

## 非小细胞肺癌中D2-40、CCR7的表达与淋巴结转移的关系

杨润祥<sup>1</sup>, 任宏轩<sup>1</sup>, 段林灿<sup>2</sup>, 罗春香<sup>1</sup>, 李梅<sup>3</sup>, 刘林<sup>1</sup>

1.650118 昆明,云南省肿瘤医院昆明医学院第三附属医院内二科,2.胸外科,3.病理科

### Relationship between D2-40 and CCR7 Expression and lymph Lymph Node Metastasis in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

YANG Run-xiang<sup>1</sup>, REN Hong-xian<sup>1</sup>, DUAN Lin-can<sup>2</sup>, LUO Chun-xiang<sup>1</sup>, LI Mei<sup>3</sup>, LIU Lin<sup>1</sup>

1.Department of Oncology, Yunnan Tumor Hospital, No. 3 Hospital Affiliated to Kunming Medical School, Kunming 650118, China, 2.Department of Thoracic Surgery, 3.Department of Pathology

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**摘要** 目的探讨CCR7及D2-40在非小细胞肺癌中的表达与淋巴结转移的关系。方法采用快捷免疫组织化学Max Vision法检测104例非小细胞肺癌、10例非小细胞癌旁组织及5例正常肺组织CCR7和D2-40的表达,并以D2-40标记淋巴管内皮细胞,计算微淋巴管密度(MLVD)。结果非小细胞肺癌与正常肺组织MLVD计数分别为(7.81±2.22)、(4.20±1.07),非小细胞肺癌中MLVD明显增高( $P<0.001$ )。非小细胞肺癌中47例淋巴结阳性组与57例淋巴结阴性组MLVD计数分别为(8.39±2.35)、(7.33±2.00),淋巴结阳性组MLVD计数显著高于淋巴结阴性组( $P<0.001$ )。104例非小细胞肺癌CCR7阳性率为82.7%;癌旁肺组织CCR7阳性率为30%;正常肺组织CCR7阳性率为20%。淋巴结阳性组与淋巴结阴性组CCR7阳性率分别为87.2%(41/47)、61.4%(35/57)。χ<sup>2</sup>值为87.4, P值为0.03。CCR7阳性组MLVD(8.51±2.03)高于CCR7阴性组MLVD(6.01±1.59),两者比较差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。D2-40标记的MLVD与CCR7表达呈正相关(相关系数 $r=0.597$ ,  $P<0.000$ )。结论在非小细胞肺癌中,淋巴结阳性组CCR7高表达,与D2-40标记的MLVD正相关。D2-40仅表达于淋巴管内皮细胞,且肿瘤细胞CCR7高表达属淋巴结转移早期事件,联合检测CCR7与D2-40有望成为判断淋巴结转移更为有效的指标。并可能为今后治疗非小细胞肺癌及抑制淋巴结转移提供有力的理论依据。

**关键词:** 非小细胞肺癌 D2-40 CCR7 淋巴结转移

**Abstract:** Objective To explore the relationship between D2-40 and CCR7 expression and lymph node metastasis in Non-small cell lung cancer. Methods D2-40 and CCR7 expression in 104 non-small cell lung cancer patients, 10 cases of with tissues adjacent to non-small cell lung cancer, and 5 normal lung tissues is identified by MAX Vision, an immunohistochemical staining technique. The lymphatic endothelial cells are meanwhile marked by D2-40 for MLVD calculation. Results The MLVD counts are strongly increased in the non-small cell lung cancers compared with those in normal lung tissues (7.81±2.22 vs. 4.20±1.07,  $P<0.001$ ). The MLVD counts of the 47 cases with lymph node positive also are higher than those of the 57 cases with lymph node negative (8.39±2.35>7.33±2.00,  $P<0.001$ ). CCR7 positive rate is 82.7% (86/104) in the 104 cases of non-small cell lung cancers, 30% (3/10) in the 10 cases of pericancerous tissues, and 20% (1/5) in the 5 cases of normal lung tissues. The ratio of CCR7 in lymph nodes positive is more increased than that lymph nodes negative (87.2% vs 61.4%,  $\chi^2=87.4$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The MLVD count of CCR7 of the positive group is (8.51±2.03), higher than that of the CCR7 of the negative group (6.01±1.59) ( $P<0.05$ ). The expression of the MLVD marked by D2-40 is positively correlated to the CCR7 in the non-small cell lung cancers (coefficient of correlation,  $r=0.597$ ,  $P<0.000$ ). Conclusion In non-small cell lung cancers, the increased expression of CCR7 in the lymph node metastasis positive group is positively related to the MLVD marked by D2-40. D2-40 staining is observed only in the

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lymphatic endothelial cells, while the increased expression of CCR7 in cancer cells is an early event of lymph node metastases. The combination of CCR7 and D2-40 measurement is likely to predict lymphatic metastases.

Key words: Non-small cell lung cancer D2-40 Chemokine receptor 7 Lymphatic metastasis

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