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KAI1在尿路上皮癌组织中的表达及其与浸润转移的关系 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目:

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1008.2008.00189

摘要:

目的: 探讨KAI1基因的表达与尿路上皮癌的发生及浸润转移的关系。方法: 采用实时荧光定量PCR技术检测尿路上皮癌组织及其正常尿路上皮黏膜中KAI1基因的表达, 免疫组化法检测其蛋白水平的表达。结果: 实时荧光定量PCR发现KAI1基因平均模板量在癌组织中的表达明显低于其在正常尿路上皮黏膜的表达( $P < 0.01$ ), 且随着肿瘤病理分级、临床分期的增高及淋巴结转移的出现, KAI1表达水平逐渐降低, 各组间差异具有显著性意义( $P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$ )。KAI1蛋白在癌组织中的表达明显低于正常尿路上皮黏膜( $P < 0.01$ ); 随着尿路上皮癌病理分级的升高, KAI1蛋白的表达逐渐减少( $P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$ ); KAI1在浸润性癌中的表达明显低于表浅性癌病例( $P < 0.05$ ); 在有淋巴结转移组中的表达明显低于无淋巴结转移组( $P < 0.05$ )。结论: KAI1基因及蛋白的表达下调与尿路上皮癌分化、浸润及淋巴结转移有关, 有望成为评判尿路上皮癌恶性程度、转移潜能及预后的有效指标。

关键词: [尿路上皮癌](#) [KAI1蛋白](#) [肿瘤浸润](#) [肿瘤转移](#)

Expression of KAI1 in urothelial cancer tissues and its relationship with invasion and metastasis of urothelial cancer [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the expression of KAI1 gene in the urothelial cancer tissues and its relationship with the invasion and metastasis of urothelial cancer. Methods: The expression of KAI1 mRNA was detected by real time fluorescent quantitative(RFQ PCR) in urothelial cancer tissues and normal mucosa of urinary tract. The KAI1 protein expression was detected by immunohistochemistry(IHC) method in bladder transitional cell carcinoma tissues and the paired normal mucosal tissues. Results: QRT-PCR showed that the average level of KAI1 mRNA in the urothelial cancer tissues was significantly lower than that in the normal bladder tissues ( $P < 0.01$ ); moreover, the increase of pathological grades and clinical stages and the development of lymphatic metastasis were associated with the decrease of KAI1 expression, with significant difference found between the different groups( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). The protein expression of KAI1 in the urothelial cancer tissues was significantly lower than that in the normal bladder tissues( $P < 0.01$ ). The protein expression of KAI1 was decreased with the increase of pathological grades( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). We also found that higher expression of KAI1 was associated with superficial invasion ( $P < 0.05$ ) and the presence of lymphatic metastasis ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: The down regulation of KAI1 gene is associated with differentiation, infiltration, and lymphatic metastasis of urothelial cancer, which might serve as an effective indicator for malignancy, metastasis and prognosis of urothelial cancer.

Keywords: [urothelial cancer](#) [Kangai\\_1 protein](#) [neoplasm invasiveness](#) [neoplasm metastasis](#)

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