

IV型胶原及IV型胶原酶与涎腺腺样囊性癌生物学特性的关系研究

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摘要 用免疫组织化学ABC法,观察25例涎腺腺样囊性癌(ACC)患者的癌组织中IV型胶原以及IV型胶原酶的表达与分布,探讨其与ACC侵袭和转移的关系。结果显示,IV型胶原主要分布在基底膜上以及部分筛状假囊、腺管和肿瘤细胞浆内,IV型胶原酶分布在肿瘤细胞浆内及周围。经统计学检验,发现筛状-管状型ACC, TNM早期和无转移者,IV型胶原多阳性表达,IV型胶原酶多阴性表达;而实体型ACC, TNM晚期和转移者,IV型胶原多阴性表达,IV型胶原酶多阳性表达。本研究结果表明,IV型胶原低表达和IV型胶原酶的高表达可作为判定ACC临床恶性程度的指征,是ACC侵袭和转移的关键因素之一。

关键词 涎腺腺样囊性癌 IV型胶原 IV型胶原酶

肿瘤的侵袭和转移是肿瘤细胞与细胞外基质(ECM)相互作用的结果¹。ECM包括基底膜(BM)成分和间质。正常基底膜是均一的、连续的细胞外结构,由IV型胶原构成三维网状骨架,上面连接着层粘连蛋白(LN),纤维粘连蛋白(FN)等²。肿瘤细胞粘附ECM后,分泌各种水解酶,如血纤维蛋白溶解酶原激活物(PAS)、组织蛋白酶(cathepsins)、胶原酶(collagenase)、粘蛋白酶(proteoglycanases),尤其是IV型胶原酶作为专一性降解基底膜的酶越来越引起关注²。

涎腺腺样囊性癌(ACC)是口腔颌面部常见病,易广泛侵袭和早期血道转移,本研究运用IV型胶原的单克隆抗体和IV型胶原酶的多克隆抗体,应用免疫组化技术分析IV型胶原及IV型胶原酶在25例ACC组织标本中的表达,并阐述其在ACC侵袭和转移中的作用和意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 组织标本

材料取自上海第二医科大学附属第九人民医院口腔颌面外科1992~1994年间手术切除的25例ACC标本。按UICC(1987年)分类的TNM分期: I期3例, II期3例, III期5例, IV期10例。WHO(1991年)病理分型: 筛状型7例, 管状型8例, 实体型10例。按转移分类: 有肺或淋巴转移8例, 无转移17例。

1.2 免疫试剂

抗IV型胶原单抗: DAKO 175; 抗IV型胶原酶多抗:

Libta 实验室赠1400; ABC Kit: Vector 公司生产。

1.3 免疫组织化学方法

采用ABC方法。所有标本切成4 μm厚的石蜡切片, 56℃溶蜡, 二甲苯脱蜡, 逐级酒精水化。0.25%胰蛋白酶37℃消化30 min, 0.03% H₂O₂ 甲醇30 min 阻断内源性过氧化物酶, 异种动物血清10 min。4种一抗4℃过夜, 再分别加二抗IgG及ABC试剂, 期间均以PBS洗涤3次, 每次3 min, DAB显色5 min, 苏木素复染3 min, 常规脱水, 透明, 树胶封片, 光镜观察。阳性为棕色, 以同片小血管壁为阳性对照, 以PBS代替一抗作阴性对照。

2 结果

2.1 IV型胶原及IV型胶原酶在ACC中的表达

IV型胶原表达, 主要分布在基底膜部, 以及筛孔、假囊、腺管内, 阳性率为48% (12/25) (见图1, 2)。IV型胶原酶主要在肿瘤细胞胞浆阳性表达, 阳性率为56% (14/25), 见图3, 4。

2.2 IV型胶原及酶与病理分型关系

IV型胶原在筛状-管状型ACC中阳性率为66.7% (10/15), 实体型ACC阳性率20% (2/10), 有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。IV型胶原酶在筛状-管状型ACC阳性率40% (6/15), 实体型ACC阳性率80% (8/10), 有显著差异($P < 0.05$), 见表1。IV型

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胶原阳性率与IV型胶原酶阴性率相近。

表1 IV型胶原及胶原酶与病理分型的关系

病理分型	n	IV型胶原		IV型胶原酶	
		(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
筛状型	7	6	1	1	6
管状型	8	4	4	5	3
实体型	10	2	8	8	2

2.3 IV型胶原及酶与TNM分期的关系

IV型胶原在I, II期阳性率为80% (8/10), III, IV期阳性率26.7% (4/15), ACC不同分期阳性率有显著性差异 ($P < 0.01$)。IV型胶原酶在I, II期阳性率为30% (3/10), III, IV期阳性率为73.3% (11/15), 阳性率有显著性差异 ($P < 0.05$), 见表2。IV型胶原阳性率与IV型胶原酶阴性率相近。

表2 IV型胶原及胶原酶与TNM分期关系

TNM分期	n	IV型胶原		IV型胶原酶	
		(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
I	7	6	1	1	6
II	3	2	1	2	3
III	5	3	2	4	1
IV	10	1	9	7	3

