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摘要:

目的: 检测早期生长反应基因-1 (early growth response gene-1, EGR-1) 蛋白在肺鳞状细胞癌组织中的表达, 探讨EGR-1蛋白表达与患者临床病理指标及预后的相关性。方法: 收集2007年1月至2007年12月山东大学齐鲁医院肺鳞状细胞癌83例患者癌组织和癌旁肺组织标本, 采用免疫组化SP法检测癌组织和癌旁肺组织中EGR-1蛋白的表达水平。分析EGR-1蛋白表达与患者临床病理指标之间的关系, Kaplan-Meier法计算患者的5年生存率, Log-rank法检验比较患者的生存差别, Cox回归多因素分析判定独立的预后因素。结果: EGR-1蛋白在肺鳞状细胞癌组织中的表达水平显著低于癌旁肺组织[(4.12 ± 0.35) vs (6.90 ± 4.58) , $P < 0.01$]; EGR-1蛋白低表达与患者年龄 ($P = 0.912$)、性别 ($P = 0.429$) 及肿瘤细胞分化程度 ($P = 0.289$) 均无显著相关性, 与吸烟史 ($P = 0.025$)、肿瘤大小 ($P = 0.013$)、淋巴结转移 ($P = 0.003$) 及TNM分期 ($P = 0.028$) 显著相关。EGR-1蛋白低表达的患者, 其术后5年总生存率显著低于EGR-1蛋白高表达的患者 (2.6% vs 15.9%, $P = 0.04$); TNM分期 ($P = 0.020$)、EGR-1蛋白低表达 ($P = 0.035$) 是判定肺鳞状细胞癌患者预后的独立因素。结论: EGR-1蛋白在肺鳞状细胞癌组织中存在低表达, 且与肿瘤进展及患者预后密切相关。

关键词: [EGR-1蛋白](#) [肺鳞状细胞癌](#) [预后](#)

Expression of EGR-1 protein in human lung squamous cell carcinoma tissues and its clinical significance [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To detect the expression level of early growth response gene-1 (EGR-1) protein in human lung squamous cell carcinoma tissues, and to investigate the relationship of EGR-1 protein expression with clinicopathologic factors and prognosis of lung squamous cell carcinoma. Methods: Carcinoma and corresponding paracancerous tissues were obtained from 83 lung squamous cell carcinoma patients (Qilu Hospital of Shandong University during Jan. 2007 to Dec. 2007). Immunohistochemical staining (SP method) was performed to detect the expression level of EGR-1 in carcinoma and paracancerous tissues. χ^2 test was used to analyze the relationship between EGR-1 protein expression and patients' clinicopathologic factors, Kaplan-Meier method was used to calculate the 5-year survival rate of patients, Log-rank test was used to compare survival differences, and Cox regression analysis was used to determine the independent prognostic factor. Results: The expression of EGR-1 protein in lung squamous cell carcinoma tissues was significantly lower than that in paracancerous tissues [(4.12 ± 0.35) vs (6.90 ± 4.58) , $P < 0.01$]. EGR-1 protein low expression was not significantly associated with patients' age ($P = 0.912$) and gender ($P = 0.429$), and the differentiation stage of tumor ($P = 0.289$), but significantly associated with patient's smoking history ($P = 0.025$), tumor size ($P = 0.013$), lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.003$) and TNM stage of tumor ($P = 0.028$). The patients with a low expression of EGR-1 protein had a significantly low overall survival (2.5% vs 15.9%, $P = 0.04$) at 5 years after operation compared with patients with a high expression of EGR-1 protein. TNM stage ($P = 0.020$) and low expression of EGR-1 protein ($P = 0.035$) were independent prognosticators of patients with lung squamous cell carcinoma. Conclusion: EGR-1 protein is low expressed in lung squamous cell carcinoma tissues, and is associated with tumor progression and prognosis.

Keywords: [EGR-1 protein](#) [lung squamous cell carcinoma](#) [prognosis](#)

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