

基础研究

## E-cadherin和Slug在胃癌组织中的表达及意义

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### 摘要:

目的: 探讨胃癌患者肿瘤组织中E-cadherin及Slug的表达与肿瘤病理特征及预后的关系。方法: 免疫组化检测82例胃癌患者瘤组织E-cadherin及Slug的表达, 并分析它们与患者的病理特征及生存时间的关系。结果: E-cadherin保留表达率为47.6%, Slug阳性表达率为39.0%。E-cadherin的表达率差异与患者的N分期有关, Slug的阳性表达率差异与患者的性别、T分期及N分期有关(均 $P < 0.05$ ); 在E-cadherin表达保留组, Slug的表达与N分期、M分期、静脉侵袭、血行性转移和腹膜复发有关, 而在E-cadherin表达降低组, Slug的表达与T分期有关(均 $P < 0.05$ ); E-cadherin表达保留患者5年生存率高于E-cadherin表达降低患者(79.5% vs. 60.5%), Slug阳性患者的5年生存率低于Slug阴性患者(59.4% vs. 74.0%)(均 $P < 0.05$ ); E-cadherin表达保留组中, Slug阳性患者5年生存率低于阴性患者分别为(48.4% vs. 87.5%)( $P < 0.05$ ), 而E-cadherin表达降低组中, Slug阳性及阴性患者生存率无统计学差异(58.3% vs. 68.4%)( $P > 0.05$ )。结论: E-cadherin及Slug的表达主要与胃癌TNM分期有关; E-cadherin表达保留的患者中Slug的阳性表达对不良预后具有预测意义。

关键词: 胃肿瘤/病理学; 钙黏着糖蛋白类; Slug; 预后

## E-cadherin and Slug expressions in gastric cancer tissue and their significance

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### Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the relations of the E-cadherin and Slug expression in gastric cancer tissues with the pathologic features of the tumor and prognosis in patients. Methods: The E-cadherin and Slug expression in the cancer tissues from 82 gastric cancer patients were measured by immunohistochemical staining, and the relationships between their expressions and the pathologic features as well as survival of the patients were analyzed. Results: Of the patients, E-cadherin expression was preserved in 47.6%, and Slug was positive in 39.0%. Differential expression of E-cadherin was associated with N classification of the patients, and the difference in Slug positive expression rate was relevant to the gender, and N and M classification (all  $P < 0.05$ ). In group of patients with preserved E-cadherin expression, Slug expression was related to N and M classification, venous invasion, hematogenous metastasis and peritoneal recurrence, while in group of patients with reduced E-cadherin expression, Slug expression was connected with T classification (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The 5-year survival rate in patients with preserved E-cadherin expression was higher than that in patients with reduced E-cadherin expression (79.5% vs. 60.5%), and in patients with positive Slug expression was lower than that in those with negative Slug expression (59.4% vs. 74.0%) (both  $P < 0.05$ ). In E-cadherin expression preserved group, the 5-year survival rate in patients with Slug positive expression was lower than that in patients with Slug negative expression (48.4% vs. 87.5%) ( $P < 0.05$ ), which in E-cadherin expression reduced group showed no difference (58.3% vs. 68.4%) ( $P > 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Both E-cadherin and Slug expressions in gastric cancer tissue are mainly related to the TNM classification of the tumor, and the Slug positive expression may predict a poor outcomes in patients with preserved E-cadherin expression.

Keywords: Stomach Neoplasms/pathol Cadherins Slug Prognosis

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