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Expression of blood group antigen in 86 cases of colorectal carcinoma and its prognostic significance

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Abstract Objective: To study the expression of blood group antigen (BGA) in patients with colorectal carcinoma and its prognostic significance. Methods: The expression of five BGAs of A, B, H, Lea and Leb were assessed with immunohistochemical staining and the patients were followed up. Results: The five antigens showed different expressions in the cases of colorectal carcinoma. The prognosis was poor when A, B and H were deleted in the highly and moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma and when A, B and H antigens were incompletely expressed in poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma and mucinous carcinoma. The expression of Lea and Leb showed no significant difference among the 4 types of colorectal carcinoma. The expression of five antigens were not related to the Duck's stages of the colorectal carcinoma. Conclusion: The assessment of A, B and H antigens might be helpful to assess the prognosis of the cases of colorectal carcinoma.

Key words colorectal carcinoma; blood group antigen; prognosis

急性低氧复合油酸肺损伤肺表面活性物质相关蛋白特性的实验研究*

Experimental study on the characteristics of pulmonary surfactant associated proteins during acute hypoxia and after oleic acid injury

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肺表面活性物质相关蛋白(SP)是近年发现的一组具有生物活性功能的蛋白质。其参与了肺表面活性物质(PS)的组成,并直接影响 PS生物物理特性,与急性肺损伤有密切关系。但目前尚未引起足够的重视。本研究采用低氧条件下,从上腔静脉注入油酸的方法复制急性肺损伤动物模型,分别观察肺组织病理学、分子生物学和生物化学,以及特异性 SP-A、SP-B和 SP-C mRNA及其蛋白的表达,以探讨 PS系统的损害与急性肺损伤的发生机理和药物的治疗作用。实验结果提示:

(1)低氧条件下,从上腔静脉注入油酸复制急性肺损伤动物模型,具有剂量准确、可靠和重复性好等特点,更接近临床肺损伤的表现。

(2)首次观察到急性低氧油酸肺损伤时,SP-A、SP-B和 SP-C mRNA表达显著降低,其降低的机理可能与油酸的直接毒性作用、严重的低氧血症、肺水肿和细胞因子对肺组织的损伤有关。

(3) TNFα可抑制 SP-A、SP-B和 SP-C mRNA表达,间接减少了 SP-A和 SP-B蛋白的生成,其原因可能是 TNFα抑制了 SP-A、SP-B和 SP-C基因转录,干扰了 SP-A、SP-B和 SP-C mRNA的稳定性。

(4)急性低氧油酸肺损伤时 PS功能异常,表现为磷脂酰胆碱(PC)含量降低,磷脂酰乙醇胺(PE)含量的增加,肺表面张力增加和表面活性膜稳定性降低。

(5)肺组织免疫组化发现,急性低氧油酸肺损伤时,己酮可可碱能明显增加 SP-A蛋白的合成,西氏胶囊可增加肺泡 II型上皮细胞胞浆内 SP-B蛋白的表达。

(6)首次观察到急性低氧油酸肺损伤时,西氏胶囊可显著上调 SP-A、SP-B和 SP-C mRNA,其机理可能与西氏胶囊含有少量地塞米松有关。

(7)己酮可可碱可显著改善肺组织 SP-B mRNA的表达,这种上调现象与 TNFα的显著降低,解除了其对 SP基因的抑制作用有关。

(8)西氏胶囊和己酮可可碱均可显著改善急性低氧油酸肺损伤的 PaO_2,减轻肺水肿,改善呼吸功能,对急性肺损伤有一定的治疗作用。

(9)用改良法分离并鉴定肺泡II 型上皮细胞方法简便,费用低,具有一定的应用价值。

(10) BALF表面张力的增加, TNFα含量增多, PC含量降低, PaO_2下降,以及 BALF中中性白细胞短时间内大量增多、与肺泡巨噬细胞相对减少的悬殊变化,可作为急性肺损伤或/和 ARDS早期预警指标的重要参考。

关键词 肺表面活性物质;磷脂;蛋白 A;蛋白 B;蛋白 C;肺泡II 型上皮细胞;免疫组织化学;斑点杂交;Northern杂交;急性肺损伤;急性低氧

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