

DR-NM23在浸润性乳腺癌中的表达及与临床病理参数的关系

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Title: Expression of DR-NM23 protein in invasive breast cancer and its relationship with clinicopathology parameters

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摘要: 目的: 探讨DR-NM23蛋白在浸润性乳腺癌组织及癌旁组织中的表达及与临床病理参数的关系。方法: 选取82例乳腺癌组织, 应用免疫组织化学法检测癌组织中DR-NM23蛋白的表达, 并分析与临床病理参数的关系; 再利用多因素Logistic回归分析进一步确认。利用Western blot检测分析DR-NM23在25例新鲜冰冻的浸润性乳腺癌组织与其对应癌旁组织中的表达。结果: 82例乳腺癌组织免疫组化显示DR-NM23蛋白在癌组织及其癌旁组织中阳性表达率分别为25.61%和85.37%。乳腺癌组织中DR-NM23蛋白与组织学分级、淋巴转移、TNM分期及雌激素受体表达呈负相关($P < 0.05$)。此外, DR-NM23蛋白与年龄、肿瘤大小、PR受体、Her-2受体无明显相关性($P > 0.05$)。利用Western blot法检测显示DR-NM23在癌组织中的平均相对表达量($0.135 4 \pm 0.024$), 癌旁组织相对表达量($0.710 6 \pm 0.091$), 癌组织中DR-NM23蛋白表达水平明显低于癌旁($P < 0.001$)。结论: 浸润性乳腺癌组织中DR-NM23蛋白表达明显低于癌旁, 且其与组织学分级、淋巴转移、TNM分期及雌激素受体表达呈负相关, 提示其在乳癌进展中起到了重要作用, 为探索乳癌新靶点提供理论依据。

Abstract: Objective: To explore the relationship between the expression of DR-NM23 protein in infiltrating breast cancer tissues and adjacent tissues and the clinicopathological parameters. Methods: The expression of DR-NM23 in 81 breast cancer tissue was selected by immunohistochemistry, and the relationship with the clinical pathological parameters was analyzed. Then multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to confirm it. Western blot analysis was used to analyze the expression of DR-NM23 in 25 patients with fresh frozen breast cancer tissues and their corresponding adjacent tissues. Results: The positive expression rate of DR-NM23 protein in infiltrating breast cancer tissues was 25.61%, while the positive expression rate of DR-NM23 protein in adjacent tissues was 85.37%. The expression of DR-NM23 in breast cancer tissues was negatively correlated with histological grade, lymphatic metastasis, TNM stage and estrogen receptor expression ($P < 0.05$). In addition, there was no significant correlation between DR-NM23 protein and age, tumor size, PR receptor, Her-2 receptor ($P > 0.05$). The relative expression of DR-NM23 detected by Western blot was ($0.135 4 \pm 0.024$) in cancer tissue and ($0.710 6 \pm 0.091$) in adjacent tissues. The expression level of DR-NM23 in cancer tissues was significantly lower than that in adjacent tissues ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: In invasive breast, the expression of DR-NM23 in cancer tissues was significantly lower than in adjacent tissues, and the DR-NM23 protein was negatively correlated with histological grade, lymphatic metastasis, TNM stage and estrogen receptor expression. DR-NM23 played an important role in the progression of breast cancer, and provided theoretical basis for exploring new targets for breast cancer.

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