

## PDE1B表达与胃癌预后和肿瘤微环境的生物信息学分析

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**[摘要]** **目的:** 通过生物信息学方法筛选胃癌中具有差异预后意义的调节性细胞死亡和衰老基因, 分析磷酸二酯酶1 (PDE1) B对胃癌患者生存预后的影响。**方法:** 自TCGA公共数据库下载胃癌基因表达数据和临床数据, 本地数据库中随机抽取50例胃癌患者, 收集其临床信息和石蜡样本, 包括胃癌组织和癌旁正常组织。采用R软件“limma”程序包筛选差异表达基因 (DEGs), 单因素COX分析和Kaplan-Meier生存分析筛选有预测生存价值的DEGs, 获取影响胃癌患者生存预后的交集基因, 筛选与临床病理特征最具关联的基因PDE1B。TCGA数据库和Kaplan-Meier生存分析检测胃癌患者癌旁正常组织和胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平及其与胃癌患者生存期的关系, 采用基因本体论 (GO) 功能和京都基因与基因组百科全书 (KEGG) 信号通路富集分析PDE1B生物学功能, CIBERSORT算法、肿瘤免疫数据库 (TISIDB) 和GSCA在线网站分析PDE1B与肿瘤微环境、免疫特征分子和药物敏感性的相关性。实时荧光定量PCR (RT-qPCR) 法检测胃癌患者胃癌组织和癌旁正常组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平。**结果:** 共筛选716个DEGs, 其中505个DEGs表达上调 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 211个DEGs表达下调 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 获得10个影响生存预后的交集基因, PDE1B mRNA表达水平与胃癌患者临床病理特征关系最为密切, 其与年龄、肿瘤分级、肿瘤分期和肿瘤T、N及M期有关联 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与G1-G2、Stage I、T1-T2、N0和M0期胃癌患者比较, G3-G4、Stage II-IV、T3-T4、N1-N3和M1分期胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平均明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。与癌旁正常组织比较, 胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与PDE1B低表达胃癌患者比较, PDE1B高表达胃癌患者总体生存率明显降低 ( $P < 0.01$ )。PDE1B表达、年龄和肿瘤分期是胃癌患者预后的危险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。在调整了性别、年龄、肿瘤分级和肿瘤分期后, PDE1B表达是影响胃癌患者预后的独立危险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。PDE1B主要富集于免疫球蛋白产生、钙离子转运、第二信使介导的信号转导等生物过程 (BP), T淋巴细胞受体复合体、细胞膜信号受体复合体和含胶原蛋白的细胞外基质等细胞成分 (CC), 抗原结合、糖胺聚糖结合和细胞外基质结构成分等分子功能 (MF); PDE1B主要参与了神经活性配体-受体相互作用、钙信号通路、环磷酸鸟苷 (cGMP)-蛋白激酶G (PKG) 信号通路及细胞因子-细胞因子受体的相互作用等途径。PDE1B与调节性T淋巴细胞 ( $r=0.488$ )、髓源性抑制细胞 ( $r=0.474$ ) 和巨噬细胞 ( $r=0.617$ ) 呈正相关关系 ( $P < 0.01$ ); 与PDE1B低表达胃癌患者比较, PDE1B高表达胃癌患者促进肿瘤的调节性T淋巴细胞、单核细胞和M2型巨噬细胞浸润均明显增加 ( $P < 0.05$ )。PDE1B mRNA表达水平与免疫抑制剂转化生长因子 $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) 1 ( $r=0.535$ )、集落刺激因子1受体 (CSF1R) ( $r=0.519$ )、免疫激活剂外核苷三磷酸二磷酸水解酶1 (ENTPD1) ( $r=0.593$ ) 和CXC趋化因子配体12 (CXCL12) ( $r=0.646$ ) 呈正相关关系 ( $P < 0.01$ )。PDE1B高表达的胃癌组织对氟尿嘧啶 ( $-0.3 < r < -0.1$ )、甲氨蝶呤 ( $-0.3 < r < -0.1$ ) 和地西他滨 ( $-0.3 < r < -0.1$ ) 等药物较为敏感 ( $P < 0.05$ )。与癌旁正常组织比较, 胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.01$ ); 与PDE1B低表达胃癌患者比较, PDE1B高表达胃癌患者总体生存率明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与T1-T2期胃癌患者比较, 肿瘤T3-T4期胃

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癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.01$ )。 **结论:** PDE1B是胃癌患者预后的独立危险因素, 可作为胃癌预后不良的有效指标。

[关键词] 胃肿瘤; 生存预后; 磷酸二酯酶1B; 肿瘤微环境; 药物敏感性

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## Bioinformatics analysis on PDE1B expression and prognosis of gastric cancer and tumor microenvironment

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To screen for regulatory cell death and senescence genes with differential prognostic significances in the gastric cancer through bioinformatics methods, and to analyze the effect of phosphodiesterase 1B (PDE1B) on the survival prognosis of the gastric cancer patients. **Methods:** The gastric cancer gene expression data and clinical data were downloaded from the TCGA Public Database. Fifty gastric cancer patients were randomly selected from the local database, and their clinical informations and paraffin samples, including gastric cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue, were collected. The R software “limma” package was used to screen differentially expressed genes (DEGs); univariate COX analysis and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis were used to screen DEGs with predictive survival value. The intersection genes affecting the survival prognosis of gastric cancer patients were obtained, and the gene most associated with clinical pathological features PDE1B was screened. The TCGA Database and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis were used to detect the expression levels of PDE1B mRNA in adjacent normal and gastric cancer tissues and their relationships with survival period of the gastric cancer patients. Gene Ontology (GO) functional and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway enrichment analyses were used to enrich the biological functions of PDE1B. The CIBERSORT algorithm, Tumor Immunity Database (TISIDB), and GSCA online website were used to analyze the correlation between PDE1B and tumor microenvironment, immune characteristic molecules, and drug sensitivity. The real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) method was used to detect the PDE1B mRNA expression levels in gastric cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue of the gastric cancer patients. **Results:** A total of 716 DEGs were screened, among which 505 DEGs were upregulated ( $P < 0.05$ ), and 211 DEGs were downregulated ( $P < 0.05$ ). There were 10 intersection genes affecting survival prognosis. The PDE1B mRNA expression level was most closely related to the clinical pathological characteristics of the gastric cancer patients, being associated with age, tumor grade, tumor stage, and tumor T, N, and M stages ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with G1-G2, Stage I, T1-T2, N0, and M0 stage gastric cancer patients, the PDE1B mRNA expression levels in G3-G4, Stage II-IV, T3-T4, N1-N3, and M1 stage gastric cancer patients were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with adjacent normal tissue, the PDE1B mRNA expression level in gastric cancer tissue was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the patients with low PDE1B expression, the patients with high PDE1B expression had a significantly lower overall survival rate ( $P < 0.01$ ). PDE1B expression, age, and tumor stage were the risk factors for the prognosis of gastric cancer patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). After adjusting for gender, age, tumor grade, and tumor stage, PDE1B expression was an independent risk factor affecting the prognosis of the gastric cancer patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). PDE1B was mainly enriched in the biological process (BP), such as immunoglobulin

