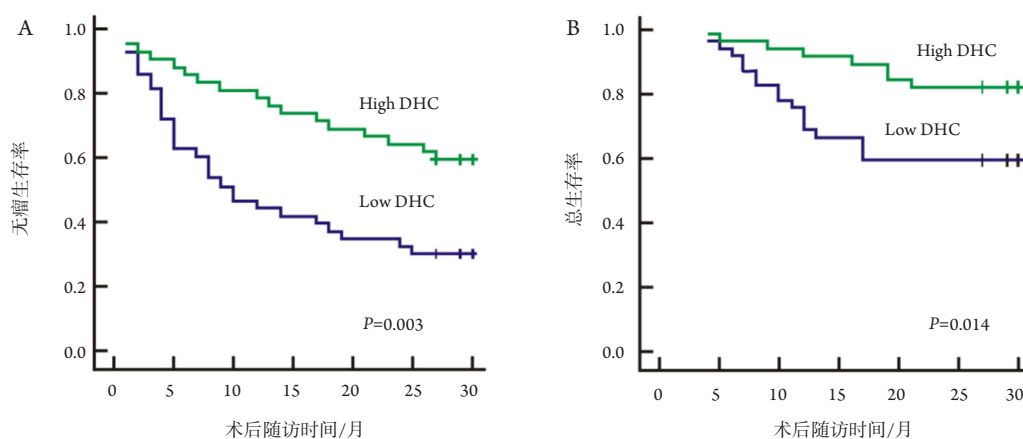


图2 LncRNA-DHC的表达与无瘤生存及总生存率的关系

Figure 2 Relationship between lncRNA-DHC expression and disease-free survival time and overall survival rate

表2 单因素分析无瘤生存及总生存率

Table 2 Disease-free survival rate and overall survival rate analyzed by univariate analysis

因素	RFS		OS	
	百分比/%	P	百分比/%	P
年龄(>55/≤55岁)	48.0/43.3	0.812	76.0/70.0	0.613
性别(男/女)	39.4/71.4	0.026	69.0/85.7	0.203
肝硬化(有/无)	49.2/33.3	0.137	62.5/75.4	0.246
AFP(>20/≤20 μg/L)	53.3/42.9	0.326	70.0/80.0	0.370
肿瘤大小(>5/≤5 cm)	57.8/30.3	0.001	47.5/93.3	<0.001
数量(单个/多个)	47.1/35.3	0.332	76.5/52.9	0.057
病理分级(II/III)	50.0/41.5	0.215	80.0/69.2	0.270
微血管侵犯(有/无)	15.4/58.6	<0.001	46.2/82.8	<0.001
子灶(有/无)	14.7/66.0	<0.001	61.8/78.0	0.077
肿瘤包膜(无/有)	39.0/57.7	0.128	67.8/80.8	0.170
DHC表达(低/高)	64.3/32.6	0.003	83.3/60.5	0.014

表3 无瘤生存及总生存率的多因素分析

Table 3 Disease-free survival rate and overall survival rate analyzed by multivariate analysis

因素	RFS		OS	
	HR	P	HR	P
性别(男:女)	0.499 (0.173~1.441)	0.199	—	—
肿瘤大小(>5 cm)	2.754 (1.463~5.183)	0.002	8.341 (2.426~28.675)	0.001
微血管侵犯	1.779 (0.929~3.408)	0.082	2.567 (1.109~5.942)	0.028
子灶	3.424 (1.727~6.789)	<0.001	—	—
DHC低表达	0.743 (0.486~1.233)	0.043	0.475 (0.194~1.166)	0.104

