

伴 *H3* K27M 和 *BRAF* V600E 双突变的弥漫性中线胶质瘤

吴楠 王璇 魏雪 吴晋蓉 章如松 石群立 李南云

【摘要】 目的 探讨 *H3* K27M 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的临床病理学特点、免疫表型、分子遗传学改变、诊断与鉴别诊断及预后。方法与结果 男性患者, 21 岁, 因烦渴、多饮多尿就诊。临床表现为双侧视敏度减弱, 视野无缺损; MRI 呈鞍上 T_1WI 等、低信号, T_2WI 等、高信号占位, 病灶呈不均匀强化。术后组织病理学观察肿瘤细胞呈短梭形或椭圆形, 较高或中等密度, 呈束状、旋涡状排列, 或形成血管周围假菊形团样结构; 可见少量核分裂象、小灶性坏死及微血管增生。肿瘤细胞弥漫表达 *H3* K27M、胶质纤维酸性蛋白、少突胶质细胞转录因子 2、波形蛋白、微管相关蛋白-2、S-100 蛋白、突触素、巢蛋白和 P53, Ki-67 抗原标记指数为 10%~20%。全基因组测序存在 *H3* K27M 和 *BRAF* V600E 双突变; 整合病理诊断为鞍区 *H3* K27M 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤 (WHO IV 级), 患者于术后 11 个月死亡。结论 *H3* K27M 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤是 2016 年 WHO 中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版中新增肿瘤分型 (WHO IV 级), 组织学改变宽泛 (WHO II~IV 级), 极易误诊, 诊断应以发病年龄 (儿童为主)、发生部位 (中线)、弥漫性生长及特征性 *H3* K27M 突变作为重要依据。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 组蛋白类; DNA 突变分析; 病理学; 免疫组织化学

Diffuse midline glioma with co-occurrence of *H3* K27M and *BRAF* V600E mutations

WU Nan, WANG Xuan, WEI Xue, WU Jin-rong, ZHANG Ru-song, SHI Qun-li, LI Nan-yun

Department of Pathology, Jinling Hospital, Nanjing University School of Medicine, Nanjing 210002, Jiangsu, China

WU Nan and WANG Xuan contributed equally to the article

Corresponding author: LI Nan-yun (Email: liny1951@aliyun.com)

【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the clinicopathological features, immunophenotype, molecular genetics, differential diagnosis and prognosis of diffuse midline glioma, *H3* K27M mutant. **Methods and Results** A 21-year-old male patient suffered from polydipsia and polyuria. Physical examination showed that the visual sensitivity on both sides was weakened, the visual field was complete, and other signs were negative. Brain MRI showed that T_1WI iso-low signal and T_2WI iso-high signal occupied the suprasellar space, and enhanced unevenly. The patient underwent surgical treatment, with a greyish-red colour, soft texture and abundant blood supply. The tumor was partially resection. Histological findings showed the tumor was mainly composed of spindle shaped and ellipsoidal cells with occasionally typical mitotic activity, which were arranged in fascicularis, swirly or perivascular pseudorosettes patterns, with the moderate- to high- density. Small focal areas of necrosis and proliferation of microvessel also could be seen. Immunohistochemical staining showed the nuclei of tumor cells was diffusely positive for histone *H3* K27M mutant protein (*H3* K27M), oligodendrocytes transcription factor-2 (*Olig-2*) and P53, cytoplasm was positive for glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), vimentin (Vim), microtubule-associated protein-2 (MAP-2), synaptophysin (Syn) and nestin (Nes), cytoplasm and nuclei were positive for S-100 protein (S-100). Ki-67 labeling index was 10%~20%. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) revealed the presence of *H3* K27M and *BRAF* V600E gene mutations. Integrational diagnosis was diffuse midline glioma, *H3* K27M mutant (WHO IV) lied in saddle area. The patient died 11 months after surgery. **Conclusions** Diffuse midline glioma,

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作者单位: 210002 南京, 解放军东部战区总医院病理科

吴楠与王璇对本文有同等贡献

通讯作者: 李南云, Email: liny1951@aliyun.com

H3 K27M mutant is a group of primary brain neoplasm of recent acquisition in the 2016 WHO classification of central nervous system tumors, with the diverse histological appearance (WHO II – IV grade), which was misdiagnosed easily. The most important clues for diagnosis were age (mostly in child), location (midline of the brain), diffusely growth pattern, and harbored histone *H3* K27M mutation.

