

# 基质金属蛋白酶3基因多态性与非小细胞肺癌遗传易感性及淋巴结转移的关系

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## Correlation of Matrix Metalloproteinase-3 Polymorphism to Genetic Susceptibility and Lymph Node Metastasis of Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

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[ABSTRACT] **BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE:** Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) might be involved in invasion and metastasis of tumors by degrading extracellular matrix (ECM) and basement membrane (BM). The 5A or 6A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at the -1 171 bp site of promoter region of MMP-3 may modify the transcription and local expression of MMP-3. This study was to investigate correlation of the MMP-3 SNP with genetic susceptibility and lymph node metastasis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **METHODS:** Genotypes of the MMP-3 SNP of 173 NSCLC patients and 350 healthy controls were detected by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP). **RESULTS:** Distributions of the MMP-3 genotypes in both NSCLC patients and healthy controls were accorded with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ( $P > 0.05$ ). Frequencies of the 6A/6A, 5A/6A, and 5A/5A genotypes were 65.3%, 30.6%, and 4.1% in NSCLC patients, and 67.7%, 30.0%, and 2.3% in healthy controls, whereas frequencies of the 6A and 5A alleles were 79.3% and 20.7% in NSCLC patients, and 82.7% and 17.3% in healthy controls. The overall genotype and allelotype distributions among NSCLC patients and healthy controls were similar ( $P > 0.05$ ). However, stratified analysis found that frequency of the 5A allele was significantly higher in smoking patients than in healthy smokers (21.0% vs. 12.9%,  $P = 0.03$ ). Therefore, smokers with the 5A/6A or 5A/5A genotype have higher risk of developing NSCLC [age and sex adjusted odds ratio (OR) = 2.07, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.13-3.78]. When stratified by pathologic types, no significant difference in MMP-3 genotype or allelotype distribution between adenocarcinoma patients, squamous carcinoma patients and healthy controls was shown. When further stratified by lymphatic metastasis status, frequencies of the 5A allele and the 5A/5A genotype were significantly higher in NSCLC patients with lymphatic metastasis than in NSCLC patients without lymphatic metastasis (22.8% vs. 11.8%,  $P = 0.02$ ; 8.6% vs. 0%,  $P = 0.02$ ). Thus, NSCLC patients with the 5A/5A genotype have higher risk of lymphatic metastasis than NSCLC patients with the 6A/6A genotype (OR = 12.38, 95% CI = 0.76-202.13). **CONCLUSIONS:** The 5A allele of MMP-3 might be associated with the increased susceptibility to NSCLC among smokers. The 5A homozygote might increase the risk of lymphatic metastasis in NSCLC patients. **KEYWORDS:** Non-small cell lung cancer; Matrix metalloproteinase-3; Polymorphism; Tumor susceptibility

[摘要] 背景与目的: 基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs)可能通过降解细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)和基底膜(basement membrane,

BM)参与肿瘤的侵袭和转移。MMP-3 启动子区-1 171 bp 处 5A 或 6A 单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)可改变该基因的转录水平,从而影响 MMP-3 的表达。本实验目的是研究 MMP-3 启动子区 SNP 与中国北方人非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung carcinoma, NSCLC)遗传易感性及淋巴结转移的关系。方法:采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性分析 (polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism, PCR-RFLP)方法,分析 173 名 NSCLC 患者和 350 名健康对照者的 MMP-3 启动子区 SNP 位点的基因型。结果: MMP-3 基因型在 NSCLC 病例组和健康对照组的分布均符合 Hardy-Weinberg 平衡 ( $P>0.05$ ); 病例组和健康对照组的 6A/6A、5A/6A 和 5A/5A 基因型频率分别为 65.3%、30.6%、4.1%和 67.7%、30.0%、2.3%, 6A 和 5A 等位基因频率分别为 79.3%、20.7%和 82.7%、17.3%, 总体分布均无显著性差异 ( $P>0.05$ ); 根据吸烟状况及病理类型分层分析发现,吸烟患者组 5A 等位基因频率 (21.0%) 显著高于健康吸烟组 (12.9%) ( $\chi^2=4.81, P=0.03$ ), 携带 5A/5A 或 5A/6A 基因型可显著增高吸烟者的 NSCLC 发病风险(经性别、年龄校正的 OR 值为 2.07, 95% CI=1.13~3.78)。按组织类型分层分析, MMP-3 基因型及等位基因型在腺癌(adenocarcinoma, AC)组及鳞癌(squamous carcinoma, SC)组中的分布与健康对照组相比均无显著性差异。根据有无淋巴结转移进行分层分析, 结果显示有淋巴结转移组的 5A 等位基因频率(22.8%)显著高于无淋巴结转移组(11.8%) ( $P=0.02$ ), 有淋巴结转移组的 5A/5A 基因型频率 (8.6%) 显著高于无淋巴结转移组 (0%) ( $P=0.02$ )。与 6A/6A 基因型相比, 5A/5A 纯合基因型可明显增加淋巴结转移的风险性 (OR=12.38, 95% CI=0.76~202.13)。结论: MMP-3 5A 等位基因可能增加吸烟者的 NSCLC 易感性, 5A 纯合子则可能增加 NSCLC 患者发生淋巴结转移的风险性。