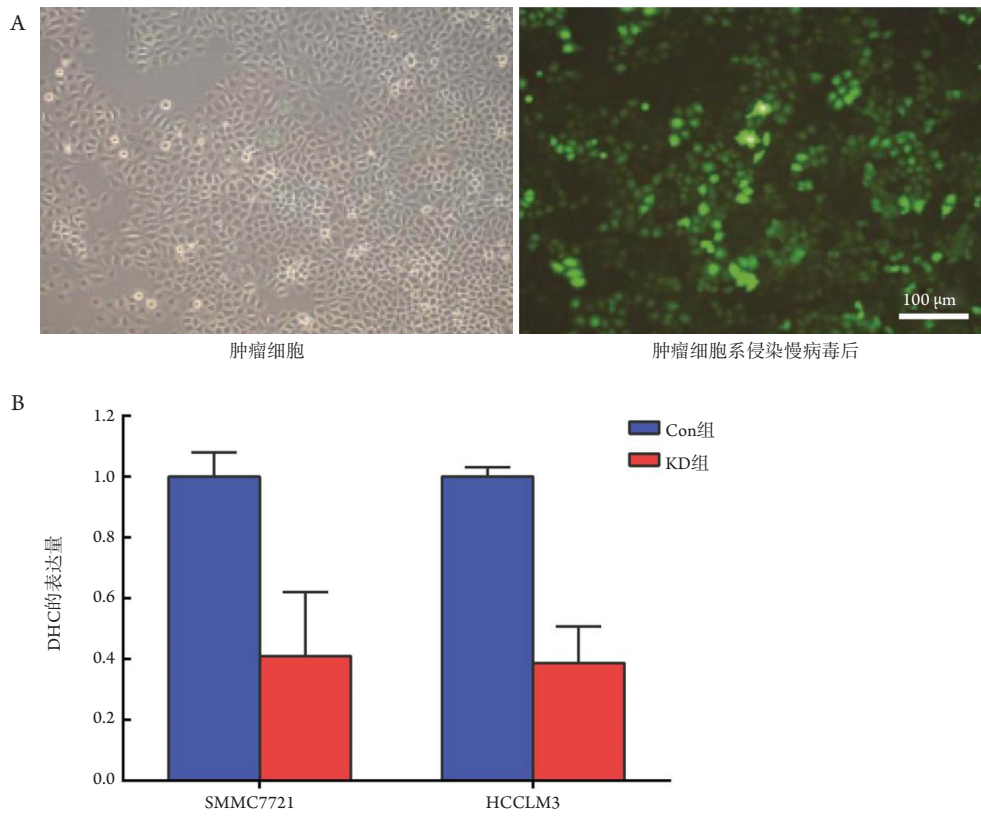


图3 慢病毒转染效率

Figure 3 Lentivirus transfection efficiency

(A) 荧光实验测定慢病毒转染效率(荧光染色, × 200); (B) Con组与KD组lncRNA-DHC的相对表达量比较。

(A) Fluorescence experiment measure the lentivirus transfection efficiency (fluorescent staining, × 200); (B) Comparison of lncRNA-DHC expression between the Con group and KD group.

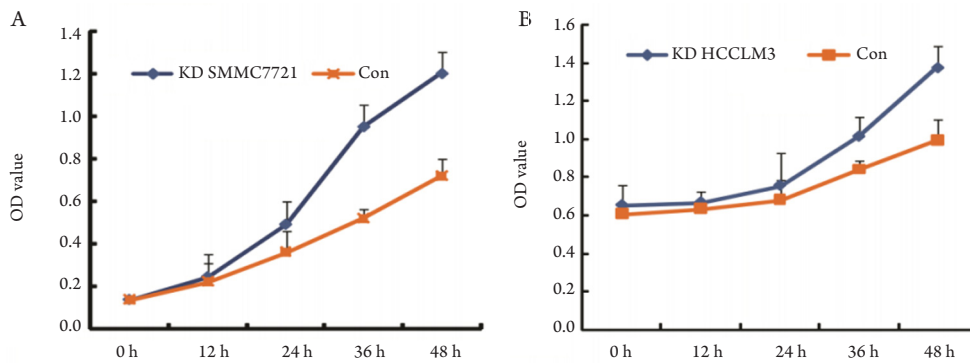


图4 Con组与KD组的细胞增殖曲线比较

Figure 4 Comparison of proliferation curve between the Con group and KD group

(A) SMMC7721细胞系Con组与KD组的细胞增殖曲线比较; (B) LM3细胞系Con组与KD组的细胞增殖曲线比较。

(A) Comparison of proliferation curve between the Con group and KD group in SMMC7721; (B) Comparison of proliferation curve between the Con group and KD group in LM3.

