

·研究快讯·

基于全外显子组测序对头皮皮脂腺癌的基因分析

郑奔容^{1,2}, 王一娜¹, 江博雄¹, 梁亚乐², 蔡胜军², 张娜娜³

(1. 中山大学附属第三医院特诊医疗中心, 广东广州 510630; 2. 林芝市人民医院健康管理中心, 西藏林芝 860000; 3. 中山大学附属第三医院病理科, 广东广州 510630)

摘要:【目的】在全外显子组水平对比头皮皮脂腺癌(SC)和头皮皮脂腺瘤(SA)的相关致病性基因突变的差异。【方法】对经过病理诊断的头皮SC和SA样本各1例,利用Illumina HiSeq 2500平台进行全外显子组测序(WES)。筛选可疑的单核苷酸变异位点,进行突变的保守性和功能分析。利用SciClone软件来追踪亚克隆进化可以得到每例肿瘤样本的克隆性图谱信息。通过MutSigCV软件筛选得到高频显著基因,将体细胞变异与已知驱动基因进行比较,筛选出该肿瘤样本中的已知驱动基因。【结果】经过对比发现,与头皮SA相比,SC存在两个驱动基因ACVR1B和TFDP1的基因突变。【结论】头皮SC驱动基因ACVR1B和TFDP1的基因突变如果能在更大的病例队列中得到证实,对其发生的可能机制以及治疗靶点有重要的意义。

关键词:头皮皮脂腺癌;全外显子组测序;驱动基因;激活素受体1B;转录因子Dp1;突变

中图分类号:R739.5 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-3554(2023)04-0712-06

DOI:10.13471/j.cnki.j.sun.yat-sen.univ(med.sci).2023.0423

Gene Analysis for the Sebaceous Carcinoma of Scalp by Whole Exome Sequencing

ZHENG Ben-rong^{1,2}, WANG Yi-na¹, JIANG Bo-xiong¹, LIANG Ya-le²,
CAI Sheng-jun², ZHANG Na-na³

(1. VIP Medical Service Center, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China;
2. Health Management Center, The People's Hospital of Nyingchi, Nyingchi 860000, China; 3. Department of Pathology,
The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China)

Correspondence to: ZHANG Na-na; E-mail: zhangnn7@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Abstract:【Objective】To reveal the differences of the related pathogenicity gene mutations between sebaceous adenocarcinoma (SC) of scalp and sebaceous adenoma (SA) of scalp on whole exome level.【Methods】Whole exome sequencing was performed on a SC sample and a SA sample by Illumina HiSeq 2500 platform. Suspicious single nucleotide variation sites were selected for mutation conservation and functional analysis. SciClone was used to track subclone evolution and clonal map information was obtained for each tumor sample. The high-frequency significant gene mutations in the tumor sample were screened by MutSigCV software, and compared with the known driver genes.【Results】Two driver genes TFDP1 and ACVR1B harboring mutations in scalp SC compared to SA were found.【Conclusions】The finding of mutation in driver genes TFDP1 and ACVR1B should be confirmed in a large cohort, which might reveal the mechanism of scalp SC development and find a therapeutic target for SC.

Key words: scalp sebaceous carcinoma; whole exome sequencing; driver gene; ACVR1B; TFDP1; mutation

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ (Med Sci), 2023, 44(4): 712-717]

收稿日期:2023-04-17

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(81902416);广东省自然科学基金(2018A0303130324)

作者简介:郑奔容,研究方向:临床内科学,E-mail:zhengbr@mail.sysu.edu.cn;张娜娜,通信作者,博士,副主任医师,E-mail:zhangnn7@mail.sysu.edu.cn

