

## BNIP3 HIF-1 $\alpha$ 在食管鳞癌中的表达及其临床病理意义\*

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**摘要** 目的:初步探讨BCL-2/腺病毒E1B 19 kDa 相关蛋白3(BCL2/adenovirus E1B19 kd-interacting protein3, BNIP3)和乏氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$ (HIF-1 $\alpha$ )在食管鳞癌(ESCC)中表达及其与临床病理之间的关系和意义。方法:采用免疫组织化学S-P方法分别测定食管鳞癌组织和切端正常食管黏膜组织芯片的BNIP3、HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达水平。运用统计学方法对比分析BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 在食管鳞癌组织和切端正常黏膜组织中的表达以及BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 与肿瘤原发病灶部位、肿瘤浸润深度(T分期)、TNM分期、淋巴结转移(含淋巴侵犯)、肿瘤组织分化程度(分级)等临床病理特征之间的关系。结果:BNIP3表达在细胞质中,HIF-1 $\alpha$ 表达在细胞核和细胞质中。食管鳞癌组织中BNIP3蛋白表达阳性率37.5%(27/72),明显低于正常切端组织的60%(18/30)( $P=0.037$ );HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白表达阳性率52.7%(38/72),明显高于正常切端组织的13.3%(4/30)( $P<0.001$ )。BNIP3蛋白表达与食管癌的肿瘤浸润深度、TNM分期、淋巴结转移相关( $P=0.035, P=0.048, P=0.033$ )。HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白表达亦与肿瘤浸润深度、TNM分期、淋巴结转移相关( $P=0.023, P=0.004, P=0.002$ )。并且,BNIP3表达与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 表达呈负相关( $r=-0.274, P=0.020$ )。结论:在食管鳞癌中,BNIP3与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达密切相关,且均与肿瘤的浸润深度、TNM分期、淋巴结转移密切相关。因此,联合检测BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ ,有助于食管鳞癌的辅助诊断、病期评价及预后判断。

**关键词** 食管鳞癌 Bcl-2/腺病毒E1B 19 kDa 相关蛋白3 乏氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$  免疫组织化学

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### Expression and clinical significance of BNIP3 and HIF-1 $\alpha$ in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

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**Abstract Objective:** This study aimed to preliminarily investigate the expression and clinical significance of BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kd-interacting protein 3 (BNIP3) and hypoxia inducible factor-1 $\alpha$  (HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC). **Methods:** The expressions of BNIP3 and HIF-1 $\alpha$  were detected by immunohistochemical staining with tissue microarray in 72 cases of ESCC and 30 cases of normal esophageal mucosa tissue. BNIP3 and HIF-1 $\alpha$  expressions were compared in ESCC and normal esophageal mucosa tissue using statistical methods. The relationship between BNIP3 and HIF-1 $\alpha$ , as well as clinical pathological features including the original site of tumor, tumor infiltration depth (T stage), TNM staging, lymph node metastasis (including lymphatic invasion) and tumor differentiation (grade), were statistically analyzed. **Results:** BNIP3 protein expression was localized in the cytoplasm of cells. HIF-1 $\alpha$  protein expression was localized in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells. The positive ratio of BNIP3 protein in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma tissue was 37.5% (27/72), which was significantly lower than that in normal esophageal mucosa tissue which was 60% (18/30) ( $P=0.037$ ). The positive ratio of HIF-1 $\alpha$  protein in ESCC was 52.7% (38/72), which was significantly higher than that in normal esophageal mucosa tissue at 13.3% (4/30) ( $P=0.000$ ). The expression of BNIP3 protein was correlated with the depth of tumor invasion, TNM stage, and lymph node metastasis ( $P=0.035, P=0.048, P=0.033$ ). The expression of HIF-1 $\alpha$  protein was also correlated with depth of tumor invasion, TNM stage, and lymph node metastasis ( $P=0.023, P=0.004, P=0.002$ ). The expression of BNIP3 protein was positively correlated with HIF-1 $\alpha$  ( $r=-0.274, P=0.020$ ). **Conclusion:** The expression of BNIP3 is correlated with HIF-1 $\alpha$  expression, depth of tumor invasion, TNM stage, and lymph node metastasis in ESCC. Therefore, the combined detection of BNIP3 and HIF-1 $\alpha$  may contribute to the auxiliary diagnosis, prediction of prognosis, and monitoring of postoperative recurrence in ESCC.

