

论著

SHP-1和JAK1基因在初治急性白血病患者中的表达

李英华¹, 罗建民², 张晓燕¹, 王冬梅¹

哈励逊国际和平医院血液科, 河北 衡水 053000; 2.河北医科大学第二医院血液科, 石家庄 050000

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摘要

目的: 探讨SHP-1和JAK1基因在初治急性白血病(AL)细胞的转录表达及其与初治AL患者化疗效果的关系。方法: 采用半定量逆转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)方法检测60例初治AL患者骨髓单个核细胞及20例健康人外周血单个核细胞中SHP-1和JAK1 mRNA的表达。结果: 60例初治AL患者SHP-1和JAK1的mRNA表达阳性率分别为30%, 100%; 初治AL患者SHP-1 mRNA表达水平明显低于正常对照组($P < 0.001$), JAK1 mRNA表达水平较正常对照组略增高, 但差异无统计学意义($P = 0.180$), 初治AL患者SHP-1 mRNA阳性组的诱导化疗完全缓解(CR)率为88.9%, 阴性患者组CR率为54.8%, 差异有统计学意义($P = 0.005$)。SHP-1与JAK1 mRNA表达呈负相关($P = 0.046$)。结论: SHP-1可能是白血病潜在的抑制基因, 可望作为判断初治急性白血病患者疗效和预后的指标。

关键词 [初治急性白血病; SHP-1; JAK1; RT-PCR; 抑癌基因](#)

分类号

Expressions of SHP-1 and JAK1 gene in de novo acute leukemia patients

LI Ying-hua¹, LUO Jian-min², ZHANG Xiao-yan¹, WANG Dong-mei¹.

1. Department of Hematology, Harrison International Peace Hospital, Hengshui Hebei 053000; 2. Department of Hematology, Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050000, China

Abstract

Objective To evaluate the relationship between the expressions of SHP-1 or JAK1 mRNA and the effect of chemotherapy in de novo acute leukemia patients. Methods The expression of SHP-1 and JAK1 mRNA in de novo acute leukemia patients were measured with semi-quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (semi-Q-RT-PCR), and other 20 healthy adults as normal control (NC). Results The positive rates of SHP-1 and JAK1 mRNA in de novo acute leukemia patients were 30%, 100% respectively. The expression of SHP-1 mRNA in de novo acute leukemia patients was significant higher than that in the NC group ($P < 0.001$). The expression of JAK1 mRNA in de novo acute leukemia patients was a little higher than that in the NC group, but in which had no statistical significance ($P = 0.180$). The first complete remission (CR) rate in SHP-1 positive group was 88.9%, and in negative group was 54.8%, there was a statistical significance between them ($P = 0.005$). There was a negative correlation between SHP-1 and JAK1 mRNA ($P = 0.046$). Conclusion SHP-1 is potentially a tumor suppressor gene for leukemia and is associated with complete remission rate. It could be used as an index for evaluating therapy efficiency and judging prognosis in de novo acute leukemia.

Key words [de novo acute leukemia; SHP-1; JAK1; RT-PCR; tumor suppressor gene](#)

DOI:

通讯作者 罗建民 luojm315@yahoo.com.cn

作者个人主页 李英华¹; 罗建民²; 张晓燕¹; 王冬梅¹

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