

# 喉癌患者血清垂体肿瘤转化基因表达水平与临床病理特征及预后的相关性

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**[摘要]** 目的:探讨喉癌患者血清垂体肿瘤转化基因(PTTG1)表达水平与临床病理特征及预后的相关性。方法:采用酶联免疫吸附法检测 80 例喉癌患者及 60 例声带息肉患者血清 PTTG1 的表达水平,分析喉癌患者临床病理特征与血清 PTTG1 表达水平的关系,Cox 回归分析影响喉癌预后的相关因素。结果:血清 PTTG1 表达水平在喉癌患者明显高于声带息肉患者,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。淋巴结转移、肿瘤 TNM 分期越高及分化程度越低,患者血清 PTTG1 表达水平越高( $P < 0.05$ )。预后生存分析中,单因素分析结果显示淋巴结转移、肿瘤 TNM 分期、分化程度、肿瘤直径及 PTTG1 表达与喉癌预后有关( $P < 0.01$ );Cox 多因素回归分析结果显示淋巴结转移( $HR = 2.651, 95\% CI 1.452 \sim 4.823, P = 0.002$ )、肿瘤 TNM 分期高( $HR = 2.944, 95\% CI 1.155 \sim 6.189, P = 0.026$ )、分化程度低( $HR = 1.620, 95\% CI 1.133 \sim 2.169, P = 0.003$ )及 PTTG1 高表达( $HR = 3.511, 95\% CI 1.432 \sim 7.156, P < 0.001$ )均是影响喉癌患者预后的危险因素。结论:血清 PTTG1 的表达水平可能与喉癌患者的临床病理特征及预后密切相关,其高表达可能是喉癌患者预后不良的指标之一。

**[关键词]** 喉肿瘤;垂体肿瘤转化基因;病理特征;预后

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## Correlation of serum PTTG1 expression level with clinicopathological features and prognosis in patients with laryngeal cancer

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**Abstract Objective:** To investigate the correlation between the expression level of serum pituitary tumor transforming gene(PTTG1) and clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis in patients with laryngeal cancer.

**Method:** Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect the expression of serum PTTG1 in 80 patients with laryngeal cancer and 60 patients with vocal cord polyps. The relationship between the clinicopathological characteristics of patients with laryngeal cancer and the expression of serum PTTG1 was analyzed. Cox regression

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analysis was used to analyze related factors affecting the prognosis of laryngeal cancer. **Result:** Serum PTTG1 expression level in patients with laryngeal cancer was significantly higher than that in patients with vocal cord polyps, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The higher the lymph node metastasis, the higher the tumor TNM stage, and the lower the degree of differentiation, the higher the serum PTTG1 expression level ( $P < 0.05$ ). In the prognostic survival analysis, univariate analysis showed that lymph node metastasis, tumor TNM stage, degree of differentiation, tumor diameter, and expression of PTTG1 were related to the prognosis of laryngeal cancer ( $P < 0.01$ ). Cox regression multivariate showed lymph node metastasis ( $HR = 2.651$ , 95% CI 1.452–4.823,  $P = 0.002$ ), high tumor TNM stage ( $HR = 2.944$ , 95% CI 1.155–6.189,  $P = 0.026$ ), and low differentiation ( $HR = 1.620$ , 95% CI 1.133–2.169,  $P = 0.003$ ) and high PTTG1 expression ( $HR = 3.511$ , 95% CI 1.432–7.156,  $P < 0.001$ ) were risk factors affecting the prognosis of patients with laryngeal cancer. **Conclusion:** The expression level of serum PTTG1 may be closely related to the clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis of patients with laryngeal cancer, and its high expression may be one of the indicators of poor prognosis of patients with laryngeal cancer.