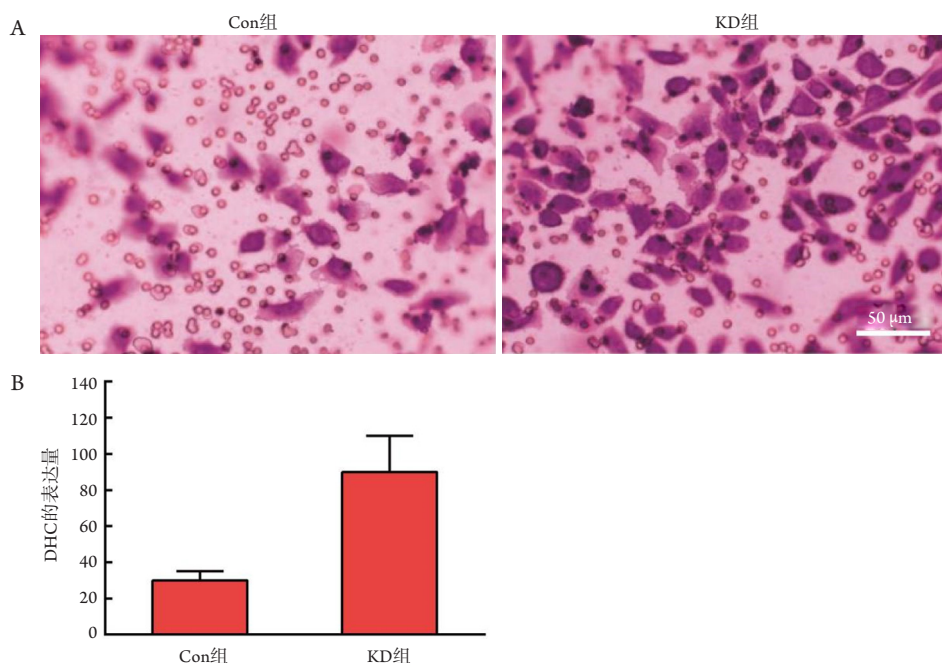


图5 沉默lncRNA-DHC表达促进肝细胞癌侵袭

Figure 5 Silencing lncRNA-DHC expression promotes the migration of hepatocellular carcinoma cell

(A) Con组与KD组Transwell图(结晶紫染色, ×200); (B)Con组与KD组侵袭细胞数比较。

(A) Transwell assay of the Con group and KD group (crystal violet staining, ×200); (B) Comparison of invasive cell number of the Con group and KD group.

3 讨论

肝细胞癌是常见的恶性肿瘤之一^[1]。流行病学调查^[1,10]显示:肝细胞癌在东亚国家中发病率尤其高,为世界范围内第2位致死性肿瘤。在过去几十年里,肝癌手术切除后5年复发率高达50%~70%,导致肝癌患者生存率仍很低^[11-12]。近年来,一系列相关分子被发现与肝癌的预后相关,包括微小RNA^[13]、长链非编码RNA^[14-16]等。Ding等^[14]报道:lncRNA PVT1在肝癌中高表达,且lncRNA PVT1高表达可作为肝癌复发的独立危险因素。Zhang等^[15]研究显示:lncRNA SNHG15在肝癌中上调表达,lncRNA SNHG15高表达与肝癌血管侵犯、分级、TNM分期和预后相关,可作为判断肝癌患者预后的独立危险因素。在肝癌中,lncRNA CCAT1高表达,且与肿瘤大小及临床分期相关,lncRNA CCAT1为影响肝癌预后的独立危险因素^[16]。

LncRNA-DHC分子是本课题组于2011年^[9]通过在肝癌中进行芯片筛查发现的一个新lncRNA分子,其长度为3 136 bp。然而其在肝癌细胞中的功能及临床意义尚不清楚。本研究通过在肝癌及癌旁组织中测定lncRNA-DHC的表达,发现lncRNA-

DHC在肝癌中的表达量显著低于癌旁组织,提示lncRNA-DHC在肝癌中低表达。进一步研究lncRNA-DHC的表达与肝癌临床病理因素的关系,发现lncRNA-DHC的表达与肝硬化、微血管侵犯相关,且lncRNA-DHC低表达组1,3年无瘤生存率和总生存率低于lncRNA-DHC高表达组。提示lncRNA-DHC可能起着抑癌基因的作用。

三大类因素^[1,17]影响肝癌切除术后的预后,分别为肿瘤自身因素、机体自身因素及检验指标,肿瘤自身因素包括肿瘤大小、包膜、血管侵犯等;机体自身因素有性别、HBsAg阳性、Child分级等;检验结果如血小板、谷丙或谷草转氨酶升高等。本研究通过单因素和多因素分析示肿瘤大小、微血管侵犯、lncRNA-DHC低表达为影响无瘤生存的独立危险因素,肿瘤大小、微血管侵犯为影响总生存的独立危险因素。肿瘤大小与微血管侵犯为影响肝癌患者预后的危险因子与前人研究结果类似^[17]。

细胞恶性增殖和侵袭能力的增强是肿瘤演进过程中的显著特征^[18]。一系列的lncRNA分子参与了恶性增殖和侵袭的过程。Yan等^[19]报道:lncRNA miR31HG可通过靶向结合miR-575而抑制肝癌细胞

增殖和侵袭。LncRNA CDKN2B-AS1通过靶向调节let-7c-5p/NAP1L1轴而促进肝细胞癌的增殖和侵袭^[20]。本研究进一步探讨了lncRNA-DHC影响预后的原因,通过在7721和LM3细胞系上沉默lncRNA-DHC表达后,行CCK-8和Transwell实验,发现KD组OD_{450 nm}值显著高于对照组,侵袭细胞数显著多于对照组,这与肝癌组织内的结果相吻合,提示lncRNA-DHC沉默表达可起促癌的作用,可能与lncRNA-DHC影响预后相关。

本研究尚存在一定的不足,如lncRNA-DHC在动物实验中的结果如何,lncRNA-DHC调控增殖和侵袭的具体机制如何,lncRNA-DHC对克隆形成、凋亡、细胞周期的影响如何,都值得进一步研究。

