论著

细胞外基质金属蛋白酶诱导因子及金属蛋白酶_9在乳腺癌中的表达及其意义

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摘要 背景与目的: 研究细胞外基质金属蛋白酶诱导因子(EMMPRIN)和基质金属蛋白酶_9(MMP_9)的表达与乳腺癌发生和转移之间的关系。 材料与方法: 免疫组化法检测21例乳腺增生、10例导管内癌及68例浸润性导管癌中EMMPRIN和MMP_9的表达情况。 结果: ①EMMPRIN在乳腺增生、导管内癌、浸润性导管癌表达阳性率分别为4.76%(1/21)、40.00%(4/10)、73.53%(50/68),3组之间的阳性率差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。②MMP_9在增生乳腺、导管内癌、浸润性导管癌的表达阳性率分别为 0.00%(0/21)、30.00%(3/10)、69.12%(47/68),3组之间的阳性率差异亦均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。③乳腺癌组织内的EMMPRIN与MMP_9的表达成正相关(rS=0.676, P<0.01),而且EMMPRIN和MMP_9的过度表达与腋窝淋巴结转移及淋巴结转移数目呈正相关(P<0.01)。 结论: EMMPRIN和MMP_9的过度表达可能在乳腺癌的发生发展过程中起重要作用,是促进乳腺癌发生、浸润、转移的重要因素,可作为评估乳腺癌浸润转移的重要生物学指标。

关键词 乳腺癌; 转移; 细胞外基质金属蛋白酶诱导因子; 基质金属蛋白酶; 免疫组化

The Significance of Extracellular Matrix Metalloproteinase Inducer and Matrix Metalloproteinase_9 Expression in Breast Carcinoma

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To study the correlation between the expression of extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer(EMMPRIN)and matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP_9) and the development and metastasis of breast carcinoma. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The expressions of EMMPRIN and MMP_9 were evaluated by immunohistochemical staining in 21 cases of breast hyperplasia, 10 cases of intraductal carcinoma and 68 cases of invasive breast ductal carcinoma. RESULTS: 1 The positive rates of EMMPRIN expression in hyperplasia, intraductal carcinoma and invasive breast carcinoma were 4.76% (1/21), 40.00% (4/10) and 73.53% (50/68), respectively. Significant difference was found among three groups (P<0.05); ②The positive rates of MMP_9 expression in hyperplasia, intraductal carcinoma and invasive breast carcinoma were 0.00% (0/21), 30.00% (3/10) and 69.12% (47/68), respectively. Significant difference was found among three groups too (P<0.05); ③ The expression of EMMRIN significantly correlated with the expression of MMP_9 in breast ductal carcinoma (rs=0.676,P<0.01). Axillary lymph node metastasis and the number of metastatic node were related to the expression of EMMPRIN and MMP_9 in breast ductal carcinoma(P<0.05). CONCLUSION: The over expression of EMMPRIN and MMP 9 may play important roles in the development of breast carcinoma. They were found to be important factors that promoted the invasion and metastasis of breast carcinoma. EMMPRIN and MMP_9 could be important markers for evaluating invasion and metastasis of breast carcinoma.

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Keywords breast carcinoma; metastasis; extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer (EMMPRIN); matrix metalloproteinase_9 (MMP_9); immunohistochemistry

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