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· 论 著 ·

p63与表皮生长因子受体突变肺鳞癌患者生存的关系

王碧波¹, 韩一平^{1*}, 万善志¹, 黄玲², 马大烈², 郑建明², 李强¹

1. 第二军医大学长海医院呼吸内科, 上海 200433

2. 第二军医大学长海医院病理科, 上海 200433

[摘要] **目的** 检测表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)在肺鳞癌患者中的突变率,并分析 p63 与 EGFR 突变肺鳞癌患者生存的关系。**方法** 收集 2010 年 2 月至 2013 年 3 月在我院初治的肺鳞癌患者的组织样本,用直接测序法检测 EGFR 突变情况,免疫组织化学法检测 p63 的表达。随访患者,记录患者的总生存时间(OS),评价 EGFR 突变和 p63 表达对患者生存的影响。**结果** 所有病理组织确诊为肺鳞癌的 262 例患者中,16 例(6.1%)有 EGFR 突变,其中外显子 19 位点缺失 7 例,外显子 21 L858R 点突变 9 例,未见外显子 18 和 20 突变。与传统意义上的肺鳞癌患者相比,EGFR 突变的肺鳞癌患者女性和非吸烟者所占比例较高。p63 部分阳性的 EGFR 突变患者($n=4$)的 OS 为 11.28(95%CI: 9.33~15.23)个月,p63 阳性的 EGFR 突变患者($n=11$)的 OS 为 5.93(95%CI: 1.75~8.39)个月,两者差异有统计学意义($P=0.039$)。**结论** 肺鳞癌患者 EGFR 突变率为 6.1%,均为外显子 19 和 21 敏感突变。p63 部分阳性的 EGFR 突变患者比 p63 阳性 EGFR 突变患者生存期更长。

[关键词] p63;表皮生长因子受体;肺肿瘤;鳞状细胞癌**[中图分类号]** R 734.2**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2014)04-0378-05

Relationship between p63 expression and survival of squamous lung cancer patients with mutant epidermal growth factor receptor

WANG Bi-bo¹, HAN Yi-ping^{1*}, WAN Shan-zhi¹, HUANG Ling², MA Da-lie², ZHENG Jian-ming², LI Qiang¹

1. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

2. Department of Pathology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To detect the mutation rate of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) in squamous carcinoma (SQC) of lung and to exam the relationship between p63 and survival of SQC patients with EGFR mutation. **Methods** SQC specimens were collected from the patients who received their initial treatment in our hospital between February 2010 and March 2013. The incidence of EGFR mutations was analyzed by automated direct sequencing, and immunohistochemical method was used to observe p63 expression. The patients were followed up and the impact of EGFR mutation and p63 expression upon survival of SQC patients was evaluated. **Results** Among the 262 histological diagnosed SQC patients, 16 (6.1%) had EGFR mutations, including exon 19 deletion (7 of 16 patients, 43.8%) and L858R point mutation in exon 21 (9 of 16, 56.2%), with no mutation of exon 18 and 20. SQC patients with EGFR mutations, compared with other SQC patients, had more females and non-smokers. The median overall survival (OS) time of 4 EGFR-mutated patients with p63 partial positive expression was 11.28 months (95% CI: 9.33-15.23 months), which was significantly longer than that of 11 EGFR-mutated patients with p63 positive expression (5.93 months [95% CI: 1.75-8.39 months], $P=0.039$). **Conclusion** EGFR mutation rate is 6.1% in our study, with all being exon 19 and 21 mutations. Patients presenting partial positive p63 expression have longer survival time than those presenting p63 positive expression.

[Key words] p63; epidermal growth factor receptor; lung neoplasms; squamous cell carcinoma

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表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)是肿瘤靶向治疗的重要靶标,其酪氨酸激酶抑制剂如吉非替尼、厄洛替尼等治疗非小

细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)尤其是 EGFR 敏感突变的肺腺癌(adenocarcinoma, ADC)具有显著疗效^[1-2]。EGFR 基因突变率在东亚

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* 通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021-31161311, E-mail: yphan2006@163.com

