

P₅₃突变、表达及人乳头状瘤病毒感染与宫颈癌

Study of HPV Infection, P₅₃ Gene Mutation and Expression in Cervical Carcinoma

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中文摘要:

利用免疫组化、聚合酶链反应(PCR)、单链构象多态性(SSCP)分析等方法,对49例同一标本宫颈癌组织中p53蛋白、P₅₃外显子7~8变异、HPV6、11、16、18-DNA进行检测,以探讨它们在宫颈癌形成中的作用、相互关系和临床意义.结果表明:a.P₅₃基因外显子7~8突变率14.29%、p53蛋白阳性率48.98%、HPV-DNA阳性率87.76%.b.P₅₃基因突变不一定伴有p53蛋白阳性,但P₅₃基因突变而p53蛋白阴性的标本必是HPV-DNA阳性;91.67%的p53蛋白阳性标本具有HPV-DNA阳性.c.HPV16-DNA阳性率显著高于HPV6、11、18-DNA阳性率.证明:宫颈癌的发生主要与HPV16感染有关,其次是P₅₃基因突变所致;p53蛋白阳性由HPV感染和/或P₅₃基因突变所致.

英文摘要:

P₅₃ gene (exon7~8) mutations and p53 proteins and HPV 6, 11, 16, 18-DNA were examined in 49 cervical carcinoma by immunohistochemistry, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) in order to investigate their role and mutual relation and clinical significance in the oncogenesis of cervical carcinoma. The results showed that first, p53 proteins positive rate was 48.98%, and not outstandingly related to the differentiation and the invasive degree of cervical carcinoma ($P>0.05$); the defects of P₅₃ gene (exon7~8) were not found but P₅₃ (exon7~8) mutations were detected in 7 of 49(14.29%) cervical carcinoma; then, HPV16-DNA positive rate was much higher than HPV6,11,18-DNA positive rate respectively ($P<0.001$), and the different HPV-DNA was simultaneously tested in one cervical carcinoma; last, not all cases of P₅₃ mutations had p53 proteins positive, but the cases of P₅₃ mutations and p53 proteins negative certainly had HPV infections, and HPV positive cases were much more than its negative one in the cases of p53 proteins positive ($P<0.001$). These results proved that the oncogenesis of cervical carcinoma is mainly associated with HPV16 infections, and second related to P₅₃ (exon7~8) mutations. p53 proteins positive results from P₅₃ mutations or/and HPV infections in cervical carcinoma.

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