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· 基础研究 ·

## 高尔基磷酸化蛋白 3 在胆囊癌组织中表达的 临床意义及其与血管生成的关系

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 胆囊癌是来源于胆道系统的恶性肿瘤, 其起病隐匿、恶性程度高、预后极差。高尔基磷酸化蛋白 3 (GOLPH3) 是一种癌基因, 其通过启动一系列信号通路参与肿瘤的发生、发展。目前 GOLPH3 在胆囊癌中的表达及其临床意义尚未见报导。由于血管生成是肿瘤生长的必要条件, 故本研究探讨 GOLPH3 在胆囊癌组织中的表达及其与促血管形成因子 VEGF、肿瘤血管生成的关系。

**方法:** 收集中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇四医院 2010 年 1 月—2018 年 12 月期间手术切除的胆囊癌组织标本 80 例及慢性胆囊炎组织标本 30 例, 采用免疫组化的方法检测标本中 GOLPH3、VEGF 的表达及肿瘤微血管密度 (MVD) 计数 (以 CD34 的表达标记)。分析 GOLPH3、VEGF、MVD 计数与胆囊癌患者临床病理特征及预后的关系, 并分析胆囊癌组织中 GOLPH3、VEGF 表达与 MVD 计数三者的相关性。

**结果:** 胆囊癌组织 GOLPH3、VEGF 的阳性表达率及 MVD 计数均明显高于慢性胆囊炎组织 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。胆囊癌组织 GOLPH3 与 MVD 的表达与患者肿瘤分化程度、有无淋巴结转移、TNM 分期有关 (均  $P < 0.05$ ), 而 VEGF 的表达与患者 TNM 分期、淋巴结转移有关 ( $P < 0.05$ )。胆囊癌组织中 GOLPH3 表达与 VEGF 表达呈正相关 ( $r = 0.437, P < 0.05$ ), 并且两者的表达均与 MVD 计数呈正相关 ( $r = 0.416、0.433$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。生存分析显示, GOLPH3、VEGF 表达阳性胆囊癌患者生存率明显低于各自的阴性表达患者 ( $\chi^2 = 5.300、6.023$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ), 而高 MVD 计数胆囊癌患者生存率明显低于低 MVD 计数患者 ( $\chi^2 = 11.986, P < 0.05$ )。

**结论:** GOLPH3 的表达与胆囊癌的恶性临床病理特征及胆囊癌患者的不良预后密切相关, 基于 GOLPH3 与 VEGF 及 MVD 之间的相关性推测, 它可能通过影响 VEGF 的表达来促进肿瘤的血管生成, 进而促进胆囊癌的生长及转移。

### 关键词

胆囊肿瘤; 高尔基磷酸化蛋白 3; 血管内皮生长因子类; 新生血管化, 病理性  
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## Clinical significance of expression of Golgi phosphorylation protein 3 in gallbladder carcinoma tissue and its association with angiogenesis

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**Abstract**

**Background and Aims:** Gallbladder cancer is a malignant tumor originating from the biliary tract system, with insidious onset, high degree of malignancy and dismal prognosis. Golgi phosphorylation protein 3 (GOLPH3) is an oncogene that participates in the occurrence and development of tumors through initiating a series of signaling pathways. The expression profile and clinical significance of GOLPH3 in gallbladder cancer have not reported yet. Given that angiogenesis is an essential requirement for tumor growth, this study was conducted to investigate the expression of GOLPH3 in gallbladder cancer and its relations with the pro-angiogenic factor VEGF and tumor angiogenesis.

**Methods:** Eighty specimens of gallbladder carcinoma tissue and 30 specimens of chronic cholecystitis tissue obtained from surgical resection in the 904th Hospital of Joint Logistic Support Force of PLA from January 2010 to December 2018 were collected. The expressions of GOLPH3 and VEGF and microvascular density (MVD) counts (distinguished by CD34 expression) in these specimens were determined by immunohistochemical staining. The relations of GOLPH3 and VEGF expressions and MVD count with the clinicopathologic factors and prognosis of the gallbladder cancer patients were analyzed, and the correlations among GOLPH3 and VEGF expressions and MVD count in gallbladder cancer tissue were also analyzed.

