

·临床研究·

细支气管肺泡癌与其它肺腺癌复发转移特性的比较

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Comparison of the Characteristics in Recurrence and Metastasis between Bronchioloalveolar Carcinoma and Other Lung Adenocarcinomas

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收稿日期: 2006-08-16

修回日期: 2007-03-05

[ABSTRACT] **BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE:** The histological definition of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC) has been changed recently by the revised World Health Organization (WHO) classification. Although bronchioloalveolar carcinoma is a subtype of lung adenocarcinoma, its biological features are better than those of other lung adenocarcinomas. This study was to analyze differences in metastatic activity between bronchioloalveolar carcinoma and other lung adenocarcinomas. **METHODS:** The expression of E-Cadherin, Collagen IV, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), and tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-1 (TIMP-1) in 28 specimens of stage I bronchioloalveolar carcinoma confirmed pathologically and 40 specimens of other stage I lung adenocarcinomas were detected by immunohistochemistry. Their correlations to tumor recurrence and metastasis were analyzed. **RESULTS:** The 5-year survival rate was significantly higher in the patients with bronchioloalveolar carcinoma than in the patients with other lung adenocarcinomas (88.7% vs. 57.3%, $P < 0.05$). The intrathoracic recurrence rate was significantly higher and the extrathoracic metastasis rate was significantly lower in the patients with bronchioloalveolar carcinoma than in the patients with other lung adenocarcinomas (75% vs. 33.3%, 25% vs. 66.7%, $P < 0.05$). The positive rates of Collagen IV, E-Cadherin and TIMP-1 were significantly higher in bronchioloalveolar carcinoma than in other lung adenocarcinomas (78.6% vs. 42.5%, 78.6% vs. 40.0%, 67.5% vs. 42.9%, all $P < 0.01$). The positive rate of VEGFR-2 was significantly higher in other lung adenocarcinomas than in bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (85.7% vs. 77.5%, $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the positive rate of MMP-9 between bronchioloalveolar carcinoma and other lung adenocarcinomas (85.0% vs. 78.6%, $P = 0.494$). **CONCLUSION:** As compared with other lung adenocarcinomas, stage I bronchioloalveolar carcinoma is less aggressive in clinical behavior and likely to develop intrathoracic recurrence, with less extrathoracic metastases and better prognosis.

KEYWORDS: Lung neoplasm; Adenocarcinoma; Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma; Recurrence; Metastasis; Immunohistochemistry

【摘要】背景与目的: WHO对细支气管肺泡癌(bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, BAC)进行了严格定义, 虽然它是肺腺癌的一个亚型, 但研究显示新定义后的细支气管肺泡癌生物学特性好于其它类型肺腺癌。本研究探讨新定义后的细支气管肺泡癌和其它肺腺癌在复发转移特性的区别, 及转移相关因子的表达情况。方法: 采用免疫组织化学SP法对28例病理确诊的Ⅰ期细支气管肺泡癌和40例Ⅰ期其它肺腺癌标本进行上皮型钙粘附蛋白(E-Cadherin)、Ⅳ型胶原

(Collagen IV)、血管内皮生长因子受体-2 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2, VEGFR-2)、基质金属蛋白酶-9 (matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9) 和组织基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂-1 (tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-1, TIMP-1) 检测,并分析它们的表达与患者复发转移的关系。结果: I 期细支气管肺泡癌 5 年生存率为 88.7%, 其它肺腺癌为 57.3% ($P < 0.05$); 胸内复发在细支气管肺泡癌和其它肺腺癌的比例为 75.0% 和 33.3%, 胸外转移的比例为 25.0% 和 66.7% ($P < 0.05$)。Collagen IV、E-Cadherin、TIMP-1 在细支气管肺泡癌中的阳性率高于其它肺腺癌, 分别是 78.6% 和 42.5%、78.6% 和 40.0%、67.5% 和 42.9% ($P < 0.01$); VEGFR-2 在其它肺腺癌的阳性率高于细支气管肺泡癌 (85.7% vs 77.5%, $P < 0.05$); MMP-9 在两组间的表达差异无统计学意义 (85.0% vs 78.6%, $P = 0.494$)。结论: I 期细支气管肺泡癌与其它肺腺癌相比具有更低的转移倾向, 更易出现胸内复发, 而其它肺腺癌易于发生远处转移。I 期细支气管肺泡癌预后好于其它肺腺癌。

关键词: 肺肿瘤; 腺癌; 细支气管肺泡癌; 复发; 转移; 免疫组化

中图分类号: R734.2 文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-467X(2007)07-0785-05

