

BTG4在胃癌中的表达及临床意义

张聪宇, 张文陆, 郑华川

(锦州医科大学附属第一医院肿瘤中心, 辽宁 锦州 121001)

摘要 目的 探讨BTG4在胃癌发生和进展过程中的表达及临床意义。方法 利用Oncomine、癌症基因组图谱计划(TCGA)、仙桃数据库和Kaplan-Meier平台分析BTG4 mRNA在胃癌中的表达及其与患者各项临床指标及预后的关系。收集2012年1月至2015年1月锦州医科大学附属第一医院胃腺癌患者癌组织($n = 457$)及癌旁黏膜组织($n = 243$, 距胃癌组织 ≥ 4 cm处获取)石蜡样本。利用实时PCR和Western blotting检测BTG4表达情况,分析BTG4 mRNA表达与患者各项临床指标及预后的关系。将胃腺癌组织及癌旁组织制作成组织芯片,使用免疫组化技术检测各组织芯片中BTG4蛋白表达,分析BTG4蛋白表达与胃腺癌发生、患者临床病理特征及预后的关系。结果 与正常黏膜组织比较,胃癌组织中BTG4 mRNA及蛋白表达下调(均 $P < 0.05$)。BTG4 mRNA表达与胃癌患者总体生存率和无进展生存率呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。年龄小、远处转移和BTG4高表达是胃癌患者不良预后的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。免疫组化结果显示,胃腺癌(59.5%, 272/457)和肠化生(20.6%, 37/143)组织中BTG4阳性表达高于胃炎(13/100, 13%; $P < 0.05$);BTG4阳性表达胃乳头状腺癌高于黏液腺癌($P < 0.05$),高分化腺癌高于中分化腺癌($P < 0.05$)。结论 BTG4在胃癌组织中低表达,其表达水平与胃癌患者总体生存负相关;BTG4阳性表达与胃癌的发生和发展密切相关。因此, BTG4可作为胃癌预后的预测因子,也可作为胃癌基因治疗的潜在靶标。

关键词 BTG4; 胃癌; 预后; 生物信息学

中图分类号 R731 文献标志码 A 文章编号 0258-4646(2024)04-0302-07

网络出版地址 <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/21.1227.r.20240408.1005.020>

DOI: 10.12007/j.issn.0258-4646.2024.04.003

Expression and clinical significance of BTG4 in gastric cancer

ZHANG Congyu, ZHANG Wenlu, ZHENG Huachuan

(Cancer Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical University, Jinzhou 121001, China)

Abstract Objective To investigate the expression and clinical significance of BTG4 in the occurrence and progression of gastric cancer. **Methods** Oncomine, The Cancer Genome Atlas Program (TCGA), Xiantao database, and Kaplan-Meier platforms were used to analyze the expression of BTG4 mRNA in gastric cancer and its relationship with various clinical indicators and patient prognoses. Paraffin samples from gastric adenocarcinoma tissues ($n = 457$) and normal mucosal tissues ($n = 243$, ≥ 4 cm from adenocarcinoma tissues) were obtained from the First Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical University from January 2012 to January 2015. Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and Western blotting were performed to measure BTG4 expression, and the relationship between BTG4 mRNA expression and various clinical indicators and patient prognoses was analyzed. Gastric adenocarcinoma and para-carcinoma tissues were used for micro assays, and BTG4 protein expression in each micro assay was analyzed using immunohistochemistry. In addition, the relationship between BTG4 protein expression and the occurrence, clinicopathological features, and prognoses of patients with gastric adenocarcinoma was analyzed. **Results** Compared with normal mucosal tissues, the expression of BTG4 mRNA and protein in gastric cancer tissues was down-regulated (all $P < 0.05$). The expression of BTG4 mRNA was negatively correlated with overall survival and progression-free survival ($P < 0.05$). Young age, distant metastasis, and high expression of BTG4 were independent risk factors for poor prognosis in patients with gastric cancer ($P < 0.05$). Immunohistochemical results showed that BTG4 expression was higher in gastric adenocarcinoma (59.5%, 272/457) and intestinal metaplasia (20.6%, 37/143) than in gastritis (13/100, 13%; $P < 0.05$). BTG4 expression in gastric papillary adenocarcinoma was higher than that in mucinous adenocarcinoma ($P < 0.05$), and BTG4 expression in highly differentiated adenocarcinoma was higher than that in moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** BTG4 expression in gastric cancer tissues was negatively correlated with the overall survival of patients with gastric cancer. Positive expression of BTG4 is closely related to the occurrence and development of gastric cancer. Therefore, BTG4 is a promising predictor of the prognosis of gastric cancer and a potential target