**Results:** Both positive expression rates of GOLPH3 and VEGF as well as the MVD count in gallbladder cancer tissue were significantly higher than those in chronic cholecystitis tissue (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The GOLPH3 expression and MVD count in gallbladder cancer tissue were significantly related to the degree of tumor differentiation, lymph node metastasis and the TNM stage of the patients (all  $P < 0.05$ ), and the VEGF expression in gallbladder cancer tissue was significantly related to the TNM stage and lymph node metastasis of the patients (all  $P < 0.05$ ). In gallbladder cancer tissue, there was a significant positive correlation between GOLPH3 expression and VEGF expression ( $r = 0.437$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), and both their expression were positively correlated to the MVD count ( $r = 0.416$  and  $0.433$ , both  $P < 0.05$ ). Survival analysis showed that the survival rate in patients with positive GOLPH3 or VEGF expression was significantly lower than that in respective negative ones ( $\chi^2 = 5.300$  and  $6.023$ , both  $P < 0.05$ ), while the survival rate of patients with high MVD count was significantly lower than that in those with low MVD count ( $\chi^2 = 11.986$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The expression of GOLPH3 is closely associated with the malignant clinicopathologic features of gallbladder cancer and unfavorable outcomes of the gallbladder cancer patients. Based on the finding of pairwise correlations of GOLPH3 with VEGF and MVD, it is speculated that it facilitates the tumor angiogenesis by regulating the expression of VEGF, and thereby promote the growth and metastasis of gallbladder carcinoma.

**Key words**

Gallbladder Neoplasms; Golgi phosphorylation protein 3; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors; Neovascularization, Pathologic

**CLC number:** R735.8

胆囊癌是一种恶性程度极高的胆道系统恶性肿瘤,其病情隐匿,预后极差,严重威胁患者生命健康,其发生、发展是多基因、多步骤病理信号转导的复杂过程,其中,癌基因的激活为该过程中重要环节之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>。靶向治疗是近年来的研究热点,但目前有效的胆囊癌靶向药物极少,因此迫切需要寻找胆囊癌治疗的新靶点<sup>[3-4]</sup>。高尔基磷酸化蛋白3(GOLPH3)是近年来研究发现的新的癌基因,其能通过哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)通路促进肿瘤的发生、发展<sup>[5-6]</sup>。另

外,血管生成是肿瘤生长、增殖及转移的先决条件,血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)是一种高度特异的血管内皮生长因子,通过诱导血管新生,它在肿瘤的生长、浸润过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[7-8]</sup>。微血管密度(MVD)计数对评价血管生成具有重要意义<sup>[9]</sup>。目前关于GOLPH3在胆囊癌中的表达及其与肿瘤血管形成的关系国内外未见报导,本研究通过检测胆囊癌标本中GOLPH3、VEGF的表达及MVD计数,探讨它们与胆囊癌临床病理特征及预后的关系,为胆囊癌的临床治疗提供新的思路。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 标本来源

收集联勤保障部队第九〇四医院2010年1月—2018年12月手术切除的胆囊癌标本80例,其中男24例,女56例;年龄36~87岁,平均年龄63.4岁。术前均未行放化疗且病例资料完整。按照美国癌症联合委员会2010病理分期标准,I期患者6例,II期10例,III期35例,IV期29例;有淋巴结转移46例,无淋巴结转移34例;肿瘤高分化14例,中分化29例,低分化37例;组织类型分类:腺癌72例,腺鳞癌8例。对照组为我院同期手术切除的30例慢性胆囊炎标本。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准实施。

### 1.2 免疫组化检测 GOLPH3、VEGF 的表达及 MVD

组织石蜡包埋后切片,切片厚约4  $\mu\text{m}$ ,应用免疫组织化学SP法染色检测GOLPH3(GOLPH3单克隆抗体购自Abcam公司,工作浓度1:400)与VEGF(VEGF单克隆抗体购自Abcam公司,工作浓度1:100)的表达及CD34(CD34单克隆抗体购自Abcam公司,工作浓度1:200)标记的MVD(其他试剂及设备均由我院病理科提供)。以已知阳性组织切片作为阳性对照,PBS缓冲液代替一抗作阴性对照。

