

• 临床研究 •

消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌31例临床病理学分析

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[摘要] 目的:探讨消化系统酵母交配型转换/蔗糖不发酵(switch/sucrose non-fermentable complex, SWI/SNF)染色质重塑复合物缺失性癌的临床病理学特征、免疫表型、分子遗传学改变特点,并分析其诊断及鉴别诊断要点。方法:收集31例消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌患者的临床资料,观察其组织学形态,总结免疫组织化学结果和分子改变特点,并复习相关文献进行分析。结果:31例患者中,男19例,女12例,年龄43~80岁,中位年龄66岁。病灶位于食管下段(胃食管交界处)1例,胃7例,右半结肠3例,胰腺18例,肝胰壶腹部2例。病灶最大径1.5~18.0 cm(中位数3.5 cm)。组织学上,15例肿瘤呈未分化癌形态,16例为低到中分化胰腺导管腺癌、腺鳞癌或导管内乳头状黏液性肿瘤(intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm, IPMN)伴相关浸润性癌。免疫表型上,15例未分化癌中14例显示BRG1失表达,1例胰腺未分化癌出现INI1部分缺失性表达,而BRG1保留表达;4例肿瘤细胞CK-pan表达阴性或仅散在表达,其他上皮性标志物仅见个别肿瘤细胞阳性或多为阴性;7例部分肿瘤细胞Syn表达弱到中等阳性,其中2例分别见散在的CD56或INSM1弱阳性,CgA全部为阴性。16例胰腺/壶腹部癌BRG1保留表达,8例INI1部分失表达或表达减弱,8例保留表达;分子病理显示,14例出现了SMARCB1基因突变,2例出现SMARCA4基因突变,所有病例均可见KRAS基因突变,14例出现TP53基因突变。结论:消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌部分为未分化癌,没有特定的分化特征,胃肠道外SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌可能更多出现不同分化程度的腺癌形态,提示行BRG1和INI1等SWI/SNF蛋白检测可减少漏诊和误诊。胰腺癌中SWI/SNF相关基因突变与KRAS和TP53基因突变具有相关性。

[关键词] 消化系统肿瘤;SWI/SNF复合物;临床病理学特征;KRAS突变

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Clinicopathological analysis of 31 cases of SWI/SNF complex deficient carcinoma in digestive system

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the clinicopathological features, immunophenotype, and molecular genetic changes of switch/sucrose non-fermentable complex (SWI/SNF) complex deficient carcinoma in digestive system, and to analyze the diagnosis and differential diagnosis points. **Methods:** The clinical data of 31 patients with SWI/SNF complex deficient carcinoma of digestive system were collected. The histological morphology was observed, and the immunohistochemical results and molecular alteration characteristics were summarized. Relevant literature was reviewed for analysis. **Results:** Among the 31 patients, 19 were male and 12 were female, aged from 43 to 80 years, with a median age of 66 years. Location of disease: lower esophagus (gastroesophageal junction) 1 case, stomach 7 cases, right colon 3 cases, pancreas 18 cases, ampulla 2 cases. The maximum diameter of the lesions ranged from 1.5 to 18.0 cm (median, 3.5 cm). Histologically, 15 tumors showed the morphology of undifferentiated carcinoma, and 16 were low- to moderately differentiated pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, or intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) with associated invasive carcinoma. Immunophenotype: 14 of the 15 undifferentiated carcinomas showed loss of BRG1 expression, and 1 pancreatic undifferentiated carcinoma showed partial loss of INI1 expression while retaining BRG1 expression; 4 cases showed negative or only scattered expression of CK-pan in tumor cells, and other epithelial markers were positive in only individual tumor cells or mostly negative; 7 cases showed weak to moderate positivity of Syn in some tumor cells, among which 2 cases

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showed scattered weak positivity of CD56 or INSM1 respectively, and all were negative for CgA. BRG1 expression was retained in 16 pancreatic/ampullary cancers, 8 cases showed partial loss or reduced expression of INI1, and 8 cases retained expression; molecular pathology showed that 14 cases had SMARCB1 gene mutations, 2 cases had SMARCA4 gene mutations, KRAS gene mutations were seen in all cases, and 14 cases had TP53 gene mutations. **Conclusion:** Some SWI/SNF complex deficient carcinomas in the digestive system are undifferentiated carcinomas without specific differentiation characteristics. Extragastrintestinal SWI/SNF complex deficient carcinoma may have more differentiated adenocarcinoma morphology. Detection of SWI/SNF proteins such as BRG1 and INI1 is recommended to reduce missed diagnosis and misdiagnoses. SWI/SNF-related gene mutations in pancreatic cancer are correlated with KRAS and TP53 gene mutations.

