论著

JC病毒大T抗原在人结直肠腺癌中的表达及其与P53、pRb表达的关系

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摘要 背景与目的: 探讨JC病毒(JCV)早期基因编码产物大T抗原(large tumor antigen, T-Ag)的表达及与抑癌蛋白P53、pRb的关系及在人结直肠腺癌发生发展中的意义。 材料与方法: 应用免疫组织化学PV二步法检测77例结直肠腺癌, 20例结直肠腺瘤和20例正常肠粘膜中JCV T-Ag、P53、pRb的表达情况。 结果: 77例结直肠腺癌组织中JCV T-Ag、P53和pRb表达阳性率分别为36.4%、61.0%和55.8%, 与腺瘤组织和正常肠粘膜比较差异均具有统计学意义(P均<0.05)。JCV T-Ag在结直肠腺癌的表达与组织学分级和临床病理分期无关(P>0.05),P53与组织学分级相关(P<0.05),pRb与TNM分期、淋巴结转移有关(P<0.05)。JCV T-Ag与P53、pRb表达之间存在明显相关性(r=0.272, r=0.237, P均<0.05)。 结论: JCV与人类结直肠腺癌发生密切相关,其编码产物大T抗原在致癌过程中起重要作用。

关键词 JC病毒; 大T抗原; P53; pRb; 结直肠腺癌

Expression of JC Virus Large Tumor Antigen in Human Colorectal Adenocarcinoma and Its Relationship with the P53,pRb Proteins

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Abstract BACKGROUND AND AIM: To explore the role of JC virus early region gene encoding product large tumor antigen(T-Ag) and the interaction between T-Ag and tumor suppressors P53 and pRb in human colorectal adenocarcinoma. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The expression of JCV T-Ag and P53 and pRb proteins were evaluated by immunohistochemistry PV method in 77 cases of human colorectal adenocarcinoma, 20 colorectal adenomas and 20 normal colorectal mucosa. RESULTS: The positive rate of JCV T-Ag P53 and pRb proteins were 36.4% 61.0% and 55.8%, respectively, in 77 cases of human colorectal adenocarcinoma, and there was an obvious difference when compared with colorectal adenomas and normal colorectal mucosa (P<0.05). There was no statistically significant links between the presence of T-Ag and pT, pN, pM or differentiation degree(P<0.05). P53 was closely correlated to differentiation degree(P<0.05), but was not correlated to the age, site, p-TNM and lymph node metastasis(P>0.05). pRb was closely correlated to p-TNM and lymph node metastasis(P<0.05). There was statistically significant correlation among the expression of T-Ag and P53 pRb protein (r=0.272, r=0.237, P<0.05). CONCLUSION: JCV was closely related to colorectal adenocarcinoma. Its encoding product in the large T antigen played an important role in the carcinogenic process.

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Keywords JC virus; large tumor antigen; P53; pRb; colorectal adenocarcinoma

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