STAT3 SNP与结直肠癌生物学行为的相关性

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Title: Polymorphism in STAT3 SNP and its association with biological behavior of colorectal cancer

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关键词: 信号转导和转录活化因子3; 单核苷酸多态性; 结直肠癌; 肿瘤生物学行为

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摘要: 目的:探讨信号转导和转录活化因子3(signal transducer and activators of transcription 3，STAT3)单核苷酸多态性（single nucleotide polymorphisms,SNP）与结直肠癌生物学行为之间的关系。方法：采用SYBR GREEN PCR方法检测118例结直肠癌患者外周血STAT3 SNP(rs4796793)，利用SPSS 16.0统计分析该SNP基因型以及等位基因与结直肠癌生物学行为之间的关系。结果：含有G等位基因的CG+GG基因型相对于CC基因型，脉管/神经侵犯发生率差异显著（P=0.009）。脉管/神经侵犯因素中，C、G等位基因频率具有显著差异（P=0.001）。结论：STAT3 SNP(rs4796793)与结直肠癌脉管/神经侵犯相关，其中携带G等位基因的患者神经/脉管侵犯风险高。

Abstract: Objective:To examine the relationship between signal transducer and activators of transcription 3(STAT3) SNP (rs4796793) and biological behaviors in colorectal cancer.Methods:Genotyping of rs4796793 was carried out by single-tube SYBR GREEN PCR with Tm-shift primers.Genotypes were analyzed in 118 colorectal cancer patients by SPSS 16.0.Results:Stratified analysis indicated that an elevated risk of vessel/nerve invasion was observed in patients who carried at least G allele (CG or GG) compared with CC genotype (P=0.009) and also a significant difference was found in alleles between C and G(P=0.001).Conclusion:Among these pathological parameters concerned,STAT3 SNP was associated with vessel/nerve invasion.G allele indicates high risk of vessel/nerve invasion.

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