酸交换因子，此前我们已经证明在SKOV3细胞中Dock180/Rac1信号转导通路在其恶性生物学行为中发挥了重要的作用[9]，Dock180敲除的细胞动力和侵袭及转移能力受到了不同程度的消弱，Rac1酶活性也出现了下调。本研究通过蛋白质印迹法证明了卵巢癌组织中Dock180的过表达，这进一步证实Dock180参与了卵巢癌的发生过程。而卵巢癌组织中CrkⅠ与Dock180的共表达提示卵巢癌恶性浸润行为很可能是通过CrkⅠ/Dock180/Rac1信号途径得以实施。为进一步阐明该推测，我们通过免疫共沉淀技术在卵巢癌细胞株SKOV3、MCAS和RMUG-L中证明了接合物蛋白Crk和Dock180的结合，显示在卵巢癌细胞中Dock180主要是和CrkⅠ相结合，并利用小干扰RNA技术沉默CrkⅠ及CrkⅠ和CrkⅡ后检测细胞Rac1酶活性的变化和侵袭力的改变，结果提示CrkⅠ/Dock180/Rac1信号转导途径对人卵巢癌的恶性潜能发挥着主要作用。

总之，本研究结果提示癌基因Crk在卵巢癌恶性潜能中的作用主要是由CrkⅠ/Dock180/Rac1信号转导通路介导的。

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关于论文统计学分析方法的选择

对于定量资料，应根据所采用的设计类型、资料所具备的条件和分析目的，选用合适的统计学分析方法，不应盲目套用*t*检验和单因素方差分析；对于定性资料，应根据所采用的设计类型、定性变量的性质和频数所具备的条件及分析目的，选用合适的统计学分析方法，不应盲目套用成组χ^2检验；对于回归分析，应结合专业知识和散布图，选用合适的回归类型，不应盲目套用直线回归分析；对于重复实验数据检验回归分析资料，不应简单化处理；对于多因素、多指标资料，要在一元分析的基础上，尽可能运用多元统计学分析方法，以便对各因素之间的交互作用和多指标之间的内在联系做出全面、合理的解释和评价；对于涉及复杂统计学的论文建议请统计学专家把关。

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