皮脂腺癌(sebaceous carcinoma, SC)是一种罕见的呈现皮脂腺分化的皮肤附属器恶性肿瘤,由Allaire于1891年首次描述^[1]。SC典型皮损表现为红色结节或斑块,可出现溃疡,偶尔呈淡黄色,皮损表面为红斑或珍珠状外观。SC好发于中老年人,以白人为主,年发病率为0.11~0.23/10万^[2]。SC按肿瘤生长部位可分为位于眼部SC和眼外SC,眼外SC经常成为Muir-Torre综合征,一种由于错配修复基因突变导致的遗传性疾病的一部分。眼外SC比较少见,仅占全部SC的25%,大多发生于头颈部^[3],其中发生在头皮的SC极其罕见^[4]。虽然SC的病因未明,但研究^[5]表明其可能与DNA错配修复(mismatch repair, MMR)异常有关,基因突变导致癌基因激活、抑癌基因失活,部分正常细胞生长分化出现异常,出现恶性失控从而形成恶性肿瘤。国外文献^[6-9]系统描绘了眼SC致病基因谱系,共鉴定出一千多个候选体细胞突变,其中最常见突变基因为肿瘤蛋白P53(tumor protein P53, TP53)、锌指蛋白750(ZNF750)、视网膜母细胞瘤基因1(retinoblastoma, Rb1)和原钙黏蛋白15(proto-cadherin15, PCDH15),其中PCDH15突变与SC转移相关联^[9]。对于眼外SC的研究较少,目前国内外报道的头皮SC只有几十例^[10],大多从临床、组织学和病理特点进行分析,基因检测分析罕见报道。本文对1例头皮SC和1例头皮SA样本进行了肿瘤的全外显子组测序,检测全外显子组基因突变在头皮SC和SA中的差异变化,从而初步探讨头皮SC发生的可能机制及治疗的靶点。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究对象

病例1:62岁男性,因“发现头皮肿物半年”于2020年6月至中山大学附属第三医院门诊就诊。通过详细全身检查,排除了除头皮外其他部位的肿瘤。查体:头皮肿物大小2 cm × 3 cm × 4 cm,边界欠清,表面有溃疡形成。手术切除后经病理检查,诊断为SC。

病例2:51岁女性,因“发现头皮肿物5年”于2020年6月至中山大学附属第三医院门诊就诊。通过详细全身检查,排除了除头皮外其他部位的肿瘤。查体:头皮隆起型肿物大小约2.5 cm × 2 cm ×

1.5 cm,边界欠清,质硬。手术切除后经病理检查,诊断为SA。

本研究已获得中山大学附属第三医院伦理委员会批准(中大附三医伦RG2023-117-01),获得患者的知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 取样方法

切取石蜡标本中的纯肿瘤及瘤旁组织,体积约0.3 cm × 0.3 cm × 0.3 cm。

1.3 DNA的提取及建库

按照DNA提取说明书进行石蜡包埋组织的DNA提取。随后用Qubit对DNA浓度进行定量。OD值在1.8~2.0之间,DNA含量在1.0 μg以上的样品则达到建库的标准,可以进行下一步建库。将符合建库标准的DNA经Covaris破碎仪随机打断,长度为180~250 bp,随后进行末端修复,之后在3'段加A碱基,最后在片段两端分别连接上接头制备DNA文库。将带有特异接头的文库与生物素标记的探针进行液相杂交,再使用带链霉素的磁珠捕获靶向基因外显子,经PCR线性扩增后进行文库质检。使用Qubit 2.0对文库进行初步定量,随后使用Agilent 2100对文库的插入片段的大小进行检测,再使用荧光定量PCR方法对文库的有效浓度进行准确定量(2 nmol/L),将文库用Illumina HiSeq2500进行上机检测。

1.4 数据处理及分析

去除这些reads,得到用于后续信息分析的高质量clean reads。然后通过BWA软件将clean reads比对到人的参考基因组上,并通过samtools软件处理,得到bam文件,之后用picard软件去除PCR导致的重复reads,然后使用GATK进行矫正;之后基于比对结果,使用GATK软件检测SNV(single nucleotide variant,单核苷酸变异),InDel(Insertion and Deletion,长度小于50 bp的插入和缺失),最后使用ANNOVAR软件对突变结果进行详细注释。

1.5 筛选高频基因和驱动基因

将所有的基因变异数据过滤掉位于Intron、UTR、IGR、RNA、Flank的SNP(single nucleotide polymorphism,单核苷酸多态性)位点以及过滤位于Targeted_Region(突变function为“.”或“unkown”)的Indel,利用MutSigCV软件筛选得到的高频显著基因。另外,我们将体细胞变异与已知驱动基因进行