细支气管肺泡癌 (bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, BAC) 是肺腺癌的一种特殊类型, 采用 2004 年版的 WHO 肺癌分类标准^[1] 对过去诊断的细支气管肺泡癌病例, 有部分很可能诊断为肺腺癌。研究显示细支气管肺泡癌的生物学特性有别于其它的肺腺癌亚型, 其转移以肺内扩散为主, 很少发生肺外转移, 而其它肺腺癌则多发生肺外转移^[2], 其预后明显好于其它肺腺癌^[3]。本研究探讨新定义后的细支气管肺泡癌和其它肺腺癌在复发转移特性方面的差别。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集 1990 年 1 月至 2004 年 7 月间在山东省肿瘤医院接受手术治疗的肺癌病例石蜡标本, 排除术前有抗肿瘤治疗史, 术后病理诊断为细支气管肺泡癌的病例 127 例。采用新的 WHO 肺癌分类标准, 由有经验的两名病理医师对这些病例盲法重新阅读病理切片, 结合术中描述及病理以排除胸膜和淋巴结转移, 最后确诊为 I 期细支气管肺泡癌 28 例, 并取同期手术的 I 期其它肺腺癌 40 例 (不含细支气管肺泡癌成分) 进行比较。细支气管肺泡癌、其它肺腺癌临床资料见表 1。两组发病

年龄、性别构成比、吸烟史差异均无统计学意义, 两组具有可比性 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 1 28 例细支气管肺泡癌和 40 例其它肺腺癌临床资料

Table 1 Characteristics of the 28 patients with bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC) and the 40 patients with other lung adenocarcinomas [cases (%)]

Item	BAC	Other adenocarcinomas
Median age (years)	60	57
Sex		
Male	14 (50.0)	15 (37.5)
Female	14 (50.0)	25 (62.5)
Smoking history		
Non-smokers	15 (53.6)	19 (47.5)
Smokers	13 (46.4)	21 (52.5)

1.2 主要试剂和检测方法

MMP-9、E-Cadherin 和 Collagen IV 一抗为鼠抗人单抗, TIMP-1 和 VEGFR-2 一抗为兔抗人多抗, SP 即用型试剂盒。所有试剂均购自福建迈新试剂公司。将标本制成 4 μm 厚连续石蜡切片, 采用链霉素抗生物素蛋白-过氧化酶连接 (SP) 免疫组织化学方法, 行 DAB 染色。用已知阳性片作阳性对照, PBS 代替一抗作为阴性对照。染色步骤按产品说明书进行。

1.3 结果判断

光学显微镜下评估染色结果, 每张切片至少观察 5 高倍视野, 评价标准: Collagen IV 表现为棕黄色线性结构位于细胞外; VEGFR-2 以胞浆着棕黄染色为阳性细胞; E-cadherin、MMP-9 和 TIMP-1 阳性细胞胞浆/胞膜着色呈棕黄色。分为 4 级: (-) 阳性细胞数 $< 5\%$; (+) 阳性细胞数 $5\% \sim 25\%$; (++) 阳性细胞数 $26\% \sim 50\%$; (+++) 阳性细胞数超过 50% 。

1.4 随访

患者的随访采用病历跟踪, 电话随访及信件随访的方式; 随访时间从手术日开始到死亡 (或最近一次随访), 随访截止日期为 2006 年 6 月 30 日。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 10.0 软件作统计分析; 可行性比较采用 Fisher 精确检验; 各指标表达采用等级资料的秩和检验; 生存分析采用 Kaplan-Meier 法, 以 log-rank 法检验; Spearman 相关分析; 显著性检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 免疫组化检测结果

Collagen IV在其它肺腺癌表达的连续性明显低于细支气管肺泡癌,多呈断续状,间质薄,且染色较浅。细支气管肺泡癌中 Collagen IV的表达连续,浓染,肺泡间质未破坏,有些病例可见肺泡间质明显增厚(图 1)。Collagen IV在细支气管肺泡癌

中的阳性率 (78.6%)高于其它肺腺癌(42.5%)($P<0.01$)。

E-Cadherin 表达在肿瘤细胞的胞膜和胞浆(图 2),在细支气管肺泡癌中表达强度、阳性率明显大于其它肺腺癌(78.6% vs 40.0%, $P<0.01$)。

VEGFR-2 主要在间质和毛细血管中表达 (图 3)。VEGFR-2 在其它肺腺癌中的阳性率高于细支气管肺泡癌分别为 85.7%和 77.5%($P<0.05$)。

