

P-gp、GST-π、p53 和CD44v6 在肺癌中的表达

周英琼,曾思恩,侯巧燕,陆明深,张美艳

541001 广西桂林医学院病理教研室

The Expression and Clinical Significance of P-gp、GST2π、p53 and CD44v6 Gene Protein in Lung Cancer

ZHOU Ying-qiong ,ZENG Si-en ,HOU Qiao-yan ,LU Ming-shen ,ZHANG Mei-yan

Department of Pathology , Guilin Medical College , Gui lin 541001 , China

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摘要

目的探讨多药耐药基因(MDR)产物P-糖蛋白(P-gp)、谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶π(GST-π)及p53、CD44V6在肺癌组织中的表达及其相互关系。方法采用免疫组化SP方法检测60例肺癌组织中p-gp、GST-π和p53、CD44v6的表达情况。结果①肺癌组织中P-gp、GST-π阳性表达率分别为63.3%、66.7%。GST-π和P-gp在非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)中的表达率分别为69.8%和73.6%,在小细胞肺癌(SCLC)的阳性表达率均为14.3%,两者比较均有显著性差异(P<0.05, P<0.01)。GST-π和P-gp在肺腺癌中的表达明显高于肺鳞癌和小细胞癌组(P<0.05, P<0.01)②CD44v6在肺癌的阳性表达率为65.0%,在有淋巴结转移组的表达明显高于无淋巴结转移组(P<0.05)。③P-gp和GST-π在肺癌中的共表达率为41.7%,P-gp表达和GST-π表达呈正相关性(P<0.05)。P-gp和p53在肺癌中的共表达率为48.3%,P-gp表达和p53表达呈显著正相关性(P<0.01)。结论P-gp、GST-π和p53在肺癌组织中的表达对肿瘤的耐药起重要作用,CD44v6是预测肺癌侵袭转移及估计预后的一个重要指标。

关键词: 肺癌 免疫组织化学 P-糖蛋白 谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶π p53 CD44v6 蛋白

Abstract: Objective To explore the expression and clinical significance of P-gp、GST-π and p53 and CD44v6 gene protein in human lung cancer. Methods The expression of P-gp、GST-π and p53 and CD44v6 protein were detected in 60 cases of lung cancer tissue with SP immunohistochemical method and analyzed. Results The result showed that : ① the positive expression of P-gp and GST-π separately were 69.8% and 73.6% in NSCLC, which were much higher than the positive expression in SCLC(14.3%) (P<0.05), compared with adenocarcinoma and squamous carcinoma、SCLC, the positive rate of P-gp and GST-π in adenocarcinoma were higher (P<0.05). ②The positive rate of CD44v6 gene production is 65.0%, which has a significant positive correlation with lymph node metastasis (P<0.05). ③The coexpression rate of P-gp and GST-π is 41.7%, P-gp significantly positively correlated with GST-π. The coexpression rate of P-gp and p53 is 48.3%, P-gp had obviously positive correlation with p53. Conclusion The overexpression of P-gp、GST-π and p53 in human lung cancer made it important to influence tumor resistance. The over-expression of CD44v6 may be the good indicator for predicting metastasis and prognosis of lung cancer.

Key words: Lung cancer Immunohistochemistry P-gp GST-π p53 CD44v6 gene protein

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