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GDF-15 与肺癌关系的研究进展

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[摘要] 生长分化因子-15(growth differentiation factor-15, GDF-15)是转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)超家族的新成员, 参与厌食、体重调节、炎症、上皮-间质转化、纤维化、癌症等多种病理生理过程, 是一种重要的生长转化因子。肺癌是全球最常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 具有较高的发病率和病死率, 虽然新的化疗药物和分子靶向药物的研究应用及放疗技术有所发展, 但是肺癌的预后仍较差, 影响其预后的机制仍不清楚。本文从GDF-15及其特异性受体GFRAL、上游调控基因p53、GDF-15/PI3K/AKT、GDF-15/TGF- β /Smad相关信号传导通路、GDF-15如何参与调节肺癌的侵袭与转移以及GDF-15在肺癌放疗中的作用和血清GDF-15升高在肺癌中常提示不良预后等几个方面对GDF-15与肺癌的关系进行阐述。

[关键词] 生长分化因子-15; 肺癌; 信号转导机制

Research progress on the relationship between GDF-15 and lung cancer

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Abstract Growth differentiation factor-15 (GDF-15) is a new member of the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) superfamily. It is involved in various pathophysiological processes such as anorexia, weight regulation, inflammation, epithelial-mesenchymal transformation, fibrosis, cancer, etc. It is an important growth transformation factor. Lung cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in the world. It has a high morbidity and mortality rate. Despite the development of new chemotherapeutic drugs and molecular targeted drugs and radiotherapy technology, the prognosis of lung cancer is still poor, the mechanisms that influence its prognosis are not yet clear. In this paper, the relationship between GDF-15 and lung cancer was reviewed from the following aspects: GDF-15 and its specific receptor GFRAL, upstream regulatory gene p53, GDF-15/PI3K/AKT, GDF-15/TGF- β /SMAD signal transduction pathway, how GDF-15 plays a role in regulating the invasion and metastasis of lung cancer, the role of GDF-15 in lung cancer radiotherapy and chemotherapy, and the elevation of serum GDF-15 in lung cancer often suggest adverse prognosis.

Keywords growth differentiation factor-15; lung cancer; signal transduction mechanism

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肺癌是全球最常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 具有较高的发病率和病死率。2018年全球癌症流行病学数据库估计在209万新发癌症病例中肺癌占总病例数的11.6%, 在176万癌症死亡病例中, 肺癌占总死亡病例的18.4%, 明显高于2012年, 是男性和女性最常见的癌症和癌症死亡原因^[1]。研究^[2-3]表明: 非转移性肺癌中位生存期为13个月, 转移性肺癌为5个月。对于不能手术的肺癌, 尽管治疗方式多种多样, 但其预后仍然欠佳。因此, 亟需探求肺癌中潜在的分子机制和信号转导通路, 以延长其中位生存期, 改善其预后。生长分化因子-15(growth differentiation factor-15, GDF-15)是转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)超家族的新成员, 参与多种生理、病理过程, 是肿瘤发生、发展过程中的研究热点。研究^[2,4-5]指出: GDF-15是肺癌诊断、治疗及评估预后的一重要分子, 但目前尚无关于肺癌与GDF-15关系的系统论述。

1 GDF-15 的基本概述

1.1 GDF-15 的发现及命名

20世纪90年代末, 不同实验室发现并鉴定出TGF- β 超家族的一个新成员, 该成员在人类胎盘及前列腺中高度表达, 能够抑制活化的巨噬细胞分泌促炎细胞因子, 对组织、细胞的生长发育及炎症的发生、发展等起重要作用, 根据组织来源及功能, 分别将其命名为胎盘转化生长因子- β (placental transforming growth factor- β , PTGF- β)、胎盘骨形态发生蛋白(placental bone morphogenetic protein, PLAB)、前列腺衍生因子(prostate-derived factor, PDF)及巨噬细胞抑制因子-1(macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1, MIC-1)^[6-9]。随后, Böttner等^[10]经人类胎盘cDNA文库对比后, 证实这4种基因序列相同, 将其统一命名为GDF-15。在正常生理条件下, GDF-15与TGF- β 超家族的其他成员一样, 在哺乳动物的大多数组织中稳定弱表达, 在上皮细胞和巨噬细胞中强表达, 但在如损伤、炎症和癌症等应激状态下表达上调^[11]。21世纪初, Baek等^[12]通过减法杂交技术从经非甾体类抗炎药(nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs)处理的人类结肠癌细胞系HCT-116中鉴定出被称为非甾体类抗炎药活化基因-1(nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug-activated gene-1, NAG-1)的cDNA, 其与GDF-15的基因序列基本相同, 具有抗肿瘤和促凋亡活性, 而环氧合酶(cyclooxygenase,

