



· 论 著 ·

乳腺癌患者HER2和BRCA1表达与放疗敏感性的关系研究

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[摘要] **背景与目的:** 乳腺癌是全球最常见的女性恶性肿瘤, 且发病率仍在不断上升。乳腺癌的术后放疗可有效地改善局部控制率和长期生存率, 放疗已成为乳腺癌治疗的主要技术。如何进一步减少患者正常组织的不良反应、提高放疗效果成为研究热点。探讨人表皮生长因子受体2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2) 和乳腺癌易感基因1 (breast cancer susceptibility gene 1, BRCA1) 在乳腺癌患者中的表达, 并研究两者的表达与放疗敏感性的相关性, 以期为临床治疗提供依据。**方法:** 回顾并分析郑州大学附属肿瘤医院收治的156例乳腺癌患者的癌变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织的临床资料, 并选取145例乳腺良性病变患者的良性乳腺病变组织作为对照。采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 检测组织中HER2和BRCA1 mRNA表达, 采用免疫组织化学法检测组织中HER2和BRCA1蛋白的水平。采用Spearman相关性分析HER2和BRCA1蛋白表达的关系, 采用Kaplan-Meier生存分析评估乳腺癌术后放疗患者的生存率, 探讨HER2和BRCA1表达与乳腺癌放疗患者预后的关系。**结果:** 与相邻正常乳腺组织和良性乳腺病变组织相比, 癌变组织HER2 mRNA和蛋白的表达上调 ($P < 0.01$), BRCA1 mRNA和蛋白表达下降 ($P < 0.01$)。放疗后, HER2阳性患者的局部失败率明显高于阴性患者 ($P < 0.05$), BRCA1阳性的局部失败率则明显低于阴性患者 ($P < 0.01$)。HER2阳性患者的5年生存率明显低于HER2阴性患者 ($P < 0.01$), BRCA1阳性患者的5年生存率则明显高于BRCA1阴性患者 ($P < 0.01$)。**结论:** 高表达HER2和低表达BRCA1基因的乳腺癌患者对放疗的敏感性较低, 为乳腺癌患者的临床治疗提供了新的理论依据。

[关键词] 乳腺癌; 人表皮生长因子受体2; 乳腺癌易感基因1; 放疗敏感性; 局部失败率

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The relationship between expressions of HER2 and BRCA1 and radiotherapy sensitivity in breast cancer patients DING Gaofeng, GUO Leiming, LU Yufei (Department of Radiotherapy, Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450000, Henan Province, China)

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women worldwide, and its incidence continues to rise. Postoperative radiotherapy for breast cancer can effectively improve local control rate and long-term survival rate. Radiotherapy has become the main technique for breast cancer treatment. How to further reduce the adverse reactions of patients' normal tissues and improve the curative effect of radiotherapy has become the research focus. This study aimed to investigate the expressions of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) and breast cancer susceptibility gene 1 (BRCA1) in breast cancer patients, and to study the correlation between their expressions and radiation sensitivity, so as to provide the experimental foundation for clinical treatment research. **Methods:** Breast cancer tissues and adjacent normal breast tissues of 156 breast cancer patients treated in Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Zhengzhou University were collected in this retrospective cohort study, and the tissues of 145 patients with benign breast disease were selected as the control. Real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RTFQ-PCR) was used to detect the expressions of HER2 and BRCA1 in tissues. Immunohistochemistry was used to test the HER2

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and BRCA1 protein expressions in tissues. Relationships of HER2 and BRCA1 expressions with radiation sensitivity and prognosis of breast cancer patients were assessed by Spearman correlation analysis and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis. **Results:** Compared with the adjacent normal breast tissues and benign breast lesion tissues, breast cancer tissues had high expressions of HER2 mRNA and protein and low expressions of BRCA1 mRNA and protein ($P < 0.01$). After radiotherapy, the local failure rate of HER2 positive patients was significantly higher compared with the HER2 negative patients ($P < 0.05$), while that of BRCA1 positive patients was significantly lower compared with the negative group ($P < 0.01$). The survival time of HER2 positive patients was significantly shorter compared with the HER2 negative patients, while that of BRCA1 positive patients was significantly longer compared with the BRCA1 negative patients ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The breast cancer patients with high HER2 gene expression and low BRCA1 gene expression are less sensitive to radiotherapy, providing a new theoretical basis for the clinical treatment of breast cancer patients.

