

BCR-ABL 阴性骨髓增殖性肿瘤患者 JAK2、CALR、MPL 基因突变的临床分析*

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摘要 目的:研究 BCR-ABL 阴性骨髓增殖性肿瘤(MPN)患者 JAK2V617F、CALR 及 MPL 基因突变情况,并比较不同类型基因突变及突变均阴性患者部分临床参数的差异。方法:收集 227 例 BCR-ABL 阴性 MPN 患者各类型基因突变情况、相关检验结果及影像学检查。结果:JAK2V617F 突变总检出率、CALR 基因突变总检出率、MPL 基因突变总检出率分别为 71.4%、11.0%、2.6%。真性红细胞增多症(PV)患者中未检测到 CALR、MPL 基因突变。有 1 例原发性血小板增多症(ET)患者有两种基因突变共存(JAK2V617F + ,CALR +)。在 PV 患者中,JAK2V617F 突变阳性组年龄、白细胞计数、血小板计数、脾肿大发生率均高于 JAK2V617F 突变阴性组(均 $P < 0.05$)。在 ET 患者中,JAK2V617F 突变阳性组年龄、白细胞计数、血红蛋白浓度均高于 CALR 突变阳性组及 3 种基因突变均阴性组,脾肿大及血栓发生率高于 CALR 突变阳性组;而与 MPL 突变阳性组相比,仅表现为血红蛋白浓度增高($P < 0.05$)。在原发性骨髓纤维化(PMF)患者中,仅发现 JAK2V617F 突变阳性组白细胞计数高于 CALR 突变阳性组。结论:不同 MPN 亚型基因突变的发生频率、分布、血栓形成风险不同,导致独特的临床表征。CALR 阳性患者较 JAK2V617F 阳性患者更年轻、骨髓增殖水平更低、血栓事件风险更低,这提示危险分层更低、预后较好。这为 MPN 的诊断及个体化治疗提供证据。

关键词 骨髓增殖性肿瘤; JAK2V617F 突变; CALR 突变; MPL 突变

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Clinical characteristics of JAK2, CALR and MPL gene mutations in BCR-ABL-negative myeloproliferative neoplasms patients XING Xue-yang, FENG Zhi-jin, SU Yong-zhong, SHEN Jia-xin, CHEN Fei-heng, TAO Hong-fang, CHENG Yuan-shan, LIN Shao-ze. The First Affiliated Hospital, Shantou University Medical College, Shantou 515041, China

Abstract Objective: To study the JAK2, CALR and MPL gene mutations in patients with BCR-ABL-negative myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN), and to compare their clinical characteristics of different types of gene mutations and negative gene mutations. Methods: All types of gene mutations in BCR-ABL-negative MPN patients were collected, including the related laboratory and imaging findings. Results: The total detection rate of JAK2V617F, CALR and MPL mutations was 71.4%, 11.0% and 2.6% respectively. CALR and MPL genes were not found in polycythemia vera (PV) patients and two gene mutations (JAK2V617F, CALR) coexisted in one essential thrombocythemia (ET) patient. In PV patients, the age was older, leukocyte counts and platelet counts were greater, and the incidence of splenomegaly was higher in JAK2V617F mutation positive group than in JAK2V617F mutation negative group (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in hemoglobin level and incidence of thrombotic events between two groups ($P > 0.05$). In ET patients, the age was older, white blood cell counts were greater, and the level of hemoglobin was higher in JAK2V617F mutation positive group than in CALR mutation positive group and all negative groups, and the incidence of splenomegaly and thrombotic events in JAK2V617F mutation positive group was higher than in CALR mutation positive group. As compared with the MPL mutation positive group, the hemoglobin level was increased in JAK2V617F mutation positive group ($P < 0.05$). In PMF patients, the leukocyte counts were greater in JAK2V617F mutation positive group than in CALR mutation positive group. Conclusion: Different subtypes of MPNs had different profiles of drivers gene mutations, leading to the unique clinical characteristics. CALR-positive patients were younger than JAK2V617F-positive patients, and the bone marrow proliferation level and the risk of thrombus events were also lower, which suggested that the risk stratification is lower and the prognosis is better.

