



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2014.04.022
http://www.zpwz.net/CN/abstract/abstract3858.shtml

· 文献综述 ·

结直肠癌蛋白质标志物研究进展

崔琳 综述 李立奇 审校

(中国人民解放军第三军医大学新桥医院 普通外科, 重庆 400037)

摘要

结直肠癌是世界范围内发病率和致死率最高的恶性肿瘤之一。可靠的肿瘤标志物对指导结直肠癌的诊断、监测治疗效果及预测患者的预后具有重要意义。除了临床应用最早也是最广泛的标志物癌胚抗原(CEA)外,近年来,结直肠癌相关标志物研究方面取得了快速进展。笔者主要从血浆、组织及粪便蛋白质标志物3个方面,介绍近年来结直肠癌相关蛋白质标志物的研究进展。

[中国普通外科杂志, 2014, 23(4):512-516]

关键词

结直肠肿瘤 / 诊断; 肿瘤标记, 生物学; 综述文献
中图分类号: R735.3

Protein markers in colorectal cancer: recent advances

CUI Lin, LI Liqi

(Department of General Surgery, Xinqiao Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400037, China)

Corresponding author: LI Liqi, Email: qqbelgium@163.com

ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the malignant tumors with the highest incidence and mortality worldwide. Reliable tumor markers of CRC are of prime importance in diagnosis, monitoring treatment and estimating prognosis. In addition to carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), the first and most widely used tumor marker, the research in CRC-associated markers had made rapid progress in recent years. In this paper, the authors present the recent progress in CRC-associated protein markers that are mainly derived from serum, tissue and stool.

[Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2014, 23(4):512-516]

KEYWORDS

Colorectal Neoplasms/diag; Tumor Markers, Biological; Review
CLC number: R735.3

结直肠癌是人类最常见的恶性肿瘤之一。在我国,结直肠癌以其高发病率和致死率严重威胁着人们的生命健康。早期结直肠癌患者中约有一半的人最终会进展为晚期肿瘤。因此,早期诊断以及

密切监测对提高结直肠癌患者的生存率极为重要。腹部CT和电子结肠镜对于发现和诊断结直肠癌有重要价值,但其费用相对较高,不便于结直肠癌患者的长期跟踪监测。而利用结直肠癌相关标志物诊断和监测结直肠癌弥补了这一不足,近些年来取得了较大进展。结直肠癌相关标志物主要包括:细胞水平、基因水平及蛋白质水平的标志物^[1-2]等。研究^[3-4]发现,循环肿瘤细胞(circulating tumor cells, CTC)水平与结直肠癌患者的预后密切相关,且影响患者治疗方案的选择。近年来,通过检测粪便中的突变DNA及microRNA等基因水平的标

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(81302134)。

收稿日期:2014-02-04; 修订日期:2014-03-27。

作者简介:崔琳,中国人民解放军第三军医大学新桥医院住院医师,主要从事结直肠癌蛋白质标志物方面的研究。

通信作者:李立奇, Email: qqbelgium@163.com

标志物,显著提高了早期结直肠癌诊断的敏感度和特异性^[5-7]。基因水平的标志物还包括,血浆游离DNA^[8]、血浆microRNA^[9-10]、细胞的微卫星不稳定性(microsatellite instability, MSI)^[11]及突变基因如KRAS^[12]、BRAF^[13]和p53^[14]等,也是影响结直肠癌患者的诊断、预后及选择化疗方案的重要因素。相对于细胞和基因水平标志物,蛋白质水平标志物的检测方法更简单,价格更低廉,可广泛应用于临床。本文着重从血浆、组织及粪便蛋白质标志物3个方面,介绍结直肠癌相关蛋白质标志物的研究进展。

1 血浆蛋白质标志物

血浆蛋白质标志物是最早用于诊断、监测结直肠癌的标志物,因其操作简单、价格低廉而得到广泛应用。传统的血浆蛋白质标志物有癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、癌相关糖蛋白(carbohydrate antigen, CA)和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)等。近些年,一些新的血浆蛋白质标志物不断涌现,如中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶(neutrophil elastase, NE)、缺血修饰蛋白(ischemia-modified albumin, IMA)及p53抗体(p53 antibody, p53Ab)等。

