

论著

Fhit基因异常表达在原发性喉癌中的意义

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摘要 背景与目的: 研究原发性喉癌组织中的Fhit基因的失活情况, 并在RNA水平揭示Fhit基因失活与喉癌生物学行为之间的联系, 及环境因素对Fhit基因影响。材料与方法: 采用RT-PCR技术检测29例喉癌组织Fhit表达情况, 并对异常表达进行测序。比较喉癌组织和非癌组织, 及不同临床病理分级间的Fhit异常表达, 同时观察环境因素(包括吸烟、饮酒)对Fhit表达的影响。结果: 29例喉癌组织中22例Fhit异常表达, 其中4例Fhit基因未表达, 18例转录本异常。喉癌组织和非癌组织中Fhit异常表达率差异有统计学意义(P<0.01), 各临床病理分级之间的Fhit异常表达情况差异无统计学意义(P>0.05), 吸烟组和非吸烟组Fhit异常差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论: Fhit基因异常表达在喉癌中频繁发生。Fhit基因改变可能作用于喉癌的发生过程, 并不随肿瘤发展而进一步增强。过度吸烟可能通过改变Fhit基因的结构从而诱导喉肿瘤的形成。

关键词 [喉癌](#) [Fhit基因](#)

The Significance of Abnormal Fhit Gene Expression in Primary Laryngocarcinoma

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Abstract **BACKGROUND & AIM:** To investigate the inactivation of Fhit gene in primary laryngocarcinoma, to discover the association of Fhit gene inactivation and the biological behavior of laryngocarcinoma, and the influence of environmental factors on Fhit gene. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** RT-PCR was used to determine Fhit gene expression in the laryngocarcinoma tissue and peripheral cancer tissue of 29 patients. If abnormal expression of Fhit gene was found, further sequencing was performed. We prepared the different profiles of Fhit gene expression in cancer tissue and non_cancer tissue, and in various clinical stages of laryngocarcinoma. Furthermore, we studied the effects of environmental factors (e.g. smoking and alcohol intake) on Fhit gene expression. **RESULTS:** Abnormal expression of Fhit gene was found in 22/29 cases. Among these, 4 did not express Fhit gene, and 18 had abnormal transcription of Fhit gene. There was a significant difference of abnormal Fhit expression between laryngocarcinoma tissue and non_laryngocarcinoma tissue (P<0.01). However, the abnormal expression of Fhit gene did not show significant difference during the different clinical stages of laryngocarcinoma (P>0.05). Between the smoking and non_smoking patients, abnormal expression of Fhit showed significant difference (P<0.05). **CONCLUSION:** Abnormal expression of Fhit gene was a common event in laryngocarcinoma. Abnormal Fhit gene expression might be associated with oncogenesis of laryngocarcinoma, but did not worsen further with disease progression. Excessive smoking might result in structural change of the Fhit gene, and induce the occurrence of tumor.

Keywords [laryngeal neoplasms](#) [Fhit gene](#)

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