

pAkt、Skp2和P27kip1蛋白在肝细胞癌中的表达及意义

张萌, 彭利, 乔治斌, 何宏涛, 周烨, 徐卓, 杨涛, 梁占强

050011 石家庄, 河北医科大学第四医院肝胆外科

Expression and Clinical Significance of pAkt, Skp2 and P27kip1 Protein in Hepatocellular Carcinoma

ZHANG Meng, PENG Li, QIAO Zhi-bin, HE Hong-tao, ZHOU Ye, XU Zhuo, YANG Tao, LI ANG Zhan-qiang

Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China

- 摘要
- 参考文献
- 相关文章

全文: PDF (1408 KB) HTML (0 KB) 输出: BibTeX | EndNote (RIS) 背景资料

摘要 目的探讨肝细胞癌组织中pAkt、Skp2和P27kip1蛋白的表达及其临床意义。方法应用免疫组织化学方法检测78例肝细胞癌及21例正常肝组织中pAkt、Skp2和P27kip1蛋白的表达, 分析其与肝细胞癌临床病理特征及预后的关系。结果肝细胞癌组织中pAkt及Skp2蛋白的高表达率分别为43.6%和47.4%, 显著高于正常肝组织($P<0.05$), P27kip1蛋白的阳性表达率为34.6%, 显著低于正常肝组织($P<0.05$)。pAkt蛋白的表达与肿瘤直径、侵犯周围脏器或淋巴结转移及TNM分期有关($P<0.05$); Skp2蛋白的表达与肿瘤直径、门静脉癌栓及TNM分期有关($P<0.05$); P27kip1蛋白的表达与肿瘤直径、数目及TNM分期有关($P<0.05$)。Skp2与pAkt蛋白表达呈正相关($r=0.356$, $P=0.001$), 与P27kip1蛋白表达呈负相关 ($r=-0.313$, $P=0.005$)。pAkt、Skp2蛋白高表达患者术后生存率明显低于低表达患者($P=0.000$), P27kip1蛋白的表达与患者术后生存率无关。Cox模型多因素分析结果显示, TNM分期、pAkt及Skp2蛋白的表达是影响肝细胞癌预后的独立因素。结论肝细胞癌组织中pAkt、Skp2及P27kip1蛋白的表达失调与肝细胞癌的恶性生物学行为密切相关, pAkt及Skp2可以作为评价患者预后的指标。

关键词: 癌 肝细胞 免疫组织化学 pAkt S期激酶相关蛋白2 P27kip1

Abstract: ObjectiveTo explore the expression and clinical significance of pAkt, Skp2 and P27kip1 in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients. MethodsThe expression levels of pAkt, Skp2 and P27kip1 in 78 HCC and 21 normal liver tissues were evaluated by immunohistochemistry. The relationship between these molecules and clinicopathological variables was further analyzed. ResultsThe positive expression rates of pAkt and Skp2 in HCC were 43.6% and 47.4% respectively, and significantly higher than those in normal liver tissue ($P<0.05$). P27kip1 was expressed in 34.6% samples of HCC, and significantly lower than that in normal liver tissue ($P<0.05$). pAkt expression level was correlated with tumor size, invasion (or lymph node metastasis) and TNM stage. Skp2 expression level was correlated with tumor size, cancer-embolus in portal vein and TNM stage. P27kip1 expression level was correlated with tumor size, tumor number and TNM stage. Moreover, There was a positive correlation between Skp2 and pAkt expression level ($r=0.356$, $P=0.001$), while an inverse correlation between Skp2 and P27kip1 expression level ($r=-0.313$, $P=0.005$). HCC patients with high pAkt and Skp2 expression could survive much longer than those with low pAkt and Skp2 expression ($P=0.000$, Log-rank test). No significant difference of survival time was observed within different P27kip1 expression groups ($P>0.05$, Log-rank test). A multivariate analysis based on Cox regression model demonstrated that TNM stage, pAkt and Skp2 expression might be independent factors affecting the survival time of HCC patients. ConclusionThe expression levels of pAkt, Skp2 and P27kip1 were closely correlated to the malignant biological behavior of HCC. Skp2 and pAkt were potential biomarkers evaluate the prognosis of HCC.