比较,筛选出该肿瘤样本中的已知驱动基因。比较的驱动基因来源有:CGC602:Cancer Gene Census (<http://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/census>)列表里的所列出的 Driver gene;Comprehensive435:通过多种检测方法找到435个 Driver gene (Tamborero, D., Gonzalez-Perez, A., Perez-Llamas, C. et al. Comprehensive identification of mutational cancer driver genes across 12 tumor types. *Sci Rep* 3, 2650 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep02650>)。

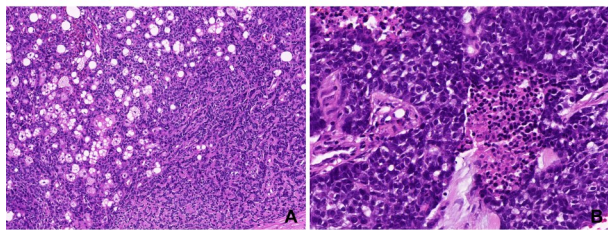
1.6 肿瘤异质性及亚克隆分析

利用SciClone软件将两个肿瘤样本的VAF及CNV的拷贝数作为输入文件,通过识别体细胞突变的数量及变异等位基因频率(variants allele frequency, VAF)分析亚克隆的组成,来追踪亚克隆进化可以得到每例肿瘤样本的克隆性图谱信息。

2 结果

2.1 病理结果

病例1:镜下真皮层内见基底样细胞增生,呈巢团状排列。细胞有异型性,可见核分裂象,并见散在皮脂腺分化细胞,局部见出血、坏死,部分区域边界不清,结合免疫组化结果,符合SC(图1)。

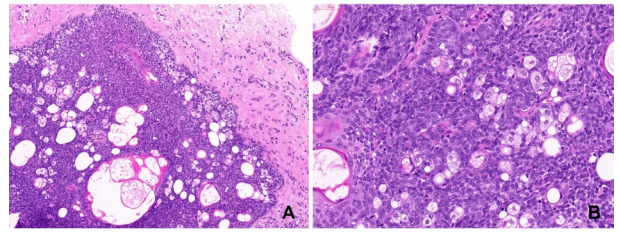


A: The tumor cells were arranged in nests, consisting of small basal-like cells and scattered sebaceous gland cells (HE, $\times 100$); B: At high magnification, the tumor had a high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic (N/C) ratio, coarse chromatin and focal necrosis (HE, $\times 400$).

图1 头皮皮脂腺癌HE染色

Fig. 1 HE staining of scalp sebaceous adenocarcinoma

病例2:镜下见肿瘤呈多结节状,由基底样细胞和成熟的皮脂腺细胞构成,并见较多囊腔样结构,壁内有嗜酸性角化物,基底样细胞大小形态较一致,核卵圆形,可见小核仁,成熟皮脂腺细胞胞浆丰富、淡嗜酸性泡沫样,未见表面皮肤组织,符合SA(图2)。



A: At low power magnification, the tumor was well circumscribed and consisted of basal-like cells and mature sebaceous cells (HE, $\times 100$); B: At high power magnification, the basal-like cells were uniform in size and shape, with oval nuclei and small nucleoli. The mature sebaceous gland cells had abundant foamy cytoplasm (HE, $\times 400$).

