

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.18.039

结直肠癌组织中 Ezrin 和 P53 的表达及临床病理特征的关系研究

王桂华¹ 孙维明² 兰 涛¹ 陈 辉¹ 杜国涛¹ 赵江桥¹

(1 河北省沧州市人民医院肝胆胰外科 河北 沧州 061000; 2 河北省沧州市人民医院神经内科 河北 沧州 061000)

摘要 目的:探讨结直肠癌组织中 Ezrin 和 P53 的表达及临床病理特征的关系。**方法:**选取 2014 年 5 月至 2016 年 6 月我院收治的 140 例结直肠癌患者,行手术切除结直肠癌组织,经纳入排除标准后,94 例癌组织标本纳入本研究并作为研究组,并从中抽取 35 例手术标本切缘的正常结直肠黏膜组织作为对照组,采用免疫组化测定 Ezrin 和 P53 的表达情况,并对两者进行相关性分析。**结果:**Ezrin、p53 蛋白在研究组的表达阳性率分别为 52.13%、56.38%,明显高于对照组的 0.00% ($\chi^2=25.731, 33.496, P<0.05$)。高、中分化患者 Ezrin、p53 表达阳性率分别为 46.99%、51.81%,明显低于低、未分化患者的 90.91%、90.91% ($\chi^2=7.508, P<0.05; \chi^2=4.401, P<0.05$)。有淋巴结转移患者 Ezrin、p53 表达阳性率分别为 77.05%、68.85%,明显高于无淋巴结转移患者的 6.06%、33.33% ($\chi^2=43.245, P<0.05; \chi^2=15.846, P<0.05$)。浸润深度 T3、T4 患者的 Ezrin 表达阳性率 55.81% 明显高于浸润深度 T1、T2 患者的 12.50% ($\chi^2=5.503, P<0.05$)。TNM 分期 III、IV 患者 Ezrin、p53 表达阳性率分别为 88.24%、74.51%,明显高于 TNM 分期 I、II 患者的 9.30%、34.88% ($\chi^2=5.522, P<0.05; \chi^2=5.036, P<0.05$)。49 例 Ezrin 表达阳性患者中,p53 表达阳性有 11 例,而 56 例 Ezrin 表达阴性患者中,p53 表达阴性 14 例,Ezrin 表达与 p53 表达无相关性 ($r=0.209, P>0.05$)。**结论:**Ezrin 和 P53 蛋白均与结直肠癌发生和发展存在一定的相关性,有助于结直肠癌预后的判断。

关键词:结直肠癌; Ezrin 蛋白; P53 蛋白; 临床病理特征**中图分类号:**R735.3 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)18-3565-05

Relationship between Expression of Ezrin and P53 in Colorectal Cancer Tissue and Its Clinicopathological Features

WANG Gui-hua¹, SUN Wei-ming², LAN Tao¹, CHEN Hui¹, DU Guo-tao¹, ZHAO Jiang-qiao¹

(1 Department of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery, Cangzhou People's Hospital of Hebei Province, Cangzhou, Hebei, 061000, China;