production, second-messenger, mediated signaling transduction and calcium ion transport, cellular component(CC), such as Tlymphocytes receptor complex, plasma membrane signaling receptor complex and collagen-containing extracellular matrix, and molecular function(MF), such as antigen binding, glycosaminoglycan binding, and extracellular matrix structural constituents. PDE1B was mainly involved in the pathways such as neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, calcium signaling pathway, cGMP-PKG signaling pathway, and cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction. PDE1B was positively correlated with regulatory T lymphocytes ( $r=0.488$ ), myeloid-derived suppressor cells ( $r=0.474$ ), and macrophages ( $r=0.617$ ) ( $P<0.01$ ). Compared with the patients with low PDE1B expression, the patients with high PDE1B expression promoted the significant increase of infiltration of regulatory T lymphocytes, monocytes, and M2 macrophages ( $P<0.05$ ). The PDE1B mRNA expression levels were positively correlated with the immunosuppressive agents transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1) ( $r=0.535$ ), colony-stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) ( $r=0.519$ ), immune activator ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1 (ENTPD1) ( $r=0.593$ ), and CXC chemokine ligand 12 (CXCL12) ( $r=0.646$ ) ( $P<0.01$ ). The gastric cancer tissue with high PDE1B expression was more sensitive to the drugs such as fluorouracil ( $-0.3<r<-0.1$ ), methotrexate ( $-0.3<r<-0.1$ ), and decitabine ( $-0.3<r<-0.1$ ) ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with adjacent normal tissue, the PDE1B mRNA expression levels in gastric cancer tissue were significantly decreased ( $P<0.01$ ). Compared with low PDE1B expression group, the overall survival rate patients in of the high PDE1B expression group had a significantly lower was decreased ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with T1-T2 stage gastric cancer patients, the PDE1B mRNA expression level of the T3-T4 stage gastric cancer patients was significantly increased ( $P<0.01$ ). **Conclusion:** PDE1B is an independent risk factor for the prognosis of the gastric cancer patients and can serve as an effective indicator of poor prognosis of gastric cancer.

**KEYWORDS** Stomach neoplasm; Survival prognosis; Phosphodiesterase 1B; Tumor microenvironment; Drug sensitivity

胃癌是全球第五大常见癌症及第四大癌症死亡病因, 严重威胁人类健康<sup>[1]</sup>。近些年来, 中国胃癌患者5年生存率由27.4%提高至35.1%, 但仍显著低于韩国(75.4%)和日本(81.0%), 因此, 如何继续提高胃癌生存率是当前研究的重点<sup>[2-3]</sup>。

调节性细胞死亡(regulated cell death, RCD)和衰老与肿瘤发生发展有密切关联。RCD是指受特定基因调控的细胞为了维持内环境稳态选择自主有序的死亡方式, 主要包括细胞凋亡、自噬、铁死亡和坏死性凋亡等途径。近年来“自噬受损”被纳入衰老的新标志<sup>[4-5]</sup>。衰老的细胞可以通过旁分泌衰老相关分泌表型(senescence-associated secretory phenotype, SASP)促进肿瘤细胞的侵袭和转移<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究基于生物信息学分析, 筛选胃癌中差异表达且具有预后意义的RCD和衰老相关基因, 分析其与临床性状的关系及磷酸二酯酶1(phosphodiesterase 1, PDE1) B与肿瘤微环境和免疫治疗的关系, 为胃癌患者的个体化治疗提供新的方案。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 公共数据库资料** 于肿瘤基因组图谱(The cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA)数据库(<https://portal.gdc.cancer.gov/>)中按顺序筛选“stomach”“TCGA-STAD”“transcriptome profiling”“Gene Expression Quantification”和“clinical”, 并依次下载胃癌转录组数据及对应的临床数据, 包含375例胃癌样本和32例正常样本。

**1.2 本地数据库资料和实验样本** 本地数据库资料来源于本课题组自2007年起建立的“石河子大学第一附属医院胃癌患者随访数据库”, 采取打电话和上门访问等方式进行患者随访, 截至2023年10月, 随访时间共计16年。纳入标准: ①接受胃切除手术; ②经组织病理学诊断确诊为胃癌; ③术前未接受过放疗及其他辅助治疗。本研究从本地数据库中采用简单随机抽样方法抽取50例胃癌患者, 收集其临床信息和石蜡样本, 包含胃癌组织和癌旁正常组织(距癌组织切缘5 cm或以上)。本研究由石河子大学医学院第一附属医院医学伦理委员

会批准(伦理审批号: 2018-067-02)。

### 1.3 RCD和衰老相关基因的获取及差异分析

由 Ferrdb 数据库 (<http://www.zhounan.org/ferrdb>)、HADb 数据库 (<http://www.autophagy.lu/clustering/>) 和既往文献<sup>[7-8]</sup>中共收集了 4 392 个基因, 包括 295 个铁死亡、19 个 NETosis 相关死亡、1 972 个坏死性凋亡、57 个细胞焦亡、222 个自噬和 18 个挤压死亡相关基因及 1 809 个衰老相关基因。使用 R 软件“limma”程序包标准化数据, 并筛选胃癌组织和癌旁正常组织样本中的差异表达基因 (differentially expressed genes, DEGs)。筛选标准为  $|\log_2FC| > 1$  且假阳性率 (false discovery rate, FDR)  $< 0.05$ 。

**1.4 双重预后分析** 使用 R 软件“limma”程序包将患者的生存状态和生存时间与 DEGs 表达量进行合并。R 软件“survival”和“survminer”程序包对合并数据集分别进行 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析和单因素 COX 分析, 以  $P < 0.01$  为差异有统计学意义。R 软件“VennDiagram”程序包对已获取的基因取交集, 获取影响胃癌患者生存预后的交集基因。

**1.5 目的基因筛选** 基于 TCGA 数据库提供的胃癌患者临床资料, 使用 R 软件“limma”程序包分析交集基因表达水平在不同临床病理特征分组间的差异。根据显著性基因的数量, 筛选与临床病理特征最具关联性的基因, 为 PDE1B。TCGA 数据库和 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析检测胃癌患者胃癌组织和癌旁正常组织中 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平及其与胃癌患者生存期的关系。

**1.6 PDE1B 相关通路富集分析** 使用 R 软件“org.Hs.eg.db”和“clusterProfiler”程序包对 PDE1B 进行基因本体论 (Gene Ontology, GO) 功能和京都基因与基因组百科全书 (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG) 信号通路富集分析, 分析 PDE1B 可能涉及的分子机制和生物学功能, 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

### 1.7 肿瘤微环境、免疫特征和药物敏感性分析

采用 CIBERSORT 算法计算胃癌组织中 PDE1B 高和低表达胃癌患者肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞 (tumor infiltrating lymphocytes, TILs) 的相对丰度, 迭代次数为 1 000 次, 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。使用肿瘤免疫数据库 (Integrated Repository Portal for Tumor-immune System Interactions, TISIDB) (<http://cis.hku.hk/TISIDB/>) 分析胃癌样本中

