

论文

CXCR4和MMP-9表达与结直肠癌根治术后早期复发的关系及临床病理意义

孙燕来1,李增军1,郑燕2,徐忠法1

山东省肿瘤医院 1.胃肠外科; 2.基础研究中心, 济南 250117

摘要:

目的 探讨CXCR4和MMP-9表达及临床病理因素与结直肠癌根治术后早期复发的关系。方法 应用免疫组化SP法检测同期结直肠癌根治术后早期复发患者40例(复发时间为术后3个月~1年)与3年以上未复发者30例的癌组织中CXCR4和MMP-9表达水平,应用χ2检验、logistic回归分析统计学方法分析二者及临床病理因素与结直肠癌早期复发的关系。结果 早期复发组与未复发组癌组织中CXCR4呈阳性表达率分别为75.0%(30/40)和43.3%(13/30),两组比较差异具统计学意义(P<0.05)。早期复发组与未复发组癌组织中MMP-9呈阳性表达率分别为65.0%(26/40)和40.0%(12/30),两组比较差异具统计学意义(P<0.05)。结直肠癌患者的肿瘤部位(P=0.004,β为1.957,OR值为7.079)、肠壁浸润深度(P=0.047,β为0.889,OR值为2.434)和CXCR4表达(P=0.008,β为1.855,OR值为6.391)是术后早期复发的危险因素。其中肿瘤部位和CXCR4表达是影响术后早期复发最重要因素。而术后辅助化疗(P=0.026,β为-2.440,OR值为0.087)是早期复发的保护性因素。结论 CXCR4的异常表达与结直肠癌根治术后早期复发密切相关,提示其可能对结直肠癌术后早期复发的发生和发展有重要作用。

关键词: 趋化因子受体4; 基质金属蛋白 9; 结直肠肿瘤; 免疫组织化学

The relationship of CXCR4 and MMP-9 expressions and clinico-pathological factors with early recurrence after radical resection of colorectal cancer and their clinico-pathological significance

SUN Yan lai1, LI Zeng jun1, ZHENG Yan2, XU Zhong fa1

1. Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery; 2. Department of Basical Research Center, Shandong Tumor Hospital, Jinan 250117, China

Abstract:

Objective To investigate the relationship of CXCR4 and MMP-9 expressions and clinico-pathologic factors with early recurrence after radical resection of colorectal cancer. Methods Expressions of CXCR4 and MMP-9 were detected in 40 cases of early recurrence colorectal cancer (recurrence time: postoperative 3 months to 1 year) and 30 cases of non-recurrence colorectal cancer (without recurrence for more than three years) in the same period with the SP immunohistochemical method. The χ2 test and Logistic regression analysis were used to analyze the relationship of CXCR4 and MMP-9 expressions and clinico-pathologic factors with the early recurrence of colorectal cancer. Results The CXCR4-positive rates in the early recurrence group and the non-recurrence group were 75.0%(30/40) and (43.3%)(13/30) respectively, and there was a significant difference between the two groups(P<0.05). The MMP-9-positive rates in the two groups were 65.0%(26/40) and 40.0%(12/30) respectively, and there was a significant difference between them(P<0.05). The risk factors for postoperative early recurrence include the tumor location (P=0.004,β=1.957,OR=7.079), invasion depth of the bowel wall (P=0.047,β=0.889, OR=2.434) and CXCR4 expression (P=0.008, β=1.855, OR=6.391). CXCR4 expression and the tumor site were the most important factors for postoperative early recurrence. Postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy (P=0.026,β=-2.440, OR=0.087) was the protective factor for early recurrence. Conclusion The abnormal expression of CXCR4 is closely associated with the early recurrence after radical resection of colorectal cancer, which indicates that CXCR4 expression may be involved in the development of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Chemokine receptor 4; Matrix metalloproteinase-9; Colorectal neoplasms; Immunohistochemistry

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通讯作者: 徐忠法(1962-),男,研究员,主要从事胃肠肿瘤外科治疗的研究。 E-mail: xzfa2216@126.com

作者简介: 孙燕来(1975-),男,硕士,主治医师,主要从事胃肠肿瘤外科治疗研究。

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