

## • 病例报告 •

## 1例鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌伴颅内侵袭临床病理学分析

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[关键词] SWI/SNF 复合体; 鼻窦 SMARCA4 缺失性癌; 鉴别诊断

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## Clinicopathological analysis of a case of sinonasal SMARCA4-deficient carcinoma with intracranial invasion

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[Key words] SWI/SNF complex; sinonasal SMARCA4-deficient carcinoma; differential diagnosis

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鼻窦 SWI/SNF 相关 BAF 染色质重塑复合物亚基 ATP 酶 4 (SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily A member 4, SMARCA4) 缺失性癌是 2022 年世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 头颈肿瘤分类第 5 版中的新增类型, 作为鼻窦 SWI/SNF 复合体缺失性癌的一个亚型, 其约占低/未分化鼻窦癌的 4%<sup>[1]</sup>。该肿瘤较为罕见, 文献报道少且缺乏特异性的分化特征, 临床上易被误诊为其他类型的恶性肿瘤。本文将探讨 1 例伴颅内侵袭的鼻窦 SMARCA4 缺失性癌, 分析其临床病理特征及分子特点, 并回顾相关文献, 旨在提高对这一特殊肿瘤类型的认知, 为临床诊断、治疗及预后评估提供关键信息。

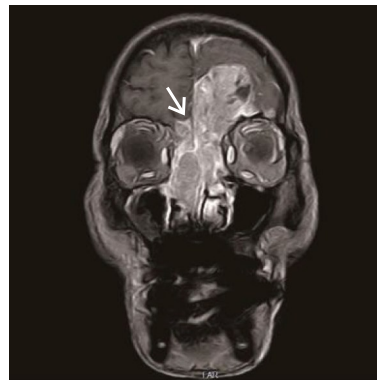
## 1 病例资料

患者男, 70 岁, 因“记忆力进行性下降 3 d”入院, MRI 提示鼻腔、双侧筛窦及左侧额叶片状异常信

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号, T1WI 低信号, T2WI 稍高信号, DWI 呈高信号, 信号不均, 大小约 6.5 cm×6.5 cm, 增强扫描见明显不均匀强化 (图 1)。根据其连续性及其脑实质受压情况, 考虑颅内占位来自鼻腔。计划一期手术切除颅内肿瘤, 待颅内病情稳定后行二期手术切除鼻腔内占位性病变。术中见肿瘤呈红黑色, 质韧, 血供极其丰富, 侵犯嗅神经。



MRI contrast-enhanced scan shows a large space-occupying lesion in the nasal cavity, bilateral ethmoid sinuses, and left frontal lobe (arrow).