**Key words** laryngeal neoplasms; pituitary tumor transforming gene; pathological characteristics; prognosis

喉癌是起源于喉黏膜的原发性恶性肿瘤,其发病机制尚未完全清楚<sup>[1-3]</sup>。喉癌的主要病理类型是鳞状细胞癌,占所有喉癌的90%以上<sup>[4]</sup>。尽管喉癌的治疗手段不断改善,但喉癌患者的5年生存率并未显著提高<sup>[5]</sup>。实际上,恶性肿瘤的生长和浸润是受癌基因调控的复杂过程,也是喉癌患者预后不良的主要因素之一<sup>[6]</sup>。而垂体肿瘤转化基因(PTTG1)是从大鼠垂体肿瘤细胞中检测到的原癌基因,与肿瘤的分化、侵袭和转移过程密切相关<sup>[7]</sup>。研究表明PTTG1仅在具有高细胞增殖活性的正常组织中高表达,如睾丸、胸腺、胚胎和肝脏等,而在其他正常组织中仅少量表达或无法检测到<sup>[8-9]</sup>。本研究旨在通过检测喉癌患者中血清PTTG1表达水平与临床病理特征及预后的相关性,为喉癌的诊断和预后评估提供理论依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2010-01—2015-03在我科行手术治疗且术后病理明确诊断为喉癌的患者80例(喉癌组),其中男66例,女14例;年龄49~80岁,平均(62.35±10.22)岁;术后病理结果均为鳞状细胞癌,其中高分化14例,中分化24例,低分化42例;有淋巴结转移46例,无淋巴结转移34例;采用国际抗癌协会(UICC)2010年公布的TNM分类分期标准:I、II期34例,III、IV期46例;声门上型28例,声门型48例,声门下型4例。入选标准:①既往无喉癌手术病史;②术前未接受化疗、放疗和其他治疗。排除标准:①行保守治疗;②患者临床资料不完整;③合并银屑病、子宫腺肌症等。选取同期手术治疗的声带息肉患者60例为对照组,其中男49例,女11例;平均年龄(60.11±12.87)岁。两组年龄、性别差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。本研究获得我院医学伦理委员会批准,血清标本的采集均获得患者知情同意。

### 1.2 患者血清PTTG1表达水平的测定

患者入院后术前3d空腹抽取外周静脉血

5mL,静置30 min后,3000 r/min离心10 min,取上清液保存于-80℃的冰箱中备用,应用ELISA法集中测量。严格按照PTTG1试剂盒(上海林业生物科技有限公司)说明书进行,应用酶标仪(Thermo Scientific Multiskan FC)在450 nm波长处测定标准品和样品光密度值,并根据标准曲线计算血清PTTG1表达水平。

### 1.3 统计学方法

使用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料若符合正态分布,则以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组内比较采用配对t检验,组间比较采用独立样本t检验;若不符合正态分布,则以M(P25,P75)表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料以百分率表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验进行比较。计算患者的5年生存率,Log-rank比较组间差异,Cox回归分析影响喉癌预后的相关因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 喉癌组和对照组血清PTTG1表达水平的比较

喉癌组患者血清PTTG1水平为141.43(111.387,160.837) pg/mL,高于对照组的94.01(81.26,108.59) pg/mL,两组比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

### 2.2 喉癌患者血清PTTG1表达水平与临床病理特征的关系

淋巴结转移、肿瘤TNM分期越高及分化程度越低,喉癌患者血清PTTG1表达水平越高( $P < 0.05$ ),而不同性别、年龄、肿瘤部位及肿瘤直径患者的血清PTTG1表达水平差异无统计学意义。见表1。

### 2.3 影响喉癌患者预后的因素分析

单因素分析结果显示淋巴结转移、肿瘤TNM分期、分化程度、肿瘤直径及PTTG1表达与喉癌预后有关( $P < 0.01$ ),而性别、年龄及肿瘤部位与预后无关( $P > 0.05$ )。见表2。将肿瘤直径( $\leq 3\text{ cm}=0$ , $>3\text{ cm}=1$ )、分化程度(高或中分化=0,

低分化=1)、肿瘤 TNM 分期(I 或 II 赋值为 0, III 或 IV 赋值为 1)、淋巴结转移( $N_0$  赋值为 0,  $N_+$  赋值为 1)和 PTTG1 表达水平( $\leq 141.3 \text{ pg/mL} = 0, > 141.3 \text{ pg/mL} = 1$ )为自变量,以预后(生存=0,死亡=1)为因变量,进行 Cox 多因素回归分析,结果显示淋巴结转移、肿瘤 TNM 分期高、分化程度低及 PTTG1 高表达为影响喉患者预后的危险因素。见表 3。

表 1 喉癌组患者临床病理特征与血清 PTTG1 表达水平的关系

变量	例数	PTTG1/( $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ )	Z
性别			-0.670
男	66	162.64(136.10,256.68)	
女	14	177.69(134.25,247.41)	
年龄/岁			-0.154
$\leq 60$	43	159.72(126.28,248.12)	
$> 60$	37	170.87(130.21,267.43)	
淋巴结转移			-3.764 <sup>1)</sup>
$N_+$	46	180.17(154.67,289.38)	
$N_0$	34	147.29(127.23,242.85)	
肿瘤直径/cm			-0.711
$\leq 3$	35	163.36(137.28,259.33)	
$> 3$	45	178.61(130.28,244.67)	
肿瘤分期			-2.238 <sup>1)</sup>
I + II	34	162.36(122.61,213.74)	
III + IV	46	283.53(158.36,290.41)	
肿瘤分化程度			-4.225 <sup>1)</sup>
高分化或中分化	38	156.12(124.17,211.81)	
低分化	42	227.59(157.73,318.39)	
肿瘤部位			-0.528
声门上型或声门型	76	165.37(128.68,237.39)	
声门下型	4	172.85(147.31,265.36)	