### 1.3 结果判定

GOLPH3主要表达于细胞质及部分细胞核,VEGF主要表达于细胞质,由2名高年资病理科医师进行切片观察,均以细胞质染色为判定阳性细胞指标,参照Simons<sup>[10]</sup>评分标准,采用半定量法,随机计数5个高倍镜视野,根据阳性细胞百分比及阳性细胞染色强弱分别计分。根据阳性细胞百分比<1%、1%~30%、31%~75%、>75%分别定为0、1、2、3分,根据阳性细胞染色强弱定为:无着色为0分;浅黄色为1分;棕黄色为2分;棕褐色为3分。两项相加0~2分为阴性(-), $\geq 3$ 分为阳性(+)。MVD测定标准:以血管内皮细胞呈棕黄色染色作为阳性标准,参照Weidner等<sup>[9]</sup>的评分标准,将被CD34染成棕黄色的单个内皮细胞、细

胞团或与其不相连的分枝结构作为一个微血管计数,先在低倍镜下选择5个血管密度最高区域,然后在高倍镜下( $\times 200$ )计数每个视野微血管数,取其均数作为该标本的MVD值。

### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 16.0统计软件分析。计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两样本均数比较采用 $t$ 检验,多组样本均数比较采用方差分析;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法并绘制生存曲线,并进行Log-rank检验,相关分析采用Spearman等级相关分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 GOLPH3、VEGF 表达及 MVD 检测结果

GOLPH3主要表达于细胞质及部分细胞核,VEGF主要表达于细胞质,CD34标记的MVD主要见于血管内皮细胞(图1)。GOLPH3在胆囊癌组织中的阳性表达率明显高于慢性胆囊炎组织( $\chi^2 = 28.476, P < 0.05$ );VEGF在胆囊癌组织中的阳性表达率明显高于慢性胆囊炎组织( $\chi^2 = 29.220, P < 0.05$ );80例胆囊癌标本MVD平均值为 $47.36 \pm 13.08$ ,30例慢性胆囊炎标本MVD平均值为 $26.97 \pm 7.31$ ,差异有统计学意义( $t = 8.066, P < 0.05$ )(表1)。

### 2.2 GOLPH3、VEGF 表达及 MVD 计数与胆囊癌患者临床病理特征的关系

分析结果显示,GOLPH3的阳性表达率与患者癌组织的分化程度、有无淋巴结转移、TNM分期明显有关(均 $P < 0.05$ ),而与患者的性别、年龄、组织类型无关(均 $P > 0.05$ );VEGF阳性表达率与患者的性别、年龄、组织类型、分化程度无关(均 $P > 0.05$ ),而与癌组织有无淋巴结转移、TNM分期有关( $P < 0.05$ )。MVD计数与胆囊癌的分化程度、有无淋巴结转移、TNM分期有关(均 $P < 0.05$ ),而与患者的性别、年龄、组织类型无关(均 $P > 0.05$ )(表2)。

