

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.21.014

鼻息肉中 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 和 miR-200a 表达及其与复发相关性研究 *

雍 军¹ 李林格¹ 李 亮² 马遇庆³ 冯 娟¹ 范宇蓼¹ 古扎力努尔¹
尼力帕尔¹ 王 松¹ 张 华¹

(新疆医科大学第一附属医院 1耳鼻喉科;2临床研究院;3病理科 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830054)

摘要 目的:分析不同病理分型鼻息肉中 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 和 miR-200a 表达及其与复发相关性研究。方法:选取鼻息肉患者 42 例,在随访期间有 15 例鼻息肉复发。采用免疫组化 SABC 法检测鼻息肉及下鼻甲组织中 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达水平,采用 qRT-PCR 技术检测鼻息肉及下鼻甲粘膜组织中 miRNA-200a 表达量。对比分析不同病理分型 HIF-1 α 、VEGF,miRNA-200a 表达差异并分析鼻息肉复发的因素。结果:鼻息肉中 miR-200a 表达量明显低于下鼻甲粘膜组织($P<0.05$)。鼻息肉中 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达量明显高于下鼻甲粘膜组织 ($P<0.05$)。鼻息肉病组织中 miR-200a 表达量明显低于单发鼻息肉、多发鼻息肉 ($P<0.05$); 鼻息肉病标本中 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达量明显高于单发鼻息肉、多发鼻息肉组织($P<0.05$)。鼻息肉复发与鼻息肉的病理分型、HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达密切相关($P<0.05$)。结论:鼻息肉增生和局部血管的生成密切相关,HIF-1 α 可能是同构调节 miR-200a 表达,来控制 VEGF 及血管生成的。

关键词: 鼻息肉; 血管内皮生长因子; 缺氧诱导因子-1 α ; miR-200a

中图分类号:R765 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)21-4059-04

Expressions of HIF-1 α , VEGF and miR-200a and Its Correlation with Recurrence of Nasal Polyps*

YONG Jun¹, LI Lin-ge¹, LI Liang², MA Yu-qing³, FENG Juan¹, FAN Yu-qin¹, GUZALINUER¹,
NILIPAER¹, WANG Song¹, ZHANG Hua¹

(1 Department of ENT, 2 Clinical Research Institute, 3 Department of pathologists, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830054, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the expressions of HIF-1 α , VEGF and miR-200a in different pathological types of nasal polyps and its correlation with recurrence. **Methods:** The data of 42 patients with nasal polyps were selected, and 15 of them had recurrence during the follow-up period. The immunohistochemical SABC method was applied to detect expression levels of HIF-1 α and VEGF in nasal polyps and inferior turbinate tissues. The qRT-PCR technique was used to detect the microRNA 200a quantity expression in nasal polyps and inferior turbinate mucosa tissues. Compare the differences of expressions of HIF-1 α , VEGF and miRNA-200a in different pathological classifications and analyze the factors of recurrence of nasal polyps. **Results:** The miR-200a expression in nasal polyps was significantly lower than in the inferior turbinate mucosa tissue ($P<0.05$). The HIF-1 α and VEGF expressions in nasal polyps were significantly higher than in inferior turbinate mucosa tissues ($P<0.05$). The miR-200a expression level in nasal polyposis tissues was obviously lower than in tissues of single nasal polyps and multiple nasal polyps ($P<0.05$). The expressions of HIF-1 α and VEGF in nasal polyposis specimens were obviously higher than in tissues of single nasal polyps and multiple nasal polyps ($P<0.05$). The recurrence of nasal polyps was closely related to the nasal polyps pathological classifications and expressions of HIF-1 α and VEGF ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Nasal polyps hyperplasia had close relation with the local blood vessel formation. HIF-1 α may control the VEGF and angiogenesis by homogeneously regulating the miR-200a expression.

