

论著

## 喉鳞癌中PTEN和survivin的表达及临床意义

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**摘要** 目的: 探讨抑癌基因PTEN和凋亡抑制基因survivin在喉鳞癌(LSCC)中的表达、临床意义及其相关性。方法: 采用免疫组织化学S-P法, 检测57例LSCC及其中随机抽取的27例癌旁安全切缘(ASM)和22例声带息肉(VCP)中PTEN和survivin的表达并进行统计分析。结果: PTEN在LSCC、ASM和VCP中的阳性率分别为89.5%(51/57)、88.9%(24/27)和95.5%(21/22), 3者之间无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),但3组间表达逐渐增强, 有显著差异( $P<0.01$ ); survivin在VCP中不表达, 在LSCC和ASM中阳性率分别为50.9%(29/57)、11.1%(3/27), 3者之间有显著差异( $P<0.01$ ), 但在表达强度上LSCC与ASM间无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。PTEN和survivin的阳性表达在不同性别、年龄、肿瘤发病部位、肿瘤分化程度、T分期、临床分期、淋巴结转移组间未见显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。LSCC中PTEN与survivin间的表达未见显著相关( $r=-0.15$ ,  $P>0.05$ )。结论: 在LSCC发生的过程中, PTEN可能发生部分变异, survivin在LSCC的发生过程中可能起重要作用, 属LSCC癌变的早期分子事件。PTEN和survivin可能与喉鳞癌的进展、转移等生物学行为无关。

**关键词** 喉肿瘤; 肿瘤, 鳞状细胞; 基因, survivin; 免疫组织化学; 基因, PTEN

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## Expression and clinical significance of PTEN and survivin in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma

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### Abstract

**AIM:** To investigate the expression and clinical significance of phosphatase and tensin homology deleted on chromosome ten (PTEN) and survivin in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) and the relationship between the two genes. **METHODS:** The expression of PTEN and survivin in 57 cases of LSCC, 27 cases of adjacent safety margin (ASM) radomized drawn from the LSCC patient and 22 cases of vocal cord polyp (VCP) were evaluated by SP immunohistochemistry, and the statistics analysis were followed. **RESULTS:** The positive rates of PTEN in LSCC, ASM and VCP were 89.5% (51/57), 88.9%(24/27) and 95.5% (21/22), respectively. There was no significant difference among them ( $P>0.05$ ), but the expression degrees were ascending ( $P<0.01$ ). There was no expression of survivin in VCP. The positive rates of survivin in LSCC and ASM were 50.9% (29/57) and 11.1% (3/24) respectively with the significant difference ( $P<0.01$ ). However, the difference of the expression degrees between LSCC and ASM was not significant ( $P>0.05$ ). The expression of neither PTEN nor survivin was related to gender, age, tumor site, differentiation, T classification, clinical stage, nodal metastases, etc ( $P>0.05$ ). There was no correlation in LSCC between PTEN and survivin expression ( $r=-0.15$ ,  $P>0.05$ ). **CONCLUSIONS:** During the carcinogenesis of LSCC, partial variation maybe occurs in PTEN. Survivin probably plays an important role during the carcinogenesis of LSCC. These changes are the early molecular event of the carcinogenesis. Relationship between PTEN and survivin and the biological behavior of LSCC, such as progression, metastases were not observed.

**Key words** [Laryngeal neoplasms](#) [Neoplasms](#) [squamous cell](#) [Genes](#) [survivin](#) [Immunohistochemistry](#) [Genes](#) [PTEN](#)

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