PDE1B 与 TILs、免疫抑制剂和免疫激活剂的相关性。筛选条件: ①登录在线网站, 选择“Gene Symbol”和“PDE1B”输入查询; ②在“Lymphocyte”和“Immunomodulator”模块, 选择“STAD”并寻找相关分子; ③相关系数 ( $r$ )  $> 0$  为正相关,  $r < 0$  为负相关, 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。利用基因集癌症分析平台 (Gene Set Cancer Analysis, GSCA) 在线网站 (<https://guolab.wchscu.cn/GSCA/>) 分析 PDE1B 对药物的敏感性。筛选条件: 选择“Drug”和“CTRP drug sensitivity and expression correlation”。

### 1.8 实时荧光定量 PCR (real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR) 法检测 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平

使用 TRIzol 试剂提取癌旁正常组织和胃癌石蜡样本中总 RNA, NanoDrop 2000 分光光度计 (美国 Thermo Scientific 公司) 检测 RNA 浓度和质量。使用逆转录试剂盒 (北京康为世纪公司) 将其逆转录为 cDNA。使用 RT-qPCR 试剂盒 (北京康为世纪公司) 进行 RT-qPCR 反应, 按照试剂盒说明书操作。以甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) 为内参, 每组设置 3 个复孔, 采用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  法计算目的基因表达水平。引物由生工生物工程 (上海) 股份有限公司合成设计。引物序列: GAPDH F 5'-GTCTCCTCTGACTTCAACAGCG-3', R 5'-ACCACCCTGTTGCTGTAGCCAA-3'; PDE1B F 5'-CTGCGCTACATGGTGAAGCA-3', R 5'-CAAGATTTGCCGTGTCTCATCTA-3'。

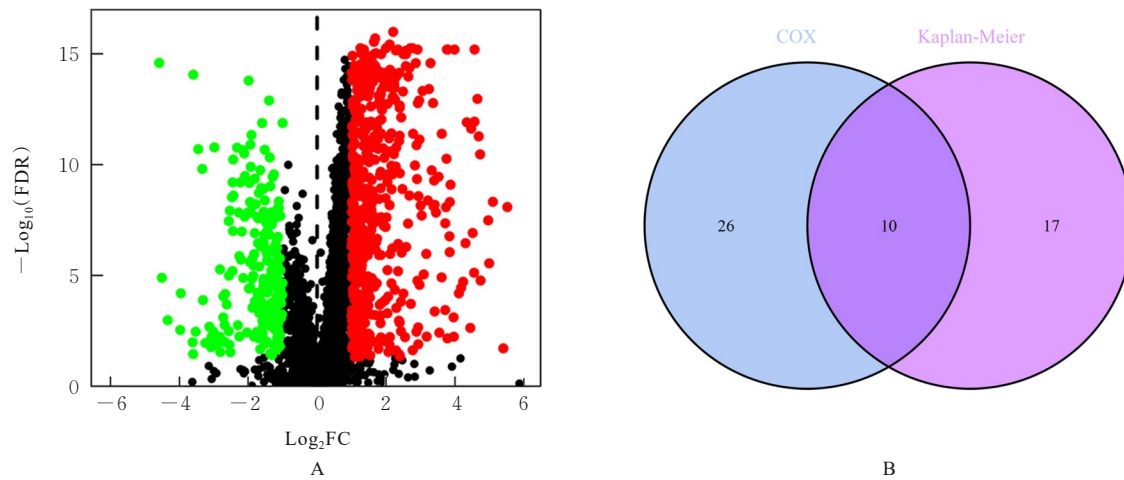
**1.9 统计学分析** 采用 SPSS 26.0、GraphPad Prism 8.0 和 R 4.3.2 统计软件进行统计学分析并绘制图像。胃癌患者胃癌组织和癌旁正常组织中 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验, 胃癌组织不同病理特征组间 PDE1B 表达水平比较采用 Wilcoxon 和 Kruskal-Wallis  $H$  检验, PDE1B 与免疫细胞和免疫因子的相关性采用 Spearman 相关性分析。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 胃癌差异预后基因筛选** 共筛选 716 个 DEGs, 其中 505 个 DEGs 表达上调 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 211 个 DEGs 表达下调 ( $P < 0.05$ )。对 DEGs 分别进行单因素 COX 分析和 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析, 获得 36 和 27 个影响生存预后的基因 ( $P < 0.01$ ), 二者取交集后共获得半胱氨酸双加氧酶 1

(cysteine dioxygenase type CDO1)、脂氧合酶(lipoxygenase, LOX)、A激酶PRKA锚定蛋白12(A kinase anchor protein 12, AKAP12)、 $\gamma$ -谷氨酰基转氨酶5(gamma-glutamyltransferase 5, GGT5)、生长激素受体(growth hormone receptor, GHR)、PDE1B、多功能蛋白聚糖(recombinant versican,

VCAN)、血小板衍生生长因子受体 $\beta$ (platelet derived growth factor receptor beta, PDGFRB)、丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂家族E成员1(serine protease inhibitor family E member 1, SERPINE1)和跨膜蛋白200A(transmembrane protein 200A, TMEM200A)共10个交集基因。见图1。



A: Volcano map; B: Venn diagram of prognostic genes in gastric cancer.

图1 胃癌中DEGs和预后基因筛选

Fig. 1 Screening of DEGs and prognostic genes in gastric cancer

**2.2 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平与胃癌患者临床病理特征的关系** 10个交集基因中PDE1B mRNA表达水平与临床病理特征关系最为密切, 其与患者年龄、肿瘤分级、肿瘤分期和肿瘤T、N及M期有关

联( $P < 0.05$ )。与G1-G2、Stage I、T1-T2、N0和M0期胃癌患者比较, G3-G4、Stage II-IV、T3-T4、N1-N3和M1期胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平均明显升高( $P < 0.05$ )。见表1和图2。

表1 交集基因与胃癌患者临床病理特征的关系

Tab. 1 Relationships between intersecting genes and clinicopathological characteristics of gastric cancer patients

ID	P value of gender	P value of age	P value of grade	P value of stage	P value of TNM			Significative number
					T	N	M	
PDE1B	0.670 0	0.027 0	6.8E-07	0.002 6	0.008 2	0.007 6	0.042 0	6
AKAP12	0.390 0	0.047 0	4.4E-05	0.027 0	1.7E-05	0.040 0	0.650 0	5
GHR	0.350 0	0.001 3	4.1E-06	0.002 4	0.000 2	0.290 0	0.380 0	4
GGT5	0.480 0	0.022 0	6.4E-08	0.009 2	1.4E-07	0.130 0	0.530 0	4
CDO1	0.920 0	0.001 8	9.4E-08	0.010 0	1.2E-06	0.230 0	0.280 0	4
LOX	0.520 0	0.280 0	0.000 3	0.013 0	7.4E-07	0.390 0	0.290 0	3
PDGFRB	0.280 0	0.850 0	3.4E-05	0.004 1	1.8E-06	0.260 0	0.620 0	3
VCAN	0.750 0	0.800 0	0.000 5	0.018 0	2.1E-07	0.200 0	0.780 0	3
TMEM200A	0.078 0	0.100 0	0.230 0	0.017 0	0.002 0	0.240 0	0.820 0	2
SERPINE1	0.850 0	0.410 0	0.022 0	0.140 0	0.003 4	0.430 0	0.520 0	2

