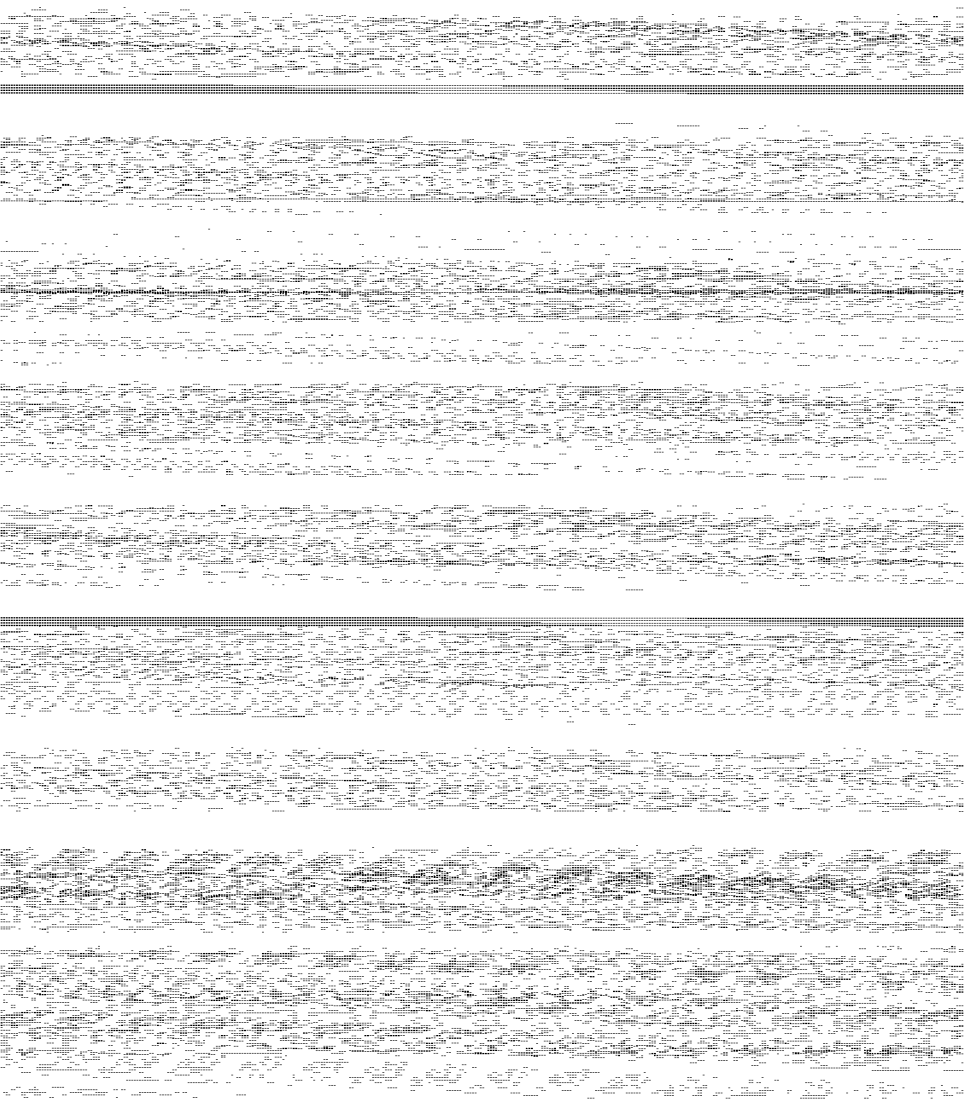
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3.2　ER、PR 状态与 ras 基因活化的关系

目前，已有许多文献报导，性类固醇激素表达与乳腺癌的分化和预后有关[7]。我们的结果显示，ER 和 PR 强阳性组 P^{21} 阳性表达高达 91.6%，而 ER、PR 弱阳性组 P^{21} 表达较低(67.5%)。表 3 结果也显示 P^{21} 表达与月经期有关，绝经前后两组 P^{21} 阳性率有显著差异，与 Ohuchi 的结果一致[1]。提示 ras 基因活化与性激素状态有关。过去的研究认为雌激素通过 ER 促乳腺发育且与癌细胞的繁殖有关，其作用之一是缩短 RNA 和 DNA 合成开始的时间并提高合成水平，从而使靶细胞增殖。由此可以设想，雌激素的状态与 DNA 双键上 ras 基因片断的活化可能相互影响。雌激素受体表达高者癌变时细胞的 ras 活性较强。但两者的因果关系尚不清楚，有待进一步研究。

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A comparison of ras oncogene product P^{21} expression and sex hormone receptor determination in patients with benign or malignant breast lesions

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Abstract　The expression of P^{21} (a common product of Ha-ras, Ki-ras and N-ras) was detected with monoclonal antibodies through the technique of paraffin section for immunohistochemical analysis in 60 cases of breast carcinoma, 22 cases of breast fibroadenoma and 22 cases of breast adenosis. The concentration of estrogen receptors and progestin receptors was studied in 60 cases of breast carcinoma with the examination of frozen sections. It was found that there was a positive correlation of P^{21} expression with the concentration of sex hormone receptors and the benignancy or malignancy of the lesion. The detection of P^{21} can reflect the activities of ras oncogenes and the ras gene activity and sex hormone receptor concentration are related to the prognosis of the patient.

Key words　breast neoplasms; oncogenes; receptors, estrogen; immunohistochemistry

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体兴奋，PIF 增多有关。当服用吗丁啉后，兴奋的多巴胺受体被抑制，使 PIF 减少，PRF 增多，泌乳素分泌量增多，导致泌乳现象。提示在应用吗丁啉前，有必要询问哺乳期的哺乳情况，如有无诱因突然中止泌乳史的未绝经女性，使用多胺巴受体拮抗剂应谨慎。

关键词　贮胃动素/副作用；泌乳/并发症

中图法分类号　R975

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