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分化抑制因子-1，-3在宫颈上皮内瘤变及宫颈鳞状细胞癌组织中的表达

Title: Expression and Clinical Significance of Id 1, 3 in Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia and Cervical Sqamous Cell Cancer

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关键词: 宫颈上皮内瘤样病变; 肿瘤; 鳞状细胞; 宫颈肿瘤; 原发性; 子宫颈; Id 1; Id 3

Keywords: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; Neoplasm; sqamous cell; Cervical neoplasm; primary; Cervix uteri; Id 1; Id 3

分类号: -

DOI: -

文献标识码: -

摘要: 目的 探讨Id 1，3在宫颈上皮内瘤变（CIN）及宫颈鳞状细胞癌（CSCC）中的表达及其意义。 方法 选择于福建医科大学附属第一医院病理科经组织病理学检查确诊为 CIN与CSCC患者的组织标本分别为22例与67例为研究对象。采用SP免疫组化染色EnVision二步法检测标本组织中Id 1，3蛋白表达水平(本研究遵循的程序符合福建医科大学附属第一医院人体试验委员会所制定的伦理学标准，得到该委员会批准)。按照国际妇产科联盟（FIGO）对CSCC的临床分期标准进行CSCC临床分期。本组CSCC患者中，FIGO Ⅰ A、Ⅰ B、Ⅱ A、Ⅱ B期分别为4，29，28 及6例。本组CIN标本中，CIN Ⅰ～Ⅲ级分别为3例，5例 和14例。 结果 在CIN Ⅰ～Ⅲ级标本中，CINⅢ级（ n =14)较CIN Ⅰ～Ⅱ级（ n =8)的Id 1，3表达水平均显著升高，且差异有统计学意义（ P <0.05）。若CSCC标本来源于年龄≤40岁、FIGO Ⅰ～Ⅱ期、有脉管浸润、有淋巴结转移患者时，则Id 1蛋白表达水平分别显著高于>40岁、FIGO Ⅲ期、无脉管浸润、无淋巴结转移患者，且差异均有统计学意义（ P <0.05）；而在CSCC标本中癌组织分化程度、肌层浸润与癌灶直径对Id 1蛋白表达水平无影响（ P >0.05）。若CSCC标本来源于伴淋巴结转移患者，则Id 3表达水平显著高于无淋巴结转移者，且差异有统计学意义（ P <0.05）；而患者年龄、CSCC的FIGO分期、组织分化程度、脉管浸润、肌层浸润及癌灶直径等对Id 3表达水平无影响（ P >0.05）。 结论 Id 1，3在 CIN、CSCC中均有表达，表达水平与CIN级别及CSCC的发生发展、侵袭转移有关。Id 1，3或许可作为CIN、CSCC基因治疗的候选靶基因位点。

Abstract: Objective To explore expression and clinical significance of Id 1, 3 in cervical intraepithelial neoplasia （CIN） and cervical sqamous cell carcinoma （CSCC）. Methods Pathological tissue samples of CIN(n =22) and CSCC(n =67) in Department of Pathology, First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, which were confirmed diagnosis by histopathological examination were collected. By SP immunohistochemistry staining using the EnVision method to detect levels of Id 1, 3 protein in tissue samples. The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Review Board of Investigation in Human Being of Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University. According to International Federation of gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) clinical stage standard， among 67 CSCC samples， they were Ⅰ A(4 cases)，Ⅰ B （29 cases)， Ⅱ A(28 cases)， Ⅱ B(6 cases)， respectively. Among 22 cases CIN samples， they were CIN Ⅰ (3 cases)， CIN Ⅱ (5 cases)， and CINⅢ(14 cases) ， respectively. Rusults There had significance difference between tissue samples of CINⅢ(n =14)and CIN Ⅰ Ⅱ(n =8) in levels of Id 1, 3 protein （ P <0.05）, levels of Id 1, 3 protein tissue samples of CINⅢ were much higher than those in tissue samples of CIN Ⅰ Ⅱ. There had significance difference of levels of Id 1 protein between tissue samples from CSCC patients of ≤40 years old， CSCC of FIGO Ⅰ Ⅱ stages， complicating vascular invasion， complicating lymph nodemetastasis and those >40 years old, CSCC of FIGO Ⅲ stages, no complicating vascular invasion, no complicating lymph node metastasis （ P <0.05）. There had no significance difference of levels of Id 1 protein among degree of differentiation of cancer tissue, muscular invasion or not and diameters of cancer tissue （ P >0.05）. There had significance difference of levels of Id 3 protein between complicating lymph node metastasis and those no complicating lymph node metastasis （ P <0.05）. There had no significance difference of levels of Id 3 protein

among ages, tissue FIGO stages, degree of differentiation of cancer tissues, complicating vascular invasion or not, muscular invasion or not, and diameters of cancer tissue （ P >0.05） . Conclusions Id 1, 3 are expression in both tissues of CIN and CSCC. Expression levels of Id 1, 3 have related with CIN grades and development of CSCC, such as invasion or metastasis， especially with invasion and metastasis. Id 1, 3 may be as targets of gene for therapy of CSCC.

参考文献/REFERENCES

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