

论著

Galectin-7和S100A9表达与宫颈鳞癌发生发展的相关性

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摘要: 目的: 探讨galectin-7和S100A9表达与宫颈鳞癌发生、发展的关系。方法: 采用免疫组织化学法检测243例宫颈上皮内瘤变(CIN)及宫颈鳞癌标本中galectin-7和S100A9的表达情况, 结合临床病理资料, 分析其与宫颈鳞癌发生、发展的关系。结果: Galectin-7和S100A9在CIN及宫颈鳞癌中表达差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$), galectin-7在正常宫颈组织、CIN I级、CIN II级、CIN III级、宫颈鳞癌中阳性表达率分别为56.7%, 41.9%, 32.0%, 27.3%, 25.0%, 组间比较发现galectin-7在正常宫颈组织与宫颈鳞癌中表达差异有统计学意义($P<0.0045$)。S100A9在正常宫颈组织、CIN I级、CIN II级、CIN III级、宫颈鳞癌中阳性表达率分别为80.0%, 77.4%, 48.0%, 27.3%, 20.2%, 组间比较发现S100A9在正常宫颈组织与CIN III级、正常宫颈组织与宫颈鳞癌、CIN I级与CIN III级、CIN I级与宫颈鳞癌、CIN II级与宫颈鳞癌中表达差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.0045$)。Galectin-7与S100A9在CIN及宫颈鳞癌中表达呈正相关, 但关系较弱($r_s=0.298, P<0.001$)。Galectin-7和S100A9表达均与宫颈鳞癌临床分期、淋巴结转移有关(均 $P<0.05$), 而与年龄、分化程度无关($P\geq 0.05$); galectin-7表达与宫颈鳞癌患者预后有关($P<0.05$)。单因素Cox回归分析示国际妇产科联盟(FIGO)分期、淋巴结转移及galectin-7与宫颈鳞癌患者5年生存率有关, 多因素Cox分析进一步验证了这一结果。结论: Galectin-7和S100A9表达与宫颈鳞癌发生、宫颈鳞癌临床分期、淋巴结转移有关, galectin-7表达可能还与宫颈鳞癌患者预后有关。宫颈鳞癌患者长期生存时间与FIGO分期、淋巴结转移及galectin-7的表达有关。

关键词: galectin-7 S100A9 宫颈鳞癌 发展 预后

Expression of Galectin-7 and S100A9 and development of cervical squamous carcinoma

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Abstract: Objective: To observe the correlation between the expression of galectin-7 and S100A9 with the development of cervical squamous carcinoma.

Methods: Immunohistochemical SP staining was used to detect the expression of galectin-7 and S100A9 in 243 patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) or cervical squamous carcinoma. The association of clinical data with galectin-7 and S100A9 expression was examined.

Results: The expression of galectin-7 and S100A9 in CIN and cervical squamous carcinoma was significantly different ($P<0.05$). The positive rates of galectin-7 in normal cervical tissues, CIN I, CIN II, CIN III, and cervical squamous carcinoma were 56.7%, 41.9%, 32.0%, 27.3%, and 25.0%, respectively. Statistic analysis found significant difference between the normal cervical tissues and cervical squamous carcinoma ($P<0.0045$). The positive rates of S100A9 in CIN I, CIN II, CIN III, and cervical squamous carcinoma were 80.0%, 77.4%, 48.0%, 27.3%, and 20.2%. Statistic analysis showed significant difference between the normal tissues and CIN III, the normal cervical tissues and cervical squamous carcinoma, CIN I and CIN III, CIN I and cervical squamous carcinoma, CIN II and cervical squamous carcinoma ($P<0.0045$). A positive correlation was found between galectin-7 and S100A9 expression in CIN and cervical squamous carcinoma ($r_s=0.298, P<0.001$). Expressions of both galectin-7 and S100A9 in cervical squamous carcinoma were associated with the clinical stage and lymph nodes ($P<0.05$), but not with patient's age and degree of differentiation ($P>0.05$). Expression of galectin-7 was associated with the survival rate of patients with cervical squamous carcinoma ($P<0.05$). Univariate analysis of Cox proportional hazards regression model revealed that the FIGO stage, lymph nodes metastasis, and the expression of galectin-7 were relevant to the 5 year survival rate of patients with cervical squamous carcinoma, which was confirmed by multiple analysis of Cox proportional hazards regression model. **Conclusion:** Expression of galectin-7 and S100A9 is related with cervical the tumorigenesis of carcinoma, clinical stage, and lymph nodes of cervical squamous carcinoma. Galectin-7 is probably associated with the prognosis. The long-term survival of patients with cervical carcinoma may be associated with FIGO stage, lymph node metastasis, and the expression of galectin-7.

Keywords: galectin-7 S100A9 cervical squamous carcinoma development prognosis

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