**Keywords:** esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kd-interacting protein 3 (BNIP3), hypoxia inducible factor-1 $\alpha$  (HIF-1 $\alpha$ ), immunohistochemistry

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食管癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,在我国食管癌的病理类型以鳞癌为主<sup>[1]</sup>。BNIP3,即 Bcl-2/腺病毒 E1B 19 kDa 相关蛋白 3,属于乏氧诱导的促凋亡蛋白。目前,BNIP3与肿瘤的关系及其与乏氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$ (HIF-1 $\alpha$ )之间的关系成为研究热点。有研究报道,BNIP3在不同的环境、不同的肿瘤及肿瘤发展的不同阶段,其表达和功能也不尽相同,如在乳腺癌、肺癌和宫颈癌等中呈高表达,而在结肠癌、胰腺癌中却表达沉默<sup>[2]</sup>;BNIP3表达缺失可导致肿瘤的发生以及肿瘤细胞耐受缺氧。本文通过免疫组化的方法对食管鳞癌中BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达进行检测,并分析两者与临床病理特征之间的关系以及两者的相互关系,为食管癌的临床辅助诊断及预后判断提供依据,具体报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

1.1.1 临床资料 72例食管鳞癌标本均来自天津医科大学附属肿瘤医院2003年2月至2003年12月手术切除标本存档蜡块(术前均未接受过化疗或放疗)。全部标本均经病理证实为食管鳞癌。所有患者术前检查均未发现糖尿病、心血管疾病、神经系统疾病、肝炎、结核等病史,无术前放、化疗等治疗史,具有完整的临床、病理及随访资料。72例患者中,男性41例,女性31例,年龄43~77岁,中位年龄为61岁。根据2002年UICC和AJCC制定的食管癌TNM分期,I期2例,IIA期10例,IIB期29例,III期31例。其中,行左颈吻合三切口食管癌根治术12例,Ivor-Lewis两切口食管癌根治术60例;高分化3例,中分化59例,低分化10例;伴有淋巴结转移为33例,无淋巴结转移39例。正常食管黏膜组织取自手术标本中阴性切端。符合伦理委员会认可。

1.1.2 试剂 BNIP3兔抗人多克隆抗体(ab38621)(工作浓度1:50),购自Abcom公司;HIF-1 $\alpha$ 鼠抗人单克隆抗体(Clone H1alpha67)工作浓度1:50,购自Thermo公司。二抗为即用型免疫组化Elivision plus试剂盒(鼠/兔)(KIT 9901),购自迈新生物技术有限公司。本实验中使用的组织芯片制作由上海芯超生物科技有限公司、生物芯片上海国家工程研究中心制作。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 免疫组织化学步骤 本实验采用组织芯片进行免疫组织化学S-P法步骤:组织芯片切片在65℃烤1h;经二甲苯I、II脱蜡各30min;经梯度乙醇及蒸馏水浸泡各5min;枸橼酸钠高压抗原修复;PBS冲洗3遍;3%过氧化氢20min;PBS冲洗3次;血清封闭

10~15min;加BNIP3兔抗人一抗后4℃过夜;PBS冲洗3次后,按照说明书方法滴加二抗;PBS冲洗3次后加DAB显色剂;显微镜下观察显色程度,待目的因子着色而背景未着色时放入自来水中终止显色;经苏木精复染后,盐酸酒精、氨水、梯度酒精、二甲苯脱水,封片,镜检。

1.2.2 结果判断 BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的阳性染色细胞分别为细胞质内、细胞核和(或)细胞质内出现棕黄色颗粒。免疫组织化学染色以细胞质内出现特异性染色深浅来进行评分:0分为无色,1分为淡黄色,2分为棕黄色,3分为棕褐色;再依据染色细胞所占百分比评分:阳性细胞数<10%为0分,10~25%为1分,26~50%为2分,51~75%为3分,76~100%为4分。两项乘积即为该例免疫组织化学得分:(-)0分;(+)1~2分;(++)3~4分;(+++)5~6分。其中,(+)和(++)定为弱阳性,(+++ )定为强阳性。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行统计学分析,计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,相关性采用Spearman相关分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 食管鳞癌组织与食管正常黏膜组织中BNIP3及HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达及其临床病理关系

