

论著

FHIT和p53 在胃癌中的表达及其意义

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摘要 目的: 探讨脆性组氨酸三联体(FHIT) 基因和p53 基因在胃癌中的表达及其与临床病理因素的关系。方法: 采用免疫组化SP 法检测78 例胃癌组织中FHIT 和p53 的表达。结果: FHIT 和p53 在胃癌中表达率分别为43.6 %和52.6 %。FHIT 蛋白的丢失在胃癌中占56.4 % ,两者与胃癌的组织类型、浸润深度、临床分期和淋巴结转移状况无关(P > 0.05)。结论: ①胃癌组织中FHIT 蛋白的丢失是频发事件,FHIT 可能是胃癌发生中重要的候选抑癌基因; ②测定FHIT 和p53 的表达,可用于高危人群的筛选。

关键词 [胃癌](#) [脆性组氨酸三联体基因](#) [p53 基因](#)

FHIT AND P53 GENE EXPRESSION IN HUMAN GASTRIC CARCINOMA

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Abstract Purpose : To investigate the expression of fragile histidine triad(FHIT) and p53 in gastric carcinoma (GC) and their relationship to clinicopathological factors. Methods : Seventy-eight cases of GC were studied using immunohistochemical technique. Results : The positive rates of FHIT and p53 gene expression were 43.6 % and 52.6 % respectively. No correlation was found between the FHIT and p53 expression and their clinicopathological factors such as histological type , lymph node metastasis and staging. Conclusion : ①Loss of FHIT expression is a frequent event in GC and FHIT gene may be one of the important candidate tumor suppressor gene in carcinogenesis of GC; ②Detection of FHIT and p53 expression in biopsy specimens might be useful in screening of high-risk population.

Keywords [Gastric carcinoma](#) [fragile histidine triad](#) [p53](#)

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