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Ultrastructural Observation on the Epididymis of Rats

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By the routine electron microscopy the ultrastructure of the epididymis of 10 rats is studied. Except the principal cells, there is no significant difference in the ultrastructure of the other cell types of the epididymal epithelium between segments. The principal cell shows the ultrastructural characteristics of secretion and absorption. However, the ultrastructural characteristics of the principal cells in the proximal epididymis show more tendency to absorbent and that in the distal epididymis show more tendency to secretory. Further-more it is observed that some halo cells are surrounded by small cells which possess long processes. Some or a few number of clear cells in the caudal epididymis contain some crystaloid inclusions in their basal cytoplasm. The presence of the fenestrated capillary in the peritubular tissue is also found. The meaning of the ultrastructures mentioned above is discussed.

Key words: epididymis/UL; microscopy,electron/MT; rats; segments

论文摘要

胃粘膜不同类型肠化与胃癌发生的关系

——粘液组化、免疫组化、DNA测定及临床随访研究

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本研究应用粘液组化、ABC免疫组化和DNA定量方法，观察胃癌、肠型不典型增生及不同类型肠化组织细胞中9种肿瘤相关抗原（MG7、MG-d1和MC3相应抗原及CEA、P_{21}^{ras}、涎酸化糖蛋白、类CA19-9、类Le^a和涎酸化Tn抗原）的表达和DNA含量的变化，并通过胃镜对经过上述指标测定的肠化病人进行随访观察，藉此进一步阐明不同类型肠化与胃癌发生的关系，筛选出特异性强、灵敏度高的肿瘤标志物，为临床确定肠化的随访范围提供客观依据。

根据肠化腺体的组织形态和细胞显示粘液的不同，将肠化分为3型：Ⅰ型为完全型，Ⅱ和Ⅲ型为不完全型。Ⅱ、Ⅲ两型的区别在于后者柱状细胞产生硫酸粘液，而前者则缺如。结果表明，肠型胃癌癌旁肠化及不典型增生组中Ⅲ型的检出率与良性病变粘膜组相比，差别非常显著。Ⅲ型肠化中9种肿瘤相关抗原的阳性率亦显著高于Ⅰ、Ⅱ型肠化。通过检测细胞核DNA含量发现，由正常胃粘膜，经肠化、肠型不典型增生至胃癌，其胞核DNA均值呈递增现象，起3C及超4C细胞的比率亦随细胞的去分化程度而递增。在不同类型肠化中，Ⅲ型肠化的DNA均值显著高于正常胃粘膜和Ⅰ、Ⅱ型肠化，而与轻度不典型增生无明显不同，超3C和超4C细胞的比率亦明显高于正常胃粘膜和Ⅰ、Ⅱ型肠化。以上均提示Ⅲ型肠化比其它类型肠化细胞群更具有与胃癌相类似的生物学性状。

初步对82例肠化患者进行了1～5年的胃镜随

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A Keratin Marking Study from 128 Human Neoplasms of Various Type

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Specimens from 128 human tomors of various types are marked in routinely paraffin-embedded tissues by PAP three stage immunoperoxidase technics with a polyclonal antikeratin antibody(PAKA). The majority of the carcinomas, except hepatocellular, adrenocortical clear cell ones are stained of strong or moderate intensity in the majority of tumor cells. The similar results are obtained in synovial sarcoma, malignant mesothelioma,and thymoma. Malignant melanoma,malignant lymphoma,malignant fibrous histocytoma,and myoleioblastoma, seminoma, carcinoid tumor do not show any reactivity with PAKA. The results suggest that PAKA is valuable in diagnostic distinction of poorly or undifferentiated carcinoma from lymphoma,melanoma.

Key words: neoplasms/ID; keratin/DU; immunoenzyme technics; immunochemistry; antibodies; keratin marking; polyclonal antibody

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访，随访期间发现胃癌5例（早癌4例，晚期癌1例），占随访人数的6.1%。5例均发生于Ⅱ型肠化粘膜基础上，占Ⅱ型肠化的20%，与Ⅰ、Ⅱ型肠化相比，差别有显著不同。从随访结果来看，Ⅱ型肠化确系有较高潜在癌变危险性的特殊类型，应引起密切注意。9种抗原标志物中，MG7、MGd1、MC3相应抗原及CEA和类CA19-9抗原阳性肠化组的癌变率与抗原阴性组相比差别有显著意义，对确定肠化随访范围有帮助。如先以粘液染色对肠化进行分型作为初筛，然后对Ⅱ型肠化进行上述5种抗原的免疫组化染色，可望进一步缩小对肠化的随访范围。

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