

三阴性乳腺癌的预后与上皮间叶转化的相关性

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Prognosis of Triple-negative Breast Cancer and Its Relevance to Epithelial-mesenchymal Transitions

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全文: PDF (1526 KB) HTML (0 KB) 输出: BibTeX | EndNote (RIS) 背景资料

摘要 目的

探讨三阴性乳腺癌的预后及与上皮间叶转化的关系。方法乳腺癌患者240例, 根据ER、PR、Her-2的检测结果分为三组: 三阴性组、受体阳性组和Her-2阳性组。原发灶石蜡标本制作组织芯片, 免疫组织化学检测Vimentin的表达, 比较三组的预后及Vimentin的表达差异。结果三阴性组的总生存及5年生存率均比受体阳性组差, 和Her-2阳性组相比, 差异无统计学意义。而三阴组的Vimentin阳性表达率明显高于受体阳性组或Her-2阳性组。结论三阴性乳腺癌的预后与上皮间叶转化有关。

关键词: 乳腺肿瘤 预后 上皮间叶转化 波形蛋白

Abstract: Objective

To investigate the prognosis of triple-negative breast cancer and its relevance to epithelial-mesenchymal transition(EMT).MethodsTwo hundred and forty patients of breast cancer were classified into 3 groups, triple-negative group, receptor positive group and Her-2 positive group, according to the expression of estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor as well as Her-2 protein.Paraffin-embedded specimens of the primary tumors were collected and tissue micro-array blocks were constructed.Vimentin expressions were detected by imunohistochemistry.The prognosis and vimentin expression among the 3 groups were analyzed.ResultsThe overall survival and the 5 year survival rate of triple-negative group were significantly decreased compared to receptor positive group, but were not statistically different from those of Her-2 group.ConclusionThe poor prognosis of triple-negative breast cancer was associated with EMT.

Key words: Breast cancer Prognosis Epithelial-mesenchymal Transition Vimentin

收稿日期: 2011-06-21;

引用本文:

龚益平,漆楚波,王明伟等. 三阴性乳腺癌的预后与上皮间叶转化的相关性[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 173-176.

Gong Yiping,Qi Chubo,Wang Mingwei et al. Prognosis of Triple-negative Breast Cancer and Its Relevance to Epithelial-mesenchymal Transitions[J]. CHINA RESEARCH ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, 2012, 39(2): 173-176.

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