

宫颈癌患者中HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A的表达及其临床意义

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摘要: 目的 探讨宫颈癌患者中HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A的表达及其临床意义。方法 选取2013年—2018年延安市人民医院收集的187例宫颈癌患者的癌组织及对应的癌旁正常组织标本, 通过实时荧光定量PCR检测宫颈癌患者肿瘤组织中HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A的表达情况, 探讨HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A表达水平与宫颈癌患者临床特征和生存期之间的关系。结果 HNF1A-AS1在宫颈癌组织中高表达 ($P=0.022$); HNF1A-AS1高表达与宫颈癌患者肿瘤分期 ($P<0.001$)、是否原位癌 ($P=0.013$)、是否淋巴结转移 ($P=0.002$)、是否远端转移 ($P<0.001$) 以及HPV型别相关 ($P=0.006$); HNF1A-AS1高表达组总体生存率明显低于HNF1A-AS1低表达组 ($\chi^2=10.33$, $P=0.002$)。HNF1A在宫颈癌组织中高表达 ($P=0.044$), 且HNF1A的相对表达量与HNF1A-AS1表达呈正相关 ($P<0.001$); HNF1A高表达与宫颈癌患者肿瘤分期 ($P=0.002$)、是否原位癌 ($P=0.007$)、是否淋巴结转移 ($P=0.005$)、是否远端转移 ($P<0.001$) 以及HPV型别相关 ($P=0.003$); HNF1A高表达组总体生存率明显低于HNF1A低表达组 ($\chi^2=6.10$, $P=0.013$)。结论 HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A促进宫颈癌发生和发展, 并与宫颈癌患者生存期相关。

关键词: 宫颈癌; 人乳头瘤病毒; HNF1A-AS1; HNF1A

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The expression of HNF1A-AS1 and HNF1A in cervical cancer patients and its clinical significance

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression and clinical significance of HNF1A-AS1 and HNF1A in patients with cervical cancer. **Methods** The cancer tissues and corresponding normal adjacent tissues of 187 cervical cancer patients collected in Yan'an People's Hospital from 2013 to 2018 were selected, and the expression levels of HNF1A-AS1 and HNF1A in the tumor tissues of cervical cancer patients were detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR, so as to explore the relationship between the expression of HNF1A-AS1 and HNF1A, and the clinical characteristics, survival time of cervical cancer patients. **Results** HNF1A-AS1 was highly expressed in cervical cancer tissues ($P=0.022$). High HNF1A-AS1 expression was associated with tumor stage ($P<0.001$), carcinoma in situ ($P=0.013$), lymph node metastasis ($P=0.002$), distal metastasis ($P<0.001$), and HPV type ($P=0.006$) in patients with cervical cancer. The overall survival rate of the HNF1A-AS1 high expression group was significantly lower than that of the HNF1A-AS1 low expression group ($\chi^2=10.33$, $P=0.002$). HNF1A was highly expressed in cervical cancer tissues ($P=0.044$), and the relative expression of HNF1A was positively correlated with the expression of HNF1A-AS1 ($P<0.001$). High expression of HNF1A was associated with tumor stage ($P<0.002$), carcinoma in situ ($P=0.007$), lymph node metastasis ($P=0.005$), distal metastasis ($P<0.001$), and HPV type ($P=0.003$) in patients with cervical cancer. The overall survival rate of the HNF1A-AS1 high expression group was significantly lower than that of the low expression group ($\chi^2=6.10$, $P=0.013$). **Conclusion** HNF1A-AS1 and HNF1A promote the occurrence and development of cervical cancer, and are related to the survival of cervical cancer patients.

