

**DERAJAT EKSPRESI FIBROBLAST ACTIVATION PROTEIN  
PADA CANCER-ASSOCIATED FIBROBLAST  
KARSINOMA KOLOREKTAL**



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PADANG  
2023**

## **ABSTRACT**

### **DEGREE OF EXPRESSION OF FIBROBLAST ACTIVATION PROTEIN IN CANCER-ASSOCIATED FIBROBLAST COLORECTAL CARCINOMA**

**By**

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*Colorectal carcinoma (CRC) is the most common gastrointestinal malignancy in the world. Colorectal carcinoma results from a complex interaction between genetic and environmental factors. Cancer cell development and response to therapy are associated with the tumor microenvironment (TME) that supports cancer cell growth. Fibroblasts that are active in TME are called Cancer Associated Fibroblasts (CAFs). Cancer Associated Fibroblast in cancer remain activated continuously resulting in significant development of cancer cells. Fibroblast Activation Protein is one of the most widely used CAFs markers.*

*This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional research design. Using 36 paraffin blocks of CRC cases that met the inclusion criteria. FAP expression was assessed through immunohistochemical staining with anti-FAP and histopathological data were recorded in the form of depth invasion, degree of differentiation, lymphovascular invasion and lymph node metastatic status.*

*The results showed that more than half of the cases of CRC occurred at the age of  $\geq 50$  years (58.3%), female sex (61.1%), and the location of the tumor was in the sigmoid colon (25%). FAP in CAFs showed a high expression in most cases (52.8%). High-grade expression of FAP more common at T3-T4 depth of invasion, low-grade differentiation, CRC without lymphovascular invasion and CRC without lymph node metastases.*

*This study concludes that there are variations in the expression of FAP as a marker of CAFs in colorectal carcinoma histopathology features. Future study need to investigate the significance of FAP expression with histopathological features.*

**Keywords:** *Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts, Colorectal Carcinoma, Degree of Expression, Fibroblast Activation Protein, , Immunohistochemistry.*

## ABSTRAK

### DERAJAT EKSPRESI FIBROBLAST ACTIVATION PROTEIN PADA CANCER-ASSOCIATED FIBROBLAST KARSINOMA KOLOREKTAL

Oleh

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Karsinoma kolorektal (KKR) merupakan keganasan saluran cerna tersering di dunia. Karsinoma kolorektal terjadi akibat interaksi yang kompleks antara faktor genetik dan lingkungan. Perkembangan sel kanker dan respon terhadap terapi dikaitkan dengan lingkungan mikro tumor (LMT) yang mendukung pertumbuhan dan perkembangan sel kanker. Fibroblast yang aktif pada LMT disebut *Cancer Associated Fibroblast* (CAFs). *Cancer Associated Fibroblast* pada kanker tetap aktif secara terus menerus mengakibatkan perkembangan yang signifikan pada sel kanker. *Fibroblast Activation Protein* merupakan salah satu penanda CAFs yang banyak dipakai.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Menggunakan 36 blok parafin kasus KKR yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Ekspresi FAP dinilai melalui pulasan imunohistokimia dengan anti-FAP dan dilakukan pencatatan data histopatologi berupa kedalaman invasi, derajat differensiasi, invasi limfovaskular dan status metastasis kelenjar getah bening.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan lebih dari separuh kejadian KKR terjadi pada usia  $\geq 50$  tahun (58,3%), jenis kelamin perempuan (61,1%), lokasi tumor pada kolon sigmoid (25%). Lebih dari separuh derajat ekspresi FAP pada CAFs menunjukkan derajat ekspresi tinggi (52,8%). Ekspresi FAP derajat tinggi lebih banyak ditemukan pada kedalaman invasi T3-T4, derajat differensiasi low grade, KKR tanpa invasi limfovaskular dan KKR tanpa metastasis KGB.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat variasi ekspresi FAP sebagai penanda CAFs pada karsinoma kolorektal menurut gambaran histopatologinya. Diperlukan studi lanjutan untuk menilai signifikansi ekspresi FAP dengan gambaran histopatologi.

**Kata Kunci:** *Cancer-Associated Fibroblast*, Derajat Ekspresi, *Fibroblast Activation Protein*, Imunohistokimia, Karsinoma kolorektal.