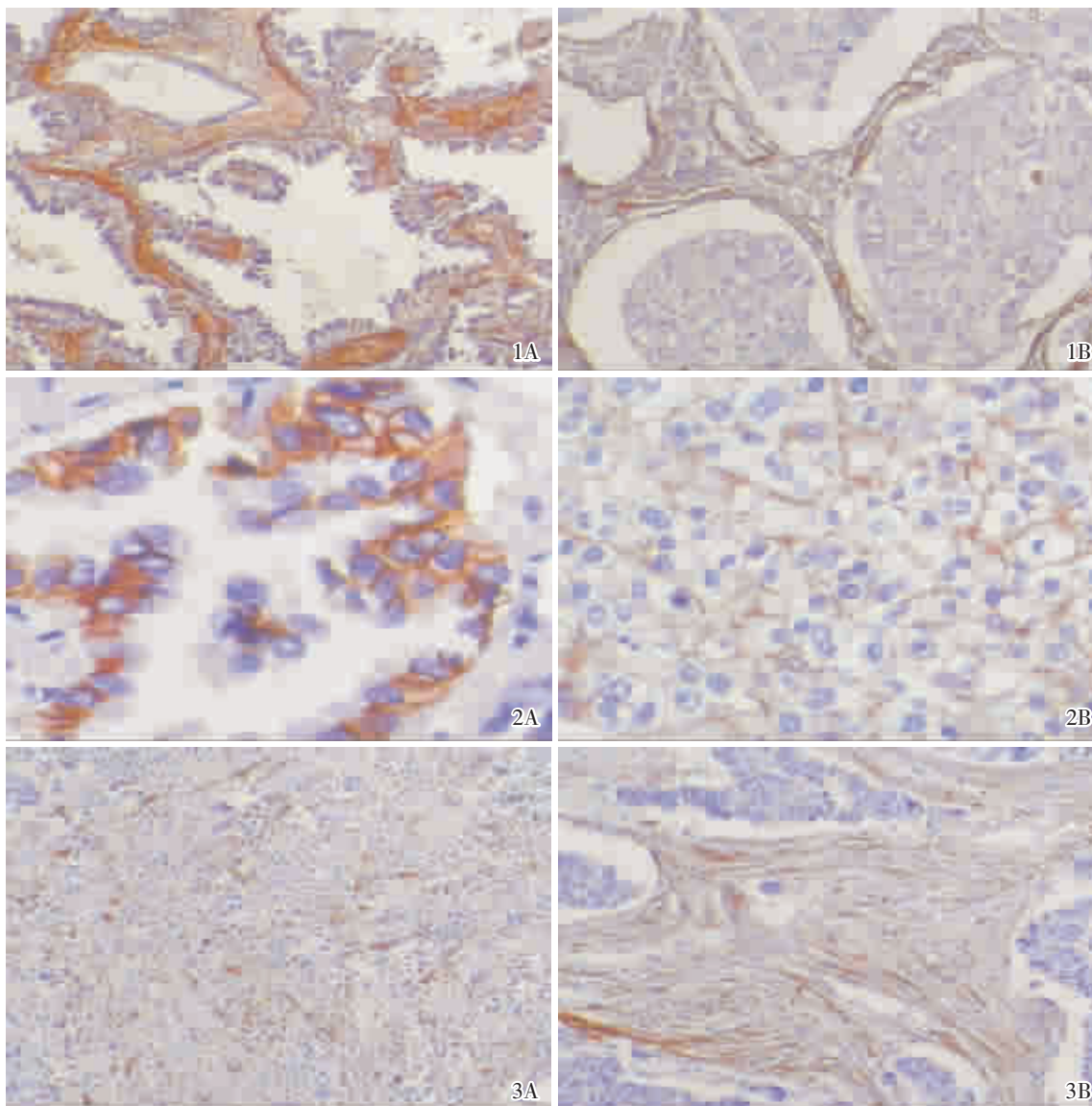


图 1 IV型胶原在肺癌组织中的表达 (SP $\times 200$) 图 2 E-cadherin 在肺癌组织中的表达 (SP $\times 400$)

图 3 VEGFR-2 在肺腺癌中的表达 (SP $\times 200$)

Figure 1 Expression of Collagen IV protein in lung cancer (SP $\times 200$)

A: The expression of Collagen IV in bronchioloalveolar carcinoma is intact and thick.

B: The expression of Collagen IV in solid adenocarcinoma with mucin production is destroyed and broken.

Figure 2 Expression of E-cadherin protein in lung cancer (SP $\times 400$)

A: E-cadherin protein is expressed in the cytoplasm and on the membrane of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma cells.

