Breast Cancer Resistance Protein Expression and 5-Fluorouracil Resistance¹

JIAN-HUI YUAN*, JIN-QUAN CHENG*, LONG-YUAN JIANG[‡], WEI-DONG JI*, LIANG-FENG GUO⁺, JIAN-JUN LIU*, XING-YUN XU*, JING-SONG HE⁺, XIAN-MING WANG[‡], AND ZHI-XIONG ZHUANG*, AND ZHI-XIONG*, AND ZHI-XIONG ZHUANG*, AND ZHI-XIONG ZHUANG*, AND ZHI-XIONG ZHUANG*, AND ZHI-XIONG ZHUANG*, AND ZHI-XIONG*, AN

*Faculty of Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong, China; *Toxicology Laboratory, Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Shenzhen 518020, Guangdong, China; *Department of Emergency, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510120, Guangdong, China;

*Department of General Surgery, Shenzhen Second People's Hospital, Shenzhen 518035, Guangdong, China

Objective To filtrate breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP)-mediated resistant agents and to investigate clinical relationship between BCRP expression and drug resistance. **Methods** MTT assay was performed to filtrate BCRP-mediated resistant agents with BCRP expression cell model and to detect chemosensitivity of breast cancer tissue specimens to these agents. A high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) assay was established, and was used to measure the relative dose of intracellular retention resistant agents. RT-PCR and immunohistochemistry (IHC) were employed to investigate the BCRP expression in breast cancer tissue specimens. **Results** MTT assay showed that the expression of BCRP increased with the increasing resistance of 5-fluorouracil (5-Fu) (P<0.05, n=3) in the cell model, while HPLC assay indicated that the intracellular retention dose of 5-Fu was significantly correlated with the expression of BCRP (r=0.897, P<0.05, n=3). A total of 140 breast cancer tissue specimens were collected. BCRP-positive expression was detected in forty-seven specimens by both RT-PCR and IHC. As shown by MTT assay subsequently, the resistance index (RI) of 47 BCRP-positive breast cancer tissue specimens to 5-Fu was 7-12 times as high as that of adjacent normal tissue samples. BCRP expression was related to 5-Fu resistance (R²=0.8124, P<0.01). **Conclusion** Resistance to 5-Fu can be mediated by BCRP. Clinical chemotherapy for breast cancer patients can be optimized based on BCRP-positive expression.

Key words: Breast cancer resistance protein; 5-fluorouracil; Breast cancer; Resistance; Chemotherapy

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²Correspondence should be addressed to Prof. Zhi-Xiong ZHUANG. Tel: 86-755-25639066. E-mail: zxzhuang2007@126.com Biographical note of the first author: Jian-Hui YUAN, male, born in 1971, Ph. D. candidate at the School of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, majoring in molecular toxicology.

and # contribute equally to this research.

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