2.4 IV型胶原及酶与转移关系

IV型胶原在有转移ACC中阳性率12.5% (1/8), 无转移ACC中阳性率64.7% (11/17), 有显著差异 ($P < 0.05$); IV型胶原酶在有转移ACC中阳性率87.5% (7/8), 阴性率12.5% (1/8), 无转移ACC中阳性率41.2% (7/17), 阴性率58.8% (10/17), 具有显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)。IV型胶原阳性率与IV型胶原酶相近。

3 讨论

恶性肿瘤细胞转移首先遇到系列自然屏障如基底膜, 其穿过这些屏障的能力依赖于其分泌能降解基质和基底膜成分酶的能力⁴。一般来讲, 正常组织和良性肿瘤的基底膜都是完整, 而恶性肿瘤基底膜不连续或缺失、断裂。李一伟等⁴认为浸润性胃癌基底膜断裂、缺损, 且癌分化越低, 缺损越重, Barsky等⁵在乳腺癌中也观察到类似的结果。正常组织的基底膜由上皮细胞合成, 癌组织中的基底膜由肿瘤细胞合成, 缺损与组织分化有关。

本研究发现IV型胶原与病理分型、TNM分期

及转移有关。Santo等⁶认为筛状型、管状型恶性程度较低, 其IV型胶原阳性率比实体型高。TNM分期I, II期阳性率明显多于III, IV期, 无肺转移的阳性率明显高于有转移者, 说明IV型胶原的完整表达是ACC生物学的一个重要特征。

分泌蛋白水解酶是癌细胞侵袭转移的关键性步骤之一, 在众多的水解酶中, IV型胶原酶作为针对IV型胶原的特异性水解酶而备受注目。IV型胶原酶是金属蛋白酶(metalloproteinase)之一⁷, 至少有3种不同形式, 分子量分别是72 kD, 92 kD, 100 kD。本实验用的是抗72 kD IV型胶原酶多抗。Montegudo等⁸发现IV型胶原酶在浸润性乳腺癌中阳性率为89%, 在淋巴结转移灶中为强阳性。Grigioni等⁹发现低分化肝癌中IV型胶原酶含量明显高于高分化肝癌。Autio等¹⁰在研究卵巢癌中发现, 恶性程度越高, IV型胶原酶分泌越多。口腔鳞癌伴淋巴结转移者IV型胶原酶76.9%阳性表达¹¹。IV型胶原酶在各种肿瘤中的作用已基本达成了共识。

本研究发现IV型胶原酶分泌与ACC病理分型、TNM分期和转移均有关。分化较差的实体型ACC, TNM的III, IV期及有转移者的阳性表达均明显高于筛状、管状型ACC, I, II期及无转移者。IV型胶原高表达的ACC, 大都IV型胶原酶低表达, 而IV型胶原低表达, 则是IV型胶原酶大量分泌的结果。说明IV型胶原酶在涎腺腺样囊性癌的分化、侵袭和转移方面都有重要意义, 可以作为一个判定恶性程度的标志。

(本文图见中心插页9)

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Effect of Complete Dentures on the Blood Flow and Blood Cell Velocity of Alveolar Mucosal Microcirculation

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Abstract

The Purpose of this study was to determine the effects of complete dentures on alveolar mucosal microcirculation. The alveolar mucosal microcirculation of 17 edentulous subjects was measured by videomicroscope. The variance of the alveolar mucosal microcirculation before and after insertion of the dentures was compared. The results showed that: 7 days after wearing complete dentures, the mucosal blood flow and blood cell velocity of maxillary anterior alveolar ridge crest decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$), those of labial region of maxillary anterior alveolar ridge increased significantly ($P < 0.05$), 14 days after wearing complete dentures, the mucosal blood flow and blood cell velocity almost recovered the levels before wearing the dentures. The results can be relative to adjustment the occlusion in the early period of wearing the complete dentures and not wearing the complete dentures at night.

Key words: complete denture alveolar mucosal microcirculation

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Role of Type IV Collagene and Type IV Collagenase in the Invasion and Metastasis of ACC

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Abstract

Using immunohistochemical ABC method, the authors studied the distribution of type IV collagen and type IV collagenase in 25 cases ACC. The result showed type IV collagen was found in vascular and epithelial basement membrane, and in partly cyst of sieve-like and tubular pattern, and in cytoplasm of tumor cell. Type IV collagenase was detected in membrane and cytoplasm of tumor cell. Expression of type IV collagen and type IV collagenase were correlated with pathologic type, TNM stage and metastasis. Much positive staining of type IV collagen was found in sieve-tubular pattern, early stage of TNM and without metastasis, but much positive staining of type IV collagenase was found in solid pattern, later stage of TNM and metastasis. The result suggested that the loss of type IV collagen and over-expression of type IV collagenase may be markers of malignance of ACC.

Key words: salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma type IV collagen type IV collagenase