COX)抑制剂抑制其表达。

1.2 GDF-15 基因结构及表达

人类GDF-15基因位于19号染色体p12.1-13.1区域, 包含2个外显子, 1个1 820 bp的内含子, 内含子将2个外显子隔开。外显子1具有71 bp的5'非翻译区和238 bp的编码区, 外显子2具有647 bp的编码区和244 bp的3'非翻译区。2个外显子编码308个氨基酸的多肽, 即pro-GDF-15单体, 该单体由29个氨基酸信号肽、167个氨基酸前肽和112个氨基酸的成熟区组成。特定的二硫键将全长pro-GDF-15单体二聚, 形成pro-GDF-15二聚体, 又称为二聚体前体, 在弗林蛋白酶样蛋白酶的催化下, 其氨基酸靶序列RXXR处发生裂解, 形成112个氨基酸的C端二聚体蛋白(成熟的GDF-15二聚体)和含N端前肽^[6,13-14]。

很大一部分的GDF-15以二聚体前体的形式, 通过前肽介导的缩合作用分泌结合到细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)中, 另一部分则以成熟二聚体的形式分泌到细胞外进入循环。分泌到循环中的成熟二聚体是GDF-15的活性形式, 其具有7个半胱氨酸残基和6个半胱氨酸, 可能形成半胱氨酸结, 是TGF- β 超家族成员的关键结构特征。前肽促进二聚体前体及成熟二聚体的分泌, 对前者的促进作用大于后者, 对维持ECM和体内循环中血清GDF-15水平之间的平衡起重要作用。前肽也能随着二聚体前体及成熟二聚体分泌到细胞外^[13,15-16]。近年来研究^[14]发现: GDF-15不仅在细胞质、ECM和循环血清中表达, 而且在细胞核中表达, GDF-15在形成成熟二聚体分泌到细胞外之前可能必须通过主动转运系统穿核, 具体转运机制目前尚不清楚。

2 GDF-15 与其特异性受体 GFRAL

胶质细胞源性神经营养因子(glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor, GDNF)家族是一组具有多种生物学功能的神经营养因子, 其家族成员通过与特定的GDNF家族受体(GDNF family receptor α , GFR α)结合和受体酪氨酸激酶(receptor tyrosine kinase, RET)激活来发挥功能, 胶质细胞源性神经营养因子家族受体 α 相似蛋白(GDNF receptor alpha-like, GFRAL)与GFR α 家族成员具有相似的基因序列, 是其远源同源物。Yang等^[17]鉴定出GFRAL是GDF-15新型的且具有高度特异性的细胞外受体, 两者之间的相互作用是排他性的, GDF-15与GFRAL及