**2.3 在胃癌组织中PDE1B高表达患者生存率** 差异分析和配对差异分析结果显示: 与癌旁正常组织

比较, 胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显降低( $P < 0.05$ )。生存分析结果显示: 与

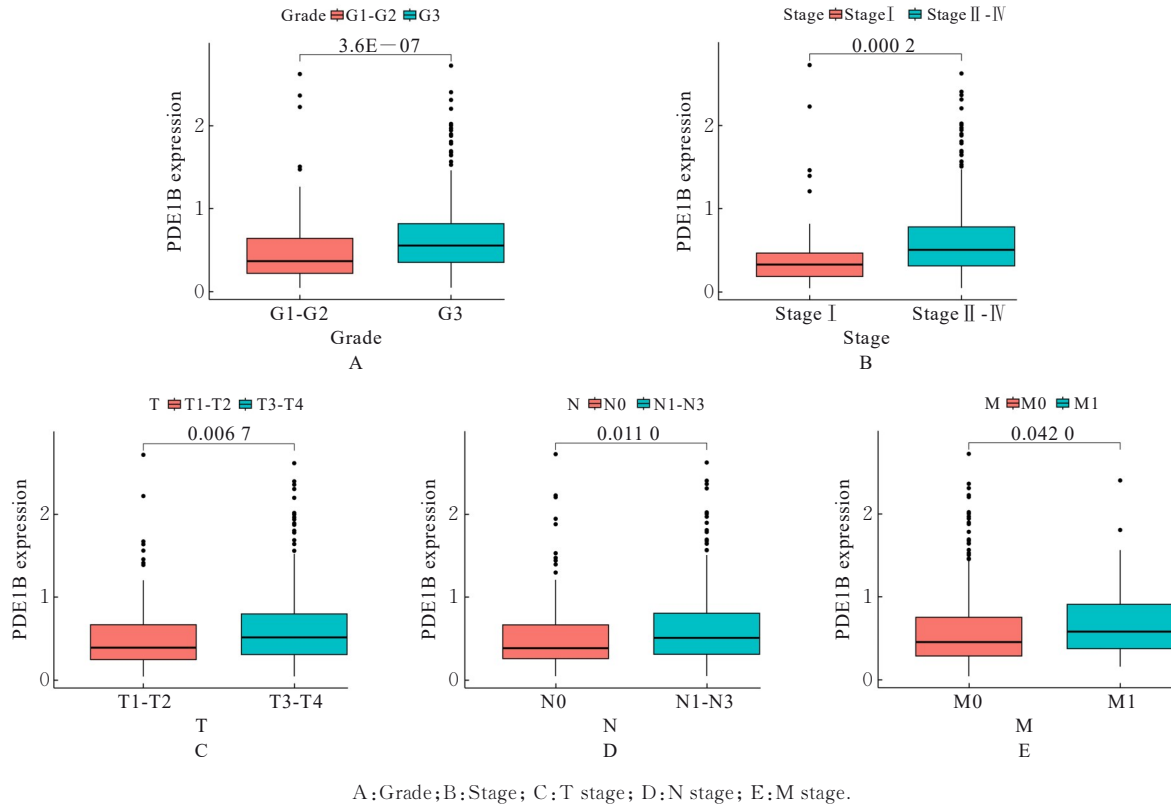


图2 PDE1B mRNA表达水平与胃癌患者临床病理特征的关系

Fig. 2 Relationships between PDE1B mRNA expression levels and clinicopathological features of gastric cancer patients

PDE1B低表达胃癌患者比较, PDE1B高表达胃癌患者总体生存率明显降低 ( $P < 0.01$ )。见图3。

**2.4 胃癌患者生存预后的危险因素** 单因素COX分析结果显示: PDE1B表达、年龄和肿瘤分期是胃癌患者预后的危险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。在调整了性别、年龄、肿瘤分级和肿瘤分期后, PDE1B表达是影响胃癌患者预后的独立危险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图4。

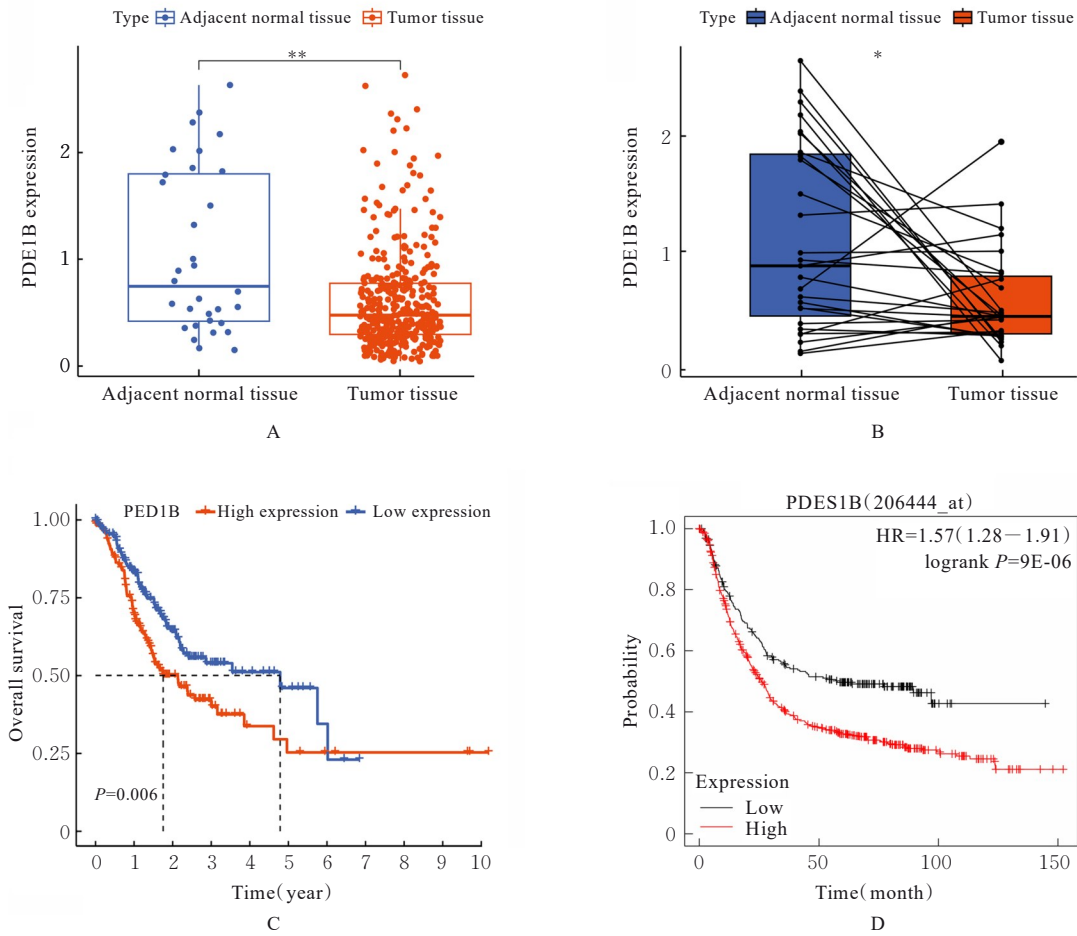
**2.5 PDE1B的生物学功能** GO功能富集分析结果显示: PDE1B主要富集于免疫球蛋白产生、钙离子转运、第二信使介导的信号转导等生物过程 (biological process, BP), T淋巴细胞受体复合体、细胞膜信号受体复合体, 和含胶原蛋白的细胞外基质等细胞成分 (cellular component, CC), 抗原结合、糖胺聚糖结合和细胞外基质结构成分等分子功能 (molecular function, MF)。KEGG信号通路富集分析结果显示: PDE1B主要参与了神经活性配体-受体相互作用、钙信号通路、环磷酸鸟苷 (cyclic guanosine monophosphate, cGMP)-蛋白激酶G (protein kinase G, PKG) 信号通路及细胞因子-细胞因子受体的相互作用等途径。见图5和6。