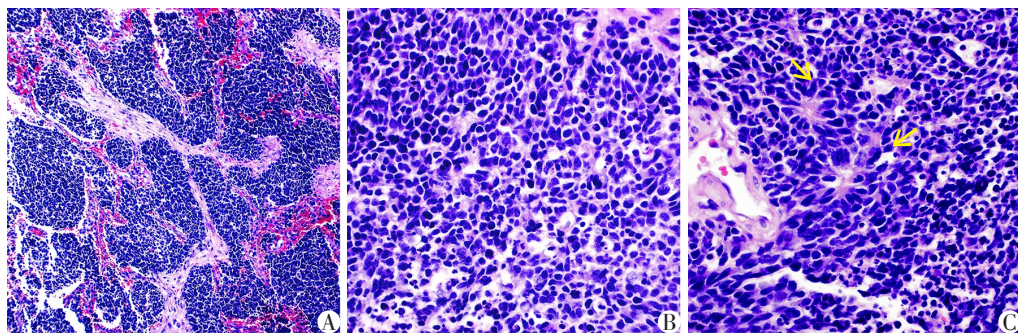
图 1 患者 MRI 增强扫描

Figure 1 MRI contrast-enhanced scan of the patient

标本经 10% 中性甲醛固定,常规脱水,石蜡包埋,4  $\mu\text{m}$  厚切片,行 HE、免疫组化 EnVision 法染色,通过 Roche Benchmark GS 全自动免疫组化机进行。大体见灰白灰红色碎组织一堆,大小合计 6 cm $\times$ 6 cm $\times$ 1 cm,切面灰红色,质嫩。低倍镜下肿瘤呈浸润性生长,侵犯脑组织。肿瘤细胞呈弥漫实性、片状或巢团状分布(图 2A),伴广泛出血、坏死;间质显著纤维化,富于血管。高倍镜下,肿瘤细胞卵圆形或多边形,中等大小,呈基底样细胞特征,核浆比高,核深染,核仁不明显,核分裂象易见,可见病理性核分裂象(图 2B),小灶出现菊形团样结构(图 2C)。肿瘤细胞表达上皮标记 AE1/AE3、EMA 及 CAM5.2,神经内分泌标记 CgA、Syn(图 3A)、INSM1 部分阳性,SMARCA4/BRG1 表达缺失(内对照血管内皮及间质细胞阳性)(图 3B),SMARCB1/INI-1 保留表达(图 3C),Ki-67 增殖指数 70%(图 3D),P40 少量表达,余 Desmin、MyoD1、NKX2.2、GFAP、S-100、HMB-45、TTF-1 及 EB 病毒原位杂交 EBER 均阴性。

下一代测序(next-generation sequencing, NGS)检测从石蜡包埋组织样本中提取 DNA,采用南京世和基因生物技术有限公司 DNA 测序产品,测序平台为 Illumina 高通量测序平台。检测结果显示 SMARCA4 第 8 外显子 c.1252C>T(p.Q418\*) 无义突变(图 4A),CTNNB1 第 3 外显子 c.134C>T(p.S45F) 错义突变(图 4B)。

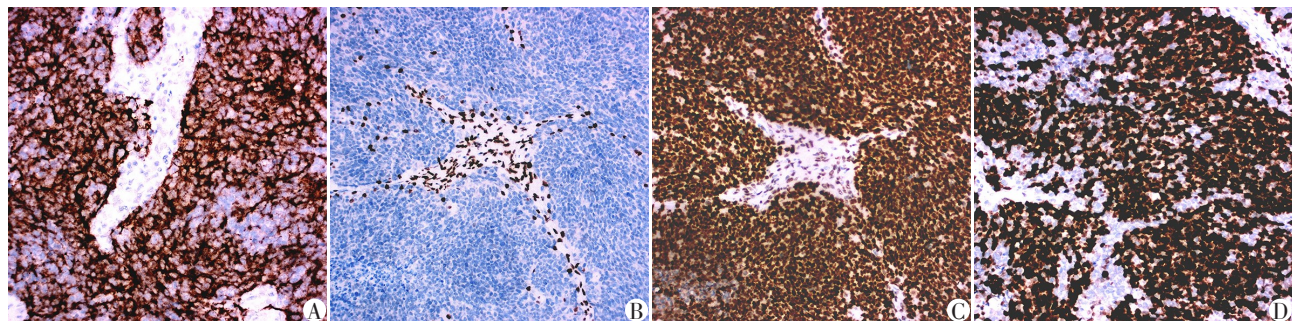
利用 cBioPortal 数据库(<https://www.cbioportal.org>)查询头颈部肿瘤及泛癌中 SMARCA4 与 CTNNB1 的突变情况,并分析其生存预后。生物信息分析结果显示 SMARCA4 与 CTNNB1 突变在头颈部肿瘤中的共现率较低(164 例 SMARCA4 突变,62 例 CTNNB1 突变,仅 10 例共突变),样本量不足导致难以进行有统计学意义的解读。然而,在泛癌种数据分析中获得了更具规模的队列:3 579 例 SMARCA4 突变,2 815 例 CTNNB1 突变,308 例共突变,对应 8.6% 的共突变率。值得注意的是,生存分析显示共突变组与仅 SMARCA4 突变组的预后差异有统计学意义



A: The tumor exhibits solid nest-like distribution( $\times 100$ ). B: Tumor cells exhibit morphological heterogeneity, characterized by their oval or polygonal shape, medium size, basaloid cell characteristics, and a high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratio. The nuclei are hyperchromatic with dense chromatin, and nucleoli are inconspicuous. Mitotic figures are readily observed, indicating active cell division( $\times 400$ ). C: Focal rosette-like structures are observed (arrow)( $\times 400$ ).

