· Meta 分析・

APC 基因甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病风险关联的 Meta 分析

王思远1,张思慜2,王焕强1,徐济达1,王建明2,彭献镇1*

'南京医科大学康达学院,江苏 连云港 222000;'南京医科大学公共卫生学院,江苏 南京 211166

[摘 要] 目的:探讨腺瘤性结肠息肉病(adenomatous polyposis coli,APC)基因甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病风险的关联。方法:系统检索 PubMed、Web of Science、Embase、CNKI等数据库,英文检索词为"APC""methylation""esophageal cancer/esophagus cancer""gastric cancer/stomach cancer",中文检索词为 APC、甲基化、食管癌、胃癌,同时辅以人工检索参考文献。检索范围为 2000年1月—2018年2月。应用固定效应模型或随机效应模型计算合并 OR 值及其 95% CI。结果:人选研究共 17项,病例组共 1 201 例,对照组共 959 例,数据表现为异质性。APC 甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病关联强度较高 (OR=13.24,95% CI: 6.42~27.33, P < 0.001)。同时 APC 甲基化与 TNM 分期也存在关联 (OR=3.95,95% CI: 1.46~10.66,P=0.007)。结论: APC 基因甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病关联程度明显,应用于上消化道肿瘤早期诊断价值较大。

[关键词] APC;甲基化;上消化道肿瘤

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Meta-analysis of the association between APC gene methylation and the risk of upper digestive tract tumor

WANG Siyuan¹, ZHANG Simin², WANG Huanqiang¹, XU Jida¹, WANG Jianming², PENG Xianzhen^{1*}

¹Kangda College of Nanjing Medical University, Lianyungang 222000; ²School of Public Health, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211166, China

[Abstract] Objective: To investigate the association between methylation of adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene and the risk of upper digestive tract tumor. Methods: Relevant articles were identified using PubMed, Web of Science, Embase and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) database. We used the keywords "APC" and "methylation", in conjunction with any of the following terms: "esophageal cancer", "esophagus cancer", "gastric cancer" or "stomach cancer". References listed in the identified articles were further manually searched for additional studies. The search range was from January 2000 to February 2018. A random or fixed effect model was adopted to calculate pooled odd ratio with 95% confidence interval. Results: The current Meta-analysis included 17 studies with 1 201 cases and 959 controls. The significant heterogeneity was across studies. The pooled OR of APC methylation was 13.24 (95% CI: 6.42 - 27.33, P < 0.001) for upper digestive tract tumor. A significant association was found between the hypermethylation frequency and the increased TNM stages (pooled OR: 3.95, 95% CI: 1.46-10.66, P=0.007). Conclusion: The present Meta-analysis provides evidence that APC promoter methylation is associated with an increased risk in upper digestive tract tumor. Our findings underscore the clinical relevance of aberrant methylation as a promising biomarker for upper digestive tract tumor.

[Key words] APC; methylation; upper digestive tract tumor

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多数患者已是中晚期,贻误最佳治疗时期。虽然对于中晚期的上消化道肿瘤治疗措施有所进展,但此类患者5年生存率仍然较低,只有20%左右^[2]。研究表明,如果能够在上消化道肿瘤早期及时切除病变组织,患者的5年生存率可大幅度提高^[3]。因此,"早发现、早诊断、早治疗"对于改善患者预后、提高生存质量具有重要意义。常规的一些检测方法如脱落细胞学检查、X线、纤维食管胃镜、CT扫描,虽然可以增加患者被检出的概率,但仍然存在一定的局限性,如操作复杂、检出率低、费用高昂、创伤性大、早期病灶难以发现等^[4]。

腺瘤性结肠息肉病(adenomatous polyposis coli, APC)基因,作为一种抑癌基因,在Wnt信号通路中具有拮抗作用。在上消化道肿瘤发生、发展的早期,APC基因的DNA甲基化便发生异常改变[5-6]。如果能够识别这种改变,对肿瘤的早期诊断无疑有所帮助。然而以往的研究大多基于小样本,且研究结果间差异较大。本研究的目的是系统性地总结既往文献报告,探究APC基因甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病风险之间的关联。

