



84-88. EGFR及其信号通路分子在上皮性卵巢癌中的表达及其临床意义[J]. 张婷婷, 姚玉霜, 张娇, 戚玉言, 丁朝霞, 陈爱平. 中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志, 2011, 18(1)

EGFR及其信号通路分子在上皮性卵巢癌中的表达及其临床意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 青岛市科技局资助课题(No. Kzd-10)

DOI:

摘要:

目的: 探讨表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 ERK 及细胞外信号调节激酶 AKT mRNA 在上皮性卵巢癌的表达及其临床意义。方法: 选取2008年12月至2010年4月青岛大学医学院附属医院经病理证实的上皮性卵巢癌61例, RT-PCR检测上皮性卵巢癌、良性卵巢肿瘤和正常卵巢组织中 EGFR、AKT、ERK mRNA 的表达, 并结合上皮性卵巢癌临床病理资料分析其临床意义。结果: 上皮性卵巢癌组织中 EGFR、ERK 和 AKT mRNA 的阳性表达率高于正常卵巢及良性卵巢肿瘤组织(78.7% vs 14.3%、31.3%、80.3% vs 35.7%、35.7%、90.2% vs 21.4%、25.0%; $P < 0.01$)。EGFR、AKT mRNA 的表达与肿瘤临床分期、细胞分化和淋巴结转移有关($P < 0.05$), 与组织学类型和年龄无关($P > 0.05$); ERK mRNA 的表达与细胞分化程度相关($P < 0.05$)。AKT mRNA 和 ERK mRNA 的表达具有相关性($r = 0.048$, $P < 0.05$)。结论: EGFR、AKT、ERK 的表达与上皮性卵巢癌的发生、发展相关。

关键词: [上皮性卵巢癌](#) [EGFR](#) [ERK](#) [AKT](#) [RT-PCR](#)

Expressions of EGFR and its signal transduction molecules in epithelial ovarian cancer [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project: Project supported by the Foundation of Science and Technology Bureau of Qingdao Municipality (No. Kzd-10)

Abstract:

Objective: To explore the expressions of EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor), serine/threonine kinase ERK, extracellular signal regulated kinase AKT mRNA in epithelial ovarian cancers and their relevant clinical significance. Methods: Sixty-one samples were obtained from epithelial ovarian cancer ESCC patients who were diagnosed in Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao Medical College from Dec. 2008 to Apr. 2010. The expressions of EGFR, ERK and AKT mRNA in epithelial ovarian cancer, benign ovarian tumor and normal ovarian tissues were detected by RT-PCR, and their clinical significance was evaluated using the clinicopathological parameters of the epithelial ovarian cancers. Results: The positive rates of EGFR, ERK and AKT mRNA expressions in epithelial ovarian cancer tissues (78.7% vs 14.3%, 31.3%, 80.3% vs 35.7%, 35.7%, 90.2% vs 21.4%, 25.0%; $P < 0.01$, respectively) were significantly higher than those in the benign ovarian tumor and normal ovarian tissues. The expressions of EGFR and AKT mRNA were correlated with the tumor stage, differentiation degree, and lymphatic metastasis of epithelial ovarian cancers ($P < 0.05$), but not with their histological types and patient ages ($P > 0.05$). The expression of ERK mRNA was correlated with the differentiation degree of epithelial ovarian cancers ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The expressions of EGFR, AKT and ERK are correlated with the development and progression of epithelial ovarian cancers.

Keywords: [epithelial ovarian cancer](#) [EGFR](#) [ERK](#) [AKT](#) [RT-PCR](#)

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