肿瘤防治

循环肿瘤细胞p53基因表达和端粒酶活性在大肠癌临床病理学中的意义

周建农1,马国建2,何晓松2,沈宗丽2,薛开先2,

1.江苏省肿瘤医院普外科, 江苏 南京 210009; 2.江苏省肿瘤防治研究所遗传学

收稿日期 2008-5-12 修回日期 2008-11-25 网络版发布日期:

摘要 背景与目的: 探讨大肠癌患者循环肿瘤细胞p53基因的表达和端粒酶活性的变化及其临床病理学意义。 材料与方法: 113例大肠癌患者、13例良性大肠肿瘤患者术前的外周血和28例健康供血员的外周血,用分层液分离含有循环肿瘤细胞的单个核细胞,应用流式细胞仪和TRAP-ELISA法,分别检测p53基因表达和端粒酶活性。 结果: 在105例有信息的大肠癌患者中,p53基因表达和端粒酶活性的阳性率分别为74.3%(78/105)和61.0%(64/105)。异常的p53基因表达和端粒酶活性水平均与大肠癌患者的淋巴结转移显著相关(P<0.05),两者的联合检测提高了对大肠癌淋巴结转移的预测水平。p53基因异常表达还与大肠癌细胞分化程度显著相关(P=0.003)。 结论: 循环肿瘤细胞异常的p53基因表达和端粒酶活性是大肠癌的恶性生物学标志,两者密切相关,联合检测可提高对淋巴结转移状态的预测水平。

关键词 大肠癌; p53基因; 端粒酶; 转移; 循环肿瘤细胞

Clinicopathological Significance of p53 Gene Expression and Telomerase Activity in

ZHOU Jian-nong1, MA Guo-jian2, HE Xiao-song2, SHEN Zong-li2, XUE Kai-xian2

1. Department of General Surgery, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing 210009; 2. Laboratory of Genetics, Jiangsu Institute for Cancer Research, Nanjing 210009, Jiangsu, China

Abstract BACKGROUND AND AIM: To study the clinicopathological significance of p53 gene expression and telomerase activity in circulating tumor cells of patients with colorectal carcinoma. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Mononuclear cells containing circulating tumor cells were isolated by Ficoll-Hypaque gradient centrifugation in peripheral blood from 113 preoperative patients with colorectal carcinomas,13 patients with benign colorectal disease, and 28 healthy volunteers. FCM and TRAP-ELASA were used to evaluate p53 gene expression and telomerase activity,respectively. Experimental data were analyzed by SPSS 11.0 software and χ2 test. RESULTS: Among 105 informative patients with colorectal carcinoma, positive rate of p53 expression and telomerase activity were 74.3%(78/105) and 61.0%(64/105),respectively. Aberrant expression levels of both p53 gene and telomerase in patients with colorectal cancer were significantly correlated with lymph node metastasis (P<0.05) and their simultaneous measurement could raise the prediction accuracy of metastasis. Expression of p53 gene was also significantly correlated with differentiation degree of colorectal carcinoma (P=0.003). CONCLUSION: Aberrant p53 gene expression and telomerase activity in circulating tumor cells might be malignant biomarkers. Both were closely related and could predict nodal involvement.

Keywords <u>colorectal carcinoma</u> <u>p53 gene</u> <u>telomerase</u> <u>metastasis</u> <u>circulating tumor cells</u>

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ [PDF全文](221k)
- ▶[HTML全文](39k)
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶ Email Alert

相关信息

- ▶ 本刊中 包含"大肠癌; p53基因; 端粒酶; 转移; 循环肿瘤细胞"的 相关文章
- ▶本文作者相关文章
 - 周建农
 - 马国建
- 何晓松
- : 沈宗丽
- 薛开先
- _

通讯作者 <u>xuekx@yahoo.com.cn</u>