关键词:非小细胞肺癌; 基质金属蛋白酶 3; 多态性; 肿瘤易感性

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基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs)是高度保守的依赖于  $Ca^{2+}$ 和  $Zn^{2+}$ 的内切蛋白水解酶家族,由多种类型细胞分泌,可降解细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)中的多种成分,也可通过激活其它类型的 MMPs 而发挥作用,是肿瘤侵袭和转移过程中起关键作用的酶之一<sup>[1]</sup>。正常情况下,多数 MMPs 在组织中低表达,而在肿瘤组织中,各种类型 MMPs 的表达均有不同程度的增高<sup>[2]</sup>。MMPs 表达调节主要发生在转录水平,也可发生在 mRNA 稳定性水平,以适应肿瘤浸润细胞和肿瘤基质细胞分泌的生长因子和细胞因子的需要<sup>[3-6]</sup>。

MMP-3 又叫间质溶素-1 (stromelysin-1),可消

化基底膜(basement membrane, BM)中的 IV 型胶原,并能激活 MMP-1 前体使之形成 MMP-1,后者可降解 ECM 中的胶原纤维和明胶,从而有利于肿瘤的侵袭和转移。MMP-1 还可以改变细胞的微环境,作用于肿瘤发生的初始阶段,从而有利于肿瘤的形成。在 MMP-3 启动子区-1 171 bp 处有一单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)位点,该位点的多态可以改变启动子的转录活性,从而调节 MMP-3 的表达水平<sup>[7]</sup>。研究表明, MMP-3 SNP 与结直肠癌<sup>[8]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[9]</sup>等恶性肿瘤易感性相关,而与卵巢癌易感性无关<sup>[10]</sup>,提示此 SNP 与不同肿瘤的关系可能不同。本研究通过病例-对照研究,分析中国北方人的 NSCLC 易感性及淋巴结转移与 MMP-3 启动子区 SNP 的关系。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

173 例经病理证实的 NSCLC 病例(腺癌 90 例,鳞癌 83 例)为 2001 年至 2003 年在河北医科大学第四医院住院治疗的肺癌患者,350 例健康对照者为同期在河北医科大学第四医院、河北省肿瘤研究所健康查体、无肿瘤及遗传病史的无关个体。所有患者及健康对照者均来自石家庄市或相邻县市,并均为汉族。肺癌患者与健康对照者的年龄、性别、吸烟状态由专人询问并记录,病理类型及淋巴结转移情况均来自住院病历。曾经吸烟或现在吸烟每天 5 支以上并持续 2 年以上者被定义为吸烟者。

### 1.2 标本采集及外周血白细胞 DNA 提取

抽取外周静脉血 5 ml,经枸橼酸钠抗凝,于 4℃冰箱保存,并于采血后 1 周内,以蛋白酶 K 消化-饱和氯化钠盐析法<sup>[11]</sup>提取外周血白细胞 DNA。

### 1.3 MMP-3 SNP 基因分型

MMP-3 基因型检测应用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性分析 (polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism, PCR-RFLP)方法进行。PCR 反应体系为 25  $\mu$ l,其中模板 DNA 100 ng, 10 $\times$ PCR 缓冲液 2.5  $\mu$ l, Taq-DNA 聚合酶 (博大泰克公司)2.5 U, 10 mmol/L dNTPs 0.5  $\mu$ l, 5  $\mu$ mol/L 上游引物 (5'-GGTTCTCCATT CCTTGATGGGGGAAAGA-3') 和下游引物 (5'-CTTCCTGGAATTCACATCACTGCCACCACT-3') 各 1  $\mu$ l, 25 mmol/L  $MgCl_2$  1.85  $\mu$ l。PCR 反应条件为: 94℃预变性 5 min, 然后 94℃ 30 s、65℃ 30 s、72℃ 60 s, 30 个循环后, 72℃延伸 5 min。MMP-3 基因的

