

论著

胃良恶性病变组织中CHK1和PLK1的表达及意义

姚宏亮, 杨竹林, 李永国

中南大学湘雅二医院普外科, 长沙 410011

摘要:

目的: 研究胃良恶性病变组织中细胞周期检测点激酶1 (CHK1) 和Polo样激酶1 (PLK1) 的表达水平及其临床病理意义。方法: 收集59例胃癌、20例癌旁组织、42例淋巴结转移灶及95例不同类型胃良性病变(浅表性胃炎20例, 萎缩性胃炎20例, 胃溃疡20例, 胃息肉35例), 手术切除或胃镜活检标本常规制作石蜡包埋切片。采用EnvisionTM免疫组织化学法检测CHK1和PLK1的表达。结果: 胃癌组织CHK1表达阳性率明显高于各类型胃良性病变组织($P<0.01$); 胃癌PLK1表达阳性率明显高于癌旁组织($P<0.05$) 和各类型胃良性病变组织($P<0.01$), 且PLK1 阳性表达的胃良性病变均呈不典型增生; CHK1和 PLK1在淋巴结转移灶和其相应原发灶中表达无明显差异($P>0.05$); 组织学分级II级病例CHK1表达阳性率明显低于组织学分级III+IV级($P<0.05$); 无淋巴结转移病例CHK1 和PLK1表达阳性率明显低于淋巴结转移病例($P<0.05$); 胃癌组织中CHK1 和PLK1表达存在相关性($P<0.05$)。结论: CHK1 和PLK1表达水平可能是反映胃癌发生、进展、生物学行为及指导临床辅助治疗的重要激酶类生物学指标。

关键词: 胃肿瘤 胃疾病 细胞周期检测点激酶1 Polo样激酶1 免疫组织化学

Expression of checkpoint kinase 1 and polo-like kinase 1 and its clinicopathological significance in benign and malignant lesions of the stomach

YAO Hongliang, YANG Zhulin, LI Yangguo

Department of General Surgery, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

Abstract:

Objective To determine the expressive level of checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1) and polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1) and to detect their clinicopathological significance in benign and malignant lesions of the stomach. Methods Envision Tm immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression level of CHK1 and PLK1 in conventional paraffin-embedded sections from specimens of primary foci (n=59) and metastatic foci of lymph node (n=42) of gastric cancer, peritumoral tissues (n=20), and benign lesions of the stomach (n=95). Results The positive rates of CHK1 were significantly higher in gastric cancer than that in different types of benign lesions ($P<0.01$). The positive rates of PLK1 were significantly higher in gastric cancer than that in peritumoral tissues ($P<0.05$) and different types of benign lesions ($P<0.01$), and the positive cases of PLK1 in benign lesion showed atypical hyperplasia. No significant difference of CHK1 and PLK1 expression was found between metastatic foci and corresponding primary foci ($P>0.05$). The positive rates of CHK1 and PLK1 were significantly lower in the non-metastatic lymph node than that in the metastatic lymph node ($P<0.05$). The positive rate of CHK1 was significantly lower in histologic grade II than that in the histologic grade III+IV ($P<0.05$). Positive correlation was found between the expression of CHK1 and PLK1 in gastric cancer tissues ($P<0.01$). Conclusion The expression level of CHK1 and /or PLK1 might be important biological markers of kinases to reflect the carcinogenesis, progression, biological behaviors, and guide clinical auxiliary treatment of gastric cancer.

Keywords: stomach neoplasms; stomach diseases; checkpoint kinase 1; polo-like kinase 1; immunohistochemistry

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通讯作者: 杨竹林

作者简介:

作者Email: yangzhulin@sina.com

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