

PGRMC1在子宫内膜癌组织中的表达及其临床意义

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Title: The expression and clinical significance of PGRMC1 in endometrial carcinoma

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摘要: 目的: 检测孕激素膜受体1 (PGRMC1) 在子宫内膜癌组织中的表达, 探讨其表达与子宫内膜癌的临床病理参数、预后的关系及其临床意义。方法: 采用免疫组织化学SP法检测子宫内膜癌、子宫内膜不典型增生及正常子宫内膜组织中PGRMC1的表达, 分析PGRMC1表达与子宫内膜癌的临床病理参数及患者预后的关系。结果: PGRMC1在子宫内膜癌组织中的阳性表达率最高 (98.61%), 明显高于子宫内膜不典型增生 (62.07%) 及正常子宫内膜组织 (4.17%), $P < 0.05$ 。PGRMC1在 I 型 (雌激素依赖型) 子宫内膜癌中的强阳性表达率 (76.5%) 明显高于 II 型 (非雌激素依赖型) (50.0%), $P < 0.05$ 。PGRMC1的强阳性表达还与子宫内膜癌中ER、PR表达水平相关 ($P < 0.05$)。PGRMC1的表达与FIGO分期、病理分级、淋巴结转移及浸润深度均未见明显相关性 ($P > 0.05$)。PGRMC1表达虽与子宫内膜癌患者生存时间无明显相关, 但在透明细胞癌中, PGRMC1强阳性表达的患者预后不良。Cox分析结果显示, FIGO分期晚、浸润深度 $\geq 1/2$ 肌层是影响子宫内膜癌患者预后的独立危险因素。结论: PGRMC1在子宫内膜癌组织中的表达最高, 与子宫内膜癌的发生相关。PGRMC1的强阳性表达与子宫内膜癌发病类型及ER、PR表达水平相关。PGRMC1强阳性表达的子宫内膜透明细胞癌患者的预后不良。

Abstract: Objective: To explore the relationship between expression of PGRMC1 and clinicopathological parameters, prognosis and the clinical significance of PGRMC1 by detecting the expression of PGRMC1 in different endometrial tissues. Methods: Expression of PGRMC1 in endometrial carcinoma, atypical hyperplasia endometrium, normal endometrium was detected by immunohistochemistry, and the relationship between PGRMC1 expression and clinicopathological parameters in endometrial carcinoma was analyzed. Results: The expression level of PGRMC1 in endometrial carcinoma (98.61%) was significantly higher than atypical hyperplasia and normal endometrium (62.07%, 4.17%) (both $P < 0.05$). The strong positive rate of PGRMC1 in type I was significantly higher than type II ($P < 0.05$). In endometrial carcinoma, the increase of PGRMC1 was detected in those with positive ER and PR status. However, the expression of PGRMC1 had no relationship with FIGO stage, pathological grades, vascular invasion and lymph node metastasis. The survival curve analysis showed that the overall prognosis of patients with endometrial carcinoma was unrelated to the expression of PGRMC1, but in clear cell endometrial carcinoma, strong positive expression of PGRMC1 could predict a poor prognosis, $P < 0.05$. Follow the Cox regression model analysis, late FIGO stage, vascular invasion $\geq 1/2$ could be the risk factors associated with the prognosis of endometrial carcinoma ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The expression level of PGRMC1 was significantly increased in endometrial carcinoma, it is associated with the development of the endometrial carcinoma. The strong positive expression of PGRMC1 was associated with the type of endometrial carcinoma and status of ER, PR. Strong positive expression of PGRMC1 could predict a poor prognosis in clear cell endometrial carcinoma.

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