

旗舰型离子色谱

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摘要：目的：以20年来的病理资料存档完整的90例横纹肌肉瘤石蜡标本为研究对象，研究横纹肌肉瘤细胞的细胞周期和DNA倍体变化与临床病理分型之间的相关性。方法：荧光染料使用碘化丙啶（PI），PI可以和DNA双链结合，细胞中PI染料含量与DNA的含量成正比，因此PI的含量就间接反映出细胞中DNA的含量和周期分布情况。结果：二倍体8例（8/90 8.89%），次二倍体4例（4/90 4.44%），超二倍体38例（38/90 42.22%），近四倍体13例（13/90 14.44%），出现多周期细胞群27例（27/90 30%）。结论：DNA倍体改变在横纹肌肉瘤有一定规律，除多周期细胞现象外，整体的DNA倍体改变以超二倍体形式最多，其次为近四倍体DNA，而二倍体DNA病例较少。这与横纹肌肉瘤具有明显的异质性完全符合。

关键词：流式细胞术,横纹肌肉瘤,DNA倍体

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The application of FCM in detecting cell cycle and DNA ploidy of rhabdomyosarcomas

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate application of DNA ploidy in differential clinical pathotyping of Rhabdomyosarcomas. Methods: Paraffin wax embedded rhabdomyosarcomas tissues of 90 cases were conserved by Tianjin Cancer Hospital during 1983-2003. The method is Flow cytometry. We used the fluorescein-PI as a probe to detect the cell cycle and DNA ploidy. Result: A statistically significant correlation was found between ploidy histologic subtype of RMS, A hyperdiploid DNA pattern predominated among patients with embryonal RMS, and a tetraploid pattern dominated among patients with alveolar RMS. The highest 5-year survival rate was seen among patients with hyperdiploid RMS, followed by those with diploid, tetraploid and hypertetraploid RMS. Conclusion: The precise prognostic value of DNA ploidy in RMS and the relationship between DNA ploidy and myogenic transcriptional regulatory proteins remains equivocal. Larger, cooperative studies could give statistically more reliable results.

Key words: Rhabdomyosarcomas, Flow cytometry, DNA Ploidy

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