

论著

## 膀胱移行细胞癌中MK表达与其临床病理特征及预后的关系

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摘要 目的:

研究中期因子(MK)蛋白在膀胱移行细胞癌组织中的表达,探讨其与膀胱癌临床病理特征及术后患者预后的关系。方法:采用SP免疫组化染色法检测50例手术切除膀胱移行细胞癌组织和10例正常膀胱黏膜中MK表达,分析MK在膀胱癌组织中的表达与其临床对应的各项病理参数的关系,对其中40例有随访资料者的MK表达与预后的关系进行统计学分析。结果:MK在膀胱癌组织中表达率为90%(45/50),在人正常膀胱组织中无表达或弱表达;在膀胱癌中随肿瘤浸润深度和分级的增加,MK表达逐步增强(P<0.05,P<0.01)。MK表达与性别、年龄、肿瘤大小、数目、初复治无相关(P>0.05)。生存分析表明,MK低表达组1、3、5年生存率分别为81.8%、81.8%、72.7%,MK高表达组1、3、5年生存率分别为63.6%、36.4%、18.2%,MK高表达组生存率显著低于MK低表达组,组间生存率差异显著(P<0.05)。结论:MK在膀胱移行细胞癌组织中高表达,在正常膀胱黏膜上皮无或弱表达。MK随肿瘤分期和分级的增加表达逐步增强,而与患者性别、年龄、肿瘤大小、数目、初复治无相关。MK表达与膀胱癌术后患者的预后相关,MK呈高表达者的生存时间比低表达者短。

关键词 [中期因子](#) [膀胱肿瘤](#) [预后](#)

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## Expression of midkine and its clinical significance in transitional cell carcinoma of human urinary bladder

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### Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: To investigate the expression of midkine in bladder transitional cell carcinoma and to analyze its relationship with the features of clinical pathology and prognosis.<BR>METHODS: The expressions of midkine protein in 50 cases of bladder transitional cell carcinoma samples were detected by SP immunohistochemical method using polyclonal antibodies against human midkine.Survival time of 40 cases was recorded.<BR>RESULTS: The protein expression of midkine was found in cytoplasm of tumor cells.The overall positive rate of midkine in 50 cases of bladder carcinoma was 90% (45/50).The positive degree of midkine showed a trend of increasing in grade and stage.There was statistically significant difference among them (P<0.05),but not with sex,age,treatment or tumor number and size (P>0.05).Patients with high expression of MK predicted a poor clinical outcome.<BR>CONCLUSION: Midkine is overexpressed in bladder transitional cell carcinoma than that in normal bladder.MK expression in bladder cancer is higher in less differentiated and deeper invaded cases,but it has no correlation with age,sex,treatment,tumor number and size.Patients with higher MK expression have shorter survival time than those with lower MK expression.</FONT>

Key words [Midkine](#) [Bladder neoplasms](#) [Prognosis](#)

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