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(81672700)

作者简介:张聪宇(1997-),男,硕士研究生。

通信作者:郑华川, E-mail: zheng_huachuan@hotmail.com

收稿日期:2023-03-28

网络出版时间:2024-04-10 19:27:53

for gene therapy in patients with gastric cancer.

Keywords gastric cancer; BTG4; prognosis; bioinformatics

胃癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤之一。研究^[1]表明,胃癌的发生和演进是多阶段、多基因和多因素共同参与的结果。参与基因主要包括癌基因、抑癌基因和DNA错配修复基因等^[2]。BTG4是TOB/BTG蛋白家族成员之一,具有抗增殖的特性,可诱导细胞G₁期阻滞和细胞凋亡^[3]。RÄTY等^[4]明确BTG4是一种富含半胱氨酸的分泌酸性蛋白,用于卵丘细胞扩张;可作为评估卵母细胞发育能力的潜在因子。LIU等^[5]报道了BTG4的纯合突变会导致合子卵裂失败和女性不孕。为了阐明BTG4在胃癌中的表达及临床意义,本研究对胃癌BTG4进行了生物信息学分析,同时采用实时PCR、Western blotting等方法检测胃癌组织中BTG4表达来进行验证。

1 材料与方法

1.1 生物信息学分析

1.1.1 Oncomine 4.5数据库 (<https://www.oncomine.org>): 使用R软件(4.2.1版本)下载Oncomine数据库中DErigo数据,比较正常和胃癌组织中BTG4 mRNA表达水平,所有数据都进行对数转换,计算每组数据的平均值,并对所有数据进行归一化处理。

1.1.2 癌症基因组图谱计划(The Cancer Genome Atlas Program, TCGA)数据库 (<https://cancergenome.nih.gov/>): 通过R软件中的TCGA-assembler从数据库中获得胃癌患者($n = 392$)BTG4的表达数据(RNA-seqV2)和临床病理资料。分析BTG4 mRNA表达与胃癌患者临床指标和预后的关系。

1.1.3 仙桃数据库 (<https://www.xiantaozi.com/>): 使用R软件(4.2.1版本)下载胃癌中BTG4的相关数据。统计方法采用Wilcoxon秩和检验;下载的数据则使用ggplot2 3.3.6软件包进行图像可视化。

1.1.4 Kaplan-Meier平台 (<http://kmplot.com>): 使用Kaplan-Meier平台分析BTG4 mRNA表达(ID:220766_at)与胃癌患者预后的关系。筛选条件:(1)启动KM绘图仪用于胃癌;(2)基因BTG4。通过网站数据库下载患者临床资料,利用SPSS23.0软件进行统计分析。过滤策略:去除正常和无临床信息的胃癌患者。采用