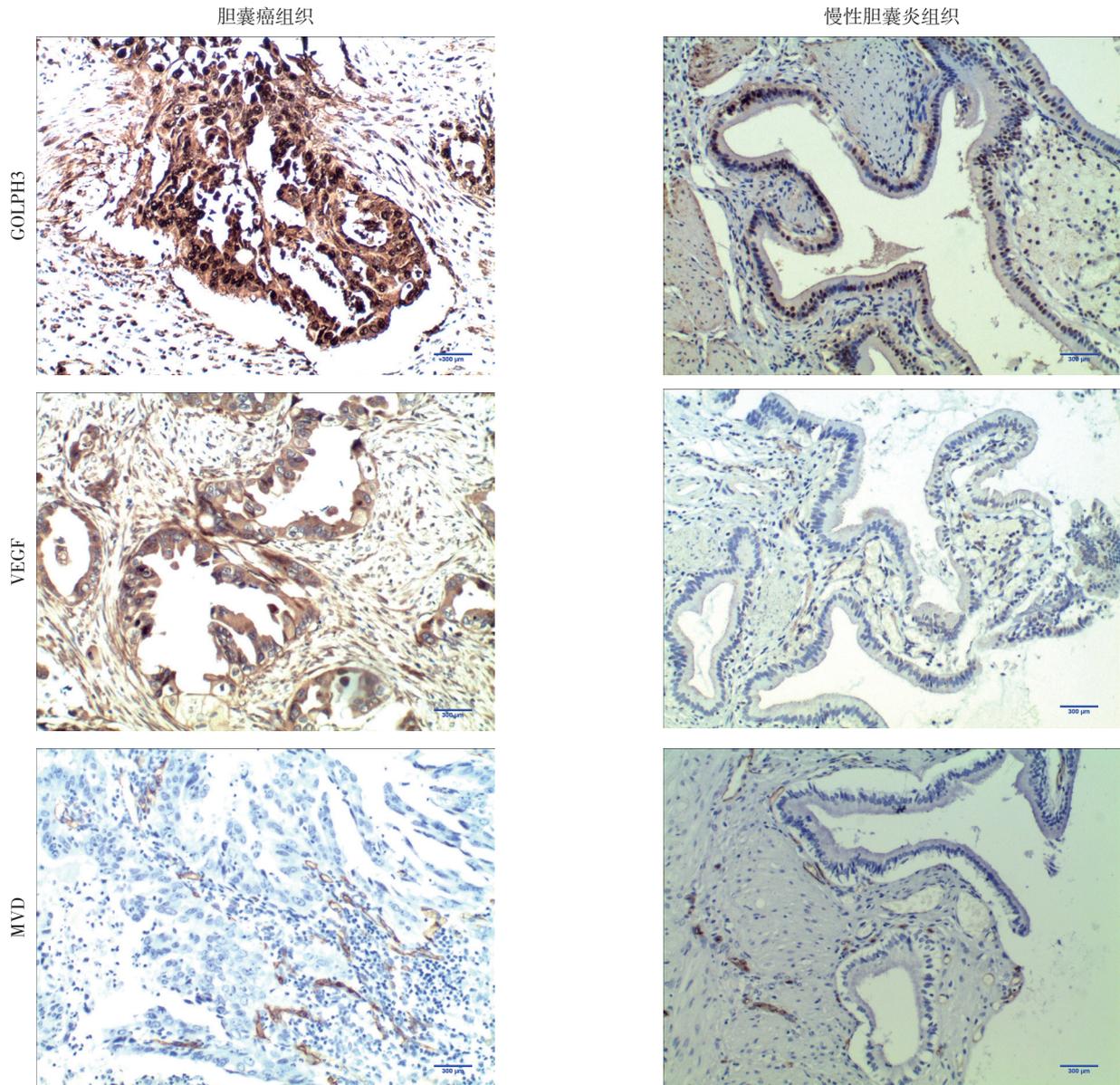


图 1 免疫组化检测 GOLPH3、VEGF 表达与 MVD 计数 ( × 200, 标尺: 300 μm )

Figure 1 Immunohistochemical staining for GOLPH3 and VEGF expressions and MVD counts ( × 200, bar: 300 μm )

表 1 两种组织中 GOLPH3、VEGF 表达及 MVD 计数的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the expressions of GOLPH3 and VEGF and MVD counts between the types of tissues

组织	n	GOLPH3 [n ( % ) ]		VEGF [n ( % ) ]		MVD ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )
		( + )	( - )	( + )	( - )	
胆囊癌	80	51 ( 63.75 )	29 ( 36.25 )	59 ( 73.75 )	21 ( 26.25 )	47.36 ± 13.08
慢性胆囊炎	30	2 ( 6.67 )	28 ( 93.33 )	5 ( 16.67 )	25 ( 83.33 )	26.97 ± 7.31
$\chi^2/t$		28.476		29.220		8.066
P		0.000		0.000		0.000

表2 GOLPH3、VEGF表达及MVD计数与胆囊癌患者临床病理特征的关系[n(%)]