Key words: Nasal polyp; VEGF; HIF-1 α ; miR-200a

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R765 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)21-4059-04

前言

鼻息肉是由上呼吸道感染引起,发生机制尚不明确的长期慢性炎症疾病,以嗜酸性粒细胞广泛浸润、间质水肿增生为主要病理特征^[1]。大量研究证实血管生成因子(Vascular endothe-

lial growth factor, VEGF) 在鼻息肉组织中高表达并且与血管、上皮增殖及息肉复发相关^[2,3]。MicroRNAs (miRNAs)是一组内源性、功能性的非编码小 RNA 片段,长度为 21-23 个碱基对,小 RNA 从转录后水平调节基因蛋白的表达^[4,5]。本研究主要探讨 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 和 miR-200a 和鼻息肉的相关性,及其和鼻息

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81460094)

作者简介:雍军(1970-),男,硕士,副主任医师,主要从事耳鼻喉方面的临床研究,电话:0991-4362974, E-mail:ttxvip@yeah.net

(收稿日期:2016-11-30 接受日期:2016-12-23)

肉复发的机制研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

从2011年3月到2016年7月期间我科住院或门诊手术的鼻息肉患者42例，均在我院完成首次鼻息肉手术，其中男29例，女13例，年龄17~63(34.3±14.7)岁。其中第二次手术复发的病例15例，首次手术均在本院完成，且病理标本保留完整。所有患者均经过病理诊断，排除了其他鼻咽部疾病可能，有完整的临床病例资料，包括病理切片、影像学、血常规、生化、随访等资料。

1.2 鼻息肉病理分型

根据国内韩德民等鼻息肉分类标准^[6]，根据病理特点将鼻息肉分为单发鼻息肉、多发鼻息肉、鼻息肉病三种病理类型。鼻息肉肉眼为有蒂部，或较宽的基底，镜下主要表现为假复层纤毛上皮，可见鳞状上皮化生，间质水肿，伴有大量炎性细胞浸润；鼻息肉病主要表现组织广泛水肿，正常组织细胞成分较少，主要临床特征是鼻粘膜广泛水肿，充满鼻腔，多数有鼻息肉切除病史。

1.3 鼻息肉标本miR-200a检测

miRNA采用qRT-PCR技术，miRNA-200a引物及内参杰特伟公司设计合成；采集荧光信号水平测定鼻息肉组织及下鼻甲组织中miR-200a表达量。

1.4 鼻息肉HIF-1α、VEGF表达水平检测

采用免疫组化SABC法检测息肉组织、下鼻甲组织中

VEGF蛋白的表达。根据细胞浆的着色程度及着色细胞的百分率进行评分计算阳性系数：基本不着色者为0分，着色淡者为1分，着色适中者为2分，着色深者为3分。着色细胞占计数细胞百分率≤5%为0分，6%-25%为1分，26%-50%为2分，≥51%为3分。将每张切片着色程度得分与着色细胞百分率得分各自相乘，即为阳性系数。阳性系数为0,1分为阴性(-)；2,3分为弱阳性(+)；4-6分为阳性(++)；9分为强阳性(+++)。同样采用免疫组织化学法测定息肉组织、下鼻甲组织中HIF-1α表达水平，HIF-1α主要位于细胞核中，将细胞阳性率与染色强度两者积分相乘，0分为阴性(-)，1-4分为弱阳性(+)，5-8分为中度阳性(++)，9-12分为强阳性(++++)。

1.5 统计学方法

计量资料采用均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)，应用t检验；计数资料采用 χ^2 检验；分析影响鼻息肉复发的因素； $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 鼻息肉和下鼻甲组织标本miR-200a、HIF-1α、VEGF表达差异

所有鼻息肉病历首次所取得鼻息肉及下鼻甲标本组织对比发现，鼻息肉中miR-200a表达量明显低于下鼻甲正常鼻粘膜组织，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。鼻息肉中HIF-1α、VEGF表达量明显高于下鼻甲正常鼻粘膜组织，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)（表1）。

Table 1 Nasal polyps and inferior turbinate mucosa specimens of miR - 200 - a, the difference of HIF - 1 a VEGF expression

Groups	n	miR-200a	HIF-1α				VEGF			
			Negative	Weakly positive	Positive	Strong Positive	Negative	Weakly positive	Positive	Strong Positive
Nasal polyp	42	0.56±0.082	0	3	27	12	0	6	22	14
The inferior turbinate organization	42	2.34±0.28	5	32	5	0	3	27	10	2
t/x ²		17.33	43.06				27.56			
P		0.00	0.00				0.00			