$\log_2(\text{数值}+1)$ 计算BTG4 mRNA表达水平。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 临床资料:收集2012年1月至2015年1月锦州医科大学附属第一医院胃腺癌患者组织($n = 457$)、正常黏膜组织($n = 243$,距癌组织 ≥ 4 cm处获取)及其临床资料。其中女86例,男228例;年龄24~87岁,平均年龄(62.1 ± 7.2)岁。淋巴结转移212例,肝转移35例。本研究获得锦州医科大学附属第一医院伦理委员会批准(批号:202407)。临床病理分期和组织分化分别依据UICC的TNM分期标准^[6]以及Lauren和WHO分型^[7]。部分患者的临床信息未能获得,包括年龄缺失143例,性别缺失143例,肿瘤大小缺失161例,侵袭深度缺失273例,淋巴管侵袭缺失161例,静脉侵袭缺失198例,淋巴结转移缺失148例,TNM分期缺失145例。其他少量信息缺少患者比较中剔除。

1.2.2 实时PCR检测:利用TRIzol试剂提取细胞总RNA,使用反转录试剂PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit(日本TaKaRa公司)将获取的RNA反转录成cDNA,BTG4(正向,5'-CTAAGGACTTCTTTCTAGCAG-3';反向,5'-GTCATCTACTATGTCTCCTCC-3')和内参GAPDH(正向,5'-CAATGACCCCTTCATTGACC-3';反向,5'-TGGAAGATGGTGTATGGGATT-3')依据Genbank序列进行设计,实验流程依据SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ II试剂盒(日本TaKaRa公司)使用说明进行操作。

1.2.3 Western blotting检测:胃癌细胞在含蛋白酶抑制剂的RIPA裂解液中裂解,定量后高温变性,先采用SDS-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳,然后采取转印方式使目的蛋白迁移至PVDF膜,4%脱脂奶粉封闭,兔宿主的抗BTG4(美国Proteintech公司;1:500)和鼠抗GAPDH(美国Proteintech公司;1:1000)一抗孵育60 min,室温下用抗兔或抗鼠的IgG-HRP二抗孵育50 min,孵育过程中使用TBST清洗PVDF膜4次,4 min/次,清洗完毕后使用ECL-Plus检测试剂盒检测。

1.2.4 组织芯片制备和免疫组化染色:将胃癌及癌旁组织制作成组织芯片后HE染色,选取典型组织结构区域利用AZUMAYA组织芯片机(日本KIN-1公

司)制作48阵列组织芯片(2 mm),然后制成4 μm厚度的切片备用。切片先进行脱蜡、水化,将切片浸没于Tris-EDTA抗原修复液中修复17 min,采用9% H_2O_2 封闭内源性过氧化物酶,牛血清白蛋白V封闭非特异性着色。使用抗兔BTG4抗体(美国Proteintech公司;1 : 80)孵育2 h,抗兔HRP二抗孵育22 min。此过程均使用间歇照射微波炉辅助^[2],不同抗体孵育间歇使用PBS清洗,最后进行DAB显色和Mayer's苏木素复染,切片脱水、透明、封片后镜下观察。以不进行一抗孵育作为阴性对照。BTG4定位于细胞质,在镜下随机选择8个视野并计数120个细胞,BTG4表达判定标准:0%~5%,阴性;≥6%,阳性。

