

湖北地区HPV16 E7和E5基因突变与宫颈 病变的相关性

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Association of Mutations in Human Papillomavirus Type 16 E7 and E5 Genes with Cervical Lesion in Hubei

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- 摘要
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摘要 摘要: 目的分析湖北地区宫颈病变组织中HPV16 E7和E5基因序列变异及该变异与宫颈病变的相关关系。方法对HPV16 E7和E5 DNA阳性的20例正常宫颈、30例CIN I~II、30例CINIII和35例宫颈鳞癌的基因片段进行纯化测序, 检测基因变异。结果除了HPV16 E7和E5原型序列以外, HPV16 E7最常见变异为A647G和T846C的联合变异株, 该联合变异株频率在正常宫颈、CIN I~II、CINIII和鳞癌组中突变率分别为25%、30%、53.3%、62.9%; HPV16 E5最常见变异为A3979C +A4042G联合变异株, 联合变异株在正常宫颈、CIN I~II、CINIII组和鳞癌组中突变率分别为30%、33.3%、56.7%、71.4%; HPV16 E7和E5联合突变株在宫颈病变各阶段差异有统计学意义。结论HPV16 E7.A647G / T846C和HPV16 E5.A4042G / A3979C联合变异株为中国湖北地区宫颈病变中流行的变异株, 此变异株与宫颈病变程度呈正相关。

关键词: 关键词: HPV16 E7和E5基因 基因多态性 宫颈病变

Abstract: Objective To

identify variations in HPV 16 E7 and E5 genes and examine the association between these variants and cervical cancer development in Hubei, China. Methods Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and PCR-directed sequencing methods were applied. Samples from 115 women infected with HPV16 E5 and E7 were analyzed. Results In addition to the prototype E7 and E5 genes sequence, the most frequently combined mutations A647G and T846C of HPV16 E7 were detected 25% in normal cervix, 30% in CIN I~II, 53.3% in CINIII and 62.9% in ICC, respectively. The E5 combined mutations of A3979C and A4042 were 30% in normal cervix, 33.3% in CIN I~II, 56.7% in CINIII and 71.4% in ICC, respectively. The combined mutations of HPV16 E7 and E5 were statistically different at different stages of cervical lesion. Conclusion The most prevalent variations were HPV 16 E7 A647G- E7 T846C - E5 A4042G - E5 A3979C in Hubei, China. This combined variation was positively associated with cervical disease development.

Key words: Key words: HPV16 E7 and E5 genes Polymorphism Cervix lesion

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