【Key words】 Glioma; Histones; DNA mutational analysis; Pathology; Immunohistochemistry

Conflicts of interest: none declared

H3 K27M 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤是2016年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版中提出的新的分型,是一类恶性程度高、预后差的胶质源性肿瘤^[1]。肿瘤主要发生于儿童和青年,大多位于中线结构,以星形细胞分化为主,通常缺乏特征性的组织学形态,组织学分级从WHO II ~ IV级均可见。具有诊断意义的分子病理改变是*H3* K27M突变,也可存在其他一些基因的协同突变。本文报告1例*H3* K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤患者的诊断与治疗经过,总结其临床病理学特点并复习相关文献,以期提高对该病的诊断与鉴别诊断能力。

病历摘要

患者 男性,21岁。主因失眠6个月,口干、多饮多尿2个月,于2017年7月14日入院。患者于2017年1月因失眠在当地医院就诊,考虑“忧郁症”,经口服药物(具体方案不详)对症处理效果欠佳,自2017年5月始无明显诱因出现烦渴、多饮多尿,外院头部MRI检查提示鞍区占位性改变。为求进一步治疗,遂转至我院就诊,门诊以“鞍区占位性病变”收入院。患者自发病以来,精神尚可,睡眠差,食欲正常,体重无明显变化,大便正常,多尿。

既往史、个人史及家族史均无特殊。

入院后各项检查 体格检查:体温36.3℃,心率80次/min,呼吸14次/min,血压为128/78 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)。神志清楚,语言流利;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约2.5 mm,对光反射灵敏,双侧视敏度减弱,视野无缺损。双侧肢体肌力5级,肌张力正常,共济运动和感觉系统未见明显异常,双侧腱反射未见明显异常,双侧Babinski征、脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查:血清睾酮为5.52 nmol/L(男性9.40 ~ 37.00 nmol/L)、雌二醇为45 pmol/L(男性58.60 ~ 194.20 pmol/L),余无明显异常。影像学检查:头部MRI显示鞍上T₁WI呈等、低信号,T₂WI呈等、高信号占位,增强后病灶呈不均匀强化(图1)。

诊断与治疗经过 临床诊断为鞍区占位。于

2017年7月25日在全身麻醉下行右侧翼点入路鞍区部分肿瘤切除术。术中可见肿瘤位于鞍上、脑外,并从鞍上延伸至第三脑室内、鞍背,向上后方推挤下丘脑,向后直至环池中脑前部。肿瘤大小约为30 mm × 23 mm × 20 mm,呈灰红色,质地偏软,血供丰富,肿瘤部分切除,并对切除的脑组织进行组织病理学检查。(1)大体标本观察:手术切除标本为灰白色碎组织块,大小为12 mm × 10 mm × 5 mm,切面呈灰白色,质地较软。经质量分数为4%的甲醛溶液固定,常规脱水、透明、石蜡包埋,制备3 μm组织切片,分别行HE染色和免疫组化染色。(2)HE染色:部分区域肿瘤细胞密度较高,呈短梭形或椭圆形,细胞界限不清,呈束状、旋涡状排列(图2a),胞核椭圆形,中度异型,局部可见少量病理性核分裂象(图2b),间质微血管增生,偶见小灶性坏死(图2c);部分区域肿瘤细胞密度中等;局部肿瘤细胞围绕血管排列,形成假菊形团样结构(图2d)。(3)免疫组化染色:检测用试剂盒购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司,检测用抗体包括胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP, 1 :100)、少突胶质细胞转录因子-2(Olig-2, 1 :100)、*H3* K27M突变蛋白、突触素(Syn, 1 :200)、微管相关蛋白-2(MAP-2, 1 :100)、巢蛋白(Nes)、波形蛋白(Vim, 1 :100)、S-100蛋白(S-100, 1 :100)、P53蛋白(P53, 1 :200),以及异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)、X连锁α地中海贫血样伴精神发育迟滞综合征蛋白(ATRX)、SOX-10(1 :250)、神经元核蛋白(NeuN)、上皮膜抗原(EMA, 1 :200)、CD34蛋白(CD34, 1 :100)、甲状腺转录因子-1(TTF-1,即用型)和Ki-67抗原均购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。EnVision二步法检测显示,肿瘤细胞胞质弥漫表达GFAP(图3a)、Vim、MAP-2、Syn和Nes,胞核表达Olig-2(图3b)、*H3* K27M(图3c)和P53,胞质和胞核共表达S-100(图3d),不表达*H3* K27me3(图3e)、EMA、TTF-1、CD34、SOX-10和NeuN, Ki-67抗原标记指数约为10%,局部热点区达20%(图3f),IDH1、ATRX等均表达阴性。初步病理诊断:鞍区间变型