## 2.6 PDE1B mRNA表达水平与免疫微环境相关性

TISIDB在线网站分析结果显示: PDE1B与调节性T淋巴细胞 ( $r = 0.488$ )、髓源性抑制细胞 ( $r = 0.474$ ) 和巨噬细胞 ( $r = 0.617$ ) 呈正相关关系 ( $P < 0.01$ )。CIBERSORT法分析结果显示: 与PDE1B低表达胃癌患者比较, PDE1B高表达胃癌患者促进肿瘤的调节性T淋巴细胞、单核细胞和M2型巨噬细胞浸润均明显增加 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图7和8。

## 2.7 PDE1B mRNA表达水平与免疫抑制剂和药物敏感性相关性

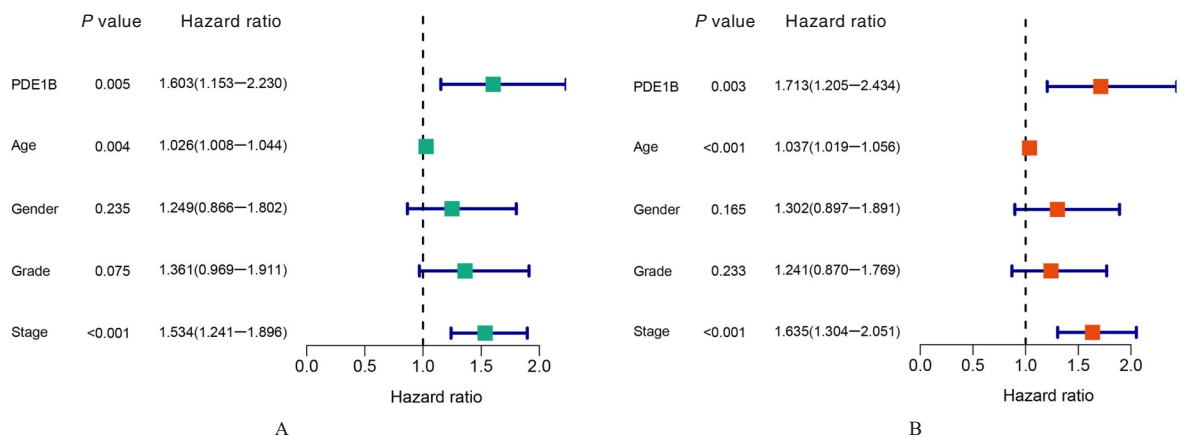
PDE1B mRNA表达水平与免疫抑制剂转化生长因子 $\beta$  (transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ )1 ( $r = 0.535$ )、集落刺激因子1受体 (colony stimulating factor-1 receptor, CSF1R) ( $r = 0.519$ )、免疫激活剂外核苷三磷酸二磷酸水解酶1 (ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, ENTPD1) ( $r = 0.593$ ) 和CXC趋化因子配体12 (CXC chemokine ligand 12, CXCL12) ( $r = 0.646$ ) 呈正相关关系 ( $P < 0.01$ )。PDE1B高表达胃癌患者胃癌组织对氟尿嘧啶 ( $-0.3 < r < -0.1$ )、甲氨蝶呤 ( $-0.3 < r < -0.1$ ) 和地西他滨 ( $-0.3 < r < -0.1$ ) 等药物较为敏感 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图9和10。



A: Expressions of PDE1B in gastric cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue; B: Expressions of PDE1B in gastric cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue; C: Overall survival curves; D: Kaplan-Meier curves. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  compared with adjacent normal tissue;  $\Delta P < 0.01$  compared with low expression of PDE1B of gastric cancer patient.

图3 胃癌患者癌旁正常组织和胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平及生存分析

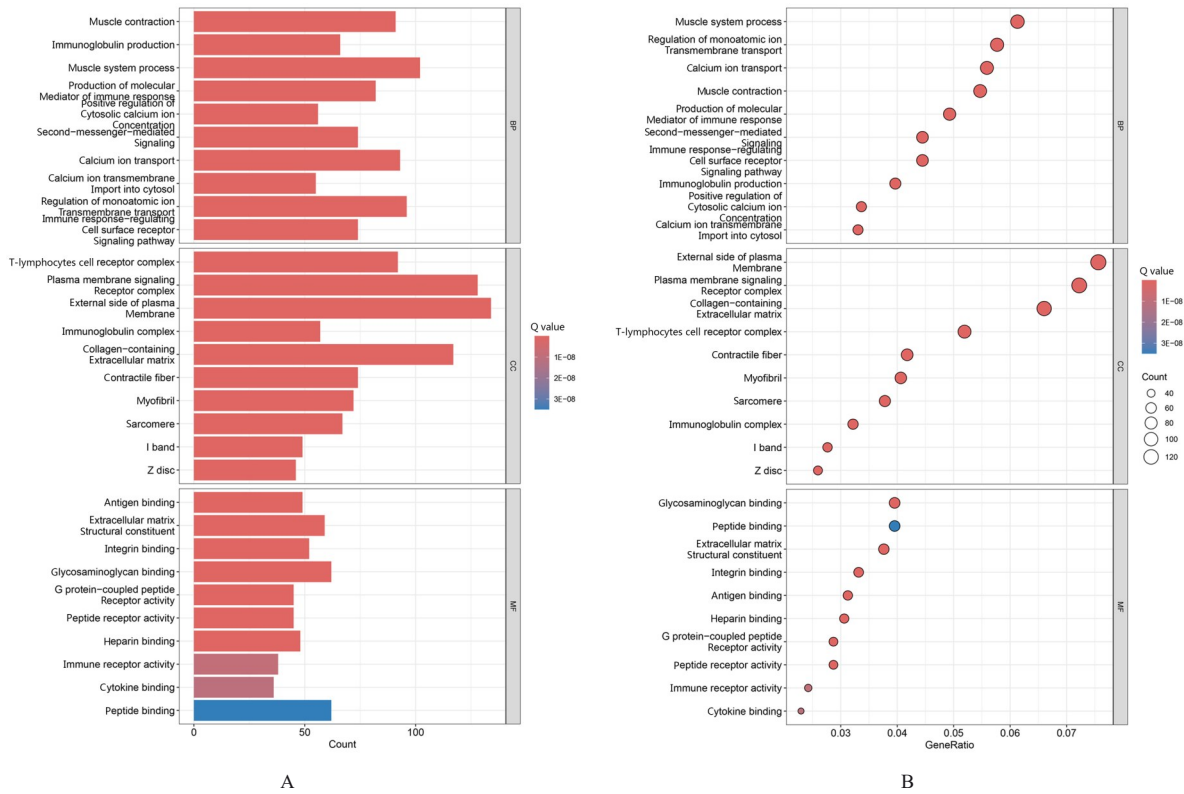
Fig. 3 Expression levels of PDE1B mRNA in adjacent tissue and cancer tissue of gastric cancer patients and survival analysis



