

论文

ABH及Lewis组织-血型抗原异常表达与原发肺癌生物学行为的相关性研究

李军^{1,2},王洲¹,李树海³,李玉⁴

1. 山东大学附属省立医院胸外科, 济南 250021; 2. 江西省肿瘤医院胸外科, 南昌 330029;
3. 山东大学齐鲁医院胸外科, 济南 250012; 4. 中国医科大学附属第一医院胸外科, 沈阳 110001

摘要:

目的 探讨原发性肺癌组织中ABH及Lewis组织-血型抗原表达与肺癌生物学行为的相关性。方法 采用免疫组织化学SP法, 检测30例正常肺组织、143例原发肺癌及相应41例转移灶中ABH与Lewis 血型抗原的表达。结果 A、B、AB、O (H) 血型瘤体抗原阳性率分别为49.02%、55.56%、35.00%、69.44%, 各血型间抗原表达无统计学差异 (P>0.05), Lewisa、sialylLewisx在癌组织中的表达率高于正常肺组织 (P=0.045, P=0.015)。低分化癌组织ABH缺失、Lewisa、sialylLewisx表达均高于中高分化癌组织 (P<0.001)。转移组ABH抗原表达缺失、sialylLewisx抗原表达均高于未转移组 (P=0.004, P<0.001), 转移灶ABH抗原表达缺失、sialylLewisx抗原表达高于原发癌 (P<0.001)。ABH、sialylLewisx表达与未表达组5年生存率分别为32%、6% (P<0.001), 7%、30% (P=0.0012)。结论 原发肺癌组织中存在ABH 及Lewis相关抗原的异常表达; ABH血型抗原表达缺失和sialylLewisx表达增加与肺癌转移相关; Lewisa、sialylLewisx抗原异常表达与肺癌组织分化程度有关; ABH及sialylLewisx抗原检测对预测患者预后具有重要意义。

关键词: 肺肿瘤; ABH 抗原; Lewis抗原; 肿瘤转移

Investigation of expression of ABH and Lewis blood group antigens and their relationship to the biological behaviors of primary lung cancer

LI Jun^{1,2}, WANG Zhou¹, LI Shu hai³, LI Yu⁴

1. Department of thoracic surgery, Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University, Jinan 250021, China;
2. Department of thoracic surgery, Jiangxi Provincial Cancer Hospital, Nanchang 330029, China;
3. Department of thoracic Surgery, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan 250012, China;
4. Department of thoracic surgery, First clinical hospital affiliated to China Medical University, Shenyang 110001, China

Abstract:

Objective To investigate expression of ABH and Lewis histo-blood group antigens and their relationship to differentiation, tumorigenesis, progression, metastasis and prognosis of primary lung cancer. Methods Expression of ABH and Lewis histo-blood group antigens (Lewisa、Lewisb、sialylLewisx and Lewisy) were detected in normal lung tissues (n=30), primary lung cancers (n=143) and corresponding metastatic lesions (n=41) using the immunohistochemical SP method. Results The positive expression ratios of A, B, AB and O blood groups were 49.02% (25/51), 55.56% (20/36), 35.00% (7/20) and 69.44% (25/36) respectively in lung cancers, and no significant difference was detected between these blood groups (P>0.05). The expression of Lewisa (P=0.045) and sialylLewisx (P=0.015) was significantly higher in lung cancer tissues than that in normal lung tissues. The absent expression of ABH was significantly associated with differentiation (P<0.001) and metastasis (P=0.004). The higher expression of sialylLewisx was significantly associated with differentiation (P<0.001) and metastasis (P<0.001). The 5-year survival rate of patients without expression of ABH antigens was significantly lower than those with expression of ABH antigens (6% vs 32%, P<0.001). The 5-year survival rate of patients with expression of sialylLewisx was significantly lower than those without expression of sialylLewisx (7% vs 30%, P=0.0012). Conclusion Abnormal expressions of ABH and Lewis antigens were detected in primary lung cancers. Their abnormal expressions were significantly associated with differentiation, metastasis and prognosis. ABH and sialylLewisx antigens might be useful predictors of an aggressive phenotype and a potential therapeutic target in primary lung cancer.

Keywords: Lung neoplasms; ABH antigen; Lewis antigen; Neoplasm metastasis

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通讯作者: 李玉 (1958-), 男, 博导, 教授, 主要从事肺癌淋巴结转移分子机制的研究。 Email: liyu-cu@yeah.net 王洲 (1962-), 男, 博导, 教授, 主要从事肺癌、食管癌转移分子基础的研究。 Email: wz620226@hotmail.com

作者简介: 李军(1970-), 男, 山东大学在站博士后, 主要从事肺癌转移机制与肿瘤微环境的研究。 Email:

lijun1970@2008.sina.com

作者Email:

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