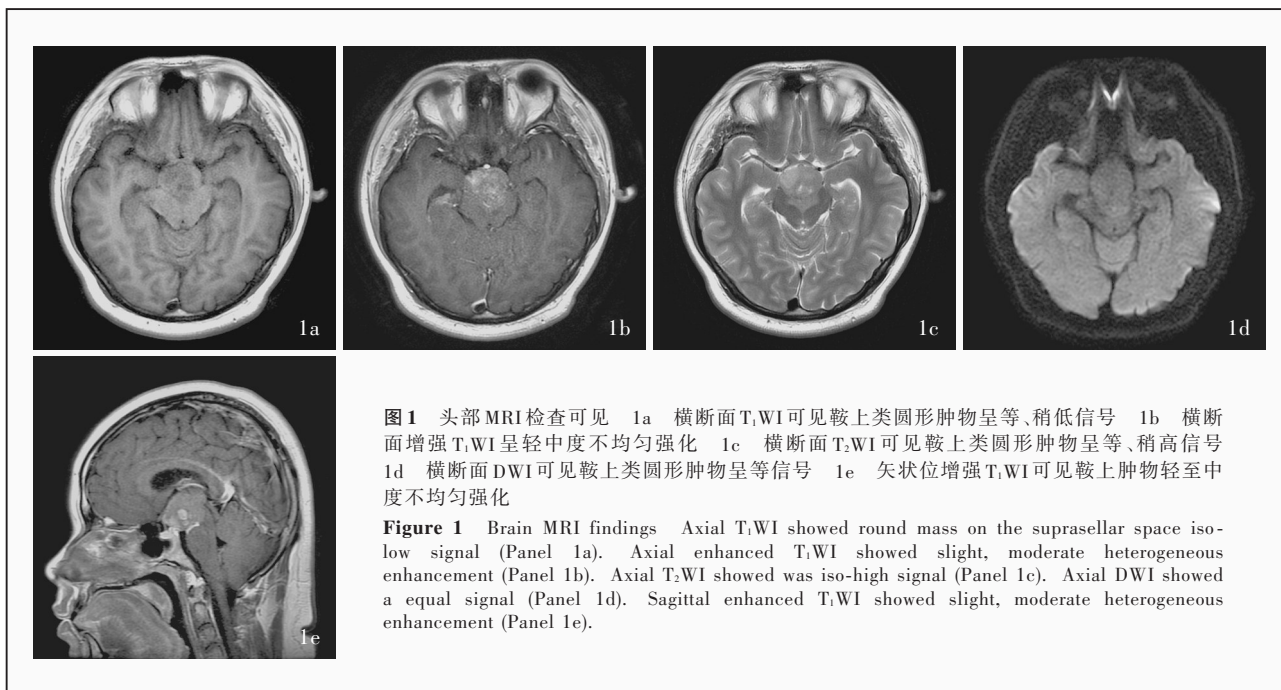


图1 头部MRI检查可见 1a 横断面T₁WI可见鞍上类圆形肿物呈等、稍低信号 1b 横断面增强T₁WI呈轻中度不均匀强化 1c 横断面T₂WI可见鞍上类圆形肿物呈等、稍高信号 1d 横断面DWI可见鞍上类圆形肿物呈等信号 1e 矢状位增强T₁WI可见鞍上肿物轻至中度不均匀强化

Figure 1 Brain MRI findings Axial T₁WI showed round mass on the suprasellar space iso-low signal (Panel 1a). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed slight, moderate heterogeneous enhancement (Panel 1b). Axial T₂WI showed was iso-high signal (Panel 1c). Axial DWI showed a equal signal (Panel 1d). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed slight, moderate heterogeneous enhancement (Panel 1e).

