

·综述·

# 胶质瘤 *MGMT* 基因启动子甲基化研究及应用进展

孙翠云 于士柱

**【摘要】** O<sup>6</sup>-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA 甲基转移酶(*MGMT*)是一种DNA修复酶,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化是近年研究较多的胶质瘤相关分子标志,既是评价胶质瘤对烷化剂是否敏感的重要分子标志,也是胶质瘤患者预后评价及复发与假性进展鉴别的参考指标。尤其是老年恶性胶质瘤患者,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化是指导其分子分型和制定个性化治疗方案的重要参考依据。本文对*MGMT*蛋白功能,以及*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化在指导胶质瘤治疗、判断预后及鉴别复发与假性进展中的应用进行概述。

**【关键词】** 神经胶质瘤; O(6)-甲基鸟嘌呤DNA甲基转移酶; CpG岛; 甲基化; 综述

## Research and application progress of *MGMT* promoter methylation in gliomas

SUN Cui-yun, YU Shi-zhu

Department of Neuropathology, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital; Tianjin Neurological Institute; Tianjin Key Laboratory of Injury, Variation and Regeneration of Nervous System; Key Laboratory of Post-trauma Neuro-repair and Regeneration in Central Nervous System, Ministry of Education, Tianjin 300052, China

Corresponding author: YU Shi-zhu (Email: tjiyushizhu@yahoo.com)

**【Abstract】** O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (*MGMT*) is an important DNA repair enzyme. The promoter methylation status of *MGMT* gene has recently become a biomarker of gliomas. Methylation of the *MGMT* promoter not only is an important biomarker to evaluate the sensitivity to the chemotherapy with alkylating agents, but also contributes to predicting prognosis and distinguishing between recurrence and pseudoprogression in glioma patients. Especially in the elderly, *MGMT* promoter methylation status has recently been introduced to be a biomarker for glioma classification and personalized treatment strategies. This review gives a short summary of the function of *MGMT* and clinical application of *MGMT* promoter methylation in personalized treatment strategies, prognosis evaluation and differentiation of recurrence and pseudoprogression of glioma.

**【Key words】** Glioma; O (6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase; CpG islands; Methylation; Review

This study was supported by Major State Basic Research Development Program of China (973 Program, No. 2010CB529405), Tianjin Municipal Science and Technology Project (No. 12ZCDZSY17400), Neuro-oncology Project from Chinese Anti-Cancer Association (No. CSNO-2013-MSD010) and Science Foundation of Tianjin Medical University (No. 2013KYQ02).

胶质瘤是临床最常见的原发性颅内肿瘤,占

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.07.017

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划(973计划)项目(项目编号:2010CB529405);天津市科技计划项目(项目编号:12ZCDZSY17400);中国抗癌协会神经肿瘤专业委员会神经肿瘤研究项目(项目编号:CSNO-2013-MSD010);天津医科大学科学基金资助项目(项目编号:2013KYQ02)

作者单位:300052 天津医科大学总医院 天津市神经病学研究所 天津市神经损伤变异与再生重点实验室 教育部中枢创伤修复与再生重点实验室

通讯作者:于士柱(Email:tjiyushizhu@yahoo.com)

60%~70%,其中约2/3为恶性肿瘤,高度恶性的胶质母细胞瘤患者中位生存期仅9~12个月。由于胶质瘤生长部位特殊、呈浸润性生长,手术难以全切除;药物化疗和放射治疗效果差,迄今尚无令人满意的治疗方法。胶质瘤药物化疗耐药是其治疗效果欠佳的重要原因之一。O<sup>6</sup>-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA甲基转移酶(*MGMT*)是一种可修复DNA的酶。*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化是近年研究较多的胶质瘤相关分子标志(biomarker),除了对烷化剂化疗敏感性有预测价值外,其在胶质瘤分子分型、指导临床治疗、病

