

多药耐药基因与细胞凋亡基因产物在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及其意义

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Expression and significance of products that multi-drug resistance associated genes coded in non-small cell lung carcinoma

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全文: PDF (91 KB) HTML (0 KB) 输出: BibTeX | EndNote (RIS) 背景资料

摘要 目的 检测非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC)多药耐药相关基因及细胞凋亡基因的表达,探讨其表达的相关性及临床病理意义。采用SP免疫组化法检测 113例NSCLC中多药耐药相关蛋白 (MRP)、谷胱甘肽巯基转移酶n(GST n)、肺耐药相关蛋白 (LRP)、p53和bcl-2的表达。结果 NSCLC中MRP、GST n、LRP、p53和bcl-2的检出率分别为79.65%、75.22%、61.95%、59.29%。MRP、LRP和bcl-2的表达与组织学类型有关 ($P < 0.05$)。p53与肿瘤细胞的分化程度有相关性 ($P < 0.05$),随着肿瘤细胞分化的恶性程度增加呈递增趋势。MRP与GST n、LRP表达之间,p53和bcl-2表达之间相关性有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。结论 不同组织学类型NSCLC的多药耐药性各不相同,且其耐药性之间还存在一定的相关性。检测NSCLC多药耐药性有助于指导肺癌的化疗。

关键词: 肺肿瘤 多药耐药 细胞凋亡 免疫组织化学

Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression level and clinicopathological significance of the multi-drug resistance (MDR) associated genes and apoptosis genes in non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). Methods 113 NSCLC from 113 patients were analyzed immunohistochemically with antibodies to MRP, GST-n, LRP, mutant p53 and bcl-2. Results The following percentages of cases were positive for each marker: MRP (79.65%), GST-n (75.22%), LRP (61.95%), mutant p53 (61.95%) and bcl-2 (59.29%). Significant correlations were observed between MRP, GST-n, LRP and bcl-2 expression and histological type ($P < 0.05$). p53 expression was significantly correlated with the degree of tumor cell differentiation ($P < 0.05$), and increased with increasing malignancy. There were significant correlations between MRP and GST-n, LRP expression, and between p53 and bcl-2 expression ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Different histological types of NSCLC have different multi-drug resistance, and there is a certain correlation between their drug resistance.

Key words: Lung carcinoma MDR Apoptosis Immunohistochemistry

收稿日期: 2002-12-30;

通讯作者: 陈桃香

引用本文:

陈桃香,熊永炎,余少平等. 多药耐药基因与细胞凋亡基因产物在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及其意义 [J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2004, 31(1): 9-11.

CHEN Tao-xiang,XIONG Yong-yan,YU Shao-ping et al. Expression and significance of products that multi-drug resistance associated genes coded in non-small cell lung carcinoma[J]. CHINA RESEARCH ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, 2004, 31(1): 9-11.

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