



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.03.008
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.03.008
China Journal of General Surgery, 2023, 32(3):390-399.

· 基础研究 ·

胰腺癌肝转移核心基因的筛选与验证

黄坤, 何运胜, 李建波, 赵攀, 肖春波, 赵平武

(四川省绵阳市中医医院 普通外科, 四川 绵阳 621000)

摘要

背景与目的: 胰腺癌是预后极差的恶性肿瘤, 其5年生存率约为11.5%, 有将近半数的患者在初诊时已出现远处转移, 而肝转移则占到其中的37.0%~41.9%。探索新的胰腺癌肝转移的生物标志物可能有助于提高患者治疗的效果。因此, 本研究通过生物信息学方法寻找在胰腺癌肝转移过程起关键作用的基因并验证。

方法: 下载GEO数据库中的胰腺导管腺癌(PDAC)高通量测序数据集GSE151580(该数据集中包含胰腺癌肝转移病灶组织样本和原发病灶组织样本), 使用R语言“limma”包筛选出肝转移病灶组织样本和原发病灶组织样本间的差异表达基因。对差异表达基因进行GO和KEGG功能富集。利用STRING数据库构建蛋白质间的相关作用关系, 使用Cytoscape对蛋白质相互作用网络进行可视化展示并利用CytoHubba插件根据MCC拓扑分析方法, 挑选MCC分数最高的前10位基因, 确定为候选的核心基因。利用TCGA、GEPIA、UALCAN和HPA数据库的验证对候选的核心基因加以验证。

结果: 总共纳入分析基因数为46 512个, 符合筛选条件的差异表达基因数为491个, 其中上调162个, 下调329个。挑选MCC分数最高的前10位基因后, 通过候选基因经验证显示, *APOB*基因在肿瘤组织中高表达($P<0.05$), 其表达产物主要定位于细胞质和细胞膜, 免疫组化中等强度阳性。*APOB*基因的突变与患者的M分期有关, 表现为该基因突变组中, M1患者构成比更大($P=0.022 1$); 而该基因的表达与患者的总生存(OS)率和无病生存(DFS)率均无明显关系(均 $P>0.05$)。此外, *APOA4*基因表达产物也主要定位于细胞质和细胞膜, 免疫组化染色呈中等强度阳性。*APOA4*基因的突变与患者的TNM分期有关, 表现为突变组中, TNM分期更早($P=0.018 3$)。该基因低表达患者的DFS更高($HR=1.75$, $P=0.025$), 但与患者的OS无关($P>0.05$)。

结论: *APOB*基因可能与胰腺癌的肝转移相关, 有望作为胰腺癌肝转移早期筛查的分子标志物。*APOA4*基因与胰腺癌患者的DFS相关, 有望成为新的分子标志物用于评价患者预后, 监测肿瘤复发, 或作为潜在的基因治疗靶点。

关键词

胰腺肿瘤; 肿瘤转移; 预后; 载脂蛋白A类; 计算生物学
中图分类号: R735.9

基金项目: 四川省绵阳市应用技术研究开发基金资助项目(2019YFZJ004)。

收稿日期: 2022-01-04; **修订日期:** 2022-06-22。

作者简介: 黄坤, 四川省绵阳市中医医院主治医师, 主要从事普外科基础与临床方面的研究。

通信作者: 赵平武, Email: zhaopingwu01@hotmail.com

Screening and identification of hub gene involved in hepatic metastasis of carcinoma of pancreas

HUANG Kun, HE Yunsheng, LI Jianbo, ZHAO Pan, XIAO Chunbo, ZHAO Pingwu

(Department of General Surgery, Mianyang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Mianyang, Sichuan 621000, China)

Abstract

Background and Aims: Pancreatic cancer is a highly malignant tumor with a very poor prognosis, with a 5-year survival rate of about 11.5%. Nearly half of the patients have distant metastasis at the time of initial diagnosis, and liver metastasis accounts for 37% to 41.9% of them. Exploring new biomarkers for pancreatic cancer liver metastasis may help improve the treatment efficacy in patients. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify and validate key genes that play a critical role in the process of pancreatic cancer liver metastasis using bioinformatics approaches.

Methods: The high-throughput sequencing dataset GSE151580 for pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) was downloaded from the GEO database, which included tissue samples from pancreatic cancer liver metastases and primary lesions. The differentially expressed genes between liver metastasis tissue samples and primary lesion tissue samples were screened using the R language limma package. The GO and KEGG functional enrichment analyses were performed on the differentially expressed genes. The protein-protein interaction networks were constructed using the STRING database, which were then visualized using Cytoscape. The top 10 genes were selected using the CytoHubba plugin based on the MCC topology analysis method, which were considered as the candidate core genes. Finally, the candidate core genes were validated using TCGA, GEPIA, UALCAN, and HPA databases.

Results: A total of 46 512 genes were included in the analysis, with 491 differentially expressed genes meeting the screening criteria, of which 162 were up-regulated and 329 were down-regulated. After selecting the top 10 genes with the highest MCC scores, validation of the candidate genes showed that the *APOB* gene was highly expressed in tumor tissues ($P<0.05$), with its expression product mainly located in the cytoplasm and cell membrane, and showing moderate positive staining in immunohistochemistry. *APOB* gene mutations were related to patients' M stage, with a higher proportion of M1 patients in the mutation group ($P=0.022$ 1). However, the expression of this gene was not significantly associated with overall survival (OS) or disease-free survival (DFS) of the patients (both $P>0.05$). In addition, the expression product of the *APOA4* gene was also mainly located in the cytoplasm and cell membrane, showing moderate positive staining in immunohistochemistry. *APOA4* gene mutations were related to patients' TNM stage, with an earlier TNM stage in the mutation group ($P=0.018$ 3). Patients with low expression of this gene had higher DFS ($HR=1.75$, $P=0.025$), but its expression was not related to OS ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: The *APOB* gene may be associated with liver metastasis of pancreatic cancer and has the potential to serve as a molecular biomarker for early screening of pancreatic cancer liver metastasis. The *APOA4* gene is associated with the DFS of pancreatic cancer patients and may become a new molecular biomarker for evaluating patient prognosis, monitoring tumor recurrence, or as a potential target for gene therapy.