2 Department of Neurology, Cangzhou People's Hospital of Hebei Province, Cangzhou, Hebei, 061000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of Ezrin and P53 in colorectal carcinoma and its relationship with clinicopathological features. **Methods:** A total of 140 patients with colorectal cancer, who were treated in Cangzhou People's Hospital of Hebei Province from May 2014 to June 2016, were selected. After resection of colorectal cancer tissues and the exclusion criteria, 94 cases of cancer tissues (as study group) were included in this study. And extracted from the study group, 35 cases of normal colorectal mucosa tissues taken from surgical specimen margin were selected as control group. The expression of Ezrin and P53 were detected by immunohistochemistry, and the correlation between them was analyzed. **Results:** The positive expression rate of Ezrin and P53 in the study group were 52.13% and 56.38%, significantly higher than 0.00% in the control group ($\chi^2=25.731, 33.496, P<0.05$). The positive expression rate of Ezrin and P53 in the patients with high and middle differentiation were 46.99% and 51.81%, significantly lower than those (90.91% and 90.91%) in the patients with low and undifferentiated ($\chi^2=7.508, P<0.05; \chi^2=4.401, P<0.05$). The positive expression rate of Ezrin and p53 in the patients with lymph node metastasis were 77.05% and 68.85%, significantly higher than those (6.06% and 33.33%) in the patients without lymph node metastasis ($\chi^2=43.245, P<0.05; \chi^2=15.846, P<0.05$). The positive expression rate of Ezrin in patients with invasion depth in T3 and T4 were 55.81%, significantly higher than that (12.50%) with invasion depth in T1 and T2 ($\chi^2=5.503, P<0.05$). The positive expression rate of Ezrin and p53 in the patients with TNM stage III and IV were 88.24% and 74.51%, significantly higher than those (9.30% and 34.88%) with TNM stage I and II ($\chi^2=5.522, P<0.05; \chi^2=5.036, P<0.05$). Among 49 Ezrin positive patients, 11 patients were positive P53 expression; among 56 case of Ezrin negative patients, 14 patients were negative P53 expression. The expression of Ezrin was not correlated with the expression of p53 ($r=0.209, P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Both Ezrin and P53 proteins are correlated with the occurrence and development of colorectal cancer, which is helpful for the prognosis judgement of colorectal cancer.

Key words: Colorectal cancer; Ezrin protein; P53 protein; Clinicopathological features**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R735.3 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)18-3565-05

作者简介:王桂华(1981-),男,本科,主治医师,从事肝胆胰方面的研究,E-mail: nbgsge@163.com

(收稿日期:2017-03-02 接受日期:2017-03-24)

前言

结直肠癌(Colorectal cancer, CRC)是胃肠道中常见的恶性肿瘤,在消化系统恶性肿瘤中,其发病率、病死率仅次于原发性肝癌、胃癌、食管癌^[1-3]。CRC的发生与环境因素、高脂肪低纤维素饮食、遗传因素、吸烟等有关^[4-6]。起初CRC的临床症状并不明显,随着病情加重,会出现便血、肠梗阻、腹痛等症状,甚至严重者危及生命^[7-9]。有研究报道,恶性肿瘤的侵袭和转移过程有Ezrin蛋白的参与^[10,11];而在几乎半数以上的恶性肿瘤中均有p53基因的突变发生^[12,13]。但对于CRC癌患者中的Ezrin和P53的研究较少,因此,本文探讨CRC组织中EZRIN和P53的表达,并观察其与临床病理特征的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2014年5月至2016年6月我院收治的140例CRC患者的经手术切除标本,纳入标准: CRC均经手术和病理学检查证实,患者均具有完整的临床资料;排除标准:合并高血压、糖尿病、严重内科疾病者;既往有精神病史者。经纳入排除标准后,94例结直肠癌患者癌组织标本纳入本研究,作为研究组,其中男58例,女36例,年龄35~74岁,平均年龄为(59.3±10.6)岁;肠癌49例,直肠癌45例;TNM分期:I期18例,II期25例,III期28例,IV期23例;肿块型28例,浸润型39例,溃疡型27例。随机抽取94例结直肠癌患者中的35例手术标本切缘的正常结直肠黏膜组织,作为对照组,其中男14例,女21例。本研究取得研究对象的知情同意,并获得本院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 试剂

Ezrin鼠抗人单克隆抗体(Lab Vision/Neomarkers公司),

P53兔抗人单克隆抗体(广州深达生物制品技术有限公司),二步法抗兔、鼠通用型免疫组化检测试剂盒(北京九州天瑞科技有限公司),蜂蜡(上海悦冠实业有限公司)。

1.3 方法

按照免疫组化方法,在本院病理医生的熟练技术,通过试剂盒说明书,对Ezrin、P53蛋白进行两步法免疫组化染色,病理切片经过漂片、捞片、烘干等处理程序后制成,待免疫组化染色。免疫组化检测结果由2名病理医生采用双盲法阅片判定。

