

中国汉族人群中*BRCA1*和*BRCA2*基因突变携带者患乳腺癌风险的研究

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[摘要] 背景与目的: *BRCA1*和*BRCA2*基因突变携带者终生患乳腺癌和卵巢癌的风险显著增高。通过遗传咨询, 突变携带者可采取适当的措施来降低相应肿瘤的发生风险。目前, 相关的报道几乎均为白种人, 尚缺乏中国人群的资料。该研究旨在探索中国汉族人群中*BRCA1*和*BRCA2*基因突变携带者患乳腺癌的风险。方法: 回顾20个经基因检测证实携带*BRCA1*或*BRCA2*致病性基因突变的汉族乳腺癌高风险家系。利用Kaplan-Meier生存分析法对女性*BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者单侧乳腺癌及对侧乳腺癌的累积发病风险进行估算。结果: *BRCA1*和*BRCA2*基因突变携带者70岁时单侧乳腺癌的累积发病风险(外显率)分别为67.2%(sx 0.100)和76.8%(sx 0.079)。与*BRCA1*不同的是, *BRCA2*基因突变携带者70岁后乳腺癌累积发病率继续增加, 到80岁时达93.1%。*BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者对侧乳腺癌10年和20年的累积发病率分别为19.4%(sx 0.089)和50.3%(sx 0.155)。结论: 中国汉族人群中*BRCA1*和*BRCA2*基因突变携带者具有很高的乳腺癌发病风险。因而对中国高风险人群进行*BRCA1/2*基因突变检测具有重要临床意义。

[关键词] *BRCA1*; *BRCA2*; 乳腺癌; 外显率

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers have a high lifetime risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. Through genetic counseling, mutation carriers can take the appropriate measures to reduce such cancer risk. At present, almost all related studies were conducted in Caucasian, while, the studies in Chinese population were rare. This study aimed to investigate the risk of breast cancer in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers in Chinese Han population. **Methods:** Twenty unrelated families with *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations were reviewed. Kaplan-Meier analyses were used to estimate the cumulative risks of unilateral breast cancer and contralateral breast cancer for female *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers. **Results:** Breast cancer risk to 70 years (penetrance) was 67.2% (sx 0.100) for *BRCA1* and 76.8% (sx 0.079) for *BRCA2*, respectively. Different from *BRCA1* mutation carriers, the cumulative incidence of breast cancer in *BRCA2* mutation carriers remained increasing after 70 years, reaching 93.1% at age 80. The 10- and 20-year risk for contralateral breast cancer was 19.4% (sx 0.089) and 50.3% (sx 0.155) for *BRCA1/2* mutation carriers. **Conclusion:** *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutation carriers in Chinese Han population have a high risk of developing breast cancer. Thus, it has great clinical significance to test mutations in *BRCA1/2* genes in Chinese high-risk population.

[Key words] *BRCA1*; *BRCA2*; Breast cancer; Penetrance

BRCA1(MIM# 113705)和BRCA2(MIM# 600185)是遗传性乳腺癌和卵巢癌的易感基因,致病性突变携带者终生患乳腺癌和卵巢癌的风险显著增高^[1]。在西方国家,对高风险个体进行BRCA1/2基因突变的检测已常规开展,而突变携带者可能会采取预防性乳腺和(或)卵巢切除术等措施来降低相应肿瘤的发生风险^[2]。因而,为女性突变携带者提供准确的癌症风险评估是至关重要的。

BRCA1/2基因突变携带者70岁时乳腺癌的累积发病风险(即BRCA1/2基因突变的外显率)因不同研究而异^[3-8]。目前,相关的报道几乎均为白种人,尚缺乏中国人群的资料。而中西方妇女有着不同的遗传背景,在外显率方面是否存在差异目前尚不明确。本研究旨在估算中国汉族人群中女性BRCA1/2基因突变携带者乳腺癌的外显率,为准确的风险评估提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究纳入的携带BRCA1或BRCA2致病性基因突变的汉族乳腺癌高风险家系来自我们前期的研究^[9-10]。家系中最先接受BRCA突变检测者被定义为先证者。一旦先证者被确定携带某一致病性突变,那么对家系中可获得基因组DNA(从外周血或组织中提取)的成年血亲也进行家族相应突变位点的检测。而对于已故且无法获得基因组DNA的血亲,则根据其子女及其他一级亲属的突变携带情况,同时结合孟德尔遗传定律来推断其是否携带相应的突变位点(BRCA1/2均为常染色体显性遗传),该方法参考既往国外的研究^[11-14]。基因突变的检测方法包括PCR结合变性高效液相色谱技术(PCR-DHPLC)或单链构象多态性(SSCP)-Sanger DNA测序分析法^[9],以及目标区域捕获和大规模平行测序筛选后Sanger DNA序列分析法^[10],