Key words

Pancreatic Neoplasms; Neoplasm Metastasis; Prognosis; Apolipoproteins A; Computational Biology

CLC number: R735.9

胰腺癌是预后极差的恶性肿瘤，其5年总生存率约为11.5%^[1]，并且已成为欧美国家癌症致死的第四大原因^[2-4]。而在我国，它作为第六大癌症死亡原因，据统计^[5]，2015年胰腺癌新发病例和死亡病例分别为9.5万和8.5万，并且近几年其发病率和病死率呈现不同程度的上升趋势。因此，它严重威胁着人们的生命健康。由于该肿瘤早期无特异性临床症状，同时毗邻腹部大血管，肿瘤局部进展导致大血管受侵，因此约有80%~85%的患者初诊时已失去手术机会^[6]。有报道^[7-8]显示，有将近半数的患者在初诊时已出现远处转移，而肝转移则占到其中的37.0%~41.9%。因此，探索胰腺癌肝转移的生物标志物可能有助于提高患者治疗效果。

本研究利用胰腺导管腺癌（pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC）患者的高通量测序数据GSE151580，运用生物信息学方法筛选及分析和肝转移发生有关的基因，并基于TCGA（The Cancer Genome Atlas Program）、GEPIA（Gene Expression Profiling Interactive Analysis）、UALCAN（A Portal for Facilitating Tumor Subgroup Gene Expression and Survival Analyses）和HPA（The Human Protein Atlas）数据库进行验证，探索胰腺癌肝转移发生的分子机制及其与患者预后的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 基因芯片数据

本研究所使用的高通量测序数据集GSE151580，来源于GEO（Gene Expression Omnibus）数据库。该数据集包含14例PDAC患者的33个新鲜组织标本（6 N-PT-HM trios, 7 PT-HM pairs, and 1 HM）。本研究选取其中的14个肝转移病灶（hepatic metastases, HM）样本和13个肿瘤原发病灶（primary tumors, PT）纳入分析。样本原始数据基于GPL20795 Hi Seq X Ten（homo sapiens）平台进行检测。

1.2 差异表达基因的筛选

使用R语言“limma”“ggplot2”包筛选PDAC患者中肝转移病灶和原发病灶间的差异表达基因并将结果进行可视化。筛选条件为 $|\log_2(FC)| > 1$ 。

1.3 差异基因功能富集

使用“clusterProfiler”“topGO”“Rgraphviz”“pathview”“org.Hs.eg.db”和R语言包对差异基因进行基因本体（gene ontology, GO）注释和KEGG

（Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG）信号通路富集分析其中GO包括生物过程（biological process, BP）、细胞组成（cellular component, CC）和分子功能（molecular function, MF）3部分。 $P < 0.01$ 且 $q < 0.05$ 视为显著性阈值。

1.4 蛋白网络构建及核心基因的筛选

利用STRING数据库（<https://cn.string-db.org>）构建蛋白质间的相关作用关系，使用Cytoscape（3.7.2）对蛋白质相互作用网络进行可视化展示。利用CytoHubba插件根据MCC（Maximal Clique Centrality）拓扑分析方法，挑选MCC分数最高的前10位基因，确定为候选的核心基因。

1.5 TCGA、GEPIA、UALCAN和HPA数据库的验证

将上述过程中筛选出的核心基因，利用TCGA数据库（<https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/ccg/research/structural-genomics/tcga>）中的cBioPortal在线分析工具、GEPIA数据库^[9]（<http://gepia.cancer-pku.cn>）、UALCAN（<http://ualcan.path.uab.edu/index.html>）和HPA（<https://www.proteinatlas.org>）数据库^[10]，从基因表达量和蛋白含量两个维度对候选基因进行进一步的验证，以评价其组织表达量、细胞定位以及其表达量与临床病理特征和生存预后的关系。

2 结果

2.1 基因差异表达分析

HM和PT两组数据经标准化后（图1），总共纳入分析基因数为46 512个，符合筛选条件的差异表达基因数为491个，其中上调162个，下调329个（图2A）；前50个差异表达基因的热图与前20个基因差异表达分析的检验数据分别见（图2B）（表1）。

