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胆囊良恶性病变组织中MUC1和MUC5AC 表达及其临床病理意义

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Expressive Levels of MUC1 and MUC5AC and Its Clinicopathological Significances in Benign and Malignant Lesions of Gallbladder

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摘要 目的

研究胆囊良恶性病变组织中黏液蛋白(MUC1和MUC5AC)表达水平及其临床病理意义。

方法

108例胆囊腺癌、46例癌旁组织、15例腺瘤和35例慢性胆囊炎手术切除标本常规制作石蜡包埋切片, MUC1和MUC5AC染色方法为Envision免疫组化法。

结果

胆囊腺癌MUC1阳性表达率明显高于癌旁组织($\chi^2 = 16.49, P < 0.01$)、腺瘤($\chi^2 = 7.40, P < 0.01$)和慢性胆囊炎($\chi^2 = 28.57, P < 0.01$)。胆囊腺癌MUC5AC阳性表达率明显低于癌旁组织($\chi^2 = 12.83, P < 0.01$)、腺瘤($\chi^2 = 4.22, P < 0.05$)和慢性胆囊炎($\chi^2 = 20.25, P < 0.01$)。MUC1阳性表达(或)MUC5AC阴性表达的良性病例的胆囊上皮均呈中至重度不典型增生。肿块最大径<2cm、无淋巴结转移、未侵犯周围组织的病例MUC1阳性表达率明显低于肿块最大径≥2cm、淋巴结转移和侵犯周围组织的病例($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)；高分化腺癌、肿块最大径<2cm病例MUC5AC阳性表达率明显高于低分化腺癌和肿块最大径≥2cm病例($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。

结论

MUC1和MUC5AC的表达与胆囊腺癌的发生、临床生物学行为及预后有密切关系。

关键词: 胆囊肿瘤 慢性胆囊炎 黏液蛋白类 免疫组织化学

Abstract: Objective

To study the expressive levels of mucin core proteins (MUC1 and MUC5AC) and detect their clinicopathological significances in the benign and malignant lesions of gallbladder.

Methods

Envision immunohistochemistry for determining the expressions of MUC1 and MUC5AC was used in routine paraffin embedded sections of surgical resected specimens from gallbladder adenocarcinoma ($n=108$), peri tumor tissues ($n=46$), adenoma ($n=15$), and chronic cholecystitis ($n=35$).

Results

The positive rate of MUC1 expression was significantly higher in gallbladder adenocarcinoma than that in peri tumor tissues ($\chi^2 = 16.49, P < 0.01$), adenoma ($\chi^2 = 7.40, P < 0.01$) and chronic cholecystitis ($\chi^2 = 28.57, P < 0.01$)；The positive rate of MUC5AC expression was significantly lower in gallbladder adenocarcinoma than that in peri tumor tissues ($\chi^2 = 12.83, P < 0.01$), adenoma ($\chi^2 = 4.22, P < 0.05$) and chronic cholecystitis ($\chi^2 = 20.25, P < 0.01$)；The positive cases of MUC1 and/or negative ones of MUC5AC in the benign lesions showed moderately or severe atypical hyperplasia of gallbladder epithelia. The positive rate of MUC1 was significantly lower in the maximal diameter of mass <2cm, no metastasis of lymph node, and no invasiveness of regional tissues than those in the maximal diameter of mass ≥2cm, metastasis of lymph node, and invasiveness of regional tissues in gallbladder adenocarcinoma ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). The positive rate of MUC5AC was significantly

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higher in the well differentiated adenocarcinoma and the maximal diameter of mass <2cm than those in the low differentiated adenocarcinoma and maximal diameter of mass $\geq 2\text{cm}$ in gallbladder adenocarcinoma ($p<0.05$ or $P<0.01$).

Conclusion

The expression of MUC1 and(or) MUC5AC might be closely related to the carcinogenesis, clinical biological behaviors, and prognosis of gallbladder adenocarcinoma.

Key words: Gallbladder neoplasms Chronic cholecystitis Mucinous proteins Immunohistochemistry

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