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首页

期刊概况

编委会

专家学者

网上投稿

过刊浏览

期刊订阅

广告合作

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临床研究与应用

最新目录| 下期目录| 过刊浏览| 高级检索

◀ 前一篇 | 后一篇 ▶

非小细胞肺癌XIAP和Smac的表达与临床病理特征及预后的关系

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Expression of XIAP and Smac in human non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) and the relationship with clinical significance and prognosis

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摘要

图/表

参考文献(0)

相关文章(15)

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摘要

目的: 探讨XIAP (X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein, XIAP) 和Smac (second mitochondria-derived activator of caspase, Smac) 在非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 组织中的表达与临床病理特征及预后的关系。方法: 采用免疫组织化学法检测70例非小细胞肺癌组织及70例对应癌旁肺组织中XIAP、Smac的表达。结果: XIAP在70例NSCLC 组织中有59例阳性表达, 其中高表达16例; 对应70例癌旁肺组织中有52例表达, 其中高表达5例, 两组XIAP表达强度比较差异有统计学意义 ($Z=-4.049$, $P<0.001$); Smac在70例肺癌组织中有63例阳性表达, 其中高 (强阳性) 表达32例; 对应70例癌旁肺组织有53例表达, 其中高 (强阳性) 表达5例, 两组Smac表达强度比较差异有统计学意义 ($Z=-5.484$, $P<0.001$)。 NSCLC 组织中XIAP、Smac 的表达与患者的性别、年龄、肿瘤大小、组织类型、分化程度、吸烟与否等无明显关系 ($P>0.05$); 但二者的表达均与临床分期、淋巴结转移与否有关系 ($P<0.05$)。 通过Kaplan-Meier 法分析得出, XIAP和Smac在NSCLC 中的表达与患者的预后均无明显关系 ($P>0.05$)。 结论: 1) XIAP和Smac在非小细胞肺癌组织及其对应癌旁肺组织中均有表达, 但存在表达量的差异。2) XIAP和Smac在非小细胞肺癌中的表达与患者的预后均无显著关系。

关键词: X 连锁凋亡抑制蛋白, 第二个线粒体衍生的半胱天冬酶激活蛋白, 非小细胞肺癌, 免疫组化, 预后

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the expression of XIAP and Smac in human non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) and the relationship with clinical significance and prognosis. Methods: Immunohistochemical staining was performed to determine the expression of X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP) and second mitochondria-derived activator of caspase (Smac) in 70 cases of NSCLC and 70 cases of non-cancerous adjacent lung tissues. Results: XIAP is mostly present (59/70) in tumor tissues with 16 high expressions, whereas only five high expressions in non-cancerous adjacent lung tissues are observed (5/70). The statistical difference of these two sets of data is significant ($Z=-5.484$, $P<0.001$). Comparatively, Smac is present (63/70) in tumor tissues, which is significant ($Z=-5.484$, $P<0.001$) higher than in the non-cancerous adjacent lung tissues (53/70). The expression levels of XIAP and Smac in NSCLC tissues are closely related to the lymph node metastasis at the TNM stages ($P<0.05$) and not associated to gender, age, size of tumor, and differentiation grades ($P>0.05$). The Kaplan-Meier analysis results show that survival by XIAP and Smac protein in NSCLC has no significant effect ($P>0.05$). Conclusion: XIAP and Smac are expressed in NSCLC and noncancerous adjacent lung tissues, and the differences in their expression levels is significant. The deterioration of NSCLC results in apoptosis/anti-apoptotic synchronized with tumor cell proliferation. The expression levels of XIAP and Smac in NSCLC are not related with the prognosis.

Key words: X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP) second mitochondria-derived activator of caspase (Smac) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) immunohistochemistry, prognosis

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