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c-Src 在胃癌组织中的激活与临床病理学参数及预后的关系

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Relationship of Activated c-Src Kinase with the Clinicopathological Features and Prognosis of Gastric Cancer

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摘要

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摘要 目的: 探讨胃癌中非受体酪氨酸激酶c-Src的激活及其与临床病理特征和预后的关系。**方法:** 应用免疫组化法分别检测c-Src的激活形式p-Src (Y419) 癌基因蛋白在123例胃癌组织, 56例相应的癌旁组织及8例正常胃组织中的表达差异, 并分析c-Src激活与胃癌临床病理特征及预后之间的关系。**结果:** p-Src (Y419) 在胃癌、癌旁组织及正常胃组织中的表达率分别为60.4%, 38.0%和14.2%, 有显著性差异(P<0.01)。p-Src (Y419) 蛋白表达强弱与胃癌肿块直径的大小、分化程度、Lauren分型显著相关(P<0.05); p-Src (Y419) 蛋白表达范围、积分与胃癌直径的大小、分化程度、浸润深度、pTNM分期相关(P<0.05); 多因素分析p-Src (Y419) 蛋白表达与胃癌分化程度相关。胃癌预后单因素分析提示p-Src (Y419) 表达强度、表达范围及积分是胃癌2年生生存期的预后影响因素, 多因素分析提示p-Src (Y419) 蛋白表达强度是胃癌2年生生存期的独立预后因素。**结论:** 非受体酪氨酸激酶c-Src在胃癌组织中明显激活, 与胃癌肿块的大小、分化程度、Lauren分型、浸润深度、pTNM分期相关。c-Src激活是胃癌2年生生存期独立的预后不良因素, 可能成为胃癌新的预后分子标记及继赫赛汀之后的又一胃癌治疗靶点。

关键词: 胃癌 c-Src/p-Src (Y419) 预后 免疫组织化学

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the relationship of activated c-Src non-receptor tyrosine kinase with the clinicopathological features and prognosis of gastric cancer. Methods: Immunohistochemical staining (EnvisionTM) was used to detect activated c-Src non-receptor tyrosine kinase (p-SrcY419) in 123 gastric cancer tissues, adjacent non-tumorous tissues, and 8 normal gastric tissues. The association between p-Src (Y419) expression and the clinicopathological features was analyzed. Results: The expression rate of p-Src (Y419) significantly higher in gastric cancer tissues (60.4%) than in adjacent non-tumorous tissues (38%) and normal gastric tissues (14.2%). The P-Src (Y419) staining intensity was significantly related with the tumor size, tumor differentiation, and Lauren classification (P<0.05). The P-Src (Y419) staining extent and multiplier scores of the extent and intensity of p-Src (Y419) staining were all associated with the tumor size, tumor differentiation, depth of invasion, and pTNM classification. Multivariate analysis revealed that tumor differentiation was an independent factor for the positive expression of p-Src (Y419). Univariate survival analysis revealed a significant association of the two-year survival time with the p-Src (Y419) staining intensity, p-Src (Y419) staining extent, as well as multiplier scores of the extent and intensity of p-Src (Y419). Multivariate analysis

revealed that elevated p-Src (Y419) staining intensity was an independent poor prognostic parameter for the two-year survival time. Conclusion: The specific activity of the non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase c-Src is increased in gastric cancer tissues compared with adjacent non-tumorous tissues and normal gastric tissues. Increased c-Src activity is significantly correlated with the tumor size, tumor differentiation, Lauren classification, depth of invasion and pTNM classification. c-Src activity can be used as an independent prognostic indicator. Src kinase inhibitor may be a new effective drug for gastric cancer treatment after Herceptin.

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