[Key words] Breast cancer; Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; Breast cancer susceptibility gene 1; Radiation sensitivity; Local failure rate

乳腺癌是全球女性致死率较高的癌症之一^[1], 全球乳腺癌发病率以每年约2%的速度递增, 近年来中国乳腺癌的发病率及死亡率均呈上升趋势^[2-3]。放疗是乳腺癌综合治疗的重要手段, 且作为术后辅助性治疗手段, 可降低局部复发率和减少死亡危险^[4]。乳腺癌对放疗的放射抵抗是影响疗效的主要原因之一^[5-6]。降低癌症对辐射的抗性、增加辐射敏感性对提高乳腺癌疗效有重要意义。人表皮生长因子受体2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2) 是乳腺癌原癌基因, 是最具有代表性的乳腺癌标志物, 乳腺癌易感基因1 (breast cancer susceptibility gene 1, BRCA1) 是一种具有遗传倾向的乳腺癌和卵巢癌的易感基因, 是第一个被发现的遗传性乳腺癌易感基因^[7-8]。HER2与乳腺癌的发展、恶性转化和不良预后密切相关, 高表达的HER2是乳腺癌靶向治疗效果和术后疗效的重要预测标志物^[9]。研究^[10]发现, 30%乳腺癌患者HER2高表达, 是预后不良的独立风险因素。BRCA1是一种肿瘤抑制蛋白, 通过转录、细胞周期阻滞和DNA修复, 维持遗传基因的稳定性^[11]。BRCA1影响乳腺癌细胞对不同化疗药物的敏感性可能存在双向调节的作用, 与乳腺癌的发生、发展和预后密切相关。本研究采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 和免疫组织化学法检测乳腺癌的癌变组织、相邻正常乳腺组织和良性乳腺病变组织中HER2和BRCA1的mRNA和蛋白表达变化, 旨在探讨两者的表达变

化与乳腺癌放疗预后的关系, 为乳腺癌患者的临床治疗提供相关的理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 伦理审查

本研究经患者知情同意自愿进行, 所有患者都事先制订了完整计划并签署了知情同意书。

1.2 研究对象

选取郑州大学附属肿瘤医院乳腺外科2010年5月—2013年5月收治的156例接受乳腺癌手术患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析, 平均年龄 (45.6 ± 5.5) 岁 (35~63岁), 未接受过任何放疗、化疗、内分泌治疗, 既往未患急性、慢性疾病或其他恶性肿瘤。接受改良根治手术、术后辅助化疗和放疗 (50 Gy/25次, 每周治疗5次)。另外145例怀疑可能患有乳腺癌, 但病理学检查结果表明仅是纤维瘤或良性乳腺病变的患者作为对照组, 平均年龄 (46.2 ± 5.4) 岁 (32~58岁), 乳腺癌患者和良性乳腺病变患者的年龄和基本情况差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

1.3 标本处理

手术后, 分别选取乳腺癌患者的癌组织、距离癌组织2 cm的正常乳腺组织和良性乳腺病变组织, 一部分标本立即放入液氮中保存, 用于RNA的提取。另外一部分标本在4%甲醛溶液中浸泡24 h并用石蜡包埋切片保存, 用于免疫组织化学检测。

1.4 RTFQ-PCR

取出液氮中的样品组织, 利用TRIzol提取

RNA后测定其浓度和纯度。按照反转录试剂盒说明书将RNA反转录为10 μL的cDNA，然后用PCR仪进行基因片段扩增。PCR条件为：95 °C预处理4 min，95 °C变性30 s，58 °C退火5 s，72 °C延伸5 s，共30个循环。以甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶（glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH）作为内参，采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算基因相对表达量。RTFQ-PCR引物由生物工程（上海）股份有限公司合成（表1）。

表1 RTFQ-PCR的引物序列

Tab. 1 The primer sequences for RTFQ-PCR

Gene	Primer sequence
<i>HER2</i>	
Forward	CTGAACTGGTGTATGCAGATTGC
Reverse	TTCCGAGCGGCCAAGTC
<i>BRCA1</i>	
Forward	CGAATCTGAGTCCCCTAAAGAGC
Reverse	AAGCAACTTGACCTTGGGGTA
<i>GAPDH</i>	
Forward	CCTGGAGAAACCTGCCAAGTATG
Reverse	AGAGTGGGAGTTGCTGTTGAAGTC