理诊断和预后判断方面的实用价值也获得肯定。

### 一、*MGMT*生物学功能及其启动子甲基化与肿瘤发生的关系

*MGMT*是一种从细菌到哺乳动物细胞都存在的独特DNA修复蛋白,可将O<sup>6</sup>-甲基鸟嘌呤的甲基转移到自身半胱氨酸残基上,同时发生不可逆性失活。在正常细胞中,*MGMT*可通过该作用去除DNA链中被异常甲基化的鸟嘌呤的O<sup>6</sup>位甲基,使鸟嘌呤甲基化引起的DNA损伤得以修复,在防止基因突变、细胞转化和肿瘤发生方面发挥重要作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。鸟嘌呤O<sup>6</sup>位甲基化是目前发现的最有可能导致体细胞基因突变的DNA损伤之一,在细胞转化及肿瘤发生、发展中起重要作用。大量研究证明,作为一种普遍存在的DNA修复酶,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛(CGI)甲基化引起的*MGMT*表达缺失和DNA修复障碍,与多种肿瘤(如胶质瘤、非小细胞肺癌、淋巴瘤、头颈部鳞癌、胃癌等)的发生、发展密切相关<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 二、*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化检测

通过原发和复发配对标本分析证实,胶质瘤*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化状态在肿瘤发生、发展和复发过程中均无变化,是一种稳定的胶质瘤分子标志<sup>[4]</sup>。而整个肿瘤序列活检发现,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化状态在胶质瘤的不同部位具有异质性,在同一肿瘤的不同部位*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化状态和*MGMT*蛋白表达水平可明显不同<sup>[5]</sup>。因此,组织活检取材部位不同可使*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化检测及*MGMT*蛋白免疫组织化学染色结果出现较大差异,是实际工作中必须注意的问题,尽量多点取材,以确保检测结果的可靠性。由于免疫组织化学染色的影响因素较多,采用甲基化特异性聚合酶链反应(MS-PCR)检测*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化状态的敏感性和特异性更高<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

近期有学者采用萤光素酶报告系统确定了2个*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化关键区域,即DMR1和DMR2<sup>[8]</sup>,并证实了DMR2包含通常采用MS-PCR法可检测到的*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化位点,当DMR1发生甲基化时,DMR2也肯定发生甲基化;DMR2包含数个特异性抑制*MGMT*基因启动子活性的CpG岛甲基化位点,对*MGMT*基因转录发挥关键调控作用,但不同肿瘤DMR2的CpG岛甲基化状态是高度变异的。也有研究表明,DMR2外的单独CpG岛甲基化几乎全部可以抑制*MGMT*

基因启动子活性,故CpG岛甲基化介导的*MGMT*基因沉默似乎既依赖于CpG岛的具体甲基化位点,也依赖于甲基化CpG岛的总数量<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,虽然DMR2是检测胶质瘤*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的理想靶区,但需同时检测DMR2中多个CpG岛的甲基化状态,必要时还需检测DMR2外的CpG岛甲基化位点,方能准确预测胶质瘤*MGMT*基因沉默状态及其对替莫唑胺的敏感性。

### 三、*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化与胶质瘤治疗及疗效预测

1. *MGMT*基因启动子甲基化对胶质瘤治疗及疗效预测的指导意义 DNA鸟嘌呤O<sup>6</sup>位高度甲基化可引起DNA复制的碱基错配,导致某些基因突变诱发肿瘤,也可启动DNA切割诱发细胞凋亡。烷化剂替莫唑胺即经后一种作用机制治疗胶质瘤,原理是在生理pH值条件下,无需酶的催化作用即自发降解生成活性产物5-(3-甲基三氮烯-1-)咪唑-4-酰胺(MTIC),后者将其甲基转移至胶质瘤细胞DNA鸟嘌呤O<sup>6</sup>和N<sup>2</sup>位,使其被甲基化而诱导胶质瘤细胞凋亡,从而发挥治疗作用。如上所述,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化引起的*MGMT*基因转录沉默,使*MGMT*蛋白表达缺失,从而引发胶质瘤。而胶质瘤*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛去甲基化则导致*MGMT*蛋白过表达,并通过移除DNA鸟嘌呤O<sup>6</sup>和N<sup>2</sup>位甲基而导致替莫唑胺治疗失败,这是胶质瘤替莫唑胺耐药的主要原因<sup>[1-2]</sup>。因此,对于胶质瘤来说,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化是一柄双刃剑。鉴于此,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化可以作为胶质瘤分子分型及预测其对烷化剂敏感性的重要分子标志。约50%的胶质瘤可发生*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化,此类胶质瘤对替莫唑胺化疗敏感,与单纯放射治疗相比,替莫唑胺化疗联合放射治疗能够明显延长患者生存期。而对于无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质瘤,采用单纯放射治疗或替莫唑胺化疗联合放射治疗对患者生存期的延长效果不明显。研究表明,替莫唑胺可使发生*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤患者生存期延长<sup>[10]</sup>。故*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化在指导胶质瘤临床治疗和疗效预测方面具有重要实用价值。