其共受体RET结合形成复合物, 激活细胞内信号转导(包括AKT、ERK1/2和PLC- γ 途径, 但不能激活Smad途径), 引起厌食、体重下降及恶病质等表现。在啮齿动物、非人类灵长类动物和人类中, GFRAL的表达仅限于后脑极后区(area postrema, AP)及孤束核(nucleus of the solitary tract, NTS)2个区域的神经元中, 选择性手术损伤啮齿动物的此区域, 可以消除GDF-15的厌食、抗肥胖作用, 这说明GFRAL对于GDF-15的抗肥胖作用必不可少, 并且其作用机制为一种中心机制^[17-20]。二甲双胍是目前世界上使用最广泛的降糖药, 其不但能有效降低血糖, 还具有抗肥胖的作用。研究^[21-22]指出: 野生型小鼠口服二甲双胍能增加循环中的GDF-15表达水平, 防止高脂肪饮食引起的体重增加, 但在缺少GDF-15或其受体GFRAL的小鼠中却不能, 在高脂肪饮食的肥胖小鼠中, 二甲双胍的减肥效应被GFRAL拮抗剂抗体所逆转, 提示GDF-15/GFRAL是二甲双胍抗肥胖作用的主要作用机制, 并且两者缺一不可。此外, 还有研究^[23]表明: 绝大多数晚期癌症患者血清GDF-15水平由正常的450 pg/mL急剧上升到10 000~100 000 pg/mL, GDF-15/GFRAL介导晚期癌症患者厌食/恶病质综合征的发生, 加速死亡进程。GFRAL敲除的小鼠在应激条件下, GDF-15表达虽然增加, 但由于GFRAL缺乏, 使其能够对化疗诱导的厌食症和体重减轻产生抵抗。抗GDF-15或抗GFRAL相关抗体的研发可能减少晚期癌症患者恶病质发生率, 在一定程度上延长患者生存期^[24-25]。

3 GDF-15 与 PI3K/AKT 信号通路

磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K)是一种被受体酪氨酸激酶(receptor protein tyrosine kinase, RPTKs)或G蛋白偶联受体(G protein-coupled receptors, GPCRs)激活的脂质激酶, 活化的PI3K将脂质磷酸化为磷脂酰肌醇3-磷酸(PIP3), PIP3募集Akt和3-磷酸肌醇依赖性激酶-1(3-phosphoinositide dependent kinase-1, PDK-1)到质膜上, PDK-1在激活环中的Thr308处磷酸化Akt, 以部分激活Akt。随后, Akt通过另一种称为PDK-2的活化激酶在Ser473处被磷酸化而完全活化。活化的Akt和PDK-1可以磷酸化许多下游蛋白, 例如mTOR、糖原合酶激酶3(GSK3)等, 来调节细胞增殖分化和生存代谢等多种生物学过程^[26]。研究^[27]证明: GDF-15在宫颈癌发生过程中表达逐渐增加, GDF-15的过表达激活酪氨酸激酶

受体2(ErbB2, 表皮生长因子受体家族成员)复合物中PI3K/AKT和MAPK/ERK信号通路, 改变细胞周期调节因子p21、CDK2/4和CyclinD1/E1的表达, 最终促进人宫颈癌的细胞增殖。源自肝癌组织和SK-Hep-1细胞的CD13⁺CD44⁺球形细胞(spherical cells, SCs)具有类似于癌症干细胞特性, GDF-15通过激活AKT/GSK-3 β / β -catenin信号通路促进人肝癌干细胞样细胞的生长和转移^[28]。PI3K/AKT、JNK和ERK信号通路可介导GDF-15诱导人脐静脉内皮细胞(human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVECs)中cyclin D1的表达, 从GDF-15转基因小鼠中分离出的肺内皮细胞相对于其野生型具有更高的增殖率和cyclin D1和cyclin E水平。癌细胞分泌的GDF-15通过PI3K/AKT、JNK和ERK信号通路增强AP-1和E2F依赖的G₁细胞周期蛋白的表达来刺激血管内皮细胞增殖, 促进肿瘤血管生成。血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)通过与其同源受体血管内皮生长因子受体(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, VEGFR)结合或新型受体Neuropilins(NRP)相互作用, 也可激活PI3K/AKT和MEK/ERK信号级联反应, 引起肿瘤血管生成增加, 不同的是, GDF-15既不引起内皮炎症, 也不增加血管通透性, 并且是通过与其受体GFRAL结合来实现这一信号转导, 在内皮细胞中敲除GFRAL可阻断该信号通路的转导^[29-31]。在非小细胞肺癌(non-small-cell carcinoma, NSCLC)中, GDF-15可能通过PI3K/AKT通路的过度活化, 使肿瘤细胞迁移、侵袭及血管生成能力增强, 提高治疗的抵抗力。而野生型PTEN(mutated in multiple advanced cancers 1, MMAC1)能够将PIP3磷酸化为PIP2, 并干扰Akt向质膜的募集, 致Akt活化降低。在肺癌细胞中也表达PTEN, 提示其可能通过此机制抑制肺癌细胞生长^[26,32]。此外, 还有研究^[32-35]提示: GDF-15与IL-17可能通过PI3K/AKT高度活化、PTEN突变参与慢性阻塞性肺病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)的发生发展。