PCR产物为129 bp, PCR产物经限制性内切酶 *Tth*111 I 65℃消化4 h后,于3%琼脂糖凝胶电泳分析基因型。每一批PCR反应均以蒸馏水替代DNA作为阴性对照。10%的DNA标本进行二次分型以确定分型方法的可靠性。

#### 1.4 统计学分析

比较基因型频率的观察值与预期值并进行卡方检验及Hardy-Weinberg平衡分析。病例组与对照组的基因型分布比较采用四格表卡方检验。以非条件logistic回归法计算表示相对风险度的比值比(odds ratio, OR)及其95%的可信区间(confidence interval, CI), 数据统计分析采用SPSS 10.0软件包进行。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组的一般特征及基因型分布

NSCLC患者组中男性133例,女性40例,中位年龄55岁;健康对照组中男性246例,女性104例,中位年龄51.5岁。两组间性别、年龄构成比无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。患者组吸烟人群比例(59.1%)明显高于健康对照组(42.9%)( $\chi^2=10.22$ ,  $P=0.001$ ),说明吸烟可明显增加这一人群的患病风险,经年龄、性别校正后的OR为1.92(95% CI=1.26~2.88)(表1)。NSCLC患者组中施行肿瘤切除术者136例,病理结果报告81例有淋巴结转移,55例无淋巴结转移。

所有DNA标本均经PCR-RFLP方法成功进行了基因型分析,所有重复分型结果均与原结果相符(见图1)。NSCLC病例组及健康对照组的基因型分布均符合Hardy-Weinberg平衡( $P>0.05$ ),且与年龄、性别无显著性相关(资料未显示)。

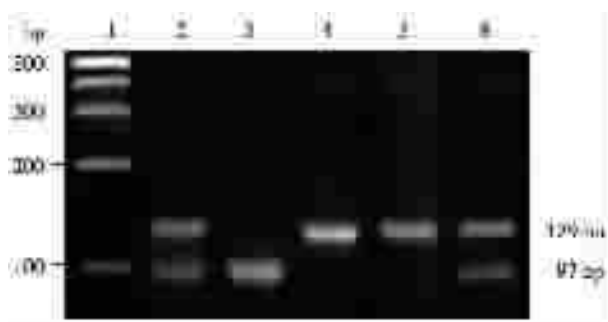


图1 PCR-*Tth*111 I 酶切的MMP-3 SNP基因分型

Figure 1 Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping of matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP-3) by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-*Tth*111 I digestion

Lane 1, 100 bp DNA marker; lanes 2 and 6, 5A/6A heterozygous genotype; lane 3, 5A/5A homozygous genotype; lanes 4 and 5, 6A/6A homozygous genotype.

如表1所示, NSCLC患者组及健康对照组的6A/6A、5A/6A和5A/5A基因型频率分别为65.3%、30.6%、4.1%及67.7%、30.0%、2.3%,两组间分布无显著性差异( $\chi^2=1.37$ ,  $P=0.51$ ); 6A及5A等位基因频率分别为79.3%、20.7%和82.7%、17.3%,两组间分布亦无显著性差异( $\chi^2=0.68$ ,  $P=0.41$ )。与6A/6A基因型相比,携带5A等位基因(5A/6A+5A/5A基因型)不改变NSCLC的患病风险,经性别、年龄校正后的OR值为1.15(95% CI=0.76~1.70)。

表1 NSCLC患者和健康对照者的特征与MMP-3 SNP分布

Table 1 Demographic characteristics and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) distribution of matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP-3) in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients and healthy controls

Group	Control (%) (n=350)	Patients (%) (n=173)	P value <sup>a</sup>
Gender			
Male	246 (70.3)	133 (76.9)	0.11
Female	104 (29.7)	40 (23.1)	
Age (years)			
<50	167 (47.7)	69 (39.9)	0.09
≥50	183 (52.3)	104 (60.1)	
Mean	52.4±9.4	56.6±10.3	0.09 <sup>b</sup>
Smoking status			
Previous or current smoker	120 (42.9)	88 (59.1)	0.001 <sup>c</sup>
Non-smoker	160 (57.1)	61 (40.9)	
MMP-3 genotype			
6A/6A	237 (67.7)	113 (65.3)	0.51
5A/6A	105 (30.0)	53 (30.6)	
5A/5A	8 (2.3)	7 (4.1)	
MMP-3 allelotype			
6A	579 (82.7)	279 (79.3)	0.41
5A	121 (17.3)	67 (20.7)	

<sup>a</sup>P value for Chi-square test; <sup>b</sup>P value for *t* test. Smoking significantly increased the risk of developing NSCLC [age and sex adjusted odds ratio (OR)=1.92, 95% confidence interval (CI)=1.26-2.88].