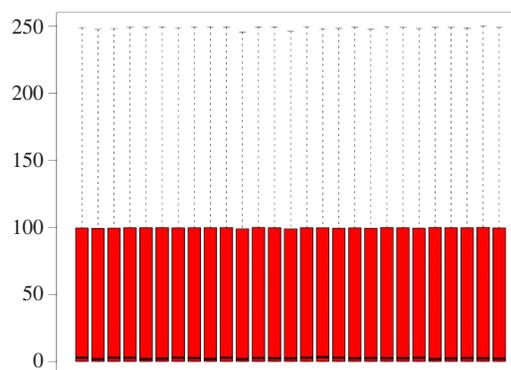


图1 两组数据标准化后的直方图

Figure 1 Histogram of two standardized datasets

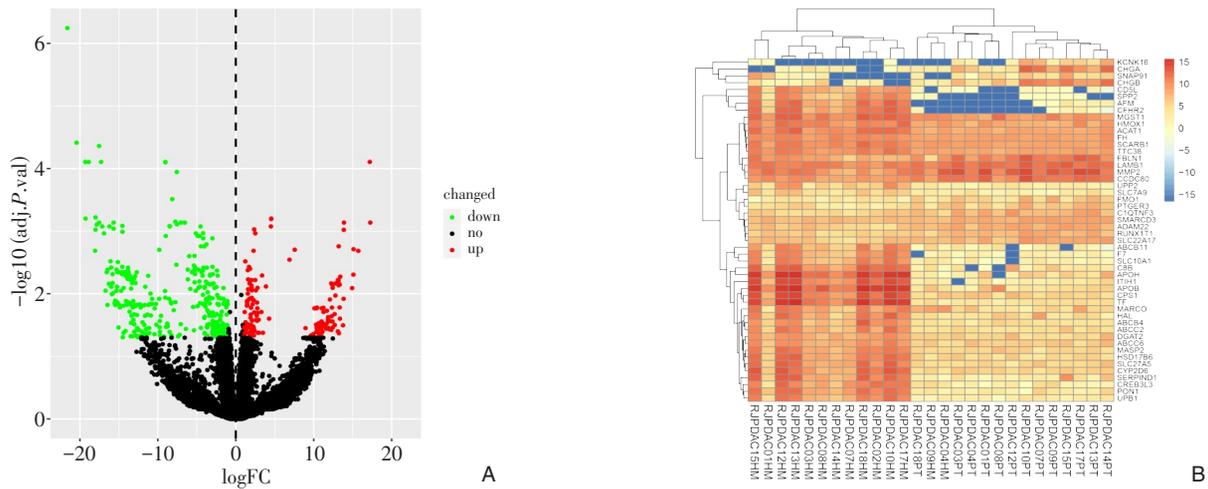


图2 符合筛选条件的差异表达基因鉴定 A: 差异基因表达谱的火山图; B: 前50个差异基因表达谱的热图

Figure 2 Identification of differentially expressed genes that meet selection criteria A: Volcano plot of differential gene expression profiles; B: Heatmap of top 50 differentially expressed genes

表1 肝转移组织和原发病灶组织基因(前20个)差异表达的分析

Table 1 Analysis of differential gene expression (top 20) between liver metastatic tissue and primary lesion tissue

Gene	log ₂ (FC)	AveExpr	t	adj.P.val	B
LECT2	-21.614	-5.402 36	-11.476 8	5.69E-07	15.366 78
UGT3A1	-20.431 3	-4.700 02	-9.069 2	3.86E-05	11.274 64
C9	-9.035 24	6.306 353	-8.297 96	7.83E-05	9.772 982
FAM99B	-19.31	-6.597 06	-8.272 96	7.83E-05	9.722 711
TUNAR	17.197 03	-8.329 59	8.255 348	7.83E-05	9.687 221
RP11-6B4.1	-17.283	-6.163 65	-8.141 8	7.83E-05	9.457 252
HP	-9.036 22	9.995 952	-8.082 08	7.94E-05	9.335 473
CFHR3	-7.562 99	5.613 972	-7.882 96	0.000 114	8.925 3
FCB	-8.148 47	9.906 944	-7.424 65	0.000 308	7.957 326
CLEC4M	-17.992 3	-4.642 72	-7.111 81	0.000 602	7.277 862
RP11-116D2.1	-19.273 5	-5.326 63	-7.049 6	0.000 63	7.140 98
SCG2	4.552 439	5.554 494	7.030 58	0.000 63	7.099 017
APOD	4.540 062	8.086 418	6.995 817	0.000 641	7.022 184
APOB	-7.753 61	8.678 111	-6.930 72	0.000 705	6.877 825
CYP2E1	-6.557 05	8.821 783	-6.810 82	0.000 73	6.610 336
LINC01475	13.878 27	-6.214 73	6.805 924	0.000 73	6.599 376
SLC22A25	-17.524 4	-6.273 12	-6.799 95	0.000 73	6.585 999
NEUROD1	17.255 27	-7.127 28	6.777 715	0.000 73	6.536 126
CREB3L3	-6.580 92	5.592 886	-6.762 76	0.000 73	6.502 548
HPX	-7.052 58	8.195 987	-6.759 98	0.000 73	6.496 296

2.2 差异表达基因的功能预测

为进一步了解差异表达基因的功能,本研究对上述得到的491个差异表达基因进行功能富集分析,每个项目分析后的前10个结果以气泡图的形式展现出来(图3)。结果显示,上述差异表达基因可能参与了小分子分解代谢过程(GO:0044282)、富含胶原蛋白的细胞外基质成分(GO:0062023)、维生

素结合(GO:0019842)以及补体和凝血级联途径(KEGG)。

2.3 蛋白网络构建及核心基因的筛选

为进一步从上述差异基因中筛选出在与胰腺癌肝转移最相关的核心基因,利用STRING数据库构建了蛋白质-蛋白质间的相关作用关系网络,并利用CytoHubba插件根据MCC拓扑分析方法,挑选

