

异性烯醇化酶和X连锁凋亡抑制蛋白在先天性胆管扩张症发病中的作用

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Title: Heterosexual enolase and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein in the pathogenesis of congenital biliary dilatation

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摘要: 目的: 探索异性烯醇化酶和X连锁凋亡抑制蛋白对先天性胆管扩张症的致病作用, 为先天性胆管扩张症发病机制研究提供实验、理论依据。方法: 收集先天性胆管扩张症根治术后胆囊标本50例为先天性胆管扩张症组及32例非胆系尸检胆囊标本为对照组, 采用酶联免疫吸附测定法(ELISA), 对胆囊中异性烯醇化酶和X连锁凋亡抑制蛋白的含量进行测定, 应用疼痛分级对表达量与分级标准进行关系分析。结果: 对照组胆囊液中异性烯醇化酶和X连锁凋亡抑制蛋白的蛋白表达水平低于先天性胆管扩张症组, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。随着疼痛分级的上升, 异性烯醇化酶和X连锁凋亡抑制蛋白水平表达升高, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 异性烯醇化酶和X连锁凋亡抑制蛋白与先天性胆管扩张症的发病可能有关, 并有望成为反应先天性胆管扩张症疼痛严重性的一个生化指标。

Abstract: Objective: To explore the pathogenic role of heterosexual enolase and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein in congenital biliary duct dilatation and to provide experimental and theoretical evidence for the pathogenesis of congenital biliary. Methods: 50 cases underwent radical gastrectomy were collected. At the same time, 32 cases of control group were collected. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to determine the content of heterosexual enolase and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein in the gallbladder. Relationship of the expression levels and grading criteria was analyzed. Results: Compared with congenital biliary duct dilatation group, the protein expression levels of heterosexual enolase and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein in the control group were significantly lower ($P < 0.05$). With the increase of pain grade, the expression of heterosexual enolase and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein increased, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Heterosexual enolase and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein may be associated with the pathogenesis of congenital protein dilatation and may be biochemical indicators of the severity of pain in congenital biliary dilatation.

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