

论文

MTA1、nm23、c-myc在肝癌组织中的表达及其相关性

王勇, 张娇, 任万华, 李涛

山东大学附属省立医院肝病中心, 济南 250021

摘要:

目的 检测肝癌组织及相应癌旁组织中MTA1、nm23、c-myc的表达,探讨三者之间的相关性及其与肝癌侵袭、转移和肝癌生物学行为的关系。方法 采用免疫组织化学法检测60例肝癌组织及其相应癌旁组织中MTA1、nm23、c-myc蛋白的表达,并结合相关临床病理特征进行分析。结果 ① 肝癌组织中MTA1蛋白、c-myc蛋白的阳性表达率显著高于其相应癌旁组织(P<0.01),而肝癌组织中nm23蛋白的阳性表达率显著低于其相应癌旁组织(P<0.01)。② 在肝癌组织中MTA1蛋白、c-myc蛋白的高表达及nm23蛋白的低表达,均与肿瘤分化程度,肝内、外转移及门静脉癌栓相关(P<0.05)。此外,MTA1蛋白的高表达及nm23蛋白的低表达还与HBsAg水平有关(P<0.05),c-myc蛋白的高表达还与有无肿瘤包膜有关(P<0.05)。③ Spearman相关分析显示,MTA1与nm23的表达呈负相关(rs =-0.625, P<0.01),MTA1与c-myc的表达呈正相关(rs =0.392, P<0.05),而nm23与c-myc之间未见明显相关性。结论 MTA1、c-myc蛋白水平的高表达和nm23蛋白水平的低表达与肝癌的侵袭、转移有关,三者的联合检测可用于判断肝癌的生物学行为,有助于肝癌的基础研究及临床治疗。

关键词: 肿瘤转移相关基因1; nm23; c-myc; 肝细胞癌; 侵袭; 转移; 免疫组织化学

Expressions of MTA1, nm23 and c-myc in hepatocellular carcinoma and their correlations

WANG Yong, ZHANG Jiao, REN Wan hua, LI Tao

Center for Hepatopathy, Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University, Jinan 250021, China

Abstract:

Objective To investigate expressions of metastasis-associated 1(MTA1), nm23 and c myc in hepatocellular carcinoma tissues and corresponding tumor-adjacent tissues, and to explore their correlations with invasion, metastasis and biological behavior of hepatocellular carcinoma. Methods Expressions of MTA1, nm23 and c-myc proteins were detected in 60 hepatocellular carcinoma tissues and corresponding tumor adjacent tissues by immunohistochemistry. Relationships between their expressions and clinical pathological features were analyzed. Results ① Expressions of MTA1 and c myc proteins in hepatocellular carcinoma tissues were significantly higher than those in corresponding tumor-adjacent tissues (P<0.01) , while expression of the nm23 protein in hepatocellular carcinoma tissues was significantly lower than that in corresponding tumor-adjacent tissues (P<0.01) . ② High expressions of MTA1 and c-myc proteins and low expression of the nm23 protein were associated with tumor differentiation, intrahepatic metastasis, extrahepatic metastasis and portal vein tumor thrombus (P<0.05) . In addition, high expression of the MTA1 protein and low expression of the nm23 protein were related to the level of HBsAg (P<0.05) , and high expression of the c-myc protein was related to presence or absence of the tumor capsule (P<0.05) . ③ Spearman correlation analysis showed that there was a negative correlation between expressions of MTA1 and nm23 (rs=-0.625, P<0.01), and a positive correlation between expressions of MTA1 and c myc(rs =0.392, P<0.05), while there was no significant correlation between expressions of nm23 and c-myc. Conclusions High expressions of MTA1 and c myc proteins and low expression of the nm23 protein were closely associated with invasion and metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma. Combined detection of the three indexes can be used to estimate the biological behavior of hepatocellular carcinoma, and be helpful in basic research and clinical treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Keywords: Metastasis-associated 1; nm23; c-myc; Hepatocellular carcinoma; Invasion; Metastasis; Immunohistochemistry

收稿日期 2010-07-12 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

山东省博士基金计划项目(2008BS03014)。

扩展功能
本文信息
Supporting info
PDF(888KB)
[HTML全文]
参考文献[PDF]
参考文献
服务与反馈
把本文推荐给朋友
加入我的书架
加入引用管理器
引用本文
Email Alert
文章反馈
浏览反馈信息
本文关键词相关文章
肿瘤转移相关基因1; nm23; c-myc; 肝细胞癌; 侵袭; 转移; 免疫组织化学
本文作者相关文章
PubMed

通讯作者: 任万华 (1964-), 男, 主任医师, 主要从事肝脏疾病研究。 E-mail: ganbingzx@163.com

作者简介: 王勇 (1983-), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要从事消化道肿瘤研究。

作者Email:

参考文献:

本刊中的类似文章

Copyright by 山东大学学报(医学版)