BNIP3蛋白在正常食管黏膜细胞和食管鳞癌细胞中均表达于细胞质中。BNIP3在食管鳞癌组织中的表达(图1)与正常食管黏膜组织中的表达(图2)比较,食管鳞癌组织中BNIP3蛋白质阳性率37.5%(27/72),明显低于切端正常黏膜组织的60%(18/30)( $P=0.037$ )。HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白质在正常食管黏膜细胞中只有基底层少数细胞弱表达(图3);而在食管癌细胞中胞核与细胞质均有表达,胞核强于细胞质(图4)。HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白质在食管癌组织细胞中的表达与正常食管黏膜组织中的表达量比较,HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白质阳性率52.7%(38/72),明显高于正常切端组织的13.3%(4/30)( $P<0.001$ )。BNIP3蛋白表达与食管鳞癌的肿瘤浸润深度、TNM分期、淋巴结转移相关( $P=0.035$ 、 $P=0.048$ 、 $P=0.033$ )。HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白表达亦与肿瘤浸润深度、TNM分期、淋巴结转移相关( $P=0.023$ 、 $P=0.004$ 、 $P=0.002$ ,表1)。

### 2.2 BNIP3与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 表达的相互关系

本实验中72例食管鳞癌标本均经免疫组织化学染色,对比同一标本BNIP3与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达情况,采用Spearman相关分析方法对两者进行相关性分析,统计结果显示食管鳞癌组织中BNIP3表达与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 表达呈负相关( $r=-0.274$ , $P=0.020$ ,表2)。

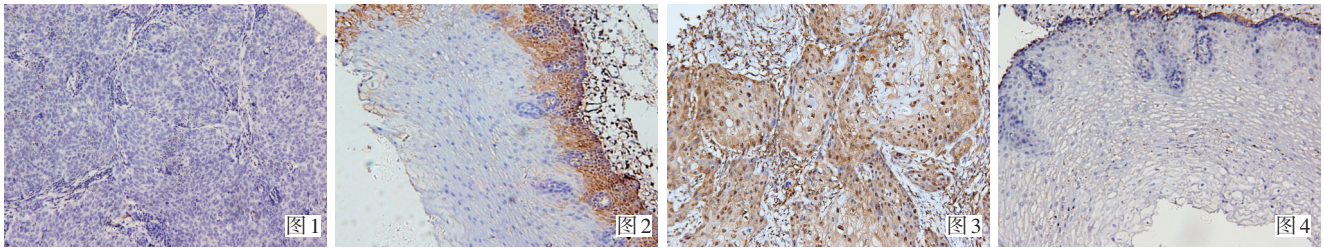


图1 食管鳞癌组织BNIP3蛋白表达 (IHC×100)

Figure 1 ESCC BNIP3 protein immunohistochemical staining (IHC×100)

图2 正常食管黏膜组织BNIP3蛋白表达 (IHC×100)

Figure 2 Normal esophageal mucosa tissue BNIP3 protein immunohistochemical staining (IHC×100)

图3 食管鳞癌组织HIF-1α蛋白表达 (IHC×100)

Figure 3 ESCC HIF-1α protein immunohistochemical staining (IHC×100)

图4 正常食管黏膜组织HIF-1α蛋白表达 (IHC×100)

Figure 4 Normal esophageal mucosa tissue HIF-1α protein immunohistochemical staining (IHC×100)

表1 食管鳞癌BNIP3及HIF-1α的表达与临床病理参数的关系

Table 1 The correlation of the expression of BNIP3 and HIF-1α with clinicopathologic parameters in ESCC

Clinicopathological Parameters	n	BNIP3		P	HIF-1α		P
		-	+		-	+	
Gender							
Male	41	24	17	0.424	21	20	0.435
Female	31	21	10		13	18	
Age (years)							
≥61	36	25	11	0.224	15	21	0.345
<61	36	20	16		19	17	
Depth of invasion							
T <sub>1</sub>	2	2	0	0.035	2	0	0.023
T <sub>2</sub>	10	6	4		8	2	
T <sub>3</sub>	51	17	34		21	30	
T <sub>4</sub>	9	1	8		2	7	
Differentiation							
I	3	1	2	0.353	4	1	0.823
II	59	39	20		28	31	
III	10	5	5		4	6	
Stage							
I	2	1	1	0.048	2	0	0.004
IIA、IIB	39	19	20		24	15	
III	31	24	7		8	20	
Lymph node metastasis							
Yes	33	25	8	0.033	10	23	0.002
No	39	20	19		26	13	

