

蛋白质芯片与ELISA法对肿瘤标志物检测结果的对照研究

郑航,左强,罗荣城

510515 广州南方医科大学(原第一军医大学)附属南方医院肿瘤中心

Detected Results of Tumor Markers Using Protein Biochip Compared with ELISA Method

ZHENG Hang , ZUO Qiang , LUO Rong-cheng

Cancer Center , Nanfang Hospital , The Southern Medical University , Guangzhou 510515 , China

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摘要 目的 研究蛋白质芯片与ELISA法对肿瘤标志物检测结果的差异。方法 分别应用蛋白质芯片和ELISA法测定分析50例PHC患者、17例肝硬化患者、16例肝炎患者和40例健康查体者血清中CA199、AFP和CEA的水平。结果 采用蛋白芯片联合检测CA199、AFP及CEA等3项指标对PHC的诊断阳性率为78. 00%，特异性为82. 19%；而采用ELISA法结果为78. 00%和75. 34%，两者之间差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0. 05$)。两种方法检测结果符合率为92. 95%（相关系数 $r=0. 842$, $P < 0. 001$ ）。结论 蛋白质芯片能够较准确地反映肿瘤标志物的水平，并且较传统方法快速方便，可以作为检测标志物的常规手段之一。

关键词: 蛋白质芯片 ELISA 原发性肝癌 肿瘤标志物

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the detected difference of tumor markers between protein biochip and ELISA method.

Methods The serum levels of 3 common used tumor markers , including AFP , CA199 , and CEA , were measured with the C-12 protein biochip detective system in 50 primary hepatic cancer patients , 17 patients with liver cirrhosis , 16 patients with chronic hepatitis and 40 healthy persons. Meanwhile , the 3 tumor markers serum levels were also detected by EL ISA. Results Combined measured positive rate and specificity for PHC were 78. 00 % and 82. 19 % when the 3 tumor markers were measured with protein biochip , but the positive rate and specificity were 78. 00 % and 75. 34 % by ELISA. There wasn't significant difference between these two methods ($P > 0. 05$) . The coincident rate was 92. 95 % , and spearman rank correlation was 0. 842 ($P < 0. 001$) . Conclusion Protein biochip could be measured the serum tumor markers levels accurately , and it was more quickly and conveniently than traditional methods. It could be used as a common means for the measurement of tumor markers.

Key words: Protein biochip ELISA Primary hepatic cancer Tumor markers

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