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Expression of adenovirus-mediated GM-CSF, B7-1, p53 and IL-2 in cholangiocarcinoma cells line

Wang Zhengxu, He Zhengping, Wu Zuze, Ma Kuansheng, Liu Jikui, Zhang Weiwei (Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038)

Abstract **Objective**: To study the expression rate of adenovirus-mediated human genes of GM-CSF, B7-1, p53 and IL-2 in the cells of cholangiocarcinoma cell line QBC939 and their effects on the growth of the malignant cells. **Methods**: Recombinant adenovirus was constructed to contain human genes of GM-CSF, B7-1, p53 and IL-2 and the expression rate of the genes in the cells of human cholangiocarcinoma cell line QBC939 was detected with ELISA, immunohistochemistry and FACS. In addition, the growth of the malignant cells was delineated. **Results**: Adenovirus-mediated multigenes except IL-2 were expressed in high rate in the malignant cells and they inhibited the growth of the cells. **Conclusion**: Adenovirus-mediated human genes of GM-CSF, B7-1 and p53 can be expressed in cholangiocarcinoma cell line QBC939 and inhibit the growth of the cells.

Key words GM-CSF; B7-1; p53; IL-2; cholangiocarcinoma cell line; gene expression; growth inhibition

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胃壁结节状恶性间皮瘤1例报告

Report of a case of gastric malignant nodular mesothelioma

肖桃元* 吕银惠 (第三军医大学基础医学部中心实验室)重庆,400038
柳风轩 闫晓初 (第三军医大学附属西南医院病理科)重庆,400038

腹腔间皮瘤较为少见,我们诊断1例胃壁结节状恶性间皮瘤,具有特殊的大体和病理组织学形态,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

患者女性,34岁。4年前始有上腹部胀痛不适。入院前12 d疼痛加重并发现包块而于1988年9月23日入住第三军医大学附属西南医院。查体扪及剑突下包块,B超示肝脏占位。1988年9月28日剖腹探查,见胃小弯一堆肿块,内散在米粒大小结节。术中冰冻切片诊断"上皮样平滑肌瘤",遂行胃大部切除。

* 肖桃元,女,47岁,副教授,博士

2 病理资料

大体观察:次全切除胃,小弯壁内见一堆结节状肿块共8个,直径1.0~6.0 cm,表面光滑突出于浆膜面,拱起于胃腔面,该处粘膜有糜烂。切面肿块无包膜,但界限清楚,灰红色,质细嫩,部分结节内有出血坏死。

光镜观察:瘤细胞小至中等大小,圆形、椭圆形或梭形。核轻度异型性,无明显核仁,偶见分裂像。胞浆丰富红染。瘤细胞呈弥漫一致小巢结构,小巢间为梭形细胞索,二者有过度,整个形态酷似合体细胞型脑膜瘤,但无砂粒体。瘤组织在胃壁中浸润生长。免疫组化瘤细胞CK阳性、Vimenti阳性、actin阴性、S-100阴性。

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Clinical study of immunoarchitecture of regenerated tissue from autosplenic graft in patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

Gao Deshan，Ma Hongmin，Cai Zhimin（Department of General Surgery，Southwest Hospital，Third Military Medical University，Chongqing，400038）

Abstract　**Objective**：To study the immunoarchitecture of the regenerated tissue from the autosplenic graft in patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) and its effects on the original disorder. **Methods**：Splenic autograft was transplanted into the omental sac in 12 cases of ITP. In the 6th month after transplantation，biopsy specimen of the regenerated splenic tissue was collected. Macrophages and dendritic cells (DCs) of the splenic tissue were studied with avidin-biotin complex immunostaining and image analysis and its histomorphology examined with transmission electron microscopy (TEM). **Results**：In the spleen of ITP patients，an increase of the area of the follicles and the number of germinal centers (GCs) and macrophages and a decrease of DCs were found as compared with those of a normal spleen. In the regenerated splenic tissue，there was a morphological structure similar to that of a normal spleen but the area of follicles and the number of GCs，macrophages and DCs were significantly decreased as compared with those of the spleen before transplantation or a normal spleen. Ultrastructurally，the number of plasma cells and the frequency of phagocytosis of macrophages were markedly decreased as compared with those before transplantation. **Conclusion**：The regenerated splenic tissue from the autografts in cases of ITP possesses only a part of the immnue function of phagocytosis. The immunoarchitecture of the regenerated splenic tissue is reconstructed and cannot result in the relapse of ITP.

Key words　ITP；splenic autotransplantation；regenerated spleen；immunoarchitecture

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电镜观察：瘤细胞弥漫排列，有形成腺腔结构倾向。核不规则，胞浆宽，线粒体、游离核糖体丰富，高尔基器小，其它细胞器少。胞浆内可见到平滑肌样微丝束。瘤细胞突出的特征是细胞表面丰富密集的微绒毛，绒毛细长，弯曲，相互交错如蓬发状，绒毛基质均匀低电子密度，无丝心（中央无微丝束）。瘤细胞间偶见中间连接样连接。

3　讨论

一般局限性间皮瘤多呈乳头状或单个结节状生长于腹膜面，弥漫性间皮瘤多呈腹膜弥漫性增厚肿块。光镜下前者有乳头样、腺瘤样、纤维样等多种类型。后者有上皮样、纤维样或混合型以及一些特殊类型，往往与腺瘤、腺癌、平滑肌或神经源性肿瘤等难以鉴别。本例与上述间皮瘤不同，大体呈一堆结节在胃壁内生长，光镜下瘤细胞排列成一致小巢状，酷似合体细胞型脑膜瘤结构。组织学和免疫组化难以确诊。

虽然光镜下间皮瘤具多种组织学形态，但在电镜下都具有共同特征，如本例所见：瘤细胞表面丰富密集的微绒毛具有特征性诊断意义[1]。腺瘤的微绒毛短粗，有丝心，不弯曲，且排列疏密不一，另外细胞间桥粒和连接复合体可资鉴别。平滑肌肿瘤细胞表面有少量突起，无微绒毛，无细胞间连接，胞浆内有典型平滑肌微丝（密体和密斑）等特点可资鉴别。电镜是间皮瘤确诊的重要、甚至必要的手段。

本瘤大体有坏死，肝有转移结节，瘤细胞浸润性生长，核有异型性和分裂像，具有恶性特征。对恶性间皮瘤治疗，外科、放疗、化疗等手段均未取得良好疗效。近年，分子生物学研究发现人间皮瘤并不具有肿瘤性突变基因，如 P-53[2]，而在该瘤基因中具有 SV-40(Simian Virus-40)病毒 DNA 序列，为基因诊断、基因治疗和免疫治疗提供了有力依据。目前已用于临床实践，并取得良好效果。

关键词　胃肿瘤；恶性间皮瘤
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