表2 BNIP3与HIF-1α表达的关系 例

Table 2 The correlation between the expression of BNIP3 and HIF-1α

HIF-1α	BNIP3		
	-	+ ~ ++	+++
-	16	6	12
+ ~ ++	15	1	3
+++	14	3	2

Spearman Correlation Analysis,  $r=-0.274, P=0.020$

### 3 讨论

实体恶性肿瘤普遍存在乏氧现象,而乏氧状态的肿瘤细胞易于凋亡抵抗和对放、化疗不敏感等。在众多参与细胞乏氧状态调控的转录因子中,研究最深入的当属HIF-1。HIF-1是由HIF-1α、HIF-1β组成的异二聚体。在常氧条件下,HIF-1α很快被缺氧诱导因子脯氨酸羟化酶(HPH)水解。当氧浓度下



降时,HPH失活,HIF-1 $\alpha$ 表达增加<sup>[3]</sup>。HIF-1 $\beta$ 对氧的依赖性较弱,只有在两个亚单位聚合后,才能发挥HIF-1 $\alpha$ 对下游基因的调节作用,如促进肿瘤的血管形成和肿瘤细胞的增殖、耐药、凋亡抵抗等,使细胞适应乏氧微环境、避免凋亡<sup>[4]</sup>。属于乏氧诱导的促凋亡蛋白,可通过拮抗Bcl-2家族中的抗凋亡蛋白Bcl-2和Bcl-XL<sup>[2]</sup>,或直接作用于线粒体外膜,促进线粒体通透性转运孔开放,引起细胞凋亡<sup>[5]</sup>。BNIP3表达缺失可导致肿瘤的发生以及肿瘤细胞耐受缺氧<sup>[6]</sup>。目前关于BNIP3的研究也包括了多种肿瘤,但有关肿瘤预后与BNIP3表达之间关系的报道尚不完全,且结果并非一致,例如,在乳腺癌、宫颈癌、非小细胞肺癌的研究中<sup>[7-10]</sup>,BNIP3的表达与预后不良有关,而在胰腺癌中却认为其表达失活与预后不良有关<sup>[11]</sup>。作为实体肿瘤,食管癌细胞处于乏氧环境下,HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达增加,导致很多相关基因的表达也发生变化。BNIP3启动子区域含有低氧反应元件,HIF-1 $\alpha$ 可与其结合,促进BNIP3的产生<sup>[12-13]</sup>。然而,食管鳞癌中BNIP3与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达以及其相互关系和临床病理意义如何,目前尚不清楚。

本研究中检测食管鳞癌组织和正常食管黏膜组织中BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达并分析其临床病理意义和相互关系,发现食管鳞癌BNIP3阳性率为37.5%,明显低于正常食管黏膜组织的60%,而HIF-1 $\alpha$ 在食管鳞癌中表达阳性率为52.7%,正常食管黏膜组织中仅为13.3%,有显著性差异。其中HIF-1 $\alpha$ 蛋白阳性表达率与国内外文献报道一致<sup>[14]</sup>。同时发现,两者的表达均与肿瘤浸润深度、TNM分期、淋巴结转移密切相关,且食管鳞癌组织中BNIP3表达与HIF-1 $\alpha$ 表达呈负相关。因此,联合检测BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ ,对食管鳞癌的诊断、预后有一定的提示意义。如前述,大多数实体肿瘤存在缺氧现象,导致HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达增加。但BNIP3作为HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的应答基因<sup>[15]</sup>,在食管鳞癌中表达却低于正常食管黏膜,其原因可能和BNIP3上游CpG岛异常甲基化有关<sup>[16-17]</sup>,而甲基化导致的BNIP3表达减少目前也被认为是肿瘤细胞在乏氧条件下存活的重要机制。

总之,在食管鳞癌中,BNIP3的表达缺失和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的高度表达与食管鳞癌的临床病理特征密切相关。因此,BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达可能对食管鳞癌的发生、发展有着重要的影响,且联合检测BNIP3和HIF-1 $\alpha$ 的表达,有助于对食管鳞癌的辅助诊断、病期评价及预后判断。

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