

论文

胃癌组织与癌旁组织中ERCC1与AKT1的表达及临床意义

刘美荣, 王潍博

山东大学附属省立医院肿瘤科, 济南 250021

摘要:

目的 探讨胃癌组织中ERCC1与AKT1的表达及不同病理分期术后胃癌中ERCC1、AKT1表达与PFS的关系。方法 用RT-PCR方法检测51例胃癌组织与癌旁组织的ERCC1与AKT1的表达,观察预后,并进行统计分析。结果 胃癌组织中ERCC1、AKT1的阳性表达率分别为61%、71%, ERCC1、AKT1在癌旁组织中表达率高于癌组织, ERCC1、AKT1在淋巴结有无转移之间表达有统计学差异。ERCC1、AKT1阳性者 I 期预后好于阴性者, 在II-IV期表达阳性者预后差。结论 AKT1、ERCC1在癌旁组织中阳性表达率高于癌组织, ERCC1、AKT1在 I 期胃癌术后表达阳性者预后好, 而II-IV期相反。

关键词: 胃腺癌; 基因; 预后

Expressions of ERCC1 and AKT1 in gastric cancer tissues and pericarcinoma tissues and their clinical significance

LIU Mei-rong, WANG Wei-bo

Department of Oncology, Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University, Jinan 250021, China

Abstract:

Objective To study expression of ERCC1 and AKT1 in gastric cancer tissues and to analyze the relationship between expression and PFS. Methods 51 cases of expressions of ERCC1 and AKT1 in gastric cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissues were detected by RT-PCR. The prognosis was observed and statistically analyzed. Result In 51 cases, the ERCC1 (+) was 61% and AKT1 (+) was 71%. The positive expressive rates of ERCC1 and AKT1 were higher in adjacent normal tissues than in gastric adenocarcinoma tissues. There was statistical difference in expressions of ERCC1 and AKT1 with or without lymph node metastasis. The prognosis of patients of ERCC1 (+) and AKT1 (+) was better in stage I, while poor in stages II-IV. Conclusion The positive expressive rates of ERCC1 and AKT1 in adjacent normal gastric cancer are higher than in gastric tissues. The prognosis of ERCC1 (+) and AKT1 (+) is better in stage I, but poor in stages II-IV.

Keywords: Gastric adenocarcinoma; Gene; Prognosis

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通讯作者: 王潍博(1962-),男,教授,主要从事肿瘤化疗的临床与基础研究。

作者简介: 刘美荣(1983-),女,硕士研究生,主要从事肿瘤化疗的临床与基础研究。

作者Email:

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