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临床医学

中心体 α -微管蛋白、P53蛋白及端粒酶在原发性肝癌中的表达及相关性

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摘要:

目的 检测肝细胞肝癌、癌旁组织及肝硬化/慢性肝炎组织中中心体 α -微管蛋白、P53蛋白及端粒酶的表达, 探讨在肝细胞癌变过程中中心体异常与端粒酶的相关性。 **方法** 选取山东大学附属济南市中心医院病理科石蜡包埋组织肝细胞肝癌47例, 相应的癌旁组织47例, 肝硬化/慢性肝炎组织12例。采用免疫组织化学染色SP法检测中心体 α -微管蛋白、P53蛋白及端粒酶逆转录酶hTERT蛋白; 分析三者之间的相关性。 **结果** 中心体 α -微管蛋白、P53蛋白在肝细胞肝癌中阳性表达率分别为59.57%、76.60%, 明显高于癌旁组织23.40%、29.97%和肝硬化/慢性肝炎组织16.67%、33.33%, P 均 <0.05 。肝癌组织中hTERT蛋白阳性表达率(68.09%)与癌旁组织(34.04%)、肝硬化/慢性肝炎组织(0%)比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。中心体 α -微管蛋白、P53及hTERT三者间表达均呈正相关, 提示三者 in HCC 癌变过程中可能存在协同作用。 **结论** 中心体异常参与了肝细胞癌变的过程, 并有可能成为HCC新的诊断指标和治疗靶点。

关键词: 肝细胞肝癌; 中心体; 端粒酶; P53蛋白

Expressions of centrosome α tubulin, P53 protein and telomerase in hepatocarcinoma and their correlations

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Abstract:

Objective To evaluate the expressions of centrosome α tubulin, P53 protein and telomerase in human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), paracancerous tissues, and cirrhosis / chronic hepatitis tissues, in order to investigate the correlations between centrosome abnormalities and telomerase in hepatocellular canceration. **Methods** The paraffin-embedded tissues of 47 cases of HCC, 47 paracancerous tissues and 12 cirrhosis / chronic hepatitis tissues prepared in the Pathological Department of Jinan Central Hospital were selected. Immunohistochemistry SP method was applied to detect the expressions of centrosome α tubulin, P53 protein and human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The correlations were then analyzed. **Results** The expressions of α tubulin in HCC, paracancerous and cirrhosis /chronic hepatitis tissues were 59.57%, 23.4% and 16.67%; the expressions of P53 protein were 76.60%, 29.97% and 33.33%. The expressions were significantly higher in HCC than in paracancerous and cirrhosis /chronic hepatitis tissues ($P<0.05$). The positive expressions of hTERT were 68.09% in HCC, 34.04% in paracancerous tissues and 0% in cirrhosis /chronic hepatitis tissues, with significant difference ($P<0.05$). Expressions of α tubulin, P53 protein and telomerase were positively correlated. **Conclusion** Centrosome abnormalities may participate in the development of HCC, and may serve as a new target for diagnosis and therapy.

Keywords: Hepatocellular carcinoma; Centrosome; Telomerase; P53 protein

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