综上,本研究首次报道了lncRNA-DHC在肝癌组织中低表达,且与恶性临床病理特征相关,沉默lncRNA-DHC表达可抑制肝癌细胞系增殖和侵袭,提示lncRNA-DHC在肝癌中可能起抑癌基因的作用。

参考文献

- Chen W, Zheng R, Baade PD, et al. Cancer statistics in China, 2015[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2016, 66(2): 115-132.
- Manjul S, Zhou J, Dai D, et al. High expression of TACC2 in hepatocellular carcinoma is associated with poor prognosis[J]. *Cancer Biomark*, 2018, 22(4): 611-619.
- Mazzanti R, Gramantieri L, Bolondi L. Hepatocellular carcinoma: epidemiology and clinical aspects[J]. *Mol Aspects Med*, 2008, 29(1/2): 130-143.
- Kew MC. Hepatitis B virus x protein in the pathogenesis of hepatitis B virus-induced hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2011, 26 Suppl 1: 144-152.
- West J, Card TR, Aithal GP, et al. Risk of hepatocellular carcinoma among individuals with different aetiologies of cirrhosis: a population-based cohort study[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2017, 45(7): 983-990.
- Sun M, Kraus WL. From discovery to function: the expanding roles of long noncoding RNAs in physiology and disease[J]. *Endocr Rev*, 2015, 36(1): 25-64.
- Engreitz JM, Pandya-Jones A, McDonel P, et al. The Xist lncRNA exploits three-dimensional genome architecture to spread across the X chromosome[J]. *Science*, 2013, 341(6147): 1237973.
- Gutschner T, Diederichs S. The hallmarks of cancer: a long non-coding RNA point of view[J]. *RNA Biol*, 2012, 9(6): 703-719.
- Yang F, Zhang L, Huo XS, Yuan JH et al. Long noncoding RNA high expression in hepatocellular carcinoma facilitates tumor growth through enhancer of zeste homolog 2 in humans[J]. *Hepatology*, 2011, 54(5): 1679-1689.
- Venook AP, Papandreou C, Furuse J, et al. The incidence and epidemiology of hepatocellular carcinoma: a global and regional perspective[J]. *Oncologist*, 2010, 15(Suppl 4): S-13.
- Joliat GR, Allemann P, Labgaa I, et al. Treatment and outcomes of recurrent hepatocellular carcinomas[J]. *Langenbecks Arch Surg*, 2017, 402(5): 737-744.
- Zheng J, Kuk D, Gönen M, et al. Actual 10-year survivors after resection of hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Ann Surg Oncol*, 2017, 24(5): 1358-1366.
- Shi B, Zhang X, Chao L, et al. Comprehensive analysis of key genes, microRNAs and long non-coding RNAs in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *FEBS Open Bio*, 2018, 8(9): 1424-1436.
- Ding C, Yang Z, Lv Z, et al. Long noncoding RNA PVT1 is associated with tumor progression and predicts recurrence in hepatocellular carcinoma patients[J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2015, 9(2): 955-963.
- Zhang JH, Wei HW, Yang HG. Long noncoding RNA SNHG15, a potential prognostic biomarker for hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2016, 20(9): 1720-1724.
- Zhu H, Zhou X, Chang H, et al. CCAT1 promotes hepatocellular carcinoma cell proliferation and invasion[J]. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*, 2015, 8(5): 5427-5434.
- Shen Q, Yang XR, Tan Y, et al. High level of serum protein DKK1 predicts poor prognosis for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma after hepatectomy[J]. *Hepat Oncol*, 2015, 2(3): 231-244.
- Fabregat I. Exploring liver physiology, pathology, TGF- β , EMT, stemness and new developments in liver cancer[J]. *Hepat Oncol*, 2017, 4(1): 9-13.
- Yan S, Tang Z, Chen K, et al. Long noncoding RNA MIR31HG inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma proliferation and metastasis by sponging microRNA-575 to modulate ST7L expression[J]. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*, 2018, 37(1): 214.
- Huang Y, Xiang B, Liu Y, et al. LncRNA CDKN2B-AS1 promotes tumor growth and metastasis of human hepatocellular carcinoma by targeting let-7c-5p/NAP1L1 axis[J]. *Cancer Lett*, 2018, 437: 56-66.

本文引用: 王李理, 陶其飞, 杨远, 袁声贤. LncRNA-DHC在肝癌中的表达及临床意义[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2019, 39(5): 939-946. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.05.005

Cite this article as: WANG Lili, TAO Qifei, YANG Yuan, YUAN Shengxian. Expression of long non-coding RNA-DHC in hepatocellular carcinoma and its clinical significance[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2019, 39(5): 939-946. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.05.005