

论著

瘦素与p-mTOR在大肠癌中的表达及临床意义

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摘要:

目的:探讨瘦素和p-mTOR 蛋白表达与大肠癌发生、发展及其临床病理特征之间的关系。方法:采用免疫组织化学SP 法检测瘦素、p-mTOR 在40 例正常大肠黏膜,40 例大肠腺瘤性息肉和108 例大肠癌中的表达。结果:瘦素在正常大肠黏膜组织、大肠腺瘤性息肉、大肠癌组织中的阳性表达率分别为10%(4/40),27.5%(11/40),71.3%(77/108),各组之间差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。p-mTOR 在正常大肠黏膜组织、大肠腺瘤性息肉、大肠癌组织中的阳性表达率分别为2.5%(1/40),20%(8/40),61.1%(66/108),各组之间差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);瘦素与p-mTOR 的高表达与大肠癌的浸润深度、临床分期、淋巴结转移、远处转移、分化程度密切相关($P<0.05$),而与患者的年龄、性别和部位无关($P>0.05$);大肠癌组织中瘦素与p-mTOR 的表达呈正相关($P<0.01$)。结论:瘦素与p-mTOR 可能在大肠癌的发生、发展中起相互协同作用,二者可能作为判断大肠癌预后及指导临床治疗的指标。

关键词: 瘦素 mTOR 大肠癌 免疫组织化学

Expression of leptin and p-mTOR and their clinicopathological significance in human colon carcinoma

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the relationship between the expression of leptin, p-mTOR protein and the pathogenesis, development and clinicopathological features in colon carcinoma.
Methods: The expression of leptin and p-mTOR protein was evaluated by immunohistochemical methods in 40 normal colon mucosae, 40 colon adenomatous polyps and 108 cases of colon carcinomas. The relationship between the staining pattern and clinicopathological features was examined.
Results: The positive rates of detection of leptin in normal colon mucosa, adenomatous polyps and colon carcinomas were 10% (4/40), 27.5% (11/40), and 71.3% (77/108), respectively; with significant differences among the three groups ($P<0.05$). The positive rates of p-mTOR protein in the normal colon mucosa, the adenomatous polyps, and the colon carcinomas were 2.5% (1/40), 20% (8/40), and 61.1% (66/108), respectively; with significant differences among the three groups ($P<0.05$). The expression of leptin and p-mTOR proteins were related to invasive depth, TNM stages, lymph node metastasis, distant metastasis and tumor differentiation ($P<0.05$), but not to age, sex, or site ($P>0.05$). In colon carcinoma tissues, leptin expression was positively correlated with p-mTOR expression ($P<0.01$).
Conclusion: Leptin and p-mTOR proteins may play important roles in the occurrence and development of colon carcinoma. The detection of leptin and p-mTOR may be helpful for evaluation of the prognosis of the patient with colon carcinoma.

Keywords: leptin mTOR colon carcinoma immunohistochemistry

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