Keywords Myeloproliferative neoplasms; JAK2V617F mutation; CALR mutation; MPL mutation

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骨髓增殖性肿瘤(myeloproliferative neoplasms, MPN)是一组发生在造血干细胞水平的异质性疾病,是由一系或多系分化相对成熟的骨髓细胞不断克隆性增殖所导致的一组肿瘤性疾病的统称。2008年世界卫生组织(WHO)将BCR-ABL阴性MPN分为真性红细胞增多症(polycythaemia vera, PV)、原发性血小板增多症(essential thrombocythaemia, ET)和原发性骨髓纤维化(primary myelofibrosis, PMF)。2005年发现的JAK2V617F是诊断BCR-ABL阴性MPN的一个重大突破^[1]。大约95%的PV患者和50%~60%的ET及PMF患者发生JAK2V617F突变。而2013年发现的CALR突变进一步丰富了BCR-ABL阴性MPN的分子诊断标记^[2]。Klampfl^[2]和Nangalia等^[3]的研究表明,CALR突变约占所有ET和PMF的20%~25%。3%~10%的PMF或ET患者发生MPL突变。本研究回顾性分析BCR-ABL阴性MPN患者不同基因突变的发生频率、分布情况、血栓发生率及预后,为采用JAK2抑制剂以及更多新型靶向药物,实施个体化治疗提供可靠的理论基础^[4]。

资料与方法

一般资料 收集2010年1月~2018年12月汕头大学医学院第一附属医院初诊的BCR-ABL阴性MPN患者227例,患者长期居住地均为潮汕地区。其中PV患者56例、ET患者149例、PMF患者22例。男性118例(52.0%),女性109例(48.0%),男女比例为1.08:1。 ≥ 60 岁112例(49.3%), < 40 岁24例(10.6%),中位发病年龄59岁。诊断标准依照2008年WHO诊断标准。血常规均采用初次诊断时首次结果。脾肿大以我院B超检查显示超出肋下为标准。血栓事件则为诊断时或诊断前2年期间所发生的事件。

JAK2V617F、CALR及MPL基因突变检测 样本以EDTA-K2抗凝,冷藏2~8℃运输,2~8℃最佳保存期限为72h,常温24h。JAK2V617F定性,采用ARMS-PCR法测定。CALR采用片段分析法(毛细管电泳法)测定9号外显子。MPL采用sanger测序法+PCR法,测定10号外显子。

统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件,计数资料采用卡方检验或Fisher精确检验法,计量资料采用Mann-WhitneyU检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

基因突变频率分析 227例BCR-ABL阴性MPN中有194例(85.9%)可以检测到基因突变,其中JAK2V617F突变阳性患者有163例,在PV、ET、PMF患者中检测率分别为44例(78.6%)、102例(68.5%)、17例(77.3%)。CALR突变患者有25例,在ET、PMF患者中检测率分别为22例(14.8%)、3例(13.6%)。MPL突变患者有6例,在ET、PMF患者中检测率分别为4例(2.7%)、2例(9.1%)。而CALR突变、MPL突变都仅见于ET、PMF患者,CALR突变在JAK2V617F、MPL阴性ET患者中检测率为52.4%(22/42)。本研究中1例ET患者检测到两种基因突变共存(JAK2V617F+, CALR+),见表1。

基因突变与年龄

PV组:JAK2V617F突变阳性组中位年龄高于JAK2V617F突变阴性组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),见表2。

ET组:JAK2V617F突变阳性组中位年龄高于CALR突变阳性组及3种基因突变均阴性组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),与MPL突变阳性组比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。CALR突变阳性组中位年龄与三种基因突变均阴性组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表3。

PMF组:JAK2V617F突变阳性组中位年龄与CALR突变阳性组、MPL突变阳性组比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表4。

基因突变与外周血常规

PV组:JAK2V617F突变阳性患者的白细胞计数、血小板计数均高于JAK2V617F突变阴性患者(均 $P < 0.05$),血红蛋白浓度比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表2。

ET组:JAK2V617F突变阳性患者的白细胞计数、血红蛋白浓度均高于CALR突变阳性患者(均 $P < 0.05$)。同时也高于3种基因均阴性患者(均 $P < 0.05$)。JAK2V617F突变阳性患者的血小板计数与CALR突变阳性患者及3种基因均阴性患者比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与MPL突变阳性组相比,JAK2V617F突变阳性组仅表现为血红蛋白浓度增高($P < 0.05$)。其余两两比较差异均无统计学差异,见表3。

PMF组:JAK2V617F突变阳性患者白细胞计数高于CALR突变阳性患者($P < 0.05$),血红蛋白浓度、血小板计数比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。其余两两比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表4。

表 1 227 例 BCR-ABL 阴性 MPN 患者基因突变情况[例(%)]

