

王雪,张媛鑫,田硕,等.基于中西医临床病症特点的乳腺癌动物模型分析 [J].中国比较医学杂志,2022,32(9):137-144.  
Wang X, Zhang YX, Tian S, et al. Analysis of animal models of breast cancer based on clinical symptoms of Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine [J]. Chin J Comp Med, 2022, 32(9): 137-144.  
doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-7856.2022.09.019

## 基于中西医临床病症特点的乳腺癌动物模型分析

王 雪<sup>#</sup>, 张媛鑫<sup>#</sup>, 田 硕, 彭孟凡, 武香香, 苗明三 \*

(河南中医药大学,郑州 450046)

**【摘要】目的** 乳腺癌是我国女性发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,严重影响了患者的身心健康,制备出符合临床特征的乳腺癌动物模型,对研究乳腺癌的发病机制和治疗方案至关重要。**方法** 以“乳腺癌”“动物模型”为主题,检索知网、万方、维普和 PubMed 数据库,以乳腺癌模型中西医临床诊断标准为依据,将现有乳腺癌动物模型的品种、特征、造模方法进行总结,根据乳腺癌的中西医临床病症特点进行吻合度评价。**结果** 发现现有的动物模型制备方法较单一,大多以化疗致瘤造模方法为主,忽略了中医病因,缺少中医病症结合模型,与临床中多因素致病存在较大出入,限制了中医药防治乳腺癌相关研究和临床应用。**结论** 乳腺癌模型评价以病理学诊断和瘤株(体)的形成为主,与临床中、西医乳腺癌诊断标准存在一定差异。因此,有必要进一步完善乳腺癌动物模型评价体系,改进现有模型,使中医药基础研究更加贴合临床实际。

**【关键词】** 乳腺癌;乳岩;动物模型;病症结合

**【中图分类号】** R-33    **【文献标识码】** A    **【文章编号】** 1671-7856 (2022) 09-0137-08

## Analysis of animal models of breast cancer based on clinical symptoms of Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine

WANG Xue<sup>#</sup>, ZHANG Yuanxin<sup>#</sup>, TIAN Shuo, PENG Mengfan, WU Xiangxiang, MIAO Mingsan \*  
(Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450046, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective** Breast cancer is the malignant tumor with the highest incidence in women in China, which seriously affects the physical and mental health of patients. The preparation of animal models of breast cancer conforming to clinical characteristics is of great importance to the study of its pathogenesis and treatment. **Methods** Using “breast cancer” and “animal model” as search terms, we searched China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang, VIP and PubMed databases’ entries describing models of Chinese and Western Medicine clinical diagnostic criteria for breast cancer. We summarized breast cancer animal models of existing varieties, characteristics, and modeling method. Then we evaluated the consistency according to the clinical symptoms of Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine for breast cancer. **Results** We found that the existing animal model preparation method are relatively simple and mostly based on chemotherapy-induced cancer modeling method. Accordingly, these method ignore the etiology of Traditional Chinese Medicine and lack of combination model of Traditional Chinese Medicine disease. This result in large differences from

[基金项目]国家中医药管理局标准化项目(GZY-FJS-2020-219);河南省重大公益专项(201300310100);河南省药品监督管理局科技计划项目(2020DB050-55,2020DB134-49)。

[作者简介]王雪(1994—),在读硕士研究生,研究方向:中药学。E-mail:1186062348@qq.com

张媛鑫(1999—),在读硕士研究生,研究方向:药理学。E-mail:zhangyuanxin525@163.com \*共同第一作者

[通信作者]苗明三(1965—),男,教授,博士,研究方向:中药药理学。E-mail:miaomingsan@163.com

clinical multi-factor disease observations, limiting research and clinical application of Traditional Chinese Medicine for the prevention and treatment of breast cancer. **Conclusions** Evaluation of breast cancer models is mainly based on pathological diagnosis and the formation of tumor strain (body), which is different from the Western and Chinese diagnostic criteria of breast cancer. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve the evaluation system of animal models of breast cancer, improve existing models, and make the basic research of Traditional Chinese Medicine more suitable for clinical practice.

**[Keywords]** breast cancer; breast rock; animal model; combination of disease and symptom

乳腺癌是我国女性最高发的恶性肿瘤之一<sup>[1]</sup>,也是全球女性最常见且死亡率最高的癌症之一,其发病率每年以3%~4%的速度上升,最新研究发现,全球每76 s就有一位乳腺癌确诊患者,这极大威胁了女性的生命健康和生活品质<sup>[2]</sup>。St. Gallen 共识专家组以循证医学为依据,根据治疗基础将乳腺癌分型分为 luminal A 型、luminal B 型、Erb-B2 过表达型、基底样型 4 类<sup>[3]</sup>,目前临床治疗多采用手术切除、放射线治疗、靶向治疗、内分泌、免疫及中医药调理等综合治疗模式<sup>[4]</sup>,其中,中医药治疗已成为我国乳腺癌治疗方式的重要组成部分。中医将乳腺癌归于“乳岩”范畴,其主要病因多由正虚邪盛、情志失调、经络受阻等因素引起<sup>[5]</sup>,治疗以扶正祛邪,调畅情志为主。

