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ONLINE ISSN : 1880-313X PRINT ISSN : 0388-6107

Biomedical Research

Vol. 30 (2009), No. 2 April pp.79-86

[PDF (710K)] [References]

Expression of syndecan-1 and E-cadherin is inversely correlated with poor patient's prognosis and recurrent status of extrahepatic bile duct carcinoma

<u>Motonari Ohashi</u>¹⁾²⁾, <u>Tomomi Kusumi</u>¹⁾, <u>Fuyuki Sato</u>¹⁾, <u>Yasuyuki Kudo</u>¹⁾, <u>Hiroyuki Jin</u>¹⁾²⁾, <u>Harue Akasaka</u>¹⁾²⁾, <u>Keiichi Miyamoto</u>²⁾, <u>Yoshikazu Toyoki</u>²⁾, <u>Kenichi Hakamada</u>²⁾ and <u>Hiroshi Kijima</u>¹⁾

1) Departments of Pathology and, Hirosaki University School of Medicine

2) Departments of Surgery, Hirosaki University School of Medicine

(Received December 24, 2008) (Accepted January 8, 2009)

ABSTRACT

Extrahepatic bile duct carcinoma is one of the most extremely aggressive cancers with poor prognosis after curative resection. Syndecan-1 and E-cadherin are transmembrane glycoproteins, and have important roles in cell-cell adhesion and tumor progression. In this study, we examined 84 surgically resected cases of extrahepatic bile duct adenocarcinoma to clarify clinicopathological significance of syndecan-1/E-cadherin expression. Reduced expressions of syndecan-1 and Ecadherin were found in 69.0% (58/84) and 46.4% (39/84) of the bile duct carcinomas. Reduced syndecan-1 expression was correlated with lymphatic/venous/nervous invasion (P < 0.0001), and was associated with short overall survival (P = 0.0038). Reduced E-cadherin expression was correlated with short overall survival (P = 0.0038). The results indicated that reduced syndecan-1/E-cadherin expression may be good indicators of recurrence and prognosis in extrahepatic bile duct carcinoma.

[PDF (710K)] [References]

To cite this article:

Motonari Ohashi, Tomomi Kusumi, Fuyuki Sato, Yasuyuki Kudo, Hiroyuki Jin, Harue Akasaka, Keiichi Miyamoto, Yoshikazu Toyoki, Kenichi Hakamada and Hiroshi Kijima; "Expression of syndecan-1 and E-cadherin is inversely correlated with poor patient's prognosis and recurrent status of extrahepatic bile duct carcinoma", *Biomedical Research*, Vol. **30**, pp.79-86 (2009).

doi:10.2220/biomedres.30.79 JOI JST.JSTAGE/biomedres/30.79

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