

# 结直肠癌原发灶与转移灶K-ras基因突变的比较分析

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**[摘要]** **背景与目的:** K-ras基因突变是抗表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)靶向治疗的重要负性预测因子。本研究拟对结直肠癌原发灶与转移灶中K-ras基因状态的一致性进行比较, 以探讨目前临床K-ras检测的科学性与严谨性。**方法:** 收集复旦大学附属肿瘤医院手术切除的结直肠癌原发灶及转移灶石蜡包埋组织76对, 提取DNA, 经过PCR扩增后, 对产物进行基因序列分析, 检测结直肠癌中K-ras基因外显子2基因序列。**结果:** 76例患者中有15例结直肠癌原发灶与转移灶的K-ras基因突变情况不一致。76例结直肠癌原发灶有31例发生突变, 突变率为40.8%, 其中第13号密码子突变16例, 第12号密码子突变15例; 76例结直肠癌转移灶有31例发生突变, 突变率为40.8%, 其中第13号密码子突变15例, 第12号密码子突变16例。**结论:** 结直肠癌原发灶和转移灶中K-ras基因状态并不一致, 且存在19.7%的表达差异率, 提示通过检测原发灶K-ras基因表达状态来确定针对转移灶的西妥昔单抗药物选择存在不严谨性, 需要进一步完善。

**[关键词]** 结直肠癌; K-ras基因; 原发灶; 转移灶; 西妥昔单抗

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-3969.2013.10.008

中图分类号: R735.3 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1007-3639(2013)10-0829-05

**Evaluation of K-ras status concordance between primary colorectal cancer and related metastatic sites** TAN Cong<sup>1</sup>, NI Shu-juan<sup>1</sup>, WENG Wei-wei<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Dan<sup>1</sup>, SHENG Wei-qi<sup>1</sup>, LIAN Peng<sup>2</sup> (1. Department of Pathology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China; 2. Department of Colorectal Cancer Surgery, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

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**[Abstract]** **Background and purpose:** Metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) patients with K-ras mutation won't benefit in the anti-epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) treatments. Thus K-ras mutation analysis is mandatory before this treatment. There is controversy that K-ras mutation analysis should be performed on primaries or related metastases. The aim of our study was to evaluate the concordance of K-ras status between primary and related metastases tumors, thus investigate the validity and rigorousness of clinical K-ras testing. **Methods:** Seventy-six patients with confirmed mCRC treated in Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center were enrolled. After DNA extraction and PCR amplification, tumor specimens with paired primary tumors and related metastatic sites were put into sequencing analysis. And the K-ras mutation status in exon 2 was assessed. **Results:** K-ras mutation was detected in 31 out of 76 primary tumours (40.8%) and also 40.8% of the metastatic sites. But discordance was found between primary tumor and metastasis in 15 cases (19.7%): 8 primary tumors had a K-ras mutation with a wild-type metastasis, meanwhile 7 primary tumors were wild type with a K-ras-mutated metastasis. **Conclusion:** Our study indicated that quite a few mCRC cases have different K-ras status between primary tumors and related metastatic sites, and it's not very rigorous to choose the anti-EGFR treatments merely according to the primary tumor-K-ras mutation.

Further study and consultation are needed on this problem.

[Key words] Colorectal cancer; K-ras gene; Primary tumor; Metastases; Cetuximab

结直肠癌是全球高发的恶性肿瘤之一, 发病率位居全球第3, 在我国位居第4<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来, 个体化治疗效果显著, 如针对表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)的靶向药物(西妥昔单抗和帕尼单抗)在结直肠癌的治疗中取得了良好的效果, 但K-ras基因突变的患者并不能从中受益<sup>[2]</sup>。K-ras是EGFR信号通路中最常发生突变的基因, 该基因突变是结直肠癌最常见的相关基因改变之一。当K-ras基因呈突变状态时RAS蛋白持续活化, 即使阻断上游EGFR也无法调控下游事件的发生, 因此肿瘤细胞可持续生长、增殖甚至转移<sup>[3]</sup>。自2008年K-ras基因检测被写入美国《国家综合癌症网络(NCCN)结直肠癌临床实践指南》后, 接受K-ras基因检测的患者以前所未有的速度在全球范围内迅速增长。