图2 头皮皮脂腺瘤HE染色

Fig. 2 HE staining of scalp sebaceous adenoma

2.2 全外显子组测序及生物信息学分析结果

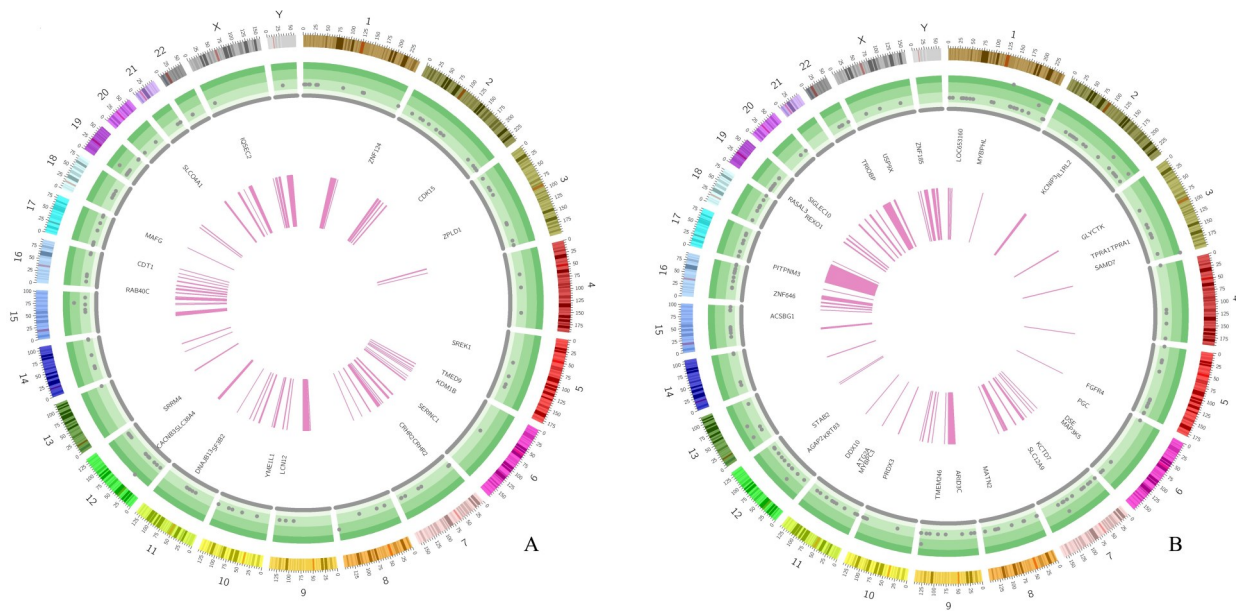
头皮SC及其癌旁组织,头皮SA及其瘤体旁组织的测序数据与参考基因组比对的结果均达到要求,与参考基因组比对能达到95%以上的比对率;平均100 \times 测序深度时,10 \times 以上覆盖度达到95%以上。具体结果看文末附表表1。整体的体细胞突变信息结果如图3所示。

SC组织中SNV(single nucleotide variant)突变数目与SA相比无太大差异(136与205),其中新发突变(未注释上千人基因组或dbSNP数据库的突变)分别为116(85.29%)与178(86.83%),具体分类情况如文末附表表2所示。SC组织中InDels(Insertion and Deletion)的突变数目(23)比SA(50)少,为23,具体分类如文末附表表3所示。片段拷贝数变异(Copy number variation, CNV)数目在SC组织中较多,为111,而SA为90(数据未列出)。同时根据组织体细胞突变的数量及变异的等位基因分析这两种肿瘤的亚克隆模式,对肿瘤的异质性进行分析。通过SciClone软件的亚克隆分析,结果如图4所示。SC组织的亚克隆模式与SA无明显差异,拷贝数集中在2,多拷贝和单拷贝变异的数量极少。

另外,在SC组织中还发现不同于SA的2个驱动基因突变,分别为ACVR1B(chr12:52387767de-la)和TFDP1(chr13:114277579 A>T)。

3 讨论

虽然不同部位SC都有一个共同点即凋亡信号通路异常,但越来越多的数据^[11]显示眼部SC和眼



A: Somatic mutation results of scalp sebaceous adenocarcinoma; B: Somatic mutation results of scalp sebaceous adenoma. The outermost ring represents the karyotype of the human genome. The next ring corresponds to the chromosome length. The scatter plot indicate the SNP density (which increases from inside to outside) and the next ring corresponds to the indel-annotated genes. The innermost ring shows the chromosomal CNVs in histogram.