Key words: Hepatocellular carcinoma Immunohistochemistry pAkt Skp2 P27kip1

收稿日期: 2011-01-06;

服务

- 把本文推荐给朋友
- 加入我的书架
- 加入引用管理器
- E-mail Alert
- RSS

作者相关文章

- 张萌
- 彭利
- 乔治斌
- 何宏涛
- 周烨
- 徐卓
- 杨涛
- 梁占强

引用本文:

张萌,彭利,乔治斌等. pAkt、Skp2和P27kip1蛋白在肝细胞癌中的表达及意义 [J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2011, 38(11): 1283-1287.

ZHANG Meng,PENG Li,QIAO Zhi-bin et al. Expression and Clinical Significance of pAkt, Skp2 and P27kip1 Protein in Hepatocellular Carcinoma [J]. CHINA RESEARCH ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, 2011, 38(11): 1283-1287.

没有本文参考文献

- [1] 纪术峰;杨华锋;吴爱国 . PGRC1参与调控乳腺癌细胞增殖及化疗敏感度的实验[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 123-126.
- [2] 王禄;宋朝霞;刘冰;孙海波;祝威. Brg1基因单核苷酸多态性与喉癌的相关性[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 130-132.
- [3] 穆媛媛;吴会超;杨莹莹;苏薇. 胃泌素及其受体拮抗剂对人胃癌细胞株MKN45增殖及HB-EGF表达的影响[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 133-136.
- [4] 赵心恺;宁巧明;孙晓宁;田德安 . Pokemon基因在肝癌细胞中的表达及意义[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 137-139.
- [5] 刘安文;蔡婧;张树辉 . MAP4K4对肝癌细胞生物学活性的影响及机制[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 140-145.
- [6] 郑浩;汤志刚. 5-Aza-dC对胰腺癌细胞系Panc-1中TFPI-2基因甲基化水平及表达的影响 [J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 150-153.
- [7] 熊晖;孙宁;姚运红;李飞虹;蔡琼珍 . CK、Tubulin- β 和PCNA在鼻咽癌放疗后复发组织中的表达及意义[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 161-165.
- [8] 王小莉;龚兴牡 . Trx-1和COX-2在非小细胞肺癌中的表达及意义[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 166-168.
- [9] 刘丽华;;孟君;张璁;段玉青;王士杰;单保恩 . 运用MALDI-TOF MS方法建立食管癌患者血清蛋白指纹图谱诊断模型[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 169-172.
- [10] 罗平;罗浩军;杨光伦;涂刚. 新型雌激素受体GPER在乳腺癌组织中的表达及与预后的相关性 [J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 181-184.
- [11] 王艳阳;折虹;丁喆;詹文华. Basal-like型乳腺癌临床特征与生存分析[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 177-180.
- [12] 朱红波;龙志国;李凯;贾国凤;张睿 . 整合素 $\alpha 3\beta 1$ 在食管鳞状细胞癌组织中的表达及意义[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 195-197.
- [13] 杨素梅;刘可玲;王立敏;高建宏;李华;高玉霞 . 血管生成素-2及其受体在卵巢癌组织中的表达及与血管生成的关系[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 185-188.
- [14] 孙军;胡俊波;陈洪雷;李蓓芸;夏和顺 . 不同宫颈组织中PIK3CA、PTEN和p16蛋白表达及其与HPV16/18感染的关系[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 189-194.
- [15] 杭晓声;史央;李丽;项方;时宏珍 . 树突状细胞免疫治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床观察[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 205-209.

鄂ICP备08002248号

版权所有 © 《肿瘤防治研究》编辑部

本系统由北京玛格泰克科技发展有限公司设计开发 技术支持: support@magtech.com.cn