2. 基于*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化的胶质瘤治疗新进展 替莫唑胺化疗联合同步放射治疗及替莫唑胺单药化疗,均对无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质瘤治疗效果较差,有学者采用替莫唑胺

低剂量持续给药方案治疗此类胶质瘤获得了较好疗效<sup>[11]</sup>。对于采用替莫唑胺一线经典方案治疗后复发的恶性胶质瘤,采用替莫唑胺低剂量持续给药方案仍然有效。提示对于无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质瘤及替莫唑胺经典方案治疗失败的复发性恶性胶质瘤而言,替莫唑胺低剂量持续给药是一种安全有效的新治疗策略<sup>[11]</sup>。最近发表的两项关于老年胶质母细胞瘤患者的Ⅲ期临床试验,对剂量密集的常规替莫唑胺单药化疗与低剂量分次照射法的总生存期进行比较,结果显示,存在*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的患者应用替莫唑胺疗效更佳,而无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的患者单纯放射治疗效果更佳<sup>[12-13]</sup>。由于缺乏有效的替代性药物,对于70岁以下且无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤患者,仍需采用替莫唑胺低剂量持续给药方案。鉴于替莫唑胺化疗联合放射治疗对老年患者产生不良反应的可能性更大<sup>[14-15]</sup>,故对老年胶质母细胞瘤患者检测*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛有无甲基化尤为重要,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化已成为老年胶质母细胞瘤患者制定个性化治疗方案的重要参考指标。

#### 四、*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化与胶质瘤诊断与鉴别诊断

正常及反应性增生的神经胶质细胞均无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化,而约50%的胶质瘤可出现*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化。因此,是否存在*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化,对此类胶质瘤与反应性神经胶质细胞增生性病变(如脱髓鞘假瘤)的鉴别具有重要指导价值,尤其是仅行少量组织活检而未行病变大范围切除的患者。

另外,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化对胶质瘤复发与假性进展的鉴别也有重要参考价值。假性进展是放射治疗后出现的与治疗相关的影像学变化,与肿瘤进展无关,替莫唑胺化疗联合同步放疗治疗后假性进展发生率增加。如何能够准确地在术后早期明确肿瘤复发或假性进展将影响治疗方案的制定。Brandes等<sup>[16]</sup>发现,胶质母细胞瘤假性进展与*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化相关,甲基化者假性进展发生率明显高于非甲基化者,其诊断假性进展的灵敏度和特异度分别为66%和89%。

#### 五、*MGMT*基因启动子甲基化与胶质瘤分子分型及预后判断

分子标志是指对某种疾病的诊断、预后判断和

(或)疗效预测具有重要参考价值的生物大分子[如蛋白质、微小RNA(miRNA)等]及特定分子遗传学改变(如染色体数目和结构改变,以及基因突变、扩增、缺失等)。理想的分子标志应具有高度敏感性、特异性和稳定性三大特征。目前仅有数种胶质瘤分子标志符合上述要求,其中包括*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化。现已明确,*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化对胶质瘤的诊断和疗效预测有着重要的指导价值。