[Key words] digestive system neoplasms; SWI/SNF complex; clinicopathological features; KRAS mutation

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2022年全球癌症统计数据显示,消化系统恶性肿瘤新发病例数和死亡人数都位居前列^[1]。其中,未分化癌是一种具有高度侵袭性的亚型,肿瘤细胞通常没有特定的腺、鳞或神经内分泌的分化特征^[2]。已有研究表明,酵母交配型转换/蔗糖不发酵(switch/sucrose non-fermentable complex, SWI/SNF)染色质重塑复合物不同亚基的缺失可能与未分化癌的发生有关^[3-4]。SWI/SNF相关的基质相关肌动蛋白依赖染色质调节因子亚家族A成员4/亚家族B成员1(SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily A, member 4/ subfamily B, member 1, SMARCA4/SMARCB1)分别是SWI/SNF复合物中的催化亚基和核心亚基^[5],其突变或缺失可导致肺癌、卵巢癌、鼻窦癌等多种恶性肿瘤的发生^[6-8]。目前,消化系统SWI/SNF复合物突变或缺失性癌的临床病理特征研究相对较少。本研究回顾性分析南京医科大学第一附属医院收治诊断的消化系统SMARCA4和SMARCB1突变或缺失性癌,总结其临床病理特征、鉴别诊断和预后,以提高对该疾病的认识,减少漏诊和误诊,为患者提供更准确的诊疗方案。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

回顾性分析2022—2025年在南京医科大学第一附属医院根治性切除或活检诊断为消化系统SMARCA4和SMARCB1突变或缺失性癌31例,收集患者的临床病理资料,包括性别、年龄、部位、肿瘤大小、免疫组织化学(immunohistochemistry, IHC)标记表达情况以及分子测序结果等。本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理审查委员会批准(伦审

号:2025-SR-938)。

1.2 方法

所有标本均使用10%中性缓冲福尔马林充分固定,取材后依标准流程完成脱水、包埋及切片制备,随后进行HE染色与免疫组织化学(采用EnVision两步法)染色,所用一抗包括广谱细胞角蛋白(CK-pan)、绒毛蛋白(villin)、CDX-2、细胞角蛋白(cytokeratin, CK)7、CK20、CK5/6、P40、P63、突触素(synaptophysin, Syn)、嗜铬粒蛋白A(chromogranin A, CgA)、胰岛素瘤相关蛋白1抗体(insulinoma-associated protein 1 antibody, INSM1)、HMB45、BRG1、INI-1、错配修复(mismatch repair, MMR)蛋白(PMS2、MLH1、MSH2、MSH6)、Vimentin、白细胞共同抗原(LCA)等,均购自福州迈新生物技术开发有限公司,同时设立了外部阴性对照进行质控。其中BRG1(SMARCA4)、INI1(SMARCB1)蛋白在肿瘤细胞核中出现明确的缺失染色或表达减弱被认为是失表达;MMR蛋白只有在肿瘤细胞核中出现明确的缺失染色为失表达。正常上皮细胞、炎症细胞和成纤维细胞的细胞核均匀且强表达SWI/SNF亚基蛋白和MMR蛋白,可作为内部阳性对照。SMARCA4基因的荧光原位杂交(FISH)检测使用SMARCA4(19p13)缺失探针(广州安必平医药科技股份有限公司)。在荧光显微镜下对肿瘤信号进行计数(正常细胞为两红两绿信号,缺失细胞呈少红多绿信号),并计算缺失肿瘤细胞比例,不足100%视为部分缺失。使用人类多基因突变检测通用试剂盒,将425个或196个恶性肿瘤相关基因的碱基位点区域经杂交捕获法建库后通过Illumina Miniseq平台进行二代测序(next generation sequencing, NGS)检测。所有实验操作参照试剂盒说明书和实验室规

范执行。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征

31例患者中,男19例,女12例,年龄43~80岁,中位年龄66岁。发病部位:食管下段(胃食管交界处)1例,胃7例,右半结肠3例,胰腺18例,肝胰壶腹部2例。病灶最大径1.5~18.0 cm(中位数3.5 cm)。15例通过组织形态学和免疫组化染色诊断为SMARCA4或SMARCB1缺失的未分化癌;16例通过NGS检测发现SMARCA4或SMARCB1基因存在突变或缺失的病例,诊断为SWI/SNF缺失性胰腺癌或壶腹癌(表1)。消化道SWI/SNF缺失性未分化癌患者临床表现多为腹痛、进食哽噎、呕血及黑便等(9/11),确诊时以中晚期为主(10/11);胰腺或壶腹部SWI/SNF缺失性癌患者多出现上腹部疼痛或皮肤巩膜黄染,部分病例为体检发现(8/20),确诊时多为早中期(16/20)。影像学提示,31例患者中6例术前即发现远处转移,11例术后出现远处转移,手术根治性切除病例多见周围淋巴结转移(14/25)。截至2025年9月,22例患者获得随访数据,中位随访时间13.5个月(1~40个月),平均随访时间16.3个月,6例患者死亡(27.3%)。

