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219例弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤免疫表型及遗传学特征分析

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Immunophenotypes and Cytogenetic Alterations in 219 Cases of Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma

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摘要 探讨国内弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤 (DLBCL) 免疫表型分型及BCL-2和BCL-6基因异常的分布情况。方法: 应用组织芯片和免疫组织化学法及FISH技术对219例DLBCL的免疫表型及BCL-2和BCL-6基因异常进行检测, 根据Hans法进行分型; 并收集国内7家相关研究报道, 进行综合分析。结果: 本组研究结果: 219例DLBCL中, 非GCB型 (165例, 75.3%) 显著高于GCB型 (54例, 24.7%) ($P < 0.001$)。BCL-2基因异常共49例 (25.8%), 其中t (14; 18) 5例 (2.6%) 均为GCB型; BCL-2基因扩增44例 (23.2%), GCB型4例 (8.5%), 非GCB型40例 (28.0%), 有显著性差异 ($P = 0.013$)。BCL-6基因重排共42例 (22.1%), GCB型7例 (14.9%), 非GCB型35例 (24.5%), 差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.189$)。BCL-2基因扩增和BCL-6基因重排呈显著负相关 ($r = -0.180$, $P = 0.013$)。8组综合分析: 1 259例中非GCB型 (879例, 69.8%) 明显高于GCB型 (380例, 30.2%) ($P < 0.001$); 免疫表型中CD10和MUM1阳性率组间差异较小 ($P = 0.047$ 和 $P = 0.048$), 而BCL-6及BCL-2阳性率组间存在明显差异 ($P < 0.001$)。结论: 我国DLBCL患者在主要免疫表型和遗传学特征方面具有独特性, 对此值得进行深入研究。

关键词: 弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤 免疫表型 BCL-2基因 BCL-6基因

Abstract: To investigate the immunophenotypes, subtypes based on Hans algorithm, and alterations of Bcl-2 and Bcl-6 gene in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) from Chinese patients. Methods: The expression of CD10, BCL-6, MUM1, BCL-2, Ki67 and other markers were detected by immunohistochemistry in tissue microarrays of 219 DLBCL cases. Hans algorithm was applied to classify DLBCL into GCB and non-GCB subtypes. Interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) was used to detect the incidence of Bcl-2 and Bcl-6 gene alterations. Other seven studies published in the last two years on DLBCL from China were collected and analyzed. Results: (1) This study: ① of 219 DLBCL cases, non-GCB subtype (165 cases, 75.3%) was significantly more common than GCB subtype (54 cases, 24.7%) ($P < 0.001$). ② Bcl-2 gene alteration was detected in 49 cases (25.8%), including 5 cases with the t (14; 18) (2.6%) which all existed in GCB subtype, and 44 cases of Bcl-2 amplification (23.2%) which existed in GCB subtype in 4 cases (8.5%) and in non-GCB subtype in 40 cases (28.0%) ($P = 0.013$). ③ Bcl-6 gene rearrangement was detected in 42 cases (22.1%), which was in GCB in 7 cases (14.9%) and was in non-GCB in 35 cases (24.5%) ($P = 0.189$). ④ a significant negative correlation between Bcl-2 gene amplification and Bcl-6 gene rearrangement was seen ($r = -0.1796$, $P = 0.0168$). Amongst 5 cases having the t (14; 18) translocation, 2 cases accompanied by Bcl-6 gene rearrangement. Forty-nine cases with Bcl-2 gene alterations including translocation and amplification were all but one expressing BCL-2 protein, and there was no significant association between Bcl-6 gene rearrangement and BCL-6 protein expression ($P = 0.726$). ⑤ there was no significant difference between nodal and extranodal DLBCLs in immunophenotypes, subtypes based on Hans algorithm, and Bcl-2 and Bcl-6 gene alterations ($P = 0.462$, $P = 0.426$ and $P = 0.167$). (2) Comprehensive analysis of eight studies: of the total 1,259 cases, non-GCB subtype (879 cases, 69.8%) was significantly more common than GCB subtype (380 cases, 30.2%) ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: There are some distinctive features on immunophenotypes and cytogenetic alterations in DLBCL of Chinese patients, which need elucidation by more studies.

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