

p16

p53

p16

p53

2001 12

2

가

가

	-----	i
	-----	1
I.	-----	3
II.	-----	5
1.	-----	5
2.	-----	5
가.	-----	5
.	-----	5
(1) p16	-----	5
(2) p53	-----	6
.	-----	6
.	-----	6
III.	-----	7
IV.	-----	15
	-----	20
	-----	20

Figure 1. Results of immunohistochemical staining of p16 and p53. Loss of p16 expression was noted in 20 patients (45.5%) and overexpression of aberrant p53 protein was noted in 14 patients (31.8%). ----- 9

Figure 2. Positive immunohistochemical staining for p16 protein and aberrant p53 protein. A. p16 protein expression in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. B. aberrant p53 protein expression in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma(A and B, LSAB x200). ----- 11

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Table 3. Relationship between aberrant p53 protein expression and clinicopathologic characteristics in the patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma ----- 12

p16 p53
 ,
 가
 가
 p16 p53
 p16 p53
 . 1990 3 1999 4
 (pancreatic ductal
 adenocarcinoma) 가
 가 44 p16 p53
 . 44 20 (45.5%) p16
 , 14 (31.8%) p53 . p16
 가 (p=0.040), (p=0.015).

p53

가

가

(p=0.038), p53

(p=0.0209).

, p16

가

가

가

, p53

가

p16

p53

.

: , p16, p53,

p16

p53

< >

I.

1999

8 ,

10

1,

가 가

.

,

,

,

,

cystic fibrosis,

.²

,

가

.

15 - 20%

가

가³,

5

20%

.^{3,4}

.

가

.

, 가

. , K - ras, p53, p16, DPC4

.⁵⁻⁷

p16 MST1, CDKN2 ,

9p . p16

cyclin - dependent kinase 4

G1 . p16

가 cyclin - dependent kinase 4 가 Rb

가 G1 S

p53 가 . p53

17p DNA

checkpoint (apoptosis)

. p53

2가 .

가 , .

, 가 가

(carcinogenesis)

p16

p53

p16 p53

II.

1.

1990 3 1999 4

(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma)

가 가

44

2.

가.

(1) p16

5 μ m poly - L - lysine

50°C 1 . Xylene

methanol 300ml 10ml 20

citrate microwave

20 가 TRIS (pH 7.6) 10 .

1:100 p16 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc, Santa Cruz, CA,

USA) 4°C . TRIS Universal

LSAB peroxidase II kit (Dako, Carpinteria, CA, USA)

diaminobenzidine .

(2) p53

p53 p53 (Novocastra, Benton, NC, UK) 1:200

p16 .

p16, p53

(x400)

1000

5%

p16, p53

SPSS

p16 p53

Chi - square test ,

Kaplan - Meier

Log - Rank test .

p - value가 0.05

III.

44 가 30 , 가 14 , 57
 (39~75) . 가 38 (86.4%),
 가 6 (13.6%) . 가
 가 가 가
 가 .
 41 (93.2%), 3 (6.8%) .
 가 가 6 (14.6%), 가 21 (51.2%),
 가 가 14 (34.2%) .

American Joint Committee of Cancer(AJCC)

T1 3 (6.8%), T2가 2 (4.5%), T3가
 35 (79.6%), T4가 4 (9.1%) T3가 . 가
 19 (43.2%), 25 (56.8%) . AJCC
 1 가 4 (9.1%), 2 가 18 (40.9%), 3 가 18
 (40.9%), 4 가 4 (9.1%) (Table 1).

44 20 (45.5%) p16
 , p53 14 (31.8%) (Fig. 1, 2).
 p16 , 13 (43.3%), 7 (50.0%)가
 . p16
 , 가 3 (50.0%), 11 (52.4%),

5 (35.7%)
 , T1 2 (75.0%), T2가 1 (50.0%), T3가 14 (40.0%),
 T4가 3 (75%) p16
 가 8 (32.0%), 가 12 (63.2%)

Table. 1. Clinicopathologic characteristics of the 44 patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma

Parameters	Number (%)
Sex	
Male	30(68.2)
Female	14(31.8)
Location	
Head	38(86.4)
Body/tail	6(13.6)
Cell type	
Ductal adenocarcinoma	41(93.2)
Well	6
Moderate	21
Poor	14
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	3(6.8)
Tumor size and depth of invasion*	
T1	3(6.8)
T2	2(4.5)
T3	35(79.6)
T4	4(9.1)
Lymph node metastasis	
Without	25(56.8)
With	19(43.2)
Stage*	
I	4(9.1)
II	18(40.9)
III	18(40.9)
Iva	4(9.1)
Ivb	0(0.0)

- classified according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer classification

- p16 가 (p=0.040).
1, 2 가 6 (27.3%), 3, 4 가 14 (63.6%)
p16
(p=0.015)(Table 2).