2010年,癌症基因组图谱计划(TCGA)研究小组对202例胶质母细胞瘤组织标本的基因表达谱进行分析,将胶质母细胞瘤分为经典型、间质分化型、神经元型和原神经元型4种亚型;并在此基础上结合胶质母细胞瘤甲基化芯片检测,发现了1个胶质瘤特殊亚型,即CpG岛甲基化亚型(G-CIMP),其预后明显优于其他亚型<sup>[17-18]</sup>。在呈现G-CIMP表型,特别是发生*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤,对替莫唑胺敏感且预后明显优于其他胶质母细胞瘤亚型。

约有80%的WHOⅡ级胶质瘤和35%~45%的恶性胶质瘤(WHOⅢ~Ⅳ级)存在*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化<sup>[19-20]</sup>,对替莫唑胺等烷化剂敏感,治疗效果明显优于无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质瘤<sup>[21-23]</sup>。发生*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤患者,经替莫唑胺化疗联合放射治疗后患者中位生存期可延长至21.70个月。无*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤患者,即使采用上述联合治疗方案,其中位生存期也仅12.70个月<sup>[24]</sup>。发生*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤,复发后对上述联合治疗方案依然有效,但*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化并不影响单纯放射治疗患者的预后<sup>[4]</sup>。表明*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化是影响胶质瘤患者预后的独立危险因素。

#### 六、总结与展望

胶质瘤是人类难治性肿瘤之一,目前尚无理想的治疗措施。寻求有效的治疗手段、改进治疗策略、实施具有针对性的个性化治疗,是改善胶质瘤治疗效果和患者预后的必由之路。筛选对胶质瘤治疗有效的特异性靶点、确定对胶质瘤疗效预测及预后判断有重要实用价值的分子标志,是实现该目标必须解决的关键问题。*MGMT*基因启动子CpG岛甲基化在胶质瘤诊断、疗效预测和预后判断方面具

有重要指导作用,其发现和应用提高了对胶质瘤病理诊断和预后判断的准确度,为合理制定胶质瘤个性化治疗方案提供了重要参考依据,具有重要临床实用价值。随着对胶质瘤发生、发展分子机制认识的不断深入,还会有更多的类似分子标志被发现,有关这方面的研究已备受关注,其研究成果将会促进胶质瘤诊断与治疗新技术的研发及转化医学的发展,开展这方面的研究具有重要的理论意义和实际应用前景。

