

D2-40标记食管鳞癌淋巴管浸润的检测及其临床病理意义*

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摘要 目的:探讨D2-40标记食管鳞癌淋巴管浸润(LVI)的临床病理意义。**方法:**应用免疫组织化学S-P法检测107例食管鳞癌D2-40蛋白表达并观察淋巴管受肿瘤细胞浸润的情况,分析其与食管鳞癌临床病理因素之间的关系,观察患者总生存期。**结果:**食管鳞癌组织LVI阳性组淋巴结转移率70%,LVI阴性组淋巴结转移率21%,LVI阳性组转移率高于阴性组,多因素分析显示两组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。LVI阳性组中位生存时间为26个月,LVI阴性组中位生存时间43个月,单因素分析显示两组间差异有统计学意义($P=0.014$),多因素分析显示LVI不能成为食管鳞癌术后患者预后的独立危险因素($P=0.062$),淋巴转移($P=0.031$)、临床分期($P=0.019$)和肿瘤残留($P=0.026$)是预后的独立危险因素。**结论:**D2-40标记的LVI可以预测食管鳞癌患者的淋巴结转移。

关键词 食管鳞癌 淋巴管浸润 D2-40 淋巴结转移 预后

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Detection of D2-40 monoclonal antibody-labeled lymphatic vessel invasion in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and its clinicopathologic significance

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Abstract Objective: This study aims to investigate the clinicopathological significance of lymphatic vessel invasion (LVI) labeled by D2-40 monoclonal antibody in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC). **Methods:** Immunohistochemical assay was used to detect the expression of D2-40 and LVI in 107 ESCC cases. Then, the correlation between the clinicopathological feature and the overall survival time in patients was analyzed. **Results:** The lymph node metastasis rates were 70% and 21% in the LVI-positive and LVI-negative groups, respectively. The nodal metastasis rate was higher in the LVI-positive group than in the LVI-negative group. Multivariate regression analyses showed that LVI was related to nodal metastasis ($P<0.001$). The median survival times of the patients were 26 and 43 months in the LVI-positive and LVI-negative groups, respectively. Although the univariate regression analysis showed significant difference between the two groups ($P=0.014$), the multivariate regression analyses revealed that LVI was not an independent prognostic factor for overall survival in the ESCC patients ($P=0.062$). Lymphatic node metastasis ($P=0.031$), clinical stage ($P=0.019$), and residual tumor ($P=0.026$) were the independent prognostic factors. **Conclusion:** LVI labeled by D2-40 monoclonal antibody is a risk factor predictive of lymph node metastasis in ESCC patients.

Keywords: esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, lymphatic vessel invasion, D2-40, lymph node metastasis, prognosis

淋巴结转移是食管鳞癌患者预后和术后治疗方案选择的重要依据^[1],尽管进行了完整的肿瘤切除和广泛的淋巴结清扫,但局部或全身的复发依然常见^[2],5年生存率仅15%~39%^[3]。在口腔舌鳞癌和胃癌中,LVI被证明与淋巴结转移密切相关^[4-5],也有报道

称LVI是乳腺癌和大肠癌预后的独立危险因素^[6-7]。Podoplanin是一种特异表达于淋巴管内皮细胞的黏液跨膜样蛋白^[8],单克隆抗体D2-40能够检测Podoplanin的存在^[9]。本研究拟以D2-40作为淋巴管的标记物检测食管鳞癌组织中淋巴管受肿瘤细胞浸润的

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情况,并探讨其与临床病理因素以及总生存期之间的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

107例食管鳞癌标本来自于山东大学齐鲁医院2007年1月至2007年12月手术存档的石蜡块。全组患者术前均未接受化疗或放疗,术后经病理组织学明确诊断,中位随访时间40(4~50)个月。患者年龄为42~77岁,中位年龄59岁;病变长度3~85 mm,平

均长度38.7 mm;病变深度T₁14例,T₂23例,T₃62例,T₄8例;高分化癌29例,中分化癌53例,低分化癌25例;临床分期按照2002年国际抗癌联盟(UICC)修订的TNM分期标准(第六版),I期17例,II期53例,III期37例;全组患者均接受手术切除,手术断端组织镜下无癌细胞102例,镜下可见癌细胞4例,肉眼可见癌组织1例,术后进一步规范治疗。其余信息见表1。本研究已获伦理委员会认可。

表1 LVI的表达与食管鳞癌临床病理特征之间的关系

Table 1 Relationship between LVI expression and clinicopathologic features of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