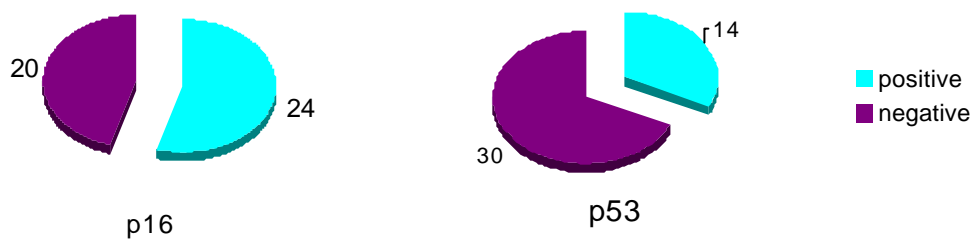
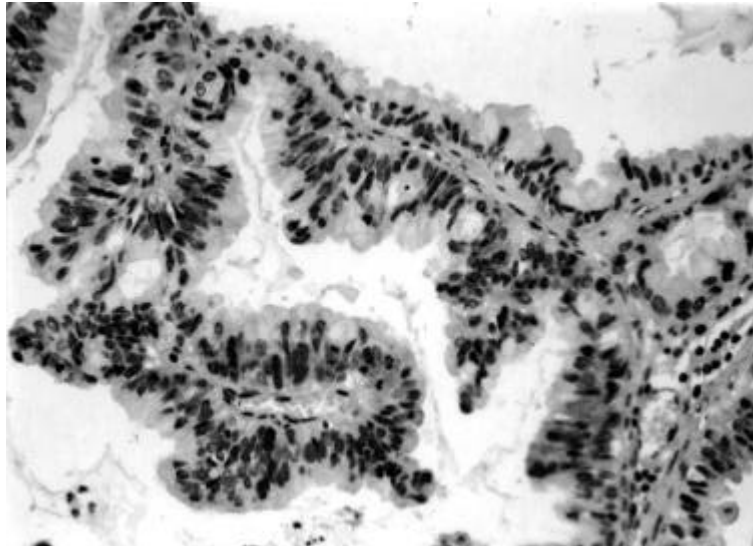


Figure 1. Results of immunohistochemical staining of p16 and p53. Loss of p16 expression was noted in 20 patients (45.5%) and overexpression of aberrant p53 protein was noted in 14 patients (31.8%).

Table 2. Relationship between p16 protein expression and clinicopathologic characteristics in the patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma

Parameters	p16 protein expression		P - value
	positive	negative	
Sex			0.679
Male	17	13	
Female	7	7	
Differentiation			0.431
Well	3	3	
Moderate	10	11	
Poor	9	5	
Tumor size and depth of invasion			0.488
T1, T2	2	3	
T3, T4	22	17	
Lymph node metastasis			0.040
Without	17	8	
With	7	12	
Stage			0.015
I, II	16	6	
III, IV	8	14	

A.



B.

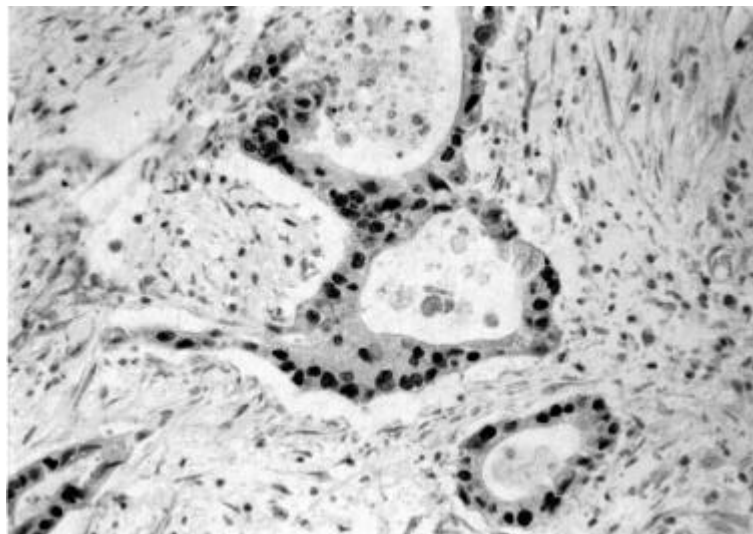


Figure 2. Positive immunohistochemical staining for p16 protein and aberrant p53 protein. A. p16 protein expression in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. B. aberrant p53 protein expression in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma(A and B, LSAB x200).

p53 , 11 (36.76%), 3 (21.4%)
 가 p53 가 ,
 7 (33.3%) , 가 7 (50.0%)
 가 p53 가 가
 (p=0.038).
 p53 (Table 3).