1.5 免疫组织化学

将石蜡包埋的组织标本进行4 μm连续切片，置于梯度乙醇脱水15 min。然后将切片浸入双氧水中灭活处理，磷酸盐缓冲液（phosphate-buffered saline, PBS）清洗3次，每次5 min，常温下在常规山羊血清中浸泡15 min。标本中加入20~30 μL经PBS稀释后的HER2和BRCA1抗体，4 °C下温育过夜，阴性对照组用PBS来替代一抗。温育后，PBS清洗3次，每次5 min，滴加二抗37 °C下温育45 min。然后PBS清洗3次，每次5 min，滴加二氨基联苯胺（diaminobenzidine, DAB）后染色5~10 min，自来水冲洗后用苏木精复染5 min，稀盐酸脱盐处理30 s后清洗5 min，然后脱水、透明、封片，在显微镜下观察。HER2和BRCA1蛋白具有阳性表达的蜡切片作为控制组。

1.6 染色结果判断

根据免疫组织化学染色结果，以肿瘤细胞膜或细胞质中出现黄色、棕褐色或棕黄色颗粒，定义为阳性细胞。然后在高倍镜下随机查看5个视野，统计结果为：① 统计的阳性细胞百分比<10%为0分，10%≤阳性细胞百分比<25%为1分，25%≤阳性细胞百分比<50%为2分，阳性细胞百分比≥50%为3分；② 统计的染色程度无色为0分，黄色为1分，黄褐色为2分，棕褐色为3分。两项指标相加为最终指标：0~1分为“-”，2~3分为“+”，4~5分为“++”，6分为“+++”。

1.7 评价标准

放疗结束3个月后若胸壁或淋巴结引流区域肿瘤复发或部分肿瘤组织仍存在，定义为局部失败。结合计算机体层成像（computed tomography, CT）和病理学检查结果进行局部失败的诊断，局部失败率=（局部不受控患者数）/（患者总数）×100%。

1.8 患者随访

收集所有与研究患者的临床和组织病理学资料，通过电话或收集临床数据进行随访，治疗后前3年每3个月进行1次随访，接下来的3~5年每6个月进行1次随访，直到所有的随访患者死亡为止，随访截至2020年5月。

1.9 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件对所有数据进行分析，数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，相关系数通过Spearman相关性进行分析，Kaplan-Meier用于生存分析， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 癌组织、良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织中HER2和BRCA1 mRNA表达

RTFQ-PCR结果显示，良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织中BRCA1 mRNA表达差异无统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ），癌组织相比其他两组BRCA1 mRNA表达显著降低（ $P < 0.01$ ，图1A）。良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺

组织中HER2 mRNA表达差异无统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 癌组织中HER2 mRNA表达显著高于其他两组 ($P < 0.01$, 图1B)。相比良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织, 癌组织中BRCA1 mRNA呈低表达而HER2 mRNA高表达。

2.2 癌组织、良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织中HER2和BRCA1蛋白水平

相邻正常乳腺组织、良性乳腺病变组织和癌

组织中HER2的阳性表达率分别是11.5%, 18.5%和49.4%, 癌组织中HER2的阳性表达率显著升高 ($P < 0.01$, 图2A)。3组样本中BRCA1的阳性表达率分别为66.7%, 55.9%和32.7%, 癌组织中BRCA1的阳性表达率显著降低 ($P < 0.01$, 图2B), 良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织中HER2和BRCA1的阳性表达率差异无统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 图2)。