1.3 统计学分析

利用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2组比较采用t检验。使用Kaplan-Meier

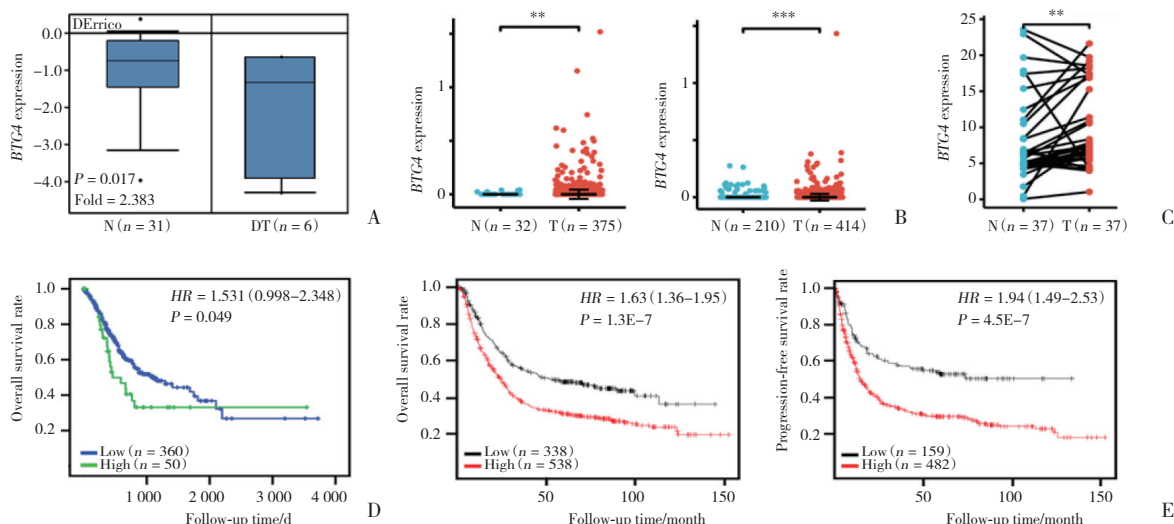
法绘制生存曲线,组间生存率差异比较采用log-rank分析,影响生存的多变量分析采用Cox风险比率回归模型。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胃癌患者BTG4 mRNA的表达及其与预后的关系

Oncomine与仙桃数据库分析结果显示,胃癌中BTG4 mRNA表达低于正常组织(图1A、1B, $P < 0.05$)。实时PCR结果显示,胃癌中BTG4 mRNA表达低于正常组织(图1C, $P < 0.05$),与数据库分析结果一致。TCGA数据库分析结果显示,BTG4 mRNA表达与胃癌患者总生存率呈负相关(图1D, $P < 0.05$)。

Kaplan-Meier分析结果显示,胃癌患者BTG4表



A, Oncomine database; B, Xiantao database and TCGA database; C, RT-PCR. D, TCGA database; E, Kaplan-Meier plotter. ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$. N, normal tissue; DT, diffuse-type tumor tissue; T, tumor.

图1 胃癌中BTG4 mRNA表达及其与预后的关系

Fig.1 BTG4 mRNA expression in gastric cancer and its relationship with prognosis

达与总体生存率和无进展生存率呈负相关(图1E);按照性别、T分期、M分期和Her2状态分层也得到相同的结果(均 $P < 0.05$), N_0 、 N_{1-3} 、 N_1 、TNM I期、III期、弥漫型胃癌以及仅手术治疗患者BTG4 mRNA表达与总体生存和无进展生存呈负相关(均 $P < 0.05$,见表1)。TCGA数据库多因素分析显示,年龄小、远处转移及BTG4高表达是胃癌患者不良预后的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 胃腺癌中BTG4蛋白表达及其与临床各项指标

的关系

Western blotting结果显示,与正常组织(2.41 ± 0.71)比较,胃腺癌组织(0.33 ± 0.24)中BTG4的表达显著降低($P < 0.001$),见图2。

免疫组化染色显示,BTG4蛋白定位于浅表肠化生黏膜上皮细胞和胃腺癌细胞质中(图3)。BTG4表达结果显示,胃炎和肠上皮化生(20.6%, 50/243)、原发胃腺癌(59.5%, 272/457)中BTG4阳性表达比较有统计学差异($P < 0.05$,表3)。BTG4阳性表达与患

表1 Kaplan-Meier平台中胃癌患者BTG4 mRNA表达与预后的关系

Tab.1 The correlation of BTG4 mRNA expression with prognosis in patients with gastric cancer patients determined using Kaplan-Meier analysis