Table 3. Relationship between aberrant p53 protein expression and clinicopathologic characteristics in the patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma

Parameters	p53 protein expression		P - value
	positive	negative	
Sex			0.312
Male	11	19	
Female	3	11	
Differentiation			0.038
Well	0	6	
Moderate	7	14	
Poor	7	7	
Tumor size and depth of invasion			0.547
T1, T2	1	4	
T3, T4	13	26	
Lymph node metastasis			0.495
Without	9	16	
With	5	14	
Stage			0.414
I, II	9	13	
III, IV	5	17	

P16

21

, p16

(Fig. 3). p53

가 10 ,

가 24

(p=0.0209)(Fig. 4).

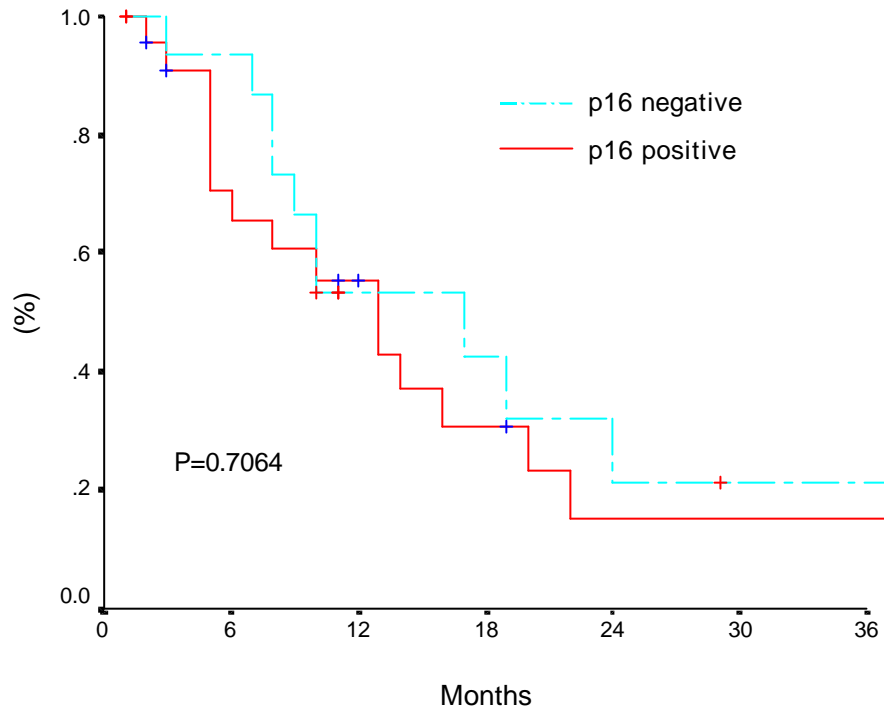


Figure 3. Disease - free survival of patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma according to the expression of p16 protein