组别	例	JAK2V617F(+)	CALR (+)	JAK2V617F(+)CALR (+)	MPL(+)	均阴性
PV	56	44(78.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	12(21.4)
ET	149	102(68.5)	22(14.8)	1(0.7)	4(2.7)	20(13.4)
PMF	22	17(77.3)	3(13.6)	0(0.0)	2(9.1)	0(0.0)
合计	227	163(71.8)	25(11.0)	1(0.4)	6(2.6)	32(14.1)

表 2 PV 患者 JAK2V617F 基因性别、年龄及外周血细胞比较

基因	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	Hb(g/L)	PLT($\times 10^9/L$)
	男	女				
JAK2V617F(+)	22	22	60.0(37~81)	16.4(2.97~38.22)	203.0(170~242)	451.0(115~881)
JAK2V617F(-)	10	2	47.5(21~66)*	8.1(3.83~13.64)*	207.5(180~219)	178.5(102~436)*

注:与 JAK2V617F(+)组比较,* $P < 0.05$

表 3 ET 患者各基因类型性别、年龄及外周血细胞比较

基因	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	Hb(g/L)	PLT($\times 10^9/L$)
	男	女				
JAK2V617F(+)	55	47	63.0(21~93)	14.1(6.16~59.83)	139.5(36~188)	872.5(132~2415)
CALR(+)	10	12	53.5(31~81)*	9.4(3~20.02)*	125.0(87~157)*	957.0(419~2866)
JAK2V617F(+) CALR(+)	0	1	52	9.68	128	992
MPL(+)	3	1	68.5(55~83)	9.8(9.01~66.03)	114.5(98~132)*	988.5(655~1469)
以上均阴性	6	14	54.0(18~81)*	9.8(5.3~18.9)*	122.0(42~155)*	782.5(407~3034)

注:与 JAK2V617F(+)组比较,* $P < 0.05$

表 4 PMF 患者各基因类型性别、年龄及外周血细胞比较

基因	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	Hb(g/L)	PLT($\times 10^9/L$)
	男	女				
JAK2V617F(+)	9	8	64.0(41~78)	15.3(1.52~49.47)	90.0(34~182)	128.0(11~825)
CALR(+)	1	2	63.0(50~65)	3.1(2.42~6.31)*	55.0(30~99)	193.0(55~244)
MPL(+)	2	0	69.5(65~74)	49.0(36.59~61.44)	142.5(124~161)	145.0(45~245)

注:与 JAK2V617F(+)组比较,* $P < 0.05$

基因突变与脾肿大相关性

PV 组:共有 24 例患者(42.86%)发生脾肿大,其中 JAK2V617F 阳性者 22 例,JAK2V617F 阴性者 2 例,两者脾肿大发生率差异有统计学意义($OR = 5.95$, $95\% CI = 0.980 \sim 25.497$, $P = 0.039$),见表 5。

ET 组:共有 35 例患者(25.18%)发生脾肿大,其中 JAK2V617F 阳性者 27 例,CALR 阳性者 2 例,MPL 阳性者 2 例,3 种基因均阴性者 4 例。JAK2V617F 阳性者及 MPL 阳性者均比 CALR 阳性者更易发生脾肿大($OR = 4.067$, $95\% CI = 0.941 \sim 19.599$, $P = 0.044$; $OR = 4.606$, $95\% CI = 0.917 \sim 120.258$, $P = 0.032$)。其余两两比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 5。

PMF 组:共有 18 例患者(81.82%)发生脾肿大,其中 JAK2V617F 阳性者 14 例,CALR 阳性者 3 例,MPL 阳性者 1 例。两两比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 5。

基因突变与血栓形成相关性

PV 组:共有 24 例(42.86%)出现血栓事件,其中卒中及短暂性脑缺血发作(transient ischemic attack, TIA)19 例,急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)4 例,深静脉血栓 1 例。JAK2V617F 阳性者 21 例,JAK2V617F 阴性者 3 例,两者血管事件发生率差异无统计学意义($P = 0.158$),见表 6。

ET 组:共有 41 例(27.52%)出现血栓事件,卒中及 TIA 29 例,AMI 7 例,深静脉血栓 4 例,其他动脉血栓 1 例。JAK2V617F 阳性者 35 例,CALR 阳性者 2 例,MPL 阳性者 1 例,3 种基因均阴性者 3 例。JAK2V617F 阳性者比 CALR 阳性者血栓事件发生率更高($OR = 5.224$, $95\% CI = 1.154 \sim 23.645$, $P = 0.019$)。其余两两比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 6。

