

· 综述 ·

基于外泌体 miRNA 检测的胰腺癌体外诊断的研究进展

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摘要：胰腺癌的临床症状不明显，大多数患者发现时病情已发展至中晚期，这是由于缺乏可靠的生物标志物以及后腹膜的成像技术分辨率有限引起。因此，寻找胰腺癌早诊断和早发现的生物标志物，已成为临床研究的重中之重。外泌体存在于体液中，包裹了分泌组织来源的 DNA、RNA、蛋白和代谢物等。对体液中外泌体的检测可以知晓其来源组织的信息，在体外诊断中具有广泛的应用前景。本研究综述外泌体 miRNA 检测及联合其他标志物检测在胰腺癌早期诊断的临床应用价值。

关键词：胰腺癌；早期检测；外泌体；微小核糖核酸

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Research progress of *in vitro* diagnosis of pancreatic cancer based on the detection of exosome miRNA

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Abstract: The clinical symptoms of pancreatic cancer are not obvious, and most patients have developed to the middle and late stage after discovery, which is due to the lack of reliable biomarkers and the limited resolution of retroperitoneal imaging technology. Therefore, finding biomarkers for early diagnosis and early detection of pancreatic cancer has become the top priority of clinical research. Exosomes exist in body fluids and encapsulate DNA, RNA, proteins, and metabolites derived from secreted tissues. The detection of exosome in body fluids can reveal information about their source tissues, and has broad application prospects in *in vitro* diagnosis. This study reviews the clinical value of miRNA detection and combined detection in the early diagnosis of pancreatic cancer.

Keywords: Pancreatic cancer; Early detection; Exosome; microRNA

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近年来，胰腺癌的全球发病急剧增加，是癌症相关死亡原因之一^[1]。由于恶性程度高和隐匿发展，其死亡率非常高，胰腺癌患者的 5 年生存率只有 5%，在所有癌症中生存率最低^[2-3]。我国从 1990 年开始，胰腺癌的发病率和死亡率逐年上升，且发病年龄呈现年轻化趋势^[4]。由于胰腺癌的临床症状不明显，大多数患者发现后病情已发展至中晚期，即使经过数十年的临床研究，也没有建立可靠的诊断测试来证明早期诊断胰腺癌。这是由于该疾病缺乏特定的体征和症状，缺乏可靠的生物标志物以及后腹膜的成像技术分辨率有限。因此，寻找胰腺癌早诊断和早发现的生物标志物，已成为临床研究的重中之重。循环游离 DNA、循环肿瘤 DNA、循环肿瘤细胞、外泌体和微小 RNA (miRNA) 作为一种微创、低风险的生物标志物，并可以显示肿瘤的整体状态。

1 外泌体包裹的 miRNA 参与胰腺癌的增殖、转移和耐药

外泌体在胰腺癌中的作用，目前已有相当多的报道。

2005 年，首先在胰腺癌细胞系 Colo357 中鉴定到外泌体^[5]。随后越来越多的研究报道了外泌体在胰腺癌中的作用，包括增殖、转移和耐药等^[6]。外泌体中包裹了多种肿瘤来源的物质，研究最多的是 miRNA。miRNA 是包含 19~24 个核苷酸的非编码 RNA，通过直接结合 mRNA，参与转录抑制和转录后调控，从而影响肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭^[7]。此外，外泌体中也包裹了大量肿瘤来源的蛋白，而跨膜蛋白则可以跨外泌体膜，例如 PD-L1 可以跨外泌体膜存在于外泌体中，参与肿瘤的免疫逃逸^[8]。

胰腺癌组织中 miR-217 表达水平显著下调，异位表达 miR-217 可显著抑制癌细胞的迁移和侵袭。miR-217 的靶基因是肌动蛋白结合蛋白 Anilin (ANLN)，胰腺癌组织中低表达的 miR-217 使得其下游基因 ANLN 表达提高，高表达与胰腺癌更短的生存期呈正相关^[9]。miR-301a-3p 是胰腺导管细胞在缺氧微环境中诱导产生的 miRNA，可通过外泌体运输至巨噬细

胞中抑制 PTEN 基因的表达,激活 PI3K γ 信号通路,诱导 M2 巨噬细胞极化。巨噬细胞极化后促进肿瘤细胞的上皮-间充质转化(EMT),促进肺转移^[10]。