肿瘤的发生、发展是一个多基因、多步骤的过程, 在肿瘤形成和发育的不同阶段不但具有不同的基因突变和表达谱, 而且肿瘤组织存在异克隆生长的现象, 因此转移病灶和原发病灶之间可能具有不同的生物学特性和特异性基因表达特点<sup>[4-6]</sup>。目前K-ras检测中大部分患者是提供原发灶的样本, 在医疗中心或者基因公司进行检测, 而西妥昔单抗和帕尼单抗治疗的位点是结直肠癌转移病灶, 这就不可避免地存在着治疗靶点-转移病灶(特别是异时性转移患者)与检测位点-原发病灶偏移的临床现实。K-ras基因突变在两个位点的表达一致性具有较大的临床价值, 对于提供药物选择的依据至关重要。因此本研究运用PCR与直接测序法对76对结直肠癌及其转移灶进行K-ras基因突变的检测, 探讨在转移性结直肠癌(metastatic colorectal cancer, mCRC)原发灶及转移灶中K-ras基因突变的一致性, 为临床用药选择的基本流程提供参考。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 临床资料

收集2004—2012年在复旦大学附属肿瘤医院就诊并符合下述条件的76例患者(其中61例患者初诊时同时发生远处转移, 15例异时远处转移)的患者资料。入选标准: ①病理组织学确诊为结直肠癌; ②患者的性别、年龄、肿瘤原发部位、大小、分化程度、有无淋巴结转移、浸润深度及TNM分期等临床病理资料完整。本研究通过复旦大学附属肿瘤医院医学伦理委员会的审核批准。

### 1.2 DNA提取

根据HE切片, 从石蜡包埋组织切片上刮取富含肿瘤组织的区域, 按照试剂(Qiagen DNA mini kit)说明提取石蜡包埋组织中的DNA, -20℃保存备用。

### 1.3 K-ras基因突变检测

采用下述引物聚合酶链反应扩增K-ras基因外显子2, 上游引物: 5'-AGGCCTGCTGAAAATGACTG-3', 下游引物: 5'-TCAAAGAATGGTCCTGCA CC-3', 目的片段173 bp, 反应条件为: 初始变性94℃ 5 min; 94℃ 30 s, 56℃ 30 s, 72℃ 20 s, 45个循环; 72℃延伸10 min; 4℃结束反应。PCR产物经2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳确定后, 将阳性PCR产物用DNA片段纯化试剂盒纯化(AXYGEN Bioseiences), 用ABI公司的3730XL测序仪进行序列分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 患者基本资料

76例结直肠癌患者中, 男性44例(57.9%), 女性32例(42.1%), 中位年龄54.8岁(27~81岁); 左半结肠癌18例(23.7%), 右半结

肠癌24例(31.6%)，直肠癌34例(44.7%)；初诊伴发远处转移61例，术后发生远处转移15例；肝转移59例，肺转移2例，卵巢转移15例。

### 2.2 结直肠癌原发灶与转移灶中K-ras基因突变情况

肿瘤标本K-ras基因外显子2序列检测结果显示，76例结直肠癌原发灶有31例发生突变，突变率为40.8%，其中第13号密码子突变16例，12号密码子突变15例；76例转移灶标本同样有31例发生突变，突变率为40.8%，其中第13号密码子突变15例，第12号密码子突变16例。基因测

序结果显示，76例K-ras突变均为点突变(图1)，包括2号外显子的第12和13位密码子突变，第12位密码子突变均为GGT>GAT(G12D)突变，而第13位突变均为GGC>GAC(G13D)突变。然而76例患者中，15例结直肠癌原发灶与转移灶的突变情况不一致，原发灶和转移灶的突变不一致率达19.7%(15/76)：8例原发灶为K-ras突变型(6例为G13D，2例为G12D)，而转移灶K-ras为野生型；7例原发灶为野生型，而转移灶为突变型(5例为G13D，2例为G12D，表1)。

