

OVER EXPRESSION OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR IN ANAL CANAL CARCINOMA AFTER RADIOTHERAPY.

Rengifo E¹. Llorente FF². Ramos M¹. Rengifo ChE². Cedeño M¹. Blanco R¹. Frómeta M¹.

¹Center of Molecular Immunology Av.15 y calle 216 Atabey Havana, CUBA,

²“Manuel Fajardo” General Teaching Hospital. Zapata y D Vedado, Havana. CUBA.

rengifo@cim.sld.cu

The incidence of the anal canal carcinoma has increased in the last years. Local recurrence presented after curative surgery continues being an important problem in its management even after adjuvant combined chemo radiotherapy treatment. In cancer the EGFr signalling system is deregulated and over expressed in a variety of epithelial tumours. However the reports on the expression of EGFr in anal canal carcinoma remain controversial.

The objective of this paper was to evaluate the expression of the EGFr in anal canal carcinoma before and after radiotherapy.

Paraffin embedded tissues from biopsy obtained before treatment in 26 patients, nine of which were also performed after radiotherapy, were taken. Five micrometer sections were incubated with iorR3 MAb followed by anti-mouse biotinilated antibody and ABC/HRP system.

Ten out of 26 tumors were epidermoid queratinizing carcinoma, 6/26 were no queratinizing carcinoma and 10/26 basaloid carcinoma. A moderate to intense recognition of iorR3 Mab was evidenced in the biopsies taken before treatment while a shift toward intense to very intense recognition, was observed in the biopsies taken after radiotherapy. The increased overexpression of the EGFr observed after radiotherapy made it possible to recommend this Mab to perform a clinical assay in combination with radiotherapy.