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A preliminary study of cellular DNA content and cytokinetics with bronchoscopic in lung cancers

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Abstract Twenty-six patients with central type of lung cancer were examined with fiberoptic bronchoscopy to obtain bronchial brushing and biopsy specimens with folw cytometric analysis of cellular DNA content and cellular proliferative capacity of lung cancer. It was found that higher level of DNA aneuploidy and significantly higher proliferative capacity were seen in the fresh lung cancer tissue than in the benign disease and normal lung tissues. Bronchial brushing is simple and less invasive technique resulting less tissue damage, bleeding and a few ccomplications and it is the technique of choice to examine the lung carcinoma with wall-infiltration, which is dificult to get the tissue specimens with biopsy.

Key words lung cancer; flow cytometry; cellular proliferative capacity

肝细胞癌抑癌基因失活和癌基因激活及其机理的研究 论文摘要

Studies of tumour suppressor gene inactivation oncogene activation and their mechanism in hepatocellular carcinoma

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肿瘤的发生发展是多基因参与的多阶段过程。本实验采用Southern杂交、PCR-PFLP、PCR-SSCP和基因直接测序技术对我国西南地区肝细胞癌(HCC)多种抑癌基因失活和癌基因激活的机理进行了研究。结果表明:15例肝细胞癌中1例肝透明细胞癌Rb基因与5'端CpG岛存在高甲基化状态;41.7%的HCC存在pYNZ 22.1基因位点的高甲基化状态,该位点GpG岛过度的高甲基比与其杂合缺失(LOH)有关。61% HCC c-myc癌基因3'端散在CpG的甲基发生不同程度的丢失;伴有低甲基化的HCC具有更强的转移能力和较低的分化程度。HCC P^{53}基因杂合缺失率为61.5%(8/13),总的突变率为50%(14/28),其特点为突变散在于各外显子,但以第7外显子为主(21.4%),PCR直接测序进一步证实第7外显子突变多发生在第249位密码子G→T的颠换突变。P^{53}基因结构异常多发生在有肝内外转移、分化较差的肝细胞癌。约33.3%(4/12)的肝细胞癌存在Rb基因缺失,具有Rb基因异常的HCC同时也存在P^{53}基因结构异常。

上述资料表明:肝细胞癌的发生发展是多基因参与的过程,癌基因激活和抑癌基因失活是其发生的重要分子机理。癌其因激活和抑癌基因失活的机理是多种的,除缺失和突变外,本实验证实了DNA甲基化异常也是肝癌抑癌基因失活和癌基因激活的重要机理之一。抑癌基因P^{53}和Rb是肝癌的晚期事件,对预测肿瘤患者的预后有帮助;西南地区肝癌P^{53}基因突变特点不同于我国启东地区和日本人肝癌,该突变谱反映了西南地区肝癌病因的复杂性,可能与肝炎病毒和黄曲霉素协同作用有关。

关键词 肝细胞癌;DNA甲基化;癌基因;抑癌基因
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