

雄激素受体在不同分子亚型乳腺癌中的表达及其意义

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Androgen Receptor Expression in Different Molecular Subgroups of Breast Cancer and Its Significance

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- 摘要
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摘要 目的探讨乳腺癌组织雄激素受体 (androgen receptor, AR) 的表达, 分析其在各分子亚型中表达的特点及其意义。方法采用免疫组织化学方法检测AR在335例乳腺浸润性导管癌石蜡包埋组织中的表达, 结合66月随访情况, 分析AR在五个分子亚型中表达的特点。结果乳腺癌组织中AR阳性率较高, 达72.5%, 尤其在ER阴性PR阳性乳腺癌病例, AR常常显示阳性 (占53.2%)。较多 (61.0%) basal like型乳腺癌AR显示阴性, 提示预后欠佳。在luminal A、luminal B、basal-like以及normal-like亚型中AR阳性组出现局部复发、远处转移或死亡比例较AR阴性组少 ($P=0.019, 0.044, 0.034$ 和 0.032), 生存曲线也显示了AR阳性患者预后较好 ($P=0.006, 0.013, 0.036$ 和 0.010)。结论检测乳腺癌AR的表达水平有助于改进和细化乳腺癌的分子分型, 为指导个体化治疗提供理论依据。

关键词: 雄激素受体 乳腺癌 分子分型

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the expression of AR (androgen receptor, AR) in different molecular subgroups of breast cancer and its significance. Methods Three hundred and thirty five cases of invasive ductal breast carcinoma were involved in this study. Immunohistochemical expression of AR on paraffin embedded tumor tissues was analyzed, compared with patients outcome during 66 months follow up observation, and its implications were evaluated in five molecular subgroups. Results A greater percentage (72.5%) of breast cancer cases displayed nuclear immunoreactivity for AR, and AR expression was found in 53.2% of ER, PR negative cases. The majority (61.0%) of basal like breast cancers showed loss of AR expression, which had poor prognosis. In luminal A, luminal B, basal-like, and normal-like subgroups, the occurrence rate of relapse, metastasis and death for AR positive was lower than that of AR negative tumors ($P=0.019, 0.044, 0.034$ and 0.032 respectively). The disease free survival curves also revealed that the patients with AR expression had a more favorable prognosis than those without it ($P=0.006, 0.013, 0.036$ and 0.010). Conclusion The detection of AR may help improve the molecular subtyping of breast cancer and provide theoretical evidence for individualized treatment.

Key words: Androgen receptor Breast cancer Molecular subgroup

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