A: Univariate COX regression analysis; B: Multivariate COX regression analysis.

图4 PDE1B与胃癌患者预后分析

Fig. 4 Analysis on PDE1B and prognosis of gastric cancer patients



A: Barplot; B: Bubble chart.

图5 PDE1B的GO功能富集分析

Fig. 5 GO functional enrichment analysis on PDE1B

**2.8 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平与胃癌患者临床病理特征相关性** 与癌旁正常组织比较, 胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.01$ )。与PDE1B低表达胃癌患者比较, PDE1B高表达胃癌患者总体生存率明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。与T1-T2期胃癌患者比较, 肿瘤T3-T4期胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.01$ )。见图11。

### 3 讨论

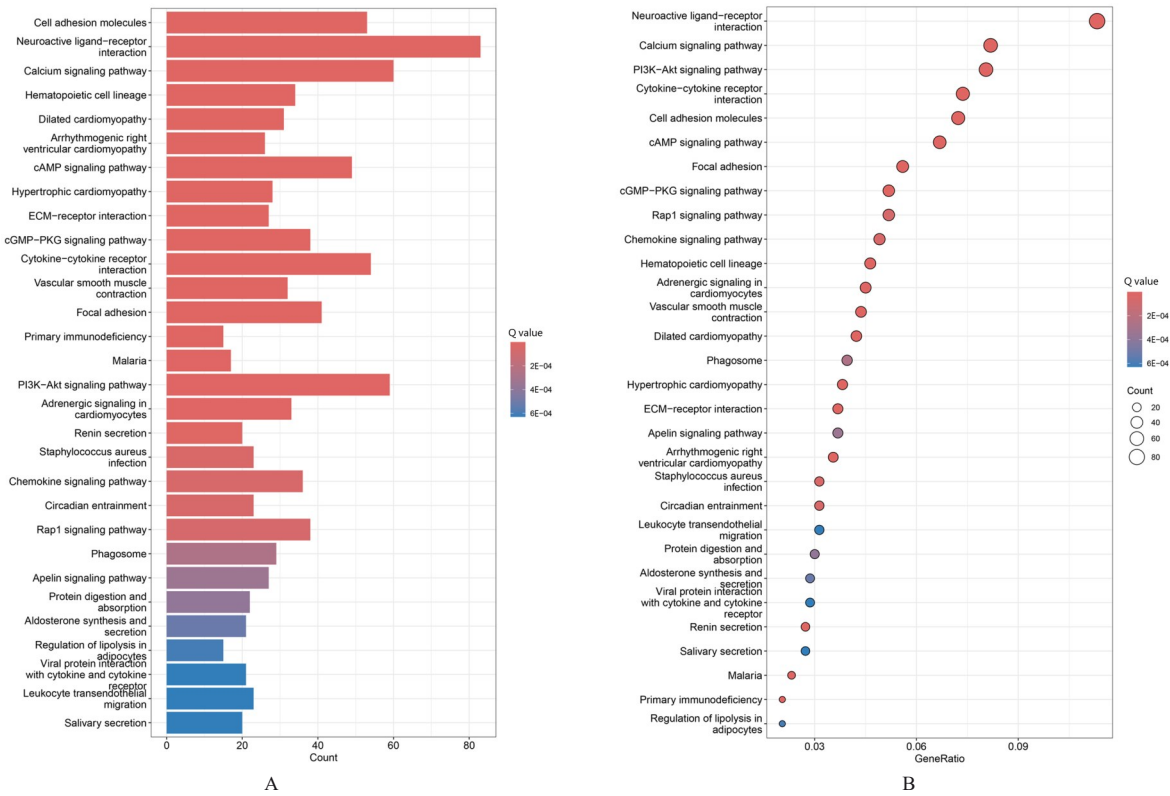
早期胃癌的诊断筛查并不困难, 但因其晚期治疗效果不佳, 因此预后很差<sup>[9]</sup>。目前胃癌临床综合治疗主要为手术及术后放化疗, 其效果并不理想, 含铂类药物一线化疗方案对治疗进展期胃癌已达到疗效瓶颈<sup>[10-12]</sup>。因此, 开发新的治疗方法和药物仍是当前研究的重点。

本研究结果显示: PDE1B胃癌患者与临床病理特征有密切关联, 与癌旁正常组织比较, 胃癌患者胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达下调, 与肾透明细胞癌<sup>[13]</sup>的报道结果一致。在不同分期和分级的

胃癌样本中, 晚期和发生远处转移的胃癌组织中PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显升高, PDE1B是胃癌患者预后的独立危险因素。

PDE1B是PDE1的1种亚型, 其可被细胞内钙/钙调蛋白激活, 是一种双底物环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)和cGMP酯酶<sup>[14]</sup>。研究<sup>[13]</sup>显示: PDE1B可以促进肾透明细胞癌细胞增殖和抑制细胞凋亡。但PDE1B在胃癌发生发展中的作用尚不清楚。研究<sup>[15-16]</sup>显示: 细胞内cAMP/cGMP信号通路的干扰与肿瘤的发生有密切关联。cGMP表达上调可抑制肿瘤的生长<sup>[17-18]</sup>。YAMASHITA等<sup>[19]</sup>发现: cGMP可通过抑制线粒体功能抑制胰腺导管腺癌的肿瘤干性。PDE1B对cGMP的亲合力高于cAMP<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究结果显示: PDE1B参与了cGMP-PKG通路, 提示PDE1B可能通过降低细胞内cGMP水平, 促进肿瘤的发生发展, 形成负向生存功能导致患者生存时间缩短。