1.4 结果判断

阳性表达时,Ezrin蛋白:黄色。P53蛋白:黄色或黄褐色。Ezrin蛋白和P53蛋白免疫组化评分标准: \oplus 染色强度:无色,计0分;淡黄色,计1分;棕黄色,计2分;棕褐色,计3分; \ominus 肿瘤细胞阳性百分比:<5%,计0分;5%~<25%,计1分;25%~<50%,计2分;50%~75%,计3分;>75%,计4分; \oplus 总分=染色强度计分*肿瘤细胞阳性百分比计分:0分记为阴性;1~3分为弱阳性,记作1+;4~7分为阳性,记作2+;8~12分为强阳性,记作3+,阴性表达为阴性和弱阳性,阳性表达为阳性和强阳性视。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS19.0统计,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,采用Fisher's检验 Spearman秩相关分析,P<0.05表示有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Ezrin蛋白在结直肠癌和正常结直肠黏膜中的表达

94例CRC标本中,Ezrin蛋白阳性表达49例,占52.13%,正常结直肠黏膜组织未见Ezrin蛋白表达。Ezrin蛋白在研究组的阳性率明显高于在对照组的(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 Ezrin蛋白在结直肠癌和正常结直肠黏膜中的表达

Table 1 Expression of Ezrin protein in colorectal carcinoma and normal colorectal mucosa

Groups	n	Positive	Negative	Positive rate (%)	χ^2	P
Control group	35	0	35	0.00	25.731	0.000
Study group	94	49	45	52.13		

2.2 p53蛋白在结直肠癌和正常结直肠黏膜中的表达

94例CRC标本中,P53蛋白阳性表达53例,占56.38%,

正常结直肠黏膜组织未见P53蛋白表达。P53蛋白在研究组的阳性率明显高于在对照组的0.00%(P<0.05),见表2。

表2 P53蛋白在结直肠癌和正常结直肠黏膜中的表达

Table 2 Expression of P53 protein in colorectal carcinoma and normal colorectal mucosa

Groups	n	Positive	Negative	Positive rate (%)	χ^2	P
Control group	35	0	35	0.00	33.496	0.000
Study group	94	53	41	56.38		

2.3 Ezrin的表达与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系

高、中分化患者Ezrin表达阳性率46.99%明显低于低、未分化患者的90.91%,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.508$,P=0.006<0.05);有淋巴结转移患者的Ezrin表达阳性率77.05%明显高

于无淋巴结转移患者的6.06%($\chi^2=43.245$,P=0.000<0.05);浸润深度T3、T4患者的Ezrin表达阳性率55.81%明显高于浸润深度T1、T2患者的12.50%,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.503$,P=0.019<0.05);TNM分期III、IV患者Ezrin表达阳性率

88.24%明显高于TNM分期I、II患者的9.30%，差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.522$, $P=0.000<0.05$)；而Ezrin的表达与结直肠癌

患者的性别、年龄、病变位置、病理大体类型无关($P>0.05$)。见表3。

表3 Ezrin的表达与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系

Table 3 Relationship between the expression of Ezrin and clinicopathological features of colorectal cancer

Clinicopathological features		n	Positive	Negative	Positive rate	χ^2	P
Gender	Male	58	34	24	58.62	2.559	0.110
	Female	36	15	21	41.67		
Age	<50	34	15	19	44.12	1.370	0.242
	≥50	60	34	26	56.67		
Tissue differentiation	High and middle differentiation	83	39	44	46.99	7.508	0.006
	Low and undifferentiated	11	10	1	90.91		
Lesion location	Colon	54	25	29	46.30	1.729	0.189
	Rectum	40	24	16	60.00		
Gross pathological type	Mass	28	15	13	53.57	0.241	0.887
	Infiltrative	39	21	18	53.85		
	Ulcerative	27	13	14	48.15		
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	61	47	14	77.05	43.245	0.000
	No	33	2	31	6.06		
Infiltration depth	T1,T2	8	1	7	12.50	5.503	0.019
	T3,T4	86	48	38	55.81		
TNM stage	I , II	43	4	39	9.30	5.522	0.000
	III,IV	51	45	6	88.24		

