论著

非小细胞肺癌组织中FHIT和p16基因表达的研究

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背景与目的: 探讨FHIT和p16基因在非小细胞肺癌(NSCLCs)中的表达及其与临床病理因素的关系。 材 料与方法: 采用免疫组化SP法检测80例NSCLCs组织中FHIT和p16的表达。 结果: 在80例NSCLCs组织中, 54例 (67.5%)显示FHIT表达下降或缺失; 63例(78.75%)p16蛋白表达下降。FHIT蛋白的表达异常与性别和组织学类型 相关,而p16蛋白表达下降与肿瘤的淋巴结转移之间有相关性。 结论: FHIT和p16蛋白异常表达分别与NSCLCs 的性别、组织学类型及淋巴结转移相关,提示可能对肺癌的演变和进展具有重要作用。

关键词 肺肿瘤 FHIT p16

Expression of FHIT and p16 in Non-small Cell Lung Cancers

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To investigate the expression of fragile histidine triad (FHIT) and p16 in non-small cell lung cancers (NSCLCs) and their relationships with clinicopathological factors. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Eighty cases of NSCLCs were examined for expression of FHIT and p16 by immunohistochemical SP method. RESULTS: 54(67.5%) and 63(78.75%) of 80 patients revealed loss of or markedly reduced protein expression of FHIT and p16, respectively. Aberrant expression of FHIT was noted in most squamous (25 out of 55) and in a small fraction of adenocarcinomas (3 out of 23; P<0.01), and more frequently in male patients than female patients. Notably, loss of p16 expression was associated with lymph node metastasis. CONCLUSION: Our results suggested that abnormal expressions of FHIT and p16 gene might occur early and play important roles in lung tumorigenesis and correlate with its prognosis. However, further studies are needed to confirm the influence of FHIT and p16 in the biologic behavior of the tumor.

Keywords lung cancer FHIT p16

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