根据个体吸烟状况的分层分析显示,5A等位基因频率在吸烟患者组(21.0%)显著高于健康吸烟组(12.9%)( $\chi^2=4.81$ ,  $P=0.03$ )。与6A/6A基因型相比,携带5A等位基因(5A/6A+5A/5A基因型)可明显增加吸烟者的NSCLC发病风险,经年龄、性别校正的OR值为2.07(95% CI=1.13~3.78)。而在非吸烟患者及健康非吸烟者中,基因型及等位基因频率均无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。由于患者组吸烟人



群比例明显高于健康对照组,对吸烟与MMP-3 SNP对NSCLC患病作用的相互影响进行分析,结果发现吸烟与携带5A等位基因型对增加NSCLC发病风险无协同或拮抗作用( $P>0.05$ )。根据病理类型进行的分层分析显示,与健康对照组相比,腺癌(adenocarcinoma, AC)组和鳞癌(squamous carcinoma, SC)组的基因型及等位基因分布均无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。与6A/6A基因型相比,携带5A等位基因(5A/6A+5A/5A基因型)不能改变AC或SC的发病风险(表2)。

表2 根据吸烟状况和组织学类型对MMP-3 SNP的分层分析

Group	6A/6A (%)	5A/6A+5A/5A (%)	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value
Overall				
Control	237(67.5)	113(32.5)		
NSCLC patient	113(65.3)	60(34.7)	1.15(0.76-1.70)	0.49
Smoker <sup>b</sup>				
Control	92(76.7)	28(23.3)		
NSCLC patient	54(61.4)	34(38.6)	2.07(1.13-3.78)	0.02
Non-smoker <sup>b</sup>				
Control	96(60.0)	64(40.0)		
NSCLC patient	45(73.8)	16(26.2)	0.55(0.28-1.05)	0.07
Pathologic type <sup>c</sup>				
Adenocarcinoma	58(64.4)	32(35.6)	1.41(0.82-2.38)	0.21
Squamous carcinoma	62(74.7)	21(25.3)	0.84(0.45-1.56)	0.59

a: the age and sex adjusted OR of the 5A/6A +5A/5A genotype against the 6A/6A genotype for NSCLC development.

b, c: information of smoking status and pathologic type was available from a subset of subjects. The ORs of adenocarcinoma and squamous carcinoma were obtained by comparing with control.

## 2.2 MMP-3 SNP与NSCLC淋巴结转移的关系

将健康人群和有相关淋巴结资料记录的136例NSCLC患者进行分层分析显示,有淋巴结转移组的5A等位基因频率显著高于无淋巴结转移组( $\chi^2=5.30, P=0.02$ ),表明5A等位基因可明显增加淋巴结转移的风险。如表3所示,携带5A/5A基因型的7例NSCLC患者均发生了淋巴结转移,而在无淋巴结转移患者中无一例携带该基因型,其分布在有淋巴结转移组(8.6%)和无淋巴结转移组(0%)中有显著性差异( $P=0.02$ ),但其OR值却未达统计学意义(未经校正的OR=12.38, 95% CI=0.76~202.13,  $P=0.998$ )。另外,5A/5A+5A/6A基因型频

率在有淋巴结转移组和无淋巴结转移组中分布无显著性差异( $\chi^2=2.72, P=0.10$ ),提示5A等位基因对淋巴结转移的影响存在剂量效应,即虽然5A/5A基因型会明显增加淋巴结转移的可能,但5A/6A基因型并不影响淋巴结转移的风险。

表3 MMP-3 SNP与NSCLC淋巴结转移的关系  
Table 3 Association between SNP distribution of MMP-3 and lymphatic metastasis status of NSCLC patients

Genotype	Lymphatic metastasis		OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>
	Negative (%)	Positive (%)	
6A/6A	42(76.4)	51(63.0)	1.0(ref.)
5A/6A	13(23.6)	23(28.4)	0.7(0.31- 1.54)
5A/5A	0	7 (8.6)	12.4(0.76-202.13)

a: the age and sex adjusted OR when compared with the negative lymphatic metastasis group.