图3 体细胞突变信息整合环状图

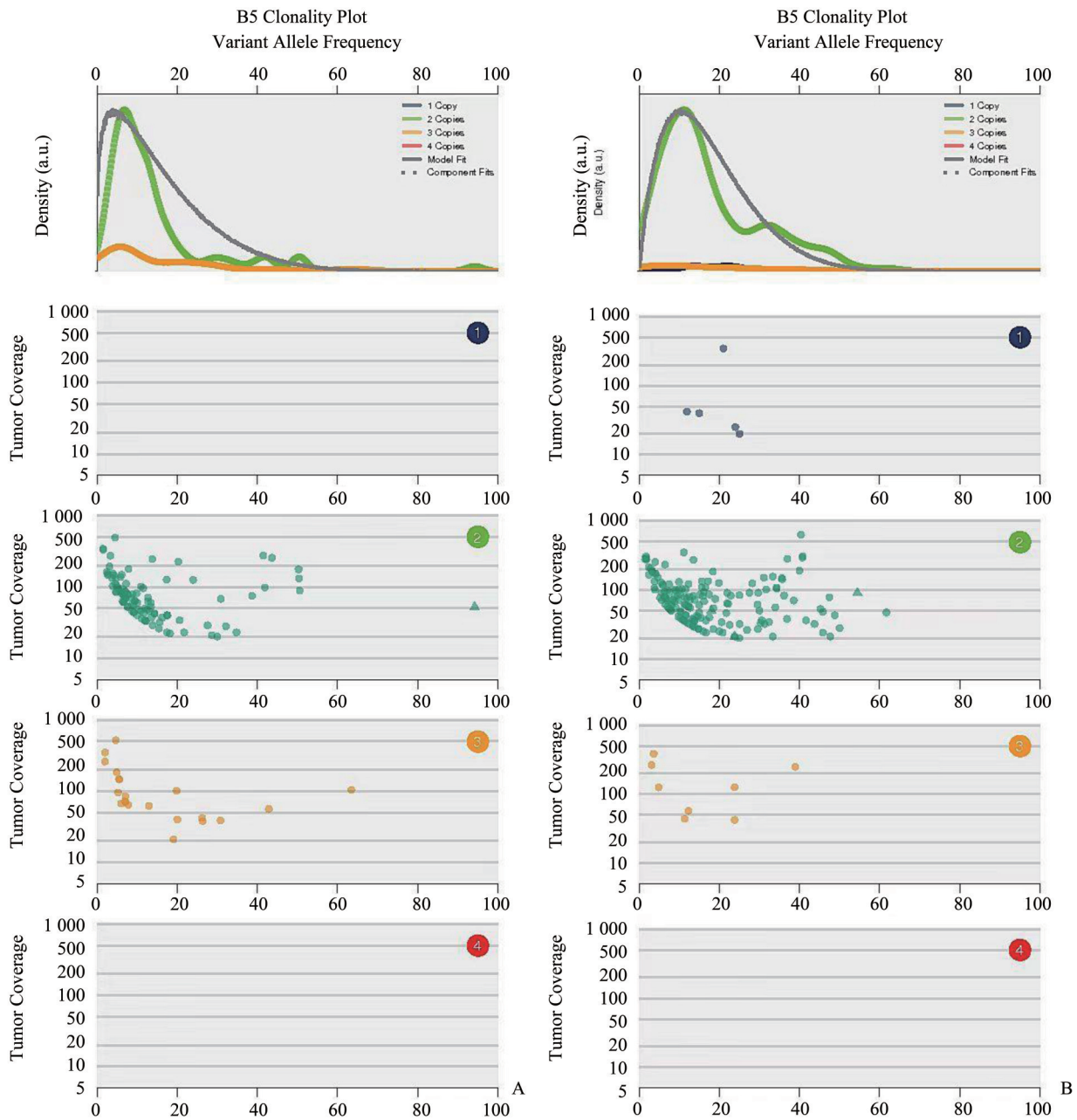
Fig. 3 Circos diagrams of the full somatic mutations

外SC在组织学和遗传学上是截然不同的。PTEN和/或PIK3CA突变在眼部SC中比较常见^[12]；而在眼外SC中，微卫星不稳定性及错配修复突变是主要异常。全外显子组测序揭示了眼外SC具有紫外线(UV)损伤特征、微卫星不稳定性(MSI)特征和高突变负荷^[13]。本文两例标本通过免疫组化方法检测了4个常见错配修复蛋白(MLH1、MSH2、MSH6和PMS2)的表达，均未发现缺失。而从基因突变的数目上看，本研究中，SC组织中基因突变的数目与SA的差别不大，亚克隆模式中也并没有呈现出大量多倍体的发展趋势，所以其发展模式可能不是通过大量的基因突变，而是一些特定基因突变。为研究头皮SC发病可能与哪些基因突变有关，我们对比了头皮SC和SA的全外显子测序，结果显示较良性的SA相比，SC多了两个启动基因的突变：激活素受体1B(Activin A Receptor Type IB, ACVR1B)和转录因子Dp1(Transcriptionfactor Dp-1, TFDP1)。

