

临床研究

卵巢浆液性囊腺癌组织中骨桥蛋白的表达及其临床意义

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摘要:

目的: 研究骨桥蛋白(OPN)在卵巢浆液性囊腺癌组织中的表达, 探讨其临床意义。方法: 采用免疫组织化学方法检测70例卵巢浆液性囊腺癌组织、22例卵巢浆液性囊腺瘤组织和15例正常卵巢组织中OPN的表达率。结果: ① OPN在卵巢浆液性囊腺癌实质细胞中的阳性表达率(82.9%)显著高于卵巢浆液性囊腺瘤组织(22.7%)和正常卵巢组织(13.3%), 差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。② OPN在I期卵巢浆液性囊腺癌实质细胞中的阳性表达率为60.0%, II期为76.2%, III期为96.2%, IV期为100.0%, III期和IV期分别与I期比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05); OPN在晚期(III-IV期)卵巢浆液性囊腺癌实质细胞中的阳性表达率为97.1%, 早期(I-II期)为69.4%, 两者比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。OPN在高分化(G 1)卵巢浆液性囊腺癌实质细胞中阳性表达率为74.1%, 中分化(G 2)为0%, 低分化(G 3)为95.7%, G 3组与G 1组比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05), OPN在卵巢浆液性囊腺癌组织中的表达与临床分期和病理分级有关, 卵巢浆液性囊腺癌分期越晚、分化越差, OPN阳性表达率越高。③合并有腹水的卵巢浆液性囊腺癌组织的阳性表达率高于无腹水(P<0.05)。结论: OPN促进卵巢浆液性囊腺癌的发生、发展、浸润及转移, OPN表达检测可作为判定卵巢浆液性腺癌的恶性程度和预测预后的指标之一。

关键词: 骨桥蛋白; 卵巢浆液性囊腺肿瘤; 免疫组织化学

Expression of osteopontin in ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tissues and its clinical significance

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the expression of osteopontin(OPN) in ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tissues and explore the relationship with clinicopathological characteristics. Methods The expressions of OPN in 70 cases of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tissues, 22 cases of ovarian serous cystadenoma tissues, and 15 cases of normal ovarian tissues were detected by immunohistochemistry method. Results ① The positive expression rate of OPN in ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tissues was 82.9%, much higher than those in ovarian serous cystadenoma tissues(22.7%) and normal ovarian tissues(13.3%)(P<0.05). ② The positive expression rates of OPN in stage I, stage II, stage III, stage IV ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tumor tissues were 60.0%, 76.2%, 96.2%, and 100.0%. The positive rate of OPN expression in stage III and IV tumor tissues(97.1%) was dramatically higher than that in stage I and stage II (69.4%)(P<0.05). The positive expression rates of OPN in G 1, G 2, and G 3 ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tumor tissues were 74.1%, 80.0% and 95.7%, it was dramatically higher in G3 tumor tissues than that in G1 tumor tissues(P<0.05). There was correlation between the positive rate of OPN and pathological grading and clinical stages, the later clinical stage and the worse differentiation of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma, the stronger positive expression rate of OPN. ③ The positive expression rate of OPN in ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma tumor tissues with ascites (95.2%) was higher than that in tumor tissues without ascites(64.3%)(P<0.05). Conclusion Overexpression of OPN may promote the development, invasion and metastasis of ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma. The detection of OPN can be used as a prognostic marker in judgement of malignant degree and prognosis in ovarian cancer patients.

Keywords: osteopontin ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma immunohistochemistry

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