表4 P53的表达与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系

Table 4 Relationship between expression of P53 and clinicopathological features of colorectal cancer

Clinicopathological features		n	Positive	Negative	Positive rate	χ^2	P
Gender	Male	58	30	28	51.72	0.010	0.921
	Female	36	23	13	63.89		
Age(yeas)	<50	34	17	17	50.00	0.097	0.756
	≥50	60	36	24	60.00		
Tissue differentiation	High and middle differentiation	83	43	40	51.85	4.401	0.036
	Low and undifferentiated	11	10	1	90.91		
Lesion location	Colon	54	27	27	50.00	0.230	0.631
	Rectum	40	26	14	65.00		
Gross pathological type	Mass	28	17	11	60.71	0.509	0.775
	Infiltrative	39	22	17	56.41		
	Ulcerative	27	14	13	51.85		
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	61	42	19	68.85	15.846	0.000
	No	33	11	22	33.33		
Infiltration depth	T1,T2	8	4	4	50.00	0.016	0.900
	T3,T4	86	49	37	56.98		
TNM stage	I , II	43	15	28	34.88	5.036	0.025
	III,IV	51	38	13	74.51		

2.4 p53 的表达与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系

高、中分化患者 P53 表达阳性率 51.81% 明显低于低、未分化患者的 90.91%，差异具有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=4.401, P=0.036 < 0.05$)；有淋巴结转移患者 P53 表达阳性率 68.85% 明显高于无淋巴结转移患者的 33.33% ($\chi^2=15.846, P=0.000 < 0.05$)；TNM

分期 III、IV 患者 P53 表达阳性率 74.51% 明显高于 TNM 分期 I、II 患者的 34.88%，差异具有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=5.036, P=0.025 < 0.05$)；P53 的表达与性别、年龄、浸润深度、病变位置、病理大体类型等因素无关 ($P>0.05$)。见表 4。

表 5 Ezrin 表达与 p53 表达的关系

Table 5 The relationship between Ezrin expression and p53 expression

Ezrin	P53	
	Positive	Negative
Positive	11	38
Negative	42	14

2.5 Ezrin 表达与 P53 表达的关系

49 例 Ezrin 表达阳性患者中，P53 表达阳性有 11 例，而 56 例 Ezrin 表达阴性患者中，P53 表达阴性 14 例，Ezrin 表达与 P53 表达无相关性 ($r=0.209, P>0.05$)，见表 5。

3 讨论

CRC 属于临床中最常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一。目前，CRC 可能是遗传因素、环境因素等多种因素共同作用的结果^[14-16]。在 CRC 的发生、发展过程中，有较多抑癌基因的激活、突变、失活，如 P53、Ezrin 以及 EGFR 等^[17-19]。因此，从中筛选出高敏感性的标记物，对肿瘤的发生、发展、转移的阻断非常有意义。

