by using the log-rank test. Factors found to be significant were analyzed by a Cox's multivariate proportional hazard model to decide their prognostic values.
Results: Multivariate analysis showed that pelvic lymph node metastasis was the strongest independent prognostic factor for overall survival, followed by ovarian metastasis, and positive ascites cytology.
Conclusions: Pelvic lymph node metastasis, ovarian metastasis, and positive ascites cytology can serve as indicators of poor prognosis for patients with endometrial cancer.

P1126
Expression of hypoxia-inducible factor-1α in squamous cell carcinomas of uterine cervix
M. Yoon, D. Suh, Y. Baek, S. Lee, J. Joo, K. Kim. *Department of Obstetrics and Gyecology, College of Medicine, Pusan National University*

Under hypoxia, hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α) is known to activate the expression of various genes, including angiogenesis-related genes. Hypoxia in the tumor microenvironment is sufficient to activate HIF-dependent gene expression. This study aimed to evaluate the immunohistochemical expression of HIF-1α protein, and its relationship with p53 protein, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), and CD34-reactive microvessel counts in 70 cases of operable squamous cell carcinomas of the uterine cervix (No. of FIGO stage Ia, 13; Ib, 42; IIa-b, 15). The positive nuclear staining of HIF-1α was noted in 19 cases (27.1%). HIF-1α positive cells showed the preferential distribution in the upper portion of carcinomas interpreted as positive. The overlying carcinoma in situ or dysplastic lesions also revealed positive nuclear reaction along the lower part of the epithelium. The expression of p53 protein and VEGF was noted in 49 cases (70.0%) and in 54 cases (77.1%), respectively. The expression of HIF-1α protein was significantly related with that of p53 protein and VEGF ($p < 0.05$, respectively), but not with patient age, nodal status, FIGO stage, and microvessel count. Microvessel count showed the significant difference according to FIGO stage and VEGF expression ($p < 0.05$, respectively), but not to other factors.
These findings suggest that HIF-1α expression in squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix might consist of the early event of carcinogenesis, along the association with p53 protein and VEGF expression.

P1127
Burkitt's lymphoma presenting as heavy vaginal bleeding in a 21 year old; a very rare and unusual presentation
N. Zaidi[1], Y. Hock[2], G. Galvin[3], M. Brown[4]. *[1]Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Manor Hospital, Walsall NHS Trust, Walsall, UK., [2]Department of Histology, Manor Hospital, Walsall NHS Trust, Walsall, UK, [3]Department of Haematology, Manor Hospital, Walsall NHS Trust, Walsall, [4]Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Manor Hospital, Walsall NHS Trust, Walsall, UK*

Introduction: We report a rare and interesting case of a 21 year old female. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of sporadic Burkitt lymphoma with the primary presentation of menorrhagia, and diagnosed on endometrial curetting histology.
Case report: A 21 year old female presented with lower abdominal pain and very heavy vaginal bleeding passing clots. Due to severity and persistence of the symptoms, it was decided to carry out invasive investigation, bimanual vaginal examination revealed a diffuse enlargement of the uterus. The histological diagnosis of endometrial infiltration by Burkitt lymphoma was made. With chemotherapy she showed constant recovery and became pregnant.
Discussion: The involvement of uterus is exceedingly rare. BL is highly aggressive lymphoma, but potentially curable. However relapse can occur during pregnancy and first year of cure. Had the gynaecologist not taken a bold and unconventional decision to perform hysteroscopy and biopsy, the diagnosis could have been much delayed and this patient could have lost her life.

P1128
Possible relation between basal-like breast carcinoma and woman's age
A. Polidoro[1], R. Dufloth[2], D. Vieira[2], L. Zeferino[3], F. Schmitt[4]. *[1]Department of Pathology, University of Campinas, Brazil, [2]Department of Pathology, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil, [3]Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University of Campinas, Brazil, [4]Medical Faculty of Porto University and Institute of Pathology and Molecular Immunology, Porto University, Portugal*

Objective: Estrogen receptor (ER) expression is lower in breast carcinoma of women ≤45 years compared to women ≥65 years of age, which may imply a higher frequency of basal-like breast carcinomas in younger women. This study evaluated whether there is any difference in the frequency of basal-like phenotype and ER−/HER2− invasive breast carcinomas between women of these two different age-groups.
Patients and Methods: A total of 151 women aged ≤45 years or ≥65 years with invasive breast carcinomas were evaluated using tissue microarray, and classified into the following phenotypes: luminal A (ER+/HER2−), luminal B (ER+/HER2+), HER2 overexpression (ER−/HER2+) and basal-like carcinomas. In the case of the basal-like phenotype, ER−/HER2− carcinomas were evaluated assessing p63 and/or CK5 and/or P-cadherin expression, and should be positive for at least one of these markers.
Results: ER−/HER2− carcinomas were twice as frequent in women aged ≤45 years (29.3%) compared to women aged ≥65 years (13.6%) ($p < 0.025$). However, when the basal-like phenotype was compared with all the other phenotypes together, no statistically significant difference was found ($p < 0.085$).
Conclusions: ER−/HER2− carcinomas were more frequent in younger women compared to all the other phenotypes grouped together. A consensus would be necessary to establish which markers should be used to define basal-like phenotype.

P1129
Expression and purification of GST-HPV16E7 Fusion Protein
J. Zhang, M. Xi, Y. Chen, T. Wang. *Dept. of Obs./Gynec., The Second University Hospital, Sichuan University*

Objective: To construct a prokaryotic expression vector efficiently expressing HPV16E7 and purify GST-HPV16E7 Fusion Protein.
Methods: The HPV16E7 gene was inserted into the prokaryotic GST fusion protein expression plasmid pGEX-4T-1, to form pGEX-4T-1-HPV16E7. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into E.coli BL21. After the HPV16E7 protein was induced with IPTG, its expression was analysed by SDS-PAGE and Western Blotting. GST-HPV16E7 fusion protein was purified with B-PER GST Fusion Protein Purification Kit.
Results: The prokaryotic cell expression vector pGEX-4T-1-HPV16E7 was successfully constructed. Highly expressed and purified GST-HPV16E7 Fusion Protein was obtained. The specificity of fusion protein was verified by SDS-PAGE and Western Blotting.
Conclusion: The preparation of GST-HPV16E7 Fusion Protein can be used to study the biological function of HPVE7 protein.

P1130
The polycomb group protein EZH2 controls hypermethylation of SOCS2 and DKK2 genes in metastatic ovarian cancer
S. Zhang, W. Di, Q. Lin. *Dept. Ob/Gyn, Ren Ji Hospital, Shanghai JiaoTong University, School of Medicine*

Objectives: Increased expression of the Polycomb-group (PcG) protein Ezh2 was documented in multiple types of human metastatic cancer, including prostate and breast cancers. Whether an oncogenic role of EZH2 pathway activation may affect progression of metastatic ovarian cancer remains unknown.