2.2 病理学特征

2.2.1 大体特征

未分化癌多为消化道内突出腔面的溃疡型肿块,切面灰白色、实性、质硬,部分中央可见出血坏死区。胰腺肿瘤切面多灰白灰黄色、实性、质地中等,常与周围组织分界不清。胰腺导管内乳头状黏液性肿瘤(intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm, IPMN)呈多房囊性,质地较软,囊内含灰白胶冻样物。

2.2.2 组织学特征

31例消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌中,未分化癌15例、胰腺导管腺癌11例、胰腺腺鳞癌3例、IPMN癌变1例、肝胰壶腹部腺癌1例。显微镜下,肿瘤的未分化癌区域多呈弥漫、实性片状排列(图1A),呈浸润性生长(图1B)。部分区域肿瘤组织呈巢状(图1C)或条索状排列(图1D),也可呈假腺样结构(图1E)。多数病例(9/11)在肿瘤表面或内部可见凝固性坏死(图1A)。高倍镜下,肿瘤细胞呈中等大小的上皮样弥漫性分布,黏附性差,胞浆丰富淡染或嗜酸性,细胞核染色质稍粗糙或呈空泡状,可见明显的核仁,病理性核分裂象易见(图1F)。部

分病例可见胞浆丰富嗜酸颗粒、细胞核偏位的横纹肌样肿瘤细胞(12/15,图1G);2例局灶肿瘤细胞有透明的细胞质(图1H)。

胰腺/壶腹部SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌18例,以中到低分化腺癌成分为主,仅3例为未分化癌。肿瘤细胞常排列成不规则扩张的管状结构,间质可见促纤维反应(图1I),部分病例可见实性的低分化区域,出现单个细胞浸润,神经侵犯易见(图1J),腺鳞癌病例可见部分肿瘤细胞鳞状分化(图1K)。肿瘤细胞多为高柱状或黏液样上皮,胞浆丰富嗜酸,核仁明显。1例为IPMN伴相关浸润性癌,黏液柱状肿瘤细胞排列成不规则分支乳头状突向腔内,癌变区域为中分化导管腺癌(图1L)。

2.3 免疫表型及分子结果

15例未分化癌中,14例显示BRG1失表达,其中12例完全失表达(图2A),2例表达部分缺失(图2B),14例INI1保留表达(图2C);发生在胰腺的1例未分化癌出现INI1部分缺失性表达,而BRG1保留表达。上皮性标志物可见:13例肿瘤细胞CK-pan阳性,其中2例仅散在表达(图2D),2例CK7局灶阳性;3例结肠肿瘤中1例Villin呈小灶阳性表达,2例SATB2表现为局灶弱阳性,3例CK20和CDH17均呈阴性表达。神经内分泌标志物可见:7例部分肿瘤细胞Syn表达弱到中等阳性(图2E);1例散在表达CD56(<5%);1例散在表达INSM1(<5%)。3例肿瘤组织发生错配修复缺陷(deficient mismatch repair, dMMR),其中有2例的肿瘤细胞PMS2和MLH1完全失表达(图2F),1例为MSH6完全失表达。3例可见Vimentin阳性表达。Ki-67阳性指数范围40%~90%,平均80%。其他免疫组织化学标志物包括HMB45、MelanA、S-100、SOX10、LCA、CD34、CD117、DOG-1等均为阴性。其中1例FISH基因检测提示部分SMARCA4基因缺失。

NGS检测发现的16例SWI/SNF复合物缺失胰腺癌或壶腹癌病例中,14例出现了SMARCB1基因拷贝数缺失突变,2例出现SMARCA4基因的错义突变。所有SWI/SNF缺失病例均可见KRAS基因2号或3号外显子的错义突变或无义突变;14例中出现TP53基因的突变;部分病例还有一些胰腺癌的可能致病性基因突变(CDKN2A、SMAD4、MYC等)。所有病例均为微卫星稳定性(表2)。同时对16例肿瘤组织行免疫组化检测发现,CK-pan全部为阳性,Syn则全为阴性。所有病例BRG1保留表达,8例INI1部分缺失性表达或表达减弱,8例保留表达(表1)。

表1 消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌的临床病理特征

Table 1 The clinicopathological features of SWI/SNF deficient carcinoma in digestive system(n=31)