Key words: cervical cancer; HPV; HNF1A-AS1; HNF1A

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宫颈癌是最常见的妇科肿瘤之一^[1-4],女性肿瘤发病率中仅次于乳腺癌,2018年全球新发乳腺癌病例约57万例,31万例因宫颈癌致死^[3]。我国每年新发病例约13万人,5.3万人因宫颈癌死亡^[5]。宫颈癌严重威胁了女性健康,而及早筛查和预防则是救治宫颈癌患者的关键。人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)感染作为宫颈癌的主要诱因,高危人群HPV感染情况筛查无疑是对宫颈癌的筛查和预防十分有利的举措^[6]。本研究通过研究宫颈癌患者中HNF1A-AS1及其宿主基因HNF1A的表达进一步验证其在宫颈癌筛查、诊断、治疗和预后的临床价值,为宫颈癌的诊断和治疗提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2013年—2018年收集于延安市人民医院的187例宫颈癌组织及对应的癌旁正常组织标本,患者平均年龄(56.8±11.7)岁,追踪随访时间最短1个月,最长57个月,其中鳞癌152例,腺癌28例,腺鳞癌7例,且均有追踪随访资料。患者相互之间不存在血缘关系,所有宫颈癌患者均通过病理确诊,同时确诊显示为HPV阳性,且通过试剂盒鉴定其具体基因型别。

1.2 实时荧光定量PCR

TAKARA反转录试剂盒(PrimeScript RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser, TAKATA, 日本,货号:RR047A,批次:AK2601)反转成cDNA备用;使用ABI 7900HT型PCR仪(Applied Biosystems, 美国)进行实验,qPCR Master Mix选用ABI power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix(Applied Biosystems, 美国,货号:4367459,批次:1502480)。

分别取50~100 mg冻存的宫颈癌组织及其相应的癌旁组织,放入有液氮的研钵中研磨,加入TRIzol试剂提取宫颈癌组织及其相应的癌旁组织中的总RNA,然后采用RNA反转录试剂盒和RT-PCR试剂盒将RNA反转录为cDNA,以cDNA为模板进行PCR扩增。结果采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法进行分析。GAPDH作为内参基因,如果癌组织中的表达量高于相应的癌旁组织则为高表达,反之是低表达。HNF1A-AS1上游引物为:5'-TAAAATTGCAGATCCTCCG-3';下游引物为:5'-AACGTTTCGCATTGGTTTAG C-3'; GAPDH上游引物为:5'-GGCTCGTACCGTGAGTAAT-3';下游引物为:5'-GTGCAGGGTCCGAGGT-3',反应体系根据其说明书配制。

1.3 统计学分析

采用配对 t 检验分析HNF1A-AS1及HNF1A表达水平的差异,采用 χ^2 检验分析HNF1A-AS1及HNF1A表达水平和宫颈癌患者临床特征之间的关系,采用 χ^2 检验分析不同型别HPV感染宫颈癌患者HNF1A-AS1及HNF1A表达水平和宫颈癌患者临床特征之间的关系,采用K-M法绘制生存曲线,用log-rank检验不同HNF1A-AS1及HNF1A表达水平患者生存时间的差异。使用独立 t 检验分析不同HNF1A-AS1表达水平细胞迁移能力差异。使用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计分析,所有检验均为双侧检验。

2 结果

2.1 HNF1A-AS1表达水平与宫颈癌患者临床特征之间的关系

本研究中,采用qPCR检测了所有187对宫颈癌及癌旁正常组织,HNF1A-AS1在125(66.8%)份癌组织中高表达,62(33.2%)份癌组织中低表达,见表1。癌组织中的表达量显著高于对应癌旁正常组织达2.08倍($0.006\ 0 \pm 0.019\ 9$ vs $0.002\ 9 \pm 0.013\ 7$, $P=0.022$)。

分析HNF1A-AS1表达水平与宫颈癌患者临床特征之间的关系可见,HNF1A-AS1高表达与宫颈癌患者肿瘤分期($P<0.001$)、是否原位癌($P=0.013$)、是否淋巴结转移($P=0.002$)、是否远端转移($P<0.001$)以及HPV型别相关($P=0.006$),见表1。

