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酪氨酸蛋白激酶在肝癌组织中的表达及其与肝癌患者预后的关系 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的:检测肝癌组织、癌旁组织中酪氨酸蛋白激酶ERK、C-Jun和JAK²的表达,并探讨其临床病理意义。方法:收集武警后勤学院附属医院肝癌手术切除标本60例,采用免疫组化SP法检测ERK、C-Jun和JAK²在肝癌组织、癌旁组织中的表达;采用比例风险模型Cox进行多因素分析,探讨影响肝癌患者预后的因素。结果:肝癌组织中ERK、C-Jun和JAK²平均OD值为(0.23±0.03)、(0.18±0.06)、(0.19±0.07),明显高于癌旁组织的[(0.16±0.02)、(0.13±0.02)、(0.14±0.05), P<0.01];Cox单因素分析显示,C-Jun和JAK²与肝癌患者预后密切相关(P<0.05);Cox多因素分析显示,JAK²是影响肝癌患者预后的重要独立因素。结论:JAK²是影响肝癌患者预后的重要因素,可能作为判断肝癌患者预后的独立指标。

关键词: [肝癌](#) [预后](#) [Cox分析](#) [ERK](#) [C-Jun](#) [JAK²](#)

Expression of tyrosine protein kinase in hepatic cancer tissues and its relationship with prognosis of hepatic cancer patients [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To study the clinicopathological significance of the expressions of ERK, C-Jun and JAK² in hepatic cancer tissues and adjacent tumor tissues. Methods: The expressions of ERK, C-Jun and JAK² in 60 hepatic cancer specimens and adjacent tumor tissues (from Department of Gastroenterology, Affiliated Hospital of Medical College of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces) were detected by immunohistochemical SP method. A Cox multivariate analysis was performed in those patients to study the factors that influence the prognosis of hepatic cancer. Results: The average values of ERK, C-Jun and JAK² in hepatic cancer tissues were significantly higher than that in the tumor-adjacent tissues ($\sqrt{0.23 \pm 0.03}$, $\sqrt{0.18 \pm 0.06}$, $\sqrt{0.19 \pm 0.07}$ vs $\sqrt{0.16 \pm 0.02}$, $\sqrt{0.13 \pm 0.02}$, $\sqrt{0.14 \pm 0.05}$, P<0.01). The univariate analysis results showed that the major significant prognostic factors influencing survival was the expression of C-Jun and JAK² (P<0.05), and multivariate analysis revealed that the expression of JAK² was the most important prognostic factor for hepatic cancer (P<0.05). Conclusion: The expression of JAK² may be an prognostic factor for hepatic cancer patients.

Keywords: [hepatic cancer](#) [prognosis](#) [Cox analysis](#) [ERK](#) [C-Jun](#) [JAK²](#)

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