检测研究

膀胱癌多药耐药基因MDR_1与金属硫蛋白_3表达的关系

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收稿日期 2006-7-31 修回日期 2007-4-28 网络版发布日期:

摘要 背景与目的: 探讨膀胱移行细胞癌中多药耐药基因(MDR_1)与金属硫蛋白_3(MT_3)的表达及其相互关系。 材料与方法: 采用RT_PCR 对11例正常膀胱黏膜和23例膀胱移行细胞癌(BTCC)组织MT_3和 MDR_1 mRNA表达情况进行分析。 结果: 11例正常膀胱黏膜组织中MDR_1和MT_3 mRNA表达阳性率分别为9.1% (1/11)和0%(0/11),23例膀胱癌组织中MDR_1和 MT_3表达阳性率分别为56.5%(13/23)和78.3%(18/23);膀胱移行细胞癌组织与正常膀胱黏膜中MDR_1、MT_3表达阳性率相比,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05),而MDR_1与MT_3的表达无明显相关关系(P>0.05)。 结论: MDR_1可能为肿瘤组织分化程度的一个标志,MT_3的表达与膀胱移行细胞癌的早期诊断相关,可能成为一种新的肿瘤标志物。

关键词 膀胱移行细胞癌; 金属硫蛋白; 多药耐药性

Relationship Between Expressions of MT_3 and MDR_1 in Bladder Cancer

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To investigate the role of MT_ 3 in transitional cell carcinomas of bladder and the possible relation with MDR_1. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Using RT_PCR technique, the expressions of MT_3 and MDR_1 mRNA in 11 specimens from normal bladder mucosa and 23 specimens from bladder transitional cell cancer(BTCC) were measured. RESULTS: MT_3 and MDR_1_positive expression rates were found in 0 and 9.1% in normal bladder mucosa ,respectively .But they were 78.3% and 56.5% in 23 BTCC specimens, respectively. The positive rate was significantly higher in BTCC specimens than in normal tissue (P<0.05) .The expressions of MT_3 and MDR_1 were not related with the grade ,stage and recurrence after postoperative intravesical chemotherapy. CONCLUSION: MT_3 mRNA could not be identified in normal bladder mucosa, but highly expressed in bladder neoplasm, MT_3 might be used as a tumor marker.

Keywords bladder neoplasms; metallothionein; multidrug resistance

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