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## 江苏地区肺癌和胃癌患者 KRAS 基因突变状态分析\*

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## KRAS gene mutations in lung and gastric cancers in Jiangsu Province

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摘要

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## 摘要

目的: 检测江苏地区肺癌和胃癌患者KRAS基因突变状态及其与临床病理特征的关系, 并比较其在两种癌症间的异同。方法: 收集肺癌128例, 胃癌115例。采用直接测序法检测KRAS基因第2号外显子突变, 分析基因突变状态及其与临床病理特征的相关性。结果: KRAS基因突变率在肺癌和胃癌中无显著性差异(6.3% vs. 4.3%,  $P > 0.05$ )。两种癌症中, KRAS基因突变都以第12密码子为主。KRAS突变与年龄, 性别无明显相关。肺腺癌患者KRAS基因突变高于非腺癌包括鳞癌等(10.7% vs. 0,  $P < 0.05$ )。结论: 江苏地区肺癌和胃癌患者中, KRAS第2外显子突变率均较低, 男性和女性的突变率无明显差异。肺腺癌患者KRAS基因突变率相对较高, 因此个体化治疗前应同时检测KRAS基因, 以筛选出对靶向治疗耐药的肺癌患者, 从而更好地指导患者的个体化分子靶向治疗。

关键词: KRAS基因, 肺癌, 胃癌

## Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the KRAS gene mutation features in lung and gastric cancers and their relationship with clinicopathologic characteristics. Methods: A total of 128 lung cancer and 115 gastric cancer patients were included. Polymerase chain reaction amplification and DNA sequencing were conducted to detect mutations in exon 2 of the KRAS gene. Results: The mutation frequency of KRAS was different in lung and gastric cancers; however, it did not show any statistical significance (6.3% vs. 4.3%,  $P > 0.05$ ). The KRAS codon 12 gene mutation ranks the first in both types of cancer. No significant correlation was observed between the prevalence of KRAS mutations and patient's age and gender. KRAS gene mutation rate was higher in lung adenocarcinoma than in non-adenocarcinoma, such as squamous cancer (10.7% vs. 0%,  $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: No correlation was found between the KRAS gene mutation and the sex and age of lung and gastric cancer patients in Jiangsu Province. The rate of KRAS mutation was low. KRAS gene mutation rate was relatively higher in lung adenocarcinoma patients; thus, the mutation status of the KRAS gene should be evaluated before undergoing EGFR-TKI therapy.

Key words: KRAS gene lung cancer gastric cancer

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