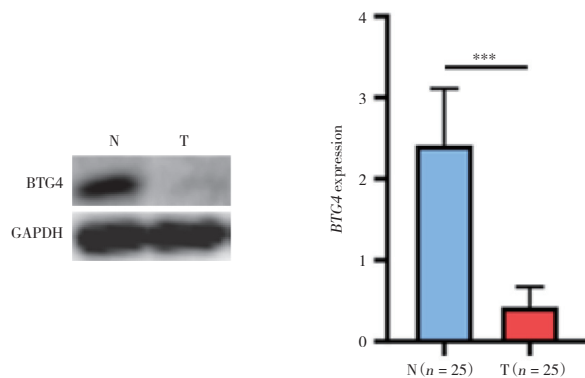
Clinicopathological features	Overall survival		Progression-free survival	
	HR	P	HR	P
Sex				
Female	1.87 (1.19–2.94)	0.006	1.75 (1.07–2.87)	0.025
Male	1.93 (1.53–2.43)	<0.001	1.71 (1.34–2.17)	<0.001
T				
2	0.26 (0.08–0.87)	0.018	2.06 (1.16–3.66)	0.012
3	2.14 (1.41–3.25)	<0.001	1.82 (1.23–2.69)	0.002
N				
0	13.44 (1.80–100.23)	0.001	13.37 (1.79–99.69)	0.001
1–3	1.60 (0.96–2.66)	0.068	1.76 (1.25–2.46)	0.001
1	1.71 (1.02–2.86)	0.039	1.73 (1.04–2.87)	0.033
2	2.03 (0.91–4.54)	0.079	1.47 (0.91–2.36)	0.110
3	1.71 (1.00–2.93)	0.047	1.81 (0.93–3.53)	0.076
M				
0	0.52 (0.28–0.98)	0.039	1.88 (1.32–2.68)	<0.001
1	2.61 (1.24–5.49)	0.009	2.14 (1.02–4.47)	0.039
TNM staging				
I	0.50 (0.13–1.89)	0.300	1.22 (1.01–1.33)	0.011
II	1.42 (0.68–2.97)	0.350	1.58 (0.73–3.42)	0.240
III	2.05 (1.18–3.54)	0.009	1.92 (1.20–3.07)	0.005
IV	1.53 (0.99–2.38)	0.055	0.69 (0.45–1.05)	0.083
Lauren's classification				
Intestinal-type	2.25 (1.47–3.46)	<0.001	2.55 (1.53–4.26)	<0.001
Diffuse-type	0.47 (0.16–1.39)	0.160	1.65 (1.09–2.51)	0.017
Mixed-type	3.55 (1.22–10.34)	0.014	1.74 (0.60–5.09)	0.300
Her2 positivity				
-	2.03 (1.51–2.74)	<0.001	2.20 (1.54–3.14)	<0.001
+	1.57 (1.14–2.17)	0.005	1.62 (1.15–2.29)	0.006
Treatment				
Surgery alone	1.74 (1.2–2.53)	0.003	1.57 (1.10–2.26)	0.013
5-FU-based adjuvant	1.42 (0.94–2.15)	0.096	1.37 (0.91–2.06)	0.130
Other adjuvant	1.84 (0.76–4.44)	0.170	0.63 (0.28–1.41)	0.260

表2 TCGA数据库中胃癌患者预后危险因素的多因素分析

Tab.2 Multivariate analysis of hazard factors of prognosis in patients with gastric cancer using the TCGA database

Clinical features	HR (95% CI)	P
Sex (female/male)	1.538 (0.974–2.430)	0.065
Age (<65/≥65years)	1.925 (1.245–2.976)	0.003
Depth of invasion (T ₁₋₂ /T ₃₋₄)	1.620 (0.869–3.019)	0.129
Lymph node metastasis (-/+)	1.575 (0.722–3.434)	0.254
Distant metastasis (-/+)	2.497 (1.357–4.597)	0.003
TNM staging (I – II / III – IV)	1.296 (0.641–2.619)	0.470
Lauren's classification (IT/DT)	1.393 (0.897–2.162)	0.139
BTG4 mRNA expression (low/high)	0.365 (0.133–0.626)	0.002