图2 鼻窦SMARCA4 缺失性癌组织学形态(HE 染色)

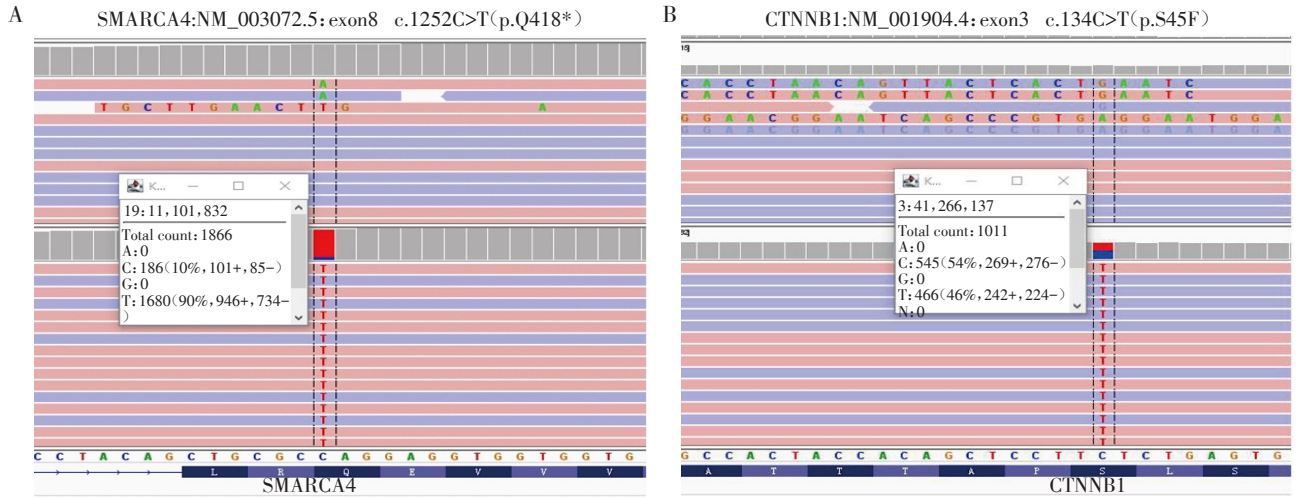
Figure 2 Histological morphology of sinonasal SMARCA4-deficient carcinoma(HE staining)



A: Syn is positive in tumor tissue. B: Tumor cells show complete loss of SMARCA4/BRG1 expression, with positive internal control stromal fibroblasts. C: Tumor cells retain SMARCB1/INI-1 expression. D: Tumor cells exhibit a high Ki-67 proliferation index( $\times 200$ ).

图3 鼻窦SMARCA4 缺失性癌免疫表型

Figure 3 Immunophenotype of sinonasal SMARCA4-deficient carcinoma



A: SMARCA4 exon 8 c.1252C>T(p.Q418\*) nonsense mutation were detected by NGS method. B: CTNNB1 exon 3 c.134C>T(p.S45F) missense mutation were detected by NGS method.