1 资料和方法

1.1 文献检索

首先检索 PubMed、Web of Science、Embase 和 CNKI 等数据库。英文检索词为"APC""methylation" "esophageal cancer/esophagus cancer" "gastric cancer/stomach cancer",中文检索词为 APC、甲基化、肺癌、胃癌,同时辅以人工检索参考文献。检索范围为2000年1月—2018年2月。

文献入选标准:①评估APC甲基化与上消化道 肿瘤发病关系;②病例对照研究;③均有全文可供 提取数据。排除标准:①重复研究;②动物实验或 者细胞实验;③研究质量评估较低;④英文、中文语 种之外的文献。

1.2 数据提取

由2名研究人员独立提取数据,包括一般信息 (文章标题、作者、发表年份、样本量等);研究对象 (样本类型、组织类型、疾病分期等);甲基化检测方 法;APC基因甲基化频率。

1.3 统计学方法

应用 Revman 5.3 和 STATA 12.0 进行统计分析。采用 Γ 和 Q 检验评价各文献异质性,如果 Γ > 50%或 P < 0.10,认为各文献有较大的异质性,采用随机效应模型计算合并 OR 值及其 95% CI。反之,

则认为不存在异质性,采用固定效应模型。在考虑 异质性来源时进行亚组分析,并进行敏感性分析和 发表偏倚分析。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 文献检索结果

检索出上消化道肿瘤 APC 基因甲基化相关文献 174篇,其中40篇重复。阅读全文后,排除117篇,最终纳入17篇^[9-25],共2160例研究对象,其中病例组1201例,对照组959例。纳入研究的一般资料和患者基本资料见表1。

2.2 APC基因甲基化结果及其与临床特征关联

病例组、对照组 APC 甲基化频率分别为 51.97% (18.42%~95.24%)和 2.68% (0%~97.5%)。病例组 APC 基因甲基化率明显高于对照组 (OR=13.24,95% CI: $6.42\sim27.33$, P<0.001,图 1)。进一步研究 APC 甲基化与病例临床特征关系,发现 APC 甲基化与 TNM 分期存在关联 (OR=3.95,95% CI: $1.46\sim10.66$, P=0.007,图 2),而与分化程度不存在关联 (OR=1.13,95% CI: $0.65\sim1.99$, P=0.660,图 3)。

2.3 亚组分析

亚组分析并未发现异质性来源,但发现APC甲 基化与上消化道肿瘤的关联强度在不同亚组间高 低不等(表2)。关联强度在不同甲基化检测方法间 差异较大:甲基化敏感性斑点分析(MS-DBA)OR= 93.91,95% CI: 10.16~868.24; 甲基化特异性聚合酶 链反应(MSP)OR=9.84,95%CI:4.53~21.38;荧光法 (MethyLight)OR=42.68,95% CI:9.20~198.12。在不 同地区间,关联强度西方国家(OR=30.38,95% CI: 16.66~55.41) 高于东方国家(OR=6.43, 95% CI: 2.48~16.62)。在不同癌种间,关联强度大小依次是 食管腺癌(OR=28.10,95% CI:15.54~50.86)、食管鳞 癌(OR=10.23,95% CI=4.01~26.12)、胃癌(OR=3.43, 95% CI:0.42~28.09)。不同样本类型间关联强度也 存在差异:染色组织OR=17.00,95%CI:0.59~ 483.50; 石蜡组织 OR=22.05, 95% CI: 1.37~353.86; 新鲜冰冻组织 OR=12.48,95% CI:5.81~26.83; 血浆 OR=30.23,95% CI:7.22~126.59°