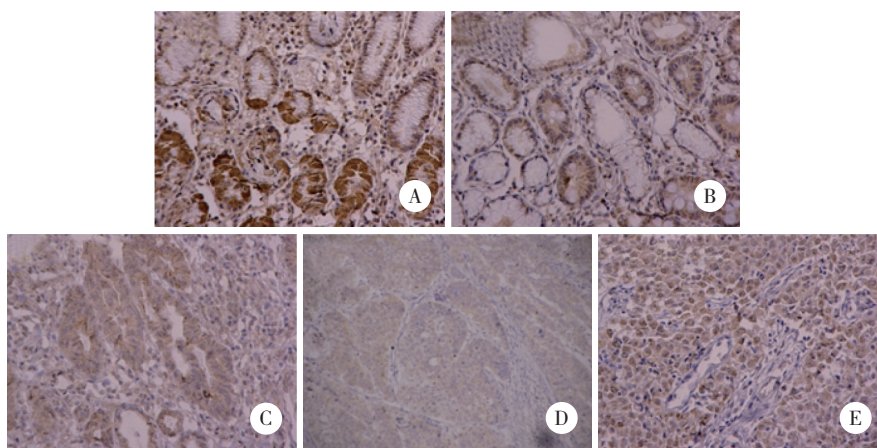
IT, intestinal-type; DT, diffuse-type.



*** $P < 0.001$. N, normal tissue; T, tumor.

图2 Western blotting检测胃腺癌组织中BTG4 蛋白表达

Fig. 2 BTG4 protein expression in gastric adenocarcinoma using Western blotting



A, gastritis; B, intestinal metaplasia; C, well-differentiated; D, moderately-differentiated; E, poorly-differentiated.

图3 免疫组化检测BTG4在胃组织中的表达 × 200

Fig.3 BTG4 positive expression in gastric tissues using immunohistochemistry × 200

者各项临床指标关系的分析结果显示, BTG4阳性表达女性多于男性 ($P < 0.05$), 但与年龄、肿瘤大小、肿瘤侵袭深度、淋巴和静脉侵袭、淋巴结转移、TNM分期和Lauren分型均不相关 (均 $P > 0.05$), 见表4。BTG4阳性表达乳头状腺癌高于黏液腺癌 ($P < 0.05$), 高分化腺癌高于中分化腺癌 ($P < 0.05$, 表5)。

3 讨论

PASTERNAK等^[8]证明了BTG4-CAF1复合物能使哺乳动物母体的mRNA降解进而诱导卵细胞的有丝分裂阻滞于中期。BTG4蛋白耗尽的卵子在受精前会自发进入细胞分裂后期。另外, BTG4通过抑制后期促进复合物/细胞周期体 (APC/C) 的形成来防

表3 胃炎、肠上皮化生及胃腺癌中BTG4阳性表达比较

Tab.3 Comparison of BTG4 positive expression in gastritis, intestinal metaplasia, and gastric adenocarcinoma

Group	n	BTG4 expression		
		-	+	PR (%)
Gastritis	100	87	13	13.0
Intestinal metaplasia	143	106	37	25.9 ¹⁾
Gastric adenocarcinoma	457	185	272	59.5 ²⁾

1) $P < 0.05$; 2) $P < 0.001$ vs. gastritis group. PR, positive rate.