2.2 不同病理分型鼻息肉miR-200a、HIF-1α、VEGF表达差异

研究结果显示，鼻息肉病组织中miR-200a表达量明显低于单发鼻息肉、多发鼻息肉组织中miR-200a，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)；单发鼻息肉和多发鼻息肉组织间miR-200a表达无明

显差异($P > 0.05$)。鼻息肉病标本中HIF-1α、VEGF表达量明显高于单发鼻息肉、多发鼻息肉组织，差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)（表2）。

Table 2 The difference of expressions of miR-200a, HIF-1α and VEGF in different pathological nasal polyps classifications

Groups	n	Mir-200a	HIF-1α				VEGF			
			Negative	Weakly positive	Positive	Strong Positive	Negative	Weakly positive	Positive	Strong Positive
Single nasal polyps	13	0.76±0.12	0	2	11	0	0	2	10	1
Multiple nasal polyps	18	0.82±0.19	0	1	14	3	0	3	11	4
Nasal polyposis	11	0.35±0.6	0	0	2	9	0	1	1	9
t/x ²		6.49	23.53				27.17			
P		0.00	0.00				0.00			

2.3 鼻息肉特征和复发的关系

分析鼻息肉复发和患者性别、年龄、鼻息肉病理分型、以及 miR-200a、HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达水平的相关性,结果显示,鼻息肉复发与鼻息肉的病理分型、HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达密切相关。

(P<0.05);和鼻息肉患者性别、年龄、以及 miR-200a 表达量无明显相关性(P>0.05)。鼻息肉病的复发率明显高于单发鼻息肉和多发鼻息肉患者,以及 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 高表达水平明显具有息肉复发的趋势(表 3)。

表 3 鼻息肉病理及临床特征和复发的关系

Table 3 The correlation of the pathological and clinical features with recurrence of nasal polyps

	Recurrence group	NO recurrence group	T/x ²	P
n	15	27		
Age	35.36±12.73	34.13±13.25	0.89	0.34
Gender	male female	10 5	19 8	2.34 0.28
Pathological classification	Single nasal polyps Multiple nasal polyps Nasal polyposis weakly positive	3 7 5 1	10 11 6 2	3.87 0.02 6.93 0.00
HIF-1 α	positive Strong Positive weakly positive	6 8 1	19 3 5	5.54 0.01
VEGF	positive Strong Positive	5 8	16 6	
miR-20a		0.62±0.17	0.66±0.13	1.42 0.12

3 讨论

鼻息肉是由上呼吸道感染引起,发生机制尚不明确的长期慢性炎症疾病,以嗜酸性粒细胞广泛浸润、间质水肿增生为主要病理特征^[7]。新生血管的形成是鼻息肉另一个主要的病理特征,这些新生血管与鼻息肉的生长和水肿的发生密切相关^[8]。血管生成因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)在鼻息肉组织中高表达并且与血管、上皮增殖及息肉复发相关^[9]。关于鼻息肉组织内调控 VEGF 表达和血管生成机制的研究仍较为匮乏。近年来研究发现,微小 RNA micro 是肿瘤和炎症发生过程中重要的调节因子,通过调节关键蛋白的表达来实现控制肿瘤和炎症发生的目的^[10]。

在肿瘤的发生和发展过程中,缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)被证实是缺氧条件下诱导 VEGF 活化的关键调节因子^[11]。鼻息肉患者中,间质水肿造成粘膜堵塞窦口,加之小血管肿胀粘膜血液不均,最终导致鼻腔局部缺氧^[12]。研究发现,HIF-1 α 在鼻息肉组织内高表达,VEGF 亦有高表达,提示 HIF-1 α 亦是在鼻息肉组织中缺氧环境下调节 VEGF 的关键因子^[13]。HIF-1 α 在促进血管新生方面的作用已在肿瘤和炎症疾病中被多项体外和体内试验证实。多种动物模型都提示 HIF-1 α 可以直接刺激肿瘤组织中新生血管的形成^[14]。本研究发现鼻息肉中 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达量明显高于下鼻甲正常鼻粘膜组织,研究证实了鼻息肉组织中血管生存分子 VEGF 明显升高,且血管密度增加。鼻息肉病 HIF-1 α 、VEGF 表达量明显高于其他两种病理类型,和鼻息肉复发明显相关。

