

PERBANDINGAN LINGKUNGAN MIKRO PADA NASOFARING INDIVIDU SEHAT DAN PASIEN KARSINOMA NASOFARING

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INTISARI

Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) merupakan keganasan di area kepala leher dengan angka kejadian yang tinggi di China, Asia Tenggara, timur laut India, Afrika Utara dan populasi Inuit (Eskimo) di Kanada dan Alaska. Di Indonesia, KNF menempati urutan kelima dari seluruh keganasan, dengan angka insidensi sebesar 6,6 per 100.000 penduduk. Perkembangan KNF di area endemik terkait erat dengan infeksi virus Epstein-Barr (EBV) dan inflamasi kronis. Penelitian secara *in vivo* pada *mouse model* KNF menunjukkan bahwa EBV melalui ekspresi *Epstein-Barr encoded RNAs* (EBERs) dapat berinteraksi dengan *Toll-like receptor 3* (TLR3) pada sel inang akan meningkatkan produksi berbagai sitokin inflamasi, termasuk *Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha* (TNF- α) dan Interleukin-6 (IL-6) yang berperan mengundang dan mengaktifkan makrofag, untuk berdiferensiasi menjadi makrofag M2. Makrofag M2 berperan dalam merekrut Treg yang berperan dalam imunosupresi. Sampai saat ini, informasi terkait dengan profil lingkungan mikro nasofaring terkait EBV dengan menggunakan sampel sel epitel nasofaring manusia masih terbatas, sehingga hubungan antara infeksi EBV dalam membentuk lingkungan mikro KNF masih sulit dipahami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan lingkungan mikro nasofaring pada individu sehat dan pasien KNF. Penelitian ini mengikutsertakan sebanyak 33 pasien KNF dan 14 individu sehat. Inklusi dilakukan di poliklinik THT-KL RSUP Dr Sardjito, selama tahun 2019-2020. Sampel berupa FFPE (*Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded*) pasien KNF, darah tepi dan sel epitelial nasofaring diambil dengan *cytobrush* nasofaring dari pasien KNF dan individu sehat. Status risiko tinggi KNF diantara orang sehat ditentukan dengan menggunakan IgA [EBNA1+VCAp18] EBV ELISA. Kuantitas ekspresi gen penyandi TLR3, TNF- α , dan IL-6 diamati dengan menggunakan mRNA yang diisolasi dari epitel nasofaring orang sehat dan penderita KNF. Secara paralel, pada FFPE tumor KNF dilakukan pengecatan Imunohistokimia (IHK) untuk mengamati makrofag M2 (penanda CD163) dan Treg (penanda FoxP3) serta pengecatan hibridisasi *in situ* untuk mengamati EBER. Analisis data secara deksriptif dan mengamati perbandingan respon IgA [EBNA1+VCAp18] EBV, ekspresi gen penyandi TLR3, TNF- α , IL-6 dan infeksi EBV baik pada orang sehat maupun pasien KNF. Uji korelasi juga digunakan untuk melihat hubungan lingkungan mikro dengan data stadium pasien KNF. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan respon IgA [EBNA1+VCAp18]

pada pasien KNF dan individu sehat ($p \leq 0,05$). Terdapat perbedaan level mRNA TLR3, dan IL-6 pada pasien KNF dan individu sehat. Ekspresi EBER berkorelasi positif dengan komponen lingkungan mikro KNF yaitu TLR3, TNF alpha, Makrofag M2 dan Treg. EBER berkorelasi negatif dengan IL-6. EBER, TLR3, IL-6, TNF- α dan makrofag M2 berkorelasi positif dengan ukuran tumor (T). EBER berkorelasi positif metastasis nodus limfatikus (N). Makrofag M2 berkorelasi positif dengan metastasis jauh (M). TLR3 dan makrofag M2 berkorelasi positif dengan stadium.

Kata Kunci: karsinoma nasofaring, lingkungan mikro tumor, EBERs, TLR3, CD163, FoxP3

COMPARISON OF NASOPHARYNGEAL MICROENVIRONMENT IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS AND PATIENTS OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA

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ABSTRACT

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a malignancy of the head and neck with a high incidence in China, Southeast Asia, northeastern India, North Africa and the Inuit (Eskimo) population in Canada and Alaska. In Indonesia, NPC ranks fifth of all malignancies, with an incidence rate of 6.6 per 100,000 population. The development of NPC in endemic areas is closely related to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection and chronic inflammation. In vivo studies on mouse models of NPC shown that EBV through the expression of Epstein-Barr encoded RNAs (EBERs) can interact with Toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3) on inang cells to increase the production of various inflammatory cytoclines, including Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha (TNF- α) and Interleukin-6 (IL-6) which play a role in inviting and activating macrophages, to differentiate into M2 macrophages. M2 macrophages play a role in recruiting Tregs that play a role in immunospression. Until now, information regarding EBV-associated nasopharyngeal microenvironment profile using human nasopharyngeal epithelial cell samples is still limited. This study aims to compare the nasopharyngeal microenvironment in healthy individuals and NPC patients. This study included 33 NPC patients and 14 healthy individuals. Inclusion have been carried out at the ENT-KL polyclinic, Dr Sardjito Hospital, during 2019-2020. Samples in the form of FFPE (Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded) NPC patients, peripheral blood and nasopharyngeal epithelial cells were taken by cytobrush from NPC patients and healthy individuals. The high risk status of NPC among healthy individuals was determined using the IgA [EBNA1+VCAp18] EBV ELISA. The quantity of expression of genes encoding TLR3, TNF- α , and IL-6 was observed using mRNA isolated from the nasopharyngeal epithelium of healthy people and patients with NPC. In parallel, the FFPE of NPC tumors was performed with Immunohistochemical (IHK) staining to observe M2 macrophages (CD163) and Tregs (FoxP3) as well as in situ hybridization staining to observe EBER. Descriptive data analysis and observed comparisons of IgA IgA [EBNA1+VCAp18] EBV response, expression of genes encoding TLR3, TNF- α , and IL-6 and EBV infection in healthy and NPC patients. Correlation test was also used to see the relationship between the microenvironment and the stage data of NPC patients. The results showed that there were differences in IgA responses to EBNA1+VCAp18 in NPC patients and healthy individuals ($p \leq 0.05$). There are differences in TLR3 and IL-6 mRNA levels in NPC patients and healthy individuals. EBER expression was

positively correlated with microenvironmental components of NPC (TLR3, TNF alpha, M2 macrophages and Tregs) and negatively correlated with IL-6. EBER, TLR3, IL-6, TNF- α and M2 macrophages were positively correlated with tumor size (T). EBER is positively correlated with lymph node metastasis. M2 macrophages were positively correlated with distant metastases. TLR3 and macrophages M2 is positively correlated with stage.

Keywords: nasopharyngeal carcinoma, tumor microenvironment, EBER, TLR3, CD163, FoxP3.