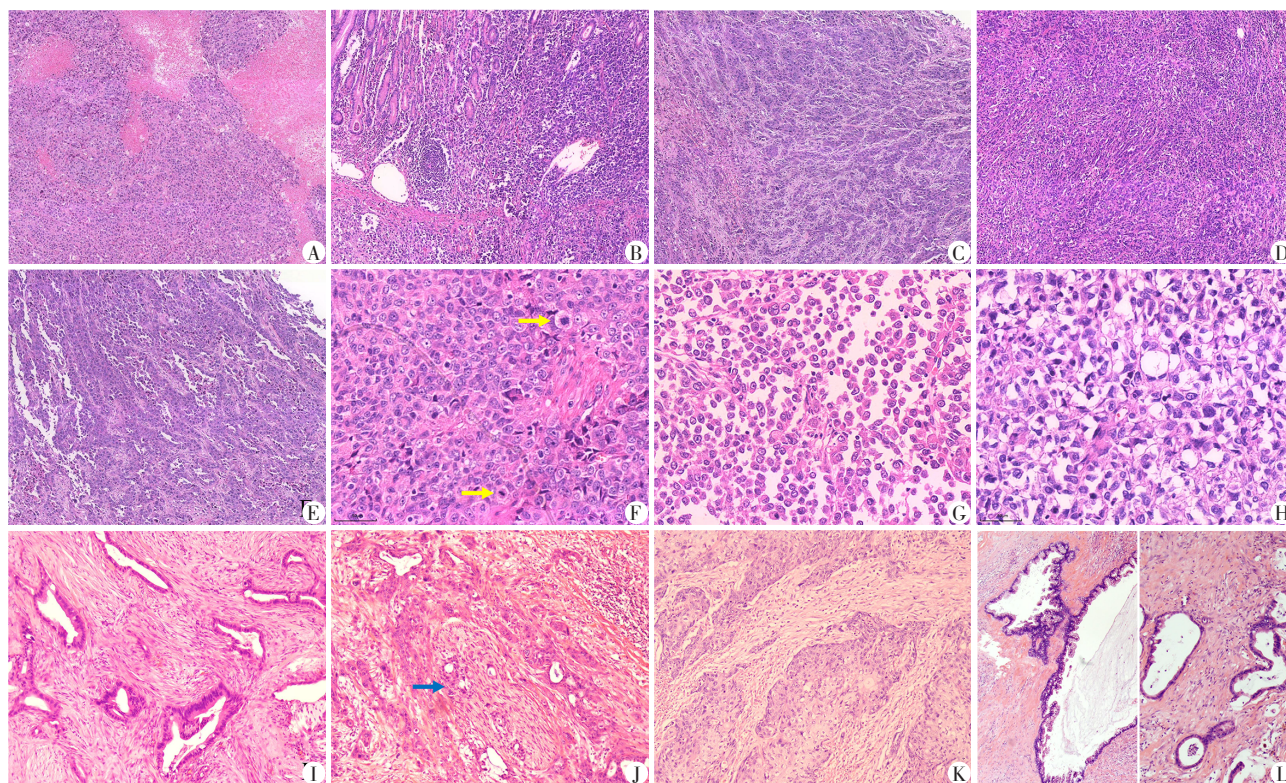
Case NO.	Age(years) /sex	Site	Size (cm)	Histological type	Grade	CK-pan	BRG1	INI1	Syn	dMMR	pTNM(stage)
1	76/F	Lower esophagus	5.0	UC	G4	Occasional +	Lost	Intact	+	None	T3N2M0/Ⅲ B
2	68/F	Gastric antrum	18.0	UC	G4	+	Partially lost	Intact	-	PMS2(-), MLH1(-)	T4bN2M0/Ⅲ B
3	58/M	Gastric fundus, gastric body	2.5 1.5	UC	G4	+	Partially lost	Intact	-	None	T3N1M0/Ⅲ B
4	50/M	Cardia	2.5	UC	G4	Occasional +	Lost	Intact	+	MSH6(-)	T3N1M0/Ⅲ B
5	75/F	Gastric angle	5.0	UC	G4	Focal +	Lost	Intact	NA	None	T3N1M0/Ⅲ B
6	70/M	Gastric body	Biopsy	UC	G4	Partial+	Lost	Intact	-	None	NA/Ⅳ
7	70/F	Gastric body	5.0	UC	G4	-	Lost	Intact	+	None	T3N3aM0/Ⅲ C
8	66/M	Cardia	Biopsy	UC	G4	-	Lost	Intact	+	None	NA
9	51/F	Right colon	6.5	UC	G4	+	Lost	Intact	+	None	T3N0M0/Ⅱ A
10	65/M	Hepatic flexure	Biopsy	UC	G4	+	Lost	Intact	-	None	NA/Ⅳ
11	69/F	Right colon	7.5	UC	G4	+	Lost	Intact	NA	PMS2(-), MLH1(-)	T3N2aM0/Ⅲ B
12	63/M	Pancreas	3.8	UC	G4	Focal +	Lost	Intact	+	NA	T2N2M0/Ⅲ
13	45/M	Pancreas	3.5	UC	G4	Partial+	Intact	Partially lost	-	NA	T2N0M0/Ⅰ B
14	70/M	Liver (ampulla)*	Biopsy	UC	G4	+	Lost	Intact	+	NA	NA/Ⅳ
15	79/M	Liver (pancreas)*	Biopsy	UC	G4	+	Lost	Intact	-	NA	NA/Ⅳ
16	78/F	Liver (pancreas)*	Biopsy	AC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Reduced	-	None	NA/Ⅳ
17	80/F	Pancreas head	2.0	PDAC	G2	+	Intact	Partially lost	-	None	T1cN0M0/Ⅰ A
18	66/M	Pancreas head	2.5	ASC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Partially lost	-	None	T3N0M0/Ⅱ A
19	62/M	Pancreas head	4.7	PDAC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T2N1M0/Ⅱ B
20	69/M	Pancreas body/tail	3.0	PDAC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T2N1M0/Ⅱ B
21	79/F	Pancreas body/tail	3.5	PDAC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Reduced	-	None	T2N1M0/Ⅱ B
22	51/M	Pancreas body/tail	3.0	PDAC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Reduced	-	None	T2N1M0/Ⅱ B
23	43/M	Ampulla	2.5	AC	G2	+	Intact	Reduced	-	None	T3bN0M0/Ⅱ B
24	52/M	Pancreas body/tail	4.0	PDAC	G3	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T2N0M0/Ⅰ B
25	60/M	Pancreas body/tail	3.0	PDAC	G1-G2	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T2N0M0/Ⅰ B
26	60/M	Pancreas body/tail	1.5	PDAC	G2	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T1cN1M0/Ⅱ B
27	75/F	Pancreas body/tail	5.0	ASC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Reduced	-	None	T3N0M0/Ⅱ A
28	49/M	Pancreas head	3.7	PDAC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Reduced	-	None	T2N0M0/Ⅰ B
29	56/F	Pancreas head	5.5	IPMN/PDAC	G2	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T2N0M0/Ⅰ B
30	72/F	Pancreas body/tail	2.0	ASC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T1cN0M0/Ⅰ A
31	62/M	Pancreas head	3.0	PDAC	G2-G3	+	Intact	Intact	-	None	T2N1M0/Ⅱ B