## 3 讨论

吸烟和环境致癌物是肺癌发生的主要原因,但只有10%的吸烟者最终发展为肺癌,说明个体对肺癌的易感性存在差异。越来越多的研究表明,遗传背景是肺癌发生的重要原因之一。致癌物代谢酶基因如细胞色素P450(CYP)家族<sup>[12-14]</sup>、谷胱甘肽转硫酶(GST)<sup>[15]</sup>、N-乙酰基转移酶(NAT)<sup>[16]</sup>、髓过氧化物酶基因-463(MPO-463)<sup>[17]</sup>、NAD(P)H醌氧化还原酶1(NQO1)<sup>[18]</sup>、微粒体环氧化物水解酶(mEH或HYL1)<sup>[19]</sup>等,DNA修复基因如XPA<sup>[20]</sup>、XPD<sup>[21]</sup>、XRCC1<sup>[22]</sup>、8-羟基鸟嘌呤切除修复酶(OGG1)<sup>[23]</sup>、聚ADP核糖体聚合酶(PADPRP)<sup>[24]</sup>等和抑癌基因如p53基因<sup>[25]</sup>等与肺癌易感性之间的关系已有大量研究,它们可能单独或联合与环境致癌物相互作用,共同促进肺癌的发生。

肿瘤的侵袭和转移是一个多细胞、多阶段的过程,其中ECM和BM的降解是关键步骤之一。MMP-3可降解BM中的IV型胶原,也可促进其他类型的MMPs包括MMP-1的合成,而后者表达增高可改变细胞微环境,破坏ECM和BM,不利于损伤细胞的修复。MMP-3还可以降解几种细胞外基质蛋白和细胞表面分子如胶原质(collagens)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、钙粘素(E-cadherin)等,这些物质可以直接或间接抑制肿瘤细胞的生长和向周围组织的侵袭,因此在肿瘤的发生和发展过程中起重要作用<sup>[1,26,27]</sup>。研究表明<sup>[28]</sup>,MMP-3在肺癌组织中的表达明显高于正常组织。由于MMP-3启动子区SNP可改变该基因

的转录活性,体外实验显示5A等位基因的启动子活性比6A等位基因高2倍<sup>[7]</sup>,推测MMP-3基因SNP可能通过改变基因转录活性或蛋白表达水平而影响肺癌的发生与发展。

Biondi等<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明,MMP-3 5A等位基因频率在肺癌患者中显著增高,认为5A等位基因与肺癌的发生、发展有关;但可能由于标本量太少,他们未进行分层分析。本研究结果并未发现该多态性与总体NSCLC的易感性相关,但分层分析显示,MMP-3 5A等位基因可增加吸烟者患NSCLC的风险,这表明MMP-3的过量表达可能与吸烟所诱导的代谢改变相互作用,影响NSCLC的易感性。然而,虽然Yu等<sup>[30]</sup>在评估肺癌发病风险时发现MMP-2启动子多态性与吸烟之间有相互作用,本研究并未发现吸烟与携带5A等位基因型对增加NSCLC发病风险有协同或拮抗性。因此,对MMP-3 SNP影响吸烟者肺癌发病风险的确切机理还有待进一步探讨。

本研究结果显示,健康对照组中的5A纯合子比例(2.3%)明显低于高加索人(20.0%)<sup>[9]</sup>,说明不同人种中MMP-3 SNP的分布存在显著性差异。然而,与在高加索人乳腺癌的研究中的结果一致,有淋巴结转移的NSCLC患者中5A/5A基因型的频率明显高于无淋巴结转移患者,说明5A纯合子可能增加NSCLC患者发生淋巴结转移的风险性。然而,由于本研究病例数相对较少,在无淋巴结转移患者组5A纯合子的基因型频率为0,表示携带5A/5A基因型发生淋巴结转移风险性的相对OR并未达统计学意义,提示有必要进一步扩大标本量进行研究。

MMP-3基因启动子区SNP影响肿瘤发病及淋巴结转移的机制可能与其转录水平和局部蛋白表达增高有关。由于MMP-3启动子区A的插入(6A)使转录活性减半,5A等位基因可诱导MMP-3高表达,使肿瘤细胞穿过表皮基底膜进入淋巴管,从而增加肿瘤的侵袭和转移。MMP-3过表达也可激活其它MMPs如MMP-1,MMP-1可改变细胞微环境,作用于肿瘤发生的初始阶段,从而促进肿瘤的发生与发展。此外,本研究结果还显示,虽然5A/5A纯合基因型可增加NSCLC淋巴结转移的风险性,5A/6A杂合基因型则对淋巴结转移无显著影响,提示5A纯合子与5A/6A基因型引起的MMP-3转录及蛋白表达水平可能不同,即5A等位基因型对转录及表达的影响可能存在剂量效应。因此,有必要进一步检测5A/5A纯合及5A/6A杂合基因型在肺

癌组织中蛋白表达的差异。另外,为避免选择性偏倚,尚需扩大样本量对本研究结果进行验证。

总之,本研究结果提示,MMP-3启动子区5A等位基因可影响中国北方吸烟人群对NSCLC的易感性,而5A纯合子则可能增加NSCLC患者发生淋巴结转移的风险性。

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