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DHPLC检测胃癌微卫星不稳定性 DHPLC Analysis of Microsatellite Instability in Gastric Cancer

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摘要

为探讨一种快速、简便、可靠的胃癌微卫星不稳定性（MSI）检测方法，变性聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳-银染法检测28例胃癌12个微卫星位点(D1S548、D1S552、D5S346、TP53、IGFIIR(G)8、IGFIIR(CT)5、TGFßRII(GT)3、TGFßRII(A)10、hMSH3(A)8、hMSH6(G)8、BAX(G)8和Bat26），DHPLC柱温50℃检测Bat26位点。凝胶电泳发现MSI-H 2例（7.14%），MSI-L胃癌15例（53.6%），Bat26+2例均为MSI-H，Bat26改变和MSI-H表型一致（P<0.01，Fisher’s确切概率法）。DHPLC亦证实2例Bat26+胃癌，结果和凝胶电泳完全一致。结果表明，DHPLC检测Bat26位点是研究胃癌MSI-H的较好方法，有一定的临床应用价值。Abstact: To establish a fast, simple and solid method of studying microsatellite instability (MSI) in gastric cancer, a panel of 12 microsatellite sites, D1S548, D1S552, D5S346, TP53, IGFIIR(G)8, IGFIIR(CT)5, TGFßRII(GT)3, TGFßRII(A)10, hMSH3(A)8, hMSH6(G)8, BAX(G)8 and Bat26, were detected by denatured polyacrymide gel electrophoresis-silver stain in 28 gastric cancers. Bat26 was also analyzed by denatured high performance liquid chromatograph (DHPLC) at 50℃ in the DNASep Cartridge. Two MSI-H (7.14%) and 15 MSI-L cancers (53.6%) were identified in 28 gastric cancers. Bat26 was positive only in 2 MSI-H cancers. The alterations of Bat26 and MSI-H status were coincident (P<0.01). The two Bat26+ cancers were also confirmed by DHPLC. Results obtained from DHPLC and gel electrophoresis were completely consistent. Thus, DHPLC analysis of Bat26 site may be a favorable method of detecting MSI-H status in gastric cancer, and be of clinical importance.

关键词 微卫星不稳定性 Bat26 DHPLC 胃癌Key words microsatellite instability (MSI) Bat26 DHPLC gastric cancer

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Abstract

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