Table 2 Relations of GOLPH3 and VEGF expressions and MVD count with the clinicopathologic variables of the gallbladder carcinoma patients [n(%)]

病理特征	n	GOLPH3 (+) [n (%)]	$\chi^2$	P	VEGF (+) [n (%)]	$\chi^2$	P	MVD ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	t	P
年龄(岁)										
< 60	27	17 (62.96)	0.011	0.917	20 (74.07)	0.002	0.962	48.33 ± 12.90	0.472	0.639
≥ 60	53	34 (64.15)			39 (73.58)			46.87 ± 13.26		
性别										
男	24	13 (54.17)	1.363	0.243	19 (79.17)	0.520	0.471	48.50 ± 13.93	0.507	0.614
女	56	38 (67.86)			40 (71.43)			46.88 ± 12.80		
组织类型										
腺癌	72	45 (62.50)	0.096	0.756	52 (72.22)	0.258	0.611	47.50 ± 13.11	0.280	0.780
腺鳞癌	8	6 (75.00)			7 (87.50)			46.13 ± 13.58		
病理分级										
高分化	14	6 (42.86)	9.268	0.010	8 (57.14)	4.262	0.119	36.21 ± 8.14	11.624	0.000
中分化	29	15 (51.72)			20 (68.97)			45.28 ± 9.08		
低分化	37	30 (81.08)			31 (83.78)			53.22 ± 14.15		
淋巴结转移										
有	46	35 (76.09)	7.128	0.008	38 (82.61)	4.388	0.036	52.33 ± 13.23	4.379	0.000
无	34	16 (47.06)			21 (61.76)			40.65 ± 9.50		
TNM分期										
I	6	2 (33.33)	7.893	0.048	2 (33.33)	8.964	0.030	33.17 ± 5.49	6.487	0.000
II	10	4 (40.00)			5 (50.00)			40.20 ± 6.29		
III	35	22 (62.86)			29 (82.86)			46.91 ± 11.44		
IV	29	23 (79.31)			23 (79.31)			53.31 ± 14.40		

### 2.3 胆囊癌组织中 GOLPH3、VEGF 表达与 MVD 计数的相关性

Spearman 等级相关分析结果显示, GOLPH3 与 VEGF 在 80 例胆囊癌中的表达呈正相关 ( $r=0.437$ ,  $P<0.05$ ) (表 3)。在 80 例胆囊癌患者中, GOLPH3 阳性者 MVD 平均值为  $51.45 \pm 13.78$ , GOLPH3 阴性者 MVD 平均值为  $40.17 \pm 7.71$ , 随着 GOLPH3 表达增高, 胆囊癌组织中 MVD 也增加, 两者呈正相关 ( $r=0.416$ ,  $P=0.000$ ) (表 4); VEGF 阳性者 MVD 平均值为  $50.54 \pm 13.09$ , VEGF 阴性者 MVD 平均值为  $38.43 \pm 8.08$ , 随着 VEGF 表达增高, 胆囊癌组织中 MVD 也增加, 两者呈正相关 ( $r=0.433$ ,  $P=0.000$ ) (表 5)。

表 3 GOLPH3 与 VEGF 在胆囊癌组织中表达的相关性分析关系

Table 3 Correlation analysis between GOLPH3 and VEGF expressions in gallbladder carcinoma tissue

GOLPH3	VEGF		总计	r	P
	阳性	阴性			
阳性	45	6	51	0.437	<0.05
阴性	14	15	29		

表 4 GOLPH3 表达与 MVD 计数在胆囊癌组织中的相关性分析关系

Table 4 Correlation analysis between GOLPH3 expression and MVD count in gallbladder carcinoma tissue

GOLPH3	n	MVD	r	P
阳性	51	51.45 ± 13.78	0.416	<0.05
阴性	29	40.17 ± 7.71		

表 5 VEGF 表达与 MVD 计数在胆囊癌组织中的相关性分析关系

Table 5 Correlation analysis between VEGF expression and MVD count in gallbladder carcinoma tissue