星形细胞瘤(WHO III级),免疫组化染色显示H3 K27M呈强阳性表达,考虑为H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤(WHO IV级),建议行H3 K27M分子检测。(4)分子病理学检测:采用患者组织标本进行高通量测序,结果发现肿瘤细胞存在H3F3A K27M突变和BRAF V600E突变,并经Sanger测序进一步验证存在BRAF V600E突变(图4)。整合病理诊断为鞍区H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤(WHO IV级)。患者共住院24天,出院后自2017年9月于外院进行短期放射治疗及同步替莫唑胺化疗,后自行改为中药治疗(具体方案不详)。2018年3月因发生颈椎多处肿瘤转移,于术后11个月(2018年6月23日)死亡。

讨 论

H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤是2016年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版的新增分类,是一类以儿童发病为主、主要以星形细胞分化并伴有组蛋白H3 K27M突变的浸润性中线高级别胶质瘤,WHO首次将基因改变与组织学改变联合作为其命名标准^[1]。H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤好发于儿童及青年,也可见于成人,偶见于老年患者,发病年龄2~65岁,中位年龄14岁^[1]。脑桥H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤发生年龄较早,中位发病年龄约为7岁,而发生于丘脑、脊髓者则以青年更为多见,中位发病年龄分别为24和

25岁^[2]。多数研究认为,H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤无明显性别差异性,但亦有个别文献报道儿童患者中以女童更为好发^[1]。脑干、丘脑和脊髓为其常见发生部位,其他罕见部位依次为第三脑室、下丘脑、松果体和小脑等中线结构处^[2],约有40%的患者可伴软脑膜播散及周围脑组织浸润,类似大脑胶质瘤病症状^[1]。发生于脑干时常表现为三联征,即脑神经损害(复视和面部不对称)、锥体束征(腱反射亢进、Babinski征阳性、肌力下降)、小脑症状(共济失调、辨距障碍);发生于丘脑者则以颅内压升高、运动障碍、偏瘫和步态不稳等为主要症状与体征^[3-4]。影像学表现具有一定特异性,根据文献报道,50%的丘脑胶质瘤病灶可见强化和坏死征象,67%的脑桥胶质瘤表现为不同程度的对比度增强,而位于颈椎的弥漫性中线胶质瘤则表现为均匀强化^[5]。此外,位于颈椎的H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤极易发生脑脊液播散转移,而位于丘脑和脑桥者,影像学检查显示多样式侵蚀,为局部复发表现^[6]。本文病例为青年,肿瘤位于鞍上、脑外,并从鞍上延伸至第三脑室内、鞍背,向上后推挤下丘脑,向后直至环池中脑前部,呈弥漫性浸润生长,发病部位相对少见。

H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的组织形态学谱系宽泛,以星形细胞分化为主,可表现为从WHO II级的弥漫型星形细胞瘤至WHO IV级的胶质母细胞瘤中的任何一种形态,也可以多种形态在不