B: E-cadherin protein is weakly expressed in clear cell adenocarcinoma.

Figure 3 Expression of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2) protein in lung adenocarcinoma (SP $\times 200$)

A: VEGFR-2 protein is expressed in the mesenchyme of grade III adenocarcinoma.

B: VEGFR-2 protein is expressed in the mesenchyme of grade III acinar adenocarcinoma.

MMP-9 的表达部位主要是癌细胞和癌周间质细胞,位于胞浆内,在癌细胞内表达强,间质细胞表达弱(图 4)。MMP-9 在其它肺腺癌和细支气管肺泡癌中的阳性率差异无统计学意义(85.0% vs 78.6%, $P=0.494$)。

TIMP-1 主要在癌细胞和间质细胞的胞浆内表达,癌细胞表达较强,而间质表达较弱(图 5)。TIMP-1 在其它肺腺癌的表达低于细支气管肺泡癌(42.9% vs 67.5% $P<0.01$)。

2.2 生存率

本组细支气管肺泡癌术后 5 年生存率为 88.7%,而其它肺腺癌术后 5 年生存率为 57.3%($P<0.05$)。

2.3 复发转移情况

本组细支气管肺泡癌术后以胸内复发为主,8 例复发患者中有 6 例复发发生在胸内(75.0%),其中肺内复发为主;其它肺腺癌术后有 21 例复发,胸内复发仅有 33.3%,而胸外转移多见(14 例,66.7%)($P<0.05$),主要见于骨、脑和肝脏(表 2)。

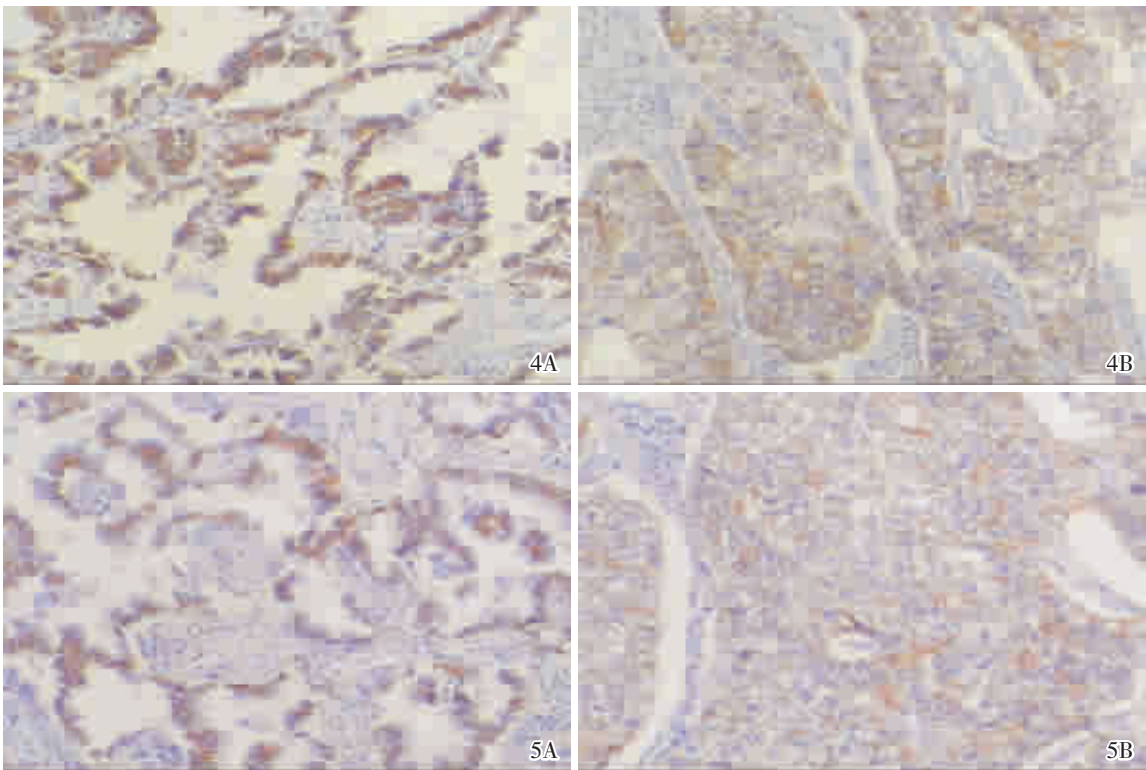


图 4 MMP-9 在肺癌组织中的表达 (SP ×200) 图 5 TIMP-1 在肺癌组织中的表达 (SP ×200)
Figure 4 Expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) protein in lung cancer (SP ×200)
A: MMP-9 protein is expressed in the cytoplasm and on the membrane of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma cells.
B: MMP-9 protein is expressed in solid adenocarcinoma with mucin production.
Figure 5 Expression of tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-1 (TIMP-1) protein in lung cancer (SP ×200)
A: TIMP-1 protein is expressed in the cytoplasm and on the membrane of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma cells.
B: TIMP-1 protein is mainly expressed on the membrane of solid adenocarcinoma cells with mucin production.