2.2 HNF1A-AS1表达与宫颈癌患者生存期之间的关系

使用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析,使用Log-rank检验两组间生存率的差异,结果显示,HNF1A-AS1低表达组中位生存时间为35.0个月,高表达组中位生存时间为19.3个月,HNF1A-AS1高表达组总体生存率明显低于HNF1A-AS1低表达组,组间总生存率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=10.33$, $P=0.002$),见图1。

2.3 HNF1A表达水平与宫颈癌患者临床特征之间的关系

本次研究中,采用qPCR检测了187对宫颈癌-癌旁正常组织,发现HNF1A在118(63.1%)份癌组织中高表达,69(36.9%)份癌组织中低表达,见表2。癌组织中的表达量显著高于对应癌旁正常组织达2.44倍($0.002\ 7 \pm 0.010\ 1$ vs $0.001\ 1 \pm 0.007\ 0$, $P=0.044$)。通过分析HNF1A与HNF1A-AS1在宫颈癌组织中的相对表达量之间的关联,发现二者呈正相关($R^2=0.924$, $P<0.001$)。

表1 HNF1A-AS1表达水平与宫颈癌临床特征之间的关系

Table 1 The correlation between HNF1A-AS1 expression and clinical features of cervical cancer

临床特征		HNF1A-AS1 低表达/n(%)	HNF1A-AS1 高表达/n(%)	χ^2 值	P
年龄	<60(岁)	45(72.6)	81(64.8)	1.141	0.323
	≥60(岁)	17(27.4)	44(35.2)		
	合计	62(33.2)	125(66.8)		
肿瘤分期	I	24(38.7)	18(14.4)	15.990	<0.001
	II	16(25.8)	31(24.8)		
	III	22(35.5)	76(60.8)		
TNM分期	T	T1	5(8.1)	10.789	0.013
		T2	14(22.6)		
		T3	22(35.5)		
		T4	21(33.9)		
	N	0	15(24.2)	12.111	0.002
		1	26(41.9)		
		2	21(33.9)		
	M	0	26(41.9)	20.201	<0.001
		1	36(58.1)		
HPV 型别	高危型	29(46.8)	92(73.6)	13.346	0.001
	中危型	21(33.9)	19(15.2)		
	低危型	12(19.4)	14(11.2)		

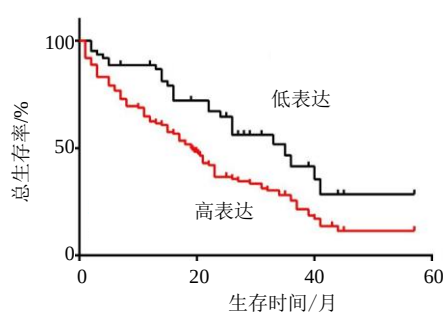


图1 HNF1A-AS1表达与宫颈癌患者生存期之间的关系

Fig. 1 Relationship of HNF1A-AS1 expression and survival in patients with cervical cancer

分析HNF1A表达水平与宫颈癌患者临床特征之间的关系可见,HNF1A高表达与宫颈癌患者肿瘤分期($P=0.002$)、是否原位癌($P=0.007$)、是否淋巴结转移($P=0.005$)、是否远端转移($P<0.001$)以及HPV型别相关($P=0.003$),见表2。

2.4 HNF1A表达与宫颈癌患者生存期之间的关系

使用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析,使用Log-rank检验两组间生存率的差异。结果显示,HNF1A低表达组中位生存时间为33.0个月,高表达组中位生存时间为19.3个月,HNF1A高表达组总生存率明显低于HNF1A低表达组,组间总生存率差异有统计学意义, ($\chi^2=6.10, P=0.013$),见图2。