Variables	Number (%)	LVI		χ^2	P
		Negative (%)	Positive (%)		
Number	107	75(70)	32(30)		
Gender					
Male	85(80)	58(54)	27(25)	0.681	0.409
Female	22(20)	17(16)	5(5)		
Age (years)					
≤60	57(53)	38(36)	19(18)	0.683	0.408
>60	50(47)	37(34)	13(12)		
Location					
Upper	11(10)	7(7)	4(4)		
Midthoracic	60(56)	44(41)	16(15)	0.721	0.697
Lower	36(34)	24(22)	12(11)		
Length (mm)					
≤36	54(51)	43(40)	11(10)	4.729	0.030
>36	53(49)	32(30)	21(20)		
pT					
T ₁ +T ₂	37(35)	31(30)	6(5)	5.057	0.025
T ₃ +T ₄	70(65)	44(41)	26(24)		
Differentiation					
G ₁ +G ₂	82(77)	58(54)	24(22)	0.068	0.794
G ₃	25(23)	17(16)	8(8)		
TNM Stage					
I + II	70(65)	60(56)	10(9)	23.564	<0.001
III	37(35)	15(14)	22(21)		
pN					
N ₀	69(64)	59(55)	10(9)	22.020	<0.001
N ₁	38(36)	16(15)	22(21)		

Note: pT, pathological T stage; G₁, well differentiated; G₂, moderately differentiated; G₃, poorly differentiated; pN, pathological N stage

1.2 方法

食管鳞癌组织经10%甲醛固定,石蜡包埋,4 μm连续切片,免疫组织化学S-P法染色。免疫组织化学试剂购自美国DAKO公司。用已知的宫颈鳞癌阳性切片作为阳性对照;用PBS代替一抗孵育作为阴性对照。

1.3 结果判定

低倍镜(×100)下观察切片,肿瘤组织中染成棕黄色或者棕褐色的单个内皮细胞或内皮细胞簇作为D2-40的阳性表达,D2-40阳性表达的淋巴管腔内发现食管鳞癌细胞初步判定为LVI阳性,再在高倍镜(×400)下确认。

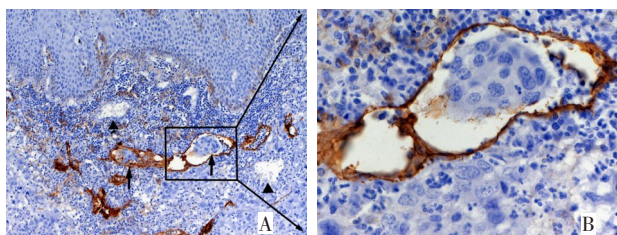
1.4 统计学分析

应用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。比较食管鳞癌LVI与临床病理因素之间的关系采用卡方检验;比较淋巴结转移与临床病理因素之间的关系,单因素分析采用卡方检验或Fisher确切概率法,多因素分析采用二元Logistic回归法;观察各临床病理因素与食管鳞癌患者预后之间的关系采用Kaplan-Meier法,用Cox比例风险回归模型对病变深度、淋巴结转移、临床分期、LVI、肿瘤残留等病理特征进行多因素分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 食管鳞癌D2-40表达阳性的淋巴管和LVI的特点

食管鳞癌内和癌旁均可见到D2-40表达阳性的淋巴管,淋巴管形态呈管腔状、条索状、管壁薄、腔内无红细胞填充,邻近可见不着色的血管(图1A)。部分D2-40表达阳性的淋巴管内可见到单个、数个或者成团的癌细胞(图1B),LVI阳性表达共有32例,阳性率为30%。



A: ↑: Lymphatic vessel invasion (LVI) labeled by D2-40 monoclonal antibody; ▲: Endothelial cells on the blood vessels did not stain the D2-40 (magnification; $\times 100$); B: (magnification; $\times 400$)

图1 D2-40在食管鳞癌组织中的表达

Figure 1 D2-40 expression in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

2.2 D2-40表达阳性的LVI与临床病理因素之间的关系

在不同的性别、年龄、病变部位、分化程度的食管鳞癌中,LVI无明显差异;而与病变长度($P=0.030$)、病变深度($P=0.025$)、临床分期($P < 0.001$)和淋巴结转移($P < 0.001$)密切相关(表1)。

2.3 D2-40表达阳性的LVI与淋巴结转移之间的关系

LVI阳性组淋巴结转移率为70%,LVI阴性组淋巴结转移率为21%,前者明显高于后者,多因素分析显示两者之间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。而在其他临床病理因素与淋巴结转移关系的单因素分析中,病变深度 T_3 、 T_4 组淋巴结转移率高于 T_1 、 T_2 组淋巴结转移率($P=0.029$);低分化组转移率高于高、中分化组转移率($P=0.049$),但在多因素分析中,病变深度、病变长度、分化程度均不能成为淋巴结转移独立的危险因素(表2)。

表2 淋巴转移与食管鳞癌临床病理因素之间的关系

Table 2 Relationship between lymph node metastasis and clinicopathologic features of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