4 GDF-15 与 TGF- β /Smad 信号通路

TGF- β /Smad信号通路是肺、心、肝、肾等重要器官发生纤维化的主要途径^[36]。GDF-15可通过中断Smad与DNA的结合而抑制TGF- β /Smad信号转导途径, 介导DNA损伤, 抑制TGF- β 1诱导的上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)、纤维形成^[14]。在博来霉素诱导的肺纤维化

小鼠模型及间质性肺病(interstitial lung disease, ILD)患者的肺组织中, GDF-15和半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂3(cysteine protease inhibitor3, CST3)的表达显著低于正常小鼠及非ILD患者, GDF-15和/或CST3可通过使TGF- β /Smad途径失活而抑制肺成纤维细胞的生长和激活, 并且GDF-15和CST3对TGF- β /Smad途径的失活具有协同作用。在肺纤维化小鼠模型中注入重组GDF-15和/或CST3能有效减轻其肺组织纤维化程度, GDF-15有望成为新型抗肺纤维化药物^[37]。此外, GDF-15也通过调节TGF- β 信号转导通路促进骨肉瘤细胞迁移和入侵, GDF-15沉默显著抑制TGF- β 信号转导。血清GDF-15水平高的骨肉瘤患者与水平低的骨肉瘤患者相比, 其总生存期(overall survival, OS)和无肺转移生存时间(progress pulmonary free survival, PMFS)明显减少, 与非转移性骨肉瘤组织相比, 转移性骨肉瘤组织中GDF-15表达上调^[38]。GDF-15/TGF- β /Smad信号通路对成纤维细胞的生长具有抑制作用, 对肿瘤细胞的生长、转移起促进作用。

5 GDF-15 与 p53

p53是一种抑癌基因, 细胞DNA损伤时, 主要通过激活其下游靶基因, 如p21等, 导致G₁细胞周期停滞、程序性细胞死亡和衰老样生长停滞^[39]。GDF-15是p53及其家族成员p63和p73的转录靶基因, 其启动子被所有p53家族成员蛋白激活, p53对其激活作用最强^[40-41]。GDF-15的表达受p53抑癌基因调控, 但在HCT-116细胞、A549细胞及人乳腺癌、前列腺癌和白血病细胞系中, 非甾体类抗炎药可直接诱导GDF-15的产生, 使其凋亡。GDF-15可通过依赖于p53或不依赖于p53的信号转导引起肿瘤细胞生长停滞和凋亡, 因此具有肿瘤抑制作用^[12,39,42]。

6 GDF-15 与肺癌的关系

6.1 GDF-15 与肺癌微环境

肿瘤细胞产生和生活的内环境称为肿瘤微环境, 肿瘤微环境通常由非恶性细胞组成, 包括成纤维细胞、血管细胞、淋巴管和淋巴或髓样来源的免疫细胞。它为肿瘤提供一个利基市场, 可以保护它们免受免疫监视, 并使它们保持去分化的干细胞样状态。树突状细胞(dendritic cell, DC)是最强大的专业抗原呈递细胞(antigen presenting cells, APC), 通过识别、获取、加工和呈递抗

