

子宮內膜異位病人腹腔液中抑制胚胎發育因子的分析

Identification of Embryo-toxic Factor in Peritoneal Fluid from Endometriosis Patients

中文摘要

子宮內膜異位症在生育年齡婦女是常見的疾病，近來許多研究報告指出，內膜異位病人的腹膜滲出液會抑制兩細胞胚胎的繼續發育。本研究的目的在於標定出內膜異位症病人的腹腔液中抑制胚胎發育的因子，尋求其做為內膜異位病人在診斷及治療的評估上，提供一個指標。實驗結果從電泳分析發現子宮內膜異位病人在腹腔液中含有一個分子量 110 kDa 的蛋白質，同時這些病人的腹腔液有顯著地抑制胚胎發育的作用。其次使用分子過篩管柱層析依分子量大小分離腹腔液成三個部份，其中又以分子量 147-54 kDa 的部份有明顯的胚胎抑制作用，因此在本研究指出該 110 kDa 蛋白質可能是內膜異位症病人的腹腔液中抑制胚胎發育的因子。

英文摘要

Endometriosis is a common disease in the population of reproductive age. Recent reports indicated that peritoneal fluid(PF) from patients with endometriosis significantly inhibited two-cell embryos development. The purpose of this study is to identify the embryo-toxic factor(s) and to assess the possibility of testing the factor(s) to predict prognosis and treatment effect in infertile women with endometriosis. The results indicated that a 110 kDa protein was detected in PF from women with endometriosis by gel electrophoresis. The PF from these patients significantly inhibited embryo development. Three molecular weight(MW) fractions were obtained by gel permeation chromatography, and MW fraction 147-54 kDa showed apparent inhibition of embryo development. This study suggests that the 110 kDa protein seems to be the embryo-toxic factor in PF from endometriosis patients.