

乳腺癌组织中雌激素受体亚型ERβ的表达及其与临床病理指标的关系

李云涛¹, 李海平¹, 范忠林¹, 刘俊峰²

1. 050011 石家庄,河北医科大学第四医院外一科,2. 胸外科

Expression of ERβ in Breast Cancer and Relationship with Clinicopathological Factors

LI Yun-tao¹, LI Hai-ping¹, FAN Zhong-lin¹, LIU Jun-feng²

1. First Department of Surgery Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China, 2. Department of Thoracic Surgery

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摘要 目的 研究乳腺癌组织中雌激素受体亚型ERβ的免疫组织化学表达情况及其与临床病理指标的关系。方法 应用免疫组织化学方法检测327例乳腺癌组织中ERβ和ERα及VEGF与c-erbB2的表达水平, 对其进行比较研究, 并结合月经状况、肿瘤大小、TNM分期、组织学类型、淋巴结转移等进行分析。结果 ERβ在原发性乳腺癌组织中的阳性表达率为20.49% (67 / 327), 其表达与ERα的表达无相关性 (r=0.051, P=0.137), 但与VEGF和c-erbB2的表达呈正相关 (r=0.564, P=0.000; r=0.288, P=0.000)。腋窝淋巴结转移数大于3个者其原发肿瘤的ERβ阳性率为31.8%, 明显大于无转移者 (χ²=4.436, P=0.035) 和转移数小于等于3个者 (χ²=6.369, P=0.012), 后两组比较无统计学差异 (χ²=0.744, P=0.388)。结论 ERβ与乳腺癌的发展有一定关联, 可作为判断乳腺癌生物学行为的重要指标。

关键词: 乳腺癌 ERβ ERα VEGF c-erbB2

Abstract: Objective To investigate the expression of ERβ in breast cancer and the relationship with clinicopathological factors. Methods The expressions of ERβ, ERα, VEGF and c-erbB2 were studied on 327 samples by immunohistochemistry. The relationships between them and the clinicopathological parameters such as menopause station, tumor size, TNM stage, grading and lymph node metastasis were analyzed. Results The positive rates of ERβ in breast cancer (20.49%, 67/327) were related to the expressions of VEGF and c-erbB2 (r = 0.564, P = 0.000; r = 0.288, P = 0.000), but were irrelevant with the expressions of ERα (r = -0.051, P = 0.137). The expressions of ERβ in those with more than 3 metastatic axillary lymph nodes (31.8%) were higher than those with 3 or less than 3 metastatic axillary lymph nodes (χ²=6.369, P = 0.012) and those without metastatic nodes (χ² = 4.436, P = 0.035). No significance was found between the last two groups (χ² = 0.744, P = 0.388). Conclusion The expression of ERβ was related to the development of breast cancer to some extent and it can be an important marker to evaluate the histological behavior of breast cancer.

Key words: Breast cancer ERβ ERα VEGF c-erbB2

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