图4 NGS检测结果

Figure 4 NGS results

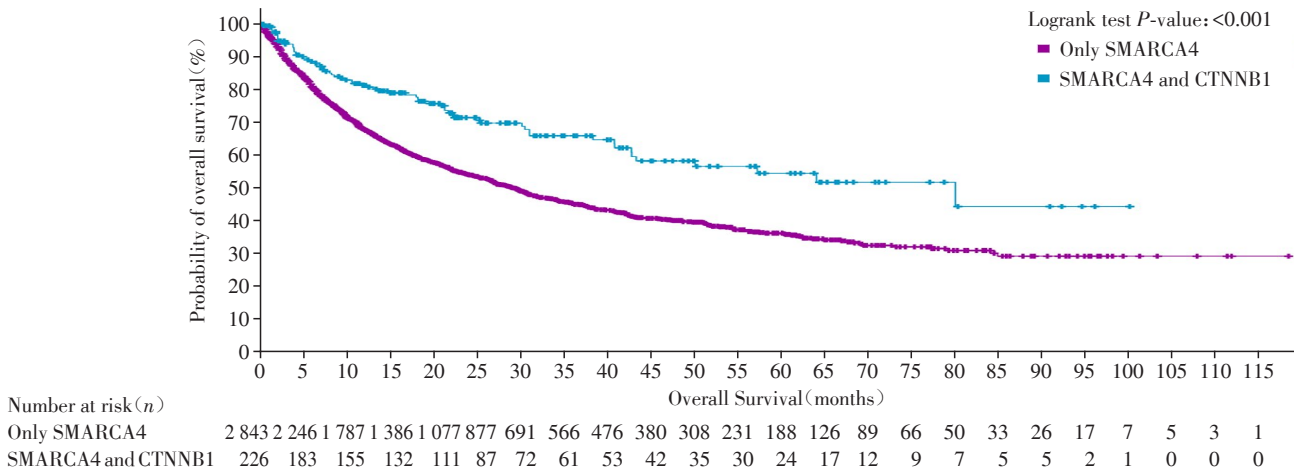
( $P < 0.001$ ), 共突变患者预后明显更差(图5)。

患者于术后2个月出现言语障碍,复查头颅CT显示双侧鼻腔、副鼻窦腔及额叶不规则软组织密度灶,伴邻近骨质破坏,部分病灶内出血,病变范围较术前扩大。患者术后恢复状况不佳,于术后3个月不幸去世。

## 2 讨论

根据遗传学和形态学的差异,鼻窦SWI/SNF缺失性癌包括SMARCB1缺失性癌、SMARCB1缺失性腺癌和SMARCA4缺失性癌。鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌最早于2017年报道<sup>[2]</sup>,到目前为止全球报道约

30例<sup>[3-9]</sup>(表1)。鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌的发病年龄20~83岁,男性多见。组织学上,肿瘤由小的基底样细胞或大的上皮样细胞组成,形成巢状和实性片状结构,伴有广泛的坏死。免疫组织化学显示肿瘤均表达广谱上皮标记AE1/AE3,不表达鳞状上皮标志物CK5/6、p63及p16、NUT。其他标志物如CK7、Syn、CgA和CD56的表达不一。所有肿瘤均显示SMARCA4/BRG1完全缺失,而SMARCB1/INI1表达保留。个别病例显示SMARCA2的共缺失<sup>[9]</sup>。本例患者肿瘤达6.5 cm×6.5 cm,伴广泛颅内侵袭,为目前文献中最大且侵袭范围最广的病例。影像学显示肿瘤自鼻腔经筛板侵入左侧额叶,MRI中DWI高



Pan-cancer survival analysis revealed that the difference in outcomes between the SMARCA4/CTNNB1 co-mutation group and the SMARCA4-only mutation group was statistically significant ( $P < 0.001$ ).

图5 生物信息分析结果

Figure 5 Results of bioinformatics analysis

表1 鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌的临床特征文献报道汇总表

Summary Table of Literature Reports on Clinical Characteristics of Sinonasal SMARCA4-Deficient Carcinoma