动物模型(animal model of human diseases)是具有人类疾病模拟性表现的动物实验对象和材料,是现代生物医学研究中极为重要的一种实验方法和手段<sup>[6]</sup>,能方便,高效地认识人类疾病的发生、发展规律和研究防治措施<sup>[7]</sup>。现存的多数动物模型虽在一定程度反应了疾病的症状,但有些疾病模型的建立忽略了中医“证候”、“病症统一”等因素,存在模型动物宏观症状与人类临床相差较大的缺陷,不利于相关疾病的研究。本文总结现有的乳腺癌动物模型,将其与中西医临床病证特点的吻合情况进行分析,阐述模型存在的优缺点,提出中医模型完善方向,以期为乳腺癌的中医药治疗提供理论依据。

## 1 乳腺癌的病因病机

### 1.1 现代医学病因病机

临床中乳腺癌的高危因素有:家族成员中有乳腺癌患病史;生产年龄过大;初潮年龄过早(<12岁)或绝经年龄较晚(>50岁);肥胖患者;过量服用雌激素以及内分泌失调等<sup>[8-9]</sup>。乳腺癌家族史:乳腺癌的发生率与亲属中癌症患者数量成正比<sup>[10]</sup>;初潮早、绝经晚方面:初潮年龄<12岁,乳腺癌的确诊

率较高<sup>[11]</sup>;绝经时间异常与人体内的胰岛素样生长因子有关,生长因子表达越高,患乳腺癌的概率更大<sup>[12]</sup>;环境方面:苯并芘物质有强致癌性,主要存在于煤烟、香烟、汽车尾气、烹饪油烟等环境中,大量吸收后对机体产生不可逆的伤害<sup>[13]</sup>;内分泌失调:人体内分泌紊乱,雌二醇、催乳素等激素的升高,将会导致乳腺癌的发病率升高<sup>[6]</sup>。

### 1.2 中医学病因病机

在传统祖国医学记载中,乳腺癌归属于“乳岩”范畴。《医学正传》云:“乳岩多生于忧郁积忿妇女”,乳房在经络循行中涉及到肝、胃、胆经,长期情志不畅,引起肝气郁结,气血运行紊乱,经络受阻,日久郁而化火,痰结血瘀,凝结于乳而致癌。《格致余论》中云:“忧怒抑郁,朝夕积累,脾气消阻,肝气积滞,遂成隐核”,情志失调可引起脏腑失和,经络受阻,气滞血瘀等症状<sup>[14]</sup>,中医认为情志失调是导致乳岩发生的最重要因素。《医学汇编·乳岩附论》云:“正气虚则为岩”,乳腺癌的发病以气血亏虚为本,痰毒血瘀为标<sup>[15]</sup>,正气亏虚可看作是乳腺癌的内因。

## 2 乳腺癌诊断标准及特点

### 2.1 西医乳腺癌诊断标准及特点

西医一般根据临床表现、病理影像学、细胞等相关检查进行判定,其中病理学和超声检查是诊断乳腺癌最重要的指标,依据乳腺癌诊疗规范(2018年版)以及中国抗癌协会乳腺癌诊治指南与规范(2019年版)<sup>[16]</sup>总结出西医乳腺癌诊断标准,见表1。

### 2.2 中医诊断标准及特点

中医药作为传统祖国医学的特色疗法,治疗效果显著,但单纯中医不能确诊乳腺癌,需结合西医检查方可诊断。根据《中医外科常见病诊疗指南·乳癖》<sup>[17]</sup>,可将乳腺癌中医证型主要分为:肝郁气滞型,痰瘀互结型,冲任失调型。见表2。