组间比较<sup>1)</sup>  $P < 0.05$ 。

### 3 讨论

喉癌的形成和发展是多个基因共同作用的复杂过程<sup>[1,4]</sup>。而 PTTG1 是最初从小鼠垂体肿瘤细胞中分离出来的哺乳动物蛋白,其被鉴定为哺乳动

物安全子(securin)蛋白家族的成员之一,作为一种多功能蛋白,其亦在细胞转化、DNA 修复和转录调控中发挥重要作用<sup>[10-11]</sup>。PTTG1 过表达在多种恶性肿瘤组织中已有很多报道,作为原癌基因,其调控引起的细胞凋亡和异常细胞增殖在肿瘤的侵袭和转移中也发挥着重要作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。研究发现皮下注射 PTTG 转染的 NIH 3T3 细胞到裸鼠中会迅速诱发恶性肿瘤,这也证实 PTTG 是一种具有强效致癌作用的基因<sup>[15]</sup>。也有研究指出高表达的 PTTG1 在肿瘤细胞的快速增殖、分化以及形成的过程中均发挥一定的作用<sup>[16]</sup>。

表 2 喉癌患者预后的单因素分析结果

因素	5 年生存率/%	单因素分析	
		$\chi^2$	P
性别			
男	69.8	0.694	0.717
女	72.9		
年龄/岁			
$\leq 60$	71.6	0.511	0.802
$> 60$	68.4		
淋巴结转移			
$N_+$	58.3	8.771	0.003
$N_0$	76.7		
肿瘤直径/cm			
$\leq 3$	71.2	7.733	0.005
$> 3$	56.8		
肿瘤 TNM 分期			
I + II	79.5	16.339	$< 0.001$
III + IV	50.2		
肿瘤分化程度			
低分化	51.1	10.225	0.001
高或中分化	73.9		
肿瘤部位			
声门上型	68.4	3.026	0.013
声门型	72.1		
声门下型	64.3		
PTTG1/( $\text{pg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ )			
$> 141.3$	39.2	29.125	$< 0.001$
$\leq 141.3$	78.9		

表 3 影响喉癌患者预后的 Cox 回归分析结果

变量	B	Wald $\chi^2$	SE	HR	HR 95% CI	P
肿瘤直径	0.612	1.220	0.554	1.026	0.820~5.124	0.519
分化程度	0.415	6.280	0.199	1.620	1.133~2.169	0.003
肿瘤 TNM 分期	0.568	4.459	0.269	2.944	1.155~6.189	0.026
淋巴结转移	0.894	7.526	0.326	2.651	1.452~4.823	0.002
PTTG1 表达水平	0.557	17.540	0.133	3.511	1.432~7.156	$< 0.001$

本研究采用双抗体夹心 ELISA 法检测喉癌患者血清 PTTG1 的表达水平,并分析其与喉癌临床病理特征及预后的关系。结果发现,喉癌组血清 PTTG1 的表达水平明显高于对照组,说明喉癌患者外周血 PTTG1 的过表达可能来源于喉癌组织。分析 PTTG1 的表达水平与喉癌临床病理特征及预后相关性的结果发现,合并淋巴结转移、肿瘤 TNM 分期较高及分化程度低的患者血清 PTTG1 表达水平较高,但不同性别、年龄、肿瘤部位及肿瘤直径患者的血清 PTTG1 表达水平差异无统计学意义,说明 PTTG1 与喉癌肿瘤细胞的转移、侵袭及恶性程度密切相关。也可能是在肿瘤发生发展的过程中,喉癌肿瘤细胞浸润和转移甚至死亡的过程中过量的 PTTG1 被释放,最终导致血清中表达水平明显升高。Cox 多因素回归分析结果显示淋巴结转移、肿瘤 TNM 分期高、分化程度低及 PTTG1 高表达均是影响喉癌患者预后不良的危险因素,推测 PTTG1 过表达可预测喉癌患者的预后。以上结果显示喉癌患者血清 PTTG1 的表达水平与淋巴结转移、肿瘤分期、肿瘤分化程度及患者的预后密切相关,在一定程度上可以反映喉癌的分期和恶性程度。本研究也存在一定的局限性,样本量相对较小,且为单中心、回顾性的研究,需要多中心、前瞻性且大样本的研究进一步验证。

综上所述,血清 PTTG1 的表达水平可能与喉癌患者的临床病理特征及预后密切相关,其高表达可能是喉癌患者预后不良的指标之一。

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