

Glucose-Regulated Protein 94 Expression in Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer and Prognostic Significance

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ABSTRACT The researchers aimed to study the correlations of expression of glucose-regulated protein 94 (GRP94) with clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). NSCLC tissue specimens were collected from January 2016 to January 2018. The prognostic factors of NSCLC patients were analyzed. Survival curves were plotted. Logistic multivariate regression analysis was performed to explore the factors influencing prognosis. GRP94 protein was mainly expressed in the nucleus in NSCLC and para-carcinoma tissues. The high expression rates of GRP94 in NSCLC tissues were significantly different in patients with and without tumor metastasis after surgery ($P < 0.05$). GRP94-positive NSCLC patients had significantly longer mean survival time than GRP94-negative ones ($P < 0.01$). Positive GRP94 expression, maximum diameter of tumor, pathological type, lymph node metastasis, T stage and postoperative TNM stage were independent risk factors affecting prognosis. GRP94 is an independent factor influencing the prognosis of NSCLC, as a potential target for treatment.