MCC 分数最高的前 10 位基因，确定为候选的核心基因（图 4）。它们分别为：*APOA2*、*APOB*、

APOA1、*APOC3*、*APOC2*、*LPA*、*APOA5*、*APOC1*、*APOE*、*APOA4*。

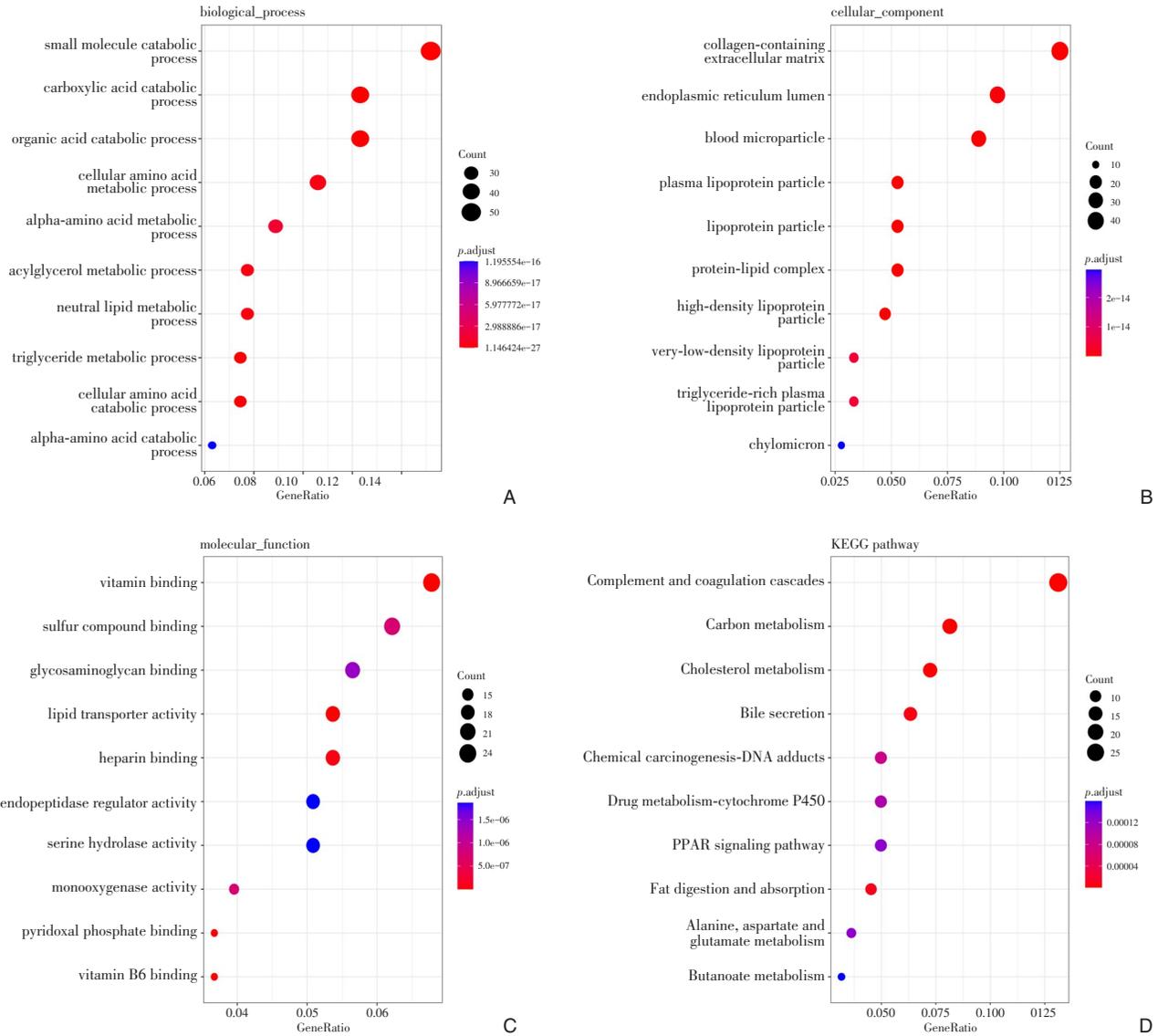


图 3 差异表达基因的功能富集分析（左侧的 Y 轴显示功能富集分析结果；下方的 X 轴表示参与 BP、CC、MF 和 KEGG 的基因所占的百分比；气泡大小表示参与 BP、CC、MF 和 KEGG 的基因数目，气泡越大表示参与的基因越多；气泡颜色代表 P 值的大小，颜色由红至蓝代表 P 值越大） A-D：分别显示了这些差异表达基因可能参与的前 10 个 BP、CC、MF 和 KEGG 结果

Figure 3 Functional enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes (the Y-axis showing the results of functional enrichment analysis; the X-axis representing the percentage of genes involved in BP, CC, MF, and KEGG; the size of the bubble representing the number of genes involved in BP, CC, MF, and KEGG, with larger bubbles indicating more genes involved; the color of the bubble representing the significance of the P-value, with red to blue indicating increase of the P-value) A-D: The results of BP, CC, MF and KEGG of the top 10 differentially expressed genes, respectively

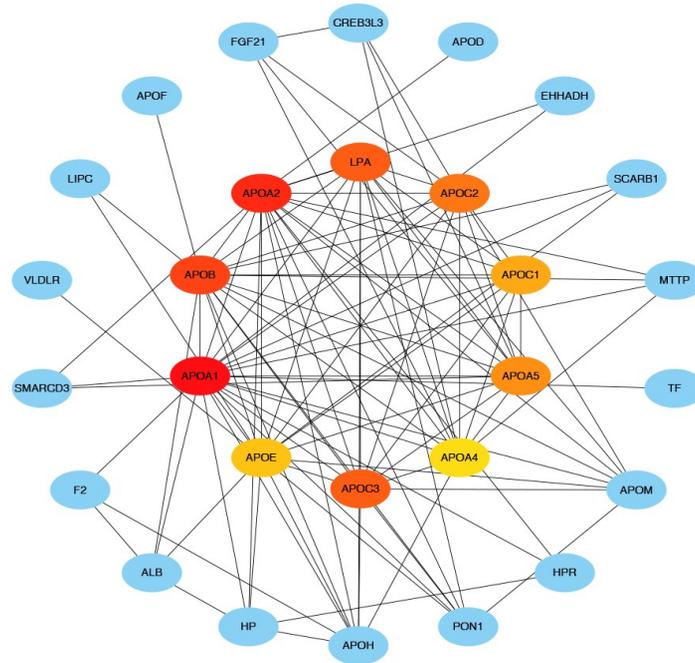


图4 差异表达基因的相互作用网络图(图中的节点代表每个差异表达基因,红或黄色节点代表核心基因,节点的颜色越红,代表MCC评分越高)

Figure 4 Interaction network diagram of differentially expressed genes (the node in the graph representing each differentially expressed gene, with red or yellow nodes representing core genes, and the color of the node becoming increasingly red as the MCC score increases)

2.4 TCGA、GEPIA、UALCAN 和 HPA 数据库的验证

分别将上述筛选出的10个关键基因,分别利用TCGA、GEPIA、UALCAN和HPA等数据进行验证。结果显示:*APOB*基因的突变与患者的M分期有关,表现为该基因突变组中,M1患者构成比更大($P=0.0221$) (图5A)。GEPIA数据库显示,该基因的表达与患者的总生存(overall survival, OS)率和无病生存(disease free survival, DFS)率均无关(均 $P>0.05$) (图5B-C)。UALCAN数据库和HPA数据库分析显示,*APOB*基因在肿瘤组织中的表达量高于正常组织($P<0.05$) (图5D-E);*APOB*蛋白在肿瘤组织中主要定位于细胞质和细胞膜,呈中等强度阳性改变(图5F)。

