



论著

# 晚期非小细胞肺癌中 $\beta$ -tubulin III表达水平对化学治疗敏感性的影响

搜索

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DOI: 10.11714/j.issn.2095-6959.2013.01.006

基金:

江苏省卫生厅面上项目(H200867)

## 摘要

目的: 分析非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者 $\beta$ -tubulin III的表达水平与化学治疗(化疗)敏感性的关系。方法: 经病理确诊的晚期NSCLC患者以1:2随机分配至对照组和基因型组: 对照组使用吉西他滨联合顺铂化疗, 基因型组根据ERCC1及RRM1的表达情况进行个体化治疗。检测病理标本中 $\beta$ -tubulin III的表达水平, 比较 $\beta$ -tubulin III蛋白表达水平与临床疗效之间的关系。结果: 基因型组最终有118例NSCLC病例可评价, 均可成功检测 $\beta$ -tubulin III的表达情况。对照组有效率(37.5%)与基因型组有效率(47.5%)比较, 差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。基因型组中各组间有效率比较, 差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ); 但 $\beta$ -tubulin III低表达组有效率(55.1%)显著高于 $\beta$ -tubulin III高表达组(36.7%,  $P<0.05$ )。结论: 在晚期NSCLC腺癌亚型中,  $\beta$ -tubulin III低表达患者疗效较好,  $\beta$ -tubulin III高表达可能意味着对多西他赛耐药。

关键词:

## Effect of beta-tubulin III expression levels on chemotherapy sensitivity for advanced non-small cell lung cancer

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# Abstract

**Objective:** To analyze the relation between  $\beta$ -tubulin III expression level and chemosensitivity in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods:** The patients were divided into a control group and a genotype group with a proportion of 1:2. The control group received the treatment of gemcitabin and cisplatin, while the genotype group received individual therapy according to the level of ERCC1 and RRM1. The correlation between  $\beta$ -tubulin III expression level and chemosensitivity in NSCLC was analyzed. **Results:**  $\beta$ -Tubulin III expression was detected in all patients in the genotype group. Compared with the genotype group (47.5%), efficiency in the control group (37.5%) was not significantly different. Efficiency in patients with low expression of  $\beta$ -tubulin III was significantly higher than that of patients with high expression of  $\beta$ -tubulin III (55.1% vs 36.7%,  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** In advanced NSCLC subtypes, patients with low expression of  $\beta$ -tubulin III have good therapeutic effect. High  $\beta$ -tubulin III expression may indicate resistance to docetaxel.

**Keywords:** non-small cell lung cancer  $\beta$ -tubulin III ERCC1 gene RRM1 gene

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Cite this article as: CHEN Jia, HE Song, WANG Miaozhou, GUO Yan, ZHANG Xiaodong, JI Zhigu, ZHU Yafang, LU Junguo, TAO Yu, ZHU Xinghua, WANG Jianhong, YANG Shuyun, YIN Haibing, TAN Qinghe . Effect of beta-tubulin III expression levels on chemotherapy sensitivity for advanced non-small cell lung cancer[J]. Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research, 2013, 33(1): 37-41.