原至幼稚的T细胞而启动抗原特异性免疫反应。功能分析表明GDF-15是一种有效的DC成熟抑制因子, 可抑制DC成熟过程中表面突起的形成和主要组织相容性复合体(major histocompatibility complex, MHC)II类分子的表达, 降低白细胞介素-12(interleukin 12, IL-12)水平, 提高TGF- β 1的分泌。因此, GDF-15可通过抑制DC成熟、阻止免疫细胞募集, 干扰DC对T细胞的启动作用以及活化的T细胞向肿瘤微环境的浸润, 促进肿瘤细胞的免疫逃逸^[43-44]。肿瘤来源的GDF-15可通过抑制TGF- β 活化激酶1(transforming growth factor beta-activated kinase 1, TAK1)传递至NF- κ B, 阻止肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)和一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)合成, 来抑制巨噬细胞的促凋亡活性。NF- κ B/GDF-15调控轴对于肿瘤细胞在肿瘤发生早期避开巨噬细胞免疫监视具有重要意义^[45]。研究^[46]发现: 小细胞肺癌中的循环肿瘤细胞能够分泌GDF-15, 在趋化因子CXCL5的作用下, 募集具有血管生成特性的中性粒细胞, 使结缔组织重塑、肿瘤生长、迁移和侵袭。非小细胞肺癌微环境中C5a的产量增加, C5a刺激GCN5介导Kruppel样因子5(Kruppel-like factor 5, KLF5)乙酰化, 促进GDF-15基因转录和肿瘤细胞增殖, 沉默KLF5、GCN5或GDF-15, 使得裸鼠体内异种移植肿瘤的生长受到极大抑制^[47]。

6.2 GDF-15 与肺癌的侵袭和转移

胸苷激酶1(thymidine kinase1, TK1)在人肺腺癌A549细胞中过表达。TK1通过诱导其下游介质GDF-15的表达上调促进肺腺癌细胞的生长和侵袭, 基因敲除TK1可同时在体外细胞培养和小鼠体内消除这一作用, 而异位表达的GDF-15能够恢复敲除TK1基因的人肺腺癌细胞的侵袭性和迁移特性^[48]。然而, 通过构建肺癌A549-GDF-15和A549-NC细胞, 发现GDF-15在A549-GDF-15细胞中过度表达后, A549-GDF-15细胞增殖能力及迁移和侵袭明显受到抑制。将A549-GDF-15细胞和A549-NC细胞分别注入相同小鼠模型中, 发现A549-GDF-15小鼠骨转移发生率及体内肺转移和骨转移的部位、数量明显减少^[49]。沙利霉素能够诱导肺癌A549和LNM35细胞中浓度依赖性的GDF-15 mRNA和蛋白表达增强, 从而显著抑制肺癌细胞的迁移和侵袭, 但不介导细胞死亡, GDF-15沉默会消除沙利霉素在肺癌中的抗侵袭作用^[50]。最新研究^[51]表明: 转化生长因子B受体2(transforming growth factor beta receptor 2, TGFBR2)是位于细

胞膜上的酪氨酸激酶受体, 与转化生长因子B受体1(transforming growth factor beta receptor 1, TGFBR1)形成异源受体复合物, 从而启动TGFBR1的信号转导。作为潜在的GDF-15受体, TGFBR2的表达状态与GDF-15对细胞凋亡的影响具有密切相关性。完整和成熟形式GDF-15的过表达降低A549细胞的生长速率并诱导细胞凋亡, 沉默TGFBR2可以完全阻断GDF-15诱导的A549细胞的细胞毒性。GDF-15具有细胞增殖增加或细胞死亡诱导的双重作用, 可能与TGFBR2的表达状态及表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)有关, 在缺乏TGFBR2的情况下, GDF-15可能通过EGFR及另一个受体提高A549细胞的增殖速率。这可能是GDF-15在许多GDF-15血清水平升高的癌症(包括肺癌)致癌过程中表现出模棱两可的作用的原因之一^[52]。

7 GDF-15与肺癌的治疗

7.1 GDF-15与肺癌的化疗

早在2004年就有研究^[53]指出: NCI-H226和NCI-H2170肺癌细胞经顺铂处理后, 用cDNA微阵列分析描述其基因表达变化, 发现GDF-15是与顺铂耐药性发展相关的7个差异表达基因之一, GDF-15表达增加提示肺癌顺铂耐药。2012年Yu等^[5]研究表明: A549人肺癌细胞通过细胞外调节蛋白激酶(extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK)依赖性途径上调GDF-15的表达, 使其对紫杉醇敏感, 但抑癌效果有限。无论是在体外A549人肺癌细胞系还是裸鼠体内, 异柴胡内酯(K8)均能协同紫杉醇诱导(ERK)1/2的磷酸化, 使GDF-15表达上调, 以增强紫杉醇在人肺癌细胞中的治疗效果。近年来, GDF-15在卵巢癌^[54]、胰腺癌^[55]等肿瘤的化疗耐药性得到充分证明, 但关于其与肺癌化疗的研究涉猎甚少, 需要我们进一步深入探索, 国内有前瞻性研究指出血清GDF-15水平有望成为肺癌化疗疗效评价的新指标^[2,56]。