ACVR1B基因编码激活素A型IB受体。激活素是二聚体生长和分化因子，属于结构相关信号蛋白转化生长因子β(TGF-β)超家族。在哺乳动物，ACVR1B由多种类型的上皮细胞表达，包括滤泡间

表皮和毛囊的外根鞘和内根鞘。激活素信号通过ACVR1B作用于旁分泌中的皮肤上皮细胞从而影响毛囊的发育^[14]。ACVR1B基因敲除的小鼠在出生后第5天表现出不同程度的无毛，毛囊循环的失败以及毛干和内根鞘的再生失败导致随后的严重脱发^[15]。毛囊与皮脂腺同属一个毛单位，组织发生上属于同源。头皮上ACVR1B基因的突变是否也会影响头皮皮脂腺的异常分化？从TGF-β信号传导失调与SC的发病存在关联^[16]推测，ACVR1B基因的突变有可能影响SC的发展。另一方面，ACVR1B与肺腺癌的预后存在明显相关^[17]也支持ACVR1B基因突变可能对头皮SC的发生发展起到促进作用。

TFDP1的生物学功能主要是与转录因子E2F结合形成异源二聚体，抑制其下游Wnt/β-catenin通路的表达，实现对细胞周期和细胞分化等功能的调控。台湾的一项研究^[18]发现失活的Wnt/β-catenin通路可能有助于眼外SC的致癌作用。另外的研究^[19-21]则证实TFDP1与肝细胞癌、甲状腺乳头状癌和卵巢癌的发生发展明显相关。除此之外，表观遗传相关基因TFDP1还可以作为预后枢纽基因用于预测肺腺癌和口腔鳞状细胞癌的预后特



A: Subclone composition diagram of SC; B: Subclone composition diagram of SA. The top graph show kernel density plots drawing by VAF in different copy numbers (1-4), with the horizontal axis representing VAF and the vertical axis representing density. The figures marked with 1-3 numbers below represent the results of the sample with 1-3 copy number, with the horizontal axis representing VAF and the vertical axis representing read depth.