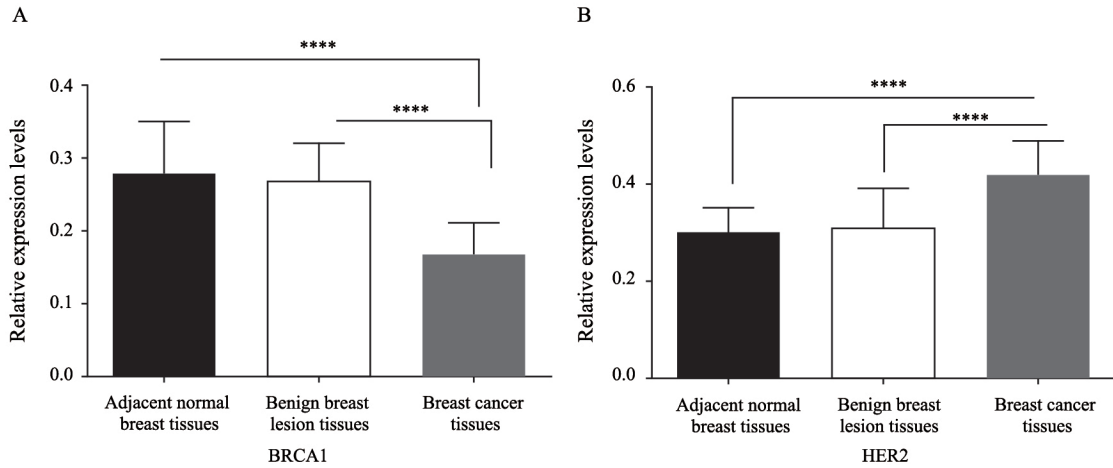


图1 癌变组织、良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织中HER2和BRCA1 mRNA表达

Fig. 1 The mRNA expressions of HER2 and BRCA1 in breast cancer tissues, benign breast lesion tissues and adjacent normal breast tissues

A: The mRNA expression level of BRCA1 in each group; B: The mRNA expression level of HER2 in each group. ****: $P < 0.01$, compared with benign breast lesion tissues and adjacent normal breast tissues

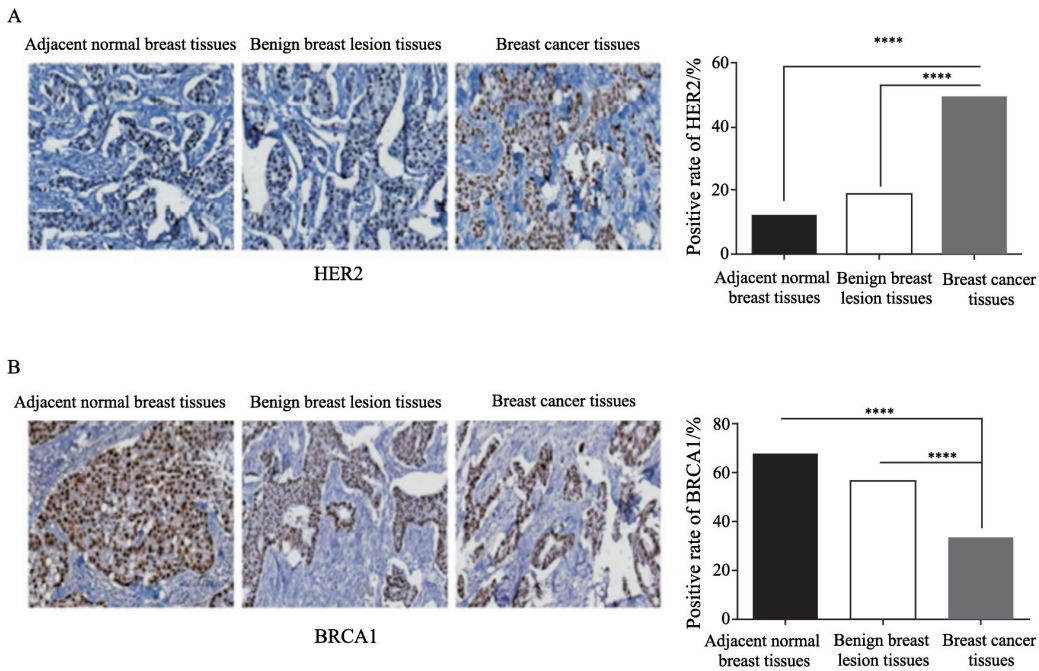


图2 癌变组织、良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织中HER2和BRCA1蛋白的表达

Fig. 2 The protein expressions of HER2 and BRCA1 in breast cancer tissues, benign breast lesion tissues and adjacent normal breast tissues

A: Immunohistochemical images of HER2 in tissues and statistical analysis; B: Immunohistochemical images of BRCA1 in tissues and statistical analysis; ****: $P < 0.01$, compared with benign breast lesion tissues and adjacent normal breast tissues

