



Survivin和Caspase-3在胰腺癌组织中的表达及与预后的关系

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Expression and Prognostic Significance of Survivin and Caspase-3 in Pancreatic Carcinoma

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全文: PDF (2116 KB) HTML (0 KB) 输出: BibTeX | EndNote (RIS) 背景资料

摘要 目的

探讨胰腺癌组织中Survivin和Caspase-3蛋白的表达、它们之间的相关性以及与患者临床病理特征和生存期的关系。方法收集胰腺癌患者标本54例及正常胰腺组织标本14例。随访54例患者。所有标本均采用免疫组织化学SP法行Survivin、Caspase-3检测。结果54例胰腺癌组织及14例正常胰腺组织中Survivin的阳性表达率分别为85.2%和35.7%; Caspase-3的阳性表达率分别为87.0%和35.7%。Survivin表达强度与胰腺癌组织分化程度呈负相关性, Caspase-3表达强度与组织分化程度呈正相关性。Survivin和Caspase-3的表达均与临床TNM分期均无关, Survivin的表达与有无血管浸润或淋巴结转移有关, Caspase-3表达水平与之无关。Survivin蛋白与Caspase-3蛋白的表达呈负相关性。Survivin表达 [(-)~(+)] 与 [(++)~(+++)] 组比较, 术后生存率差异无统计学意义。Caspase-3表达 [(-)~(+)] 与 [(++)~(+++)] 组比较, 术后生存率差异有统计学意义。结论Survivin和Caspase-3蛋白在胰腺癌组织中均高表达, 且两者的表达呈负相关性, 提示它们可能共同参与了胰腺癌的发生, Survivin蛋白可能是通过抑制Caspase-3蛋白的表达而抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡; 胰腺癌组织中Caspase-3蛋白表达水平可作为评价预后的有价值指标。

关键词: 胰腺癌 免疫组织化学 预后 Survivin Caspase-3

Abstract: Objective

To explore the expression and correlation of Survivin and Caspase-3 in pancreatic carcinoma, and to evaluate the correlation of Survivin and Caspase-3 with the clinical pathological features and the survival of patients. Methods Fifty-four cases of pancreatic carcinoma tissues and 14 cases of normal pancreatic tissues were enrolled in our study. All patients were followed up. Expression of Survivin and Caspase-3 were examined by immunohistochemistry in all pancreatic tissues. Results The positive expression of Survivin in pancreatic carcinoma tissues was observed in 85.2% specimens. The positive rate of Survivin expression in normal pancreatic tissues was 35.7%. Meanwhile, the positive rate of Caspase-3 expression was 87.0% and 35.7%, respectively. The expression of Survivin was negatively related with the differentiation degree of pancreatic carcinoma, however, the Caspase-3 expression was positively related with it. The expression of Survivin and Caspase-3 had no correlation with clinical staging. The Survivin expression had correlation with vessel invasion or lymph node metastasis, but not in Caspase-3. The Survivin expression had negative correlation with Caspase-3 expression. The survival rate was significantly different between the patients with negatively and weakly positive Caspase-3 expression and those with moderately and strongly positive expression, but was not significantly different between the patients with different Survivin expression. Conclusion The high expression and negative correlation of Survivin and Caspase-3 in pancreatic carcinoma suggested that Survivin and Caspase-3 proteins probably played a role in onset and progression of pancreatic carcinoma. The expression level of Caspase-3 could be used as a valuable index for predicting the prognosis.

Key words: Pancreatic carcinoma Immunohistochemistry Prognosis Survivin Caspase-3

收稿日期: 2011-04-28;

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