

عنوان مقاله:

Merkel cell polyomavirus and Merkel cell carcinoma

محل انتشار:

اولین همایش منطقه ای دستاوردهای نوین و پژوهشهای دانش بنیان در میکروبیولوژی و بیوتکنولوژی (سال: 1401)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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خلاصه مقاله:

Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV), discovered in ۲۰۰۸, is clonally integrated into about ۸۰% of Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC). MCPyV is a lately identified unique polyomavirus that is closely related to cancer. Epidemiological evidence shows that poorly controlled MCPyV infection can be a precursor to MCPyV related to MCC. A multimodal approach combining PCR and immunohistochemistry is a more sensitive and specific system to confirm the position of MCPyV between commonly used assays. The majority of MCPyV infections are asymptomatic, but some lead to an aggressive neuroendocrine skin cancer Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC). Although cases of MCC are rare, the incidence of MCC has tripled in the past two decades. MCC is more common in people over the age of ۶۰, whites, and men. Factors that contribute to the development of MCC include MCPyV infection, a weakened immune system, and UV exposure. There is little information about the seroepidemiology of MCPyV in the world. In virus-associated MCC, MCPyV DNA is integrated into the tumor cell genome to maintain the expression of the MCPyV gene known as tumor antigen (T). Expression of the MCPyV T antigen promotes oncogenesis in virus-positive MCC tumors and is necessary for tumor cell growth. In contrast, virus-negative MCCs showed a high frequency of UV-associated mutations. MCPyV-negative MCCs also have higher levels of activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID) which may contribute to mutagenicity. The prognosis of patients with MCC positive for MCPyV is statistically better than that of patients with MCC negative for MCPyV. The aim of this study is to investigate the infection of MCPyV in MCC

کلمات کلیدی:

Merkel cell polyomavirus, Merkel cell carcinoma, tumor antigen, oncogenesis

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