裔 ADC 人群中为 30%~40%,但在同地区其他组织类型的 NSCLC 中则较低^[3-4],因此目前临床上对肺鳞癌(squamous carcinoma, SQC)患者检测 EGFR 突变的意义尚存争议^[5]。

p63 是抑癌基因 p53 家族成员之一,由于启动子不同和 3'端剪切方式不同,p63 基因可编码多种具有不同活性的异构体。这些异构体主要分为具有反式激活区的 TA 异构体和 N 末端截短的 $\Delta Np63\alpha$ 异构体,前者具有 p53 样活性,可诱导细胞周期停滞和凋亡,后者则抑制 p53 的功能,促进转化细胞的生长^[6-8]。我们先前的研究表明,肺 SQC 中高表达 p63,且其表达水平与组织学或细胞学的采样方法以及分化程度无关^[9]。本研究检测了 EGFR 在肺 SQC 患者中的突变率并分析了 p63 对 EGFR 突变肺 SQC 患者生存的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 样本采集 收集 2010 年 2 月至 2013 年 3 月经病理组织学确诊的初治肺 SQC 样本。样本来自于经 CT 引导的细针活检、支气管镜下经支气管的活检或者手术切除样本。

1.2 EGFR 基因突变检测 采用直接测序法对 EGFR 的 4 个位点(18~21 位点)进行检测^[10]。应用 PCR 直接扩增 EGFR 18~21 位点的基因片段。2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳鉴定扩增片段,通过凝胶成像系统观察 PCR 产物电泳结果。PCR 产物进行正反两个方向测序。分析测序图谱,判断 EGFR 基因 18~21 位点外显子区域是否存在突变。

1.3 p63 表达检测 主要试剂抗人 p63 单克隆抗体及 EnVision 两步法试剂盒均为丹麦 DAKO 公司产品。组织均经 4%中性甲醛溶液固定,常规脱水后石蜡包埋,切成 3~4 μm 厚的薄片,在乙二胺四乙酸溶液(EDTA, pH 8.0)中进行热诱导抗原修复。然后用 3%过氧化氢阻断内源性过氧化氢酶活性,加入抗人 p63 单克隆抗体(clone 4A4)作为标记,EnVision 两步法染色,显微镜下观察。结果判断:细胞表现出一种弥漫染色或者平均阳性染色面积 $\geq 10\%$ 定义为免疫反应阳性(+);细胞染色面积介于 1%和 9%之间定义为免疫反应部分阳性(部分+);细胞完全没有被染色定义为免疫反应阴性(-)^[11]。

1.4 生存评价 以无疾病进展时间(progression-

free survival, PFS)和总生存时间(overall survival, OS)作为生存评价指标。PFS:从确诊疾病到影像学上第 1 次发生疾病进展或其他任何原因导致死亡的时间;OS:从确诊开始到死亡或末次随访的时间。

1.5 统计学处理 用 Kaplan-Meier 法估计生存时间, log-rank 法分析生存差异。检验水准(α)为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 肺 SQC 患者 EGFR 突变率 共收取 267 例经病理组织学确诊的肺 SQC 样本,经 2 位富有经验的病理学专家复检,排除 5 例鳞腺混合样本,最终 262 例样本纳入研究。262 例样本中,16 例检测到 EGFR 基因突变,突变率为 6.1%。其中外显子 19 缺失 7 例(43.8%),外显子 21 点突变(L858R)9 例(56.2%),未检测到外显子 18 和 20 突变。

2.2 EGFR 突变肺 SQC 患者的临床病理特征 由表 1 可见,16 例 EGFR 突变肺 SQC 患者女性比例和非吸烟者比例较非突变患者高($P < 0.05$)。由表 2 可见,所有 16 例 EGFR 突变患者中,13 例(81.3%)为 III B 或 IV 期肺 SQC,其中 3 例(23.1%)是女性,7 例(53.8%)是非吸烟者。

表 1 EGFR 突变与非突变肺 SQC 患者的临床特征比较

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical data between EGFR mutation and non-EGFR mutation in lung SQC patients

Characteristic	EGFR mutation (N=16)	Non-EGFR mutation (N=246)	P value
Age (year) ^a	58(40-72)	62(33-85)	>0.05
Female n(%)	6(37.5)	9(3.7)	<0.05
Smoking history n(%)			<0.05
0 pack-year	10(62.5)	64(26.0)	
1-50 pack-year	5(31.3)	119(48.4)	
51-100 pack-year	1(6.2)	59(24.0)	
≥ 101 pack-year	0(0)	4(1.6)	

SQC: Squamous carcinoma; EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor. ^a: Median (Q₁-Q₃)

2.3 肺 SQC 患者 p63 的表达 262 例样本中,p63 阳性(图 1A)247 例,p63 部分阳性(图 1B)10 例,p63 阴性 5 例。p63 部分阳性和阴性的 15 例均由病理学专家再次复核证实为肺 SQC。16 例 EGFR 突变样本的 p63 表达情况见表 2。