**表 1 西医诊断标准**  
**Table 1 Diagnostic criteria of**

序号 Number	检测手段 Detection means	诊断指标 Diagnostic index
1	病理学诊断 Pathological diagnosis	(1) 乳腺肿块手术标本、全乳切除术标本、保乳手术标本经病理、组织学诊断者；(2) 经前哨淋巴结活检标本诊断；(3) 乳头、乳晕、皮肤、脉管和胸肌处活检为孤立肿瘤细胞，同时又能排除其他器官原发癌者。 (1) Pathological diagnosis of breast masses, surgical specimens, total mastectomy specimens and breast conserving surgical specimens diagnosed by pathology and histology. (2) Diagnosis by sentinel lymph node biopsy. (3) The biopsy of nipple, areola, skin, vessel and pectoral muscle were isolated tumor cells, and the primary cancer of other organs could be excluded.
2	细胞学诊断 Cytological diagnosis	根据肿瘤标志物 CA15-3 和 CEA 检测乳腺癌是否转移，当两者联合应用更有利于对肿瘤复发和转移的检验。 The combination of tumor markers CA15-3 and CEA to detect breast cancer metastasis is more conducive to the detection of tumor recurrence and metastasis.
3	X 线检查 X-ray examination	乳腺 X 线检查是诊断 DCIS(导管内癌)最重要的方法： (1) 出现占位性病变；(2) 肿块边缘可表现为清楚，遮蔽，小分叶，模糊，星芒状；(3) 肿块形态包括圆形，卵圆形和不规则形；(4) 伴有肿块密度的改变；(5) 可疑钙化的出现；(6) 以及结构扭曲；(7) 单侧导管扩张；(8) 合并征象：包括皮肤凹陷、乳头凹陷回缩、皮肤增厚、小梁结构增粗、腋窝淋巴结肿大、结构扭曲和钙化等。 Mammography is the most important method for the diagnosis of DCIS (intraductal carcinoma)： (1) Space occupying lesions. (2) The edge of the mass can be seen as clear, obscured, lobulated, fuzzy and stellate. (3) The shape of the mass includes round, oval and irregular. (4) Accompanied by the change of mass density. (5) Appearance of suspicious calcification. (6) And structural distortion. (7) Unilateral catheter dilatation. (8) Combined signs: including skin depression, nipple depression retraction, skin thickening, thickening of trabecular structure, enlargement of axillary lymph nodes, structural distortion and calcification.
4	超声检查 Ultrasonic examination	乳腺超声中出现四项即建议进行组织病理学检查： (1) 肿物形态大多不规则；(2) 边界较模糊；(3) 边缘不光整，可呈现扇贝状，成角状，毛刺状；(4) 病灶与周围组织表现为：皮下脂肪层水肿增厚；(5) 皮肤凹陷、凹凸不平；(6) 病灶周围水肿；结构扭曲；(7) Cooper 韧带走向变化，导管异常扩张以及走向的曲折。 There are four in breast ultrasound, that is, histopathological examination is recommended： (1) Most of the tumors were irregular in shape. (2) The boundary is fuzzy. (3) The edge is not smooth, but can be scallop shaped, angular and burr shaped. (4) The lesions and surrounding tissues showed edema and thickening of subcutaneous fat layer. (5) Sunken and uneven skin. (6) Perifocal edema; Structural distortion. (7) Cooper ligament trend changes, abnormal catheter expansion and tortuous trend.
5	其他 Others	(1) 乳腺 MRI 检查能够明确原发病灶，从而提高乳腺癌的诊断，MRI 对术后或放疗后的纤维瘢痕与肿瘤复发的鉴别诊断有很大价值；(2) 伴随征象有乳头内陷，皮肤增厚，胸肌侵犯，锁骨淋巴结异常肿大等可提高乳腺癌的诊断价值；(3) 诊断为 BI-RADS 4 类建议进行进一步检查：细针抽吸细胞检查、空芯针穿刺活检、手术活检提供细胞学或组织病理学诊断。 (1) Breast MRI examination can identify the primary lesions and improve the diagnosis of breast cancer. MRI is of great value in differentiating fibroscars from postoperative radiotherapy or tumor recurrence. (2) Accompanying signs such as nipple inversion, thickening of the skin, invasion of pectoral muscle and abnormal enlargement of clavicular lymph nodes can improve the diagnostic value of breast cancer. (3) The diagnosis is BI-RADS category 4. Further examination is recommended: fine needle aspiration cell examination, empty core needle biopsy and surgical biopsy to provide cytological or histopathological diagnosis.

**表2 中医辨证**  
**Table 2 TCM syndrome differentiation**

序号 Number	证型 Syndrome type	症状 Symptom	舌脉 Lingual vein
1	肝郁气滞 Liver Depression and qi stagnation	(1) 乳房疼痛多胀痛;(2)有肿块;(3)与情志及月经周期密切相关;(4)胸胁胀痛;(5)烦躁易怒。 (1) Breast pain is mostly swelling pain. (2) There is a mass. (3) It is closely related to emotion and menstrual cycle. (4) Chest and flank swelling pain. (5) Irritability.	苔薄白或薄黄,脉弦 Moss thin white or thin yellow, pulse string
2	痰瘀互结 Phlegm and blood stasis	(1) 乳房肿块;(2)刺痛或胀痛;(3)月经错后,色暗有块;(4)或伴痛经。 (1) Breast mass. (2) Tingling or swelling pain. (3) After menstruation error, dark color block. (4) Or with dysmenorrhea.	舌质淡暗或暗红有瘀斑,舌下脉络青紫,苔白或腻,脉涩,弦或滑 The tongue is light dark or dark red with ecchymosis, the vein under the tongue is blue and purple, the moss is white or greasy, and the pulse is astringent, stringy or slippery
3	冲任失调 ChongRen disorder	(1)月经周期紊乱;(2)月经量少色淡;(3)腰膝酸软;(4)神疲乏力;(5)夜寐多梦;(6)面色晦暗。 (1) Menstrual cycle disorder. (2) Small amount of menstruation and light color. (3) Weak waist and knees. (4) Mental fatigue. (5) Sleepy nights. (6) Dark complexion.	舌淡,苔白,脉濡细或沉细 The tongue is light, the moss is white, and the pulse is thin or heavy

