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肿瘤防治专题

血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与晚期胃癌患者临床病理特征、化疗敏感性和 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路的关系

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【摘要】 目的 分析血清微小 RNA (miR)-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与晚期胃癌患者临床病理特征、化疗敏感性和磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶/丝苏氨酸蛋白激酶/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (PI3K/AKT/mTOR) 信号通路的关系。方法 选取 2020 年 3 月—2022 年 2 月云南省第三人民医院消化内科收治的晚期胃癌患者 90 例为研究组,另选取同期医院健康体检者 45 例为健康对照组。比较 2 组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达水平,分析血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与晚期胃癌患者临床病理特征及 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 水平的相关性。结果 研究组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 相对表达量低于健康对照组 ($t/P = 34.613 / <0.001, 31.233 / <0.001$)。低分化晚期胃癌患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 水平低于中分化和高分化患者 ($P < 0.05$),且中分化患者血清 miR-124-3p 水平低于高分化患者 ($P < 0.05$),而中分化与高分化患者血清 miR-361-5p 水平比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); TNM 分期Ⅳ期血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 水平低于ⅢB 期患者 ($t/P = 17.314 / <0.001, 20.734 / <0.001$)。90 例患者完成 2 个周期以上化疗,化疗敏感占 37.78% (34/90),化疗抵抗占 62.22% (56/90)。化疗敏感亚组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 相对表达量高于化疗抵抗亚组 ($t/P = 33.766 / <0.001, 32.659 / <0.001$),化疗敏感亚组 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 相对表达量低于化疗抵抗亚组 ($t/P = 14.134 / <0.001, 15.936 / <0.001, 7.104 / <0.001$)。Pearson 相关性分析结果显示,晚期胃癌患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与 PI3K、AKT、mTOR 相对表达量均呈负相关 (miR-124-3p: $r/P = -0.315 / 0.011, -0.402 / 0.002, -0.554 / <0.001$; miR-361-5p: $r/P = -0.356 / 0.006, -0.427 / <0.001, -0.510 / <0.001$)。结论 血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与晚期胃癌分化程度、TNM 分期及化疗敏感性有关,可能通过负调控 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路而与化疗抗性有关。

【关键词】 胃癌,晚期;化疗敏感性;微小 RNA-124-3p;微小 RNA-361-5p;磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶;丝苏氨酸蛋白激酶;哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白;相关性

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The relationship between serum miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p and clinicopathological characteristics, chemosensitivity and PI3K/AKT/mTOR signal pathway in patients with advanced gastric cancer Liu Hanqu, Zhang Yanfang, Zhang Fan, Kong Na, Wang Jiangang. Department of Gastroenterology, the Third People's Hospital of Yunnan Province, Yunnan Province, Kunming 650000, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the relationship between serum miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p and clinicopathological characteristics, chemosensitivity, and phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase/threonine protein kinase/mammalian rapamycin target protein (PI3K/AKT/mTOR) signaling pathway in patients with advanced gastric cancer. **Methods** Ninety patients with advanced gastric cancer admitted to the Department of Gastroenterology of the Third People's Hospital of Yunnan Province from March 2020 to February 2022 were selected as the study group, and 45 health examinees from hospitals in the same period were selected as the healthy control group. The expression levels of serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p were compared between the two groups, and the correlation between serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p and the clinicopathological characteristics of pa-

tients with advanced gastric cancer and the levels of PI3K, AKT, mTOR mRNA was analyzed. **Results** The relative expression levels of serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p in the study group were lower than those in the healthy control group ($t/P = 34.613 / < 0.001, 31.233 / < 0.001$). The serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p levels in patients with poorly differentiated advanced gastric cancer were lower than those in patients with moderately and highly differentiated gastric cancer ($P < 0.05$), and the serum miR-124-3p levels in patients with moderately differentiated gastric cancer were lower than those in patients with highly differentiated gastric cancer ($P < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference between the serum miR-361-5p levels in patients with moderately and highly differentiated gastric cancer ($P > 0.05$). The serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p levels in TNM stage IV patients were lower than those in stage III B patients ($t/P = 17.314 / < 0.001, 20.734 / < 0.001$). 90 patients completed more than 2 cycles of chemotherapy, chemotherapy sensitivity accounted for 37.78% (34/90), chemotherapy resistance accounted for 62.22% (56/90). The relative expression of serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p in chemotherapy sensitive subgroup was higher than that in chemotherapy resistant subgroup ($t/P = 33.766 / < 0.001, 32.659 / < 0.001$), and the relative expression of PI3K, AKT, mTOR mRNA in chemotherapy sensitive subgroup was lower than that in chemotherapy resistant subgroup ($t/P = 14.134 / < 0.001, 15.936 / < 0.001, 7.104 / < 0.001$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that serum miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p were negatively correlated with the relative expression of PI3K, AKT and mTOR in patients with advanced gastric cancer (miR-124-3p: $r/P = -0.315 / 0.011, -0.402 / 0.002, -0.554 / < 0.001$; miR-361-5p: $r/P = -0.356 / 0.006, -0.427 / < 0.001, -0.510 / < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p are related to the differentiation degree, TNM stage and chemotherapy sensitivity of advanced gastric cancer, and may be related to chemotherapy resistance through negative regulation of PI3K/AKT/mTOR signal pathway.