VEGF	n	MVD	r	P
阳性	59	50.54 ± 13.09	0.433	<0.05
阴性	21	38.43 ± 8.08		

### 2.4 GOLPH3、VEGF 与 MVD 与胆囊癌患者预后的关系

行电话、信件方式随访胆囊癌患者的生存情况, 随访截止日期为 2019 年 7 月, 全组随访时间 1~46 个月, 中位随访时间 10 个月, 其中 71 例患者死亡, 9 例患者至随访时间结束仍存活。Kaplan-Meier 生存分析显示: GOLPH3 阳性组中位生存时间为

8个月, GOLPH3阴性组中位生存时间为12个月, 两者比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=5.300$ ,  $P=0.021$ ) (图2A); VEGF阳性组中位生存时间为8个月, VEGF阴性组中位生存时间为17个月, 两者比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=6.023$ ,

$P=0.014$ ) (图2B)。以80例胆囊癌标本MVD的均数为界, 将患者分为高MVD组与低MVD组, 高MVD组中位生存时间为6个月, 低MVD组中位生存时间为15个月, 两者比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2=11.986$ ,  $P=0.001$ ) (图2C)。

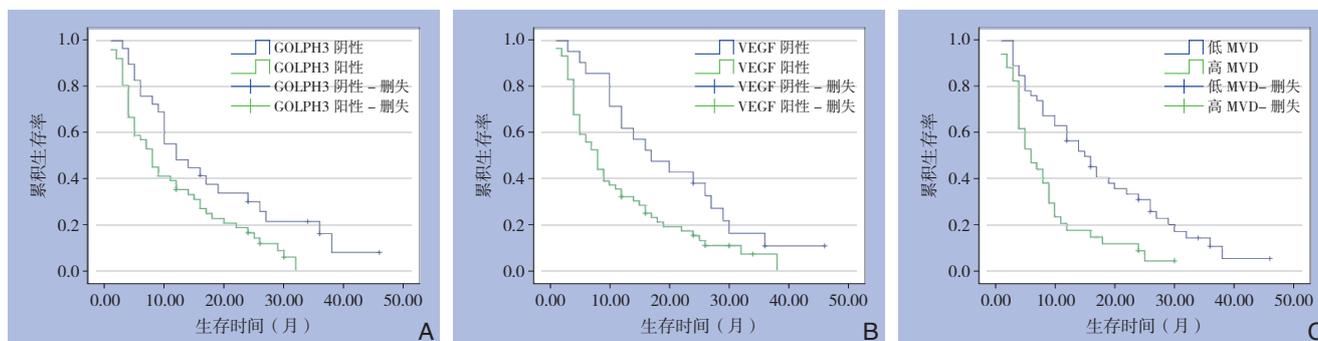


图2 不同特征胆囊癌患者生存曲线 A: GOLPH3 阳性与阴性表达患者; B: VEGF 阳性及阴性表达患者; C: 高 MVD 计数与低 MVD 计数癌患

Figure 2 Survival curves of gallbladder cancer patients with different characteristics A: Patients with positive and negative GOLPH3 expressions; B: Patients with positive and negative VEGF expressions; C: Patients with high MVD count and low MVD count

### 3 讨论

GOLPH3是一种分子量大小约34 000的高尔基体复合物相关蛋白,是反面高尔基体网状结构(TGN)家族的一员,它最初是从大鼠肝高尔基体蛋白质组学分析中被发现的,并且在蛋白质加工、受体回收和糖基化过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[11-12]</sup>。GOLPH3基因位于人染色体5p13上,该染色体区域与多种肿瘤的发生相关<sup>[13]</sup>,最近研究显示GOLPH3通过刺激mTOR通路、提高蛋白激酶B(Akt)活性及减低转录因子FOXO1转录活性促进肿瘤细胞的生长、增殖,可能是一种新的癌基因<sup>[14]</sup>。GOLPH3通过介导多种糖基化蛋白酶的定位功能促进肿瘤相关蛋白的分泌,有利于癌细胞的侵袭与转移<sup>[15]</sup>。此外,Wen等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究显示,敲除GOLPH3基因不仅能够抑制肿瘤细胞株增殖,促进其凋亡,还可以通过调节上皮-间充质转化(EMT)抑制肿瘤细胞的侵袭及转移,反之,GOLPH3的过表达促进细胞株的增殖与迁移。目前GOLPH3在多种肿瘤如肺癌<sup>[17]</sup>、胃癌<sup>[14]</sup>等的表达研究已有相关报导。本研究首次证明GOLPH3在胆囊癌组织高表达,并且GOLPH3的阳性表达与胆囊癌的分化程度、TNM分期、有无淋巴结转移有关,说明GOLPH3在胆囊癌的发生、发展、侵袭与转移过程中同样起重要作用。另外,有研究<sup>[18-20]</sup>显示GOLPH3的高表达也影