**表3 现有动物模型分析**  
**Table 3 Analysis of existing animal models**

动物模型 Animal model	动物品种 Animal species	造模方法 Modeling method	模型特征 Model features	临床吻合度 Clinical coincidence
自发性乳腺癌小鼠模型 Mouse model of spontaneous breast cancer	TA2 小鼠、C3h 小鼠和 SNH 小鼠、615 近交系小鼠 TA2 mice, C3h mice and SNH mice, 615 inbred mice	未经人工干预的特定品系的实验鼠类生长自发产生乳腺癌或者通过遗传育种技术培养的一类动物模型。 A type of animal model in which a particular strain of mice grows spontaneously to produce breast cancer without artificial intervention or through genetic breeding techniques.	优点:减少人工干预,使动物实验结果更准确,更接近于临床乳腺癌的发病机制;缺点:自发性乳腺癌动物模型发病率低,实验周期长,影响因素复杂。 Advantages: reduce artificial intervention, make animal experimental results more accurate, more close to the clinical pathogenesis of breast cancer. Disadvantages: the animal model of spontaneous breast cancer has low incidence, long experimental period and complex influencing factors.	临床吻合度高,自发性乳腺癌模型是体内实验中最为适用于研究乳腺癌的病因、发生发展和防治,尤其是预防性用药。症状符合乳腺癌西医诊断标准1中(1)(2)(3);2、3中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8);4中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6);5中(1)(2);符合中医诊断标准1中(1)(2)(4)(5);2中(1)(3);3中(1)(2)(3)(5)。 The spontaneous breast cancer model is the most suitable <i>in vivo</i> experiment to study the etiology, occurrence, development and prevention of breast cancer, especially the preventive drug. The symptoms meet the western diagnostic criteria of breast cancer 1 in (1)(2)(3), 2 and 3 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8), 4 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6), 5 in (1)(2). Meet the TCM diagnostic criteria 1 in (1)(2)(4)(5), 2 in (1)(3), 3 in (1)(2)(3)(5).
诱发性动物模型(多为化学制剂诱导) Induced animal models (mostly animal models of breast cancer induced by chemical agents)	大鼠、小鼠、兔和犬 Rats, mice, rabbits and dogs	常用二甲基苯甲酸烷(DMBA)和N-甲基-N-亚硝基脲(MNU)两种致癌剂;通过口服(灌胃)、乳房局部皮肤涂抹、皮下注射、腹腔注射及静脉注射的方式给药。 Dimethylbenzoate (DMBA) and N-methyl-N-nitrosourea (MNU) are commonly used as carcinogens; The drug was administered orally (by gavage), local skin smear on the breast, subcutaneous injection, intraperitoneal injection and intravenous injection.	优点:病因较为明确,诱导方法多种,相对应的乳腺癌动物模型多样化,与人类发生的乳腺癌有较多相似之处 <sup>[29-30]</sup> ;缺点:肿瘤不易转移。 Advantages: the etiology is relatively clear, the induction methods are diverse, the corresponding animal models of breast cancer are diversified, and there are many similarities with human breast cancer <sup>[29-30]</sup> . Disadvantages: tumor is not easy to metastasize. High clinical concordance, commonly used in etiological and preventive studies of breast cancer. The symptoms meet the Western diagnostic criteria for breast cancer 1 in (1)(2)(3), 2 and 3 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8), 4 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(6), 5 in (1)(2). Meet the Chinese diagnostic criteria 1 in (1)(2)(4)(5), 2 in (1)(3)(4), 3 in (1)(2)(4).	临床吻合度高,常用于乳腺癌病因学和预防性研究。症状符合乳腺癌西医诊断标准1中(1)(2)(3);2、3中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8);4中(1)(2)(3)(4)(6);5中(1)(2);符合中医诊断标准1中(1)(2)(4)(5);2中(1)(3)(4);3中(1)(2)(4)。 High clinical concordance, commonly used in etiological and preventive studies of breast cancer. The symptoms meet the Western diagnostic criteria for breast cancer 1 in (1)(2)(3), 2 and 3 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8), 4 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(6), 5 in (1)(2). Meet the Chinese diagnostic criteria 1 in (1)(2)(4)(5), 2 in (1)(3)(4), 3 in (1)(2)(4).