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Pegg AE. Repair of O(6)-alkylguanine by alkyltransferases. *Mutat Res*, 2000, 462:83-100.
- [2] Fan CH, Liu WL, Cao H, Wen C, Chen L, Jiang G. O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine DNA methyltransferase as a promising target for the treatment of temozolomide-resistant gliomas. *Cell Death Dis*, 2013, 4:E876.
- [3] Pasini A, Paganelli G, Tesei A, Zoli W, Giordano E, Calistri D. Specific biomarkers are associated with docetaxel and gemcitabine-resistant NSCLC cell lines. *Transl Oncol*, 2012, 5: 461-468.
- [4] Felsberg J, Thon N, Eigenbrod S, Hentschel B, Sabel MC, Westphal M, Schackert G, Kreth FW, Pietsch T, Löffler M, Weller M, Reifenberger G, Tonn JC; German Glioma Network. Promoter methylation and expression of MGMT and the DNA mismatch repair genes MLH1, MSH2, MSH6 and PMS2 in paired primary and recurrent glioblastomas. *Int J Cancer*, 2011, 129:659-670.
- [5] Thon N, Eigenbrod S, Grasbon-Frodl EM, Lutz J, Kreth S, Popperl G, Belka C, Kretzschmar HA, Tonn JC, Kreth FW. Predominant influence of MGMT methylation in non-resectable glioblastoma after radiotherapy plus temozolomide. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*, 2011, 82:441-446.
- [6] Yu SZ, Sun CY. Ten-year advance in the pathology of tumors of central nervous system. *Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2010, 10:137-141. [于士柱, 孙翠云. 中枢神经系统肿瘤病理学的十年进展. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2010, 10:137-141.]
- [7] Christians A, Hartmann C, Benner A, Meyer J, von Deimling A, Weller M, Wick W, Weiler M. Prognostic value of three different methods of MGMT promoter methylation analysis in a prospective trial on newly diagnosed glioblastoma. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7:E33449.
- [8] Malley DS, Hamoudi RA, Kocialkowski S, Pearson DM, Collins VP, Ichimura K. A distinct region of the MGMT CpG island critical for transcriptional regulation is preferentially methylated in glioblastoma cells and xenografts. *Acta Neuropathol*, 2011, 121:651-661.
- [9] Capdevila L, Cros S, Ramirez JL, Sanz C, Carrato C, Romeo M, Etxaniz O, Hostalot C, Massuet A, Cuadra JL, Villà S, Balañà C. Neoadjuvant cisplatin plus temozolomide versus standard treatment in patients with unresectable glioblastoma or anaplastic astrocytoma: a differential effect of MGMT methylation. *J Neurooncol*, 2014, 117:77-84.
- [10] Weller M, Felsberg J, Hartmann C, Berger H, Steinbach JP, Schramm J, Westphal M, Schackert G, Simon M, Tonn JC, Heesse O, Krex D, Nikkhah G, Pietsch T, Wiestler O, Reifenberger G, von Deimling A, Loeffler M. Molecular predictors of progression-free and overall survival in patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma: a prospective translational study of the German Glioma Network. *J Clin Oncol*, 2009, 27:5743-5750.
- [11] Wick A, Felsberg J, Steinbach JP, Herrlinger U, Platten M, Blaschke B, Meyermann R, Reifenberger G, Weller M, Wick W. Efficacy and tolerability of temozolomide in an alternating weekly regimen in patients with recurrent glioma. *J Clin Oncol*, 2007, 25: 3357-3361.