3 讨论

HPV是一种小分子无包膜的双链环状DNA病毒,目前已发现的HPV亚型已经多达120余种,而可见报道与宫颈癌相关的HPV亚型超过20种^[7]。按照各HPV亚型致癌能力的强弱又将其分为高危型、中危型和低危型HPV,高危型HPV感染更容易导致宫颈癌的发生^[8-10]。我国女性人群中宫颈癌发病率居高不下,其中HPV感染,特别是高危型HPV感染是一个非常大的危险因素^[11-13]。所以,通过鉴定不同HPV型别对宫颈癌患者的生存和预后有较为重要的意义。

近年来研究发现,HNF1A-AS1是一个癌基因,在膀胱癌^[14-16]、骨肉瘤^[17, 18]、肺癌^[19-21]、口腔鳞状细胞癌^[22]、胃癌^[23, 24]、肝癌^[25, 26]、结直肠癌^[27-29]、食管腺癌^[30]等多种肿瘤中异常表达,发挥促癌效应。但是尚未见到其在宫颈癌中的报道,本研究通过检测187例宫颈癌患者癌组织和对应癌旁正常组织中HNF1A-AS1的表达,发现其在宫颈癌组织中的表达量较对应癌旁正常组织显著上调,且与宫颈癌患者临床分期、淋巴结转移、远端转移相关,且HNF1A-AS1高表达能够缩短宫颈癌患者生存期。结果表明,HNF1A-AS1在宫颈癌中亦发挥促癌作用。目前对于反义长链非编码RNA的研究主要通

表2 HNF1A表达水平与宫颈癌临床特征之间的关系

Table 2 The correlation between HNF1A expression and clinical features of cervical cancer

临床特征		HNF1A 低表达/(n%)	HNF1A 高表达/(n%)	χ^2 值	P
年龄	<60岁	45(65.2)	81(68.6)	0.233	0.632
	≥60岁	24(34.8)	37(31.4)		
	合计	69(36.9)	118(63.1)		
分期	I	25(36.2)	17(14.4)	12.922	0.002
	II	17(24.6)	30(25.4)		
	III	27(39.1)	71(60.2)		
TNM分期	T	T1	6(8.1)	11.998	0.007
		T2	16(22.6)		
		T3	21(35.5)		
		T4	26(33.9)		
	N	0	16(23.2)	10.788	0.005
		1	28(40.6)		
		2	25(36.2)		
	M	0	26(37.7)	14.547	<0.001
		1	43(62.3)		
HPV 型别	高危型	34(49.3)	87(73.7)	11.801	0.003
	中危型	20(29.0)	20(16.9)		
	低危型	15(21.7)	11(9.3)		

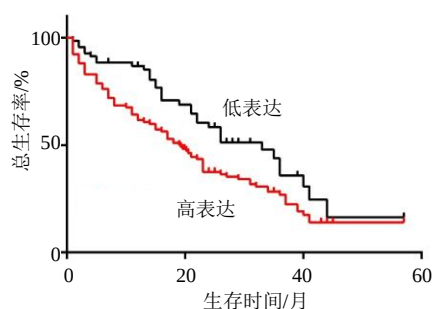


图2 HNF1A表达与宫颈癌患者生存期间的关系

Fig. 2 Relationship of HNF1A expression and survival in patients with cervical cancer

过研究其与宿主基因的相互作用,进而对疾病进程产生调节^[31-33]。本研究通过检测其宿主基因HNF1A的相对表达量,发现二者呈正相关,可推测HNF1A-AS1与HNF1A之间存在相互作用的可能。且HNF1A同样与宫颈癌患者临床分期、淋巴结转移、远端转移相关,且HNF1A高表达同样能够缩短宫颈癌患者生存期。因此,可结合HPV感染情况和HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A表达情况对宫颈癌患者的治疗和预后进行判断,但是尚未能进一步研究其具体的分子机制。

本研究探讨了HPV感染宫颈癌患者HNF1A-AS1、HNF1A的表达情况和临床特征,及其与宫颈

癌患者生存期关联,为其治疗提供了科学依据。

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