续表

动物模型 Animal model	动物品种 Animal species	造模方法 Modeling method	模型特征 Model features	临床吻合度 Clinical coincidence
移植动物模型 (异种移植) Transplantation animal model (xenotransplantation to establish animal model of breast cancer)	免疫缺陷小鼠 (SCID)、裸鼠 Immunodeficient mice (SCID), nude mice	将人源乳腺癌细胞株或发生恶性转化的细胞株(多为MCF-7、MDA-MB-231和SK-BR-3)移植到免疫缺陷小鼠(SCID)或裸鼠体内。 Human breast cancer cell lines or malignant transformation cell lines (mostly MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 and SK-BR-3) were transplanted into immunodeficient mice (SCID) or nude mice.	优点:移植成功率高,建模时间短,成瘤部位具有较高特异性;缺点:无法在体内观察肿瘤发生发展的全过程,不适合乳腺癌的预防性研究,并且模型只选用单一癌前突变的病株,说服力较小。 Advantages: high success rate of transplantation, short modeling time, high specificity of tumor site; Disadvantages: The whole process of tumor occurrence and development cannot be observed in vivo, which is not suitable for preventive research of breast cancer. Moreover, the model only selects single precancerous mutation strain, which is less convincing.	临床吻合度低,用于病因学及发病前的研究。症状符合乳腺癌西医诊断标准1中(1)2、3中(1)(2)(3)(4)(8);4中(1)(2)(3)(5);符合中医诊断标准1中(2)(5);2中(1)(3);3中(1)(4)。 Low clinical coincidence is used for etiology and premorbid studies. The symptoms met the Western diagnostic criteria for breast cancer 1 in (1), 2 and 3 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(8), 4 in (1)(2)(3)(5). Meet the Chinese diagnostic criteria 1 in (2)(5), 2 in (1)(3), 3 in (1)(4).
转基因动物模型 Transgenic animal model	MMTV-PyMT 小鼠、MMTV-Wnt-1 小鼠和 MMTV-ErbB2 小鼠(单一转基因) MMTV-neu, Ras, Myc 小鼠(复合转基因) MMTV-PyMT mice, mmnv-wnt-1 mice and mmnv-erb2 mice (single transgenic mice) MMTV-neu, RAS, myc mice, (compound transgenic mice)	指将目的外源基因或特定DNA片段导入动物受精卵中,稳定遗传给下一代 <sup>[31]</sup> 。 Refers to the target exogenous genes or specific DNA fragments into the fertilized eggs of animals, stable inheritance to the next generation <sup>[31]</sup> .	优点:可建立符合乳腺癌四个亚型的模型,研究乳腺癌的发生发展过程;缺点:要求技术高,可操作性不强。 Advantages: the model can be established in line with the four subtypes of breast cancer to study the occurrence and development of breast cancer. Disadvantages: high technical requirements, operability is not strong.	临床吻合度高,常用于病因学及发病过程的研究。症状符合乳腺癌西医诊断标准1中(1)(3);2、3中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8);4中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)中(1)(2);符合乳腺癌中医诊断标准1中(1)(2)(3)(5);2中(1)(2)(3);3中(1)(2)(4)。 The clinical anastomosis is high and is often used in the study of etiology and pathogenesis. The symptoms meet the Western diagnostic criteria of breast cancer 1 in (1)(3), 2 and 3 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5), 4 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5), 5 in (1)(2). Meet the Chinese diagnostic criteria of breast cancer 1 in (1)(2)(3)(5), 2 in (1)(2)(3), 3 in (1)(2)(4).
基因工程模型 Genetic engineering model	BALB/c 鼠 <sup>[32]</sup> 、IL-1β 缺陷的 KO 小鼠 <sup>[33]</sup> 、C57BL/6-Brca1 小鼠 <sup>[34]</sup> BALB/c mice, IL-1β-KO mice, C57BL/6-BRCA1 mice	利用人工构建的特异性切割DNA序列的核酸酶对目标基因进行敲除或插入。 Target genes are knocked out or inserted by artificially constructed nucleases that specifically cut DNA sequences.	优点:设计简单,特异性强,效率高,研究基因功能最直接,最有效的方式;缺点:步骤繁琐,活性不能保证,同源重组效率低,可操作性不强。 Advantages: simple design, strong specificity, high efficiency, the most direct and effective way to study gene function. Disadvantages: cumbersome steps, activity can not be guaranteed, homologous recombination efficiency is low, operability is not strong.	临床吻合度高,通过肿瘤细胞的研究发现乳腺癌的增殖扩散机制。所构建的乳腺癌模型症状符合西医诊断标准1中(1)(3);2、3中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8);4中(1)(2)(3)(4)(5);5中(1)(2);符合乳腺癌中医诊断标准1中(1)(2)(3)(5);2中(1)(2)(3);3中(1)(2)(4)。 The clinical anastomosis is high, and the proliferation and diffusion mechanism of breast cancer is found through the study of tumor cells. The symptoms of breast cancer model were consistent with western diagnostic criteria 1 in (1)(3), 2 and 3 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8), 4 in (1)(2)(3)(4)(5), 5 in (1)(2). Meet the Chinese diagnostic criteria of breast cancer 1 in (1)(2)(3)(5), 2 in (1)(2)(3), 3 in (1)(2)(4).

### 3 模型动物的选择

乳腺癌模型可选动物有小鼠、大鼠、转基因鼠、免疫缺陷鼠、树鼩、犬、猪、兔和斑马鱼等。其中,大、小鼠因繁殖能力强、饲养条件低、实验操作简单等,应用最为广泛。转基因鼠,转基因鼠可明确基因功能,鉴别潜在的癌症基因和肿瘤标志物,利于发病机制的研究<sup>[18]</sup>,但成本较高,技术要求高。免疫缺陷鼠因能体现人类肿瘤微环境特征,常用于移植性乳腺癌动物模型的构建。树鼩也可作为乳腺癌的实验动物模型,但存在问题较多,比如其诱导出的肿瘤分型多为乳头状瘤,并非人类常见的浸润性导管癌<sup>[19~20]</sup>;犬的基因组序列与人类具有高度相似性,在组织病理学、分子靶点、肿瘤遗传学特点以及给药后反应等方面与人类自发性乳腺肿瘤共同特征相似,但自发乳腺癌模型的犬类诱发较困难,大多是与犬相关的人源肿瘤异种移植模型<sup>[21~22]</sup>。实验猪需要 5 个或更多致癌突变才能发生变化,现有的 BRCA1 缺陷乳腺癌的猪模型可用于实验研究,但 BRCA1 单倍基因缺失的小猪存活天数却不到 18 d,这很大程度限制了猪模型在乳腺癌方面的深入研究<sup>[23]</sup>。相比猪,兔的乳腺癌模型造模周期短,肿瘤诱导成功率也较高,常应用于转移后的癌症模型,男性乳腺癌(MBC)较罕见,但其死亡率高于女性<sup>[24]</sup>,兔的腋淋巴结和肺的区域性淋巴组织转移和男性较类似,可用于构建兔 MBC 模型,但是,诱导的兔模型多为鳞癌而非临床乳腺癌的腺癌类型<sup>[25]</sup>。斑马鱼与哺乳动物在生理和遗传方面有高度的相似性,可作为异种移植肿瘤模型,其透明的胚胎便于观察肿瘤的发生、侵袭以及转移等<sup>[26]</sup>,但是斑马鱼确存在无乳腺组织等缺点,其适用范围存在一定的局限性<sup>[27]</sup>。通过查询文献,发现现有乳腺癌动物模型有自发性乳腺癌小鼠模型、诱发性动物模型(多为化学制剂诱导乳腺癌动物模型)、移植动物模型(异种移植建立乳腺癌动物模型)、基因工程模型(主要包括转基因、基因编辑、基因敲除),品种以大鼠、小鼠、转基因鼠、免疫缺陷鼠为主,总结造模方法,分析模型特征,进行临床吻合度的评价,具体见表 3。