1.1 CEA

CEA是目前最常用于判断结直肠癌预后及监测结直肠癌复发和转移的血浆蛋白质标志物。现普遍认为,CEA水平与结直肠癌的分期密切相关,可作为影响结直肠癌患者预后的独立因素^[15]。对于行结直肠癌根治术的IIa期结直肠癌患者,术前高水平的CEA常预示5年生存率降低^[16]。有研究^[17]表明,直肠癌根治术后密集的跟踪监测有利于提高患者的生存率,监测CEA的水平是其中重要的部分^[18]。现多主张术后2~3年每2~3个月检查1次,此后半年复查1次。术后CEA水平的升高常预示着肿瘤复发,尤其是肝转移的可能。由于CEA在早期结直肠癌诊断中敏感度较低,限制了其在结直肠癌诊断中的运用。研究发现CEA联合其它血浆蛋白质标志物可提高其诊断结直肠癌的敏感度。2013年,Zhang等^[19]在69位正常人、93位结肠腺瘤患者和149位结直肠癌患者中,联合运用CEA、癌相关糖蛋白抗原19-9(CA19-9)、白细胞介素8(IL-8)、TNF- α 和MMP-7区分结直肠癌患者。诊断的敏感度和特异度分别达到85.86%

和96.78%,显著高于单独运用CEA进行诊断。

1.2 CA19-9和MMP

CA19-9也是检测结直肠癌常用的血浆蛋白质标志物,但其敏感度和特异度低于CEA。近年来发现,结直肠癌根治术前CA19-9水平高的患者,其长期预后往往不良^[20]。2013年,Dong等^[21]发现,高水平的CA19-9可能与结直肠癌的肝转移有关。这些研究提示,CA19-9也可作为影响结直肠癌患者预后的因素之一。MMP是一类能降解细胞外基质,从而有助于肿瘤侵袭转移的蛋白酶。MMP-1、MMP-2、MMP-7及MMP-9等多种基质金属蛋白酶在结直肠癌患者血浆中的水平升高。研究表明,MMP-7^[22]可能与结直肠癌患者的预后呈负相关。Polistena等^[23]也发现,随着结直肠癌恶性程度的增加,血浆MMP-7水平增高。但MMP-1、MMP-2和MMP-9水平升高与结直肠癌患者预后之间的关系尚未能得出一致结论^[24]。2014年,Huang等^[25]发现MMP-7可降低结肠癌患者对5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)化疗的敏感性,其可作为影响采用5-FU化疗方案的II期或III期结直肠癌患者预后的独立因素。

1.3 其它血浆蛋白质标志物

许多研究表明,中性粒细胞及其分泌的细胞因子对肿瘤的发生发展有重要促进作用。Ho等^[26]通过比较结直肠癌患者和正常人血浆中NE的水平,发现NE可以作为诊断结直肠癌的血浆标志物之一。同时,他们利用西维来司钠抑制NE的活动,有效的抑制了肿瘤的生长,说明NE还可作为治疗结直肠癌的靶标之一。有研究发现,微环境中的氧化压力有致癌作用。2013年,Ellidag等^[27]发现结直肠癌患者氧化压力参数显著高于正常人,但血浆中白蛋白校正的IMA水平无明显差异。说明结直肠癌的发生与机体氧化和抗氧化的失衡有关,但IMA能否成为结直肠癌的血浆蛋白质标志物,仍有待进一步研究。另有研究发现,血浆p53Ab与结直肠癌等多种肿瘤的预后密切相关。近来,Yamaguchi等^[28]发现,早期结直肠癌患者中血浆p53Ab水平升高的概率高于CEA和CA199。综合运用血浆p53Ab和CEA,有利于早期结直肠癌的发现。

2 组织蛋白质标志物

组织蛋白质标志物用于研究结直肠癌较血浆蛋白质标志物晚,检测步骤也更为复杂。但检测组

织蛋白质标志物,也有助于结直肠癌的诊断、治疗及预后的研究。目前,常用的组织蛋白质标志物有胸苷酸合成酶(thymidylate synthase, TS)、CD133及转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)等。