【Key words】 Gastric cancer, advanced; Chemotherapy sensitivity; MicroRNA-124-3p; MicroRNA-361-5p; Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; Serine-threonine protein kinase; Mammalian target of rapamycin; Correlation

胃癌是临床常见消化道恶性肿瘤,至 2019 年我国胃癌发病率已达 43.1/10 万左右^[1]。化疗可有效延长晚期胃癌患者生存期,但整体预后依然不理想,化疗耐药是化疗失败的主要原因^[2]。微小 RNA (miRNA, miR) 在肿瘤增殖、侵袭、耐药等多种生物学过程起着重要调控作用^[3]。miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 在肺腺癌、胃癌病情进展中的作用已有报道,但研究多集中于体外研究或动物学研究^[4-5],而在临床中的研究较少,且关于二者在胃癌患者外周血循环中的表达与临床病理参数的关系尚不清楚。磷脂酰肌醇 3 激酶/丝苏氨酸蛋白激酶/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (PI3K/AKT/mTOR) 是细胞自噬及耐药的关键通路^[6-7]。本研究旨在探讨血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与晚期胃癌患者临床病理特征、化疗敏感性及 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路的关系,为晚期胃癌的治疗提供参考,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 选取 2020 年 3 月—2022 年 2 月云南省第三人民医院消化内科收治的晚期胃癌患者 90 例为研究组,男 48 例,女 42 例,年龄 48 ~ 73 (61.30 ± 7.61) 岁;合并症:高血压 13 例,高脂血症 7 例,糖尿病 10 例;不良习惯:吸烟史 18 例,饮酒史 13 例,喜腌制食品 67 例,喜辛辣食品 47 例,不进早餐 40 例;家族史:胃癌家族史 14 例,慢性萎缩性胃炎家族史 15 例;体力状况 ECOG 评分 0 ~ 1 分 58 例,2 分 32 例;TNM 分期: III B 期 28 例,IV 期 62 例。另选取同期医院健康

体检者 45 例为健康对照组,男 24 例,女 21 例,年龄 50 ~ 72 (60.71 ± 6.85) 岁;不良习惯:吸烟史 8 例,饮酒史 6 例,喜腌制食品 20 例,喜辛辣食品 15 例,不进早餐 13 例;家族史:胃癌家族史 1 例,慢性萎缩性胃炎家族史 2 例。2 组患者性别、年龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、不进早餐习惯占比比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 研究组患者喜腌制食品、喜辛辣食品、胃癌家族史、慢性萎缩性胃炎家族史占比高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。本研究通过医院医学伦理委员会批准 [(2019) 医伦审第 12 号],受试者及家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 病例选择标准 (1) 纳入标准: ① 年龄 18 ~ 85 岁; ② 符合晚期胃癌诊断标准^[8],且经病理学或细胞学明确诊断, TNM 分期 III B ~ IV 期; ③ 不符合手术切除指征者,或既往手术治疗术后化疗结束 1 年以上复发或单一远处转移者; ④ 既往未接受含紫杉醇方案化疗者; ⑤ 卡氏评分 > 60 分, ECOG 评分 ≤ 2 分; ⑥ 有影像学测量病灶。(2) 排除标准: ① 合并其他部位原发性恶性肿瘤者; ② 已出现腹膜、皮肤等广泛性转移者; ③ 预计生存期不足 3 个月; ④ 合并机体重要器官功能障碍者; ⑤ 完全性肠梗阻者; ⑥ 精神病史或交流障碍无法配合资料收集者。

