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NSCLC 中SSTR2 和SSTR5 的表达与微血管密度及预后的相关性

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Expression of SSTR2 and SSTR5 in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer and Its Correlation with Microvessel Density

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摘要

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摘要 目的: 检测非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)组织生长抑素受体(somatostatin receptor, SSTR)亚型SSTR2、SSTR5的表达,探讨其与肿瘤新生血管程度的关系及对临床预后判断的价值。方法:免疫组织化学S-P法检测54例NSCLC组织标本和21例肺癌旁组织标本中SSTR2和SSTR5蛋白表达情况;CD34抗体标记血管内皮细胞,计算MVD。结果:在NSCLC组织中,SSTR2和SSTR5的阳性表达率分别51.9%(28/54)和55.6%(30/54),与肺癌旁组织中的表达率14.3%(3/21)和19.0%(4/21)相比,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。SSTR2、SSTR5表达与NSCLC的TNM分期密切相关(P<0.05),与年龄、性别、吸烟与否、肿瘤组织类型、分化程度、肿瘤大小和淋巴结转移均无明显相关(P>0.05)。本研究中,有淋巴结转移者MVD高于无淋巴结转移者(P<0.05)、中晚期患者(III~IV期)MVD高于早期患者(I~II期)(P<0.05);不同年龄、性别、吸烟与否、肿瘤组织类型、分化程度和肿瘤大小之间MVD无显著性差异(P>0.05)。SSTR2、SSTR5表达阳性者3年生存率分别为70.4%、66.1%;表达阴性者3年生存率分别为35.3%、37.3%。SSTR2、SSTR5的表达与MVD值呈负相关(P<0.05)。结论:NSCLC中新血管的程度与其发生、发展和转移密切相关。SSTR2、SSTR5阳性表达者肿瘤新生血管程度较低,预后较好。

关键词: 非小细胞肺癌 生长抑素受体 微血管密度 免疫组织化学

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the expression of SSTR 2 and SSTR5 in non-small cell lung cancer, and explore their relationship with angiogenesis, clinical parameters, and prognosis. Methods: Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression of SSTR 2 and SSTR5 proteins in 54 cases of NSCLC and 21 tumor-adjacent normal lung tissues. The microvessels were immunohistochemically labeled with anti-CD34 antibody to assess microvessel density. Results: In the NSCLC tissues, the expression rates of SSTR2 and SSTR5 proteins were 51.9% (28/54) and 55.6% (30/54), respectively. Meanwhile, in the tumor-adjacent normal lung tissues, the positive rates of SSTR 2 and SSTR5 were 14.3% (3/21) and 19.0% (4/21), respectively. The difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). The expression of SSTR 2 and SSTR5 proteins was closely related to TNM stage (P<0.05), but insignificantly related to patient age, sex, smoking history, pathological type, differentiation grade, tumor size, and lymph node metastasis (P>0.05). Increased MVD was correlated to lymph node metastasis and advanced stage (III~IV) (P<0.05), but uncorrelated to patient age, sex, smoking history, pathological type, differentiation grade, and tumor size (P>0.05). The three-year survival rates were 70.4% and 66.1% in patients who are positive of SSTR2 and SSTR5, respectively, and 35.3% and 37.3% in those who are negative of the two proteins. There was a negative correlation between MVD with the expression of SSTR2 and SSTR5 in the NSCLC tissues (P<0.05). Conclusion: The MVD increased along with the progression of NSCLC. The expression of SSTR 2 and SSTR5 proteins was negatively related to angiogenesis and may suggest a good prognosis.

Key words: Non-small cell lung cancer Somatostatin receptor Microvessel density Immunohistochemistry

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