2.1 TS

TS是DNA合成过程中的关键酶,是采用5-FU治疗结直肠癌的重要靶标。许多研究发现,血浆TS水平与结直肠癌的预后密切相关。Lu等^[29]发现,血浆高水平的TS与结直肠癌的淋巴结转移、5年复发率的增高及5年生存率的降低密切相关。此研究提示TS可能作为预测结直肠癌预后的独立因素之一。TS的高表达与结直肠癌患者对5-FU化疗敏感性的关系,至今尚未得出一致结论。许多研究发现,结直肠癌患者对5-FU化疗的敏感性与TS表型有关^[30],同时受到其它生物因子的影响^[31]。2013年Sulzyc-Bielicka等^[32]发现,表型为P&P TS+的结肠癌患者无瘤生存率及总体生存率均较低。TS高表达的结肠癌患者,仅在表型非p21WAF1+/p53⁻时,对5-FU化疗的敏感性较低。同时,也有综合运用TS及其它生物标志物判断结直肠癌患者预后的研究。Öhrling等^[33]发现,综合运用错配修复状态(MMR)及血浆TS水平,可提高对结直肠癌患者采用5-FU化疗敏感性的判断。

2.2 CD133

CD133是多种肿瘤干细胞的标志物之一,其在结直肠癌细胞中的表达也显著升高。以往研究发现,CD133⁺肿瘤细胞的成瘤能力远强于CD133⁻肿瘤细胞,CD133的高表达可能预示着高转移率和低生存率。但最新研究表明,CD133⁻肿瘤细胞同样具有成瘤能力,且在一定环境中的成瘤能力强于CD133⁺肿瘤细胞。Hsu等^[34]利用人类转移的结肠癌细胞进行体内、外实验,发现了上述现象,同时发现CD133的表达与外界环境有关。他们由此提出了环境诱导的CD133⁺细胞与CD133⁻细胞转换的假说。由此看来,CD133作为可靠的结直肠癌标志物有待进一步研究,但CD133的高表达与结直肠癌患者不良预后关系得到了许多研究的证实^[35]。Silinsky等^[36]发现CD133的表达与结直肠癌的淋巴结转移相关,从而降低了结直肠癌患者的生存率。但CD133作为影响结直肠癌患者预后的独立因素尚缺乏依据^[37]。CD133的表达对结直肠癌患者化疗的敏感性也有影响,但不同研究的结论不一,其内在机制有待进一步研究^[38]。

2.3 TGF 家族

TGF- β 是一类与细胞生长、分化及凋亡有关的蛋白质,可抑制正常细胞的过度增殖。但研究发现,TGF- β 可加速结肠癌细胞的生长和转移。2012年,Calon等^[39]较全面的研究了TGF- β 信号途径与结直肠癌发生、转移及预后的关系。他们发现,TGF- β 水平是影响结直肠癌患者治疗后复发的独立因素之一。同时,TGF- β 信号途径的激活可以促进结直肠癌的启动,也是结直肠癌转移的始动因素之一。Gulubova等^[40]也发现,结直肠癌肝转移的癌细胞中TGF- β 和TGF- β 受体II表达水平增高。近年来研究发现,TGF- α 也与结直肠癌的转移及预后有关。TGF- α 水平增高的结直肠癌患者,其转移可能性增大^[41]。但TGF- α 作为表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)的配体之一,也与对抗EGF抗体化疗方案的敏感性有关。Yoshida等^[42]发现,两种EGFR配体阳性的结直肠癌患者,对抗EGF抗体化疗方案的敏感性远高于配体阴性及一种配体阳性的患者。

3 粪便蛋白质标志物

粪便潜血试验(fecal occult blood testing, FOBT)是临床常用的结直肠癌筛查试验。但其敏感度和特异度较低。近年来研究发现,粪便中血红蛋白浓度与结直肠肿瘤的严重性及分期有关^[43]。因此,粪便免疫化学检查(fecal immunochemical test, FIT)逐渐取代FOBT,成为筛查和诊断结直肠癌的重要手段。研究^[44]发现,FIT诊断结直肠癌的敏感度及特异度均高于FOBT。而FIT阈值的高低也影响其诊断的准确率。Cha等^[45]发现,适当降低FIT阈值可提高结直肠癌诊断的准确率。近年来,粪便中可能与结直肠癌相关的蛋白质不断被发现。Meucci等^[46]发现,结直肠癌患者粪便中钙卫蛋白水平明显升高。但钙卫蛋白水平在其它结直肠疾病患者的粪便中也有升高,其与结直肠癌的关系有待进一步研究。Huang等^[47]通过检测中期结直肠癌患者组织及粪便中核糖体蛋白RPS27L的含量,发现粪便中高水平的RPS27L预示着较好的预后。

