Endometriosis and Endometrial Cancer Tissues Specific Transformations Might Result From a Common Precursor Lesion

N. Gorpudolo\textsuperscript{1}, W. Bo\textsuperscript{2}, Z. Xu\textsuperscript{3}
\textsuperscript{1}. Obstetrics and Gynecology, Union Hospital of Tongji Medical University, China
\textsuperscript{2}. Gynecology-oncology, Union Hospital of Tongji Medical University, China
\textsuperscript{3}. High-Risk Obstetrics, Union Hospital of Tongji Medical University, China

Endometriosis is the presence of hormonally responsive endometrial tissues at extra uterine sites. In contrast to endometriosis, endometrial cancer is a malignant transformed endometrial tissue. Though ectopic implants rarely induced spontaneous malignant changes, these implants, as with cancerous tissues, selectively up-regulate genes that are involved in the mediation of cell survival and proliferation. The manipulation of these genes served as the basis on which both endometriosis and endometrial cancer evade the host immune system. The objective of this research was to identify histological characteristics that are common to both endometriosis and endometrial cancer tissues, analyzed the pattern of distribution of the Proliferative Nucleus Antigen (PCNA), early angiogenic marker (CD-105), and Complement regulatory Molecule (CD-55) between endometrial cancer and Endometriosis. Finally, to determine the secretory levels of these proteins through western blot analysis among endometrial cancer, Endometriosis and Controls. Results: Intense glandular mitosis, irregular cellular maturation, intense eosinophilia were seen in early Endometrial cancer and Endometriosis. Tissues samples from endometrial cancer, Endometriosis patients, in contrast to those of Controls contained two distinct morphologic components. PCNA, CD-105, CD-55 antigens were aberrantly localized within both Endometriosis and Endometrial cancer patients: With the exception of CD-105, secretory protein levels of PCNA, CD-55 correlated with their tissues expressions in endometrial cancer and Endometriosis. Conclusion: Endometrial cancer and Endometriosis are possibly derived from a common pathophysiology insult within intrauterine endometrial cells.