The aim of the study was to determine the mutant p53 protein in colorectal adenocarcinomas and the correlation between p53 positivity and DNA aneuploidy. 38 cases of colorectal carcinoma were studied. Immunohistochemical staining by using p53 antibody were performed on the sections from parafin blocks. Material from the same blocks were also used for DNA content analysis with flow cytometry. Immunogold technique was performed on the sections of the tissue samples prepared for electron microscopy. The correlation between tumor grade, lymph node metastasis and DNA content, statistically analysed.

18 out of 38 cases (%47) were found positive regarding mutant p53. 14 of the 15 analysed colorectal tumors were found aneuploid. There was a statistically significant correlation between DNA aneuploidy and colorectal tumor formation (p< .01). No statistically significant correlation was found between tumor grade, lenf node metastasis and p53 positivity.

As a result; high incidence of mutant p53 existence was shown and a highly significant correlation between colorectal tumor formation and DNA aneuploidy was found.