

VEGF及其受体KDR在垂体腺瘤中的表达与肿瘤血管形成的关系

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Correlation between the Expression of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor and Its Receptor Pituitary Adenomas

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- 摘要
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摘要 目的 探讨血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)及其受体(KDR)的表达与垂体腺瘤血管生成的关系。方法 应用免疫组织化学测58例人垂体腺瘤中的VEGF及KDR的表达,并对血管进行染色、计数。结果 其中54例有VEGF的表达(占93.1%),主要位于肿瘤细胞胞膜及胞浆;KDR在47例中有阳性表达(占81.0%),阳性表达位于肿瘤血管内皮细胞、肿瘤细胞胞膜及胞浆。结论 VEGF和KDR表达与垂体腺瘤的侵袭性密切相关;VEGF和KDR高表达组微血管密度明显高于低表达组($P < 0.01$)。结论 VEGF以旁分泌、自分泌形式协同KDR促进垂体腺瘤血管的生成,并与垂体腺瘤的侵袭密切相关。

关键词: 垂体腺瘤 血管内皮生长因子 受体 生长因子 免疫组织化学 血管形成

Abstract: Objective To investigate the correlation between the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and its receptor KDR and angiogenesis in human pituitary adenomas. Methods VEGF and KDR were detected in 58 cases of pituitary adenomas by immunohistochemical S-P technique. Microvessel density was determined by immunostaining for CD₃₄ related antigen. Results VEGF was expressed in 54 cases (93.1%), mainly located at cytoplasm or the membrane of pituitary adenomas cells; KDR was expressed in 47 cases (81.0%), it was located in the vascular endothelial cell of pituitary adenomas tissues and in the cytoplasm or the membrane of the pituitary adenomas cell. Both VEGF expression and KDR well correlated with the invasiveness. The microvascular density (MVD) was significantly greater in VEGF and KDR high expression groups than in lower groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion VEGF promotes angiogenesis synergism KDR by paracrine or autocrine in pituitary adenomas, and take part in tumor invasiveness.

Key words: Pituitary adenomas Vascular endothelial growth factor Receptor Growth factor Immunohistochemistry Angiogenesis

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