图4 头皮皮脂腺癌和皮脂腺瘤的亚克隆组成图

Fig. 4 Subclone composition of SC and SA

征^[22-23]。综上所述,我们推测启动基因TFDP1的突变可能参与了头皮SC的发生发展。

本研究通过对头皮SC和SA的肿瘤外显子测序,发现了一些头皮SC不同于良性病变的基因突变及突变的模式,这些发现提高了对这种罕见恶性

肿瘤的分子认识,有望为开发头皮SC的精确治疗方法提供基础。本研究由于样本有限,未来需要更多的样本进行相关基因突变的验证和基因功能在SC中作用的进一步研究。



附表
Appendix table

参考文献

- [1] Subramaniam KS, Sreedharan T, Kutty MK. Meibomian carcinoma [J]. *Br J Ophthalmol*, 1965, 49: 93-95.
- [2] Dores GM, Curtis RE, Toro JR, et al. Incidence of cutaneous sebaceous carcinoma and risk of associated neoplasms: insight into Muir-Torre syndrome [J]. *Cancer*, 2008, 113(12): 3372-3381.
- [3] Erovic B M, Goldstein D P, Kim D, et al. Sebaceous gland carcinoma of the head and neck: the Princess Margaret Hospital experience [J]. *Head Neck*, 2013, 35 (3): 316-320.
- [4] Tan O, Ergen D, Arslan R. Sebaceous carcinoma on the scalp [J]. *Dermatol Surg*, 2006, 32:1290-1293.
- [5] Albayati A, Ozkan B, Ayva ES, et al. Extraocular sebaceous carcinoma in muir-torre syndrome [J]. *Indian J Dermatol*, 2022, 67(2): 207.
- [6] Bao Y, Selfridge JE, Wang J, et al. Mutations in TP53, ZNF750, and RB1 typify ocular sebaceous carcinoma [J]. *J Genet Genomics*, 2019, 46 (6) : 315-318.
- [7] North JP, Solomon DA, Golovato J, et al. Loss of ZNF750 in ocular and cutaneous sebaceous carcinoma [J]. *J Cutan Pathol*, 2019, 46(10): 736-741.
- [8] Peterson C, Moore R, Hicks JL, et al. NGS Analysis confirms common TP53 and RB1 mutations, and suggests MYC amplification in ocular adnexal sebaceous carcinomas [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(16): 8454.
- [9] Xu S, Moss TJ, Laura Rubin M, et al. Whole-exome sequencing for ocular adnexal sebaceous carcinoma suggests PCDH15 as a novel mutation associated with metastasis [J]. *Mod Pathol*, 2020, 33(7): 1256-1263.
- [10] Li G, Shen J, Huang H, et al. Aggressive sebaceous carcinoma of the scalp: a case report and literature review [J]. *Transl Cancer Res*, 2021, 10 (9) : 4237-4242.
- [11] Na HY, Park JH, Shin SA, et al. Targeted sequencing revealed distinct mutational profiles of ocular and extraocular sebaceous carcinomas [J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2021, 13 (19): 4810.
- [12] Tetzlaff MT, Singh RR, Seviour EG, et al. Next-generation sequencing identifies high frequency of mutations in potentially clinically actionable genes in sebaceous carcinoma [J]. *J Pathol*, 2016, 240(1):84-95.
- [13] North JP, Golovato J, Vaske CJ, et al. Cell of origin and mutation pattern define three clinically distinct classes of sebaceous carcinoma [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1):1894.
- [14] Roberts VJ, Barth SL. Expression of messenger ribonucleic acids encoding the inhibin/activin system during mid- and late-gestation rat embryogenesis [J]. *Endocrinology*, 1994, 134:914-923.
- [15] Qiu WL, Li XJ, Tang HY, et al. Conditional activin receptor type 1B (Acvr1b) knockout mice reveal hair loss abnormality [J]. *J Invest Dermatol*, 2011, 131 (5): 1067-1076.
- [16] Tetzlaff MT, Curry JL, Yin V, et al. Distinct pathways in the pathogenesis of sebaceous carcinomas implicated by differentially expressed microRNAs [J]. *JAMA Ophthalmol*, 2015, 133(10):1109-1116.
- [17] Chen FY, Song JH, Ye ZQ, et al. Integrated analysis of cell cycle-related and immunity-related biomarker signatures to improve the prognosis prediction of lung adenocarcinoma [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2021, 11: 666826.
- [18] Cheng AY, Lan J, Lee CH. Impaired Wnt/beta-catenin and protein patched homolog 1 signaling in extraocular sebaceous carcinoma: a clinical and histopathological study [J]. *J Dermatol*, 2022, 49 (6) : 600-606.
- [19] Yasui K, Okamoto H, Arai S, et al. Association of over-expressed TFDPI with progression of hepatocellular carcinomas [J]. *J Hum Genet*, 2003, 48 (12) : 609-613.
- [20] Yang CJ, Xu WX, Gong J, et al. Novel somatic alterations underlie Chinese papillary thyroid carcinoma [J]. *Cancer Biomark*, 2020, 27 (4) : 445-460.
- [21] Li DF, Tulahong A, Uddin MN, et al. Meta-analysis identifying epithelial-derived transcriptomes predicts poor clinical outcome and immune infiltrations in ovarian cancer [J]. *Math Biosci Eng*, 2021, 18 (5) : 6527-6551.
- [22] Wang ZH, Embaye KS, Yang Q, et al. Development and validation of a novel epigenetic-related prognostic signature and candidate drugs for patients with lung adenocarcinoma [J]. *Aging (Albany NY)*, 2021, 13 (14): 18701-18717.
- [23] Zhang LR, Li HJ, Qiu YL, et al. Screening and cellular validation of prognostic genes regulated by super enhancers in oral squamous cell carcinoma [J]. *Bioengineered*, 2021, 12 (2): 10073-10088.