7.2 GDF-15与肺癌的放疗

在正常人成纤维细胞中, GDF-15的表达随着辐射剂量(从100 mGy开始)的增加而增加, 其通过调节辐射诱导基因的转录起作用, 可作为辐射诱导的辐射抗性增加因子^[57]。CDP138(C2 domain-containing phosphoprotein)是一种具有C2域结构的细胞内运输蛋白, 具有结合钙和脂质的能力, 又称为KIAA0528, 其与细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶家

族成员CDK5及FIBP形成稳定的复合物, 该复合物是非神经细胞生长和迁移所必需的^[58]。CDP138蛋白在肺癌细胞系及组织中过表达并与淋巴结转移相关, GDF-15是CDP138的关键下游介质, 其转录和翻译均受CDP138调控, 在肺癌组织中, 过度表达的CDP138经由GDF-15调节TGF- β /Smad信号转导途径, 致肺癌细胞放疗敏感性降低, 转移和侵袭能力增强^[59]。在肺癌放疗中, 表达上调的GDF-15具有抗辐射性, 血清GDF-15水平是否能够作为评估放疗疗效及加大放疗剂量的参考标准有待研究及论证。

8 GDF-15与肺癌的预后

血清GDF-15的升高与多种疾病的预后息息相关。GDF-15通过抑制血管应激相关内皮功能障碍, 可预防心脏移植中的冷缺血-再灌注损伤, 并限制动脉粥样硬化的发展, 被视为一种保护因子^[60-62]。在大多数癌症中, 血清GDF-15升高常提示预后不良, 如口腔鳞状细胞癌^[63]、大肠癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌^[64]等。在胃癌和健康人群中GDF-15的mRNA和蛋白质水平差异显著, 在化疗后有明显改善的患者组, GDF-15蛋白水平显著下降, 但在治疗前和未有明显改善的患者中保持较高水平^[65]。一项前瞻性研究^[4]显示: 与健康对照组和患肺部良性疾病患者相比, 非小细胞肺癌患者的血清GDF-15蛋白水平显著升高, 血清GDF-15水平高的NSCLC患者的总体3年生存率低于血清GDF-15水平低的NSCLC患者。血清GDF-15可能是早期NSCLC患者的潜在诊断和预后生物学标志物。有研究^[2]进一步表明: 血清GDF-15浓度为1 199.05 pg/mL是诊断肺癌的阈值, 其敏感性和特异性分别为78.2%和71.0%, 优于癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron-specific enolase, NSE)和细胞角蛋白19片段(CYFRA 21-1)。肺癌患者血清GDF-15的浓度与肿瘤的大小和远处转移有关, 高血清GDF-15水平常提示肿块较大或存在远处转移。此外, 在患有肺癌和纵隔淋巴瘤的患者中, 胸部放疗后血清中GDF-15及胎盘生长因子(placental growth factor, PIGF)显著升高, 这些指标的异常升高通常与放射剂量具有明显的相关性, 常提示不良的心血管事件, 血清GDF-15和PIGF有望作为检测肺癌放疗早期亚临床心脏毒性及放疗剂量是否恰当的新候选生物学标志物^[66]。

综上所述, GDF-15的信号转导网络庞大而

复杂, 涉及多种生物学过程。GDF-15在肺癌中既可以作为抑癌因子, 又可以作为促癌因子, 可能取决于其上游信号及激动的下游分子, 深入了解这些信号转导机制对肺癌的临床诊治具有一定的理论意义。GDF-15既能增加肺癌化疗药物的耐药性, 也能加强化疗药物的抗肿瘤作用, 还能降低肺癌的放疗敏感性, GDF-15的过度表达常提示预后不良。目前关于GDF-15与肺癌的研究甚少, 在现有的研究基础上, 某些研究结论互斥, 需要更为完整和深入的研究, 将其客观统一起来, 以指导临床精准诊治。

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