2.3 癌组织中HER2及BRCA1表达与放疗敏感性的关系

HER2阳性患者中的局部失败率显著高于阴性患者 ($P < 0.05$, 图3A); BRCA1阳性患者的局部失败率显著低于阴性患者 ($P < 0.01$, 图3B)。

2.4 不同HER2和BRCA1表达对乳腺癌患者预后的影响

156例乳腺癌患者的5年生存率是75.6%, 存活时间为57个月, 其中BRCA1阳性患者的5年生存率为86.3%, 阴性患者为70.5%, 差异有统计学

意义 ($P = 0.031$, 图4A)。HER2阳性患者的5年生存率为67.5%, 阴性患者为83.5%, 差异有统计学意义 ($P = 0.020$, 图4B)。

2.5 乳腺癌组织中HER2与BRCA1表达的关联性

156例乳腺癌组织样本中, 53例患者HER2阳性表达而BRCA1阴性表达, 27例HER2阴性表达而BRCA1阳性表达, 24例患者两项表达均为阳性, 52例患者两项表达均为阴性 (表2)。Spearman相关性分析结果表明, HER2和BRCA1的表达并无显著相关性 ($r = 0.032$, $P = 0.691$)。

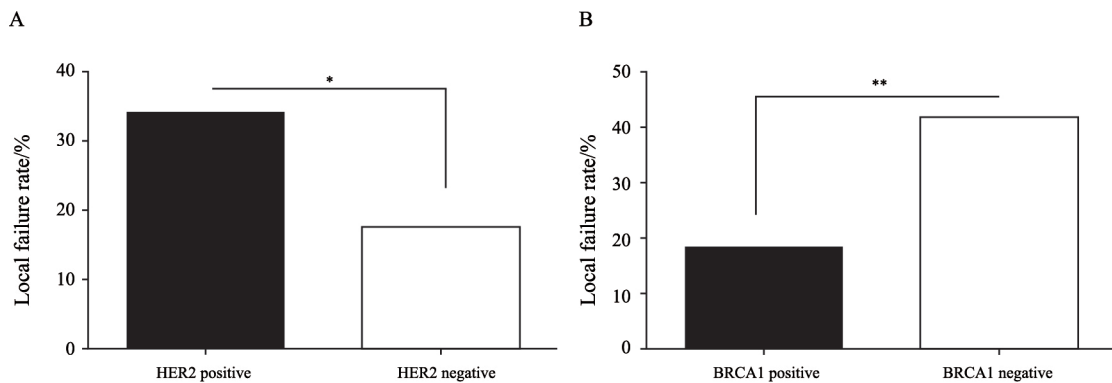


图3 癌变组织中HER2和BRCA1表达与放疗敏感性的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between HER2 and BRCA1 expressions in breast tissues and radiation sensitivity

A: Local failure rates in HER2-negative patients compared with HER2-positive patients after radiotherapy; B: Local failure rates in BRCA1-negative patients compared with BRCA1-positive patients after radiotherapy; *: $P < 0.05$, compared with HER2-positive patients; **: $P < 0.01$, compared with BRCA1-positive patients

