

技术方法

肌上皮细胞的表型分化在涎腺发育及多形性腺瘤中的意义

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摘要 背景与目的: 探讨肌上皮细胞与涎腺发生、涎腺多形性腺瘤发生的关系以及肌上皮细胞的分化状态与肿瘤生物学行为的关系。材料与方法: 采用组织学、免疫组化方法对不同发育阶段(胚7~8周、胚9~10周、胚11~14周、胚15~20周)的涎腺胚胎组织及涎腺多形性腺瘤中肌上皮细胞的表型分化及功能状态进行比较分析。结果: 在涎腺发育过程中, 导管腔面及基底层细胞表达CK19, 偶可表达CK14, 而不表达肌上皮细胞的标记物 α -SMA, 为非肌上皮来源; 而原始腺泡和闰管中肌上皮细胞的标记物阳性表达, 为肌上皮前体细胞分化而来。在多形性腺瘤中, 非管腔的肿瘤实质中, 梭形细胞、上皮样细胞表达肌上皮细胞标记物CK14、P63、 α -SMA, 为肌上皮来源, 软骨样成分和粘液样成分偶可表达肌上皮细胞标记物CK14和 α -SMA, 可能亦为肌上皮来源。管腔样结构、浆细胞样细胞、透明细胞不表达肌上皮细胞标记物, 可能来自管腔细胞系。结论: 在涎腺发育过程中, 腺泡和闰管来自肌上皮细胞系; 导管系统来自管腔细胞系。以肌上皮分化较好的肿瘤预后较好, 其中可能的原因为肌上皮细胞分化异常, 失去其自身的表型特征, 从而失去抑制肿瘤生长和侵袭的作用。

关键词 [肌上皮细胞](#); [多形性腺瘤](#); [发育](#); [分化](#)

Differentiation of Myoepithelial Cells in the Development of Salivary Gland and Its Pleomorphic Adenomas

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Abstract **BACKGROUND & AIM:** To determine the differentiation of myoepithelial cell (MEC) in the development of salivary glands and its pleomorphic adenomas; and the relation between the differentiation and the biological behavior of these adenomas. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** 24 embryonic salivary gland samples in different stages and 31 salivary gland pleomorphic adenomas samples were collected. The development of embryonic salivary gland and pleomorphic adenomas were examined by H&E and CK14, CK19, α -SMA and P63 markers by immunohistochemistry. The relation between myoepithelial cell differentiation and the biological behavior of the pleomorphic adenomas was also studied. **RESULTS:** Luminal cell of secretory and excretory duct appeared to have been derived from luminal cell lineage because they mostly expressed CK19, and less extensively CK14, but never α -SMA. Basal layer of intercalated duct and acinar cell appeared to have been derived from MEC lineage because expressed CK14, α -SMA, and P63. In pleomorphic adenomas, the markers of MEC were positive in spindle cells, some of the epithelioid cells and also the mucoid or chondroid components. Therefore, they were likely to be derived from MEC lineage. The marker of MEC was negative in plasmacytoid cells, clear cells, and the tubular structure of pleomorphic adenomas. Therefore, they were likely to be derived from luminal cell lineage. **CONCLUSION:** Acinar cell and intercalated duct appeared to have been derived from MEC lineage, and the structure of duct appeared to have been derived from luminal cell lineage. MEC neoplasms have low-grade invasiveness.

Keywords [myoepithelial cell](#) [pleomorphic adenomas](#) [development](#) [differentiation](#)

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