References	Age/sex	Site	Size (cm)	TNM/metastasis	Treatment	Survival(month)	SMARCA2 expression
AGAIMY A <sup>[2]</sup>	40/F	right nasal cavity, sinuses; skull base and periorbital extension	NA	T4N2M0	Surgery+RT+CT	AWD(9)	Reduced
	40/F	right nasal cavity, sinuses	NA	T4N2M0	Surgery+RT	AWD(9)	Reduced
	50/M	left nasal cavity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Retained
	20/M	left nasal cavity	NA	T4NXM1	CT	DOD(3)	Loss
	47/M	sinonasal unspecified	NA	T4NxM1	CT	AWD(8)	Retained
	30/M	nasal cavity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Retained
AGAIMY A <sup>[9]</sup>	41/M	nasal cavity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Retained
	51/F	sinonasal unspecified	NA	NA	Surgery	Died 3 mo after surgery before planned RT	Retained
	42/F	left nasal cavity and maxillary sinus	NA	T4NxM1	CT	Died of progressive lung disease at 7 mo	Retained
	67/M	right nasal cavity	NA	T4NxMx	NA	NA	ND
KAKKAR A <sup>[1]</sup>	54/M	left nasal cavity	NA	T4NxMx	Biopsy only	DOD(1)	ND
	48/M	bilateral nasal cavities, sphenoid, ethmoid mass with intracranial extension	NA	NA	Surgery+RT+CT	AWD(35)	Retained
	70/M	right nasal cavity	NA	NA	CT	DOD(9)	Retained
	30/M	left nasal cavity; intracranial extension	NA	NA	CT	AWD(34)	Retained
	43/M	sinonasal mass, unspecified, with intracranial extension	NA	NA	Surgery+RT+CT	DOD(34)	Retained
	30/M	nasal cavity	NA	NA	Surgery+CT	DOD(14)	Retained
	25/M	left nasal cavity	NA	NA	Surgery	NA	Retained
	45/F	right nasal mass	NA	NA	Surgery	NA	Retained
	28/M	left nasal cavity mass, intracranial extension	NA	NA	Surgery	AWD(7)	Retained
	22/M	left sinonasal mass with intracranial extension	NA	NA	Biopsy only	AWD	ND
LI C <sup>[7]</sup>	31/M	left nasal cavity	3.3	NA	Surgery+RT+CT	AWD(5)	ND
ZHAO M <sup>[3]</sup>	83/M	right nasal cavity, ethmoid sinus; maxillary sinus, skullbase and periorbital tissue	4.4	T4N0M0	Surgery+RT+CT	DOD(12)	Retained
	61/F	left nasal cavity, ethmoid sinus; left frontal sinus, maxillary sinus and the skull base	4.6	T4N0M0	Surgery+RT+CT	DOD(4)	Retained
KANG H G <sup>[4]</sup>	47/F	nasalcavity	NA	T4bNxM0	Surgery+CT	AWD(10.4)	ND
	50/M	nasalcavity	NA	TxN2bM0	Surgery+RT	AWD(5.6)	ND
	34/M	left nasal cavity, maxillary sinus, orbit; intracranium	NA	NA	RT+CT	DOD(6)	ND
ZHU H J <sup>[6]</sup>	64/M	slope at the base of the middle cranial fossa	NA	NA	Surgery+CT	AWD(6)	ND
KE Q L <sup>[8]</sup>	60/M	right nasal cavity, ethmoidal sinus	4	NA	Surgery+RT+CT	AWD	ND
XU X N <sup>[5]</sup>	65/M	nasal cavity, ethmoid, sphenoid, skull-base, brain	NA	T4N0M0	Surgery+CT	DOD	ND
Our case	70/M	nasal cavity, bilateral ethmoid sinuses and left frontal lobe	6.5	T4NxMx	Surgery	DOD(3)	ND

NA, not available; CT, Chemotherapy; RT, radiotherapy; AWD, alive with disease; DOD, died of disease; ND, not done.

信号提示肿瘤细胞密度高、增殖活跃,与肿瘤Ki-67指数高及核分裂活跃的特征一致。肿瘤细胞异型性显著,并伴有Syn、CgA、INSM1等神经内分泌标志物的表达,极易误诊为神经内分泌癌,但SMARCA4的表达缺失和SMARCB1表达保留证实了SMARCA4缺失性癌的诊断。

鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌的组织形态缺乏特异性,在免疫组化初筛时往往仅表现为上皮和神经内分泌标志物的表达,容易导致误诊。为此,需与以下高侵袭性肿瘤进行鉴别:①鼻窦SMARCB1/INI1缺失性癌:主要以一致的基底样细胞为主,或以浆细胞样细胞/横纹肌样细胞为主,偶尔呈现梭形细胞形态。然而,免疫组化显示肿瘤细胞SMARCB1/INI1缺失,而保留SMARCA4/BRG1表达,这有助于与SMARCA4缺失性癌的鉴别。相比鼻窦SMARCB1缺失性癌,SMARCA4缺失性癌的病死率可能更高,且中位年龄更低<sup>[9-10]</sup>。②NUT癌:更常见于年轻人和儿童,由单一未分化的基底样肿瘤细胞呈片状或巢状分布,核浆比高,核仁明显,常伴有坏死,部分病例表现为突然的鳞状分化。免疫组化通常显示鳞状表型,具有广谱上皮、p63、p40的表达。③横纹肌肉瘤:常见于头颈部,由不同分化阶段的横纹肌母细胞构成,细胞形态多样,呈圆形或梭形,排列方式可为束状、腺泡状或弥漫片状。免疫组化检测显示Desmin、MyoD1、myogenin的表达,但部分横纹肌肉瘤也会表达上皮标志物及神经内分泌标志物,尤其是Syn和CD56,易误诊为神经内分泌癌。④大细胞神经内分泌癌:常呈现器官样结构,并伴有坏死,肿瘤细胞体积较大,胞质丰富,染色质粗糙,核仁显著。其神经内分泌标志物的表达较其他肿瘤更为强烈且弥漫,常见P53和Rb突变。在Agaimy等<sup>[9]</sup>报道的10例鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌中,有6例最初被误诊为小细胞神经内分泌癌或大细胞神经内分泌癌。SMARCA4缺失性癌的神经内分泌标志物表达通常为局灶弱阳性,结合SMARCA4表达缺失可明确鉴别。头颈部的多种上皮性恶性肿瘤、横纹肌肉瘤与大细胞神经内分泌癌在组织学形态上高度相似,部分神经内分泌标志物的表达存在一定非特异性,尤其在活检组织局限时更易误诊。深入了解相关肿瘤的组织学谱系、免疫组化特征及分子遗传学变化,并系统性地鉴别,对最终明确诊断至关重要。

SMARCA4基因编码的蛋白BRG1是SWI/SNF染色质重塑复合体的核心ATP酶亚基,在调控基因转录中发挥关键作用。BRG1的功能缺失是SWI/

SNF缺陷型鼻窦癌的重要分子特征,其突变率较高,且与多种癌症的不良预后相关,包括相当比例的非小细胞肺癌和高钙血症型卵巢小细胞癌。SWI/SNF复合体通过调控染色质拓扑结构和基因表达,在维持基因组稳定性、调节细胞分化及抑制肿瘤发生中发挥核心作用<sup>[11-12]</sup>。本病例中,SMARCA4第8外显子发生c.1252C>T(p.Q418\*)无义突变,导致蛋白翻译提前终止,BRG1蛋白完全缺失(免疫组化阴性),提示SWI/SNF复合体功能失活。此外,这种特异性突变与预后不良有关,因为类似的SMARCA4改变与非小细胞肺癌和其他恶性肿瘤的生存率降低有关。SMARCA4缺失通过以下机制驱动肿瘤恶性表型<sup>[13-15]</sup>:①染色质重塑失调:SMARCA4缺失导致关键基因(如CDKN2A、TP53)的异常沉默或激活,引发细胞周期紊乱与基因组不稳定性;②上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)激活:染色质可及性改变可能上调EMT相关转录因子(如SNAIL、ZEB1),增强肿瘤侵袭性;③化疗耐药性:SMARCA4缺失通过抑制IP3R3介导的线粒体钙信号通路,削弱化疗诱导的凋亡效应。值得注意的是,本病例同时检测到CTNNB1第3外显子c.134C>T(p.S45F)错义突变,该突变可能通过抑制 $\beta$ -catenin磷酸化降解,导致 $\beta$ -catenin异常稳定并持续激活Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin信号通路<sup>[16-18]</sup>。SMARCA4失活与CTNNB1突变共存现象在鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌中偶见报道<sup>[3]</sup>,两者可能具有协同致癌效应<sup>[19]</sup>。动物实验表明,SMARCA4缺失与CTNNB1激活可共同促进小脑髓母细胞瘤的发生<sup>[20]</sup>,其分子机制包括:① $\beta$ -catenin/SMARCA4互作:突变型 $\beta$ -catenin核聚集后直接结合SMARCA4蛋白,增强Wnt靶基因(如AXIN2、LEF1)转录<sup>[21-22]</sup>;②染色质结构异常:SWI/SNF复合体缺失导致染色质开放区域增加,使Wnt通路靶基因(如MYC、CCND1)更易被异常激活<sup>[23]</sup>。泛癌生存分析表明,SMARCA4/CTNNB1共突变组的预后明显差于仅SMARCA4突变组。这种预后差异可能源于SMARCA4失活与CTNNB1突变协同作用形成的双重打击机制,该机制会促进肿瘤向更具侵袭性的表型发展。其临床表现为疾病进展迅速、预后极差,这正是SWI/SNF复合物缺陷型肿瘤的典型特征。

鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌具有高度侵袭性,仅次于NUT癌,是所有鼻窦癌中预后最差的类型之一<sup>[24]</sup>。大多数患者在诊断时已处于晚期,有2/3的患者在1年内因病去世,中位生存时间3个月<sup>[1,9]</sup>。本例临床病

程呈快速进展模式,突显了鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌的侵袭性生物学行为。患者于术后3个月死亡,与文献报道的中位生存期相符,提示肿瘤体积大和颅内侵袭可能是预后不良的独立危险因素。目前多采用手术治疗联合辅助放化疗,尚无针对鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌的获批药物,除既往报道SMARCA4缺失性肿瘤对基于铂类的化疗方案敏感外<sup>[25]</sup>,靶向EZH<sub>2</sub>、CDK4/6以及组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂、组蛋白甲基转移酶抑制剂和DNA甲基转移酶抑制剂的临床试验也显示出一定的治疗效果<sup>[15,26-28]</sup>。此外,越来越多的证据表明,至少有一部分SWI/SNF缺失恶性肿瘤可能对免疫检查点抑制剂有良好的治疗反应<sup>[27,29-30]</sup>。本例中,CTNNB1突变可能还代表了使用Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin通路的小分子抑制剂治疗这些高度侵袭性肿瘤的诱人前景。该类药物已被证明能够抑制移植瘤甚至原发瘤在小鼠模型中的生长,相关药物的临床试验正在进行中,其中包括PORCN抑制剂(如LGK974)、Tankyrase抑制剂(如XAV939)等<sup>[31-33]</sup>。这些都支持对罕见恶性肿瘤进行精确分类,以探索和优化针对其特定的形态学和分子特征的治疗策略。

在鼻窦SMARCA4缺失性癌的临床实践中,早期诊断的优化至关重要。高侵袭性鼻腔鼻窦肿瘤进行SMARCA4/BRG1和SMARCB1/INI-1的免疫组化常规检测,对该类肿瘤的早期发现和治疗具有重要意义。结合NGS技术来筛查SMARCA4和CTNNB1的突变情况,可为患者提供更为精准的诊断信息,有助于提高治疗的针对性和有效性,从而改善患者预后。在治疗上采用手术联合辅助放化疗能够一定程度改善患者的预后。同时还应积极探索EZH<sub>2</sub>抑制剂、CDK4/6抑制剂及免疫治疗等联合用药策略,以期进一步提高治疗效果。此外,验证Wnt通路抑制剂(例如LGK974)与表观遗传药物的协同效应,将为开发新的治疗策略提供科学依据,为未来的临床治疗提供新的思路和方法。

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李云、孙阳阳负责实验数据收集及论文初稿撰写。王更芳负责NGS检测及数据分析,并构建分子图谱可视化结果。周晓莉负责设计研究思路,撰写、编辑和审阅论文。

#### Author's Contributions:

LI Yun and SUN Yangyang were responsible for collecting

experimental data and writing the manuscript. WANG Gengfang was responsible for NGS testing and data analysis, and constructing molecular atlas visualization results. ZHOU Xiaoli designed the research idea, wrote and revised the manuscript

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