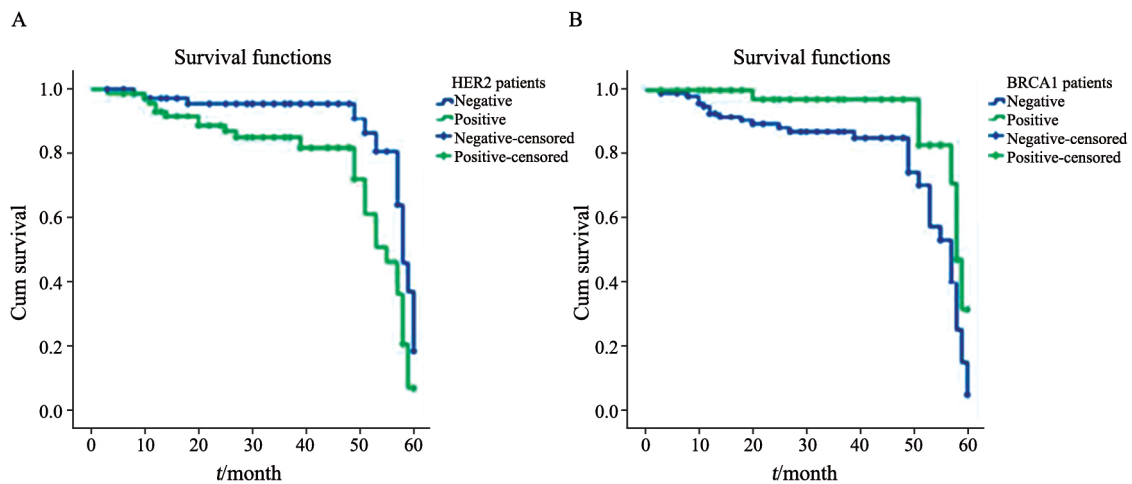


图4 乳腺癌组织中不同HER2和BRCA1表达患者的5年生存率

Fig. 4 The 5-year overall survival rates of patients with different expressions of HER2 and BRCA1 in breast cancer tissues

A: Comparison of 5-year survival rates between HER2-negative and HER2-positive breast cancer tissues; B: Comparison of 5-year survival rates between BRCA1-negative and BRCA1-positive breast cancer patients

表 2 乳腺癌组织中HER2和BRCA1表达的关联性

Tab. 2 Correlation between HER2 and BRCA1 expressions in breast cancer tissues				
HER2	BRCA1		<i>r</i> value	<i>P</i> value
	+	-		
+	24	53	-0.032	0.691
-	27	52		

3 讨 论

HER2是胃癌和乳腺癌抗体治疗的一个重要靶点, 目前针对该靶点的药物已成功应用于患者的临床辅助治疗, 20%~25%的乳腺癌患者HER2基因高表达^[12-13]。BRCA1是多效性损伤响应蛋白, 主要作用在于DNA复制过程中的DNA修复、靶点激活和保护基因组双螺旋DNA免受损伤^[14]。BRCA1胚系突变与卵巢和乳腺癌的放射敏感性高度相关^[15]。本研究通过检测HER2和BRCA1在乳腺癌不同组织中的mRNA表达和蛋白水平, 分析两者的表达与放疗敏感性的关系及与预后生存期的相关性, 探讨两者的表达与乳腺癌患者放疗敏感性的关系, 以期为乳腺癌患者提供一种新的临床治疗方法。

HER2的高表达会提高癌细胞存活率、活性和增殖率, 并针对癌症的许多治疗手段(如内分泌治疗、放疗、化疗等)起到一定的抑制作用, 影响治疗效果^[16-17]。Tagliabue等^[18]研究也证实, HER2的高表达和激活会导致乳腺细胞癌变。本研究表明, 与良性乳腺病变组织和相邻正常乳腺组织相比, 癌组织中HER2 mRNA表达和蛋白水平平均增加, 证实HER2高表达与乳腺癌病变密切相关。BRCA1是DNA修复系统中重要的因子之一^[19], 细胞分裂过程中DNA受损后, BRCA1会迅速磷酸化, 识别DNA受损信号或S期DNA修复过程的信号, BRCA1是降低乳腺癌发病率、抑制DNA损伤的重要分子, 对乳腺癌患者的病变过程有明显的抑制作用^[20-21]。本研究表明, 乳腺癌患者癌组织中BRCA1 mRNA表达和蛋白水平显著降低, BRCA1表达水平的降低可作为乳腺癌癌变过程中的重要监测指标之一。

研究^[22-23]报道, HER2阳性预示着乳腺癌

预后不良, BRCA1阴性表达的患者生存率要低于BRCA1阳性表达的患者。本研究显示, HER2阳性患者的局部失败率比HER2阴性患者高, BRCA1阳性患者的局部失败率比BRCA1阴性患者低。同时本研究也发现, HER2阳性患者的5年生存率要低于HER2阴性患者, BRCA1阳性患者的5年生存率则高于BRCA1阴性患者, 推测两者可能是放疗敏感性和预后生存的重要指标, 改变HER2和BRCA1在乳腺癌中的表达水平也许可以调节乳腺癌患者的放疗敏感性, 并影响患者的5年生存率。

综上所述, 乳腺癌组织中HER2阳性患者的局部失败率高, 且预后比HER2阴性患者差, BRCA1阳性患者的局部失败率低, 且预后明显好于BRCA1阴性患者, 提示调控HER2和BRCA1的表达对提高乳腺癌患者的放疗效果可能有一定促进作用。但本研究存在样本数量有限、指标体系不完整、指标结果不全面等问题, 仍有待进一步深入研究。

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