此外,外泌体中 miRNA 也参与了胰腺癌的获得性耐药。胰腺癌干细胞产生的外泌体可在细胞间传递 miR-210,抑制吉西他滨诱导的胰腺癌干细胞的凋亡,从而导致吉西他滨耐药^[11]。胰腺癌细胞分泌的外泌体可通过 miR-155 阻断吉西他滨代谢酶脱氧胞苷激酶(deoxycytidine kinase, dCK)的表达以及促进过氧化氢酶和超氧化物歧化酶等的过表达,提高吉西他滨化疗过程中肿瘤细胞的存活率和抵抗力,介导胰腺癌的吉西他滨耐药^[12]。目前有一系列研究表明外泌体与胰腺癌的吉西他滨耐药相关^[13],并且鉴定到耐药患者外泌体中特异富集的 miRNA,如 miR-155^[14]、miR-21、miR-181a、miR-221、miR-222 和 miR-92a^[15]、miR-365^[16]等。

2 基于外泌体 miRNA 检测的胰腺癌体外诊断

胰腺癌患者的 miRNA 表达存在差异^[17],对 miRNA 表达量的检测可以预测胰腺细胞的恶性状态^[18]。由于群体遗传学的变化以及胰腺癌的临床特性,作为胰腺癌血浆中微创生物标志物的 miRNA 在科学文献中呈现出不同的结果。2018 年,Goto 等^[19]利用 miR-191、miR-21 和 miR-451a 作为诊断标志物区分早期胰腺癌患者,miR-21 的准确度高达 80.8%,且外泌体 miRNA 的曲线下面积(AUC)和诊断准确性均优于血清循环 miRNA^[20]。血清外泌体 miRNA-1226-3p 是一种预测胰腺导管腺癌(PDAC)的肿瘤侵袭或转移潜在的生物标志物^[21]。基于新的技术和材料利用生物相容性的荧光特性检测癌衍生 miRNA(pre-miR-132)的检测方法有助于早期发现的胰腺癌^[22]。外泌体 miR-222 在高侵袭性胰腺癌细胞中明显增高,与患者的低生存率有关,多因素分析显示 miR-222 水平和肿瘤 TNM 分期都是胰腺癌患者预后的独立影响因素^[23-24]。Zhou 等^[25]对 216 例胰腺癌患者临床资料进行单因素 COX 回归分析,发现血浆外泌体 miR-125b-5p 水平与胰腺癌的恶化显著相关,多因素分析得出高 CA19-9 和低 miR-125b-5p 水平可预测胰腺癌患者总生存期。此外,血浆外泌体 miRNA 在胰腺癌诊断检测中存在人群以及流行病学偏倚。miR-21-5p、miR-19b 和 miR-205-5p 通过定量 RT-PCR 检测在欧洲后裔胰腺癌血浆外泌体中高表达,证明三种 miRNA 是潜在的血浆外泌体检测诊断巴西人群胰腺癌的非侵入性生物标志物^[26]。上述研究均提出外泌体 miRNA 可提高胰腺癌早期检出率,并能及时为患者制定治疗方案、改善预后。单个外泌体 miRNA 用作诊断工具时特异性较高,但灵敏度较低。当多个外泌体 miRNA 同时使用,通过某些 miRNA 组合以相对合理的特异性水平可以提高灵敏度。开发 miRNA 标记物的组合可能是有前景的胰腺癌早期检测方法^[19]。

miRNA-let-7b-5p、miR-192-5p、miR-19a-3p、miR-19b-3p、miR-223-3p 和 miR-25-3p 六种组合可用于胰腺癌的早期和无创诊断^[27]。一项 Meta 分析报道仅使用四种生物标志物(miR-663a、miR-642b、miR-5100 和 miR-8073)即可实现高精度诊断