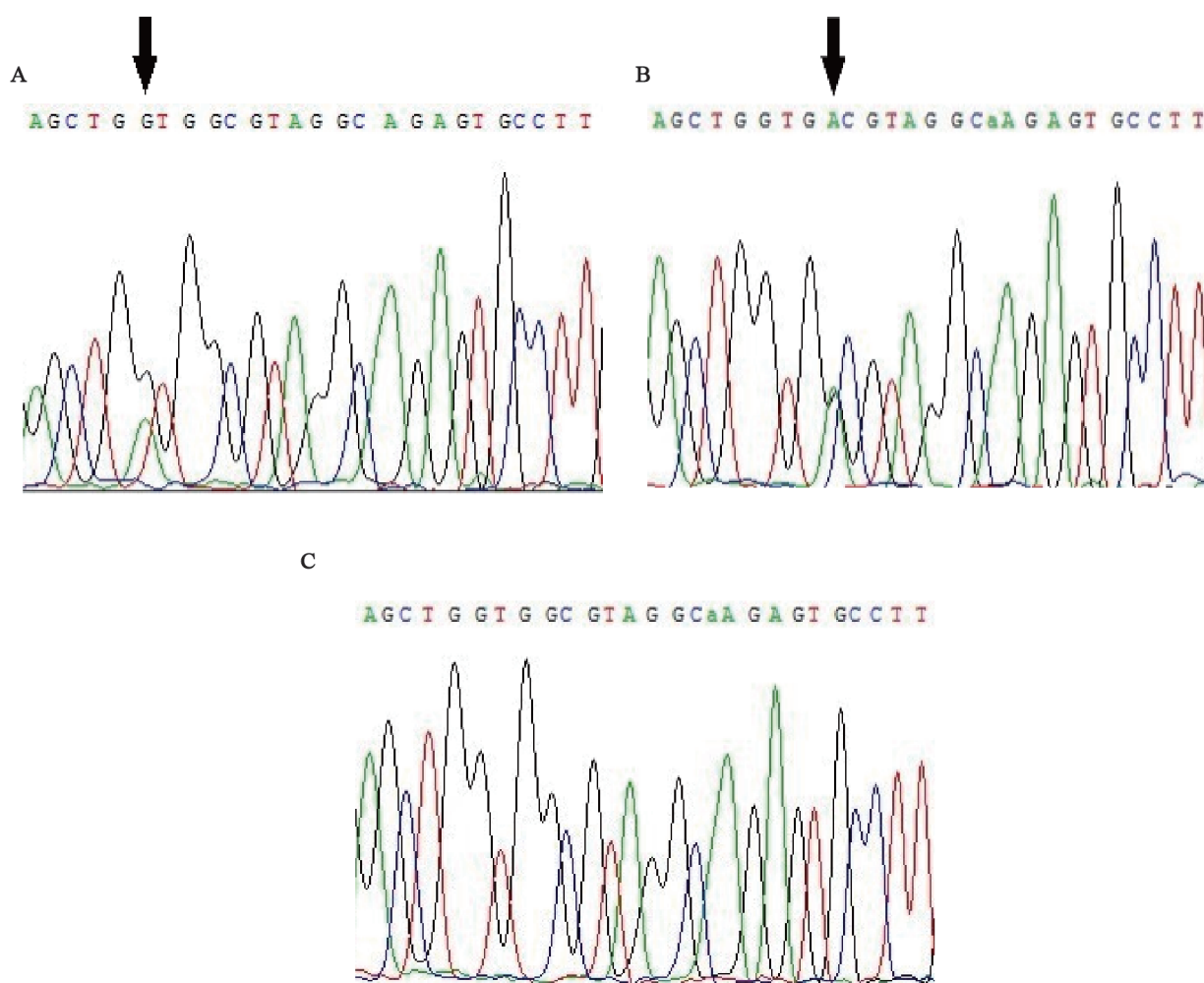


图1 K-ras基因2号外显子第12和13位密码子的点突变

Fig. 1 G12D and G13D mutation of K-ras exon 2

A: The mutation corresponding to G12D and the codon change of GGT to GAT; B: The mutation corresponding to G13D and the codon change of GGC to TGC; C: The wild type of sequence of K-ras exon 2.

表1 K-ras基因突变患者分子及临床特征

Tab. 1 Molecular and clinical characteristics of patients with CRC harboring K-RAS mutations