### 4 讨论

乳腺癌模型主要有自发性、诱发性、移植性和基因工程(转基因、基因编辑)4 大类。自发性乳腺

癌模型减少了造模时人为因素对动物的影响,更接近于自然乳腺癌的发病特点,临床吻合度高,最适合研究乳腺癌的病因、发生发展以及预防性用药;但其人工培育时间长,实验周期长,实验成本较高。化学制剂诱导乳腺癌动物模型病因比较明确,诱导方法也多样化,与人类发生的乳腺癌有较多相似之处,适合研究临幊上长期从事化工、长期接触电离辐射等职业乳腺癌患者的类型,是目前乳腺癌模型制备最常用的方法。移植动物模型移植癌细胞成功率高,应用广泛;但移植肿瘤缺少肿瘤形成的微环境和内环境,对乳腺癌发生发展过程的研究有一定限制性。基因工程有转基因和基因编辑两大类,转基因动物是指以实验方法导入外源基因,在染色体组内稳定整合并能遗传给后代的一类动物,转基因模型的组织有较高特异性,是比较理想的动物模型;但其实验操作复杂、不易被影像学检测、成功率低、费用昂贵,临床应用并不广泛,并且转基因小鼠因外源基因注射后整合基因组的情况不是很明确,逐渐地被基因编辑鼠所替代;基因组编辑技术是一种通过同源重组手段定向改造(插入或敲除)基因组的技术,是进行基因组改造和探索基因功能的关键手段,近几年出现了多种新型基因组编辑工具,如锌指核酸酶、类转录激活因子效应物核酸酶以及 CRISPR/Cas9 技术,其中,CRISPR/Cas9 技术由于构建简单、成本低、效率高等特点,自发明以来迅速被研究人员广泛应用于各类科学的研究中,成为了当今生命科学的研究的热门技术。Moses 等<sup>[35]</sup> 和 Wang 等<sup>[36]</sup> 学者发现,利用 CRISPR/Cas9 技术可以有效激活 TNBC SUM159 细胞中 PTEN 这一与乳腺癌发生相关的基因,达到抑制肿瘤的目的,此技术还可通过干预 HER2 基因,抑制丝裂原活化蛋白激酶/胞外信号调节激酶信号通路,影响乳腺癌细胞的增殖。基因工程动物模型是在现代科学技术上开发的模型,可定向研究某基因在乳腺癌发生发展过程中的作用,但其忽视了后天情志因素对乳腺癌致病的影响,与临床乳腺癌患者实际情况不符,研究发现,肿瘤细胞可被外部环境和心理应激反应等因素影响,改变和维持利于自身生存和发展的条件,促进肿瘤的生长和发展。因此,后期研究可考虑在基因编辑的基础上增加中医病因刺激,利用现代科技手段,从多角度出发,制备出与临床吻合度高的动物模型。中医证型分为肝郁气滞型、痰瘀互结型、冲任失调型 3 个证型,通过现有动物模型与临床

吻合度进行分析,发现自发型乳腺癌模型适用于肝郁气滞、冲任失调型;诱发性动物模型适用于肝郁气滞型、痰瘀互结型、冲任失调型;移植性动物模型适用于肝郁气滞型、痰瘀互结型;转基因动物模型适用于肝郁气滞型、痰瘀互结型、冲任失调型;基因编辑动物模型适用于肝郁气滞型、痰瘀互结型、冲任失调型。目前,成功的动物模型多以肿瘤成瘤率为主要标准,缺少行为学的指标,如对模型动物的痛阈值、活动状态等方面未作详细描述,与临幊上乳腺癌患者的中、西医诊断标准存在一定差异。

