















图 3 结直肠腺瘤中部分特征蛋白及其相关信号通路

Figure 3 Some characteristic proteins and their associated signaling pathways in colorectal adenomas

其特异性配体EphrinB2的高水平表达可能促进肿瘤的生长和转移,但其具体作用机制尚未阐明<sup>[98]</sup>。

MUC家族不仅在结直肠腺瘤中表达改变,在锯齿状病变中也同样有着相同模式的表达变化。研究发现<sup>[99,100]</sup>, MUC5AC的表达在增生性息肉、无蒂锯齿状病变、传统锯齿状腺瘤中上调, MUC2在传统锯齿状病变产生恶变的过程中表达下调,除此之外三叶因子1蛋白在前两类病变组织样本中过表达。Sohier等人<sup>[101]</sup>同样揭示了MUC5AC在无蒂锯齿状病变与传统锯齿状腺瘤中高表达,并筛选了特异性表达最多的决定因子作为传统锯齿状腺瘤的潜在标记物。由此可见MUC5AC表达水平在腺瘤、锯齿状病变中表现出一致性的升高,有趣的是该研究还发现了MUC5AC与ANXA10在无蒂锯齿状病变的阳性率高于传统锯齿状腺瘤。目前,有研究提示<sup>[102]</sup> MUC5AC的表达可能是CRC的良好预后和治疗靶点的潜在标志物。另一方面,一些研究发现ANXA10在锯齿状病变中特异性高表达<sup>[103]</sup>,而Wang等人<sup>[104]</sup>研究表明通过敲低ANXA10的表达可抑制自噬

介导的转铁蛋白受体降解来诱导细胞铁死亡,从而抑制癌变进展。因此,ANXA10可能作为潜在靶点,诊断和治疗癌前病变以及CRC。

上述研究表明,锯齿状病变癌变的主要机制与基因突变、CpG岛甲基化、错配修复有关,参与细胞增殖、凋亡、迁徙、药物抵抗等过程(详见图4)。我们发现蛋白质的差异表达不但可以预测癌变风险,还可鉴别不同亚型的锯齿状病变,如MUC5AC与ANXA10可能成为区分无蒂锯齿状病变与传统锯齿状腺瘤的生物标志物<sup>[101]</sup>。不仅如此,MUC、ANXA蛋白家族在结直肠腺瘤和锯齿状病变向CRC转化过程中有相似的表达模式,这让我们对结直肠癌前病变的整体癌变进展有了新的思考,或许同一类型的蛋白能组合成为CRC检测的标志物,提高CRC早期病变筛查的特异性与准确性。

#### 4 侧向发育型肿瘤

侧向发育型肿瘤是一种形态特殊的结直肠肿瘤,

















Summary for “结直肠癌前病变的蛋白图谱研究进展”

## Progress in protein atlas of colorectal precancerous lesions

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Colorectal cancer (CRC) ranks as the third most prevalent malignancy globally in terms of incidence and the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality. Recent trends indicate an increase in both incidence and mortality rates, thereby presenting a significant threat to public health. Precancerous lesions of the colon and rectum, which carry a risk of malignant transformation, are crucial in the context of CRC prevention. Understanding and addressing these lesions are essential for advancing preventive strategies against CRC. With advancements in detection technology, it is now possible to characterize the microscopic pathological changes of colorectal precancerous lesions through protein mapping. Our paper provides a comprehensive review of studies conducted over the past two decades on the differential protein expression and mechanisms of action associated with three types of colorectal precancerous lesions: adenomas, serrated lesions, and laterally spreading tumors. The studies predominantly employed methodologies such as Western blotting, immunohistochemistry, and high-throughput proteomic technologies. Proteins characteristic of tissue, blood, and fecal samples from patients with colorectal adenomas are frequently associated with cellular proliferation, migration, the induction of epithelial-mesenchymal transition, and immune evasion. In contrast, proteins differentially expressed in serrated lesions predominantly participate in genetic mutations, CpG island methylation, and mismatch repair mechanisms. Meanwhile, proteins implicated in the progression of laterally spreading tumors to CRC are primarily linked to the Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway. Furthermore, protein families including S100 calcium-binding proteins, mucins, and heat shock proteins are integral to various biological processes. Certain proteins within these families are regarded as potential biomarkers for the malignant transformation of precancerous lesions, offering valuable insights for the screening, diagnosis, and intervention of colorectal precancerous conditions. Additionally, our paper addresses the limitations of current research, such as the restricted sample sizes, the narrow range of sample types, and the insufficient exploration of underlying mechanisms. The study further proposes several avenues for future research, emphasizing the need to broaden the research cohort and diversify sample types. It advocates for the development of predictive models through the integration of multi-omics approaches and machine learning techniques, alongside the enhancement of fundamental experimental research. These efforts aim to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the alterations in protein profiles associated with the progression of colorectal precancerous lesions to malignant states, facilitate the identification of early diagnostic markers for CRC, and aid in the development of therapeutic targets.

colorectal cancer, precancerous lesions, proteins, biomarker, mechanism of action

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