除此之外,通过TCGA数据库验证发现,*APOA4*基因的突变与患者的TNM分期相关,表现为突变组中,分期更早($P=0.0183$) (图6A)。用GEPIA数据库进行验证显示,该基因低表达患者的DFS更高($HR=1.75$, $P=0.025$),但与患者的OS无关($P>0.05$) (图6B-C)。经UALCAN数据库验证*APOA4*基因在肿瘤组织中的表达量同样高于正常组织,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$) (图6D-E);HPA数据库分析显示,其翻译的蛋白质也主要定位于细胞质和细胞膜,呈中等强度阳性改变(图6F)。

然而对于*APOA2*、*APOA1*、*APOC3*、*APOC2*、*LPA*、*APOA5*、*APOC1*、*APOE*基因,经验证,未发现明显有价值的阳性改变。

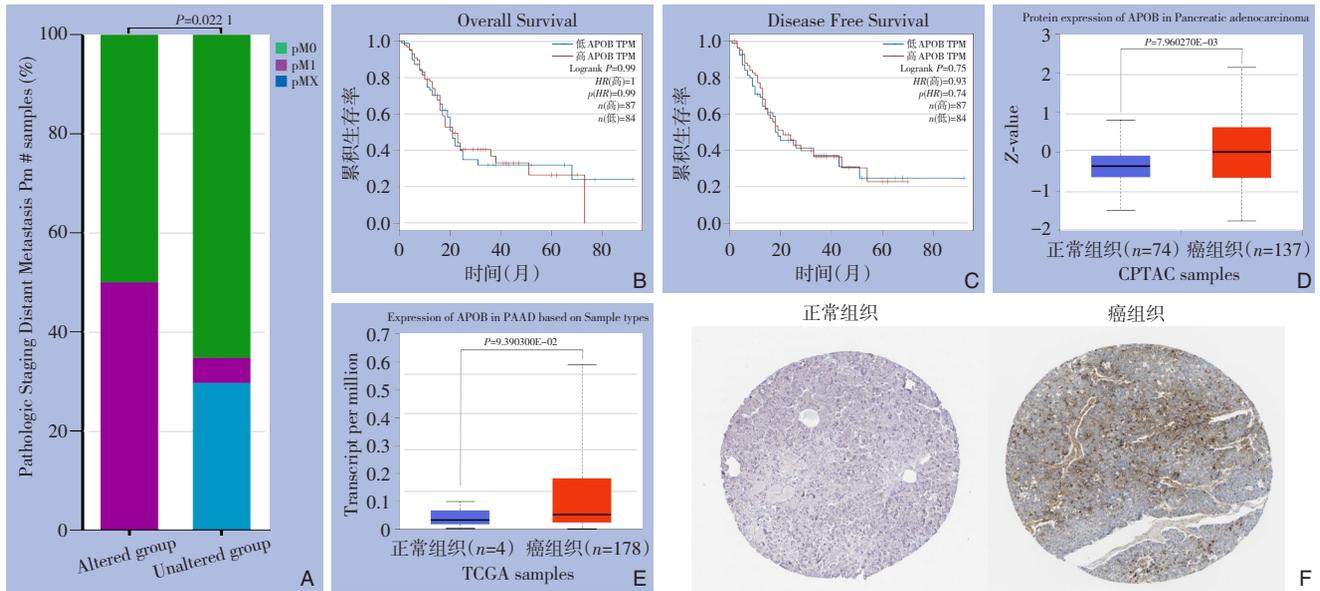


图5 APOB基因的验证 A: 基于TCGA数据库验证APOB基因突变组与非突变组间M分期的柱形图; B-C: 基于GEPIA数据库验证APOB表达与OS和DFS的关系; D-E: 基于UALCAN数据库验证肿瘤组织和正常组织中APOB的表达量; F: 基于HPA数据库验证胰腺癌组织和正常组织中APOB的表达情况和细胞定位

Figure 5 Verification of APOB gene A: Bar graph of M stage comparison between APOB gene mutation and non-mutation groups based on TCGA database validation; B-C: Validation of the relationship between APOB expression and OS and DFS based on GEPIA database; D-E: Validation of APOB expression levels in tumor tissue and normal tissue based on UALCAN database; F: Validation of APOB expression and cellular localization in pancreatic cancer tissue and normal tissue based on HPA database