表 2 8 例细支气管肺泡癌和 21 例其它肺腺癌转移部位
Table 2 Metastasis sites of 8 cases of BAC and 21 cases of other lung adenocarcinomas [cases (%)]

Site	BAC	Other adenocarcinomas
Intrathoracic recurrence	6(75.0)	7(33.3)
Lung	5(62.5)	3(14.3)
Mediastinum	1(12.5)	4(19.0)
Extrathoracic metastases	2(25.0)	14(66.7)
Bone	1(12.5)	7(33.3)
Brain	1(12.5)	4(19.0)
Liver	0 (0)	2 (9.5)
Others	0 (0)	1 (4.8)

相关分析未见各转移因子(E-Cadherin、Collagen IV、VEGFR-2、MMP-9、TIMP-1)与胸内/外转移相关($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

2004 年版 WHO 细支气管肺泡癌诊断标准^[1]定义为:肺腺癌中除基质、血管或胸膜侵犯的独特的支气管肺泡生长特性的亚型。基于新的分类标准,如果具有胸内淋巴结、胸膜肺外转移及肿瘤的坏死的肺腺癌特征,则可排除细支气管肺泡癌的

诊断,因此,细支气管肺泡癌的诊断只能在外科完整切除,病理阅片后才能作出。影像学、穿刺活检、细胞学等方法不能排除肿瘤侵犯血管、基质,因而不能作出细支气管肺泡癌诊断^[4]。根据新标准,可以把细支气管肺泡癌理解为非侵袭性肿瘤,本组随访资料证实手术切除的早期细支气管肺泡癌预后良好,这与文献报道相符^[5]。可见外科切除在细支气管肺泡癌的诊断和治疗方面都有重要意义。

本研究发现细支气管肺泡癌的复发转移发生在胸内为多,与其它肺腺癌易于远处转移的特性不同。与 Gaeta 等^[6]的报道相符。肿瘤侵袭转移是一个多步骤、序贯的复杂过程,其中原发瘤的血管化、肿瘤细胞脱离原发瘤、对基底膜和其它细胞基质的降解,是肿瘤转移的重要步骤。为探讨细支气管肺泡癌和其它肺腺癌之间不同复发转移特性的原因,我们采用免疫组化方法检测了在这个过程中起了重要作用的几个相关因子:Ⅳ型胶原(Collagen Ⅳ)、上皮型钙粘附蛋白(E-Cadherin)、血管内皮生长因子受体2(VEGFR-2)、基质金属蛋白酶及其组织抑制因子(MMP-9和TIMP-1)。其中Collagen Ⅳ作为基底膜的主要成分,能限制癌的浸润和转移;E-Cadherin是介导细胞间及细胞与细胞外基质粘附的主要分子;VEGFR-2在肿瘤血管的形成中起重要作用;MMP-9和TIMP-1和细胞外基质和基底膜的降解有关^[7-10]。结果显示肿瘤转移的抑制因子Collagen Ⅳ、E-Cadherin、TIMP-1在细支气管肺泡癌中表达高,转移的促进因子VEGFR-2在肺腺癌表达高。但统计检验发现它们与复发转移的方式不相关。由于复发转移是许多因素控制的,这些因子并不能起决定性作用。

细支气管肺泡癌分为三种临床类型:孤立结节型、多发结节型和肺炎型,本研究中均为孤立结节型,且病例数较少,具有一定的局限性。

目前,有的作者^[3]将WHO新分类后的细支气管肺泡癌称为纯粹的细支气管肺泡癌(pure bronchioloalveolar carcinoma)。而被新标准排除细

支气管肺泡癌诊断的病例,只能诊断为含有细支气管肺泡癌成分的混合型肺腺癌,这类混合型肺腺癌在临床出现的几率远大于纯粹的细支气管肺泡癌,它的生物学特性与纯粹的细支气管肺泡癌有何差别,与其它类型的肺腺癌有何差别还需要更多的研究证实。

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