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喉癌组织中HPV16及其早期区基因E6、E7蛋白的表达及意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 观察喉癌组织中HPV16及其早期区基因E6、E7蛋白的表达, 并初步分析其与喉癌组织临床分期、病理分级的相关性。方法: 147例喉组织标本, 其中喉鳞状细胞癌组织82例, 非癌组织39例(声带息肉27例, 距肿瘤1.0cm的癌周正常组织12例), 癌前病变(声带白斑)26例。免疫组织化学检测各组标本中HPV16及其早期区基因E6、E7蛋白的表达。分析喉鳞癌组织中3种蛋白表达情况与临床分期、病理分级的相关性。结果: 喉鳞癌组织中HPV16蛋白及E6、E7蛋白的阳性率明显高于癌前病变组织(P<0.05或0.01), 后者高于非癌组织(P<0.05或0.01)。非癌组织中HPV16蛋白阳性率明显高于E6、E7蛋白的表达(P<0.05或0.01), 而喉癌组织及癌前组织中三者间无显著差异。不同临床分期(I~IV期)及不同病理分级(I~III级)喉癌组织中HPV16的阳性率间有显著差异(P<0.05); 而不同临床分期及病理分级间HPV16 E6、E7蛋白表达率无显著差异。结论: HPV16感染后其早期区基因E6、E7的表达可能是诱发喉癌的因素之一, 应用免疫学方法抑制E7蛋白的表达对于喉癌的治疗有积极意义, 但其预防和治疗作用不应过分夸大。

关键词: [喉肿瘤](#) [癌](#) [鳞状细胞](#) [HPV16蛋白](#) [HPV16E6蛋白](#) [HPV16E7蛋白](#)

Protein expression of HPV16 and its early gene E6, E7 in human laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma and its significance [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the protein expression of HPV16 and its early gene E6, E7 in human laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma tissues, and to analyze their relationship with the clinical stage and pathological classification of laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma. Methods: The expression of HPV16, HPV16 E6, and HPV16 E7 protein was detected in 147 specimens of different laryngeal lesions immunohistochemically. The specimens included 82 laryngeal carcinoma, 39 noncarcinoma tissues (including 27 specimens of vocal cord polyp and 12 specimens of normal laryngeal tissues taken from more than 1.0 cm adjacent to the carcinoma), and 26 precancerous lesions (leukoplakia) of the larynx. The relationship between the protein expression with the clinical stage and histopathological classification of laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma was analyzed. Results: The positive rates of HPV16, HPV16 E6, and HPV16 E7 protein in precancerous tissues (30.77%, 26.92%, and 26.92%, respectively) were significantly lower than those in laryngeal carcinoma lesions (45.12%, 39.02%, and 42.68%, respectively; P<0.05 or 0.01), but were significantly higher than those in non-carcinoma tissues (23.08%, 5.13%, and 2.56%, respectively; P<0.05 or 0.01). In non-carcinoma tissues, the positive rate of HPV16 protein was significantly higher than that of E6 or E7 (P<0.05 or 0.01), while there was no difference between their positive rates in laryngeal carcinoma or precancerous lesions. We found that human laryngeal carcinoma tissues with different clinical stages and different pathological classifications also had different positive rate of HPV16 protein (P<0.05), but they had a similar positive rate of HPV16 E6 and E7. Conclusion: The expression of HPV16 E6, E7 proteins after the HPV16 infection might be one of the reasons for development of human laryngeal carcinoma. Inhibition of HPV16E7 expression by immunologic strategy may have a potential for treatment of laryngeal carcinoma

Keywords: [laryngeal neoplasms](#) [carcinoma](#) [squamous cell](#) [HPV16 protein](#) [HPV16 E6 protein](#) [HPV16 E7 protein](#)

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