Ezrin 是膜 - 细胞骨架连接蛋白，具有调节肿瘤细胞作用，与肿瘤的侵袭、分化、转移相关^[20,21]。本文研究显示，94 例结直肠癌标本中，Ezrin 蛋白在研究组的阳性率 52.13% 明显高于在对照组的 0%，提示 Ezrin 蛋白的表达与结直肠癌的发生和发展存在一定的相关性，这与相关研究报道^[22,23]一致。在结直肠癌组织中，高、中分化患者 Ezrin 表达阳性率明显低于低、未分化患者；有淋巴结转移患者 Ezrin 表达阳性率明显高于无淋巴结转移患者；浸润深度 T3、T4 患者的 Ezrin 表达阳性率明显高于浸润深度 T1、T2 患者；TNM 分期 III、IV 患者 Ezrin 表达阳性率明显高于 TNM 分期 I、II 患者，提示 Ezrin 蛋白表达与结直肠癌的分化程度、是否有淋巴结转移、浸润深度、TNM 分期具有明显的相关性，随着分化程度越低、淋巴结转移的发生、浸润深度越深、TNM 分期越高，Ezrin 蛋白的阳性表达率呈现上升的趋势。而 Ezrin 的表达与结直肠癌患者的性别、年龄、病变位置、病理大体类型无关 ($P>0.05$)。

P53 基因的突变参与了大部分肿瘤的发生和发展，在正常情况下对细胞的增殖及分裂有着监视的重要作用^[24-26]。本文结果显示，P53 蛋白在研究组的阳性率明显高于在对照组，提示 P53 蛋白的表达与结直肠癌的发生和发展存在一定的相关性，这与相关研究报道^[27-29]结论一致。在结直肠癌组织中，高、中分化患者 P53 表达阳性率明显低于低、未分化患者的；有淋巴结转移患者 P53 表达阳性率明显高于无淋巴结转移患者；TNM 分期 III、IV 患者 P53 表达阳性率明显高于 TNM 分期 I、II 患者；提示 P53 蛋白表达与结直肠癌的分化程度、是否有淋巴结转移、TNM 分期具有明显的相关性，随着分化程度越低、淋巴结转移的发生、TNM 分期越高，P53 蛋白的阳性表达率呈现上

升的趋势。

有研究报道^[30]，在乳腺癌患者中的 Ezrin 蛋白表达与 P53 蛋白表达无相关性，而对于两者在结直肠癌中的关系尚不清楚，本文通过对结直肠癌患者中的 Ezrin 蛋白表达和 P53 蛋白表达观察，并对两者的关系进行统计分析，结果显示，两者间无相关性，提示在结直肠癌的发生、转移和浸润过程中，Ezrin 蛋白表达与 P53 蛋白表达可能不存在协同作用，同时可能也不存在相互影响。

综上所述，Ezrin 和 P53 蛋白均与结直肠癌发生和发展存在一定的相关性，有助于结直肠癌预后的判断。

参 考 文 献(References)

- [1] Zheng C, Wu YL, Li Q. Preoperative intestinal stent decompression with primary laparoscopic surgery to treat left-sided colorectal cancer with obstruction: a report of 21 cases [J]. Cancer Biol Med, 2013, 10 (2): 99-102
- [2] Lee SH, Kim do Y, Oh SY, et al. Preoperative Localization of Early Colorectal Cancer or a Malignant Polyp by Using the Patient's Own Blood[J]. Ann Coloproctol, 2014, 30(3): 115-117
- [3] Abaza MS, Afzal M, Al-Attiyah RJ, et al. Methylferulate from Tamarix aucheriana inhibits growth and enhances chemosensitivity of human colorectal cancer cells: possible mechanism of action[J]. BMC Complement Altern Med, 2016, 16(1): 384
- [4] Mahmoudi T, Farahani H, Nobakht H, et al. Genetic Variations in Leptin and Leptin Receptor and Susceptibility to Colorectal Cancer and Obesity[J]. Iran J Cancer Prev, 2016, 9(3): e7013
- [5] Nabavizadeh F, Fanaei H, Imani A, et al. Evaluation of Nanocarrier Targeted Drug Delivery of Capecitabine-PAMAM Dendrimer Complex in a Mice Colorectal Cancer Model[J]. Acta Med Iran, 2016, 54(8): 485-493
- [6] Chang YT, Huang MY, Yeh YS, et al. A Prospective Study of Comparing Multi-Gene Biomarker Chip and Serum Carcinoembryonic Antigen in the Postoperative Surveillance for Patients with Stage I-III Colorectal Cancer [J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11 (10): e0163264
- [7] Forrest CM, McNair K, Vincenten MC, et al. Selective depletion of tumour suppressors Deleted in Colorectal Cancer (DCC) and neogenin by environmental and endogenous serine proteases: linking diet and cancer[J]. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16(1): 772