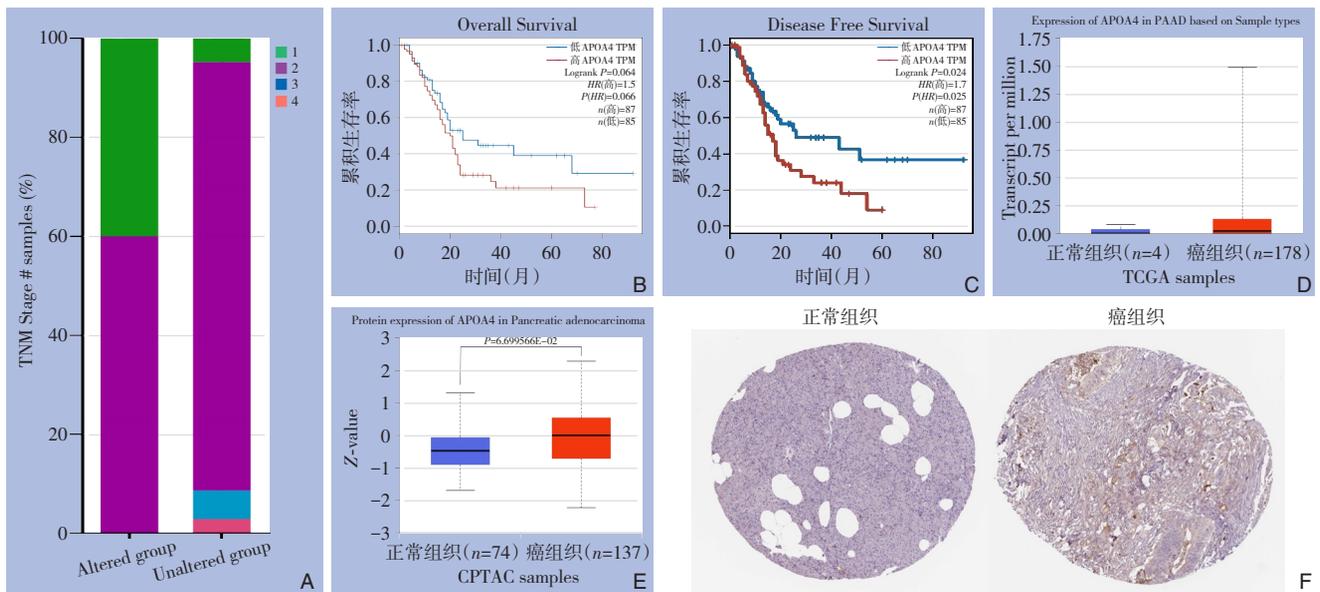


图6 APOA4基因的验证 A: 基于TCGA数据库验证APOA4基因突变组与非突变组间TNM分期的柱形图; B-C: 基于GEPIA数据库验证APOA4表达与OS和DFS的关系; D-E: 基于UALCAN数据库验证肿瘤组织和正常组织中APOA4的表达量; F: 基于HPA数据库验证胰腺癌组织和正常组织中APOA4的表达情况和细胞定位

Figure 6 Verification of APOA4 gene A: Bar graph of TNM stage comparison between APOB4 gene mutation and non-mutation groups based on TCGA database validation; B-C: Validation of the relationship between APOB4 expression and OS and DFS based on GEPIA database; D-E: Validation of APOB4 expression levels in tumor tissue and normal tissue based on UALCAN database; F: Validation of APOB4 expression and cellular localization in pancreatic cancer tissue and normal tissue based on HPA database

3 讨论

根据美国国家癌症研究所统计,胰腺癌占美国所有新癌症病例的3.2%,2022年新增病例约为62 210例,新增死亡病例49 830例(占所有肿瘤相关死亡的8.2%)^[1]。研究^[11-12]显示,胰腺癌的发病率以每年0.5%~1.0%的速度上升,预计到2030年它将成为美国的第二大癌症死亡原因。而在我国,它作为第六大癌症死亡原因,据统计^[5],2015年胰腺癌新发病例和死亡病例分别为9.5万和8.5万,并且近几年其发病率和病死率呈现不同程度的上升趋势。PDAC是胰腺癌中最常见的病理学类型,约占胰腺恶性肿瘤的90%以上^[13]。然而,值得注意的是,从1995—2014年,胰腺癌的年发病率已出现了明显的年轻化趋势,从45~49岁的0.77% (95% CI=0.57~0.98),到30~34岁的2.47% (95% CI=1.77~3.18),到25~29岁的4.34% (95% CI=3.19~5.50)^[14]。因此,它已逐渐成为威胁人类健康的重要疾病之一。有研究^[15-17]表明,DNA损伤修复基因的突变是胰腺癌发病的危险因素。而探索胰腺癌肝转移的生物标志物可能有助于提高患者治疗效果。

本研究发现, *APOB* 基因的突变可能与胰腺肝转移有关, *APOA4* 基因的突变与胰腺癌患者的TNM分期有关,并且其表达量还与胰腺癌患者的DFS有关。相比于正常组织,前者在肿瘤组织中的表达更高,并且两者表达的蛋白产物主要定位于细胞膜和细胞质。*APOB* 基因定位于chr2: 21001429~21044073 (GRCh38/hg38),包含42 645个碱基对,其编码的蛋白产物是乳糜微粒和低密度脂蛋白的主要载脂蛋白,该基因的突变常和血脂异常性疾病相关^[9,18]。然而,近年来也发现其与人类恶性肿瘤的发病相关。Chang等^[19]发现, *APOB* 基因的SNP (rs183117027) 突变会增加患PDAC的风险 ($OR=2.34$, 95% CI=1.72~3.16, $P=4.21 \times 10^{-8}$)。Li等^[20]发现, *APOB* 高表达肝细胞性肝癌患者的OS更高 ($HR=0.5$, 95% CI=0.35~0.7, $P=5.9E-05$)。此外,Wang等^[21]在对根治性或部分肾切除的肾细胞癌患者的观察中发现,不论是OS,还是肿瘤特异性生存(cancer-specific survival, CSS)率,术前*APOB* 高水平的患者的预后均更高。本研究发现, *APOB* 基因突变组患者中, M1期患者的构成比更大,提示*APOB* 基因突变,更容易出现远处器官转移。众

所周知,由于基因突变常影响基因正常功能,导致其表达降低。因此,Li等^[20]、Wang等^[21]的研究在一定程度上与本研究的结论是一致的。然而,在预后方面Han等^[22]却做出了与Li等^[20]截然相反的结论,他们在对低级别神经胶质瘤的研究中发现*APOB* 基因高表达患者的总生存率更低。而在本研究中,也并没有观察到*APOB* 基因的表达与患者的OS和DFS有关,因此,推断这可能与组织特异性有关。

APOA4 定位于chr11: 116820700~116823304 (GRCh38/hg38),包含2 605个碱基对,主要参与脂肪消化与吸收、维生素消化吸收途径^[18, 23]。既往研究表明,该基因转录产物(*APOA4* 蛋白)在膀胱癌^[24]、前列腺癌^[25]、口腔癌^[26]、甲状腺癌^[27]、恶性胶质细胞瘤^[28]和胰腺癌^[29-30]的临床筛查和早期诊断中有重要的价值。此外,Fu等^[31]发现*APOA4* 基因可通过调控脂肪和维生素的消化和吸收通路在胃癌的发生中扮演重要的角色。此外,Zervos等^[32]还证实,在家族性胰腺癌中, *APOA4* 基因呈高表达,提示它可能与胰腺癌的发病有密切的关系。

在本研究中发现, *APOA4* 突变组中,患者的TNM分期更早;并且, *APOA4* 基因低表达患者的DFS更高;同本研究结论类似,Ahn等^[33]发现*APOA4* 与结肠癌患者分期相关,它能够从晚期(III/IV)患者中较准确地识别出早期(I/II)患者,提示*APOA4* 基因可能与结肠癌临床分期有关。而关于该基因与患者生存率的关系方面,同本研究结论相似,Wang等^[34]在对乙肝病毒相关的肝细胞癌患者的研究中发现, *APOA4* 与患者的无复发生存(recurrence-free survival, RFS)率有关,表现为低表达患者的RFS更高。

