



头颈部鳞癌人乳头状瘤病毒16/18感染状态与Ki-67、P53表达的关系

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Infection of Human Papillomavirus 16/18 DNA in Patients with Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Its Relationship with Expression of Ki-67 and P53 Protein

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摘要

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摘要 目的通过测定人头颈部鳞状细胞癌组织中人乳头状瘤病毒(HPV)16/18感染和Ki-67、P53蛋白的表达,探讨HPV 16/18感染和Ki-67、P53蛋白表达的相关性及意义。方法采用荧光定量PCR方法测定头颈部鳞癌患者肿瘤组织中HPV 16/18 DNA的含量,同时以免疫组织化学方法测定Ki-67、P53蛋白的表达状态。结果62.8%的患者在头颈部鳞癌组织中检测到HPV 16/18 DNA, 46.15%的患者肿瘤组织表达P53蛋白为阳性。患者肿瘤组织Ki-67的表达在2%~70%。HPV 16/18 DNA含量与患者的性别、吸烟、饮酒和临床分期无相关性($P>0.05$),与病理学分级呈正相关($r=0.350, P=0.001$),与Ki-67表达无相关性($P=0.179$),与P53表达呈负相关($r=-0.197, P=0.04$)。结论头颈部鳞癌的发生可能和HPV 16/18感染有关,致病机制涉及P53蛋白的降低表达。

关键词: 头颈部鳞癌 人乳头状瘤病毒 Ki-67蛋白 P53蛋白

Abstract: Objective To detect the infection of human papillomavirus(HPV)16/18 in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma and explore the relationship between HPV infection and expressions of Ki-67 and P53 proteins in tumor tissue. Method The level of HPV 16/18 DNA was measured by real time polymerase chain reaction, and Ki-67 and P53 proteins were measured by immunohistochemistry in tissues from head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Results HPV 16/18 DNA was detected in 62.8% of our patients. In each cancer tissue sample, Ki-67 protein was expressed between 2% to 70%. P53 protein was expressed in 46.15% of our patients. No significant relation was found between HPV 16/18 DNA level and sex, smoking, drinking, and tumor clinical stages. However, level of HPV 16/18 DNA was found to have positive relation with tumor pathological grades and negative relation with P53 protein expression. No relation with Ki-67 protein expression was found. Conclusion Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma may be initiated by HPV 16/18 infection and the mechanism in carcinogenesis involves abnormal expression in P53 protein.

Keywords: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma human papillomavirus Ki-67 protein P53 protein

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