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## EMT 介导口腔鳞癌淋巴结转移及其机制研究

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### Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transformation-Mediated Lymph Node Metastasis of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Its Mechanism

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**摘要** 目的: 探讨EMT在口腔鳞癌淋巴结转移中的作用及其调控机制。方法: 应用免疫组织化学SP法检测CXCR4及EMT相关因子在60例口腔鳞癌中的表达,应用 $\chi^2$ 或Fisher确切概率法分析各指标与口腔鳞癌患者临床病理资料的关系、Spearman相关性分析CXCR4与EMT相关因子的相关性。结果: $\chi^2$ 或Fisher确切概率法检验显示CXCR4、 $\beta$ -catenin、E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Twist、Snail在淋巴结转组与非淋巴结转组中表达的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),且CXCR4与分化程度有关, $\beta$ -catenin与分化程度及T分期有关,E-cadherin与原发部位及分化程度有关,Twist与分化程度有关( $P<0.05$ )。Spearman分析显示 $\beta$ -catenin的表达与CXCR4呈负相关,相关系数为-0.497;Snail、Twist、N-cadherin的表达与CXCR4呈正相关,相关系数分别为0.256、0.300、0.333( $P<0.05$ )。结论:提示EMT在口腔鳞癌的淋巴结转移过程中发挥重要作用,CXCL12/CXCR4生物学轴可能作用于EMT的某个环节,并调控其发生。

**关键词:** 口腔肿瘤 鳞状细胞癌 淋巴结转移 CXCR4 EMT

**Abstract:** Objective: This study was performed to investigate the role of epithelial-mesenchymal transformation (EMT) in the lymph node metastasis of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and its regulatory mechanism. Methods: The expression of the Chemo-kine C-X-C motif receptor 4 (CXCR4) and EMT-related factors in 60 cases with OSCC was analyzed via immunohistochemical assay. The  $\chi^2$  or Fisher's exact probability test was used to analyze the relationship between the expression of EMT-related factors and clinical-pathologic data of the OSCC patients. Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between CXCR4 and EMT-related factors. Results: The results of the  $\chi^2$  or Fisher's exact probability test showed that the expression of CXCR4,  $\beta$ -catenin, E-cadherin, N-cadherin, Twist, and Snail in the groups with and without lymph-node metastasis were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Moreover, a statistical correlation exists between CXCR4 and the degree of differentiation. A correlation was also found among  $\beta$ -catenin, the degree of differentiation, and T staging. Moreover, a similar relationship was found among E-cadherin, tumor site, and the degree of differentiation, as well as between Twist and the degree of differentiation ( $P<0.05$ ). The Spearman analysis showed that the expression of CXCR4 has a negative correlation between the expression of CXCR4 and  $\beta$ -catenin. The correlation coefficient was -0.497. However, a positive correlation among the expression of CXCR4 with Twist, Snail, and N-cadherin was observed, with correlation coefficients of 0.256, 0.300, and 0.333, respectively ( $P<0.05$ ). Conclusion: EMT has an important function in the lymph node metastasis of OSCC. The CXCL12/CXCR4 biological axis may act on a particular EMT function and regulate the occurrence of EMT.

**Key words:** Oral tumors Squamous cell carcinoma Lymph node metastasis CXCR4 Epithelial-mesenchymal transformation

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