表 2 EGFR 突变肺 SQC 患者一般资料、突变类型、临床病理特征以及生存时间汇总

Tab 2 Clinical data, mutation types, pathologic findings, and survival time of EGFR-mutated lung SQC patients

No.	Age (year)	Sex	Smoking (pack-year)	EGFR mutation	Differentiation	p63	TNM stage	PFS t/month	OS t/month
1	70	Male	0	L858R	Poor	—	III B	1.37	2.23
2	61	Male	0	Del-19	Poor	Partly +	IV	7.37	9.56
3	58	Female	0	Del-19	Well	Partly +	II A	10.17	10.20
4	45	Female	0	Del-19	Poor	Partly +	IV	0.27	5.97
5	47	Female	0	L858R	Well	Partly +	II B	11.70	12.53
6	70	Male	50	L858R	Poor	+	IV	2.20	2.20
7	66	Male	4	Del-19	Moderate	+	III B	5.67	8.37
8	40	Female	0	L858R	Poor	+	IV	0.90	6.87
9	58	Male	30	Del-19	Moderate	+	IV	3.23	4.97
10	58	Male	40	Del-19	Moderate	+	III B	2.80	5.53
11	72	Male	50	L858R	Moderate	+	III B	1.43	2.90
12	53	Male	0	L858R	Well	+	III B	1.97	2.70
13	49	Female	0	L858R	Well	+	III B	6.70	9.77
14	56	Female	0	L858R	Well	+	II B	10.70	12.90
15	63	Male	0	L858R	Well	+	IV	4.20	5.93
16	60	Male	60	Del-19	Moderate	+	III B	6.73	9.73

EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; SQC: Squamous carcinoma; TNM: Tumor node metastasis; PFS: Progression free survival; OS: Overall survival; Del-19: Deletion of exon 19; L858R: Point mutation in exon 21

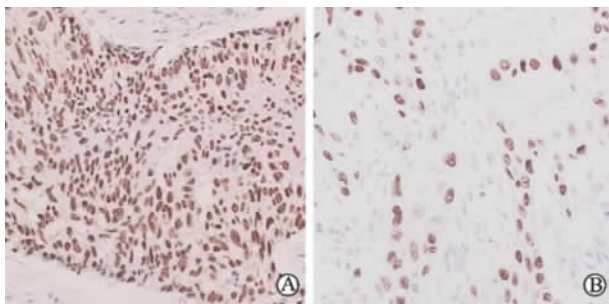


图 1 p63 在肺 SQC 中不同免疫活性的表达

Fig 1 Different immunoreactivities of p63 in lung SQC patients
SQC: Squamous carcinoma. A: p63 positive sample; B: p63 partially positive sample. Original magnification: ×400

2.4 生存分析 截至 2013 年 5 月 20 日,16 例 EGFR 突变患者无一例失访。随访时间 5.23 ~ 35.93 个月,中位随访时间 13.90(95% CI: 8.76 ~ 19.04) 个月。16 例 EGFR 突变患者中 15 例(93.8%)疾病进展,进展患者中 11 例(68.8%)已死亡。16 例 EGFR 突变患者的 PFS 和 OS 见表 2。

根据 p63 免疫反应活性,把 16 例 EGFR 突变患者分成 3 组: p63 阴性组 1 例, p63 部分阳性组 4 例, p63 阳性组 11 例。p63 阴性组因只有 1 例而未进行统计学分析。4 例 p63 部分阳性患者中位 PFS 为 7.76(95% CI: 3.12 ~ 12.34) 个月,中位 OS 为 11.28(95% CI: 9.33 ~ 15.23) 个月。11 例 p63 阳性

患者中位 PFS 为 4.43(95% CI: 2.65 ~ 6.22) 个月,与 p63 部分阳性患者相比差异无统计学意义($P=0.256$);中位 OS 为 5.93(95% CI: 1.75 ~ 8.39) 个月,与 p63 部分阳性患者相比差异有统计学意义($P=0.039$,图 2)。