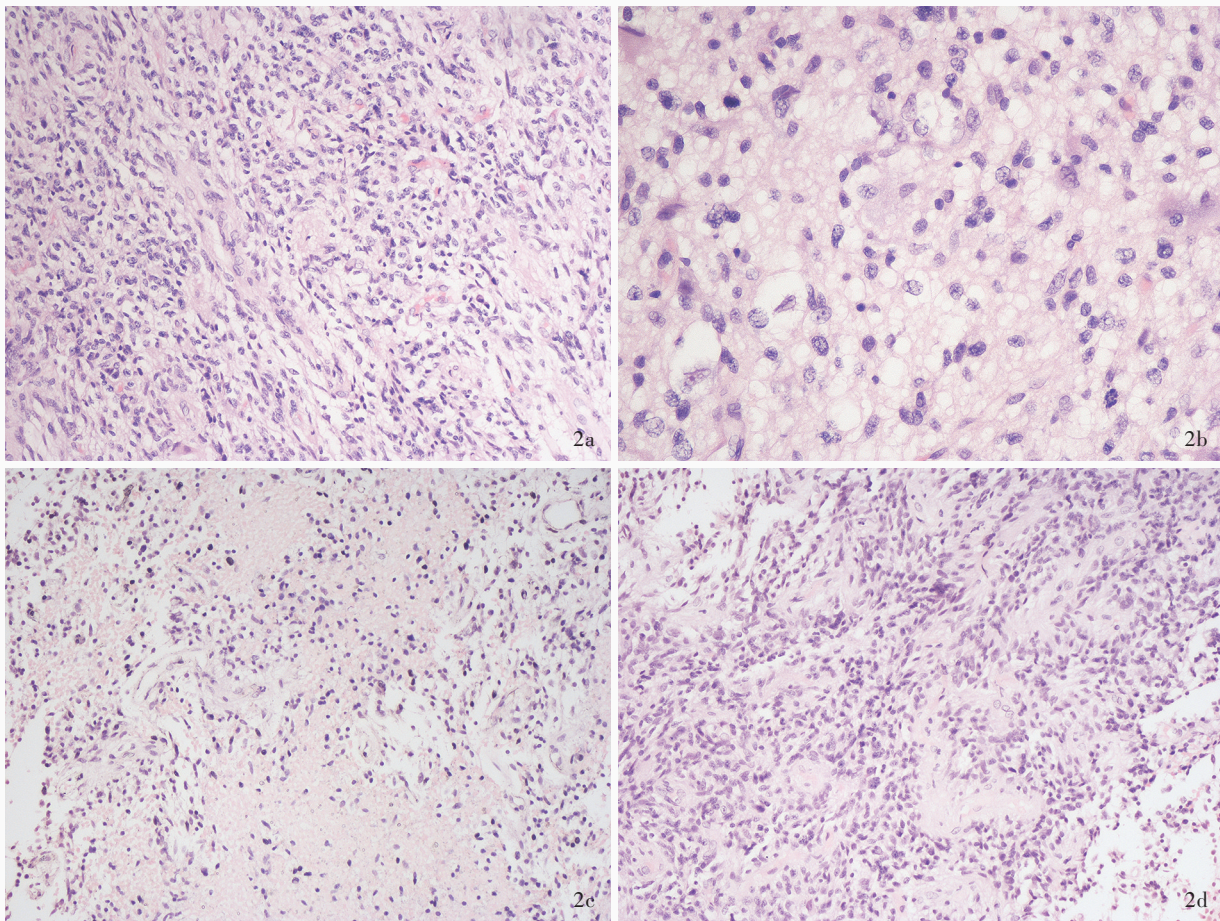


图2 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 2a 肿瘤细胞呈束状、旋涡状排列,细胞呈短梭形或椭圆形 ×200 2b 肿瘤细胞中度异型,局部可见少量核分裂象 ×400 2c 肿瘤组织中偶见小灶性坏死 ×200 2d 局部区域肿瘤细胞围绕血管形成假菊形团样结构 ×200

Figure 2 Optical microscopy findings HE staining Tumor was mainly composed of spindle shaped and ellipsoidal cells, arranged in fascicular, swirly patterns (Panel 2a). ×200 Tumor cells were moderately heterogeneous, and few mitosis were observed (Panel 2b). ×400 Focal necrosis could be seen in tumor tissue (Panel 2c). ×200 Tumor cells formed perivascular pseudorosettes patterns around blood vessels (Panel 2d). ×200

同区域同时存在,因此组织学分级对判断患者预后无明显提示意义^[7],值得强调的诊断要点为:肿瘤发生部位在中线、发病年龄为儿童或青年、存在H3 K27M突变。文献报道的组织学形态还包括少突样胶质细胞、瘤巨细胞、上皮样或横纹肌样肿瘤细胞、原始神经外胚层肿瘤样区域、神经毡岛样区域、毛黏液样型星形细胞瘤区域、室管膜瘤样区域、多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤样区域等,亦可出现肉瘤样变区域或者神经元分化^[2]。免疫组化染色GFAP、Olig-2、S-100等呈弥漫阳性表达,约50%的肿瘤细胞表达P53,15%缺失表达ATRX。诊断性抗体H3 K27M在肿瘤细胞胞核呈弥漫强阳性表达,且与基因检测结果具有一致性^[1,8]。本文患者于显微镜下观察,可见肿瘤组织呈WHO II级和III级星形细胞瘤