2.4 敏感性分析与发表偏倚

敏感性分析未发现异质性来源。此外,并没有其他单项研究能够影响合并后的OR值(图4)。通过绘制漏斗图,研究大致呈对称分布,Begg's检验(Z=-0.91,P=0.365)表明此次纳入研究对象不存在发表偏倚(图5)。

表1 纳入文献的基本情况

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		ore I Duble III	OTTHER OF THE				
研究	检测方法	肿瘤类型	病例组(M+/M-)	对照组(M⁺/M⁻)	TNM分期	分化程度	样本类型
Brock MV(2003)/美国 ^[7]	MSP	食管腺癌	28/13	3/38	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	中/低	新鲜冰冻组织
Cheng L(2011)/中国 ^[8]	MSP	食管鳞癌	99/83	18/164	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	高/中/低	新鲜冰冻组织
Clement G(2005)/瑞士[9]	MS-DBA	食管腺癌	8/2	0/2	未报告	未报告	染色组织
Clement G(2006)/瑞士[10]	MS-DBA	食管腺癌	20/1	0/16	未报告	未报告	石蜡组织
Eads CA(2000)/美国[11]	MethyLight	食管腺癌	8/11	1/38	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	高/中/低	新鲜冰冻组织
Eads CA(2001)/美国 ^[12]	MethyLight	食管腺癌	15/7	1/30	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	未报告	新鲜冰冻组织
Erdem B(2014)/土耳其[13]	MSP	胃癌	10/10	0/15	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{I\!V}$	未报告	新鲜冰冻组织
Hoshimoto S(2015)/日本[14]	MSP	食管鳞癌	21/93	0/28	$\mathrm{I}\sim \mathrm{I\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}$	高/中/低	石蜡组织
IshiiT(2007)/日本[15]	MSP	食管鳞癌	15/41	14/84	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	高/中/低	新鲜冰冻组织
Kawakami K(2000)/美国[16]	MSP	食管鳞癌/腺癌	64/20	0/20	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	未报告	新鲜冰冻组织/血浆
Ksiaa F(2009)/突尼斯[17]	MSP	胃癌	36/32	20/33	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	未报告	石蜡组织
Liu JB(2012)/中国[18]	MSP	胃癌	59/91	3/109	$\mathrm{I} \sim \mathrm{IV}$	高/中/低	新鲜冰冻组织/血浆
SchulmannK(2005)/美国[19]	MSP	食管腺癌	54/23	9/55	未报告	未报告	新鲜冰冻组织
Tsuchiya T(2000)/日本 ^[20]	MSP	胃癌	33/7	39/1	未报告	未报告	新鲜冰冻组织
Wang CC(2011)/中国[21]	MSP	食管鳞癌	66/86	16/130	未报告	未报告	新鲜冰冻组织/血浆
Wang JS(2009)/美国 ^[22]	MSP	食管腺癌	20/12	0/17	未报告	未报告	石蜡组织
Zare M(2009)/伊朗 ^[23]	MSP	食管鳞癌	20/15	0/45	未报告	高/中/低	新鲜冰冻组织

