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## IGF- I TGF-β1 在卵巢上皮性肿瘤中的表达及与微血管密度的关系

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### Expression of IGF-I and TGF-β1 in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer and Its Relationship with Tumor Micro-vessel Density

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**摘要 目的:** 检测卵巢上皮性肿瘤中胰岛素样生长因子 (IGF- I)、转化生长因子 (TGF-β1) 的表达及肿瘤微血管密度 (MVD), 分析其与卵巢癌临床病理特征的关系。**方法:** 收集天津市中心妇产科医院2005年12月至2010年5月间诊治的卵巢癌35例, 交界性肿瘤31例, 良性肿瘤30例, 正常卵巢组织20例。通过免疫组织化学法检测IGF- I 及TGF-β1的表达与MVD。**结果:** 上皮性卵巢癌中IGF- I 及TGF-β1的表达显著高于交界性肿瘤、良性卵巢肿瘤和正常卵巢组织 ( $P < 0.05$ ); IGF- I 与卵巢癌组织学分级及腹水形成相关 ( $P < 0.05$ ), TGF-β1与腹水形成相关 ( $P < 0.05$ ); MVD与临床分期、组织分级、腹水形成相关 ( $P < 0.05$ )。IGF- I 和TGF-β1在各组中的表达存在正相关 ( $r = 0.68, P < 0.05$ ); IGF- I、TGF-β1的表达与MVD均值存在显著正相关 ( $r = 0.45, P = 0.01; r = 0.39, P = 0.02$ ); IGF- I、TGF-β1阳性组无瘤生存率及总生存率均有下降的趋势, 但差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。**结论:** 上皮性卵巢癌中, IGF- I、TGF-β1的表达与MVD呈正相关。IGF- I、TGF-β1和MVD形成在上皮性卵巢癌的发病机理中起着重要作用。

**关键词:** 上皮性卵巢癌 胰岛素样生长因子- I 转化生长因子-β1 微血管密度 免疫组织化学法

**Abstract:** Abstract Objective: To investigate the expression of IGF-I and TGF-β1 and the formation of tumor micro-vessel density in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer and to analyze the relationship among factors and clinicopathologic features of epithelial ovarian cancer. Methods: Immunohistochemical method was used to detect the expression of IGF-I and TGF-β1 proteins and to observe microvessel density ( MVD ) formation in 35 cases with epithelial ovarian cancer, 31 cases with borderline tumor, 30 cases with benign tumor, and 20 cases with normal ovarian tissues. Results: The expression of IGF-I and TGF-β1 was significantly higher in epithelial ovarian cancer tissues than in cases with borderline tumor, benign ovarian tumor, and normal ovarian tissues (  $P < 0.05$  ). Among the patients with epithelial ovarian cancer, the expression of IGF-I was significantly different in various histological grades or ascites (  $P < 0.05$  ). The expression of TGF-β1 was related to ascites (  $P < 0.05$  ), whereas MVD was related to clinical stage, histological grade, and ascites (  $P < 0.05$  ). The expression level of IGF-I and TGF-β1 in different tissues was positively correlated (  $r = 0.68, P < 0.05$  ), similar to the correlation with MVD (  $r = 0.45, P = 0.01; r = 0.39, P = 0.02$  ). The disease-free and overall survival rates in the positive groups of IGF-I and TGF-β1 exhibited a decrease, whereas no significant differences were observed in both groups (  $P > 0.05$  ). Conclusion: In epithelial ovarian carcinomas, the expression of IGF-I and TGF-β1 is positively correlated with MVD. IGF-I, TGF-β1, and MVD formation in epithelial ovarian cancer patients play an important role in pathogenesis.

**Key words:** Epithelial ovarian cancer IGF-I TGF-β1 Microvessel density Immunohistochemistry

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