或室管膜瘤样改变,仅见少量核分裂象、小灶性坏死及微血管增生,由于患者为青年,且肿瘤位于中线呈弥漫性生长,因此针对性选择H3 K27M等免疫组化标记,结果肿瘤细胞胞核弥漫性表达H3 K27M、P53等,分子病理检测显示存在H3 K27M及BRAF V600E基因突变,最终确诊为鞍区H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤(WHO IV级),患者术后11个月因颈椎多处肿瘤转移死亡,证明H3 K27M突变型胶质瘤具有高度恶性的生物学行为。

由于此类肿瘤组织学形态可以表现为低级别或高级别的神经上皮肿瘤,因此需注意与下列肿瘤鉴别诊断:(1)WHO II级、III级胶质瘤(星形细胞瘤、少突胶质细胞瘤及室管膜瘤等)的生长部位不局限于中线部位,H3 K27M、ATRX、IDH1/2、1p/19q及

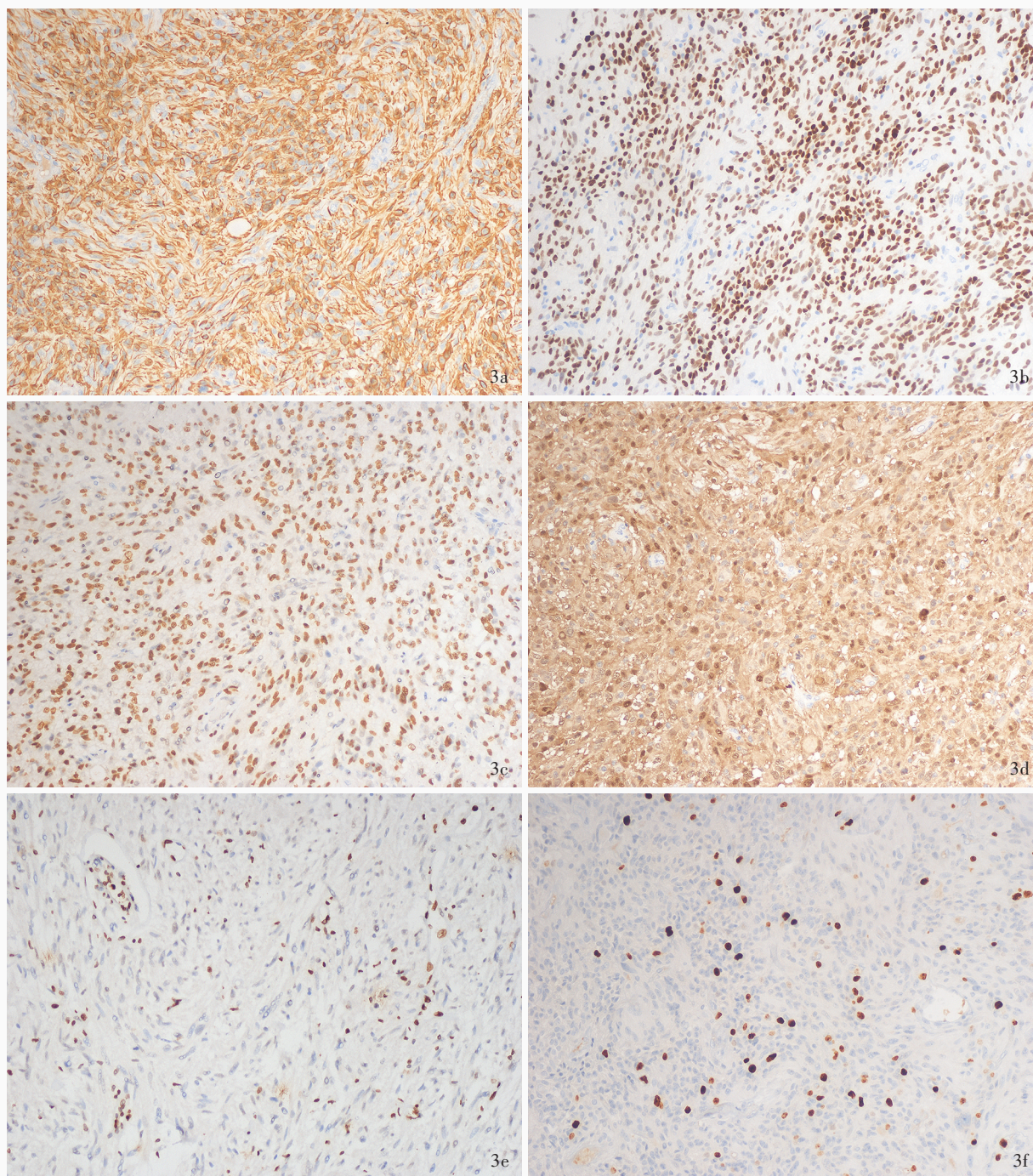
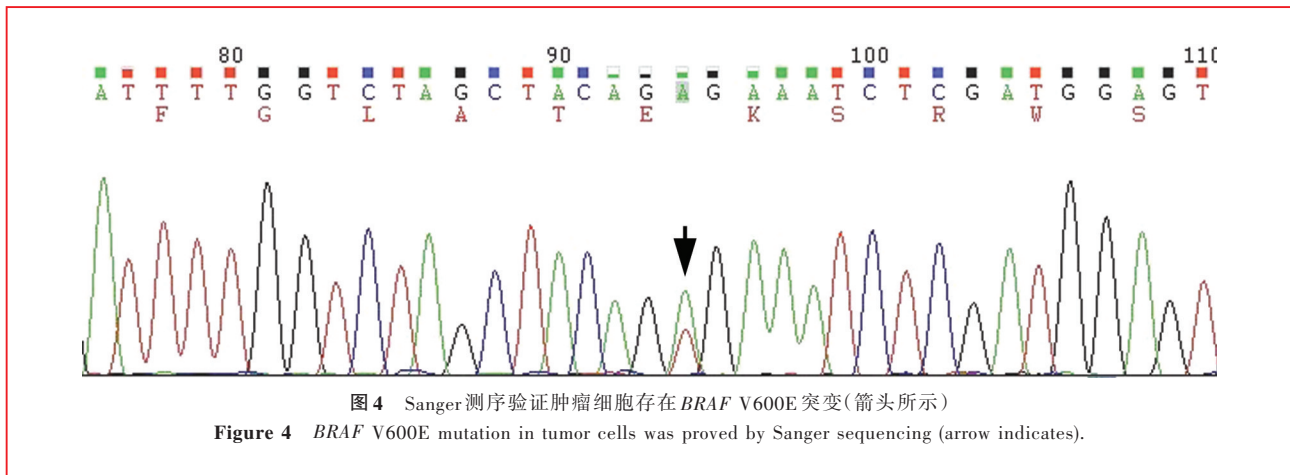


