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结直肠癌中 RASSF1A 启动子甲基化与Cyclin D1和P53表达的关系 点此下载全文

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摘要:

目的: 检测结直肠癌组织中Ras相关区域家族1A(ras-association domain family 1A, RASSF1A)基因启动子甲基化以及Cyclin D1和P53蛋白的表达,分析它们与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系。 方法: 收集2008年8月至2009年8月长海医院病理科37例结直肠癌组织和14例癌旁组织(癌灶边缘5 cm以外组织)标本。甲基化特异性PCR(methylation-specific PCR、MSP)检测结直肠癌组织中 RASSF1A 基因启动子的甲基化,免疫组织化学法检测结直肠癌组织中 Cyclin D1和P53蛋白的表达,分析 RASSF1A 启动子甲基化、Cyclin D1和P53表达的关联性以及三者与结直肠癌临床病理特征的相关性。 结果: 37例结直肠癌组织中 RASSF1A启动子甲基化有23例(62.16%),14例癌旁组织中 RASSF1A启动子甲基化有12例(85.71%);37例癌穿组织中Cyclin D1阳性14例(37.84%)、P53阳性15例(40.54%),14例癌旁组织中Cyclin D1和p53表达均为阴性。直肠癌组织中 RASSF1A启动子甲基化阳性率高于结肠癌(P<0.05)。结直肠癌患者年龄与Cyclin D1和p53表达与发达上正相关(P<0.05)。结直肠癌组织中 RASSF1A启动子甲基化与Cyclin D1和P53的表达无相关性。 结论: RASSF1A启动子甲基化、Cyclin D1和P53蛋白表达三者的联合检测对研究结直肠癌的发生、发展有一定意义。

关键词: 结直肠癌 Cyclin D1 P53 Ras相关区域家族1A基因

Relationship of RASSF1A promoter methylation with expressions of Cyclin D1 and P53 in colorectal cancer <u>Download Fulltext</u>

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Abstract:

Objective: To examine RASSF1A promoter methylation and Cyclin D1 and P53 expressions in colorectal cancer tissues, and to analyze their relationship with the clinicopathologic characteristics of colorectal cancer. Methods: Thirty-seven colorectal cancer and 14 peri-cancer tissue samples were obtained from Changhai Hospital during Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009. RASSF1A promoter methylation in colorectal cancer tissues was detected by methylation-specific PCR (MSP); expressions of Cyclin D1 and P53 in colorectal cancer tissues were examined by immunohistochemistry assay. The relationship among RASSF1A promoter methylation, Cyclin D1 and P53 expressions and their relationship with clinicpathologic characteristics of colorectal cancer was analyzed. Results: Methylation of RASSF1A promoter was found 23(62 16%) of the 37 colorectal cancer tissues and 12 (85.71%) of the 14 peri-cancer tissues; 14 (37.84%) of the 37 colorectal cancer tissues had Cyclin D1 expression and 15 (40.54%) had P53 expression. Cyclin D1 and P53 expressions was negative in 14 peri-cancer tissues. RASSF1A promoter methylation rate in rectum cancer was higher than that in the colon cancer (P<0.05). Cyclin D1 expression was negatively correlated with patient age (P<0.05); RASSF1A promoter methylation had no relationship with Cyclin D1 or P53 expressions (P>0.05). Conclusion: Combined detection of RASSF1A promoter methylation, Cyclin D1 and P53 expressions may lay a foundation for studying development and progression of colorectal cancer.

Keywords:colorectal neoplasms Cyclin D1 P53 ras-association domain family 1A gene (RASSF1A)

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