

عنوان مقاله:

The Prognostic Significance Of Epithelial Mesenchymal Transition Phenotype In Different Human Cancers

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

The epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) roles importantly in cancer progression. It confers more mesenchymal fibroblast-like phenotype and potentially enables and promotes the epithelial cancer cells to detach from the primary tumor location, traverse the basement membrane, and finally leads to metastasis of cancer cells. It has been demonstrated that a series of distinct molecular processes are involved in the EMT, such as the activation of some specific transcription factors like Twist, Slug, ZEB1, ZEB2, Snail1, Snail2, changes in the expression of specific microRNAs and reorganization of some specific proteins like E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin and fibronectin. The purpose of this review was to study the clinical significance and the prognostic impact of EMT phenotype in different human cancers. It has been suggested that the combination of the two markers of E-cadherin and vimentin could be reasonably used to identify the EMT in many cancers. It was revealed that EMT status is an important prognostic factor for pancreatic cancer and associated with portal vein invasion and lymph node metastasis. Additionally, the immunohistochemical study of breast cancer has shown a significant up-regulation of EMT markers like vimentin, N-cadherin, and cadherin-11. The immunohistochemical study of gastric cancer has shown a significant decreased expression of the adhesion molecules of E-cadherin, alpha and beta catenin in diffuse type of gastric cancer compared with intestinal cancer type suggesting that EMT may be involved in determining the gastric cancer type and also resistance to treatment. Evaluation of proteins associated with EMT by using a tissue microarray method in the lung adenocarcinoma has been shown loss of cytokeratin, E-cadherin and acquisition of the expression of TTF-1, β -catenin, vimentin proteins. Gene expression analysis and immunohistochemistry study showed an up-regulation of ZEB2 at the invasion front in primary colorectal cancer and liver metastases. Therefore, ZEB2 may be interesting as biomarker and potential target for treatment of colorectal cancer. The current review demonstrated the key role of EMT in carcinogenesis, so that they could be regarded as prognostic factors and targeting these key molecules could be a promising therapeutic alternative.

کلمات کلیدی:

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