

· 临床研究 ·

CCL18、IL-6 及 TNF- α 在乳腺癌患者血清中表达水平关系的探讨*

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摘要:目的 探讨乳腺癌患者外周血清中肺活化趋化因子(CCL18)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)表达水平的关系。方法 采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测 61 例乳腺癌患者血清 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 的表达水平,并以 24 例乳腺良性病和 18 例健康体检者做对照,组间水平的比较采用 *t* 检验。结果 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 表达水平在健康体检者组,乳腺良性病组和乳腺癌组血清中依次升高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);三者水平在乳腺癌组随临床分期增加而升高,各期水平的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 在乳腺癌中的表达水平密切相关,可以作为判定乳腺癌发展及预后的重要生物学指标。

关键词: 乳腺肿瘤; 白细胞介素 6; 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; 血清; 肺活化趋化因子

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To explore the relationship between the expression of CCL18, IL-6 and TNF- α in the serum of patients with breast cancer*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression relationship of CCL18, IL-6 and TNF- α in peripheral serum in patients with breast cancer. Methods We detected the CCL18, IL-6 and TNF- α expressions of 61 cases of breast cancer, 24 cases of benign breast disease and 18 healthy subjects by ELISA method, and the 24 cases of benign breast disease and 18 healthy subjects were selected as control group. Then compare the difference of expression in each group by *t* test. Results The expression of CCL18, IL-6 and TNF- α increased in the healthy subjects group, benign breast disease group and breast cancer group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); all the three levels increased with the development of clinical period, the difference of the levels in each period was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion The expression of CCL18, IL-6 and TNF- α in breast cancer is closely related, and they can be used as important biological indicators in determining the development and prognosis of breast cancer.

Key words: breast neoplasms; interleukin-6; tumornecrosis factor-alpha; TNF- α ; serum; CCL18

近年来研究发现炎症因子是乳腺癌发生、发展的危险因素,参与机体炎症反应的因子有肺活化趋化因子(CCL18)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等。本文对 61 例乳腺癌, 24 例乳腺良性疾病和 18 例健康人外周血清中 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 的表达水平进行了测定,并探讨三者与乳腺癌的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 乳腺癌组 61 例(Ⅱ期 19 例,Ⅲ期 28 例,Ⅳ期 14 例,包括小叶癌 15 例,原位癌 11 例,髓样癌 5 例,浸润性导管癌 30 例),中位年龄 48 岁。乳腺良性病组 24 例(乳腺纤维腺瘤 10 例,乳腺囊性增生 14 例),中位年龄 46 岁。乳腺癌组和乳腺良性病组术后病理经两个以上病理学专家确诊。健康人组 18 例,中位年龄 47 岁,来自健康体检者。

1.2 方法 所有入组人员都于次日晨 6:00 抽取静脉血 3 mL,抗凝,离心,吸取上层血浆于 -20℃ 保存。测定血清采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附测定(ELISA),ELISA 试剂盒购于博奥森生物有限公司。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS17.0 统计软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间采用 *t* 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组对象血清 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 表达水平的比较

乳腺癌组 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 表达水平高于乳腺良性病和健康人组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),乳腺良性病组的 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 表达水平高于健康人组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 3 组研究对象血清 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, pg/mL)

组别	<i>n</i>	CCL18	IL-6	TNF- α
健康人组	18	118.27 \pm 21.32	17.93 \pm 6.57	18.93 \pm 6.17
乳腺良性病组	24	161.37 \pm 28.46 Δ	27.78 \pm 9.68*	28.78 \pm 9.98**
乳腺癌组	61	280.35 \pm 97.44	67.48 \pm 18.51	82.82 \pm 19.97

Δ : $P < 0.05$, *: $P < 0.05$, **: $P < 0.05$,与健康人组比较。

表 2 61 例乳腺癌患者血清 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 表达水平与临床分期的关系($\bar{x} \pm s$, pg/mL)

乳腺癌分期	<i>n</i>	CCL18	IL-6	TNF- α
Ⅱ期	19	209.12 \pm 50.38	51.04 \pm 12.21	66.96 \pm 13.09
Ⅲ期	28	276.40 \pm 81.24 Δ	70.05 \pm 15.42*	80.54 \pm 13.21**
Ⅳ期	14	385.48 \pm 84.36	84.49 \pm 12.97	109.08 \pm 11.71

Δ : $P < 0.05$, *: $P < 0.05$, **: $P < 0.05$,与Ⅱ期比较。

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2.2 不同分期乳腺癌患者血清 CCL18 和 IL-6 表达水平的比较 乳腺癌组 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平随临床分期增加而升高,各期水平的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

3 讨论

乳腺癌是严重威胁女性健康的恶性疾病之一,全球每年约有 40 万女性死于该病^[1]。近年来,乳腺癌的发病率呈显著上升趋势,在发展中国家占了近 60%,而作为人口众多的中国,是该病的高发区。乳腺癌的发生、发展与遗传、环境污染以及它的微环境密切相关,其炎症形成因素非常复杂,包括肿瘤细胞的分化、侵袭和可溶等特性^[2]。