1.3 治疗方法 研究组患者入组完善各项检查和采血后,接受紫杉醇 + 铂类/5-氟尿嘧啶方案化疗,具体方案:多西紫杉醇(哈尔滨三联药业股份有限公司)第

1 天给予 75 mg/m² 静脉滴注,或紫杉醇(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司)第 1 天给予 135 mg/m² 静脉滴注;联合注射用顺铂(齐鲁制药有限公司) 20 ~ 25 mg/m² 静脉滴注,第 1 ~ 3 天,或氟尿嘧啶注射液(广东岭南制药有限公司) 600 mg/m² 静脉滴注,第 1 ~ 5 天。21 d 为 1 个化疗周期。所有患者化疗至不能耐受药物不良反应或疾病进展。

1.4 观测指标与方法

1.4.1 血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 及外周血 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路 mRNA 表达检测:治疗前用含 EDTA 真空抗凝管和不含 EDTA 的真空管采集研究组和健康对照组受试者的空腹肘静脉血 4 ml 2 份,不含抗凝剂的血样离心后获得血清样本, -80℃ 保存待测,用于检测 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p mRNA 表达水平;含抗凝剂的血样混匀后 -80℃ 保存全血,用于检测 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 表达水平。采用 DNA 抽提试剂盒(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司)获得血清及全血中的基因组 DNA,Trizol 法提取总 RNA,离心取上清液进行纯度测定,采用逆转录试剂盒[宝生物工程(大连)有限公司]将 mRNA 逆转录合成互补链 cDNA,并以其为模板链进行实时荧光定量 PCR(RT-qPCR),按照试剂盒设定反应体系,反应条件为:95℃ 预变性 45 s、95℃ 10 s、60℃ 20 s、72℃ 60 s,共进行 40 个循环,72℃ 延伸 8 min。以 U6 为内参基因,2^{-ΔΔCT} 计算 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 的相对表达量,以 β-actin 为内参基因,2^{-ΔΔCT} 计算 PI3K、AKT、mTOR 的相对表达量。引物序列见表 1。

表 1 血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 及外周血 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路 mRNA 引物序列

Tab. 1 mRNA primer sequence of serum miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p and peripheral blood PI3K/AKT/mTOR signal pathway

Table with 2 columns: Gene (基因) and Primer Sequence (引物序列). Rows include miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p, U6, PI3K, AKT, mTOR, and β-actin.

1.4.2 化疗敏感性评价:化疗 2 个周期后采用《实体瘤的疗效评价标准 1.1 (RECIST 1.1)》评估近期疗效。所有目标病灶完全消失为完全缓解(CR),所有可测量目标病灶长径总和缩小 ≥30% 为部分缓解(PR),所有可测量目标病灶长径总和增加 ≥20% 为疾病进展(PD),所有可测量目标病灶长径总和变化在 PR 和 PD 之间为疾病稳定(SD);CR 与 PR 患者记为化疗敏感亚组,SD 与 PD 患者记为化疗抵抗亚组。

1.5 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件分析处理数据。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2 组比较采用 t 检验,多组比较采用单因素方差分析,差异有统计学意义进行两两比较,采用 LSD-t 检验;计数资料以频数或率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;采用 Pearson 相关性分析法分析血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 相对表达量间的相关性。P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达水平比较 研究组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 相对表达量低于健康对照组,差异均有统计学意义(P < 0.01),见表 2。

表 2 健康对照组与研究组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p expression levels between healthy control group and study group

Table with 4 columns: Group (组别), Sample Size (例数), miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p. Rows include Healthy Control Group, Study Group, t value, and P value.

2.2 不同化疗敏感程度亚组患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达水平比较 90 例晚期胃癌患者均完成 2 个周期以上化疗,其中 CR 2 例,PR 32 例,SD 38 例,PD 18 例,化疗敏感 34 例(37.78%),化疗抵抗 56 例(62.22%)。化疗敏感亚组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 相对表达量高于化疗抵抗亚组,差异均有统计学意义(P < 0.01),见表 3。

2.3 不同化疗敏感程度亚组患者外周血 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路 mRNA 表达比较 化疗敏感亚组 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 相对表达量低于化疗抵抗亚组,差异有统计学意义(P < 0.01),见表 4。

表 3 化疗敏感亚组和化疗抵抗亚组血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 3 Comparison of serum miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p expression levels between chemotherapy sensitive subgroups and chemotherapy resistant subgroups

组别	例数	miR-124-3p	miR-361-5p
化疗敏感亚组	34	1.25 ± 0.11	1.13 ± 0.10
化疗抵抗亚组	56	0.61 ± 0.07	0.58 ± 0.06
<i>t</i> 值		33.766	32.659
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001

表 4 化疗敏感亚组和化疗抵抗亚组外周血 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 相对表达量水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 4 Comparison of relative expression levels of PI3K, AKT, mTOR mRNA in peripheral blood between chemotherapy sensitive subgroup and chemotherapy resistant subgroup