表4 BTG4阳性表达与患者各项临床指标的关系

Tab.4 Relationship between BTG4 positive expression and clinical data in patients with gastric adenocarcinoma

Clinical data	n	BTG4 expression			P
		-	+	PR (%)	
Age					0.084
<65 years	196	90	106	54.1	
≥65 years	118	44	74	62.7	
Sex					0.032
Male	228	105	123	53.9	
Female	86	29	57	66.2	
Tumor size					0.360
<4 cm	111	53	76	68.5	
≥4 cm	185	81	104	56.2	
Depth of invasion					0.435
Tis, T1	11	4	7	63.7	
T ₂₋₄	173	76	97	56.0	
Lymphatic invasion					0.329
No	173	76	97	56.0	
Yes	123	50	73	59.3	
Venous invasion					0.511
No	159	71	88	55.3	
Yes	100	44	56	56.0	
Lymph node metastasis					0.470
No	97	40	57	58.7	
Yes	212	90	122	57.5	
TNM staging					0.498
0- I	132	28	104	78.8	
II-IV	180	37	143	79.4	
Lauren's classification					0.422
Intestinal type	221	91	130	58.9	
Diffuse type	236	94	142	60.2	

PR, positive rate.

表5 胃腺癌不同亚型中BTG4阳性表达比较

Tab.5 BTG4 positive expression in various subtypes of gastric adenocarcinoma

Item	n	BTG4 expression		
		-	+	PR (%)
Differentiated degree				
Well-differentiated	107	26	81	75.7 ¹⁾
Moderately-differentiated	138	71	67	48.6
Poorly-differentiated	212	88	124	58.5
Japanese gastric cancer types				
Papillary	21	7	14	66.7 ²⁾
Mucinous	18	11	7	38.9
Signet ring cell	2	0	2	100

1) compared with moderately-differentiated, $P < 0.05$; 2) compared with mucinous, $P < 0.001$. PR, positive rate.

止有丝分裂进入后期。这些结果表明BTG4可能阻断卵母细胞或卵子的有丝分裂进程。研究^[9]表明,胃癌细胞中BTG4过表达可以显著抑制细胞增殖。另外,乳腺癌、宫颈癌和子宫内膜癌中BTG4 mRNA表达与其启动子甲基化呈负相关^[10],细胞实验^[11]证明CpG岛的甲基化与BTG4的转录沉默有关,BTG4过表达抑制了结直肠癌细胞的集落形成。胃癌、结直肠癌、乳腺癌和肺癌中BTG4表达下调^[10-12],本研究结果显示,与正常组织比较,胃癌中BTG4 mRNA和蛋白表达水平均显著下调($P < 0.05$),提示BTG4下调可能参与了胃癌的发生,但其与甲基化表观遗传学改变的关系需要进一步论证。免疫组化结果显示,胃炎、肠上皮化生、胃癌中BTG4阳性表达水平呈逐步升高趋势,与实时PCR及Western blotting结果及以往研究结果不一致,这可能与BTG4在基质细胞中的表达和统计学方法有关;基因的选择性表达导致了腺体和基质细胞中BTG4表达的差异^[13]。

前期研究^[10]结果显示,BTG4 mRNA表达与乳腺癌患者T分期和M分期呈负相关,与子宫内膜癌患者肿瘤侵袭、临床分期、低体重指数、不良分化呈负相关,与卵巢癌的总生存呈现负相关。本研究结果显示,BTG4 mRNA表达与胃癌患者总生存和无进展生存呈负相关,提示BTG4 mRNA高表达可以预测胃癌患者预后不良,与以往研究结果类似。另外,本研究结果显示,胃乳头状腺癌BTG4阳性表达高于黏液腺癌,高分化腺癌BTG4阳性表达高于中分化腺癌,提示BTG4表达与胃癌组织分化程度密切相关。BTG家族的另一个成员BTG2在用视黄醛诱导HL-60早幼粒细胞终末分化时,会进行重新定位。结合本研究结果,推测调节定位可能是BTG4在肿瘤细胞不同分化阶段调控相关基因转录的重要因素,同时也影响细胞周期的进程^[14]。

综上所述,BTG4在胃癌组织中低表达,其表达水平与胃癌患者总体生存负相关;BTG4阳性表达与胃癌的发生和发展密切相关。因此,BTG4可作为胃癌预后的预测因子,也可作为胃癌基因治疗的潜在靶标。本研究样本仅来源于一家医院,具有区域局限性,今后需要多中心联合,并从细胞和动物层面进行体内外实验进一步论证。