本研究的局限性:本研究运用GEO数据库下载了PDAC患者的高通量测序数据集进行分析,虽然使用了包括TCGA、GEPIA等多个数据库进行验证,但没有进行大样本的临床数据验证。并且各个数据库中胰腺癌患者的病理学类型可能不同,因此可能导致一定程度的选择偏倚。

综上所述, *APOB* 基因可能与胰腺癌的肝转移相关,有望作为胰腺癌肝转移早期筛查的分子标志物。*APOA4* 基因与胰腺癌患者的无复发生存相关,有望成为新的分子标志物用于评价患者预后,监测肿瘤复发,或作为潜在的基因治疗靶点。

利益冲突：所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明：黄坤、何运胜、赵平武共同设计研究；黄坤完成初稿撰写；李建波、赵攀完成数据提取、整理、分析；肖春波制作表格和图片绘制；赵平武最后校正。

参考文献

- [1] National Cancer Institute--Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. Cancer Stat Facts: Pancreatic Cancer[EB/OL]. Available from: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/pancreas.html>.
- [2] Timmer FEF, Geboers B, Nieuwenhuizen S, et al. Locoregional Treatment of Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer Utilizing Resection, Ablation and Embolization: A Systematic Review[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2021, 13(7):1608. doi: 10.3390/cancers13071608.
- [3] Zhou WT, Wang DS, Lou WH. Current role of surgery in pancreatic cancer with synchronous liver metastasis[J]. *Cancer Control*, 2020, 27(1): 1073274820976593. doi: 10.1177/1073274820976593.
- [4] Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2019[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2019, 69(1):7-34. doi: 10.3322/caac.21551.
- [5] 杨欢, 王晓坤, 范金虎. 中国胰腺癌流行病学、危险因素及筛查现状[J]. *肿瘤防治研究*, 2021, 48(10): 909-915. doi: 10.3971/j.issn.1000-8578.2021.21.0789.
Yang H, Wang XK, Fan JH. Present status of epidemiology, risk factors and screening of pancreatic cancer in China[J]. *Cancer Research on Prevention and Treatment*, 2021, 48(10):909-915. doi: 10.3971/j.issn.1000-8578.2021.21.0789.
- [6] McGuigan A, Kelly P, Turkington RC, et al. Pancreatic cancer: a review of clinical diagnosis, epidemiology, treatment and outcomes[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2018, 24(43): 4846-4861. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v24.i43.4846.
- [7] Maire F, Cibot JO, Compagne C, et al. Epidemiology of pancreatic cancer in France: descriptive study from the French national hospital database[J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2017, 29(8): 904-908. doi: 10.1097/MEG.0000000000000901.
- [8] van der Geest LGM, Lemmens VEPP, de Hingh IHJT, et al. Nationwide outcomes in patients undergoing surgical exploration without resection for pancreatic cancer[J]. *Br J Surg*. 2017 Oct;104(11):1568-1577. doi: 10.1002/bjs.10602.
- [9] Tang ZF, Li CW, Kang BX, et al. GEPIA: a web server for cancer and normal gene expression profiling and interactive analyses[J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2017, 45(W1): W98-102. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkx247.
- [10] Luo LX, Zheng YS, Lin ZP, et al. Identification of SHMT2 as a potential prognostic biomarker and correlating with immune infiltrates in lung adenocarcinoma[J]. *J Immunol Res*, 2021, 2021: 6647122. doi: 10.1155/2021/6647122.
- [11] Siegel RL, Miller KD, Fuchs HE, et al. Cancer Statistics, 2021[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2021, 71(1):7-33. doi: 10.3322/caac.21654.
- [12] Rahib L, Smith BD, Aizenberg R, et al. Projecting cancer incidence and deaths to 2030: the unexpected burden of thyroid, liver, and pancreas cancers in the United States[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2014, 74(11): 2913-2921. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-14-0155.
- [13] Park W, Chawla A, O'Reilly EM. Pancreatic cancer: a review[J]. *JAMA*, 2021, 326(9):851-862. doi: 10.1001/jama.2021.13027.
- [14] Sung H, Siegel RL, Rosenberg PS, et al. Emerging cancer trends among young adults in the USA: analysis of a population-based cancer registry[J]. *Lancet Public Health*, 2019, 4(3):e137-147. doi: 10.1016/S2468-2667(18)30267-6.
- [15] Shindo K, Yu J, Suenaga M, et al. Deleterious germline mutations in patients with apparently sporadic pancreatic adenocarcinoma[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2017, 35(30): 3382-3390. doi: 10.1200/JCO.2017.72.3502.
- [16] Hu CL, Hart SN, Polley EC, et al. Association between inherited germline mutations in cancer predisposition genes and risk of pancreatic cancer[J]. *JAMA*, 2018, 319(23): 2401-2409. doi: 10.1001/jama.2018.6228.
- [17] Golan T, Kindler HL, Park JO, et al. Geographic and ethnic heterogeneity of germline BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation prevalence among patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer screened for entry into the POLO trial[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2020, 38(13):1442-1454. doi: 10.1200/JCO.19.01890.
- [18] GeneCards®. The Human Gene Database[DB/OL]. Available from: <https://www.genecards.org/>.
- [19] Chang J, Tian JB, Zhu Y, et al. Exome-wide analysis identifies three low-frequency missense variants associated with pancreatic cancer risk in Chinese populations[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9:3688. doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-06136-x.
- [20] Li MX, Wang ZH, Zhu LX, et al. Down-regulation of RBP4 indicates a poor prognosis and correlates with immune cell infiltration in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Biosci Rep*, 2021, 41(4): BSR20210328. doi: 10.1042/BSR20210328.
- [21] Wang K, Wu TC, Chen YM, et al. Prognostic effect of preoperative apolipoprotein B level in surgical patients with clear cell renal cell carcinoma[J]. *Oncol Res Treat*, 2020, 43(7/8): 340-345. doi: 10.1159/000507964.
- [22] Han C, He Y, Chen LF, et al. Low expression of APOB mRNA or its hypermethylation predicts favorable overall survival in patients with low-grade glioma[J]. *Onco Targets Ther*, 2020, 13:7243-7255. doi: 10.2147/OTT.S257794.
- [23] DAVID Bioinformatics Resources[EB/OL]. Available from: <https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>.
- [24] Soukup V, Capoun O, Pesl M, et al. The significance of calprotectin, CD147, APOA4 and DJ-1 in non-invasive detection of urinary bladder carcinoma[J]. *Neoplasma*, 2019, 66(6):1019-1023. doi: 10.4149/neo_2019_190124N74.
- [25] Kiebish MA, Cullen J, Mishra P, et al. Multi-omic serum

