

论文

EGFR与DEC1蛋白共表达促进肺腺癌肿瘤细胞淋巴结转移

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摘要:

目的 探讨EGFR和DEC1在肺腺癌中的表达及与临床特征的关系。**方法** 采用免疫组织化学方法检测75例肺腺癌组织及癌旁组织EGFR和DEC1的表达。**结果** 在癌组织中, EGFR胞膜上的表达为45.3% (34/75), DEC1胞核上的表达为54.7% (41/75), 两者均与癌旁组织的表达有统计学差异 ($P < 0.001$); EGFR的表达与组织分化 ($P = 0.033$)、淋巴结转移 ($P = 0.006$) 和远处转移 ($P = 0.043$) 相关, DEC1与年龄 ($P = 0.026$) 和肿瘤大小 ($P = 0.047$) 相关。表达模式为EGFR+/DEC1+的肺腺癌患者比EGFR-/DEC1-的患者发生淋巴结转移的百分率高, 两者有统计学差异 ($P = 0.024$)。**结论** EGFR和DEC1蛋白的共表达可促进肺腺癌患者淋巴结转移。

关键词: 肺腺癌; 表皮生长因子受体; 分化型胚胎软骨细胞表达基因1; 淋巴结转移

GFR and DEC1 protein co-expression promotes lymph node metastasis in lung adenocarcinoma

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the association of expressions of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and differentiated embryo chondrocyte expressed gene 1 (DEC1) in lung adenocarcinoma to its clinicopathological characteristics. **Methods** Expressions of EGFR and DEC1 in 75 cases of lung adenocarcinoma were detected by immunohistochemistry. **Results** The positive membrane expression rates of EGFR and nuclear DEC1 in lung adenocarcinoma tissues were 45.3% (34/75) and 54.7% (41/75) respectively, which were significantly higher than those in adjacent normal tissues ($P < 0.001$). Expression of membrane EGFR in lung adenocarcinoma was related to tissue histological differentiation ($P = 0.033$), lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.006$) and distant metastasis ($P = 0.043$). Expression of nuclear DEC1 in lung adenocarcinoma was associated with patients' age ($P = 0.026$) and tumor size ($P = 0.047$). Co-expression of EGFR and DEC1 in lung adenocarcinoma was related to lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.024$). **Conclusion** The interaction of EGFR and DEC1 promotes lymph node metastasis in lung adenocarcinoma.

Keywords: Lung adenocarcinoma; Epidermal growth factor receptor; Differentiated embryo-chondrocyte expressed gene 1; Lymph node metastasis

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