**Immunohistochemical study of CD3 in colorectal carcinoma patients**

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**Abstract**

There are few colorectal cancer prognostic biomarkers and clinical challenges in differentiating between aggressive and non-aggressive tumor have been reported. Tumor infiltration by T lymphocytes, namely CD3-positive cells, is typically correlated with a more favorable prognosis and enhanced responsiveness to immunotherapy. These cells may play a role in identifying attacking cancer cells, enhancing the body's capacity to combat colorectal cancer. However, little is known about the role of CD3 in colorectal aggressiveness. This study aims to evaluate the infiltrating CD3+ T cells immunostaining in the benign and malignant colorectal tissues and determine if its expression is associated with colorectal clinical data. CD3 staining has been evaluated in the stroma of benign (24) and malignant (80) colorectal tissues using immunohistochemistry. Increased CD3 staining was found in the stroma of colorectal carcinoma compared to benign colon tissues. A positive association was found between stromal CD3 staining and a high grade. In contrast, a negative correlation is observed between stromal CD3 staining and tumor size. CD3 might be involved in the aggressiveness of malignancy. Further research is needed to determine the significance of CD3 in colorectal carcinoma and its potential as a biomarker for cancer progression.