Case	Primary foci		Metastasis	
	Location	K-ras	Location	K-ras
1	Left colon	G12D	Liver	G12D
2	Right colon	G13D	Liver	G13D
3	Right colon	G12D	Liver	G12D
4	Right colon	G13D	Liver	G13D
5	Right colon	G12D	Liver	G12D
6	Right colon	G12D	Liver	WT
7	Right colon	G13D	Liver	G13D
8	Right colon	G13D	Liver	G13D
9	Right colon	G13D	Liver	G13D
10	Right colon	G12D	Liver	G12D
11	Right colon	G12D	Liver	G12D
12	Right colon	G13D	Liver	WT
13	Right colon	G13D	Liver	WT
14	Right colon	G12D	Liver	WT
15	Right colon	WT	Liver	G13D
16	Right colon	WT	Liver	G13D
17	Right colon	WT	Ovary	G12D
18	Left colon	WT	Liver	G13D
19	Left colon	WT	Ovary	G13D
20	Left colon	G13D	Liver	G13D
21	Left colon	G13D	Ovary	G13D
22	Rectum	G12D	Liver	G12D
23	Rectum	G13D	Liver	G13D
24	Rectum	G13D	Ovary	G13D
25	Rectum	G12D	Liver	G12D
26	Rectum	G12D	Liver	G12D
27	Rectum	G12D	Liver	G12D
28	Rectum	G12D	Ovary	G12D
29	Rectum	G12D	Ovary	G12D
30	Rectum	G13D	Liver	WT
31	Rectum	G13D	Liver	WT
32	Rectum	G13D	Ovary	WT
33	Rectum	G13D	Lung	G13D
34	Rectum	G13D	Liver	WT
35	Rectum	WT	Liver	G13D
36	Rectum	WT	Ovary	G12D

### 3 讨 论

伊立替康或奥沙利铂联合氟尿嘧啶是目前治疗复发或转移性结直肠癌的主要化疗方案,可延长患者的生存期,但是中位生存期仍不足2年<sup>[7]</sup>。研究显示,针对EGFR的靶向治疗药物西妥昔单抗及帕尼单抗联合化疗一线治疗K-ras野生型转移性结直肠癌的有效率达57%~61%,而对K-ras突变患者的有效率仅为0~6%<sup>[8]</sup>。提示K-ras基因状态的检测对西妥昔单抗等抗EGFR单克隆抗体靶向治疗的疗效具有重要的预测意义。

K-ras基因是Ras癌基因家族中的一员,其突变是结直肠癌形成过程最重要的基因改变之一。目前,国内外研究报道的结直肠癌患者中K-ras基因突变率及类型不尽相同,这可能与样本量大小、不同的检测方法及人种差异有关<sup>[9-12]</sup>。本研究运用直接测序法在76例结直肠癌患者中检测K-ras基因突变,结果原发灶中突变患者31例(40.8%),与部分西方国家及亚洲人群的研究结果类似<sup>[13-14]</sup>,且突变与性别、年龄及肿瘤部位无关( $P>0.05$ )。研究中K-ras突变的类型包括第12位密码子的GGT>GAT突变与第13密码子的GGC>GAC突变,两者的突变率相似。然而在原发灶与转移灶K-ras基因突变情况不一致的15例患者中,11例为13密码子的突变(其中6例为原发灶突变型,转移灶野生型;5例为原发灶野生型,转移灶突变型),仅4例为12密码子的突变(2例为原发灶突变型,转移灶野生型;2例为原发灶野生型,转移灶突变型),提示原发灶与转移灶K-ras基因状态不一致较常发生在13密码子,有研究显示,该密码子的突变预示着肿瘤的高转移潜能,而第12密码子的GAT突变则与结直肠癌预后差相关<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

目前有研究认为,mCRC原发灶或非淋巴转移灶均可作为K-ras突变检测的靶标组织,仅转移淋巴结不适宜进行K-ras检测<sup>[17-19]</sup>。而本研究结果显示,约19.7%(15/76)的患者其原发灶和非淋巴转移灶之间存在K-ras基因表型的不同,包括野生型和突变型的差异以及突变位点和形式的差异。其中7例患者原发灶为野生型,转移灶为突变型,提示该类患者如果根据常规检测结果,选择西妥昔单抗治疗,则转移灶的疗效较差,属于用药指征错误,过度用药。另外,8例患者原发灶为K-ras突变型,而转移灶为野生型,根据目前用药标准,这部分患者不推荐接受西妥昔单抗治疗,从而失去获益机会。若对原发灶为突变型的患者进一步进行转移灶检测(如肝脏穿刺获取转移灶组织),则可增加10.5%获益人群。这部分人群值得临床医师去关注和改进。

综上所述,结直肠癌原发灶和转移灶中

K-ras基因状态存在表达的不一致性。按照目前临床常规诊疗的流程,因为检测位点和治疗位点的偏移,会导致患者在用药选择方面缺乏科学性和严谨性。这一结果提示需要对目前诊疗流程进行更加科学的分析和优化,以便患者获得最大的收益。

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(收稿日期: 2013-06-14 修回日期: 2013-09-10)