

乳腺癌患者血浆CXCL12水平的检测及临床意义

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Changes and Significance of Plasma CXCL12 Levels in Patients with Breast Cancer

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摘要

目的 探讨乳腺癌患者血浆CXCL12水平的变化及意义。方法 采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测54例乳腺癌患者, 20例乳腺良性病变者, 18例正常健康志愿者血浆中CXCL12的水平, 分析CX-CL12与乳腺癌临床病理参数的相关性及其临床治疗对其的影响。结果 乳腺癌患者血浆CXCL12水平高于两对照组, III+IV期高于I+II期, 有腋窝淋巴结及远处转移者更高, 治疗后低于治疗前(P<0.05), CXCL12与其他临床病理参数无显著相关性, 两对照组血浆CXCL12水平无显著性差异(P>0.05)。结论 趋化因子CXCL12在乳腺癌的转移中发挥了重要作用, 可作为乳腺癌新的肿瘤标志物。

关键词: 乳腺癌 趋化因子CXCL12 肿瘤转移

Abstract: Objective To study the changes and function of plasma CXCL12 levels in patients with breast cancer. Methods Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA) was available to detect the plasma CXCL12 levels in 54 patients with breast cancer, 20 patients with benign breast tumors and 18 normal healthy donors, analysis the correlation of plasma CXCL12 and the clinical pathological parameters of breast cancer, the changes of plasma CXCL12 by clinical treatments. Results Plasma CXCL12 levels in breast cancer group were significantly higher than those of the two control groups, patients of stage III and IV, axilla lymph nodes positive and distant metastasis were significantly higher than those of stage I and II, lymph nodes negative and non-distant metastasis, the levels of plasma CXCL12 were remarkably reduced after effectual treatments (P<0.05), no significant correlation was found between plasma CXCL12 and the other clinical pathological parameters of breast cancer, plasma CXCL12 levels of the two control groups showed no significant difference (P>0.05). Conclusion Chemokine CXCL12 play an important role in breast cancer metastasis, it may serve as a novel tumor marker for breast cancer.

Key words: Breast cancer Chemokine CXCL12 Tumor metastasis

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