

## 锌指转录因子Snail及E-钙黏附素在食管鳞癌中的表达及意义

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### Expression of Zinc Finger Transcription Factor Snail and E-cadherin in Esophageal Cancer and Its Significance

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- 摘要
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**摘要 目的:** 检测锌指转录因子Snail及E-钙黏附素(E-cadherin)蛋白在食管鳞癌中的表达, 分析其与食管鳞癌侵袭、转移的关系。**方法:** 采用免疫组织化学方法检测Snail及E-cadherin在62例食管鳞癌组织、31例癌旁不典型增生组织及62例正常食管黏膜组织中的表达, 并分析其与临床病理参数的关系。**结果:** 食管鳞癌组织中Snail及E-cadherin蛋白表达均与癌的组织学分级、浸润深度及淋巴结转移密切相关( $P<0.05$ ); 在食管鳞癌癌变过程中Snail蛋白表达在癌组织、癌旁不典型增生组织及正常黏膜组织中的表达率依次降低, 分别为79.0% (49/62)、48.4% (15/31)、17.7% (11/62), 组间比较差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=50.129$ ,  $P<0.01$ ); 而E-cadherin蛋白在癌组织、癌旁不典型增生组织及正常黏膜组织中的表达率依次升高, 分别为40.3% (25/62)、71.0% (22/31)、95.2% (59/62), 组间比较差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=48.426$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。进一步相关性分析表明: Snail和E-cadherin蛋白在食管鳞癌组织中的表达呈负相关。**结论:** Snail及E-cadherin蛋白的异常表达可能与食管鳞癌的发生、发展密切相关, 二者的联合检测有可能作为食管鳞癌侵袭、转移的重要生物学标志。

**关键词:** 锌指转录因子Snail E-钙黏附素 食管鳞癌 免疫组织化学 浸润转移

**Abstract:** Objective: To detect the expression of zinc finger transcript factor Snail and E-cadherin in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma(ESCC), and explore the association between those molecules and invasion and metastasis of esophageal cancer. Methods: Immunohistochemical method was used to investigate the expression of Snail and E-cadherin proteins in 62 cases of ESCC, 31 cases of adjacent atypical hyperplasia epithelium, and 62 cases of normal esophageal epithelium, and relationship between the expression of Snail and E-cadherin and the clinic pathological data in ESCC was analyzed. Results: Expression of both Snail and E-cadherin proteins were tightly associated with tissue grade, invasion depth and lymph node metastasis ( $P<0.05$ ). In addition, the positive expression rate of Snail protein in ESCC, adjacent atypical hyperplasia epithelium and normal esophageal epithelium tissue were 79.0% (49/62), 48.4% (15/31) and 17.7% (11/62), respectively, and there was a significant difference among the 3 groups ( $\chi^2=50.129$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), whereas the positive expression rate of E-cadherin protein in ESCC, adjacent atypical hyperplasia epithelium and normal esophageal epithelium tissue were 40.3% (25/62), 71.0% (22/31) and 95.2% (59/62), respectively, and there was a significant difference among the 3 groups ( $\chi^2=48.426$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). Further correlation analysis revealed that expression of Snail and E-cadherin

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appeared negative correlation in ESCC. Conclusion: Aberrant expression of Snail and E-cadherin may be closely correlated with the development and progression of ESCC, detection of combination of Snail and E-cadherin may be the important biology marker of invasion and metastasis of ESCC.

Key words: Zinc finger transcription factor Snail E-cadherin Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma Immunohistochemistry Invasion and metastasis

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