



吴卫真¹, 陈忠华¹, 朱凌峰², 王栋², 叶永峰², 谭建明^{2*}. 移植肾内新生淋巴管的病理学特征及其临床意义[J]. 第二军医大学学报, 2008, 29(4): 0418-0422

移植肾内新生淋巴管的病理学特征及其临床意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 福建省自然科学基金(2006J0117).

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1008.2008.00418

摘要:

目的: 探讨移植肾内新生微淋巴管的病理学特征, 并分析其临床病理学意义。方法: 对45例肾移植患者移植肾组织标本, 采用podoplanin单抗二步法免疫组化标记移植肾内微淋巴管, 观察微淋巴管形态学及分布特点, 并计算淋巴管密度(lymphatic vessel density, LVD), 根据不同病理学诊断进行比较分析, 并与正常肾组织作对照。结果: 功能稳定的移植肾组织中微淋巴管数量较少, 形态上与正常肾组织相同; 急性排斥的移植肾内微淋巴管数量相对较多, 管腔大小不等, 多分布在末梢小动脉周围; 慢性/硬化性移植肾的微淋巴管数明显增多, 管腔扩张, 扭曲, 其周围多见局灶性单核细胞浸润。肾功能稳定的移植肾组织LVD平均值最低(1.26±0.27), 与急性排斥和慢性/硬化性移植肾组织的比较均有统计学差异(P<0.05); 慢性/硬化性移植肾组织LVD平均值最高(20.76±5.30), 高于其他各组(P<0.01); 肾功能稳定的移植肾组织与正常肾组织比较无差异。结论: 移植肾内存在淋巴管增生的现象, 并与排斥反应有关, 在不同类型的排斥中淋巴管增生有不同的病理特点。

关键词: [淋巴管](#) [肾移植](#) [病理学](#) [淋巴管密度](#) [podoplanin](#)

Pathologic characteristics of lymphangiogenesis in renal transplants and its clinical implication [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project: Supported by Natural Science Foundation of Fujian Province (2006J0117).

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the pathologic characteristics of lymphangiogenesis in renal transplants and to analyze its clinical implication. Methods: The morphology and distribution of lymphangiogenesis were investigated by a biotin-streptavidin horseradish-peroxidase method with anti-podoplanin monoclonal antibody in 45 archival biopsies. The lymphatic vessel density (LVD) was calculated and the results were compared between different pathologic types and with the normal renal tissues. Results: Fewer podoplanin-positive lymphatic vessels were identified in the biopsies from the renal transplants with normal function, and the transplants had a similar morphological profile as normal renal tissues. More podoplanin-positive lymphatic vessels were observed in the transplants suffering acute rejection episode; the vessels mainly located around peripheral arteriole with different lumen sizes. Transplants with chronic rejection had the most podoplanin-positive lymphatic vessels with focal mononuclear infiltration and distended/distorted lymphatic vessels. The lowest mean LVD (1.26±0.27) was observed in the biopsies from transplants with normal function, which was significantly different from those in the acute rejection and chronic rejection groups (P<0.05). The highest mean LVD was found in the chronic rejection group (20.76±5.30), which was significantly higher than those of the other 2 groups (P<0.01); no significant difference was observed between the transplants with normal function and the normal kidney. Conclusion: Lymphatic neoangiogenesis occurs in the renal transplant and its pathologic characteristics differs in the transplants with different rejection types.

Keywords: [lymphatic vessels](#) [kidney transplantation](#) [pathology](#) [lymphatic vessel density](#) [podoplanin](#)

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