4 展望与结语

随着蛋白质检测技术及统计方法的进步,蛋白质标志物对结直肠癌诊断、治疗及预后影响的研

究不断深入。但这些研究仍存在许多缺陷,研究成果难以应用于临床。(1)体外实验的二维环境难以模仿机体复杂的三维环境,研究结果可能与实际情况不符;(2)单中心、小样本的实验研究可能存在较大的偏倚;(3)实验条件的不统一,导致矛盾的实验结果常有发生;(4)对结直肠癌形成、发展及转移复杂的调控机制认识仍不足;(5)注重单一蛋白质与结直肠癌的关系,忽略了蛋白质之间相互作用对结直肠癌的影响。相信随着对结直肠癌内在机制认识的不断深入,结直肠癌相关的蛋白质标志物会不断被发现且应用于临床。

参考文献

- [1] 徐为,付海啸,邱磊,等. Treg细胞在Ⅱ期结肠癌组织中的数量及临床意义[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2013, 22(10):1338-1341.
- [2] 贺赛,孙学军,郑见宝,等. hTERT,CEA及CMV启动子在人结肠癌细胞株中的转录活性比较[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2014, 23(1):74-80.
- [3] de Albuquerque A, Kubisch I, Stölzel U, et al. Prognostic and predictive value of circulating tumor cell analysis in colorectal cancer patients[J]. J Transl Med, 2012, 10:222. doi: 10.1186/1479-5876-10-222.
- [4] Kuboki Y, Matsusaka S, Minowa S, et al. Circulating tumor cell (CTC) count and epithelial growth factor receptor expression on CTCs as biomarkers for cetuximab efficacy in advanced colorectal cancer[J]. Anticancer Res, 2013, 33(9):3905-3910.
- [5] Koga Y, Yamazaki N, Yamamoto Y, et al. Fecal miR-106a is a useful marker for colorectal cancer patients with false-negative results in immunochemical fecal occult blood test[J]. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev, 2013, 22(10):1844-1852.
- [6] Koga Y, Yamazaki N, Takizawa S, et al. Gene expression analysis using a highly sensitive DNA microarray for colorectal cancer screening[J]. Anticancer Res, 2014, 34(1):169-176.
- [7] Heigh RI, Yab TC, Taylor WR, et al. Detection of colorectal serrated polyps by stool DNA testing: comparison with fecal immunochemical testing for occult blood (FIT)[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(1):e85659.
- [8] Cassinotti E, Boni L, Segato S, et al. Free circulating DNA as a biomarker of colorectal cancer[J]. Int J Surg, 2013, 11(Suppl 1):S54-S57.
- [9] Shivapurkar N, Weiner LM, Marshall JL, et al. Recurrence of early stage colon cancer predicted by expression pattern of circulating microRNAs[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(1):e84686.
- [10] Kjersem JB, Ikdahl T, Lingjaerde OC, et al. Plasma microRNAs predicting clinical outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer patients receiving first-line oxaliplatin-based treatment[J]. Mol Oncol, 2014, 8(1):59-67.
- [11] Collura A, Lagrange A, Svrcek M, et al. Patients with colorectal tumors with microsatellite instability and large deletions in Hsp110 T17 have improved response to 5-fluorouracil-based chemotherapy[J]. Gastroenterology, 2014, 146(2):401-411.