CCL18 是由巨噬细胞和树突细胞分泌产生的炎症趋化因子,具有维持机体内环境平衡,促进血管生长,白细胞转运等功能,在肿瘤的形成与转移过程中起着非常重要的作用。有学者研究发现 CCL18 与卵巢癌关系密切,并且它作为预后的水平优于单独的 CA125 水平^[3]。它在胃癌和急性淋巴白血病等多种疾病中都是重要的生物学标志物,可能参与了肿瘤的复发和转移。Narita 等^[4]研究发现,CCL18 在乳腺癌组的血清水平明显高于良性病组和健康人组,但与患者年龄,肿瘤大小,病理类型和组织学分级无关。高水平的 CCL18 是乳腺癌不良预后的指标,抑制其水平可以延缓病情的进展^[5],它将成为未来新的靶点之一。

IL-6 是一种多功能生物活性多肽,可由巨噬细胞、成纤维细胞等分泌,也可由肿瘤细胞旁分泌和自分泌产生,并受到肿瘤坏死因子、干扰素、雌激素等的调节。IL-6 在肝癌、胃癌、结肠癌和乳腺癌^[6-9]等多种恶性疾病中高表达,促进癌细胞的侵袭和转移,导致紫杉醇化疗耐药^[10]。尽管低水平的 IL-6 能够抑制乳腺癌细胞的生长,但高水平却能促进肿瘤细胞的浸润和转移。研究表明,在健康体检者,乳腺良性增生和乳腺癌中,IL-6 水平依次升高,并与 ER 状态和淋巴结转移相关,水平越高其预后越差^[11]。不少研究者还发现 IL-6 水平在 G/G 基因型或 ER 阴性肿瘤^[12]及骨转移患者^[13]中异常增高,与肿瘤临床分期及患者的生存期^[14]都密切相关。乳腺癌患者血清 IL-6 水平的高低是影响患者预后的关键^[15],其特异性的水平可以作为化疗和靶向治疗的生物学标志^[16]。

TNF- α 在肿瘤的发生、发展过程中对机体的免疫调节起着双向的作用,它是由单核巨噬细胞和肿瘤细胞等分泌产生的。不少学者发现低水平的 TNF- α 能增强机体免疫力^[17],还能激活 NK 细胞和 LAK 细胞对肿瘤细胞产生一定的杀伤作用;但高水平的 TNF- α 却能抗血小板生成^[18],导致机体恶液质和免疫功能紊乱,从而促进肿瘤细胞的转移。TNF- α 与胃癌、肝癌和乳腺癌等的复发和转移密切相关,其水平越高,患者的预后越差。国外研究表明,TNF- α 在乳腺癌患者的表达水平明显高于乳腺良性病,且在浸润性导管癌的表达水平高于原位癌^[19]。TNF- α 与乳腺癌复发和转移都密切相关,它的高水平已作为乳腺癌不良预后的生物学指标之一。

本研究表明,CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 在乳腺癌组的表达水平明显高于乳腺良性病组和健康人组,临床分期越晚,其水平越高。三者乳腺癌中表达水平呈正相关,它们可能在肿瘤的发生、发展过程中共同参与了机体的免疫调节。这提示 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 可能在乳腺癌的复发和转移过程中起着协同作用。相关研究表明,TNF- α 调节着树突细胞的分化及抗原提呈作用,从而影响着 CCL18 在乳腺癌的表达水平^[20]。IL-6 的表达水平不仅受到 TNF- α 的调节,CCL18 也能使其水平上调^[21]。巨噬细胞和树突状细胞可能是他们联系的

枢纽,尚需要进一步的研究证实。

总之,与乳腺增生相比,CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 在乳腺癌的表达水平明显增加,提示联合检测 CCL18、IL-6 和 TNF- α 不仅有利于判断乳腺癌的预后,而且可能为寻找其共同上游信号转导途径提供一个新的方向,从而为临床化疗药的选择和免疫治疗提供依据。

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造影剂生理盐水稀释后团注旨在最大限度地减少这种干扰,这仍然是对 CTA 研究近端颈部血管疾病的限制。

本研究显示只有更高风险患者才进行 DSA 检查, DSA 检查结果代表一般人群中一个疾病的上限发病率, 因此, 作者计算的 DSA 人口患病人数 (5.8%) 表示椎动脉起始部的患病率的上限。CE MRA 评估的椎动脉起始部 21% 的患病率, 表现出显著的椎动脉起始部信号损失, 管腔狭窄大于 50%, 大大高估了椎动脉起始部的患病率, 增加了对椎动脉起始部的不准确诊比例。这主要是由于 MRA 的技术局限引起, 不会发生在 CTA 或 DSA 检查中。CTA 评估的椎动脉起始部 1.1% 的患病率, 以及 2 例病例接受了 CTA 和 DSA 检查出现相反结果表明 CTA 低估了椎动脉起始部的患病率。因此, DSA 对椎动脉起始部的患病率的评估仍然是“金标准”。

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