所有女性BRCA1/2基因突变携带者均纳入了本研究。

1.2 临床和家系资料的收集

每个家系的家族史由病史或调查表获得,并最终经本人证实。对于每位家族成员的基本信息,如出生日期、死亡日期或末次随访时间、第一次原发性乳腺癌或对侧乳腺癌的诊断年龄等均进行了采集并核实。所有的乳腺癌均经病理证实。对侧乳腺癌定义为新发生的原发性乳腺癌,而非转移性癌,且均经病理证实。本研究已获得复旦大学附属肿瘤医院伦理委员会批准,所有参与者均签署了知情同意书。

1.3 统计学处理

采用Kaplan-Meier生存分析法对女性BRCA1/2基因突变携带者第一次原发性乳腺癌及对侧乳腺癌的累积发病风险进行估算。对于证实为BRCA1或BRCA2基因突变的女性血亲(通过直接基因检测或间接地根据孟德尔遗传定律推断),根据最先出现以下某一事件的时间进行删失:确诊乳腺癌、死亡、卵巢切除术(因子宫或卵巢的良性疾病)、末次随访时间。采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行统计分析。

2 结果

本研究共纳入了20个携带致病性BRCA1/2胚系基因突变的家系(7个携带BRCA1基因突变,13个携带BRCA2基因突变),共包括64名女性参与者确定为BRCA1/2基因突变携带者。20个家系中先证者的发病年龄、具体的突变位点及家族史见表1,家系中女性的突变携带情况、乳腺癌和对侧乳腺癌病史等具体信息见表2。

2.1 单侧乳腺癌平均累积发病风险

来自肿瘤高风险家系中的女性BRCA1/2基因突变携带者年龄特异的第一次原发性乳腺癌平均累积风险见图1和表3。BRCA1和BRCA2基因突变携带者到70岁时乳腺癌的发病风险分别为67.2%(sx 0.100)和76.8%(sx 0.079)。

表 1 乳腺癌高风险家系中致病性基因突变位点及家族史信息

Tab. 1 Deleterious mutation sites and family history in breast cancer high-risk families

Gene	DNA change*	Patient's features	Family history
<i>BRCA1</i>	c.4228delG	BBC (40 years, 40 years)	Sister, mother and cousin (BC); Maternal aunt (OC)
	c.1214C>G	BC (32 years)	Mother (OC)
	c.2110_2111delAA	BC (37 years)	Mother and three maternal aunts (BC)
	c.5468-1_5474del8	BC (40 years)	Father(colorectal);Paternal aunt (BC); Paternal aunt (thyroid); Paternal aunt (lymphoma)
	c.5503C>T	BC (39 years)	Sister (BBC)
	c.5468-1_5474del8	BC (34 years)	Mother(OC);maternal aunt (thyroid);Maternal grandmother (BC)
<i>BRCA2</i>	c.754delC	BC (35 years)	Paternal aunt (OC); Paternal aunt (lung)
	c.5682C>G	BBC (37 years,55 years)	Sister, maternal aunt and cousin (BC)
	c.2442delC	BC (46 years)	Sister (BC)
	c.2442delC	BBC (42 years,55 years)	Daughter (BC);Sister (BBC); Sister (colorectal); Brother (pancreatic)
	c.5699C>G	BC (30 years)	Paternal aunt (BC); Paternal aunt (lung)
	c.8517C>A	BC (32 years)	Mother and maternal aunt (BC)
	c.7142delC	BBC (26 years,36 years)	Father, paternal aunt (colorectal); Paternal grandmother (gastric)
	c.8485C>T	BC (34 years)	Mother (BC)
	c.7409dupT	BC (43 years)	Paternal aunt (BC)
	c.7007G>A	BC (70 years)	Mother and two sisters (BC); Sister (colorectal)
	c.2808_2811delACAA	BC (38 years)	Paternal aunt and paternal grandmother (BC)
	c.8956_8957insAA	BC (28 years)	Mother (BC, pancreatic)
	c.5722_5723delCT	BBC (27 years,37 years)	Sister(BC); Maternal uncle (bladder)
c.6033delTT	BC (41 years)	Sister (BBC)	

BBC: Bilateral breast cancer; BC: Breast cancer; OC: Ovarian cancer. *: Gene bank reference sequences: were *BRCA1* (U14680.1) and *BRCA2* (U43746.1).