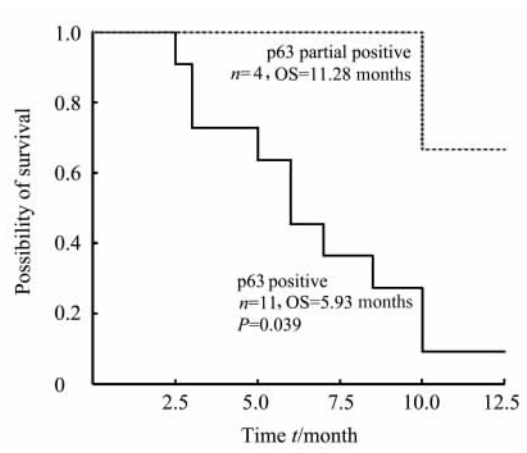


图 2 p63 免疫活性与肺 SQC EGFR 突变患者生存的关系

Fig 2 Relationship between p63 immunoreactivity and survival of SQC patients with EGFR mutation

SQC: Squamous cell carcinoma; EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; OS: Overall survival

3 讨论

EGFR 在 SQC 中的突变率文献报道各不相同。

Mu等^[12]报道肺SQC的EGFR突变率为5.9%(6/102),而Lai等^[13]报道282例肺SQC中有41例EGFR突变,突变率为14.5%。然而Hata等^[14]研究认为,纯SQC无EGFR突变。他们对原有测得的33例EGFR突变的肺SQC(33/249)进行复检并结合p63、TTF-1等免疫组化指标检测,结果显示这33例EGFR突变肺SQC都混有不同程度ADC成分,因此认为EGFR在肺SQC中的突变是由于肺SQC中混有ADC成分所致。但大多数学者都认为肺SQC确实存在EGFR突变,本研究结果也与此一致。本研究发现,在262例初治肺SQC样本中有16例EGFR基因敏感突变,突变率为6.1%。根据现有结果,我们认为EGFR突变确实发生在肺SQC患者中,EGFR是肺SQC的驱动基因之一。

与传统意义上的肺SQC患者相比,EGFR突变患者的临床特征显示有更多的女性(37.5% vs 3.7%)和非吸烟者(62.5% vs 26.0%),提示EGFR突变的肺SQC患者可能与传统的肺SQC患者有着不同的遗传背景。本研究中EGFR突变类型以及各类型百分比(外显子19缺失,43.8%;L858R,56.2%),与其他作者^[3,12-13]研究结果大致相同。有文献报道EGFR基因在SQC中存在非敏感位点突变,包括外显子21 N826S、A859T、L861Q、V843I、K860E等^[15-19],但报道呈现单个、非重复性。因此,对于检测敏感位点L858R和外显子19缺失以外的非敏感位点,是不必要和不经济的。

p63是免疫组化诊断肺SQC的常用指标,本研究发现p63与EGFR之间似乎对肺SQC患者生存有影响:p63部分阳性EGFR突变患者的OS为11.28(95%CI: 9.33~15.23)个月,比p63阳性EGFR突变患者的OS(5.93个月,95%CI: 1.75~8.39个月)更长($P=0.039$)。p63和EGFR两者的关系可能与胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白3(IGFBP-3)相关。IGFBP-3是EGFR和p63下游信号转导的共同产物。EGFR能够活化下游信号转导通路,其中包括磷脂酰肌醇3激酶/蛋白激酶B(PI3K/Akt)通路,它能够刺激细胞增殖以及阻止肿瘤细胞凋亡^[20]。IGFBP-3作为PI3K/Akt的转录产物,主要起到阻止肿瘤细胞凋亡的作用,从而促进肿瘤的生长繁殖^[21]。而p63亚基之一的 $\Delta Np63\alpha$ 同样能激活下游信号转导通路PI3K/Akt, $\Delta Np63\alpha$ 介导的转录

产物IGFBP-3可使过度表达p63的肿瘤细胞免于凋亡^[6]。由此推测,检测SQC细胞中IGFBP-3的含量可以评估EGFR和p63的表达活性,进而更好地评价患者的生存状况。

p63免疫活性与肺SQC患者生存关系的报道较少,结论不一。Pelosi等^[22]报道p63的免疫活性与患者OS和PFS无关,而Massion等^[23]指出肺SQC患者中p63的免疫强度与患者生存时间呈正相关,免疫染色强度越高越有利于患者的生存。我们对EGFR突变肺SQC患者进行生存分析,结果发现p63部分阳性的EGFR突变患者比p63阳性EGFR突变患者生存期更长,提示p63免疫强度与EGFR突变肺SQC患者生存时间呈负相关。由于EGFR突变样本例数较少,且生存分析结果受其他多重因素综合影响,本研究结果还需要更大样本来进行验证。

4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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