M: male; F: female; UC: undifferentiated carcinoma; AC: adenocarcinoma; PDAC: pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; ASC: adenosquamous carcinoma; IPMN: intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm; NA: not assessable; *: primary site of the tumor.

3 讨论

本研究回顾性分析了31例消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌,以男性多见,与文献报道一致^[9-10]。SWI/SNF复合物缺失性未分化癌多发生于胃部(7/15),其次为右半结肠(3/15)。Ahadi等^[11]报道结直

肠SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌病例好发于右半结肠(75%)。消化道SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌病理分期多为Ⅲ期(7/11)和Ⅳ期(2/11),而胰腺SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌则以Ⅰ期(7/18)和Ⅱ期(8/18)为主。可能原因是本组研究病例中,消化道病例均为未分化癌,侵袭性强,而胰腺病例多为分化型腺癌,但需



A: Diffuse solid patchy arrangement of tumor cells under low power microscope ($\times 100$). B: Tumor cells encroaching on muscularis propria and involving mucosa layer ($\times 100$). C: Nested distribution of tumor tissue ($\times 100$). D: Striated arrangement of tumor cells ($\times 100$). E: Pseudoglandular structure of tumor cells ($\times 100$). F: Epithelioid cells with rich and eosinophilic stained cytoplasm, vacuolated nuclei, small nucleoli, and pathological mitotic figures (yellow arrows, $\times 400$). G: Tumor cells have a rhabdoid morphology. H: Clear cytoplasm is seen in focal tumor cells. I: In pancreatic carcinoma, dilated tubular structures were seen in differentiated regions, and fibrogenic reaction was seen in stroma ($\times 100$). J: Single cell infiltration and nerve invasion (blue arrow) were seen in poorly differentiated areas ($\times 100$). K: Squamous differentiated area in adenosquamous carcinoma ($\times 100$). L: Papillary epithelium in left IPMN area, ductal adenocarcinoma in right cancerous area ($\times 100$).