图3 光学显微镜观察所见 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) ×200 3a 肿瘤细胞胞质弥漫表达GFAP 3b 肿瘤细胞胞核弥漫表达Olig-2 3c 肿瘤细胞胞核弥漫表达H3 K27M 3d 肿瘤细胞胞质和胞核弥漫共表达S-100 3e 肿瘤细胞胞核不表达H3 K27me3 3f 肿瘤细胞Ki-67抗原标记指数10%~20%

Figure 3 Optical microscopy findings Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) ×200 Cytoplasm of tumor cells were diffusely positive for GFAP (Panel 3a). Nuclei of tumor cells were diffusely positive for Olig-2 (Panel 3b). Nuclei of tumor cells were diffusely positive for H3 K27M (Panel 3c). Cytoplasm and nuclei of tumor cells diffusely were positive for S-100 (Panel 3d). Nuclei of tumor cells were negative for H3 K27me3 (Panel 3e). Ki-67 labeling index was 10%~20% (Panel 3f).

EMA等免疫组化标记及分子病理检测方法对鉴别诊断至关重要。(2)伴有H3 K27M突变的其他肿瘤,如毛细胞型星形细胞瘤、神经节细胞胶质瘤或弥漫

性软脑膜胶质神经元肿瘤等^[9-10]。上述肿瘤的生长部位、影像学表现和显微镜观察各有特点,可通过免疫组化标记和分子病理检测加以鉴别。



结合上述临床表现、影像学特点、肿瘤组织学形态及分子病理特征,笔者认为,发病年龄、发病部位、是否呈浸润生长以及是否存在*H3* K27M突变,是诊断*H3* K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的重要依据,而组织学分级不能作为诊断的唯一指标。由于该肿瘤的生物行为、预后与高级别胶质瘤相一致,因此笔者认为,当肿瘤表现为中线弥漫性生长的高级别胶质瘤的组织学形态,同时免疫组化标记*H3* K27M提示肿瘤细胞胞核呈弥漫性强阳性表达时,则可考虑诊断为*H3* K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤;而当肿瘤表现为低级别胶质瘤的组织学形态,即使免疫组化标记*H3* K27M呈阳性表达,仍需进一步行*H3* K27M分子病理检测,以明确诊断。

2013年,*Cancer Cell*首次报道胶质母细胞瘤存在*H3*基因突变,该文作者还提出小儿胶质母细胞瘤存在基因*H3F3A*的频发突变,这种突变与组蛋白*H3*尾部在转录后修饰调节中的第27位赖氨酸被甲硫氨酸替换(K27M)和第34位甘氨酸突变为精氨酸或缬氨酸(G34R/V)有关^[11]。*H3* K27M突变后可通过具有甲基转移酶活性的Zeste2增强子(EZH2)抑制具有催化形成三甲基功能的多梳抑制复合物2(PCR2)的活性^[12],进而抑制*H3* K27me₃,导致*H3* K27me₃水平明显下降,并引起转录水平的广泛调节异常^[13],这些均为组蛋白*H3*变体的翻译后修饰、DNA甲基化等促胶质瘤形成的基因改变提供了重要场所。另有学者提出,肿瘤的发生存在一些协同突变^[14],最常见的是合并*TP53*和*ATRX*突变,其他还包括*PIK3CA*突变、*PDGFR*突变或扩增、*PPM1D*突变、细胞周期基因(*CCND1*、*CDK4*、*CDK6*)扩增等,但目前尚未检测出*IDH1*突变和表皮生长因子受体(*EGFR*)扩增^[2]。根据近期文献报道,在一些中线胶

质瘤病例中存在*H3* K27M与*BRAF* V600E双突变,此类患者获得了较长的生存期^[15-16],本文患者分子病理检测结果显示,存在*H3* K27M与*BRAF* V600E双突变,但是术后11个月即死亡,可能与患者肿瘤部分切除且术后行短期放射治疗和药物化疗有关。伴*BRAF* V600E突变有可能成为一项预后预测因子,但是尚需更多的证据以证实其与患者预后的关系。

H3 K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的生物行为高度恶性,预后极差,一般术后2年生存率<10%^[1]。无论组织学形态为高级别或低级别胶质瘤,具有*H3* K27M突变的弥漫性中线胶质瘤患者预后均极差。目前针对*H3* K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤的治疗尚无可依据的指南,仍采用以手术和辅助放化疗为主的综合治疗手段,预后依然较差。*H3* K27M突变会引起组蛋白修饰异常,因此以组蛋白修饰酶类为靶点的靶向治疗药物,例如组蛋白去乙酰化酶(HDAC)抑制剂^[17]、组蛋白脱甲基酶抑制剂^[18]、PCR2甲基化转移酶活性增加剂等已被用于临床试验。

综上,*H3* K27M突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤作为2016年WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版的新增分类,并为首次由基因改变与组织学改变联合命名的一类少见的恶性肿瘤,其临床表现、影像学改变,以及组织形态学均具有一定程度的不典型性,易漏诊或误诊。目前认为,*H3* K27M突变是诊断的必要条件,并且是导致患者预后较差的主要原因,但随着研究的深入,已有学者发现在一些非中线发生的低级别胶质瘤中也存在*H3* K27M突变,但患者预后良好^[9-10]。因此,对于此类肿瘤的诊断尚存争议,对其诊断仍需整合临床表现、组织病理形

态、基因突变等信息进行综合判断。目前对于 H3 K27M 突变型弥漫性中线胶质瘤尚无明确有效的治疗方案,有待进一步研究探讨。

利益冲突 无

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