胰腺癌。在另一项 Meta 分析中,研究了 225 个诊断前样品和 225 个匹配对照中的 miRNA 水平,发现 miR-1246、miR-1290 和 CA19-9 的组合也具有很高的诊断价值^[28]。目前有一系列的研究报道通过检测血浆外泌体中的单个或多个 miRNA 进行胰腺癌的诊断,包括 miR-17-5p^[29]、miR-1246、miR-4644、miR-3976、miR-4306^[30]、miR-10b、miR-21、miR-30c、miR-181a、miR-let7a^[31]、miR-191、miR-451a^[32]、miR-196a^[33-34]、miR-483-3p^[35]、miRNA-16a 和 miRNA-196a^[36-38]等。一项病例对照研究显示胰腺癌患者与对照组 miR-20a、miR-21、miR-24、miR-25、miR-99a、miR-185 和 miR-191 表达存在差异。7 种 miRNA 的生物标志物在胰腺癌症诊断中 AUC 为 83.6%,高于 CA19-9(56.4%)^[39]。另一个研究发现,与正常对照组相比胰腺癌患者血清中 6 种 miRNAs 显著上调,即 let-7b-5p、miR-192-5p、miR-19a-3p、miR-19b-3p、miR-223-3p 和 miR-25-3p。这 6 个 miRNA 组合在验证队列中具有 93.3% 的敏感性和 96.0% 的特异性^[40]。有研究比较胰腺癌患者与对照组的全血 miRNA 谱,报告了 38 种 miRNA 显著失调。研究人员依次构建了两个诊断面板,指数 I (miR-145、miR-150、miR-223 和 miR-636) 敏感度为 85%,特异性为 64%;指数 II (miR-26b、miR-34a、miR-122, miR-126、miR-145、miR-150、miR-223、miR-505、miR-636 和 miR-885.5p) 敏感性为 85%,特异性为 85%。此外指数 I 和 CA19-9 的组合产生了更高的 AUC^[41]。最近报道的许多其他 miRNA 也对胰腺癌具有诊断价值,包括 miR-16、miR-196a、miR-1290、miR-1246、miR-223、miR-5100、miR-8073、miR-642b-3p、miR-663a、miR-21-5p,miR-133a 等。

3 外泌体 miRNA 联合其他标志物的胰腺癌检测诊断

有研究表明,胰腺癌相关外泌体 miRNA 联合其他标志物可提高对胰腺癌诊断的特异性和敏感性。胰腺癌起始细胞(PaCIC)的相关标志物 CD44 v6、Tspan 8、EpCAM、MET、CD104 联合血浆外泌体 miR-4644、miR-3976、miR-306,可显著提高胰腺癌诊断的敏感性和特异性^[42]。目前也有一些关于外泌体表面蛋白进行胰腺癌诊断的报道。胰腺癌患者的外泌体表面富含 GPC1、CD82^[43]; EGFR、EPCAM、HER2、MUC1、WNT2、GRP94; KRT18、KRT24、PSMA8、CD151、LGALS3BP、CLDN4、AP2A2、ITGB4、HIST2H2BE、UBA52 和 HIST2H2BF 等^[44]。基质金属蛋白酶-8(MMP-8)和转录因子 T-Box 3(TBX3)两个蛋白编码基因通过 qRT-PCR 在血清样本中进行选择性表达。此外,用 EXO-NGS 行 qRT-PCR 分析观察到两个长链非编码 RNA, malat-1 和 CRNDE 的可变表达。表明不同的外泌体成分在胰腺癌诊断检测过程中的潜在价值^[45]。miR-196b/LCN2/TIMP1 组合可能是检测 FPC 家族 IAR 的癌前病变诊断高等级 PDAC 的一个有前途的生物标志物^[46]。在与 CA19-9 联合使用的情况下,尿液外泌体中 miR3940-5p/miR8069 的比例可能是用作诊断 PDAC 的工具^[47]。结合不同类型的生物标志物 miR-21/miR-25、CA19-9 和 MIC-1 等组合检测与使用单一标记物相比,提高了诊断正确率。

4 小结

目前,外泌体 miRNA 作为胰腺癌早期诊断工具来说还有一些不足。血清标本相比于血浆样本可以提取到浓度更高的外泌体 miRNA,但是血浆样本的外泌体 miRNA 诊断准确性高,而且核酸在含乙二胺四乙酸血浆中的稳定性更佳,因此样本类型的选择是值得关注的问题。对于外泌体分离和检测仍然没有标准方案,这也是需要进一步解决的问题。未来临床需要更大的队列研究以确定最终的 miRNA 组合。但由此可以预见,随着更多研究的深入,新方法、新方案的出现,外泌体 miRNA 会在胰腺癌的诊断领域有着更广泛的应用。

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对关键词的要求

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