组别	例数	PI3K	AKT	mTOR
化疗敏感亚组	34	3.02 ± 0.85	2.97 ± 0.70	3.15 ± 0.85
化疗抵抗亚组	56	6.15 ± 1.25	6.04 ± 1.13	4.58 ± 1.04
<i>t</i> 值		14.134	15.936	7.104
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.4 血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 在晚期胃癌患者不同临床/病理特征中比较 不同性别、年龄、ECOG 评分、病理类型、肿瘤位置的患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 低分化患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 水平低于中

分化和高分化患者,且中分化患者血清 miR-124-3p 水平低于高分化患者($P < 0.05$),而中分化与高分化患者血清 miR-361-5p 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); TNM 分期 IV 期患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 水平低于 III B 期患者($P < 0.01$),见表 5。

2.5 血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路相关性分析 研究组化疗前血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 相对表达量均呈负相关($P < 0.05$),见表 6。

表 6 晚期胃癌患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路相关性分析

Tab. 6 Correlation analysis of serum miR-124-3p, miR-361-5p and PI3K/AKT/mTOR signal pathways in patients with advanced gastric cancer

指标	miR-124-3p		miR-361-5p	
	<i>r</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值	<i>r</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值
PI3K	-0.315	0.011	-0.356	0.006
AKT	-0.402	0.002	-0.427	<0.001
mTOR	-0.554	<0.001	-0.510	<0.001

3 讨论

多数胃癌患者在确诊时已是中晚期,失去最佳手术时机^[9-10]。含紫杉醇化疗方案是晚期胃癌或胃癌术后复发/转移患者的主要治疗手段,临床疗效显著,且不良反应相对较少^[11-12]。紫杉醇属于天然抗癌药,其

表 5 血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 在晚期胃癌患者不同临床病理特征中比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 5 Comparison of serum miR-124-3p and miR-361-5p in different clinicopathological characteristics of patients with advanced gastric cancer

项目	例数	miR-124-3p	<i>t/F</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值	miR-361-5p	<i>t/F</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值	
性别	男	48	0.87 ± 0.11	1.795	0.076	0.80 ± 0.10	0.991	0.324
	女	42	0.83 ± 0.10			0.78 ± 0.09		
年龄	<60 岁	31	0.87 ± 0.12	1.127	0.263	0.81 ± 0.11	1.306	0.195
	≥60 岁	59	0.84 ± 0.12			0.78 ± 0.10		
ECOG 评分	0~1 分	58	0.86 ± 0.13	1.154	0.252	0.80 ± 0.11	1.356	0.179
	2 分	32	0.83 ± 0.11			0.77 ± 0.08		
病理类型	管状腺癌	46	0.87 ± 0.13	0.797	0.499	0.80 ± 0.10	0.466	0.707
	乳头状腺癌	20	0.84 ± 0.10			0.79 ± 0.11		
	印戒细胞癌	15	0.85 ± 0.11			0.78 ± 0.09		
	黏液腺癌	9	0.81 ± 0.10			0.76 ± 0.10		
分化程度	低分化	53	0.76 ± 0.09	91.078	<0.001	0.76 ± 0.09	6.597	0.002
	中分化	20	0.85 ± 0.10 ^a			0.81 ± 0.09 ^a		
	高分化	17	1.13 ± 0.12 ^{ab}			0.85 ± 0.11 ^a		
肿瘤位置	贲门	33	0.87 ± 0.12	1.366	0.261	0.81 ± 0.11	1.305	0.276
	胃体	30	0.85 ± 0.11			0.78 ± 0.10		
	幽门窦	27	0.82 ± 0.12			0.77 ± 0.09		
TNM 分期	III B 期	28	1.14 ± 0.12	17.314	<0.001	1.17 ± 0.13	20.734	<0.001
	IV 期	62	0.72 ± 0.10			0.62 ± 0.11		