表 2 *BRCA1/2*基因突变家系中女性突变携带者的一般特征

Tab. 2 Characteristics of female mutation carriers in *BRCA1/2* mutation families

No. of participants	No. of patients	[n(%)]		
		Breast cancer	Contralateral breast cancer	Other
All participants	64	46	8	18
<i>BRCA1</i> mutation carriers	25 (100)	16 (64)	2 (8)	9 (36)
<i>BRCA2</i> mutation carriers	39 (100)	30 (77)	6 (15)	9 (23)

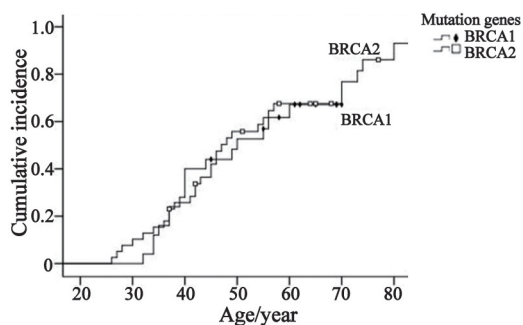


图 1 *BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者单侧乳腺癌累积发病率
Fig.1 Cumulative incidence of unilateral breast cancer for *BRCA1/2* mutation carriers

2.2 对侧乳腺癌平均累积发病风险

共有8名女性突变携带者罹患对侧乳腺癌，其中2名为*BRCA1*基因突变携带者，6名为*BRCA2*基因突变携带者。*BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者第一次原发性乳腺癌与对侧乳腺癌平均

间隔时间为7.6年(范围0~18年)。*BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者对侧乳腺癌的平均诊断年龄为50.6岁。*BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者对侧乳腺癌10年和20年的累积发病风险分别为19.4%(sx 0.089)和50.3%(sx 0.155，图2)。

表 3 *BRCA1/2*基因突变携带者单侧乳腺癌累积发病风险

Tab. 3 Cumulative incidence of unilateral breast cancer for *BRCA1/2* mutation carriers

Age/year	Breast cancer (sx)	
	<i>BRCA1</i>	<i>BRCA2</i>
30	0.0	10.3 (0.049)
40	40.0 (0.098)	25.7 (0.070)
50	52.6 (0.101)	55.8 (0.082)
60	67.2 (0.100)	67.6 (0.078)
70	67.2 (0.100)	76.8 (0.079)
80	67.2 (0.100)	93.1 (0.060)

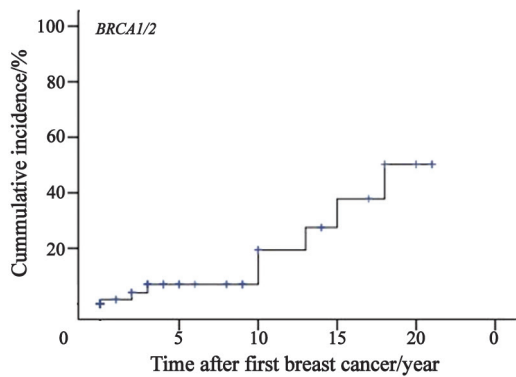


图2 BRCA1/2基因突变携带者对侧乳腺癌累积发病率

Fig. 2 Cumulative incidence of contralateral breast cancer for BRCA1/2 mutation carriers

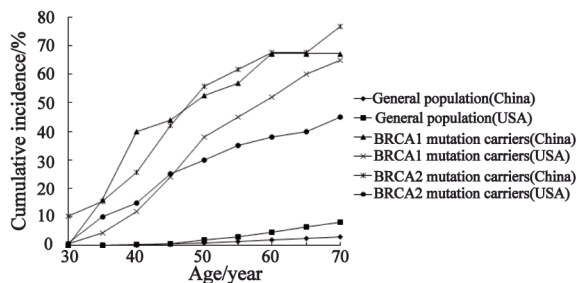


图3 中西方一般人群及BRCA1/2基因突变携带者的乳腺癌累积发病率

Fig. 3 Cumulative incidence of breast cancer in Chinese and western general populations and BRCA1/2 mutation carriers

3 讨 论

本研究在中国汉族人群中估算了乳腺癌高风险家系中BRCA1/2基因突变的外显率。研究发现, BRCA1/2基因突变携带者到70岁时乳腺癌的外显率分别为67.2%(sx 0.100)和76.8%(sx 0.079)。Antoniou等^[3]对22项研究(包含8 319名先证者, 其中500名为BRCA1或BRCA2胚系基因突变携带者)进行的一项分析表明, BRCA1/2基因突变携带者到70岁时乳腺癌的外显率分别为65.0%(95%CI: 44.0%~78.0%)和45.0%(95%CI: 31.0%~56.0%)。在本研究中, BRCA2基因突变携带者到70岁和80岁时的乳腺癌外显率分别为76.8%(sx 0.079)和93.1%(sx 0.060), BRCA2基因突变携带者的外显率要高于BRCA1基因突变携带者。Evans等^[4]也报道了BRCA2基因突变者相当高的乳腺癌外显率: 70岁时为75.0%(95%CI: 71.7%~78.3%), 80岁时

