

PRR11蛋白在肝内胆管细胞癌组织中的表达及意义

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Title: Expression and significance of PRR11 in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma tissues

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关键词: 肝内胆管细胞癌; PRR11蛋白; 免疫组织化学; 细胞周期; 生存分析

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摘要: 目的: 探讨富含脯氨酸蛋白11 (proline-rich protein 11, PRR11) 在肝内胆管细胞癌组织中的表达及对预后的影响。方法: 采用免疫组织化学染色SP法测定51例人肝内胆管细胞癌和42例正常肝内胆管组织中PRR11蛋白的表达情况, 并统计分析PRR11蛋白与肝内胆管细胞癌临床病理参数 (TNM分期、淋巴结转移、组织分化等) 的关系, 对随访资料进行分析。结果: 51例肝内胆管细胞癌组织中有29例PRR11蛋白表达阳性, 阳性表达率为56.9%, 远高于其在正常肝内胆管组织 (4.8%) 中的表达 ($P < 0.05$)。x²检验分析: PRR11蛋白在肝内胆管细胞癌组织中的表达与组织分化程度、TNM分期、门脉是否受侵、有无淋巴结转移及有无脏器转移有关 ($P < 0.05$); 但与患者的年龄、性别及有无肝炎无关 (均 $P > 0.05$)。Kaplan-Meier生存分析结果显示, PRR11蛋白表达阳性的患者生存期明显低于PRR11蛋白阴性者 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: PRR11蛋白在肝内胆管细胞癌组织中高表达, 而在正常肝内胆管组织中微弱表达或不表达, 提示其可能参与肝内胆管细胞癌的发生、侵袭及转移的过程, PRR11蛋白高表达提示预后不良。

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the expression of PRR11 protein in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma tissues and its influence on prognosis. Methods: Immunohistochemical staining SP method was used to detect the expression of PRR11 protein in 51 cases of human intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma tissues and 42 cases of normal intrahepatic biliary tissues, and the relations of PRR11 expression with clinicopathological parameters (TNM stage, lymph node metastasis, tissue differentiation, etc) of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma were analyzed, and the follow-up data were analyzed. Results: In 51 cases of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, 29 cases of PRR11 protein expression were positive, and the positive expression rate was 56.9%, which was much higher than that in normal intrahepatic bile duct tissues (4.8%) ($P < 0.05$). x² test analysis showed PRR11 expression in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma was related to the degree of tissue differentiation of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, TNM stage, portal vein invasion, lymph node metastasis and organ metastasis ($P < 0.05$). However, it was not associated with the age, gender, and presence or absence of hepatitis in patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (all $P > 0.05$). Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showed that the survival time of patients with positive PRR11 protein expression was significantly lower than that of PRR11 protein negative group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: PRR11 protein is highly expressed in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma tissues, but weakly expressed or not expressed in normal intrahepatic biliary tissues, suggesting that it may be involved in the process of invasion, invasion and metastasis of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, and high expression of PRR11 protein indicates poor prognosis.

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备注/Memo: -

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