M*:样本中甲基化数量,M*:样本中非甲基化数量;MSP:甲基化特异性聚合酶链反应,MS-DBA:甲基化敏感性斑点分析,MethyLight;荧光法。

	病例组 对照组			Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Brock MV 2003	28	41	3	41	7.3%	27.28[7.09,104.92]	
Cheng L 2011	99	182	18	182	9.2%	10.87[6.16,19.17]	
Clement G 2005	8	10	0	2	3.2%	17.00[0.60,483.50]	
Clement G 2006	20	21	0	16	3.3%	451.00[17.22,11814.23]	
Eads CA 2000	8	19	1	39	5.2%	27.64[3.11,245.58]	
Eads CA 2001	15	22	1	31	5.2%	64.29[7.23,571.56]	→
Erdem B 2014	10	20	0	15	3.7%	31.00 [1.63,588.27]	
Hoshimoto S 2015	21	114	0	28	3.9%	13.11[0.77,223.23]	
Ishii T 2007	15	56	14	98	8.7%	2.20[0.97,4.98]	
Kawakami K 2000	79	152	0	40	4.0%	87.61[5.29,1 450.64]	
Ksiaa F 2009	36	68	20	53	8.8%	1.86[0.89,3.86]	
Liu JB 2009	59	150	3	112	7.7%	23.56[7.15,77.66]	
Schulmann K 2005	54	77	9	64	8.6%	14.35[6.09,33.81]	
Tsuchiya T 2000	33	40	39	40	5.2%	0.12[0.01,1.03]	
Wang CC 2011	66	152	6	136	8.5%	16.63[6.90,40.05]	_ -
Wang JS 2009	20	32	0	17	3.8%	57.40[3.17,1 040.88]	
Zare M 2009	20	45	0	45	3.9%	73.16[4.24,1 260.91]	
Total (95% CI)		1 201		050	100.0%	13.24[6.42,27.33]	
Total events	591	1 201	114		100.0%	13.24[0.42,27.33]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ²		h;2-70			- 0 000 0	11). P-77%	
Test for overall effect					0.000	(0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	01 0.1 1 10 100
rest for overall effect	π:Z=0.9	9(F <	0.000 0	1)		0.0	0.1 1 10 100

图1 纳入研究森林图

Figure 1 Forest map of the included studies

Study or Subgroup	III - IV		I - I		Weight	Odds Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Odds Ratio M-H,Random,95% CI	
Study of Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	weight	WI-II, Italiqolii, 93% CI	M-11, Italiquili, 95% GI	
Cheng 2011	7	18	8	19	21.9%	0.88[0.24, 3.26]		
Eads CA 2000	12	44	9	66	26.6%	2.38[0.90,6.24]	 	
Eads CA 2001	12	26	1	26	13.4%	21.43[2.52,182.56]		→
Hoshimoto S 2015	6	6	2	13	7.6%	59.80[2.47,1 445.27]		 →
Kawakami K 2000	83	128	16	54	30.4%	4.38[2.20,8.71]		
m 1/2-1/07)				. = 0				
Total (95% CI)		222		178	100.0%	3.95[1.46,10.66]		
Total events	120		36					
Heterogeneity: Tau2	=0.72;C	hi²=11	.22, df =	4(P=0)	$.02); I^2 = 6$	54% 		
Test for overall effect						0.01	0.1 1 10	100

图 2 APC 甲基化与肿瘤 TNM 分期森林图

Figure 2 Forest map of the relationship between APC methylation and TNM stages

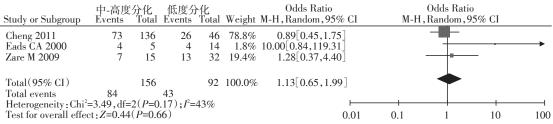


图3 APC甲基化与肿瘤分化程度森林图

Figure 3 Forest map of the relationship between APC methylation and tumor differentiation