为88.0%(95%CI: 85.3%~91.7%)。他们分析, 这一现象可能是由于乳腺癌和卵巢癌的许多危险因素是相似的, 同时卵巢癌的死亡率远高于乳腺癌, 而具有这些危险因素的女性可能在乳腺癌发病之前就因罹患卵巢癌而死亡, 而这种现象在BRCA1基因突变携带者中比BRCA2基因突变携带者更显著, 因而使BRCA1基因突变乳腺癌外显率比BRCA2基因突变要低。在本研究中, 携带BRCA2基因突变的女性无一罹患卵巢癌, 因此, 突变携带者能够产生比BRCA1基因突变携带者更高的乳腺癌外显率。

BRCA1/2胚系基因突变携带者不仅第一次原发性乳腺癌的发生风险增高, 而且对侧乳腺癌的发生风险也随之增高^[14-18]。在本研究中, BRCA1/2基因突变携带者发生对侧乳腺癌的患者数较少, 相应的10年估算累积发病率为19.4%(sx 0.089)。既往小样本、回顾性的研究报道的BRCA1/2基因突变携带者10年对侧乳腺癌发病风险约为26.0%~37.6%^[14-15]。在一项以临床为基础、包括336名罹患第一次原发性乳腺癌的女性突变携带者的研究中, 有97名发生了对侧乳腺癌, 诊断年龄距第一次原发性乳腺癌的中位时间为5.5年(0.1~16.2年), 对侧乳腺癌10年累积发病率为29.5%(95%CI: 20.6%~38.3%)^[15]。Malone等^[18]进行了一项以人群为基础的大样本研究发现, 诊断年龄<55岁的女性BRCA1或BRCA2基因突变携带者10年内发生对侧乳腺癌的风险分别为20.0%和15.0%, 且诊断年龄越小, 风险越大。本研究估算的对侧乳腺癌20年累积发病风险为50.3%(sx 0.155), 尽管这一数据基于小样本研究, 但是Graeser等^[17]进行的一项回顾性、多中心队列研究也得到了相似的结果, 他们发现, BRCA1/2基因突变携带者25年内发生对侧乳腺癌的风险为47.4%(95%CI: 38.8%~56.0%)。

回顾上海市疾控中心(<http://www.scdc.sh.cn>)2011年女性乳腺癌的数据表明, 上海一般人群中70岁时女性乳腺癌的累积发病率约为3.0%; 根据美国国立卫生研究院癌症研究所监测、流行病学和最终结果(Surveillance,

Epidemiology and End Results, SEER)数据库2004年的数据表明^[19],美国一般人群中70岁时女性乳腺癌的累积发病率约为8.0%,是中国女性的2~3倍。本研究显示,在*BRCA1/2*致病性基因突变携带者中,上海女性的乳腺癌外显率与西方女性相似(*BRCA1*基因突变携带者),甚至更高(*BRCA2*基因突变携带者)。从中我们可以发现,尽管中国女性的乳腺癌发病率显著低于西方女性,但是,一旦携带*BRCA1*或*BRCA2*致病性基因突变,则患乳腺癌的风险都显著升高,且*BRCA2*基因突变携带者随着年龄增长其外显率持续增加。目前,在一般人群中进行的乳腺癌筛查由于投入太大而饱受争议,在乳腺癌风险较低的中国人人群中尤为如此,但是在中国人群中的*BRCA1/2*基因突变的检测能够明确乳腺癌的高危人群,而且其风险之高与西方人群没有太大的差别,所以基因突变的检测对中国人群乳腺癌的筛查和早期诊断具有重大的意义。同时,Kuo等^[20]研究发现,在中国一般乳腺癌人群中,对侧乳腺癌的5年累积发病率约为3.0%。而在本研究中,携带*BRCA1/2*致病性基因突变的乳腺癌患者发生对侧乳腺癌的5年累积发病率高达7.0%,约为一般人群的2.5倍,这说明在携带突变的乳腺癌患者中,对侧乳腺的密切随访以及预防性干预具有重要的意义。因此,基因突变检测也可以为携带突变乳腺癌患者临床处理方案的实施提供重要的指导和参考价值。

本研究对中国人群中*BRCA1*和*BRCA2*基因突变携带者中乳腺癌的外显率进行了估算,为乳腺癌风险评估提供了参考。未来我们将进一步扩大样本量及纳入不同地区的人群,对*BRCA1/2*基因突变乳腺癌以及其他恶性肿瘤的外显率做出更准确的评估,为癌症的早期诊断和预防提供帮助。

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