图1 消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌组织学形态(HE染色)

Figure 1 Histological morphology of SWI/SNF complex deficient carcinoma in digestive system (HE staining)

要积累更多病例进一步明确。

SWI/SNF复合物缺失未分化癌通常表现为浸润性生长的溃疡性肿块,肿瘤细胞通常黏附性较差,呈弥漫实性片状排列,可见到巢状、条索状和假腺样结构。文献报道该肿瘤还可出现广泛的促纤维增生性间质和黏液样变的间质,肿瘤细胞会出现类似淋巴瘤星空现象的形态分布^[9,12]。Chang等^[9]观察到SWI/SNF复合物缺失未分化癌周围可见一些分化型肿瘤的区域,可以是低分化腺癌、神经内分泌癌或是伴高度异型增生的管状绒毛状腺癌,本研究有1例在未分化癌之外同样可见腺样分化的区域。未分化癌肿瘤细胞中等大小,形态相对一致,胞浆丰富淡染或嗜酸,空泡状细胞核内可见多个小核仁,部分研究还见到肉瘤样的间变性大多边形细胞^[9-10],极易找到病理性核分裂象。横纹肌样的细胞学形态是SWI/SNF复合物缺失未分化癌的一

个显著特征^[13],胞浆丰富嗜酸,可见偏位细胞核,本研究大部分病例出现了这一细胞学形态(12/15)。

所有病例均以SWI/SNF复合物的缺失为特征,大部分未分化癌病例BRG1蛋白缺失(14/15),INI1蛋白保留表达;1例INI1蛋白部分缺失,而BRG1保留表达;NGS检测胰腺癌或壶腹癌病例均可见SMARCA4或SMARCB1基因的突变或缺失。SMARCA4和SMARCB1分别是SWI/SNF重塑复合物的催化ATP酶亚基和核心亚基之一,被发现在不同癌症中出现突变,促进肿瘤进展^[8,14]。Ng等^[15]报道1例鼻腔鼻窦癌中有SMARCA4和SMARCB1的共同缺失,认为这可能代表着更差的预后。本研究中SMARCA4和SMARCB1的缺失是互斥的,没有发现二者同时缺失的病例,与文献研究相一致^[10-11]。

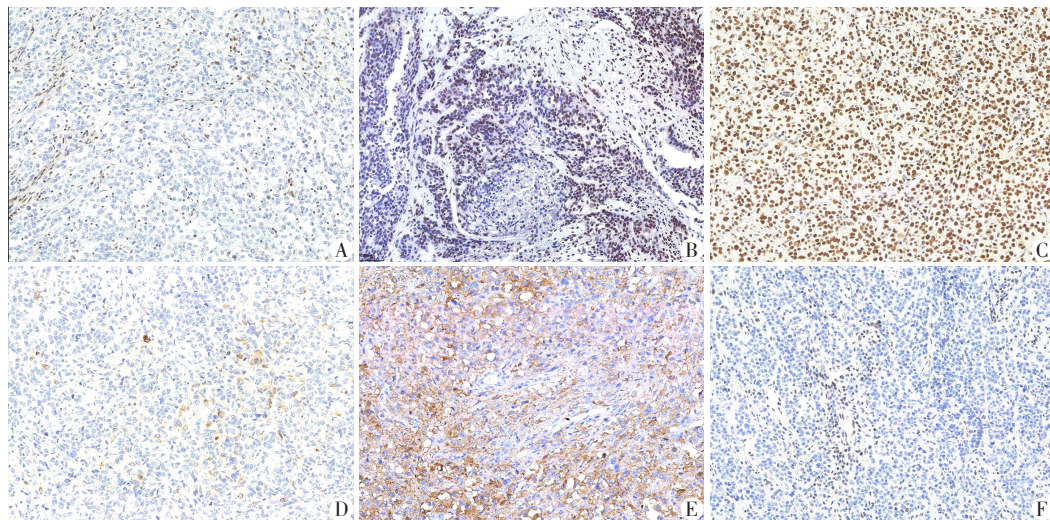
本研究收集到的15例SWI/SNF复合物缺失未分化癌中,12例为SMARCA4完全失表达,3例部分

表2 胰腺/壶腹部SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌分子特征(NGS检测)

Table 2 Molecular characteristics of SWI/SNF deficient carcinoma in the pancreas/ampulla (NGS detection)(n=16)

Case no.	BRG1(IHC)	INI1(IHC)	SWI/SNF-related gene alteration	KRAS gene alteration	TP53 gene alteration	MSI	Other gene alterations
16	Intact	Reduced	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 2 NM	MSS	NA
17	Intact	Partially lost	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 8 MM	MSS	CDKN2A
18	Intact	Partially lost	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 5 MM	MSS	CDKN2A, MYC
19	Intact	Intact	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 3 MM	Exon 4 MM	MSS	MYC
20	Intact	Intact	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 8 MM	MSS	SMAD4
21	Intact	Reduced	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 3 MM	Exon 8 MM	MSS	CDKN2A
22	Intact	Reduced	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 4 NM	MSS	SMAD4
23	Intact	Reduced	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 8 MM	MSS	TGFBR2
24	Intact	Intact	SMARCA4 MM	Exon 3 MM	Exon 5 MM	MSS	CDKN2A, SMAD4
25	Intact	Intact	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	NA	MSS	NA
26	Intact	Intact	SMARCA4 MM	Exon 2 MM	Exon 8 NM	MSS	NA
27	Intact	Reduced	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 8 MM	MSS	AMER1, CDK6
28	Intact	Reduced	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 7 MM	MSS	BRCA1, CDKN2A
29	Intact	Intact	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	NA	MSS	U2AF1, SMAD4
30	Intact	Intact	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 3 IM	Exon 6 NM	MSS	NA
31	Intact	Intact	SMARCB1 lost	Exon 2 MM	Exon 7 MM	MSS	NA

MM: missense mutation; NM: nonsense mutation; IM: in-frame insertion mutation; MSI: microsatellite instability; MSS: microsatellite stable; NA: not assessable.