表2 亚组分析结果

Table 2 Results of subgroup analysis

	病例组	对照组	合并估	计			异质性检验	佥
亚组分析	(M^+/M^-)	(M^+/M^-)	OR(95% CI)	Z值	P值	模型	I ² (%)	P值
检测方法								
MS-DBA	28/3	0/18	93.91(10.16~868.24)	4.00	< 0.01	固定	47.0	0.17
MSP	540/589	112/759	9.84(4.53~21.38)	5.77	< 0.01	随机	80.0	< 0.01
MethyLight	23/18	2/68	42.68(9.20~198.12)	4.79	< 0.01	固定	0.0	0.59
地区								
西方国家	232/142	14/236	30.38(16.66~55.41)	11.13	< 0.01	固定	0.0	0.44
东方国家	359/468	100/609	6.43(2.48~16.62)	3.84	< 0.01	随机	83.2	< 0.01
肿瘤类型								
食管鳞癌	239/358	38/471	10.23(4.01~26.12)	4.87	< 0.01	随机	70.3	< 0.01
食管腺癌	214/112	14/216	28.10(15.54~50.86)	11.02	< 0.01	固定	0.0	0.51
胃癌	138/140	62/158	3.43(0.42~28.09)	1.15	0.25	随机	87.9	< 0.01
样本类型								
染色组织	8/2	0/2	17.00(0.59~483.50)	1.66	0.10	固定	_	_
石蜡组织	97/138	20/94	22.05(1.37~353.86)	2.18	0.03	随机	83.1	< 0.01
新鲜冰冻组织	416/321	93/630	12.48(5.81~26.83)	6.46	< 0.01	随机	74.4	< 0.01
血浆	70/149	1/119	30.23(7.22~126.59)	4.67	< 0.01	固定	0.0	0.76

MS-DBA:甲基化敏感性斑点分析; MSP:甲基化特异性聚合酶链反应; MethyLight: 荧光法。

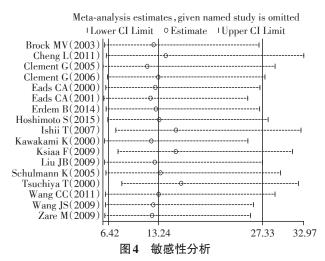


Figure 4 Diagram of sensitivity analysis

3 讨论

APC基因定位于染色体5g21-22,是一种抑癌基

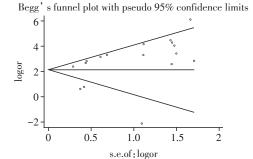


图 5 Begg 漏斗图 Figure 5 Begg funnel figure

因^[24]。大量研究证实了APC基因异常甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病之间的联系^[10,12,14,15,18,21],但尚缺少对此类研究的系统回顾。为了验证APC甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病之间的关联,本研究综合了1201例病例以及959例对照进行Meta分析。

结果表明,上消化道肿瘤组织的APC甲基化频

率是正常组织的13.24倍,提示APC异常甲基化可能是上消化道肿瘤发病的危险因素,该基因的异常高甲基化使罹患上消化道的风险升高到13.24倍。此外,Ⅲ~Ⅳ期患者肿瘤组织的甲基化频率是 I~Ⅱ期的3.95倍,提示APC异常甲基化可能与上消化道肿瘤进展程度相关,即发展到Ⅲ~Ⅳ期的风险提高到3.95倍。

在亚组分析中发现,APC甲基化与上消化道肿瘤发病的关联程度在不同检测方法间存在差异,原因可能是不同的检测方法引物有所不同,导致了检测方法的敏感性与特异性有所差异^[25]。此外,在不同地区间,西方国家这种关联强度要高于东方国家,我们认为可能的原因是食管腺癌主要发生在西方国家,而食管鳞癌与胃癌则大多发生在东方国家^[26-27],地区间关联强度的差异可能是癌种分布上的差异。在肿瘤类型的亚组分析中,证实了我们的猜想,APC甲基化与食管腺癌发病的关联强度要远高于食管鳞癌与胃癌。用于DNA甲基化检测的样品包括新鲜组织、石蜡包埋组织等。以往的研究表明不同的组织固定技术可能改变甲基化状态^[28],这可能导致了不同组织类型研究间发病关联强度差异。

本研究存在一些局限性。首先,检索的文章被限制为中文或英文,以其他语言出版的文章未包括在内;第二,本研究存在显著的异质性,虽然我们进行了亚组分析,但未发现异质性来源;第三,一些未经发表的阴性结果研究可能会影响我们的结果。

综上,APC甲基化与上消化道肿瘤(食管癌、胃癌)发病关联程度明显,应用于上消化道肿瘤早期诊断价值较大。

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[收稿日期] 2019-03-07

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