- [8] Dervenis C, Xynos E, Sotiropoulos G, et al. Clinical practice guidelines for the management of metastatic colorectal cancer: a consensus statement of the Hellenic Society of Medical Oncologists (HeSMO)[J]. Ann Gastroenterol, 2016, 29(4): 390-416
- [9] Suzuki S, Shimazaki J, Morishita K, et al. Efficacy and safety of oxaliplatin, bevacizumab and oral S-1 for advanced recurrent colorectal cancer[J]. Mol Clin Oncol, 2016, 5(4): 391-394
- [10] Chang YJ, Cheng YW, Lin RK, et al. Thrombomodulin Influences the Survival of Patients with Non-Metastatic Colorectal Cancer through Epithelial-To-Mesenchymal Transition (EMT)[J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11(8): e0160550
- [11] Milone MR, Pucci B, Colangelo T, et al. Proteomic characterization of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ (PPAR γ) overexpressing or silenced colorectal cancer cells unveils a novel protein network associated with an aggressive phenotype [J]. Mol Oncol, 2016, 10(8): 1344-1362
- [12] Nozawa H, Ishihara S, Kawai K, et al. Paradoxical Reductions in Serum Anti-p53 Autoantibody Levels by Chemotherapy in Unresectable Colorectal Cancer: An Observational Study [J]. Oncology, 2016, 91(3): 127-134
- [13] He J, Liang X, Luo F, et al. P53 Is Involved in a Three-Dimensional Architecture-Mediated Decrease in Chemosensitivity in Colon Cancer [J]. J Cancer, 2016, 7(8): 900-909
- [14] Zhang W, He J, Du Y, et al. Upregulation of nemo-like kinase is an independent prognostic factor in colorectal cancer [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2015, 21(29): 8836-8847
- [15] 佟明, 龚昆梅, 包维民, 等.梭杆菌与结直肠癌关系的研究进展[J].实用医学杂志, 2015, 31(23): 3968-3969
Tong Ming, Gong Kun-mei, Bao Wei-min, et al. Research Progress on the relationship between colorectal cancer and colorectal cancer[J]. Journal of Practical Medicine, 2015, 31(23): 3968-3969
- [16] 周仲国, 王若婧, 潘志忠等. Pim-3 在结直肠癌中的表达及其与预后的关系[J]. 广东医学, 2015, 36(23): 3627-3630
Zhou Zhong-guo, Wang Ruo-jing, Pan Zhi-zhong, et al. Expression of Pim-3 in colorectal cancer and its correlation with prognosis [J]. Guangdong Medical Journal, 2015, 36(23): 3627-3630
- [17] Torabi K, Miró R, Fernández-Jiménez N, et al. Patterns of somatic uniparental disomy identify novel tumor suppressor genes in colorectal cancer[J]. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36(10): 1103-1110
- [18] 夏秀娟, 李粉婷, 刘佳, 等. 转移性结直肠癌抗血管生成靶向治疗的研究进展[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(1): 187-191
Xia Xiu-juan, Li Fen-ting, Liu Jia, et al. Anti-angiogenesis Targeted Therapy for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Current Situation and Future Perspectives[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16(1): 187-191
- [19] 刘珊, 程波, 钟善传, 等. 结直肠癌 K-ras 基因突变与 Ras、EGFR、p53 蛋白表达的相关性[J]. 诊断病理学杂志, 2014, 21(2): 90-93, 97