乳腺癌死亡的主要原因是癌细胞的转移,但转移的潜在机制在目前来说仍是未知的,国内最常用的乳腺癌转移动物模型是通过皮下移植瘤构建的,由于其操作简便、周期短,常被用于药物药效筛选的研究中,但其忽视了肿瘤发生的微环境,在乳腺癌的疾病发展过程研究中受到一定限制。因此,建立肿瘤模型必须要考虑癌细胞的转移因素<sup>[37]</sup>。制备小鼠乳腺移植瘤模型,可通过皮下注射、尾静脉注射、乳垫以及心内注射 4 种方法,最终发现乳垫注射制备的乳腺癌模型与临床病理较类似,比较适合药理学评价和疾病机制的研究<sup>[38]</sup>。目前男性乳腺癌(MBC)是一种罕见的恶性肿瘤,其死亡率远远高于女性<sup>[39]</sup>。最近几年,男性乳腺癌的发病率呈现出升高的趋势<sup>[40]</sup>,而在动物造模时多用雌性小鼠,雌雄有别,雄性的生理特点与患乳腺癌有哪些内在联系?值得我们进一步深入探讨。

两千多年前,《黄帝内经》中提出“上医治未病,中医治欲病,下医治已病”,预防远远大于治疗,近年来医院相继成立治未病中心,相应的也要多加开展预防乳腺癌发生的动物模型研究。《医学正传》云:“乳岩多生于忧郁积忿妇女”,乳房在经络循行中涉及到肝、胃、胆经,长期情志不畅,引起肝气郁结,气血运行紊乱,经络受阻,日久郁而化火,痰结血瘀,凝结于乳而致癌。现阶段,乳腺癌动物模型复制较少纳入中医因素,已有的造模方法以西医为主,缺少中医七情内伤等致病因素,而在祖国医学中情志因素是导致乳腺癌发生发展十分关键的因素,所以,可以在西医造模成功的前提下对实验动物施以恐吓法、夹尾法、噪声、四肢捆绑、强迫游泳以及冰水刺激等情志方面刺激,模拟临幊上中医致病因素,提高“病”与“症”的结合。如罗畅等<sup>[41]</sup>在化学致癌物的基础上用激怒应激法使大鼠形成气郁状态,大鼠乳腺癌的潜伏期缩短;邓卫芳等<sup>[42]</sup>通

过对大鼠禁食禁水、快速旋转振荡、热应激以及彻夜光照等应激建立乳腺癌癌前病变“毒瘀互结”病证结合模型;张晓龙<sup>[43]</sup>提出建立肝气郁结模型时,应遵从中医的致病原理,对动物“投其所恶”,从而使动物呈现出肝郁气结状态。乳腺癌动物模型制备方法多,且各具优缺点,改进现有模型或建立新的模型,增加中医“证”的因素,并将其作为未来模型构建的主要考虑因素,可使得乳腺癌研究更加贴合临幊实际。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] 郭兰伟, 刘曙正, 郑黎阳, 等. 2013—2019 年河南省城市地区乳腺癌筛查结果分析 [J]. 中国肿瘤, 2021, 30(4): 292–299.
- [2] 何玲, 徐佳, 罗弘彬, 等. 体内外乳腺癌模型的研究进展 [J]. 肿瘤, 2020, 40(10): 725–732.
- [3] 徐玲, 刘荫华. 乳腺癌国际指南与中国临床实践 [J]. 临床外科杂志, 2019, 27(3): 181–183.
- [4] 杨雯靖, 念家云, 杨国旺. 中西医结合治疗乳腺癌现状及展望 [J]. 北京中医药, 2020, 39(10): 1009–1013.
- [5] 郭春花. 中西医结合治疗乳腺癌 30 例的临床观察 [J]. 中国现代药物应用, 2016, 10(15): 182–183.
- [6] 苗明三, 马林纳, 彭孟凡, 等. 中医药动物模型研究现状 [J]. 中国比较医学杂志, 2022, 32(1): 141–146.
- [7] 王梓仪, 黄淑敏, 张倩, 等. 基于中西医临床病症特点的甲状腺功能亢进症动物模型分析 [J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 2022, 28(6): 192–198.
- [8] 赵文静, 旺建伟, 隋方宇, 等. 乳腺增生病与乳腺癌病因相关性研究 [J]. 中医药学报, 2015, 43(3): 28–30.
- [9] 王连英, 刘丽, 陶曼枫, 等. 饮食习惯与女性乳腺癌关系调查 [J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2008, 23(32): 4630–4631.
- [10] 张雪, 董晓平, 管雅喆, 等. 女性乳腺癌流行病学趋势及危险因素研究进展 [J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2021, 48(1): 87–92.
- [11] Nielsen SM, White MG, Hong S, et al. The breast-thyroid cancer link: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev, 2016, 25(2): 231–239.
- [12] 李丹娟, 陈玮, 周兴平, 等. 绝经后乳腺癌与血清性激素及胰岛素样生长因子的相关性研究 [J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2020, 35(23): 4456–4458.
- [13] 郑莹. 中国乳腺癌患者生活方式指南 [J]. 中华外科杂志, 2017, 55(2): 81–85, 7.
- [14] 陈锐深. 现代中医肿瘤学 [M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社; 2003.
- [15] 朱明玥, 吕志刚. 近代名老中医治疗乳腺癌经验浅析 [J]. 中华中医药杂志, 2019, 34(7): 3162–3166.
- [16] 中国抗癌协会乳腺癌专业委员会. 中国抗癌协会乳腺癌诊治指南与规范(2019 年版) [J]. 中国癌症杂志, 2019, 29(8): 609–680.
- [17] 中华中医药学会. 中医外科常见病诊疗指南 [M]. 北京: 中国中医药出版社; 2012.