A: Complete loss of BRG1 expression in tumor cells. B: Focal loss of BRG1 expression in tumor cells. C: Retained expression of INI1 in tumor cells. D: Sporadic CK-pan positive in tumor cells. E: Moderate syn positive in some tumor cells. F: Loss of PMS2 expression in tumor cells.

图2 消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌免疫表型(免疫组织化学染色, ×200)

Figure 2 Immunophenotype of SWI/SNF complex deficient carcinoma in digestive system (immunohistochemical staining, ×200)

缺失或表达减弱。既往研究发现, SWI/SNF复合物缺失的免疫组化染色具有3种表达模式: 完全丢

失表达、表达减弱和异质性表达(局灶缺失)^[16-17]。Huang等^[16]认为SMARCA4的缺失与胃癌的组织学

类型并不相关,除了未分化癌,SMARCA4可以在胃的管状腺癌、低黏附性癌、混合癌、神经内分泌癌以及实体癌中失表达。An等^[18]报道1例SMARCA4缺失未分化癌,未分化和分化成分同时有SMARCA4的缺失性表达。与上述研究有所不同,本研究中1例在胃、1例在胰腺分别部分缺失性表达BRG1和INI1,两者仅在未分化癌区域缺失性表达SWI/SNF复合物,而在周围的低分化癌或导管腺癌区域SWI/SNF复合物保留表达,出现了异质性的表达模式。Ahadi等^[11]在结直肠癌SWI/SNF复合物异质性表达病例中发现,在分化较好的区域常可见SWI/SNF蛋白保留。以上研究表明,SWI/SNF复合物的缺失性表达与未分化癌的发生有关,但其也可能参与分化型肿瘤的进程中,就像本研究NGS检测发现的SWI/SNF复合物缺失胰腺癌病例,大部分是中到低分化的导管腺癌。

本研究通过免疫组化染色或NGS检测发现SWI/SNF复合物缺失性胰腺癌18例,仅4例为SMARCA4缺失或错义突变,14例出现SMARCB1基因拷贝数缺失突变。Yavas等^[19]发现在25例有SWI/SNF复合物相关蛋白表达缺失的胰腺未分化癌中,SMARCB1蛋白表达缺失16例(64%),而SMARCA4蛋白缺失仅4例(16%),与本研究一致,SWI/SNF复合物缺失性胰腺癌中SMARCB1亚基的缺失较为多见。Yavas等^[19]通过NGS检测发现7例SWI/SNF复合物缺失胰腺未分化癌具有SMARCA4突变,但仅1例免疫组化出现了BRG1蛋白的缺失表达。本研究NGS检测发现SWI/SNF复合物缺失性胰腺癌16例,仅8例出现相应蛋白的缺失性表达。非典型畸胎瘤样/横纹肌样瘤(AT/RT)相关报道^[20]中也出现了SMARCA4基因突变同时BRG1蛋白保留表达的现象,研究者认为纯合性的SMARCA4错义突变位于保守的ATP酶结构域或染色质重塑结构域中,虽然SMARCA4蛋白可以正常参与组成SWI/SNF复合物,但会影响其染色质重塑活性。与胰腺癌多SMARCB1亚基缺失不同,本研究消化道SWI/SNF复合物缺失性未分化癌以SMARCA4蛋白的表达缺失为特点。然而,赵雪莲等^[21]发现36例SWI/SNF复合物缺失胃肠道肿瘤中,缺失表达最多的亚基是SWI/SNF相关的基质相关肌动蛋白依赖染色质调节因子亚家族A成员2(SWI/SNF related, matrix associated, actin dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily A, member 2, SMARCA2)(66.7%)和富含AT的相互作用结构域蛋白1A(AT-rich interaction domain 1A,

ARID1A)(55.6%),仅4例见SMARCA4缺失表达(11.1%)。提示还需要收集更多的病例进一步分析。

NGS检测结果中,所有病例(15/15)均发现了KRAS基因的错义突变或无义突变,大部分病例(13/15)出现了TP53基因的突变,提示SWI/SNF复合物缺失与KRAS和TP53基因突变具有很强的相关性。Yavas等^[19]同样在SMARCB1基因缺失病例中发现了KRAS和TP53基因的突变(40%)。跟本研究不一致的是,Agaimy等^[22]发现SMARCB1缺失的病例中只有1例出现了KRAS突变(1/4),而KRAS野生型的病例中,3例出现了SMARCB1缺失(3/5)。SWI/SNF复合物的缺失与KRAS突变的相关性还需要更多的病例进一步研究。