越来越多的研究证实,miRNA 具有独特的表达特性,参与了细胞的分化、增殖、免疫应答和细胞内的信号转导通路^[15,16],

广泛影响或调控固有和适应性免疫的功能以及分子途径,可被视作潜在的诊断指标、预后指标以及治疗靶点^[17]。miR-200 家族能够调控 VEGF 信号通路^[18]。有研究证实 miR-221 和 miR-222 能够通过作用于肝细胞因子受体 c-Kit,间接调节内皮一氧化氮合酶的表达,阻断内皮细胞迁移、增殖和血管生成^[19]。在此基础上,我们推测鼻息肉中可能存在 HIF-1 α 通过 miRNA 调节 VEGF 生成和鼻息肉发展的分子事件。研究结果显示,鼻息肉中 miR-200a 表达量明显低于下鼻甲正常鼻粘膜组织,差异有统计学意义,且鼻息肉病标本中 miR-200a 明显高于其他病理类型息肉。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Lee T H, Nam J G, Lee H M, et al. Dexamethasone Induces Apoptosis of Nasal Polyp-Derived Tissue Cultures Through JNK and p38 MAPK Activation[J]. Clin Exp Otorhinolaryngol, 2014, 7(2): 112-118
- [2] Cho J S, Kang J H, Park I H, et al. Steroids inhibit vascular endothelial growth factor expression via TLR4/Akt/NF-kappaB pathway in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyp[J]. Exp Biol Med (Maywood), 2014, 239(8): 913-921
- [3] Wang Shi-fei, An Wei. Expression of COX-2 and VEGF in nasal polyps and its clinical significance[J]. Chongqing Medicine, 2010, 39 (8): 905-906
- [4] Lee K I, Kim D W, Kim E H, et al. Cigarette smoke promotes eosinophilic inflammation, airway remodeling, and nasal polyps in a murine polyp model[J]. Am J Rhinol Allergy, 2014, 28(3): 208-214
- [5] Tengroth L, Arebro J, Kumlien G S, et al. Deprived TLR9 expression in apparently healthy nasal mucosa might trigger polyp-growth in chronic rhinosinusitis patients[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(8): e105618
- [6] Kim T H, Lim E J, Lee J K, et al. Intraosseous hemangioma of the

- middle turbinate misdiagnosed as a nasal polyp [J]. Case Rep Otolaryngol, 2014, 2014: 217349
- [7] Cho H S, Kim K S. Nasal obstruction due to septochoanal polyp [J]. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol, 2014, 80(4): 362-363
- [8] Karikal A, Sharma S M, Gopinath A, et al. Osteolytic nasal polyp of the maxillary sinus mimicking malignancy [J]. Contemp Clin Dent, 2014, 5(3): 397-401
- [9] Cho J S, Han I H, Lee H R, et al. Prostaglandin E2 Induces IL-6 and IL-8 Production by the EP Receptors /Akt/NF-kappaB Pathways in Nasal Polyp-Derived Fibroblasts [J]. Allergy Asthma Immunol Res, 2014, 6(5): 449-457
- [10] Walford H H, Lund S J, Baum R E, et al. Increased ILC2s in the eosinophilic nasal polyp endotype are associated with corticosteroid responsiveness[J]. Clin Immunol, 2014, 155(1): 126-135
- [11] Chung S W, Park I H, Hong S M, et al. Role of caffeic Acid on collagen production in nasal polyp-derived fibroblasts[J]. Clin Exp Otorhinolaryngol, 2014, 7(4): 295-301
- [12] Cho J S, Kang J H, Um J Y, et al. Lipopolysaccharide induces pro-inflammatory cytokines and MMP production via TLR4 in nasal polyp-derived fibroblast and organ culture[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(11): e90683
- [13] Yoon Y H, Jin J, Kwon K R, et al. The role of B cell Activating Factor (BAFF) expression on pathogenesis of nasal polyp in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis[J]. Rhinology, 2014, 52(4): 390-396
- [14] Hirotsu M, Shiozawa A, Ono N, et al. Fungal extracts detected in eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis induced cytokines from the nasal polyp cells[J]. Laryngoscope, 2014, 124(9): E347-E353
- [15] Khelifi R, Olmedo P, Gil F, et al. Heavy metals in normal mucosa and nasal polyp tissues from Tunisian patients [J]. Environ Sci Pollut Res Int, 2015, 22(1): 463-471
- [16] Shiono O, Sakuma Y, Komatsu M, et al. Differential expression of periostin in the nasal polyp may represent distinct histological features of chronic rhinosinusitis [J]. Auris Nasus Larynx, 2015, 42(2): 123-127
- [17] Jiang Y, Xu J, Chen Y, et al. Expression and distribution of epithelial sodium channel in nasal polyp and nasal mucosa[J]. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol, 2015, 272(11): 3361-3366
- [18] Yamin M, Holbrook E H, Gray S T, et al. Profibrotic transforming growth factor beta 1 and activin A are increased in nasal polyp tissue and induced in nasal polyp epithelium by cigarette smoke and Toll-like receptor 3 ligation[J]. Int Forum Allergy Rhinol, 2015, 5(7): 573-582
- [19] Kook J H, Kim H J, Kim K W, et al. The expression of 11beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 and 2 in nasal polyp-derived epithelial cells and its possible contribution to glucocorticoid activation in nasal polyp[J]. Am J Rhinol Allergy, 2015, 29(4): 246-250

