

OPN基因启动区-156delG多态性与中国HBV相关肝细胞癌的易感性

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摘要:【目的】研究骨桥蛋白(OPN)基因启动区多态性与乙型肝炎病毒相关肝细胞癌(HBV-HCC)遗传易感性的关系。【方法】225例确诊为HBV-HCC患者与200例年龄匹配的慢性乙型肝炎患者被纳入研究。OPN基因启动区3个多态性位点(-156delG/G, -443T/C和-616T/G)通过直接测序法确定基因型。【结果】HBV-HCC组-156 delG/delG基因型分布频率高于对照组($P = 0.003$)。HCC组-156 delG等位基因频率显著增高($P < 0.001$)。Logistic回归分析显示等位基因-156delG是HBV-HCC的易感因素(OR = 1.643, 95% CI 1.249-2.161)。两组间-443T/C、-616T/G基因型分布和等位基因频率差异没有统计学意义。【结论】OPN基因启动区-156等位基因可能是中国人群HBV-HCC的易感因素。

关键词:骨桥蛋白;基因多态性;肝细胞癌;肝炎,乙型,慢性

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Osteopontin Promoter Polymorphism at Locus-156 is Associated with HCC in Patients with HBV Infection in Chinese Population

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To study the association between the polymorphisms in the promoter region of Osteopontin (OPN) with hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related HCC. 【Methods】 A total of 225 cases diagnosed with hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related HCC and 200 age-matched patients with HBV infection without HCC were collected. Three polymorphisms (-156delG/G, -443T/C and -616T/G) in the Osteopontin promoter were genotyped using direct sequencing. 【Results】 The frequency of -156delG/delG genotype in the HCC group was higher than that of in the control group ($P = 0.003$). There was a significantly increased frequency of the allele -156delG ($P < 0.001$) in HCC patients. Logistic regression analysis was performed to show an increase HCC risk associated with the delG variant genotype (OR1.64; 95%CI 1.25 ~ 2.16). There were no differences between the groups in the genotype distributions and allele frequencies of SNP -443T/C and -616T/G. 【Conclusion】 Our findings suggest that allele -156delG in the Osteopontin promoter may be a marker for risk of HCC with HBV infection in Chinese Han population.

Key words: osteopontin; polymorphism; hepatocellular carcinoma; Hepatitis B, chronic

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原发性肝癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是我国常见的恶性肿瘤之一,死亡率在恶性肿瘤中居第三位^[1]。值得注意的是,我国的HCC患者占全球的一半以上^[2]。在我国,乙型肝炎病毒

是引起HCC最主要的原因。尽管临床治疗手段取得一些进展,HCC仍保持较高的死亡率。HBV相关肝细胞癌(HBV-HCC)不仅与病毒因素相关(如基因型,X蛋白),也与个体遗传易感性有关,

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如基因多态性^[3-7]。骨桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN), 也被称为T细胞早期活化基因1或分泌磷蛋白1(secreted phosphoprotein 1, SPP1), 是一种具有多种功能的分泌蛋白, 如参与应激反应、炎症、伤口愈合和免疫反应^[8]。越来越多的研究表明, OPN在多种类型的肿瘤进展和预后中扮演重要的角色, 如肺癌、乳腺癌、胃癌、口腔癌和肝细胞癌^[9-13]。既往的研究显示, OPN是HCC过表达基因之一, 与HCC的早期复发、预后差以及转移相关^[14-15]。OPN启动区多态性(-156delG/G, -443T/C和-616T/G)可影响转录活性, 在一些疾病的发生发展中扮演重要角色^[16-17]。一项之前的研究发现OPN启动区-443基因多态性显著影响HCC的转移和预后^[18]。然而, OPN启动区多态性与HBV相关HCC的遗传易感性尚不清楚。因此, 本研究的目的是探索OPN启动区多态性在中国HBV相关HCC患者中的易感性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 对象

分为HBV-HCC组和对照组。HBV-HCC组纳入225例患者为2014年7月至2016年6月在中山大学附属第三医院住院诊断的未经放疗、化疗的HBV-HCC患者。HBV-HCC的诊断依据: 有组织病理的确诊依据或者甲胎蛋白(AFP) > 400 ng/mL加上至少一个影像学证据。总共200名年龄和性别匹配的慢性乙型肝炎和肝硬化患者作为对照组。标本收集均取得研究对象签字同意, 并获得中山大学附属第三医院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 基因多态性的检测