参考文献:

- [1] XIAO PT, LI CF, LIU YD, et al. The role of metal ions in the occurrence, progression, drug resistance, and biological characteristics of gastric cancer [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2024, 15: 1333543. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2024.1333543.
- [2] HU Y, ZHU Y, LU NH. The management of Helicobacter pylori infection and prevention and control of gastric cancer in China [J]. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol*, 2022, 12: 1049279. DOI: 10.3389/fcimb.2022.1049279.
- [3] WINKLER GS. The mammalian anti-proliferative BTG/Tob protein family [J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2010, 222 (1): 66-72. DOI: 10.1002/jcp.21919.
- [4] RÄTY M, KETOJA E, PITKÄNEN T, et al. In vitro maturation supplements affect developmental competence of bovine cumulus-oocyte complexes and embryo quality after vitrification [J]. *Cryobiology*, 2011, 63 (3): 245-255. DOI: 10.1016/j.cryobiol.2011.09.134.
- [5] LIU RY, ZHOU YF, LI QL, et al. A novel homozygous missense variant in BTG4 causes zygotic cleavage failure and female infertility [J]. *J Assist Reprod Genet*, 2021, 38 (12): 3261-3266. DOI: 10.1007/s10815-021-02340-9.
- [6] MARANO L, BOCCARDI V, BRACCIO B, et al. Comparison of the 6th and 7th editions of the AJCC/UICC TNM staging system for gastric cancer focusing on the "N" parameter-related survival: the monoinstitutional NodUs Italian study [J]. *World J Surg Oncol*, 2015, 13: 215. DOI: 10.1186/s12957-015-0633-3.
- [7] ZIRBES TK, BALDUS SE, MOENIG SP, et al. Tenascin expression in gastric cancer with special emphasis on the WHO-, Lauren-, and Goseki-classifications [J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 1999, 4 (1): 39-42. DOI: 10.3892/ijmm.4.1.39.
- [8] PASTERNAK M, PFENDER S, SANTHANAM B, et al. The BTG4 and CAF1 complex prevents the spontaneous activation of eggs by deadenylating maternal mRNAs [J]. *Open Biol*, 2016, 6 (9): 160184. DOI: 10.1098/rsob.160184.
- [9] DONG WJ, TU SP, XIE J, et al. Frequent promoter hypermethylation and transcriptional downregulation of BTG4 gene in gastric cancer [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2009, 387 (1): 132-138. DOI: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2009.06.140.
- [10] ZHENG HC, XUE H, ZHANG CY, et al. Bioinformatic analysis of the clinicopathological and prognostic significance of oocyte-arresting BTG4 mRNA expression in gynecological cancers [J]. *J Obstet Gynaecol*, 2023, 43 (1): 2182672. DOI: 10.1080/01443615.2023.2182672.
- [11] SEO JS, CHOI YH, MOON JW, et al. Hinokitiol induces DNA demethylation via DNMT1 and UHRF1 inhibition in colon cancer cells [J]. *BMC Cell Biol*, 2017, 18 (1): 14. DOI: 10.1186/s12860-017-0130-3.
- [12] ZHANG N, JIANG TH, WANG YT, et al. BTG4 is a novel p53 target gene that inhibits cell growth and induces apoptosis [J]. *Genes*, 2020, 11 (2): 217. DOI: 10.3390/genes11020217.
- [13] 谢庆军. 肿瘤基因治疗中基因的选择性表达 [J]. *中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志*, 1997, 4 (4): 286.
- [14] PASSERI D, MARCUCCI A, RIZZO G, et al. BTG2 enhances retinoic acid induced differentiation by modulating histone H4 methylation and acetylation [J]. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 2006, 26 (13): 5023-5032. DOI: 10.1128/MCB.01360-05.

(编辑 武玉欣)