(上接第 4042 页)

- [13] Beasley MB, Brambilla E, Tavis WD. The 2004 World Health Organization Classification of Lung Tumors [J]. Semin Roentgenol, 2005, 40(2): 90
- [14] Showell M, Fuchs EJ. Recent developments in HLA-haploidentical transplantations [J]. Best Pract Res Clin Haematol, 2015, 28(2-3): 141-146
- [15] Aldinucci D, Celegato M, Casagrande N. Microenvironmental interactions in classical Hodgkin lymphoma and their role in promoting tumorgrowth, immune escape and drug resistance [J]. Cancer Lett. 2015 Oct 21. pii: S0304-3835(15)00624-2[Epub ahead of print]
- [16] 王红明,刘铮,李继梅,等.云南肺癌患者 HLA-A,B 基因多态性分析 [J].昆明医学院学报,2010, (2): 8-11
Wang Hong-ming, Liu Zheng, Li Ji-mei, et al. Analysis for HLA-A, B alleles of lung cancer in Yunnan region[J]. Journal of Kunming Medical College, 2010, (2): 8-11
- [17] 白明,金阳,陶晓南,等.肺癌患者肺泡巨噬细胞上 HLA-2 类抗原的表达[J].同济医科大学学报,1998, 12,27(6): 481-483
Bai Ming, Jin Yang, Tao Xiao-nan, et al. Antigen expression of HLA-2 on alveolar macrophages in lung cancer patients [J]. Journal of Tongji University(Medical Science), 1998, 12, 27(6): 481-483
- [18] Cohen CJ, Denkberg G, Ler A, et al. Recombinant antibodies with MHC-restricted peptide-specific, T cell receptor-like specificity: new tools to study antigen presentation and TCR-peptide-MHC interactions[J]. Mol Recognit, 2003, 16 (51): 324-332
- [19] Rathika C, Murali V, Dhivakar M, et al. Susceptible and Protective Associations of HLA Alleles and Haplotypes with Cervical Cancer in South India[J]. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 2016, 17(5): 2491-2497
- [20] Moffatt MF, James A, Ryan G, et al. Extended tumor necrosis factor/HLA-DR haplotypes and asthma in an Australian population sample [J]. Thorax, 1999, 54: 757-761
- [21] Nishimaki K, Kawamura T, Inada H, et al. HLA DPB1*0201 gene confers disease susceptibility in Japanese with childhood onset type I diabetes, independent of HLA-DR and DQ genotypes[J]. Diabetes Res Clin Pract, 2000, 47(1): 49-55
- [22] Park WS, Dong SM, Kim SY, et al. Somatic mutation in the kinase dominant of the Met/HGFR in children hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Cancer Res, 1999, 59: 307-415