- [12] Wick W, Platten M, Meissner C, Felsberg J, Tabatabai G, Simon M, Nikkhah G, Papsdorf K, Steinbach JP, Sabel M, Combs SE, Vesper J, Braun C, Meixensberger J, Ketter R, Mayer-Steinacker R, Reifenberger G, Weller M; NOA-08 Study Group of Neuro-oncology Working Group (NOA) of German Cancer Society. Temozolomide chemotherapy alone versus radiotherapy alone for malignant astrocytoma in the elderly: the NOA-08 randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*, 2012, 13:707-715.
- [13] Malmström A, Grønberg BH, Marosi C, Stupp R, Frappaz D, Schultz H, Abacioglu U, Tavelin B, Lhermitte B, Hegi ME, Rosell J, Henriksson R; Nordic Clinical Brain Tumour Study Group (NCBTSG). Temozolomide versus standard 6-week radiotherapy versus hypofractionated radiotherapy in patients older than 60 years with glioblastoma: the Nordic randomised, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol*, 2012, 13:916-926.
- [14] Weller M, Platten M, Roth P, Wick W. Geriatric neuro-oncology: from mythology to biology. *Curr Opin Neurol*, 2011, 24:599-604.
- [15] Laperriere N, Weller M, Stupp R, Perry JR, Brandes AA, Wick W, van den Bent MJ. Optimal management of elderly patients with glioblastoma. *Cancer Treat Rev*, 2013, 39:350-357.
- [16] Brandes AA, Franceschi E, Tosoni A, Blatt V, Pession A, Tallini G, Bertorelle R, Bartolini S, Calbucci F, Andreoli A, Frezza G, Leonardi M, Spagnoli F, Ermani M. MGMT promoter methylation status can predict the incidence and outcome of pseudoprogression after concomitant radiochemotherapy in newly diagnosed glioblastoma patients. *J Clin Oncol*, 2008, 26:2192-2197.
- [17] Verhaak RG, Hoadley KA, Purdom E, Wang V, Qi Y, Wilkerson MD, Miller CR, Ding L, Golub T, Mesirov JP, Alexe G, Lawrence M, O'Kelly M, Tamayo P, Weir BA, Gabriel S, Winckler W, Gupta S, Jakkula L, Feiler HS, Hodgson JG, James CD, Sarkaria JN, Brennan C, Kahn A, Spellman PT, Wilson RK, Speed TP, Gray JW, Meyerson M, Getz G, Perou CM, Hayes DN; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network. Integrated genomic analysis identifies clinically relevant subtypes of glioblastoma characterized by abnormalities in PDGFRA, IDH1, EGFR, and NF1. *Cancer Cell*, 2010, 17:98-110.
- [18] Noushmehr H, Weisenberger DJ, Dieffes K, Phillips HS, Pujara K, Berman BP, Pan F, Pelloski CE, Sulman EP, Bhat KP, Verhaak RG, Hoadley KA, Hayes DN, Perou CM, Schmidt HK, Ding L, Wilson RK, Van Den Berg D, Shen H, Bengtsson H, Neuvial P, Cope LM, Buckley J, Herman JG, Baylin SB, Laird PW, Aldape K; Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network. Identification of a CpG island methylator phenotype that defines a distinct subgroup of glioma. *Cancer Cell*, 2010, 17:510-522.
- [19] Thon N, Eigenbrod S, Kreth S, Lutz J, Tonn JC, Kretzschmar H, Peraud A, Kreth FW. IDH1 mutations in grade II astrocytomas are associated with unfavorable progression-free survival and prolonged postrecurrence survival. *Cancer*, 2012, 118:452-460.
- [20] Happold C, Roth P, Wick W, Schmidt N, Florea AM, Silginer M, Reifenberger G, Weller M. Distinct molecular mechanisms of acquired resistance to temozolomide in glioblastoma cells. *J Neurochem*, 2012, 122:444-455.
- [21] Lin ZX, Tan SL, Zhou AP, Mei WZ, He LS, Jiang CZ, Kang DZ. The impact of non-pathological factors on TMZ treatment of cerebral glioma. *Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi*, 2008, 8:437-441. [林志雄, 谭淑莲, 周爱萍, 梅文忠, 何理盛, 江常震, 康德智. 影响替莫唑胺治疗脑胶质瘤效果的非病理级别因素初步探讨. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2008, 8:437-441.]