Liu Shan, Cheng Bo, Zhong Shan-chuan, et al. Mutation of K-ras gene and expression of Ras, EGFR and p53 proteins in colorectal carcinoma [J]. Chinese Journal of Diagnostic Pathology, 2014, 21(2): 90-93, 97
- [20] 吴莹, 张晨月, 张淑静, 等. ERM 蛋白在微血管内皮细胞通透性调控中的研究进展[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(8): 1558-1561, 1493
Wu Ying, Zhang Chen-yue, Zhang Shu-jing, et al. Progress on ERM Proteins in Regulation of Microvascular Endothelial Permeability[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16(8): 1558-1561, 1493
- [21] Deming PB, Campbell SL, Stone JB, et al. Anchoring of protein kinase A by ERM (ezrin-radixin-moesin) proteins is required for proper netrin signaling through DCC (deleted in colorectal cancer)[J]. J Biol Chem, 2015, 290(9): 5783-5796
- [22] Leiphakpam PD, Rajput A, Mathiesen M, et al. Ezrin expression and cell survival regulation in colorectal cancer [J]. Cell Signal, 2014, 26(5): 868-879
- [23] 姚冬颖, 许欣, 赵振亚. 结直肠癌中 Ezrin 的表达及与预后的关系[J]. 河北医药, 2014, 36(16): 2409-2411
Yao Dong-ying, Xu Xin, Zhao Zhen-ya. Correlation between the expression of Ezrin and prognosis in colorectal carcinoma [J]. Hebei Medical Journal, 2014, 36(16): 2409-2411
- [24] Lin ST, Tu SH, Yang PS, et al. Apple Polyphenol Phloretin Inhibits Colorectal Cancer Cell Growth via Inhibition of the Type 2 Glucose Transporter and Activation of p53-Mediated Signaling [J]. J Agric Food Chem, 2016, 64(36): 6826-6837
- [25] 万鸿, 孟翔凌, 吴文涌. MTA2 及 p53 在结直肠癌中的表达及临床意义[J]. 安徽医科大学学报, 2014, 49(9): 1298-1301
Wan Hong, Meng Xiang-ling, Wu Wen-yong. The expression and clinical significance of metastasis-associated gene 2 and p53 in colorectal cancer [J]. Acta Universitatis Medicinalis Anhui, 2014, 49(9): 1298-1301
- [26] 彭微波, 李伟. 子宫内膜样癌及卵巢浆液性癌中 PR、P53、ER 的表达及其临床病理学意义[J]. 中国性科学, 2016, 25(6): 29-31
Peng Wei-bo, Li Wei. The expression of P53 and ER and PR in ovarian serous carcinoma and endometrial carcinoma and its pathological significance [J]. Chinese Journal of Human Sexuality, 2016, 25(6): 29-31
- [27] Kunizaki M, Sawai T, Takeshita H, et al. Clinical Value of Serum p53 Antibody in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Colorectal Cancer[J]. Anticancer Res, 2016, 36(8): 4171-4175
- [28] Kawahara D, Fujita F, Hayashi H, et al. The Significance of Combined Measurement of p53 Antibody and other Tumor Markers for Colorectal Cancer after Curative Resection [J]. Hepatogastroenterology, 2015, 62(139): 624-628
- [29] 赵喜莲, 郭彦凤, 白文启, 等. 错配修复蛋白和 p53 蛋白表达与结直肠癌的临床病理关系及其相关性[J]. 临床与实验病理学杂志, 2016, 32(4): 370-374, 379
Zhao Xi-lian, Guo Yan-feng, Bai Wen-qi, et al. Correlation of the expression of mismatch repair protein and p53 protein with clinicopathological features in colorectal cancer [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology, 2016, 32(4): 370-374, 379
- [30] Xue J, Chi Y, Chen Y, et al. MiRNA-621 sensitizes breast cancer to chemotherapy by suppressing FBXO11 and enhancing p53 activity[J]. Oncogene, 2016, 35(4): 448-458