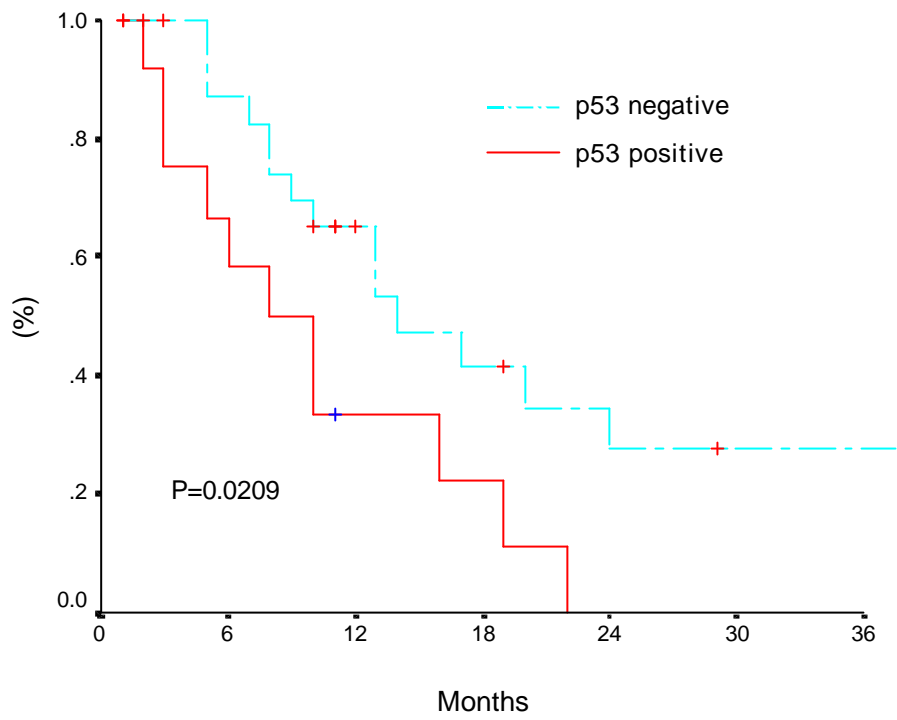


Figure 4. Disease - free survival of patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma according to the aberrant expression of p53 protein

IV.

가

가

가

가

(pathogenesis)

p16

homozygous deletion,

(point mutation),

p16

promoter

CpG island

methylation

^{5,8,9}

p16

p16

30~87%

가

^{8,10-12}

가

(cell line) 가

p16

가

45.5%

p16

p16

가

가

, Hu

¹⁰

p16

. Moskaluk ¹³

(pancreatic intraductal lesion)

, K - ras

가

p16

가

,

가

. Wilentz ¹⁴

p16

가

p16

Bartsch ¹⁵

(median survival time)

p16

가

8.5

,

17

가

p16

.^{8,11}

p16

p16

가

¹⁰

AJCC

2

3

가

p16

가

가

가

p53

heterozygosity

(loss of heterozygosity)

.²

p53

10~20

p53

가

monoclonal antibody

p53

p53

37~76%

, 8,11,12,16 - 24

31.8%

. p53

. Zhang ²³

(intraductal papillary adenocarcinoma)

p53

p53

, Ruggeri ¹⁸

p53

p53

가 , 8,11,17 - 20,23 Yokoyama ²⁴

가

가

p53

가 가 .

가

p53

가

, p53 가

가

가

Yokoyama ²⁴

Nakamori ²¹

p53

(controlled study)가

p16 p53 가 가
²⁵, Naumann ²⁶ 77% p16
p53
, p16 p53
6 (13.6%) , 28 (63.6%)
p16 p53 가
가 p16, p53
K - ras, DPC4
가
가 p16, p53
가

V.

p16 p53 . p16
45.5% ,
. p53 31.8% 가
가 p53
가 . p16 p53
가 ,
가 ,
p16, p53 가

1. .
(1997.1.1~1997.12.31);1999.
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Abstract

Clinical significance of loss of p16 protein expression and aberrant expression of p53 protein in pancreatic cancer

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Pancreatic cancer has a very poor prognosis, mainly due to low resection rate and late diagnosis. A better understanding and the pathogenesis of pancreatic cancer and more effective screening technique are required to increase respectability and to improve survival rate. Knowledge about genetic and molecular alteration may suggest new methods to diagnose, detect and treat pancreatic cancer. Forty - four formalin - fixed, paraffin - embedded specimens of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma were investigated immunohistochemically with monoclonal anti - p16 antibodies

and monoclonal anti - p53 antibodies. Loss of p16 expression was noted in 20 cases (45.5%) and aberrant p53 protein expression was detected in 14 cases (31.8%). Loss of p16 expression was significantly correlated with lymph node metastasis (Without versus With, $p= 0.040$) and clinical stage (stage I, II versus III, IV, $p=0.015$). There was no significant correlation between p16 expression and survival time. The p16 negative group showed higher incidence of lymph node metastasis ($p=0.040$) and more advanced stage ($p=0.015$) than the p16 positive groups. Aberrant p53 protein expression was correlated with histologic grade ($p=0.038$). In aberrant p53 protein positive group, disease - free survival rate was significantly lower than aberrant p53 protein negative group ($p=0.029$). We cannot regard p53 as a prognostic factor of pancreatic carcinoma, but according to the above results, p16 and p53 genes have important roles in the progression of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

Key words : pancreatic carcinoma, p16, p53, immunohistochemical staining