- biomarkers for prognosis of disease progression in prostate cancer[J]. J Transl Med, 2020, 18(1):10. doi: 10.1186/s12967-019-02185-y.
- [26] Chang SC, Lin WL, Chang YF, et al. Glycoproteomic identification of novel plasma biomarkers for oral cancer[J]. J Food Drug Anal, 2019, 27(2):483-493. doi: 10.1016/j.jfda.2018.12.008.
- [27] Farrokhi Yekta R, Arefi Oskouie A, Rezaei Tavirani M, et al. Decreased apolipoprotein A4 and increased complement component 3 as potential markers for papillary thyroid carcinoma: a proteomic study[J]. Int J Biol Markers, 2018, 33(4):455-462. doi: 10.1177/1724600818787752.
- [28] Miyauchi E, Furuta T, Ohtsuki S, et al. Identification of blood biomarkers in glioblastoma by SWATH mass spectrometry and quantitative targeted absolute proteomics[J]. PLoS One, 2018, 13(3):e0193799. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0193799.
- [29] Park J, Lee E, Park KJ, et al. Large-scale clinical validation of biomarkers for pancreatic cancer using a mass spectrometry-based proteomics approach[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(26): 42761-42771. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.17463.
- [30] Abulaizi M, Tomonaga T, Satoh M, et al. The application of a three-step proteome analysis for identification of new biomarkers of pancreatic cancer[J]. Int J Proteom, 2011, 2011: 628787. doi: 10.1155/2011/628787.
- [31] Fu T, Ji X, Bu ZD, et al. Identification of key long non-coding RNAs in gastric adenocarcinoma[J]. Cancer Biomark, 2020, 27(4): 541-553. doi: 10.3233/CBM-192389.
- [32] Zervos EE, Tanner SM, Osborne DA, et al. Differential gene expression in patients genetically predisposed to pancreatic cancer[J]. J Surg Res, 2006, 135(2): 317-322. doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2006.03.022.
- [33] Ahn SB, Sharma S, Mohamedali A, et al. Potential early clinical stage colorectal cancer diagnosis using a proteomics blood test panel[J]. Clin Proteomics, 2019, 16:34. doi: 10.1186/s12014-019-9255-z.
- [34] Wang X, Gong Y, Deng T, et al. Diagnostic and prognostic significance of mRNA expressions of apolipoprotein A and C family genes in hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. J Cell Biochem, 2019, 120(10): 18246-18265. doi: 10.1002/jcb.29131.

(本文编辑 姜晖)

本文引用格式:黄坤,何运胜,李建波,等.胰腺癌肝转移核心基因的筛选与验证[J].中国普通外科杂志,2023,32(3):390-399. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.03.008

Cite this article as: Huang K, He YS, Li JB, et al. Screening and identification of hub gene involved in hepatic metastasis of carcinoma of pancreas[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2023, 32(3):390-399. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.03.008

本刊对来稿中统计学处理的有关要求

1. 统计研究设计: 应交代统计研究设计的名称和主要做法。如调查设计(分为前瞻性、回顾性或横断面调查研究); 实验设计(应交代具体的设计类型, 如自身配对设计、成组设计、交叉设计、正交设计等); 临床试验设计(应交代属于第几期临床试验, 采用了何种盲法措施等)。主要做法应围绕4个基本原则(随机、对照、重复、均衡)概要说明, 尤其要交代如何控制重要非试验因素的干扰和影响。

2. 资料的表达与描述: 用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表达近似服从正态分布的定量资料, 用 $M(QR)$ 表达呈偏态分布的定量资料; 用统计表时, 要合理安排纵横标目, 并将数据的含义表达清楚; 用统计图时, 所用统计图的类型应与资料性质相匹配, 并使数轴上刻度值的标法符合数学原则; 用相对数时, 分母不宜小于20, 要注意区分百分率与百分比。

3. 统计分析方法的选择: 对于定量资料, 应根据所采用的设计类型、资料所具备的条件和分析目的, 选用合适的统计分析方法, 不应盲目套用 t 检验和单因素方差分析; 对于定性资料, 应根据所采用的设计类型、定性变量的性质和频数所具备条件以分析目的, 选用合适的统计分析方法, 不应盲目套用 χ^2 检验。对于回归分析, 应结合专业知识和散布图, 选用合适的回归类型, 不应盲目套用简单直线回归分析, 对具有重复实验数据的回归分析资料, 不应简单化处理; 对于多因素、多指标资料, 要在一元分析的基础上, 尽可能运用多元统计分析方法, 以便对因素之间的交互作用和多指标之间的内在联系进行全面、合理地解释和评价。

4. 统计结果的解释和表达: 当 $P < 0.05$ (或 $P < 0.01$) 时, 应说明对比组之间的差异有统计学意义, 而不应说对比组之间具有显著性(或非常显著性)的差别; 应写明所用统计分析方法的具体名称(如: 成组设计资料的 t 检验、两因素析因设计资料的方差分析、多个均数之间两两比较的 q 检验等), 统计量的具体值(如 $t=3.45$, $\chi^2=4.68$, $F=6.79$ 等)应尽可能给出具体的 P 值(如 $P=0.0238$); 当涉及总体参数(如总体均数、总体率等)时, 在给出显著性检验结果的同时, 再给出95%置信区间。

中国普通外科杂志编辑部