上皮性标志物的表达减弱或阴性是SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌的一大特征,本研究15例中有4例CK-pan表达阴性或仅见散在细胞表达,其他的上皮性标志物如CK7、CK20、CDH17等也仅见个别细胞阳性或多为阴性。Chang等^[9]研究发现,58.6%的病例CK-pan表达减弱或阴性,CK20和CDX2在6例结肠癌和5例直肠癌中全部为阴性表达;神经内分泌标志物Syn、INSM1、CgA和CD56在其收集的病例中均有不同程度的弱至中等阳性表达,不过所有病例均未表达>1个神经内分泌标志物。Agaimy等^[23]研究的10例SMARCA4缺陷型鼻窦癌中也观察到神经内分泌标志物的不同程度表达,与Chang等^[9]的研究不同的是,同一个病例中出现了2个甚至3个阳性表达的神经内分泌标志物,不过阳性程度十分微弱,且范围比较局限。本研究的消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性未分化癌病例中,7例Syn出现部分肿瘤细胞弱到中等阳性,有2例在表达Syn的同时,可见个别肿瘤细胞散在弱表达CD56或INSM1。神经内分泌标记的频繁表达,提示要仔细分析SWI/SNF复合物缺失性未分化癌的形态学特点和免疫标志物的表达模式,注意与神经内分泌癌进行鉴别。本研究发现了3例MMR蛋白缺失,2例为PMS2和MLH1共同缺失(分别位于胃窦和右半结肠),1例是MSH6单独缺失(位于贲门)。右半结肠和贲门的肿瘤细胞SMARCA4完全失表达,而胃窦处SMARCA4表现为异质性缺失模式。Huang等^[16]研究发现,SMARCA4完全失表达的胃癌在微卫星稳定亚组中更常见,而SMARCA4表达减少或异质性表达主要发生在微卫星不稳定相关病例中。在另一项4508例结直肠癌发病率研究中,Ahadi等^[11]发现,SWI/SNF复合物缺陷结直肠癌与微卫星不稳定性密切相关,在

13例SMARCA4缺失结直肠癌中,11例出现了MMR蛋白缺失,且在dMMR的病例亚组中,SMARCA4表达的缺失与更差的中位生存期相关。

消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失未分化癌通常没有特定的分化特征,遇到片状分布的上皮样分化肿瘤细胞,尤其见到横纹肌样形态时,需注意增加BRG1和INI1等免疫组化抗体检测,并与以下肿瘤进行鉴别:①大细胞神经内分泌癌,常弥漫表达CK-pan和至少2种神经内分泌标志物,且多为强阳性;部分SWI/SNF复合物缺失未分化癌可局灶或散在表达神经内分泌标志物,但多为弱到中等阳性。②上皮样胃肠道间质瘤,瘤细胞呈上皮样,少数肿瘤细胞胞浆丰富红染,核仁明显,呈现横纹肌样形态^[24]。CD117、DOG-1等标志物可以鉴别。③恶性黑色素瘤,肿瘤细胞内可见到黑色素颗粒,且HMB45、Melan-A、SOX10和S-100等标志物阳性有助于鉴别。此外,侵袭性淋巴瘤、上皮样肉瘤等可通过相应的免疫标志物或分子检测进行鉴别。

本研究系统分析了消化系统SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌的临床病理学特征、免疫表型、SWI/SNF蛋白缺失的表达模式以及与MMR蛋白缺陷的相关性,并探讨了其分子改变特点和鉴别诊断要点。SWI/SNF复合物缺失性癌恶性度高,患者发现时很多已经晚期或出现了转移,在日常病理诊断工作中,对于具有上皮样形态差异化的消化道肿瘤,特别是上皮标志物表达不佳的情况下,提醒注意寻找横纹肌样肿瘤细胞,并增加BRG1和INI1等SWI/SNF复合物相关免疫标志物检测,且必要时增加分子检测以减少漏诊和误诊。

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卓帅帅负责收集并分析数据、撰写论文;方海生、龚予希收集数据并查阅相关文献;陈刚进行免疫组织化学染色实验;白茹梦进行FISH基因检测和NGS检测;张智弘负责研究设计、数据解读、论文修改。

Author's Contributions:

ZHUO Shuaishuai was responsible for collecting and analyzing data and writing papers; FANG Haisheng and GONG Yuxi collected data and consulted relevant literature; CHEN Gang conducted immunohistochemical staining experiments; BAI Rumeng conducted FISH gene detection and NGS detection; ZHANG Zhihong was responsible for research design, data interpretation, and paper revision.

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