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论著

PTEN、NF_κBp65和CyclinD1在胃腺癌中的表达及其与肿瘤临床病理间的相关性

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摘要 背景与目的： 探讨PTEN、NF_κBp65和CyclinD1在胃腺癌组织中的表达及其与肿瘤临床病理特征之间的相关性。 材料与方法： 用免疫组织化学S_P法检测73例胃腺癌及20例正常胃粘膜组织中PTEN、NF_κBp65和CyclinD1的表达情况。 结果： ①PTEN在胃腺癌组织中蛋白表达阳性率为42.5%(31/73)，明显低于它在正常胃粘膜组织中的阳性表达率90%(18/20)(P<0.01)；NF_κBp65和CyclinD1在胃腺癌组织中蛋白表达阳性率分别为58.9%(43/73)和60.3%(44/73)，明显高于它们在正常胃粘膜组织中的阳性表达率20%(4/20)和25%(5/20)(P<0.01)；②PTEN与胃腺癌组织分化程度呈正相关(P<0.01)，与胃腺癌浸润深度、淋巴结转移及临床分期呈负相关(P<0.01或P<0.05)；NF_κBp65与胃腺癌组织分化程度呈负相关(P<0.05)，与胃腺癌浸润深度、淋巴结转移及临床分期呈正相关(P<0.05或P<0.01)；CyclinD1与胃腺癌的浸润深度相关(P<0.05)，与组织分化程度、淋巴结转移及临床分期无相关关系；③胃腺癌中PTEN的阳性表达率与NF_κBp65和CyclinD1均呈负相关(P<0.05, P<0.01)，NF_κBp65与CyclinD1的阳性表达率呈正相关(P<0.05)。 结论： PTEN、NF_κBp65和CyclinD1基因在胃腺癌的发生、发展中起着不同的作用；联合检测PTEN、NF_κBp65和CyclinD1，可能有助于对胃腺癌恶性程度的判定及侵袭转移能力的评估，进而为胃腺癌的预后分析和进一步治疗提供依据。

关键词 胃腺癌； PTEN； NF_κBp65； CyclinD1； 免疫组织化学

Expressions of PTEN, NF_κBp65 and CyclinD1 in Gastric Adeno_carcinoma and Their Correlations with Clinicopathologic of the Tumor

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To investigate the protein expressions of PTEN, NF_κBp65 and CyclinD1 in gastric adenocarcinoma and the relationship between their expressions and clinicolpathological features. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Protein expressions of PTEN, NF_κBp6 and CyclinD1 in paraffin embedded tissues from 73 cases of gastric adenocarcinoma and 20 normal gastric mucosa tissues were analyzed by immunohistochemical method. RESULTS: ①The positive rate of PTEN protein expression was 42.5%(31/73)in gastric adenocarcinoma, lower than that in normal gastric mucosa tissues 90%(18/20)(P<0.01); The positive rates of NF_κBp65 and CyclinD1 protein expression were 58.9%(43/73)and 60.3%(44/73),respectively in gastric adenocarcinoma, higher than those in normal gastric mucosa tissues 20%(4/20)and 25%(5/20),respectively(both P<0.01); ②The expression of PTEN in well_differentiated adenocarcinoma was higher than that in poorly_differentiated adenocarcinoma (P<0.01). Also, the loss or decreased expression of PTEN significantly correlated with infiltrative depth, lymph node metastasis and clinicolpathological stage (P<0.01 or P<0.05). Contrary to PTEN, the expression level of NF_κBp65 in poorly_differentiated adenocarcinoma was higher than that in well_differentiated ones(P<0.05), and the increased expression of NF_κBp65 significantly correlated with infiltrative depth, lymph node metastasis and clinicolpathological stage(P<0.05 or P<0.01).The expression level of CyclinD1 only correlated with infiltrative depth of gastric adenocarcinoma(P<0.05);

③Significant relationships were found between PTEN and NF_κBp65 or CyclinD1(P<0.05, P<0.01), while a positive correlation could also be found between NF_κBp65 and CyclinD1 (P<0.05). CONCLUSION: This expreiment suggested that PTEN, NF_κBp65 and CyclinD1 may play certain roles in the oncogenesis and progression of gastric adenocarcinoma, but to different extents. Combined evaluation of PTEN, NF_κBp65 and CyclinD1 may be helpful to assess the malignant degree,treatment and prognosis of gastric adenocarcinoma.

Keywords gastric adenocarcinoma PTEN NF_κBp65 cyclinD1 immunohistochemistry

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