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Syk、c-erbB-2和EGFR在贲门腺癌中的表达及其临床意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 检测贲门腺癌 (gastric cardiac adenocarcinoma, GCA) 中抑癌基因脾酪氨酸激酶 (spleen tyrosine kinase, Syk) 及原癌基因c-erbB-2、表皮生长因子受体 (epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR) 的表达情况, 探讨其相互关系及其与贲门腺癌发生、发展的关系。方法: 收集河北医科大学第四医院胸外科2006年10月至2007年2月手术切除贲门腺癌标本91例, 患者术前未经任何抗癌治疗。应用免疫组化SP法检测贲门腺癌组织及相应切缘外正常黏膜组织中Syk、c-erbB-2、EGFR的表达情况, 进行相关性比较。结果: Syk在贲门腺癌组织的阳性表达率为24.18%, 明显低于相应切缘外正常组织 (60.44%, $P<0.01$)。c-erbB-2、EGFR在贲门腺癌组织的阳性表达率分别为56.04%和58.24%, 明显高于其在相应切缘外正常组织中的阳性表达率 (20.88%, 21.98%; 均 $P<0.01$)。Syk及c-erbB-2表达均与肿瘤组织的病理分级、淋巴结转移及TNM分期有明显的相关性 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$)。EGFR表达仅与淋巴结转移相关 ($P<0.01$)。Syk与c-erbB-2和EGFR表达均有相关性 ($P<0.05$), 而Syk和EGFR表达两者无明显相关性 ($P>0.05$)。结论: Syk、c-erbB-2、EGFR基因在贲门腺癌中均异常表达, 可能与贲门腺癌的发生有关; 3种蛋白的联合检测对贲门腺癌的预后评估有一定的指导意义。

关键词: [贲门腺癌](#) [抑癌基因](#) [脾酪氨酸激酶](#) [c-erbB-2](#) [表皮生长因子受体](#)

Expressions of Syk, c-erbB-2 and EGFR in gastric cardiac adenocarcinoma and relevant clinical significance [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the expressions of Syk (spleen tyrosine kinase), c-erbB-2 and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) in gastric cardiac adenocarcinoma (GCA) and corresponding adjacent normal tissues, and to discuss their relationship with development and progression of GCA. Methods: Ninety-one GCA samples were obtained from the Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University (from Oct. 2006 to Dec. 2007). The expressions of Syk, c-erbB-2 and EGFR in GCA and corresponding adjacent normal tissues were determined by immunohistochemistry, and their correlations were analyzed. Results: The positive expression rate of Syk in GCA tissues was 24.18%, which was significantly lower than that in the adjacent normal tissues (60.44%, $P<0.01$). And the positive expression rates of c-erbB-2 and EGFR in GCA tissues were 56.04% and 58.24%, respectively, which were also higher than those in the adjacent normal tissues ($P<0.01$). The expressions of Syk and c-erbB-2 were correlated with pathology grade, lymphatic metastasis and TNM stage of GCA, and EGFR expression was only correlated with lymphatic metastasis. The expression of Syk was correlated with those of c-erbB-2 and EGFR ($P<0.05$), but Syk expression had no correlation with EGFR expression ($P>0.05$). Conclusion: Syk, c-erbB-2 and EGFR are abnormally expressed in GCA, which may contribute to pathogenesis of GCA. The combined detection of Syk, c-erbB-2 and EGFR may have potential significance in prognosis prediction of GCA.

Keywords: [gastric cardiac adenocarcinoma](#) [tumor suppression gene](#) [spleen tyrosine kinase](#) [c-erbB-2](#) [EGFR](#)

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