- [12] Lin YL, Liang YH, Tsai JH, et al. Oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy is more beneficial in KRAS mutant than in KRAS wild-type metastatic colorectal cancer patients[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(2):e86789.
- [13] Saridaki Z, Tzardi M, Sfakianaki M, et al. BRAFV600E mutation analysis in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) in daily clinical practice: correlations with clinical characteristics, and its impact on patients' outcome[J]. PLoS One, 2013, 8(12):e84604.
- [14] Chaar I, Amara S, Elamine OE, et al. Biological significance of promoter hypermethylation of p14/ARF gene: relationships to p53 mutational status in Tunisian population with colorectal carcinoma[J]. Tumour Biol, 2014, 35(2):1439-1449.
- [15] Thirunavukarasu P, Sukumar S, Sathiah M, et al. C-stage in colon cancer: implications of carcinoembryonic antigen biomarker in staging, prognosis, and management[J]. J Natl Cancer Inst, 2011, 103(8):689-697.
- [16] Kim CW, Yoon YS, Park IJ, et al. Elevation of preoperative s-CEA concentration in stage IIA colorectal cancer can also be a high risk factor for stage II patients[J]. Ann Surg Oncol, 2013, 20(9):2914-2920.
- [17] Lin JK, Lin CC, Yang SH, et al. Early postoperative CEA level is a better prognostic indicator than is preoperative CEA level in predicting prognosis of patients with curable colorectal cancer[J]. Int J Colorectal Dis, 2011, 26(9):1135-1141.
- [18] Duffy MJ, Lamerz R, Haglund C, et al. Tumor markers in colorectal cancer, gastric cancer and gastrointestinal stromal cancers: European group on tumor markers 2014 guidelines update[J]. Int J Cancer, 2014, 134(11):2513-2522.
- [19] Zhang PJ, Wen XY, Gu F, et al. Multiplexed cytokine profiling of serum for detection of colorectal cancer[J]. Future Oncol, 2013, 9(7):1017-1027.
- [20] Lin PC, Lin JK, Wang HS, et al. Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 is a valuable prognostic factor in colorectal cancer patients with normal levels of carcinoembryonic antigen and may help predict lung metastasis[J]. Int J Colorectal Dis, 2012, 27(10):1333-1338.
- [21] Dong H, Tang J, Li LH, et al. Serum carbohydrate antigen 19-9 as an indicator of liver metastasis in colorectal carcinoma cases[J]. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 2013, 14(2):909-913.
- [22] Koskensalo S, Louhimo J, Nordling S, et al. MMP-7 as a prognostic marker in colorectal cancer[J]. Tumour Biol, 2011, 32(2):259-264.
- [23] Polistena A, Cucina A, Dinicola S, et al. MMP7 expression in colorectal tumours of different stages[J]. In Vivo, 2014, 28(1):105-110.
- [24] Hadler-Olsen E, Winberg JO, Uhlin-Hansen L. Matrix metalloproteinases in cancer: their value as diagnostic and prognostic