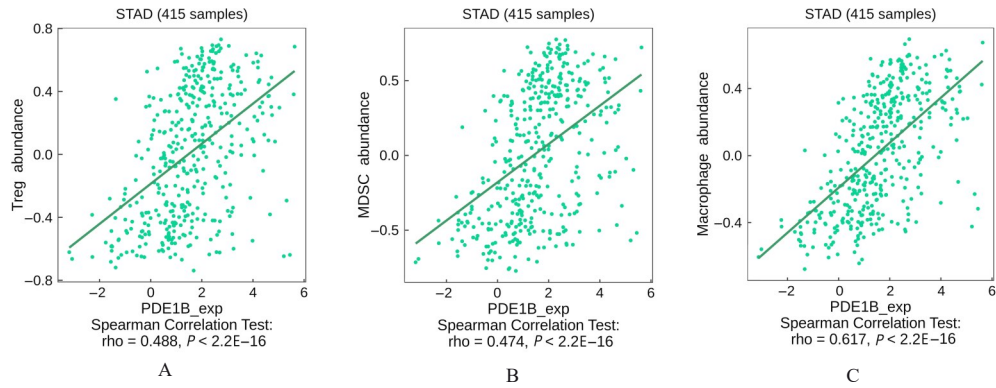
肿瘤免疫微环境的变化对癌症的发生发展具有重要作用, 肿瘤免疫微环境可能与胃癌患者的“生



A: Barplot; B: Bubble chart.

图6 PDE1B的KEGG信号通路富集分析

Fig. 6 KEGG signaling pathway enrichment analysis on PDE1B



A: Tregs cells; B: Myeloid-derived suppressor cells; C: Macrophage.

图7 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平与免疫细胞浸润丰度的相关性

Fig. 7 Correlations between PDE1B mRNA expression levels and infiltration abundances of immune cells

存功能”有关。本研究结果显示：PDE1B高表达与M2巨噬细胞、调节性T淋巴细胞和单核细胞的高浸润水平有关。粒细胞-巨噬细胞集落刺激因子促使单核细胞分化转变为巨噬细胞后，PDE1B mRNA表达水平明显升高，并参与病理性血管重塑<sup>[21]</sup>。肿瘤免疫微环境中M2巨噬细胞百分率升高会损害CD8<sup>+</sup>T淋巴细胞的抗肿瘤免疫功

能，促使肿瘤发生免疫逃逸<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究结果显示：PDE1B mRNA表达水平与免疫激活剂CXCL12和ENTPD1水平呈正相关关系。CXCL12是C-X-C趋化因子受体4（C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4, CXCR4）唯一的配体，能够促进血管生成，减少细胞凋亡和肿瘤坏死<sup>[23]</sup>。CXCL12/CXCR4轴不仅可以驱动卵巢癌细胞的增殖和侵袭，还能通过触发

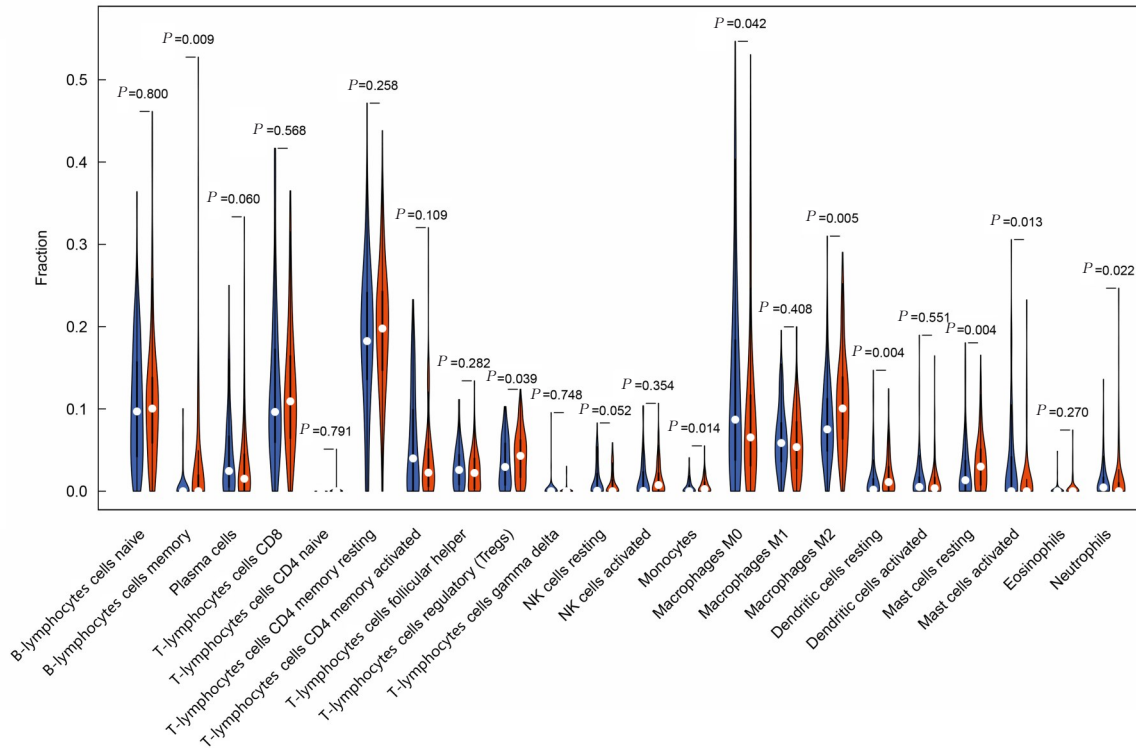
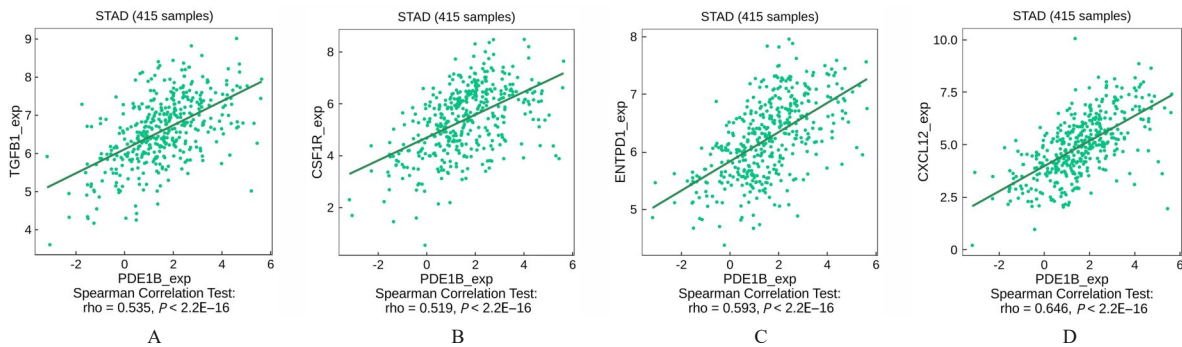


图 8 PDE1B 低和高表达胃癌患者免疫细胞浸润分析

Fig. 8 Analysis on immune cell infiltration between gastric cancer patients with low and high expressions of PDE1B



A: TGF-β1; B: CSF1R; C: ENTPD1; D: CXCL12.