使用直接测序法检测OPN启动子的3个基因多态位点。全血标本来自肝癌患者和对照组纳入第一天禁食后。使用Omega全血DNA提取试剂盒提取DNA, 所有DNA贮存于-70℃备用。采用高保真Pfu DNA聚合酶(Promega, WI)扩增696 bp的片段, 包括-156delG/G(rs17524488), -443T/C(rs11730582)和-616T/G(rs2853744)。上下游引物序列为5'-TAGGTAGGCTGGGCGATTTG-3'和5'-AATGCTGCTGCAGACATCCT-3'。PCR反应条件为94℃ 5 min; 94℃ 30 s, 60℃ 30 s, 72℃ 50 s, 共35个循环; 72℃ 5 min。纯化的DNA产物送上海英骏生物科技有限公司测序(3730XL DNA测序仪, Applied Biosystems)。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据使用SPSS 13.0统计软件分析。两组间人口资料学和临床数据比较, 分类变量采用卡方检验, 连续变量采用t检验。使用卡方检验或Fisher精确概率法分析等位基因频率和基因型分布差异。二元Logistic回归分析基因多态型与HCC的关联性。计量资料数据均以均数±标准差表示, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 人口资料学

病例组和对照组患者人口资料学比较见表1。两组患者在年龄、性别、HBeAg状态以及肝硬化比例差异没有统计学意义。两组患者吸烟和饮酒比例是相似的。

表1 两组患者基线特征比较
Table 1 Distributions of Characteristics by Case-Controls Status

Variable	Patients with HBV-related HCC ($n = 225$)	Control ($n = 200$)	P
Gender (Male)	225 (199)	200 (183)	0.297
Age	47.5 ± 12.7	45.7 ± 9.6	0.103
HBeAg status			0.894
(+)	74	67	
(-)	151	133	
Cirrhosis	178	165	0.377
Smoking status			0.743
Yes	89	76	
No	136	124	
Drinking status			0.840
Yes	143	129	
No	82	71	

2.2 OPN基因多态性是HBV-HCC的易感因素

表2和表3显示的是HBV-HCC和对照组OPN启动区基因-156delG/G, -443T/C和-616T/G的基因型和等位基因频率。两组患者-443T/C和-616T/G基因分布和等位基因频率没有差异。在HCC组, -156基因型分布为15.6% G/G, 42.2% G/delG和42.2% delG/delG; 对照组的分布分别为27.5%, 42.5%和30%。HCC组有更高的delG/delG基因分布频率($P = 0.003$)。HCC组-156delG等位基因频率显著高于对照组(51.2% vs. 63.3%,

表2 两组 OPN 启动区基因型频率分布及与 HCC 易感性的关系

Table 2 Genotype frequencies of OPN promoter in case and control and their association with risk of HCC

genotype	HCC n(%)	Control n(%)	χ^2	<i>P</i>	Odds Ratio (95%CI)	<i>P</i>
-156 genotype						
G/G	35(15.6)	55(27.5)			1ref	
G/delG	95(42.2)	85(42.5)	11.472	0.003	1.756(1.049-2.939)	0.032
DelG/delG	95(42.2)	60(30.0)			2.488(1.460-4,240)	0.001
-443 genotype						
T/T	106(47.1)	94(47.0)			1ref	
T/C	89(39.6)	75(37.5)	0.463	0.794	0.950(0.628-1.438)	0.809
C/C	30(13.3)	31(15.5)			1.165(0.657-2.068)	0.601
-616 genotype						
T/T	40(17.8)	35(17.5)			1ref	
T/G	96(42.7)	84(42.0)	0.039	0.981	1.000(0.583-1.716)	1.000
G/G	89(39.5)	81(40.5)			1.040(0.603-1.793)	0.887

CI indicates confidence interval. *P* < 0.05 is significant.

表3 两组 OPN 启动区等位基因频率分布及与 HCC 易感性的关系

Table 3 Allele frequencies of OPN promoter in case and control and their association with risk of HCC

Allele	HCC n(%)	Control n(%)	χ^2	<i>P</i>	Odds Ratio (95%CI)	<i>P</i>
-156 genotype						
G allele	165(36.7)	195(48.8)			1ref	
delG allele	285(63.3)	205(51.2)	12.664	<0.0001	1.643(1.249-2.161)	0.000
-443 genotype						
T allele	301(66.9)	263(65.8)			1ref	
C allele	149(33.1)	137(34.2)	0.123	0.726	1.052(0.791-1.399)	0.726
-616 genotype						
T allele	176(39.1)	154(38.5)			1ref	
G allele	274(60.9)	246(61.5)	0.033	0.855	1.026(0.778-1.353)	0.855

CI indicates confidence interval. *P* < 0.05 is significant.