- [18] 李日飞, 袁娜, 治冬阳, 等. 乳腺癌实验动物模型的研究进展 [J]. 中国比较医学杂志, 2018, 28(2): 113-118.
- [19] Elliot OS, Elliot MW, Lisco H. Breast cancer in a tree shrew (*Tupaia glis*) [J]. Nature, 1966, 211(5053): 1105.
- [20] Abdelmegeed SM, Mohammed S. Canine mammary tumors as a model for human disease [J]. Oncol Lett, 2018, 15(6): 8195-8205.
- [21] Lindblad-Toh K, Wade CM, Mikkelsen TS, et al. Genome sequence, comparative analysis and haplotype structure of the domestic dog [J]. Nature, 2005, 438(7069): 803-822.
- [22] 姜艺, 顾天豪, 夏添松. 特殊乳腺癌动物模型研究进展 [J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2021, 41(2): 292-295, 309.
- [23] Adam SJ, Rund LA, Kuzmuk KN, et al. Genetic induction of tumorigenesis in swine [J]. Oncogene, 2007, 26(7): 1038-1045.
- [24] 王子行, 王年昌, 王翔宇. 男性乳腺癌临床研究进展及中国研究现状 [J]. 解放军医学杂志, 2021, 46(7): 737-742.
- [25] Wang L, Yao Q, Wang J, et al. MRI and hybrid PET/CT for monitoring tumour metastasis in a metastatic breast cancer model in rabbit [J]. Nucl Med Commun, 2008, 29(2): 137-43.
- [26] Mercatali L, La Manna F, Groenewoud A, et al. Development of a Patient-Derived Xenograft (PDX) of breast cancer bone metastasis in a zebrafish model [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2016, 17(8): 1375.
- [27] 陈锡强, 韩利文, 王希敏, 等. 人乳腺癌斑马鱼移植瘤模型建立 [J]. 中国药理学通报, 2016, 32(1): 128-132.
- [28] 徐格格, 张宇, 刘维芳, 等. 乳腺癌预防模型研究进展 [J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2020, 40(9): 2002-2006.
- [29] Zeweil MM, Sadek KM, Taha NM, et al. Graviola attenuates DMBA-induced breast cancer possibly through augmenting apoptosis and antioxidant pathway and downregulating estrogen receptors [J]. Environ Sci Pollut Res, 2019, 26: 15209-15217.
- [30] Baltaci SB, Mogulkoc R, Baltaci AK, et al. The effect of zinc and melatonin supplementation on immunity parameters in breast cancer induced by DMBA in rats [J]. Arch Physiol Biochem, 2018, 124(3): 247-252.
- [31] 王春统, 李建文. 中药防治乳腺癌的研究进展 [J]. 中国处方药, 2018, 16(2): 18-20.
- [32] Wang H, Tan Z, Hu H, et al. MicroRNA-21 promotes breast cancer proliferation and metastasis by targeting LZTFL1 [J]. BMC Cancer, 2019, 19(1): 738.
- [33] Kaplanov I, Carmi Y, Kornetsky R, et al. Blocking IL-1 $\beta$  reverses the immunosuppression in mouse breast cancer and synergizes with anti-PD-1 for tumor abrogation [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2019, 116(4): 1361-1369.
- [34] Wang H, Xiang D, Liu B, et al. Inadequate DNA damage repair promotes mammary transdifferentiation, leading to BRCA1 breast cancer [J]. Cell, 2019, 178(1): 135-151.
- [35] Moses C, Nugent F, Waryah CB, et al. Activating PTEN tumor suppressor expression with the CRISPR/Cas9 [J]. System Mol Ther Nucleic Acids, 2019, 14: 287-300.
- [36] Wang C, Zou J, Ma X, et al. Mechanisms and implications of ADAR-mediated RNA editing in cancer [J]. Cancer Lett, 2017, 411: 27-34.
- [37] Wang T, Meng J, Wang C, et al. Inhibition of murine breast cancer metastases by hydrophilic As<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles is associated with decreased ROS and HIF-1 $\alpha$  downregulation [J]. Front Oncol, 2019, 9: 333.
- [38] 孙丽华, 崔海峰, 彭博, 等. 4 种方法制备小鼠乳腺癌移植瘤模型的比较研究 [J]. 中国新药杂志, 2020, 29(4): 449-455.
- [39] Fentiman IS, Fourquet A, Hortobagyi GN. Male breast cancer [J]. Lancet, 2006, 367(9510): 595-604.
- [40] Abdelwahab Yousef AJ. Male breast cancer: epidemiology and risk factors [J]. Semin Oncol, 2017, 44(4): 267-272.
- [41] 罗畅, 孙有智, 赵益, 等. 气郁状态对乳腺癌模型大鼠发病的实验研究 [J]. 江西中医药, 2021, 52(11): 27-30.
- [42] 邓卫芳, 裴晓华, 金华, 等. 乳腺癌癌前病变“毒瘀互结”模型大鼠生物表征变化及化瘀解毒法的调控 [J]. 中华中医药杂志, 2013, 28(5): 1508-1512.
- [43] 张晓龙. 肝郁证动物模型实验研究评述 [J]. 中医学报, 2016, 31(3): 398-401.

[收稿日期] 2021-11-01