PMF 组:有 1 例 JAK2V617F 阳性者发生脑卒中事件,其余组别均未发生血栓事件,见表 5,6。

表 5 不同基因突变的 PV、ET、PMF 患者脾肿大情况

组别	例	基因突变阳性	JAK2V617F(+)		CALR (+)		JAK2V617F(+) CALR (+)		MPL(+)		均阴性	
			有	无	有	无	有	无	有	无	有	无
PV	56	44	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
ET	139*	119	27	65	2	20	0	1	2	2	4	16
PMF	22	22	14	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

注: * 因 10 例 ET 患者住院期间没查腹部彩超

表 6 不同基因突变的 PV、ET、PMF 患者血栓事件

组别	例	基因突变阳性	JAK2V617F(+)		CALR (+)		JAK2V617F(+) CALR (+)		MPL(+)		均阴性	
			有	无	有	无	有	无	有	无	有	无
PV	56	44	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
ET	149	129	35	67	2	20	0	1	1	3	3	17
PMF	22	22	1	16	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0

讨 论

MPN 是一类以一系或多系分化相对成熟的骨髓细胞增殖为主要特征的克隆性造血干细胞疾病, 大约 90% MPN 患者均出现 JAK2 突变, 所以分子标志已成为诊断 BCR-ABL 阴性 MPN 的重要手段, 同时成为新型靶向药物的作用靶点。本组 MPN 患者中以 ET 为主, 其次为 PV, PMF 患者最少。男女比例为 1.08:1, ≥ 60 岁占 49.34%, < 40 岁占 10.57%, 中位发病年龄 59 岁。这与国内外研究一致。

在 PV 组, JAK2V617F 检出率为 78.57%, 低于国内外数据, 考虑可能与样本量太少有关^[5]。本研究发现 JAK2V617F 突变阳性患者比 JAK2V617F 阴性患者有更高的年龄、白细胞计数及血小板计数, 这与国内外研究一致。低剂量阿司匹林治疗 PV (The European collaboration on low-dose aspirin in polycythemia vera, ECLAP) 研究表明, PV 患者诊断前或诊断时动脉及静脉血栓形成分别为 27% 和 11%, 确诊后发生血栓事件 2.6%/年, JAK2V617F 阳性患者血栓事件发生率高于突变阴性者^[6], 而本研究显示两者血栓事件及脾肿大的发生率比较差异均无统计学意义^[7,8]。考虑与本研究 PV 组样本量较少或者发生血栓事件患者往往初次就诊于其他临床科室导致数据丢失有关。国内外研究显示 JAK2 外显子 12 检出率为 1%~3%, 而且只在 PV 患者中出现, 而本研究中因早期患者就诊时未能常规筛查 JAK2 外显子 12, 无法完成此基因的临床表征分析, 望能完善该基因筛查, 进一步完善 MPN 患者的临床分析^[9]。

在 ET 组, CALR 突变检出率为 14.76%, 在 JAK2、MPL 均阴性 ET 患者中检出率为 52.38%, 这与 Klampfl、Nangalia 和 Tefferi 等^[2,3,10] 研究一致。与

JAK2V617F 患者相比, CALR 突变患者有更低的年龄、血红蛋白浓度、白细胞计数、血栓事件及脾肿大发生率, 这与大多数研究一致^[2,3,10]。与其他研究相反的是, 本研究中两者血小板计数比较差异无统计学意义, 且没有发现在 CALR 突变组中出现男性偏好及三种基因突变均阴性患者年龄最小趋势^[11~14]。本组研究中发现有 1 例患者同时携带 JAK2V617F 及 CALR 突变^[15~17], 考虑与其他研究所使用的检测手段不同, 但仍提醒临床工作者应筛查常见基因突变类型, 因为单个基因突变及双基因突变在临床表现、症状负荷及预后等方面可能存在不同^[5,15]。

对 PMF 患者而言, Tefferi 等^[18~20] 发现 CALR 突变阳性患者血小板计数较高, 而年龄、白细胞计数、血栓事件发生率较低, 提示动态国际预后积分系统 (dynamic international prognostic scoring system, DIPSS) 中积分、危险分层较低, 预后更好。而我们只发现 CALR 患者白细胞计数低于 JAK2V617F 患者, 而其他两两比较则无统计学意义。

就整体而言, CALR 突变患者比 JAK2V617F 患者更年轻, 白细胞计数及血栓事件发生率更低, 提示 CALR 突变患者危险分层往往更低, 预后更好。所以研究各类型基因突变的临床表现有助于更好的个体化治疗, 也为靶向治疗选择适合的患者提供理论依据。

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