- markers and therapeutic targets[J]. *Tumour Biol*, 2013, 34(4):2041–2051.
- [25] Huang Y, Yu H, Lei H, Xie C, et al. Matrix metalloproteinase 7 is a useful marker for 5-fluorouracil-based adjuvant chemotherapy in stage II and stage III colorectal cancer patients[J]. *Med Oncol*, 2014, 31(3):824.
- [26] Ho AS, Chen CH, Cheng CC, et al. Neutrophil elastase as a diagnostic marker and therapeutic target in colorectal cancers[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2014, 5(2):473–480.
- [27] Ellidag HY, Bulbuler N, Eren E, et al. Ischemia-modified albumin: could it be a new oxidative stress biomarker for colorectal carcinoma? [J]. *Gut Liver*, 2013, 7(6):675–680.
- [28] Yamaguchi T, Takii Y, Maruyama S. Usefulness of serum p53 antibody measurement in colorectal cancer: an examination of 1384 primary colorectal cancer patients[J]. *Surg Today*, 2013 [Epub ahead of print].
- [29] Lu Y, Zhuo C, Cui B, et al. TYMS serves as a prognostic indicator to predict the lymph node metastasis in Chinese patients with colorectal cancer[J]. *Clin Biochem*, 2013, 46(15):1478–1483.
- [30] Wang YC, Xue HP, Wang ZH, et al. An integrated analysis of the association between Ts gene polymorphisms and clinical outcome in gastric and colorectal cancer patients treated with 5-FU-based regimens[J]. *Mol Biol Rep*, 2013, 40(7):4637–4644.
- [31] Negri FV, Azzoni C, Bottarelli L, et al. Thymidylate synthase, topoisomerase-1 and microsatellite instability: relationship with outcome in mucinous colorectal cancer treated with fluorouracil[J]. *Anticancer Res*, 2013, 33(10):4611–4617.
- [32] Sulzyc-Bielicka V, Domagala P, Bielicki D, et al. Thymidylate synthase expression and p21(WAF1)/p53 phenotype of colon cancers identify patients who may benefit from 5-fluorouracil based therapy[J]. *Cell Oncol(Dordr)*, 2014, 37(1):17–28.
- [33] Öhrling K, Karlberg M, Edler D, et al. A combined analysis of mismatch repair status and thymidylate synthase expression in stage II and III colon cancer[J]. *Clin Colorectal Cancer*, 2013, 12(2):128–135.
- [34] Hsu CS, Tung CY, Yang CY, et al. Response to stress in early tumor colonization modulates switching of CD133-positive and CD133-negative subpopulations in a human metastatic colon cancer cell line, SW620[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(4):e61133.
- [35] Chen S, Song X, Chen Z, et al. CD133 expression and the prognosis of colorectal cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(2):e56380.
- [36] Silinsky J, Grimes C, Driscoll T, et al. CD 133+ and CXCR4+ colon cancer cells as a marker for lymph node metastasis[J]. *J Surg Res*, 2013, 185(1):113–118.
- [37] Mia-Jan K, Jung SY, Kim IY, et al. CD133 expression is not an independent prognostic factor in stage II and III colorectal cancer but may predict the better outcome in patients with adjuvant therapy[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2013, 13:166. doi: 10.1186/1471-2407-13-166..
- [38] Kim KH, Yoo BC, Kim WK, et al. CD133 and CD133-regulated nucleophosmin linked to 5-fluorouracil susceptibility in human colon cancer cell line SW620[J]. *Electrophoresis*, 2014, 35(4):522–532.
- [39] Calon A, Espinet E, Palomo-Ponce S, et al. Dependency of colorectal cancer on a TGF- β -driven program in stromal cells for metastasis initiation[J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2012, 22(5):571–584.
- [40] Gulubova M, Manolova I, Ananiev J, et al. Relationship of TGF- β 1 and Smad7 expression with decreased dendritic cell infiltration in liver gastrointestinal cancer metastasis[J]. *APMIS*, 2013, 121(10):967–975.
- [41] Sasaki T, Nakamura T, Rebhun RB, et al. Modification of the primary tumor microenvironment by transforming growth factor alpha-epidermal growth factor receptor signaling promotes metastasis in an orthotopic colon cancer model[J]. *Am J Pathol*, 2008, 173(1):205–216.
- [42] Yoshida M, Shimura T, Sato M, et al. A novel predictive strategy by immunohistochemical analysis of four EGFR ligands in metastatic colorectal cancer treated with anti-EGFR antibodies[J]. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol*, 2013, 139(3):367–378.
- [43] Digby J, Fraser CG, Carey FA, et al. Faecal haemoglobin concentration is related to severity of colorectal neoplasia[J]. *J Clin Pathol*, 2013, 66(5):415–419.
- [44] Brenner H, Tao S. Superior diagnostic performance of faecal immunochemical tests for haemoglobin in a head-to-head comparison with guaiac based faecal occult blood test among 2235 participants of screening colonoscopy[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2013, 49(14):3049–3054.
- [45] Cha JM, Lee JI, Joo KR, et al. Use of a low cut-off value for the fecal immunochemical test enables better detection of proximal neoplasia[J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2013, 58(11):3256–3262.
- [46] Meucci G, D'Inca R, Maieron R. Diagnostic value of faecal calprotectin in unselected outpatients referred for colonoscopy: a multicenter prospective study[J]. *Dig Liver Dis*, 2010, 42(3):191–195.
- [47] Huang CJ, Yang SH, Lee CL, et al. Ribosomal protein S27-like in colorectal cancer: a candidate for predicting prognoses[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(6):e67043.

(本文编辑 宋涛)

本文引用格式：崔琳, 李立奇. 结直肠癌蛋白质标志物研究进展 [J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2014, 23(4):512–516. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2014.04.022

Cite this article as: CUI L, LI LQ. Protein markers in colorectal cancer: recent advances [J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2014, 23(4):512-516. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2014.04.022