注:与低分化比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与中分化比较,^b $P < 0.05$

抗肿瘤机制通过与微管蛋白或微管蛋白二聚体作用,诱导癌细胞有丝分裂周期停滞,从而阻止癌细胞无限增殖过程,但胃癌对紫杉醇耐药频发是晚期胃癌治疗失败的重要因素,寻找胃癌细胞药物敏感性的分子生物学靶标有重要临床意义^[13-14]。微小 RNA 一直是恶性肿瘤发生机制研究的热点。越来越多研究显示^[15-17],非编码区单链小分子 RNA 通过与编码区靶基因的 3'-UTR 区域在转录水平上特异性结合调控靶基因的表达,从而参与有丝分裂、凋亡、耐药等过程。miRNA 的异常表达可导致靶基因功能异常,从而导致癌细胞对化疗药物的吸收、代谢等过程造成影响,进而影响化疗药物敏感性^[18]。

miR-124-3p 定位于 5q31.1,在多种恶性肿瘤的发生和其他相关疾病中具有潜在作用^[19-20]。刘利平等^[21]研究显示,卵巢癌患者血清 miR-124-3p 异常低表达,且与肿瘤分级、分期及淋巴结转移有关,是卵巢癌预后预测的潜在指标。miR-361-5p 属于 miR-361 家族成员之一,定位于 X 染色体 q21.2 外显子,已有研究显示其在卵巢癌、乳腺癌组织中低表达^[22-23],参与多种恶性肿瘤的发生及发展。本研究结果也可以看出,晚期胃癌患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达可能参与胃癌恶性进展,其表达水平与分化程度、TNM 分期等病理特征有关。本研究中化疗敏感者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 表达水平更高,说明二者表达水平与晚期胃癌化疗敏感性有关。细胞学研究表明^[24],miR-124-3p 在胃癌细胞中表达上调后可通过调节 E-box 同源框 1 (ZEB1) 表达,促进癌细胞对紫杉醇的敏感性。Hu 等^[25]研究发现,miR-124-3p 在乳腺癌组织及细胞系中表达显著降低,且其表达水平与肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移显著相关,细胞水平上过表达 miR-124-3p 后可显著增强乳腺癌细胞对阿霉素的敏感性。Cai 等^[26]研究提示,miR-124-3p 在细胞水平可以克服肺腺癌细胞对培美曲塞的耐药性。上述研究提示,miR-124-3p 与恶性肿瘤对化疗药物的敏感性有关。Zheng 等^[27]研究显示,miR-361-5p/Toll 样受体 4 信号通路可影响三阴乳腺癌细胞对紫杉醇的敏感性。临床研究显示^[28],雄激素可调控 miR-361-5p 表达参与去势抵抗性前列腺癌对雄激素靶向治疗的耐药过程。以上研究提示,miR-361-5p 表达可能是癌细胞化疗敏感性的重要调控基因。

自噬是真核细胞的一种自我保护机制,同时具有双重调控作用,PI3K/AKT/mTOR 通路是细胞内调控自噬水平的关键通路,已成为肿瘤化疗耐药机制研究的热点^[29-30]。Gu 等^[31]研究表明,PI3K/AKT/mTOR

通路可通过调控胃癌细胞自噬水平,提高胃癌细胞对顺铂化疗的敏感性。新近研究显示^[32],PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路中较高水平的突变基因数量可作为胃腺癌免疫治疗效果的预测因子,提示使用该通路抑制剂有助于提高胃腺癌治疗效果。上述研究说明,PI3K/AKT/mTOR 参与调控自噬过程可能是影响胃癌细胞紫杉醇化疗敏感性降低的决定因素。本研究发现,胃癌患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与 PI3K、AKT、mTOR mRNA 相对表达量呈负相关,提示血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 可能通过负调控 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路而参与胃癌对含紫杉醇方案化疗敏感性的调控。研究证实,miR-124-3p 可通过与编码区基因相互作用抑制 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 的激活,从而发挥抗鼻咽癌作用^[33];Jin 等^[34]发现 miR-361-5p 在有顺铂抗性的胃癌细胞系 MGC803/DDP 中的表达较 MGC803 细胞系显著下调,提示 miR-361-5p 可能参与胃癌细胞顺铂耐药的调控。由此可推测在胃癌中的调控机制可能为:miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 通过与 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路的靶基因的 3'-UTR 片段特异性结合从而抑制该信号通路的激活,通过抑制自噬来抑制胃癌的化疗抗性,而发生化疗抵抗的患者血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 处于低表达状态,对自噬通路抑制效果不足从而导致化疗耐药发生^[35]。

综上所述,血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 与晚期胃癌分化程度、TNM 分期及化疗敏感性有关,而且二者的低表达水平可能通过负调控 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路而降低胃癌对紫杉醇化疗的敏感性,为临床晚期胃癌患者选择合理化疗方案提供参考依据。但 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 在胃癌中的分子生物学机制仍需要进行深入探讨,在进一步研究中会针对治疗前后血清 miR-124-3p、miR-361-5p 水平的变化与化疗敏感性及 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路的相关性进行深入分析,为临床研究提供更多理论支持。

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作者贡献声明

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