P < 0.0001)。Logistic 回归分析 OPN 启动区基因多态性与 HBV-HCC 的相关性,结果显示等位基因-156delG 是 HBV-HCC 的易感因素(OR=1.643, 95% CI 1.249-2.161)。

3 讨论

OPN 是一种整合素结合蛋白,在肺癌、乳腺癌以及大肠癌等多种癌组织中过表达^[19-21]。OPN 过表达与包膜浸润,静脉侵犯,淋巴结转移密切相关^[22]。在肝细胞癌中,OPN 过表达表明患者预后较差,潜在的预测癌细胞的扩散和转移^[23]。此前的研究发现,OPN 与细胞表面受体 CD44 结合可阻

止细胞,以增强肝癌细胞的增殖^[13]。

HCC 的诊断通常发生在晚期,预后较差。临床迫切需要早期诊断的生物标记物以确保患者获得早期干预。有研究报道,OPN 基因启动区-443SNP 对 OPN 表达的调节和 HCC 进展起重要作用^[18]。对包括早期 HCC 的诊断,OPN 的敏感性优于 AFP^[18,24]。因此,OPN 可被作为一种新的生物标记物用于早期 HCC 的诊断^[25]。OPN 基因启动区的 SNPs 已经被确认,且证实与一些疾病相关。因此我们推测 OPN 基因启动区的基因多态性可能影响其表达,并与 HCC 的发生相关。

在我们的研究中,采用直接测序法检测 3 个 SNPs(-156delG/G, -443T/C 和-616T/G)。结果显

示,HCC组中-156delG/delG基因型频率高于对照组。此前的研究发现,OPN基因启动区基因多态性影响基因表达和蛋白水平,最终导致疾病发生^[26]。另外,OPN也被证实与HCC的增殖、进展和预后相关。因此可以合理的推测OPN启动区基因多态性可作为HCC的易感因素。这是首次研究报道OPN启动区基因多态性与中国HBV感染人群肝细胞癌的易感性。

OPN基因启动区-156位点多态性被证实与多种疾病易感性相关。Liu等^[27]发现携带delG等位基因与钙尿石症相关(OR = 1.39)。我们的研究发现OPN启动区-156delG等位基因是HBV-HCC的易感因素。结果与泰国的一项研究类似,在HBV感染患者中,-156delG等位基因增加2倍发生HCC的风险。然而,该研究没有发现-156基因多态性对血清OPN水平的影响^[15]。但另一项在小细胞肺癌的研究显示,-156 delG/delG等位基因的人群相比delG/G和G/G有更高浓度的血清OPN水平($P = 0.003$)^[28],支持-156delG在疾病发展中的作用。也有研究发现-156G等位基因与一些疾病相关^[29-31]。G碱基在-156位点的插入产生一个额外Runx2结合区,而转录因子Runx2参与OPN的转录调节^[32]。然而,G碱基缺失在疾病发展中的机制需进一步明确。对既往的研究分析发现,-156位点基因多态性与疾病的关系存在较大异质性。G碱基的插入或缺失均发现与疾病的易感性相关,需在更大规模人群中验证。

尽管最近的研究显示-443基因多态性与HCC进展和预后的相关性^[18,33],我们的研究没有发现-443T/C和-616T/G与HBV-HCC的相关性。复杂的临床状态、人群、环境因素以及有限的样本量可能导致这一差异。另外,我们没有获得足够的血标本检测OPN的血浆浓度。因此,-156del/G基因多态性与OPN mRNA和血浆蛋白水平的关系需进一步研究。对照组人群中的多态性并没有符合Hardy Weinberg遗传平衡,需更具有代表性的样本来进行更深入的阐释-156delG与HCC的关系。本研究也尚未探讨OPN启动区其它的基因多态性如-1748 A/G和-66 T/G。

本研究首次报道OPN基因启动区基因多态性与中国HBV感染人群肝细胞癌的关系,显示OPN基因启动区-156等位基因是中国人群HBV-HCC的易感因素。

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