- [22] Reifenberger G, Hentschel B, Felsberg J, Schackert G, Simon M, Schnell O, Westphal M, Wick W, Pietsch T, Loeffler M, Weller M; German Glioma Network. Predictive impact of MGMT promoter methylation in glioblastoma of the elderly. *Int J Cancer*, 2012, 131: 1342-1350.
- [23] Johansson F, Ekman S, Blomquist E, Henriksson R, Bergström S, Bergqvist M. A review of dose-dense temozolamide alone and in combination with bevacizumab in patients with first relapse of glioblastoma. *Anticancer Res*, 2012, 32:4001-4006.
- [24] Baur M, Preusser M, Piribauer M, Elandt K, Hassler M, Hudec M, Dittrich C, Marosi C. Frequent MGMT (O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase) hypermethylation in long - term survivors of glioblastoma: a single institution experience. *Radiol Oncol*, 2010, 44:113-120.

(收稿日期:2014-05-26)

## · 临床医学图像 ·

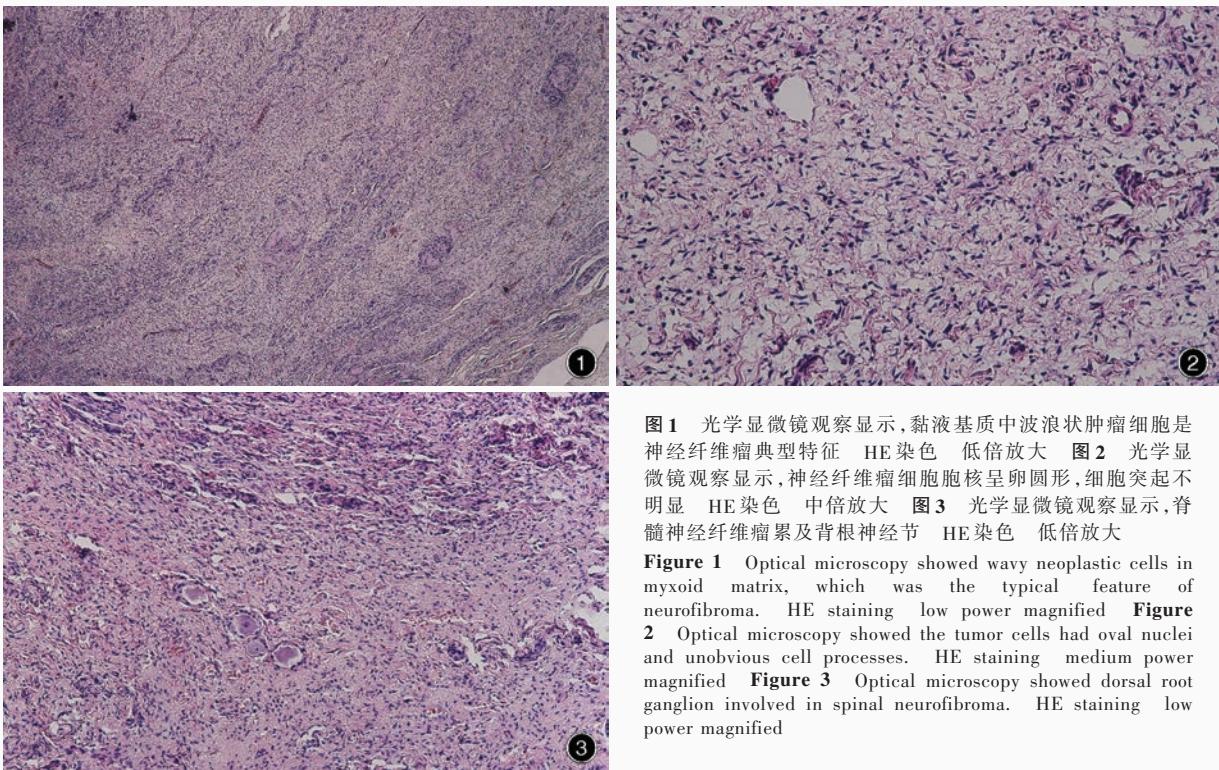
## 神经纤维瘤

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.07.019

**Neurofibroma**

YAN Xiao-ling

Department of Pathology, Tianjin Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin 300060, China (Email: ll934065@126.com)



**图1** 光学显微镜观察显示,黏液基质中波浪状肿瘤细胞是神经纤维瘤典型特征 HE染色 低倍放大 **图2** 光学显微镜观察显示,神经纤维瘤细胞胞核呈卵圆形,细胞突起不明显 HE染色 中倍放大 **图3** 光学显微镜观察显示,脊髓神经纤维瘤累及背根神经节 HE染色 低倍放大

**Figure 1** Optical microscopy showed wavy neoplastic cells in myxoid matrix, which was the typical feature of neurofibroma. HE staining low power magnified **Figure 2** Optical microscopy showed the tumor cells had oval nuclei and unobvious cell processes. HE staining medium power magnified **Figure 3** Optical microscopy showed dorsal root ganglion involved in spinal neurofibroma. HE staining low power magnified

神经纤维瘤是一种分化良好的神经鞘膜肿瘤,主要由施万细胞、纤维母细胞和神经束膜样细胞组成,常见残留的有髓或无髓轴索。肿瘤组织主要由胞核呈卵圆形或梭形、胞质较少的波浪状施万细胞和纤维母细胞组成,周围包绕胶原纤维,黏液基质阿利新蓝染色呈阳性(图1)。与神经鞘瘤相比,神经纤维瘤施万细胞形态较小、细胞突起纤细,常规光学显微镜不易发现(图2);肿瘤组织可见散在的不典型核(不典型神经纤维瘤)或细胞密度增加(细胞性神经纤维瘤);核分裂象罕见;胶原纤维增生形成胶原束,似“胡萝卜”碎片。肿瘤细胞沿神经纤维生长并包绕之,有时可累及神经背根或交感神经节(图3)。呈弥漫性生长的大神经纤维瘤常可见特征性触觉小体样结构,特别是假 Meissnerian 小体,亦可见黑色素细胞;极少部分神经纤维瘤显示出神经束膜样分化。肿瘤血管不发生透明变性。

(天津市环湖医院病理科阎晓玲供稿)