响肿瘤的预后。本研究中也显示,GOLPH3与胆囊癌的不良预后相关,提示GOLPH3蛋白的表达情况可以作为胆囊癌不良预后的预测因素。

血管生成与肿瘤的生长与转移密切相关,介导肿瘤血管生成的因子众多,其中最重要因子是VEGF,VEGF通过与内皮细胞膜上的特异性受体VEGFR结合,启动一系列细胞内信号传导从而提高血管通透性、促进血管内皮细胞的增殖及血管新生<sup>[7]</sup>。李洪波等<sup>[21]</sup>通过检测胆囊癌组织与胆囊息肉组织中VEGF蛋白的表达发现胆囊癌组织中VEGF表达率远高于胆囊息肉组,本研究中,胆囊癌组织中VEGF蛋白表达也远高于慢性胆囊炎组,这与上述报导一致。另外,本研究中VEGF的阳性表达还与胆囊癌的TNM分期、有无淋巴结转移有关,这与赵敏等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究结果基本一致。此外,肿瘤的生长越快,所需血流灌注所提供的营养越多,新生血管生成就越多,血管密度越大<sup>[23]</sup>。因此,通过检测肿瘤组织MVD的表达,对指导肿瘤患者的进一步治疗具有重要意义。关于肿瘤MVD的研究国内外均屡有报导<sup>[24-27]</sup>。本研究中使用CD34标记血管内皮细胞测量胆囊癌组织的MVD,结果MVD不仅在胆囊癌组织中高表达,并与其不良预后相关。这与国内白涛等<sup>[28]</sup>的研究一致。

mTOR信号通路在调节人体肿瘤细胞增殖、分化及转移过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[29-30]</sup>。有研究<sup>[31]</sup>显

示mTOR信号通路的活化可以上调缺氧诱导因子1a (HIF-1a) 的表达促进VEGF表达, 进而刺激内皮细胞增殖, 诱导血管新生增加肿瘤血供。GOLPH3通过mTOR复合物mTORC1和mTORC2底物磷酸化或丝氨酸磷酸化位点 (Ser473) 磷酸化激活AKT直接或间接激活磷酸肌醇三激酶 (PI3K) /Akt/mTOR信号通路<sup>[5]</sup>, 有可能参与肿瘤血管生成。本研究结果显示胆囊癌组织中GOLPH3与VEGF表达呈正相关, 并且GOLPH3与VEGF均与胆囊癌MVD呈正相关, 随着胆囊癌的发展GOLPH3与VEGF表达增高, 相应的肿瘤MVD也增加。提示GOLPH3有可能通过诱导VEGF表达共同促进胆囊癌的血管形成及其发生发展, 但具体机制仍需要进一步的分子生物学研究。

综上所述, GOLPH3与VEGF的表达与胆囊癌的发生、发展及血管形成密切相关, 通过对它们在胆囊癌中表达的研究, 为进一步揭示胆囊癌的发生、发展机制提供了一个理论基础。此外, 本研究中, GOLPH3、VEGF与MVD均与患者的不良预后相关, 因此, 监测它们在胆囊癌组织的表达水平有助于判断患者的预后。通过抑制GOLPH3或VEGF在胆囊癌中的表达, 减少肿瘤血管形成, 有可能阻止或延缓胆囊癌的发生、发展, 改善患者不良预后, 本研究也为胆囊癌的靶向治疗提供了一个新思路。

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