Variables	Univariate		Multivariate		
	χ^2	<i>P</i>	HR	95%CI	<i>P</i>
Gender	0.337	0.562	—	—	—
Age	0.178	0.673	—	—	—
Location	0.065	0.968	—	—	—
Length	0.840	0.359	—	—	—
pT	7.051	0.008	1.994	0.987-4.027	0.054
Differentiation	0.330	0.565	—	—	—
TNM stage	12.701	<0.001	2.067	1.129-3.785	0.019
pN	8.959	0.003	1.893	1.060-3.381	0.031
Residual tumor	10.035	0.002	3.042	1.146-8.079	0.026
LVI	6.090	0.014	1.735	0.922-3.098	0.062

Note: pT, pathological T stage; pN, pathological N stage

2.4 D2-40表达阳性的LVI与食管鳞癌患者预后之间的关系

LVI阴性组和阳性组中位生存时间分别为43和26个月,阴性组生存时间长于阳性组,单因素分析两组间差异有统计学意义($P=0.014$)。但在病变深度、长度、淋巴结转移、临床分期、肿瘤残留等特征的多因素分析中,LVI不能成为预后的独立危险因素($P=0.062$);淋巴结转移($P=0.031$)、临床分期($P=0.019$)和肿瘤残留($P=0.026$)与预后密切相关(表3)。

表3 食管鳞癌预后与临床病理因素之间的关系

Table 3 Relationship between overall survival for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and clinicopathologic features of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

Variables	Univariate		Multivariate		
	χ^2	<i>P</i>	OR	95%CI	<i>P</i>
Gender	0.165	0.684	—	—	—
Age	0.094	0.759	—	—	—
Location	1.889	0.169	—	—	—
Length	0.009	0.925	—	—	—
pT	4.766	0.029	2.548	0.881-7.367	0.084
Differentiation	3.871	0.049	2.955	1.000-8.729	0.050
LVI	22.02	<0.001	8.933	3.193-24.988	<0.001

Note: pT, pathological T stage

3 讨论

检测LVI的传统方法是光学显微镜下观察HE染色的标本,但是LVI很难在单纯的HE染色下分辨。原因如下:1)淋巴管壁薄,容易被压缩,镜下观察易被忽略;2)淋巴管腔被成团的肿瘤细胞填满时,很难与小的癌巢相鉴别;3)肿瘤组织固定的过程中,由于组织被压缩而形成的孤立肿瘤细胞簇容易与淋巴管

中的癌栓混淆^[10]。Poloplanin蛋白是从胎儿睾丸中分离出的一种抗原^[11-12],特异表达于淋巴管内皮细胞,本研究所采用标记淋巴管的单克隆抗体D2-40,能够检测到Poloplanin蛋白的存在,D2-40检测淋巴管具有高度的特异性和敏感性^[9]。

由于D2-40表达阳性淋巴管受癌细胞浸润的判定缺乏统一的量化标准,使得判定结果容易受到人为因素的影响。本研究中,采用两名病理医生共同观察切片,同时判定为阳性者成为最终LVI阳性表达的方法,最大限度降低人为因素的影响。本文应用D2-40检测LVI得到了30%的阳性率,在以往的研究当中,D2-40检测LVI的阳性率为30%~79%^[10,13],造成这种差别最主要原因可能与病例中淋巴结转移阳性患者的比例相关,本研究107例食管鳞癌患者中淋巴结转移阳性率为32%(38例),在单因素和多因素分析中证明了这点。LVI与食管鳞癌患者淋巴结转移密切相关,这与其他的研究结果一致^[10,13-14]。还发现,LVI与病变长度、病变深度和临床分期密切相关,这是肿瘤侵蚀性的表现,说明大多数的晚期肿瘤已不是局限于肿瘤本身的疾病,而已经成为全身性的疾病。

D2-40标记LVI与预后之间关系的单因素分析显示两者之间关系密切($P=0.014$),但在多因素分析中,LVI不能成为食管鳞癌患者预后的独立危险因素($P=0.062$),淋巴结转移($P=0.031$)、临床分期($P=0.019$)、肿瘤残留($P=0.026$)与食管鳞癌患者预后密切相关。这一结果说明,淋巴结转移是LVI与食管鳞癌患者预后之间关联的中间步骤,LVI出现在肿瘤淋巴结转移之前,LVI可以作为肿瘤淋巴结转移的预测因子。有研究认为食管鳞癌D2-40标记的LVI与患者的临床预后息息相关^[10,13],但也有研究得出了否定的结论^[14-15],造成这种差别的原因可能与随访时间、术后治疗等因素有关。总之,D2-40标记的LVI与食管鳞癌患者预后之间的关系还需积累更多的临床资料进行更深入的研究。

淋巴结转移阴性的食管鳞癌患者术后会有20%~45%的复发率,复发的主要原因之一被认为是手术时已经发生了淋巴结的微小转移,在临床中发现这些微小转移是不现实的,而LVI的鉴定则提供了一种预测淋巴结转移的极佳方式。

综上所述,应用D2-40监测LVI对于预测食管鳞癌患者的淋巴结转移具有重要意义,可以将其作为临床病理学检测项目,应用于食管鳞癌患者分期与治疗方案的确定。

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