

RRM2在上皮性卵巢肿瘤组织中的表达及其与血管生成的关系

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Expression of RRM2 and Its Relation with Tumor Vascularization in Epithelial Ovarian Neoplasms

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摘要 目的探讨核糖核苷酸还原酶小亚基(RRM2)在上皮性卵巢肿瘤中的表达及其与血管生成的关系。方法采用免疫

组织化学PV-6000二步法和RT-PCR法, 检测RRM2、CD105 (Endoglin)

在正常卵巢、良性卵巢肿瘤、低度潜在恶性上皮性卵巢肿瘤和上皮性卵巢癌组织中的表达, 用CD105 (Endoglin) 标记微血管密度 (MVD), 并分析RRM2 mRNA和CD 105 mRNA表达的关系。结果(1) 低度潜在恶性上皮性卵巢肿瘤组织($1.586 \pm 0.650, 66.67\%$) 和上皮性卵巢癌组织($1.870 \pm 0.618, 69.35\%$) 的RRM2 mRNA表达量和蛋白阳性表达率均高于正常卵巢组织($0.771 \pm 0.495, 0$) 和良性卵巢肿瘤组织($0.952 \pm 0.601, 26.67\%$) ($P < 0.05$)。(2) 低度潜在恶性上皮性卵巢肿瘤组织($2.190 \pm 0.512, 23.15 \pm 4.38$) 和上皮性卵巢癌组织($2.735 \pm 0.636, 25.27 \pm 6.91$) 中的CD 105 mRNA表达量和MVD均高于正常卵巢组织($0.686 \pm 0.637, 3.40 \pm 1.78$) 和良性卵巢肿瘤组织($0.763 \pm 0.547, 12.15 \pm 2.29$) ($P < 0.05$)。(3) RRM2 mRNA表达量和蛋白阳性表达率在低度潜在恶性组和FIGO I ~ II期卵巢癌组高于正常卵巢组和良性卵巢肿瘤组($P < 0.05$), 在FIGO III ~ IV期高于 I ~ II期 ($t = -2.370, \chi^2 = 5.937, P < 0.05$)。(4) RRM2 mRNA和CD105 mRNA之间表达呈正相关($r = 0.713, P < 0.05$)。结论RRM2可能参与上皮性卵巢癌发生的早期事件, 对上皮性卵巢癌的血管生成可能有一定促进作用, 有望成为一个新的早期诊断指标。

关键词: 卵巢肿瘤 RRM2 免疫组织化学 反转录-聚合酶链反应 诊断

Abstract: ObjectiveTo investigate the correlation of RRM2 expression with angiogenesis in epithelial ovarian cancer. MethodsThe mRNA and protein level of RRM2 and CD105 in 98 ovarian specimens(including 15 normal, 15 benign, 6 borderline and 62 malignant) were detected by RT-PCR and immunohistochemistry. The relationship between the expressions of two genes was analyzed. Results(1) The mRNA level and protein positive rates of RRM2 in borderline ovarian neoplasms($1.586 \pm 0.650, 66.67\%$) and ovarian cancers($1.870 \pm 0.618, 69.35\%$) were both higher than those in normal group ($0.771 \pm 0.495, 0$) and benign group($0.952 \pm 0.601, 26.67\%$) ($P < 0.05$). (2) The mRNA level and MVD of CD 105 in borderline ovarian neoplasms($2.190 \pm 0.512, 23.15 \pm 4.38$) and ovarian cancers($2.735 \pm 0.636, 25.27 \pm 6.91$) were both higher than those in normal group($0.686 \pm 0.637, 3.40 \pm 1.78$) and benign group($0.763 \pm 0.547, 12.15 \pm 2.29$) ($P < 0.05$). (3) The mRNA level and positive rates of RRM2 were higher in borderline ovarian neoplasms and clinical stage I ~ II than those in normal group and benign group ($P < 0.05$), and higher in clinical stage III ~ IV than that in stage I ~ II ($t = -2.370, \chi^2 = 5.937, P < 0.05$). (4) Expression of RRM2mRNA was positively correlated with CD105mRNA expression in ovarian cancer tissues($r = 0.713, P < 0.05$). ConclusionRRM2 might have participated the early stage of the origination and progression of epithelial ovarian cancer, and might have encouraged effects on angiogenesis of epithelial ovarian cancer, so it may be another new tumor marker for earlier diagnosis.

Key words: Ovarian neoplasms Ribonucleotide reductase M2 Immunohistochemistry Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction Diagnosis

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