图 9 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平与免疫调节剂相关性

Fig. 9 Correlations between expression level of PDE1B mRNA and immunomodulator

上皮-间充质转化过程诱导卵巢癌的顺铂耐药<sup>[24-25]</sup>。研究<sup>[26]</sup>显示: CXCL12通过调控 CXCR4/非典型趋化因子受体 3 (atypical chemokine receptor 3, ACKR3) 促使 M2 型丙酮酸激酶 (pyruvate kinase isozyme type M2, PKM2) 转化为低酶活性的二聚体, 促进磷酸戊糖途径或有氧糖酵解 (Warburg 效应) 过程, 从而满足肿瘤细胞的高能量需求。ENTPD1 既可由免疫细胞表达, 也可由部分肿瘤细胞表达, 通过结合细胞外腺嘌呤核苷三磷酸 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP), 将其转化为细胞外腺苷从而

发挥抑制免疫应答的作用<sup>[27]</sup>。肿瘤微环境中 ENTPD1 高表达与 CD8+T 淋巴细胞耗竭有关<sup>[28]</sup>。调节性 T 淋巴细胞可能在肿瘤微环境中上调 ENTPD1, 从而导致免疫抑制和促进肿瘤生长<sup>[29]</sup>。PDE1B 表达与免疫细胞和免疫分子呈正相关关系, 提示 PDE1B 积极参与肿瘤免疫微环境的形成。PDE1B 表达可能参与调节免疫细胞在微环境中的疏密分布, 其中部分免疫细胞也可能具有调节 PDE1B 表达的能力, PDE1B 分子与相关免疫细胞互相作用, 与部分细胞形成正反馈调节, 而与另一

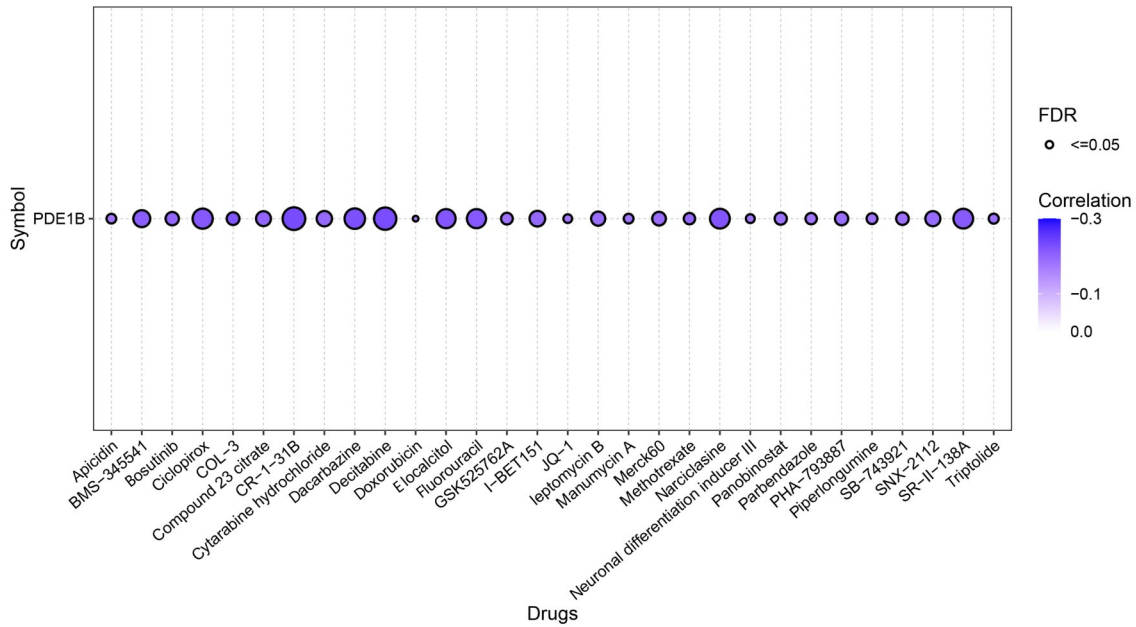
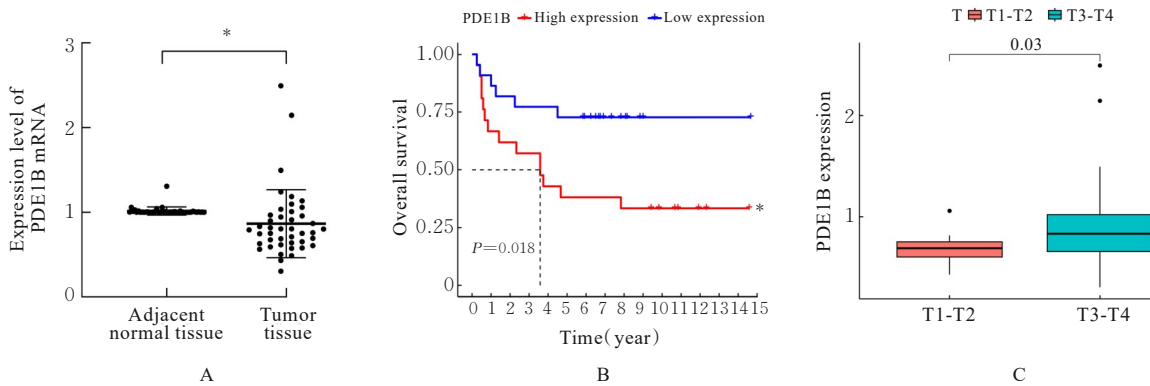


图10 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平与药物敏感性相关性

Fig. 10 Correlations between expression level of PDE1B mRNA and drug sensitivity



A : Expressions of PDE1B in gastric cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue ; B : Overall survival curves ; C : Correlation between PDE1B mRNA expression levels and tumour T stage. \* $P < 0.01$ .

图11 PDE1B mRNA 表达水平和胃癌患者总体生存率及其与肿瘤T分期相关性

Fig. 11 Expression levels of PDE1B mRNA and overall survival rates of gastric cancer patients and their correlations with tumor T stage

部分细胞形成负反馈调节。因此，PDE1B很可能是肿瘤微环境中的重要成员，通过参与调节肿瘤免疫微环境和促进血管生成影响胃癌的发生发展。

本研究结果显示：PDE1B高表达的肿瘤组织对氟尿嘧啶、甲氨蝶呤和地西他滨等药物较为敏感，且PDE1B高表达对胃癌患者生存时间具有负向生存功能，PDE1B可能成为胃癌免疫治疗潜在的靶向性分子。

综上所述，PDE1B可独立影响胃癌患者的不良生存预后，胃癌组织中PDE1B高表达与M2巨

噬细胞和单核细胞等免疫激活分子ENTPD1及CXCL12的高浸润水平有关，PDE1B可能参与肿瘤微环境的改变，而PDE1B高表达的胃癌组织对氟尿嘧啶和甲氨蝶呤等药物敏感。

利益冲突声明：

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明：

杨希参与研究设计、数据分析和论文撰写，袁琴和杨兰参与论文撰写指导，张文杰参与论文审校。

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