肝細胞癌の発生様式ー単中心性か多中心性かーに関 する研究

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Research Abstract

The clonal origins of 20 multi-focal hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs) in 4 woodchucks were analyzed by the Southern blot hybridization technique. The woodchucks were divided into two groups according to the morphological classification of the multi-focal tumors: (1) Three woodchucks had multi-focal tumors, widely separated and similar in size, which suggested a multi-clonal origin of the tumors, (2) one woodchuck had 10 small multi-focal tumors, surrounding two large main tumors, which indicated intrahepatic metastasis from an original tumor. Results of the former group demonstrated that the number of integrated woodchuck hepatitis virus (WHV) DNAs was different from tumor to tumor, and none of the bands were the same in size. In the latter group, eight of the ten small tumors surrounding the two large tumors snowed the same pattern of WHV DNA integration, one of them demonstrated an additional band as well as sharing the same bands with the other tumors, and one small tumor had a different pattern of integration from those of the

others. It was concluded that clone dissimilarity demonstrated by hybridization patterns dose not necessarily mean that HCCs originate independently from different clone, because genetic changes may occur after or at the time of metastasis.

Research Products (5 results)

	All Other
	All Publications (5 results)
[Publications] 鵜浦雅志: "ウイルス学的診断法の進歩" 臨床病理. 36. 130-134 (1988)	~
[Publications] 鵜浦雅志: "肝硬変より肝細胞癌への進展の危険因子" 日本臨床. 46. 225-229 (1988)	~
[Publications] 鵜浦雅志: "肝癌" Annual Review 消化器. 174-179 (1989)	~
[Publications] 鵜浦雅志の合併症: "肝硬変症とその対策-肝細胞癌" 消化器病セミナ 36. 180-193 (1989)	~
[Publications] Atsushi Shimoda: "Clonal Origin of Mammalian Hepatitis B Virus-related Hepatocellular Carcinoma" Journal of Medica (1990)	al Virology(in press).

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